

Southern Survey Fact Sheet:

LGBTQ Southerners in Mississippi

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

This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 189 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Mississippi*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of Mississippi respondents reported Good (48.3%) or Excellent (15.8%) subjective general health, while just over a quarter reported Fair (27.5%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (8.3%) subjective general health. No significant differences were found in subjective general health status between respondents from Mississippi compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states.
- A majority of Mississippi respondents (65.8%) 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 Mississippi reported being covered by the VA (2.0% vs 5.0%) while significantly fewer respondents reported being covered by Medicare (7.9% vs 2.5%) or some other health insurance or health coverage plan (4.0% vs 0.0%).
- The clear majority of Mississippi respondents (80.8%) 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 (90.2%). Of these respondents, the majority (66.7%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents in Mississippi reported receiving care from a community health center or clinic (19.3% vs 29.2%), a clinic at work (4.1% vs 9.4%), or a school or college clinic (11.6% vs 18.8%), while significantly fewer reported receiving care from a private doctor's office (79.7% vs 66.7%).

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

- Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Mississippi did not report significantly different rates of discrimination across the nine types examined. Mississippi transgender respondents also did not report significantly different rates of discrimination across the nine types examined.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

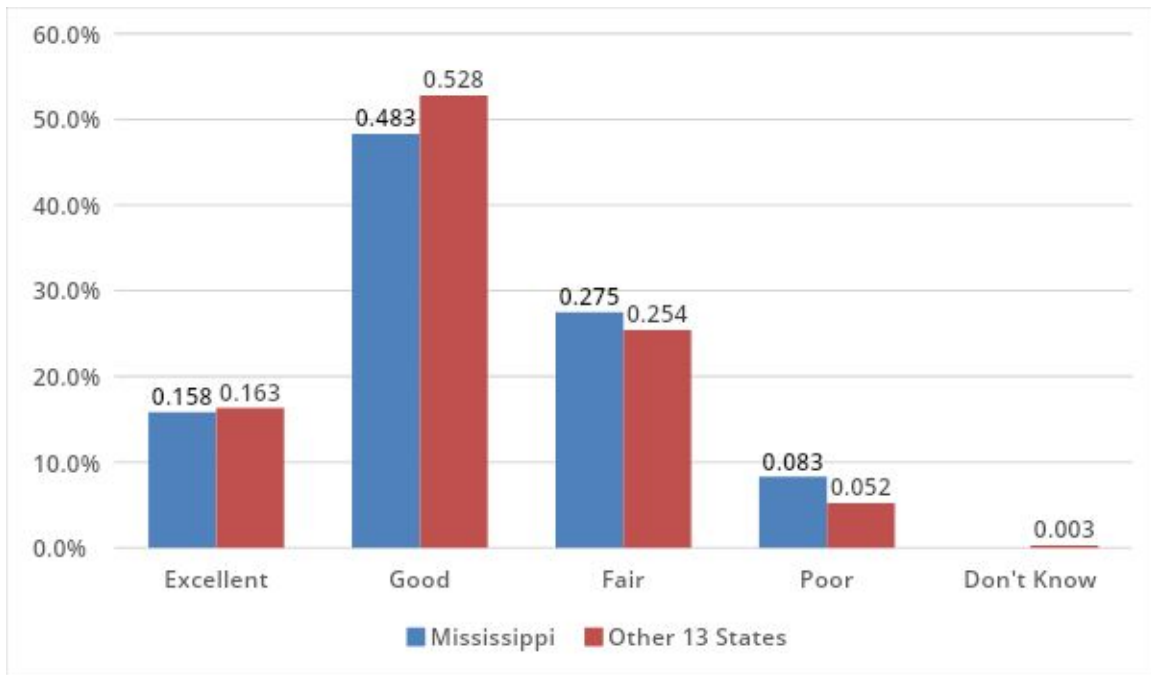
- Mississippi respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (54.4%), followed by Independents (21.1%). Mississippi respondents reported political affiliations which differed significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states. Fewer Mississippi respondents reported affiliating with the Democratic party compared to respondents in the other 13 southern states (54.4% vs 59.0%), while more reported affiliating with Independents (21.1% vs 18.0%), no party (6.1% vs 3.8%), or that they didn't know what party they affiliate with (8.8% vs 3.6%).
- Most Mississippi reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (82.6%), followed by friends and partners (50.4%), and LGBT organizations (46.1%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly fewer respondents from Mississippi reported that LGBT organizations (55.9% vs 46.1%) and LGBT magazines, newspapers, or periodicals (12.7% vs 4.3%) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state.

