

The LGBT Divide: A Data Portrait of LGBT People in the Midwestern, Mountain & Southern States



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Though public opinion on LGBT issues has shifted drastically in the last decade, statewide employment discrimination protections have largely stagnated. In the last five years, no new states have passed laws prohibiting employment discrimination based on sexual orientation. There is currently no federal law that explicitly prohibits employment discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, leaving a patchwork of state and local employment protections. The 21 states that do provide legal statewide protections against employment discrimination based on sexual orientation largely cluster in the Northeast and Pacific regions of the United States, leaving most LGBT people in the Midwest, South and Mountain states with limited legal options to address experiences of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace. In the rapidly changing landscape with respect to LGBT equality across the United States, an increasing amount of public focus has begun to shift toward the South and the expansion of acceptance and rights for LGBT people in that region, but less attention has been paid to the Midwest and Mountain states.

This report analyzes social climate, demographics, economic and health indicators among LGBT and non-LGBT people, highlighting increased disparities that occur in the 29 states without state non-discrimination laws inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity (“the non-state law states”) and the South, Midwest and Mountain states. While slightly higher percentages of people identify as LGBT in the 21 states with statewide discrimination prohibitions (“the state law states”), in terms of raw numbers, more LGBT adults live in the 29 non-state law states and more than six out of 10 LGBT Americans live in the South, Midwest and Mountain states. The divide between the 21 state law states and the 29 non-state law states is consistently an indicator of greater disparities in the non-state law states between LGBT people and their non-LGBT counterparts across economic, family and health indicators. However, regional variations show that despite increased focus on the South, many of the greatest inequities lie in the Midwest and Mountain states. Key findings from the analyses include the following:

- LGBT Americans in the 29 non-state law states consistently see greater disparities than in the 21 state law states, including in the following areas:
 - o **Social Climate:** An LGB social climate index, which measures the level of social acceptance of lesbian, gay, and bisexual people, found that the 21 state law states have a much warmer climate towards LGB people than the 29 non-state law states, with average index scores of 70 in the state law states and 52 in the non-state law states.
 - o **Economic Vulnerability for African-Americans:** African-American LGBT individuals live in higher concentrations in the 29 non-state law states (18%) than in the 21 state law states (12%), making nearly 900,000 African-American LGBT people in those states vulnerable to employment discrimination.

- o **Household Income:** While same-sex couple households enjoy a \$14,000 income advantage in the 21 state law states, that shrinks to \$5,300 in the 29 non-state law states. In contrast, same-sex couple households with children face an income disadvantage when compared to their different-sex married counterparts with children. That income gap widens from \$4,300 in the state law states to \$11,000 in the non-state law states.
- o **Health:** LGBT Americans have almost identical health insurance rates as their non-LGBT counterparts in the state law states, but in the non-state law states, LGBT individuals report insurance rates nine percent lower than non-LGBT individuals.
- o **Adoption:** Despite higher parenting rates found among same-sex couples in the 29 non-state law states, rates of adoption are lower among parenting same-sex couples in those same areas. Same-sex parents in the 21 state law states are 57% more likely to be raising an adopted child than same-sex parents in the non-state law states. This is likely reflective of stigma that pressured LGBT people to have different-sex relationships earlier in life, and social and legal barriers to same-sex adoption in those regions.
- LGBT Americans in the South face increased disparities compared to LGBT people in other regions in the country in the following areas:
 - o **Social Climate:** The South has a social climate index score of 55, the lowest regional score in the country.
 - o **Household Income for Parenting Same-Sex Couples:** Same-sex couples raising children have a household income that is nearly \$11,000 lower on average than their different-sex married parent counterparts who are raising children.
 - o **Health:** More new HIV infections among men who have sex with men (MSM) have come from the South than any other region in the country. Southern LGBT individuals also have the lowest insurance rates in the country, with nearly one in four lacking insurance. In contrast, 16% of non-LGBT individuals in the South do not have health insurance.
- At the same time, LGBT people and same-sex couples from the Midwest find themselves facing some of the greatest inequities in:
 - o **Education:** LGBT individuals in the Midwest are less likely to have completed a college degree by age 25 than non-LGBT Midwesterners, while LGBT individuals in other regions of the country tend to have similar or higher levels of education than their non-LGBT counterparts.
 - o **Household Income:** LGBT individuals in the Midwest are substantially more likely to report having a household income below \$24,000 than their non-LGBT counterparts (35% v. 24% respectively). Same-sex couples have a statistically significant income advantage in all regions of the country, except the Midwest, where the advantage nearly disappears. Among same-sex couples raising children, Midwesterners have a household income nearly \$20,000 less than their different-sex couple married parent counterparts.
 - o **Food Insecurity:** Three out of ten LGBT individuals in the Midwest report not having enough money to buy food. They are 82% more likely to report being food insecure than non-LGBT Midwesterners.

- Finally, LGBT people and same-sex couples in the Mountain states face regional differences in:
 - o **Household Income:** LGBT individuals in the Mountain states are much more likely to report having a household income below \$24,000 than their non-LGBT counterparts (33% v. 22% respectively).
 - o **Education:** Though same-sex couples throughout the country show an educational advantage over different-sex married couples, that advantage is the smallest in the Mountain states.
 - o **Food Insecurity:** LGBT individuals in the Mountain states report not having enough money to buy food at the highest rate in the country (31%). They are 86% more likely to report being food insecure than non-LGBT individuals in the Mountain states.
 - o **Health:** MSM in the Mountain states currently have the highest incidence of HIV in the country at 61.6 new infections per 100,000 MSM. They also have the greatest disparity with the regional population as a whole. The MSM HIV new infection rate is nearly six times the regional population rate, and the MSM HIV prevalence is more than 50 times the regional population prevalence.
 - o **Adoption:** Same-sex couples in the Mountain states have the lowest adoption rates of same-sex couples throughout the country, even though different-sex married couples in the same region have the highest adoption rate in the country among different-sex married couples.

These findings indicate that both employment protections and regional differences may be impacting the family dynamics as well as the economic, educational and health realities of LGBT people. While Southern LGBT people and same-sex couples do face disparities compared to their non-LGBT and different-sex married couple counterparts, these analyses found that many of the greatest disparities are found in the Midwest and Mountain states, regions that have had less scrutiny than the South in recent years. Legal and social differences across states and regions are likely both causes and effects of these disparities. It is likely that the social climate of each geographic region has its own assets and challenges to achieving legal and lived equality. Future research into the South, Midwest and Mountain states in more depth may help illuminate such challenges and assets.

INTRODUCTION

Despite an increasing number of states permitting marriage for same-sex couples,¹ similar changes have not occurred in states adopting non-discrimination laws that are inclusive of sexual orientation and gender identity. While certain states that already had protections based on sexual orientation have expanded those laws to include gender identity in recent years,² no new states have established prohibitions on employment discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the past five years.³ Such employment protections have largely clustered in the Northeastern and Pacific regions of the United States, leaving most workers in the South, Midwest and Mountain States with limited legal options to address experiences of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace. Given the rapidly changing landscape with respect to LGBT equality across the United States, an increasing amount of public focus has begun to shift toward the South and the expansion of acceptance

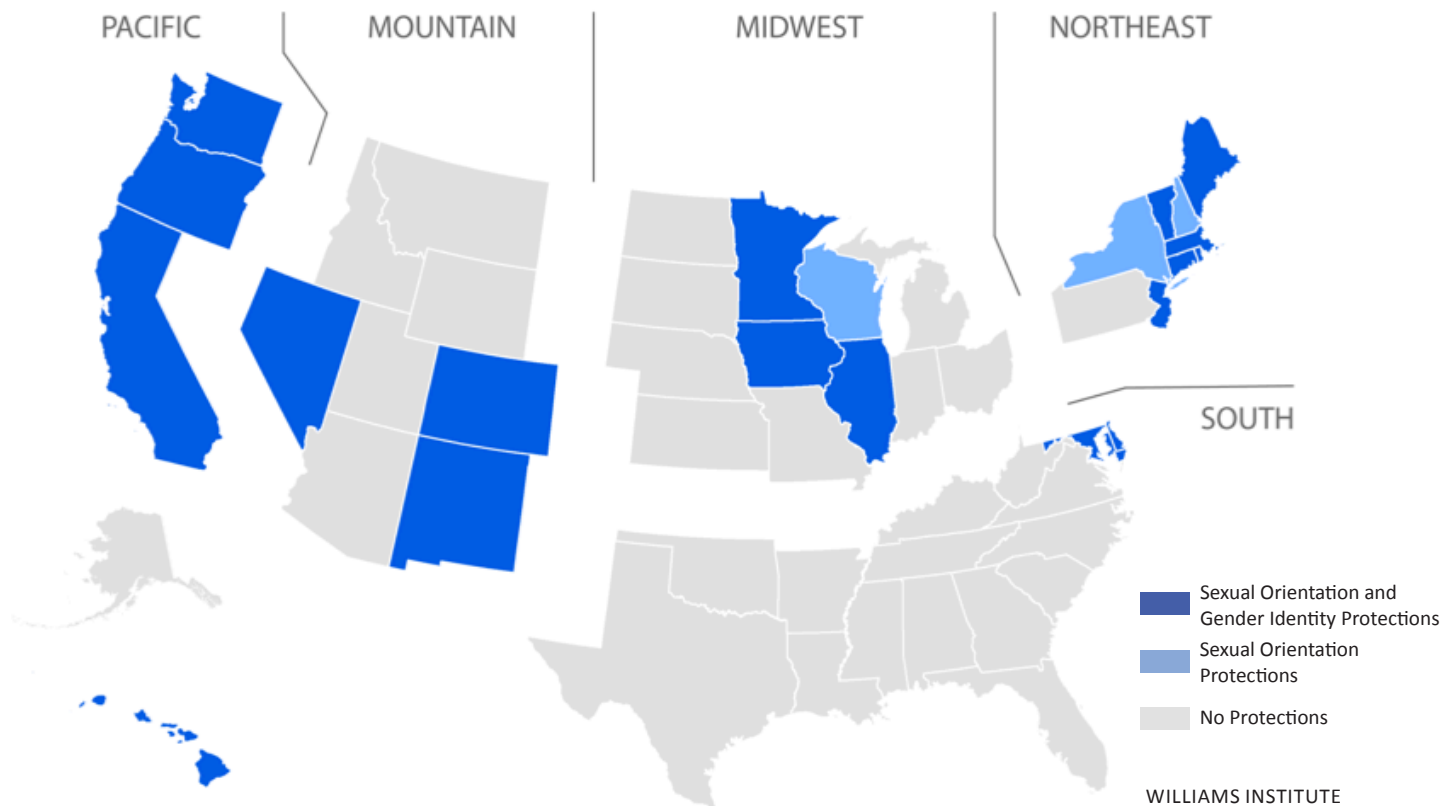
and rights for LGBT people in that region.⁴ However, there has been less attention drawn to the Midwest and Mountain states.

This report takes a closer look at the differences between the 21 states (and the District of Columbia) with sexual orientation protections in their state employment non-discrimination laws (“the state law states”) and the 29 states without such protections (“the non-state law states”) to illuminate the variation in lived experiences of LGBT people by employment protection laws and geographic regions.⁵

It analyzes differences in the social climate towards LGBT people in those regions, which may reflect both a cause and effect of the legal differences across regions and the degree of security that LGBT people may have to be fully visible under different conditions.

Previous studies have offered evidence that poverty and economic vulnerability are challenges in the LGBT community and among same-sex couples.⁶ This report goes beyond national analyses to

Figure 1. Employment non-discrimination laws, by state: regional view



consider variation in demographic and economic characteristics, analyzing education, income and parenting gaps between LGBT and non-LGBT people across states and regions based on their employment protections and finds significant variations between such regions. The report draws comparisons both among LGBT residents and non-LGBT residents and highlights regional differences between these groups to further examine economic vulnerability and health indicators among LGBT people that may be associated with where they live.

