## CENSUS SNAPSHOT

# DELAWARE 

Adam P. Romero, Public Policy Fellow Clifford J. Rosky, Research Fellow M.V. Lee Badgett, Research Director Gary J. Gates, Senior Research Fellow

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, this report provides demographic and economic information about same-sex couples and same-sex couples raising children in Delaware. We compare same-sex "unmarried partners," which the Census Bureau defines as an unmarried couple who "shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship," to different-sex married couples in Delaware. ${ }^{1}$


In many ways, the nearly 2,100 same-sex couples living in Delaware are similar to married couples. According to Census 2000, they live throughout the State, are racially and ethnically diverse, have partners who depend upon one another financially, and actively participate in Delaware's economy. Census data also show that about 12\% of samesex couples in Delaware are raising children. Same-sex couples have higher household incomes but lower rates of homeownership than married couples. Individuals in same-sex couples are more likely to be employed than married individuals.

## SAME-SEX COUPLES AND THE LGB POPULATI ON I N DELAWARE

- In 2000, there were 1,868 same-sex couples living in Delaware. ${ }^{2}$
- By 2005, the number of same-sex couples increased to $2,087 .{ }^{3}$ This increase likely reflects same-sex couples' growing willingness to disclose their partnerships on government surveys.
- In 2005, there were an estimated 24,001 gay, lesbian, and bisexual people (single and coupled) living in Delaware. ${ }^{4}$


## I NDI VI DUALS I N SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE DEMOGRAPHI CALLY AND GEOGRAPHI CALLY DI VERSE

- There are more male same-sex couples (52\%) than female same-sex couples (48\%) in Delaware. ${ }^{5}$
- Individuals in same-sex couples are, on average, 40 years old, and significantly younger than individuals in married couples (48 years old) in Delaware.
- Same-sex couples live in every county in Delaware and constitute $1.1 \%$ of coupled households and $0.6 \%$ of all households in the state. New Castle County reported the most same-sex couples with 1,100 couples, followed by Sussex County with 559 couples, and Kent County with 209 couples. Sussex County reported the highest percentage of same-sex couples of all households in the county ( $0.89 \%$ ), followed by New Castle County ( $0.58 \%$ ), and Kent County ( $0.44 \%$ ). ${ }^{6}$
- Delaware's same-sex couples are more racially and ethnically diverse than their married counterparts: $21 \%$ of individuals in same-sex couples are nonwhite, compared to $18 \%$ of married individuals.


## PEOPLE I N SAME-SEX COUPLES ARE ACTI VELY ENGAGED IN THE STATE ECONOMY

- Individuals in same-sex couples in Delaware are significantly more likely to be employed than married individuals: $86 \%$ of individuals in samesex couples are employed, compared to $66 \%$ of married individuals.
- Contrary to a popular stereotype, the annual earnings of men in same-sex couples are similar to those of married men. On average, men in same-sex couples in Delaware earn $\$ 54,821$ each year, compared to $\$ 50,902$ for married men. The median income of men in same-sex couples in Delaware is $\$ 42,000$, compared to $\$ 40,000$ for married men.
- Women in same-sex couples in Delaware earn an average of $\$ 35,628$ per year (with a median of $\$ 38,000$ ), more than married women, whose earnings average $\$ 28,556$ (with a median of $\$ 24,000$ ). Women in same-sex couples earn less than married men as well as men in same-sex couples.

Average Individual Earnings


- Individuals in same-sex and married couples in Delaware are most likely to work in the private sector: 75\% of individuals in same-sex couples work in the private sector, compared to $74 \%$ of married individuals; $13 \%$ of individuals in same-sex couples work in the public sector, compared to $15 \%$ of married individuals; and $11 \%$ of individuals in samesex and married couples are self-employed.
- Individuals in same-sex couples are significantly more likely to have a college degree: $42 \%$ of individuals in same-sex couples, and $28 \%$ of married individuals have earned a college degree.
- Despite the military's historic policies of excluding gay men and lesbians from service, individuals in same-sex couples have served in the military: 9\% of individuals in same-sex couples are veterans, compared to $19 \%$ of married individuals.