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 Roemer. 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, Mississippi 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, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,762)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union	Mississippi	65.8%
	Other 13 States	67.1%
Individual Market	Mississippi	16.7%
	Other 13 States	13.8%
Medicare ¹	Mississippi	2.5%
	Other 13 States	7.9%
Medicaid	Mississippi	7.5%
	Other 13 States	4.9%
TRICARE	Mississippi	1.7%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
VA ¹	Mississippi	5.0%
	Other 13 States	2.0%
Indian Health Service	Mississippi	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other ¹	Mississippi	0.0%
	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, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)²

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Mississippi	80.8%
	Other 13 States	90.2%
No	Mississippi	19.2%
	Other 13 States	9.8%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01		

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

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor's Office ²	Mississippi	66.7%
	Other 13 States	79.7%
Community Health Center or Clinic ¹	Mississippi	29.2%
	Other 13 States	19.3%
Hospital-Based Clinic	Mississippi	26.0%
	Other 13 States	18.4%
Clinic at Work ¹	Mississippi	9.4%
	Other 13 States	4.1%
School or College Clinic ¹	Mississippi	18.8%
	Other 13 States	11.6%
Military Hospital or Clinic	Mississippi	1.0%
	Other 13 States	1.7%
Hospital Emergency Room	Mississippi	18.8%
	Other 13 States	16.7%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	Mississippi	3.1%
	Other 13 States	2.0%

Some Other Location	Mississippi	3.1%
	Other 13 States	6.0%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	Mississippi	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.4%
No Usual Place	Mississippi	2.1%
	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, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

