

# Southern Survey Fact Sheet:

## *LGBTQ Southerners in Florida*

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This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 538 LGBTQ<sup>1</sup> adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Florida*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.<sup>2</sup>

### HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of Florida respondents reported Good (52.0%) or Excellent (19.6%) subjective general health, while just over a fifth reported Fair (21.5%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (6.4%) subjective general health. No significant differences were found in subjective general health status between respondents from Florida compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states.
- A majority of Florida respondents (57.3%) were covered by health insurance or a health coverage plan through a current or former employer or union. Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents in Florida reported being covered on the individual market (13.3% vs 19.9%), by Medicare (7.2% vs 13.9%), by Medicaid (4.8% vs 7.2%), and by the VA (1.9% vs 4.8%). Additionally, while a majority of Florida respondents (57.3%) were covered through their current or former employer or union, this was significantly fewer respondents than were covered this way in the other 13 southern states (68.0%).
- The clear majority of Florida respondents (93.3%) reported having gone to see a doctor, been to a hospital, or visited a clinic for medical care in the past 12 months, a significantly higher rate than that found in the other 13 southern states (89.7%). Of these respondents, the majority (81.8%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents in Florida reported receiving care from a military hospital or clinic (1.5% vs 3.6%), a hospital emergency room (16.4% vs 20.5%), or an HMO (1.8% vs 3.6%), while significantly fewer reported receiving care from a school or college clinic (12.1% vs 7.5%).

### PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

- In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Florida reported significantly lower rates of being subject to slurs or jokes (26.4% vs 18.0%), lower rates of being made to feel unwelcome in a place of worship or a religious organization (14.7% vs 8.3%), lower rates of being rejected by a friend or family member (18.0% vs 11.4%), and lower rates of being denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider (3.5% vs 1.1%). Florida transgender respondents did not report significantly different rates of discrimination across the nine types examined.

### LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

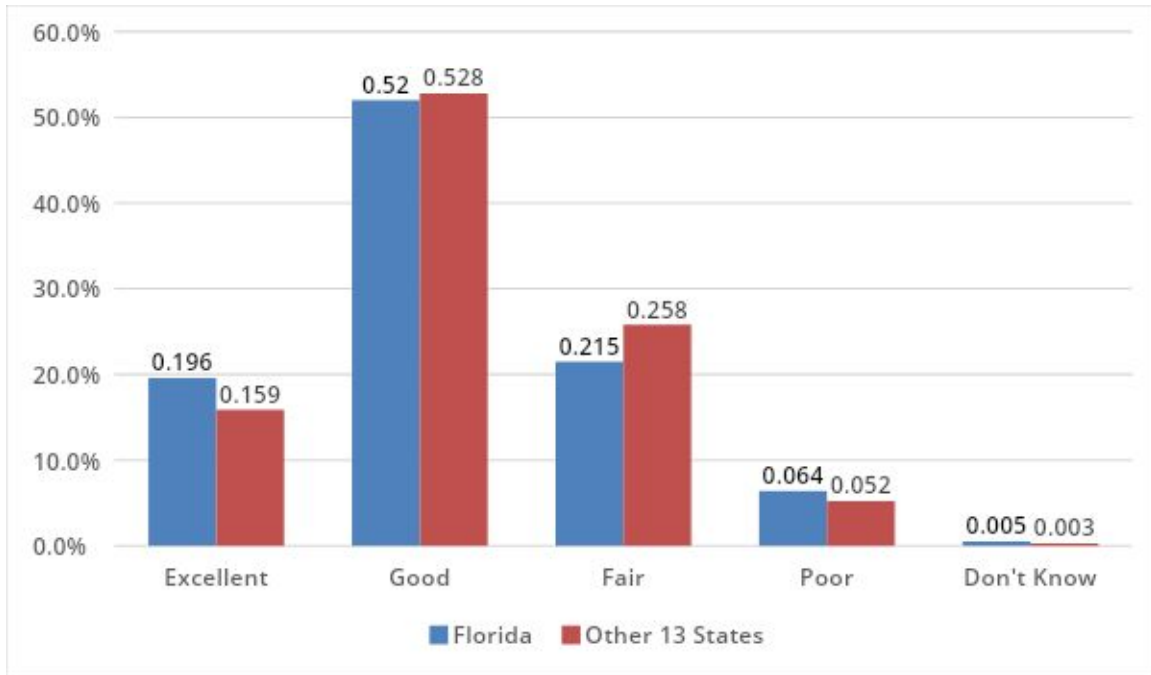
- Florida respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (67.7%), followed by Independents (15.6%). Florida respondents reported political affiliations differed significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states, with a higher percentage of Florida respondents reporting affiliation with the Democratic party (67.7% compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states (58.0%).
- Most Florida reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (66.0%), followed by LGBT organizations (63.2%), and friends and partners (49.0%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly fewer respondents from Florida reported that the internet and social media (80.9% vs 66.0%), and schools, colleges and universities (16.3% vs 11.9%) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state, while significantly more respondents reported that LGBT organizations (54.9% vs 63.2%), LGBT community centers (12.1% vs 22.3%), LGBT magazines, newspapers, or periodicals (12.2% vs 16.2%), and LGBT networking organizations (12.0% vs 17.0%) was the most useful source.

