

The 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey (USTS) is the largest survey examining the experiences of transgender people in the United States, with 27,715 respondents nationwide. The USTS was conducted by the National Center for Transgender Equality in the summer of 2015. Of respondents in the USTS, 1,490 were Texas residents.¹ This report discusses the experiences of respondents living in Texas.

Income and Employment Status

- 17% of respondents in Texas were unemployed.²
- 34% were living in poverty.³

Employment and the Workplace

- 15% of respondents who have ever been employed reported losing a job in their lifetime because of their gender identity or expression.
- In the past year, 27% of those who held or applied for a job during that year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or not being hired for a job they applied for because of their gender identity or expression.
- Respondents who had a job in the past year reported being verbally harassed (13%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (3%) at work because of their gender identity or expression.
- 22% of those who had a job in the past year reported other forms of mistreatment based on their gender identity or expression during that year, such as being forced to use a restroom that did not match their gender identity, being told to present in the wrong gender in order to keep their job, or having a boss or coworker share private information about their transgender status with others without their permission.
- Overall, 29% of respondents who had a job in the past year reported being fired, being denied a promotion, or experiencing some other form of mistreatment related to their gender identity or expression during that past year.

Education

- 73% of those who were out or perceived as transgender at some point between Kindergarten and Grade 12 (K–12) experienced some form of mistreatment, such as being verbally harassed, prohibited from dressing according to their gender identity, disciplined more harshly, or physically or sexually assaulted because people thought they were transgender.
 - 49% of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K–12 were verbally harassed, 24% were physically attacked, and 17% were sexually assaulted in K–12 because of being transgender.
 - 14% faced such severe mistreatment as a transgender person that they left a K–12 school.

- 19% of respondents who were out or perceived as transgender in college or vocational school were verbally, physically, or sexually harassed because of being transgender.

Housing, Homelessness, and Shelter Access

- 22% of respondents experienced some form of housing discrimination in the past year, such as being evicted from their home or denied a home or apartment because of being transgender.
- 30% have experienced homelessness at some point in their lives.
- 12% experienced homelessness in the past year because of being transgender.
- 30% of respondents who experienced homelessness in the past year avoided staying in a shelter because they feared being mistreated as a transgender person.

Public Accommodations

- Respondents reported being denied equal treatment or service, verbally harassed, or physically attacked at many places of public accommodation—places that provide services to the public, like retail stores, hotels, and government offices.
- Of respondents who visited a place of public accommodation where staff or employees thought or knew they were transgender, 24% experienced at least one type of mistreatment in the past year. This included 12% who were denied equal treatment or service, 16% who were verbally harassed, and 1% who were physically attacked because of being transgender.

Restrooms

- 9% of respondents reported that someone denied them access to a restroom in the past year.
- In the past year, respondents reported being verbally harassed (10%), physically attacked (1%), and sexually assaulted (1%) when accessing a restroom.
- 61% of respondents avoided using a public restroom in the past year because they were afraid of confrontations or other problems they might experience.
- 36% of respondents limited the amount that they ate or drank to avoid using the restroom in the past year.

Police Interactions

- Respondents experienced high levels of mistreatment and harassment by police. In the past year, of respondents who interacted with police or other law enforcement officers who thought or knew they were transgender, 60% experienced some form of mistreatment. This included being verbally harassed, repeatedly referred to as the wrong gender, physically assaulted, or sexually assaulted, including being forced by officers to engage in sexual activity to avoid arrest.
- 60% of respondents said they would feel uncomfortable asking the police for help if they needed it.

Health

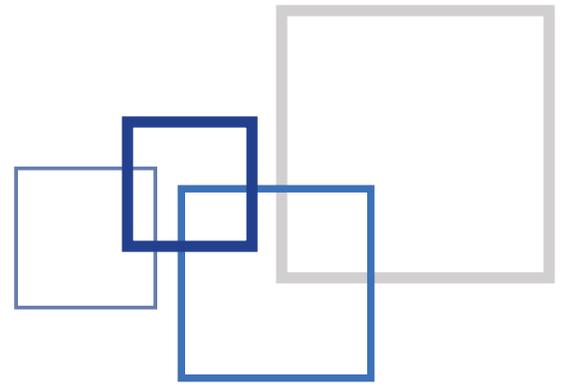
- 20% of respondents experienced a problem in the past year with their insurance related to being transgender, such as being denied coverage for care related to gender transition or being denied coverage for routine care because they were transgender.
- 30% of those who saw a health care provider in the past year reported having at least one negative experience related to being transgender. This included being refused treatment, verbally harassed, or physically or sexually assaulted, or having to teach the provider about transgender people in order to get appropriate care.
- In the past year, 22% of respondents did not see a doctor when they needed to because of fear of being mistreated as a transgender person, and 38% did not see a doctor when needed because they could not afford it.
- 41% of respondents experienced serious psychological distress in the month before completing the survey (based on the Kessler 6 Psychological Distress Scale).⁴
- 14% of respondents reported that a professional, such as a psychologist, counselor, or religious advisor, tried to stop them from being transgender.

Identity Documents

- Only 9% of respondents reported that *all* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred, while 77% reported that *none* of their IDs had the name and gender they preferred.
- The cost of changing IDs was one of the main barriers respondents faced, with 42% of those who have not changed their legal name and 42% of those who have not updated the gender on their IDs reporting that it was because they could not afford it.
- 32% of respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that did not match their gender presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or service, asked to leave, or assaulted.

ENDNOTES | TEXAS STATE REPORT

1. The number of respondents in Texas (n=1,490) is an unweighted value. All reported percentages are weighted. For more information on the weighting procedures used to report 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey data, see the full survey report, available at www.USTransSurvey.org.
2. For reference, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5% at the time of the survey, as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
3. For reference, the U.S. poverty rate was 12% at the time of the survey. The research team calculated the USTS poverty measure using the official poverty measure, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. USTS respondents were designated as living in poverty if their total family income fell under 125% of the official U.S. poverty line. See the full report for more information about this calculation.
4. For reference, 5% of the U.S. population reported experiencing serious psychological distress during the prior month as reported in the 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. See the full report for more information about this calculation.



2015 U.S. Transgender Survey

Texas State Report

January 2017



The full report and Executive Summary of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey are available at www.USTransSurvey.org.

© 2017 The National Center for Transgender Equality. We encourage and grant permission for the reproduction and distribution of this publication in whole or in part, provided that it is done so with attribution to the National Center for Transgender Equality. Further written permission is not required.

Recommended Citation: *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Texas State Report*. (2017). Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

Updated October 2017

USTransSurvey.org | TransEquality.org

Transgender and Gender Nonbinary People in the US – By the Numbers

Todd Brower
Judicial Education Director
Williams Institute
UCLA School of Law
brower@law.ucla.edu

Transgender Adults and Youthⁱ

- Over 1.6 million US adults (ages 18+) and youth (ages 13 to 17) identify as transgender (0.6%).
- ~1.3 million adults identify as transgender (0.5%); 300,000 youth (1.4%).
- 38.5% of transgender adults are transgender women, 35.9% are transgender men, and 25.6% reported they are gender nonconforming.
- Transgender individuals are younger on average than the U.S. population. Youth ages 13 to 17 are significantly more likely to identify as transgender (1.4%) than adults ages 65 or older (0.3%).
- The racial/ethnic distribution of youth and adults who identify as transgender is generally similar to the U.S. population. But transgender youth and adults are more likely to report being Latinx and less likely to report being White compared to the U.S. population.
- Williams Institute data from 2016-2017 and 2021 show that the number and percentage of US adults who identify as transgender has remained steady over time. Newly available data in 2021 provide better estimates of the size and characteristics of the youth population. Youth ages 13-17 comprise a larger share of the transgender-identified population than previously estimated, currently ~18% previously ~10%
- For information on US state and regional percentages of transgender adults, please see <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Trans-Pop-Update-Jun-2022.pdf>

Gender Nonbinary Adultsⁱⁱ and Youthⁱⁱⁱ

- ~11% of the LGBTQ adults (age 18-60 years) identify as nonbinary.
- ~26% of LGBTQ youth sampled identified as nonbinary. An additional 20% reported that they are not sure or are questioning if they are nonbinary.
- 35% of youth ages 13-21 in 2018 knew someone who uses gender-neutral pronouns.^{iv}
- 42% of nonbinary LGBTQ adults identified as transgender.
- Nonbinary adults reported identifying as queer (31%), bisexual (17%), pansexual (17%), or asexual (14%).
- 50% of youth who identified as nonbinary also identified as transgender; an additional 20% were not sure or questioning if they were transgender.

