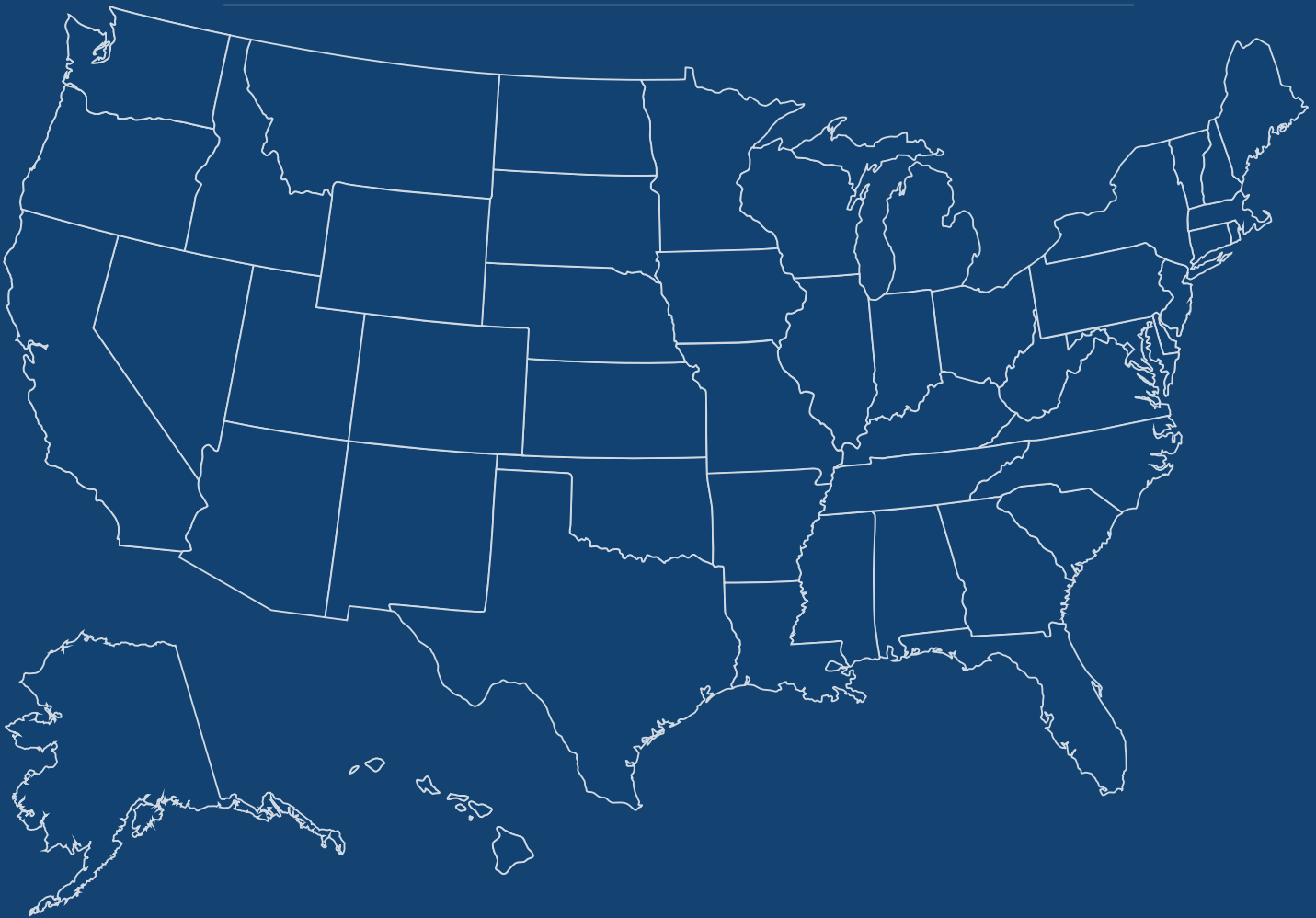


BEYOND SAME-SEX MARRIAGE: ATTITUDES ON LGBT NONDISCRIMINATION LAWS AND RELIGIOUS EXEMPTIONS

Findings from the 2015 American Values Atlas



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About the American Values Atlas

The American Values Atlas (AVA) is a landmark project designed to provide an unprecedented portrait of American attitudes on important issues, as well as a map of religious and cultural change. Conducted by Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI), the AVA's unusually large sample size allows analysis of specific U.S. Census regions, all 50 states, and 30 major metropolitan areas, while providing a rare profile of smaller religious communities and ethnic groups.

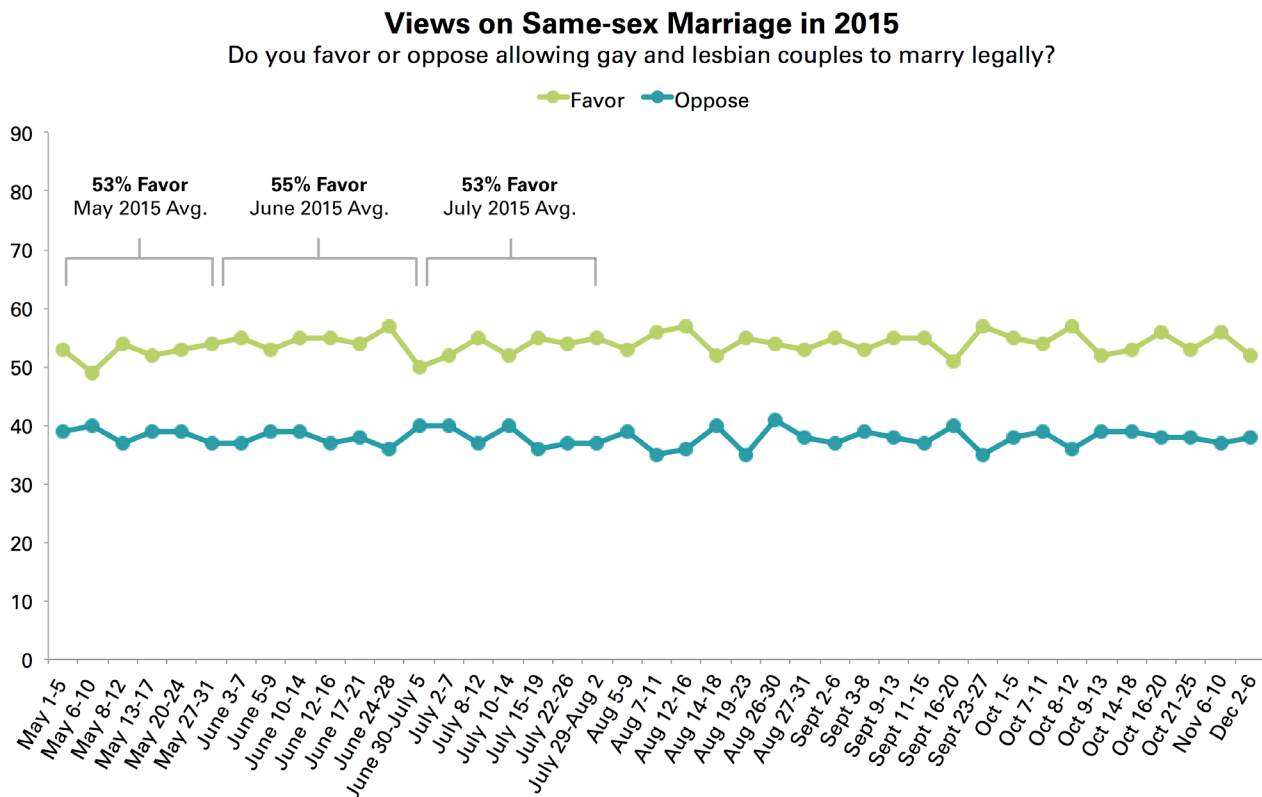
Findings in the 2015 AVA are based on data from over 42,000 bilingual telephone interviews conducted among a random sample of Americans between May 2015 and early January 2016. The 2015 AVA focuses on issues of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) issues—the subject of the current report—and immigration reform, which will be covered in a future report.

In addition to the analysis in this report, PRRI has developed an interactive online map to allow individuals to explore this extraordinary dataset on their own. The AVA interactive map is available at <http://ava.publicreligion.org/>.

Attitudes on Same-sex Marriage Steady After Landmark Ruling

Across 2015, the year that saw same-sex marriage become legal in all 50 states following the landmark *Obergefell v. Hodges* Supreme Court decision in June, public opinion on same-sex marriage remained remarkably stable. Based on interviews with more than 42,000 Americans conducted between May and December 2015, PRRI finds that 53% of Americans support allowing gay and lesbian people to legally marry, while 37% are opposed.

In surveys conducted during May 2015, the month before the Supreme Court decision, 53% of the public on average supported same-sex marriage. Weekly tracking polls showed no significant shift in opinion as a result of the court decision, with the June average showing 55% support and the July average showing 53% support.