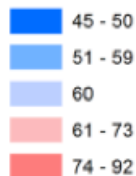
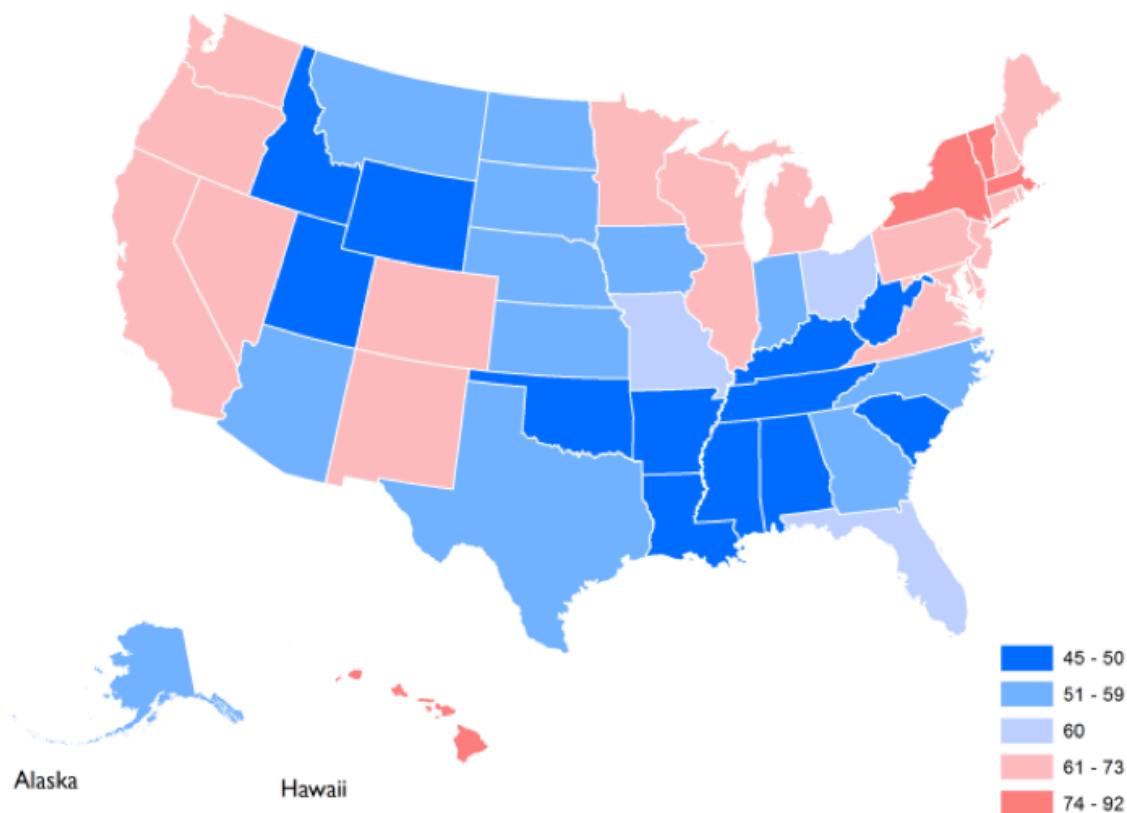
Data for the analyses in this report were drawn from Gallup’s Daily Tracking Survey (Gallup), the US Census Bureau’s annual American Community Survey (ACS), HIV surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and public opinion data from the Roper Center, American National Election Studies, and the Pew Research Center. The Gallup survey allows for comparisons between LGBT and non-LGBT adults, while the ACS provides data comparing same-sex cohabiting

couples with different-sex married couples. These data were analyzed based on state groupings by statewide employment non-discrimination laws and geographic regions. Where large enough sample sizes are available, individual state data are reported in Appendices A and B.

SOCIAL INDICATORS

The level of social acceptance of lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people likely reflects how policies and legal statuses differ among states. Measures of acceptance can be used to approximate levels of *structural stigma*, “which refers to societal-level conditions, cultural norms, and institutional practices that constrain the opportunities, resources and wellbeing for stigmatized populations.”⁷ The analyses include the development of an *LGB Social and Political Climate Index* based on key characteristics about each state’s societal approval of LGB people. The Index is based on four key measures of attitudes about the rights of LGB people and beliefs

Figure 2. LGBT social and political climate index, by state



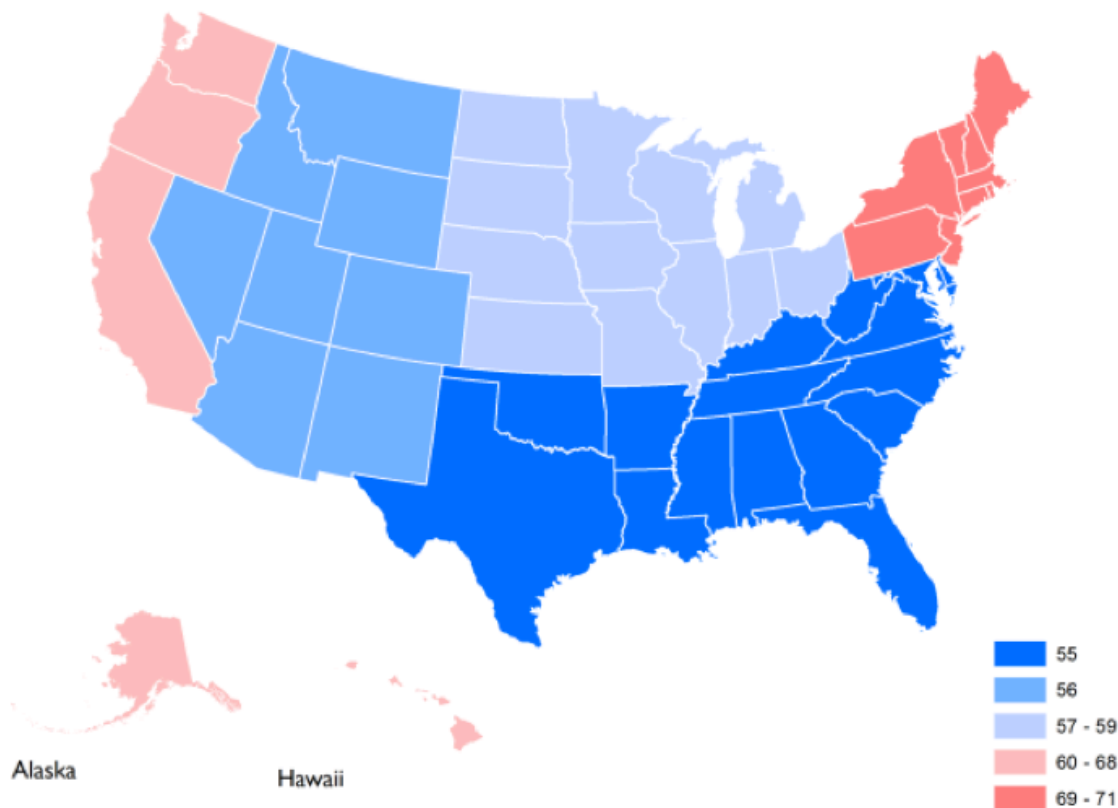
about LGB people: approval of marriages for same-sex couples, approval of adoption rights for same-sex couples, approval for laws that protect lesbians and gay men from employment discrimination, and beliefs that homosexuality is a sin.⁸ The Index ranges from 45 to 92, and the average score across the states and the District of Columbia is 60. The social and political climate for LGB people is likely reflective of the degree to which public policies endorse the rights of LGB/T⁹ people.

The policy landscape in the United States for LGB/T people indicates that there are substantial differences across the states regarding the degree to which public policies are inclusive of LGB/T people. Analyses of the LGB Social and Political Climate Index indicate that there are significant differences between the 21 state law states and the 29 non-state law states. The average climate index in states that include sexual orientation in non-discrimination policies is 70, which is ten points above the national average. The

average climate index in states that do not include sexual orientation in non-discrimination policies is 52. This indicates that LGB/T people who live in states with less supportive legal climates also may face less social acceptance while those in states with more supportive legal environments also experience greater social acceptance.

The LGB Social and Political Climate Index values also vary substantially across the country's five geographic regions. The states in the Pacific and Northeast have average index scores higher than other regions and the nation as a whole, 68 and 71 respectively. The Mountain, Midwest and South regions have average index scores lower than the national average. The states in the Pacific and Northeast are notable for their historical legal and social inclusion of LGBT people long before the states in other regions. The remaining regions of the country have significantly lower index scores than the Pacific and Northeast.¹⁰ Accepting social climates toward LGB/T people are

Figure 3. LGB social and political climate index, by region



lower in regions where few states have implemented laws that prohibit workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation.

Analyses of the LGB Social and Political Climate Index suggest a positive association with legal protections for LGB/T people and social acceptance and, conversely, the absence of legal protections is associated with less supportive social climates. This is likely because LGB/T supportive laws are less likely to pass in areas where LGB/T social acceptance is lower¹¹ and the lack of LGB/T supportive legal protections can contribute to less LGB/T supportive social climates.¹²

Less LGB/T-friendly social and political landscapes may have effects beyond policy and legal implications for LGBT people. In areas with lower index scores, the safety or security for LGBT people to be openly visible within their communities may be greatly limited. For some, this may mean living “closeted” lives, and for others, this may mean moving to regions where the social and political climates provide a safer space for LGBT individuals to be more public about their sexual orientation or gender identity within their community. A slightly higher percentage of individuals in the 21 state law states and in the Northeast and Pacific regions of the country identify as LGBT, though it is not clear whether this is a result of a differential in the number of LGBT people living in those regions or regional differences in the willingness of LGBT individuals to disclose themselves as such on surveys.¹³ Increased willingness of LGBT people to be open about their identity and talk about their lives with family, friends and work colleagues has been associated with higher levels of LGB/T social acceptance and more LGB/T-supportive legal environments.¹⁴ Thus, visibility and social and political climates may also be both a cause and effect of each other and larger legal and institutional policies.

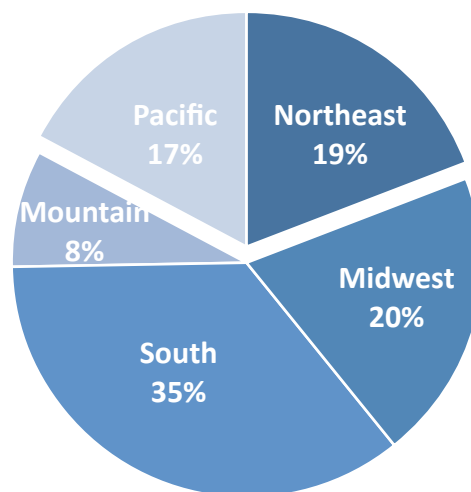
DEMOGRAPHICS

A. Number and Percent of LGBT People

Data from the 2014 Gallup Daily Tracking Survey suggest that there are nearly 9.5 million LGBT adults living in the US.¹⁵ Of those, more than 4.5 million people, or about 48% of LGBT Americans, live in the 21 states with employment protections based on sexual orientation, leaving 52% or nearly five million LGBT Americans with limited options in the face of LGBT-related employment discrimination in the 29 states that do not have such prohibitions.

Regionally, people identify as LGBT at a slightly higher rate in the Northeast and Pacific (4.2% and 4.7%, respectively) than in the Midwest, South and Mountain states (3.6%, 3.8% and 3.7% respectively). Nearly two-thirds of LGBT Americans live in the South, Midwest and Mountain states, with 35% of LGBT Americans living in the South, 20% living in the Midwest, and eight percent living in Mountain states. Despite regional variation in LGBT visibility, it is still true that a much larger proportion of LGBT Americans live in geographic regions where social and political climates towards LGB/T issues tend to be less accepting.

Figure 4. Distribution of LGBT adults in the US, by geographic region



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Table 1. Distribution of LGBT and all adults in the US, by employment protections and geographic region

	Percent of Total Population that Identifies as LGBT	Number of LGBT Adults Over Age 18	Percent of LGBT Adult Population	Number of Adults in the US Over Age 18	Percent of Adult Population
21 State Law States	4.3%	4,560,000	48%	106,940,000	44%
29 Non-State Law States	3.7%	4,940,000	52%	135,600,000	56%
Northeast	4.2%	1,810,000	19%	43,920,000	18%
Midwest	3.6%	1,900,000	20%	51,810,000	21%
South	3.8%	3,330,000	35%	90,440,000	37%
Mountain	3.7%	760,000	8%	17,160,000	7%
Pacific	4.7%	1,620,000	17%	39,250,000	16%

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B. Age

LGBT individuals and same-sex couples throughout the United States are significantly younger than their non-LGBT and different-sex married counterparts.¹⁶ (See Table 2.) This is true across both the 21 state law states and the 29 non-state law states and all five geographic regions in the country. The average age of adults in couples is older than the average age of the full adult population (in part because individuals in couples are older than those who are single).¹⁷ However, the age gap found between LGBT and non-LGBT people holds when comparing those in same-sex couples to their different-sex married counterparts, with most places showing an average age difference of approximately six or seven years.