- The most common term used by youth identifying as nonbinary was “nonbinary” (72%). Other commonly used gender identity labels were queer (29%), gender non-conforming (27%), genderfluid (24%), genderqueer (23%), androgynous (23%), agender (15%), demigirl (10%), demiboy (8%), genderflux (4%), and bigender (4%).
- 17% of youth who were assigned male at birth identified as nonbinary and 28% of youth who were assigned female at birth identified as nonbinary.
- Most nonbinary youth reported being attracted to multiple genders. 28% were bisexual, 27% were pansexual, 22% were queer, 14% were lesbian, 6% were gay, 2% were questioning their sexual orientation, and less than 1% described their sexual orientation as straight.
- Youth between the ages of 13–17 (26%) identified as nonbinary at comparable rates to those ages 18–24 (27%).
- Nonbinary youth racial/ethnic identity rates were relatively similar: multiracial (30%), Native/Indigenous (27%), Asian American/Pacific Islander (25%), Black (25%), White (25%), and Latinx 23%.
- Nonbinary adult racial/ethnic identities: White (58%), multiracial (16%), Latinx (15%), and Black (9%).

ⁱ Herman, J.L., Flores, A.R., O’Neill, K.K. (2022). *How Many Adults and Youth Identify as Transgender in the United States?* The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Trans-Pop-Update-Jun-2022.pdf>

ⁱⁱ Wilson, B. D. M. & Meyer, I. H. (2021). *Nonbinary LGBTQ Adults in the United States*. Los Angeles: The Williams Institute. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Nonbinary-LGBTQ-Adults-Jun-2021.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Trevor Project. (2021), *Trevor Project Research Brief: Survey of Nonbinary Youth*. https://www.thetrevorproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Diversity-of-Nonbinary-Youth_-July-Research-Brief.pdf

^{iv} Parker, K., Graf, N., & Igielnik, R. (2019). *Generation Z Looks a Lot Like Millennials on Key Social and Political Issues*. Pew Research Center’s Social & Demographic Trends Project. <https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2019/01/17/generation-z-looks-a-lot-like-millennials-on-key-social-and-political-issues/>

TEXAS CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT

(As amended by the Supreme Court of Texas through July 10, 2019)

Preamble

Our legal system is based on the principle that an independent, fair and competent judiciary will interpret and apply the laws that govern us. The role of the judiciary is central to American concepts of justice and the rule of law. Intrinsic to all sections of this Code of Judicial Conduct are the precepts that judges, individually and collectively, must respect and honor the judicial office as a public trust and strive to enhance and maintain confidence in our legal system. The judge is an arbiter of facts and law for the resolution of disputes and a highly visible symbol of government under the rule of law.

The Code of Judicial Conduct is not intended as an exhaustive guide for the conduct of judges. They should also be governed in their judicial and personal conduct by general ethical standards. The Code is intended, however, to state basic standards which should govern the conduct of all judges and to provide guidance to assist judges in establishing and maintaining high standards of judicial and personal conduct.

Canon 1: Upholding the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary

An independent and honorable judiciary is indispensable to justice in our society. A judge should participate in establishing, maintaining and enforcing high standards of conduct, and should personally observe those standards so that the integrity and independence of the judiciary is preserved. The provisions of this Code are to be construed and applied to further that objective.

Canon 2: Avoiding Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All of the Judge's Activities

A. A judge shall comply with the law and should act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.

B. A judge shall not allow any relationship to influence judicial conduct or judgment. A judge shall not lend the prestige of judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge or others; nor shall a judge convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge. A judge shall not testify voluntarily as a character witness.

C. A judge shall not knowingly hold membership in any organization that practices discrimination prohibited by law.

COMMENT

Consistent with section 253.1612 of the Texas Election Code, the Code of Judicial Conduct does not prohibit a joint campaign activity conducted by two or more judicial candidates.

Canon 3: Performing the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially and Diligently

A. Judicial Duties in General. The judicial duties of a judge take precedence over all the judge's other activities. Judicial duties include all the duties of the judge's office prescribed by law. In the performance of these duties, the following standards apply:

B. Adjudicative Responsibilities.

(1) A judge shall hear and decide matters assigned to the judge except those in which disqualification is required or recusal is appropriate.

(2) A judge should be faithful to the law and shall maintain professional competence in it. A judge shall not be swayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.

(3) A judge shall require order and decorum in proceedings before the judge.

(4) A judge shall be patient, dignified and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity, and should require similar conduct of lawyers, and of staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control.

(5) A judge shall perform judicial duties without bias or prejudice.

(6) A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct manifest bias or prejudice, including but not limited to bias or prejudice based upon race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status, and shall not knowingly permit staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so.

(7) A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the court to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based on race, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation or socioeconomic status against parties, witnesses, counsel or others. This requirement does not preclude legitimate advocacy when any of these factors is an issue in the proceeding.

(8) A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, the right to be heard according to law. A judge shall not initiate, permit, or consider *ex parte* communications or other communications made to the judge outside the presence of the parties between the judge and a party, an attorney, a guardian or attorney ad litem, an alternative dispute resolution neutral, or any other court appointee concerning the merits of a pending or impending judicial proceeding. A judge shall require compliance with this subsection by court personnel subject to the judge's direction and control. This subsection does not prohibit:

(a) communications concerning uncontested administrative or uncontested procedural matters;

(b) conferring separately with the parties and/or their lawyers in an effort to mediate or settle matters, provided, however, that the judge shall first give notice to all parties and not thereafter hear any contested matters between the parties except with the consent of all parties;

(c) obtaining the advice of a disinterested expert on the law applicable to a proceeding before the judge if the judge gives notice to the parties of the person consulted and the substance of the advice, and affords the parties reasonable opportunity to respond;

(d) consulting with other judges or with court personnel;

(e) considering an *ex parte* communication expressly authorized by law.

(9) A judge should dispose of all judicial matters promptly, efficiently and fairly.

(10) A judge shall abstain from public comment about a pending or impending proceeding which may come before the judge's court in a manner which suggests to a reasonable person the judge's probable decision on any particular case. This prohibition applies to any candidate for judicial office, with respect to judicial proceedings pending or impending in the court on which the candidate would serve if elected. A judge shall require similar abstention on the part of court personnel subject to the judge's direction and control. This section does not prohibit judges from making public statements in the course of their official duties or from explaining for public information the procedures of the court. This section does not apply to proceedings in which the judge or judicial candidate is a litigant in a personal capacity.

(11) A judge shall not disclose or use, for any purpose unrelated to judicial duties, nonpublic information acquired in a judicial capacity. The discussions, votes, positions taken, and writings of appellate judges and court personnel about causes are confidences of the court and shall be revealed only through a court's judgment, a written opinion or in accordance with Supreme Court guidelines for a court approved history project.

C. Administrative Responsibilities.

(1) A judge should diligently and promptly discharge the judge's administrative responsibilities without bias or prejudice and maintain professional competence in judicial administration, and should cooperate with other judges and court officials in the administration of court business.

(2) A judge should require staff, court officials and others subject to the judge's direction and control to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to the judge and to refrain from manifesting bias or prejudice in the performance of their official duties.

(3) A judge with supervisory authority for the judicial performance of other judges should take reasonable measures to assure the prompt disposition of matters before them and the proper performance of their other judicial responsibilities.

(4) A judge shall not make unnecessary appointments. A judge shall exercise the power of appointment impartially and on the basis of merit. A judge shall avoid nepotism and favoritism.

A judge shall not approve compensation of appointees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

(5) A judge shall not fail to comply with Rule 12 of the Rules of Judicial Administration, knowing that the failure to comply is in violation of the rule.

D. Disciplinary Responsibilities.

(1) A judge who receives information clearly establishing that another judge has committed a violation of this Code should take appropriate action. A judge having knowledge that another judge has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question as to the other judge's fitness for office shall inform the State Commission on Judicial Conduct or take other appropriate action.

(2) A judge who receives information clearly establishing that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct should take appropriate action. A judge having knowledge that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects shall inform the Office of the General Counsel of the State Bar of Texas or take other appropriate action.

Canon 4: Conducting the Judge's Extra-Judicial Activities to Minimize the Risk of Conflict with Judicial Obligations

A. Extra-Judicial Activities in General. A judge shall conduct all of the judge's extra-judicial activities so that they do not:

- (1) cast reasonable doubt on the judge's capacity to act impartially as a judge; or
- (2) interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.

B. Activities to Improve the Law. A judge may:

- (1) speak, write, lecture, teach and participate in extra-judicial activities concerning the law, the legal system, the administration of justice and non-legal subjects, subject to the requirements of this Code; and,
- (2) serve as a member, officer, or director of an organization or governmental agency devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice. A judge may assist such an organization in raising funds and may participate in their management and investment, but should not personally participate in public fund raising activities. He or she may make recommendations to public and private fund-granting agencies on projects and programs concerning the law, the legal system and the administration of justice.

