

Southern Survey Fact Sheet: *LGBTQ Southerners in Georgia*

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This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 1,709 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Georgia*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of Georgia respondents reported Good (54.5%) or Excellent (17.3%) subjective general health, while a quarter reported Fair (25.0%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (2.9%) subjective general health. Compared to the other 13 southern states, Georgia respondents reported significantly lower rates of Poor subjective general health (6.1% vs 2.9%).
- A majority of Georgia respondents (69.9%) 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 Georgia reported being covered through a current or former employer or union (66.0% vs 69.9%), while significantly fewer reported being covered by Medicare (8.5% vs 5.7%) or by Medicaid (5.7% vs 3.0%).
- The clear majority of Georgia respondents (88.2%) reported having gone to see a doctor, been to a hospital, or visited a clinic for medical care in the past 12 months, albeit a significantly lower rate than that found in the other 13 southern states (90.6%). Of these respondents, the majority (81.6%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents in Georgia reported receiving care from a private doctor's office (78.7% vs 81.6%) or an HMO (1.5% vs 3.3%), while significantly fewer reported receiving care from a community health center or clinic (20.3% vs 17.3%) or a hospital-based clinic (19.4% vs 15.9%).

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

- In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Georgia reported significantly lower rates of being subject to slurs or jokes (26.7% vs 22.5%), lower rates of receiving poor service in restaurants, hotels, and other places of business (14.0% vs 10.6%), lower rates of being made to feel unwelcome in a place of worship or a religious organization (14.9% vs 12.1%), and lower rates of being rejected by a friend or family member (18.1% vs 15.3%). Georgia transgender respondents did not report significantly different rates of discrimination across the nine types examined.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

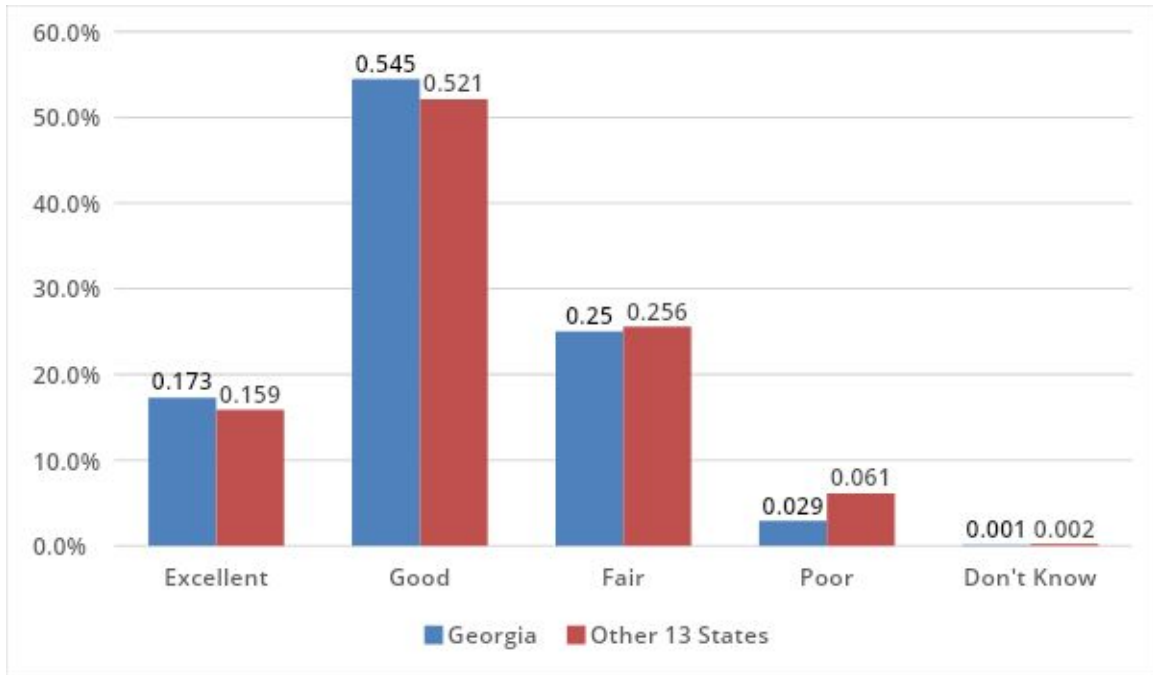
- Georgia respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (60.1%), followed by Independents (16.8%). Georgia respondents reported political affiliations that did not differ significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states.
- Most Georgia respondents reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (80.9%), followed by friends and partners (54.3%), and LGBT organizations (54.1%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents from Georgia reported that friends and partners (51.0% vs 54.3%) and LGBT magazines, newspapers, or periodicals (9.1% vs 22.1%) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state, while significantly fewer respondents reported that LGBT community centers (15.2% vs 6.9%) was the most useful source.

