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Socio-economic disparities by sexual orientation and gender identity in Mexico[♠]

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Abstract

This paper studies socio-economic disparities in Mexico based on sexual orientation and gender identity using data from a nationally representative survey collected in 2021. It finds pronounced levels of self-reported discrimination and workplace rejection experienced by LGBTQ+ individuals. It also reports different rates of labor force participation and unemployment compared to heterosexual and cisgender counterparts. Additionally, heterogeneity analysis provides new insights into nuanced disparities within LGBTQ+ groups.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, Labor Force Participation, Unemployment, Mexico

JEL: J15; J16; J71; O15

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1. Introduction

An increasing number of studies have analyzed socio-economic disparities by sexual orientation and gender identity (Badgett et al., 2023).^{*} Most of these papers have focused on health and labor market disparities in the US and other high-income countries (Badgett et al., 2021). These analyses are timely and policy-relevant as a large and growing share of individuals around the world identify as LGBTQ+ (Jackson, 2023; Jones, 2024), and multiple pro- and anti-LGBTQ policies are being introduced in several countries, such as same-sex marriage legalization (Badgett et al., 2024), decriminalization of same-sex sexual activity (Ciacci and Sansone, 2023), and anti-trans bills (MAP, 2023). It is particularly important to focus on emerging economies like Mexico and Brazil since these countries have some of the world's largest numbers of gender minority individuals murdered every year (TMM, 2023). Due to data limitations, LGBTQ+ disparities have remained largely invisible outside rich countries. However, in the past few years some low- and middle-income countries have started to collect data on sexual orientation and gender identity, especially in Latin America (Tampellini, 2024).

In this study, we aim to contribute to this literature by providing novel key demographic and socio-economic statistics on LGBTQ+ individuals in Mexico. In addition, our analysis reveals pronounced levels of self-reported discrimination and workplace rejection experienced by LGBTQ+ individuals, alongside different rates of labor force participation and unemployment compared to heterosexual and cisgender counterparts. Furthermore, we delve into heterogeneity within individuals assigned female at birth (AFAB) and those assigned male at birth (AMAB), thus providing insights into nuanced disparities within LGBTQ+ sub-groups.

2. Data and sample size

2.1 National Survey on Sexual and Gender Diversity (ENDISEG)

We use data from ENDISEG (INEGI, 2021), the first nationally representative survey run by a National Statistics Office in a developing country whose main objective is to identify, from the population aged 15 years and over, those with non-normative or non-conventional sexual orientation and/or gender identity, that is, the LGBTQ+ population. The survey was carried out between August 2021 and January 2022.

One respondent was randomly selected from each household roster to answer the entire questionnaire. Interviews were conducted face-to-face. However, it is worth noting that the questions on sexual orientation and gender identity were collected through an audio interview with a tablet rather than asked directly by enumerators, thus ensuring respondents' privacy and comfort

^{*} LGBTQ+ refers to individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, as well as to other sexual and gender minorities. Individuals with same-sex attraction and/or same-sex sexual activity – as well as those who identify with certain categories such as lesbian women, gay men, bisexual and queer individuals – are generally referred to as sexual minorities. Gender minority individuals (trans+) are individuals whose current gender does not match their sex assigned at birth. Cisgender individuals are people whose current gender aligns with their sex at birth. Gender minority individuals include transgender and nonbinary individuals.

in disclosing sensitive information. The sample size is 44,189 people aged 15 and over, representing 97.2 million people. Our main analysis is focused on the working-age population (respondents aged 15 to 64). All relevant variables are described in Section A of the Online Appendix.

2.2 Sample size by sex at birth, sexual orientation, and gender identity

In our sample, heterosexual individuals represent around 95 percent of the population, while sexual minorities are over 5 percent. Both groups show a higher representation of AFAB than AMAB. When examining the distribution within sexual minorities, bisexual individuals represent the largest share (Panel A in Table B1 of the Online Appendix).

Regarding gender identity, approximately 1 percent of respondents identified themselves as gender minorities (trans+). There is a greater presence of individuals AFAB than AMAB for both cisgender and trans+ groups. Among trans+ individuals, the largest share of respondents selected the option *both male and female* as their gender (Panel B in Table B1 of the Online Appendix).[†] Overall, almost 6 percent of respondents identified as LGBTQ+.

3. Results

3.1 Descriptive statistics

Both sexual minorities and gender minorities are more likely to have at least a secondary education than heterosexual and cisgender individuals (Figure 1). Bisexual individuals – both AFAB and AMAB – are particularly likely to have at least secondary education (over 65 percent). Conversely, when analyzing post-secondary education levels, differences emerge by sex: bisexual AMAB individuals have one of the highest probabilities of achieving at least a post-secondary education (34 percent), while bisexual AFAB individuals have one of the lowest likelihoods (21 percent). Similarly, trans+ AMAB have post-secondary education levels comparable to cisgender individuals, while trans+ AFAB have much lower likelihood of achieving post-secondary education.

