

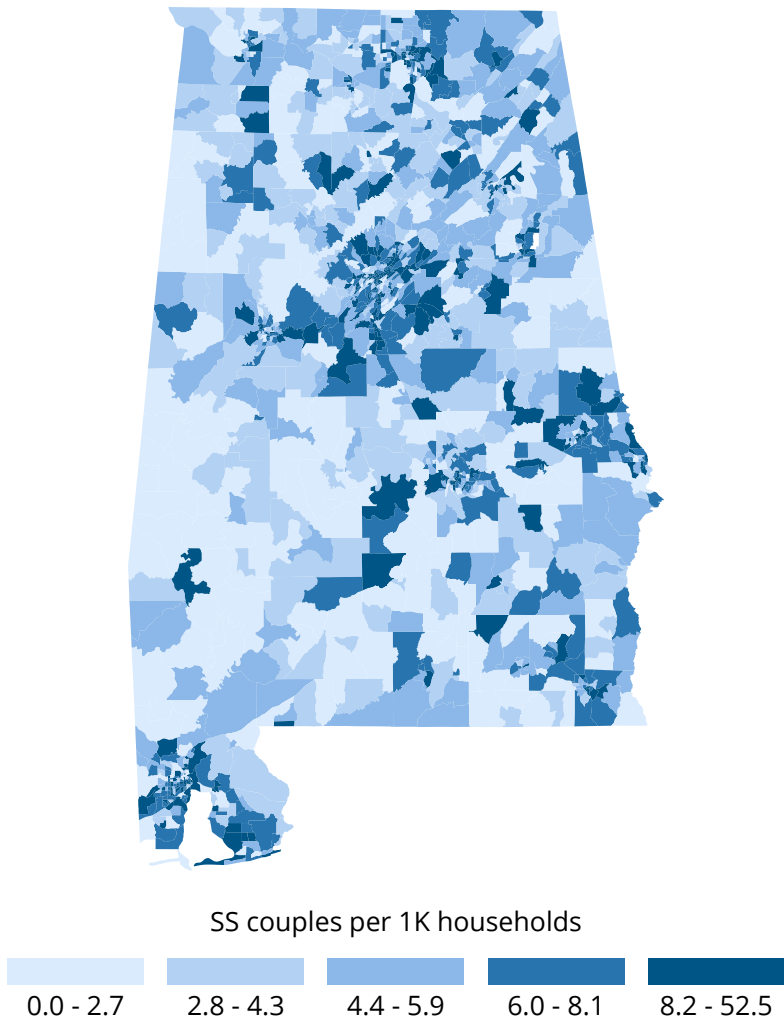


ALABAMA

2020 Census Snapshot

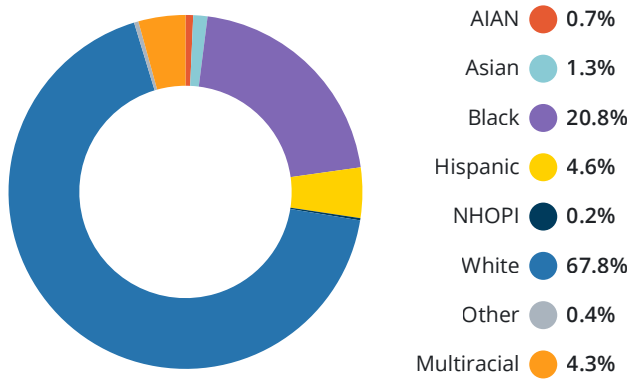
Total same-sex couples	SS couples per 1K households	% of SS couples who are married
11,737	5.83	53.5%

