## CENSUS <br> SNAPSHOT

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This report provides a general overview of Asian and Pacific Islanders (API) in samesex couples as well as the broader API lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) population in California.

We use data from the 2005/2006 American Community Survey (ACS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, to compare the characteristics of APIs in same-sex couples to their different-sex married counterparts. In all cases, when this report describes characteristics of couples, the data source is the ACS. While the ACS provides an excellent source of information about those in same-sex couples, it cannot provide information about the larger API LGB population since it includes no explicit question about sexual orientation.

The 2003 and 2005 California Health Interview Surveys (CHIS) ask respondents to disclose their sexual orientation and collect much of the same demographic information included in the ACS. We use data from the CHIS to compare demographic traits between API LGB and heterosexual men and women (both single and coupled) to provide a more well-rounded demographic portrait of California's API LGB community. In all cases where this report describes characteristics of the LGB community, the data source is the CHIS. ${ }^{1}$

## Key Findings

- There are more than 66,000 Asians and Pacific Islanders in California who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual and more than 14,500 APIs who are part of a same-sex couple.
- Over one-third of all APIs in same-sex couples in the United States live in California, a greater percentage than any other state.
- Over 34\% of APIs in same-sex couples in California are of Filipino descent; the largest percentage of APIs in different-sex married couples are of Chinese descent (28\%).
- Nearly a third ( $31 \%$ ) of API women and $21 \%$ of API men within same-sex couples are raising children.
- API same-sex parents have fewer financial resources to support their children than those in married couples, with an average household income of $\$ 96,290$ compared to $\$ 109,091$ for APIs in different-sex married couples. API parents are also less likely than APIs different-sex married parents to own their homes ( $65 \% \mathrm{vs} .70 \%$ ).


## MORE THAN 66,000 API LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL ADULTS LIVE IN CALIFORNIA; 14,570 APIs IN SAME-SEX COUPLES

- There are an estimated 66,000 LGB APIs in California, comprising $1.5 \%$ of API adults in the state.
- APIs make up $8 \%$ of the state's total LGB population versus $13 \%$ of the total heterosexual population.
- Just over $7 \%$ of men and women in same-sex couples are API, compared to $15 \%$ of those in different-sex married couples.


## LGB APIs ARE YOUNGER AND MORE URBAN THAN HETEROSEXUAL APIs

- Approximately $38 \%$ of APIs in same-sex couples are aged 18-39 compared to $46 \%$ of APIs in differentsex marriages.
- Of LGB APIs, $74 \%$ are aged 18 - 39 compared to $64 \%$ of API heterosexuals.
- Almost $89 \%$ of LGB APIs live in urban areas compared to $76 \%$ of heterosexual APIs.
- Heterosexual APIs are more than twice as likely to live in a suburban area (21\%) than their LGB (9\%) counterparts; 3\% of heterosexual and LGB APIs live in rural areas.


## CITIZENSHIP PATTERNS DIFFER BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND COUPLING STATUS

- Although APIs in same-sex couples have similar citizenship rates to their API counterparts in different-sex marriages, those in same-sex couples are significantly more likely to be citizens by birthright as opposed to naturalization ( $26 \%$ vs. $15 \%)$.
- APIs in either couple-type are about equally likely to be a foreign citizen: $25 \%$ for those in same-sex couples versus $28 \%$ for those in different-sex married couples.
- A similarly unequal relationship in regards to citizenship by birthright is observed when comparing lesbian, gay, and bisexual APIs to their heterosexual counterparts. The $40 \%$ of LGB APIs born in the U.S. compares to only $20 \%$ of heterosexual APIs. LGB (18\%) and heterosexual (30\%) APIs also have disparate rates of non-citizenship.
- APIs in same-sex couples are most likely to be of Filipino (34\%), Chinese (19\%), Korean (13\%), or Vietnamese descent (14\%) whereas APIs in different-sex married couples are most likely to be of Chinese (28\%), Filipino (23\%), Indian (12\%), or Vietnamese descent (10\%).
- Aside from the aforementioned nationalities, only Cambodian, Indonesian, Japanese, and Laotian, measured over $1 \%$ for both couple types.


## Country of Origin - Asian/Pacific Islanders in Same-Sex Couples



## APIs IN SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE IN INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONSHIPS

- About $90 \%$ of APIs in married different-sex couples are with another API individual, compared to only $65 \%$ of APIs in same-sex couples.


