

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

RELIGIOSITY AMONG LGBT ADULTS IN THE US

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Religion in the United States has been studied widely; however, relatively little is known about religiosity and LGBT people. Prior population-based studies indicate that more than half of LGBT adults are religiously affiliated, yet, information about the importance of religion to LGBT people, their service attendance, and characteristics has been lacking. This report aims to fill these gaps. Data from the nationally representative Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, an anonymous telephone survey, were analyzed to describe religiosity among LGBT-identified respondents and to provide information about their sociodemographic characteristics. Respondents were classified as not religious, moderately religious, or highly religious based on the responses to two questions—the importance of religion in daily life and frequency of service attendance. Gallup and Census data were used to produce estimates of the number of religious LGBT adults in the nation, by state, region, and religious affiliation. Main findings include:

- Nationwide, about 5.3 million LGBT adults are religious, including an estimated 3,063,000 LGBT adults who are moderately religious and 2,230,000 who are highly religious.
- Religious LGBT adults are found across the age spectrum, in every racial-ethnic group, among married and single people, among those who are parenting, and among rural and urban dwellers.
 - About one in seven highly religious LGBT adults is married to a same-sex partner (8.9%) or is cohabitating with a same-sex partner (5.9%); one in five (20.5%) is married to a different-sex partner; about one in seven (15.5%) is separated, divorced or widowed.
 - Many religious adults are parents (45.8% and 57.7% among moderately and highly religious adults, respectively) and many currently have a child under the age of 18 (25.4% and 31.3% among moderately and highly religious adults, respectively).
- Demographic patterns in religiosity observed in the general population are also observed among LGBT adults. Middle-aged and older adults are more likely to be religious than younger adults. Many Black LGBT adults are religious.
 - About 40% of LGBT adults ages 18 to 34 are religious, as are 51.1% of those ages 35 to 49, 55.8% of those ages 50 to 64, and 64.9% of those ages 65 and up.
 - Over 70% of Black LGBT adults are religious—either moderately (39.3%) or highly (31.7%) religious.
 - Over half (54.1%) of LGBT adults in the south are religious—including those who are moderately (31.0%) or highly (23.1%) religious.
- Among religious LGBT adults, there are an estimated 1.5 million Protestants, 1.3 million Roman Catholics, 1.3 million who report belonging to another Christian religion, 425,000 who identify with another non-Christian religion, as well as 131,000 Jews, 107,000 Mormons, and 106,000 who are Muslim.

Religion is important to many LGBT people. Religious LGBT adults, including those who are moderately or highly religious, are socio-demographically diverse, reside in every region and state, and are represented across all religious denominations. Among LGBT adults, older adults, Black adults, and those residing in the South are the most likely to be religious.

INTRODUCTION

Religion in the United States has been studied widely, with declines in religious affiliation noted among younger generations;^{1,2,3} however, relatively little is known about religiosity and LGBT people. Prior population-based studies indicate that at least half of LGBT adults are religiously affiliated,^{2,3,4,5} yet, information about the importance of religion to LGBT people and their service attendance has heretofore been lacking. This report aims to fill these gaps. Further, this report provides a robust sociodemographic snapshot of LGBT adults by religiosity, and includes population estimates of LGBT adults by religiosity in the nation, as well as by state and region. Estimates of LGBT adults who are affiliated with specific religious denominations are also included.

METHODS

Anonymous data collected from U.S. adults on the nationally representative Gallup Daily Tracking Politics and Economy surveyⁱ between 2015 and 2017 were aggregated and analyzed for this report, unless otherwise noted. Analyses were restricted to respondents who answered yes to the question “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” Characteristics of the final analytic sample are reported in Appendix B, Table B.1.

Respondents were categorized as not religious, moderately religious, or highly religious based upon their responses to the questions, “Is religion an important part of your daily life?” and, “How often do you attend church, synagogue, or mosque?” Following Gallup,⁶ respondents who indicated that religion is not an important part of their daily life and that they attended religious services seldom or never were categorized as not religious. Those who indicated that religion is an important part of their daily life, even if they attended services about once a month, seldom, or never, as well as those who indicated that religion is not an important part of their daily life but that they attend services every week or almost every week were categorized as moderately religious. Respondents who indicated that religion is an important part of daily life and that they attend religious services every week or almost every week were categorized as highly religious. Religious characteristics of the sample are reported in Appendix B, Tables B.2. and B.3.

Descriptive analyses were conducted using Stata version 14.0⁷ statistical software and include Chi-square (χ^2) tests of differences in proportions to assess whether LGBT adults vary socio-demographically by level of religiosity. Variables are described in Appendix A. Findings are reported in the figures below and summarized in tables presented in Appendix B. All analyses were weighted with national or state post-stratification sampling weights provided by Gallup.

ⁱ Each year, from 2012 to 2017, Gallup called approximately 350,000 U.S. adults ages 18 and up who reside in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The specific way that the sample was drawn is called list-assisted random digit dial (70% cell phone, 30% landline). Respondents who agreed to complete a survey were randomly assigned to one of two surveys within the Daily Tracking survey including the Gallup Politics and Economy survey. The survey was interviewer-administered by telephone in English or Spanish.

Estimates of the number of LGBT people by religiosity were calculated by multiplying the percentage of LGBT adults in each group (not religious, moderately religious, highly religiously) within the U.S., each state, and the District of Columbia, to our prior estimates of the number of LGBT people in each place⁸ and rounding to the nearest 1,000. To provide lower and upper bound estimates, the lower and upper 95% confidence intervals for each weighted percentage (level of religiosity) were multiplied by the LGBT adult population estimates. For larger states with bigger samples, we used 2015-2017 Gallup data. For less populous states,ⁱⁱ we aggregated data from June 1, 2012 through December 31, 2017 in order to produce more reliable estimates. The same approach was used to produce estimates of religious (moderately or highly religious) LGBT adults who have specific religious affiliations.