Population density of same-sex couples in Alabama by Census tract

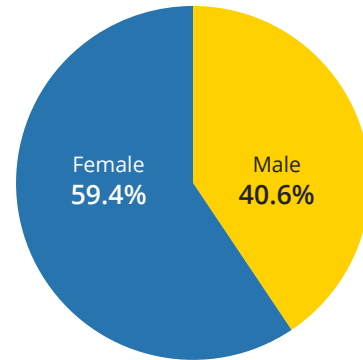


DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

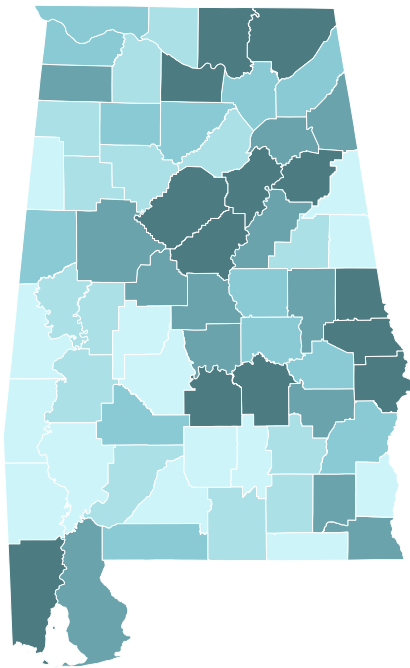
Race/ethnicity of same-sex couples (householder)



Gender of same-sex couples

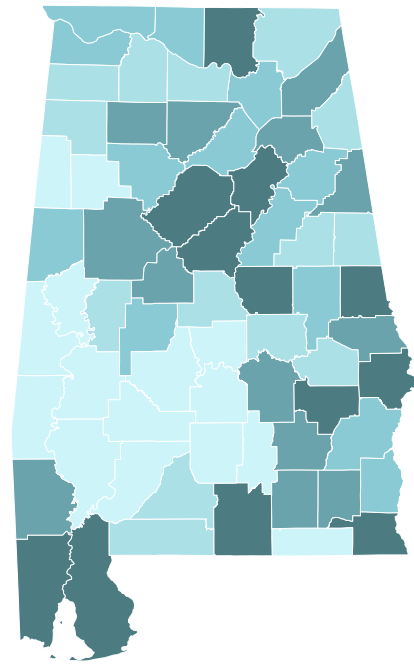


Female SS couples per 1K households by county



0.3 - 1.9 2.0 - 2.6 2.7 - 3.1 3.2 - 3.6 3.7 - 4.4

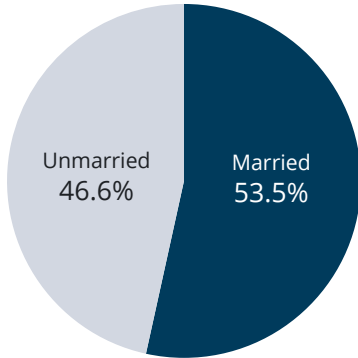
Male SS couples per 1K households by county



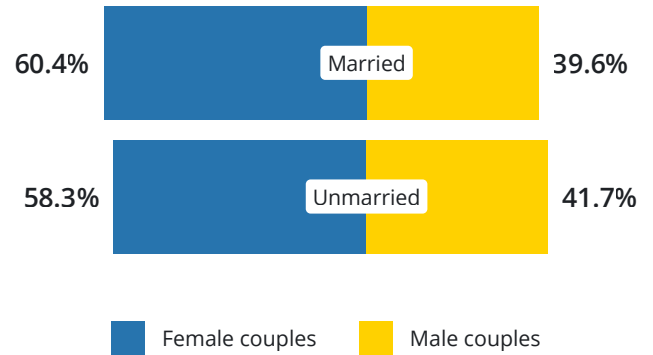
0.0 - 1.1 1.2 - 1.5 1.6 - 1.8 1.9 - 2.4 2.5 - 3.9

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

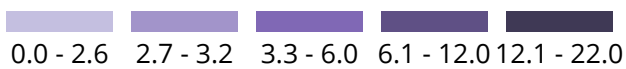
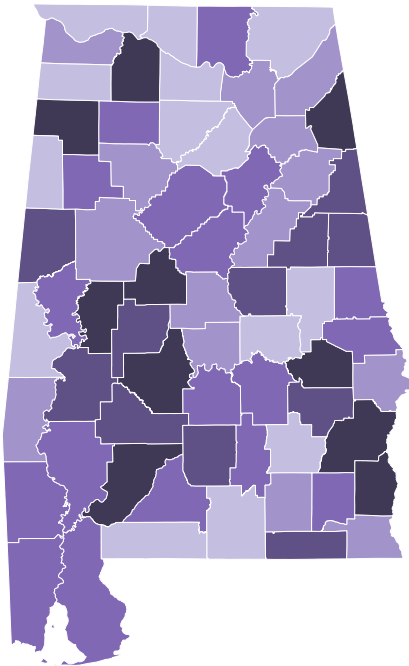
Marital status of same-sex couples