C. Civic or Charitable Activities. A judge may participate in civic and charitable activities that do not reflect adversely upon the judge's impartiality or interfere with the performance of judicial duties. A judge may serve as an officer, director, trustee or non-legal advisor of an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization not conducted for

the profit of its members, subject to the following limitations:

- (1) A judge should not serve if it is likely that the organization will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge or will be regularly or frequently engaged in adversary proceedings in any court.
- (2) A judge shall not solicit funds for any educational, religious, charitable, fraternal or civic organization, but may be listed as an officer, director, delegate, or trustee of such an organization, and may be a speaker or a guest of honor at an organization's fund raising events.
- (3) A judge should not give investment advice to such an organization, but may serve on its board of directors or trustees even though it has the responsibility for approving investment decisions.

D. Financial Activities.

- (1) A judge shall refrain from financial and business dealings that tend to reflect adversely on the judge's impartiality, interfere with the proper performance of the judicial duties, exploit his or her judicial position, or involve the judge in frequent transactions with lawyers or persons likely to come before the court on which the judge serves. This limitation does not prohibit either a judge or candidate from soliciting funds for appropriate campaign or officeholder expenses as permitted by state law.
- (2) Subject to the requirements of subsection (1), a judge may hold and manage investments, including real estate, and engage in other remunerative activity including the operation of a business. A judge shall not be an officer, director or manager of a publicly owned business. For purposes of this Canon, a "publicly owned business" is a business having more than ten owners who are not related to the judge by consanguinity or affinity within the third degree of relationship.
- (3) A judge should manage any investments and other economic interests to minimize the number of cases in which the judge is disqualified. As soon as the judge can do so without serious financial detriment, the judge should divest himself or herself of investments and other economic interests that might require frequent disqualification. A judge shall be informed about the judge's personal and fiduciary economic interests, and make a reasonable effort to be informed about the personal economic interests of any family member residing in the judge's household.
- (4) Neither a judge nor a family member residing in the judge's household shall accept a gift, bequest, favor, or loan from anyone except as follows:
 - (a) a judge may accept a gift incident to a public testimonial to the judge; books and other resource materials supplied by publishers on a complimentary basis for official use; or an invitation to the judge and spouse to attend a bar-related function or activity devoted to the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice;
 - (b) a judge or a family member residing in the judge's household may accept ordinary social hospitality; a gift, bequest, favor, or loan from a relative; a gift from a friend for a special

occasion such as a wedding, engagement, anniversary, or birthday, if the gift is fairly commensurate with the occasion and the relationship; a loan from a lending institution in its regular course of business on the same terms generally available to persons who are not judges; or a scholarship or fellowship awarded on the same terms applied to other applicants;

(c) a judge or a family member residing in the judge's household may accept any other gift, bequest, favor, or loan only if the donor is not a party or person whose interests have come or are likely to come before the judge;

(d) a gift, award or benefit incident to the business, profession or other separate activity of a spouse or other family member residing in the judge's household, including gifts, awards and benefits for the use of both the spouse or other family member and the judge (as spouse or family member), provided the gift, award or benefit could not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties.

E. Fiduciary Activities.

(1) A judge shall not serve as executor, administrator or other personal representative, trustee, guardian, attorney in fact or other fiduciary, except for the estate, trust or person of a member of the judge's family, and then only if such service will not interfere with the proper performance of judicial duties.

(2) A judge shall not serve as a fiduciary if it is likely that the judge as a fiduciary will be engaged in proceedings that would ordinarily come before the judge, or if the estate, trust, or ward becomes involved in adversary proceedings in the court on which the judge serves or one under its appellate jurisdiction.

(3) The same restrictions on financial activities that apply to a judge personally also apply to the judge while acting in a fiduciary capacity.

F. Service as Arbitrator or Mediator. An active full-time judge shall not act as an arbitrator or mediator for compensation outside the judicial system, but a judge may encourage settlement in the performance of official duties.

G. Practice of Law. A judge shall not practice law except as permitted by statute or this Code. Notwithstanding this prohibition, a judge may act pro se and may, without compensation, give legal advice to and draft or review documents for a member of the judge's family.

H. Extra-Judicial Appointments. Except as otherwise provided by constitution and statute, a judge should not accept appointment to a governmental committee, commission, or other position that is concerned with issues of fact or policy on matters other than the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice. A judge, however, may represent his or her country, state, or locality on ceremonial occasions or in connection with historical, educational, and cultural activities.

COMMENT TO 2000 CHANGE

This change is to clarify that a judge may serve on the Texas Board of Criminal Justice.

I. Compensation, Reimbursement and Reporting.

(1) Compensation and Reimbursement. A judge may receive compensation and reimbursement of expenses for the extra-judicial activities permitted by this Code, if the source of such payments does not give the appearance of influencing the judge's performance of judicial duties or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety.

(a) Compensation shall not exceed a reasonable amount nor shall it exceed what a person who is not a judge would receive for the same activity.

(b) Expense reimbursement shall be limited to the actual cost of travel, food, and lodging reasonably incurred by the judge and, where appropriate to the occasion, by the judge's family. Any payment in excess of such an amount is compensation.

(2) Public Reports. A judge shall file financial and other reports as required by law.

Canon 5: Refraining from Inappropriate Political Activity

(1) A judge or judicial candidate shall not:

(i) make pledges or promises of conduct in office regarding pending or impending cases, specific classes of cases, specific classes of litigants, or specific propositions of law that would suggest to a reasonable person that the judge is predisposed to a probable decision in cases within the scope of the pledge;

(ii) knowingly or recklessly misrepresent the identity, qualifications, present position, or other fact concerning the candidate or an opponent; or

(iii) make a statement that would violate Canon 3B(10).

(2) A judge or judicial candidate shall not authorize the public use of his or her name endorsing another candidate for any public office, except that either may indicate support for a political party. A judge or judicial candidate may attend political events and express his or her views on political matters in accord with this Canon and Canon 3B(10).

(3) A judge shall resign from judicial office upon becoming a candidate in a contested election for a non-judicial office either in a primary or in a general or in a special election. A judge may continue to hold judicial office while being a candidate for election to or serving as a delegate in a state constitutional convention or while being a candidate for election to any judicial office.

(4) A judge or judicial candidate subject to the Judicial Campaign Fairness Act, Tex. Elec. Code §253.151, *et seq.* (the "Act"), shall not knowingly commit an act for which he or she knows the Act imposes a penalty. Contributions returned in accordance with Sections 253.155(e), 253.157(b) or 253.160(b) of the Act are not a violation of this paragraph.

COMMENT

A statement made during a campaign for judicial office, whether or not prohibited by this Canon, may cause a judge's impartiality to be reasonably questioned in the context of a particular case and may result in recusal.

Consistent with section 253.1612 of the Texas Election Code, the Code of Judicial Conduct does not prohibit a joint campaign activity conducted by two or more judicial candidates.

Canon 6: Compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct

A. The following persons shall comply with all provisions of this Code:

- (1) An active, full-time justice or judge of one of the following courts:
 - (a) the Supreme Court,
 - (b) the Court of Criminal Appeals,
 - (c) courts of appeals,
 - (d) district courts,
 - (e) criminal district courts, and
 - (f) statutory county courts.
- (2) A full-time commissioner, master, magistrate, or referee of a court listed in (1) above.

B. A County Judge who performs judicial functions shall comply with all provisions of this Code except the judge is not required to comply:

- (1) when engaged in duties which relate to the judge's role in the administration of the county;
- (2) with Canons 4D(2), 4D(3), or 4H;
- (3) with Canon 4G, except practicing law in the court on which he or she serves or in any court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the county court, or acting as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she has served as a judge or in any proceeding related thereto.
- (4) with Canon 5(3).

C. Justices of the Peace and Municipal Court Judges.

- (1) A justice of the peace or municipal court judge shall comply with all provisions of this Code, except the judge is not required to comply:
 - (a) with Canon 3B(8) pertaining to *ex parte* communications; in lieu thereof a justice of

the peace or municipal court judge shall comply with 6C(2) below;

(b) with Canons 4D(2), 4D(3), 4E, or 4H;

(c) with Canon 4F, unless the court on which the judge serves may have jurisdiction of the matter or parties involved in the arbitration or mediation; or

(d) if an attorney, with Canon 4G, except practicing law in the court on which he or she serves, or acting as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she has served as a judge or in any proceeding related thereto.

(e) with Canons 5(3).

