Religiosity has been noted as an important value in the lives of Latino/as, yet little empirical research has been conducted investigating its relationship to well-being in this population, particularly with respect to gender differences. The current study sought to investigate the role of religiosity in life satisfaction and depressive symptoms for Latino male and female adults ($N = 332$). Results of regression analyses showed that for both Latino males and females, religiosity significantly contributed to life satisfaction. In contrast, religiosity only significantly contributed to depression for males, but not females. These findings reveal different relationships between religiosity and mental health outcomes for Latino men and women than those that have been identified in previous research with ethnically diverse adults (Mirola, 1999), suggesting the need for increased study of this construct.