

Southern Survey Fact Sheet:

LGBTQ Southerners in Kentucky

Eric R. Wright, Ryan M. Roemeran, Joshua Simpkins and Madison Higbee

This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 264 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Kentucky*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of Kentucky respondents reported Good (52.7%) or Excellent (12.9%) subjective general health, while a quarter reported Fair (25.8%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (8.6%) subjective general health. No significant differences were found in subjective general health status between respondents from Kentucky compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states.
- A majority of Kentucky respondents (62.0%) 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 Kentucky reported being covered by Medicare (7.6% vs 15.2%) or by Medicaid (4.8% vs 17.4%).
- The clear majority of Kentucky respondents (92.3%) reported having gone to see a doctor, been to a hospital, or visited a clinic for medical care in the past 12 months. This is not significantly different from the rates in the other 13 southern states. Of these respondents, the majority (63.1%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents in Kentucky reported receiving care from a hospital-based clinic (18.3% vs 31.0%), while significantly fewer reported receiving care from a private doctor's office (79.8% vs 63.1%). Additionally, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents in Kentucky reported that they never got sick or needed healthcare in the past 12 months (0.3% vs 2.4%).

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

- In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Kentucky reported significantly higher rates of being denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider (3.2% vs 6.0%). Kentucky transgender respondents did not report significantly different rates of discrimination across the nine types examined.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

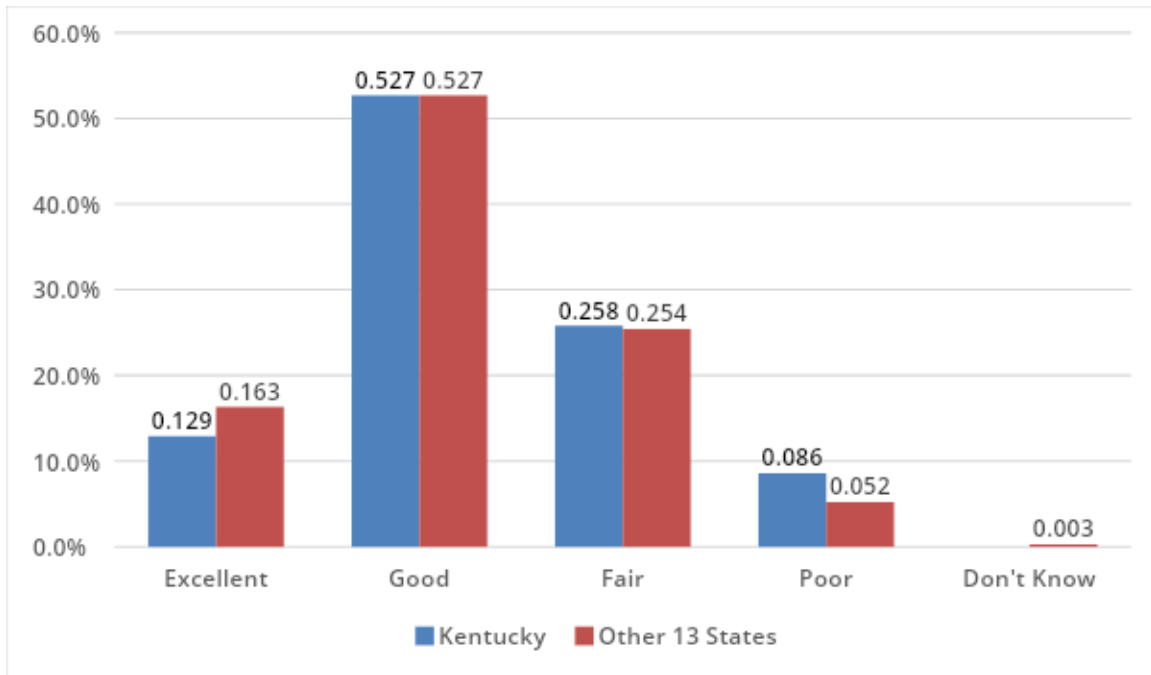
- Kentucky respondents reported the highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (62.9%), followed by Independents (13.5%). Kentucky respondents reported political affiliations that did not differ significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states.
- Most Kentucky reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (78.4%), followed by LGBT organizations (60.2%), and friends and partners (51.1%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents from Kentucky reported that schools, colleges, and universities (15.8% vs 23.9%) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state, while significantly fewer respondents reported that LGBT community centers (13.2% vs 5.7%) 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 Roemeran. 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, Kentucky 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, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,762)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union	Kentucky	62.0%
	Other 13 States	67.2%
Individual Market	Kentucky	12.0%
	Other 13 States	13.9%
Medicare ²	Kentucky	15.2%
	Other 13 States	7.6%
Medicaid ²	Kentucky	17.4%
	Other 13 States	4.8%
TRICARE	Kentucky	2.1%
	Other 13 States	2.2%
VA	Kentucky	0.0%
	Other 13 States	2.2%
Indian Health Service	Kentucky	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other	Kentucky	5.4%
	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, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Kentucky	92.3%
	Other 13 States	90.0%
No	Kentucky	7.7%
	Other 13 States	10.0%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01		

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

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor's Office ²	Kentucky	63.1%
	Other 13 States	79.8%
Community Health Center or Clinic	Kentucky	23.8%
	Other 13 States	19.4%
Hospital-Based Clinic ²	Kentucky	31.0%
	Other 13 States	18.3%
Clinic at Work	Kentucky	1.2%
	Other 13 States	4.3%
School or College Clinic	Kentucky	9.5%
	Other 13 States	11.8%
Military Hospital or Clinic	Kentucky	0.0%
	Other 13 States	1.7%
Hospital Emergency Room	Kentucky	19.0%
	Other 13 States	16.7%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	Kentucky	3.6%
	Other 13 States	1.9%

Some Other Location	Kentucky	4.8%
	Other 13 States	5.9%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare ²	Kentucky	2.4%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
No Usual Place	Kentucky	2.4%
	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, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Kentucky	8.3%	40.4%
	Other 13 States	4.3%	38.6%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Kentucky	29.8%	77.4%
	Other 13 States	25.6%	77.3%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Kentucky	16.7%	47.7%
	Other 13 States	13.0%	41.9%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Kentucky	7.1%	59.5%
	Other 13 States	14.3%	56.1%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Kentucky	4.8%	25.0%
	Other 13 States	5.4%	26.2%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Kentucky	21.4%	65.4%
	Other 13 States	17.3%	63.6%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Kentucky	3.6%	11.9%
	Other 13 States	1.6%	9.8%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Kentucky	2.4%	7.2%
	Other 13 States	0.7%	5.4%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider ¹	Kentucky	6.0%	25.0%
	Other 13 States	3.2%	15.2%

