



**PRRI 2022 American Values Atlas LGBTQ Module**

**Total = 22,984 online**

**March 11- December 14, 2022**

**Q.4** Do you favor or oppose each of the following? [**RANDOMIZE STATEMENTS**]

**Q.4a** Laws that would protect gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender people against discrimination in jobs, public accommodations, and housing?

	<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>Skipped/Refused</u>
<b>AVA 2022</b>					
<b>(includes March, June, Aug. Dec.)</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3=100</b>
Dec. 2022	54	26	11	8	1=100
Sept. 2022	47	29	11	9	4=100
Aug. 2022	50	26	11	9	3=100
June 2022	41	38	11	6	4=100
March 2022	45	36	11	6	2=100
Nov. 2021	39	39	13	7	2=100
Aug. 2021	44	38	11	4	2=100
June 2021	40	37	13	7	2=100
March 2021	40	38	13	7	2=100
Jan. 2021	45	37	10	5	2=100
Sept. 2020	45	38	11	5	1=100
Apr. 2019	31	40	15	10	4=100
July 2018	38	33	12	10	7=100
Mar. 2018	34	36	16	9	5=100
Oct. 2017	38	32	15	11	4=100
Aug. 2017	42	30	13	11	5=100
Feb. 2017	42	28	11	15	5=100
Aug. 2016	38	34	13	10	5=100
Dec. 2015	32	37	16	10	5=100
Nov. 2015	39	33	12	11	6=100
Oct. 2015	34	35	15	11	4=100
Sept. 2015	37	34	15	10	4=100
Late Aug. 2015	37	33	15	9	6=100
Early Aug. 2015	35	36	13	11	5=100
July 2015	34	34	14	11	6=100
June 2015	40	29	13	12	6=100
May 2015	35	36	15	9	5=100

**Q.4b** 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

	<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>Don't know/ Refused (VOL.)</u>
<b>AVA 2022 (includes March, June, Aug. Dec.)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2=100</b>
Dec. 2022	17	16	22	43	2=100
Sept. 2022	18	17	23	39	4=100
Aug. 2022	16	16	20	45	3=100
June 2022	13	20	28	35	4=100
March 2022	14	20	27	38	1=100
Nov. 2021	11	21	31	35	2=100
Aug. 2021	16	20	34	29	2=100
June 2021	12	19	29	37	2=100
March 2021	12	19	30	36	2=100
Jan. 2021	8	14	29	47	2=100
Oct. 2020	13	19	27	38	2=100
Dec. 2019	12	25	30	26	6=100
Nov. 2019	12	24	30	27	7=100
Oct. 2019	12	24	30	27	8=100
Sept. 2019	13	26	30	25	7=100
Aug. 2019	12	27	29	24	9=100
July 2019	13	26	30	24	8=100
June 2019	12	24	32	24	7=100
May 2019	10	23	36	23	8=100
Apr. 2019	13	25	33	24	5=100
Mar. 2019	12	24	26	30	8=100
Sept. 2018	17	20	24	34	5=100
July 2018	17	25	25	24	9=100
Mar. 2018	15	22	26	31	6=100
Oct. 2017	13	19	29	34	5=100
Aug. 2017	16	23	24	32	5=100
Feb. 2017	16	16	24	40	4=100
Jan. 2017	12	17	29	34	8=100
Dec. 2016	14	14	30	35	8=100
Nov. 2016	11	16	26	36	11=100
Oct. 2016	14	17	25	37	7=100
Sept. 2016	10	21	25	33	11=100
Late Aug. 2016	14	16	28	35	7=100
Early Aug. 2016	9	20	31	30	9=100

July 2016	9	22	29	31	8=100
June 2016	13	17	29	31	9=100
May 2016	13	21	28	32	6=100
Dec. 2015	15	21	32	26	7=100
Nov. 2015	15	20	23	36	7=100
Oct. 2015	14	20	27	32	6=100
Sept. 2015	17	18	28	32	5=100
Late Aug. 2015	14	21	29	28	8=100
Early Aug. 2015	17	21	28	28	5=100
July 2015	17	19	27	28	7=100
June 2015	16	18	28	32	5=100
May 2015	14	18	30	32	5=100