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

² Wright, Eric R. and Ryan Roemerma. 2018. LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey: Study Design and Methodological Overview; will be available at: www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org.
Wright, Eric R. 2017. Community Partner Information Packet, will be available at: www.lgbtqsouthernsurvey.org.

1 HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Figure 1.1: Subjective general health status, Georgia vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,777)²



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha <.01

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

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union ¹	Georgia	69.9%
	Other 13 States	66.0%
Individual Market	Georgia	14.3%
	Other 13 States	13.8%
Medicare ²	Georgia	5.7%
	Other 13 States	8.5%
Medicaid ²	Georgia	3.0%
	Other 13 States	5.7%
TRICARE	Georgia	1.8%
	Other 13 States	2.2%
VA	Georgia	2.0%
	Other 13 States	2.2%
Indian Health Service	Georgia	0.1%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other	Georgia	3.8%
	Other 13 States	4.0%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01		

Table 1.2: Accessed healthcare in the past 12 months, Georgia vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)¹

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Georgia	88.2%
	Other 13 States	90.6%
No	Georgia	11.8%
	Other 13 States	9.4%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01		

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

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor's Office ¹	Georgia	81.6%
	Other 13 States	78.7%
Community Health Center or Clinic ¹	Georgia	17.3%
	Other 13 States	20.3%
Hospital-Based Clinic ²	Georgia	15.9%
	Other 13 States	19.4%
Clinic at Work	Georgia	3.9%
	Other 13 States	4.3%
School or College Clinic	Georgia	13.1%
	Other 13 States	11.3%
Military Hospital or Clinic	Georgia	1.4%
	Other 13 States	1.8%
Hospital Emergency Room	Georgia	15.0%
	Other 13 States	17.3%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) ²	Georgia	3.3%
	Other 13 States	1.5%

Some Other Location	Georgia	5.4%
	Other 13 States	6.1%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	Georgia	0.6%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
No Usual Place	Georgia	1.6%
	Other 13 States	2.8%
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, Georgia vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