(2) A justice of the peace or a municipal court judge, except as authorized by law, shall not directly or indirectly initiate, permit, nor consider *ex parte* or other communications concerning the merits of a pending judicial proceeding. This subsection does not prohibit communications concerning:

(a) uncontested administrative matters,

(b) uncontested procedural matters,

(c) magistrate duties and functions,

(d) determining where jurisdiction of an impending claim or dispute may lie,

(e) determining whether a claim or dispute might more appropriately be resolved in some other judicial or non-judicial forum,

(f) mitigating circumstances following a plea of *nolo contendere* or guilty for a fine-only offense, or

(g) any other matters where *ex parte* communications are contemplated or authorized by law.

D. A Part-time commissioner, master, magistrate, or referee of a court listed in Canon 6A(1) above:

(1) shall comply with all provisions of this Code, except he or she is not required to comply with Canons 4D(2), 4E, 4F, 4G or 4H, and

(2) should not practice law in the court which he or she serves or in any court subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the court which he or she serves, or act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she has served as a commissioner, master, magistrate, or referee, or in any other proceeding related thereto.

E. A Judge Pro Tempore, while acting as such:

(1) shall comply with all provisions of this Code applicable to the court on which he or she is

serving, except he or she is not required to comply with Canons 4D(2), 4D(3), 4E, 4F, 4G or 4H, and

(2) after serving as a judge pro tempore, should not act as a lawyer in a proceeding in which he or she has served as a judge or in any other proceeding related thereto.

F. Any Senior Judge, or a former appellate or district judge, or a retired or former statutory county court judge who has consented to be subject to assignment as a judicial officer:

(1) shall comply with all the provisions of this Code except he or she is not required to comply with Canon 4D(2), 4E, 4F, 4G, or 4H, but

(2) should refrain from judicial service during the period of an extra-judicial appointment permitted by Canon 4H.

G. Candidates for Judicial Office.

(1) Any person seeking elective judicial office listed in Canon 6A(1) shall be subject to the same standards of Canon 5 that are required of members of the judiciary.

(2) Any judge who violates this Code shall be subject to sanctions by the State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

(3) Any lawyer who is a candidate seeking judicial office who violates Canon 5 or other relevant provisions of this Code is subject to disciplinary action by the State Bar of Texas.

(4) The conduct of any other candidate for elective judicial office, not subject to paragraphs (2) and (3) of this section, who violates Canon 5 or other relevant provisions of the Code is subject to review by the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, or the local District Attorney for appropriate action.

H. Attorneys.

Any lawyer who contributes to the violation of Canons 3B(7), 3B(10), 4D(4), 5, or 6C(2), or other relevant provisions of this Code, is subject to disciplinary action by the State Bar of Texas.

Canon 7: Effective Date of Compliance

A person to whom this Code becomes applicable should arrange his or her affairs as soon as reasonably possible to comply with it.

Canon 8: Construction and Terminology of the Code

A. Construction.

The Code of Judicial Conduct is intended to establish basic standards for ethical conduct of

judges. It consists of specific rules set forth in Sections under broad captions called Canons.

The Sections are rules of reason, which should be applied consistent with constitutional requirements, statutes, other court rules and decisional law and in the context of all relevant circumstances. The Code is to be construed so as not to impinge on the essential independence of judges in making judicial decisions.

The Code is designed to provide guidance to judges and candidates for judicial office and to provide a structure for regulating conduct through the State Commission on Judicial Conduct. It is not designed or intended as a basis for civil liability or criminal prosecution. Furthermore, the purpose of the Code would be subverted if the Code were invoked by lawyers for mere tactical advantage in a proceeding.

It is not intended, however, that every transgression will result in disciplinary action. Whether disciplinary action is appropriate, and the degree of discipline to be imposed, should be determined through a reasonable and reasoned application of the text and should depend on such factors as the seriousness of the transgression, whether there is a pattern of improper activity and the effect of the improper activity on others or on the judicial system.

B. Terminology.

(1) "Shall" or "shall not" denotes binding obligations the violation of which can result in disciplinary action.

(2) "Should" or "should not" relates to aspirational goals and as a statement of what is or is not appropriate conduct but not as a binding rule under which a judge may be disciplined.

(3) "May" denotes permissible discretion or, depending on the context, refers to action that is not covered by specific proscriptions.

(4) "De minimis" denotes an insignificant interest that could not raise reasonable question as to a judge's impartiality.

(5) "Economic interest" denotes ownership of a more than de minimis legal or equitable interest, or a relationship as officer, director, advisor or other active participant in the affairs of a party, except that:

(i) ownership of an interest in a mutual or common investment fund that holds securities is not an economic interest in such securities unless the judge participates in the management of the fund or a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the interest;

(ii) service by a judge as an officer, director, advisor or other active participant, in an educational, religious, charitable, fraternal, or civic organization or service by a judge's spouse, parent or child as an officer, director, advisor or other active participant in any organization does not create an economic interest in securities held by that organization;

- (iii) a deposit in a financial institution, the proprietary interest of a policy holder in a mutual insurance company, of a depositor in a mutual savings association or of a member in a credit union, or a similar proprietary interest, is not an economic interest in the organization unless a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the interest; and
- (iv) ownership of government securities is not an economic interest in the issuer unless a proceeding pending or impending before the judge could substantially affect the value of the securities.
- (6) "Fiduciary" includes such relationships as executor, administrator, trustee, and guardian.
- (7) "Knowingly," "knowledge," "known" or "knows" denotes actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person's knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.
- (8) "Law" denotes court rules as well as statutes, constitutional provisions and decisional law.
- (9) "Member of the judge's (or the candidate's) family" denotes a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent or other relative or person with whom the candidate maintains a close familial relationship.
- (10) "Family member residing in the judge's household" means any relative of a judge by blood or marriage, or a person treated by a judge as a member of the judge's family, who resides at the judge's household.
- (11) "Require." The rules prescribing that a judge "require" certain conduct of others are, like all of the rules in this Code, rules of reason. The use of the term "require" in that context means a judge is to exercise reasonable direction and control over the conduct of those persons subject to the judge's direction and control.
- (12) "Third degree of relationship." The following persons are relatives within the third degree of relationship: great-grandparent, grandparent, parent, uncle, aunt, brother, sister, child, grandchild, great-grandchild, nephew or niece.
- (13) "Retired Judge" means a person who receives from the Texas Judicial Retirement System, Plan One or Plan Two, an annuity based on service that was credited to the system. (Secs. 831.001 and 836.001, V.T.C.A. Government Code [Ch. 179, Sec. 1, 71st Legislature (1989)])
- (14) "Senior Judge" means a retired appellate or district judge who has consented to be subject to assignment pursuant to Section 75.001, Government Code. [Ch. 359, 69th Legislature, Reg. Session (1985)]
- (15) "Statutory County Court Judge" means the judge of a county court created by the legislature under Article V, Section 1, of the Texas Constitution, including county courts at law, statutory probate courts, county criminal courts, county criminal courts of appeals, and county civil courts at law. (Sec. 21.009, V.T.C.A. Government Code [Ch. 2, Sec. 16.01(18), 71st Legislature (1989)])

(16) "County Judge" means the judge of the county court created in each county by Article V, Section 15, of the Texas Constitution. (Sec. 21.009, V.T.C.A. Government Code [Ch. 2, Sec. 16.01(18), 71st Legislature (1989)])

(17) "Part-time" means service on a continuing or periodic basis, but with permission by law to devote time to some other profession or occupation and for which the compensation for that reason is less than that for full-time service.

(18) "Judge Pro Tempore" means a person who is appointed to act temporarily as a judge.



PRONOUNS AND THE COURTS

Prepared by U.S. Magistrate Judge Mustafa T. Kasubhai: Mustafa_Kasubhai@ord.uscourts.gov

Why do this?

- Respectfully acknowledging an attorney's, litigant's, witness's, or juror's gender identity with the appropriate pronoun and honorific in court affirms everyone's dignity, cultivates fairness and equal treatment, promotes the appearance of the same, and earns the public's trust and confidence. While Court decorum is necessarily formal, it need not exclude people from being seen and heard.
- Yes, it can be hard to find the language, but it gets easier and more natural with practice. Modify these suggestions to make them your own and commit to using these practices consistently.

What to say in Person

1. **Introducing yourself in a meeting:** My name is Judge _____ and my pronouns are _____.

2. **Rule 16 Conferences and Oral Argument:**

"Thank you for being available to discuss [subject matter] today. I'd like counsel to please introduce yourselves including giving me your full name and your honorific, such as Ms., Mx., or Mr., so I can address you respectfully throughout our meeting today."

3. **Criminal Docket:**

Before calling the first case, give the general instruction: "I'd like counsel to introduce themselves giving me your full name and your honorific, such as Ms., Mx., or Mr., and if your client will be making an appearance, I ask you to please introduce them to the court by giving me their full name and their honorific, such as Ms., Mx., or Mr."

