Quick Facts about Latinx LGBTQ people and their families:

- 1.4 million Latinx folks in the US identify as LGBT
- 62% of trans Latinx parents are out to at least one child
- According to the 2010 census, LGB people of color are more likely than White LGB people to be raising children. For Latinx folks specifically:
  - 41.5% of Latinx female same-sex couples are raising children
  - 22.6% of Latinx male same-sex couples are raising children
- LGBT people of color are more likely to be foster parents than White LGBT people
  - Notably, the US still has many antiquated foster laws (e.g., 7 states allow state employees to refuse to place child with LGBT parent(s) if it conflicts with their religious beliefs)
- Latinx LGB people are more likely to live in poverty than non-LGB Latinx people, and same-sex Latinx parents are especially likely to live in poverty:
  - 25% of same-sex Latinx couples live in poverty
  - Income for same-sex Latinx couples raising children is 20% lower than same-sex Latinx couples who are not raising children
- According to the 2015 US Transgender Survey, compared to White trans people and the general population of the US, trans Latinx people are more likely to:
  - Be unemployed (21%, compared to 7% of cisgender Latinx)
  - Live in poverty (43%)
  - Be mistreated by police (66%)
  - Be physically (14%), verbally (53%), sexually assaulted (48%)
  - Attempt suicide in past year (9%, compared to 1% in the US population)
  - Experience intimate partner violence (54%)
  - Be uninsured (17%)
  - Abstain from needed health care due to an ability to pay (40%)
  - Be kicked out (11%) or abused (12%) by a family member
  - Be living with HIV (1.6%, compared to .3% in US population)
- In 2015, the FBI reported 300 anti-Latinx hate crimes, and 1200 gender identity or sexual orientation related hate crimes
- Importantly, anti-black and anti-immigrant bias and discrimination also influence Latinx individuals
- The Spanish language also presents challenges for LGBT people because it depends on the gender binary when referring to people and inanimate objects (which also have gender in Spanish). Efforts to “queue” the gender binary (e.g., by using -x instead of the feminine -a or masculine -o) are often poorly received because they are difficult to pronounce, and they stem from US Spanish, which is looked down on by Spanish speakers in other countries
Discussion:

- How do we make sense of these disparities?
- What are possible solutions to the problems outlined above?
- Get into pairs/small groups of teachers/researchers/practitioners and discuss three (3) things your field can do to help Latinx LGBTQ people and their families. Each mini group will report back to the group and Shawn will compile the list into the google doc to send out to attendees (make sure you’ve signed up with your email on the sheet being passed around!)
  1.
  2.
  3.
- Brainstorm with a neighbor: what are three (3) things you can do personally/professionally to help LGBTQ Latinx folks?
  1.
  2.
  3.

Resources:

- 2015 US Transgender Survey (http://www.ustranssurvey.org)
- Social Justice Sexuality Project (http://socialjusticesexuality.com)
- Movement Advancement Project (http://www.lgbtmap.org)
- Resource Center for Minority Data (http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/RCMD/)
- The Williams Institute (https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu)
- Teaching Tolerance Guides (http://www.tolerance.org/sites/default/files/general/TT%20Difficult%20Conversations%20web.pdf)
- Other:

Action Items:

- Work to dismantle educational barriers for LGBTQ youth of color (curricula, harassment, policies, GSAs, resources and training for teachers)
- Work to eliminate employment and workplace discrimination for LGBTQ people of color (hiring/firing bias, harassment in the workplace, family leave policies, pay discrimination and benefits)
- Teach about LGBTQ people throughout your curricula (no “LGBT” day/week), and include issues of race, class, citizenship status, gender, etc
- Seek out and focus on LGBTQ Latinx individuals and families in your research
- Other:
Selected Bibliography - LGBTQ individuals by topic

Religion:

Geographic context:

Marriage and divorce:

Military:

Work:
LGBTQ Latino(a) families experiences of racism and sexual minority prejudice

Health:


Parenting:

LGBTQ Latino(a) families experiences of racism and sexual minority prejudice

Relationships:

Schools & health:

Race/ethnicity:

Ability:


**Immigration:**


**Homelessness:**

