

Web Appendix

Table A1 Population Diversity, Representative Government, and the Passage of Same-Sex Marriage Amendments in the American States, 2004

Independent Variables	Model 1 (Additive)	Model 2 (Interactive)
Population Diversity	-9.137 (6.984)	-31.577 (14.934)
Representative Government	-----	-2.121 (1.459)
Representative Government X Diversity	-----	-12.379 (5.418)
Fundamental Protestantism	0.008 (0.003)	0.014 (0.005)
Nonmarried Households	-36.829 (29.587)	-167.779 (61.046)
Gay and Lesbian Activism	107.557 (314.719)	228.443 (352.447)
Government Ideology	-0.035 (0.017)	0.011 (0.016)
Constant	6.134 (4.365)	28.766 (11.863)
	N = 47	47
	Wald X^2 = 11.44	14.21
	% Predicted = 70.21	89.36
	PRE = .00	.64

Numbers in parentheses are robust standard errors.

Substantively, the findings suggest that as the population grows more diverse in states without the initiative the probability of passing a same-sex marriage ban grows smaller. In the most homogenous state without the initiative, the probability of adopting such an amendment is .54. A one standard deviation increase in population diversity decreases that probability by more than 77%, to just .12. In non-initiative states that score one standard deviation above the mean on the diversity index, the probability of adopting a same-sex marriage ban is effectively 0 (.002).