<sup>1</sup> LGBTQ means lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning. During the survey period LGBT was used, so this fact sheet reflects this.

<sup>2</sup> Wright, Eric R. and Ryan Roemerma. 2018. LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey: Study Design and Methodological Overview; will be available at: [www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org](http://www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org). Wright, Eric R. 2017. Community Partner Information Packet, will be available at: [www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org](http://www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org).

## 1 HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Figure 1.1: Subjective general health status, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,777)



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

**Table 1.1: Type of current health insurance coverage, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,762)**

<b>Type of Health Insurance Coverage</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Employer or Union <sup>2</sup>	Florida	57.3%
	Other 13 States	68.0%
Individual Market <sup>2</sup>	Florida	19.9%
	Other 13 States	13.3%
Medicare <sup>2</sup>	Florida	13.9%
	Other 13 States	7.2%
Medicaid <sup>1</sup>	Florida	7.2%
	Other 13 States	4.8%
TRICARE	Florida	1.9%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
VA <sup>2</sup>	Florida	4.8%
	Other 13 States	1.9%
Indian Health Service	Florida	0.2%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other	Florida	4.1%
	Other 13 States	3.9%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01		

**Table 1.2: Accessed healthcare in the past 12 months, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Florida	93.3%
	Other 13 States	89.7%
No	Florida	6.7%
	Other 13 States	10.3%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01		

**Table 1.3: Type of healthcare providers accessed in the past 12 months, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)**

<b>Type of Health Insurance Coverage</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Private Doctor's Office	Florida	81.8%
	Other 13 States	79.2%
Community Health Center or Clinic	Florida	19.2%
	Other 13 States	19.5%
Hospital-Based Clinic	Florida	15.3%
	Other 13 States	18.9%
Clinic at Work	Florida	3.6%
	Other 13 States	4.3%
School or College Clinic <sup>2</sup>	Florida	7.5%
	Other 13 States	12.1%
Military Hospital or Clinic <sup>2</sup>	Florida	3.6%
	Other 13 States	1.5%
Hospital Emergency Room <sup>1</sup>	Florida	20.5%
	Other 13 States	16.4%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) <sup>1</sup>	Florida	3.6%
	Other 13 States	1.8%

Some Other Location	Florida	7.5%
	Other 13 States	5.8%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	Florida	0.3%
	Other 13 States	0.4%
No Usual Place	Florida	1.6%
	Other 13 States	2.5%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01		

## 2 PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

**Table 2.1: Summary of past year and lifetime prevalence of different types of discrimination based on sexual orientation, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey**

