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Latino(as) en Parejas del Mismo Sexo en California
Datos del Censo 2000

Mayo 2005

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on Sexual Orientation Law and Public Policy
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Using data from Census 2000, this report provides demographic and socio-economic information about Latino/as in same-sex couples in California. In this report, the category “Latino/a couples” means couples where both members are Latino/a; “inter-ethnic couples” means couples where only one member is a Latino/a; and “Non-Latino/a couples” indicates couples where neither member is a Latino/a.

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA

- In California, approximately 45,000 Latino/as identified themselves as living with a same-sex partner in Census 2000.
- Stated differently, one-fourth of the individuals in same-sex couples in California are Latino/a and one-third of California's same-sex couples include at least one Latino/a (due to inter-ethnic couples).
- There are more Latino/as in same-sex couples in California than in any other state; over 30% of the 147,000 Latino/as in same-sex couples identified in the U.S. live in California.
- Census 2000 identified Latino/a members of same-sex couples in all but two California counties (Alpine and Trinity), but almost one-fifth of such couples live in Los Angeles County.
- In California, inter-ethnic and Latino/a same-sex couples are much more likely to live in counties with high percentages of Latino/as in the population as opposed to counties with high percentages of same-sex couples in the population.
- Approximately three-quarters of Latino/as in same-sex couples are of Mexican origin, which corresponds with the proportion of persons of Mexican origin among all Latino/as in California. Significant percentages of Latino/as in same-sex couples are also of Salvadoran, Puerto Rican, Guatemalan, Cuban, and Nicaraguan origin.
- In terms of their demographics and socio-economic status, Latino/as in same-sex couples look much more similar to Latino/as in different-sex couples than Non-Latino/as in same-sex couples. They differ little from Latino/as in different-sex couples in terms of age, disability, citizenship, military status, rates of public assistance, rates of employment, and employment patterns.
- Latino/as in same-sex couples differ from their different-sex counterparts in that they are less likely to speak a non-English language, have higher average incomes, and are more likely to have a college degree.
- Compared with Non-Latino/as in same-sex couples in California, Latino/as in same-sex couples are much less likely to have a college degree (13% v. 46%), be employed (61% v. 74%), and be U.S. citizens (58% v. 94%). On average, they have annual individual incomes that are over \$24,000 less than Non-Latino/as in same-sex couples.
- Thirty-seven percent of Latino/as in same-sex couples in California are in inter-ethnic couples. When Latino/a same-sex couples (those where both partners are Latino/a) are analyzed separately, their socio-economic situation is much worse off than Non-Latino/a same-sex couples and worse off than inter-ethnic same-sex couples. For example, compared with Non-Latino/a same-sex couples, Latino/a same-sex couples have much lower rates of employment (61% v. 74%) and having a college degree (13% v. 46%).
- In California, the average household income of Latino/a same-sex couples is about half of that of non-Latino/a same-sex couples (\$51,251 v. \$100,297). Their average household incomes are similar to those of Latino/a different-sex couples (\$49,243).

LATINO/A SAME-SEX PARENTS IN CALIFORNIA, AGED 25-55

In analyzing Latino/a same-sex parents in California, we looked at the population aged 25-55 since this is the group most likely to be raising children.

- Almost 70% of Latino/a same-sex couples aged 25-55 are raising their own children in California. Although this percentage may be high due to measurement error in the Census, even when adjusting for such error it is still probable that over half of these couples are raising their own children.
- Latino/a same-sex couples are much more likely to be raising their own children than both inter-ethnic same-sex couples (24%) and non-Latino/a same-sex couples (24%). Furthermore, they are even more likely to be raising their own children than non-Latino/a different-sex couples (60%).
- Inter- and intra-ethnic Latino/a same-sex couples (i.e. same-sex couples with one or more Latino/a partner) in California are raising more than 30,000 of their own children and 36,000 children under 18 (related and unrelated children).
- There are more than 33,000 Latino/a children being raised by same-sex couples in California. Eighty-eight percent are being raised by two Latino/a parents and 98% have at least one Latino/a parent.
- Latino/a same-sex parents are raising their children with substantially fewer resources than non-Latino/a parents in California. A comparison of intra-ethnic same-sex Latino/a parents with non-Latino/a different-sex parents in California illustrates this point. Latino/a same-sex parents are much less likely to have a college education and own a home, and have much lower household incomes. For these characteristics, Latino/a same-sex parents look similar to Latino/a different-sex parents in California.
- While 39% of non-Latino/a parents in different-sex couples in California have college degrees, only 5% of parents who are part of a Latino/a same-sex couple do. While 70% of non-Latino/a parents in different-sex couples in California own a home, only 40% of parents in Latino/a same-sex couples do.
- Parents in Latino/a same-sex couples have annual household incomes that are, on average, almost \$50,000 less than non-Latino/a parents in different-sex couples in California.

Data from Census 2000 demonstrate that there is a large number of Latino/a same-sex couples and families with children in California and that without the support and protections provided by marriage, they are more vulnerable than other California families.

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

Usando datos del censo 2000, este informe proporciona la información demográfica y socioeconómica sobre latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo en California. En este informe, la categoría “parejas latinas” significa parejas donde ambos miembros son latinos; “parejas interétnicas” donde solamente un miembro es latino(a); y “parejas no latinas” indica a las parejas donde ninguno de los dos miembros es latino(a).

LATINOS(AS) EN PAREJAS DEL MISMO SEX EN CALIFORNIA

- En California, aproximadamente 45,000 latinos(as) indicaron que viven con un pareja del mismo sexo en el censo 2000.
- Dicho de otra manera, un cuarto de los individuos en parejas del mismo sexo en California son latinos(as) y un tercio de parejas del mismo sexo en California incluyen por lo menos un(a) latino(a) (debido a parejas interétnicas).
- Hay más latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo en California que en cualquier otro estado, más de 30% de los/las 147,000 latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo en EEUU viven en California.
- En el censo 2000, se identificó que hay latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo en todos los condados de California, excepto dos (Alpestrés y Trinidad), pero casi un quinto de tales parejas viven en el condado de Los Ángeles.
- En California, es mucho más probable encontrar parejas interétnicas o latinas del mismo sexo en condados con altos porcentajes de latinos(as) en la población en comparación con condados con altos porcentajes de parejas del mismo sexo en la población.
- Aproximadamente tres cuartos de latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo son de origen mexicano, que corresponde con la proporción de personas del origen mexicano entre todos latinos(as) en California. También, porcentajes significativos de latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo son de origen salvadoreño, puertorriqueño, guatemalteco, cubano, y nicaragüense.
- En lo que se refiere a sus características demográficas y estado socioeconómico, parejas latinas del mismo sexo parecen mucho más similar a parejas latinas de sexos diferentes que a parejas no latinas del mismo sexo. Son similares a parejas latinas de sexos diferentes en lo que se refiere a edad, incapacidad, ciudadanía, estado militar, uso de asistencia pública, cifras de empleo, y pautas de empleo.
- Latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo son diferentes a parejas latinas de sexos diferentes en que es menos probable que hablen un lenguaje que no sea inglés, que tengan ingresos promedios más altos, y es más probable que tengan un título universitario.
- Comparando con parejas no latinas del mismo sexo en California, es menos probable que latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo tengan un título universitario (13% v. 46%), que tengan empleo (61% v. 74%), y sean ciudadanos estadounidenses (58% v. 94%). En promedio, tienen ingresos individuales anuales que son aproximadamente \$24,000 menos que personas no latinas en parejas del mismo sexo.
- Treinta y siete por ciento de latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo en California son parte de parejas interétnicas. Cuando parejas latinas del mismo sexo (donde las dos personas son latinos/as) se analizan separadamente, su situación socioeconómica es mucho más peor que parejas no latinas del mismo sexo y peor que parejas interétnicas del mismo sexo. Por ejemplo, comparadas con parejas no latinas del mismo sexo, parejas latinas del mismo sexo tienen bajos niveles de empleo (61% v. 74%) y de obtener títulos universitarios (13% v. 46%).

