

Southern Survey Fact Sheet:

LGBTQ Southerners in Oklahoma

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This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 111 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Oklahoma*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of Oklahoma respondents reported Good (46.4%) or Excellent (8.3%) subjective general health, while over a third reported Fair (38.1%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (7.1%) subjective general health. No significant differences were found in subjective general health status between respondents from Oklahoma compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states.
- A majority of Oklahoma respondents (70.2%) were covered by health insurance or a health coverage plan through a current or former employer or union. Significantly more respondents in Oklahoma (9.5%) reported being covered by the Indian Health Service (IHS) compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states (0.1%). No other significant differences in health insurance or health coverage plans were found.
- The clear majority of Oklahoma respondents (91.7%) 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 (81.6%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Respondents from Oklahoma did not report having gone to see any one type of healthcare provider at significantly different rates than respondents from the other 13 states.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

- In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Oklahoma reported higher rates of being denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider (3.2% vs 8.3%). In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, transgender respondents from Oklahoma reported lower rates of being made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization (20.7% vs 5.9%). Additionally, compared to respondents from the other 13 states, transgender respondents from Oklahoma reported higher lifetime rates of being made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization (47.3% vs 72.6%), being treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion (29.9% vs 53.0%), and being prevented from moving into a neighborhood because a landlord or realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment to them (7.9% vs 35.3%).

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

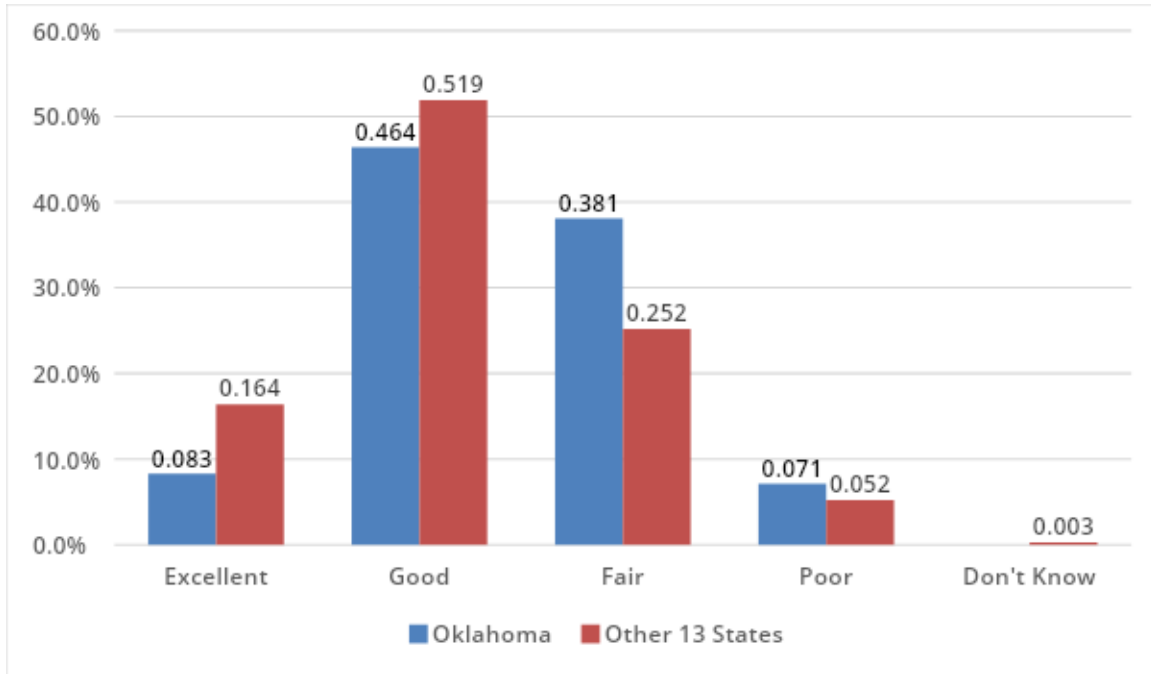
- Oklahoma respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (73.8%), followed by Independents (13.8%). Oklahoma respondents reported political affiliations that did not differ significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states. Additionally, compared to respondents from the other 13 states, respondents from Oklahoma reported higher rates of not being registered to vote (3.0% vs 10.0%).
- Most Oklahoma reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (79.5%), followed by friends and partners (61.5%), and LGBT organizations (46.2%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents from Oklahoma reported that LGBT community centers (12.7% vs 32.1%) and houses of worship (4.4% vs 9.0%) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state, while significantly fewer respondents from Oklahoma reported that LGBT networking organization (12.6% vs 2.6%) were the most useful source of information about the LGBT community.