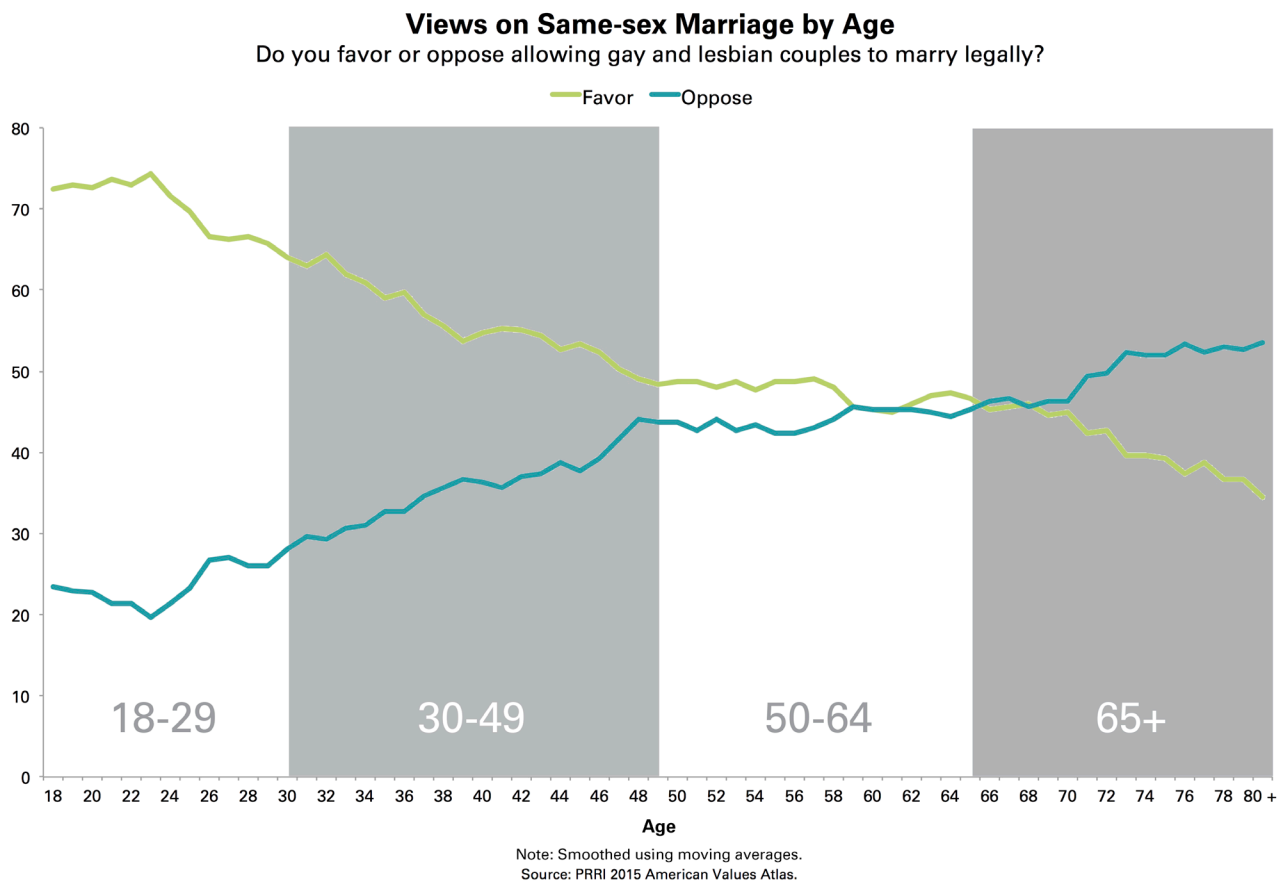


Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Same-sex Marriage by Age and Gender

Few attributes are more important in structuring attitudes on same-sex marriage than age. Generally, there is an inverse relationship between support for same-sex marriage and increasing age, but the relationship is not uniformly linear. Among younger American adults, from those in their late teens to mid-forties, majorities support same-sex marriage, with the strength of support generally decreasing as age increases. For example, 74% of 20-year-olds support same-sex marriage, compared to 53% of 45-year-olds.

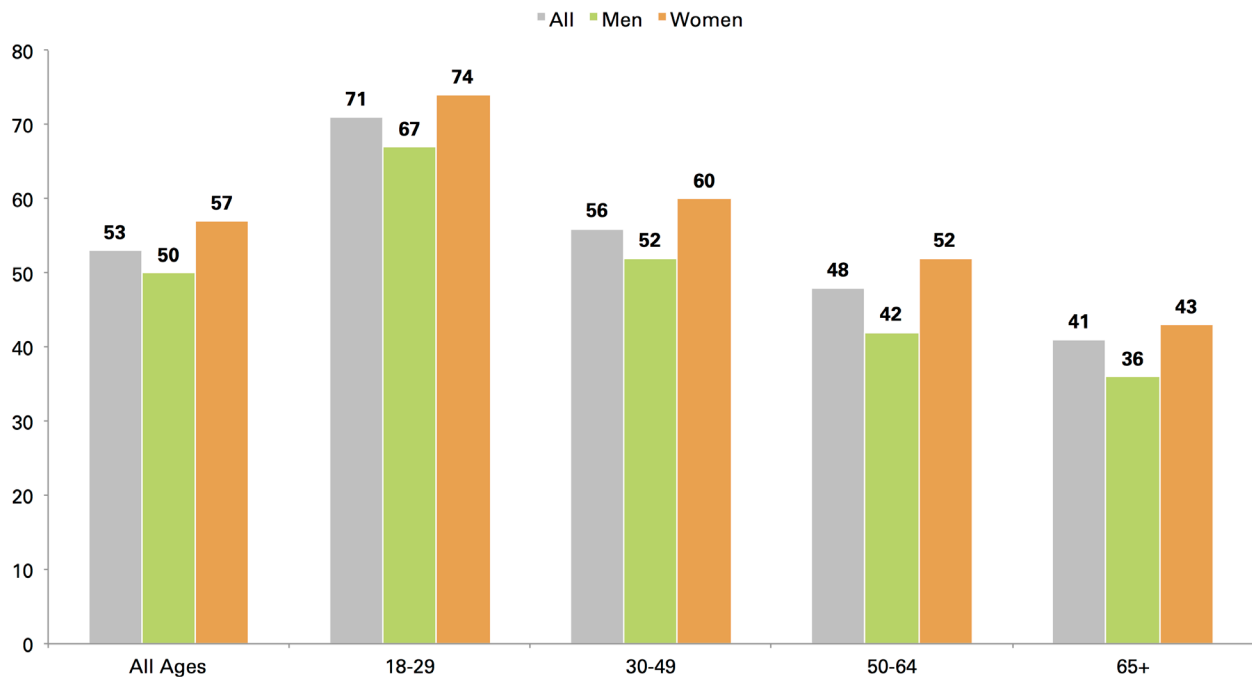
Among Americans in their late forties to late sixties, the linear relationship between support for same-sex marriage and age plateaus, with Americans in this group roughly divided on the issue. Forty-nine percent of 50-year-olds support same-sex marriage, a number that is similar to support among 68-year-olds (48%). The linear relationship between support for same-sex marriage and age picks up again among Americans who are 70 years of age or older. For example, 41% of 70-year-olds support same-sex marriage, compared to only 33% of those aged 80 and older.



The correlation between age and support for same-sex marriage is also striking when comparing age cohorts. More than seven in ten (71%) young adults (age 18 to 29) favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry, compared to roughly four in ten (41%) seniors (age 65 and older). Notably, however, there is no age group in which a majority opposes same-sex marriage. Only half (50%) of seniors oppose same-sex marriage, although one in ten (10%) offer no opinion on the issue.

Women are somewhat more likely to support same-sex marriage than men, a pattern that is consistent across generations. Overall, nearly six in ten (57%) women, compared to only half (50%) of men, favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally. Among young adults, roughly three-quarters (74%) of women and two-thirds (67%) of men favor same-sex marriage.¹ The age gap is roughly the same size among seniors. More than four in ten (43%) senior women, but only 36% of senior men, support same-sex marriage.

Support for Same-sex Marriage by Age and Gender
Percent who favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

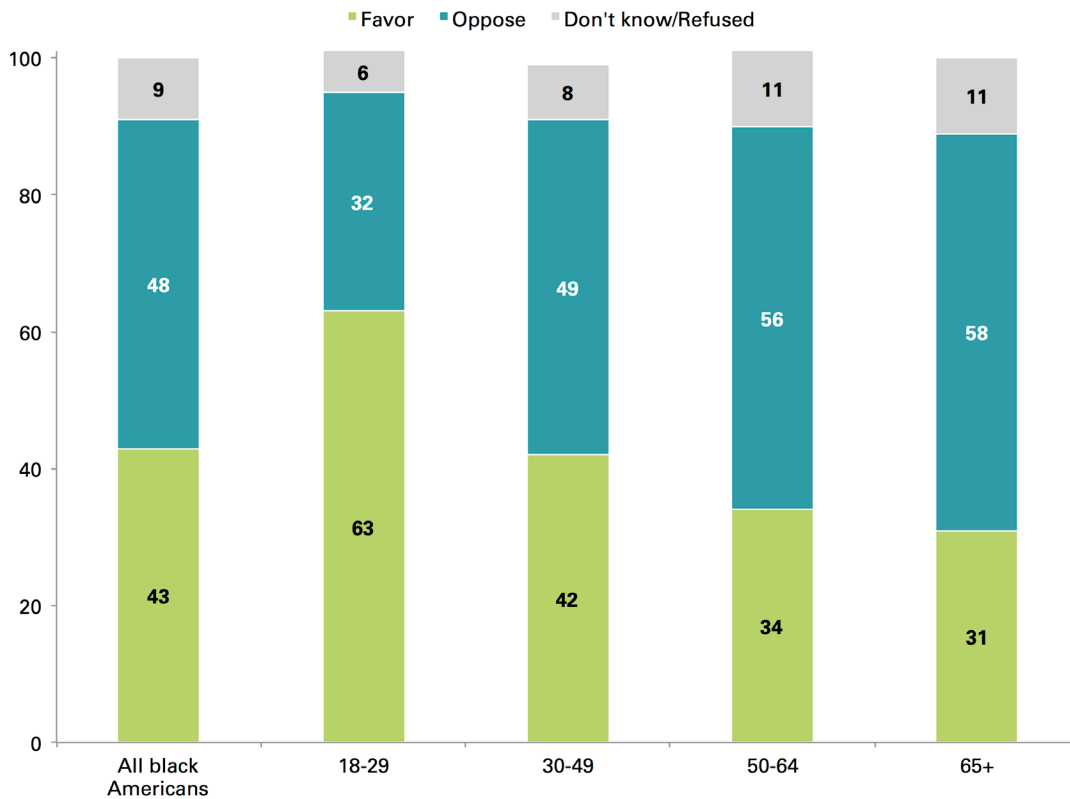
¹ In part, the gender differences may be the result of divergent personal experiences. Young women are much more likely to report having a close friend who is gay or lesbian than young men (78% vs. 61%, respectively) (PRRI, 2014 LGBT Issues & Trends Survey).

