

# Online Appendix

## Sexuality, Migration, and LGB Policy: A Portrait of Immigrants in Same-Sex Couples in the United States

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### Contents

<b>A Descriptive Statistics</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>B Additional Descriptive Trends</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>C Adjusting Proportions for Hypothetical Sex Misreporting</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>D Alternate Specifications of Table 3</b>	<b>11</b>
D.1 Relative immigrant population-weighted regressions . . . . .	11
D.2 Married, one-immigrant, and two-immigrant couples . . . . .	12
D.3 Excluding countries and U.S. states with few immigrants . . . . .	15
D.4 Lagged policy variables . . . . .	16
<b>E Full Regression Table</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>F Full Country and U.S. State Rankings by LGB Policy Scores</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>G References</b>	<b>23</b>

## A Descriptive Statistics

Table A.1: Summary statistics for state-country-survey year analysis, the data used in Table 3 in the main paper.

Characteristic	N = 38,761
Percent in same-sex couples	0.90 (6.54)
State LGB policy score	3 (2)
Country LGB policy score	2 (2)
Per-cap. GDP difference	-25 (10)
Unemployment difference	2.8 (5.9)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)	0.46 (0.27)
Proportion same-country stock	0.011 (0.033)
State unemployment rate	6.14 (2.31)
State per-capita income	33.1 (5.6)

<sup>1</sup> Mean (SD)

Table A.2: Summary statistics for individual-level dataset, with survey weights applied

Characteristic	Different-sex, N = 103,454,190	Same-sex, N = 702,754
Country LGB policy score	2 (2)	3 (3)
State LGB policy	3.17 (2.43)	3.71 (2.31)
Sex		
Female	55,065,604 (53%)	247,457 (35%)
Male	48,388,586 (47%)	455,297 (65%)
Age	43 (11)	42 (11)
Education		
< HS	23,658,591 (23%)	87,394 (12%)
HS	26,005,315 (25%)	151,663 (22%)
some col	13,676,216 (13%)	115,187 (16%)
college	40,114,068 (39%)	348,510 (50%)
Number of children	2 (1)	1 (1)
Annual gross income (thousands)	28 (44)	38 (57)
IHS-transformed income	2.94 (1.79)	3.36 (1.71)
No income	21,075,403 (20%)	96,441 (14%)
Year of immigration	2002 (7)	2004 (8)
Per-cap. GDP difference	-26 (8)	-23 (9)
Unemployment difference	0.2 (4.4)	0.9 (4.7)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)	0.41 (0.22)	0.48 (0.24)
Proportion same-country stock	0.08 (0.10)	0.06 (0.10)
State unemployment rate	6.34 (2.40)	5.78 (2.25)
State per-capita income	35.0 (5.4)	36.4 (5.6)

<sup>1</sup> Mean (SD); n (%)