C. Race/Ethnicity

LGBT individuals, regardless of their marriage or partnership status, largely reflect the same racial/ethnic breakdown as their non-LGBT counterparts across regions. This is also true for comparisons of those in same-sex couples and different-sex married couples. (See Table 3.) For example, African-Americans are represented most substantially in the South; African-Americans who identify as LGBT or who are in same-sex couples also see the greatest representation in the South.¹⁸ Across all geographic regions, LGBT individuals identify more often as

African-American or Latino/a and less often as White than non-LGBT individuals living in the same region. (See Figure 5.) Same-sex couples and different-sex married couples mirror each other almost exactly in terms of racial/ethnic breakdown across geographic regions. The one exception seen among couples is

Table 2. Average age, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT Individuals	Non-LGBT Individuals
All Individuals in the US	40	47
21 State Law States	40	47
29 Non-State Law States	40	48
Northeast	40	48
Midwest	40	48
South	40	47
Mountain	39	48
Pacific	39	46
	Same-Sex Couples	Different-Sex Married Couples
All Couples in the US	45	51
21 State Law States	45	51
29 Non-State Law States	44	51
Northeast	45	52
Midwest	43	51
South	44	51
Mountain	43	50
Pacific	45	50

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Table 3. Racial/ethnic distribution of individuals and couples, by employment protections and geographic region¹

Individuals	White		African-American		Latino/a ²		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Asian/Pacific Islander	
	LGBT	Non-LGBT	LGBT	Non-LGBT	LGBT	Non-LGBT	LGBT	Non-LGBT	LGBT	Non-LGBT
All Individuals in the US	63%	72%	15%	12%	18%	13%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%
21 State Law States	61%	69%	12%	9%	23%	17%	n/d	n/d	3%	3%
29 Non-State Law States	65%	74%	18%	13%	14%	10%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%
Northeast	65%	74%	15%	11%	16%	12%	n/d	n/d	2%	2%
Midwest	74%	82%	13%	10%	10%	6%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%
South	59%	67%	22%	17%	16%	13%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%
Mountain	66%	77%	4%	3%	26%	17%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%
Pacific	55%	61%	7%	6%	30%	26%	n/d	n/d	4%	5%
Couples	SS ³	DS ³	SS	DS	SS	DS	SS	DS	SS	DS
All Couples in the US	76%	74%	7%	7%	12%	12%	0.6%	0.5%	3%	6%
21 State Law States	74%	70%	6%	5%	13%	15%	1%	0%	4%	9%
29 Non-State Law States	78%	77%	8%	8%	10%	10%	1%	1%	1%	3%
Northeast	80%	79%	6%	6%	10%	8%	0.2%	0.1%	3%	6%
Midwest	82%	87%	8%	5%	5%	5%	0.5%	0.3%	2%	3%
South	75%	71%	10%	11%	12%	13%	0.6%	0.5%	1%	3%
Mountain	75%	75%	2%	2%	17%	17%	1%	1%	2%	3%
Pacific	68%	57%	4%	3%	17%	23%	1%	1%	6%	14%

1 Columns may not sum to 100% because of rounding and because “Other” category is not reported in this table.

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2 “Latino/a” is used in this report to refer to the ACS category of “Hispanic or Latino” and the Gallup Poll’s category of “Hispanic.”

n/d Data on couples are extracted from the American Community Survey, which reports a racial/ethnic category of American Indian/Alaska Native. The Gallup Poll, which provides data on individuals, does not report data on American Indian/Alaska Native percentages.

3 SS refers to same-sex couples. DS refers to different-sex married couples.

in the Pacific region of the country, where a greater proportion of people who identify as Latino/a or Asian/Pacific Islander are in different-sex couples (23% and 14% respectively) than in same-sex couples (17% and 6% respectively).

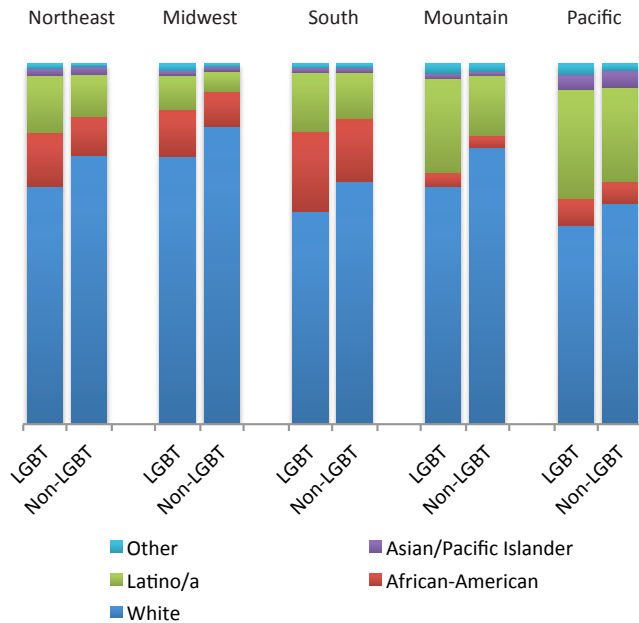
Focusing on LGBT individuals and same-sex couples across the 21 state law states and the 29 non-state law states highlights the groups that are the most vulnerable to employment discrimination. In particular, African-American individuals who identify as LGBT and who are in same-sex couples are 33% and 50% more likely, respectively, to live in the 29 states that do not provide statewide employment

protections than in the 21 states that do provide such protections when compared to their non-LGBT and different-sex married counterparts. (See Figure 6.) Gallup data estimate that more than one in six LGBT individuals or 890,000 LGBT people living in states without employment protections are African-American.

D. Households with Children

Throughout the United States, approximately one in five same-sex couples (20%) is currently raising a child under the age of 18 in their household, while approximately 43% of different-sex married couples are raising a child under the age of 18 in

Figure 5. Racial/ethnic distribution of LGBT and non-LGBT individuals, by geographic region



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their household.¹⁹ However, the rate of child rearing differs by employment non-discrimination laws and geographic region. (See Table 4.) In the 21 state law states and in the Northeast and Pacific regions, different-sex married couples are approximately two and a half times more likely to be raising a child in their household than their same-sex couple counterparts. However, in the 29 non-state law states and in the South, Midwest and Mountain states, the parenting gap narrows; fewer different-sex married couples and more same-sex couples are raising children in those regions. In those areas, different-sex married couples are only twice as likely to be raising children under 18 in their households than same-sex couples.

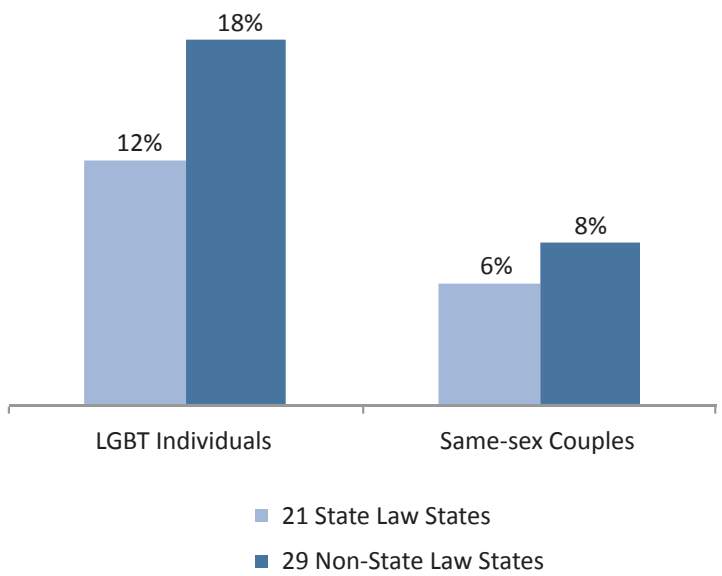
Despite the higher parenting rates found among same-sex couples in the 29 non-state law states and in the Midwest, South and Mountain states, rates of adoption are much lower among parenting same-sex couples in those same areas. (See Table 5.) Parenting same-sex couples are 57% more likely to adopt children in the 21 state law states than in the 29 non-state law states. Across geographic regions, adoption

rates are much higher among parenting same-sex couples in the Northeast and Pacific (17% in both regions) than in the Midwest, South and Mountain states (13%, 12% and 9% respectively).

While same-sex parents adopt at much higher rates than different-sex married parents overall, the differential between same-sex and different-sex couples varies substantially across regions and laws. In the 21 state law states, the Northeast and the Pacific regions, same-sex parents are approximately six times as likely to be raising an adopted child than their different-sex married parent counterparts. In the 29 non-state law states and the Midwest, South and Pacific, same-sex parents are only two to four times as likely to be raising an adopted child than their different-sex married parent counterparts. (See Figure 7.)

The increased parenting that is seen in the 29 non-state law states and in the Midwest, South and Mountain states may be in large part because LGBT people, in the face of higher levels of social stigma, came out later in life and were more likely to have

Figure 6. Percent of LGBT individuals and individuals in same-sex couples who identify as African-American, by employment protections



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Table 4. Percent of couples raising children under 18 years old in their household, by employment protections and geographic region

	Same-Sex Couples	Different-Sex Married Couples	Odds Ratio (DS:SS)
All Couples in the US	20%	43%	2.2
21 State Law States	18%	45%	2.5
29 Non-State Law States	21%	42%	2.0
Northeast	17%	43%	2.5
Midwest	21%	42%	1.9
South	20%	43%	2.1
Mountain	21%	44%	2.1
Pacific	18%	48%	2.6

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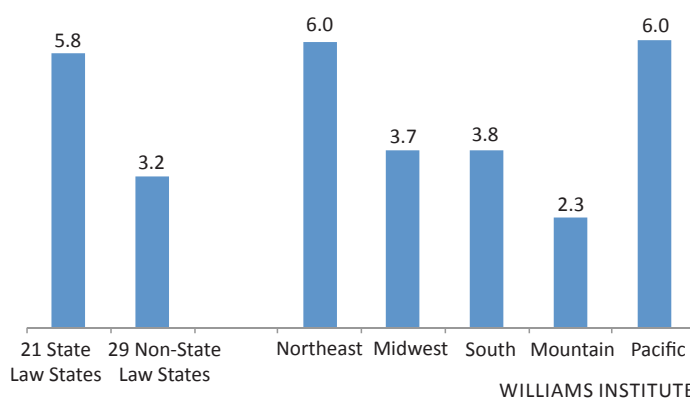
had relationships with different-sex partners while young when compared to those living in more socially accepting areas. Some of these different-sex relationships resulted in children. At the same time, the lower adoption rates among same-sex couples indicate likely social barriers to same-sex adoption in those regions, as indicated through the LGB Social and Political Climate Index and the lower visibility of LGBT people within those regions. Lower adoption rates in those regions also may be a result of a lack of legal protections; states that legally permit second

Table 5. Percent of coupled households with children that are raising adopted children, by employment protections and geographic region

	Same-Sex Couples	Different-Sex Married Couples
All Couples in the US	14%	3%
21 State Law States	17%	3%
29 Non-State Law States	11%	3%
Northeast	17%	3%
Midwest	13%	4%
South	12%	3%
Mountain	9%	4%
Pacific	17%	3%

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Figure 7. Odds of raising an adopted child within households with children under age 18, same-sex couples v. different-sex married couples



parent, stepparent and joint adoption by same-sex couples are almost exactly the same states that have employment non-discrimination laws inclusive of sexual orientation.²⁰

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

A. Education

Researchers have hypothesized that LGBT people may intentionally pursue higher education as a way to buffer themselves against potential discrimination in the workplace and to help secure greater employment and economic stability.²¹ Nationally, 48% of individuals over the age of 25 in same-sex couples have a college degree. This rate is 1.4 times higher than individuals over age 25 in different-sex married couples, 34% of whom have a college degree. Nevertheless, LGBT individuals and same-sex couples maintain higher levels of college education in the 21 state law states than in the 29 non-state law states, where they may be most in need of educational advantages to bolster their employment prospects in response to workplace discrimination that they may encounter. In the 21 state law states, 39% of LGBT individuals and 53% of people in same-sex couples report having a college degree. On the other hand, in the 29 non-state law states, 31% of LGBT individuals and 43% of people in same-sex couples report having a college degree. While educational levels are lower

Table 6. Percent of individuals over age 25 with a college degree, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT Individuals	Non-LGBT Individuals
All Individuals in the US	34%	34%
21 State Law States	39%	38%
29 Non-State Law States	31%	31%
Northeast	39%	39%
Midwest	29%	32%
South	33%	32%
Mountain	34%	35%
Pacific	39%	35%
	Same-Sex Couples	Different-Sex Married Couples
All Couples in the US	48%	34%
21 State Law States	53%	37%
29 Non-State Law States	43%	31%
Northeast	54%	39%
Midwest	43%	32%
South	43%	32%
Mountain	42%	33%
Pacific	49%	35%

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overall in the 29 non-state law states than in the 21 state law states, the educational advantage that LGBT individuals and same-sex couples hold compared to their non-LGBT and different-sex married couple counterparts declines or reverses in the 29 non-state law states. LGBT individuals report a slim educational

advantage compared to their non-LGBT counterparts in the 21 state law states, while in the 29 non-state law states, non-LGBT individuals hold the advantage by less than a one percent difference. While individuals in same-sex couples report educational advantages compared to their different-sex married counterparts, the differences are less pronounced in non-state law states. (See Table 6.)