- En California, el promedio del ingreso domestico de parejas latinas del mismo sexo es aproximadamente la mitad del promedio del ingreso familiar de parejas no latinas del mismo sexo (\$51,251 v. \$100,297). Sus ingresos familiares son similares a los ingresos de parejas latinas de sexos diferentes (\$49,243).

PADRES/MADRES LATINOS(AS) DEL MISMO SEXO EN CALIFORNIA, ENTRE 22-55 AÑOS

Para analizar a padres/madres latinos(as) del mismo sexo en California, miramos a la población entre 22-55 años de edad porque es muy probable que este grupo este criando a niños.

- Más de 70% de parejas latinas del mismo sexo, entre 22-55 años de edad, están criando a sus propios niños en California. Es más probable que parejas latinas del mismo sexo estén criando a sus propios niños que ambas parejas interétnicas del mismo sexo (25%) y parejas no latinas del mismo sexo (24%). Además, es más probable que estén criando a sus propios niños que parejas no latinas de sexos diferentes (60%).
- Parejas interétnicas y latinas del mismo sexo en California están criando más de 30,000 de sus propios niños y 36,000 niños con menos de 18 años de edad (niños con y sin lazos sanguíneos).
- Hay más de 33,000 niños latinos que son criados por parejas del mismo sexo en California. Ochenta por ciento de ellos son criados por dos padres/madres latinos(as) y 98% tienen por lo menos un padre/madre latino(a).
- Padres/madres latinos(as) del mismo sexo están criando a sus niños con sustancialmente menos recursos que padres/madres no latinos(as) en California. Una comparación de padres/madres latinos(as) del mismo sexo con padres/madres no latinos(as) de sexos diferentes en California ilustra este punto. Es menos probable que padres/madres latinos(as) del mismo sexo tengan una educación universitaria y posean una casa, y también tienen ingresos anuales domésticos mucho más bajos. Con estas características, padres/madres latinos(as) del mismo sexo son similares a los padres/madres latinos(as) de sexos diferentes en California.
- Mientras que el 39% de padres/madres no latinos de sexos diferentes en California tienen títulos universitarios, solamente 5% de padres/madres que son parte una pareja latina del mismo sexo tienen lo mismo. Mientras que el 70% de padres/madres no latinos(as) de sexos diferentes en California tienen su propia casa, solamente el 42% de padres/madres latinos(as) del mismo sexo poseen una casa.
- Padres/madres latinos(as) en parejas del mismo sexo tienen ingresos anuales que, en promedio, son casi \$50,000 menos que padres/madres no latinos(as) en parejas de sexos diferentes en California.

Los datos del censo 2000 demuestran que hay son una gran cantidad de parejas latinas del mismo sexo y familias con niños en California y que se beneficiarían de la ayuda y las protecciones que el matrimonio proporciona.

Data and Methodology

Data for this report come from several Census 2000 public data releases. Geographic data are drawn from Summary File-2, a set of tables describing characteristics of households based on the race/ethnicity of the “householder,” the person who filled out the census form.

Estimates of other demographic characteristics are made using the Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). The 5% PUMS represents a one in four sample of the approximately 26% of American households that filled out a census long-form. The 1% PUMS represents a one in sixteen sample of the same households. The census long-form contains detailed information about all members of the household, including citizenship, country of origin, and a variety of demographic and economic characteristics.

Latinos and Latinas (Latino/as) are defined as those who identified their ethnicity as “Spanish/Hispanic/Latino” when filling out the census forms. All persons who identified as such, regardless of how they identified themselves in the various race categories, are designated as Latino/a in this report.

Estimates of characteristics of same-sex couples and their families are made from a sample of those families drawn from both the 5% and 1% PUMS files for the state of California. The California sample includes 6,037 same-sex couples. Of these couples, 1,834 include at least one Latino/a.

Characteristics of different-sex couples and their families are estimated using the 1% PUMS sample only. This sample includes 65,669 couples in California. Of these couples, 19,934 include at least one Latino/a.

Same-sex couples are identified from the roster that the householder uses to describe how every person in the house is related to him or her. These same-sex couples are commonly understood to be primarily gay and lesbian couples even though the Census does not ask any questions about sexual orientation, sexual behavior, or sexual attraction (three common ways used to identify gay men and lesbians in surveys). Rather, census forms include a number of relationship categories to define how individuals in a household are related to the householder. These fall into two broad categories: related persons (including husband/wife, son/daughter, brother/sister, etc.), and unrelated persons (including unmarried partner, housemate/roommate, roomer/boarder, other non-relative, etc.).

Since 1990, the Census Bureau has included an “unmarried partner” category to describe an unrelated household member’s relationship to the householder. If the householder describes another adult of the same sex as his or her “unmarried partner” or “husband/wife,” the household counts as a same-sex unmarried partner household (see Gates and Ost 2004 for a detailed explanation of counting same-sex couples).

The Census data regarding same-sex couples do not capture all gay men and lesbians in the United States for at least two important reasons. First, the Census only captures data about same-sex couples of which one person in the couple is the partner of the household. The Census does not identify single gay men and lesbians. Limited data make it difficult to assess exactly how coupled gay men and lesbians might differ from their single counterparts, but in the general population, single people tend to be younger, less educated, and have lower incomes than their coupled counterparts.

In addition, the Census most likely undercounts even the population of same-sex couples. There are several potential reasons for suspecting an undercount. Concerns about revealing their sexual orientation (even indirectly) to the federal government may have led many gay and lesbian couples to indicate a status that would not indicate the true nature of their relationship. Other couples may have felt that “unmarried partner” or “husband/wife” does not accurately describe their relationship. A study of the undercount of same-sex unmarried partners in Census 2000 indicates that these were the two most common reasons that gay and lesbian couples chose not to designate themselves as unmarried partners (Badgett and Rogers 2003). Census tabulations also would not capture couples living in a household with someone else who filled out the census form. While determining the size of this undercount is challenging, estimates suggest that the true counts are 10 to 50 percent higher than the Census figures (Gates and Ost 2004).

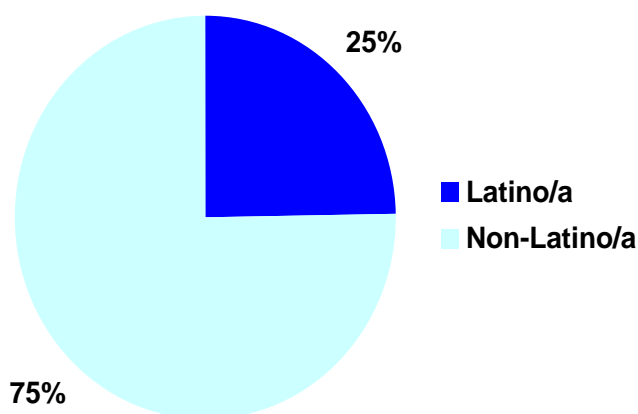
In addition to undercounting the number of same-sex couples in the population, the Census may also erroneously include some different-sex couples in the same-sex couple population. Gates and Ost (2004) describe a measurement error resulting from different-sex married couples inadvertently checking the incorrect sex of one of the partners. This error, although thought to be small, may impact some of the characteristics of same-sex couples. For example, estimates of child-rearing among same-sex couples could be overstated due to this sample error because different-sex couples are more likely to have children. The magnitude of this error is not easily ascertained, but Gates and Ost suggest that while national unadjusted figures show that 28.2% of same-sex couples are raising children, a more accurate estimate that attempts to adjust for the presence of different-sex couples is 27.5%. The estimates of child-rearing in this report do not adjust for this form of error and thus may somewhat overstate this characteristic.

