## CENSUS SNAPSHOT

## KENTUCKY

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Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, this report provides demographic and economic information about same-sex couples and same-sex couples raising children in Kentucky. We compare same-sex "unmarried partners," which the Census Bureau defines as an unmarried couple who "shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship," to different-sex
 married couples in Kentucky. ${ }^{1}$

In many ways, the more than 9,700 same-sex couples living in Kentucky are similar to married couples. According to Census 2000, they live throughout the State, are racially and ethnically diverse, have partners who depend upon one another financially, and actively participate in Kentucky's economy. Census data also show that $15 \%$ of same-sex couples in Kentucky are raising children. However, same-sex couples with children have fewer economic resources to provide for their families than married parents: they have lower household incomes and lower rates of homeownership.

## SAME-SEX COUPLES AND THE LGB POPULATI ON I N KENTUCKY

- In 2000, there were 7,114 same-sex couples living in Kentucky. ${ }^{2}$
- By 2005, the number of same-sex couples increased to $9,710 .^{3}$ This increase likely reflects same-sex couples' growing willingness to disclose their partnerships on government surveys.
- In 2005, there were an estimated 106,094 gay, lesbian, and bisexual people (single and coupled) living in Kentucky. ${ }^{4}$


## I NDI VI DUALS I N SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE DEMOGRAPHI CALLY AND GEOGRAPHI CALLY DI VERSE

- There are more female same-sex couples (53\%) than male same-sex couples (47\%) in Kentucky. ${ }^{5}$
- Individuals in same-sex couples are, on average, 40 years old, significantly younger than individuals in married couples (47 years old) in Kentucky.
- Same-sex couples live in every county in Kentucky and constitute $0.8 \%$ of coupled households and $0.4 \%$ of all households in the state. Jefferson County reported the most same-sex couples with 1,514 couples ( $0.53 \%$ of all county households), followed by Fayette County with 757 couples ( $0.70 \%$ ), and Kenton County with 292 couples ( $0.49 \%$ ). The counties with the highest percentage of same-sex couples are Lyon County (0.97\% of all county households), Lewis County ( $0.81 \%$ ), and Menifee County ( $0.75 \%$ ). ${ }^{6}$
- Kentucky's same-sex couples are more racially and ethnically diverse than their married counterparts: $8 \%$ of individuals in same-sex couples are nonwhite, compared to $6 \%$ of married individuals.


## PEOPLE IN SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE ACTI VELY ENGAGED IN THE STATE ECONOMY

- Individuals in same-sex couples in Kentucky are significantly more likely to be employed than married individuals: $72 \%$ of individuals in samesex couples are employed, compared to $62 \%$ of married individuals.
- Contrary to a popular stereotype, the annual earnings of men in same-sex couples are significantly lower than those of married men. On average, men in same-sex couples in Kentucky earn $\$ 32,441$ each year, significantly less than \$41,256 for married men. The median income of men in same-sex couples in Kentucky is $\$ 31,000$, or $6 \%$ less than that of married men $(\$ 33,000)$.
- Women in same-sex couples in Kentucky earn an average of $\$ 27,731$ per year (with a median of $\$ 23,000$ ), more than married women, whose earnings average $\$ 21,701$ (with a median of $\$ 18,000$ ). Women in same-sex couples earn less than married men as well as men in same-sex couples.

Average Individual Earnings


- Individuals in same-sex and married couples in Kentucky are most likely to work in the private sector: 70\% of individuals in same-sex couples work in the private sector, compared to $72 \%$ of married individuals; $20 \%$ of individuals in same-sex couples work in the public sector, compared to $16 \%$ of married individuals; and $10 \%$ of individuals in samesex couples are self-employed, compared to $12 \%$ of married individuals.
- Individuals in same-sex couples are significantly more likely to have a college degree: $37 \%$ of individuals in same-sex couples, and 19\% of married individuals have earned a college degree.
- Despite the military's historic policies of excluding gay men and lesbians from service, individuals in same-sex couples have served in the military: 9\% of individuals in same-sex couples are veterans, compared to $16 \%$ of married individuals.


