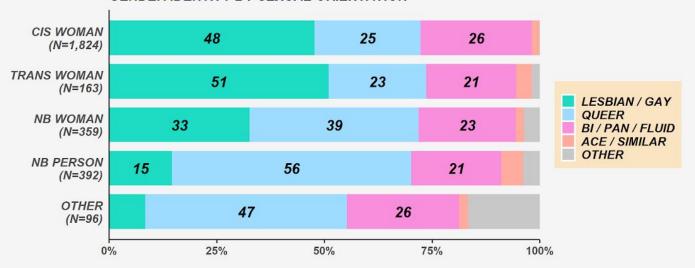
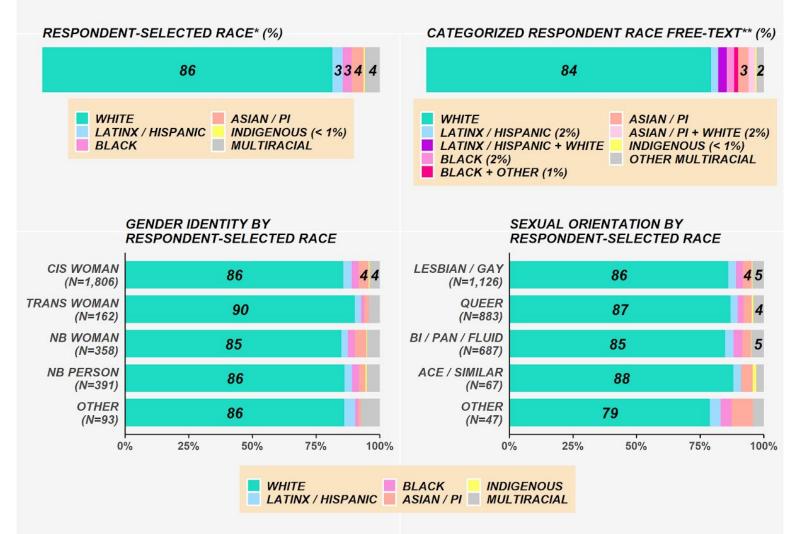
EXTENDED DEMOGRAPHICS OF AUTOSTRADDLE POLITICS SURVEY RESPONDENTS







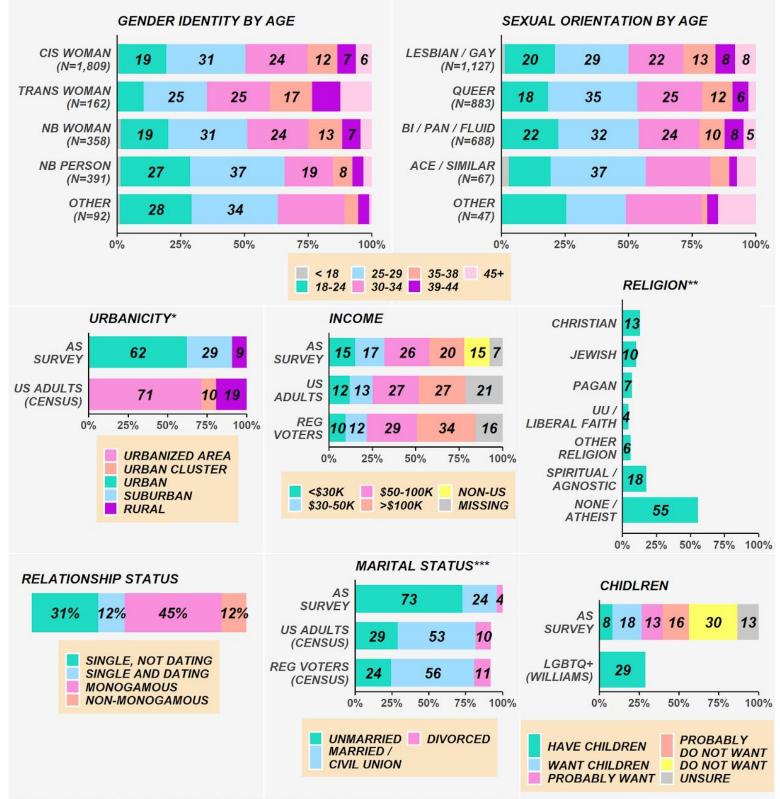
SOURCE: Autostraddle Politics Survey, 2019 (N = 2,834 with 2% or less missing demographic data) Percentages not shown for categories with low numbers of respondents.

The free-text race responses were coded to create two racial / ethnic categorizations: (1) the detailed multiracial categories shown here and (2) census categorizations where Latinx / Hispanic identity is treated as an ethnicity and not a race.

^{*}Based on respondents' selection of one of six racial / ethnic categories. Most analyses will use this metric.

^{**}Created by coding respondents' free-text responses for racial / ethnic identity.

Not all comparisons on this page are exact becuase some questions asked on Autostraddle's Politics Survey differed from how the Census collects this information. The comparisons provide a general idea of how Autostraddle's Politics Survey respondents differ from the US population. See notes below.



SOURCE: Autostraddle Politics Survey, 2019 (N = 2,834 with 2% or less missing demographic data unless shown) Percentages not shown for categories with low numbers of respondents.

Comparison data from: American Fact Finder from the US Census, LGBT+ Demographics from the Williams Institute, Voting and Registration in 2018 Election from the US Census

^{*}Census urbanicity definitions do not map exactly onto the urbanicity question asked on Autostraddle's Politics Survey. For more details, see https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html

^{**}Respondents selected more than one religion. Categories do not add up to 100%.

^{***}The census includes additional marital status categories (widowed and separated) that were not asked on Autostraddle's Politics Survey.