Additional socio-economic statistics by sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity are reported in Tables B3 and B4 of the Online Appendix and confirm several key patterns reported in the literature (Badgett et al., 2021). Notably, heterosexual and cisgender individuals tend to be older on average. Additionally, sexual minority individuals report lower rates of marriage (as well as lower separation rates). There is a lower percentage of indigenous people among AFAB sexual minorities, whereas the share of gay and bisexual AMAB indigenous individuals is similar to the one for heterosexual. Conversely, percentages for African descendants are higher among sexual minorities, for both AFAB and AMAB, although differences are not always statistically significant. Regarding the probability of having a child in the household, AFAB respondents show higher averages than AMAB across all categories. Lesbian AFAB and bisexual or gay AMAB

[†] Table B2 of the Online Appendix reports similar statistics for the population aged 15 years or more.

individuals notably report significantly lower probabilities. Additionally, cisgender individuals are on average more likely to have children than trans+ individuals.

3.2 Self-reported experience of discrimination

Figure 2 shows the percentage of respondents who had experienced discrimination in the previous year based on gender or sexual orientation. Regarding gender-based discrimination, AFAB individuals, particularly bisexual individuals, are the most affected with almost 15 percent reporting discrimination, contrasting with 4 percent of heterosexual individuals. In addition, around 10 percent of gender minorities – irrespective of their sex at birth – report gender-based discrimination.

Sexual orientation discrimination rates are considerably higher than gender-based discrimination rates (10 to 17 percent) for all AMAB sexual minorities and for AFAB gay/lesbian individuals. Relatedly, 20 percent of AMAB trans+ and 10 percent of AFAB trans+ individuals experienced discrimination due to their sexual orientation.

In addition, LGBTQ+ people report higher rates of workplace rejection (Figure B1 of the Online Appendix). When examining the estimates by sexual orientation, it is evident that bisexual AMAB individuals are the most affected, with nearly 40 percent reporting workplace rejection. When analyzing by gender identity, trans+ individuals, particularly AMAB individuals, experience a significantly higher prevalence of rejections than cisgender individuals (38 percent and 28 percent versus 20 percent).

3.3 Labor market disparities

To estimate socio-economic disparities based on LGBTQ+ status, we consider the OLS model in Equation (1):

$$y_{is} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 LGBTQ_{is} + x'_{is}\lambda + \mu_s + \varepsilon_{is} \quad (1)$$

where y_{is} is the labor force participation or unemployment status of individual i living in state s . The vector x'_{is} includes demographic controls. This equation also includes state of residence fixed effects (μ_s). The binary indicator $LGBTQ_{is}$ equals one for sexual and gender minority individuals, zero otherwise.

Then, we estimate the same model disaggregated by sexual orientation and gender identity, as shown in Equation (2):

$$y_{is} = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 B_{is} + \beta_2 GL_{is} + \beta_3 O_{is} + \beta_4 T_{is} + x'_{is}\lambda + \mu_s + \varepsilon_{is} \quad (2)$$

Here, the binary indicator B_{is} is for bisexual individuals, GL_{is} is for gay or lesbian individuals, O_{is} is for other sexual minority individuals, and T_{is} is for gender minority individuals.

Table 1 presents the results for Equations (1) and (2), estimated by sex separately. Our findings indicate that individuals identifying as LGBTQ+ participate in the labor force at lower rates than the rest of the population (Columns 1 and 5), although these differentials are no longer statistically significant once demographic controls are included (Columns 2 and 6). Furthermore, LGBTQ+ individuals experience higher unemployment rates, especially AFAB individuals (Columns 1-2), with more than double the figure for non-LGBTQ+ AFAB people.

Upon disaggregating the results (Columns 3-4 and 7-8), we observe substantial heterogeneity across LGBTQ+ sub-groups, often with large point estimates compared to the baseline average. Having said that, it is important to note that most of these estimates are noisy due to small sample sizes, particularly when focusing on certain LGBTQ+ minorities. Those with other sexual orientations exhibit the lowest labor participation rates. Bisexual individuals are the most adversely affected group by sexual orientation in terms of unemployment rates, while individuals with other sexual orientations present lower unemployment rates. We also find higher unemployment rates among the trans+ population, likely driving the aggregated LGBTQ+ result.