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Florida	3.9%	42.3%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	38.2%
Been subject to slurs or jokes <sup>2</sup>	Florida	18.0%	76.3%
	Other 13 States	26.4%	77.4%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Florida	9.9%	43.0%
	Other 13 States	13.4%	41.9%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization <sup>2</sup>	Florida	8.3%	50.3%
	Other 13 States	14.7%	56.7%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Florida	3.0%	26.8%
	Other 13 States	5.6%	26.1%
Been rejected by a friend or family member <sup>2</sup>	Florida	11.4%	62.1%
	Other 13 States	18.0%	63.9%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Florida	1.1%	10.8%
	Other 13 States	1.7%	9.7%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Florida	0.8%	7.4%
	Other 13 States	0.8%	5.3%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider <sup>1</sup>	Florida	1.1%	15.0%
	Other 13 States	3.5%	15.5%

1: Significant at alpha < .05

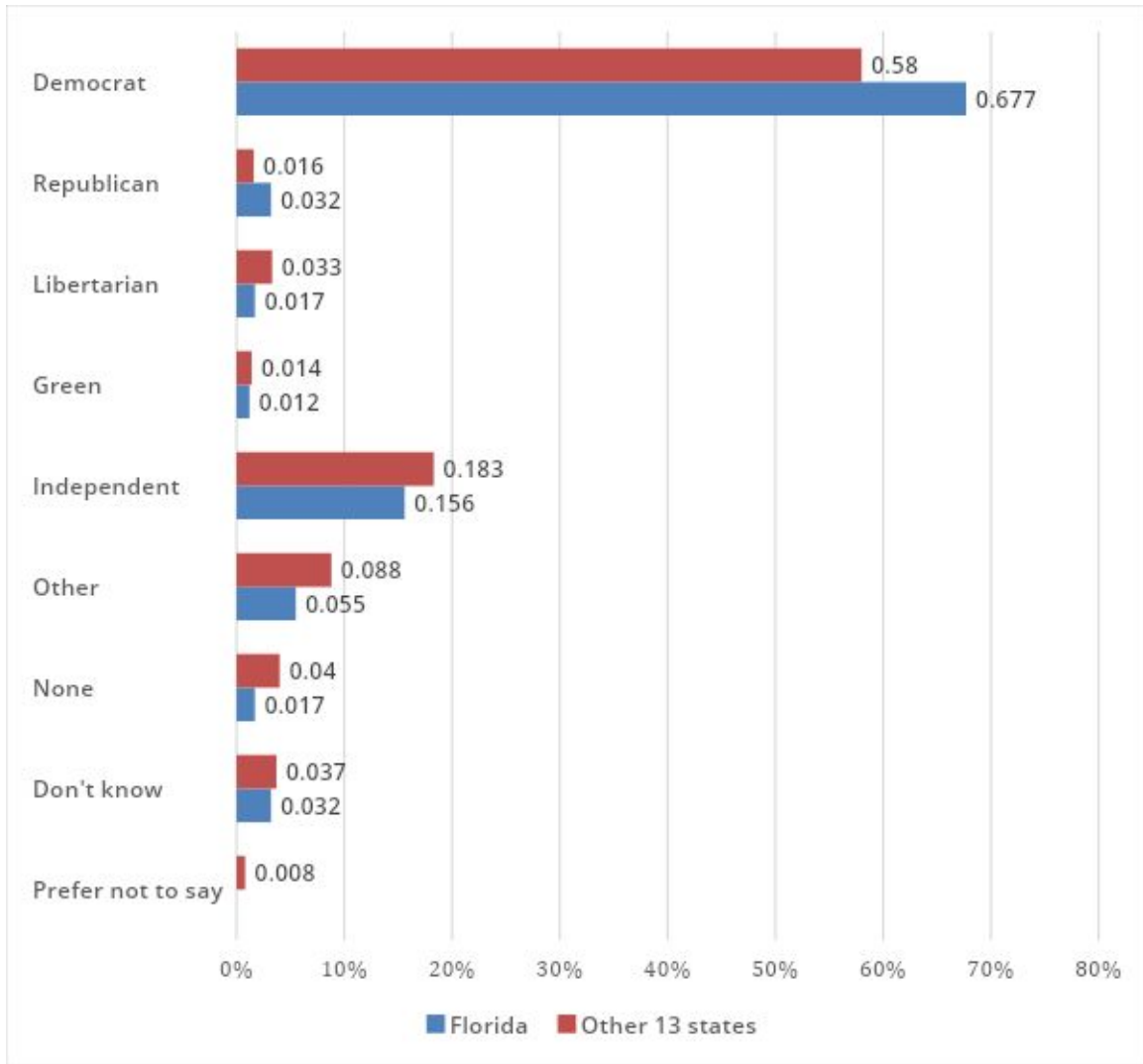
2: Significant at alpha <.01

**Table 2.2: Summary of past year and lifetime prevalence of different types of discrimination based on being transgender, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey**

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Florida	17.0%	37.8%
	Other 13 States	16.5%	38.2%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Florida	34.0%	71.7%
	Other 13 States	47.7%	74.5%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Florida	20.8%	37.8%
	Other 13 States	24.9%	45.1%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Florida	13.2%	41.5%
	Other 13 States	21.0%	48.4%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Florida	7.5%	24.5%
	Other 13 States	14.9%	30.9%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Florida	26.4%	67.9%
	Other 13 States	36.4%	65.0%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Florida	0.0%	9.4%
	Other 13 States	4.9%	13.6%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Florida	1.9%	7.6%
	Other 13 States	2.9%	8.6%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Florida	11.3%	30.2%
	Other 13 States	18.1%	36.5%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01			

### 3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Figure 3.1: Political affiliation, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,585)<sup>2</sup>