## SAME-SEX PARTNERS IN KENTUCKY DEPEND UPON ONE ANOTHER IN WAYS THAT ARE SI MI LAR TO MARRI ED COUPLES

- Couples in which one partner does not work or earns significantly less than the other partner may be financially interdependent. 26\% of same-sex couples have only one wage earner, compared to $32 \%$ of married couples.
- The mean income gap between same-sex partners is $\$ 16,475$, compared to $\$ 23,220$ for married spouses.
- $32 \%$ of same-sex couples have at least one partner who is disabled, compared to $36 \%$ of married couples.
- $11 \%$ of same-sex couples have at least one partner who is age 65 or older, compared to $17 \%$ of married couples.


## SAME-SEX HOUSEHOLDS I N KENTUCKY HAVE SI MI LAR ECONOMI C RESOURCES TO MARRI ED HOUSEHOLDS

- The median income of same-sex coupled households in Kentucky is $\$ 54,200$, compared to $\$ 47,010$ for married couples. The average household income of same-sex couples is $\$ 60,636$, compared to $\$ 58,786$ for married couples.

- Same-sex couples are significantly less likely than married couples to own their homes: $58 \%$ of samesex couples in Kentucky own their home, compared to $84 \%$ of married couples.


## SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE RAI SI NG CHI LDREN IN KENTUCKY, YET WITH FEWER ECONOMIC RESOURCES THAN MARRI ED PARENTS

- $15 \%$ of same-sex couples in Kentucky are raising children under the age of 18 .
- As of 2005, an estimated 2,469 of Kentucky's children are living in households headed by samesex couples. ${ }^{7}$
- In Kentucky, married and same-sex couples with children under 18 in the home have, on average, two children.
- More than $1 \%$ of Kentucky's adopted children (or 248 children) live with a lesbian or gay parent. ${ }^{8}$
- $44 \%$ of Kentucky's same-sex parents have only one wage earner, compared to $35 \%$ of married parents.
- Same-sex parents have fewer financial resources to support their children than married parents in Kentucky. The median household income of samesex couples with children is $\$ 32,000$, or $35 \%$ lower than that of married parents $(\$ 49,540)$. The average household income of same-sex couples with children is $\$ 49,939$, less than that of married parents (\$59,581).
- While $54 \%$ of same-sex couples with children own their home, a significantly larger percentage of married parents (80\%) own their home.

Household (With Children) Incomes


## CONCLUSI ON

Census data provide valuable information about gay and lesbian couples in Kentucky. While in many respects Kentucky's same-sex couples look like married couples, same-sex couples with children have fewer economic resources to provide for their families than married parents and lower rates of homeownership.

|  | Same-Sex | Married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race/Ethnicity ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |
| White | 92.3\% | 93.9\% |
| Black | 4.2\% | 3.6\% |
| Hispanic | 1.6\% | 0.9\% |
| Asian | 0.7\% | 0.7\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.5\% | 0.2\% |
| Other | 0.7\% | 0.7\% |
| Average age* | 39.8 | 46.9 |
| Percent with college degree or better* | 36.5\% | 18.5\% |
| Percent employed* | 72.2\% | 62.2\% |
| Employment ${ }^{9}$ |  |  |
| Private employer | 69.7\% | 71.9\% |
| Public employer | 19.8\% | 16.0\% |
| Self-employed | 10.5\% | 11.7\% |
| Veteran status* | 8.6\% | 15.5\% |
| Average individual salary |  |  |
| Men* | \$32,441 | \$41,256 |
| Women* | \$27,731 | \$21,701 |
| Median individual salary |  |  |
| Men | \$31,000 | \$33,000 |
| Women | \$23,000 | \$18,000 |
| * Difference significant at the $5 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). <br> ^ Difference significant at the $10 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). |  |  |


