In this talk, I will present results from a study exploring the associations between sexual and ethnic-racial identity commitment, conflicts in allegiances between these two identities, and depression among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) racial/ethnic minority adults. The study draws on multiple perspectives including Phinney’s (1990, 1992) model of ethnic identity development, collective identity (Ashmore et al., 2004), and intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1989; Cole, 2009). The study consists of 203 lesbian, gay and bisexual racial/ethnic minority adults (Mage = 27.25; SD = 7.9) who participated in an online survey. Contrary to our hypotheses, LGB and ethnic-racial identity commitment was not associated with lower levels of depression. However, consistent with our hypothesis, conflicts in allegiances (CIA) between ethnic-racial and LGB identities was associated with higher levels of depression. LGB identity commitment moderated this association such that CIA predicted depression among participants who reported low levels of LGB identity commitment, but this relation was non-significant among participants who reported high levels of LGB identity commitment. Implications of these findings will be discussed, and particular attention will be drawn to interpretations of intersectionality theory and intersectional constructs (e.g., CIA) and its applications to psychological research on identity and beyond.