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, Oklahoma 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, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,762)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union	Oklahoma	70.2%
	Other 13 States	67.0%
Individual Market	Oklahoma	9.5%
	Other 13 States	14.0%
Medicare	Oklahoma	6.0%
	Other 13 States	7.8%
Medicaid	Oklahoma	3.6%
	Other 13 States	5.0%
TRICARE	Oklahoma	0.0%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
VA	Oklahoma	1.2%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
Indian Health Service ²	Oklahoma	9.5%
	Other 13 States	0.1%
Other	Oklahoma	3.6%
	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, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Oklahoma	91.7%
	Other 13 States	90.0%
No	Oklahoma	8.3%
	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, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor's Office	Oklahoma	81.6%
	Other 13 States	79.4%
Community Health Center or Clinic	Oklahoma	21.1%
	Other 13 States	19.5%
Hospital-Based Clinic	Oklahoma	14.5%
	Other 13 States	18.6%
Clinic at Work	Oklahoma	6.6%
	Other 13 States	4.2%
School or College Clinic	Oklahoma	10.5%
	Other 13 States	11.7%
Military Hospital or Clinic	Oklahoma	0.0%
	Other 13 States	1.7%
Hospital Emergency Room	Oklahoma	10.5%
	Other 13 States	16.9%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	Oklahoma	2.6%
	Other 13 States	2.0%

Some Other Location	Oklahoma	3.9%
	Other 13 States	6.0%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	Oklahoma	1.3%
	Other 13 States	0.4%
No Usual Place	Oklahoma	5.3%
	Other 13 States	2.4%
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, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Oklahoma	4.2%	36.3%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	38.7%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Oklahoma	31.9%	75.0%
	Other 13 States	25.5%	77.3%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Oklahoma	15.3%	41.7%
	Other 13 States	13.1%	42.1%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Oklahoma	18.1%	63.9%
	Other 13 States	14.1%	56.0%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Oklahoma	2.8%	29.2%
	Other 13 States	5.5%	26.2%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Oklahoma	25.0%	68.1%
	Other 13 States	17.3%	63.7%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Oklahoma	2.8%	13.9%
	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	Oklahoma	1.4%	8.3%
	Other 13 States	0.8%	5.5%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider ¹	Oklahoma	8.3%	20.8%
	Other 13 States	3.2%	15.4%

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, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Oklahoma	23.5%	52.9%
	Other 13 States	16.4%	37.9%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Oklahoma	47.1%	88.3%
	Other 13 States	46.7%	73.9%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Oklahoma	17.6%	52.9%
	Other 13 States	24.8%	44.4%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization ²	Oklahoma	5.9%	72.6%
	Other 13 States	20.7%	47.3%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion ¹	Oklahoma	11.8%	53.0%
	Other 13 States	14.5%	29.9%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Oklahoma	32.6%	76.5%
	Other 13 States	35.7%	64.9%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Oklahoma	11.8%	23.6%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	13.4%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment ²	Oklahoma	5.9%	35.3%
	Other 13 States	2.8%	7.9%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Oklahoma	23.5%	47.0%
	Other 13 States	17.5%	35.6%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01			

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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

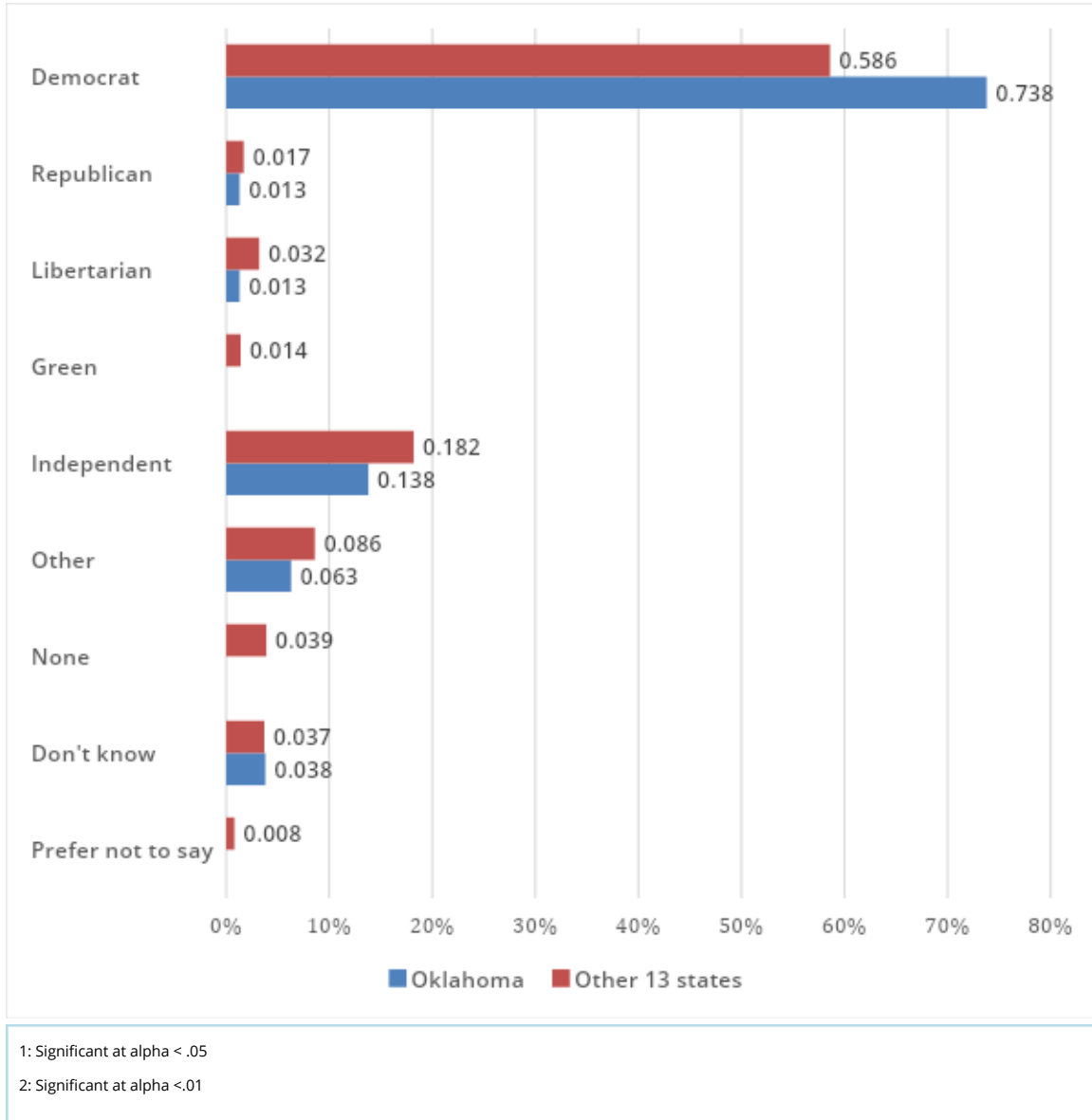
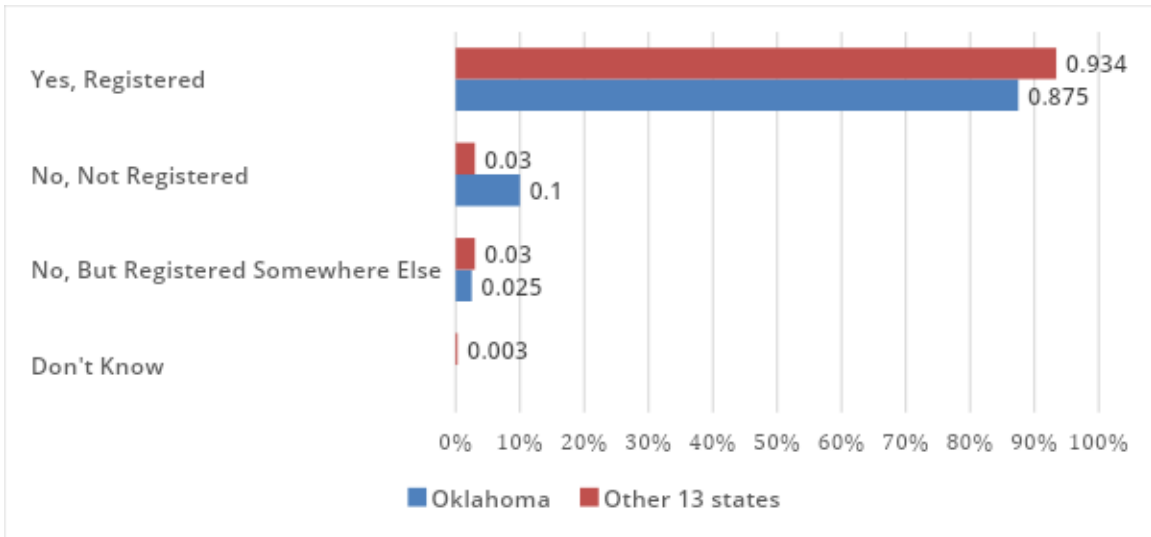


