Title

Adult LGBT Population in the United States

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The data associated with this publication are not available for this reason: Licensing restrictions

RESEARCH THAT MATTERS

ADULT LGBT POPULATION in the United States

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This report provides estimates of the number and percent of the U.S. adult population that identifies as LGBT, overall, as well as by age. Estimates of LGBT adults at the national, state, and regional levels are included. We rely on BRFSS 2020-2021 data for these estimates. Pooling multiple years of data provides more stable estimates—particularly at the state level.

Combining 2020-2021 BRFSS data, we estimate that 5.5% of U.S. adults identify as LGBT. Further, we estimate that there are almost 13.9 million (13,942,200) LGBT adults in the U.S.

Figure 1. Percent of LGBT adults in the US by state

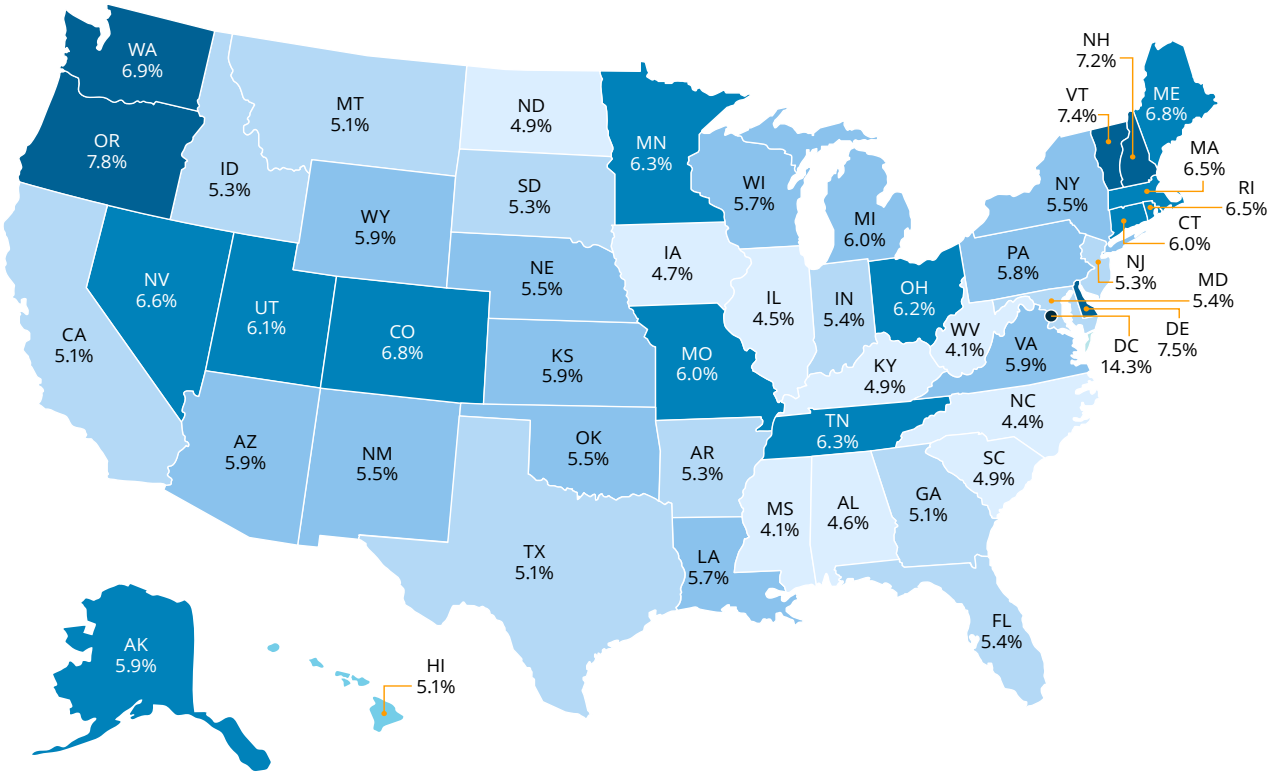


Table 1. Estimated number of LGBT adults in the US and by state

	PERCENT OF LGBT ADULTS	NUMBER OF LGBT ADULTS
United States	5.5%	13,942,200
Alabama*	4.6%	173,000
Alaska	5.9%	32,600
Arizona*	5.9%	317,200
Arkansas	5.3%	121,900
California	5.1%	1,549,600
Colorado	6.8%	294,500
Connecticut	6.0%	170,500
D.C.*	14.3%	81,400
Delaware*	7.5%	56,600
Florida*	5.4%	898,000
Georgia	5.1%	402,900

	PERCENT OF LGBT ADULTS	NUMBER OF LGBT ADULTS
Hawaii	5.1%	56,900
Idaho	5.3%	68,100
Illinois	4.5%	446,600
Indiana	5.4%	277,100
Iowa	4.7%	113,600
Kansas	5.9%	129,800
Kentucky	4.9%	168,600
Louisiana	5.7%	202,600
Maine*	6.8%	73,700
Maryland*	5.4%	252,700
Massachusetts	6.5%	356,200
Michigan	6.0%	467,300
Minnesota	6.3%	267,600
Mississippi	4.1%	93,300
Missouri	6.0%	282,000
Montana	5.1%	41,800
Nebraska*	5.5%	78,700
Nevada	6.6%	150,100
New Hampshire*	7.2%	78,400
New Jersey	5.3%	367,300
New Mexico	5.5%	87,600
New York	5.5%	853,600
North Carolina	4.4%	353,100
North Dakota*	4.9%	28,400
Ohio	6.2%	557,600
Oklahoma	5.5%	164,600
Oregon*	7.8%	253,300
Pennsylvania	5.8%	586,500
Rhode Island	6.5%	54,800
South Carolina	4.9%	192,800
South Dakota*	5.3%	34,500
Tennessee*	6.3%	328,900
Texas	5.1%	1,071,300
Utah	6.1%	133,000
Vermont	7.4%	37,600
Virginia	5.9%	390,700
Washington	6.9%	398,700
West Virginia	4.1%	60,000
Wisconsin	5.7%	258,400
Wyoming*	5.9%	26,300

*Estimates for the state rely on model-based estimation.