## B Additional Descriptive Trends

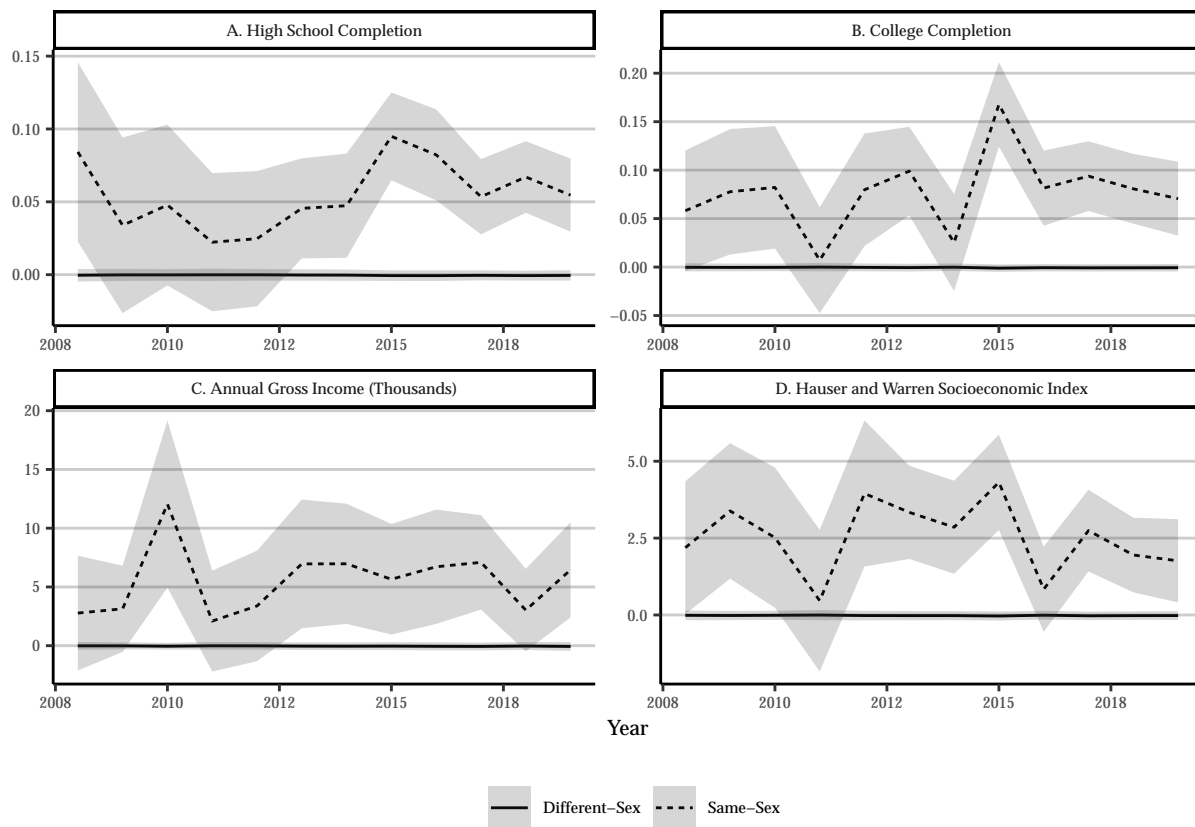


Figure B.1: Selection descriptive statistics for immigrants in couples 2008-2019, with survey weights and 95% confidence intervals. Each panel subtracts the ACS year- and country-level average from each immigrant originating from that country. Values above 0 indicate positive selection. All currency in 1000s of 1999 dollars.

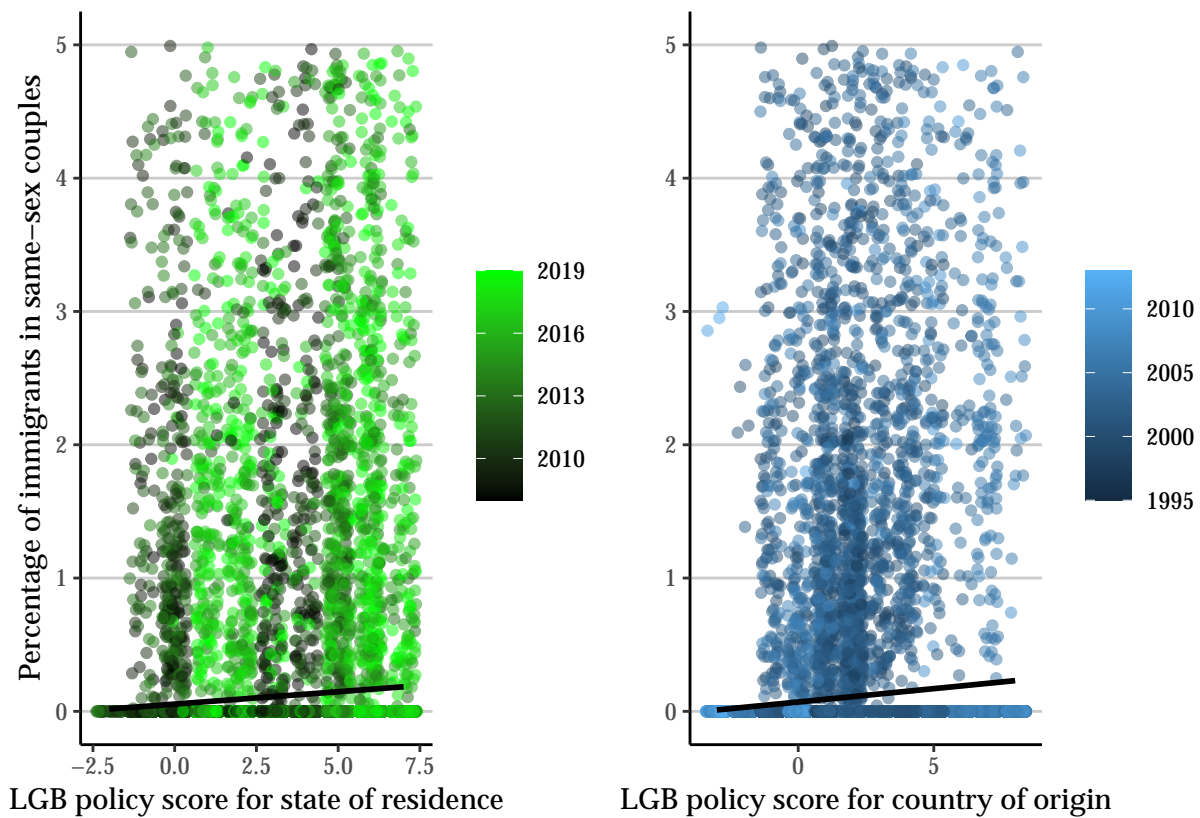


Figure B.2: Proportion of immigrants from each country in same-sex couples in each U.S. state, in each survey year, from 2008 to 2019. The left panel's horizontal axis represents the state policy score in the survey year, while the right panel's horizontal axis represents the origin country policy score in the mean year of immigration for that group. Lines come from bivariate OLS regressions of percentage on score. Points are jittered for clarity, and percentages above 5 are not shown.