I. Latino/as in same-sex couples in California

The Census identified almost 45,000 Latino/as in same-sex couples in California. While Latino/as comprise 12.5% of individuals in same-sex couples in the United States, they are 24.8% of individuals in same-sex couples in California. Overall, 30% of same-sex couples in California (27,858 couples) include a Latino/a and 37% of Latino/a same-sex couples are inter-ethnic, meaning one partner is a Latino/a and one is not.

In other words, when discussing the extension of marriage to same-sex couples in California, approximately one-fourth of the individuals that would be directly impacted are Latino/as and one-third of the couples that would be directly impacted include a Latino/as.

Chart 1: Ethnicity of individuals in same-sex couples in California



There are more Latino/as in same-sex couples in California than in any other state; over 30% of the 147,000 Latino/as in same-sex couples identified in the United States live in California. California ranks second, after New Mexico (see Table 1), as the state with the highest per capita rate of Latino/a same-sex partners within the adult population, with 18.2 Latino/as same-sex partners per 10,000 adults.

Table 1: Prevalence of Latino/a same-sex unmarried partners among adults (age 18+), top ten states

Rank	State	Latino/a same-sex unmarried partners per 10,000 adults	Latino/a same-sex unmarried partners
1	New Mexico	24.0	3,151
2	California	18.2	44,821
3	District of Columbia	17.2	786
4	Texas	15.8	23,626
5	Arizona	13.8	5,196
6	Nevada	12.8	1,904
7	Colorado	9.5	3,039
8	Florida	9.4	12,376
9	New York	9.3	13,322
10	Utah	7.5	1,137

Sources: Census 2000 SF-1, PUMS (5% and 1% combined)

In California, the vast majority of same-sex couples including at least one Latino/a reside in Los Angeles County (7,930 couples) (see Appendix 1). Imperial County has the highest per capita rate of Latino/a same-sex couples at 3.7 per 1,000 households¹ (see Table 2).

In California, Latino/a same-sex couples tend to live where different-sex Latino/a couples live, as opposed to where other same-sex couples live. The top ten counties ranked by per capita

¹ A householder is the person who filled out the census form for the entire household. Households included in Latino/a households had a householder who identified as a Latino/a. Seventy-eight percent of California same-sex couples that include a Latino/a had a Latino/a as the householder.

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rates of Latino/a same-sex couples and all Latino/a couples share the same ten counties (although not in the exact same order). There is only one county (Los Angeles) common to the Latino/a same-sex couple list and the list for all same-sex couples. In Table 2, the blue shading indicates the counties that overlap with the top ten counties for Latino/a same-sex couples.

Table 2: Per-capita households with a Latino/a householder^a, by California counties

Rank	Latino/a same-sex couple households			Latino/a couple households			Same-sex couple households		
	County	Per 1,000 Households	Households	County	Per 1,000 Households	Households	County	Per 1,000 Households	Households
1	Imperial	3.7	146	Imperial	634.5	24,989	San Francisco	27.0	8,902
2	Tulare	3.1	344	Tulare	386.3	42,645	Sonoma	12.3	2,125
3	Madera	2.7	98	San Benito	367.1	5,832	Alameda	11.2	5,884
4	San Benito	2.7	43	Merced	349.8	22,322	Santa Cruz	10.7	979
5	Monterey	2.6	320	Fresno	340.3	86,085	Marin	10.5	1,052
6	Kings	2.6	89	Kings	338.9	11,663	Mendocino	8.5	284
7	Los Angeles	2.5	7,930	Colusa	330.3	2,014	Riverside	8.4	4,242
8	Merced	2.5	159	Los Angeles	322.9	1,011,969	Lake	8.2	196
9	Fresno	2.4	602	Madera	320.1	11,573	San Mateo	8.1	2,058
10	Colusa	2.3	14	Monterey	310.7	37,671	Los Angeles	8.0	25,173

Source: Census 2000, SF-2

^aA householder is the person who filled out the census form for the entire household. Households included in Latino/a households had a householder who identified as a Latino/a. Seventy-eight percent of California same-sex couples that include a Latino/a had a Latino/a as the householder.

II. Ethnic Heritage

Approximately three-quarters of Latino/as in California who are part of a same-sex couple are of Mexican origin, a figure similar to the proportion among all Latino/a adults (see Table 3). Among the remainder of detailed ethnic categories, only Salvadoran, Puerto Rican, Guatemalan, and Cuban ethnicities represent more than one percent of Latino/as within same-sex couples.

Table 3: Detailed ethnic heritage for Latino/as within same-sex couples and among all adults, California

Detailed ethnicity	Latino/a partners in a same-sex couple	Latino/a adults
Mexican	74.4%	77.0%
Other Spanish or Latino/a	13.2%	11.7%
Salvadoran	2.5%	3.3%
Puerto Rican	2.2%	1.4%
Guatemalan	1.7%	1.8%
Cuban	1.1%	0.8%
Nicaraguan	0.7%	0.7%
Honduran	0.5%	0.3%
Peruvian	0.4%	0.5%
Costa Rican	0.4%	0.2%
Spaniard	0.4%	0.3%
Argentinean	0.4%	0.3%
Colombian	0.4%	0.3%
Panamanian	0.3%	0.1%
Other South American	0.3%	0.2%
Other Central American	0.2%	0.6%
Venezuelan	0.2%	0.0%
Ecuadorian	0.2%	0.2%
Dominican	0.2%	0.1%
Chilean	0.1%	0.1%
Bolivian	0.0%	0.1%
Paraguayan	0.0%	0.0%
Uruguayan	0.0%	0.0%

IV. Individual Characteristics

In this section, we make two types of comparisons. First, we compare all Latino/as in same-sex couples with non-Latino/as in same-sex couples. Second, we compare both of these groups to their different sex counterparts.

The blue shading in Table 4 indicates characteristics where there is more similarity between Latino/as in same-sex couples and their different-sex counterparts for each characteristic. The

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yellow shading indicates the one characteristic, sex, where there is more similarity between this group and non-Latino/a individuals in same-sex couples. A pattern emerges: Latino/as in same-sex couples in California have individual characteristics that differ significantly from the population of non-Latino/as in same-sex couples, but are fairly similar to their different-sex coupled counterparts.

Thus, the first set of comparisons poses a question – why do Latino/as in same-sex couples look different, among a number of individual characteristics, from non-Latino/as in same-sex couples? The second set of comparisons may provide much of the explanation: Latino/as in same-sex couples have more in common with the Latino/a community than the LGBT community generally. These comparisons may suggest that Latino/a heritage plays a stronger role than sexual orientation in shaping the individual characteristics of this population.

Finally, the green shading indicates three characteristics, having a college degree, individual income, and speaking a non-English language, where there are significant differences between Latino/as in same-sex couples and Latino/as in different-sex couples. However, even for these characteristics there is still more similarity between Latino/as in same- and different-sex couples than between Latino and non-Latino same-sex couples. As suggested below, some interaction between Latino/a ethnicity and sexual orientation may be shaping these characteristics.