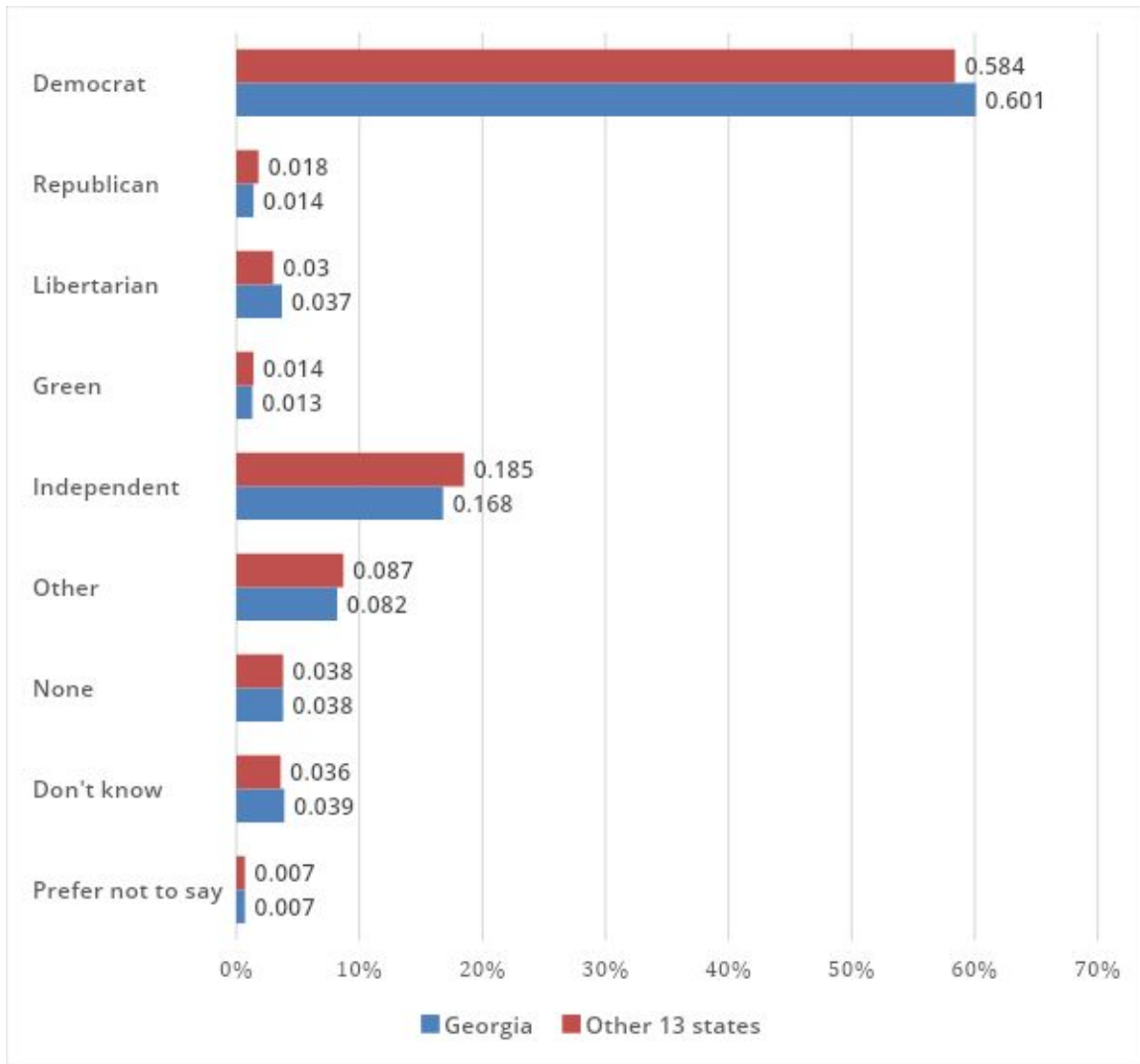
Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Georgia	4.3%	36.4%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	39.4%
Been subject to slurs or jokes ¹	Georgia	22.5%	75.9%
	Other 13 States	26.7%	77.7%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business ¹	Georgia	10.6%	41.0%
	Other 13 States	14.0%	42.4%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization ¹	Georgia	12.1%	53.3%
	Other 13 States	14.9%	57.2%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Georgia	5.4%	24.8%
	Other 13 States	5.4%	26.7%
Been rejected by a friend or family member ¹	Georgia	15.3%	60.9%
	Other 13 States	18.1%	64.6%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Georgia	1.6%	10.1%
	Other 13 States	1.6%	9.7%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Georgia	0.7%	5.3%
	Other 13 States	0.8%	5.6%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Georgia	3.3%	15.6%
	Other 13 States	3.3%	15.4%
<p>1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01</p>			

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

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Georgia	18.2%	38.5%
	Other 13 States	16.0%	38.1%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Georgia	45.9%	72.9%
	Other 13 States	47.0%	74.7%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Georgia	25.3%	45.7%
	Other 13 States	24.4%	44.3%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Georgia	19.8%	44.8%
	Other 13 States	20.6%	48.8%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Georgia	13.4%	28.4%
	Other 13 States	14.8%	31.2%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Georgia	32.6%	62.0%
	Other 13 States	36.8%	66.3%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Georgia	4.3%	12.3%
	Other 13 States	4.7%	13.7%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Georgia	3.2%	6.9%
	Other 13 States	2.7%	9.0%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Georgia	19.4%	31.8%
	Other 13 States	17.0%	37.3%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01			

