

What do you need to know when you move to another state?

You don't need to be paying much attention to the news to know that, as an LGBT person, your rights vary dramatically depending on where you live in the United States. Should you be asked to apply for a job, be following a partner or spouse, or better yet, have a choice of jobs, you may want to know how the laws in a particular state affect you and your family.

[This map](#) gives you snapshot comparisons of key LGBT rights issues for all fifty states.

Transgender people may also wish to check out [this page of resources](#), compiled by the Human Rights Campaign (HRC), in order to ask human resources departments about health insurance coverage for expenses and care related to past, present or future transition. The National Center for Transgender Equality has summarized protections for transgender people provided for in the Affordable Care Act, and under the laws of some states, [here](#).

[This 2013 report from the Center for Reproductive Rights](#) gives you comprehensive information on which states restrict abortion through insurance laws, medication, and targeting providers, as well as outright bans. It includes a downloadable PDF, *The State of the States*.

As of 2014, only [California](#) has an LGBTQ-inclusive secondary school curriculum.

Where are you most likely to be challenged by an election official, a school official, an employer or a member of law enforcement as a person of color, an immigrant or a suspected immigrant? [On this page](#), the National Council of State Legislatures provides comprehensive information on the 34 states that have voter identification laws and/or other statutes that make it harder to exercise your right to vote. [Here](#) you can access an interactive map showing those states that have passed legislation making it difficult for people without US citizenship to work, go to school, access health care and maintain shelter. [On this page](#), the National Immigration Law Center gives you up-to-date information on access to higher education for domestic partners and citizens who do not have legal residency in the United States. [This map](#), from The National Sentencing Project, shows rates of incarceration and felony disenfranchisement.

[Here](#), courtesy of the National Rifle Association, is a state-by-state guide to gun laws, showing which states and cities are most likely to be tolerant of citizens carrying concealed weapons in public places, or your classroom.