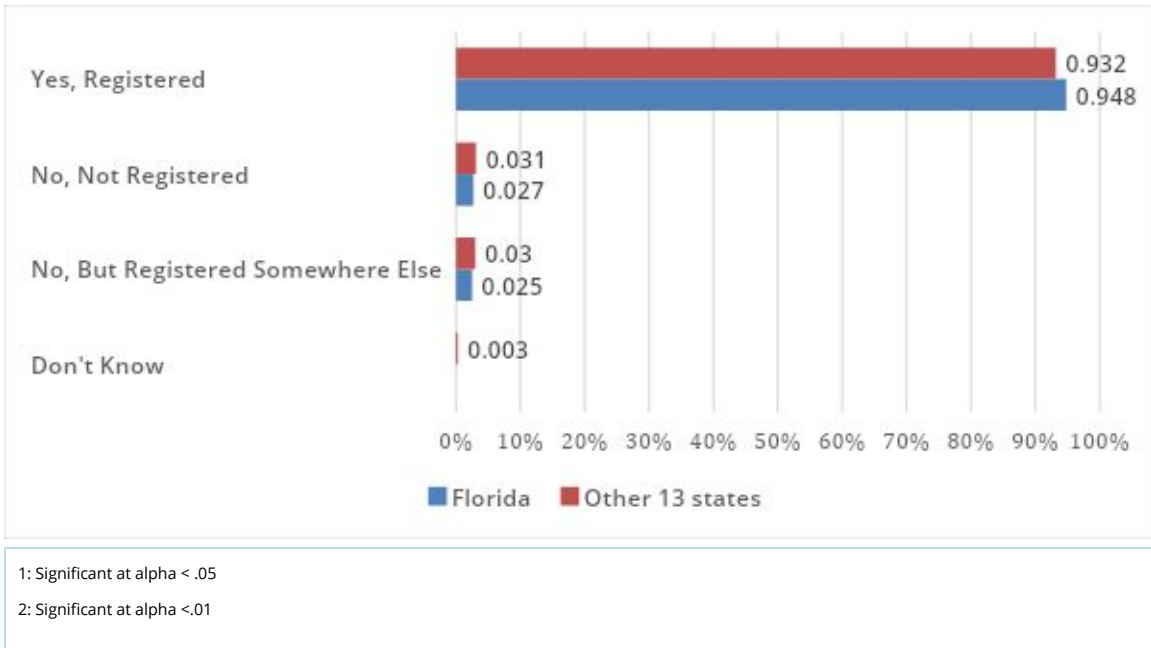


1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01



**Figure 3.2: Voter registration in state of residence, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,581)**



**Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)**

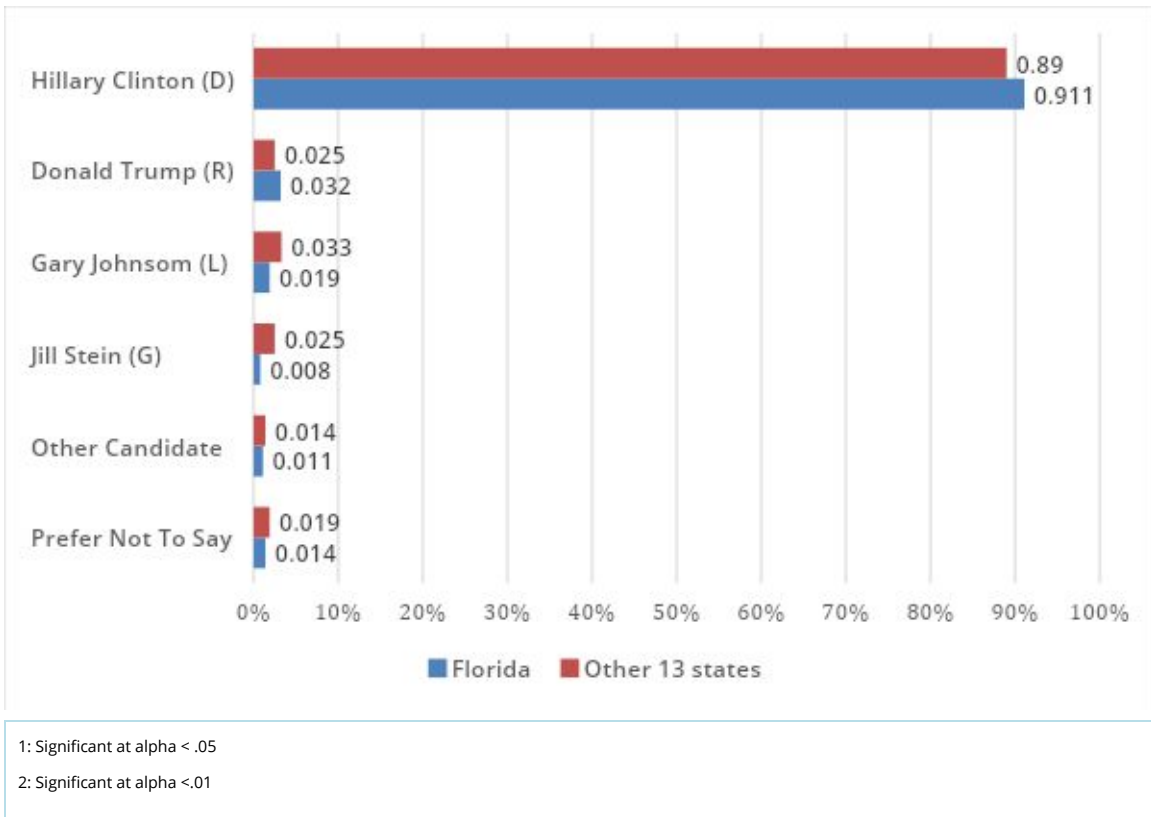
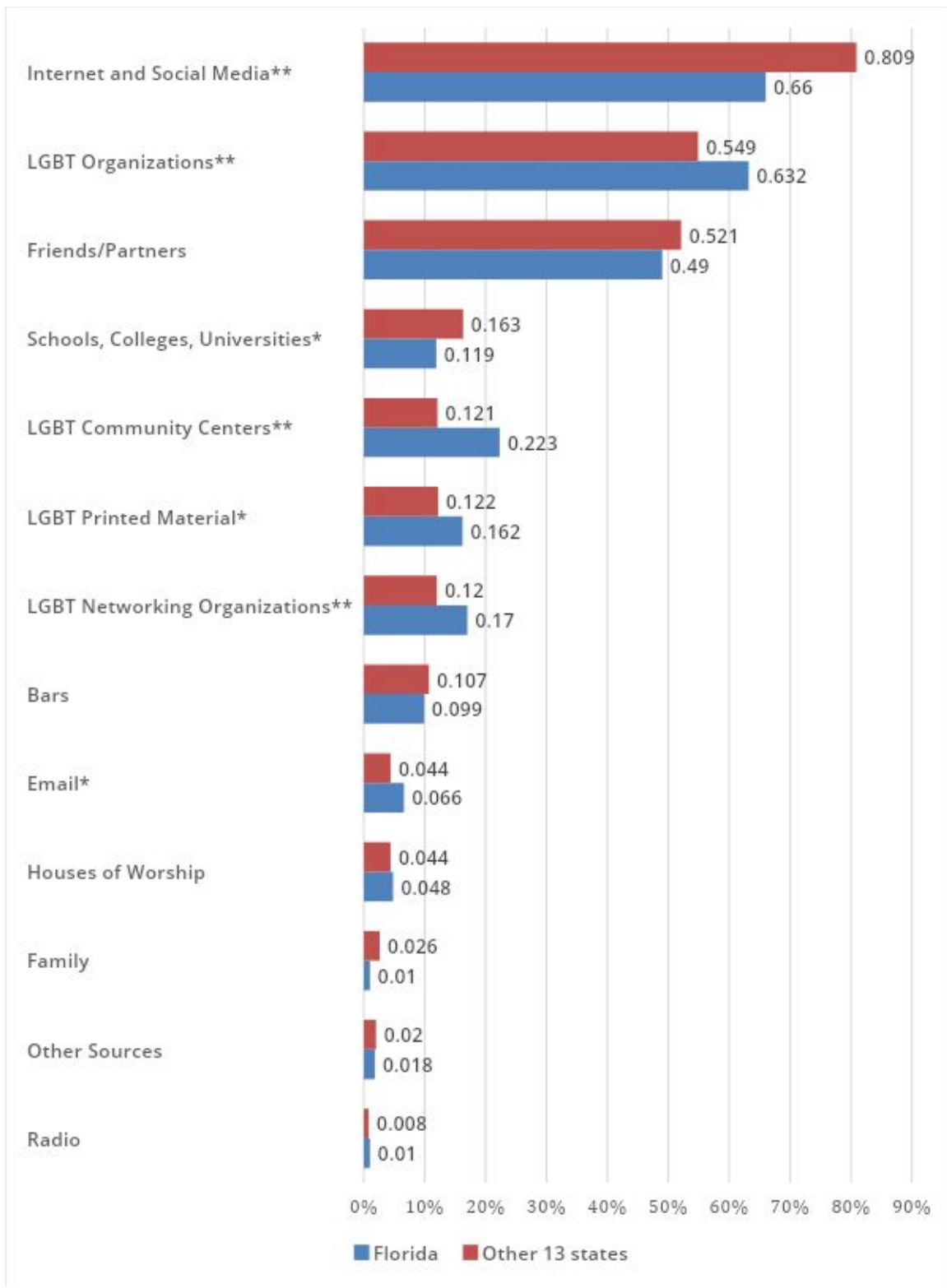


Figure 3.4: Sources of community information, Florida vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,467)



\*: Significant at alpha < .05

\*\* : Significant at alpha < .01