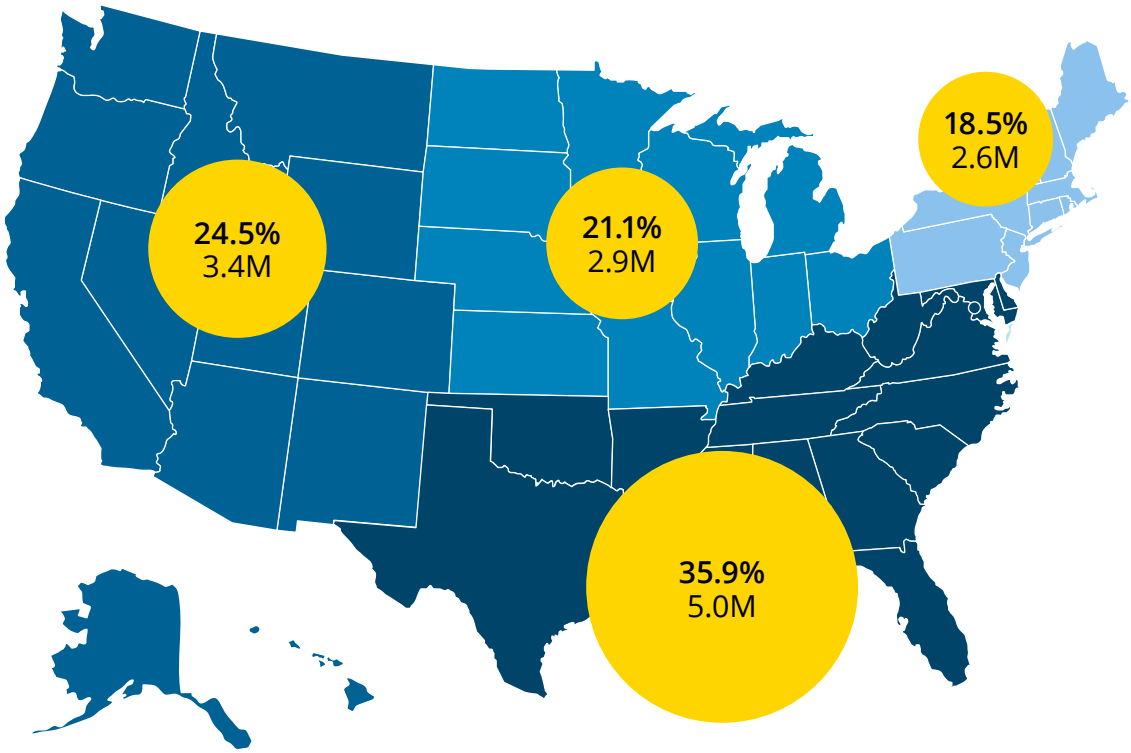
REGIONS AND STATES

LGBT people reside in all regions of the U.S. (Table 2 and Figure 2). Consistent with the overall population in the United States,[1] more LGBT adults live in the South than in any other region. More than half (57.0%) of LGBT people in the U.S. live in the Midwest (21.1%) and South (35.9%), including 2.9 million in the Midwest and 5.0 million in the South. About one-quarter (24.5%) of LGBT adults reside in the West, approximately 3.4 million people. Less than one in five (18.5%) LGBT adults live in the Northeast (2.6 million).

Table 2. Percent and population of LGBT adults in the US by region, BRFSS 2020-2021

	PERCENT OF LGBT ADULTS	NUMBER OF LGBT ADULTS
Northeast	18.5%	2,578,700
Midwest	21.1%	2,941,600
South	35.9%	5,012,300
West	24.5%	3,409,600
Total	**100.0%**	**13,942,200**

Figure 2. Percent and population of LGBT adults in the US by region, 2020-2021



[1] Information about the demographic composition of the U.S. population is available here: Annual and Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and Region and State Rankings: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (NST-EST2022-CHG).

The percent of adults who identify as LGBT differs by state.

Table 3. The top 10 states plus the District of Columbia by percent of LGBT adults

RANK	STATE	PERCENT OF LGBT ADULTS
1	D.C.	14.3%
2	Oregon	7.8%
3	Delaware	7.5%
4	Vermont	7.4%
5	New Hampshire	7.2%
6	Washington	6.9%
7	Colorado	6.8%
7	Maine	6.8%
9	Nevada	6.6%
10	Massachusetts	6.5%
10	Rhode Island	6.5%

In terms of the number of LGBT adults, the top states with the largest number of LGBT adults are also the states with the largest overall populations, except for Washington, which is 13th in terms of overall adult population and 10th in terms of the adult LGBT population.[2]

Table 4. The 10 top states with the largest number of LGBT adults

RANK	STATE	NUMBER OF LGBT ADULTS
1	California	1,549,600
2	Texas	1,071,300
3	Florida	898,000
4	New York	853,600
5	Pennsylvania	586,500
6	Ohio	557,600
7	Michigan	467,300
8	Illinois	446,600
9	Georgia	402,900
10	Washington	398,700

[2] Information about the demographic composition of the U.S. population is available here: Annual and Cumulative Estimates of Resident Population Change for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico and Region and State Rankings: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022 (NST-EST2022-CHG).

AGE

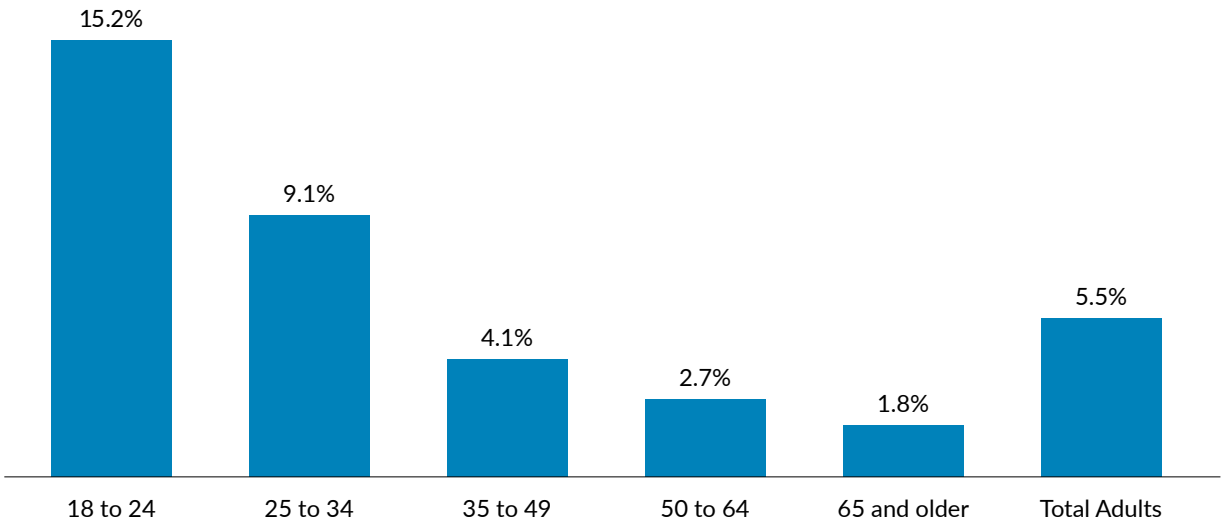
As shown in Table 5 and Figure 3, LGBT identification varies by age.