Table B.1: Top 10 sending countries of immigrants in same-sex couples in the American Community Survey 2008-2019

Birth country	n same-sex (unweighted)	n same-sex (weighted)
Mexico	1,170	129,124
Philippines	527	47,101
Canada	419	35,943
Brazil	323	29,679
China	311	27,824
India	264	25,474
Colombia	249	23,838
United Kingdom, ns	248	22,451
Germany	177	14,199
Vietnam	167	14,913

Table B.2: Top 10 sending countries of immigrants in different-sex couples in the American Community Survey 2008-2019

Birth country	n different-sex (unweighted)	n different-sex (weighted)
Mexico	201,416	26,028,635
India	100,504	11,486,434
China	63,867	6,522,983
Philippines	50,207	4,870,791
Vietnam	28,342	2,859,629
Canada	27,810	2,479,132
El Salvador	18,795	2,609,505
Colombia	17,367	1,956,214
Brazil	14,586	1,676,089
Other USSR/Russia	13,801	1,448,654

## C Adjusting Proportions for Hypothetical Sex Misreporting

Published papers using the ACS to study same-sex couples overwhelmingly use the method by Gates and Steinberger (2009) employed in our main paper to adjust for misreporting, where we drop all respondents that had either their relationship or sex variable allocated by the Census Bureau. However here we implement a novel method to adjust proportions of estimated immigrants in same-sex couples, based on the estimated mismatch rates from two U.S. Census Bureau studies. Beginning in 2019, the ACS provides explicit categories for “Opposite-sex husband/wife/spouse,” “Opposite-sex unmarried partner,” “Same-sex husband/wife/spouse,” and “Same-sex unmarried partner” (Walker and Taylor 2021), so sex misreporting in the 2019 data is unlikely. Hence in most sensitivity analyses below, 2019 estimates are not adjusted for misreporting.

In a Census Bureau working paper, Kreider and Lofquist (2015) use personal information such as names and addresses to match same-sex couples from the 2010 ACS to Social Security administrative data. They find that 57 percent of married couples coded as same-sex in the ACS are coded as different-sex in the administrative data. The corresponding sex mismatch rate for unmarried same-sex couples is 7 percent. (Our data include 4,632 married and 4,428 unmarried same-sex immigrant couples.) A follow-up study (Kreider, Bates, and Mayol-García 2017) shows that these mismatch rates appear to have fallen: In a 2016 ACS test module that included explicit categories for different- and same-sex spouses and partners, 31 percent of married and 3 percent of unmarried same-sex couples had inconsistent sex responses. This decreasing mismatch rate may be due to the greater numbers of same-sex couples openly identifying themselves as well as the growing popularity of responding to the ACS via Internet (see Table C.1), a response mode introduced in 2013 which is now the default (U.S. Census Bureau 2017). In the 2016 test of the ACS, the mismatch rate for mail-in responses was 47 and 6 percent for married and unmarried same-sex couples, respectively, whereas for Internet responses they were only 22 and 2.4 percent (Kreider, Bates, and Mayol-García 2017). A computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) or computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) response mode is sometimes administered as well, but the 2016 study did not assess its error rate. In the 2010 ACS, Kreider and Lofquist (2015) find CATI/CAPI sex reporting mismatch for 46 and 13 percent for married and unmarried same-sex couples, respectively. In our sample of immigrants in same-sex couples, 2,266 responded by mail, 1,206 responded by CAPI/CATI, and 3,625 responded by Internet survey. Response mode proportions by couple type are shown in Table C.1.

Table C.1: Response mode proportions for different- and same-sex couples, by survey year. Proportions are within columns.

Response mode	Couple type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
CATI/CAPI	Different-sex	0.454	0.443	0.409	0.422	0.400	0.356	0.351	0.335	0.318	0.291	0.265	0.234
Internet	Different-sex	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.443	0.466	0.498	0.530	0.562	0.589	0.626
Mail	Different-sex	0.546	0.557	0.591	0.578	0.600	0.200	0.183	0.166	0.152	0.147	0.146	0.139
CATI/CAPI	Same-sex	0.289	0.238	0.212	0.292	0.231	0.147	0.191	0.136	0.185	0.153	0.131	0.106
Internet	Same-sex	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.581	0.587	0.679	0.628	0.676	0.694	0.697
Mail	Same-sex	0.711	0.762	0.788	0.708	0.769	0.273	0.222	0.185	0.187	0.171	0.175	0.197

Figure C.1 takes Model 5 from Table 3 (which includes country and state controls and fixed effects) and reduces the proportions of same-sex couples in the data for pre-2019 data. It varies the percentage of misreported same-sex married couples from 0 to 90 percent and of unmarried couples from 0 to 14 percent; the horizontal axis shows a weighted average of misreporting between these two groups. Highlighted in dashed bars are the empirical mismatch rates found in the two studies

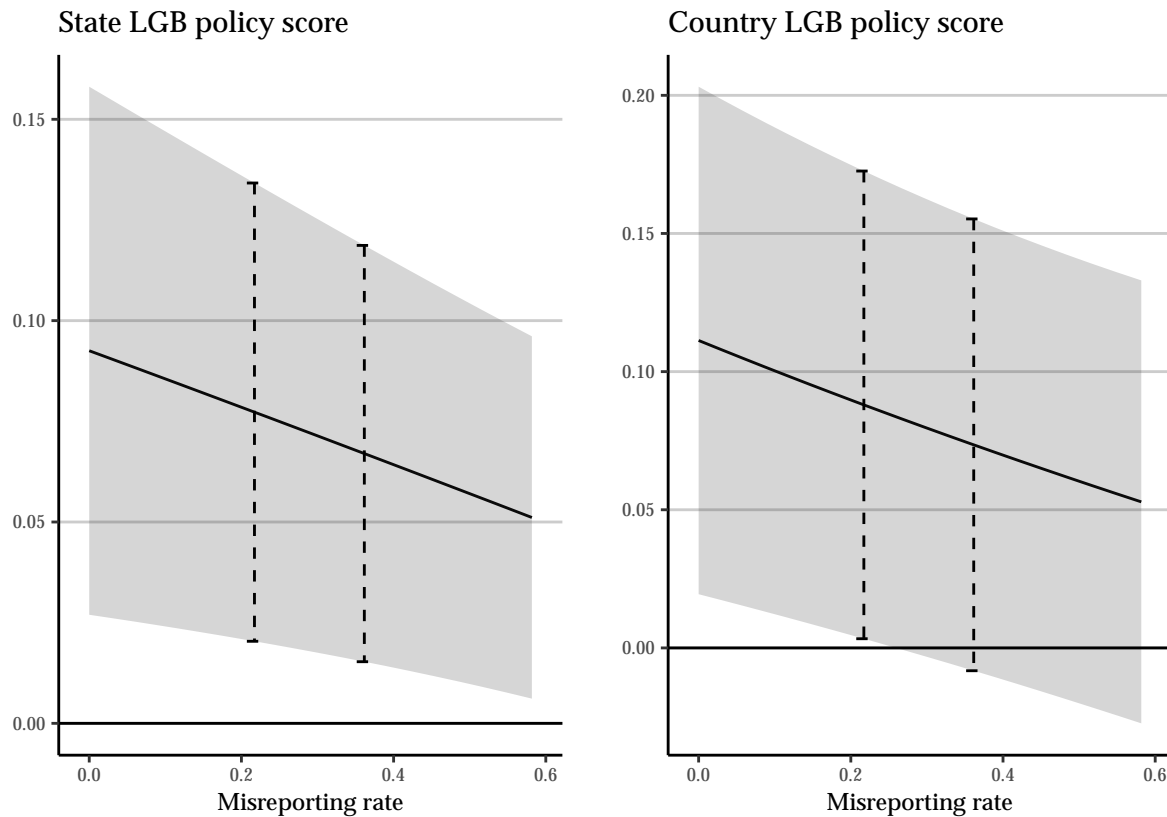


Figure C.1: Coefficients for sending-country and U.S. state LGB policy context for Model 5 from Table 3 in the main paper, adjusted for hypothetical misreporting rates of married and unmarried same-sex couples in pre-2019 data. Ribbon shows 95 percent confidence intervals and dashed bars show estimated misreporting from the 2010 and 2016 U.S. Census Bureau tests on the ACS.



by Kreider and Lofquist (2015) and Kreider, Bates, and Mayol-García (2017). We see that even high misreporting rates in the pre-2019 ACS do not render these coefficients nonsignificant.

Table C.2 shows the mismatch rates estimated by Kreider and Lofquist (2015) and Kreider and Lofquist (2015). In the analysis below (Table C.3), we use these apparent mismatch rates to adjust proportions used in models in Table 3 of the main paper. Each proportion is adjusted separately by marital status and response mode. For example, all internet respondents coded as being in married same-sex couples have their final proportion reduced by 22.5%. For mail-in responses, the proportions are reduced by the average between the two studies (53.2 percent for married and 6.3 percent for unmarried couples). Results are quite robust to high levels of misreporting.

Table C.2: Mismatch rates from Kreider & Lofquist (2015) and Kreider et al. (2017)

Study Year	Relationship	Mail	Internet	CAPI/CATI	Overall
2,010	Married	59%	NA	46%	57.3%
2,010	Unmarried Partner	7%	NA	13%	7%
2,016	Married	47.4%	22.5%	Unknown	35%
2,016	Unmarried Partner	5.6%	2.4%	Unknown	3.4%

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

Table C.3: Adjusted by rates of empirical sex mismatch by married, unmarried, and response mode. Percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.122*** (0.023)		0.119*** (0.023)	0.201** (0.071)	0.117 (0.073)	0.194** (0.071)	0.109 (0.073)
State LGB policy score		0.087*** (0.016)	0.083*** (0.016)	0.114*** (0.035)	0.084* (0.036)	0.098* (0.040)	0.066 (0.041)
State score $\times$ country-score					0.021*** (0.006)		0.021*** (0.006)
Post-2013						0.096 (0.082)	0.108 (0.082)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761

*Note:* † $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include per-capita GDP differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