## MEN COMPRISE A MAJORITY OF APIs IN SAMESEX COUPLES AND THE LGB API POPULATION ATLARGE

- Among APIs in same-sex couples, $62 \%$ are male and $38 \%$ are female.
- For the overall API LGB population, males make up $58 \%$ and females $42 \%$.


## LGB APIs ARE ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY

- The percentage of employed APIs in a same-sex couple is $78 \%$, significantly greater than the $67 \%$ for APIs in different-sex married couples.
- The percentage of LGB API individuals who are employed ( $76 \%$ ) exceeds that of heterosexual APIs (68\%).


## Average Household Income of Asian/Pacific Islanders



## LGB APIs have high levels of education

- APIs in same-sex couples are more likely to have a college degree ( $59 \%$ vs. $51 \%$ ) than their differentsex married counterparts.
- Similarly, LGB APIs are more likely than their heterosexual counterparts to have a college degree ( $61 \%$ LGB and $52 \%$ heterosexual).
- Compared to the $47 \%$ of all LGB Californians and the $32 \%$ of all heterosexuals who hold at least a college degree, APIs are more likely to obtain higher education (regardless of sexual orientation or coupling status).


## LGB APIs HAVE ACTIVELY SERVED IN THE UNITED STATES MILITARY

- Despite the military's historic policies of excluding LGB people from service, $6 \%$ of API males in samesex couples are veterans.
- Three percent of all gay/bisexual API males have served in the military compared to $7 \%$ of male API heterosexuals.
- Less than $1 \%$ of lesbian/bisexual API women and API women in same-sex couples are veterans.


## LITTLE AVERAGE EARNING DIFFERENCE EXISTS between api men in either couple type

- API men in same-sex couples have average individual earnings of $\$ 67,044$, slightly lower than the average earnings for API men in different-sex married couples ( $\$ 67,618$ ).
- The figures for API women in California mirror previous national findings; females in same-sex couples have higher earnings than women in different-sex married couples.


## MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR API HETEROSEXUALS EXCEEDS THAT OF LGB APIs

- Gay/Bisexual API males have a median household income of $\$ 45,000$ and lesbian/bisexual API women have a median household income of $\$ 35,000$, compared to the $\$ 55,000$ of heterosexual males and females.
- LGB APIs of both genders have lower household incomes than the larger LGB population, also at $\$ 55,000$.


## LGB APIs IN CALIFORNIA HAVE LOWER HOME OWNERSHIP RATES THAN HETEROSEXUALS

- APIs in same-sex couples have a homeownership rate of $71 \%$ compared to $69 \%$ among APIs in different-sex married couples
- The LGB API homeownership rate stands at 44\%, significantly less than the $58 \%$ homeownership rate of heterosexual APIs.


## APIs WITHIN SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE RAISING CHILDREN

- Approximately $21 \%$ of API males within same-sex couples and $31 \%$ of API females within same-sex couples are raising children under the age of 18 , compared to $55 \%$ of married different-sex API couples.
- Among all API LGB individuals, both single and coupled, $8 \%$ of men and $28 \%$ of women are raising children, rates higher than the overall LGB population in which $6 \%$ of men and $25 \%$ of women are raising children.


## API SAME-SEX PARENTS ARE RAISING CHILDREN WITH FEWER ECONOMIC RESOURCES THAN DIFFERENT-SEX MARRIED PARENTS

- API same-sex parents have less financial resources to support their children with an average household income of $\$ 96,290$ compared to $\$ 109,091$ for API different-sex married couples. Both figures rise above the average household income of all samesex couples with children $(\$ 81,673)$.
- API parents are also less likely than API differentsex married parents to own their homes ( $31 \%$ vs. 55\%).