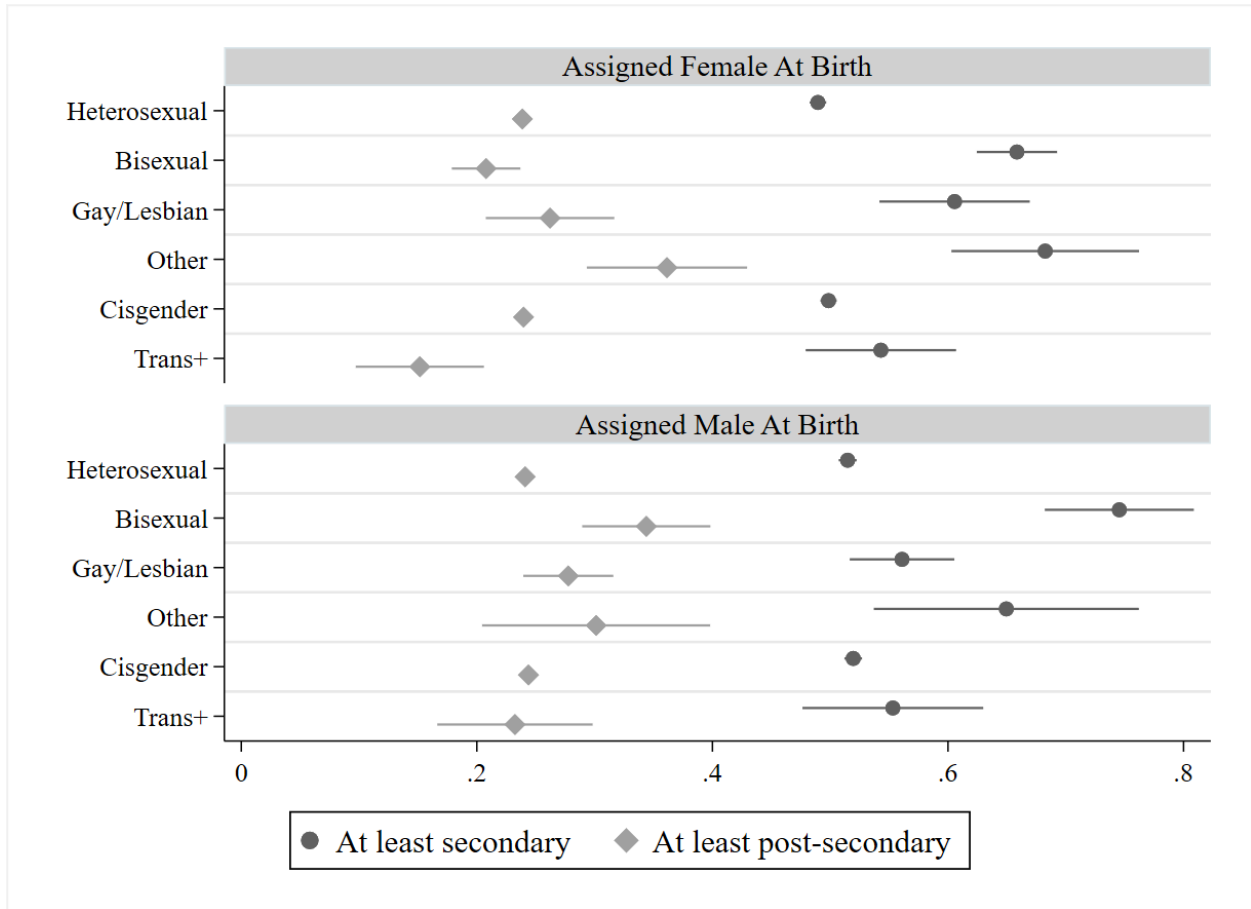
4. Concluding remarks

We provide novel sociodemographic statistics about LGBTQ+ individuals, as well as self-reported discrimination and workplace rejection in Mexico. Our findings reveal higher levels of discrimination and disparities in labor market outcomes affecting gender and sexual minorities. These results suggest the existence of unequal opportunities in the labor market, which could be linked to workplace rejection and discrimination experiences.