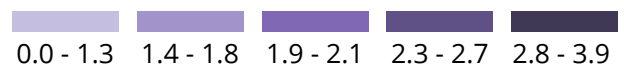
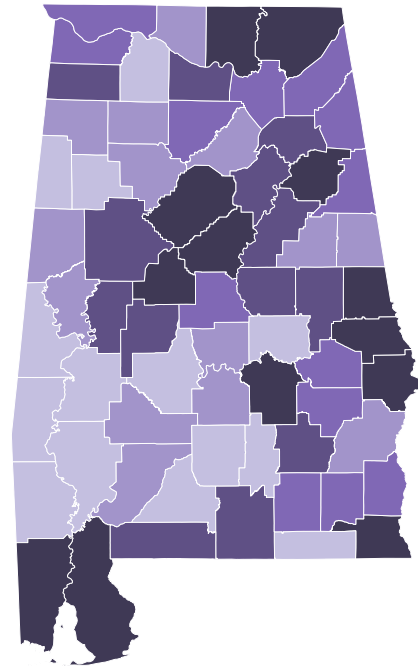
Gender of same-sex couples by marital status



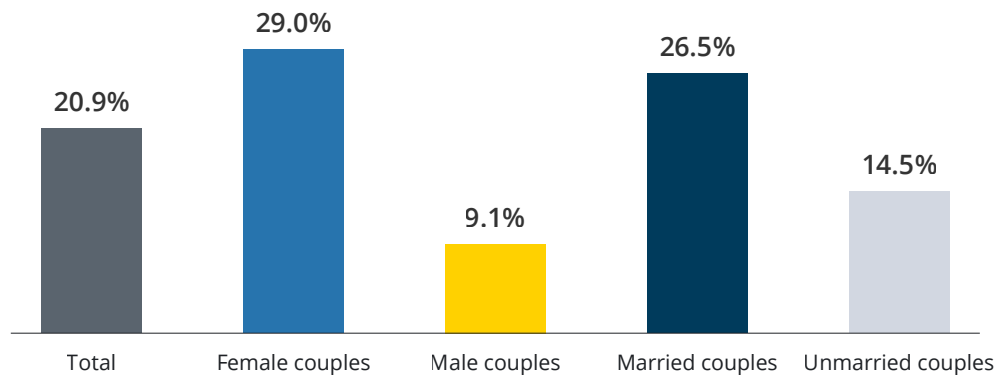
Married SS couples per 1K households by county



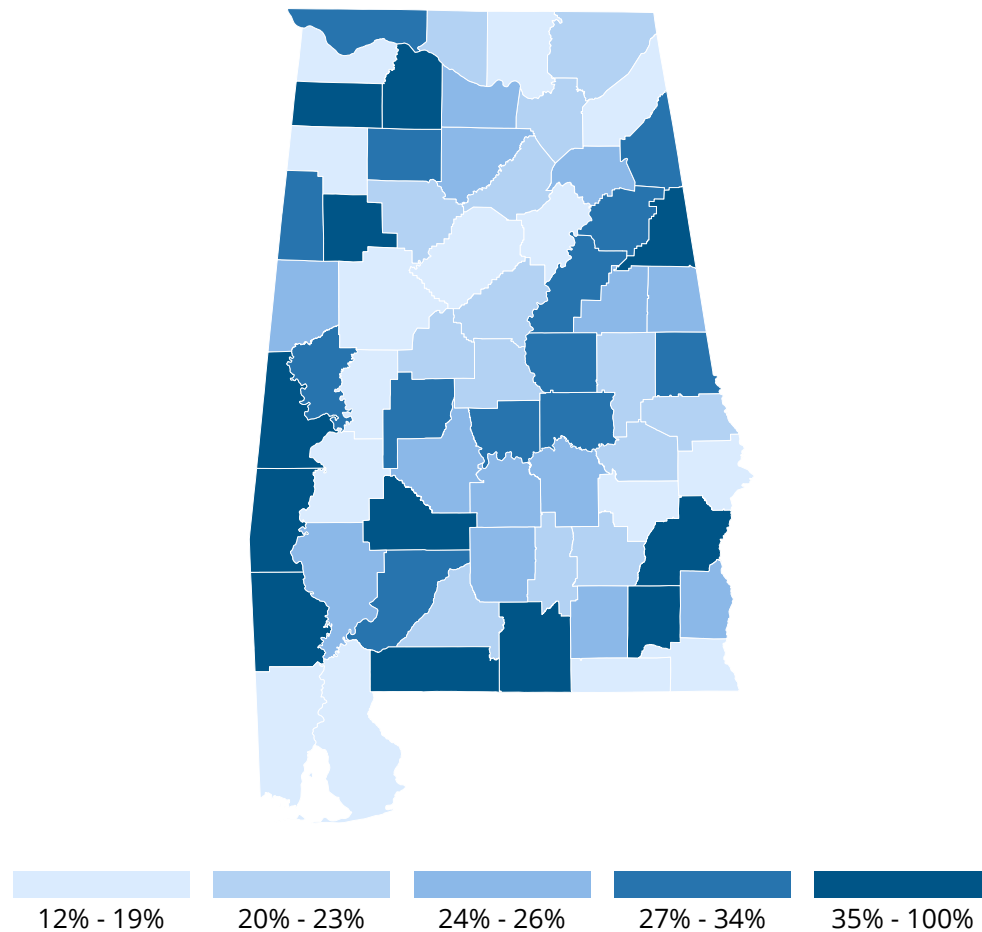
Unmarried SS couples per 1K households by county



Percent of same-sex couples raising own children



Percent of SS couples raising own children by county



TABLES

Counties with 50+ same-sex couples ranked by SS per 1K households

STATE RANK	US RANK	COUNTY	SAME-SEX COUPLES	SS COUPLES PER 1K HH	SS FEMALE COUPLES	SS MALE COUPLES	% RAISING OWN CHILDREN
1	361	Jefferson County	2,255	8.21	1,191	1,064	17%
2	532	Shelby County	612	7.26	367	245	20%
3	570	Mobile County	1,162	7.10	660	502	18%
4	620	Madison County	1,077	6.83	594	483	16%
5	751	Russell County	152	6.33	92	60	12%
6	760	Lee County	434	6.31	279	155	22%
7	767	Montgomery County	587	6.30	369	218	24%
8	772	St. Clair County	216	6.28	129	87	19%
9	781	Houston County	278	6.27	158	120	15%
10	810	Chambers County	88	6.18	52	36	28%
11	832	Baldwin County	569	6.11	338	231	19%
12	931	Tuscaloosa County	521	5.79	306	215	19%
13	984	Calhoun County	264	5.69	188	76	27%
14	1,014	Dale County	113	5.61	73	40	37%
15	1,136	Morgan County	258	5.24	185	73	25%
16	1,144	Etowah County	219	5.22	137	82	24%
17	1,155	Winston County	51	5.18	28	23	27%
18	1,171	Jackson County	111	5.11	81	30	21%
19	1,195	Talladega County	167	5.05	114	53	29%
20	1,208	Tallapoosa County	87	5.01	59	28	23%
21	1,225	DeKalb County	135	4.97	84	51	19%
22	1,232	Colbert County	121	4.95	76	45	19%
23	1,270	Marshall County	180	4.83	113	67	21%
24	1,285	Covington County	74	4.77	36	38	36%
25	1,299	Coffee County	101	4.75	50	51	26%
26	1,307	Cullman County	164	4.72	98	66	25%
27	1,334	Chilton County	80	4.62	60	20	20%
28	1,341	Franklin County	56	4.61	38	18	43%
29	1,345	Pike County	64	4.60	35	29	20%
30	1,379	Lauderdale County	177	4.48	114	63	29%
31	1,427	Autauga County	95	4.24	74	21	31%
32	1,450	Limestone County	162	4.12	101	61	22%
33	1,459	Walker County	107	4.05	60	47	21%
34	1,479	Escambia County	57	3.93	40	17	40%
35	1,508	Elmore County	120	3.68	85	35	34%
36	1,523	Blount County	78	3.49	44	34	22%

Counties with <50 same-sex couples

COUNTY	SAME-SEX COUPLES	SS COUPLES PER 1K HH	SS FEMALE COUPLES	SS MALE COUPLES	% RAISING OWN CHILDREN
Lawrence County	49	3.63	31	18	37%
Cherokee County	48	4.61	34	14	29%
Bibb County	47	5.93	28	19	23%
Marion County	45	3.68	30	15	18%
Barbour County	42	4.34	26	16	40%
Dallas County	34	2.12	22	12	24%
Pickens County	32	4.30	20	12	25%
Macon County	31	3.89	22	9	23%
Randolph County	29	3.25	17	12	24%
Bullock County	24	6.11	13	11	17%
Coosa County	24	5.39	12	12	29%
Geneva County	24	2.21	17	7	17%
Henry County	24	3.35	11	13	25%
Monroe County	24	2.88	17	7	29%
Cleburne County	23	3.80	11	12	35%
Hale County	23	3.75	14	9	13%
Fayette County	22	3.31	17	5	45%
Washington County	22	3.48	10	12	36%
Marengo County	21	2.55	16	5	19%
Butler County	20	2.45	12	8	25%
Clarke County	19	1.97	11	8	26%
Clay County	19	3.21	12	7	26%
Lowndes County	19	4.45	16	3	26%
Crenshaw County	15	2.64	9	6	20%
Wilcox County	13	3.01	12	1	38%
Perry County	11	3.27	6	5	27%
Choctaw County	10	1.76	4	6	40%
Greene County	10	2.95	7	3	30%
Conecuh County	9	1.78	3	6	22%
Lamar County	7	1.17	2	5	29%
Sumter County	5	1.00	5	0	100%

Cities with 50+ same-sex couples ranked by SS per 1K households

STATE RANK	US RANK	CITY	SAME-SEX COUPLES	SS COUPLES PER 1K HH
1	565	Birmingham	1,078	11.98
2	702	Irondale	66	11.24
3	768	Leeds	54	10.88
4	1,269	Alabaster	104	8.99
5	1,283	Mobile	695	8.94
6	1,373	Calera	54	8.67
7	1,501	Pelham	79	8.33
8	1,619	Huntsville	737	8.00
9	1,824	Foley	66	7.50
10	1,837	Homewood	73	7.47
11	1,977	Hoover	263	7.15
12	1,979	Phenix	113	7.13
13	2,056	Daphne	77	6.88
14	2,059	Bessemer	73	6.87
15	2,074	Anniston	63	6.83
16	2,121	Dothan	202	6.71
17	2,157	Opelika	83	6.61
18	2,188	Montgomery	538	6.49
19	2,210	Decatur	152	6.45
20	2,317	Florence	106	6.05
21	2,321	Auburn	182	6.02
22	2,325	Tuscaloosa	245	6.00
23	2,329	Enterprise	68	5.99
24	2,376	Oxford	50	5.82
25	2,380	Fairhope	54	5.81
26	2,388	Northport	72	5.78
27	2,403	Gadsden	80	5.66
28	2,425	Vestavia Hills	84	5.53
29	2,574	Prattville	63	4.31
30	2,580	Madison	88	4.23

METHODOLOGY

Data was compiled using the US Census Bureau's state, county, city, and Census tract counts for same-sex couples found [here](#). In this analysis, the authors combined incorporated places, independent cities, and consolidated cities to create the "city" category. Geographies listed as "independent cities" (such as Richmond City, VA) are included in both the "county" and "city" designation in this analysis. "Independent cities" are cities that are outside the jurisdiction of any county and are recognized as "county equivalents" by the U.S. Census Bureau. They are assigned a Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) code. Despite their equivalence to counties, they are also still recognized as cities (as they often have comparable populations to cities of similar geographic size). Independent cities are only located in Virginia, Maryland, Nevada, and Missouri.

The householder is the person, or one of the people, who primarily own or rent the house. Same-sex couples are identified in households where householder describes their relationship with another adult of the same sex as either a "husband/wife" or "unmarried partner". In addition, we utilized the 2020 Census Privacy Protected Microdata Files (PPMF) to identify the race/ethnicity of the householder and the presence of the householder's own child/children.

Disclosure Avoidance Processes

In order to preserve the privacy of individuals in the PPMF data, 2020 Census utilized a differential privacy approach to inject noise into the data at smaller demographics and geographies, then conducted postprocessing steps to ensure that the noised data matched data in the public use tables. This top-down algorithm preserves data reliability at larger universe sizes while maintaining trust in data privacy. Due to the disclosure avoidance process, use caution when interpreting findings from smaller geographies or populations.

We include all values at the national, state, county, city, and Census tract levels. When ranking counties and cities by the number of same sex couples per 1,000 households, the authors only ranked counties with 50 or more same-sex couples. Cities with fewer than 50 same-sex couples were not listed. For our full methodology note, see [here](#).

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