4. **Trial:**

When walking attorneys through trial protocols, advise attorneys to "please be sure to introduce clients and witnesses with their honorifics so that I can be sure to address them respectfully throughout the trial."

5. **Jury Selection:**

"Good morning members of the public. My name is Judge _____. I'd like each of you to introduce yourselves by giving me your full name. Please be sure to give me your honorific, such as Ms., Mx., or Mr., so that I can respectfully address you throughout our time together."

What to say when you err, and realize it in the moment. Avoid dwelling on the error. Apologize and return to the topic.

“I have erred and I am sorry for doing so. Can you tell me how I can respectfully address you today when I use your last name?”

When someone does not give an honorific or pronoun after you have asked, then assume the pronoun or honorific.

Compelling anyone to identify their pronouns at a time when they do not feel safe or comfortable for any reason undermines the inclusive purpose of this practice.

Language in Orders and Other Documents

1. **Case Management, Trial Management, Mediation, and other Scheduling Orders:**

“Pronoun Usage. The parties and counsel are encouraged to advise the Court of their pronouns and honorifics (such as Mx., Ms., or Mr.). People appearing before this Court may provide their pronouns and honorifics in writing or orally when appearing for conferences, hearings, or trials. Attorneys are encouraged to identify their pronouns and honorifics in their signature lines when submitting documents for filing. Parties and counsel are instructed to address each other in all written documents and court proceedings by those previously identified pronouns and honorifics.”

2. **Website:** include your pronouns next to your name. For example, see <https://ord.uscourts.gov/index.php/court-info/our-judges/judge-kasubhai>



United States Magistrate Judge Mustafa T. Kasubhai (He/Him) ←

3. **Email Signature:** 1. Look for pronouns and honorifics in email signature lines and use those pronouns and honorifics. 2. **Include** your pronouns and honorific. For example,



4. **Signature byline in all published and unpublished opinions:**

Mustafa T. Kasubhai (he/him)
United States Magistrate Judge



SAMPLE COURTROOM SIGN-IN SHEET

Docket No. _____ Case No. _____ Case Name: _____

Your name: _____
 Plaintiff Defendant Attorney Other

Preferred name: _____

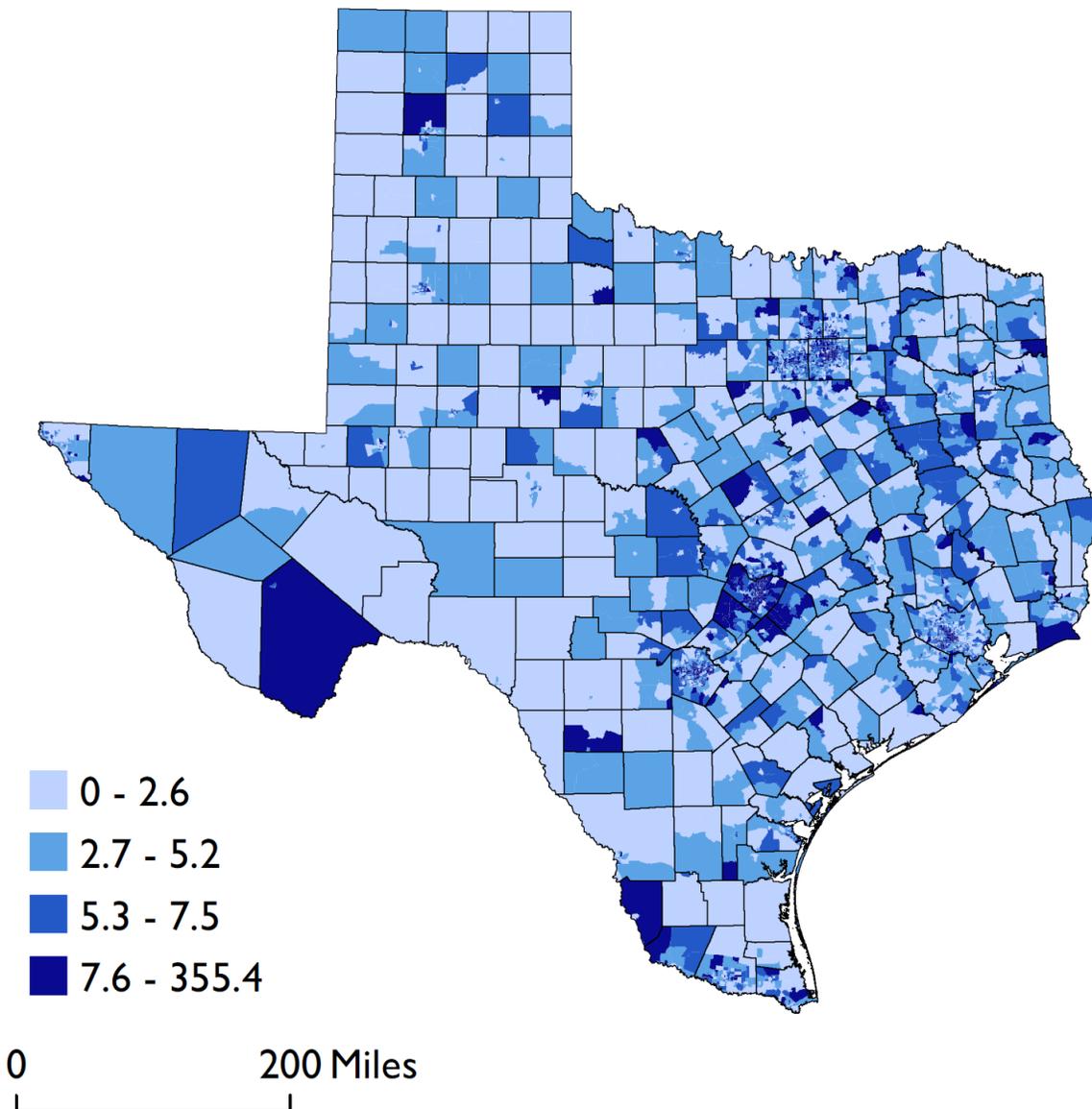
Pronouns: He/Him She/Her They/Them Other _____

Preferred Prefix/Title: Mr. Ms. Mrs. Miss Mx. Other _____

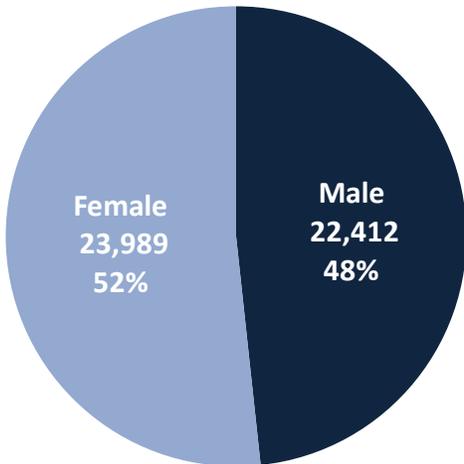


Same-sex couples	46,401	Same-sex couples per 1,000 households	5.2
Husband/wife	8,397	Same-sex "husband/wife" couples per 1,000 "husband/wife" couples	1.9
Unmarried partner	38,004	Same-sex "unmarried partner" couples per 1,000 "unmarried partner" couples	75.5

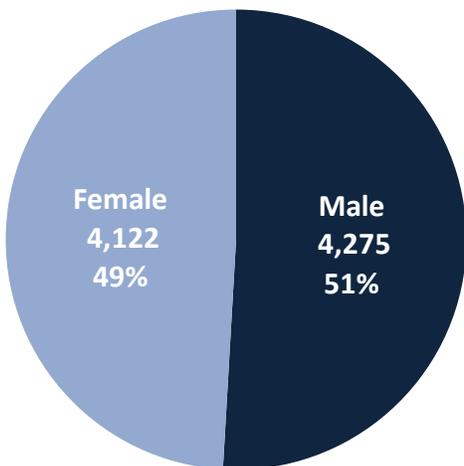
Same-sex couples per 1,000 households
by Census tract (adjusted)