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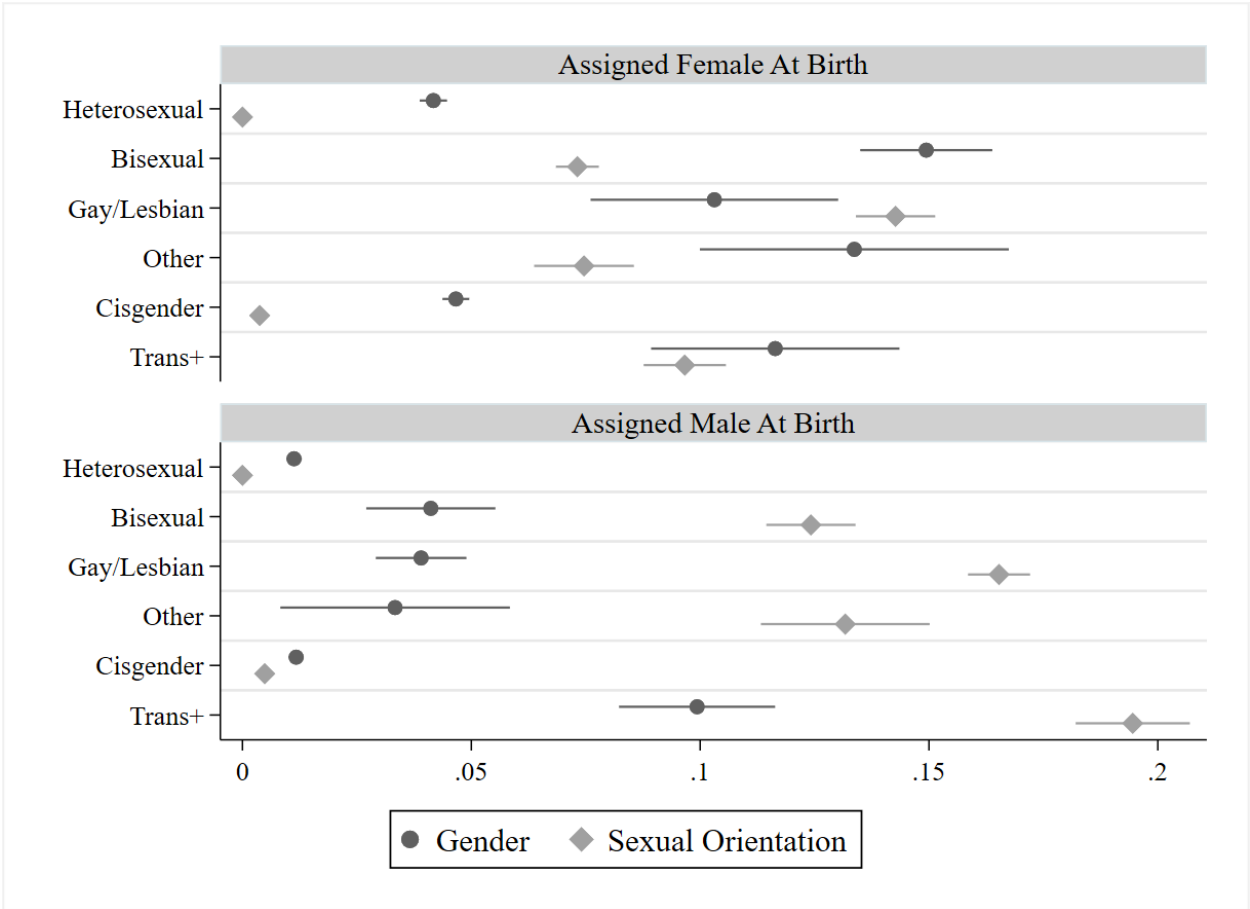
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Figure 1: Education by sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.



Note: All estimates are derived from two OLS models, one for sexual orientation and one for gender identity, with no controls and no constant, using ENDISEG sample weights.

Figure 2: Discrimination due to gender or sexual orientation, by sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.



Note: All estimates are derived from two OLS models, one for sexual orientation and one for gender identity, with no controls and no constant, using ENDISEG sample weights.

Table 1: Labor force participation and unemployment rate by sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

	Assigned Female At Birth				Assigned Male At Birth			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Panel A: Labor Force Participation								
LGBTQ+	-0.038*	0.001			-0.056***	-0.001		
	(0.021)	(0.021)			(0.020)	(0.019)		
Bisexual			-0.024	0.028			-0.163***	-0.064
			(0.027)	(0.027)			(0.047)	(0.045)
Gay/Lesbian			0.018	-0.002			-0.002	0.035
			(0.044)	(0.040)			(0.022)	(0.022)
Other			-0.201***	-0.176***			-0.157**	-0.051
			(0.061)	(0.058)			(0.077)	(0.070)
Trans+			-0.023	0.019			0.016	0.023
			(0.048)	(0.045)			(0.036)	(0.034)
Observations	20,443	20,443	20,443	20,443	17,299	17,299	17,299	17,299
Average dependent variable	0.588	0.588	0.588	0.588	0.888	0.888	0.888	0.888
Adjusted R-squared	0.000	0.131	0.001	0.132	0.001	0.187	0.004	0.188
Panel B: Unemployment								
LGBTQ	0.028***	0.019**			0.012	0.007		
	(0.010)	(0.010)			(0.010)	(0.010)		
Bisexual			0.026**	0.014			0.033	0.025
			(0.012)	(0.013)			(0.026)	(0.026)
Gay/Lesbian			0.011	0.008			0.002	-0.002
			(0.020)	(0.021)			(0.010)	(0.010)
Other			-0.032***	-0.040***			-0.022	-0.027*
			(0.010)	(0.011)			(0.015)	(0.016)
Trans+			0.061*	0.060			0.033	0.029
			(0.037)	(0.037)			(0.030)	(0.030)
Observations	12,014	12,014	12,014	12,014	15,365	15,365	15,365	15,365
Average dependent variable	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.032	0.032	0.032	0.032
Adjusted R-squared	0.002	0.013	0.004	0.014	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.005
Demographic controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
State fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors in parentheses. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$. Demographic controls: age, age squared, African descendant, indigenous status, marital status, education, children in the household, household size. All estimates are from OLS models with ENDISEG sample weights, based on the sample of respondents aged 15-64

