



Opinion Poll

Michigan Small Businesses Support Workplace Nondiscrimination Policies

June 4, 2013

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Executive Summary

Small business owners nationwide and in Michigan are doing all they can to strengthen their businesses and put the Great Recession's effects behind them. Now more than ever, it's critical they have the help of smart employment laws allowing them to attract and retain the best talent. Scientific opinion polling shows the majority of Michigan small business owners believe we're long overdue for federal and state policies protecting all workers from discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. It's good for business, it helps companies attract and retain talent and it's the right thing to do, according to our leading job creators.

A Michigan poll conducted April 8-17 for Small Business Majority by Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research reveals 54% of the state's entrepreneurs believe federal law should prohibit employment discrimination against gay and transgender people. Furthermore, 61% of owners believe Michigan should have a state law prohibiting this type of discrimination.

In fact, the vast majority of small business owners already thought such laws existed. A whopping 76% of entrepreneurs didn't realize it's currently legal under federal law to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay, lesbian or transgender. A mere 11% knew it is legal. In terms of state law, 73% of entrepreneurs were unaware it is legal in Michigan to refuse to hire someone based on sexual orientation or gender identity. Small employers also strongly believe that an employer should not be able to fire or refuse to hire someone who is gay, lesbian or transgender based on their (the employer's) religious beliefs. Fifty-seven percent agree this should not be permitted to occur, whether or not working with a gay or transgender employee conflicts with an employer's religious beliefs.

Six in 10 Michigan owners oppose employees with a same-sex partner or spouse being taxed for their dependent's health benefits while employees who have heterosexual partners or spouses aren't. Fifty-seven percent oppose the federal law prohibiting lesbian and gay workers' spouses from being provided with the Social Security benefits that are extended to heterosexual spouses, even though gay and lesbian employees, as well as their employers, contribute to the Social Security system. Seven in 10 say businesses are hurt by the federal law—known as the Defense of Marriage Act— that requires them to treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes. The majority of owners also say employers are hurt by laws prohibiting gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners for immigration purposes.

Considering the widespread small business support for protecting gay and transgender people from employment discrimination, it makes sense that the majority of small business owners believe laws that protect against discrimination can improve their bottom line. Entrepreneurs agree these kinds of laws help employers attract the best and brightest employees, regardless of whether an employee is gay or transgender. Additionally, entrepreneurs strongly believe implementing a nondiscrimination policy is the right thing to do. Of employers who have a nondiscrimination policy, 72% say it's because they believe all employees should be treated fairly and equally, and 68% say they have it because it's the right thing to do.

Many Michigan small businesses already have their own formal or informal policies protecting gay and transgender workers from employment discrimination. Forty-two percent of survey respondents have such a policy already, and almost one-third say it improves their ability to attract and retain talented employees.

It's also important to note Michigan small business owners see little to no cost associated with having this kind of policy in place. Of those who have adopted their own nondiscrimination policy to protect gay and transgender workers from discrimination, 83% report the policy cost them "nothing or next to nothing." Merely 7% say it had a small but significant cost, and none say it had a substantial cost.

There are a number of federal laws that provide different types of protections for employees. Poll results revealed that entrepreneurs strongly believe gay, lesbian and transgender employees should be afforded those same employment protections.

This Michigan poll was a majority Republican sample, with 50% of small business owners identifying as Republican, 27% as Democrat and 10% as independent.

Main Findings

- **Small business owners favor federal and state laws protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment:**

The majority of entrepreneurs (54%) believe federal law should prohibit employment discrimination against gay and transgender people. Six in 10 also agree Michigan should have a law prohibiting this type of discrimination.
- **The vast majority of small business owners didn't know it is legal under federal and/or state law to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or lesbian:**

When asked if, to the best of their knowledge, it is legal or illegal under federal law to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or transgender, a striking 76% of small business owners said it is illegal. Merely 11% knew it is legal. In terms of state law, 73% of entrepreneurs were unaware that it is legal in Michigan to refuse to hire someone based on sexual orientation or gender identity.
- **Small businesses strongly believe an employer should not be able to fire or refuse to hire someone who is gay or transgender based on their (the employer's) religious beliefs:**

A 57% majority believes an employer should not be able to fire or refuse to hire someone who is gay or transgender if working with a gay or transgender employee conflicts with their (the employer's) religious beliefs. What's more, 77% believe a business should not be legally allowed to refuse services to some customers but not others based on religious beliefs.
- **The majority of entrepreneurs agree laws protecting employees from discrimination help boost bottom lines because they enable employers to attract the best and the brightest:**

Fifty-four percent of small business owners believe laws that protect against discrimination improve the business's bottom line by attracting the best and brightest employees, regardless of whether an employee is gay or transgender.
- **Four in 10 businesses have their own policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination; three in 10 say having the policy helps them attract talent:**

Forty-two percent of small businesses surveyed have a policy protecting gay and transgender employees. Among the reasons employers with nondiscrimination policies have them, 30% say their policy improves their ability to attract and retain talented employees. Additionally, entrepreneurs strongly believe implementing a nondiscrimination policy is the right thing to do. Of employers who have a nondiscrimination policy, 80% say it's because they believe all employees should be treated fairly and equally, and 72% say they have it because it's the right thing to do.
- **Policies protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination have nearly no business cost associated with them, according to the vast majority of owners that have a policy:**

An overwhelming 83% of small business owners who have adopted their own nondiscrimination policy to protect gay and transgender people from discrimination report the policy has a cost of "nothing or next to nothing." Merely 7% say it had a small but significant cost, and none say it had a substantial cost.
- **Six in 10 oppose same-sex couples being taxed for family benefits while heterosexual couples aren't:**

60% oppose the fact that if a small business elects to provide benefits to a same-sex couple, the employee must pay income taxes on their spouse's/partner's benefits and the employer must pay the additional payroll taxes—while businesses and their employees do *not* have to pay such taxes for health benefits provided for heterosexual employees' spouses.
- **The majority of Michigan owners oppose the federal law prohibiting lesbian and gay workers' spouses from being provided with the Social Security benefits that are extended to heterosexual spouses:**

Under federal law, lesbian and gay workers, as well as their employers, contribute to the Social

Security system, but these workers' spouses are not provided with the Social Security benefits extended to heterosexual spouses. Fifty-seven percent of entrepreneurs oppose this law.

- **Seven in 10 employers say businesses are hurt by the federal law requiring them to treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes; majority says employers are hurt by laws prohibiting gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners for immigration purposes:**

The federal Defense of Marriage Act requires employers to treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes. Seventy percent of those surveyed agree that this law hurts businesses by requiring them to treat their employees differently and to administer two systems of benefits. Furthermore, 52% believe immigration laws prohibiting gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners can hurt businesses—particularly those competing internationally.

- **The survey sample was dominantly Republican, with nearly twice as many respondents identifying as Republicans compared to Democrats:**

Fifty percent of respondents identified themselves as Republican or independent-leaning Republican, 27% as Democrat or independent-leaning Democrat and 10% as independent.

Vast Majority of Entrepreneurs Support Protecting Gay, Transgender People from Employment Discrimination

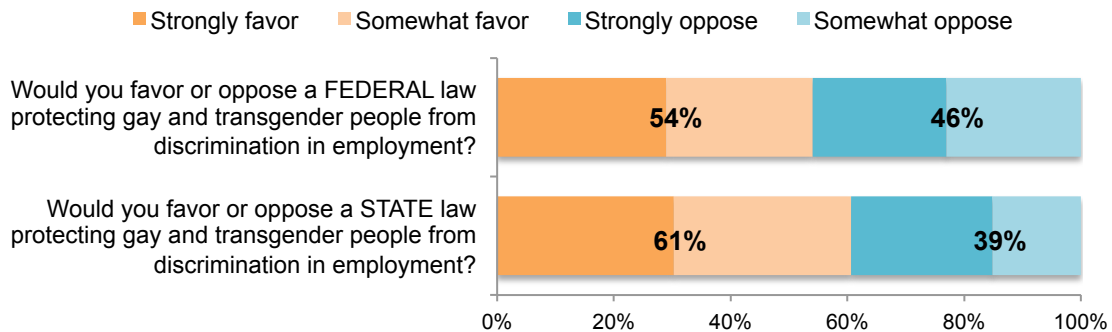
Scientific opinion polling reveals small business owners of all industries and political affiliations believe gay and transgender individuals should have equal workplace discrimination protections.

The majority of entrepreneurs (54%) believe federal law should prohibit employment discrimination against gay and transgender people. Sixty-one percent of owners in Michigan also believe their state should have a law prohibiting this type of discrimination.

Figure 1: Majority believes federal law should prohibit employment discrimination against gay and transgender people; 7 in 10 say Michigan law should

As you may know, federal law prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender, sex, age, race, and color. However, federal law does NOT protect gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment. Would you favor or oppose such a federal law?