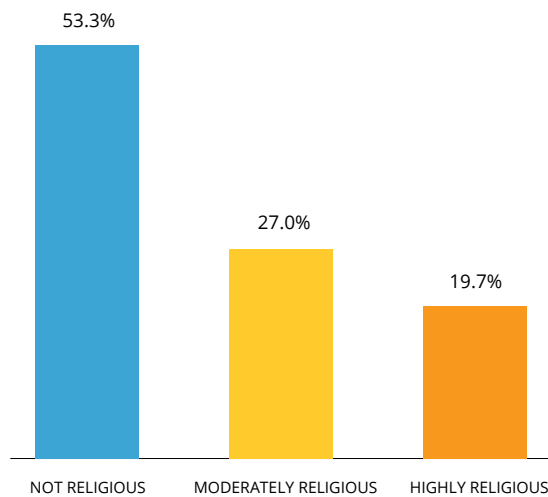
ⁱⁱ Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

FINDINGS

RELIGIOSITY AMONG ALL US ADULTS

Nearly half (46.7%) of LGBT adults are religious—either moderately (27.0%) or highly religious (19.7%) (Figure 1). More specifically, almost one in five (19.7%) LGBT adults are highly religious (i.e., religion is important in their daily lives and they attend services weekly or nearly weekly). The remainder, 27.0%, are moderately religious—a group that includes people who report that religion is important in their daily lives and attend services about once a month, seldom, or never, as well as those who say that religion is not important in their daily lives and that they attend services weekly, nearly weekly or once a month. Just over half (53.3%) of LGBT adults are not religious (i.e., religion is not important in their daily lives and they never or seldom attend religious services).

Figure 1. Religiosity among LGBT adults



SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LGBT ADULTS BY RELIGIOSITY

As shown in Appendix B, Table B.5., religious LGBT adults are found across the age spectrum, in every racial-ethnic group, among married and single people, among those who are parenting, and among rural and urban dwellers. Moderately and highly religious adults are older than those who are not religious and are more likely to be people of color than those who are not religious. Among moderately religious adults, 23.7% are Latino/a, 18.3% are Black, 49.1% are white (non-Hispanic), and the remainder are more than one race (4.7%), Asian (1.9%), American Indian/Alaska Native (1.5%), or Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander (0.9%). Among highly religious adults, 27.2% are Latino/a, 20.3% are Black, 44.3% are White, and the remainder are more than one race (4.0%), Asian (1.5%), American Indian/Alaska Native (1.6%), or Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander (1.1%). Lastly, among LGBT adults who are not religious, 16.4% are Latino/a, 6.8% are Black, 68.3% are White, and the remainder are more than one race (4.7%), Asian (2.3%), American Indian/Alaska Native (1.0%), or Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander (0.5%). Similar proportions of males and females are found across groups.

Due, at least in part, to age differences between groups, highly religious LGBT adults are more likely to be married and in domestic partnership/cohabitating relationships or to have been married than

LGBT adults who are not religious or are moderately religious. About one in seven highly religious LGBT adults is married to a same-sex partner (8.9%) or is cohabitating with a same-sex partner (5.9%); one in five (20.5%) is married to a different-sex partner, and about one in seven (15.5%) is separated, divorced or widowed. Similarly, religious adults are more likely to be parents (45.8% and 57.7% among moderately and highly religious adults, respectively) than those who are not religious (27.4%), and to currently have a child under the age of 18 (25.4%, 31.3%, and 17.4% among moderately, highly, and not religious adults, respectively).

Educational attainment and household income vary considerably within and across religious groups. Educational attainment and household income are, on average, somewhat lower among moderately and highly religious LGBT adults than among their not-religious LGBT counterparts and may be linked, at least in part, to the racial/ethnic composition of each religiosity group. LGBT adults who are religious (and those who are not) reside in all regions of the U.S. and in rural and urban areas. Religious LGBT adults are slightly overrepresented in the south and are somewhat underrepresented in the west in comparison to their presence in the population.

RELIGIOSITY IN THE LGBT POPULATION

Information about religiosity within specific demographic groups (e.g., young adults, Latino/as) is provided below and in Appendix B, Table B.6. Moving from younger to older cohorts, larger percentages of LGBT adults are religious—either moderately or highly religious (Figure 2). About 38.5% of LGBT adults ages 18 to 24 and 40.2% of those ages 25 to 34 are religious (totals not shown). In contrast, over half of LGBT adults ages 35 and up are religious, including 51.1% of those ages 35 to 49, 55.8% of those ages 50 to 64, and 64.9% of those ages 65 and up (totals not shown).