**Q.4c** Allowing gay and lesbian couples to marry legally

	<u>Strongly favor</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>Strongly oppose</u>	<u>Skipped/Refused</u>
<b>AVA 2022 (includes March, June, Aug. Dec.)</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2=100</b>
Dec. 2022	49	20	13	16	1=100
Sept. 2022	43	24	12	17	4=100
Aug. 2022	47	20	13	18	3=100
June 2022	39	30	15	12	4=100
March 2022	40	30	15	13	2=100
Nov. 2021	36	32	18	13	2=100
Aug. 2021	41	31	15	12	2=100
June 2021	35	31	17	13	2=100
March 2021	36	31	17	13	2=100
Jan. 2021	39	32	15	13	1=100
Sept. 2020	41	29	17	11	2=100
Sept. 2019	37	29	16	16	1=100
July 2019	27	35	18	13	7=100
Apr. 2019	25	37	20	13	5=100
July 2018	35	29	13	15	8=100
Mar. 2018	28	32	19	14	7=100
Oct. 2017	31	30	17	16	5=100
Aug. 2017	38	28	12	16	6=100
Feb. 2017	36	27	15	19	4=100
Jan. 2017	30	30	17	14	9=100
Dec. 2016	29	29	19	15	8=100
Nov. 2016	33	26	17	15	10=100
Oct. 2016	31	26	16	19	8=100
Late Sept. 2016	34	30	16	18	1=100
Early Sept. 2016	28	29	16	16	11=100

Late Aug. 2016	31	31	15	15	8=100
Early Aug. 2016	29	28	19	14	11=100
July 2016	28	28	21	13	10=100
June 2016	25	30	20	15	10=100
Late May 2016	25	30	17	19	8=100
Early May 2016	32	30	18	18	2=100
Dec. 2015	22	30	19	19	10=100
Nov. 2015	32	24	17	20	8=100
Late Oct. 2015	27	28	19	19	6=100
Early Oct. 2015	31	29	17	22	1=100
Sept. 2015	28	27	16	21	7=100
Late Aug. 2015	26	29	15	20	9=100
Early Aug. 2015	28	25	16	23	8=100
July 2015	24	28	16	24	8=100
June 2015	27	28	18	19	9=100
May 2015	26	27	20	19	9=100
Dec. 2014	25	32	18	18	7=100
Nov. 2014	25	29	20	19	7=100
Oct. 2014	24	32	18	17	9=100
Sept. 2014	22	33	18	19	8=100
Late Aug. 2014	24	25	20	22	9=100
Early Aug. 2014	28	28	17	20	7=100
July 2014	24	29	18	20	10=100
June 2014	25	28	14	26	7=100
May 2014	26	24	19	21	10=100
April 2014	27	27	18	22	5=100
Dec. 2013	22	31	21	20	5=100
Oct. 2013	25	27	19	25	4=100
June 2013	22	30	21	20	7=100
May 2013	24	28	22	21	5=100
March 2013	23	27	18	21	10=100
Feb. 2013	25	27	19	23	7=100
Sept. 2012	24	25	18	27	7=100
Aug. 2012	24	25	17	28	6=100
June 2012	25	24	18	26	7=100
March 2012	22	30	19	25	5=100
Oct. 2011	24	24	20	26	6=100
Aug. 2011	19	29	21	25	6=100
July 2011	18	29	21	26	6=100

# Survey Methodology

The survey was designed and conducted by PRRI. The survey was made possible through the generous support of the Arcus Foundation, the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund, the Gill Foundation, and the E. Rhodes and Leona B. Carpenter Foundation. The survey was conducted among a random sample of 22,984 adults (age 18 and up) living in all 50 states in the United States. Among those, 20,603 are part of Ipsos's Knowledge Panel and an additional 2,381 were recruited by Ipsos using opt-in survey panels to increase the sample sizes in smaller states. Interviews were conducted online between March 11 and December 14, 2021.