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

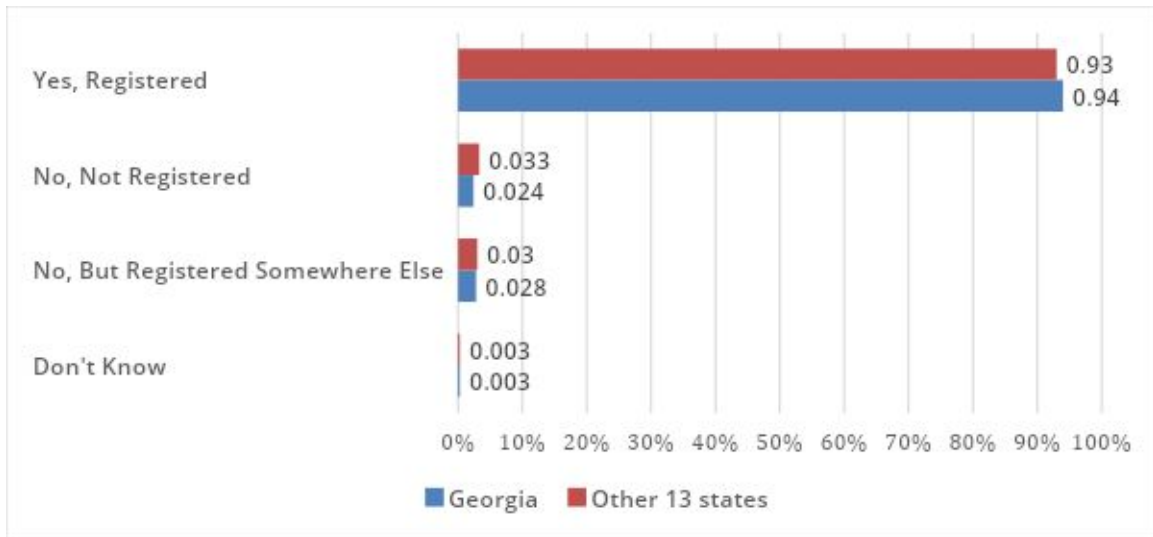
Figure 3.1: Political affiliation, Georgia vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,585)



