

MARRIAGE EQUALITY AND THE SUPREME COURT: Methodology and Tables

1. Methodology

A. Data & Weighting

Data come from the 2025 Annual LGBTQ+ Community Survey (ALCS) and were collected online from September 29 to October 27, 2025, among U.S. adults aged 18 and older. The LGBTQ+ sample was drawn through the HRC Foundation's Community Marketing & Insights research panel of LGBTQ+ adults as well as from participants recruited from community organizations, while the non-LGBTQ+ sample was fielded by [PSB Insights](#) during the same period. To ensure demographic representativeness, PSB used quotas for respondents' race, age, geography, education, and gender.

Post-survey weighting was applied to correct for non-probability sampling bias and align the dataset with external benchmarks. Within-group analyses (e.g., married LGBTQ+ vs. Single LGBTQ+ respondents) are computed using weight *allwt*, which does not apply a scaling factor and ensure large sample sizes for subgroup analyses. The weight *allwt_scaled* is employed for national estimates and between group comparisons (e.g., LGBTQ+ vs. Non-LGBTQ+ respondents).

See the [complete ALCS methodology and data quality report here](#), including detailed documentation for sampling, quality control, benchmarking, weight construction, and scaling.

B. Estimation Strategy

Due to sample size, estimates for support of same-sex marriage for the general U.S. adult population are design-based proportions. Other estimates for support of same-sex marriage and having hardly any confidence in the Supreme Court are odds-ratios and predicted probabilities from logistic regression with robust standard errors:

$$\ln\left(\frac{\Pr(Y_i = 1)}{1 - \Pr(Y_i = 1)}\right) = \alpha + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j X_{ji} + C_i' \gamma + \varepsilon_i$$

All models control for respondents' demographic characteristics, including race/ethnicity, age, and education level. The baseline category is white respondents aged 18–24 with a high school education. These controls were included to adjust for compositional differences in the sample that may confound estimates of group or attitudinal effects. Support for same-sex marriage also includes variables for relationship status and political ideology. Within-group analyses for non-LGBTQ+

individuals include whether the respondent knows an LGBTQ+ person (this question was only asked to non-LGBTQ+ individuals).

C. Limitations

AmeriSpeak and Gallup polls are not direct comparisons due to differences in survey mode and questionnaire design. AmeriSpeak relies on both web and telephone surveys, while ALCS is pure a web-based survey. Additionally, Gallup’s question about same-sex marriage is worded differently than ALCS.

Due to the nonprobability design, design-based statistics such as Pearson and Wald statistics are to be interpreted with caution. Results are not causal.

2. Data Tables

Table 1A: Design-Based Proportions of Support for Same-Sex Marriage Among U.S. Adults 18+ and by Sexual/Gender Identity			
	LGBTQ+	Non-LGBTQ+	All U.S. Adults
<i>Supports Same-Sex Marriage</i>	95.6% (0.027)	65.0% (0.007)	65.8% (0.007)
<i>Opposes Same-Sex Marriage</i>	5.0% (0.020)	35.7% (0.007)	34.3% (0.007)
Note: Table presents estimates that are weighted using post-stratification weights and scaled to reflect the national proportion of sexual and gender minority (SGM) adults (proportionally estimated at 9.3% from Gallup, 2025). N = 7,124 adults residing in the U.S. Data come from a nonprobability sample collected between September 29, 2025 and October 27, 2025. Standard errors in parentheses. Design based X ² = 47.9354; p < 0.0001.			

Table 1B: Design-Based Proportions of Support for Same-Sex Marriage Among U.S. Adults 18+ by Political Ideology				
	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal	DK/Other
<i>Supports Same-Sex Marriage</i>	48.3% (0.013)	68.5% (0.011)	83.8% (0.010)	64.2% (0.031)
<i>Opposes Same-Sex Marriage</i>	52.8% (0.013)	31.5% (0.011)	16.2% (0.010)	35.8% (0.031)
Note: Table presents estimates that are weighted using post-stratification weights and scaled to reflect the national proportion of sexual and gender minority (SGM) adults (proportionally estimated at 9.3% from Gallup, 2025). N = 7,029 adults residing in the U.S. Data come from a nonprobability sample collected between September 29, 2025 and October 27, 2025. Standard error in parentheses. Design based F-statistic = 147.0447; p < 0.0001.				