|  | Same-Sex | Married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least one partner 65 or over^ | 11.1\% | 17.2\% |
| Percent disabled | 32.0\% | 35.9\% |
| Average household income | \$60,636 | \$58,786 |
| Median household income | \$54,200 | \$47,010 |
| Income gap between partners* | \$16,475 | \$23,220 |
| Single wage earner | 26.3\% | 32.2\% |
| Homeownership* | 57.6\% | 83.8\% |
| Percent with children under 18* | 15.0\% | 46.3\% |
| * Difference significant at the $5 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). <br> ^ Difference significant at the $10 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). |  |  |
| Table Three: Characteristics of couples with children |  |  |
|  | Same-Sex parents | Married parents |
| Average number of children under 18 in the household | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Single wage earner (parents) | 43.8\% | 35.2\% |
| Average household income (parents) | \$49,939 | \$59,581 |
| Median household income (parents) | \$32,000 | \$49,540 |
| Homeownership (parents)* | 54.4\% | 79.8\% |
| * Difference significant at the $5 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). <br> ^ Difference significant at the $10 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). |  |  |


| Appendix A: Counts and percent of same-sex couples by county |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Number of samesex couples | Percent of samesex couples out of all households | County | Number of samesex couples | Percent of samesex couples out of all households |
| Adair | 28 | 0.41\% | Harrison | 24 | 0.34\% |
| Allen | 31 | 0.45\% | Hart | 36 | 0.53\% |
| Anderson | 31 | 0.42\% | Henderson | 70 | 0.39\% |
| Ballard | 6 | 0.18\% | Henry | 27 | 0.46\% |
| Barren | 62 | 0.40\% | Hickman | 2 | 0.09\% |
| Bath | 15 | 0.34\% | Hopkins | 70 | 0.37\% |
| Bell | 54 | 0.45\% | Jackson | 30 | 0.57\% |
| Boone | 135 | 0.43\% | Jefferson | 1514 | 0.53\% |
| Bourbon | 34 | 0.44\% | Jessamine | 55 | 0.40\% |
| Boyd | 70 | 0.35\% | Johnson | 42 | 0.46\% |
| Boyle | 43 | 0.41\% | Kenton | 292 | 0.49\% |
| Bracken | 11 | 0.34\% | Knott | 22 | 0.33\% |
| Breathitt | 22 | 0.36\% | Knox | 54 | 0.43\% |
| Breckinridge | 27 | 0.37\% | Larue | 28 | 0.53\% |
| Bullitt | 86 | 0.39\% | Laurel | 90 | 0.44\% |
| Butler | 19 | 0.38\% | Lawrence | 21 | 0.35\% |
| Caldwell | 17 | 0.31\% | Lee | 8 | 0.27\% |
| Calloway | 49 | 0.35\% | Leslie | 16 | 0.33\% |
| Campbell | 153 | 0.44\% | Letcher | 32 | 0.32\% |
| Carlisle | 5 | 0.23\% | Lewis | 44 | 0.81\% |
| Carroll | 18 | 0.46\% | Lincoln | 34 | 0.37\% |
| Carter | 48 | 0.46\% | Livingston | 15 | 0.38\% |
| Casey | 32 | 0.51\% | Logan | 25 | 0.24\% |
| Christian | 97 | 0.39\% | Lyon | 28 | 0.97\% |
| Clark | 43 | 0.33\% | McCracken | 107 | 0.39\% |
| Clay | 40 | 0.47\% | McCreary | 19 | 0.29\% |
| Clinton | 13 | 0.32\% | McLean | 11 | 0.28\% |
| Crittenden | 10 | 0.26\% | Madison | 98 | 0.36\% |
| Cumberland | 9 | 0.30\% | Magoffin | 21 | 0.42\% |
| Daviess | 108 | 0.30\% | Marion | 25 | 0.38\% |
| Edmonson | 22 | 0.47\% | Marshall | 60 | 0.48\% |
| Elliott | 12 | 0.45\% | Martin | 28 | 0.59\% |
| Estill | 20 | 0.33\% | Mason | 22 | 0.32\% |
| Fayette | 757 | 0.70\% | Meade | 44 | 0.46\% |
| Fleming | 26 | 0.48\% | Menifee | 19 | 0.75\% |
| Floyd | 70 | 0.41\% | Mercer | 25 | 0.30\% |
| Franklin | 101 | 0.51\% | Metcalfe | 15 | 0.37\% |
| Fulton | 7 | 0.22\% | Monroe | 20 | 0.42\% |
| Gallatin | 15 | 0.52\% | Montgomery | 59 | 0.66\% |
| Garrard | 20 | 0.35\% | Morgan | 21 | 0.44\% |
| Grant | 35 | 0.43\% | Muhlenberg | 37 | 0.30\% |
| Graves | 43 | 0.29\% | Nelson | 51 | 0.37\% |
| Grayson | 40 | 0.42\% | Nicholas | 9 | 0.33\% |
| Green | 27 | 0.57\% | Ohio | 34 | 0.38\% |
| Greenup | 53 | 0.36\% | Oldham | 57 | 0.38\% |
| Hancock | 7 | 0.22\% | Owen | 9 | 0.22\% |
| Hardin | 131 | 0.38\% | Owsley | 10 | 0.53\% |
| Harlan | 62 | 0.47\% | Pendleton | 25 | 0.48\% |