Online Appendix (NOT MEANT FOR PUBLICATION)

Appendix A. Variable description (all respondents aged 15 years or more).

A.1 Sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity

Sex reports whether the person was assigned male or female at birth. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents.

Sexual orientation and attraction report the respondent's sexual orientation and attraction. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original sexual attraction and sexual orientation questions are as follows:

Before proceeding with the following questions, it is necessary for you to consider the following:

“Sexual orientation” refers to a person's capacity to feel attracted, romantically or sexually, to women, men, individuals of both sexes, or others, or to not feel attracted.

Please remember that your information is confidential. Feel free to respond with confidence.

According to the above, do you consider yourself...

1. a woman who is only attracted to women? (answer next question)
2. a man who is only attracted to men? (answer next question)
3. a person who is attracted to both men and women? (answer next question)
4. a woman who is only attracted to men?
5. a man who is only attracted to women?
6. with another orientation? (answer next question)

Do you consider your orientation to be:

1. Lesbian
2. Gay or homosexual
3. Bisexual
4. Other, for example: pansexual, asexual

We code as *Heterosexual* the respondents who consider themselves attracted to individuals of a different gender than their own, as indicated by options 4 and 5 of the sexual attraction question. On the other hand, we code as *sexual minority individuals* the respondents who consider themselves attracted to individuals of the same gender, or of more than one gender, as indicated by options 1-3 and 6 of the sexual attraction question. We then use the responses to the sexual orientation question to further divide sexual minority respondents into three categories: *Bisexual*, *Gay/Lesbian*, and *Other*.

Gender Identity reports the respondent's gender identity. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

Before proceeding, please consider the following:

“Gender identity” is the way each person, based on their mannerisms, thoughts, feelings, and actions, considers themselves as male, female, or another gender, which may or may not correspond to their assigned sex at birth.

You consider yourself:

1. male
2. female
3. both male and female
4. neither male nor female
5. another gender

We consider a person as *Cisgender* when their gender identity aligns with their sex assigned at birth, while we consider a person as *Trans+* when their gender does not correspond to their sex assigned at birth. According to INEGI,³ *Trans+* gender identity is a social construct arising from an individual’s internal experience of a gender that diverges from the traditional roles assigned at birth based on their sex. In other words, the way they live and experience their body from a personal standpoint, and how they navigate it in public, does not conform to societal norms. We follow the choice of language in INEGI and use the abbreviation “Trans+” throughout the paper when referring to gender minority individuals.

A.2 Key variables

Discrimination based on gender is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent reported experiencing discrimination or feeling looked down upon due to their gender in the last 12 months, from August 2020 to the present date, and zero otherwise.

Discrimination based on sexual orientation is an indicator variable equal to one if the respondent reported experiencing discrimination or derogatory treatment due to their sexual orientation in the last 12 months, from August 2020 to the present date, and zero otherwise.

Labor force participation rate is an indicator equal to one if the respondent was actively engaged in the labor force, including scenarios where they worked (for at least an hour), had a job but did not work, or were actively looking for work. This indicator is also equal to one for respondents who were retired or pensioned, students, engaged in household chores or caregiving, or in a situation different from the aforementioned ones but performed activities such as helping in a business (either family-owned or not), selling or producing goods for sale, assisting with farming or animal husbandry, undertaking paid tasks, serving as an apprentice, or completing social service. In all other cases, it is set to zero. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original questions are as follows:

Last week, did you...

- work (at least one hour)
- have a job but didn't work?

³ https://en.www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/programas/endiseg/2021/doc/endiseg_2021_nota_tecnica.pdf

- look for work?
- Are you retired or pensioned?
- Are you a student?
- Are you engaged in household chores or caregiving for your household members?
- Do you have a permanent physical or mental limitation that prevents you from working?
- Were you in a different situation than the ones above?