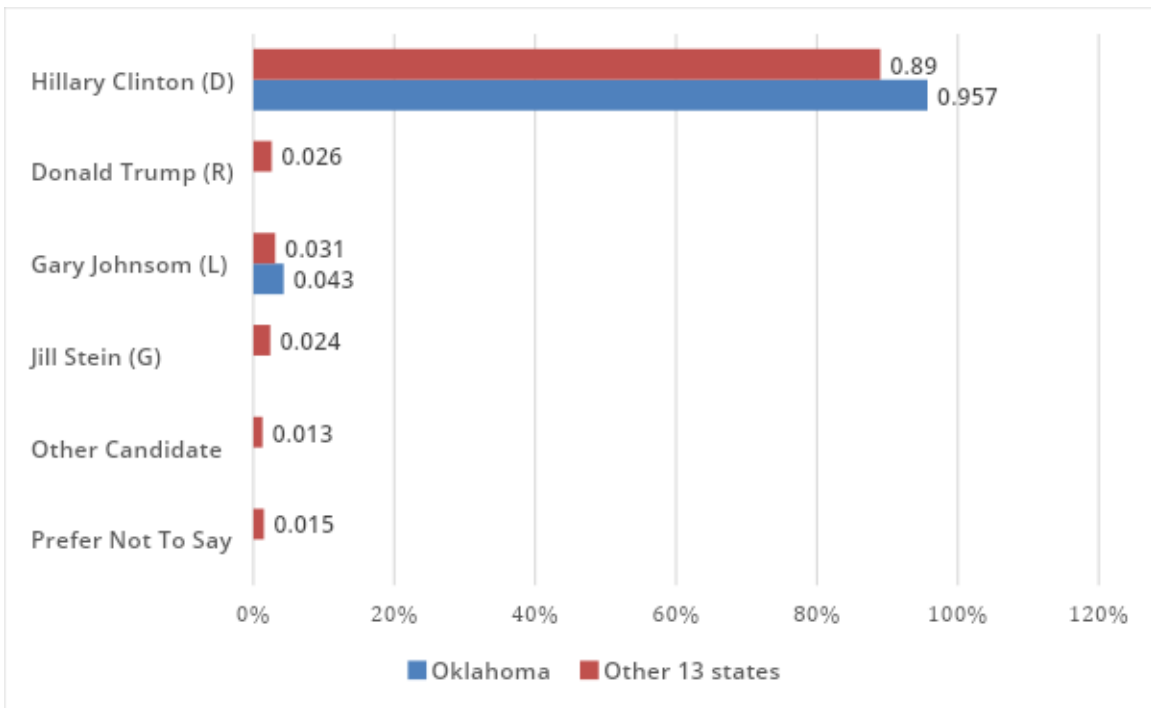
Figure 3.2: Voter registration in state of residence, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,581)¹



