

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Classifications:

UNNECESSARY FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Proponents of adding sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) to state nondiscrimination laws claim they are good for business, but the facts say otherwise. Numerous studies suggest that states <u>without</u> these classifications actually have **greater economic growth**, while many states that have <u>added</u> these classifications to their laws have **weaker economies** and **lower job growth**. While this does not mean that states with these types of laws always experience low economic growth, it does indicate that these classifications aren't essential to economic growth. Notably, the majority of states and the federal government do not include sexual orientation and gender identity in employment, housing, or public accommodation nondiscrimination laws.¹

Best States for Business and Economic Outlook



State <u>does not</u> have Nondiscrimination Laws that include Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity

State <u>does</u> have Nondiscrimination Laws that include Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity



Worst States for Business and Economic Outlook

RANKED	Chief Executive	ALEC American Legislative Exchange Council	PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS
DLOWEST	Bottom Ten States for Business ⁸	States with Worst Economic Outlooks ⁹	Bottom Ten States for Job Growth ¹⁰
то нісне	9 out 10	10°of 10	8 out 10
HEST	<u>Do</u> Have Door Laws		
50	California	New York	District of Columbia
49	New York	Vermont	Illinois
48	Illinois	New Jersey	/ Maine
47	New Jersey	Connecticut	Vermont
46	Massachusetts	California	New York
45	Connecticut	Minnesota	Alaska
44	🦙 Hawaii	L Delaware	Massachusetts
43	Michigan Michigan	Illinois	Tennessee
42	Oregon	🦙 Hawaii	New Hampshire
41	Vermont	Oregon	New Mexico

State <u>does not</u> have Nondiscrimination Laws that include Sexual Orientation and/or Gender Identity

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¹ Currently, 28 states and the federal government do not include sexual orientation or gender identity in their employment nondiscrimination laws, while 29 states and the federal government do not include these classifications in their public accommodation nondiscrimination laws.

^{2 &}quot;Best States for Business," Forbes.com, http://www.forbes.com/best-states-for-business/ (last visited Mar. 16, 2016).

^{3 &}quot;2015 Best and Worst State Rankings," ChiefExecutive.net, available at http://chiefexecutive.net/best-worst-states-business/ (last visited Mar. 16, 2016).

⁴ Laffer, Arthur, et al., "Rich States, Poor States, Rich States, Poor States: ALEC-Laffer State Economic Competitiveness Index," American Legislative Exchange Council, available at https://www.alec.org/ publication/rich-states-poor-states/(last visited April 21, 2016).

⁵ Prah, Pamela, "Which States Will Generate Jobs in 2014?," The Pew Charitable Trusts, Jan. 7, 2014, available at http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/ stateline/2014/01/07/which-states-will-generate-jobs-in-2014 (last visited Nov. 6, 2015).

^{6 &}quot;Site Selection's 2015 Top State Business Climate Rankings," SiteSelection.com, available at http://siteselection.com/issues/2015/nov/cover.cfm (last visited Apr. 25, 2016).

⁷ Utah added sexual orientation and gender identity to portions of its nondiscrimination laws in 2015. However, public accommodations are exempted from Utah's nondiscrimination laws.

^{8 &}quot;2015 Best and Worst State Rankings," ChiefExecutive.net, available at http://chiefexecutive.net/best-worst-states-business/ (last visited Mar. 16, 2016).

⁹ Laffer, Arthur, et al., "Rich States, Poor States, Rich States, Poor States: ALEC-Laffer State Economic Competitiveness Index," American Legislative Exchange Council, available at https:// www.alec.org/publication/rich-states-poor-states/ (last visited April 21, 2016).