Same-sex Marriage by Race and Ethnicity

Among racial and ethnic groups, Americans who identify as Asian or Pacific Islander (API) are the most supportive of same-sex marriage. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of API Americans favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry. Similar to the public overall, majorities of white Americans (56%), Hispanic Americans (54%), and mixed-race Americans (55%) favor same-sex marriage. Black Americans are roughly divided in their opinions about same-sex marriage (43% favor, 48% oppose). There is a strong generational divide among black Americans, with 63% of black Americans under the age of 30 supporting same-sex marriage, compared to only 31% of black seniors.

Views on Same-sex Marriage Among Black Americans by Age

Do you favor or oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Same-sex Marriage by Religious Affiliation

The strongest supporters of same-sex marriage continue to be members of non-Christian religious traditions and religiously unaffiliated Americans. At least three-quarters of Buddhists (85%), the religiously unaffiliated (78%), and Jewish Americans (76%) favor allowing gay and lesbian

Views on Same-sex Marriage by Religious Affiliation

Do you favor or oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	53	37	8=100	42,586
White evangelical Protestant	26	67	8=100	7,972
White mainline Protestant	59	32	9=100	6,406
Black Protestant	38	54	9=100	3,591
Hispanic Protestant	32	59	9=100	1,232
Other non-white Protestant	38	48	14=100	1,379
Catholic	58	32	10=100	8,946
<i>White Catholic</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>8=100</i>	<i>5,878</i>
<i>Hispanic Catholic</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>13=100</i>	<i>2,287</i>
<i>Other non-white Catholic</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>10=100</i>	<i>781</i>
Jehovah's Witness	11	72	16=100	271
Mormon	26	66	7=100	740
Orthodox Christian	61	32	7=100	217
Unitarian/Universalist	96	3	1=100	111
Jewish	76	20	4=100	765
Muslim	41	45	14=100	299
Buddhist	85	11	4=100	290
Hindu	66	22	12=100	218
Unaffiliated	78	17	6=100	8,591

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

couples to marry. Solid majorities of Hindus (66%), Orthodox Christians (61%), white mainline Protestants (59%), white Catholics (59%), and Hispanic Catholics (56%) also express support for same-sex marriage. In contrast, majorities of black Protestants (54%), Hispanic Protestants (59%), Mormons (66%), white evangelical Protestants (67%), and Jehovah's Witnesses (72%) oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry. Muslims are divided in their opinions over same-sex marriage (41% favor, 45% oppose).

Even among the most ardent opponents of same-sex marriage, stark generational divisions

persist. Young white evangelical Protestants, for example, are divided over same-sex marriage, with roughly equal numbers expressing support (47%) and opposition (49%). In contrast, roughly three-quarters (74%) of white evangelical Protestant seniors oppose same-sex marriage. There are only modest generational differences among Mormons. Nearly six in ten (58%) younger Mormons oppose same-sex marriage, as do seven in ten (70%) Mormon seniors.

Sames-sex Marriage by Political Affiliation

The views of Republicans and Democrats on same-sex marriage are near mirror opposites. Roughly two-thirds (66%) of Democrats favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry, while fewer than three in ten (27%) are opposed. Conversely, nearly six in ten (59%) Republicans oppose same-sex marriage, while about one-third (34%) support it. Political independents are closer to Democrats than Republicans on this issue: a majority (58%) favor allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry.

However, ideology impacts Republicans and Democrats alike on the issue of same-sex marriage. While about eight in ten (82%) liberal Democrats and roughly six in ten (61%) moderate Democrats support same-sex marriage, only about four in ten (41%) conservative Democrats say the same. Among Republicans, a majority of liberal (55%) and moderate (54%) Republicans favor

Views on Same-sex Marriage by Party Affiliation and Ideology

Do you favor or oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	53	37	8=100	42,586
Republican	34	59	8=100	10,203
<i>Conservative Republican</i>	25	68	7=100	7,037
<i>Moderate Republican</i>	54	38	8=100	2,146
<i>Liberal Republican</i>	55	37	7=100	783
Independent	58	33	8=100	15,766
Democrat	66	27	6=100	13,463
<i>Conservative Democrat</i>	41	51	8=100	2,595
<i>Moderate Democrat</i>	61	32	7=100	3,865
<i>Liberal Democrat</i>	82	14	4=100	6,488

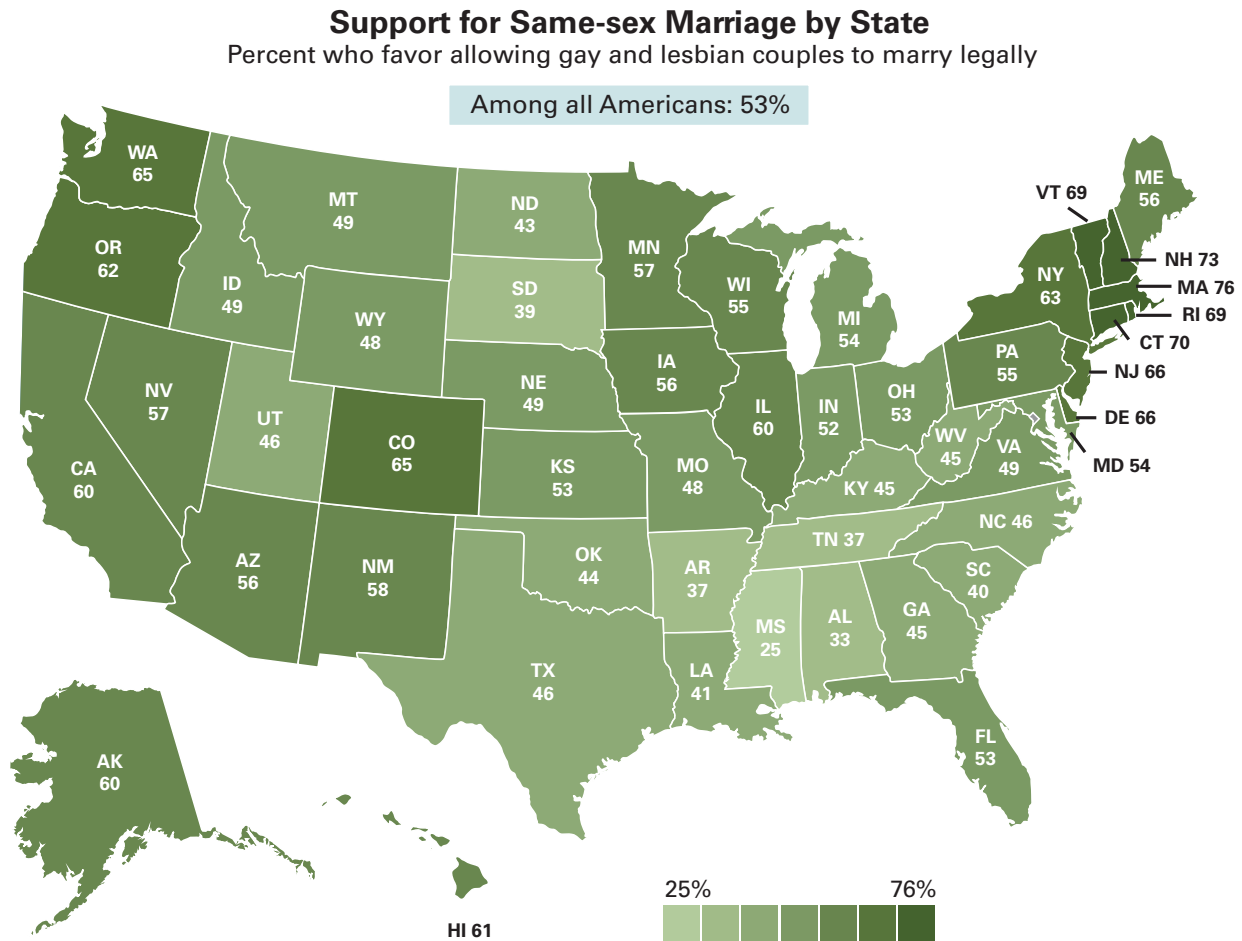
Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

same-sex marriage, compared to only one-quarter (25%) of conservative Republicans. Approximately seven in ten (68%) conservative Republicans oppose same-sex marriage.