Although you already told me about your condition, last week you...

- helped in a business (family or non-family)
- sold or made any products to sell?
- helped with farming or animal husbandry?
- performed other activities for payment? (For example: washing clothes or ironing for others, caregiving)
- were you an apprentice or doing your social service?
- Did not help or work

Unemployment rate is an indicator equal to one if the respondent was in the labor force but was looking for a job, zero otherwise. Individuals not in the labor force have been coded as missing.

A.3 Additional demographic and socio-economic variables

Age reports the respondent's age in years at the time of the interview (top coded for 96 years or older). The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. This variable has been coded as missing for respondents who did not provide their age (11 respondents in the relevant sample). The main analysis is restricted to respondents aged 15-64.

African descendant is an indicator equal to one if the respondent self-identified as African descendant, zero otherwise. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is the following:

By your ancestry and in accordance with your customs and traditions, do you consider yourself Afro-Mexican, Black, or of African descent?

- Yes
- No

Indigenous affiliation is an indicator that equals one if the respondent speaks an indigenous dialect or language. If the person identifies as indigenous because they belong to an indigenous community or because their mother or father speak or spoke an indigenous language, the indicator also equals one. If none of these conditions are met, the indicator equals zero. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

Do you speak any indigenous dialect or language?

- Yes
- No

Because of your customs and traditions, do you consider yourself indigenous?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Do you consider yourself Indigenous...

- because you belong to an Indigenous community?
- because your father or mother speak or spoke an Indigenous language?
- because of your skin tone?
- because you are Mexican?
- Other

Marital status is a series of indicator variables, each representing one of the following statuses: (1) married or living with a partner, (2) single, and (3) separated, divorced or widowed. The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents.

Education is a series of indicator variables, each representing one of the following education levels: less than upper secondary (no schooling or if preschool, primary, or lower secondary education was completed), upper secondary (if teachers' college, technical career with completed lower secondary education, or high school diploma was obtained), and postsecondary (technical career with completed high school, bachelor's degree or professional degree, specialization, master's, or doctorate). The original ENDISEG variable is available for all respondents. The original question is as follows:

Until what year and grade did you pass in school?

- None
- Preschool
- Primary
- Lower Secondary
- Teachers' college (Normal básica)
- Technical career with completed lower secondary education
- High school or equivalent (preparatoria o bachillerato)
- Technical career with completed high school
- Bachelor's degree or professional
- Specialization
- Master's or doctorate

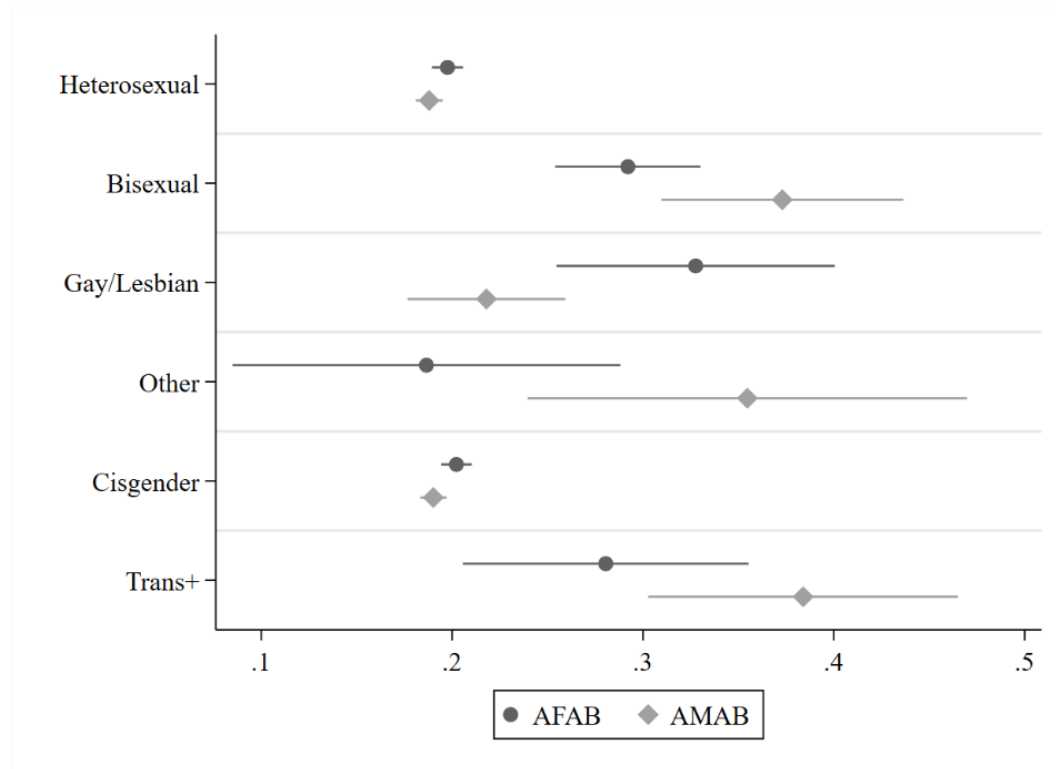
Household size is a variable that reports the number of individuals living in each household.