Table 5. Percent and estimated number of US adults who identify as LGBT by age group, 2020-2021 BRFSS

	PERCENT OF LGBT ADULTS	NUMBER OF LGBT ADULTS
18 to 24	15.2%	4,659,600
25 to 34	9.1%	4,085,300
35 to 49	4.1%	2,538,400
50 to 64	2.7%	1,734,700
65 and older	1.8%	924,300
Total adults	**5.5%**	**13,942,200**

Note: Due to rounding, subgroup totals of population count estimates differ slightly from the population total.

Figure 3. Percent of US adults who identify as LGBT by age, 2020-2021 BRFSS



Nearly one in six young adults (ages 18 to 24) identifies as LGBT, while fewer adults identify as LGBT at the older end of the age continuum. Almost one in ten (9.1%) of those 25 to 34 years old, less than 5% of those ages 35 to 49, and less than 3% of those ages 50 and older identify as LGBT.

Regional and state-level LGBT estimates by age are provided in Appendix A2a.

POPULATION ESTIMATION METHODS

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a state-based system of health surveys coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and conducted in partnership with states, the District of Colombia, and three U.S. territories.[3] Every year an anonymous, self-report survey is conducted by telephone with representative samples of non-institutionalized adults who live in each state. In addition to a core questionnaire provided by the CDC, which is available in English and Spanish, states can add optional modules that ask unique sets of questions. One module asks about sexual orientation and transgender identification (referred to as the "SOGI module") which allows for the classification of respondents as LGBT or not.

Sexual orientation is measured with one question, "Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?" with response options, "Gay or lesbian; Straight, that is, not gay; Bisexual; Something else; I don't know the answer" or respondents could refuse to answer. To assess transgender and cisgender status, the BRFSS module asks, "Do you consider yourself to be transgender?" with response options, "Yes; No; Don't Know/not sure" or respondents could refuse to answer. If a respondent expresses confusion, then interviewers provide definitions of transgender and gender nonconforming. If respondents affirmatively answer the question, they are then asked if they consider themselves to be male-to-female; female-to-male; or gender nonconforming.

In order to produce stable estimates of LGBT prevalence, we pool the data from the 2020 and 2021 BRFSS surveys; 37 states, and Guam used the SOGI module once or twice in this timeframe (n = 484,477). Twenty-nine states used the SOGI module in 2020 and 2021 and eight states used the module in only one year. All respondents who were asked their sexual orientation identity were coded as one if they identify as LGB and zero if they did not, which includes not sure, don't know, and refusal responses. All respondents who were asked whether they identify as transgender are coded as one if they did or zero if they did not, which includes don't know responses, not sure responses, and refusals to answer. A respondent who was LGB and/or transgender was classified as LGBT (1), all others were classified as not LGBT (0).

We directly analyze and present the results from any state that implemented the SOGI module in 2020, 2021 or both years. More specifically, our prevalence estimates of the LGBT population for the 37 states that used the BRFSS SOGI module in one or both years are the same as the weighted statistic one would obtain from direct analyses of BRFSS data for those years.[4]

For states and the District of Columbia (DC) where the SOGI module was not used in either 2020 or 2021 and therefore no estimates of the LGBT population can be calculated directly—we use small area estimation strategies common in demographic research with poststratification techniques common in survey research.[5] This strategy is called multilevel regression and poststratification (MRP).

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[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (July 22, 2022). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Overview BRFSS 2021*. https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/2021/pdf/Overview_2021-508.pdf

[4] This is true for all overall population estimates. However, for subgroups we rely on the model described in this note and then generalize those model results to the estimated population total of people who identify as LGBT. We do this because of small cell sizes and unstable direct estimates.

[5] Park, D.K., Gelman, A., & Bafumi, J. (2004). Bayesian multilevel estimation with poststratification: State-level estimates

We fit a multilevel model relying on demographics and state of residence. The general model can be summarized in two stages. The first stage performs a multilevel regression to observed data. The following is the specification for the BRFSS:

$$y_i = g\left(b_0 + b_1 * \text{cell\_int} + b_2 * sex + \alpha^{j}_{\text{race-ethnicity}_i} + \alpha^{k}_{\text{age}_i} + \alpha^{l}_{\text{educ}_i} + \alpha^{m}_{\text{age.educ}_i} + \alpha^{s}_{\text{state}_i}\right).$$

where $g(.)$ is a link function, and α's represent random coefficients for demographic and geographic predictors.[6] All demographic random effects are assumed to be distributed normally, $\alpha \sim \text{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.

In building our estimation models, we included covariates that are correlated with the percentage of LGBT people within a state and where population estimates from the United States Census Bureau can be obtained via the American Community Survey.[7] Individual-level and contextual covariates may be related to identification, disclosure, and may be associated with migration to a state. Studies document that LGBT populations tend to be younger more likely to be female, and more racially and ethnically diverse,[8] and have levels of educational attainment that differ from non-LGBT populations.[9] Further, varying social contexts (e.g., legal protections for LGBT people,[10] public support for same-sex marriage and LGBT non-discrimination protections)[11] may create environments that are either more welcoming to LGBT people or encouraging greater identity uptake or migration.[12] Thus, the models rely on demographic (sex, age, race-ethnicity, and education) and state-level contextual characteristics that may covary with LGBT status. Further, evaluations of models employing this estimation strategy for statewide estimates show that even using a single demographic predictor such as race in addition to geographic predictors produce estimates that out-perform disaggregated analysis.[13]

We use six racial-ethnic categories. We also use 10 age categories ranging from 18 to over 65 years old. Educational attainment is comprised of four categories (i.e., less than a high school diploma or equivalent, a high school diploma or equivalent, some college education, and those with a college degree or more education). We also use the interaction of age and education categories for the BRFSS

from national polls. *Political Analysis*, *12*, *375-385*.

[6] A random effect is different from a fixed effect in the sense that categorical variables are thought to share the same distribution whereas fixed effects (e.g., dummy variable indicators) are assumed to have independent distributions.

[7] US Census Bureau. (2023). American Community Survey Data. https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html. ACS data can be accessed at https://usa.ipums.org/usa/

[8] Goldberg, S.K. and K.J. Conron, *Demographic characteristics of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender adults in the United States: Evidence from the 2015-2017 Gallup Daily Tracking survey, in The Routledge Handbook of L.G.B.T.Q. Administration and Policy, W. Swan, Editor. 2018, Routledge: New York. p. pp. 17-50*

[9] Badgett, M. V. L., Choi, S. K., & Wilson, B. D. M., (2019, October). *LGBT poverty in the United States: A study of differences between sexual orientation and gender identity groups. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.*

[10] Movement Advancement Project. *Equality Maps Snapshot: LGBTQ Equality By State*. https://www.mapresearch.org/equality-maps/. Accessed 10/17/2023.