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

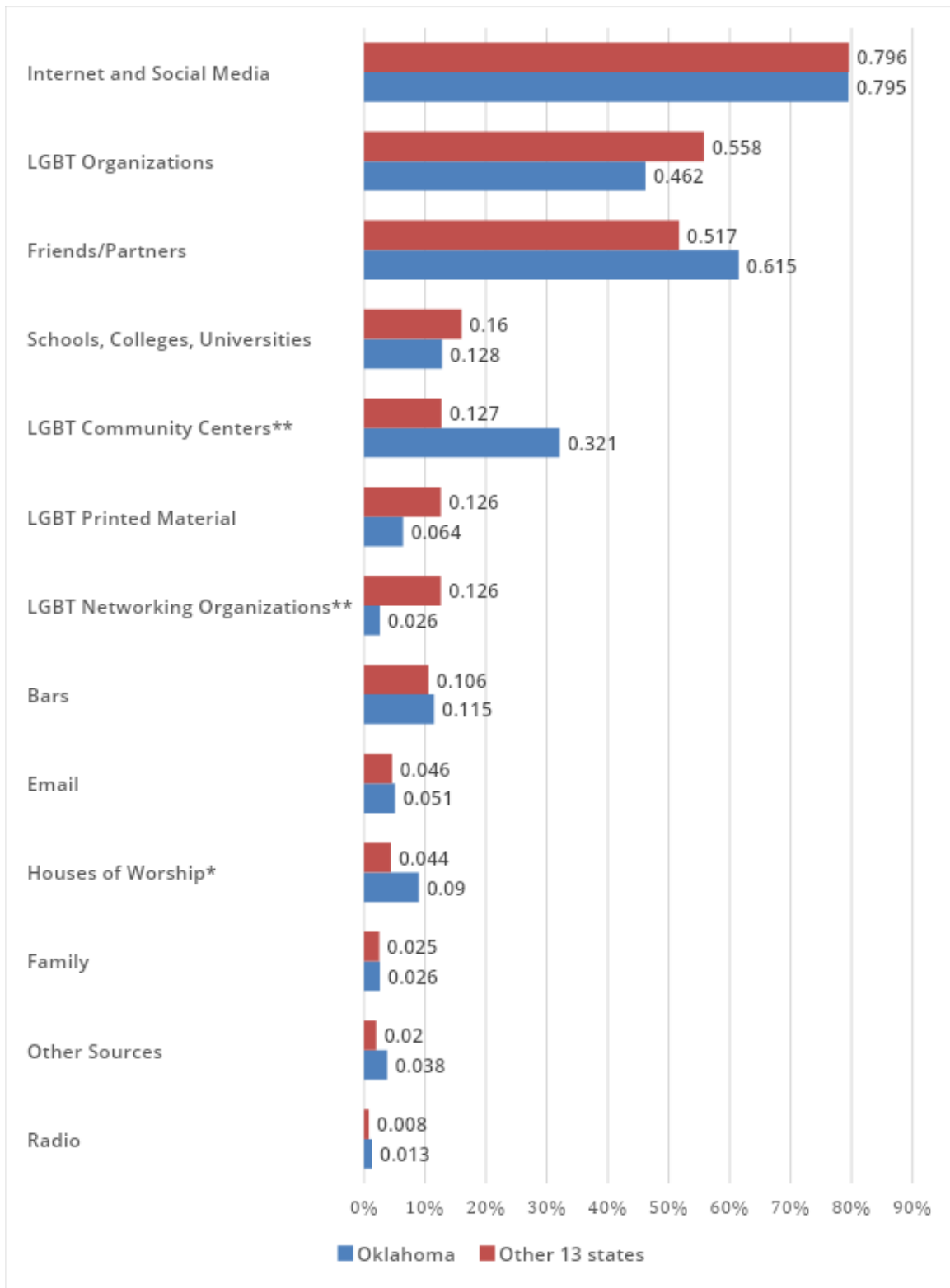
Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, Oklahoma vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

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



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha < .01