

Southern Survey Fact Sheet: *Conditions and Life Experiences of Communities of Color*

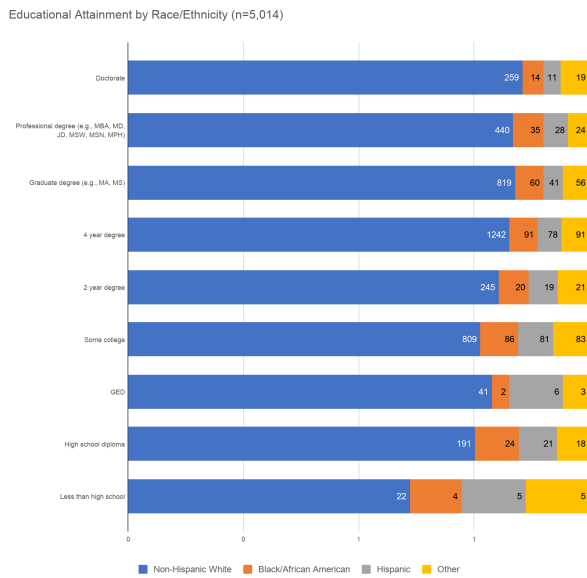
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This fact sheet provides key findings from the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey. It summarizes responses provided by 966 people who identified as Black or African American (7.4%), Multiracial (5.5%), Other (2.0%), and Asian (1.2%). It also includes 377 respondents who identified as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino/Latina/Latinx. This is a subset of findings from the responses provided by 6,502 LGBTQ adults who completed the LGBT Institute Southern Survey living in *Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, or West Virginia*. An overview of the complete study design and methodology is available in a separate report.¹

EDUCATION

- **Racial and ethnic minorities were significantly less likely to have completed a four-year degree and advanced degrees** than respondents who self-identified as non-Hispanic white

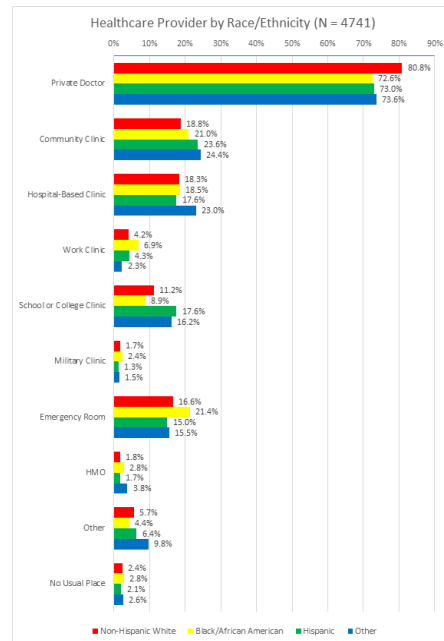
Figure 2.1d: Educational attainment by race/ethnicity, Southern Survey, 2018 (n=5,014)



HEALTH AND WELLNESS

- Private doctors' offices were the most commonplace for all respondents to have received care in the last 12 months, however, **Black/African American respondents utilized hospital emergency rooms as their usual provider of healthcare at higher rates**

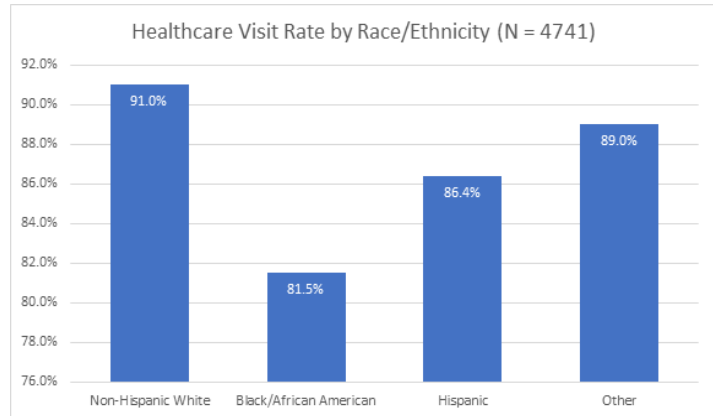
Figure 3.4b: Healthcare Provider by Race/Ethnicity, Southern Survey, 2018 (n=4,741)



¹Eric R. Wright and Ryan M. Romermann. 2018. *LGBT Institute Southern Survey: Study Design and Methodological Overview*. Available at: <https://www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org/survey-design-and-methodological-overview>

HEALTH AND WELLNESS (continued)

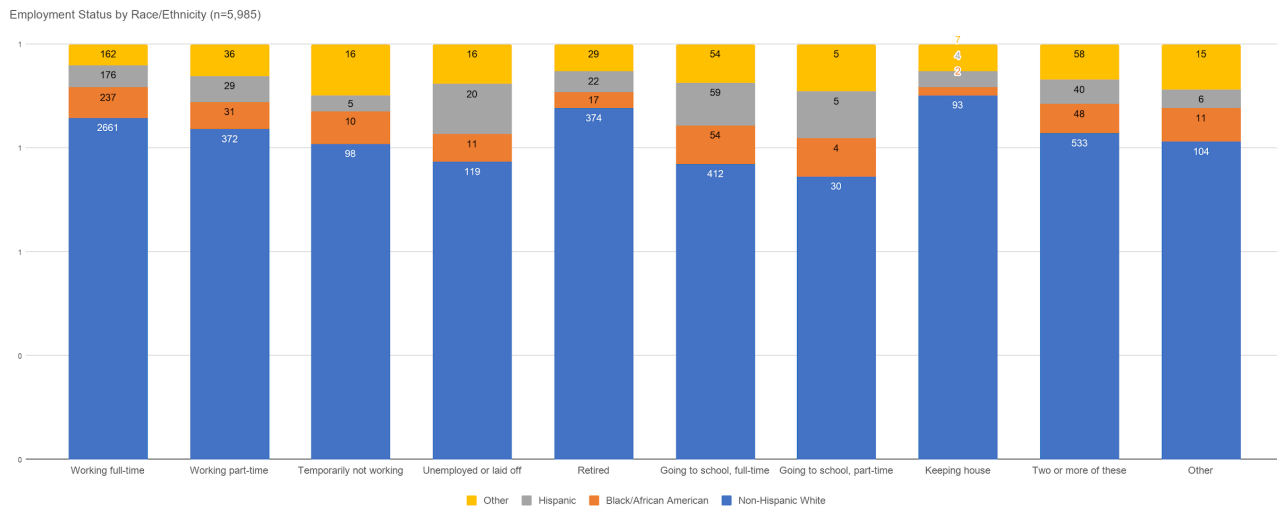
- Private doctors' offices were the most commonplace for all respondents to have received care in the last 12 months, however, **Hispanic and other race/ethnicity respondents utilized school/college clinics for their usual healthcare provider at higher rates compared to non-Hispanic white and Black/African American respondents.**
- Black/African American, Hispanic, and transgender individuals were significantly less likely to have accessed care.** Non-Hispanic white and other race respondents were found to have a higher rate of having visited a doctor in the past 12 months (91%) when compared to Black/African American (81.5%) and Hispanic (86.4%) respondents.



EMPLOYMENT

- Racial and ethnic minorities were significantly less likely to be working full-time compared to their non-Hispanic white peers.**

Figure 2.2d: Employment status by race/ethnicity, Southern Survey, 2018 (n=5,985)



DISCRIMINATION

- Black/African American transgender respondents were most likely to report feeling unwelcome in places of worship (37.1%)**
- Significantly greater rates of Black/African American LGB respondents (77.3%) report having been threatened or physically attacked in their lifetime because of their sexual orientation** when compared with LGB respondents in other racial/ethnic groups
- Latinx transgender individuals experienced being threatened or physically attacked the most at 29.1%** because of their transgender identity when compared with transgender respondents in other racial/ethnic groups