Child in the household is an indicator that equals one if there are children living in each household who are less than 15 years old, zero otherwise.

State indicates the respondent's current state of residence. Each respondent's location is coded based on the specific state they inhabit within the country's administrative divisions. The states of Mexico include Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Ciudad de México (CDMX), Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Estado de México, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

Appendix B. Additional figures and tables.

Figure B1: Rejection experiences at work, by sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity.



Note: AFAB denotes individuals assigned female at birth and AMAB denotes individuals assigned male at birth. ENDISEG asks about five types of rejection experiences at work (i.e., offensive comments, exclusion from activities, harassment, unequal treatment regarding benefits or career, and physical violence). Our indicator considers the existence of at least one of them. All estimates are derived from two OLS models, one for sexual orientation and one for gender identity, with no controls and no constant, using ENDISEG sample weights.

Table B1: Sample size, individuals aged 15 – 64.

Panel A: Sexual orientation.

Sexual orientation	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Heterosexual	35,615	94.36%	80,965,747	94.70%
AMAB	16,414	46.09%	38,582,016	47.65%
AFAB	19,201	53.91%	42,383,731	52.35%
LGB+	2,127	5.64%	4,528,804	5.30%
AMAB	885	41.61%	1,867,452	41.23%
AFAB	1,242	58.39%	2,661,352	58.77%

LGB+ distribution	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Bisexual	1,094	51.43%	2,371,456	52.36%
Gay/Lesbian	815	38.31%	1,648,945	36.41%
Other	218	10.25%	508,403	11.23%

Panel B: Gender identity.

Gender identity	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Cisgender	37,310	98.86%	84,594,868	98.95%
AMAB	17,105	45.85%	40,068,699	47.37%
AFAB	20,205	54.15%	44,526,169	52.63%
Trans+	432	1.14%	899,683	1.05%
AMAB	194	44.91%	380,769	42.32%
AFAB	238	55.09%	518,914	57.68%

Trans+ distribution	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Female	101	23.38%	238,935	26.56%
Male	82	18.98%	154,216	17.14%
Both male and female	143	33.10%	295,913	32.89%
Neither male nor female	47	10.88%	100,930	11.22%
Other gender	59	13.66%	109,689	12.19%

Note: AFAB denotes individuals Assigned Female At Birth and AMAB denotes individuals Assigned Male At Birth. Sample sizes for the samples including individuals aged 65 or more are presented in Table B2.

Table B2: Sample size, individuals aged 15 or more.

Panel A: Sexual orientation.

Sexual orientation	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Heterosexual	42,019	95.09%	92,611,877	95.25%
AMAB	19,191	45.67%	43,854,284	47.35%
AFAB	22,828	54.33%	48,757,593	52.65%
LGB+	2,170	4.91%	4,620,812	4.75%
AMAB	911	41.98%	1,905,830	41.24%
AFAB	1,259	58.02%	2,714,982	58.76%

LGB+ distribution	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Bisexual	1,107	51.01%	2,387,343	51.67%
Gay/Lesbian	840	38.71%	1,714,658	37.10%
Other	223	10.28%	518,811	11.23%

Panel B: Gender identity.

Gender identity	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Cisgender	43,748	99.00%	96,324,103	99.07%
AMAB	19,902	45.49%	45,371,979	47.10%
AFAB	23,846	54.51%	50,952,124	52.90%
Trans+	441	1.00%	908,586	0.93%
AMAB	200	44.91%	388,135	42.72%
AFAB	241	55.09%	520,451	57.28%

Trans+ distribution	Unweighted		Weighted	
	Observations	Percentage	Observations	Percentage
Female	103	23.36%	239,709	26.38%
Male	86	19.50%	159,852	17.59%
Both male and female	143	32.43%	295,913	32.57%
Neither male nor female	47	10.66%	100,930	11.11%
Other gender	62	14.06%	112,182	12.35%

Note: AFAB denotes Assigned Female At Birth and AMAB denotes Assigned Male At Birth.

Table B3: Descriptive statistics for individuals Assigned Female At Birth.