[11] PRRI. *More Acceptance But Growing Polarization on LGBTQ Rights: Findings from the 2022 American Values Atlas*. (2023). https://www.prri.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/PRRI-Mar-2023-LGBTQ-FINAL.pdf.

[12] Esposito, E., Calanchini, J. (2022). Examining selective migration as attitudinal fit versus gay migration. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, *101*, *104307*.

[13] Lax, J. R., and Phillips, J. H. (2009). How should we estimate public opinion in the states? *American Journal of Political Science, 53(1), 107-121.*

analyses, which is a standard procedure in survey weighting as age and educational attainment are interrelated. At times, the BRFSS module may or may not be used in a cell phone interview depending on a person's residency,[14] so interview mode is used as a covariate to account for a systematic missing data pattern.

We include statewide contextual variables such as the racial-ethnic composition of the state, the percentage of same-sex couple households in the state, from the American Community Survey and statewide measures of public opinion on LGBT rights from the PRRI American Values Atlas. In total, the percentage of same-sex couple households in the state was among the strongest predictors in the current model. We further add a third level to the model for regional groupings of the states $(\alpha^{r}_{\text{region}_s})$, which is also assumed to be distributed normally.[15] The state-level coefficients (α_s) are given the following state-level covariates:

$$\alpha_s \sim \mathrm{N}\big(\alpha^{r}_{\text{region}_s} + u_1 * \text{Same-Sex Couples}_s + u_2 * \%\ \text{White, non-Hispanic}_s + u_3 * \text{Public Opinion}_s,\ \sigma^2_{\text{state}}\big).$$

Our analyses use the sampling weights provided by the CDC. We rescale these weights to account for multilevel modeling using Carle's method A.[16] All models are fit in R relying on maximum likelihood estimation.[17]

The second step of MRP is to use the fitted regression and generalize it over known population distributions. For example, if the link function $g(.)$ is logistic, then the probabilities an individual identifies with a group can be predicted for each demographic and geographic characteristic (θ_c), where $\max(c) = j * k * l * s$. Every predicted probability can then be weighted by the size of the population, N_c, and these weighted values summed by state for population size and further divided by the state's population for a population proportion:

$$\text{Population size}_s = \sum_{c \in s} \theta_c * N_c\ ;\ \text{Population Proportion}_s = \frac{\sum_{c \in s} \theta_c * N_c}{\sum_{c \in s} N_c}.$$

We use the 2019 three-year estimates from the American Community Survey for our poststratification dataset, which we retrieved through IPUMS. For the states where data are observed, we multiply the 2019 three-year estimates to the proportion of people identifying as LGBT, providing us with a population estimate. For the states where data are not observed, model-based estimates of proportion LGBT are used, and we incorporate model uncertainty in predictions when providing confidence intervals of our estimates.[18]

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[14] Jesdale, B.M. (2021). Sources of missing sexual orientation and gender identity data in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, *61(2)*, *281-290*.

[15] Given the uniqueness of the District of Columbia, it is treated as its own state and region in this process.

[16] Carle, A.C. (2009). Fitting multilevel models in complex survey data with design weights: Recommendations. *BMV Medical Research Methodology*, *9*, https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-9-49.

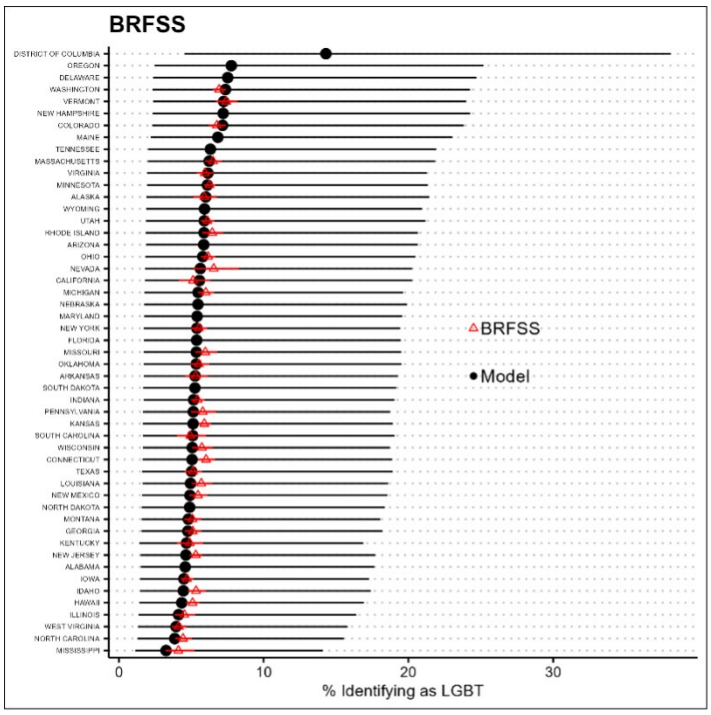
[17] Bates, D., Máchler, M., Bolker, B., and Walker, S. (2015). Fitting linear mixed-effects models using lme4. *Journal of Statistical Software*, *67*, *1-48*.

[18] There is no consensus about the best method for uncertainty estimation for multilevel models. We use the predictInterval function from the merTools package in R for uncertainty estimation. Ideally, a fully Bayesian model would

Since our estimation strategy produces two sets of estimates for states where data are observed (i.e., direct estimates and model-based estimates). We compared these two sets of estimates. Overall, they tended to strongly correlate with one another (r = 0.91), suggesting that the model-based estimates perform similarly to direct estimation. However, we observed that the model-based BRFSS estimates were an average of 1% higher than the direct estimates, so we subtracted the intercept of the model-estimates from the main effect to provide more conservative model-based estimate of proportion LGBT among adults in the 13 states and DC that did not collect SOGI data in 2020 or 2021.

Figure 4 compares model-based estimates to direct estimates at the state level for the 37 states where the SOGI module was available. We see very few deviations that all fall beyond the margin of error. While we report direct estimates whenever possible, these discrepancies suggest that model-based estimates may better adjust weighted estimates to population targets without introducing bias. We still, however, opt to be conservative in our reporting and rely on direct estimates where data are available.