Household income: Asian/Pacific Islanders in couples raising children


|  | California Health Interview Survey 2003/2005, Age 18-70 |  | American Community Survey |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LGB | Heterosexual | In a same-sex couple | In a different-sex married couple |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 58.4\%* | 47.5\% | 61.8\% ${ }^{\wedge}$ | 38.0\% |
| Female | 41.6\% | 52.5\% | 38.2\%^ | 52.0\% |
| Average age |  |  |  |  |
| 18-24 | 15.1\% | 14.2\% | 3.5\%^ | 0.8\% |
| 25-39 | 59.3\%* | 36.2\% | 34.5\% | 30.9\% |
| 40-64 | 24.8\%* | 44.1\% | 54.6\% | 57.1\% |
| 65+ | 0.8\%* | 5.6\% | 7.3\% | 11.3\% |
| Country of origin |  |  |  |  |
| Indian |  |  | 6.1\% | 12.0\% |
| Bangladeshi |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |
| Cambodian |  |  | 2.2\% | 1.2\% |
| Chinese |  |  | 18.6\% | 27.5\% |
| Filipino |  |  | 34.4\% | 22.7\% |
| Hmong |  |  | 0.4\% | 0.9\% |
| Indonesian |  |  | 1.3\% | 0.7\% |
| Japanese |  |  | 4.1\% | 7.8\% |
| Korean |  |  | 13.5\% | 9.9\% |
| Laotian |  |  | 1.2\% | 0.9\% |
| Pakistani |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.6\% |
| Sri Lankan |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |
| Thai |  |  | 0.7\% | 1.0\% |
| Vietnamese |  |  | 14.0\% | 10.4\% |
| Other Asian |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.2\% |
| Asian (not specified) |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.5\% |
| Multi-Asian |  |  | 0.6\% | 1.1\% |
| Native Hawaiian |  |  | 0.5\% | 0.3\% |
| Samoan |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.6\% |
| Tongan |  |  | 0.8\% | 0.3\% |
| Other Polynesian |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.1\% |
| Guamanian |  |  | 1.5\% | 0.4\% |
| Melanesian |  |  | 0.2\% | 0.4\% |
| Other Pacific Islander |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.1\% |
| Citizenship status |  |  |  |  |
| Citizen by birthright | 39.8\%* | 20.2\% | 25.9\%^ | 15.3\% |
| Naturalized citizen | 42.1\% | 50.4\% | 49.3\% | 57.1\% |
| Non-citizen | 18.1\% | 29.5\% | 24.7\% | 27.6\% |
| Place of residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 88.8\%* | 76.4\% |  |  |
| Suburban | 8.5\%* | 20.6\% |  |  |
| Rural | 2.7\% | 3.0\% |  |  |
| Percent with a college degree or better | 60.8\% | 51.8\% | 58.6\% | 51.4\% |
| Percent Employed | 76.1\% | 67.9\% | 78.1\%^ | 67.3\% |
| Median Household Income |  |  |  |  |


| Men | \$45,000 | \$55,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Women | \$35,000 | \$55,000 |  |  |
| Average individual salary |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  | \$67,044 | \$67,618 |
| Women |  |  | \$47,044 | \$44,593 |
| Median individual salary |  |  |  |  |
| Men |  |  | \$54,000 | \$52,000 |
| Women |  |  | \$36,000 | \$36,000 |
| Veteran Status |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 2.9\% | 6.5\% | 5.5\% | 8.1\% |
| Women | 0.0\%* | 0.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.4 \% |
| Homeownership | 44.1\%* | 58.3\% | 70.5\% | 69.1\% |
| Percent with children under 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Men | 8.3\%* | 63.7\% | 21.1\% ${ }^{\wedge}$ | 55.0\% |
| Women | 28.0\%* | 40.8\% | 31.4\%^ | 55.0\% |

* Difference significant from heterosexuals at the $5 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests).
^ Difference significant from different-sex married couples at the $5 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests).

|  | In a same-sex couple | In a different-sex couple |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average household income (parents) | \$96,290 | \$109,091 |
| Median household income (parents) | \$88,600 | \$90,000 |
| Homeownership | $64.7 \%{ }^{\wedge}$ | 70.4\% |

${ }^{1}$ Characteristics of California's gay/lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual population are derived from the 2003 and 2005 California Health Interview Survey (CHIS). The CHIS is conducted by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research in collaboration with the California Department of Public Health, the Department of Health Care Services and the Public Health Institute. It is funded by public agencies and private organizations. It is considered a representative sample of the California population. Adults aged 18-70 are asked their sexual orientation along with a variety of questions about their demographic, economic, and health characteristics. In most cases, we combine samples from 2003 and 2005 to increase sample sizes and accuracy for the lesbian, gay, and bisexual respondents. CHIS surveyed over 40,000 California households in each of those years. Estimates of demographic characteristics for individuals in couples are made using an average of the 2005 and 2006 data of the Census Bureau's American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS). The American Community Survey contains detailed information about all members of the household, including citizenship, country of origin, and a variety of demographic and economic characteristics.
${ }^{2}$ 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.

## About the Authors

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