	Sexual orientation				Gender identity	
	Heterosexual	Bisexual	Gay/Lesbian	Other	Cisgender	Trans+
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Age	38.313 (13.717)	23.140*** (8.477)	29.432*** (11.501)	24.308*** (9.836)	37.636 (13.869)	25.576*** (10.716)
Indigenous	0.112 (0.316)	0.085** (0.280)	0.084 (0.279)	0.066** (0.250)	0.111 (0.314)	0.101 (0.302)
African descendant	0.022 (0.145)	0.046*** (0.209)	0.037 (0.190)	0.031 (0.173)	0.023 (0.149)	0.025 (0.155)
Married or partnered	0.588 (0.492)	0.241*** (0.428)	0.391*** (0.489)	0.222*** (0.417)	0.572 (0.495)	0.329*** (0.471)
Divorced, widowed or separated	0.146 (0.353)	0.050*** (0.219)	0.042*** (0.201)	0.048*** (0.214)	0.141 (0.348)	0.033*** (0.179)
Secondary	0.251 (0.434)	0.451*** (0.498)	0.343** (0.476)	0.321 (0.469)	0.259 (0.438)	0.391*** (0.489)
Post-secondary	0.239 (0.426)	0.208 (0.406)	0.262 (0.441)	0.361 (0.482)	0.240 (0.427)	0.152*** (0.359)
Household size	4.350 (1.991)	4.547* (2.077)	4.008** (1.855)	4.172 (1.673)	4.350 (1.993)	4.556 (1.865)
Child in the household	0.574 (0.494)	0.569 (0.496)	0.435*** (0.497)	0.443* (0.498)	0.572 (0.495)	0.554 (0.498)
Labor force participation	0.563 (0.496)	0.537 (0.499)	0.577 (0.495)	0.356*** (0.481)	0.561 (0.496)	0.504 (0.501)
Unemployment	0.019 (0.136)	0.049** (0.216)	0.040 (0.196)	0.000*** (0.000)	0.020 (0.139)	0.086* (0.282)
Observations	19,201	828	268	146	20,205	238

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 denote statistically significant differences between Columns 2-4 and Column 1; and between Columns 6 and 5. Weighted means for individuals aged 15-64 years assigned female as sex at birth by sexual orientation and gender identity, using ENDISEG sample weights. Standard deviation reported in parenthesis.

Table B4: Descriptive statistics for individuals Assigned Male At Birth.

	Sexual orientation				Gender identity	
	Heterosexual	Bisexual	Gay/Lesbian	Other	Cisgender	Trans+
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Age	37.243 (14.148)	26.621*** (11.392)	31.527*** (12.975)	24.354*** (8.348)	36.937 (14.172)	30.893*** (12.562)
Indigenous	0.123 (0.329)	0.120 (0.325)	0.134 (0.341)	0.088 (0.285)	0.123 (0.329)	0.160 (0.367)
African descendant	0.033 (0.180)	0.039 (0.193)	0.040 (0.195)	0.044 (0.206)	0.034 (0.180)	0.045 (0.207)
Married or partnered	0.593 (0.491)	0.162*** (0.369)	0.400*** (0.490)	0.102*** (0.304)	0.583 (0.493)	0.283*** (0.452)
Divorced, widowed or separated	0.072 (0.258)	0.035*** (0.185)	0.025*** (0.158)	0.021*** (0.143)	0.070 (0.256)	0.015*** (0.123)
Secondary	0.274 (0.446)	0.402*** (0.491)	0.283 (0.451)	0.348 (0.480)	0.276 (0.447)	0.321 (0.468)
Post-secondary	0.241 (0.428)	0.344** (0.476)	0.278 (0.448)	0.301 (0.462)	0.244 (0.429)	0.232 (0.423)
Household size	4.258 (1.889)	4.225 (2.014)	4.258 (2.344)	4.682 (1.994)	4.261 (1.905)	4.118 (1.948)
Child in the household	0.515 (0.500)	0.380*** (0.486)	0.429*** (0.495)	0.400 (0.493)	0.511 (0.500)	0.413** (0.494)
Labor force participation	0.875 (0.331)	0.713*** (0.453)	0.874 (0.332)	0.721** (0.452)	0.872 (0.334)	0.851 (0.357)
Unemployment	0.033 (0.178)	0.069 (0.254)	0.038 (0.190)	0.018 (0.135)	0.033 (0.179)	0.068 (0.253)
Observations	16,414	266	547	72	17,105	194

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 denote statistically significant differences between Columns 2-4 and Column 1; and between Columns 6 and 5. Weighted means for individuals aged 15-64 years assigned male as sex at birth by sexual orientation and gender identity, using ENDISEG sample weights. Standard deviation reported in parenthesis.