Table 4: Demographic characteristics of individuals within couples, California

	Same-Sex		Different-Sex	
	Latino/as	Non-Latino/as	Latino/as	Non-Latino/as
Female	46%	48%	50%	50%
Age (mean)	38.4	43.7	40.0	48.1
Disabled	28%	19%	28%	23%
Citizen	58%	94%	56%	91%
Military service	7%	15%	7%	18%
Speak English Well	63%	85%	61%	80%
Speak non-English language	75%	15%	82%	23%
Income (mean)	23,731	47,995	21,506	43,792
College degree	13%	46%	8%	35%
Public Assistance	3%	2%	3%	2%
Employed	61%	74%	58%	65%
Type of employment				
Private for-profit	76%	59%	75%	61%
Non-profit	5%	9%	4%	6%
Public	11%	17%	12%	17%
Self-employed	8%	14%	9%	15%

Sex, Age, and Disability

In California, both Latino/a and non-Latino/a same-sex couples are more likely to be male couples. Forty-six percent of Latino/a same-sex couples in California are female couples.

Individuals in same-sex couples are, in general, younger than individuals in different-sex couples. Latino/as in couples, both same and different-sex, are younger than their non-Latino/a counterparts. Consequently, Latino/as in same-sex couples are the youngest of the four groups compared (38.4), but closer in age to their different-sex counterparts (40) than non-Latino/as in same-sex couples (43.7).

Latino/as in same-sex couples report higher rates of disability than non-Latino/as in same-sex couples (28% v. 19%), similar to their different-sex counterparts (25% Latino/as v. 18% non-Latino/as).

Citizenship and Military Service

While non-Latino/a individuals in same-sex couples are slightly more likely to be citizens than non-Latino/a members of different-sex couples in California (94% v. 91%), Latino/as in same-sex couples have much lower rates of citizenship (58%) – rates comparable to their different-sex counterparts (56%).

The same is true for their rates of military service: 7% for both Latino/as in same-sex and different-sex couples, compared with 15% for non-Latino/as in same-sex couples and 18% for non-Latino/as in different-sex couples.

Language Proficiency

Approximately the same percentage of Latino/as in same- and different-sex couples in California report that they speak English well (63% v. 61%), while non-Latino/as in same-sex couples are slightly more likely to indicate that they speak English well than their different-sex counterparts (85% v. 80%).

However, when it comes to speaking a non-English language, Latino/as in same-sex couples may differ from their different-sex counterparts (75% v. 82%), in part, because of their sexual orientation. They share with non-Latino/as in same-sex couples a smaller likelihood of speaking a non-English language than their different-sex counterparts (15% v. 23% for non-Latino/as).

Income and Education

Sexual orientation may have a significant impact on the income and education levels of Latino/as in same-sex couples. Non-Latino/as in same-sex couples have higher incomes (\$47,995 v. \$43,792) and a greater likelihood of having a college degree (46% v. 35%) than non-Latino/as in different sex couples. While Latino/as in same-sex couples have much lower incomes and education levels than their non-Latino/a counterparts, they also have higher incomes (\$23,731 v. \$21,506) and education levels (13% v. 8% with college degree) than Latino/as in different-sex couples.

Many studies show higher education levels among the gay and lesbian population when compared to the population in general (see Black, et al. 2000; Badgett 1995; Black et al. 2003; and Allegretto and Arthur 2001). This could be because gay men and lesbians with higher education levels are more likely to be “out” and report themselves as such on surveys. It could also be that gay men and lesbians seek education as a way to avoid future discrimination in the workplace. These studies also consistently find that despite higher levels of education, gay men tend to have lower incomes than other men. Consistent with their education levels, lesbian incomes are often higher than those of other women. This is true for Latino/as in California. Latinos (men) in same-sex couples have lower average incomes than Latinos in different-sex

couples (\$25,972 v. \$30,369). Conversely, Latinas (women) in same-sex couples have higher average incomes than their counterparts in different-sex couples (\$21,134 v. \$13,086).

Employment

The employment patterns of Latino/as in same-sex couples closely resemble those of their different-sex counterparts, both in the percentage employed (61% v. 58%) and a concentration in the private for-profit sector when compared to non-Latino/as. In contrast, non-Latino/as in same-sex couples in California have much higher rates of employment (74%) when compared to their different-sex counterparts (65%). This is primarily a result of substantially higher employment rates among women in same-sex couples (non-Latina) compared to those in different-sex couples (75% v. 57%). Employment rates among non-Latino men do not differ between those coupled with other men and those coupled with women (73%).

Rates of receiving public assistance are the same for Latino/as in same- and different-sex couples in California (3%), just slightly higher than rates for non-Latino/as in such couples (2%).

V. Inter-ethnic Same-Sex Couples in California

The census data also allow us to make two types of comparisons regarding inter-ethnic same-sex couples: 1) comparisons between Latino/as in intra- and inter-ethnic couples and 2) comparisons between Latino/as and non-Latino/as in inter-ethnic couples.

Latino/as in intra-ethnic couples v. Latino/as in inter-ethnic couples

Latino/s in intra-ethnic same-sex couples differ in significant ways from Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples. They are much more likely to be non-citizens (51% v. 11%), to be on public assistance (4% v. 1%), and to speak a non-English language (84% v. 45%). They are much less likely to indicate that they speak English well (58% v. 93%), to have a college degree (7% v. 33%), and to be employed (55% v. 79%). Not surprisingly then, they also have average individual incomes that are over \$26,500 less than those of Latinos in inter-ethnic same-sex couples, and household incomes that are over \$35,000 less.

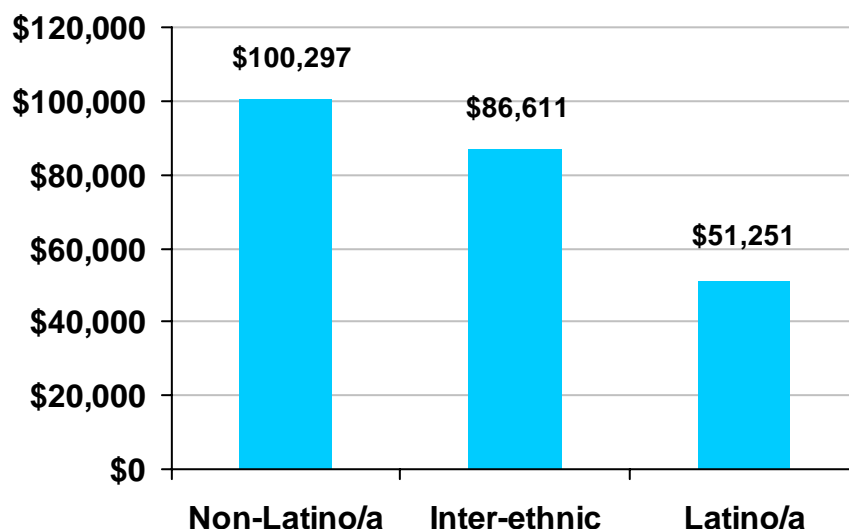
Table 5: Demographic characteristics of Latino/as in inter-ethnic couples and intra-ethnic couples, California

	Same-sex		Different-sex	
	Inter-Ethnic Couples	Both Latino/a Couples	Inter-Ethnic Couples	Both Latino/a Couples
Female	45%	47%	57%	50%
Age (mean)	38.3	38.5	40.9	39.9
Citizen	89%	49%	88%	50%
Military service	11%	5%	13%	6%
Public Assistance	1%	4%	2%	3%
Disabled	18%	31%	16%	27%
Speak non-English language	45%	84%	45%	88%
Speak English well	93%	58%	93%	58%
Individual Income (mean)	\$36,490	\$19,830	\$31,865	\$19,642
Household income (mean)	\$86,611	\$51,251	\$77,656	\$49,243
Household income (median)	\$72,000	\$39,900	\$62,900	\$39,000
College degree	33%	7%	21%	5%
Employed	79%	55%	71%	55%
Type of employment				
Private for-profit	64%	80%	66%	77%
Non-profit	8%	4%	6%	3%
Public	18%	9%	19%	10%
Self-employed	10%	7%	9%	9%

The average individual income, education levels, and employment rates are not significantly different between Latino/as in same- and different- sex intra-ethnic couples. However, they do differ significantly between those in same- and different-sex inter-ethnic couples. It appears that if there is a sexual orientation effect on these characteristics as we suggested above, it disproportionately impacts those Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples. It is not surprising that Latino/as in inter-ethnic couples fare better on these characteristics since most are coupled with White partners who on average have even higher incomes, education levels, and employment rates. What is left to be explained is why Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples are even more advantaged than Latino/as in inter-ethnic different-sex couples.

When household incomes of same-sex couples are compared with inter-ethnic and Latino/a same-sex couples, the mean household income of Latino/a same-sex couples in California is almost half that of non-Latino/a same-sex couples.

Chart 2: Mean household income of same-sex couples, California



Latino/as v. Non-Latino/as in Inter-ethnic Same-Sex Couples

While there are differences between Latino/a members and non-Latino/a members of inter-ethnic same-sex couples in California, generally Latino/a members of inter-ethnic same-sex couples in California are more similar to non-Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples than Latino/as in intra-ethnic same-sex couples. For each characteristic in Table 6 below, the blue shading indicates whether Latino/as in same-sex inter-ethnic couples are more similar to non-Latinos in such couples or Latino/as in intra-ethnic couples.

Except for being slightly younger, Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples look more like their non-Latino/a partners on the rest of the individual characteristics we analyzed. However, they are much less likely to have a college degree (33% v. 40%) than their non-Latino/a partners and have average incomes that are over \$9,500 less. Not surprisingly, Latino/as in inter-ethnic couples have much higher rates of speaking a non-English language (45% v. 18%), although they are almost half as likely to speak a non-English language as Latino/as in an intra-ethnic same-sex couple. They also differ noticeably from their non-Latino/a partners in rates of military services (11% v. 15%).

Table 6: Demographic characteristics of Latino/as and Non-Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples, California.

	Inter-ethnic		Both Latino/a
	Non-Latino/a	Latino/a	
Age (mean)	39.7	38.3	38.5
Citizen	96%	89%	49%
Military service	15%	11%	5%
Public Assistance	1%	1%	4%
Disabled	20%	18%	31%
Speak non-English language	18%	45%	84%
Speak English well	87%	93%	58%
Income (mean)	45,960	36,490	19,830
College degree	40%	33%	7%
Employed	80%	79%	55%
Type of employment			
Private for-profit	63%	64%	80%
Non-profit	8%	8%	4%
Public	18%	18%	9%
Self-employed	10%	10%	7%

In terms of the race of their non-Latino/a partners, Latino/as in inter-ethnic same-sex couples predominantly partner with Whites (86%). This is similar to their different-sex counterparts.

Table 7: Race/Ethnicity of Non-Latino/a Partner in Inter-Ethnic Couples in California

	Same-Sex	Different-Sex
White	86%	81%
Black	3%	4%
Latino/a	0%	0%
API	5%	7%
AK Nat./Am. Ind.	1%	2%
Other/Multiracial	5%	7%

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not add to 100.

VI. Household demographic characteristics

In this section, we turn from looking at individual characteristics to household characteristics. We focus our analysis of household characteristics on two issues that have come up in recent debates about extending marriage to same-sex couples in California:

1. Do same-sex couples raise children and need the same type of support and protections that the States provide to married couples?; and
2. Do members of same-sex couples depend upon each other in ways similar to members of different-sex couples, and therefore need the support and protections that marriage provides?

Our previous studies have shown that same-sex couples in California are raising children and depending upon each other at levels that show that they would benefit from the protections that marriage provides and may be at risk without those protections (Sears and Badgett, 2004). Our analysis here shows that this is even truer for Latino/a same-sex couples.

Latino/a same-sex couples raising children²

According to our analysis, Latino/a same-sex couples in California are much more likely to be raising their own children than non-Latino/a same-sex couples (69% v. 24%). In fact, same-sex couples where both members are Latino/a have higher rates of raising their own children than non-Latino/a different-sex couples in California (69% v. 60%). For Latino/a same-sex couples, the increased likelihood for Latino/as to be raising their own children appears to largely outweigh the decreased likelihood for same-sex couples to be raising their own children.

Both same-sex and different-sex Latino/a couples in California tend to raise more children (2.4 on average) compared to their non-Latino/a counterparts [1.8 (same-sex) and 1.9 (different-sex)].

Both same- and different-sex inter-ethnic couples tend to look more like non-Latino/a couples in terms of raising their own children and the number of children they are raising than Latino/a couples (either same- or different-sex).

That 69% of Latino/as same-sex couples in California are raising their own children seems to be quite high. Several measurement error issues relating to same-sex couples in the Census could be exacerbated among Latino/a households and could cause estimates of child-rearing within same-sex couples to be inflated. The measurement error associated with married couples who miscode the sex of one of the partners was discussed earlier. A second form of error concerns mistakes in the designation of an unmarried partner. This occurs when the person filling out the census form (the householder) does not have a spouse or unmarried partner in the household, but does have a child or other adult in the household living with an unmarried partner. For example, if a female householder classifies the female unmarried partner of her son as an

²In this section, we control for age and only look at the population of couples with members between the ages of 25-55. We do this because people in this age group are more likely to be raising their own children in this age range and doing so excludes a large number of older, different-sex couples who are no longer raising their own children. If these couples were included, the difference between the percentage of same-sex and different-sex couples raising their own children would be significantly smaller.

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“unmarried partner,” then this household would be counted as a female same-sex unmarried partner, or lesbian, household. While this type of error has negligible effects on the quality of the data at a national level (see Black et al., 2000), it could be more common in analyses of certain communities where extended families are more likely to be living in the home, and households are larger.

Both of these forms of measurement error would have the greatest effect on analyses of same-sex households with children, especially Latino/a households. Since 58% of Latino/a households have children under years of age 18 living in them, compared with only 36% of all households in the U.S., a measurement error in this population that results in additional mistaken coding of same-sex unmarried partner households would have a disproportionate effect on statistics involving same-sex couples with children.

Unfortunately, there are no exact ways available to correct for all of these measurement errors. However, Gates (2005) has developed a procedure to attempt to correct for the impact of sex miscoding among married couples. As an example, applying this correction procedure to the estimate of same-sex dual Latino/a couples aged 25-55 reduces the rate of child-rearing from 70% to 57%. This suggests that child-rearing estimates among this group of same-sex couples could be inflated by nearly 20%.

We report the numbers above, however, because the Census Bureau itself does not believe that these errors have a significant impact on the Census data regarding same-sex couples.