## SAME-SEX PARTNERS IN DELAWARE DEPEND UPON ONE ANOTHER IN WAYS THAT ARE SIMI LAR TO MARRI ED COUPLES

- Couples in which one partner does not work or earns significantly less than the other partner may indicate financial interdependence. 12\% of same-sex couples have only one wage earner, compared to $29 \%$ of married couples.
- The average income gap between Delaware's samesex partners is $\$ 21,555$, compared to $\$ 28,889$ for married spouses.
- $22 \%$ of same-sex couples in Delaware have at least one partner who is disabled, compared to $28 \%$ of married couples.
- $6 \%$ of same-sex couples in Delaware have at least one partner who is age 65 or older, compared to $20 \%$ of married couples.


## SAME-SEX HOUSEHOLDS IN DELAWARE HAVE GREATER I NCOMES BUT LOWER HOMEOWNERSHIP THAN MARRI ED HOUSEHOLDS

- The median income of same-sex coupled households in Delaware is $\$ 85,800$, compared to $\$ 63,100$ for married couples. The average household income of same-sex couples is $\$ 106,873$, compared to $\$ 77,793$ for married couples.

- Same-sex couples are less likely than married couples to own their homes: 80\% of same-sex couples in Delaware own their home, compared to $86 \%$ of married couples.


## SAME-SEX COUPLES IN DELAWARE ARE RAISI NG CHI LDREN WITH GREATER ECONOMI C RESOURCES THAN MARRI ED PARENTS

- $12 \%$ of same-sex couples in Delaware are raising children under the age of 18 .
- As of 2005, an estimated 448 of Delaware's children are living in households headed by same-sex couples. ${ }^{7}$
- In Delaware, married and same-sex couples with children under 18 in the home have, on average, two children.
- The median household income of same-sex couples with children is $\$ 85,500$, compared to $\$ 66,100$ for married parents. The average household income of same-sex couples with children is $\$ 114,934$, compared to $\$ 78,704$ for married parents.
- Same-sex parents in Delaware are more likely to own their homes than married parents: all samesex parents own their home, compared to $82 \%$ of married parents.

Household (With Children) Incomes


## CONCLUSI ON

Census data provide valuable information about gay and lesbian couples in Delaware. In many respects, Delaware's same-sex couples are similar to married couples.

|  | Same-Sex | Married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race/Ethnicity ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| White | 78.8\% | 82.0\% |
| Black | 14.6\% | 11.0\% |
| Hispanic | 2.2\% | 3.4\% |
| Asian | 1.0\% | 2.5\% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 1.4\% | 0.3\% |
| Other | 2.1\% | 0.8\% |
| Average age* | 39.6 | 48.3 |
| Percent with college degree or better* | 42.3\% | 28.5\% |
| Percent employed* | 86.3\% | 66.5\% |
| Employment ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| Private employer | 75.0\% | 74.0\% |
| Public employer | 13.4\% | 15.1\% |
| Self-employed | 11.3\% | 10.6\% |
| Veteran status* | 9.5\% | 18.5\% |
| Average individual salary |  |  |
| Men | \$54,821 | \$50,902 |
| Women* | \$35,628 | \$28,556 |
| Median individual salary |  |  |
| Men | \$42,000 | \$40,000 |
| Women | \$38,000 | \$24,000 |
| * Difference significant at the $5 \%$ level or be <br> ^ Difference significant at the $10 \%$ level or bet | (two-tailed te ter (two-tailed |  |


|  | Same-Sex | Married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At least one partner 65 or older* | 6.4\% | 20.3\% |
| Percent disabled | 21.6\% | 27.8\% |
| Average household income^ | \$106,873 | \$77,793 |
| Median household income | \$85,800 | \$63,100 |
| Income gap between partners | \$21,555 | \$28,889 |
| Single wage earner* | 11.7\% | 28.5\% |
| Homeownership | 80.1\% | 86.0\% |
| Percent with children under $18 *$ | 11.6\% | 46.0\% |
| * Difference significant at the $5 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). <br> ^ Difference significant at the $10 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). |  |  |
| Table Three: Characteristics of couples with children |  |  |
|  | Same-Sex parents | Married parents |
| Average number of children under 18 in the household | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Single wage earner (parents) | 0.0\% | 30.4\% |
| Average household income (parents)^ | \$114,934 | \$78,704 |
| Median household income (parents) | \$85,500 | \$66,100 |
| Homeownership (parents) | 100.0\% | 82.3\% |
| * Difference significant at the 5\% level or better (two-tailed tests). <br> ^ Difference significant at the $10 \%$ level or better (two-tailed tests). |  |  |

Appendix A: Counts and percent of same-sex couples
by county

| County | Number of same- <br> sex couples | Percent of same- <br> sex couples out <br> of all households |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Kent | 209 | $0.44 \%$ |
| New Castle | 1100 | $0.58 \%$ |
| Sussex | 559 | $0.89 \%$ |

## About the Authors

Adam P. Romero is Public Policy Fellow at the Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. J.D. Yale Law School; A.B., summa cum laude, Cornell University. His current research examines the significance of family in society and law, especially as relevant to disabled adults without family.

Clifford J. Rosky is Research Fellow at the Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. J.D. Yale Law School; B.A., summa cum laude, Amherst College. His current research examines the significance of gender in family law cases involving lesbian and gay parents.
M.V. Lee Badgett is Research Director at The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law, and Director of the Center for Public Policy and Administration at the University of Massachusetts Amherst, where she is also on the faculty of the Department of Economics. Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley. She studies family policy and employment discrimination related to sexual orientation.

Gary J. Gates is Senior Research Fellow at The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. Ph.D. Carnegie Mellon. He studies the demographic and economic characteristics of the lesbian and gay population.
${ }^{1}$ Unless otherwise noted, we calculate the demographic characteristics from the Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Sample ( $5 \%$ file) available from the U.S. Census Bureau. For a detailed discussion of the Census 2000 methodology used in this report, see Census Snapshot: Methods Note, available at http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/ publications/MethodologicalDetailsForCensusSnapshots.pdf. In estimating numbers of same-sex couples and children raised by same-sex couples, however, we use the total number of same-sex couples from 2005 and the proportion of couples with children from 2000 in order to provide a more up-to-date estimate.
${ }^{2}$ Tavia Simmons \& Martin O'Connell, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Married-Couple and Unmarried-Partner Households, Census 2000 Special Reports, CENSR-5, p. 4, tab. 2 (Feb. 2003).
${ }^{3}$ Gary J. Gates, The Williams Institute, Same-sex Couples and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual Population: New Estimates from the American Community Survey (2006), p. 11, apx. 1, available at http://www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute/ publications/SameSexCouplesandGLBpopACS. pdf. Sample sizes for individual states in 2005 are not sufficiently large for the analyses presented in this report, we therefore use data from Census 2000 where samples are on average five times larger than 2005.
${ }^{4} / d$.
${ }^{5}$ Simmons \& O'Connell, supra note 2.
${ }^{6}$ U.S. Census Bureau, Unmarried Partner Households by Sex of Partners, PCT14. Percentages of total households computed by dividing data in PCT14 by data in P15 (total households).
${ }^{7}$ Computed by multiplying the number of same-sex couples times the percent of same-sex couples with children times the average number of children under 18 in the household.
${ }^{8}$ Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 .

[^0]
[^0]:    For more information, contact:
    The Williams I nstitute
    UCLA School of Law
    Box 951476
    Los Angeles, CA 90095-1476
    T (310)267-4382
    F (310) 825-7270
    williamsinstitute@law.ucla.edu
    www.law.ucla.edu/williamsinstitute

