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State and local policies related to sexual orientation in the United States

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Abstract

Poorer health suffered by lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) populations may be associated with public policies. We collected the laws that in 2013 prohibited discrimination based on sexual orientation from 50 United States (US) states, the District of Columbia (Washington, DC or DC), and the 30 most populous US metropolitan areas. To facilitate future research, we coded certain aspects of these laws to create a dataset. We generated descriptive statistics by jurisdiction type and tested for regional differences in state law using Chi-square tests. Sixteen (31.4 per cent) states prohibited discrimination by all employers based on sexual orientation, 25 states (49.0 per cent) in public employment, 18 states (35.3 per cent) in government contracting, and 21 states (41.2 per cent) in private employment. Twenty-one states prohibited discrimination (41.2 per cent) in housing practices (selling and renting), and 17 (33.3 per cent) in public accommodations. Local (county/city) laws prohibiting discrimination were less common. State laws differed significantly by US census region – West, Midwest, Northeast, and South. Future analyses of these data could examine the impact of these laws on various outcomes, including health among LGB populations.

Keywords

law; policy; same-sex marriage; discrimination; sexual orientation; sexual minority health

Background

‘Sexual minority populations’ (including lesbian, gay, or bisexual [LGB]) may suffer disparities in health compared to the general population worldwide. The health issues include depression, HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), substance abuse, and stress related to social stigma.^{1–6} LGB individuals face barriers to healthcare services due to social stigma and persistent discrimination in many aspects of their lives.¹ Additionally, the law does not always ensure equal treatment of sexual minorities. In the United States (US) and other countries, lesbian, gay, and bisexual persons may, for example,

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Disclaimer The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

not be protected from unequal treatment in employment,⁷ housing, ‘public accommodations,’ or in the formal government recognition of same-sex relationships.^{8,9} Public accommodations are defined by individual US states but generally include businesses, facilities (both government and private), or other establishments that accept the patronage of the general public, such as retail stores, rental and service establishments, hotels and other lodging establishments, educational institutions, public transportation, recreational facilities, and service centers.¹⁰ We use the term ‘public accommodations’ for simplicity, although most states define it as ‘a place of public accommodation’. The US and all US states prohibit discrimination in public accommodations on the basis of race, gender, religion, or national origin.^{10,11} Since 2000, there have been numerous changes in US state laws regarding sexual orientation.¹² These laws in many other parts of the world have similarly changed over time.

Stress experienced by minorities that arises from discrimination (and other factors including expectations of rejection, internalization of negative societal attitudes, and “being subjected to subtle, inadvertent, or insensitive attacks on the core of their very nature”) has been highlighted as an important risk factor affecting unsafe sexual behavior, substance abuse, and depression.^{13,14} Place-based stress for minorities may affect migration decisions by gay men, and the social environment, where public policies are one factor, may contribute to place-based stress for these populations.¹⁵ Accordingly, laws that seek to reduce discrimination against sexual minorities might improve health in this group. Evidence suggests that legal and social recognition of same-sex marriage is associated with better health care access and health for sexual minorities.¹⁴ Similarly, studies in the US and abroad have found that legal recognition of same-sex relationships is associated with lower syphilis rates among men who have sex with men (MSM).^{16–18}

Changes in the legal environment regarding sexual orientation may also have adverse societal impacts. Proponents of laws prohibiting same-sex marriage, for example, suggest that these laws support the institution of marriage and protect the state interest in marital procreation.^{5,17} Thus, scientific analyses of such laws would be useful for future health research.

The purpose of our analysis is to describe US state, county, and city laws related to prohibitions of sexual orientation discrimination and recognition of same-sex relationships, and to compare these laws by US Census region (Midwest, Northeast, South, and West, see Figure 1). While the legal rights of sexual minority populations have been examined,^{19–21} to our knowledge, ours is the first study to provide a systematic assessment of sexual orientation-related laws using consistent methods across multiple categories of laws at state, county, and city levels to facilitate public health research. The inclusion of local laws is particularly important as public health analyses of LGB-related laws have been at the state level. Including localities adds a layer of complexity because local governments may have different LGB-related laws than the state in which they reside. We also created a policy dataset that can be used in future analyses of the impact of these laws on a wide range of potential outcomes, including health among sexual minorities. Although focused on the US, this analysis may provide a framework for systematically analyzing sexual orientation-related policies in other countries at multiple levels of government.

Methods

We assessed statutes and regulations across all US states and the District of Columbia (DC), as well as local (city and county) ordinances, by population size, in the top 30 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).²² States are the principal administrative districts in the US, and share lawmaking power with the US federal government. An MSA is “a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.”²³ We used Westlaw (Thompson Reuters, New York, NY) to identify state laws. We used local governments’ official websites to identify local laws. In the legal assessment, we followed established empirical legal research methods.²⁴ We used consistent search terms, or in the case of unsearchable local government websites, section headings, to find laws related to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender populations. To validate our legal assessment process, we first performed a pilot investigation of 10 MSAs and 10 states. Based on the pilot investigation, we developed a standardized protocol for collecting laws and formulated our hypothesis about the relationship between laws and various social determinants of health (defined as “conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks”).²⁵ Given the breadth of laws, for this paper we included and analyzed only laws that applied to sexual orientation.