Table 8: Demographic characteristics of couples with children, both partners aged 25-55, California

	Same-sex			Different-sex		
	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a
Raising own children	24%	69%	24%	64%	83%	60%
Avg. number of own children	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9
Age	36.6	36.5	38.8	37.6	36.6	39.7
College degree	22%	5%	38%	23%	5%	39%
Mean household income	68,344	46,264	86,084	77,825	47,699	96,191
Median household income	59,000	35,400	67,300	63,700	38,600	73,930
Own home	52%	40%	63%	63%	46%	70%

Non-Latino/a same-sex parents in California tend to have fewer resources than their different-sex counterparts. Their average household incomes are more than \$10,000 lower than their different-sex counterparts and they are less likely to own a home (63% v. 70%). In addition, the education advantage that individuals in same-sex couples as a whole have (those with and without their own children) disappears. Non-Latino/a same-sex parents are no more likely to have a college degree than their different-sex counterparts (38% v. 39%).

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The same is true for Latino/a same-sex parents in California. However, like Latino/a different-sex parents, they have even fewer economic resources. With average incomes similar to their different-sex counterparts, their average household incomes are approximately \$40,000 less than non-Latino/a same-sex parents in California. Similarly, they have much lower rates of home ownership (40% v. 63% of non-Latino/a same-sex parents). It could be that the combined effects of discrimination based on Latino/a heritage and sexual orientation result in Latino/a same-sex parents having fewer resources to raise their children than other parents in California.

Not surprisingly, inter-ethnic different-sex and same-sex couples have average incomes and homeownership rates that fall between non-Latino/a and Latino/a couples.

Chart 3: Median household income of couples raising children, California

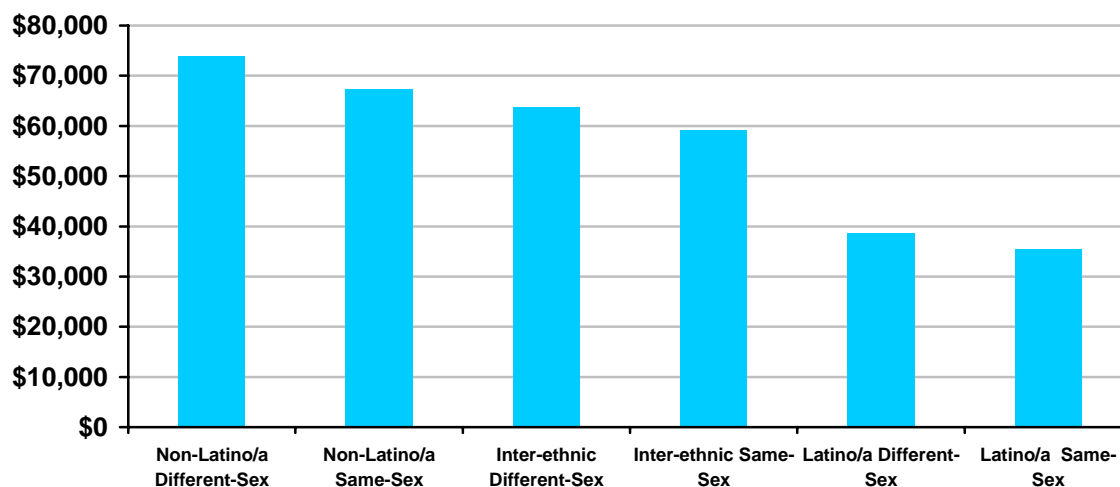
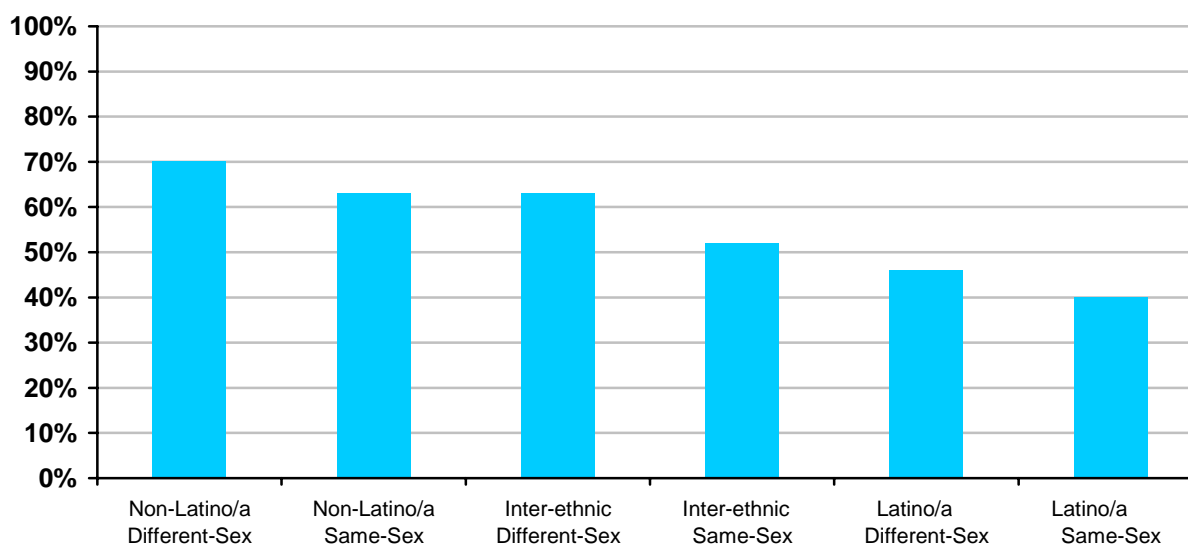


Chart 4: Home ownership among couples raising children, California



An estimated 36,000 children under age 18 are living in the households of same-sex Latino/a couples, of which 30,740 are the “own child” of the person who filled out the census form.

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Among the “own children” of same-sex couples, 4,583 (15%) are being raised by inter-ethnic couples, while 26,157 (85%) are being raised by couples where both persons are Latino/as.

The children being raised by Latino/a same-sex couples are substantially less likely to be adopted than the children of non-Latino/a same-sex couples in California (2% v. 8%). The fact that Latino/a same-sex parents have fewer economic resources may explain why they are less likely to have adopted children – adoption can be expensive. In addition, they may be more likely to have children from a prior different-sex relationships than non-Latino/a same-sex parents in California. The stigmatization of homosexuality within racial and ethnic minority communities can sometimes lead to gay men and lesbians within those communities coming out later in life and thus being more likely to have already had children in previous different-sex relationships.

Unfortunately, census records do not allow us to identify the exact relationship between a child and both partners of same-sex couples or the circumstances that led to the children being raised by the couple. But given the number of children identified as adopted, it does appear that Latino/a same-sex couples have a higher proportion of biological children than non-Latino/a same-sex couples. The racial/ethnic composition of children provides further evidence of a biological connection, as 99% of the children of same-sex Latino/a couples are also Latino/a. Sixty-one percent of the children of inter-ethnic same-sex couples are Latino/a, while 29% are White and 5% are Black. Only 2% of the children of non-Latino/a same-sex parents are Latino/a.

Table 9: Demographic characteristics of the own children of couples, California

	Same-sex			Different-sex		
	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Both Non-Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Both Non-Latino/a
Under 5 years old	31%	30%	27%	30%	28%	26%
Adopted	5%	2%	8%	2%	1%	3%
Disabled	3%	5%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Race/ethnicity:						
White	29%	0%	60%	26%	1%	64%
Black	5%	0%	12%	2%	0%	7%
Latino/a	61%	99%	2%	68%	99%	1%
API	2%	0%	17%	2%	0%	20%
AK Nat./Am. Ind.	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other/Multiracial	2%	0%	8%	3%	0%	7%

When all Latino/a children under 18 who are residing with same-sex couples in California are considered, 98% of such children are in a household where at least one parent is a Latino/a and 88% percent are being raised in a household where both parents are Latino/a.

Interdependence³

Another issue that has come up in the debate about extending marriage to same-sex couples is whether same-sex couples rely upon each other economically in ways similar to married couples. Previous studies of California census data regarding same-sex couples have shown that such couples display a high level of interdependence, measured in terms of disparities in income and earnings potential, investing in real property, and making major life decisions together such as raising children (Sears and Badgett, 2004). Members within these couples depend upon each other even though they do not have the protections that marriage provides. Latino/a same-sex couples also display many indicators of economic interdependence despite the fact that they are not protected by the rights or obligations of marriage.

Income, employment, and college education

Latino/a same-sex couples have nearly the same average differences in income between the partners as different-sex couples (\$21,340 v. \$21,726). Inter-ethnic Latino/a couples have a higher average income difference than dual Latino/a couples. When the difference in individual income is expressed³ as a percentage of mean household income, Latino/a same-sex couples show the same degree of interdependence as non-Latino/a same-sex couples and a higher degree of interdependence than inter-ethnic Latino/a couples.

The proportion of couples with only one partner employed is comparable among same-sex and different-sex Latino/a couples (39% v. 40%). Couples with two Latino/a partners are more likely to have only one partner employed than are inter-ethnic Latino/a couples and non-Latino/a couples, both same- and different-sex.

Some of the factors that result in these income and employment disparities may reflect decisions that couples are likely to make together: hours worked, degree of labor force participation, time in child-rearing, etc. However, same-sex couples are making these decisions without the protections that marriage provides, such as community property and spousal support upon dissolution of the relationship.

Latino/a same-sex and different-sex couples show much less disparity in education levels among partners (one having a college degree and the other not), but it is important to note that they are significantly less likely to have a college degree than members of other couples.

Disability and public assistance

The fact that one member of a couple is disabled or on public assistance may also indicate a level of economic interdependence within the couple. One partner is disabled and one is not among 23% of same-sex Latino/a couples, compared to 22% of different-sex Latino/a couples. Same-sex couples where both partners are Latino/a are the most likely to have one partner having received public assistance (7%).

³ Unlike the prior subsection, the analysis in this sub-section is not limited to the age groups of adults between 25 and 55 years of age.

Homeownership, co-residential stability, and childrearing

The fact that a couple owns a home, have been together for a period of time, or are raising children may indicate that they are pooling resources and making long-term decisions together.

Homeownership rates for same-sex couples are generally lower among Latino/a couples than all couples and are also lower among same-sex couples compared to different-sex couples. Among same-sex Latino/a couples, 39% own their homes compared to 49% of different-sex Latino/a couples. In both groups, home ownership rates are higher among inter-ethnic couples.

Measuring the extent to which couples have lived together in the same home for the past five years offers a measure of stability within couples. This rate does not vary much between same-sex and different-sex Latino/a couples, 47% v. 49% respectively.

Same-sex Latino/a couples are less likely than different-sex couples – but substantially more likely than all same-sex couples – to be raising children. Nearly 62% of all Latino/a same-sex couples are raising children. The percentage of inter-ethnic same-sex couples raising children is closer to that of non-Latino/a same-sex couples (23% v. 20%).⁴

Table 10: Measurements of interdependence from household characteristics of couples, California

	Same-sex			Different-sex		
	Inter-Ethnic	Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	Inter-Ethnic	Latino/a	Non-Latino/a
Mean household income	86,611	51,251	100,297	77,656	49,243	92,309
Difference in individual income	32,843	21,340	42,146	37,399	21,726	48,185
One partner employed	27%	39%	26%	33%	40%	32%
One partner w/ college degree	32%	8%	29%	21%	7%	25%
One partner disabled	23%	23%	20%	18%	22%	19%
One partner on public assistance	3%	7%	3%	3%	4%	2%
Own Home	53%	39%	63%	63%	49%	73%
Together at least 5 years	39%	47%	46%	47%	49%	57%
Raising own children	23%	62%	20%	55%	74%	42%

⁴ The percentages for own children in Table 10 differ from those in Table 8 because the population analyzed in Table 8 is couples between the ages of 25 to 55, while the population considered in Table 10 is all couples.

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

Appendix 1: Same-sex coupled households with a Latino/a householder^a in California counties

County Name	Same-sex Latino/a couple households	All Latino/a households	All households	Same-sex Latino/a couples per 1,000 households
Los Angeles	7,930	1,011,969	3,133,774	2.5
San Diego	1,403	181,713	994,677	1.4
Orange	1,372	182,312	935,287	1.5
Riverside	954	126,998	506,218	1.9
San Bernardino	952	154,758	528,594	1.8
Santa Clara	800	90,457	565,863	1.4
Alameda	747	67,844	523,366	1.4
San Francisco	747	31,803	329,700	2.3
Fresno	602	86,085	252,940	2.4
Sacramento	436	53,008	453,602	1.0
Ventura	418	53,830	243,234	1.7
Contra Costa	408	41,284	344,129	1.2
Kern	374	58,131	208,652	1.8
Tulare	344	42,645	110,385	3.1
Monterey	320	37,671	121,236	2.6
San Mateo	309	36,421	254,103	1.2
San Joaquin	307	41,645	181,629	1.7
Santa Barbara	223	31,078	136,622	1.6
Stanislaus	219	32,962	145,146	1.5
Sonoma	210	17,168	172,403	1.2
Santa Cruz	164	14,422	91,139	1.8
Merced	159	22,322	63,815	2.5
Imperial	146	24,989	39,384	3.7
Solano	126	16,423	130,403	1.0
Madera	98	11,573	36,155	2.7
Kings	89	11,663	34,418	2.6
Marin	80	6,257	100,650	0.8
Yolo	72	11,374	59,375	1.2
San Luis Obispo	61	9,455	92,739	0.7
Placer	51	6,600	93,382	0.5
Butte	50	5,618	79,566	0.6
Napa	46	6,451	45,402	1.0
San Benito	43	5,832	15,885	2.7
Sutter	34	4,246	27,033	1.3
El Dorado	27	3,808	58,939	0.5
Mendocino	26	3,171	33,266	0.8
Yuba	20	2,474	20,535	1.0
Shasta	18	2,378	63,426	0.3
Humboldt	15	2,313	51,238	0.3
Nevada	15	1,318	36,894	0.4
Colusa	14	2,014	6,097	2.3
Lake	14	1,637	23,974	0.6
Tehama	10	2,136	21,013	0.5

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

Glenn	8	1,876	9,172	0.9
Siskiyou	7	914	18,556	0.4
Calaveras	7	770	16,469	0.4
Tuolumne	7	924	21,004	0.3
Del Norte	6	589	9,170	0.7
Lassen	4	602	9,625	0.4
Mariposa	4	287	6,613	0.6
Mono	3	553	5,137	0.6
Inyo	3	606	7,703	0.4
Amador	2	517	12,759	0.2
Modoc	1	256	3,784	0.3
Sierra	1	57	1,520	0.7
Plumas	1	322	9,000	0.1
Trinity	-	140	5,587	0.0
Alpine	-	-	483	0.0

^aA householder is the person who filled out the census form for the entire household. Households included in Latino/a households had a householder who identified as a Latino/a. Seventy-eight percent of California same-sex couples that include a Latino/a had a Latino/a as the householder.