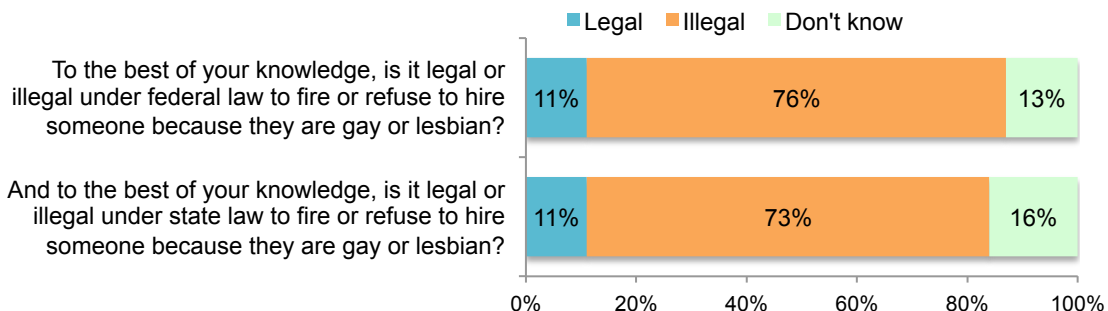
In addition state law does NOT protect gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment. Would you favor or oppose such a federal law?



We also asked small business owners if it is legal or illegal, to the best of their knowledge, to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or lesbian under federal law. A striking 76% of small business owners incorrectly believed it is illegal, while merely 11% correctly believed it is legal. In terms of state law, 73% of entrepreneurs were unaware that it is legal in Michigan to refuse to hire someone based on sexual preference or gender identity.

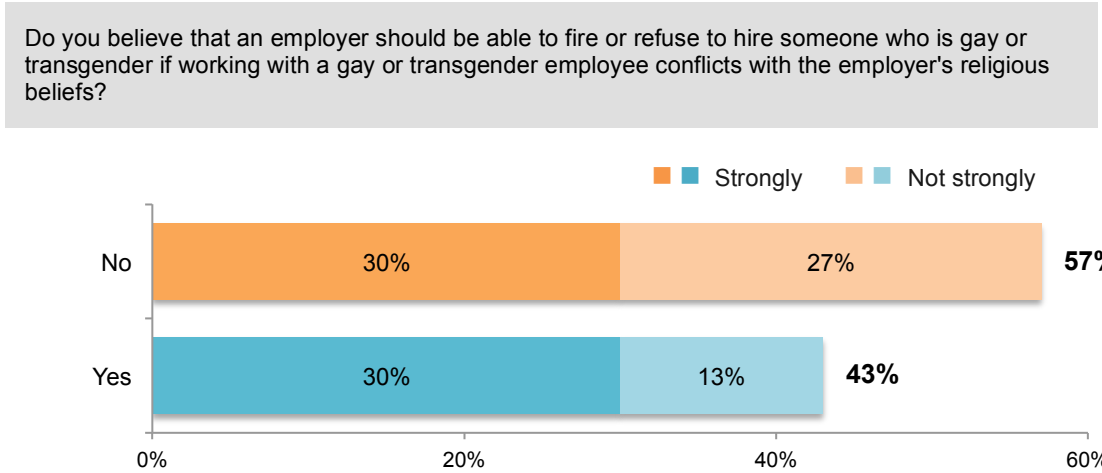
Figure 2: Vast majority of small employers didn't know it is legal to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or lesbian

To the best of your knowledge, is it legal or illegal under state or federal law to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or lesbian?



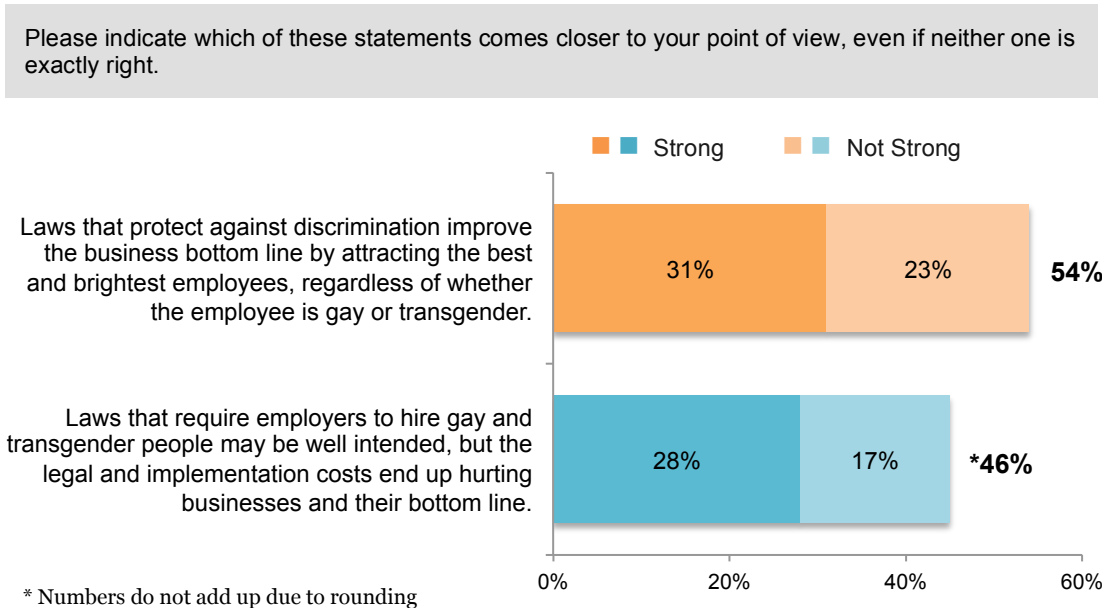
A 57% majority believes an employer should not be able to fire or refuse to hire someone who is gay or transgender, regardless of whether working with a gay or transgender employee conflicts with their (the employer's) religious beliefs. What's more, 77% believe a business should not be legally allowed to refuse services to some customers but not others based on religious beliefs.

Figure 3: Majority agrees an employer shouldn't be able to fire or refuse to hire someone who is gay or transgender, based on their religious beliefs



The majority of entrepreneurs (54%) agree laws protecting employees from discrimination help boost bottom lines because they enable employers to attract the best and the brightest workers.

Figure 4: Majority of entrepreneurs say laws protecting gay and transgender employees from discrimination boost the business bottom line

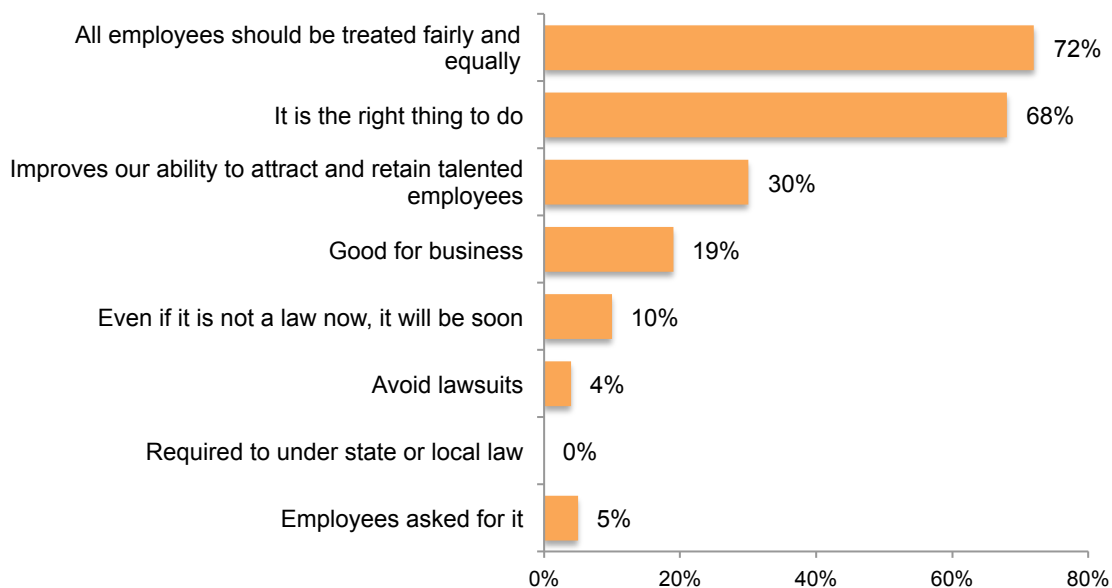


Many Entrepreneurs Have a Nondiscrimination Policy and Agree it Benefits Business, Costs Next to Nothing

More than four in 10 businesses (42%) have their own policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination. Among the reasons employers with nondiscrimination policies have them, 30% say the policy improves their ability to attract and retain talented employees. This is the third most cited reason, next to entrepreneurs' belief that all employees should be treated fairly and equally (72%), and that having this kind of policy is the right thing to do (68%).

■ **Figure 5: Reasons why employers have adopted policies protecting gay and transgender employees from workplace discrimination**

Which of the following best describes the reasons your company adopted a policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination in hiring and promotion? You may mark as many responses as you want.



According to the vast majority of owners who have policies protecting gay and transgender employees from discrimination, these policies have a business cost that is nothing or next to nothing.