Our team developed a codebook of variables based on patterns observed in the pilot investigation, as well as of legal factors identified in previous research as relevant to LGB populations.^{19–21} Our codebook included laws that

1. prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in hiring, termination, harassment, compensation, promotion, and other privileges of employment by all employers, public employers, private employers, and government contractors;
2. prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices (specifically, the renting and selling of real estate);
3. prohibited discrimination in public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation; and
4. recognition of or prohibition of same-sex marriage, ‘civil unions’ (an arrangement similar to marriage that affords rights, benefits, and responsibilities similar to those of legally married couples; US states almost always define these as equivalent to marriage), and ‘domestic partnerships’ (an option available to couples earlier in time than civil unions or same-sex marriage, but generally connoting a lesser status with fewer benefits).

We included local laws from the year 2013 and state laws that were in effect as of 25 June 2013 (before the US Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the Defense of Marriage Act – a law that had denied federal benefits to gay couples who were legally married in their states, including Social Security survivor benefits, immigration rights, and family leave).²⁶ This date signaled a general shift in legal environments across the US for laws related to sexual orientation. Thus, we attempted to capture each state’s social context prior to the

shift. In this paper, we analyze these laws at a general level – primarily, whether a type of law exists and whether it recognizes, or does not recognize, a legal right. A more detailed dataset along with a protocol providing additional details on our methods is at (<http://phmcresearch.phmc.net/work/publications>).

We used Microsoft Excel to calculate descriptive statistics and to summarize state laws by state (including for the District of Columbia, or DC) and by US Census region. We did the same for county and city laws by MSA. To provide a more complete profile of local legal environments, we also considered state laws in the city and county analyses. We used SAS Enterprise version 5.1 (Cary, NC) to test for regional differences between state laws using Chi-square tests.

Results

State laws (including Washington, DC)

In 2013, 25 states and DC had at least one law containing prohibitions of discrimination by sexual orientation. For laws on employment practices, 16 (31.4 per cent) states prohibited discrimination by all employers, 25 (49.0 per cent) for public employers only, 18 (35.3 per cent) for government contractors, and 21 (41.2 per cent) for private employers (Figure 2). Twenty-one (41.2 per cent) states had laws prohibiting sexual orientation discrimination in housing. Seventeen (33.3 per cent) states prohibited denial of access to public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation. For relationship recognition, 34 states (66.7 per cent) prohibited same-sex marriage, 7 (13.7 per cent) recognized same-sex marriage, 7 (13.7 per cent) recognized same-sex civil unions, and 9 (17.6 per cent) recognized same-sex domestic partnerships.

Regional variation existed for state laws, with the following types of state laws differing significantly by region: sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices for public employers ($P = 0.01$), government contractors ($P = 0.02$), and private employers ($P < 0.01$); sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices ($P = 0.02$); recognition of same-sex marriage ($P < 0.01$); prohibition of same-sex marriage ($P < 0.01$); and prohibition of denial of access to public accommodations ($P < 0.01$, Table 1).

The Northeast had the largest number of laws about sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices: it had the highest percentage of states that prohibited sexual orientation discrimination by all employers (55.6 per cent), public employers (88.9 per cent), government contractors (77.8 per cent), and private employers (88.9 per cent). The Northeast also had the highest percentage of states with laws on sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices (77.8 per cent), recognition of same-sex marriage (55.6 per cent), recognition of civil unions (33.3 per cent), and prohibitions on denial of access to public accommodations (77.8 per cent).

While the West generally followed the Northeast closely in terms of laws addressing sexual orientation, it had the highest percentage of states within only one legal category: recognition of domestic partnerships (30.8 per cent). The South, and in some categories the Midwest, had the fewest laws addressing sexual orientation. The South had the smallest

percentage of states with laws about sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices for all employers (17.6 per cent), public employers (23.5 per cent), government contractors (17.6 per cent), and private employers (17.6 per cent); and laws that prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices (17.6 per cent), recognized same-sex civil unions (5.9 per cent), and prohibited denial of access to public accommodations (5.9 per cent). The Midwest had the highest percentage of states that prohibited same-sex marriage (83.3 per cent) and the fewest states to recognize domestic partnerships (8.3 per cent).

Local laws

Local governments were less likely to have laws prohibiting sexual orientation discrimination than states. Among the counties we investigated ($n = 264$), 14 (5.3 per cent) prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices by all employers, 27 (10.2 per cent) by public employers, 17 (6.4 per cent) by government contractors, and 13 (4.9 per cent) by private employers (Table 2). Twenty (7.6 per cent) counties prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices, and 17 (6.4 per cent) counties prohibited denial of access to public accommodations. Only 1 (0.4 per cent) county recognized same-sex marriage, 1 (0.4 per cent) recognized same-sex civil unions, 21 (8.0 per cent) recognized same-sex domestic partnerships. No county prohibited same-sex marriage (Figure 3; Table 2).