Among Republicans, opposition to same-sex marriage is also influenced by age. For example, nearly half (49%) of young Republicans support same-sex marriage, while 44% oppose it. Among Republican seniors, only 23% support same-sex marriage, compared to two-thirds (67%) who oppose it.

Same-sex Marriage by Geography

Support for same-sex marriage varies significantly by region. Residents of the Northeast express the highest support, with more than six in ten (63%) favoring same-sex marriage. A majority of Americans living in the West (59%) and the Midwest (54%) also favor same-sex marriage, while residents of the South are divided on the issue (46% favor, 45% oppose).



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

In the South, however, there are significant generational divisions on the issue. Two-thirds (67%) of young adults in the South support same-sex marriage, compared to roughly one-third (32%) of seniors. Nearly six in ten (58%) Southern seniors express opposition to same-sex marriage.

Unsurprisingly, the states with the highest support for same-sex marriage tend to be clustered in the Northeast, while the states with the lowest support can be found predominately in the South. Massachusetts—the first state in the nation to legalize same-sex marriage in 2004—registers the highest support for the policy today (76% favor). Support for same-sex marriage is robust across New England with approximately seven in ten residents of New Hampshire (73%), Connecticut (70%), Rhode Island (69%), and Vermont (69%) expressing support.

Notably, there are only five states in which a majority of residents oppose same-sex marriage. Support for same-sex marriage is lowest in the Deep South: just one-quarter (25%) of Mississippi residents and one-third (33%) of Alabama residents favor same-sex marriage. Sixty-five percent of Mississippi residents and 60% of Alabama residents oppose same-sex marriage. Opposition to same-sex marriage also reaches a majority in three other states: Arkansas (57%), South Dakota (57%), and Tennessee (56%).

Widespread Support for Laws Protecting Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender People from Discrimination

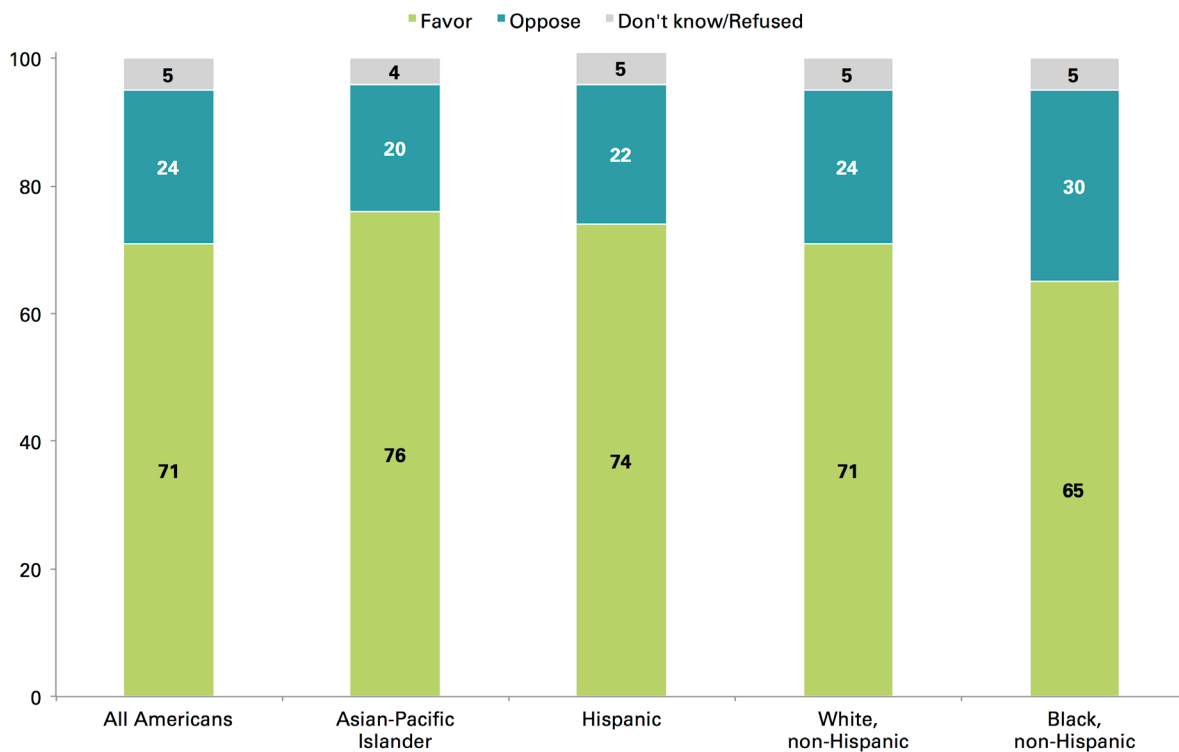
There is widespread support for laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people from discrimination in jobs, housing, and public accommodations. Nationally, roughly seven in ten (71%) Americans support such laws, while roughly one-quarter (24%) oppose them. Majorities of all major demographic, religious, and political groups favor nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people.

LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Age, Race, and Ethnicity

Despite the strong support for nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people, there is some variation in the strength of support. Eight in ten (80%) young Americans (age 18 to 29) favor these nondiscrimination laws, compared to 61% of seniors (age 65 and older). Roughly three-quarters of Asian-Pacific Islanders (76%) and Hispanic Americans (74%) and about seven in ten (71%) white Americans support nondiscrimination laws, as do approximately two-thirds (65%) of black Americans.

Views on LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Race/Ethnicity

Do you favor or oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

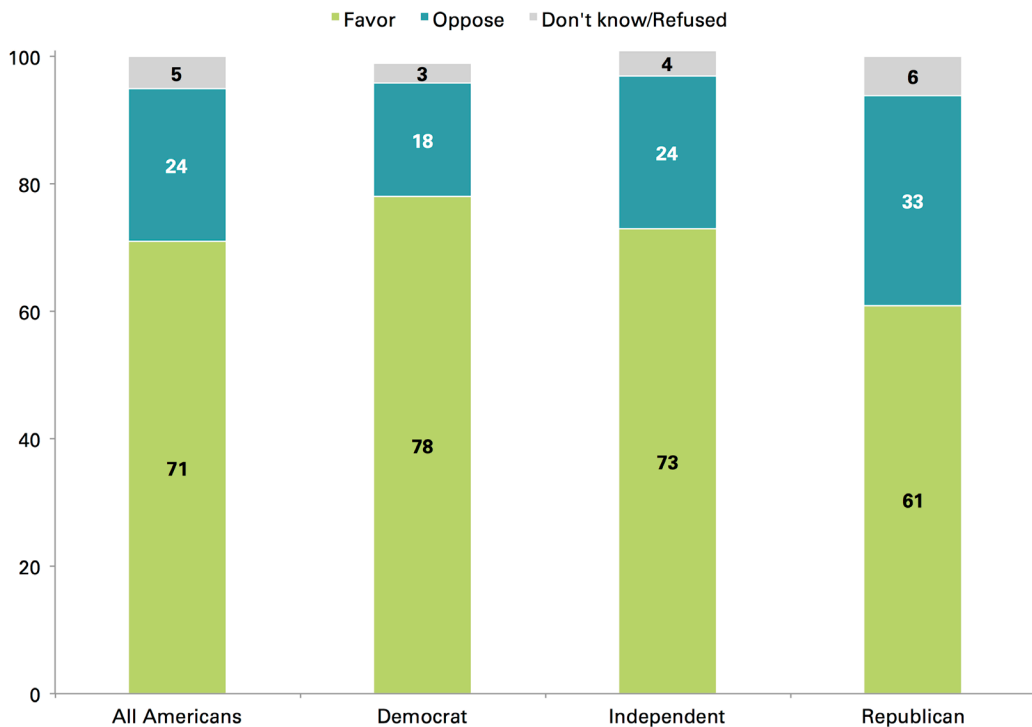
LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Religious and Political Affiliation

Majorities of all major religious groups favor passing nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people, although the degree of support varies. The religiously unaffiliated (81%) and members of many non-Christian religions, including Buddhists (85%) and Jewish Americans (83%), are the most supportive of these laws. A majority of white evangelical Protestants (57%) and Jehovah’s Witnesses (52%) also support nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people. However, a substantial number of white evangelical Protestants (38%) and Jehovah’s Witnesses (33%) oppose this policy. And while Mormons strongly oppose same-sex marriage, their support for nondiscrimination laws (72%) mirrors support among Americans overall.

There is bipartisan support for nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people, with more than six in ten Republicans (61%), and more than seven in ten independents (73%) and Democrats (78%), in favor of such laws.

Views on LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Party Affiliation

Do you favor or oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Views on LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Religious Affiliation

Do you favor or oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?