Figure 2. Religiosity among US LGBT adults by age

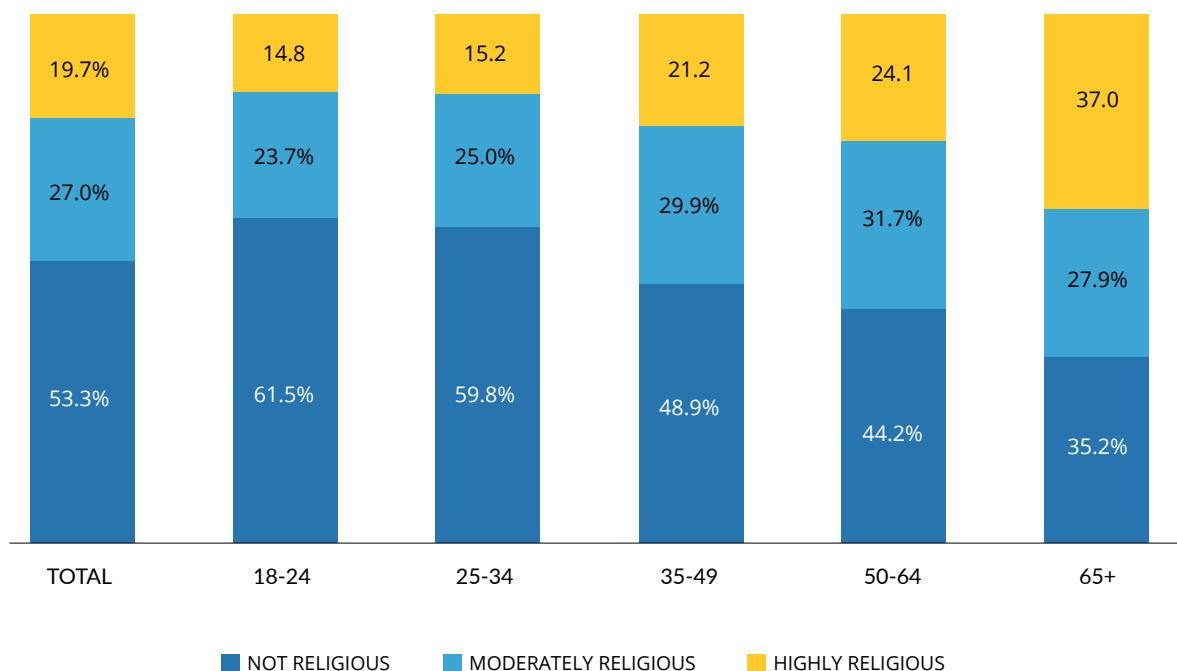
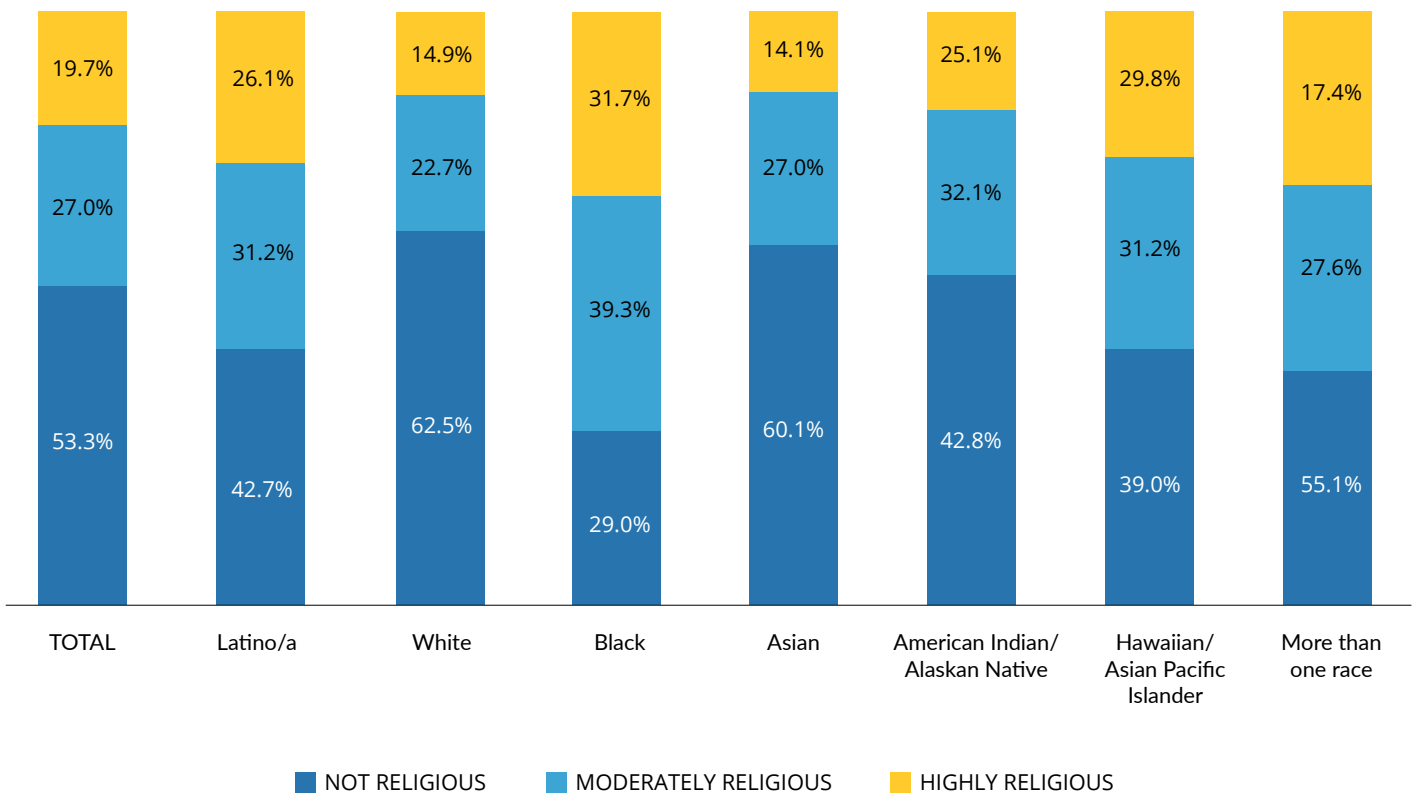


Figure 3. Religiosity among US LGBT adults by race-ethnicity

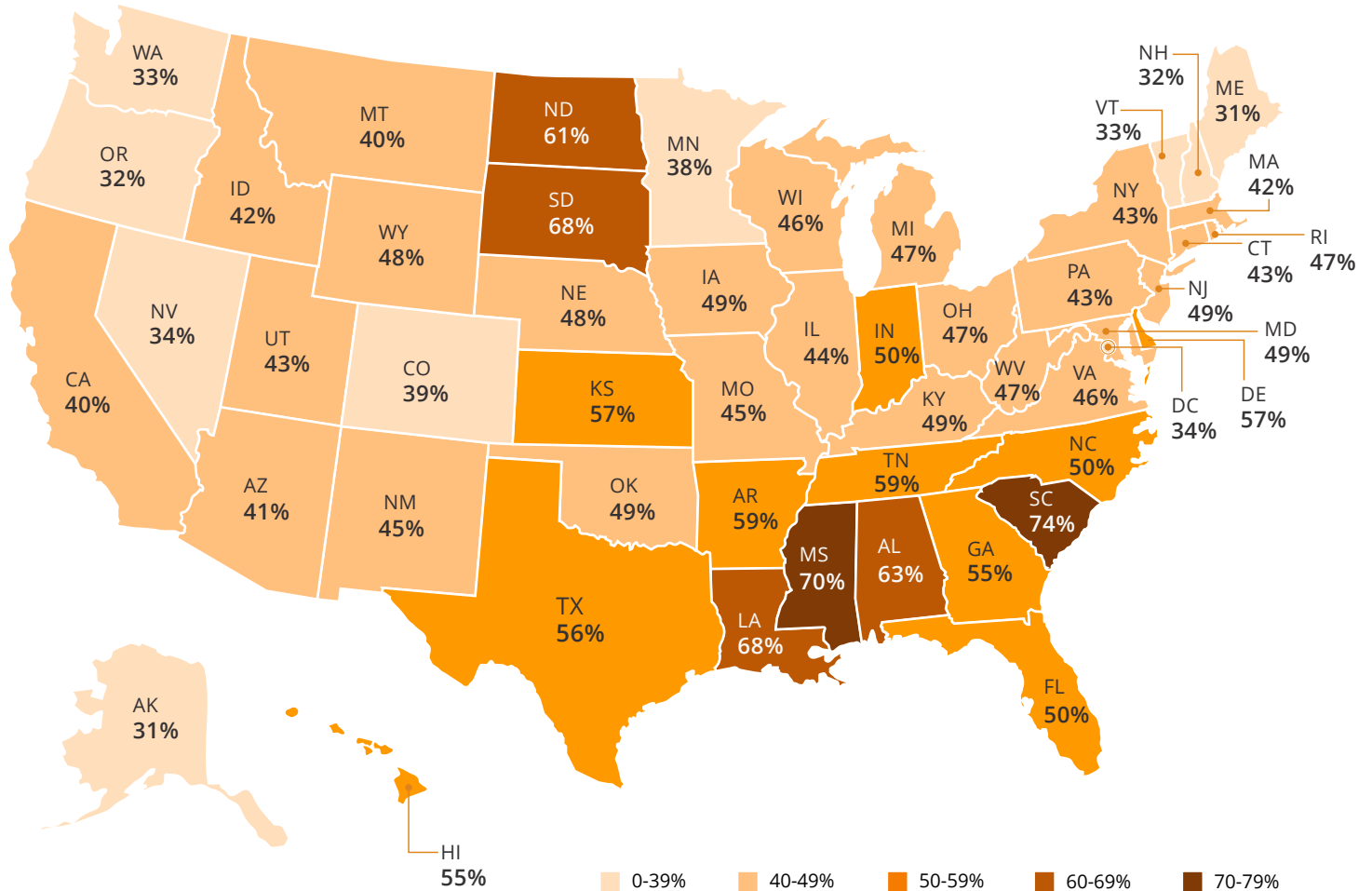


Among LGBT adults, the majority (71.0%) of Black adults are religious—either moderately (39.3%) or highly (31.7%) religious (Figure 3). More than half of LGBT Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander (61.0%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (57.2%), as well as Latino/a (57.3%) adults are moderately or highly religious (totals not shown). More than half of adults who are White (62.5%), Asian (60.1%), and those who report more than one race (55.1%), are not religious.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF MODERATELY AND HIGHLY RELIGIOUS LGBT ADULTS

Nationwide, there are approximately 11.3 million LGBT adults,⁸ including an estimated 3,063,000 who are moderately religious and 2,230,000 who are highly religious (Appendix B, Table B.7). The greatest concentration of religious LGBT adults is in the South (Figure 4), where about 54.1% are religious (Appendix B, Table B.6). By region, the South is home to the largest number of LGBT adults and the largest numbers of moderately (1,190,000) and highly (904,000) religious LGBT adults. The West is home to the second largest population of moderately (701,000) and highly religious (455,000) LGBT adults. In the Northeast, there are 521,000 moderately religious and 372,000, highly religious adults, while in the Midwest, there are 546,000 and 444,000, moderately and highly religious adults (Appendix B, Table B.8).

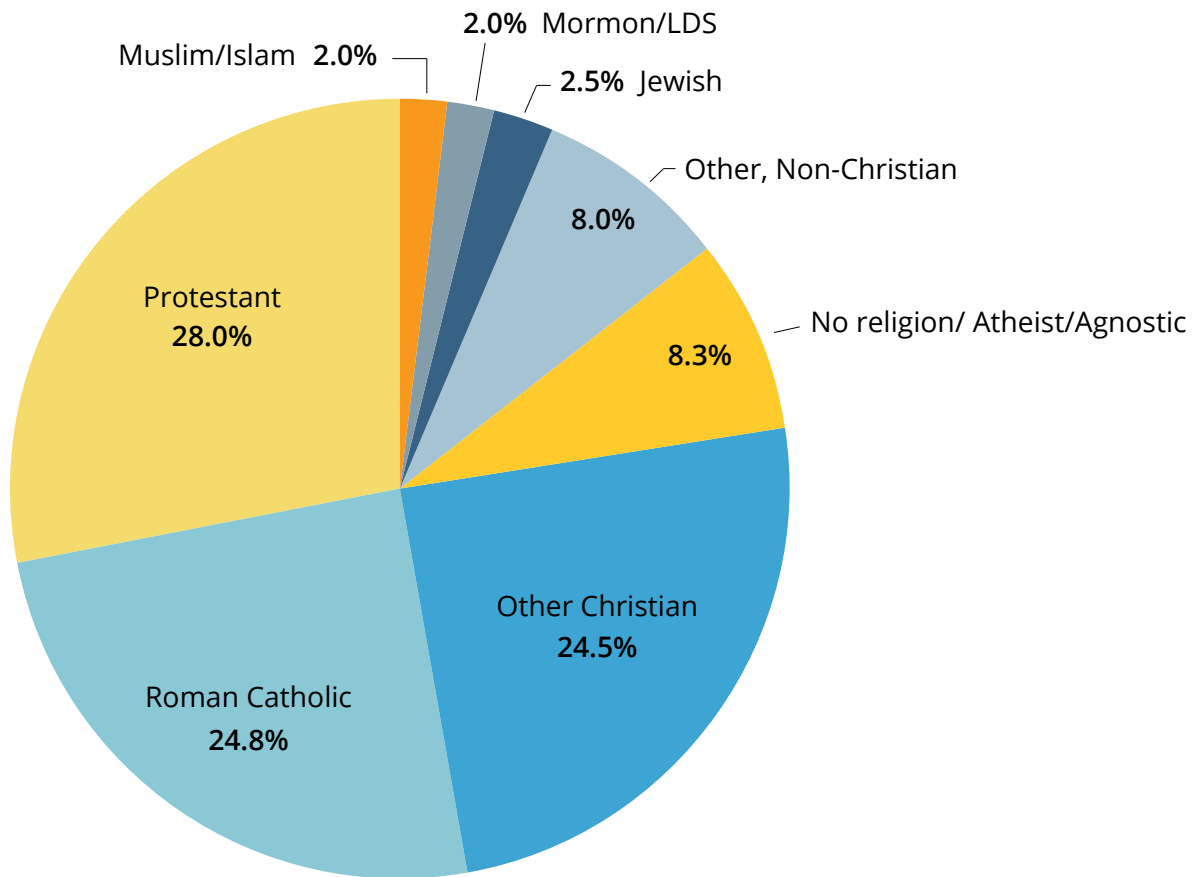
Figure 4. Percentage of the US LGBT adult population that is moderately or highly religious by state



RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AMONG RELIGIOUS LGBT ADULTS

Among religious LGBT adults, including those who are moderately or highly religious, the majorities are Protestant (28.0%) (including Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopal, and Church of Christ), Roman Catholic (24.8%), or report belonging to another Christian religion (24.5%) (Figure 5). The remainder report no affiliation or that they are atheist or agnostic (8.3%), other non-Christian religion (8.0%), Jewish (2.5%), or Muslim (2.0%).