1: Significant at alpha < .05

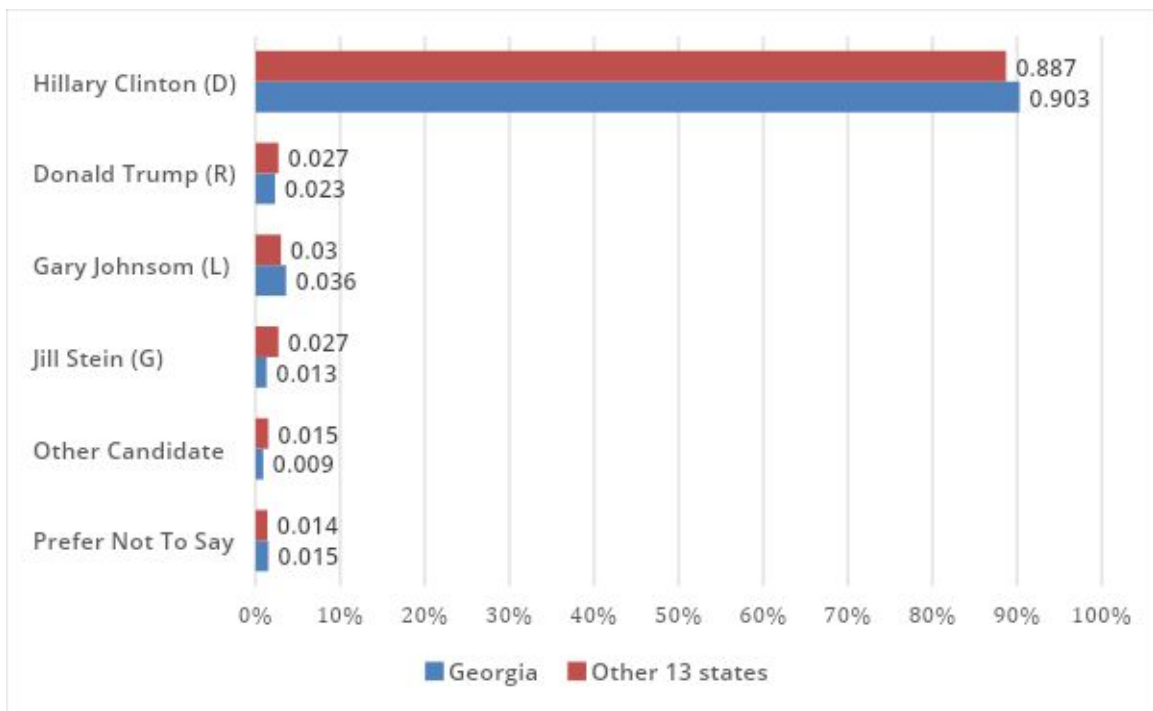
2: Significant at alpha < .01

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



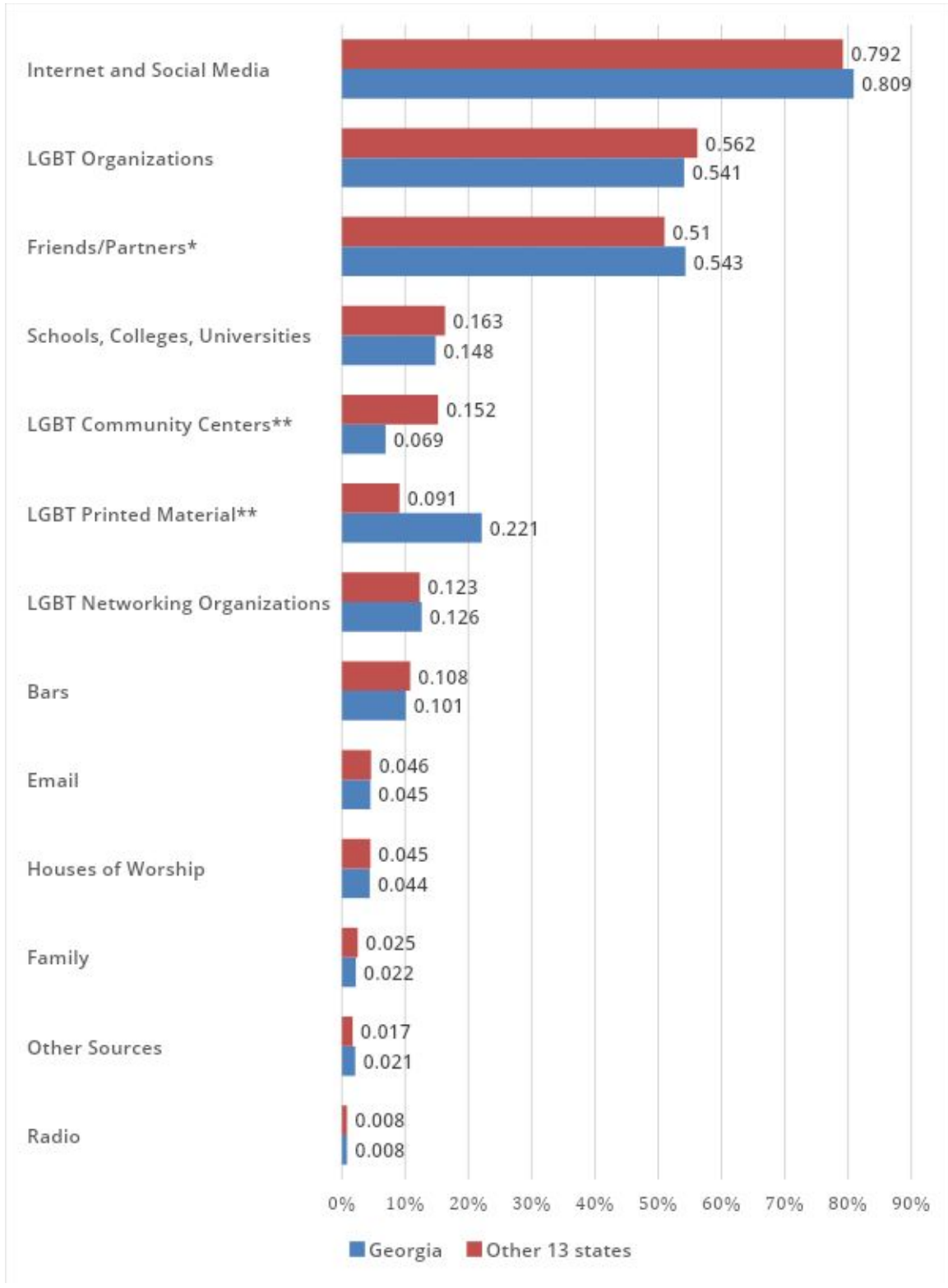
1: Significant at alpha < .05
 2: Significant at alpha <.01

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



1: Significant at alpha < .05
 2: Significant at alpha <.01

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



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha <.01