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

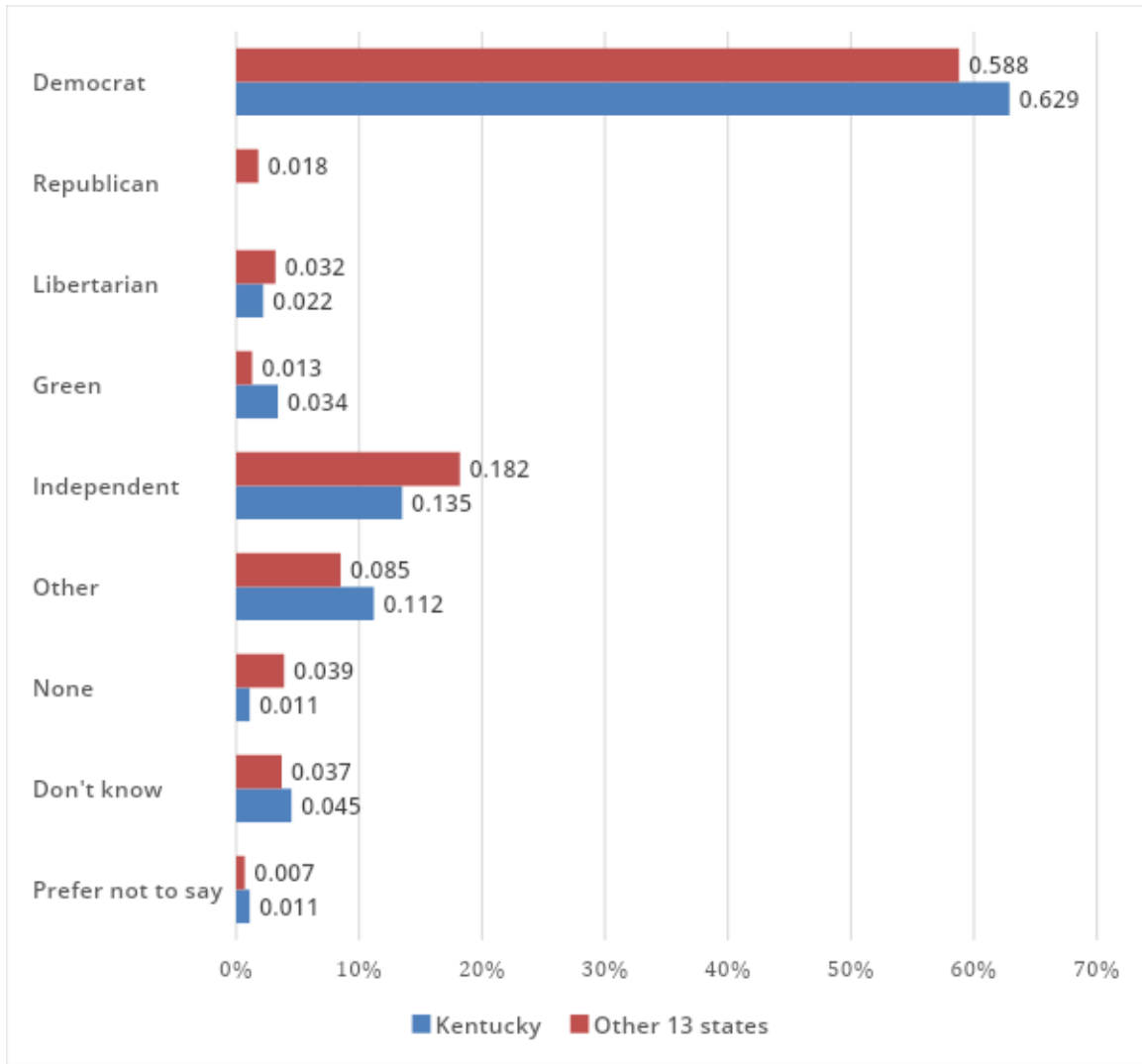
Table 2.2: Summary of past year and lifetime prevalence of different types of discrimination based on being transgender, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Kentucky	8.7%	21.7%
	Other 13 States	16.8%	38.7%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Kentucky	39.1%	73.9%
	Other 13 States	47.0%	74.3%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Kentucky	13.0%	43.4%
	Other 13 States	25.0%	43.7%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Kentucky	21.7%	30.4%
	Other 13 States	20.4%	48.4%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Kentucky	8.7%	17.4%
	Other 13 States	14.6%	30.9%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Kentucky	39.1%	65.2%
	Other 13 States	35.6%	65.2%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Kentucky	13.0%	13.0%
	Other 13 States	4.3%	13.3%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Kentucky	8.7%	6.9%
	Other 13 States	2.6%	8.3%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Kentucky	21.7%	43.4%
	Other 13 States	17.5%	35.7%

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

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Figure 3.1: Political affiliation, Kentucky 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, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,581)