Figure 4. Model-based estimates and direct estimates from BRFSS



To create population estimates for age subgroups of the LGBT population, model-based estimates of the proportion of LGBT people within each age group (e.g., 18 to 24, 25 to 34 years) were generated for each geospatial unit (e.g., state, region, national) and then multiplied by the population estimate of all people in that age subgroup for each geospatial unit. Using model-based estimates, versus a combination of direct and model-based estimates, ensured that age subgroup count totals within states and across regions, and the U.S., summed to state, regional, and national totals – give or take very small differences due to rounding. Ranges around LGBT age subgroup count estimates were produced by using model-based 95% confidence intervals and applying them to population estimates

be preferred, but we were limited by computing power.

for modeled states. For states with direct estimates based on BRFSS data, we relied on a fixed standard error that represented the average uncertainty across the states.[19]

To generate estimates of proportion LGBT in the U.S., and for each region, given the use of both direct and model-based estimates, LGBT count estimates for each state were summed and then divided by total population estimates for the U.S. and each region. To create national and regional estimates, LGBT count estimates for each state were summed within each geospatial unit. For national and regional confidence intervals, we first log-transformed population estimates because estimate uncertainty was more symmetric on the log-scale, which provided an approximate estimate of the standard error for direct- and model-based estimates. Afterward, we relied on statistical simulations from the multivariate normal distribution with 1,000 simulations. These simulations approximate uncertainty in combining statewide estimates coming from direct- and model-based estimates to obtain 95% confidence intervals for the U.S. and each region. Ranges around these estimates were obtained by multiplying the lower and upper bound proportions from the 95% confidence intervals to the total U.S. and regional population estimates. All count estimates were rounded to the nearest 100th.

[19] Alternatively, standard errors and associated confidence intervals could be estimated for each age subgroup by state. In some cases, this approach would produce unstable estimates relating to small sample sizes.

AUTHORS

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CORRECTION

We originally published this report on December 6, 2023. Soon after publication, it was brought to our attention that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released a new version of the 2021 BRFSS in July 2023. There were interviewer coding errors that directly affected the documented number of transgender respondents in Kentucky. Upon learning this, we obtained the corrected dataset, reran our analysis, and updated this report accordingly.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Flores, A.R. & Conron, K.J. (2023). Adult LGBT Population in the United States. The Williams Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.

APPENDIX

Readers are advised that subgroup totals of population count estimates may differ slightly from population totals due to rounding.

National LGBT Population Estimates, Confidence Intervals and Ranges

Table A1a. Percent of each age group and estimated number of US adults that identifies as LGBT by age group, 2020-2021 BRFSS

AGE GROUP	PERCENT OF LGBT ADULTS	NUMBER OF LGBT ADULTS
18-24	15.2%	4,659,600
25-34	9.1%	4,085,300
35-49	4.1%	2,538,400
50-64	2.7%	1,734,700
65+	1.8%	924,300

Table A1b. Confidence intervals (lower and upper bound) and range estimates (unrounded, lower and upper bound) for percent and number LGBT by age group for US adults, 2020-2021 BRFSS

AGE GROUP	% [LB, UB]	NUMBER [LB, UB]
18-24	14.3%, 18.0%	4,393,114, 5,503,871
25-34	8.5%, 10.7%	3,842,786, 4,819,862
35-49	3.9%, 5.1%	2,393,764, 3,146,380
50-64	2.6%, 3.4%	1,642,400, 2,152,100
65+	1.7%, 2.3%	863,542, 1,145,191

Regional and State-level LGBT Population Estimates, Confidence Intervals and Ranges

Table A2a. Regional and state-level estimates of US adults who identify as LGBT, by age group, 2020-2021 BRFSS

	18-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65+		ALL 18+	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
United States	15.2%	4,659,600	9.1%	4,085,300	4.1%	2,538,400	2.7%	1,734,700	1.8%	924,300	5.5%	13,942,200
West	15.3%	1,120,100	9.2%	1,049,500	4.2%	629,700	2.8%	400,800	1.9%	209,600	5.8%	3,409,600
Alaska	14.8%	10,700	9.3%	11,000	4.1%	5,700	2.7%	3,800	1.8%	1,400	5.9%	32,600
Arizona*	16.0%	109,400	9.5%	91,200	4.3%	55,400	3.0%	37,700	2.0%	23,500	5.9%	317,200
California	13.6%	514,400	8.1%	482,500	3.7%	286,300	2.5%	177,700	1.6%	88,700	5.1%	1,549,600
Colorado	17.9%	93,600	10.7%	93,400	4.9%	55,600	3.3%	34,900	2.2%	17,000	6.8%	294,500
Hawaii	14.6%	18,100	8.8%	18,000	3.8%	10,200	2.5%	6,600	1.5%	3,900	5.1%	56,900
Idaho	14.8%	23,800	8.8%	19,700	3.9%	12,100	2.5%	7,900	1.7%	4,500	5.3%	68,100
Montana	14.6%	14,600	8.6%	11,400	3.9%	7,100	2.6%	5,500	1.6%	3,100	5.1%	41,800
Nevada	18.2%	44,900	11.0%	47,600	5.0%	29,600	3.3%	18,300	2.1%	9,700	6.6%	150,100
New Mexico	15.2%	30,400	9.0%	25,400	4.1%	15,000	2.7%	10,700	1.7%	6,100	5.5%	87,600
Oregon*	21.1%	76,900	13.0%	75,600	6.0%	49,000	4.2%	33,500	2.6%	18,400	7.8%	253,300
Utah	15.3%	53,500	8.7%	39,700	3.8%	22,700	2.6%	11,400	1.7%	5,700	6.1%	133,000
Washington	18.4%	121,100	11.3%	125,900	5.3%	76,300	3.5%	49,400	2.3%	25,900	6.9%	398,700
Wyoming*	16.0%	8,600	10.0%	8,000	4.4%	4,600	2.9%	3,300	1.9%	1,700	5.9%	26,300
Midwest	15.5%	1,008,200	9.2%	823,000	4.2%	527,800	2.8%	382,000	1.8%	200,800	5.6%	2,941,600
Illinois	12.6%	150,700	7.5%	132,000	3.3%	81,500	2.2%	54,200	1.5%	28,100	4.5%	446,600
Indiana	14.9%	98,700	8.8%	76,500	4.0%	49,900	2.6%	34,300	1.7%	17,700	5.4%	277,100
Iowa	13.2%	42,000	7.7%	30,100	3.5%	19,500	2.3%	14,000	1.5%	8,000	4.7%	113,600
Kansas	15.9%	47,600	9.4%	35,800	4.3%	22,500	2.9%	15,700	1.8%	8,100	5.9%	129,800
Michigan	16.4%	158,900	9.7%	123,400	4.6%	83,700	3.2%	66,400	2.1%	35,200	6.0%	467,300
Minnesota	17.8%	88,700	10.1%	75,900	4.9%	51,000	3.1%	34,600	2.0%	17,500	6.3%	267,600
Missouri	16.6%	95,400	10.0%	81,300	4.4%	48,900	3.0%	36,800	1.9%	19,600	6.0%	282,000
Nebraska*	14.7%	27,900	8.8%	22,500	3.9%	13,600	2.7%	9,500	1.7%	5,100	5.5%	78,700
North Dakota*	12.7%	11,000	7.3%	8,400	3.3%	4,300	2.2%	3,100	1.5%	1,700	4.9%	28,400
Ohio	17.4%	187,500	10.3%	156,000	4.7%	100,400	3.1%	74,000	2.0%	39,600	6.2%	557,600