Figure 5. Specific religious affiliation among religious LGBT adults



POPULATION ESTIMATES OF RELIGIOUS LGBT ADULTS BY RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

A majority of the estimated 5.3 million religious, including those who are moderately or highly religious, LGBT adults report a specific religious affiliation. The majority, over 4 million, are affiliated with a form of Christianity (Protestant, Roman Catholic, or other Christian). Over 430,000 identify with no religion or as atheist or agnostic, more than 420,000 are affiliated with other non-Christian religions, over 130,000 are Jewish, more than 100,000 religious LGBT people are affiliated with Islam, and over 100,000 are affiliated with the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS).

Table 1. Population estimates of religious US LGBT adults by specific religious affiliation

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ADULTS	RANGE
Protestant	1,483,000	1,420,000, 1,546,000
Roman Catholic	1,313,000	1,250,000, 1,377,000
Other Christian	1,296,000	1,232,000, 1,362,000
No religion/atheist/agnostic	437,000	396,000, 482,000
Other Non-Christian	425,000	388,000, 466,000
Jewish	131,000	112,000, 154,000
Mormon/LDS	107,000	87,000, 131,000
Muslim/Islam	106,000	87,000, 130,000
Total*	5,293,000	5,187,000, 5,398,000

* Column components may not sum to the total due to rounding.

CONCLUSION

This report contributes new information about the importance of religion to LGBT adults, their service attendance, and the socio-demographic characteristics of LGBT adults by level of religiosity. Religion is important to many LGBT people. Religious LGBT adults, including those who are moderately or highly religious, are socio-demographically diverse, reside in every region and state, and are represented across all religious denominations. Among LGBT adults, following patterns observed in the general adult population,¹⁻³ and ⁶ older adults, Black adults, and those residing in the South are the most likely to be religious.

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APPENDIX A. DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Importance of Religion	Is religion an important part of your daily life?	Q1: 1. Yes 2. No	Categorized as reported Question was asked for all respondents, regardless of religious affiliation
Frequency of Religious Service Attendance	How often do you attend church, synagogue, or mosque?	Q2:	Categorized as reported
Weekly or Almost Weekly Religious Attendance		1. Every week 2. Almost every week 3. About once a month 4. Seldom 5. Never	Categorized as: 1. Yes Categories 1-2 2. No Categories 3 -5
Religiosity	Constructed variable based on importance of religion, and frequency of religious service attendance (question wording as listed above) following Gallup https://news.gallup.com/poll/224642/2017-update-americans-religion.aspx		Categorized for current analysis as: 1. Not religious Say religion is not important in their daily life (Q1) AND Attend services “seldom” or “never” (Q2) 2. Moderately religious (A) Say religion is important in their daily life (Q1) AND Attend services “about once a month,” “seldom,” or “never” (Q2) OR (B) Say religion is not important in their daily life (Q1) AND Attend services “weekly,” “nearly weekly” or “once a month” (Q2) 3. Highly religious Say religion is important in their daily life (Q1) AND Attend services “every week” or “almost every week” (Q2)

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Religious Affiliation	What is your religious preference—are you Protestant, Roman Catholic, Mormon, Jewish, another religion, or no religion?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protestant (includes Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Pentecostal, Episcopal, Church of Christ, etc.) 2. Roman Catholic 3. Jewish 4. Muslim/Islam 5. Mormon/Latter-Day Saints 6. Other Christian Religion 7. Other Non-Christian Religion 8. No Religion/Atheist/Agnostic 	Categorized as reported
Age	What is your age?	Write-in	Categorized as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 18-24 2. 25-34 3. 35-49 4. 50-64 5. 65+
Sex	I am required to ask, are you male or female?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Male 2. Female 	Categorized as reported
Race-Ethnicity	Q1 (Ethnicity): Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin—such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish origin?	Q1 (Ethnicity): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 	Categorized as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Latino/a Answered yes to Q1 (ethnicity), regardless of answer to Q2 (race) 2. White only Among all non-Latino/a respondents, those who exclusively answered White to Q2 3. Black only Among all non-Latino/a respondents, those who exclusively answered Black to Q2 4. Asian only Among all non-Latino/a respondents, those who exclusively answered Asian to Q2 5. American Indian/Alaskan Native only Among all non-Latino/a respondents, those who exclusively answered AIAN to Q2 6. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only Among all non-Latino/a respondents, those who exclusively answered Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander to Q2 7. More than one race Among all non-Latino/a respondents, those who selected two or more race categories for Q2
	Q2 (Race): Which of the following describes your race? You may select one or more	Q2 (Race): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. White 2. Black or African American 3. Asian 4. American Indian or Alaskan Native 5. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 	

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Marital Status	<p>Q1:</p> <p>What is your current marital status?</p>	<p>Q1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single/Never been married 2. Married 3. Separated 4. Divorced 5. Widowed 6. Domestic partnership/ Living with a partner (not legally married) 	<p>Categorized for current analysis as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Single, never married 2. Married same-sex partner 3. Married different-sex partner 4. Domestic/cohabiting same-sex partner 5. Domestic/cohabiting different-sex partner 6. Separated/divorced/widowed
	<p>Q2 If answered "Married" or "Domestic Partner" in Q1 & answered "yes" to LGBT identity question:</p> <p>Earlier you indicated that you were (married). Is your partner...?</p>	<p>Q2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same-sex 2. Opposite-sex 	
Lifetime Parent	How many children do you have?	Write-in	<p>Categorized as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes/a parent reported ≥ 1 child 2. No/not a parent reported 0 children
Have a Child Under Age 18	How many of those children are under the age of 18?	Write-in	<p>Categorized as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes Has ≥ 1 child, based on lifetime parent question AND reported ≥ 1 child under age 18 2. No Has 0 children, based on lifetime parent question, OR has ≥ 1 child, based on lifetime parent question, but 0 children under age 18

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Education	What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5th grade or lower 2. 6th grade or higher but no high school degree or diploma 3. High school degree or diploma 4. Technical, trade, or vocational degree after high school 5. Some college but no degree 6. Two-year associate degree 7. Four-year bachelor's degree BA, BS, AB 8. Some postgraduate work but no degree 9. Postgraduate or professional degree including master's, doctorate, medical, or law degree 	<p>Categorized as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ≤ High school Categories 1-3 2. Some college Categories 4-6 3. Bachelor's degree Category 7 4. > Bachelor's degree Category 8-9
Household Income	What is your total ANNUAL household income, before taxes? Please include income from wages and salaries, remittances from family members living elsewhere, farming, and all other sources.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under \$720 2. \$720 to \$5,999 3. \$6,000 to \$11,999 4. \$12,000 to \$23,999 5. \$24,000 to \$35,999 6. \$36,000 to \$47,999 7. \$48,000 to \$59,999 8. \$60,000 to \$89,999 9. \$90,000 to \$119,999 10. \$120,000 and over 11. Don't know 12. Refuse to answer 	<p>Categorized as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. < \$24,000 Categories 1-4 2. \$24,000 - \$59,999 Categories 5-7 3. \$60,000 - \$89,999 Category 8 4. ≥ \$90,000 Categories 9-10 <p>Respondents answering 'Don't know' or 'Refuse to answer' were excluded from income analyses</p>

MEASURE	QUESTION WORDING	RESPONSES	NOTES
Census Region	N/A	<p>Categorized based on respondent zip code of home address by Gallup as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northeast 2. Midwest 3. South 4. West <p>US Census regions: https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf </p>	Categorized as reported
Urbanicity	N/A	<p>Respondents' metropolitan statistical area (MSA) was reported based on zip code of home address by Gallup</p>	<p>Categorized as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban Living in a MSA 2. Rural Not living in a MSA

APPENDIX B. CHARACTERISTICS OF LGBT ADULTS AND LGBT ADULTS BY RELIGIOSITY

Table B.1. Demographic characteristics of LGBT adult respondents (N=15,954): Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	%
Age	
18-24	29.7
25-34	24.0
35-49	21.4
50-64	17.4
≥ 65	7.5
Sex	
Male	45.0
Female	55.0
Race-ethnicity	
Latino/a	20.5
White	58.4
Black	12.6
Asian	2.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.2
Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander	0.7
More than 1 race	4.6
Marital status	
Single, never married	57.3
Married same-sex partner	10.0
Married different-sex partner	13.6
Domestic/co-habiting same-sex partner	6.2
Domestic/co-habiting different-sex partner	2.6
Separated/divorced/widowed	10.3
Lifetime parent	
Yes	38.3
No	61.7
Have a child < age 18	
Yes	22.3
No	77.7
Education	
≤ High school	41.5
Some college	28.6
Bachelor's degree	17.0
> Bachelor's degree	12.9

	%
Household income	
< \$24,000	25.6
\$24,000 - \$59,999	34.2
\$60,000 - \$89,999	14.9
≥ \$90,000	25.3
Census region	
Northeast	19.3
Midwest	19.3
South	35.2
West	26.2
Urbanicity	
Rural	11.1
Urban	88.9

* Column percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table B.2. Religious characteristics of LGBT adult respondents (N=15,954): Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	%
Religion is important in daily life	
Yes	42.1
No	57.9
Frequency of religious service attendance	
Never	41.6
Seldom	26.6
Once a month	10.5
Almost every week	6.1
Every week	15.2
Weekly or almost weekly religious service attendance	
Yes	21.4
No	78.6
Religiosity	
Not religious	53.3
Moderately religious	27.0
Highly religious	19.7

* Column percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table B.3. Religious characteristics of LGBT adult respondents by religiosity (N=15,954): Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	NOT RELIGIOUS (N=8,520)	MODERATELY RELIGIOUS (N=4,180)	HIGHLY RELIGIOUS (N=3,254)
	%	%	%
Religion is important in daily life			
No	100.0	16.8	0.0
Yes	0.0	83.2	100.0
Frequency of religious service attendance			
Never	67.2	21.1	0.0
Seldom	32.8	33.7	0.0
Once a month	0.0	38.8	0.0
Almost every week	0.0	2.5	27.9
Every week	0.0	3.9	72.2
Any religious affiliation			
No	62.2	11.8	3.5
Yes	37.8	88.3	96.5

* Column percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table B.4. Religious affiliation among moderately or highly religious LGBT adult respondents (N=7,337): Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	%
Protestant	28.0
Roman Catholic	24.8
"Other Christian"	24.5
No Religion/Atheist/Agnostic	8.3
"Other Non-Christian"	8.0
Jewish	2.5
Mormon/Latter Day Saints	2.0
Muslim/Islam	2.0

* Column percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table B.5. Sociodemographic characteristics of LGBT adult respondents by religiosity (N=15,954): Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	NOT RELIGIOUS (N=8,520)	MODERATELY RELIGIOUS (N=4,180)	HIGHLY RELIGIOUS (N=3,254)	χ ² P-VALUE
	%	%	%	
Age				
18-24	34.2	26.0	22.5	<0.001
25-34	26.8	22.1	18.6	
35-49	19.6	23.7	23.2	
50-64	14.4	20.5	21.4	
≥ 65	5.0	7.8	14.2	
Sex				
Male	45.1	44.4	45.6	0.70
Female	54.9	55.6	54.4	
Race-ethnicity				
Latino/a	16.4	23.7	27.2	<0.001
White	68.3	49.1	44.3	
Black	6.8	18.3	20.3	
Asian	2.3	1.9	1.5	
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.0	1.5	1.6	
Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander	0.5	0.9	1.1	
More than 1 race	4.7	4.7	4.0	
Marital status				
Single, never married	62.0	55.3	47.0	<0.001
Married, same-sex partner	11.0	8.7	8.9	
Married, different-sex partner	10.6	14.6	20.5	
Domestic/cohabiting same-sex partner	6.4	6.2	5.9	
Domestic/cohabiting different-sex partner	2.4	3.4	2.2	
Separated/divorced/widowed	7.6	11.8	15.5	
Lifetime parent				
Yes	27.4	45.8	57.7	<0.001
No	72.7	54.2	42.3	
Have a child < age 18				
Yes	17.4	25.4	31.3	<0.001
No	82.6	74.6	68.7	
Education				
≤ High school	35.4	47.8	49.5	<0.001
Some college	30.3	28.4	24.2	
Bachelor's degree	20.0	13.2	14.2	
> Bachelor's degree	14.4	10.6	12.1	
Household income				
< \$24,000	20.6	32.5	29.8	<0.001
\$24,000 - \$59,999	33.4	34.5	36.1	
\$60,000 - \$89,999	16.2	12.8	14.3	
≥ \$90,000	29.8	20.2	19.8	

	NOT RELIGIOUS (N=8,520)	MODERATELY RELIGIOUS (N=4,180)	HIGHLY RELIGIOUS (N=3,254)	χ^2 P-VALUE
	%	%	%	
Census Region				
Northeast	20.7	18.0	17.3	<0.001
Midwest	18.9	19.0	20.7	
South	30.4	40.4	41.3	
West	30.0	22.6	20.7	
Urbanicity				
Rural	10.0	11.9	13.2	<0.001
Urban	90.0	88.1	86.9	

* Column percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table B.6. Percentage of US LGBT adults who are not religious, moderately religious, and highly religious within each demographic group (N= 15,954): Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	NOT RELIGIOUS (N=8,520)	MODERATELY RELIGIOUS (N=4,180)	HIGHLY RELIGIOUS (N=3,254)
	%	%	%
Total	53.3	27.0	19.7
Age			
18-24	61.5	23.7	14.8
25-34	59.8	25.0	15.2
35-49	48.9	29.9	21.2
50-64	44.2	31.7	24.1
³ 65	35.2	27.9	37.0
Race-ethnicity			
Latino/a	42.7	31.2	26.1
White	62.5	22.7	14.9
Black	29.0	39.3	31.7
Asian	60.1	25.7	14.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	42.8	32.1	25.1
Hawaiian/Asian Pacific Islander	39.0	31.2	29.8
More than 1 race	55.1	27.6	17.4
Census Region			
Northeast	57.2	25.2	17.6
Midwest	52.3	26.6	21.1
South	46.0	31.0	23.1
West	61.2	23.3	15.5
Urbanicity			
Rural	48.1	28.9	23.0
Urban	54.2	26.8	19.0

* Row percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table B.7. Estimated number of LGBT adults in the US and by state who are not religious, moderately religious, and highly religious: Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

STATE	NUMBER LGBT	NOT RELIGIOUS		MODERATELY RELIGIOUS		HIGHLY RELIGIOUS		% LGBT ADULTS WHO ARE MODERATELY + HIGHLY RELIGIOUS
	Total	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
US*	11,343,000	6,050,000	5,945,000, 6,156,000	3,063,000	2,970,000, 3,158,000	2,230,000	214,7000, 231,5000	
Alabama	117,000	43,000	34,000, 53,000	35,000	26,000, 45,000	39,000	30,000, 49,000	63.4
Alaska	21,000	14,000	12,000, 16,000	5,000	3,000, 7,000	2,000	1,000, 4,000	31.4
Arizona	242,000	142,000	127,000, 157,000	60,000	47,000, 74,000	40,000	30,000, 53,000	41.4
Arkansas	76,000	31,000	23,000, 39,000	28,000	20,000, 36,000	18,000	12,000, 25,000	59.4
California	1,615,000	970,000	929,000, 1,009,000	388,000	353,000, 424,000	258,000	228,000, 290,000	40.0
Colorado	200,000	122,000	109,000, 133,000	47,000	37,000, 59,000	31,000	23,000, 41,000	39.1
Connecticut	111,000	63,000	53,000, 73,000	28,000	20,000, 38,000	20,000	13,000, 28,000	43.2
Delaware	34,000	15,000	11,000, 19,000	10,000	7,000, 14,000	9,000	6,000, 13,000	56.9
District of Columbia	56,000	37,000	31,000, 42,000	10,000	7,000, 15,000	9,000	5,000, 14,000	34.3
Florida	772,000	383,000	356,000, 409,000	244,000	219,000, 269,000	146,000	126,000, 168,000	50.4
Georgia	356,000	161,000	144,000, 179,000	116,000	100,000, 133,000	79,000	65,000, 94,000	54.7
Hawaii	52,000	23,000	18,000, 29,000	17,000	12,000, 23,000	11,000	7,000, 18,000	55.1
Idaho	36,000	21,000	17,000, 24,000	9,000	6,000, 12,000	6,000	4,000, 9,000	41.9
Illinois	426,000	237,000	216,000, 259,000	105,000	88,000, 125,000	83,000	67,000, 102,000	44.3
Indiana	229,000	115,000	100,000, 130,000	60,000	48,000, 74,000	54,000	42,000, 68,000	49.8

STATE	NUMBER LGBT	NOT RELIGIOUS		MODERATELY RELIGIOUS		HIGHLY RELIGIOUS		% LGBT ADULTS WHO ARE RELIGIOUS (MODERATELY + HIGHLY)
	Total	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
Iowa	87,000	45,000	37,000, 53,000	25,000	18,000, 32,000	17,000	12,000, 24,000	48.6
Kansas	73,000	32,000	24,000, 40,000	28,000	21,000, 36,000	13,000	8,000, 20,000	56.6
Kentucky	117,000	60,000	50,000, 71,000	32,000	24,000, 42,000	25,000	17,000, 35,000	48.6
Louisiana	139,000	45,000	35,000, 57,000	48,000	38,000, 60,000	46,000	35,000, 57,000	67.5
Maine	53,000	36,000	30,000, 41,000	7,000	4,000, 10,000	10,000	6,000, 16,000	31.4
Maryland	198,000	100,000	87,000, 113,000	66,000	54,000, 79,000	32,000	24,000, 42,000	49.4
Massachusetts	296,000	173,000	158,000, 188,000	73,000	60,000, 87,000	50,000	39,000, 63,000	41.5
Michigan	311,000	166,000	149,000, 183,000	79,000	65,000, 95,000	66,000	53,000, 80,000	46.5
Minnesota	175,000	109,000	97,000, 120,000	38,000	28,000, 49,000	29,000	21,000, 38,000	37.9
Mississippi	79,000	24,000	17,000, 33,000	21,000	14,000, 30,000	34,000	26,000, 44,000	69.9
Missouri	180,000	100,000	88,000, 111,000	47,000	37,000, 58,000	34,000	25,000, 44,000	44.6
Montana	24,000	14,000	12,000, 16,000	5,000	4,000, 7,000	4,000	3,000, 6,000	40.4
Nebraska	55,000	29,000	23,000, 35,000	18,000	12,000, 24,000	9,000	5,000, 13,000	47.5
Nevada	127,000	83,000	72,000, 94,000	27,000	19,000, 38,000	16,000	10,000, 25,000	34.3
New Hampshire	51,000	35,000	30,000, 39,000	11,000	8,000, 15,000	5,000	3,000, 9,000	31.7
New Jersey	288,000	148,000	132,000, 165,000	80,000	65,000, 96,000	60,000	47,000, 75,000	48.6
New Mexico	72,000	40,000	33,000, 47,000	16,000	11,000, 22,000	16,000	11,000, 23,000	44.7

STATE	NUMBER LGBT	NOT RELIGIOUS		MODERATELY RELIGIOUS		HIGHLY RELIGIOUS		% LGBT ADULTS WHO ARE RELIGIOUS (MODERATELY + HIGHLY)
	Total	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
New York	800,000	455,000	429,000, 480,000	207,000	185,000, 231,000	138,000	119,000, 159,000	43.2
North Carolina	319,000	160,000	142,000, 177,000	89,000	74,000, 106,000	70,000	56,000, 86,000	49.9
North Dakota	16,000	6,000	4,000, 9,000	5,000	3,000, 8,000	5,000	3,000, 7,000	61.1
Ohio	389,000	208,000	188,000, 227,000	99,000	83,000, 116,000	83,000	68,000, 100,000	46.6
Oklahoma	113,000	57,000	48,000, 67,000	28,000	20,000, 37,000	28,000	20,000, 37,000	49.3
Oregon	183,000	124,000	113,000, 135,000	37,000	29,000, 48,000	21,000	15,000, 30,000	32.0
Pennsylvania	416,000	236,000	217,000, 255,000	100,000	85,000, 117,000	79,000	66,000, 95,000	43.2
Rhode Island	38,000	20,000	16,000, 24,000	10,000	7,000, 14,000	7,000	5,000, 11,000	47.0
South Carolina	137,000	36,000	27,000, 46,000	50,000	39,000, 61,000	51,000	41,000, 62,000	73.8
South Dakota	20,000	6,000	4,000, 9,000	8,000	5,000, 10,000	6,000	4,000, 9,000	68.4
Tennessee	182,000	74,000	63,000, 86,000	58,000	47,000, 69,000	50,000	40,000, 62,000	59.3
Texas	858,000	381,000	352,000, 410,000	262,000	235,000, 290,000	215,000	191,000, 241,000	55.6
Utah	80,000	46,000	39,000, 53,000	18,000	13,000, 25,000	16,000	11,000, 23,000	42.7
Vermont	26,000	17,000	15,000, 20,000	5,000	4,000, 8,000	3,000	2,000, 5,000	32.9
Virginia	257,000	138,000	123,000, 153,000	76,000	63,000, 90,000	43,000	33,000, 55,000	46.2
Washington	300,000	201,000	186,000, 215,000	67,000	55,000, 80,000	32,000	24,000, 43,000	33.0
West Virginia	58,000	31,000	25,000, 37,000	17,000	12,000, 23,000	10,000	6,000, 16,000	46.5

STATE	NUMBER LGBT	NOT RELIGIOUS		MODERATELY RELIGIOUS		HIGHLY RELIGIOUS		% LGBT ADULTS WHO ARE RELIGIOUS (MODERATELY + HIGHLY)
	Total	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	
Wisconsin	171,000	92,000	79,000, 105,000	34,000	25,000, 46,000	45,000	34,000, 57,000	46.1
Wyoming	15,000	8,000	6,000, 10,000	5,000	3,000, 7,000	2,000	1,000, 4,000	48.2

* Data from 2012-2017 were aggregated for less densely populated states (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming).

National estimates are not equal to the sum of state estimates because the national estimate and many state estimates relied upon Gallup data from 2015-2017, whereas data from 2012-2017 were used for less densely populated states.

Table B.8 . Estimated Number of LGBT Adults in the US by Census Region who are Not Religious, Moderately Religious, and Highly Religious: Gallup Daily Politics & Economy Survey, 2015-2017*

	NUMBER LGBT	NOT RELIGIOUS		MODERATELY RELIGIOUS		HIGHLY RELIGIOUS	
		Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range	Estimate	Range
Northeast	2,079,000	1,183,000	1,080,000, 1,285,000	521,000	438,000, 616,000	372,000	300,000, 461,000
Midwest	2,132,000	1,145,000	1,009,000, 1,281,000	546,000	433,000, 673,000	444,000	342,000, 562,000
South	3,868,000	1,776,000	1,568,000, 1,991,000	1,190,000	999,000, 1,399,000	904,000	733,000, 1,100,000
West	2,967,000	1,808,000	1,673,000, 1,938,000	701,000	592,000, 826,000	455,000	368,000, 569,000

* Data from 2012-2017 were aggregated for less densely populated states (Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming).

Regional totals are computed as the sum of state estimates, and reflect Census designated regions defined as:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont

Midwest: Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Washington, DC, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

ENDNOTES

¹ *The Age Gap in Religion around the World*. Pew Research Center; 2018. Retrieved from: <https://www.pewforum.org/2018/06/13/the-age-gap-in-religion-around-the-world/>. Accessed September 28, 2020.

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⁵ Jones, R.P., Jackson, N., Orces, D., Huff, I., Greenberg, D. *Broad Support for LGBT Rights Across All 50 States. Findings from the 2019 American Values Atlas*. PRRI; 2020. Retrieved from: https://www.prri.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/PRRI_Mar_2020_LGBT-2.pdf. Accessed September 28, 2020.

⁶ Newport, F. 2017 *Update on Americans and Religion*. Politics, Gallup. December 22, 2017. Retrieved from: <https://news.gallup.com/poll/224642/2017-update-americans-religion.aspx>. Accessed September 28, 2020.

⁷ StataCorp, *Stata Statistical Software: Release 14.0*. 2015, StataCorp LP: College Station, TX.

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