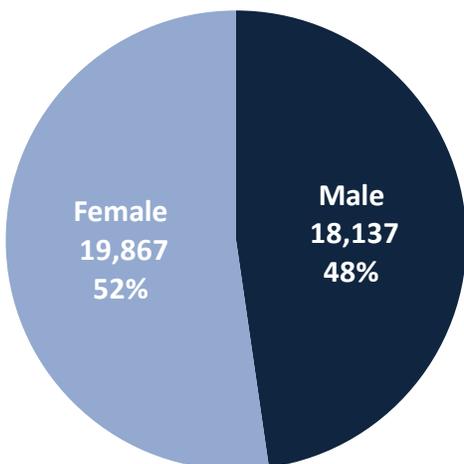
All Same-sex Couples



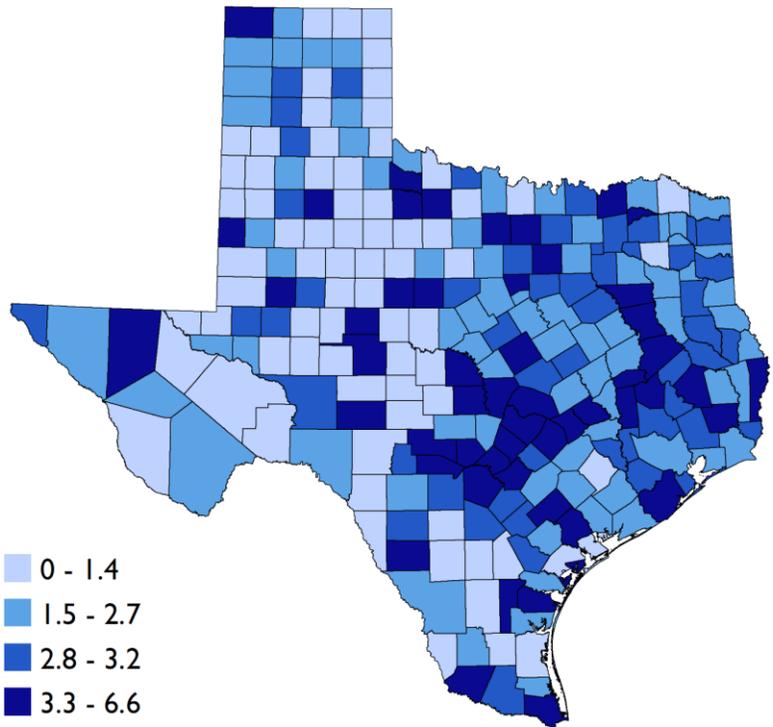
Same-sex couples who identify as spouses



Same-sex couples who identify as unmarried partners

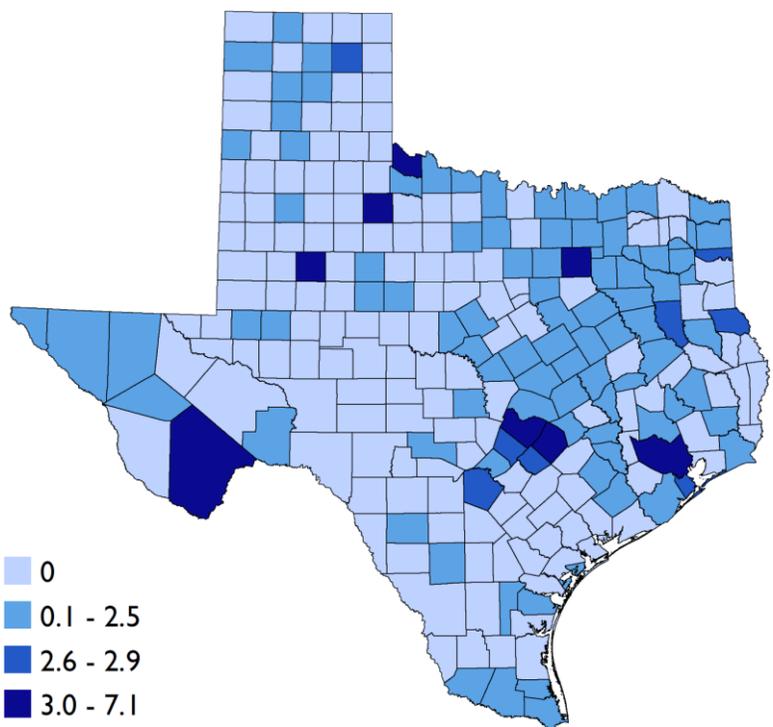


Same-sex female couples per 1,000 households by county (adjusted)



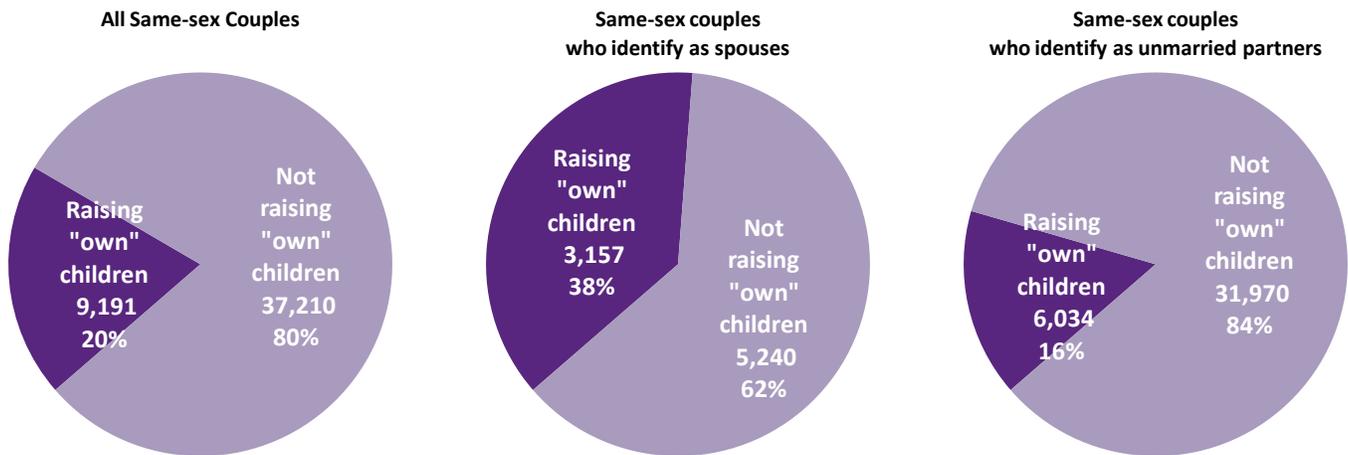
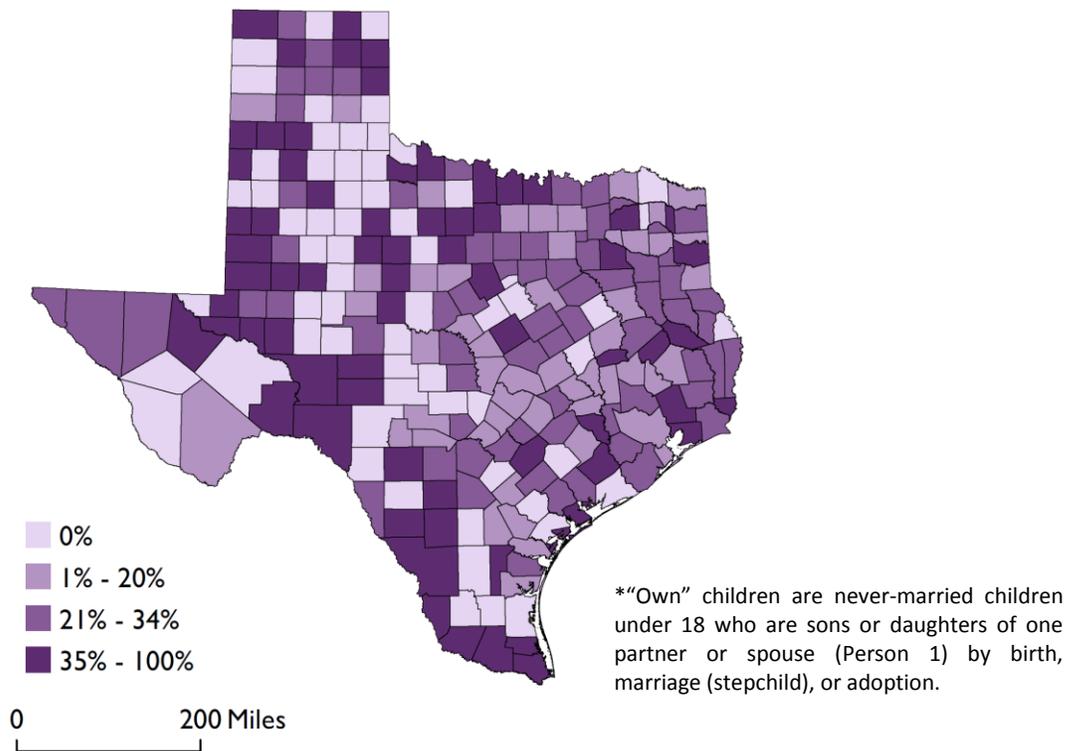
0 200 Miles

Same-sex male couples per 1,000 households by county (adjusted)



0 200 Miles

Percent of same-sex couples raising “own” children* by county (adjusted)



Data and methodology

Data are compiled using the US Census Bureau’s state-level preferred estimates for same-sex couples found [here](#). Same-sex couples are identified in households where Person 1 describes his or her relationship with another adult of the same sex as either a “husband/wife” or “unmarried partner”. The Census Bureau preferred estimates adjust original Census tabulations reported in the Census 2010 SF-1, PCT15 to account for the likelihood that a small portion of different-sex couples miscode the sex of a spouse or partner and are incorrectly counted as a same-sex couple.