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

Appendix 2: Per-capita households with a Latino/a householder^a, by California counties

Rank	Latino/a same-sex couple households			Latino/a households			Same-sex couple households		
	County	Per 1,000 Households	Households	County	Per 1,000 Households	Households	County	Per 1,000 Households	Households
1	Imperial	3.7	146	Imperial	634.5	24,989	San Francisco	27.0	8,902
2	Tulare	3.1	344	Tulare	386.3	42,645	Sonoma	12.3	2,125
3	Madera	2.7	98	San Benito	367.1	5,832	Alameda	11.2	5,884
4	San Benito	2.7	43	Merced	349.8	22,322	Santa Cruz	10.7	979
5	Monterey	2.6	320	Fresno	340.3	86,085	Marin	10.5	1,052
6	Kings	2.6	89	Kings	338.9	11,663	Mendocino	8.5	284
7	Los Angeles	2.5	7,930	Colusa	330.3	2,014	Riverside	8.4	4,242
8	Merced	2.5	159	Los Angeles	322.9	1,011,969	Lake	8.2	196
9	Fresno	2.4	602	Madera	320.1	11,573	San Mateo	8.1	2,058
10	Colusa	2.3	14	Monterey	310.7	37,671	Los Angeles	8.0	25,173

Source: Census 2000, SF-2

^aA householder is the person who filled out the census form for the entire household. Households included in Latino/a households had a householder who identified as a Latino/a. Seventy-eight percent of California same-sex couples that include a Latino/a had a Latino/a as the householder.

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

Appendix 3: Demographic characteristics of individuals within couples, California

	Individuals in same-sex couples					Individuals in different-sex couples				
	All Latino/as	Inter-ethnic		Both Latino/a	All non-Latino/as	All Latino/as	Inter-ethnic		Both Latino/a	All non-Latino/as
		Non-Latino/a	Latino/a				Non-Latino/a	Latino/a		
Female	46%	43%	45%	47%	48%	51%	44%	57%	50%	50%
Age (mean)	38.4	39.7	38.3	38.5	43.7	40.0	41.0	40.9	39.9	48.1
Citizen	58%	96%	89%	49%	94%	56%	95%	88%	50%	91%
Military service	7%	15%	11%	5%	15%	7%	17%	13%	6%	18%
Public Assistance	3%	1%	1%	4%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Disabled	28%	20%	18%	31%	19%	25%	18%	16%	27%	18%
Speak non-English language	75%	18%	45%	84%	15%	82%	18%	45%	88%	23%
Speak English well	63%	87%	93%	58%	85%	61%	88%	93%	58%	80%
Race/ethnicity										
White	0%	86%	0%	0%	81%	0%	81%	0%	0%	74%
Black	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	0%	4%	0%	0%	6%
Latino/a	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%
API	0%	5%	0%	0%	8%	0%	7%	0%	0%	16%
AK Nat./Am. Ind.	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Other/Multiracial	0%	5%	0%	0%	4%	0%	7%	0%	0%	3%
Income (mean)	23,731	45,960	36,490	19,830	47,995	21,506	41,470	31,865	19,642	43,792
College degree	13%	40%	33%	7%	46%	8%	25%	21%	5%	35%
Employed	61%	80%	79%	55%	74%	58%	76%	71%	55%	65%
Type of employment										
Private for-profit	76%	63%	64%	80%	59%	75%	67%	66%	77%	61%
Non-profit	5%	8%	8%	4%	9%	4%	5%	6%	3%	6%
Public	11%	18%	18%	9%	17%	12%	17%	19%	10%	17%
Self-employed	8%	10%	10%	7%	14%	9%	11%	9%	9%	15%

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

Appendix 4: Household demographic characteristics of couples, California

	Same-sex couple households					Different-sex couple households				
	Any couple with a Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	All	Any couple with a Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	All
Median household income	50,500	72,000	39,900	77,000	68,800	44,300	62,900	39,000	70,000	61,000
Mean household income	64,392	86,611	51,251	100,297	89,442	56,650	77,656	49,243	92,309	81,503
Difference in age	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4
Measures of Interdependence										
Difference in HH income	25,615	32,843	21,340	42,146	37,148	25,812	37,399	21,726	48,185	41,406
One partner employed	34%	27%	39%	26%	29%	38%	33%	40%	32%	34%
One partner w/ college degree	17%	32%	8%	29%	25%	10%	21%	7%	25%	21%
One partner disabled	23%	23%	23%	20%	21%	21%	18%	22%	19%	20%
One partner on public assistance	5%	3%	7%	3%	4%	4%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Own Home	44%	53%	39%	63%	57%	52%	63%	49%	73%	67%
Together at least 5 years	44%	39%	47%	46%	45%	48%	47%	49%	57%	54%
Raising own children	48%	23%	62%	20%	28%	69%	55%	74%	42%	50%

Sources: Census 2000 PUMS (5% and 1%)

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

**Appendix 5: Demographic characteristics of couples with children,
both partners aged 25-55, California**

	Same-sex couple households					Different-sex couple households				
	Any couple with a Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	All	Any couple with a Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	All
Raising own children	51%	24%	69%	24%	32%	78%	64%	83%	60%	66%
Avg. number of own children	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.1
Age	36.5	36.6	36.5	38.8	37.7	36.8	37.6	36.6	39.7	38.6
College degree	8%	22%	5%	38%	23%	9%	23%	5%	39%	27%
Own home	43%	52%	40%	63%	53%	49%	63%	46%	70%	62%
Mean household income	50,348	68,344	46,264	86,084	68,160	53,993	77,825	47,699	96,191	78,939
Median household income	39,400	59,000	35,400	67,300	52,000	42,800	63,700	38,600	73,930	60,000
Race/ethnicity:										
White	7%	39%	0%	68%	38%	9%	40%	0%	67%	44%
Black	1%	3%	0%	11%	6%	1%	2%	0%	7%	4%
Latino/a	91%	49%	100%	0%	45%	89%	50%	100%	0%	36%
API	1%	3%	0%	15%	8%	1%	4%	0%	22%	13%
AK Nat./Am. Ind.	<1%	1%	0%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	0%	1%	<1%
Other/Multiracial	1%	4%	0%	5%	3%	1%	4%	0%	4%	2%

Source: Census 2000 PUMS (5% and 1%)

LATINO/AS IN SAME-SEX COUPLES IN CALIFORNIA: DATA FROM CENSUS 2000

Appendix 6: Demographic characteristics of the own children of couples, California

	Same-sex couple households					Different-sex couple households				
	Any couple with a Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	All	Any couple with a Latino/a	Inter-ethnic	Both Latino/a	Non-Latino/a	All
Under 5 years old	30%	31%	30%	27%	29%	28%	30%	28%	26%	27%
Adopted	2%	5%	2%	8%	5%	1%	2%	1%	3%	2%
Race/ethnicity:										
White	5%	29%	<1%	60%	29%	5%	26%	1%	64%	38%
Black	1%	5%	<1%	12%	6%	<1%	2%	<1%	7%	4%
Latino/a	93%	61%	99%	2%	53%	93%	68%	99%	1%	43%
API	1%	2%	<1%	17%	8%	<1%	2%	<1%	20%	11%
AK Nat./Am. Ind.	<1%	<1%	0%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Other/Multiracial	<1%	2%	<1%	8%	4%	1%	3%	<1%	7%	4%

Source: Census 2000 PUMS (5% and 1%)

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