Among the cities we investigated ($n = 151$), 29 (19.2 per cent) prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices by all employers, 46 (30.5 per cent) by public employers, 32 (21.2 per cent) by government contractors, and 28 (18.5 per cent) by private employers (Table 3). Thirty-three (21.9 per cent) cities prohibited sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices, and 26 (17.2 per cent) prohibited denial of access to public accommodations. Only 1 (0.7 per cent) city recognized same-sex marriage, 2 (1.3 per cent) recognized same-sex civil unions, 40 (26.5 per cent) recognized same-sex domestic partnerships, and no city explicitly prohibited same-sex marriage.

When state laws (in addition to county laws) were considered for the counties within the state being analyzed, rates of laws regarding sexual orientation increased considerably at the county level (Table 2). Sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices was addressed in 63 (23.9 per cent) counties for all employers, 134 (50.8 per cent) for public employers, 75 (28.4 per cent) for government contractors, and 108 (40.9 per cent) for private employers (Table 2; Figure 4). Sexual orientation discrimination in housing practices was prohibited in 102 (38.6 per cent) counties, and 82 (31.1 per cent) counties prohibited denial of access to public accommodations (Table 2; Figure 5). Twenty-two (8.3 per cent) counties recognized same-sex marriage, 28 (10.6 per cent) recognized same-sex civil unions, 52 (19.7 per cent) recognized same-sex domestic partnerships, and 179 (67.8 per cent) prohibited same-sex marriage. When we applied state laws to cities, we found similar increases number of jurisdictions with laws related to sexual discrimination (Table 3).

Discussion

We found considerable variation across US jurisdictions for laws regarding sexual orientation. We commonly saw a dichotomy in legal environments: states often either prohibited sexual orientation discrimination and recognized same-sex relationships to a high degree – or did neither. Twenty-five states and DC had at least one law prohibiting sexual orientation discrimination or recognizing same-sex relationships. Jurisdictions that focused on one category of law typically had laws in multiple categories. Conversely, of the 34 states that prohibited same-sex marriage, 26 (76.5 per cent) of these states did not have any law prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.

Variation in state laws existed across regions, while similarities existed within regions. States in the Northeast and West more commonly addressed legal protections against discrimination by sexual orientation. States in the South were least likely to address such discrimination in law. Midwestern states frequently addressed discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations, while they relatively infrequently recognized same-sex relationships. Regional similarities could be a product of neighboring states tending to be similar to one another, legislative “borrowing” from neighboring states, or both.²⁷

Different regions of the US tended to formalize policies in ways that may be legally equivalent but different in form. For instance, laws prohibiting discrimination in employment practices on the basis of sexual orientation by particular groups of employers were found to be considerably less common in Midwest states when compared to states in the Northeast or West. Laws prohibiting sexual orientation discrimination in employment practices by all employers (as opposed to individual employment categories) were similar across these regions. Same-sex marriage was recognized in 55.6 per cent of Northeastern states and no Western states, while Western states recognized other forms of same-sex relationships (civil unions or domestic partnerships) at a similar frequency (46.2 per cent) to same-sex marriage in the Northeast. Future analyses might examine whether different forms of similar laws across jurisdictions are associated with similar social and public health outcomes.

Local governments in the US often have the authority to pass laws, and thus, a local jurisdiction in a state that lacks state laws regarding sexual orientation might still have relevant local laws. Local governments addressed sexual orientation protections relatively less frequently than state governments, and while exceptions did exist, local laws typically mirrored their state laws. State laws are the primary driver of sexual orientation-related laws, and cities addressed sexual orientation in their laws more frequently than counties. Future analyses could examine health outcomes among diverse state and local legal environments.

One possible explanation for the lack of local lawmaking about sexual orientation is that it may be, or may be perceived as, exceeding the locality’s lawmaking authority. The US Supreme Court has referred to local government as a “creature of the state,”²⁸ meaning that local government lawmaking authority depends entirely on what authority the local government’s state has delegated to it.²⁹ Additionally, a local government’s laws cannot be

inconsistent with its state's laws. Because local lawmaking authority differs across states, local governments may lack the authority or be bound by the state's policies. The most common type of local law or ordinance prohibited discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in public employment. Local governments were likely to be most autonomous for this type of law, as it involves the administration of local government affairs only. Counties and cities prohibited discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in private employment about half as often as they did with public employment, while states addressed private and public employment at roughly the same rate.