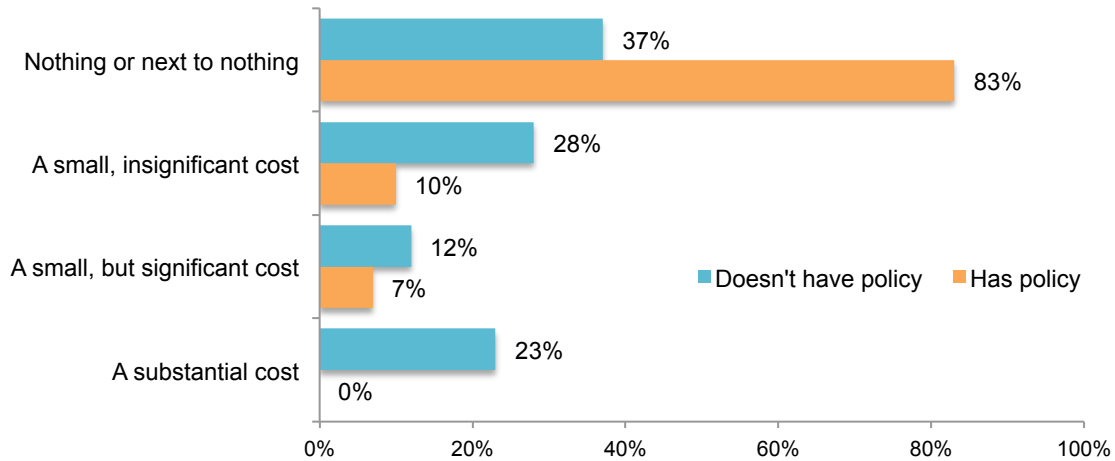
Of business owners who do *not* have a formal policy, 37% estimated the cost of creating a policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination to be nothing or next to nothing. Twenty-eight percent estimated a small but insignificant cost. Twelve percent estimated a small but significant cost, and 23% estimated a substantial cost.

According to business owners who actually have a policy, the cost of creating the policy is nearly non-existent. An overwhelming 83% of small business owners that have adopted their own nondiscrimination policy to protect gay and transgender people from discrimination report the policy has a cost of nothing or next to nothing. Ten percent say it had a small but insignificant cost, and merely 7% say it had a small but significant cost. None say it had a substantial cost.

■ **Figure 6: Plurality of owners estimate that a nondiscrimination policy costs little to nothing; sweeping majority of those who have them report that to be true**

Which of the following best describes how much you estimate it would cost your business to create a policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination? (Asked of those who don't have a policy)

Thinking back, which of the following best describes how much it cost your business to adopt a non-discrimination policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination? (Asked of those with policy)



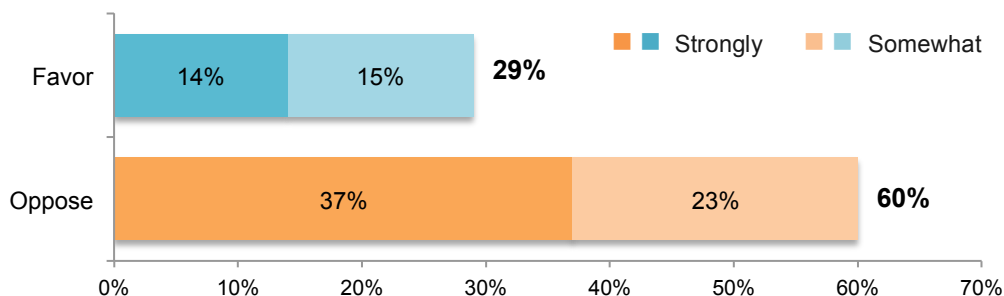
Majorities Say Federal Benefits for Heterosexual Employees Should Also Apply to Gay and Lesbian Employees

There are a number of federal laws that provide different types of protections for employees. Poll results revealed that entrepreneurs strongly believe gay, lesbian and transgender employees should be afforded those same employment protections.

Specifically, 60% oppose the federal law requiring that when a small business elects to provide benefits to a same-sex couple, the employee must pay income taxes on their spouse's/partner's benefits and the employer must pay the additional payroll taxes—while businesses and their employees *do not* have to pay such taxes for health benefits provided for heterosexual employees' spouses.

■ **Figure 7: Six in 10 owners believe same-sex couples and their employers should not have to pay extra taxes for family benefits**

Do you favor or oppose this different taxation of health benefits for same-sex couples?

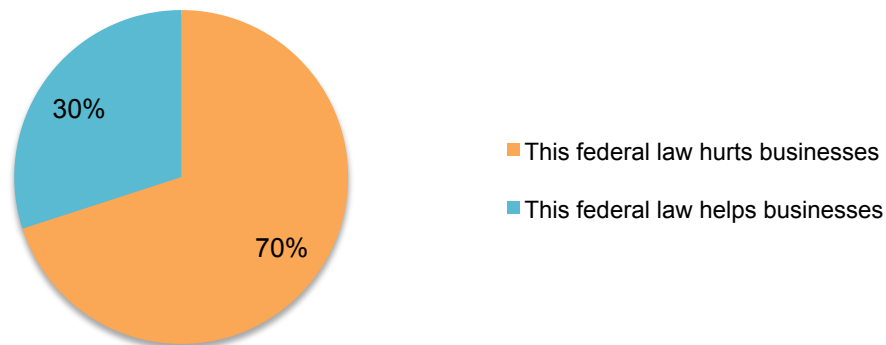


In addition, under current federal law, lesbian and gay workers, as well as their employers, contribute to the Social Security system—but these workers' spouses are not provided with the Social Security benefits extended to heterosexual workers' spouses. Fifty-seven percent of entrepreneurs oppose this law.

Federal law also requires employers to treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes. Seventy percent of those surveyed agree this hurts businesses by requiring them to treat their employees differently and to administer two systems of benefits. On the other hand, only 30% agree this law helps businesses by allowing them to offer benefits to heterosexual couples but avoid offering benefits to same-sex couples.

■ **Figure 8: Seven in 10 owners agree current federal law hurts employers by making them treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes**

Currently, federal law requires employers to treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes. Some businesses have argued that this law hurts businesses by requiring them to treat their employees differently and to administer two systems of benefits and payroll—one for heterosexual couples and another for same-sex couples. Other businesses have argued this law helps businesses by allowing them to offer benefits to heterosexual couples but avoid offering benefits to same-sex couples. Which comes closer to your opinion?



Turning to another topic, current law prohibits gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners for the purpose of immigration. Fifty-two percent agree this can hurt businesses—particularly those that compete internationally—by making it harder to attract and retain workers, and therefore oppose the law prohibiting gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners for the purpose of immigration.

Conclusion

Small business owners' views clearly underscore the need to for improved employment laws that protect all American workers from discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity. Entrepreneurs resoundingly favor federal and state laws protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment. In fact, the vast majority was under the impression that such laws already existed. This shows our employment laws are lagging much too far behind common perceptions and expectations people have about employment.

Many small businesses voluntarily provide protections to gay, lesbian and transgender employees and report positive outcomes of implementing these policies. This shows why they want these laws officially on the books. Protecting all employees from workplace discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity, helps small business owners attract and retain the best talent—and it costs virtually nothing. Entrepreneurs' opinions make it evident: it's time for our employment laws to reflect the modern day workplace and the views of the people who shape it.

Methodology

This poll reflects a national Internet survey of 508 small business owners with oversamples of 100 respondents in Michigan, North Carolina, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania, creating a combined data set of 1008 small business owners. This report reflects the data from a combined database where the state oversamples were weighted down to reflect their proportion of the target population. The sample was drawn from Research Now and conducted by Greenberg Quinlan Rosner Research for Small Business Majority. The survey was conducted from April 8-17, 2013. The overall margin of error is +/- 3.1%. The margin of error for state-level data is +/- 9.8%.

Poll Toplines

April 8-17, 2013

100 Small Business Owners with 100 or fewer employees

Q.1 Do you own your own business?

	MI
Yes	100
No	-
Not sure.....	-
(ref:SBOSCR)	

Q.2 How many people are directly employed by your business or company, including yourself?

	MI
1	-
2-5	58
6-10	22
11-25	9
26-50	4
51-100.....	7
More than 100	-
(TERMINATE IF NOT ANSWERED)	
(ref:NUMEMPLY)	

Q.3 Which ONE of the following categories best describes your business? -

	MI
Retail (such as a shop or store)	11
Service industry	13
Finance and insurance.....	3
Real estate.....	7
Construction	7
Information technology.....	6
Manufacturing	6
Whole sale trade	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation.....	2
Retail services (such as car repair, home repair, landscaping).....	5
Restaurant.....	6
Scientific and technical services	1
Administrative support and accounting	2
Agriculture	4
Legal.....	2
Medical or dental	1
Other	21
(Prefer not to say)	
(ref:BUSTYPE)	

Q.4 Now we're going to ask you some questions about lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender workers. To the best of your knowledge, is it legal or illegal under federal law to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or lesbian?

	MI
Legal.....	11
Illegal	76
Don't know	13
(ref:KNOWFED)	

Q.5 And to the best of your knowledge, is it legal or illegal under state law to fire or refuse to hire someone because they are gay or lesbian?

	MI
Legal.....	11
Illegal	73
Don't know.....	16
(ref:KNOWST)	

Q.6 As you may know, federal law prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender, sex, age, race, and color. However, federal law does NOT protect gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment. Would you favor or oppose such a federal law?

	MI
Strongly favor	29
Somewhat favor	25
Somewhat oppose.....	23
Strongly oppose	23
(Don't know/refuse)	-
Total Favor.....	54
Total Oppose	46
Favor-Oppose.....	8
(ref:SUPENDA1)	

Q.7 (SKIP IN ENDA STATES) In addition (STATE) state law does NOT protect gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment. Would you favor or oppose a STATE law protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment?

	MI
Strongly favor	30
Somewhat favor	30
Somewhat oppose.....	15
Strongly oppose	24
(Don't know/refuse)	-
Total Favor.....	61
Total Oppose	39
Favor-Oppose.....	22
(ref:SUPENDA2)	

Q.8 Do you believe that an employer should be able to fire or refuse to hire someone who is gay or transgender if working with a gay or transgender employee conflicts with the employer's religious beliefs?

	MI
Yes, strongly.....	30
Yes, not strongly	13
No, not strongly	27
No, strongly.....	30
(Don't know/refuse)	-
Total Yes	43
Total No	57
Yes-No	-14
(ref:SUPENDA3)	

Q.9 Please indicate which of these statements comes closer to your point of view, even if neither one is exactly right.

	1st Stmt Strng	1st Not Strng	2nd Not Strng	2nd Stmt Strng	DK/ Ref	Total 1st Stmt	Total 2nd Stmt	1st - 2nd
Laws that protect against discrimination improve the business bottom line by attracting the best and brightest employees, regardless of whether the employee is gay or transgender.								
OR Laws that require employers to hire gay and transgender people may be well intended, but the legal and implementation costs end up hurting businesses and their bottom line.								
MI	31	23	17	28	-	54	46	8
(ref:PAIRS2)								

Q.10 Does your business have a policy, formal or informal, protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination?

	MI
Yes	42
No	48
(Don't know/refused)	11
(ref:POLICY4)	

Q.11 (IF YES ON POLICY4, ASK) Which of the following best describes this policy?

	MI
This policy is a formal, written non-discrimination or Equal Employment Opportunity policy.....	15
This policy is an informal policy that is not written down.....	85
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:POLICY5)	

Q.12 (IF YES ON POLICY4, ASK) Which of the following best describes the reasons your company adopted a policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination in hiring and promotion? You may mark as many responses as you want.

	MI
All employees should be treated fairly and equally	72
It is the right thing to do.....	68
Improves our ability to attract and retain talented employees	30
Good for business	19
Even if it is not a law now, it will be soon	10
Avoid lawsuits	4
Required to under state or local law	-
Employees asked for it.....	5
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:REASON1)	

Q.13 (IF NO ON POLICY4) Which of the following best describes how much you estimate it would cost your business to create a policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination?

	MI
Nothing or next to nothing	37
A small, insignificant cost.....	28
A small, but significant cost.....	12
A substantial cost.....	23
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:COST3)	

Q.14 (IF YES ON POLICY4) Thinking back, which of the following best describes how much it cost your business to adopt a non-discrimination policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination?

	MI
Nothing or next to nothing	83
A small, insignificant cost.....	10
A small, but significant cost.....	7
A substantial cost.....	-
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:COST4)	

Q.15 (IF NO ON POLICY4, ASK) Which of the following best describes the reasons your company has not adopted a policy protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination?

	MI
Never came up	49
Business is too small to worry about things like this.....	52
Do not have gay or transgender employees	37
Moral or religious objections.....	22
Will cost too much	11
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:REASON2)	

Q.16 Does your company provide FAMILY health benefits to your employees?

	MI
Yes	31
No	69
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:BNFITS1)	

Q.17 (IF YES ON BNFITS1) Does your company provide family health benefits to the same-sex partners or same-sex spouses of your employees?

	MI
Yes	19
I would if I had a gay or lesbian employee	31
No	50
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:BNFITS2)	

Q.18 Currently, federal law allows employers who offer family benefits to married heterosexual couples to deny those family benefits to married same-sex couples. Do you favor or oppose the current federal law?

	MI
Strongly favor	26
Somewhat favor	17
Somewhat oppose	13
Strongly oppose	30
(Don't know/refused)	14
Total Favor.....	43
Total Oppose	43
Favor-Oppose.....	0
(ref: BENFIT3)	

Q.19 Under the same federal law, when an employer does provide health benefits for a same-sex spouse or partner of one of their employees, the employee is required to pay income taxes on the value of this benefit, and the employer is required to pay the additional payroll taxes. Businesses and their employees do not have to pay such taxes when a business provides health benefits to an employee's heterosexual spouse. Do you favor or oppose this different taxation of health benefits for same-sex couples?

	MI
Strongly favor	14
Somewhat favor	15
Somewhat oppose	23
Strongly oppose	37
(Don't know/refused)	11
Total Favor.....	29
Total Oppose	60
Favor-Oppose.....	-30
(ref: BENFIT4)	

Q.20 Under federal law, lesbian and gay workers, as well as their employers, contribute to the Social Security system, but these workers' spouses are not provided with the Social Security benefits extended to heterosexual spouses. Do you favor or oppose this current federal law?

	MI
Strongly favor	18
Somewhat favor	12
Somewhat oppose	24
Strongly oppose	33
(Don't know/refused)	13
Total Favor.....	30
Total Oppose	57
Favor-Oppose.....	-27
(ref: SOCSEC)	

Q.21 Businesses covered under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act ARE required to provide unpaid leave when a heterosexual employee needs to care for a sick or injured spouse, but not when a gay or lesbian employee needs to care for a sick or injured spouse or partner. Regardless of whether your business is covered by the federal Family and Medical Leave Act, do you favor or oppose changing the act to require businesses to provide equal leave for same-sex couples?

	MI
Strongly favor	22
Somewhat favor	21
Somewhat oppose	17
Strongly oppose	26
(Don't know/refused)	13
Total Favor	44
Total Oppose	43
Favor-Oppose	1
(ref:FMLA)	

Q.22 Currently, federal law requires employers to treat married same-sex couples as unmarried for benefit and payroll purposes. Some businesses have argued that this law hurts businesses by requiring them to treat their employees differently and to administer two systems of benefits and payroll--one for heterosexual couples and another for same-sex couples. Other businesses have argued this law helps businesses by allowing them to offer benefits to heterosexual couples but avoid offering benefits to same-sex couples. Which comes closer to your opinion?

	MI
This federal law hurts businesses.....	70
This federal law helps businesses.....	30
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:DOMA1)	

Q.23 Unlike married heterosexual couples, current law prohibits gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners for the purpose of immigration. Some have argued this hurts businesses, particularly those that compete internationally, by making it harder to attract and retain workers. Do you favor or oppose the law prohibiting gay or lesbian people from sponsoring their partners for the purpose of immigration?

	MI
Strongly favor	24
Somewhat favor	23
Somewhat oppose	26
Strongly oppose	26
(Don't know/refused)	-
Total Favor	48
Total Oppose	52
Favor-Oppose	-5
(ref:IMMIG)	

Q.24 Which one or two of these is the best reason to support laws protecting gay and transgender people from discrimination?

MI

Gay and transgender people should be judged on their work performance alone.....	61
It is the right thing to do.....	33
It can attract and retain the most talented employees	19
It is good for business.....	-
Small businesses can better compete with bigger companies	2
None of these	25
(Don't know/refused)	-
(ref:LIST)	

Q.25 Should a business owner be legally allowed to refuse to provide services to some customers but not others based on religious beliefs?

MI

Yes, strongly.....	13
Yes, not strongly	11
No, not strongly	31
No, strongly.....	45
(Don't know/refused)	-

Total Yes 23

Total No 77

Yes-No -53

(ref:ALLOW1)

Q.26 In what year were you born?

MI

18 - 24.....	-
25 - 29	4
30 - 34	6
35 - 39	6
40 - 44.....	12
45 - 49	15
50 - 54	15
55 - 59.....	11
60 - 64.....	12
65 and over	18
(No answer)	1
(ref:AGE)	

Q.27 Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or something else?

MI

Democrat	21
Independent-lean Democrat	6
Independent.....	10
Independent-lean Republican.....	13
Republican	37
Other	3
Don't know/Refused.....	9
(ref:PTYID1)	

Q.28 For statistical purposes only, which of these categories best describes the gross revenue of your business in 2012?

	MI
Less than \$100,000	27
\$100,000 to under \$250,000	17
\$250,000 to under \$500,000	13
\$500,000 to under \$1 million	14
\$1 million to under \$2 million	11
\$2 million or under \$5 million	5
\$5 million or more	3
Don't know	1
Prefer not to say	9

(ref:INCOME)

Q.29 For statistical purposes only, which of these categories best describes your family's personal income- including any pass through income from your business- in 2011?

	MI
Less than \$50,000	14
\$50,000-\$99,999	28
\$100,000-\$249,999	31
\$250,000-\$999,999	11
Over \$1 million	-
Don't know	2
Prefer not to say	14

(ref:PERSINC)

Q.30 Do you currently have or have you had anyone in the past working for you that you know to be gay,lesbian, bisexual or transgender?

	MI
Yes	42
No	37
Not sure.....	21

(ref:KNOWGAY5)

Q.31 For statistical reasons only, do you consider yourself to be heterosexual or straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender?

	MI
Straight or heterosexual	97
Gay	-
Lesbian	1
Bisexual	2
Transgender	-
(Don't know/refused)	-

(ref:LGBT)

Q.32 What is your religion?

	MI
Protestant.....	30
Catholic	33
Other Christian	19
Not affiliated or nothing in particular	11
Jewish	2
Mormon	-
Other non-Christian religion	1
Muslim/Islam	2
(Don't know/refused)	2

(ref:RELIGTFN)

Q.33 How often do you attend church or other religious services?

	MI
Every week	30
Once or twice a month.....	10
Several times a year	28
Hardly ever	23
(Never)	7
(Don't know/refused)	2
(ref:RELIGB)	

Q.34 What is your race?

	MI
White.....	83
African American or Black	8
Hispanic or Latino	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1
American Indian or Native American	1
Other	2
Biracial or multiracial.....	-
Prefer not to say.....	-
(ref:RACE)	

Q.35 What is your gender?

	MI
Male.....	58
Female.....	42
(ref:GENDER)	