| Appendix A: Counts and percent of same-sex couples by county (continued from previous page) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | Number of samesex couples | Percent of samesex couples out of all households |
| Perry | 56 | 0.49\% |
| Pike | 107 | 0.39\% |
| Powell | 16 | 0.32\% |
| Pulaski | 73 | 0.32\% |
| Robertson | 3 | 0.35\% |
| Rockcastle | 26 | 0.40\% |
| Rowan | 27 | 0.34\% |
| Russell | 31 | 0.45\% |
| Scott | 54 | 0.45\% |
| Shelby | 58 | 0.48\% |
| Simpson | 18 | 0.28\% |
| Spencer | 22 | 0.52\% |
| Taylor | 25 | 0.27\% |
| Todd | 15 | 0.33\% |
| Trigg | 36 | 0.69\% |
| Trimble | 10 | 0.32\% |
| Union | 17 | 0.30\% |
| Warren | 155 | 0.44\% |
| Washington | 13 | 0.32\% |
| Wayne | 45 | 0.57\% |
| Webster | 26 | 0.47\% |
| Whitley | 56 | 0.41\% |
| Wolfe | 20 | 0.71\% |
| Woodford | 36 | 0.40\% |

## About the Authors

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${ }^{1}$ Unless otherwise noted, we calculate the demographic characteristics from the Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Sample ( $5 \%$ file) available from the U.S. Census Bureau. For a detailed discussion of the Census 2000 methodology used in this report, see Census Snapshot: Methods Note, available at http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/ publications/MethodologicalDetailsForCensusSnapshots.pdf. In estimating numbers of same-sex couples and children raised by same-sex couples, however, we use the total number of same-sex couples from 2005 and the proportion of couples with children from 2000 in order to provide a more up-to-date estimate.
${ }^{2}$ Tavia Simmons \& Martin O'Connell, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households, Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-5, p. 4, tab. 2 (Feb. 2003).
${ }^{3}$ Gary J. Gates, The Williams Institute, Same-sex Couples and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Population: New Estimates from the American Community Survey (2006), p. 11, apx. 1, available at http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/ publications/SameSexCouplesandGLBpopACS. pdf. Sample sizes for individual states in 2005 are not sufficiently large for the analyses presented in this report, we therefore use data from Census 2000 where samples are on average five times larger than 2005.
${ }^{4} / d$.
${ }^{5}$ Simmons \& O'Connell, supra note 2.
${ }^{6}$ U.S. Census Bureau, Unmarried Partner Households by Sex of Partners, PCT14. Percentages of total households computed by dividing data in PCT14 by data in P15 (total households).
${ }^{7}$ Computed by multiplying the number of same-sex couples times the percent of same-sex couples with children times the average number of children under 18 in the household.
${ }^{8}$ Gary J. Gates, M.V. Lee Badgett, Kate Chambers, Jennifer Macomber, The Williams Institute \& The Urban Institute, Adoption and Foster Care by Gay and Lesbian Parents in the United States (2007), available at http://www.law.ucla.edu/Williamsinstitute/publications/Policy-Adoption-index.html.
${ }^{9}$ Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 .

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