Adjusted data

The Census Bureau only released preferred estimates for states. County, city, and tract data used in this report are adjusted by the authors and do not represent official Census Bureau tabulations. Like the Census Bureau preferred estimates, the adjustment procedure accounts for the likelihood that a small portion of different-sex couples miscode the sex of a spouse or partner and are incorrectly counted as a same-sex couple.

Undercount

The adjusted figures do not take into account the possibility that some same-sex couples may not be counted in Census tabulations due to concerns about confidentiality or because neither partner was Person 1 in the household.

Go [here](#) for a complete description of the adjustment procedure.

Counties with 50+ same-sex couples ranked by same-sex couples per 1,000 households

State rank	US rank among 1,142 counties with 50+ same-sex couples	County	Same-sex couples (adjusted)	Same-sex couples per 1,000 households (adjusted)	Same-sex male couples (adjusted)	Same-sex female couples (adjusted)	% Raising "own" children among same-sex couples (adjusted)
1	28	Travis	4483	11.08	2874	1610	12%
2	60	Dallas	7528	8.80	5460	2068	14%
3	90	Bastrop	202	7.80	97	105	18%
4	108	Hays	408	7.38	155	253	19%
5	171	Harris	8963	6.25	5339	3624	18%
6	187	Bexar	3754	6.16	1698	2056	22%
7	208	Aransas	58	5.95	16	43	52%
8	215	Henderson	182	5.88	75	108	22%
9	221	Williamson	891	5.84	260	631	17%
10	236	Caldwell	71	5.74	34	36	29%
11	287	Galveston	585	5.37	275	310	17%
12	306	Tarrant	3443	5.24	1320	2123	21%
13	322	Denton	1238	5.15	545	692	11%
14	404	Nueces	588	4.72	148	440	33%
15	410	Cherokee	84	4.70	45	39	25%
16	413	Potter	201	4.69	73	129	28%
17	428	Hardin	95	4.63	13	82	34%
18	457	Lubbock	476	4.50	182	294	21%
19	490	Grayson	207	4.41	66	142	21%
20	491	Starr	75	4.41	11	64	56%
21	501	Comal	181	4.38	6	175	19%
22	502	Collin	1241	4.37	574	667	8%
23	509	Jim Wells	60	4.33	7	53	47%
24	524	Upshur	64	4.27	20	44	19%
25	533	Polk	69	4.21	11	58	18%
26	576	Anderson	70	4.08	14	57	14%
27	603	Navarro	69	3.99	18	51	31%
28	614	Coryell	89	3.96	8	81	52%
29	627	Hunt	126	3.93	30	96	24%
30	646	Van Zandt	78	3.88	41	37	36%
31	662	Taylor	193	3.80	22	171	35%
32	666	Ector	185	3.79	33	151	29%
33	670	Brazoria	403	3.78	49	354	21%
34	677	Kerr	77	3.77	2	76	15%
35	681	Nacogdoches	90	3.76	16	74	34%
36	691	Randall	180	3.74	34	145	26%
37	700	Montgomery	604	3.72	98	506	20%
38	713	Hidalgo	797	3.68	142	655	40%
39	714	Jefferson	344	3.68	120	223	20%
40	721	Lamar	73	3.66	20	53	15%
41	725	Kaufman	128	3.65	32	96	32%
42	741	Bell	413	3.62	67	347	33%
43	762	Johnson	187	3.57	38	149	26%

44	797	Burnet	58	3.49	0	58	16%
45	808	El Paso	887	3.46	171	716	24%
46	811	Guadalupe	158	3.45	0	158	23%
47	822	Hood	71	3.41	0	71	29%
48	827	Wise	71	3.40	0	71	13%
49	830	Parker	143	3.39	13	130	33%
50	845	Cameron	402	3.36	5	397	42%
51	857	Victoria	107	3.33	0	107	21%
52	859	McLennan	289	3.32	71	218	30%
53	862	Tom Green	140	3.32	0	140	25%
54	869	Brazos	236	3.28	100	135	17%
55	873	Wichita	161	3.27	23	137	30%
56	885	Gregg	149	3.25	40	109	33%
57	886	Walker	68	3.25	0	68	17%
58	900	Ellis	161	3.19	0	161	33%
59	903	Rockwall	84	3.18	11	73	21%
60	922	Rusk	58	3.13	0	58	30%
61	924	Orange	97	3.13	0	97	35%
62	973	Fort Bend	562	3.00	0	562	27%
63	980	Smith	236	2.98	91	145	24%
64	1005	Harrison	70	2.85	0	70	37%
65	1006	Midland	145	2.85	7	138	32%
66	1022	Liberty	70	2.78	0	70	35%
67	1041	Angelina	84	2.71	0	84	37%
68	1074	Bowie	87	2.50	11	75	8%
69	1081	San Patricio	56	2.47	0	56	5%
70	1127	Webb	134	2.00	0	134	45%

Counties with <50 same-sex couples

	Andrews	7	1.29	0	7	87%
	Archer	3	0.94	0	3	0%
	Armstrong	0	0.03	0	0	0%
	Atascosa	49	3.19	0	49	33%
	Austin	35	3.20	5	30	43%
	Bailey	3	1.07	0	3	100%
	Bandera	31	3.65	0	31	5%
	Baylor	6	3.40	0	6	19%
	Bee	25	2.72	0	25	4%
	Blanco	9	2.06	0	9	0%
	Borden	1	3.74	1	0	0%
	Bosque	18	2.49	0	18	0%
	Brewster	35	8.23	25	10	3%
	Briscoe	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Brooks	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Brown	40	2.71	8	33	26%
	Burleson	25	3.68	0	25	8%
	Calhoun	6	0.73	0	6	50%
	Callahan	21	3.85	0	21	20%

Camp	18	3.77	10	8	30%
Carson	5	2.00	4	1	22%
Cass	47	3.80	8	39	33%
Castro	1	0.37	0	1	100%
Chambers	20	1.68	0	20	78%
Childress	1	0.46	0	1	0%
Clay	16	3.73	6	10	37%
Cochran	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Coke	7	4.55	0	7	7%
Coleman	5	1.17	0	5	0%
Collingsworth	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Colorado	16	1.95	5	11	18%
Comanche	17	3.00	9	8	33%
Concho	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Cooke	42	2.93	4	38	48%
Cottle	2	2.61	0	2	0%
Crane	2	1.54	0	2	41%
Crockett	4	3.07	0	4	78%
Crosby	11	4.79	0	11	61%
Culberson	4	4.73	1	3	24%
Dallam	8	3.38	0	8	64%
Dawson	10	2.21	0	10	31%
Deaf Smith	10	1.56	0	10	13%
Delta	10	4.99	0	10	24%
DeWitt	26	3.49	0	26	23%
Dickens	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Dimmit	14	3.95	0	14	36%
Donley	3	1.83	0	3	14%
Duval	3	0.69	0	3	0%
Eastland	21	2.78	0	21	14%
Edwards	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Erath	33	2.27	0	33	40%
Falls	22	3.47	3	19	21%
Fannin	40	3.27	0	40	22%
Fayette	23	2.33	0	23	34%
Fisher	6	3.72	4	2	69%
Floyd	1	0.46	0	1	0%
Foard	4	7.43	0	4	75%
Franklin	7	1.75	0	7	0%
Freestone	20	2.74	6	13	0%
Frio	3	0.71	0	3	50%
Gaines	8	1.37	0	8	75%
Garza	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Gillespie	24	2.25	0	24	0%
Glasscock	0	0.00	0	0	0%
Goliad	7	2.33	0	7	0%
Gonzales	18	2.49	0	18	48%
Gray	26	3.12	0	26	31%