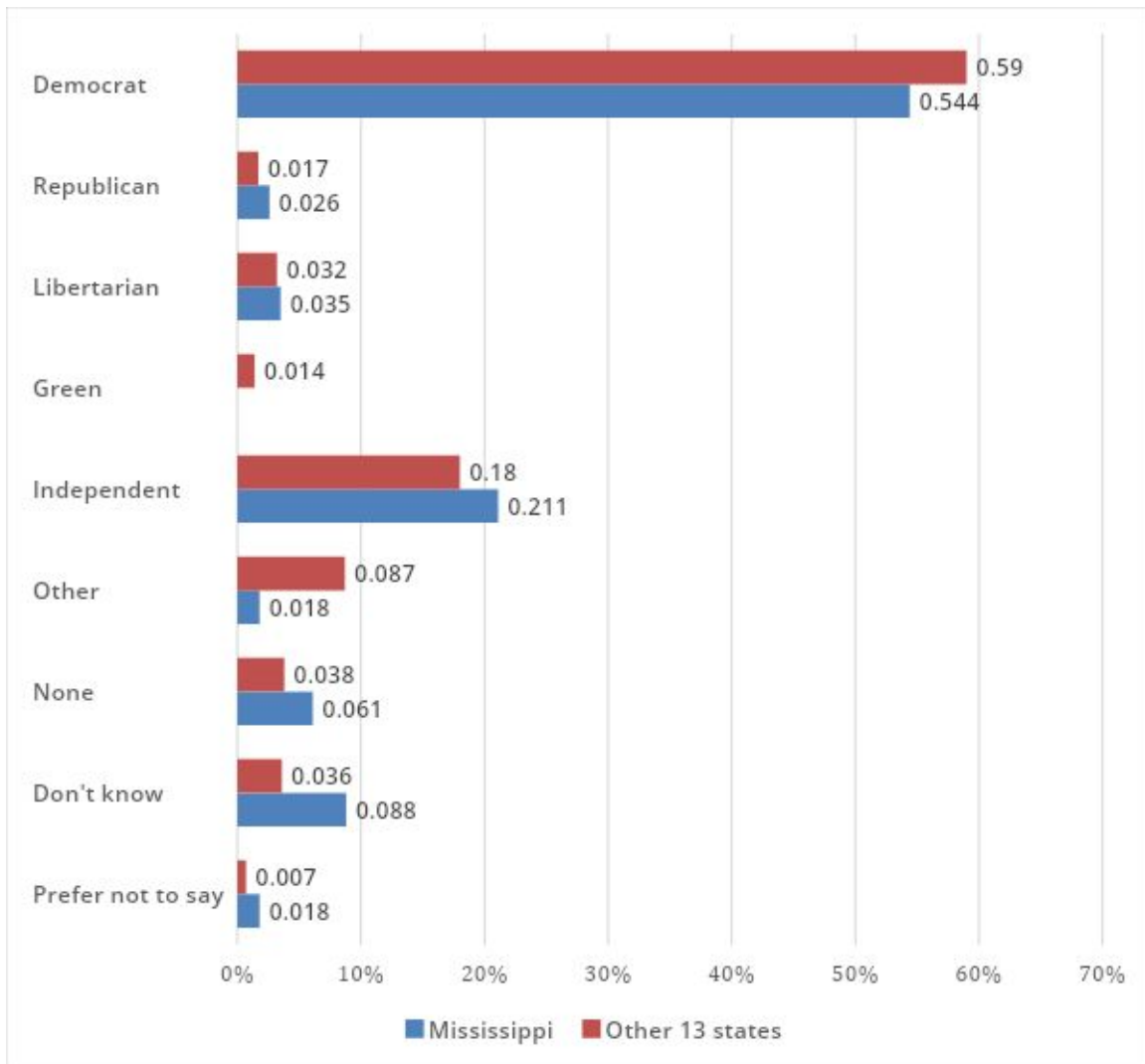
Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Mississippi	4.8%	36.5%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	38.7%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Mississippi	28.8%	80.7%
	Other 13 States	25.6%	77.2%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Mississippi	15.4%	35.6%
	Other 13 States	13.0%	42.1%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Mississippi	21.2%	59.7%
	Other 13 States	14.0%	56.1%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Mississippi	4.8%	26.9%
	Other 13 States	5.4%	26.2%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Mississippi	20.2%	63.5%
	Other 13 States	17.3%	63.7%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Mississippi	2.9%	7.7%
	Other 13 States	1.6%	9.9%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Mississippi	0.0%	6.7%
	Other 13 States	0.8%	5.5%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Mississippi	1.9%	13.4%
	Other 13 States	3.3%	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, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Mississippi	18.2%	45.5%
	Other 13 States	16.5%	38.1%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Mississippi	63.6%	81.8%
	Other 13 States	46.5%	73.8%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Mississippi	27.3%	54.6%
	Other 13 States	24.6%	44.5%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Mississippi	18.2%	54.6%
	Other 13 States	20.4%	47.3%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Mississippi	9.1%	27.3%
	Other 13 States	14.5%	30.5%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Mississippi	54.5%	72.7%
	Other 13 States	35.4%	64.6%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Mississippi	0.0%	9.1%
	Other 13 States	4.7%	13.5%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Mississippi	0.0%	9.1%
	Other 13 States	2.9%	8.5%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Mississippi	9.1%	9.1%
	Other 13 States	17.7%	36.2%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01			