	18-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		65+		ALL 18+	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
South Dakota*	14.5%	12,100	8.7%	10,000	3.9%	5,800	2.5%	4,200	1.6%	2,300	5.3%	34,500
Wisconsin	15.8%	87,600	9.8%	71,000	4.4%	46,700	2.9%	35,300	1.9%	17,900	5.7%	258,400
South	14.5%	1,671,800	8.8%	1,474,900	3.9%	920,500	2.6%	612,200	1.7%	332,900	5.3%	5,012,300
Alabama*	12.8%	58,800	7.6%	48,700	3.4%	31,100	2.3%	22,000	1.5%	12,400	4.6%	173,000
Arkansas	14.9%	42,100	8.8%	34,500	4.0%	21,900	2.6%	14,800	1.7%	8,500	5.3%	121,900
Delaware*	21.0%	17,600	12.8%	16,300	6.0%	10,100	4.0%	8,000	2.6%	4,600	7.5%	56,600
District of Columbia*	31.4%	23,500	20.9%	33,800	9.7%	13,700	6.3%	6,800	4.3%	3,600	14.3%	81,400
Florida*	15.6%	273,700	9.5%	257,400	4.3%	165,800	2.9%	119,800	1.9%	81,200	5.4%	898,000
Georgia	13.8%	139,200	8.1%	115,800	3.7%	76,500	2.5%	48,300	1.6%	23,100	5.1%	402,900
Kentucky	13.4%	56,600	8.1%	46,600	3.7%	31,200	2.5%	22,200	1.7%	11,900	4.9%	168,600
Louisiana	15.5%	67,800	9.3%	61,900	4.2%	35,900	2.7%	24,600	1.8%	12,500	5.7%	202,600
Maryland*	15.2%	81,800	9.0%	74,100	4.0%	47,600	2.7%	33,100	1.8%	16,100	5.4%	252,700
Mississippi	11.5%	33,800	6.7%	26,200	3.0%	16,600	1.9%	10,900	1.3%	5,800	4.1%	93,300
North Carolina	12.4%	122,400	7.4%	100,200	3.2%	64,300	2.2%	43,300	1.4%	22,900	4.4%	353,100
Oklahoma	14.9%	57,500	9.0%	48,600	4.0%	28,800	2.6%	19,100	1.8%	10,600	5.5%	164,600
South Carolina	13.9%	65,800	8.3%	54,600	3.7%	34,700	2.4%	23,900	1.6%	13,900	4.9%	192,800
Tennessee*	17.5%	108,200	10.4%	94,400	4.8%	61,400	3.2%	42,200	2.1%	22,700	6.3%	328,900
Texas	13.3%	372,000	8.0%	331,400	3.5%	198,100	2.4%	115,700	1.6%	54,100	5.1%	1,071,300
Virginia	16.1%	131,100	9.8%	114,900	4.3%	71,700	2.9%	49,000	1.9%	24,100	5.9%	390,700
West Virginia	12.5%	19,900	7.3%	15,500	3.3%	11,200	2.2%	8,300	1.4%	4,900	4.1%	60,000
Northeast	16.4%	859,500	9.7%	738,100	4.4%	460,500	2.9%	339,700	1.9%	181,000	5.8%	2,578,700
Connecticut	17.0%	59,100	10.1%	44,400	4.6%	30,800	3.1%	24,100	2.0%	12,200	6.0%	170,500
Maine*	20.0%	22,000	12.1%	18,900	5.8%	13,900	3.9%	12,000	2.6%	7,000	6.8%	73,700
Massachusetts	17.6%	122,700	10.5%	102,500	4.7%	60,700	3.2%	45,500	2.2%	24,800	6.5%	356,200
New Hampshire*	20.2%	25,700	12.3%	20,400	5.8%	14,200	3.8%	11,900	2.6%	6,100	7.2%	78,400
New Jersey	15.3%	118,100	9.1%	103,000	4.0%	70,600	2.7%	50,500	1.8%	25,200	5.3%	367,300
New York	15.3%	280,900	9.1%	260,500	4.1%	150,400	2.7%	106,400	1.8%	55,400	5.5%	853,600
Pennsylvania	16.8%	197,900	9.8%	163,800	4.5%	104,400	2.9%	77,000	1.9%	43,500	5.8%	586,500
Rhode Island	17.6%	19,800	10.4%	15,100	4.8%	9,200	3.1%	7,000	2.1%	3,800	6.5%	54,800
Vermont	20.3%	13,400	12.7%	9,400	5.8%	6,400	3.9%	5,400	2.5%	3,000	7.4%	37,600

*Estimates rely on model-based estimation.

Table A2b. Confidence intervals (lower and upper bound) and range estimates (unrounded, lower and upper bound) for regional and state-level estimates of US adults who identify as LGBT, by age group, 2020-2021 BRFSS