Table 1C: Design-Based Proportions of Support for Same-Sex Marriage Among U.S. Adults by Relationship Status			
	Single	Married	Partnership/ Relationship
<i>Supports Same-Sex Marriage</i>	65.4% (0.010)	65.0% (0.011)	70.8% (0.019)
<i>Opposes Same-Sex Marriage</i>	34.6% (0.010)	35.3% (0.011)	29.2% (0.019)
Note: Table presents estimates that are weighted using post-stratification weights and scaled to reflect the national proportion of sexual and gender minority (SGM) adults (proportionally estimated at 9.3% from Gallup, 2025). N = 7,117 adults residing in the U.S. Data come from a nonprobability sample collected between September 29, 2025 and October 27, 2025. Standard errors in parentheses. Design based F-statistic = 4.1729; p < 0.05.			

Table 2: Within-Group Estimated Odds-Ratios and Predicted Probabilities of Support for Same-Sex Marriage				
	Non-LGBTQ+ Sample Odds-Ratio [95% CI]	Non- LGBTQ+ Sample Predicted Probability (Support Same-Sex Marriage)	LGBTQ+ Sample Odds-Ratio [95% CI]	LGBTQ+ Sample Predicted Probability (Support Same-Sex Marriage)
<i>Moderate</i>	2.44 [2.11, 2.82]***	69.5%***	6.73 [1.58, 28.75]***	98.7%***
<i>Liberal</i>	5.11 [4.25, 6.14]***	82.6%***	14.56 [4.61, 46.07]***	99.4%***
<i>DK/Other</i>	1.94 [1.45, 2.60]***	64.4%***	5.11 [1.09, 23.98]**	98.4%***
<i>Conservative</i>	baseline	48.2%***	baseline	92.4%***
<i>Married</i>	0.95 [0.83, 1.10]	66.1%***	0.82 [0.36, 1.89]	98.9%***
<i>Partnered/Relationship</i>	1.06 [0.86, 1.31]	68.5%***	1.02 [0.35, 2.99]	99.2%***
<i>Single</i>	baseline	67.2%***	baseline	99.2%***
<i>Knows LGBTQ+ Person</i>	1.78 [1.55, 2.05]***	70.3%***	N/A	N/A
<i>Does not Know LGBTQ+</i>	baseline	57.1%***		
N	4,914		2,108	
F	28.45***		8.36***	
Note: Table presents estimates that are weighted using post-stratification weights. Data come from a nonprobability sample collected between September 29, 2025 and October 27, 2025. Significance levels are * p < .01, ** < .05, *** p < .001 at a 95% confidence level. Covariates are excluded from output and include race/ethnicity, age, and education level. Baseline is white, with a high school degree, and age 18-24. Knowing an LGBTQ+ person was only asked to non-LGBTQ+ respondents.				

Table 4: Estimated Odds from Models of Having no Confidence in SCOTUS and Predicted Probabilities of Confidence by Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity			
	Odds-Ratio [95% CI]	Predicted Probability (Hardly Any Confidence)	Predicted Probability (Some/A Great Deal of Confidence)
<i>SGM</i>	2.98 [2.41, 3.67]***	65.4%***	34.6%***
<i>NonSGM</i>	baseline	38.8%***	61.2%***

<i>Moderate</i>	3.65 [3.07, 4.35]***	45.4%***	54.6%***
<i>Liberal</i>	7.42 [6.18, 8.91]***	62.8%***	37.2%***
<i>DK/Other</i>	6.77 [4.73, 9.69]***	60.7%***	39.3%***
<i>Conservative</i>	baseline	18.6%***	81.4%***
<i>Married</i>	0.80 [0.69, 0.93]***	38.2%***	61.8%***
<i>Partnered/In a Relationship</i>	0.93 [0.75, 1.14]	41.6%***	56.5%***
<i>Single</i>	baseline	43.5%***	58.4%***
<i>N</i>	12,521		
<i>F</i>	46.84***		
Note: Table presents estimates that are weighted using post-stratification weights. Data come from a nonprobability sample collected between September 29, 2025 and October 27, 2025. Significance levels are * p < .01, ** < .05, *** p < .001 at a 95% confidence level. Covariates are excluded from output and include race/ethnicity, age, and education level with baseline of high school educated, white, and 18-24. Predicted probabilities are calculated at means.			