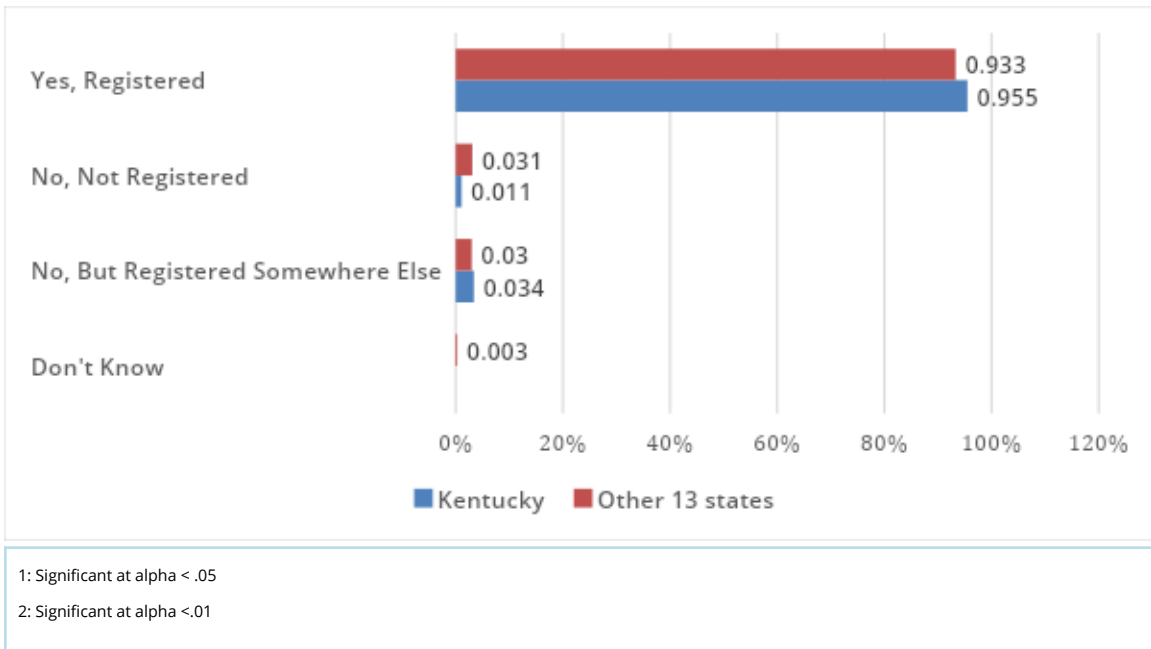


Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)