	18-24				25-34				35-49				50-64				65+				ALL 18+			
	%		#		%		#		%		#		%		#		%		#		%		#	
STATE	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB
United States	14.3	18.0	4,393,114	5,503,871	8.5	10.7	3,842,786	4,819,862	3.9	5.1	2,393,764	3,146,380	2.6	3.4	1,624,804	2,119,646	1.7	2.3	863,542	1,145,191	5.2	6.6	13,094,710	16,564,598
West	13.3	19.7	974,677	1,443,694	8.1	11.9	925,038	1,359,007	3.7	5.4	555,887	811,295	2.5	3.6	356,133	512,832	1.6	2.5	181,116	282,993	5.0	7.3	2,984,685	4,355,385
Alaska	11.6	17.9	8,365	12,949	7.3	11.3	8,624	13,349	3.1	5.1	4,272	7,118	2.0	3.4	2,848	4,809	1.4	2.1	1,122	1,746	5.1	6.8	28,401	37,352
Arizona*	5.1	56.5	34,945	385,546	3.0	33.4	29,141	321,513	1.4	15.1	17,689	195,164	1.0	10.5	12,028	132,704	0.6	6.9	7,522	82,989	1.9	20.6	101,326	1,117,916
California	10.4	16.8	394,085	634,811	6.1	10.1	363,282	601,754	2.7	4.7	206,583	366,039	1.8	3.2	127,412	227,976	1.2	2.0	67,788	109,512	4.2	6.3	1,256,041	1,909,787
Colorado	14.7	21.1	77,020	110,270	8.7	12.7	75,991	110,772	3.9	6.0	44,021	67,171	2.6	4.0	27,560	42,177	1.8	2.6	14,061	19,947	6.2	7.4	270,134	321,029
Hawaii	11.4	17.8	14,192	22,068	6.8	10.8	13,928	22,065	2.8	4.9	7,490	12,943	1.8	3.2	4,764	8,513	1.2	1.9	2,930	4,860	4.6	5.6	51,625	62,576
Idaho	11.6	18.0	18,715	28,963	6.8	10.8	15,216	24,195	2.8	4.9	8,878	15,312	1.9	3.2	5,769	10,106	1.3	2.1	3,478	5,491	4.8	6.0	60,656	76,490
Montana	11.5	17.8	11,453	17,800	6.6	10.6	8,723	13,985	2.8	4.9	5,235	9,008	1.9	3.3	4,035	7,025	1.3	2.0	2,416	3,870	4.5	5.7	37,170	46,956
Nevada	15.0	21.3	37,039	52,730	9.0	13.0	38,947	56,276	4.0	6.0	23,541	35,704	2.6	4.0	14,390	22,166	1.7	2.5	7,956	11,433	5.2	8.3	118,239	189,733
New Mexico	12.0	18.3	24,009	36,743	7.0	11.0	19,780	31,046	3.1	5.1	11,257	18,834	2.0	3.4	7,913	13,469	1.4	2.1	4,747	7,426	4.9	6.1	77,984	98,202
Oregon*	6.7	68.4	24,413	249,298	4.1	42.2	24,016	245,245	1.9	19.6	15,552	158,815	1.3	13.6	10,631	108,564	0.8	8.4	5,851	59,745	2.5	25.2	80,462	821,666
Utah	12.1	18.4	42,359	64,641	6.7	10.7	30,634	48,820	2.8	4.9	16,636	28,720	1.9	3.3	8,370	14,529	1.3	2.1	4,386	6,929	5.7	6.6	123,232	143,445
Washington	15.2	21.6	100,237	142,004	9.3	13.3	103,662	148,181	4.2	6.3	61,402	91,194	2.8	4.2	39,564	59,276	1.9	2.7	21,660	30,148	6.5	7.4	372,740	425,742
Wyoming*	5.1	56.6	2,732	30,495	3.2	35.5	2,537	28,323	1.4	15.7	1,470	16,410	0.9	10.3	1,059	11,825	0.6	6.6	545	6,082	1.9	21.0	8,344	93,136
Midwest	14.5	17.1	941,507	1,113,908	8.5	10.3	766,758	922,937	3.9	4.7	488,852	597,076	2.6	3.1	353,640	429,534	1.7	2.0	187,575	221,905	5.3	6.1	2,811,546	3,187,454
Illinois	9.5	15.8	112,811	188,570	5.5	9.5	96,680	167,413	2.3	4.3	56,183	106,876	1.5	2.9	36,821	71,562	1.1	1.8	20,753	35,524	3.9	5.3	381,386	522,676
Indiana	11.7	18.1	77,669	119,733	6.8	10.8	59,219	93,862	3.0	5.1	37,182	62,590	1.9	3.3	25,295	43,359	1.4	2.1	13,781	21,571	5.0	5.9	254,206	302,093
Iowa	10.0	16.4	31,906	52,138	5.7	9.7	22,214	37,891	2.5	4.5	13,790	25,289	1.6	3.0	9,721	18,241	1.1	1.9	5,977	9,975	4.3	5.2	103,203	124,663
Kansas	12.8	19.1	38,136	57,136	7.4	11.4	28,228	43,430	3.3	5.3	17,163	27,855	2.2	3.5	11,856	19,491	1.4	2.2	6,439	9,851	5.5	6.3	120,772	139,471
Michigan	13.1	19.5	127,338	189,549	7.7	11.7	97,572	148,260	3.6	5.6	64,901	100,958	2.5	3.9	52,001	81,122	1.4	2.2	23,334	36,667	5.4	6.6	423,700	513,300
Minnesota	14.6	20.9	72,808	104,526	8.1	12.1	60,780	90,978	3.9	5.9	40,284	61,658	2.4	3.8	26,874	42,318	1.7	2.4	14,237	20,761	5.9	6.7	251,393	285,111
Missouri	13.5	19.8	77,217	113,648	8.0	12.0	65,149	97,534	3.4	5.4	37,526	60,320	2.3	3.7	28,293	45,238	1.6	2.3	15,746	23,411	5.3	6.8	248,498	320,308
Nebraska*	4.7	53.6	8,904	101,848	2.8	32.2	7,165	81,956	1.3	14.3	4,330	49,534	0.9	9.8	3,041	34,788	0.6	6.3	1,630	18,648	1.7	19.9	25,071	286,775
North Dakota*	4.1	47.9	3,540	41,391	2.4	27.6	2,702	31,595	1.1	12.5	1,374	16,062	0.7	8.3	982	11,488	0.5	5.5	532	6,216	1.6	18.4	9,130	106,751
Ohio	14.3	20.6	153,376	221,678	8.3	12.3	125,606	186,378	3.7	5.7	78,548	122,260	2.4	3.8	57,481	90,548	1.7	2.4	32,250	47,010	5.7	6.7	513,215	605,540
South Dakota*	4.6	53.0	3,875	44,277	2.8	31.8	3,193	36,484	1.3	14.3	1,862	21,270	0.8	9.1	1,336	15,267	0.5	6.0	745	8,507	1.7	19.2	11,011	125,805
Wisconsin	12.6	19.0	69,975	105,144	7.8	11.8	56,472	85,582	3.4	5.4	35,769	57,576	2.2	3.6	26,902	43,713	1.5	2.3	14,255	21,505	5.1	6.5	228,227	292,725

	18-24				25-34				35-49				50-64				65+				ALL 18+			
	%		#		%		#		%		#		%		#		%		#		%		#	
STATE	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB	LB	UB
South	12.4	21	1,429,335	2,417,777	7.5	12.5	1,259,385	2,104,229	3.3	5.8	784,426	1,366,531	2.2	3.9	512,604	917,770	1.4	2.8	272,540	539,207	4.5	7.8	4,285,943	7,347,470
Alabama*	4.3	49.5	19,452	226,699	2.5	29.5	16,129	187,972	1.1	13.2	10,286	119,871	0.8	8.7	7,281	84,850	0.5	6.0	4,111	47,914	1.5	17.7	57,259	667,306
Arkansas	11.7	18.1	33,116	51,083	6.8	10.8	26,687	42,344	3.0	5.0	16,294	27,582	1.9	3.3	10,809	18,748	1.3	2.1	6,647	10,435	4.6	6.2	104,659	141,381
Delaware*	6.6	68.9	5,520	57,878	4.0	42.1	5,119	53,678	1.9	19.6	3,177	33,310	1.3	13.2	2,494	26,157	0.8	8.7	1,441	15,114	2.4	24.7	17,751	186,137
District of Columbia*	9.9	83.7	7,446	62,732	6.6	55.8	10,687	90,034	3.1	25.8	4,327	36,453	2.0	16.9	2,157	18,176	1.3	11.3	1,124	9,467	4.5	38.1	25,740	216,861
Florida*	5.0	56.6	88,016	992,932	3.1	34.4	82,780	933,859	1.4	15.6	53,320	601,523	0.9	10.4	38,526	434,619	0.6	7.0	26,126	294,737	1.7	19.5	288,768	3,257,669
Georgia	10.6	17.0	107,110	171,283	6.1	10.1	87,042	144,588	2.6	4.7	55,097	97,844	1.8	3.2	34,701	61,886	1.3	2.0	17,752	28,442	4.5	5.7	358,636	451,849
Kentucky	10.2	16.6	43,028	71,713	6.1	10.1	35,162	58,219	2.7	4.8	22,647	40,262	1.8	3.2	16,065	28,560	1.3	2.1	9,238	14,923	4.0	5.8	137,607	199,530
Louisiana	12.4	18.7	53,983	81,711	7.3	11.3	48,505	75,237	3.2	5.2	27,043	44,658	2.0	3.4	18,355	30,826	1.4	2.2	9,811	15,119	5.0	6.5	178,408	229,688
Maryland*	4.9	55.1	26,374	296,330	2.9	32.5	23,873	268,235	1.3	14.7	15,352	172,495	0.9	9.7	10,670	119,888	0.6	6.5	5,183	58,239	1.7	19.6	81,466	915,188
Mississippi	8.3	14.6	24,448	43,191	4.7	8.7	18,409	33,935	2.0	4.0	10,878	22,241	1.2	2.6	6,977	14,919	0.9	1.7	4,088	7,595	3.2	5.2	73,128	119,003
North Carolina	9.3	15.6	91,124	153,695	5.4	9.4	72,979	127,381	2.2	4.3	43,882	84,674	1.5	2.9	29,409	57,247	1.0	1.8	16,668	29,049	3.9	5.1	309,221	402,465
Oklahoma	11.8	18.1	45,235	69,668	7.0	11.0	37,761	59,372	3.0	5.0	21,453	36,194	1.9	3.3	14,073	24,195	1.4	2.1	8,329	12,912	4.9	6.2	146,142	185,431
South Carolina	10.7	17.1	50,733	80,783	6.3	10.3	41,478	67,739	2.7	4.8	25,168	44,170	1.7	3.1	16,979	30,824	1.2	2.0	10,574	17,145	4.0	6.0	157,137	236,293
Tennessee*	5.6	60.6	34,739	375,311	3.3	36.0	30,312	327,484	1.5	16.7	19,700	212,836	1.0	11.1	13,563	146,525	0.7	7.3	7,273	78,573	2.0	21.9	105,587	1,140,729
Texas	10.2	16.5	283,325	460,647	6.0	10.0	248,429	414,273	2.5	4.5	140,401	255,843	1.7	3.1	81,760	149,643	1.2	1.9	40,985	67,307	4.6	5.8	952,040	1,203,128
Virginia	13.0	19.3	105,305	156,958	7.8	11.8	91,412	138,304	3.3	5.3	54,650	88,680	2.2	3.6	37,434	60,622	1.5	2.3	19,224	28,899	5.4	6.5	354,503	430,939
West Virginia	9.3	15.7	14,858	24,974	5.3	9.3	11,255	19,829	2.3	4.4	7,776	14,717	1.5	2.9	5,670	11,000	1.0	1.8	3,583	6,260	3.7	4.7	53,153	67,492
Northeast	15.1	18.8	788,618	984,084	8.8	11.0	669,774	838,469	3.9	5.1	412,634	538,459	2.6	3.5	306,911	401,562	1.8	2.3	165,579	211,896	5.5	6.4	2,419,484	2,855,153
Connecticut	13.8	20.2	48,016	70,104	8.1	12.1	35,571	53,229	3.6	5.6	23,931	37,614	2.4	3.8	18,689	29,437	1.7	2.4	9,906	14,473	5.4	6.7	154,059	188,326
Maine*	5.5	48.4	6,059	53,052	3.2	33.5	5,091	52,674	1.4	18.2	3,344	43,647	1.0	13.5	2,940	41,703	0.6	9.2	1,689	24,565	1.8	19.9	19,123	215,640
Massachusetts	16.1	19.3	112,112	134,195	9.6	11.5	93,696	112,151	4.3	5.2	55,431	66,349	2.9	3.5	41,610	49,805	2.1	2.5	22,656	27,119	5.9	7.1	325,505	389,619
New Hampshire*	6.6	68.1	8,317	86,549	4.0	41.5	6,610	68,786	1.9	19.4	4,613	48,008	1.2	12.9	3,859	40,162	0.8	8.7	1,976	20,568	2.3	24.3	25,376	264,073
New Jersey	12.2	18.5	93,622	142,496	7.1	11.1	80,291	125,755	3.0	5.1	52,595	88,514	2.0	3.4	37,641	63,286	1.4	2.2	19,851	30,579	4.9	5.8	338,261	399,135
New York	12.2	18.5	222,761	339,124	7.1	11.1	203,240	317,678	3.0	5.1	112,464	188,405	2.0	3.4	79,175	133,570	1.4	2.1	43,469	67,394	5.0	6.1	771,678	943,333
Pennsylvania	13.7	20.0	160,520	235,192	7.8	11.8	130,231	197,355	3.5	5.5	80,720	128,107	2.2	3.6	58,360	95,598	1.5	2.3	34,834	52,180	5.0	6.7	505,505	679,747
Rhode Island	14.4	20.7	16,220	23,384	8.4	12.4	12,165	17,970	3.8	5.8	7,216	11,141	2.4	3.8	5,442	8,533	1.8	2.5	3,116	4,469	5.7	7.2	48,793	61,459
Vermont	17.1	23.5	11,339	15,547	10.7	14.7	7,953	10,913	4.8	6.8	5,240	7,486	3.2	4.5	4,442	6,394	2.2	2.9	2,527	3,419	6.7	8.2	33,923	41,692

*Model-based confidence intervals and ranges for count estimates for states and the District of Columbia where the SOGI module was not used on the 2020 and 2021 BRFSS surveys are wide and reflect the possibility that percent LGBT might differ from our estimates if measured directly.