In 2013, only 23 counties formally recognized any same-sex relationship and 21 of these counties recognized domestic partnerships. Cities were similar: of 43 cities that recognized same-sex relationships, 40 recognized domestic partnerships. Marriage may be seen as outside the scope of local lawmaking authority as it is typically a matter of state law; only one county and one city recognized same-sex marriage and no county or city explicitly prohibited it. In the US, where laws virtually always define civil unions as equivalent to marriage, only one county and two cities recognized civil unions. Domestic partnerships, while more common at the local level, may be viewed as a way for local governments to recognize same-sex relationships for purposes of administering *local* relationship-related benefits in a way that is consistent with the laws of their state. In jurisdictions outside the US, it may be useful to examine analogous situations where subnational units of government provide benefits to same-sex partners despite non-recognition of same-sex marriage at the national level.

Relationship recognition was sometimes inconsistent with the other legal categories. Of the 25 US states, for example, that offered any protection from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (employment, housing, relationships, or public accommodations), 18 did not recognize marriage, 8 did not recognize any type of same-sex relationship, and 7 prohibited same-sex marriage. It is possible that in some states that otherwise prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, it may not be compatible with social norms to recognize same-sex relationships.

How might these varied legal environments affect health? Previous studies have considered psychological impacts of some policies. Laws that prohibit sexual orientation discrimination or recognize same-sex relationships may have a protective effect on health,³⁰ while laws that explicitly reject recognition of same-sex relationships may be associated with increased anxiety, depression, and substance abuse in LGB populations and be a factor motivating them to migrate to other social environments.¹⁵ The cultural norms of a particular area may both mediate the effects of these policies as well as have an independent effect on the health of LGB populations,⁶ and they may affect the social environment that gives rise to certain policies. Through the use of this dataset, future studies could further examine how state and local policy environments may be associated with access to healthcare, sexual minority migration, health behavior, and health outcomes. Future research might also examine issues of scale, such as the effect on sexual minority health of policies levied at the local level relative to those levied at the state level. The development of urban gay communities in settings with more favorable policies for LGB populations, for example, might simultaneously offer health-related benefits for LGB people as well as opportunities for

risky behavior (such as sexual encounters in bath houses where people may go to find sexual partners).^{13,14} Future research might examine not only the effects of policy on social environments but also the effect of social environments on policy.

While laws elsewhere related to sexual orientation have been studied, much of this work has focused on comparative analyses of national laws across countries.^{9,17} Policies at other levels of government may also affect the health of LGB populations. Perhaps sexual orientation-related issues are more commonly regulated at the national level in other countries compared to the US, where sexual orientation-related issues are frequently regulated at the subnational (i.e., state, county, and city) level.

Nevertheless, lawmaking varies across countries in terms of “decentralization,” or the degree to which lawmaking authority is distributed throughout a jurisdiction (not only at the national level).^{31,32} In terms of sexual orientation-related policies specifically, one analysis of the laws of European countries identifies many countries where certain legal protections are “applicable in some regions only.”⁹ In these countries, it may be useful to analyze associations between health issues and LGB-related policies at multiple levels of government. The analytic framework we offer here could also be applied to any system that has formal policies at different levels of a governmental hierarchy, such as multiple countries affiliated via treaties or multinational unions. Accordingly, this framework could be applied to jurisdictions elsewhere in the world to facilitate research into the association between health and sexual orientation-related laws.

Limitations

Our analysis has limitations. One has to do with a Supreme Court ruling, the others to the scope of our examination. On June 25, 2015, after we completed this analysis, the US Supreme Court ruled that states cannot prohibit individuals of the same sex from marrying.³³ Even so, our analysis will be useful for facilitating further research. To the extent that these 2013 laws are indicative of the social environment in which they were passed, other social factors related to these laws may still exist that could be examined on the basis of relevant laws. Additionally, the Supreme Court’s ruling was narrow, applying only to same-sex marriage, leaving intact the other laws we assessed, such as those related to housing practices. Such laws may still affect the health of LGB populations.

We examined only the text of these laws and not their enforcement.²⁴ We excluded judicial opinions, as they do not lend themselves as well to objective coding. They are narrative by nature, and their effect is often unclear; enforcement may be deferred pending appeal or there may be little or no enforcement. While this makes our data more amenable to public health research, it excludes states where same-sex marriage may have become legal based a court’s ruling. Laws passed by legislators and citizens may represent the social context better than those determined by judges and be more useful as a basis for health research.

We focused the study on one point in time (June 2013) without examining trends in laws over time. This is a dynamic area of law and there have been numerous developments in state and local laws since June 2013. Future analyses could examine effects of these laws

over time. We examined policies within only the 30 most populous MSAs in the US. Future work could examine additional local jurisdictions. An inherent limitation of analyzing state data by region is the small number of cell counts; our statistical analyses should be interpreted accordingly. Finally, while we used rigorous methods to code these laws, it is possible that other researchers could reasonably differ in the coding of certain laws. The legal source material we used in this project is freely available and we encourage researchers to examine our coding and to recode variables for their purposes.

Conclusion

Evidence suggests that laws regarding sexual orientation may affect the health of LGB individuals. To facilitate public health research, we conducted this first study to examine US state and local laws related to sexual orientation across multiple categories of law. We found considerable variation between jurisdictions, and that laws were more commonly enacted by states than by cities or counties. There was also variation between regions, and similarities within regions. US researchers could use these data for a wide range of public health and public policy analysis, including additional assessments of the health disparities of LGB individuals by the US state legal environments. Researchers in other countries could apply this analytical framework to their jurisdictions to stimulate further examination of their policy environments and health disparities of LGB individuals.

Acknowledgements

All laws included as part of this study, additional methods, and coded datasets will be available at the Public Health Management Corporation's website at time of publication.

Biography

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Figure 1:
United States census regions.

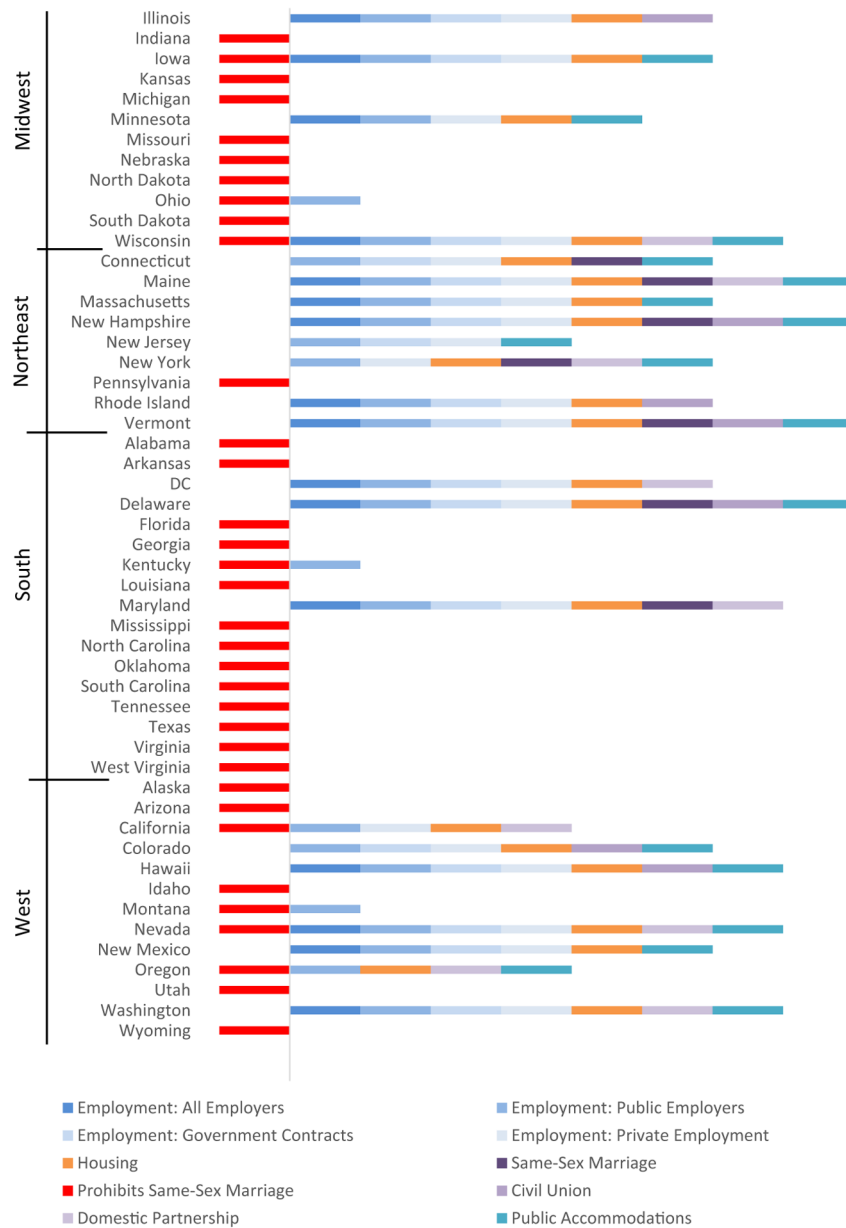


Figure 2:
Sexual orientation-related state laws by state and by region, 2013 (color online).



Figure 3:
County laws recognizing same-sex relationships in the top 30 MSAs by population, 2013
(color online). Laws recognizing same-sex relationships included those laws that recognized
marriage, civil unions, or domestic partnerships between individuals of the same sex.

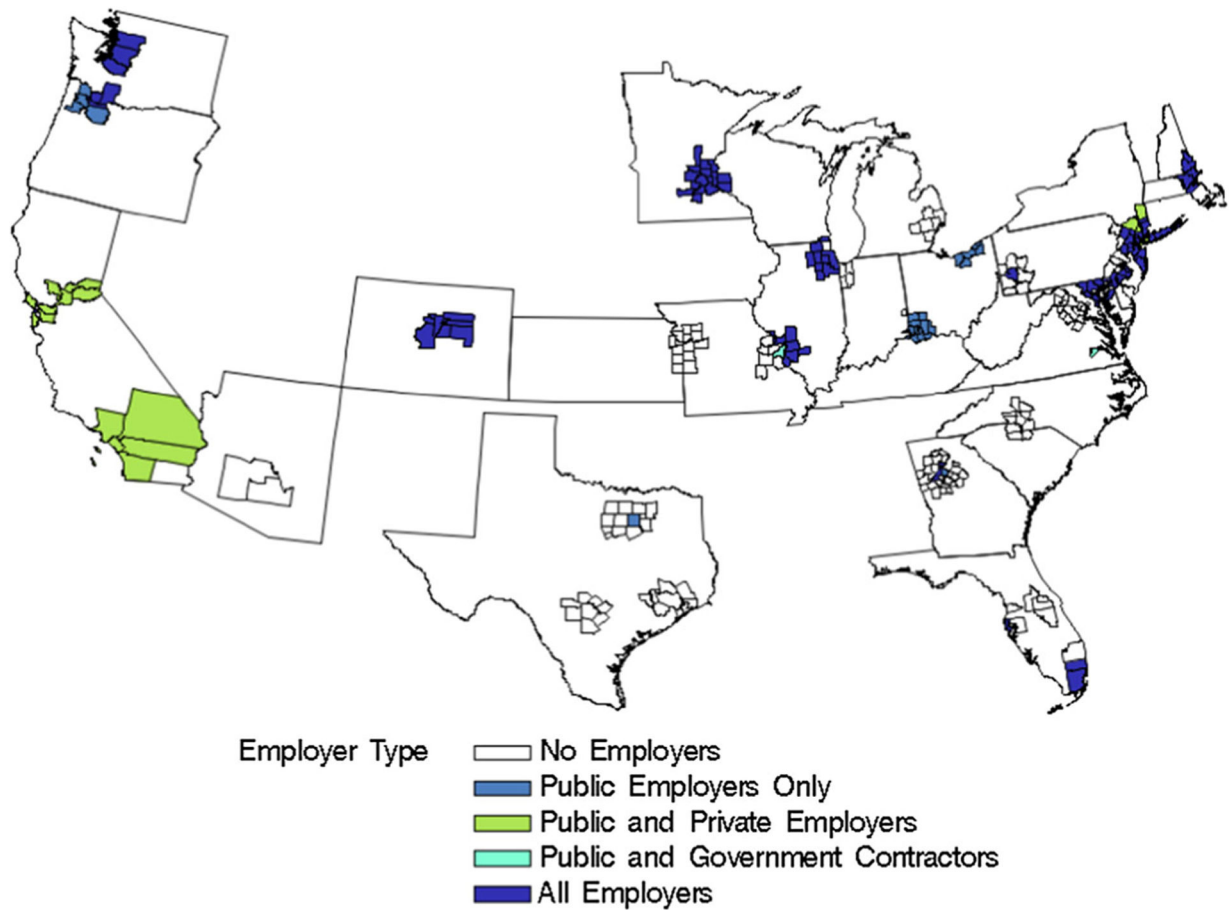


Figure 4:

State and county laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment practices in the top 30 MSAs by population, 2013 (color online). Laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in employment included those laws that prohibited employers from refusing to hire, terminate, or refuse to promote or compensate as they otherwise would on the basis of sexual orientation. If a state had a relevant law, we coded all counties in the MSA(s) within that state on the basis of the state's law.



Figure 5:

State and county laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation in housing practices in the top 30 MSAs by population, 2013 (color online). If a state had a relevant law, we coded all counties in the MSA(s) within that state on the basis of the state's law.

Table 1:

State laws applicable to sexual orientation by region, 2013

Law type	Region				P value
	Midwest	Northeast	South	West	
	Frequency (%)				
Prohibits employment discrimination: all employers	4 (33.3)	5 (55.6)	3 (17.6)	4 (30.8)	0.27
Prohibits employment discrimination: public employers	5 (41.7)	8 (88.9)	4 (23.5)	8 (61.5)	0.01
Prohibits employment discrimination: government contractors	3 (25.0)	7 (77.8)	3 (17.6)	5 (38.5)	0.02
Prohibits employment discrimination: private employers	4 (33.3)	8 (88.9)	3 (17.6)	6 (46.2)	<0.01
Prohibits discrimination in housing practices	4 (33.3)	7 (77.8)	3 (17.6)	7 (53.8)	0.02
Recognizes same-sex marriage	0 (0.0)	5 (55.6)	2 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	<0.01
Prohibits same-sex marriage	10 (83.3)	1 (11.1)	14 (82.4)	9 (69.2)	<0.01
Recognizes civil union	1 (8.3)	3 (33.3)	1 (5.9)	2 (15.4)	0.25
Recognizes domestic partnership	1 (8.3)	2 (22.2)	2 (11.8)	4 (30.8)	0.42
Prohibits denial of access to places of public accommodation	3 (25.0)	7 (77.8)	1 (5.9)	6 (46.2)	<0.01

Table 2:

Number of counties with applicable county laws, and with applicable state or county laws, related to sexual orientation within the top 30 metropolitan statistical areas* by population, 2013

MSA	Employment			Housing		Relationship Recognition			Domestic Partnership	Public Accommodations Access
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	Private Employment		Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union		
					County Law Frequency (% of total counties within MSA)					
Atlanta	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (7.4)	1 (3.7)
county + GA law	1 (3.7)	2 (7.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	27 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (7.4)	1 (3.7)
Baltimore	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)
county + MD law	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)	1 (16.7)
Boston	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + MA & NH law	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)
Charlotte	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + NC & SC law	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Chicago	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (69.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + IL, IN & WI law	9 (69.2)	9 (69.2)	9 (69.2)	9 (69.2)	9 (69.2)	0 (0.0)	5 (38.5)	8 (61.5)	1 (7.7)	1 (7.7)
Cincinnati	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + OH, IN & KY law	0 (0.0)	12 (85.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Cleveland	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + OH law	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Dallas	0 (0.0)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + TX law	0 (0.0)	1 (7.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
District of Columbia	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)

MSA county + state law	Employment			Housing		Relationship Recognition		Domestic Partnership	Public Accommodations Access	
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	Private Employment	Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union			
	County Law Frequency (% of total counties within MSA) County Law Frequency (% of total counties within MSA)									
county + VA & WV law	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	14 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (14.3)
Denver	1 (10.0)	2 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)
county + CO law	1 (10.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (100.0)	1 (10.0)	10 (100.0)
Detroit	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)
county + MI law	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)
Houston	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + TX law	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Kansas City	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + KS & MO law	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Los Angeles	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)
county + CA law	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)
Miami	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
county + FL law	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
Minneapolis	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
county + MN & WI law	16 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	2 (12.5)	16 (100.0)	16 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	2 (12.5)	16 (100.0)
New York	4 (16.0)	5 (20.0)	6 (24.0)	4 (16.0)	4 (16.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (20.0)	3 (12.0)
county + NY; NJ & PA law	4 (16.0)	24 (96.0)	17 (68.0)	24 (96.0)	12 (48.0)	12 (48.0)	1 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	12 (48.0)	24 (96.0)
Orlando	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)
county + FL law	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)
Philadelphia	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)

MSA county + state law	Employment				Housing		Relationship Recognition			Domestic Partnership	Public Accommodations Access
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	Private Employment		Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union			
	County Law Frequency (% of total counties within MSA)										
<i>county + PA, NJ, DE & MD law</i>	3 (30.0)	6 (60.0)	6 (60.0)	6 (60.0)	3 (30.0)	2 (20.0)	5 (50.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	5 (50.0)	
Phoenix	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<i>county + AZ law</i>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
Pittsburgh	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	
<i>county + PA, law</i>	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (14.3)	
Portland	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (28.6)	1 (14.3)	
<i>county + OR & WA law</i>	3 (42.9)	7 (100.0)	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)	7 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (71.4)	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	7 (100.0)	
Riverside	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<i>county + CA law</i>	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	
Sacramento	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	
<i>county + CA law</i>	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	
San Antonio	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<i>county + TX law</i>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
San Diego- Carlsbad	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
<i>county + CA law</i>	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	
San Francisco	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (60.0)	1 (20.0)	
<i>county + CA law</i>	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	1 (20.0)	5 (100.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	1 (20.0)	
Seattle	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	
<i>county + WA law</i>	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	
St. Louis	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)	

MSA county + state law	Employment			Housing		Relationship Recognition			Domestic Partnership	Public Accommodations Access
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	Private Employment		Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union		
	County Law Frequency (% of total counties within MSA)	County Law Frequency (% of total counties within MSA)								
<i>county + MO & IL law</i>	7 (50.0)	8 (57.1)	8 (57.1)	7 (50.0)	8 (57.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (50.0)	7 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.1)
Tampa	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
<i>county + FL law</i>	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
TOTALS	14 (5.3)	27 (10.2)	17 (6.4)	13 (4.9)	20 (7.6)	1 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	21 (8.0)	17 (6.4)
	63 (23.9)	134 (50.8)	75 (28.4)	108 (40.9)	102 (38.6)	22 (8.3)	179 (67.8)	28 (10.6)	52 (19.7)	82 (31.1)

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are urban cores and their adjacent cities and counties that share a high degree of social and economic integration; MSAs may include multiple cities and counties and these cities and counties may be situated in different states. The rows that include the MSA name represent the number of individual counties within each MSA with a relevant county law. The second, white row under each MSA represents the number of individual counties within each MSA that either have a relevant county law, or the state the county is within has a relevant law. If a state had a relevant law, then for this row, we coded any county within this state as having this law. Applicable state laws are indicated under each MSA in the leftmost column.

Table 3:

Number of cities with applicable city laws, and with applicable state or city laws, related to sexual orientation within the top 30 metropolitan statistical areas* by population, 2013

MSA city + state law	Employment			Housing		Relationship Recognition			Recognizes Domestic Partnership	Public Accommodations Access
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	Private Employment	City Law Frequency (% of total cities within MSA) City Law Frequency (% of total cities within MSA)	Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union		
Atlanta	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)
city + GA law	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)
Baltimore	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
city + MD law	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)
Boston	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)
city + MA law	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (66.7)	3 (100.0)
Charlotte	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
city + NC & SC law	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Chicago	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	2 (50.0)
city + IL & IN law	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (50.0)
Cincinnati	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
city + OH law	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Cleveland	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)
city + OH law	1 (50.0)	2 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)
Dallas	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)
city + TX law	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)
District of Columbia	1 (9.1)	2 (18.2)	1 (9.1)	1 (9.1)	3 (27.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (9.1)	1 (9.1)
city + MD & VA law	5 (45.5)	5 (45.5)	5 (45.5)	5 (45.5)	5 (45.5)	4 (36.4)	7 (63.6)	0 (0.0)	4 (36.4)	1 (9.1)
Denver	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (25.0)	1 (25.0)

MSA city + state law	Employment				Housing		Relationship Recognition			Public Accommodations Access	
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	Private Employment	City Law Frequency (% of total cities within MSA)	City Law Frequency (% of total cities within MSA)	Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union	Recognizes Domestic Partnership	Public Accommodations Access
<i>city + CO law</i>	1 (25.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)
Detroit	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
<i>city + MI law</i>	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	9 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
Houston	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
<i>city + TX law</i>	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Kansas City	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
<i>city + MO law</i>	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	1 (100.0)
Los Angeles	3 (15.8)	6 (31.6)	2 (10.5)	2 (10.5)	1 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (15.8)	1 (5.3)
<i>city + CA law</i>	3 (15.8)	19 (100.0)	2 (10.5)	19 (100.0)	19 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	19 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	19 (100.0)	1 (5.3)
Miami	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
<i>city + FL law</i>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	9 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (11.1)	1 (11.1)
Minneapolis	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)
<i>city + MN law</i>	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)	6 (100.0)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	6 (100.0)
New York	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	1 (16.7)
<i>city + NY & NJ law</i>	1 (16.7)	6 (100.0)	5 (83.3)	6 (100.0)	2 (33.3)	2 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	6 (100.0)
Orlando	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
<i>city + FL law</i>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)
Philadelphia	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (33.3)
<i>city + PA, NJ, & DE law</i>	2 (66.7)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	3 (100.0)	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)
Phoenix	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	2 (50.0)	3 (75.0)	2 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)
<i>city + AZ law</i>	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	2 (50.0)	3 (75.0)	2 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)
Pittsburgh	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)
<i>city + PA law</i>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (100.0)	0 (0.0)
Portland	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (50.0)	3 (75.0)

MSA city + state law	Employment				Private Employment	Housing		Relationship Recognition		Recognizes Domcxi Partnership	Public Accommodations Access
	All Employers	Public Employers	Government Contractors	City Law Frequency (% of total cities within MSA)		City Law Frequency (% of total cities within MSA)	Recognizes Same Sex Marriage	Prohibits Same Sex Marriage	Recognizes Civil Union		
<i>city + OR & WA</i>	2 (50.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (75.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (100.0)	4 (100.0)		
Riverside	0 (0.0)	3 (42.9)	1 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)		
<i>city + CA</i>	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	1 (14.3)	7 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	7 (100.0)	0 (0.0)		
Sacramento	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	2 (40.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (40.0)	1 (20.0)		
<i>city + CA</i>	2 (40.0)	5 (100.0)	2 (40.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (100.0)	1 (20.0)		
San Antonio	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)		
<i>city + TX</i>	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)		
San Diego- Carlsbad	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	1 (50.0)		
<i>city + CA</i>	1 (50.0)	2 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	1 (50.0)		
San Francisco	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	2 (20.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (20.0)	1 (10.0)		
<i>city + CA</i>	2 (20.0)	10 (100.0)	2 (20.0)	10 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (100.0)	1 (10.0)		
Seattle	3 (37.5)	3 (37.5)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (62.5)	2 (25.0)		
<i>city + WA</i>	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (100.0)	8 (100.0)		
St. Louis	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)		
<i>city + MO</i>	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (0.0)		
Tampa	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)		
<i>city + FL</i>	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	1 (33.3)	2 (66.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (100.0)	0 (0.0)		
TOTALS	29 (19.2)	46 (30.5)	32 (21.2)	28 (18.5)	33 (21.9)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	40 (26.5)	26 (17.2)		
	51 (33.8)	101 (66.9)	57 (37.7)	97 (64.2)	94 (62.3)	11 (7.3)	111 (73.5)	83 (55.0)	51 (33.8)		

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are urban cores and their adjacent cities and counties that share a high degree of social and economic integration; MSAs may include multiple cities and counties and these cities and counties may be situated in different states. The rows that include the MSA name represent the number of individual cities within each MSA with a relevant city law. The second, white row under each MSA represents the number of individual cities within each MSA that either have a relevant city law, or the state the city is within has a relevant law. If a state had a relevant law, then for this row, we coded any city within this state as having this law. Applicable state laws are indicated under each MSA in the leftmost column.