## D Alternate Specifications of Table 3

### D.1 Relative immigrant population-weighted regressions

Table D.1: Weighted regression of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.141*** (0.025)		0.133*** (0.025)	0.205 (0.218)	0.112 (0.214)	0.204 (0.221)	0.110 (0.218)
State LGB policy score		0.131*** (0.031)	0.128*** (0.031)	0.019 (0.062)	−0.026 (0.069)	0.017 (0.059)	−0.029 (0.065)
State score × country-score					0.024*** (0.006)		0.024*** (0.006)
Post-2013						0.010 (0.118)	0.018 (0.118)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761

*Note:* † $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

## D.2 Married, one-immigrant, and two-immigrant couples

Table D.2: Only married couples: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.095*** (0.016)		0.092*** (0.017)	0.240*** (0.049)	0.177*** (0.050)	0.224*** (0.048)	0.159** (0.049)
State LGB policy score		0.096*** (0.013)	0.093*** (0.013)	0.097*** (0.029)	0.075* (0.031)	0.058 <sup>†</sup> (0.034)	0.034 (0.035)
State score $\times$ country-score					0.016** (0.005)		0.016** (0.005)
Post-2013						0.232*** (0.063)	0.241*** (0.061)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761

*Note:* <sup>†</sup> $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

Table D.3: Only one-immigrant couples: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.100* (0.040)		0.092* (0.040)	0.324*** (0.073)	0.247** (0.086)	0.300*** (0.074)	0.221** (0.085)
State LGB policy score		0.193*** (0.037)	0.189*** (0.038)	0.202** (0.070)	0.167* (0.071)	0.150* (0.075)	0.112 (0.074)
State score $\times$ country-score					0.020 <sup>†</sup> (0.011)		0.020 <sup>†</sup> (0.011)
Post-2013						0.323 <sup>†</sup> (0.181)	0.335 <sup>†</sup> (0.178)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	28,301	28,301	28,301	28,301	28,301	28,301	28,301

*Note:* <sup>†</sup> $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

Table D.4: Only two-immigrant couples: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.074*** (0.022)		0.071** (0.021)	0.089 (0.077)	0.021 (0.070)	0.083 (0.076)	0.014 (0.069)
State LGB policy score		0.066*** (0.015)	0.063*** (0.014)	0.093* (0.042)	0.072 (0.046)	0.079 (0.050)	0.057 (0.053)
State score $\times$ country-score					0.016** (0.006)		0.016** (0.006)
Post-2013						0.086 (0.113)	0.095 (0.112)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	31,041	31,041	31,041	31,041	31,041	31,041	31,041

*Note:* † $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

### D.3 Excluding countries and U.S. states with few immigrants

Table D.5: Excluding countries with fewer than 150 and U.S. states with fewer than 500 cohabiting immigrants in our sample: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.143*** (0.027)		0.139*** (0.027)	0.216*** (0.063)	0.124 <sup>†</sup> (0.067)	0.202** (0.063)	0.109 (0.067)
State LGB policy score		0.107*** (0.021)	0.102*** (0.020)	0.137*** (0.037)	0.105** (0.039)	0.105* (0.045)	0.070 (0.047)
State score $\times$ country-score					0.023** (0.007)		0.023** (0.007)
Post-2013						0.190 <sup>†</sup> (0.105)	0.204 <sup>†</sup> (0.105)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	37,140	37,140	37,140	37,140	37,140	37,140	37,140

*Note:* <sup>†</sup> $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

## D.4 Lagged policy variables

Table D.6: Country-of-origin and state LGB policy scores lagged by one year: Alternate specifications of OLS regressions of percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.151*** (0.028)		0.147*** (0.028)	0.230* (0.106)	0.139 (0.109)	0.207† (0.107)	0.112 (0.109)
State LGB policy score		0.104*** (0.020)	0.099*** (0.020)	0.107* (0.045)	0.075 (0.051)	0.074 (0.049)	0.039 (0.055)
State score $\times$ country-score					0.023*** (0.006)		0.024*** (0.006)
Post-2013						0.290** (0.097)	0.306** (0.097)
State controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country controls and FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761

*Note:* † $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses. State controls include unemployment rate and per-capita income. Country controls include wage differential, unemployment differential, proportion same-country stock, and democracy.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.



## E Full Regression Table

Table E.1: Percent same-sex in by country of origin, U.S. state, and survey year.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>						
	Percent in same-sex couples by state-country-year						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Country LGB policy score	0.144*** (0.026)		0.141*** (0.026)	0.228*** (0.068)	0.136† (0.071)	0.212** (0.068)	0.119† (0.071)
State LGB policy score		0.106*** (0.019)	0.101*** (0.019)	0.141*** (0.039)	0.108** (0.041)	0.104* (0.046)	0.068 (0.048)
State score × country-score					0.023*** (0.007)		0.023*** (0.007)
Post-2013						0.220* (0.098)	0.234* (0.098)
Per-cap. GDP difference				0.008 (0.023)	0.010 (0.023)	0.010 (0.023)	0.012 (0.023)
Unemployment difference				0.004 (0.018)	−0.001 (0.018)	0.007 (0.018)	0.003 (0.018)
Liberal democracy (V-Dem)				0.220 (0.647)	0.260 (0.643)	0.164 (0.646)	0.201 (0.642)
Proportion same-country stock				−7.350 (55.900)	5.820 (56.000)	−13.000 (56.200)	0.015 (56.400)
State unemployment rate				0.029 (0.021)	0.027 (0.021)	0.049* (0.023)	0.049* (0.023)
State per-capita income				0.073** (0.026)	0.071** (0.026)	0.068** (0.026)	0.066* (0.026)
Constant	0.675*** (0.064)	0.634*** (0.054)	0.422*** (0.064)	−2.490* (1.160)	−2.210† (1.150)	−2.560* (1.160)	−2.270* (1.150)
State FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Country FEs?	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Observations	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761	38,761

*Note:* † $p < 0.1$ ; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ . Country and state two-way clustered standard errors are shown in parentheses.

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

## F Full Country and U.S. State Rankings by LGB Policy Scores

Table F.1: Sending countries ranked by proportion immigrant couples with same-sex partners

Rank	Country of origin	Same-sex	95% CI	Mean country score
1	Belgium	2.89 %	(1.53 %, 4.24 %)	6.2
2	Australia	2.65 %	(2.04 %, 3.26 %)	4.7
3	Netherlands	2.53 %	(1.65 %, 3.40 %)	7.7
4	Malaysia	2.48 %	(1.70 %, 3.27 %)	-1.0
5	New Zealand	2.46 %	(1.42 %, 3.49 %)	6.0
6	Mongolia	2.36 %	(0.00 %, 6.30 %)	3.7
7	Zimbabwe	2.32 %	(1.02 %, 3.62 %)	-1.0
8	Finland	2.29 %	(0.82 %, 3.77 %)	5.7
9	Singapore	2.28 %	(1.12 %, 3.43 %)	-0.4
10	Cyprus	2.25 %	(0.00 %, 5.64 %)	-1.0
11	Spain	2.21 %	(1.46 %, 2.96 %)	6.8
12	France	2.09 %	(1.63 %, 2.55 %)	6.3
13	Sweden	1.99 %	(1.08 %, 2.90 %)	7.4
14	United Kingdom, ns	1.96 %	(1.64 %, 2.28 %)	4.8
15	Austria	1.91 %	(0.60 %, 3.21 %)	2.9
16	South Africa (Union of)	1.85 %	(1.33 %, 2.37 %)	6.7
17	Costa Rica	1.84 %	(0.74 %, 2.95 %)	2.6
18	Chile	1.77 %	(1.06 %, 2.48 %)	0.4
19	Brazil	1.74 %	(1.48 %, 2.00 %)	4.5
20	Ireland	1.73 %	(1.19 %, 2.27 %)	4.4
21	Switzerland	1.67 %	(0.73 %, 2.61 %)	3.6
22	Thailand	1.55 %	(1.10 %, 2.00 %)	2.6
23	Norway	1.48 %	(0.23 %, 2.73 %)	7.3
24	Italy	1.47 %	(1.08 %, 1.85 %)	3.5
25	Northern Ireland	1.44 %	(0.00 %, 3.13 %)	0.4
26	Argentina	1.43 %	(1.07 %, 1.79 %)	2.7
27	Canada	1.43 %	(1.26 %, 1.60 %)	4.9
28	Venezuela	1.42 %	(1.12 %, 1.72 %)	1.4
29	Kazakhstan	1.41 %	(0.13 %, 2.70 %)	1.9
30	Barbados	1.40 %	(0.08 %, 2.72 %)	0.0
31	Germany	1.34 %	(1.08 %, 1.59 %)	3.3
32	Panama	1.33 %	(0.76 %, 1.91 %)	-0.8
33	Greece	1.29 %	(0.57 %, 2.01 %)	1.5
34	Colombia	1.20 %	(1.01 %, 1.40 %)	4.7
35	England	1.15 %	(0.85 %, 1.44 %)	4.6
36	Hungary	1.11 %	(0.54 %, 1.69 %)	2.4
37	Uruguay	1.10 %	(0.45 %, 1.76 %)	3.4
38	Indonesia	1.06 %	(0.65 %, 1.48 %)	-1.0
39	Nicaragua	1.06 %	(0.65 %, 1.46 %)	0.7
40	Bulgaria	1.05 %	(0.46 %, 1.63 %)	1.9

Table F.1: Sending countries ranked by proportion immigrant couples with same-sex partners (*continued*)

Rank	Country of origin	Same-sex	95% CI	Mean country score
41	Guinea	1.03 %	(0.00 %, 2.71 %)	0.0
42	Iceland	1.02 %	(0.00 %, 2.44 %)	3.4
43	Paraguay	0.98 %	(0.00 %, 2.02 %)	-1.0
44	Philippines	0.96 %	(0.84 %, 1.07 %)	1.5
45	Turkey	0.95 %	(0.59 %, 1.32 %)	1.0
46	Scotland	0.89 %	(0.39 %, 1.40 %)	4.0
47	Sierra Leone	0.84 %	(0.00 %, 1.77 %)	0.0
48	Croatia	0.83 %	(0.29 %, 1.37 %)	2.7
49	Japan	0.82 %	(0.55 %, 1.08 %)	3.0
50	Honduras	0.81 %	(0.56 %, 1.06 %)	0.9
51	Trinidad and Tobago	0.80 %	(0.47 %, 1.12 %)	-1.0
52	Dominican Republic	0.75 %	(0.55 %, 0.96 %)	1.6
53	Kenya	0.75 %	(0.24 %, 1.26 %)	-0.1
54	Ecuador	0.70 %	(0.47 %, 0.94 %)	3.7
55	Fiji	0.69 %	(0.06 %, 1.32 %)	1.3
56	Peru	0.69 %	(0.50 %, 0.88 %)	1.9
57	Azerbaijan	0.66 %	(0.00 %, 1.83 %)	1.0
58	Guatemala	0.66 %	(0.49 %, 0.84 %)	2.0
59	Slovakia	0.66 %	(0.17 %, 1.16 %)	2.5
60	Liberia	0.64 %	(0.00 %, 1.57 %)	0.0
61	Other USSR/Russia	0.64 %	(0.46 %, 0.81 %)	1.4
62	Zambia	0.64 %	(0.00 %, 1.60 %)	-1.0
63	Denmark	0.63 %	(0.12 %, 1.13 %)	7.3
64	Jamaica	0.62 %	(0.40 %, 0.83 %)	-1.0
65	Lebanon	0.61 %	(0.26 %, 0.97 %)	-2.0
66	Kuwait	0.60 %	(0.00 %, 1.24 %)	-1.0
67	Algeria	0.59 %	(0.12 %, 1.05 %)	-1.1
68	Poland	0.57 %	(0.41 %, 0.74 %)	2.9
69	Portugal	0.57 %	(0.21 %, 0.93 %)	4.2
70	Republic of Georgia	0.57 %	(0.00 %, 1.21 %)	1.5
71	Guyana/British Guiana	0.53 %	(0.26 %, 0.80 %)	0.0
72	Haiti	0.53 %	(0.32 %, 0.74 %)	2.0
73	Burma (Myanmar)	0.52 %	(0.15 %, 0.90 %)	0.0
74	El Salvador	0.52 %	(0.39 %, 0.66 %)	2.1
75	Vietnam	0.52 %	(0.40 %, 0.64 %)	2.0
76	Jordan	0.51 %	(0.06 %, 0.95 %)	2.0
77	Cambodia (Kampuchea)	0.50 %	(0.20 %, 0.80 %)	1.1
78	Mexico	0.49 %	(0.45 %, 0.53 %)	2.8
79	Syria	0.49 %	(0.06 %, 0.92 %)	-1.0
80	Egypt/United Arab Rep.	0.48 %	(0.25 %, 0.71 %)	1.0
81	Uganda	0.48 %	(0.00 %, 1.06 %)	-1.8
82	Bangladesh	0.46 %	(0.23 %, 0.69 %)	-1.0
83	Byelorussia	0.46 %	(0.09 %, 0.83 %)	-0.1

Table F.1: Sending countries ranked by proportion immigrant couples with same-sex partners (*continued*)

Rank	Country of origin	Same-sex	95% CI	Mean country score
84	Bosnia	0.42 %	(0.14 %, 0.70 %)	0.3
85	China	0.42 %	(0.36 %, 0.49 %)	0.6
86	Iran	0.41 %	(0.25 %, 0.58 %)	-1.8
87	Ukraine	0.41 %	(0.25 %, 0.56 %)	1.3
88	Czech Republic	0.40 %	(0.05 %, 0.74 %)	3.4
89	United Arab Emirates	0.39 %	(0.00 %, 1.16 %)	-2.0
90	Ghana	0.38 %	(0.16 %, 0.59 %)	0.0
91	Gambia	0.35 %	(0.00 %, 1.05 %)	0.0
92	Nigeria	0.35 %	(0.14 %, 0.56 %)	-1.3
93	Pakistan	0.35 %	(0.18 %, 0.52 %)	-1.1
94	Saudi Arabia	0.35 %	(0.13 %, 0.58 %)	-2.8
95	Senegal	0.35 %	(0.00 %, 0.77 %)	0.0
96	Latvia	0.34 %	(0.00 %, 0.85 %)	2.0
97	Romania	0.34 %	(0.18 %, 0.50 %)	2.5
98	Uzbekistan	0.34 %	(0.12 %, 0.56 %)	-1.0
99	Ethiopia	0.33 %	(0.15 %, 0.52 %)	0.0
100	Moldavia	0.33 %	(0.05 %, 0.61 %)	0.2
101	Laos	0.32 %	(0.08 %, 0.55 %)	2.0
102	Armenia	0.30 %	(0.00 %, 0.62 %)	1.2
103	Iraq	0.30 %	(0.07 %, 0.53 %)	0.0
104	Morocco	0.30 %	(0.10 %, 0.50 %)	-1.0
105	Nepal	0.29 %	(0.09 %, 0.49 %)	1.6
106	Sudan	0.28 %	(0.00 %, 0.60 %)	-1.6
107	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	0.27 %	(0.00 %, 0.62 %)	0.0
108	Lithuania	0.26 %	(0.00 %, 0.58 %)	2.4
109	Tanzania	0.25 %	(0.00 %, 0.66 %)	-1.0
110	Macedonia	0.24 %	(0.00 %, 0.49 %)	2.0
111	Albania	0.23 %	(0.07 %, 0.39 %)	4.0
112	India	0.22 %	(0.18 %, 0.26 %)	0.0
113	Bhutan	0.21 %	(0.00 %, 0.45 %)	0.0
114	Cameroon	0.21 %	(0.00 %, 0.47 %)	0.0
115	Yemen Arab Republic (North)	0.15 %	(0.00 %, 0.46 %)	-2.0
116	Bolivia	0.11 %	(0.00 %, 0.22 %)	2.3

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

Table F.2: States ranked by proportion immigrant couples with same-sex partners

Rank	State	Same-sex	95% CI	Mean state score
1	Vermont	1.55 %	(0.33 %, 2.76 %)	5.4
2	Montana	1.49 %	(0.00 %, 3.20 %)	0.5
3	Maine	1.44 %	(0.51 %, 2.36 %)	4.7
4	North Dakota	1.16 %	(0.00 %, 2.68 %)	0.0
5	Mississippi	1.01 %	(0.22 %, 1.79 %)	-0.6
6	New York	0.99 %	(0.89 %, 1.08 %)	5.0
7	Alaska	0.98 %	(0.02 %, 1.94 %)	0.6
8	Hawaii	0.98 %	(0.56 %, 1.40 %)	4.9
9	Missouri	0.94 %	(0.55 %, 1.32 %)	1.9
10	New Hampshire	0.94 %	(0.35 %, 1.53 %)	4.9
11	Massachusetts	0.93 %	(0.78 %, 1.08 %)	4.9
12	Florida	0.91 %	(0.82 %, 1.00 %)	1.3
13	Iowa	0.78 %	(0.31 %, 1.26 %)	5.0
14	California	0.75 %	(0.70 %, 0.80 %)	5.4
15	Nevada	0.71 %	(0.51 %, 0.91 %)	5.5
16	Minnesota	0.69 %	(0.43 %, 0.95 %)	4.7
17	Colorado	0.67 %	(0.50 %, 0.85 %)	5.0
18	Washington	0.67 %	(0.55 %, 0.80 %)	5.0
19	Nebraska	0.66 %	(0.17 %, 1.14 %)	1.0
20	New Mexico	0.66 %	(0.30 %, 1.01 %)	4.8
21	Connecticut	0.64 %	(0.46 %, 0.82 %)	5.4
22	Oregon	0.63 %	(0.44 %, 0.82 %)	5.9
23	Pennsylvania	0.63 %	(0.45 %, 0.82 %)	1.5
24	Rhode Island	0.63 %	(0.22 %, 1.03 %)	4.9
25	Utah	0.63 %	(0.36 %, 0.91 %)	2.5
26	Louisiana	0.62 %	(0.33 %, 0.92 %)	1.3
27	North Carolina	0.60 %	(0.43 %, 0.78 %)	1.3
28	Georgia	0.58 %	(0.45 %, 0.71 %)	0.4
29	Illinois	0.58 %	(0.48 %, 0.68 %)	5.7
30	Tennessee	0.58 %	(0.35 %, 0.81 %)	3.2
31	Arizona	0.57 %	(0.44 %, 0.71 %)	1.8
32	Maryland	0.57 %	(0.43 %, 0.71 %)	5.1
33	West Virginia	0.57 %	(0.12 %, 1.03 %)	1.1
34	Alabama	0.56 %	(0.15 %, 0.97 %)	-0.3
35	New Jersey	0.56 %	(0.47 %, 0.65 %)	6.4
36	Kentucky	0.55 %	(0.25 %, 0.85 %)	1.3
37	Kansas	0.54 %	(0.21 %, 0.87 %)	0.8
38	Virginia	0.54 %	(0.42 %, 0.66 %)	0.4
39	Indiana	0.48 %	(0.29 %, 0.66 %)	1.9
40	Michigan	0.44 %	(0.32 %, 0.55 %)	1.3
41	Oklahoma	0.44 %	(0.18 %, 0.69 %)	0.1
42	Texas	0.44 %	(0.39 %, 0.50 %)	0.9
43	Arkansas	0.43 %	(0.13 %, 0.73 %)	-0.2

Table F.2: States ranked by proportion immigrant couples  
with same-sex partners (*continued*)

Rank	State	Same-sex	95% CI	Mean state score
44	Wisconsin	0.42 %	(0.21 %, 0.62 %)	3.0
45	Delaware	0.39 %	(0.11 %, 0.68 %)	4.6
46	Ohio	0.39 %	(0.25 %, 0.53 %)	0.8
47	Wyoming	0.37 %	(0.00 %, 0.79 %)	0.8
48	South Carolina	0.23 %	(0.09 %, 0.37 %)	-0.3
49	South Dakota	0.22 %	(0.00 %, 0.53 %)	0.2
50	Idaho	0.13 %	(0.00 %, 0.25 %)	0.1

*Source:* American Community Survey 2008-2019. Authors' calculations.

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