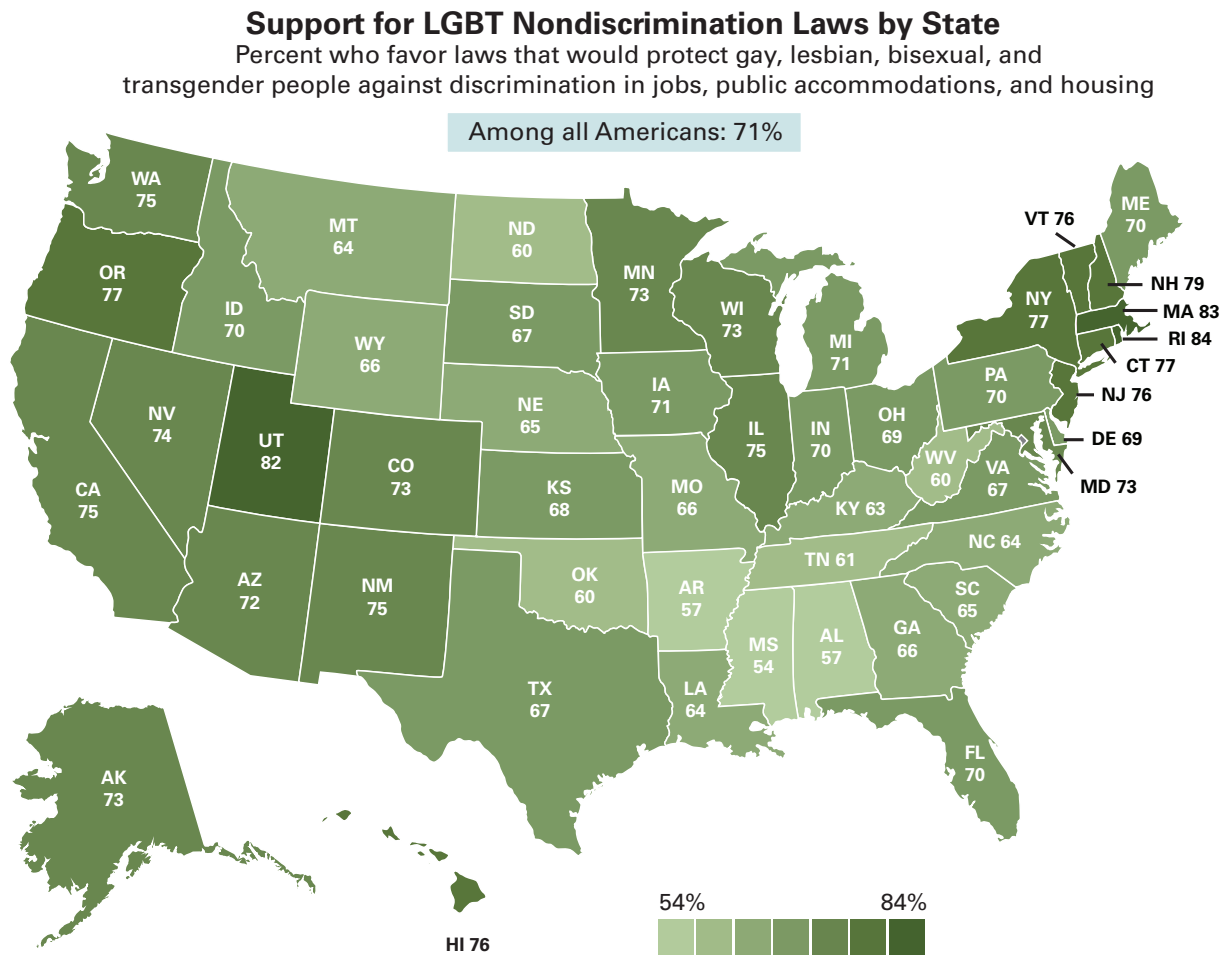
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	71	24	5=100	42,586
White evangelical Protestant	57	38	6=100	7,972
White mainline Protestant	72	23	5=100	6,406
Black Protestant	64	31	5=100	3,591
Hispanic Protestant	67	28	6=100	1,232
Other non-white Protestant	61	31	9=100	1,379
Catholic	73	22	5=100	8,946
<i>White Catholic</i>	73	22	5=100	5,878
<i>Hispanic Catholic</i>	75	21	5=100	2,287
<i>Other non-white Catholic</i>	72	25	3=100	781
Jehovah's Witness	52	33	16=100	271
Mormon	72	24	4=100	740
Orthodox Christian	76	20	4=100	217
Unitarian/Universalist	94	3	2=100	111
Jewish	83	14	3=100	765
Muslim	67	26	7=100	299
Buddhist	85	13	3=100	290
Hindu	71	23	7=100	218
Unaffiliated	81	16	3=100	8,591

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Geography

Majorities of Americans in every region and state express support for nondiscrimination laws, but there are modest differences in the degree of support around the country. Support is higher in the Northeast (76%) and West (75%), and lower in the South (66%) and Midwest (71%). Residents of New England states such as Rhode Island (84%) and Massachusetts (83%) are the most supportive of these laws, while residents of Deep South states, such as Mississippi (54%), Alabama (57%), and Arkansas (57%), are the least supportive.

Within metropolitan areas, Cincinnati, Ohio has the lowest levels of support for anti-discrimination laws (65%), while residents of San Francisco (81%) and Boston (83%) are the most supportive.



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

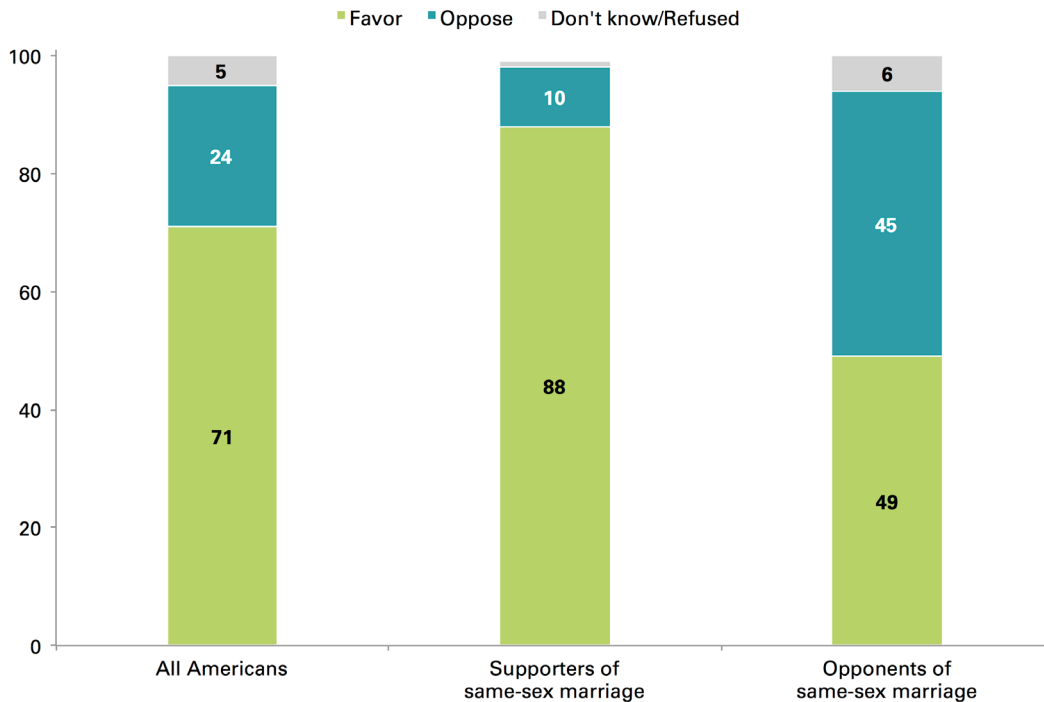
The Complex Relationship Between Support for Same-sex Marriage and Nondiscrimination Laws

Not surprisingly, nearly nine in ten (88%) Americans who support same-sex marriage also support nondiscrimination laws that would protect LGBT people. Notably, same-sex marriage opponents are not uniformly opposed to nondiscrimination laws. Americans who oppose same-sex marriage are divided over nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people (49% favor, 45% oppose).

Similarly, nearly three-quarters (74%) of Americans who reside in states where a majority of residents support same-sex marriage also support nondiscrimination laws for LGBT people. But notably, even among residents of states where a majority are opposed to same-sex marriage, nearly six in ten (58%) nonetheless favor nondiscrimination laws.

Views on LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Views on Same-sex Marriage

Do you favor or oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Most Americans Oppose Allowing Businesses to Refuse Service to LGBT People Based on Religious Beliefs

Americans are broadly opposed to allowing small business owners to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs. Overall, nearly six in ten (59%) Americans oppose allowing these religiously based service refusals, while 35% favor them.

Service Refusals by Age

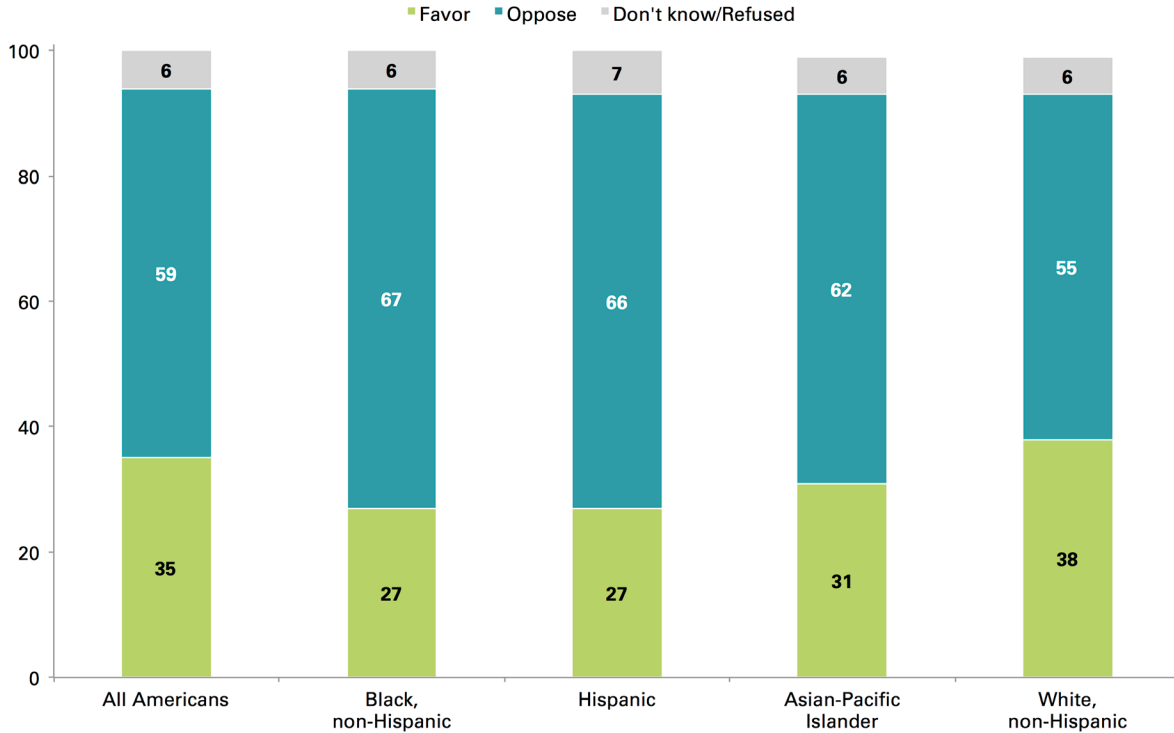
Although a majority of Americans from every generation oppose allowing a small business owner to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people on religious grounds, the degree of opposition varies somewhat by age. Young adults (age 18 to 29) express the highest level of opposition (67%), while seniors (age 65 and older) are somewhat more divided: a majority (53%) oppose allowing small business owners to deny service to gay and lesbian people on religious grounds, while approximately four in ten (39%) favor such a policy.

Service Refusals by Race and Ethnicity

The racial and ethnic division in views about service refusals of LGBT people differs markedly from views on same-sex marriage. Non-white Americans are more likely than their white counterparts to express opposition to religiously based service refusals, though majorities of every racial and ethnic group oppose such refusals. Black (67%) and Hispanic (66%) Americans express the most opposition to allowing small business owners to deny products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs, followed by Asian-Pacific Islander Americans (62%). A majority (55%) of white Americans also oppose allowing service refusals based on religious beliefs, while approximately four in ten (38%) white Americans favor such a policy.

Views on Religiously Based Service Refusals by Race/Ethnicity

Do you favor or oppose allowing a small business owner in your state to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people, if doing so violates their religious beliefs?



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Service Refusals by Religious Affiliation

Most religious traditions express opposition to allowing small business owners to deny service to gay or lesbian customers on religious grounds, with opposition highest among non-Christian religious groups and the religiously unaffiliated. More than seven in ten Unitarian Universalists (83%), Jewish Americans (72%), and unaffiliated Americans (71%) oppose allowing religiously based service refusals of gay or lesbian people, as do approximately two-thirds of Hispanic Catholics (68%), Buddhists (68%), black Protestants (67%), Orthodox Christians (66%), Muslims (65%), and Hindus (64%). Majorities of Hispanic Protestants (58%), white Catholics (58%), and white mainline Protestants (56%) also oppose religiously based service refusals of gay or lesbian people. About half of Jehovah’s Witnesses (50%) and other non-white Protestants (48%) oppose religiously based service refusals to gay or lesbian people.

There are only two major religious groups in which a majority *favor* allowing small business owners to refuse products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs: white evangelical Protestants (56%) and Mormons (58%). Notably, even majorities of

younger white evangelical Protestants and younger Mormons favor religiously based service refusals (54% and 60%, respectively)

Views on LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by Religious Affiliation

Do you favor or oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	71	24	5=100	42,586
White evangelical Protestant	57	38	6=100	7,972
White mainline Protestant	72	23	5=100	6,406
Black Protestant	64	31	5=100	3,591
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Jehovah's Witness	52	33	16=100	271
Mormon	72	24	4=100	740
Orthodox Christian	76	20	4=100	217
Unitarian/Universalist	94	3	2=100	111
Jewish	83	14	3=100	765
Muslim	67	26	7=100	299
Buddhist	85	13	3=100	290
Hindu	71	23	7=100	218
Unaffiliated	81	16	3=100	8,591

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Service Refusals by Political Affiliation

Unsurprisingly, Democrats are significantly more likely than Republicans to oppose allowing small business owners to refuse products or services to gay or lesbian people if doing so violates their religious beliefs. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Democrats oppose allowing small business owners to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian customers on religious grounds, compared to four in ten (40%) Republicans. A majority (55%) of Republicans favor allowing religiously based service refusals. Independents' opinions more closely align with Democrats than Republicans on this issue, with nearly six in ten (58%) in opposition of allowing religiously based service refusals.

Views on Religiously Based Service Refusals by Party Affiliation and Ideology

Do you favor or oppose allowing a small business owner in your state to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people, if doing so violates their religious beliefs?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
All Americans	35	59	6=100	42,586
Republican	55	40	5=100	10,203
<i>Conservative Republican</i>	63	32	4=100	7,037
<i>Moderate Republican</i>	42	53	5=100	2,146
<i>Liberal Republican</i>	32	64	4=100	783
Independent	36	58	6=100	15,766
Democrat	21	74	5=100	13,463
<i>Conservative Democrat</i>	32	62	6=100	2,595
<i>Moderate Democrat</i>	25	71	5=100	3,865
<i>Liberal Democrat</i>	15	82	3=100	6,488

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

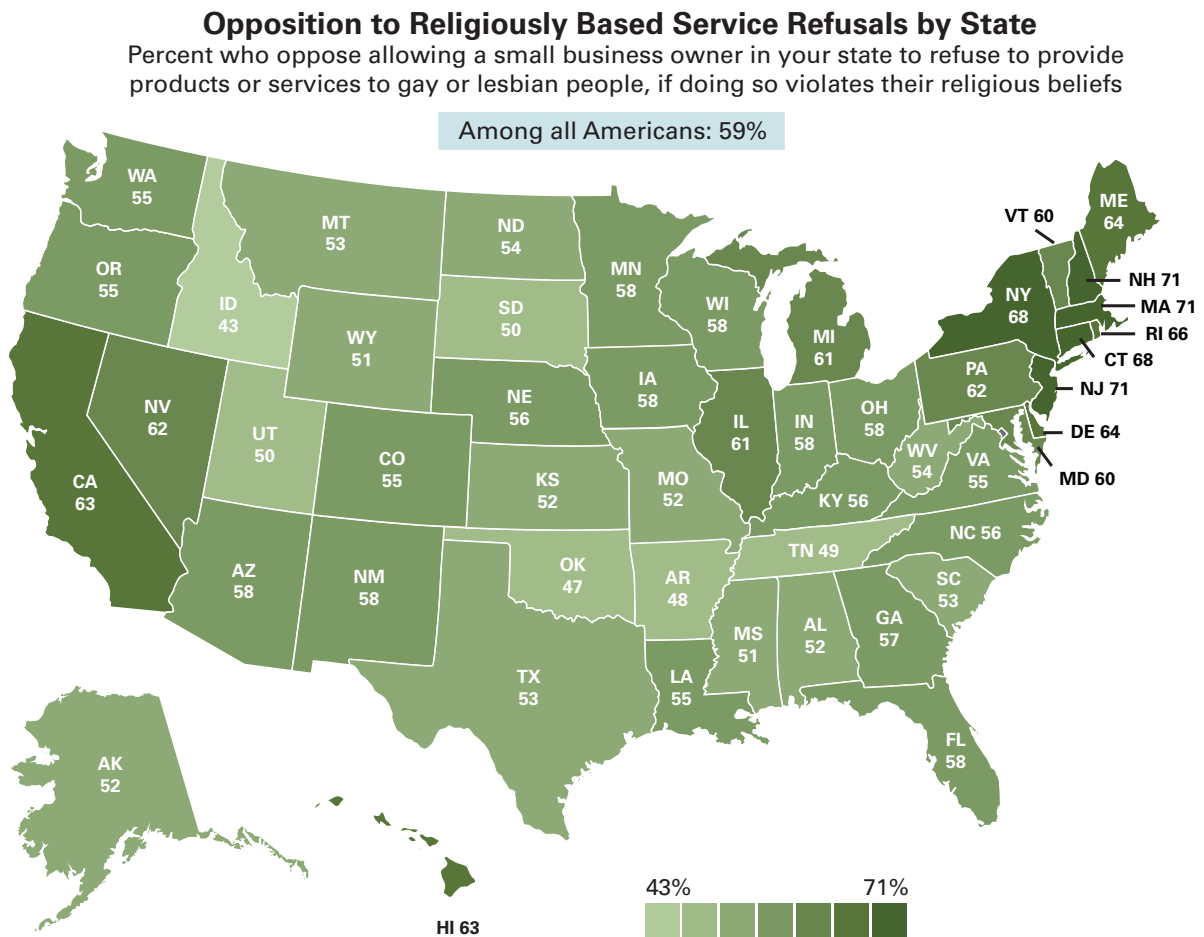
However, there are significant ideological and generational divisions on this issue between Democrats and Republicans. More than eight in ten (82%) liberal Democrats oppose allowing a small business owner with religious conflicts to deny service to a gay or lesbian customer, while a smaller number—though still a majority—of conservative Democrats (62%) express the same opinion. The ideological gap among Republicans is even larger. While more than six in ten (63%) conservative Republicans favor allowing small business owners to refuse service to gay or lesbian people on religious grounds, moderate and liberal Republicans disagree. A majority (53%) of mod-

erate Republicans and nearly two-thirds (64%) of liberal Republicans oppose allowing religiously based service refusals.

There are also modest generational divisions among partisans, particularly among Republicans. While about half (49%) of younger Republicans oppose religiously based service refusals, fewer than four in ten (37%) Republican seniors express the same opinion.

Service Refusals by Geography

A majority of Americans in all four U.S. Census regions oppose allowing small business owners to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people on religious grounds, though the degree of opposition varies somewhat by region. Two-thirds (67%) of residents in the Northeast oppose allowing service refusals of LGBT people, as do nearly six in ten Americans living in the West (58%) and Midwest (58%). Opposition to religiously based service refusals is lowest in



Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

the South, where 55% oppose allowing small business owners to deny service to gay or lesbian customers if doing so violates their religious beliefs; 38% of Southerners favor such a policy. However, there are notable racial divisions among Southern residents. Fewer than half (49%) of white Southerners oppose allowing small business owners to deny service to gay and lesbian customers, while 45% are in favor of this. By contrast, 65% of black Southerners oppose religiously based refusals to serve gay and lesbian people.

Views on religiously based service refusals also vary widely across the 50 states, although in no state is there a majority of support for allowing such a policy. States with the strongest opposition to allowing small business owners to deny service to gay or lesbian customers on religious grounds can be found predominately in the Northeast. Approximately seven in ten residents of New Jersey (71%), Massachusetts (71%), New Hampshire (71%), New York (68%), and Connecticut (68%) oppose religiously based service refusals of gay or lesbian people.

In contrast, Americans living in the South and parts of the West express greater support for allowing small business owners to deny services to gay and lesbian people. Nearly half of Idaho (49%), Oklahoma (46%), Utah (46%), Montana (46%), Arkansas (45%), and Tennessee (45%) residents favor allowing a small business owner to refuse products or services to gay or lesbian customers if doing so violates their religious beliefs.

Majorities of residents living in 30 major metro areas oppose allowing small business owners to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people on religious grounds. Opposition to religiously based service refusals is highest in Boston (73%), New York City (70%), and Chicago (69%), while opposition is lowest in Dallas (53%), Houston (53%), Portland, Ore. (53%), and Nashville, Tenn. (51%).

Appendix 1: State-Level Tables

TABLE 1: Views on Same-sex Marriage by State

Do you favor or oppose allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=		Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
National	53	37	8=100	42,586					
Alabama	33	60	7=100	657	Montana	49	43	9=100	244
Alaska	60	34	6=100	379	Nebraska	49	43	8=100	331
Arizona	56	36	7=100	829	Nevada	57	35	8=100	352
Arkansas	37	57	6=100	407	New Hampshire	73	19	8=100	189
California	60	30	9=100	3,926	New Jersey	66	26	8=100	1,048
Colorado	65	27	8=100	712	New Mexico	58	34	8=100	307
Connecticut	70	24	7=100	475	New York	63	29	9=100	2,813
Delaware	66	25	8=100	148	North Carolina	46	47	8=100	1,477
Florida	53	37	10=100	2,572	North Dakota	43	44	12=100	155
Georgia	45	47	8=100	1,240	Ohio	53	40	8=100	1,773
Hawaii	61	29	10=100	202	Oklahoma	44	48	8=100	557
Idaho	49	41	10=100	230	Oregon	62	29	9=100	694
Illinois	60	33	7=100	1,514	Pennsylvania	55	36	8=100	1,924
Indiana	52	38	9=100	978	Rhode Island	69	24	6=100	154
Iowa	56	35	9=100	587	South Carolina	40	49	11=100	702
Kansas	53	38	9=100	465	South Dakota	39	57	4=100	155
Kentucky	45	47	8=100	690	Tennessee	37	56	6=100	979
Louisiana	41	49	10=100	602	Texas	46	45	9=100	2,782
Maine	56	35	9=100	226	Utah	46	47	6=100	427
Maryland	54	36	10=100	721	Vermont	69	21	10=100	148
Massachusetts	76	18	6=100	750	Virginia	49	42	9=100	1,168
Michigan	54	38	7=100	1,225	Washington	65	28	7=100	1,027
Minnesota	57	37	6=100	769	West Virginia	45	50	5=100	311
Mississippi	25	65	9=100	423	Wisconsin	55	36	8=100	986
Missouri	48	45	7=100	894	Wyoming	48	43	9=100	139

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

TABLE 2: Views on LGBT Nondiscrimination Laws by State

Do you favor or oppose laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=		Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
National	71	24	5=100	42,586					
Alabama	57	36	7=100	657	Montana	64	32	4=100	244
Alaska	73	22	4=100	379	Nebraska	65	29	7=100	331
Arizona	72	21	6=100	829	Nevada	74	21	4=100	352
Arkansas	57	38	6=100	407	New Hampshire	79	16	5=100	189
California	75	21	5=100	3,926	New Jersey	76	18	6=100	1,048
Colorado	73	23	4=100	712	New Mexico	75	22	3=100	307
Connecticut	77	18	5=100	475	New York	77	19	4=100	2,813
Delaware	69	27	5=100	148	North Carolina	64	31	5=100	1,477
Florida	70	24	6=100	2,572	North Dakota	60	36	5=100	155
Georgia	66	28	6=100	1,240	Ohio	69	26	6=100	1,773
Hawaii	76	21	3=100	202	Oklahoma	60	36	4=100	557
Idaho	70	25	5=100	230	Oregon	77	16	6=100	694
Illinois	75	21	4=100	1,514	Pennsylvania	70	25	4=100	1,924
Indiana	70	24	7=100	978	Rhode Island	84	15	2=100	154
Iowa	71	24	5=100	587	South Carolina	65	28	6=100	702
Kansas	68	26	6=100	465	South Dakota	67	30	3=100	155
Kentucky	63	31	6=100	690	Tennessee	61	33	6=100	979
Louisiana	64	30	6=100	602	Texas	67	27	6=100	2,782
Maine	70	25	6=100	226	Utah	82	17	1=100	427
Maryland	73	22	5=100	721	Vermont	76	16	8=100	148
Massachusetts	83	14	3=100	750	Virginia	67	28	4=100	1,168
Michigan	71	24	5=100	1,225	Washington	75	19	6=100	1,027
Minnesota	73	24	4=100	769	West Virginia	60	35	5=100	311
Mississippi	54	37	9=100	423	Wisconsin	73	23	5=100	986
Missouri	66	30	5=100	894	Wyoming	66	30	4=100	139

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

TABLE 3: Views on Religiously Based Refusals to Serve Gay and Lesbian People by State

Do you favor or oppose allowing a small business owner in your state to refuse to provide products or services to gay or lesbian people, if doing so violates their religious beliefs?

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
National	35	59	6=100	42,586
Alabama	41	52	7=100	657
Alaska	43	52	4=100	379
Arizona	37	58	6=100	829
Arkansas	45	48	7=100	407
California	30	63	7=100	3,926
Colorado	40	55	5=100	712
Connecticut	28	68	5=100	475
Delaware	31	64	5=100	148
Florida	35	58	7=100	2,572
Georgia	37	57	6=100	1,240
Hawaii	31	63	6=100	202
Idaho	49	43	8=100	230
Illinois	32	61	6=100	1,514
Indiana	35	58	6=100	978
Iowa	33	58	9=100	587
Kansas	43	52	4=100	465
Kentucky	37	56	6=100	690
Louisiana	39	55	6=100	602
Maine	31	64	6=100	226
Maryland	33	60	7=100	721
Massachusetts	23	71	6=100	750
Michigan	33	61	5=100	1,225
Minnesota	36	58	6=100	769
Mississippi	43	51	7=100	423
Missouri	42	52	6=100	894

	Favor	Oppose	Don't know/ Refused	N=
Montana	46	53	2=100	244
Nebraska	37	56	6=100	331
Nevada	31	62	7=100	352
New Hampshire	24	71	5=100	189
New Jersey	23	71	5=100	1,048
New Mexico	35	58	6=100	307
New York	26	68	6=100	2,813
North Carolina	37	56	7=100	1,477
North Dakota	38	54	8=100	155
Ohio	37	58	6=100	1,773
Oklahoma	46	47	7=100	557
Oregon	38	55	6=100	694
Pennsylvania	32	62	6=100	1,924
Rhode Island	27	66	6=100	154
South Carolina	39	53	8=100	702
South Dakota	41	50	8=100	155
Tennessee	45	49	6=100	979
Texas	40	53	7=100	2,782
Utah	46	50	4=100	427
Vermont	34	60	6=100	148
Virginia	40	55	6=100	1,168
Washington	39	55	5=100	1,027
West Virginia	40	54	7=100	311
Wisconsin	35	58	6=100	986
Wyoming	43	51	7=100	139

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

This analysis is based on the 2015 American Values Atlas (AVA), a project of Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI). Results were based on 42,586 RDD telephone interviews (including 21,259 cell phone interviews) conducted between April 29, 2015 and January 7, 2016 by professional interviewers under the direction of SSRS. The AVA was made possible by generous grants from The Ford Foundation, The Carnegie Corporation of New York, The Arcus Foundation, The Gill Foundation and The Nathan Cummings Foundation.

During the field period, at least 1,000 interviews were completed each week, with about 500 interviews conducted among respondents on their cell phones. Each week, interviewing occurred over a five-day period, from Wednesday through Sunday or from Thursday through Monday. The selection of respondents within households was accomplished by randomly requesting to speak with the youngest adult male or female currently living in the household.

Data collection was based on stratified, single-stage, random-digit-dialing (RDD) of landline telephone households and randomly generated cell phone numbers. The sample was designed to represent the total U.S. adult population from all 50 states, including Hawaii and Alaska. The landline and cell phone samples were provided by Marketing Systems Group.

The weighting was accomplished in two separate stages. The first stage of weighting corrects for different probabilities of selection associated with the number of adults in each household and each respondent's telephone usage patterns. In the second stage, sample demographics were balanced to match target population parameters for gender, age, education, race and Hispanic ethnicity, region (U.S. Census definitions), population density, and telephone usage. The population density parameter was derived from 2010 U.S. Census data. The telephone usage parameter came from an analysis of the July-December 2014 National Health Interview Survey. All other weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2015 Current Population Survey.

The sample weighting was accomplished using iterative proportional fitting (IFP), a process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. Weights are trimmed so that they do not exceed 4.0 or fall below 0.25 to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. The use of these weights in statistical analysis ensures that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target populations.

Table 1 shows the sample sizes and margins of error for each state, and Table 2 provides the sample sizes and margins of error for 30 major metropolitan areas. The margin of error for the national sample is +/- 0.6 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence. The design effect for national

sample is 1.4. In addition to sampling error, surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context, and order effects.

TABLE 1: State Sample Sizes and Margins of Error

	Sample size	Margin of error		Sample size	Margin of error
National	42,586	+/- 0.6			
Alabama	657	+/- 4.6	Montana	244	+/- 7.4
Alaska	379	+/- 6.0	Nebraska	331	+/- 6.4
Arizona	829	+/- 4.0	Nevada	352	+/- 6.2
Arkansas	407	+/- 5.8	New Hampshire	189	+/- 8.3
California	3,926	+/- 1.9	New Jersey	1,048	+/- 3.5
Colorado	712	+/- 4.4	New Mexico	307	+/- 6.8
Connecticut	475	+/- 5.3	New York	2,813	+/- 2.2
Delaware	148	+/- 9.6	North Carolina	1,477	+/- 3.1
Florida	2,572	+/- 2.3	North Dakota	155	+/- 9.3
Georgia	1,240	+/- 3.3	Ohio	1,773	+/- 2.8
Hawaii	202	+/- 8.1	Oklahoma	557	+/- 5.0
Idaho	230	+/- 7.8	Oregon	694	+/- 4.5
Illinois	1,514	+/- 3.0	Pennsylvania	1,924	+/- 2.7
Indiana	978	+/- 3.7	Rhode Island	154	+/- 9.6
Iowa	587	+/- 4.8	South Carolina	702	+/- 4.4
Kansas	465	+/- 5.4	South Dakota	155	+/- 9.9
Kentucky	690	+/- 4.5	Tennessee	979	+/- 3.8
Louisiana	602	+/- 4.8	Texas	2,782	+/- 2.2
Maine	226	+/- 7.7	Utah	427	+/- 5.6
Maryland	721	+/- 4.2	Vermont	148	+/- 9.5
Massachusetts	750	+/- 4.3	Virginia	1,168	+/- 3.5
Michigan	1,225	+/- 3.3	Washington	1,027	+/- 3.7
Minnesota	769	+/- 4.3	West Virginia	311	+/- 6.6
Mississippi	423	+/- 5.7	Wisconsin	986	+/- 3.7
Missouri	894	+/- 4.0	Wyoming	139	+/- 9.8

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

TABLE 2: Metropolitan Area Sample Sizes and Margins of Error

	Sample size	Margin of error
National	42,586	+/- 0.6
Atlanta	621	+/- 4.7
Boston	515	+/- 5.0
Charlotte	309	+/- 6.6
Chicago	1,014	+/- 3.6
Cincinnati	355	+/- 6.2
Cleveland	286	+/- 7.1
Columbus	275	+/- 7.0
Dallas	685	+/- 4.4
Denver	350	+/- 6.2
Detroit	495	+/- 5.2
Houston	632	+/- 4.6
Indianapolis	256	+/- 7.2
Kansas City	295	+/- 6.8
Las Vegas	247	+/- 7.4
Los Angeles	1,152	+/- 3.4
Miami	633	+/- 4.6
Milwaukee	243	+/- 7.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	450	+/- 5.5
Nashville	241	+/- 7.6
New York City	2,609	+/- 2.2
Orlando	273	+/- 7.1
Philadelphia	793	+/- 4.1
Phoenix	524	+/- 5.0
Pittsburgh	398	+/- 5.9
Portland	369	+/- 6.1
San Francisco	463	+/- 5.4
Seattle	415	+/- 5.7
St. Louis	386	+/- 6.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	390	+/- 5.9
Washington, D.C.	759	+/- 4.2

Source: PRRI 2015 American Values Atlas.

Appendix 3: About PRRI and the Authors

Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI)

Public Religion Research Institute (PRRI) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to research at the intersection of religion, values, and public life.

PRRI's mission is to help journalists, opinion leaders, scholars, clergy, and the general public better understand debates on public policy issues and the role of religion and values in American public life by conducting high quality public opinion surveys and qualitative research. As members of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR), the American Political Science Association (APSA), and the American Academy of Religion (AAR), our research team follows the highest research standards of independence and academic excellence.

PRRI is a member organization of the National Council on Public Polls, an association of polling organizations established in 1969, which sets the highest professional standards for public opinion researchers. PRRI is also a supporting organization of the Transparency Initiative at AAPOR, an initiative to place the value of openness at the center of the public opinion research profession.

As a research organization, PRRI does not take positions on, nor do we advocate for, particular policies. Research supported by its funders reflects PRRI's commitment to independent inquiry and academic rigor. Research findings and conclusions are never altered to accommodate other interests, including those of funders, other organizations, or government bodies and officials.

History

Since our founding in 2009, PRRI research has become a standard source of trusted information among journalists, scholars, policy makers, clergy, and the general public. PRRI research has been cited in thousands of media stories and academic publications, and plays a leading role in deepening public understanding of the changing religious landscape and its role in shaping American politics. In addition to our bimonthly PRRI/RNS Religion News Survey conducted in partnership with Religion News Service and our annual flagship American Values Survey, PRRI conducts a number of major national surveys focused on a range of issues at the intersection of religion, values, and public life. Each year, the PRRI research team also publishes peer review articles based on our research in leading academic journals and books. For a full list of recent projects, see our research page: www.publicreligion.org/research/.

PRRI also maintains a lively online presence on Facebook (www.facebook.com/publicreligion), Twitter (www.twitter.com/publicreligion), and LinkedIn (www.linkedin.com/company/prri).

Robert P. Jones, CEO

Dr. Robert P. Jones is the CEO of PRRI and a leading scholar and commentator on religion, culture, and politics. He is the author of *The End of White Christian America*, several other books, and numerous peer-review articles on religion and public policy. Dr. Jones writes a column for The Atlantic online on politics and culture and appears regularly in a “Faith by the Numbers” segment on *Interfaith Voices*, the nation’s leading religion news magazine on public radio. He is frequently featured in major national media such as *CNN*, *NPR*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and others.

Dr. Jones serves as the Co-Chair of the national steering committee for the Religion and Politics Section at the American Academy of Religion and is a member of the editorial boards for *The Journal of the American Academy of Religion* and for *Politics and Religion*, a journal published by Cambridge University Press for the American Political Science Association. He is also an active member of the American Sociological Association, the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, and the American Association of Public Opinion Research. He holds a Ph.D. in religion from Emory University, where he specialized in sociology of religion, politics, and religious ethics. He also holds a M.Div. from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. In 2013, Dr. Jones was selected by Emory University’s Graduate Division of Religion as Distinguished Alumnus of the Year.

Before founding PRRI, Dr. Jones worked as a consultant and senior research fellow at several think tanks in Washington, DC, and was assistant professor of religious studies at Missouri State University.

Daniel Cox, Director of Research

Mr. Cox is the Research Director of PRRI, specializing in survey research, youth politics, and religion. He has coauthored several academic book chapters on topics relating to religious polarization and gay and lesbian issues in the black Church. His work has been cited in numerous national news publications including the New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, CNN, the Washington Post, and others. Mr. Cox holds an M.A. in American Government from Georgetown University and a B.A. in political science from Union College. Prior to joining PRRI, he served as Research Associate at the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life, where he worked as part of the core research team. He is an active member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) and the American Political Science Association (APSA).

Betsy Cooper, Research Associate

Dr. Cooper is a Research Associate at PRRI, specializing in American politics, public opinion, ideals of citizenship, and sexual orientation. She has also completed research exploring women’s groups within the Religious Right. Dr. Cooper holds a Ph.D. and M.A. in Political Science from the University of Washington, Seattle, and a B.A. in Politics from Hendrix College. She has co-au-

thored several papers on topics ranging from the Tea Party to rights framing, and has presented her work at the American Political Science, Midwestern Political Science, and Western Political Science Associations' annual conferences. She is an active member of the American Political Science Association (APSA) and the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

Rachel Lienesch, Research Analyst

Ms. Lienesch has conducted extensive quantitative and qualitative research about American politics. Prior to joining PRRI, Ms. Lienesch worked as a Polling Fellow at the Huffington Post, where she reported on polling trends and constructed surveys on major national political events. She earned her B.A. in Government from the College of William & Mary. She has done research on topics ranging from the effect of party competence evaluations in national elections to the Tea Party, and has presented her work at the Midwestern Political Science Association's annual conference. She is an active member of the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

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