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

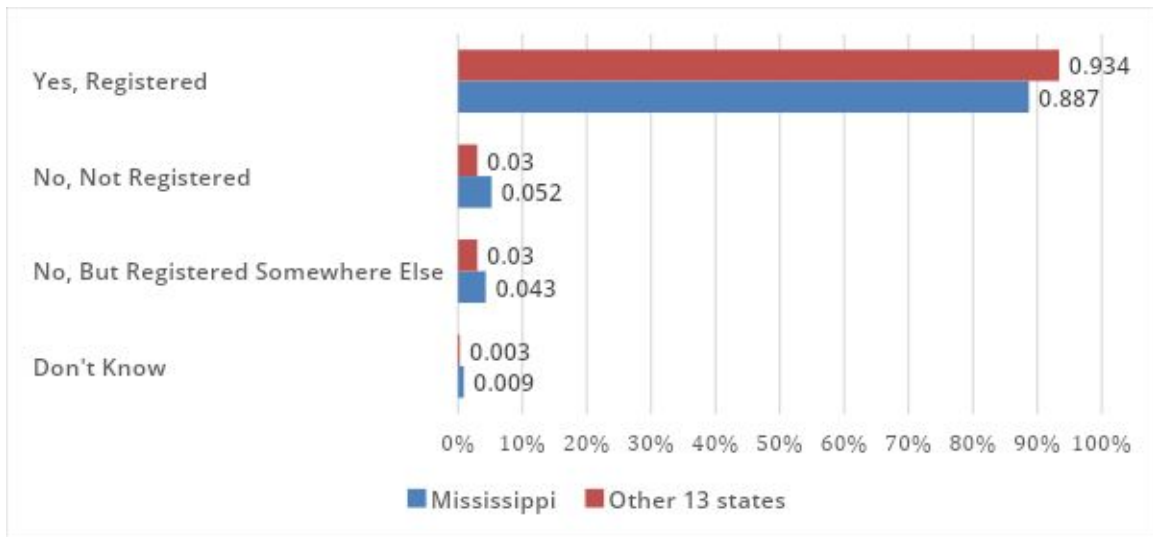
Figure 3.1: Political affiliation, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,585)²



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

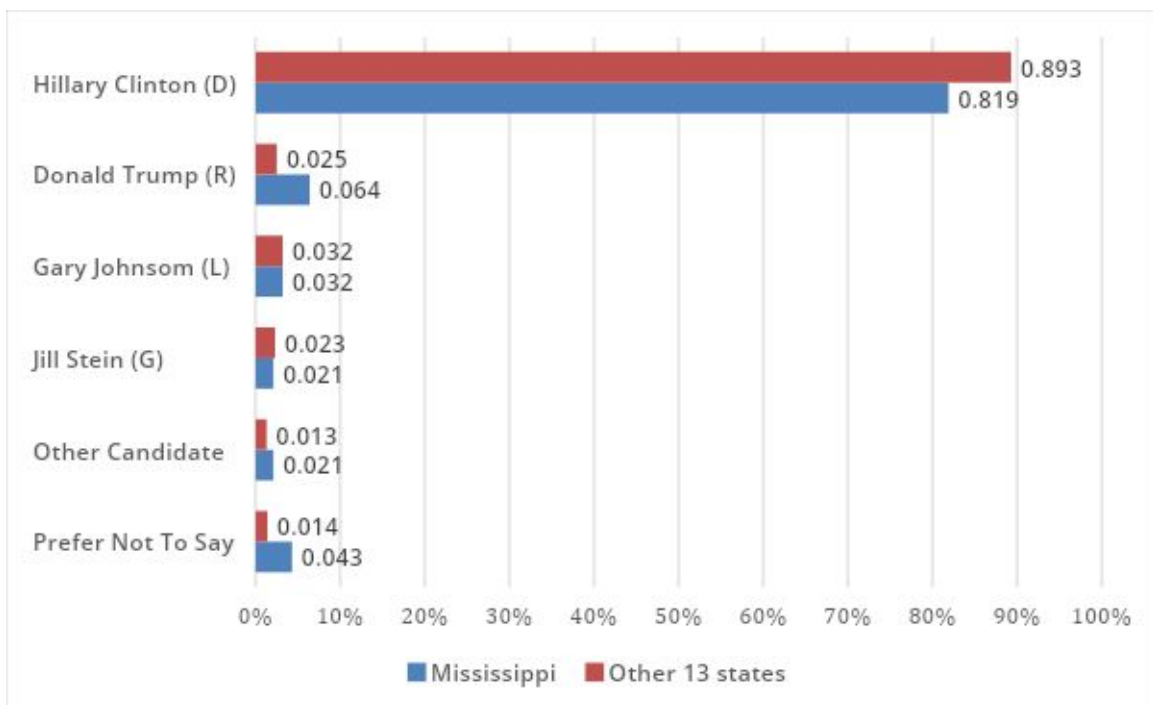
Figure 3.2: Voter registration in state of residence, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,581)