While educational levels are lower overall in the geographic regions home to most of the 29 non-state law states, the educational advantage among LGBT individuals and same-sex couples is less pronounced or reverses in the Midwest and Mountain states. LGBT individuals retain their educational advantages in the Pacific region, where they have a ten percent higher college completion rate as compared to their non-LGBT counterparts. However, in the Mountain states and the Midwest, LGBT individuals are educationally disadvantaged compared to their non-LGBT counterparts. Among couples, individuals in same-sex couples see the greatest advantage in the Northeast and Pacific. (See Figure 8.)

B. Household Income Among Couples

As a whole, same-sex couple households throughout the United States have an average income that is 12% higher than different-sex married couple households (\$109,369 versus \$97,678 respectively).

Figure 8. Percent difference in college completion by age 25, by geographic regions

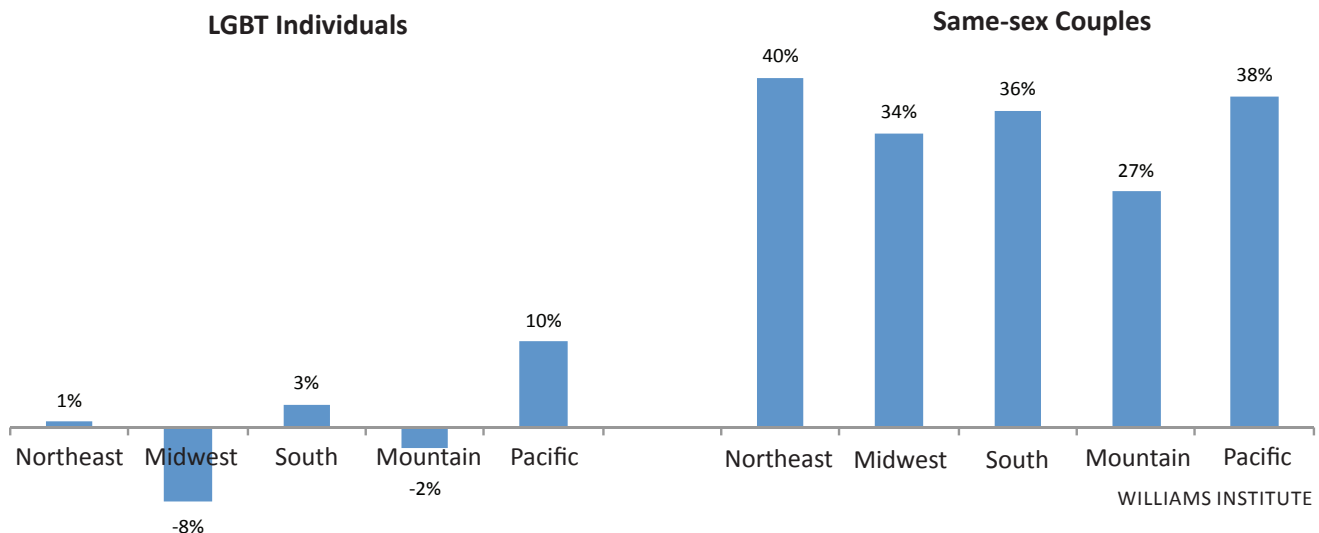


Table 7. Average household income for couples, by employment protections and geographic region

	Same-Sex Couples	Different-Sex Married Couples	Difference
All Couples	\$109,369	\$97,678	\$11,691
21 State Law States	\$115,216	\$101,211	\$14,005
29 Non-State Law States	\$88,551	\$83,238	\$5,313
Northeast	\$119,697	\$106,044	\$13,653
Midwest	\$87,869	\$85,671	\$2,198
South	\$94,540	\$85,526	\$9,014
Mountain	\$91,030	\$83,305	\$7,725
Pacific	\$115,591	\$98,251	\$17,340

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This is likely, in part, a result of higher educational levels and labor force participation among same-sex couples.²² However, this income advantage decreases significantly when comparing the 21 state law states with the 29 non-state law states. The \$14,000 income advantage that same-sex couples hold on average in the 21 state law states shrinks to \$5,300 in the 29 non-state law states. This may be particularly affected by incomes in the Midwest, where same-sex couple households have an average income that is not significantly higher than their different-sex married couple counterparts (\$87,900 versus \$85,700 respectively). (See Table 7.)

In contrast, same-sex couple households with children face an income disadvantage when compared to their different-sex married counterparts with children, particularly in non-state law states. In the 21 state law states, the \$4,300 income disadvantage for same-sex households with children is not statistically significant, but in the 29 non-state law states, the gap widens to \$11,300 and becomes statistically significant. This disadvantage is most pronounced in the South and the Midwest, where same-sex households with children earn an average of almost \$11,000 and \$20,000 less than their different-sex married counterparts, respectively. (See Table 8.)

Table 8. Average household income for couples raising children under 18, by employment protections and geographic region

	Same-Sex Parents	Different-Sex Married Parents	Difference
All Couples	\$87,363	\$94,945	-\$7,582
21 State Law States	\$100,982	\$105,315	-\$4,333
29 Non-State Law States	\$75,344	\$86,604	-\$11,260
Northeast	\$110,542	\$114,565	-\$4,023
Midwest	\$71,601	\$91,527	-\$19,926
South	\$77,381	\$88,256	-\$10,875
Mountain	\$87,776	\$83,655	\$4,121
Pacific	\$102,724	\$98,503	\$4,221

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C. Household Income Among Individuals

A higher percentage of LGBT individuals report household incomes below \$24,000 than non-LGBT individuals. While all people are more likely to have incomes below \$24,000 in the 29 non-state law states than in the 21 state law states, the gap between LGBT and non-LGBT household income is slightly wider in the non-state law states, where 35% of LGBT people and 26% of non-LGBT people have incomes below \$24,000 (compared to 29% and 22%, respectively, in the state law states). Poverty gaps are at their highest in the Midwest and Mountain states, where LGBT individuals are nearly 50% more likely to have incomes below \$24,000 than their non-LGBT counterparts in those regions. (See Table 9.)

LGBT individuals across the United States consistently report having household incomes above \$120,000 less frequently than their non-LGBT counterparts. The disparity grows when comparing the 21 state law states, where LGBT individuals report having high household incomes seven percent less frequently than non-LGBT individuals, to the 29 non-state law states, where LGBT individuals report having high household incomes 21% less frequently than their non-LGBT counterparts. (See Table 10.)

Table 9. Percent of individuals with household income below \$24,000, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT	Non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT: Non-LGBT)
All Individuals	32%	24%	1.32
21 State Law States	29%	22%	1.30
29 Non-State Law States	35%	26%	1.35
Northeast	29%	22%	1.32
Midwest	35%	24%	1.49
South	33%	27%	1.24
Mountain	33%	22%	1.48
Pacific	30%	24%	1.24

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This disparity is reflected similarly across geographic regions: in both the Northeast and Pacific regions, LGBT individuals report having household incomes above \$120,000 seven percent less than their non-LGBT counterparts, and in the Mountain, Midwest and South, the disparity increases to 17% to 20%.

Table 10. Percent of individuals with household income above \$120,000, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT	Non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT: Non-LGBT)
All Individuals	12%	14%	0.87
21 State Law States	15%	16%	0.93
29 Non-State Law States	10%	12%	0.79
Northeast	16%	17%	0.93
Midwest	10%	12%	0.83
South	11%	13%	0.83
Mountain	10%	13%	0.80
Pacific	15%	16%	0.93

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D. Food Insecurity

LGBT people consistently report not having enough money for food at higher rates than non-LGBT individuals; nationally, LGBT people are 60% more likely to report not having enough money for food than their non-LGBT counterparts. This pattern is

seen across the 21 state law states, the 29 non-state law states and all geographic regions. In the Midwest and Mountain states, LGBT people report a slightly greater disadvantage compared to their non-LGBT counterparts than in other geographic regions of the country. (See Table 11).

Table 11. Percent of individuals reporting not having enough money for food, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT	Non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT: Non-LGBT)
All Individuals	28%	18%	1.60
21 State Law States	26%	16%	1.59
29 Non-State Law States	30%	19%	1.63
Northeast	26%	16%	1.58
Midwest	30%	16%	1.82
South	29%	20%	1.48
Mountain	31%	17%	1.86
Pacific	28%	18%	1.57

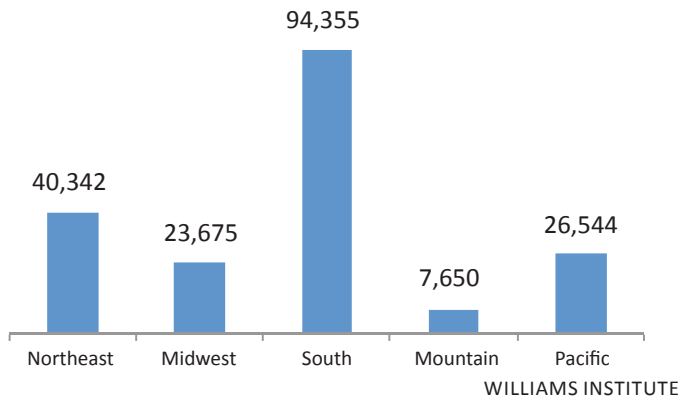
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HEALTH INDICATORS

A. HIV

In the last several years, increased focus has shifted toward the HIV epidemic in the South, particularly the Deep South.²³ The total number of new infections coming from the South has dwarfed those coming from any other region of the country. (See Figures 9 and 10.) This has been true both across the population as a whole and with respect to new HIV infections among gay and bisexual men. The analyses below used CDC HIV surveillance data²⁴ and estimates of men who have had sex with men (MSM) in the last five years from analyses of the General Social Survey²⁵ to determine HIV rates among MSM. These rates were compared to population rates provided by the CDC to determine disparities across geographic regions.²⁶ Even though the South has been pegged as the new epicenter of the HIV epidemic in the U.S., particularly

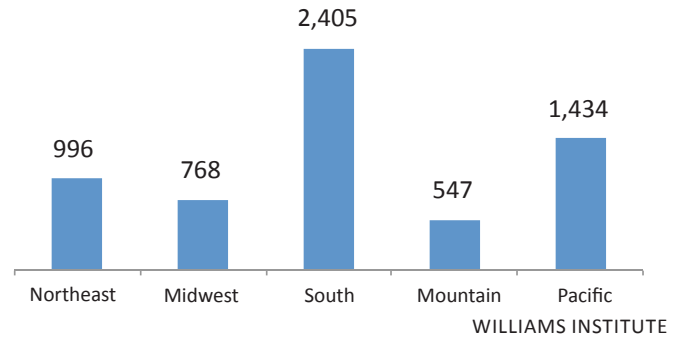
Figure 9. Total new HIV infections in US population (2008-2011), by geographic region



among MSM, when taking into account the size of the regional population, rates of new infections among MSM in the South are actually relatively comparable to those found in the Pacific region of the country (54.9 and 54.4 per 100,000 MSM respectively). (See Table 12.) MSM in the Mountain states actually show the highest new infection rates in the country at 61.6 new infections per 100,000 MSM. When comparing new HIV infection rates of the entire population to comparable rates among MSM, it is immediately apparent that new HIV infections are more common among MSM than the population as a whole. However, regional variations are stark: while new infections among MSM are more than double those of the population as a whole in the Northeast, Midwest and South and more than triple in the Pacific region, MSM in the Mountain states have incidence rates that are nearly six times higher than those in the regional population as a whole. (See Figure 11.)

The number of people currently living with HIV in a given population is affected by current and historical rates of HIV infection as well as survival rates among those with an HIV infection. MSM in the Northeast and South have the highest regional prevalence of HIV (16,100 HIV infections per 100,000 MSM and 15,400 per 100,000, respectively). (See Table 13.) However, in terms of disparities when comparing MSM to the population as a whole, MSM in the Mountain states

Figure 10. Total new HIV infections in US MSM population (2008-2011), by geographic region



are still faring the worst compared to the other geographic regions in the country. (See Figure 12.) While prevalence rates among MSM range from 33 to 43 times those of their regional populations in the rest of the country, MSM in the Mountain states face prevalence rates that are more than 50 times higher than the regional population as a whole.

B. Financial Constraints on Healthcare and Access to Health Insurance

Across the United States, LGBT individuals are 45% more likely than non-LGBT individuals to report not having enough money to pay for health care. This disparity is seen consistently across employment protections and geographic regions. In the 29 non-state law states and in the South, the highest percentage of LGBT people report an inability to

Figure 11. Odds ratio of HIV incidence rates (2008-2011), by geographic region MSM: Population

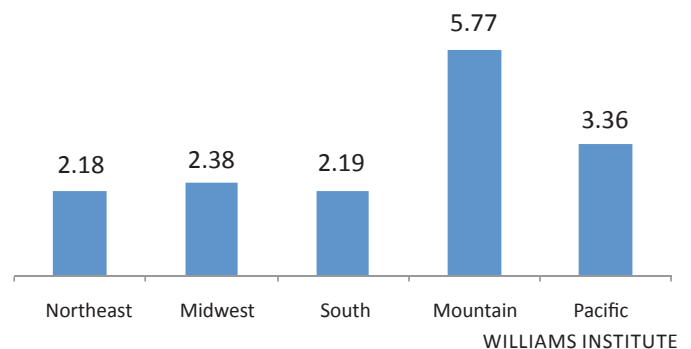


Table 12. HIV new infection rates per 100,000 (2008-2011), by geographic region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	Mountain	Pacific
MSM	47.2	25.4	54.9	61.6	54.4
US Population	21.6	10.7	25.1	10.7	16.2

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Table 13. HIV prevalence per 100,000 (2008-2010), by geographic region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	Mountain	Pacific
MSM	16,116	7,536	15,408	10,427	13,119
US Population	491	175	382	199	310

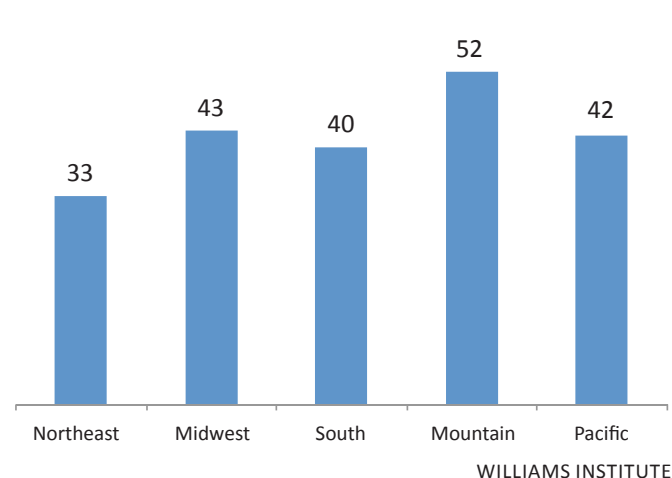
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pay for health care, 28% in both regions. However, when comparing this economic situation to non-LGBT individuals, those who identify as LGBT face the greatest disparities in the Midwest and Mountain states, where they are 57% more likely to report not having enough money to pay for health care than their non-LGBT counterparts in the same regions. (See Table 14.)

Given these higher rates of poverty, food insecurity, and lack of money for health care, it is unsurprising that LGBT individuals throughout the United States report having health insurance less frequently than non-LGBT individuals.²⁷ However, the disparity that

is seen appears to lie almost exclusively in the 29 non-state law states. In the 21 state law states, insurance rates among LGBT and non-LGBT people are almost equal (approximately 89% in both groups). However, in the 29 non-state law states, fewer LGBT people report having health insurance than their non-LGBT counterparts (78% versus 85%, respectively). Among geographic regions, LGBT people in the South face both the lowest insurance rates among all geographic regions in the country (76%) and the greatest disparity from their non-LGBT counterparts (84% of whom report having insurance). (See Table 15.)

Figure 12. Odds ratio of HIV prevalence rates (2008-2011), by geographic region MSM: Population



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Table 14. Percent of individuals reporting not having enough money for health care, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT	Non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT: Non-LGBT)
All Individuals	26%	18%	1.45
21 State Law States	23%	16%	1.45
29 Non-State Law States	28%	19%	1.47
Northeast	22%	15%	1.50
Midwest	26%	17%	1.57
South	28%	20%	1.38
Mountain	27%	17%	1.57
Pacific	25%	17%	1.41

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Table 15. Percent of individuals over age 18 with health insurance, by employment protections and geographic region

	LGBT	Non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT: Non-LGBT)
All Individuals	82%	87%	0.95
21 State Law States	89%	89%	1.00
29 Non-State Law States	78%	85%	0.91
Northeast	90%	90%	1.00
Midwest	87%	89%	0.97
South	76%	84%	0.91
Mountain	81%	86%	0.93
Pacific	84%	87%	0.97

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CONCLUSION

This report analyzed social climate, demographics, economic and health indicators among LGBT and non-LGBT people, highlighting increased disparities that occur in the 29 non-state law states and the South, Midwest and Mountain states. The social climate toward LGB people and legal protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity are highly intertwined, with state law states having social climate indices that are much more LGB-supportive than the non-state law states. The divide between the 21 state law states and the 29 non-state law states is consistently an indicator of greater disparities between LGBT people and their non-LGBT counterparts across economic, family and health indicators. However, regional variations showed that despite increased focus on the South, many of the greatest inequities lie in the Midwest and Mountain states. Legal and social differences across states and regions are likely both causes and effects of these disparities. It is likely that the social climate of each geographic region has its own assets and challenges to achieving legal and lived equality. Future research into the South, Midwest and Mountain states in more depth may help illuminate such challenges and assets.

1. See, e.g. Chris Geidner, *Here's The Map of What Marriage Equality Looks Like in the U.S. Today*, BUZZFEED NEWS, Nov. 26, 2014, <http://www.buzzfeed.com/chrisgeidner/heres-the-map-of-what-marriage-equality-looks-like-in-the-us#4fsgpu1>.
2. Since 2011, Connecticut, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nevada, Delaware and Maryland have all added gender identity protections to their existing laws that previously prohibited employment discrimination based on sexual orientation. 2011 Conn. Acts 11-55 (Reg. Sess.) (codified as amended at CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 46a-60 (West 2014)); 2011 Haw. Sess. Laws 34-546 (codified as amended at HAW. REV. STAT. § 378-2 (2014)); 2011 Mass. Legis. Serv. 199-3810 (West) (codified as amended at MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 151B § 3 (West 2014)); 2011 N.H. Laws 112-211 (codified as amended at N.H. REV. STAT. ANN. § 613.330 (2014)); 2013 Del. Legis. Serv. 47-97 (West) (codified as amended at DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 19, § 711 (West 2014)); 2014 Md. Legis. Serv. 474-212 (West) (to be codified at MD. CODE ANN., STATE GOV'T § 20-602 (West 2014)).
3. Delaware was the most recent state to add new employment protections based on sexual orientation in 2009. 2009 Del. Legis. Serv. 90-121(West) (codified as amended at DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 19 § 711 (West 2014)).
4. Sheryl Gay Stolberg, *Dealt a Victory in Court, Advocates for Gay Rights Focus on a New Frontier*, NY TIMES, Oct. 7, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/08/us/politics/same-sex-marriage-gay-rights-supreme-court.html>.
5. It should be noted that even within the 29 non-state law states, there are many localities that have passed local non-discrimination ordinances that are inclusive of sexual orientation and/or gender identity. See *Local Employment Non-Discrimination Ordinances*, MOVEMENT ADVANCEMENT PROJECT http://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/non_discrimination_ordinances (last updated Oct. 31, 2014). Additionally, some state governors in the 29 non-state law states have issued executive orders that prohibit discrimination against state employees based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity. See BRAD SEARS, NAN D. HUNTER, CHRISTY MALLORY, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, DOCUMENTING DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY IN STATE EMPLOYMENT, *Chapter 15: Analysis of Scope and Enforcement of State Laws and Executive Orders Prohibiting Employment Discrimination Against LGBT People* 15-88 – 15-95, available at http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/15_ENDAvStateLaws2.pdf. At the federal level, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has held that discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation when it invokes sex stereotyping is prohibited sex discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Mia Macy, E.E.O.C. No. 0120120821, 2012 WL 1435995 (2012); Veretto v. U. S. Postal Service, EEOC Appeal No. 0120110873 (July 1, 2011), 2011 WL 2663401 (E.E.O.C.). Finally, federal executive orders prohibit discrimination against federal employees and employees of federal contractors based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Proclamation No. 1367279, 79 Fed. Reg. 42971 (July 21, 2014). Nevertheless, the extent of each local ordinance's coverage and the locality's enforcement authority vary from one place to the next. See individual state non-discrimination reports, available at *Workplace*, THE WILLIAMS INSTITUTE <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/category/research/workplace/> (last updated Oct, 22, 2014). State executive orders can have limited enforcement mechanisms, and both state and federal executive orders can be revoked by future administrations. Therefore, this report will focus on the protection or lack thereof of statewide laws. This choice of state divisions was done for purposes of analysis and is not an indication of a lack of LGBT community or progress towards equality in the 29 non-state law states.
6. RANDY ABELDA, M.V. LEE BADGETT, ALYSSA SCHNEEBAUM & GARY J. GATES, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, POVERTY IN THE LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL COMMUNITY (2009), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Abelda-Badgett-Schneebaum-Gates-LGB-Poverty-Report-March-2009.pdf>; M.V. LEE BADGETT, LAURA E. DURSO & ALYSSA SCHNEEBAUM, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, NEW PATTERNS OF POVERTY IN THE LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL COMMUNITY (2013), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGB-Poverty-Update-Jun-2013.pdf>; GARY J. GATES, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, FOOD INSECURITY AND SNAP (FOOD STAMPS) PARTICIPATION IN LGBT COMMUNITIES (2014), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Food-Insecurity-in-LGBT-Communities.pdf>.
7. Mark L. Hatzenbuehler Anna Bellatorre, Yeonjin Lee, Brian K. Finch, Peter Muennig, & Kevin Fiscella, *Structural Stigma and All-Cause Mortality in Sexual Minority Populations*, 130 Soc. Sci. & Med. 34 (2014).
8. For more details on the development of the index, see Methodology in Appendix A.
9. Though the LGB Social and Political Climate Index only directly measures questions that apply to LGB people and not transgender people, sexual orientation and gender identity are often conflated in public discourse and opinion. This implies that the LGB Social and Political Climate Index may also estimate a region's social and political climate towards transgender people. Therefore, "LGB/T" will be used in this section when referring to people who may be impacted by the LGB Social and Political Climate Index, even though it does not explicitly measure the climate for transgender people.
10. Significance is measured by statistical tests that assume a 95% confidence interval.
11. E.g., Jeffrey R. Lax & Justin H. Phillips, *Gay Rights in the States: Public Opinion and Policy Responsiveness*, 103 AM. POLITICAL SCI. REVIEW 367 (2009).
12. E.g., Scott Barclay, Senior Scholar of Pub. Policy & Andrew R. Flores, Pub. Op. Project Dir., The Williams Inst. Univ. of Cal. L.A. Sch. of Law, Backlash, Consensus, or Naturalization: The Impact of Policy Shift on Subsequent Public Opinion Levels, presented at the annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association (Apr. 17, 2014); Andrew R. Flores, Pub. Op. Project Dir. & Scott Barclay, Senior Scholar of Pub. Policy, The Williams Inst. Univ. of Cal. L.A. Sch. of Law, Backlash, Consensus, or Naturalization? Decomposing the Effect of Legal Action and Policy Implementation on Attitudes toward Same-Sex Marriage, presented at the annual meeting of American Political Science Association (Aug. 28, 2014); Rebecca J. Kreitzer, Allison J.

- Hamilton & Caroline J. Tolbert, *Does Policy Adoption Change Opinions on Minority Rights? The Effects of Legalizing Same-Sex Marriage*, POLITICAL RESEARCH QUARTERLY 1-14 (2014).
13. See Section IIIA, *infra*.
 14. Sasha Issenberg, *How Do You Change Someone's Mind About Abortion? Tell Them You Had One*. BLOOMBERG POLITICS, Oct. 6, 2014, <http://www.bloomberg.com/politics/features/2014-10-06/how-do-you-change-someones-mind-about-abortion-tell-them-you-had-one>.
 15. GARY J. GATES, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, LGBT DEMOGRAPHICS: COMPARISONS AMONG POPULATION-BASED SURVEYS (2014), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/lgbt-demogs-sep-2014.pdf>.
 16. Throughout this report, same-sex couples are compared to different-sex married couples. This comparison group was chosen because same-sex couples do not yet have the ability to legally marry in all states, and the rapid marriage of so many same-sex couples once it is legalized indicates that as a group, same-sex couples are more likely to be similar to different-sex married couples than different-sex unmarried couples.
 17. See GARY J. GATES, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, LGB FAMILIES AND RELATIONSHIPS: ANALYSES OF THE 2013 NATIONAL HEALTH INTERVIEW SURVEY 4-5 (2014), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/lgb-families-nhis-sep-2014.pdf>.
 18. Among non-LGBT individuals, African-Americans represent the largest non-White racial/ethnic group in all states in the South, except Florida and Texas, where Latinos/as are the largest non-White racial/ethnic group. The same is true for LGBT individuals, except in Oklahoma, where Latinos/as outnumber African-Americans.
 19. Some statistics cited in this report may not match exactly with similar measures reported in GATES, *supra* note 16. These differences are due to analyses of different survey data: the American Community Survey (ACS) here and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) in the previous Williams Institute report. This report includes analyses from ACS data and not NHIS data, because NHIS data are unable to be analyzed by the geographic regions that this report examines.
 20. See HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, PARENTING LAWS: SECOND PARENT OR STEPPARENT ADOPTION (2014), http://hrc-assets.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/files/assets/resources/second_parent_adoption_6-10-2014.pdf; HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, PARENTING LAWS: JOINT ADOPTION (2014), http://hrc-assets.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/files/assets/resources/joint_adoption_6-10-2014.pdf.
 21. Interview by Stephen J. Dubner with Lee Badgett, Williams Distinguished Scholar, the Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law, in N.Y.C., New York, (Dec. 12, 2013), *available at* <http://freakonomics.com/2013/12/12/are-gay-men-really-rich-full-transcript/>.
 22. See GARY J. GATES, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, SAME-SEX AND DIFFERENT-SEX COUPLES IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY: 2005-2011 3-5 (2014), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/ACS-2013.pdf>.
 23. David Kohn, *The South is the epicenter of new HIV infections in the United States*, WASHINGTON POST, July 20, 2012, http://www.washingtonpost.com/postlive/the-south-is-the-epicenter-of-new-hiv-infections-in-the-united-states/2012/07/20/gJQA7oZ6xW_story.html.
 24. *Available at NCHHSTP Atlas*, CTR. FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION, <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html> (last visited Nov. 3, 2014).
 25. *Available at General Social Survey*, NORC AT THE UNIV. OF CHI., <http://www3.norc.org/GSS+Website/> (last visited Nov. 3, 2014).
 26. MSM population numbers could only be estimated by geographic region, and not by state. This meant that analyses based on the distinction between the 21 state law states and the 29 non-state law states could not be completed with HIV data, and state level estimates were not able to be compiled for the appendix.
 27. Because of major insurance changes in the recent past connected to the roll out of health insurance reform through the Affordable Care Act, data analyzed were restricted to Gallup polling data from March 2014 to June 2014. Because of this time limitation, the sample sizes were too small to include state estimates in the appendix.

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ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Williams Institute on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Law and Public Policy at UCLA School of Law advances law and public policy through rigorous, independent research and scholarship, and disseminates its work through a variety of education programs and media to judges, legislators, lawyers, other policymakers, and the public. These studies can be accessed at the Williams Institute website.

CITATION

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APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY MEASURING THE LGB SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLIMATE INDEX

Two steps were involved in measuring social climate: (1) generation of state-level estimates on four indicators of public attitudes about lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals; and (2) a combined score of “LGB Social and Political Climate” by state based on these state-level estimates.

The first step uses four measures of social climate from national public opinion surveys. The four attitudes were: approval of marriages for same-sex couples, approval of adoption rights for same-sex couples, approval for laws that protect lesbians and gay men from employment discrimination, and beliefs that homosexuality is a sin. The procedures for estimating state-level estimates from national polls are detailed in the Methodology section of Flores and Barclay (2013).²⁸ All surveys in the Roper Center that ask about same-sex marriage in 2013 were combined for those estimates (n=9,998), and the 2012 American National Election Studies Time-Series study was used for estimates on adoption and non-discrimination (n=5,914). A May 2013 Pew Research Center poll was used for estimates of beliefs that homosexuality is a sin (n=1,504).

The second step then estimates state LGB Social and Political Climate index scores by the combined score on these four indicators. Confirmatory factor analysis is used to generate these scores, and the results for the factor model are in Table A.1. The mean of the factor is set to 60, as this is the average level of pro-LGB attitudes across the indicators. Factor scores are extracted for each state as reported in Table A.2, which are then used for all Social Climate estimates, hypothesis tests, and inferences as reported in Table A.3.

Table A.1: Social climate measurement model results

LGB Social and Political Climate Index	Factor Loading (λ)	P-value
Opinions on Same-Sex Marriage	1.00	p<.001
Opinions on Adoption	0.97	p<.001
Opinions on Non-Discrimination	0.86	p<.001
Beliefs that Homosexuality is a Sin	-0.93	p<.001
N	51	
χ^2_2	5.3	.07
RMSEA	.18 [90%CI: 0, .37]	
CFI	0.99	87%
TLI	0.97	
*Note: Standardized factor loadings are presented. The factor model was estimated in Mplus version 7.		

²⁸. ANDREW R. FLORES & SCOTT BARCLAY, THE WILLIAMS INST. UNIV. OF CAL. L.A. SCH. OF LAW, PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR MARRIAGE FOR SAME-SEX COUPLES BY STATE (2013), <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Flores-Barclay-Public-Support-Marriage-By-State-Apr-2013.pdf>.

Table A.2: Social climate scores of the states and D.C.

State	Climate	State	Climate	State	Climate
Alabama	46	Kentucky	47	North Dakota	55
Alaska	57	Louisiana	45	Ohio	60
Arizona	58	Maine	68	Oklahoma	45
Arkansas	48	Maryland	71	Oregon	68
California	70	Massachusetts	76	Pennsylvania	62
Colorado	65	Michigan	63	Rhode Island	73
Connecticut	72	Minnesota	64	South Carolina	49
Delaware	70	Mississippi	46	South Dakota	55
District of Columbia	92	Missouri	60	Tennessee	48
Florida	60	Montana	57	Texas	51
Georgia	51	Nebraska	52	Utah	46
Hawaii	76	Nevada	64	Vermont	78
Idaho	50	New Hampshire	68	Virginia	62
Illinois	67	New Jersey	71	Washington	68
Indiana	56	New Mexico	65	West Virginia	45
Iowa	59	New York	75	Wisconsin	63
Kansas	54	North Carolina	54	Wyoming	46

Table A.3: Average level of social climate across regions

States with Sexual Orientation Non-Discrimination Policies		States without Sexual Orientation Non-Discrimination Policies		
70 ^a		52 ^a		
Pacific	Mountain	Midwest	South	Northeast
68 ^{b,c,d}	56 ^{e,f}	59 ^{e,f}	55 ^{e,f}	71 ^{b,c,d}
^a Estimates are significantly different at p<.05.				
^b Estimate is significantly different from Mountain at p<.05.				
^c Estimate is significantly different from Midwest at p<.05.				
^d Estimate is significantly different from South at p<.05.				
^e Estimate is significantly different from Northeast at p<.05.				
^f Estimate is significantly different from Pacific at p<.05.				

APPENDIX B: STATE TABLES

Table B.1. Distribution of LGBT and all adults in the US, by state

	Percent of Total Population that Identifies as LGBT	Number of LGBT Adults Over Age 18	Percent of LGBT Adult Population	Number of Adults in the US Over Age 18	Percent of Adult Population
Alabama	2.8%	104,000	1%	3,722,000	2%
Alaska	3.4%	19,000	0.2%	547,000	0.2%
Arizona	3.9%	195,000	2%	5,010,000	2%
Arkansas	3.5%	79,000	1%	2,249,000	1%
California	4.0%	1,167,000	14%	29,171,000	12%
Colorado	3.2%	129,000	2%	4,025,000	2%
Connecticut	3.4%	96,000	1%	2,812,000	1%
Delaware	3.4%	25,000	0.3%	722,000	0.3%
District of Columbia	10.0%	53,000	1%	535,000	0.2%
Florida	3.5%	543,000	6%	15,525,000	6%
Georgia	3.5%	263,000	3%	7,504,000	3%
Hawaii	5.1%	56,000	1%	1,097,000	0.5%
Idaho	2.7%	32,000	0.4%	1,185,000	0.5%
Illinois	3.8%	374,000	4%	9,855,000	4%
Indiana	3.7%	184,000	2%	4,981,000	2%
Iowa	2.8%	66,000	1%	2,367,000	1%
Kansas	3.7%	80,000	1%	2,173,000	1%
Kentucky	3.9%	132,000	2%	3,380,000	1%
Louisiana	3.2%	112,000	1%	3,511,000	1%
Maine	4.8%	51,000	1%	1,068,000	0.4%
Maryland	3.3%	151,000	2%	4,583,000	2%
Massachusetts	4.4%	233,000	3%	5,301,000	2%
Michigan	3.8%	291,000	3%	7,649,000	3%
Minnesota	2.9%	120,000	1%	4,136,000	2%
Mississippi	2.6%	59,000	1%	2,255,000	1%
Missouri	3.3%	153,000	2%	4,648,000	2%
Montana	2.6%	21,000	0.2%	791,000	0.3%
Nebraska	2.7%	38,000	0.4%	1,405,000	1%
Nevada	4.2%	89,000	1%	2,129,000	1%
New Hampshire	3.7%	39,000	0.5%	1,052,000	0.4%
New Jersey	3.7%	255,000	3%	6,879,000	3%
New Mexico	2.9%	46,000	1%	1,576,000	1%
New York	3.8%	585,000	7%	15,406,000	6%
North Carolina	3.3%	250,000	3%	7,563,000	3%
North Dakota	1.7%	10,000	0.1%	563,000	0.2%

Table B.1. Distribution of LGBT and all adults in the US, by state (continued)

	Percent of Total Population that Identifies as LGBT	Number of LGBT Adults Over Age 18	Percent of LGBT Adult Population	Number of Adults in the US Over Age 18	Percent of Adult Population
Ohio	3.6%	321,000	4%	8,921,000	4%
Oklahoma	3.4%	99,000	1%	2,903,000	1%
Oregon	4.9%	150,000	2%	3,069,000	1%
Pennsylvania	2.7%	271,000	3%	10,053,000	4%
Rhode Island	4.5%	38,000	0%	839,000	0.3%
South Carolina	2.9%	107,000	1%	3,696,000	2%
South Dakota	4.4%	28,000	0%	636,000	0.3%
Tennessee	2.6%	130,000	2%	5,002,000	2%
Texas	3.3%	641,000	7%	19,413,000	8%
Utah	2.7%	54,000	1%	2,005,000	1%
Vermont	4.9%	25,000	0.3%	503,000	0.2%
Virginia	2.9%	185,000	2%	6,394,000	3%
Washington	4.0%	215,000	3%	5,375,000	2%
West Virginia	3.1%	46,000	1%	1,472,000	1%
Wisconsin	2.8%	124,000	1%	4,439,000	2%
Wyoming	2.9%	13,000	0.2%	443,000	0.2%