Respondents are recruited to the KnowledgePanel using an addressed-based sampling methodology from the Delivery Sequence File of the USPS – a database with full coverage of all delivery addresses in the U.S. As such, it covers all households regardless of their phone status, providing a representative online sample. Unlike opt-in panels, households are not permitted to "self-select" into the panel; and are generally limited to how many surveys they can take within a given time period.

The initial sample drawn from the KnowledgePanel was adjusted using pre-stratification weights so that it approximates the adult U.S. population defined by the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS). Next, a probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling scheme was used to select a representative sample.

To reduce the effects of any non-response bias, a post-stratification adjustment was applied based on demographic distributions from the ACS. The post-stratification weight rebalanced the sample based on the following benchmarks: age, race and ethnicity, gender, Census division, metro area, education, and income. The sample weighting was accomplished using an iterative proportional fitting (IFP) process that simultaneously balances the distributions of all variables. Weights were trimmed to prevent individual interviews from having too much influence on the final results. In addition to an overall national weight, separate weights were computed for each state to ensure that the demographic characteristics of the sample closely approximate the demographic characteristics of the target populations. The state-level post-stratification weights rebalanced the sample based on the following benchmarks: age, race and ethnicity, gender, education, and income.

These weights from the KnowledgePanel cases were then used as the benchmarks for the additional opt-in sample in a process called "calibration." This calibration process is used to correct for inherent biases associated with nonprobability opt-in panels. The calibration methodology aims to realign respondents from nonprobability samples with respect to a multidimensional set of measures to improve their representation.

The margin of error for the national survey is +/- 0.8 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence, including the design effect for the survey of 1.7. In addition to sampling error,

surveys may also be subject to error or bias due to question wording, context, and order effects. Additional details about the KnowledgePanel can be found on the Ipsos website: <https://www.ipsos.com/en-us/solution/knowledgepanel>

## Appendix

**Table 1. Demographic, Political, Religious, and Geographic Subgroup Sample Sizes**  
(Unweighted)

	N=
Total Sample	22,984
Male	10,519
Female	12,465
Republican	6,845
Independent	6,780
Democrat	7,481
Other/Don't know	1,878
White, non-Hispanic	16,824
Black, non-Hispanic	2,019
Hispanic	2,583
AAPI	789
Multiracial	612
American Indian/Alaska Native	141
No response	16
Age 18-29	1,941
30-49	6,440
50-64	6,805
65+	7,798
White evangelical Protestant	3,566
White mainline Protestant	3,951
Black Protestant	1,397
Hispanic Protestant	573
Other Protestant of color	543
White Catholic	3,638
Hispanic Catholic	1,317
Other Catholic of color	337
Latter-day Saint	369
Jehovah's Witness	189

Orthodox Christian	89
Jewish	565
Muslim	96
Buddhist	147
Hindu	98
Unitarian/Universalist	162
Other non-Christian religion	357
Religiously unaffiliated	1,445
No response	193
Northeast	4,085
Midwest	4,854
South	8,169
West	5,876

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**Table 2: State Sample Sizes**

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Sample</u>
United States	22,984
Alabama	261
Alaska	160
Arizona	558
Arkansas	176
California	2,295
Colorado	389
Connecticut	274
Delaware	164
District of Columbia	160
Florida	1,457
Georgia	601
Hawaii	157
Idaho	167
Illinois	740
Indiana	414
Iowa	218
Kansas	177
Kentucky	516
Louisiana	214
Maine	167
Maryland	401
Massachusetts	446
Michigan	715

Minnesota	403
Mississippi	178
Missouri	406
Montana	164
Nebraska	163
Nevada	196
New Hampshire	182
New Jersey	590
New Mexico	527
New York	1,133
North Carolina	686
North Dakota	157
Ohio	837
Oklahoma	200
Oregon	325
Pennsylvania	979
Rhode Island	157
South Carolina	304
South Dakota	156
Tennessee	436
Texas	1,611
Utah	193
Vermont	156
Virginia	652
Washington	583
West Virginia	156
Wisconsin	466
Wyoming	161

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