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

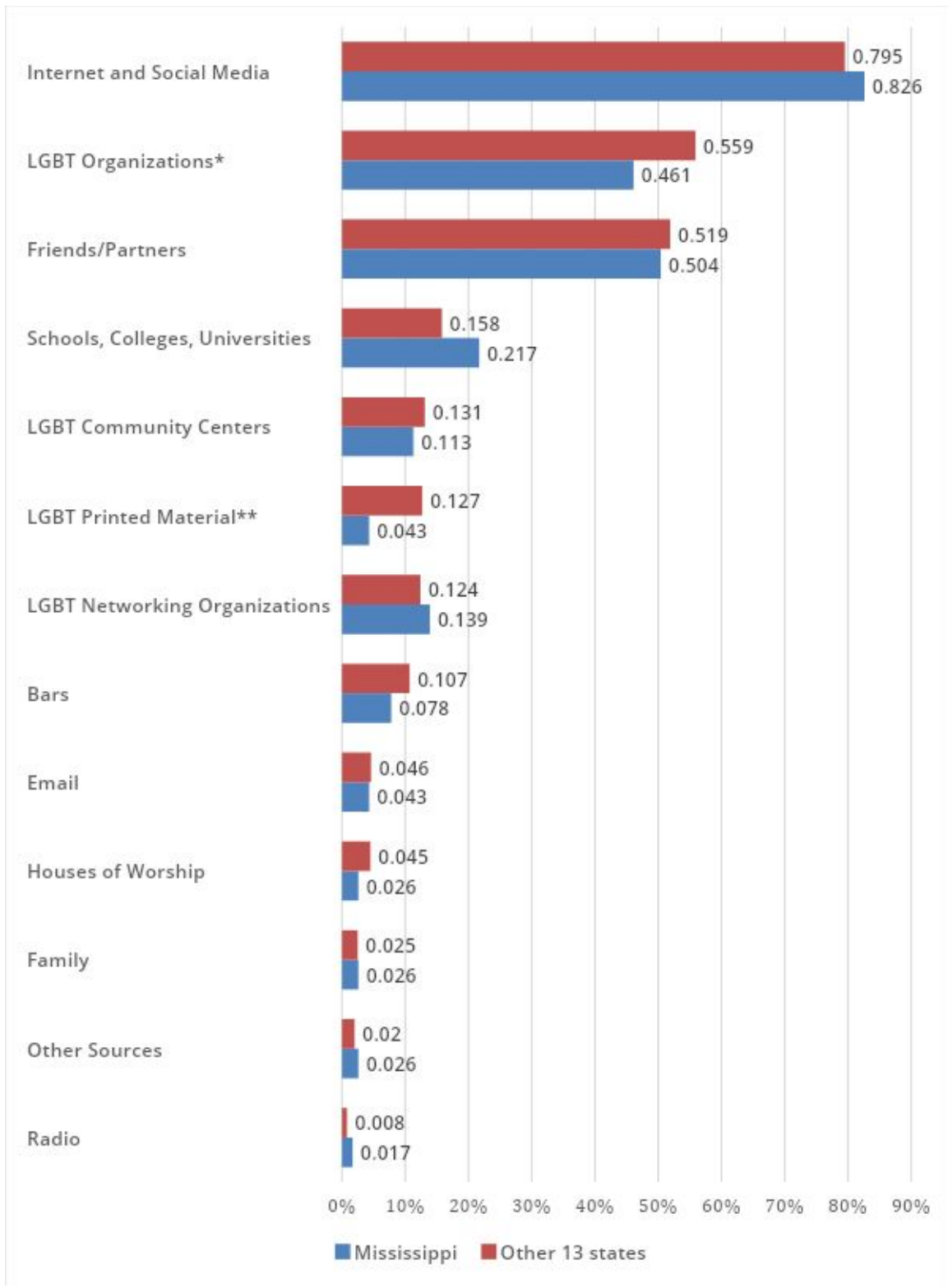
Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, Mississippi vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

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



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha < .01