



ARIZONA

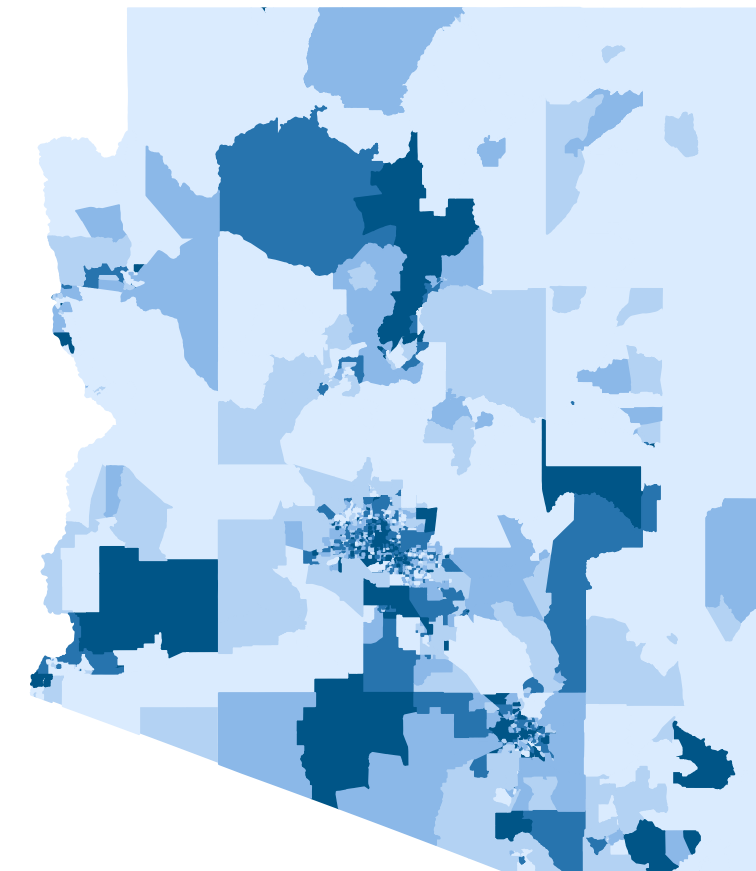
2020 Census Snapshot

Total same-sex couples
28,749

SS couples per 1K households
10.62

% of SS couples who are married
56.6%

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

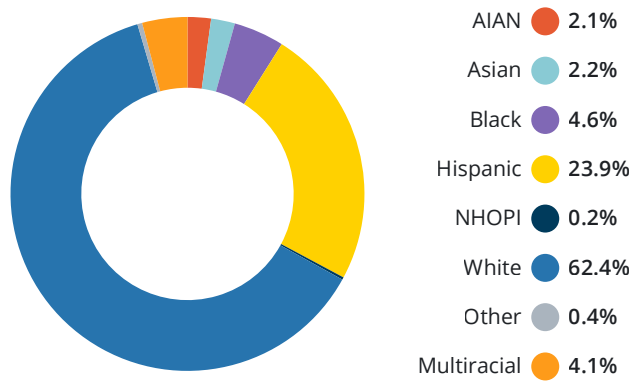


SS couples per 1K households

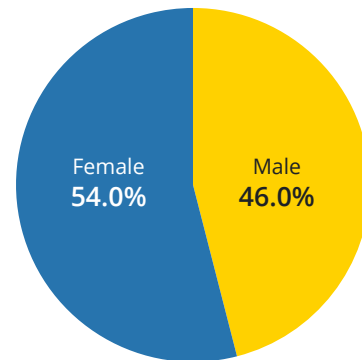


DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

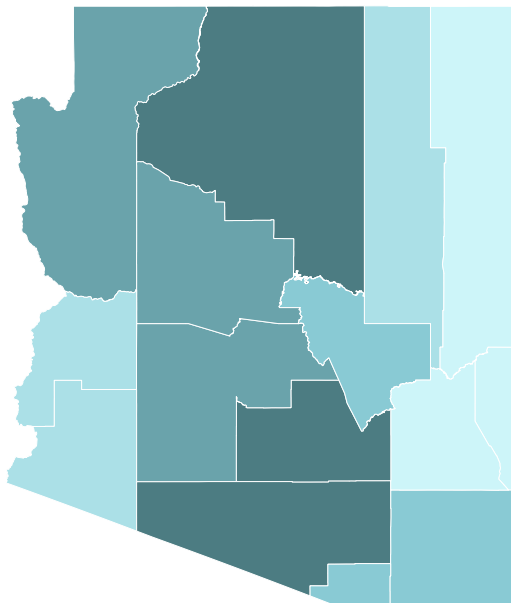
Race/ethnicity of same-sex couples (householder)



Gender of same-sex couples

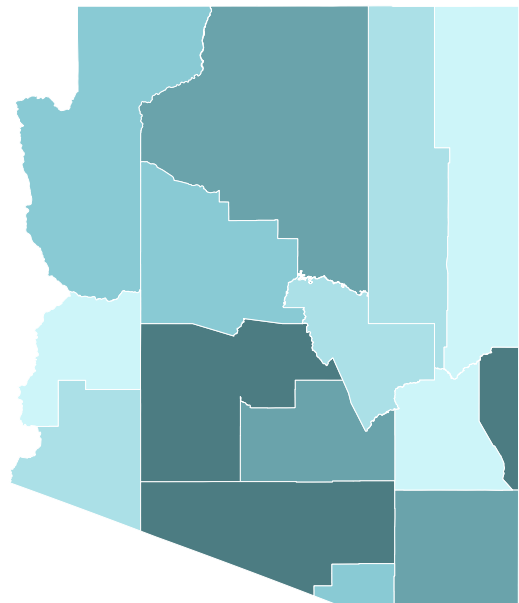


Female SS couples per 1K households by county



2.2 - 3.0 3.1 - 3.8 3.9 - 4.0 4.1 - 5.9 6.0 - 6.7

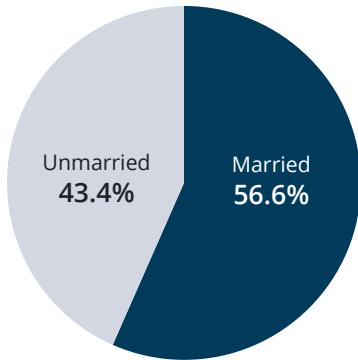
Male SS couples per 1K households by county



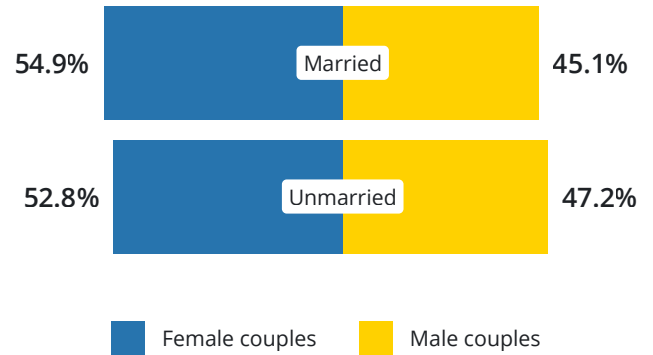
1.1 - 1.8 1.9 - 2.2 2.3 - 2.7 2.8 - 3.5 3.6 - 5.6

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

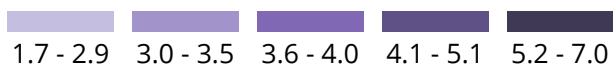
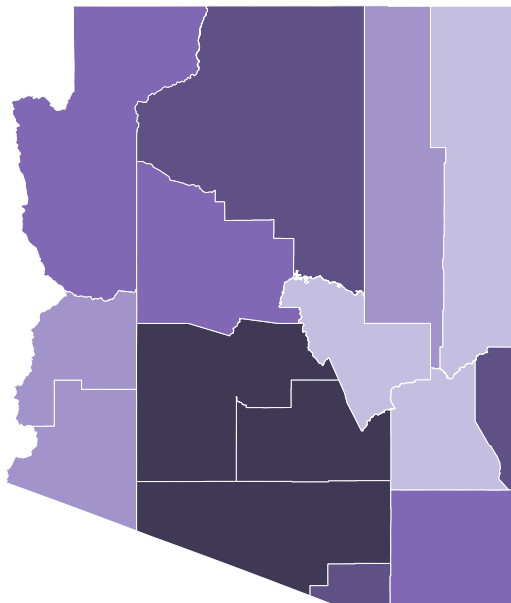
Marital status of same-sex couples



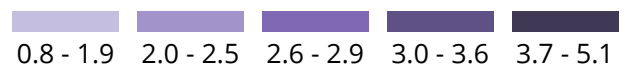
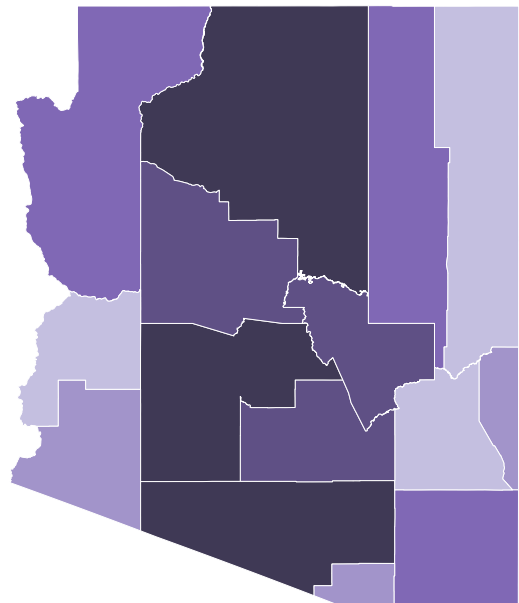
Gender of same-sex couples by marital status



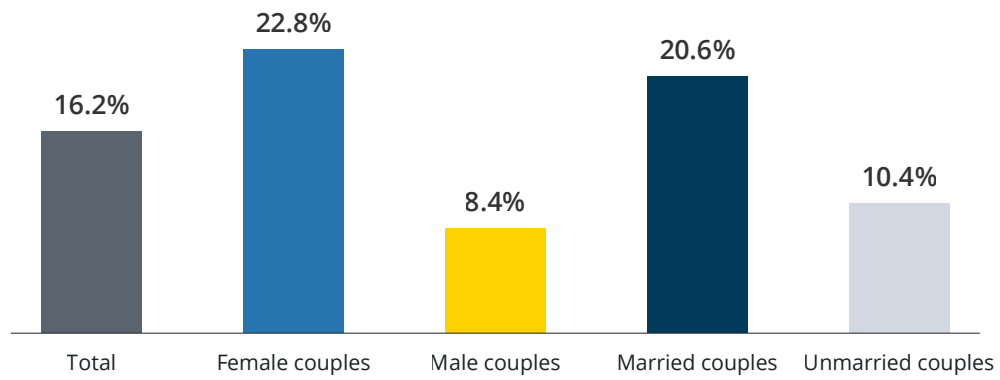
Married SS couples per 1K households by county



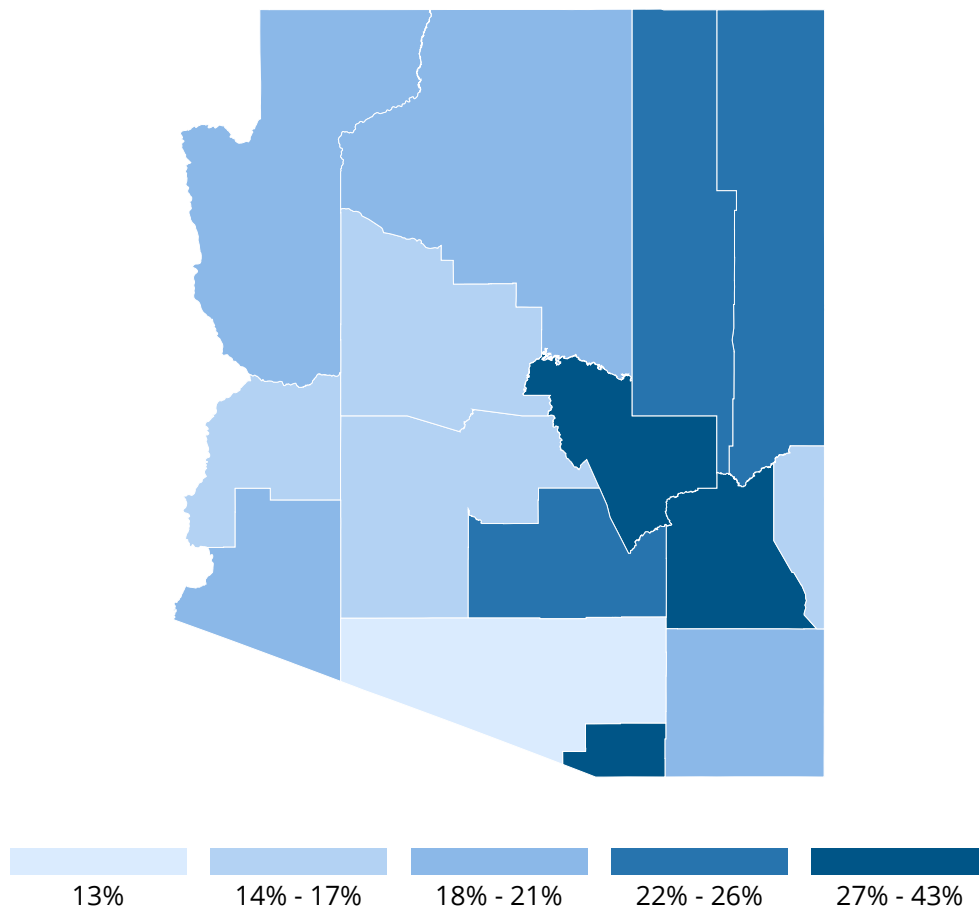
Unmarried SS couples per 1K households by county



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	83	Pima County	5,176	12.12	2,877	2,299	13%
2	103	Maricopa County	18,946	11.53	9,722	9,224	16%
3	211	Pinal County	1,416	9.65	946	470	23%
4	217	Coconino County	492	9.59	313	179	18%
5	571	Yavapai County	741	7.10	458	283	16%
6	612	Cochise County	349	6.85	204	145	21%
7	666	Mohave County	608	6.66	372	236	19%
8	702	Santa Cruz County	109	6.54	67	42	28%
9	841	Gila County	136	6.10	88	48	27%
10	861	Navajo County	222	6.03	140	82	26%
11	1132	Yuma County	366	5.26	217	149	20%
12	1383	Graham County	54	4.44	32	22	43%
13	1519	Apache County	78	3.53	48	30	24%

Counties with <50 same-sex couples

COUNTY	SAME-SEX COUPLES	SS COUPLES PER 1K HH	SS FEMALE COUPLES	SS MALE COUPLES	% RAISING OWN CHILDREN
La Paz County	32	4.34	24	8	16%
Greenlee County	24	6.60	11	13	17%

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	84	Bisbee	55	22.32
2	138	Tucson Mountains	85	18.68
3	223	Phoenix	9,218	15.81
4	320	Sedona	72	14.41
5	348	Tucson	3,140	14.06
6	412	Maricopa	253	13.36
7	419	Tempe	1,006	13.32
8	539	Apache Junction	207	12.14
9	561	Marana	236	12.01
10	664	Catalina Foothills	279	11.41
11	679	Flagstaff	302	11.34
12	740	Avondale	302	11.03
13	763	El Mirage	115	10.90

STATE RANK	US RANK	CITY	SAME-SEX COUPLES	SS COUPLES PER 1K HH
14	843	Paradise Valley	50	10.52
15	901	Goodyear	333	10.26
16	902	Glendale	887	10.26
17	934	Casas Adobes	304	10.16
18	968	Mesa	1,921	10.03
19	1,016	Cottonwood	56	9.83
20	1,043	Tanque Verde	65	9.76
21	1,152	Buckeye	260	9.36
22	1,162	Oro Valley	194	9.33
23	1,194	Tucson Estates	50	9.24
24	1,219	San Tan Valley	283	9.16
25	1,220	Chandler	938	9.15
26	1,293	Gold Canyon	52	8.91
27	1,323	Flowing Wells	57	8.82
28	1,337	Scottsdale	1,008	8.77
29	1,353	Fountain Hills	100	8.71
30	1,381	Drexel Heights	80	8.64
31	1,440	Casa Grande	168	8.49
32	1,527	Peoria	579	8.26
33	1,601	Surprise	421	8.05
34	1,695	Gilbert	694	7.81
35	1,729	Bullhead City	144	7.73
36	1,750	Sahuarita	95	7.68
37	1,764	Saddlebrooke	50	7.63
38	1,826	Green Valley	102	7.50
39	1,921	Sun City	178	7.27
40	1,926	Sierra Vista	134	7.26
41	2,049	Prescott Valley	136	6.91
42	2,082	Kingman	90	6.81
43	2,206	Queen Creek	116	6.46
44	2,351	Yuma	199	5.93
45	2,382	Sun City West	90	5.80
46	2,431	Prescott	120	5.48
47	2,525	Lake Havasu City	126	4.84
48	2,585	Fortuna Foothills	54	4.12

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](#).

AUTHORS

Jody L. Herman, Ph.D., is the Reid Rasmussen Senior Scholar of Public Policy at the Williams Institute.

Raksha Kopparam is a Research Data Analyst at the Williams Institute.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank Kris Bicknell and Rachel Dowd for design and production of the 2020 Census Snapshots and the data interactive. The authors thank Lindsay Mahowald for data production and Neko Castleberry, Kim Chatham, and Nicholas Levie for thorough reviews. Finally, the authors thank Gary J. Gates, whose groundbreaking work with the Decennial Census serves as the foundation for this series of reports.

ABOUT THE WILLIAMS INSTITUTE

The Williams Institute is dedicated to conducting rigorous, independent research on sexual orientation and gender identity law and public policy. A think tank at UCLA Law, the Williams Institute produces high-quality research with real-world relevance and disseminates it to judges, legislators, policymakers, media, and the public. These studies can be accessed at the Williams Institute website.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law
(310) 267-4382
williamsinstitute@law.ucla.edu
williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