	Grimes	45	5.00	0	45	13%
	Hale	25	2.15	0	25	44%
	Hall	2	1.82	0	2	0%
	Hamilton	10	3.00	0	10	0%
	Hansford	1	0.52	0	1	0%
	Hardeman	8	4.68	5	3	0%
	Hartley	4	2.38	1	3	0%
	Haskell	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Hemphill	0	0.05	0	0	100%
	Hill	43	3.21	18	25	16%
	Hockley	2	0.27	0	2	0%
	Hopkins	36	2.73	0	36	47%
	Houston	38	4.37	3	34	23%
	Howard	34	3.00	0	34	71%
	Hudspeth	4	3.64	2	3	25%
	Hutchinson	28	3.20	12	16	24%
	Irion	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Jack	13	3.99	0	12	42%
	Jackson	10	1.82	0	10	24%
	Jasper	30	2.21	0	30	27%
	Jeff Davis	3	2.98	1	2	0%
	Jim Hogg	3	1.47	0	3	0%
	Jones	8	1.29	0	8	48%
	Karnes	13	2.87	0	13	6%
	Kendall	47	3.72	0	47	34%
	Kenedy	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Kent	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Kimble	0	0.08	0	0	0%
	King	0	4.05	0	0	0%
	Kinney	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Kleberg	25	2.26	0	25	18%
	Knox	6	4.29	0	6	24%
	La Salle	4	1.88	3	1	72%
	Lamb	4	0.79	0	4	0%
	Lampasas	26	3.51	9	17	16%
	Lavaca	13	1.70	0	13	0%
	Lee	31	5.07	6	25	34%
	Leon	12	1.80	0	12	2%
	Limestone	29	3.36	15	14	28%
	Lipscomb	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Live Oak	3	0.63	0	3	12%
	Llano	33	3.62	2	31	22%
	Loving	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Lynn	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Madison	15	3.58	1	14	56%
	Marion	20	4.34	13	7	11%
	Martin	5	3.23	0	5	100%
	Mason	2	0.87	0	2	0%

	Matagorda	20	1.46	0	20	0%
	Maverick	7	0.47	0	7	25%
	McCulloch	4	1.18	0	4	16%
	McMullen	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Medina	49	3.16	0	49	23%
	Menard	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Milam	30	3.23	12	18	10%
	Mills	6	2.95	1	5	10%
	Mitchell	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Montague	11	1.36	0	11	75%
	Moore	19	2.67	0	19	47%
	Morris	19	3.57	5	14	68%
	Motley	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Newton	20	3.60	0	20	26%
	Nolan	18	3.02	12	6	6%
	Ochiltree	5	1.37	0	5	83%
	Oldham	1	2.09	0	1	0%
	Palo Pinto	22	2.00	0	22	29%
	Panola	22	2.37	0	22	18%
	Parmer	5	1.52	4	1	71%
	Pecos	4	0.91	0	4	0%
	Presidio	0	0.14	0	0	0%
	Rains	25	5.60	11	14	2%
	Reagan	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Real	4	2.78	0	4	7%
	Red River	4	0.75	0	4	0%
	Reeves	5	1.24	0	5	58%
	Refugio	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Roberts	2	4.34	1	1	34%
	Robertson	16	2.48	4	12	0%
	Runnels	3	0.70	0	3	45%
	Sabine	7	1.51	0	7	0%
	San Augustine	11	3.12	0	11	27%
	San Jacinto	34	3.39	6	29	6%
	San Saba	8	3.70	0	8	34%
	Schleicher	1	1.11	0	1	99%
	Scurry	0	0.08	0	0	0%
	Shackelford	2	1.75	0	2	0%
	Shelby	47	4.84	27	20	33%
	Sherman	5	4.92	2	3	25%
	Somervell	4	1.41	0	4	0%
	Stephens	4	1.10	0	4	41%
	Sterling	0	0.00	0	0	0%
	Stonewall	1	0.99	0	1	100%
	Sutton	6	3.97	0	6	48%
	Swisher	9	3.29	1	8	38%
	Terrell	0	1.01	0	0	100%
	Terry	9	2.26	0	9	99%

	Throckmorton	0	0.38	0	0	100%
	Titus	18	1.65	0	18	17%
	Trinity	19	3.13	0	19	40%
	Tyler	17	2.18	0	17	25%
	Upton	0	0.00	0	0	100%
	Uvalde	17	1.87	0	17	36%
	Val Verde	30	1.94	0	30	35%
	Waller	45	3.21	0	45	29%
	Ward	6	1.56	0	6	64%
	Washington	29	2.19	10	19	10%
	Wharton	42	2.79	12	31	41%
	Wheeler	2	1.13	0	2	100%
	Wilbarger	12	2.36	7	6	41%
	Willacy	13	2.25	0	13	55%
	Wilson	42	2.77	0	42	0%
	Winkler	3	1.01	0	3	71%
	Wood	38	2.21	15	23	15%
	Yoakum	10	3.81	0	10	94%
	Young	19	2.56	6	13	38%
	Zapata	4	0.92	0	4	84%
	Zavala	15	4.17	4	10	0%

**Cities with 50+ same-sex couples
ranked by same-sex couples per 1,000 households**

State rank	US rank among 1,415 cities with 50+ same-sex couples	City	Same-sex couples (adjusted)	Same-sex couples per 1,000 households (adjusted)
1	118	Dallas	5610	12.25
2	127	Austin	3820	11.76
3	133	Galveston	232	11.66
4	168	Pflugerville	166	10.52
5	176	Kyle	91	10.41
6	208	Jollyville	65	9.68
7	245	Wells Branch	53	9.10
8	254	Addison	66	8.95
9	315	Houston	6423	8.21
10	346	Farmers Branch	85	7.85
11	379	Leander	65	7.59
12	439	Bedford	151	7.19
13	486	Richardson	268	6.92
14	517	Euless	145	6.74
15	593	Benbrook	60	6.37
16	595	Carrollton	275	6.35
17	611	San Antonio	3002	6.26
18	631	Little Elm	50	6.17
19	651	San Juan	54	6.10
20	658	Irving	501	6.07
21	670	Cedar Park	107	5.99
22	678	Spring	108	5.96
23	691	Denton	252	5.92
24	694	Pearland	184	5.91
25	697	The Colony	78	5.90
26	746	San Marcos	97	5.69
27	753	Hurst	83	5.68
28	763	Fort Worth	1479	5.63
29	774	Garland	425	5.61
30	802	North Richland Hills	136	5.45
31	803	Lancaster	68	5.45
32	804	Round Rock	191	5.45
33	816	Arlington	718	5.40
34	821	Sherman	79	5.33
35	858	Lewisville	192	5.11
36	913	Plano	488	4.92
37	915	Edinburg	113	4.91
38	918	Corpus Christi	552	4.89
39	921	Lubbock	432	4.88
40	922	Paris	50	4.88
41	938	Grand Prairie	282	4.85
42	945	New Braunfels	103	4.84

43	955	Beaumont	218	4.78
44	963	Haltom	73	4.76
45	998	Georgetown	86	4.57
46	1000	Baytown	114	4.57
47	1010	Cedar Hill	70	4.54
48	1012	Duncanville	60	4.54
49	1013	Bryan	126	4.53
50	1018	League	136	4.52
51	1034	Grapevine	83	4.48
52	1089	Atascocita	90	4.28
53	1093	Amarillo	315	4.27
54	1102	Mesquite	205	4.25
55	1135	Rowlett	76	4.15
56	1154	Killeen	196	4.08
57	1178	Waco	185	3.98
58	1192	Abilene	171	3.93
59	1199	Missouri	87	3.91
60	1207	Conroe	78	3.88
61	1212	Texas	64	3.85
62	1213	Odessa	141	3.85
63	1216	San Angelo	138	3.82
64	1218	Longview	116	3.81
65	1234	Mission	86	3.72
66	1236	Temple	97	3.72
67	1265	Wichita Falls	137	3.56
68	1268	Victoria	83	3.56
69	1272	Mansfield	65	3.53
70	1285	McKinney	155	3.49
71	1290	Frisco	138	3.47
72	1320	El Paso	722	3.33
73	1327	Brownsville	164	3.28
74	1331	Harlingen	70	3.23
75	1353	Tyler	117	3.08
76	1362	Midland	126	3.02
77	1368	Sugar Land	79	2.97
78	1371	Allen	82	2.93
79	1372	McAllen	121	2.92
80	1390	Pasadena	136	2.80
81	1393	Port Arthur	56	2.76
82	1397	Pharr	51	2.58
83	1401	College Station	81	2.32
84	1405	Laredo	142	2.23
85	1411	The Woodlands	72	2.07

About the authors

Gary J. Gates, PhD is the Williams Distinguished Scholar at the Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.

Abigail M. Cooke is a PhD candidate in the Department of Geography at UCLA and is affiliated with the California Center for Population Research.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Williams Institute Fellows Angeliki Kastanis, Laura Durso, and Christy Mallory for assistance with the Snapshots.

For more information

The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law, (310) 267-4382

<http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/>

For more information
please contact:

Todd Brower

Judicial Education Director

The Williams Institute

UCLA School of Law

brower@law.ucla.edu

[Link to LGBTQ Info on TX counties](https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=SS&area=48&showCounties=true#density)

<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=SS&area=48&showCounties=true#density>