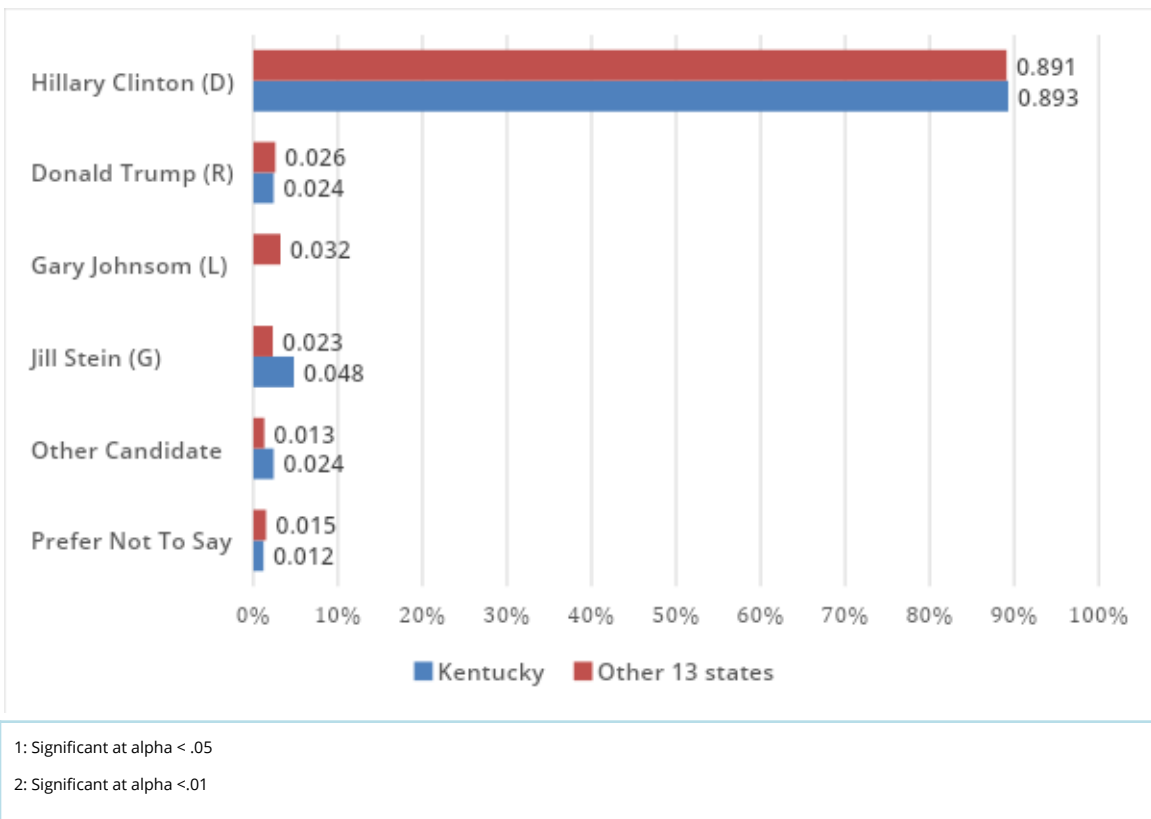
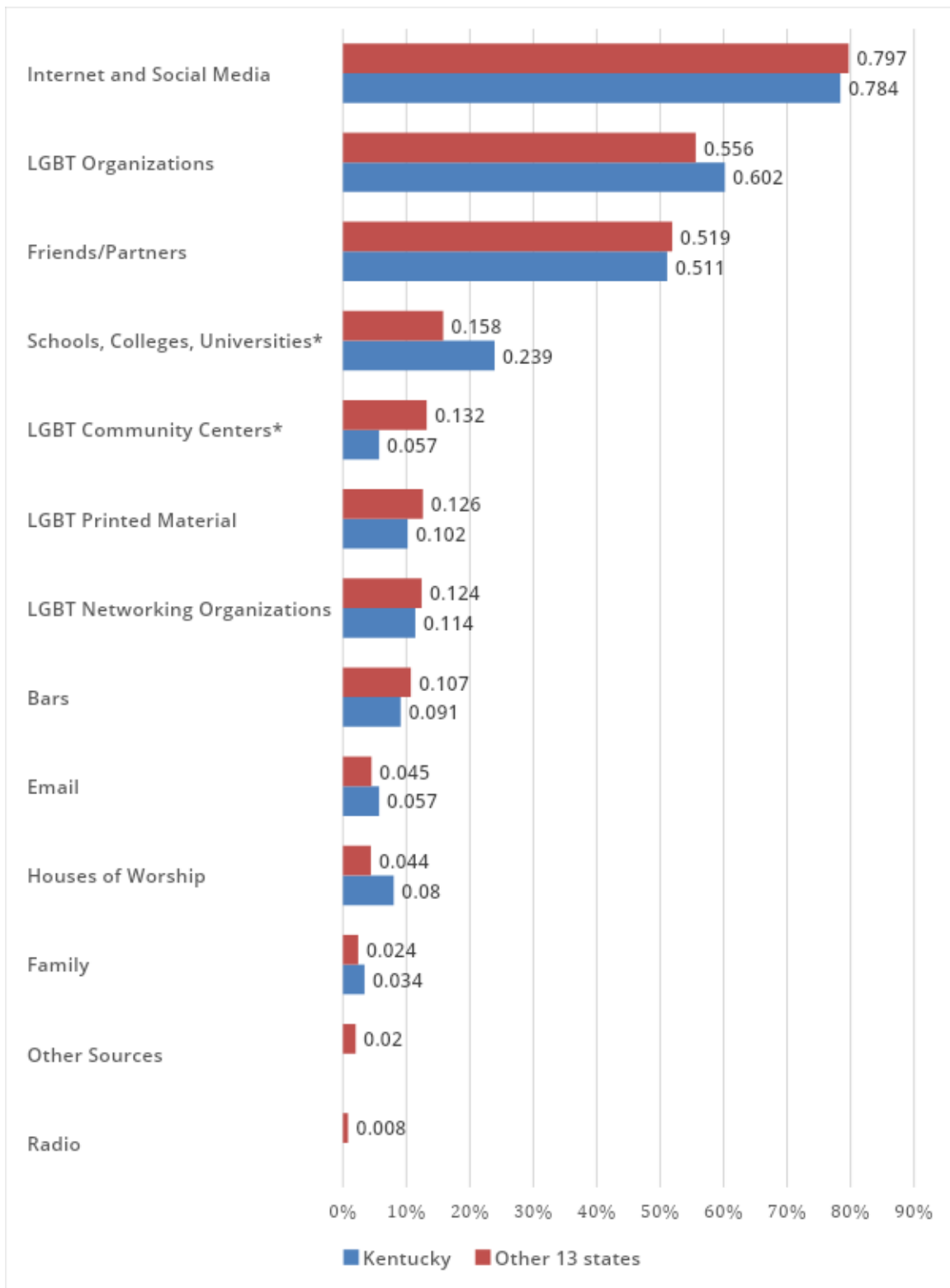


Figure 3.4: Sources of community information, Kentucky vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,467)



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha < .01