We believe in data. At a time when perspective often poses as evidence, the Williams Institute remains committed to rigorous, independent research on sexual orientation and gender identity. For nearly two decades, we have provided data that illuminate the impact of law and policy on the lives of LGBT people. 2019 was no different. Take a look at some of the most groundbreaking and informative findings to come out of the Williams Institute in the past 12 months and how they relate to the year in LGBT news.

LGBT PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

11.3 MILLION ADULTS IN THE US ARE LGBT

28 STATES WITH NO STATUTES EXPRESSLY PROHIBITING SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY DISCRIMINATION

Source: bit.ly/LGBTNDstatutes
2019
Data in Review

January
- Kansas Governor Laura Kelly signs executive order prohibiting discrimination against LGBT state employees and employees of state contractors as her first official act in office.

February
- The US House of Representatives passes a gun control bill that strengthens background check requirements.

March
- The Iowa Supreme Court strikes down a state policy barring Medicaid coverage for gender-affirming care.

DISCRIMINATION

Kansas

72,600
LGBT ADULTS

56,000
LGBT WORKERS 16+

67%
67% of Kansas residents think state law should protect LGBT people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations

VIOLENCE

PRESENCE OF GUN IN HOME BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION

LGB Adults: 18.8%
Non-LGB Adults: 35.1%

An estimated 1.9 million LGB adults in the US have a gun in their home.

4.5%
OF US ADULTS ARE LGBT

MEDICAL CARE

150,000+
TRANSGENDER ADULTS ARE ENROLLED IN MEDICAID IN THE US

- Fewer than half of them live in states with express policies guaranteeing Medicaid coverage for gender-affirming care.

HEALTHCARE

MEDICAID COVERAGE FOR GENDER-AFFIRMING CARE

- State law provides affirmative coverage
- State law silent on coverage
- State law expressly excludes coverage

Source: bit.ly/KSdiscrim
Source: bit.ly/gunviolenceLGBT
Source: bit.ly/WITransMedicaid
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➤ The US House of Representatives passes the Equality Act, a bill prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity nationwide.</td>
<td>➤ Four years have passed since the US Supreme Court issued its landmark decision in Obergefell v. Hodges, extending marriage equality nationwide.</td>
<td>➤ The US House of Representatives passes the Raise the Wage Act, which would increase the federal minimum wage to $15 by 2025.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISCRIMINATION

- **Cisgender LGB Adults**
- **Cisgender Heterosexual Adults**

➤ 60% of cisgender LGB adults report being fired from a job or denied a job, compared to 40% of cisgender heterosexual adults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MARRIAGE

- **LGB People in a Relationship**
- **LGBT Adults Would See an Increase in Earnings by 2025**

➤ LGB people in a same-sex relationship:
- Age 18-25: 47%
- Age 34-41: 62%
- Age 52-59: 87%

➤ LGB people legally married under the Raise the Wage Act:
- By 2025: 1.45 million

### POVERTY

- **Poverty Rates in the US**
- **One in five LGBT adults live in poverty, compared to 15.7% of cisgender heterosexual adults**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The US Supreme Court hears arguments in three cases that will determine whether Title VII of the Civil Rights Act prohibits LGBT employment discrimination.

Twenty-six years ago, South Africa became the first country in the world to expressly prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation in its constitution.

Six states hold elections for governors and state legislators, one year out from the 2020 general election.

### Top Ten States with the Largest LGBT Workforce

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>LGBT Workforce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,194,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>647,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>588,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>545,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>298,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>271,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>238,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>229,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LGBT people age 16+ are part of the US workforce.

An estimated 8.1 million LGBT people age 16+ are part of the US workforce. 4.1 million of them live in states without protections from employment discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

### One-Fifth of LGBT Adults and 17% of Non-LGBT Adults Are Not Registered to Vote

#### Voter Registration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>LGBT Voters</th>
<th>Non-LGBT Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/Don’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An estimated 634,000 adults in South Africa identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or other than heterosexual.

The economic cost of LGBT employment discrimination in South Africa each year is $316.8 million.

*Source: bit.ly/LGBTNDstatutes*  
*Source: bit.ly/2020LGBTvote*  
*Source: bit.ly/SoAfDiscrim*