Table B.2. Average age, by state

	LGBT	non-LGBT	SS	DS Mar
United States	40	47	45	51
Alabama	41.0	49.0	41.7	50.9
Alaska	-	-	-	-
Arizona	40.3	48.3	44.7	51.6
Arkansas	41.4	49.7	-	-
California	39.2	45.3	45.8	49.9
Colorado	38.2	47.1	43.5	49.4
Connecticut	43.3	48.9	45.3	51.9
Delaware	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	36.5	41.3	41.6	49.5
Florida	41.8	48.3	46.7	53.6
Georgia	38.5	45.5	42.6	49.3
Hawaii	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-
Illinois	39.7	46.4	42.3	50.5
Indiana	39.0	48.3	43.0	50.6
Iowa	41.5	49.0	-	-

Table B.2. Average age, by state (continued)

	LGBT	non-LGBT	SS	DS Mar
Kansas	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	41.0	48.2	42.3	50.5
Louisiana	41.9	47.8	42.8	50.6
Maine	-	-	-	-
Maryland	41.0	46.8	46.7	50.8
Massachusetts	39.3	47.4	44.3	51.5
Michigan	38.8	47.9	42.6	51.8
Minnesota	38.5	48.1	43.5	50.5
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Missouri	40.1	48.3	41.8	51.0
Montana	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	43.9	50.0
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	38.5	47.1	45.6	51.0
New Jersey	38.5	47.1	45.6	51.0
New Mexico	42.7	47.3	44.3	51.4
New York	40.0	46.2	44.7	51.3
North Carolina	40.1	48.1	42.2	50.5
North Dakota	-	-	-	-
Ohio	41.9	48.9	43.0	51.5
Oklahoma	38.4	47.5	41.6	50.2
Oregon	38.8	49.2	44.1	51.3
Pennsylvania	40.8	49.6	45.4	52.2
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	36.6	48.4	43.2	51.6
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	41.5	48.4	43.4	50.6
Texas	37.2	45.4	43.1	48.7
Utah	36.7	46.3	40.6	46.7
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Virginia	38.6	46.5	42.9	50.3
Washington	40.7	47.4	43.9	50.2
West Virginia	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	42.7	48.3	43.3	51.3
Wyoming	-	-	-	-

Table B.3a. Racial/ethnic distribution of individuals, by state

	White		African-American		Latino/a ²		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other	
	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT
United States	63%	72%	15%	12%	18%	13%	n/d	n/d	2%	2%	2%	1%
Alabama	61%	73%	31%	22%	7%	3%	n/d	n/d	0%	1%	1%	1%
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	61%	70%	5%	5%	27%	21%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	5%	3%
Arkansas	77%	79%	14%	13%	6%	6%	n/d	n/d	1%	0%	2%	1%
California	48%	53%	9%	7%	37%	34%	n/d	n/d	4%	5%	2%	1%
Colorado	63%	78%	4%	4%	29%	15%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	1%	1%
Connecticut	64%	77%	10%	9%	21%	11%	n/d	n/d	1%	2%	4%	1%
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	51%	44%	33%	42%	12%	11%	n/d	n/d	5%	2%	0%	1%
Florida	61%	67%	18%	14%	20%	18%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%	1%	1%
Georgia	49%	61%	37%	28%	10%	9%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	2%	1%
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	63%	72%	17%	14%	16%	12%	n/d	n/d	2%	3%	1%	1%
Indiana	77%	86%	12%	8%	9%	5%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%	2%	1%
Iowa	84%	91%	5%	3%	10%	5%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	0%	1%
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	84%	88%	9%	7%	7%	3%	n/d	n/d	0%	1%	0%	1%
Louisiana	58%	65%	32%	27%	5%	6%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	3%	1%
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	59%	60%	26%	28%	13%	9%	n/d	n/d	1%	3%	1%	1%
Massachusetts	74%	79%	7%	7%	13%	10%	n/d	n/d	4%	3%	2%	1%
Michigan	70%	80%	21%	14%	6%	4%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	2%	1%
Minnesota	81%	88%	5%	5%	9%	4%	n/d	n/d	3%	2%	2%	1%
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	76%	84%	15%	11%	5%	4%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%	2%	1%
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	57%	65%	21%	13%	20%	18%	n/d	n/d	1%	4%	1%	1%
New Mexico	55%	53%	4%	3%	37%	38%	n/d	n/d	0%	1%	4%	5%
New York	57%	64%	19%	15%	21%	17%	n/d	n/d	2%	3%	1%	1%

Table B.3a. Racial/ethnic distribution of individuals, by state (continued)

	White		African-American		Latino/a ²		American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other	
	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT	LGBT	non-LGBT
North Carolina	56%	70%	29%	20%	11%	8%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	2%	1%
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	79%	84%	12%	12%	7%	3%	n/d	n/d	0%	1%	2%	1%
Oklahoma	75%	78%	7%	8%	12%	8%	n/d	n/d	3%	1%	3%	5%
Oregon	72%	85%	5%	2%	17%	10%	n/d	n/d	4%	2%	3%	2%
Pennsylvania	72%	84%	16%	10%	10%	5%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%	1%	0%
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	62%	70%	34%	24%	2%	5%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%	1%	1%
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	75%	80%	17%	14%	6%	5%	n/d	n/d	1%	1%	1%	1%
Texas	46%	55%	15%	12%	38%	30%	n/d	n/d	1%	2%	1%	1%
Utah	80%	88%	1%	1%	16%	8%	n/d	n/d	2%	1%	2%	2%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	66%	71%	22%	17%	8%	8%	n/d	n/d	1%	3%	2%	1%
Washington	74%	81%	5%	4%	16%	10%	n/d	n/d	3%	3%	2%	2%
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	80%	86%	8%	6%	8%	5%	n/d	n/d	0%	1%	3%	1%
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

² “Latino/a” is used in this report to refer to the American Community Survey’s category of “Hispanic or Latino” and the Gallup Poll’s category of “Hispanic.”

n/d Data on couples are extracted from the American Community Survey, which reports a racial/ethnic category of American Indian/Alaska Native. The Gallup Poll, which provides data on individuals, does not report data on American Indian/Alaska Native percentages.

Table B.3b. Racial/ethnic distribution of couples, by state

	White		African-American		Latino/a ²		American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other	
	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar
United States	76%	74%	7%	7%	12%	12%	1%	0%	3%	5%	2%	1%
Alabama	78%	80%	17%	14%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	74%	69%	5%	2%	18%	22%	2%	2%	0%	4%	2%	1%
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	64%	49%	5%	4%	21%	30%	1%	0%	6%	16%	3%	2%
Colorado	84%	78%	1%	2%	11%	15%	0%	0%	2%	3%	2%	1%
Connecticut	79%	81%	4%	5%	11%	8%	0%	0%	2%	4%	3%	1%

Table B.3b. Racial/ethnic distribution of couples, by state (continued)

	White		African-American		Latino/a ²		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other	
	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Co- lumbia	72%	52%	18%	32%	6%	9%	0%	0%	1%	5%	2%	2%
Florida	74%	68%	6%	9%	18%	19%	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Georgia	71%	69%	20%	19%	5%	7%	0%	0%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	73%	75%	12%	7%	9%	12%	0%	0%	3%	6%	3%	1%
Indiana	85%	89%	6%	4%	5%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	87%	92%	3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Louisiana	80%	75%	13%	18%	6%	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	76%	67%	17%	19%	3%	6%	1%	0%	3%	7%	1%	1%
Massachusetts	85%	84%	3%	3%	6%	5%	0%	0%	3%	6%	2%	1%
Michigan	82%	86%	12%	6%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%
Minnesota	89%	90%	4%	2%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	83%	89%	9%	5%	4%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	68%	63%	2%	5%	22%	21%	0%	1%	5%	9%	2%	2%
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	71%	69%	9%	7%	15%	12%	0%	0%	4%	11%	2%	1%
New Mexico	55%	51%	3%	1%	36%	40%	4%	5%	0%	2%	2%	1%
New York	74%	70%	7%	8%	13%	12%	0%	0%	4%	9%	2%	1%
North Carolina	79%	77%	10%	13%	6%	6%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	87%	89%	8%	6%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%
Oklahoma	79%	78%	4%	4%	5%	7%	5%	5%	0%	2%	6%	4%
Oregon	86%	84%	2%	1%	6%	8%	1%	1%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Pennsylvania	87%	89%	5%	5%	6%	3%	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	75%	78%	20%	16%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%

Table B.3b. Racial/ethnic distribution of couples, by state (continued)

	White		African-American		Latino/a ²		American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other	
	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar	SS	DS Mar
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	86%	86%	9%	8%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Texas	69%	56%	6%	7%	22%	31%	1%	0%	1%	5%	1%	1%
Utah	88%	86%	1%	0%	9%	9%	0%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	81%	75%	6%	12%	9%	6%	0%	0%	3%	6%	2%	1%
Washington	80%	79%	2%	2%	8%	8%	1%	1%	5%	8%	4%	2%
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	87%	91%	5%	2%	4%	4%	0%	0%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

² “Latino/a” is used in this report to refer to the American Community Survey’s category of “Hispanic or Latino” and the Gallup Poll’s category of “Hispanic.”

n/d Data on couples are extracted from the American Community Survey, which reports a racial/ethnic category of American Indian/Alaska Native. The Gallup Poll, which provides data on individuals, does not report data on American Indian/Alaska Native percentages.

Table B.4. Percent of couples raising children under 18 years old in their household, by state

	Same-Sex Couples	Different-Sex Married Couples	Odds Ratio (DS:SS)
United States	20%	43%	2.2
Alabama	18%	41%	2.2
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	17%	42%	2.4
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	19%	50%	2.6
Colorado	18%	45%	2.5
Connecticut	22%	44%	2.0
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	5%	38%	7.8
Florida	16%	37%	2.3
Georgia	20%	46%	2.3
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	16%	45%	2.7
Indiana	17%	42%	2.5
Iowa	-	-	-

Table B.4. Percent of couples raising children under 18 years old in their household, by state (continued)

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Odds Ratio (DS:SS)
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	23%	41%	1.8
Louisiana	27%	42%	1.6
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	22%	44%	2.1
Massachusetts	19%	44%	2.3
Michigan	29%	40%	1.4
Minnesota	19%	43%	2.3
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	24%	41%	1.7
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	22%	45%	2.0
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	15%	47%	3.2
New Mexico	31%	42%	1.3
New York	18%	45%	2.5
North Carolina	22%	42%	1.9
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	20%	40%	2.0
Oklahoma	31%	42%	1.4
Oregon	18%	40%	2.2
Pennsylvania	17%	39%	2.3
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	28%	40%	1.4
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	20%	41%	2.0
Texas	23%	49%	2.1
Utah	28%	54%	2.0
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	18%	44%	2.5
Washington	14%	43%	3.1
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	18%	40%	2.2
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.5. Percent of coupled households with children that are raising adopted children, by state

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Odds Ratio (DS:SS)
United States	14%	3%	4.3
Alabama	7%	4%	2.1
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	6%	3%	1.9
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	16%	2%	6.6
Colorado	9%	5%	1.9
Connecticut	27%	3%	9.1
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	17%	4%	5.0
Florida	4%	3%	1.5
Georgia	12%	3%	3.8
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	17%	3%	5.6
Indiana	18%	4%	4.5
Iowa	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	6%	4%	1.5
Louisiana	14%	3%	4.6
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	24%	3%	7.7
Massachusetts	18%	3%	6.1
Michigan	10%	4%	2.5
Minnesota	26%	4%	7.2
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	12%	4%	3.2
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	14%	3%	5.0
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	14%	2%	6.0
New Mexico	11%	4%	2.9
New York	17%	3%	6.7
North Carolina	10%	3%	3.0
North Dakota	-	-	-

Table B.5. Percent of coupled households with children that are raising adopted children, by state (continued)

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Odds Ratio (DS:SS)
Ohio	13%	3%	4.0
Oklahoma	24%	4%	5.4
Oregon	25%	4%	6.4
Pennsylvania	13%	3%	3.8
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	7%	3%	2.2
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	6%	4%	1.5
Texas	18%	3%	6.9
Utah	2%	4%	0.5
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	3%	3%	0.9
Washington	19%	4%	5.2
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	8%	4%	2.3
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.6. Percent of individuals over age 25 with a college degree, by state

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non- LGBT)	SS	DS Mar	Odds Ratio (SS:DS)
United States	34%	34%	1.02	48%	34%	1.42
Alabama	33%	28%	1.17	40%	28%	1.41
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	36%	33%	1.07	45%	31%	1.42
Arkansas	26%	23%	1.12	-	-	-
California	38%	35%	1.07	50%	36%	1.41
Colorado	44%	43%	1.04	54%	42%	1.28
Connecticut	34%	41%	0.83	56%	44%	1.26
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	72%	61%	1.19	81%	68%	1.20
Florida	29%	33%	0.86	41%	32%	1.30
Georgia	37%	32%	1.15	45%	34%	1.32
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	41%	39%	1.05	56%	37%	1.54
Indiana	21%	27%	0.78	38%	27%	1.40

Table B.6. Percent of individuals over age 25 with a college degree, by state (continued)

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non- LGBT)	SS	DS Mar	Odds Ratio (SS:DS)
Iowa	23%	30%	0.79	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	26%	24%	1.08	37%	25%	1.46
Louisiana	32%	26%	1.23	41%	26%	1.58
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	41%	42%	0.97	60%	44%	1.35
Massachusetts	50%	48%	1.04	58%	46%	1.26
Michigan	26%	32%	0.81	41%	31%	1.31
Minnesota	39%	37%	1.03	56%	37%	1.52
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	29%	30%	0.95	42%	31%	1.37
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	36%	26%	1.37
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	30%	41%	0.73	53%	43%	1.22
New Mexico	34%	34%	1.01	44%	30%	1.46
New York	42%	40%	1.04	61%	38%	1.62
North Carolina	31%	32%	0.98	49%	32%	1.50
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	28%	30%	0.95	38%	30%	1.28
Oklahoma	25%	28%	0.89	33%	28%	1.18
Oregon	37%	31%	1.17	49%	34%	1.47
Pennsylvania	35%	33%	1.06	47%	32%	1.44
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	36%	30%	1.18	41%	30%	1.35
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	34%	27%	1.26	39%	29%	1.36
Texas	32%	32%	1.01	45%	32%	1.43
Utah	30%	36%	0.84	36%	34%	1.05
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	38%	42%	0.91	52%	42%	1.26
Washington	43%	36%	1.22	52%	37%	1.41
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	24%	29%	0.83	40%	31%	1.28
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B.7. Average household income for couples, by state

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Difference
United States	\$101,924	\$90,964	\$10,960
Alabama	\$76,361	\$77,096	-\$735
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	\$87,038	\$81,059	\$5,979
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	\$120,728	\$101,139	\$19,590
Colorado	\$102,956	\$95,744	\$7,212
Connecticut	\$118,913	\$125,420	-\$6,507
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	\$192,150	\$173,452	\$18,698
Florida	\$90,600	\$82,220	\$8,380
Georgia	\$90,399	\$84,531	\$5,868
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	\$111,582	\$96,964	\$14,618
Indiana	\$72,488	\$78,329	-\$5,841
Iowa	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	\$72,536	\$73,506	-\$971
Louisiana	\$88,382	\$83,490	\$4,892
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	\$125,434	\$119,965	\$5,469
Massachusetts	\$112,781	\$116,769	-\$3,987
Michigan	\$86,882	\$81,833	\$5,049
Minnesota	\$99,395	\$95,050	\$4,345
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	\$83,975	\$80,019	\$3,956
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	\$81,179	\$81,972	-\$793
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	\$137,275	\$120,407	\$16,868
New Mexico	\$86,226	\$75,998	\$10,228
New York	\$137,601	\$106,929	\$30,672
North Carolina	\$81,587	\$80,740	\$847
North Dakota	-	-	-

Table B.7. Average household income for couples, by state (continued)

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Difference
Ohio	\$76,113	\$82,351	-\$6,238
Oklahoma	\$82,825	\$76,324	\$6,502
Oregon	\$91,631	\$81,144	\$10,487
Pennsylvania	\$99,417	\$90,137	\$9,280
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	\$70,553	\$77,286	-\$6,733
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	\$78,329	\$77,197	\$1,132
Texas	\$99,042	\$88,179	\$10,863
Utah	\$105,625	\$81,822	\$23,803
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	\$116,298	\$106,847	\$9,451
Washington	\$105,806	\$94,060	\$11,747
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	\$85,588	\$83,842	\$1,746
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.8. Average household income for couples raising children under 18, by state

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Difference
United States	\$87,363	\$94,945	-\$7,582
Alabama	\$63,951	\$80,195	-\$16,244
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	\$73,102	\$81,305	-\$8,203
Arkansas	-	-	-
California	\$107,628	\$99,947	\$7,681
Colorado	\$85,744	\$97,703	-\$11,960
Connecticut	\$104,810	\$136,223	-\$31,412
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	\$163,986	\$188,337	-\$24,351
Florida	\$72,838	\$85,080	-\$12,242
Georgia	\$73,890	\$86,330	-\$12,440
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	\$83,573	\$101,870	-\$18,297
Indiana	\$73,442	\$82,988	-\$9,546

Table B.8. Average household income for couples raising children under 18, by state (continued)

	Same-Sex Couples	Different- Sex Married Couples	Difference
Iowa	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	\$84,938	\$78,819	\$6,120
Louisiana	\$77,195	\$88,464	-\$11,270
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	\$98,143	\$124,606	-\$26,463
Massachusetts	\$112,254	\$127,522	-\$15,268
Michigan	\$81,472	\$87,831	-\$6,358
Minnesota	\$83,176	\$102,920	-\$19,744
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	\$53,580	\$86,295	-\$32,715
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	\$64,668	\$80,226	-\$15,557
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	\$144,554	\$127,822	\$16,731
New Mexico	\$78,159	\$72,912	\$5,247
New York	\$119,001	\$113,062	\$5,940
North Carolina	\$74,206	\$84,753	-\$10,547
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	\$57,778	\$88,327	-\$30,549
Oklahoma	\$87,154	\$76,801	\$10,354
Oregon	\$87,869	\$83,972	\$3,898
Pennsylvania	\$81,404	\$98,089	-\$16,685
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	\$52,269	\$79,446	-\$27,178
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	\$59,479	\$81,516	-\$22,037
Texas	\$83,487	\$86,988	-\$3,501
Utah	\$173,305	\$81,816	\$91,489
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	\$83,309	\$111,503	-\$28,194
Washington	\$89,309	\$97,975	-\$8,666
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	\$67,670	\$90,894	-\$23,224
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.9. Percent of individuals with household income below \$24,000, by state

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
United States	32%	24%	1.32
Alabama	36%	31%	1.16
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	38%	24%	1.58
Arkansas	42%	30%	1.38
California	30%	26%	1.15
Colorado	28%	20%	1.46
Connecticut	32%	19%	1.71
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	18%	25%	0.72
Florida	28%	26%	1.06
Georgia	36%	28%	1.27
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	31%	23%	1.36
Indiana	40%	26%	1.54
Iowa	39%	22%	1.82
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	38%	31%	1.22
Louisiana	27%	30%	0.90
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	28%	17%	1.64
Massachusetts	30%	19%	1.56
Michigan	34%	25%	1.38
Minnesota	25%	17%	1.44
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	37%	25%	1.46
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	28%	19%	1.45
New Mexico	30%	28%	1.08
New York	28%	25%	1.13
North Carolina	48%	28%	1.71
North Dakota	-	-	-

Table B.9. Percent of individuals with household income below \$24,000, by state (continued)

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
Ohio	39%	26%	1.51
Oklahoma	35%	28%	1.25
Oregon	36%	24%	1.53
Pennsylvania	29%	22%	1.32
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	39%	30%	1.30
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	31%	30%	1.01
Texas	30%	26%	1.16
Utah	32%	18%	1.82
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	33%	19%	1.75
Washington	24%	19%	1.29
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	27%	22%	1.20
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.10. Percent of individuals with household income above \$120,000, by state

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
United States	12%	14%	0.88
Alabama	14%	9%	1.43
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	10%	13%	0.77
Arkansas	10%	10%	0.99
California	16%	17%	0.93
Colorado	17%	17%	1.01
Connecticut	17%	20%	0.83
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	25%	19%	1.32
Florida	11%	12%	0.90
Georgia	10%	13%	0.78
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	16%	16%	1.04
Indiana	4%	11%	0.42

Table B.10. Percent of individuals with household income above \$120,000, by state (continued)

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
Iowa	11%	12%	0.91
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	12%	9%	1.35
Louisiana	13%	12%	1.14
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	13%	20%	0.66
Massachusetts	16%	22%	0.76
Michigan	9%	11%	0.79
Minnesota	19%	16%	1.18
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	10%	11%	0.90
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	18%	21%	0.85
New Mexico	5%	10%	0.52
New York	17%	16%	1.06
North Carolina	9%	12%	0.78
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	9%	11%	0.81
Oklahoma	12%	10%	1.16
Oregon	12%	11%	1.15
Pennsylvania	13%	14%	0.90
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	8%	12%	0.71
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	5%	11%	0.48
Texas	10%	14%	0.69
Utah	10%	14%	0.74
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	13%	19%	0.72
Washington	13%	15%	0.86
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	11%	12%	0.93
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.11. Percent of individuals reporting not having enough money for food, by state

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
United States	28%	18%	1.60
Alabama	30%	22%	1.36
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	35%	18%	1.98
Arkansas	31%	21%	1.47
California	27%	18%	1.48
Colorado	21%	15%	1.36
Connecticut	24%	17%	1.46
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	15%	16%	0.93
Florida	28%	19%	1.47
Georgia	32%	21%	1.53
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	25%	16%	1.62
Indiana	28%	18%	1.57
Iowa	30%	13%	2.37
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	38%	21%	1.78
Louisiana	35%	22%	1.56
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	26%	15%	1.71
Massachusetts	22%	15%	1.51
Michigan	34%	17%	1.96
Minnesota	22%	11%	1.94
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	33%	19%	1.74
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	30%	17%	1.79
New Mexico	31%	20%	1.54
New York	25%	18%	1.44
North Carolina	33%	20%	1.66
North Dakota	-	-	-

Table B.11. Percent of individuals reporting not having enough money for food, by state (continued)

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
Ohio	32%	19%	1.69
Oklahoma	27%	21%	1.26
Oregon	31%	19%	1.69
Pennsylvania	27%	15%	1.84
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	28%	21%	1.34
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	32%	22%	1.47
Texas	26%	19%	1.32
Utah	30%	16%	1.92
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	26%	14%	1.80
Washington	26%	15%	1.71
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	24%	14%	1.72
Wyoming	-	-	-

Table B.12. Percent of individuals reporting not having enough money for health care, by state

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
United States	26%	18%	1.45
Alabama	26%	22%	1.20
Alaska	-	-	-
Arizona	26%	18%	1.50
Arkansas	26%	21%	1.25
California	25%	18%	1.41
Colorado	19%	16%	1.22
Connecticut	26%	14%	1.92
Delaware	-	-	-
District of Columbia	14%	14%	1.02
Florida	26%	20%	1.25
Georgia	33%	22%	1.53
Hawaii	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-
Illinois	24%	15%	1.56
Indiana	26%	19%	1.40

Table B.12. Percent of individuals reporting not having enough money for health care, by state (continued)

	LGBT	non-LGBT	Odds Ratio (LGBT:Non-LGBT)
Iowa	28%	13%	2.13
Kansas	-	-	-
Kentucky	31%	23%	1.35
Louisiana	29%	22%	1.35
Maine	-	-	-
Maryland	21%	14%	1.46
Massachusetts	14%	12%	1.16
Michigan	27%	17%	1.61
Minnesota	16%	12%	1.35
Mississippi	-	-	-
Missouri	27%	20%	1.35
Montana	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	30%	16%	1.87
New Mexico	23%	19%	1.23
New York	19%	15%	1.23
North Carolina	30%	21%	1.47
North Dakota	-	-	-
Ohio	27%	18%	1.49
Oklahoma	31%	20%	1.52
Oregon	25%	18%	1.35
Pennsylvania	26%	15%	1.69
Rhode Island	-	-	-
South Carolina	32%	22%	1.49
South Dakota	-	-	-
Tennessee	32%	22%	1.48
Texas	26%	20%	1.32
Utah	30%	17%	1.72
Vermont	-	-	-
Virginia	24%	15%	1.58
Washington	21%	16%	1.32
West Virginia	-	-	-
Wisconsin	24%	15%	1.59
Wyoming	-	-	-