

Southern Survey Fact Sheet:

LGBTQ Southerners in South Carolina

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This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 320 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *South Carolina*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of South Carolina respondents reported Good (51.0%) or Excellent (18.6%) subjective general health, while a quarter reported Fair (25.1%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (4.5%) subjective general health. No significant differences were found in subjective general health status between respondents from South Carolina compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states.
- A majority of South Carolina respondents (65.0%) were covered by health insurance or a health coverage plan through a current or former employer or union. Significantly more respondents in South Carolina (15.9%) reported being covered by Medicare compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states (7.4%). No other significant differences in health insurance or health coverage plans were found.
- The clear majority of South Carolina respondents (91.1%) 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 (78.0%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Respondents from South Carolina 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

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

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

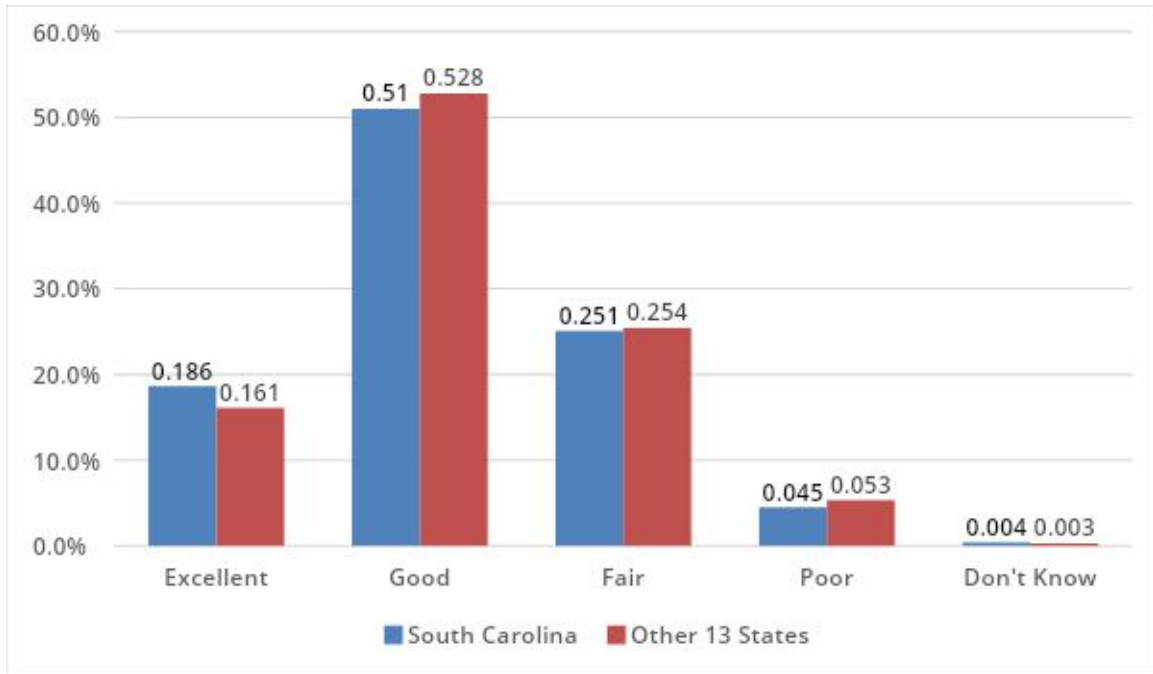
- South Carolina respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (60.9%), followed by Independents (17.4%). South Carolina respondents reported political affiliations that did not differ significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states. Additionally, compared to respondents from the other 13 states, respondents from South Carolina reported higher rates of voting for Jill Stein (G) (2.1% vs 5.5%).
- Most South Carolina reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (83.0%), followed by LGBT organizations (53.6%), and friends and partners (51.8%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents from South Carolina reported that LGBT magazines, newspapers, or periodicals (1.3% vs 3.1%), email (4.4% vs 8.0%), and other sources (1.9% vs 4.5%) 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 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, South Carolina 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, South Carolina vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,762)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union	South Carolina	65.0%
	Other 13 States	67.2%
Individual Market	South Carolina	13.0%
	Other 13 States	14.0%
Medicare ²	South Carolina	15.9%
	Other 13 States	7.4%
Medicaid	South Carolina	2.8%
	Other 13 States	5.1%
TRICARE	South Carolina	2.0%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
VA	South Carolina	2.8%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
Indian Health Service	South Carolina	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other	South Carolina	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, South Carolina vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	South Carolina	91.1%
	Other 13 States	89.9%
No	South Carolina	8.9%
	Other 13 States	10.1%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha < .01		

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

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor's Office	South Carolina	78.0%
	Other 13 States	79.5%
Community Health Center or Clinic	South Carolina	15.2%
	Other 13 States	19.7%
Hospital-Based Clinic	South Carolina	20.6%
	Other 13 States	18.4%
Clinic at Work	South Carolina	4.0%
	Other 13 States	4.2%
School or College Clinic	South Carolina	9.0%
	Other 13 States	11.9%
Military Hospital or Clinic	South Carolina	2.2%
	Other 13 States	1.7%
Hospital Emergency Room	South Carolina	18.8%
	Other 13 States	16.6%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	South Carolina	0.9%
	Other 13 States	2.0%

Some Other Location	South Carolina	7.6%
	Other 13 States	5.8%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	South Carolina	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.4%
No Usual Place	South Carolina	1.8%
	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, South Carolina vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

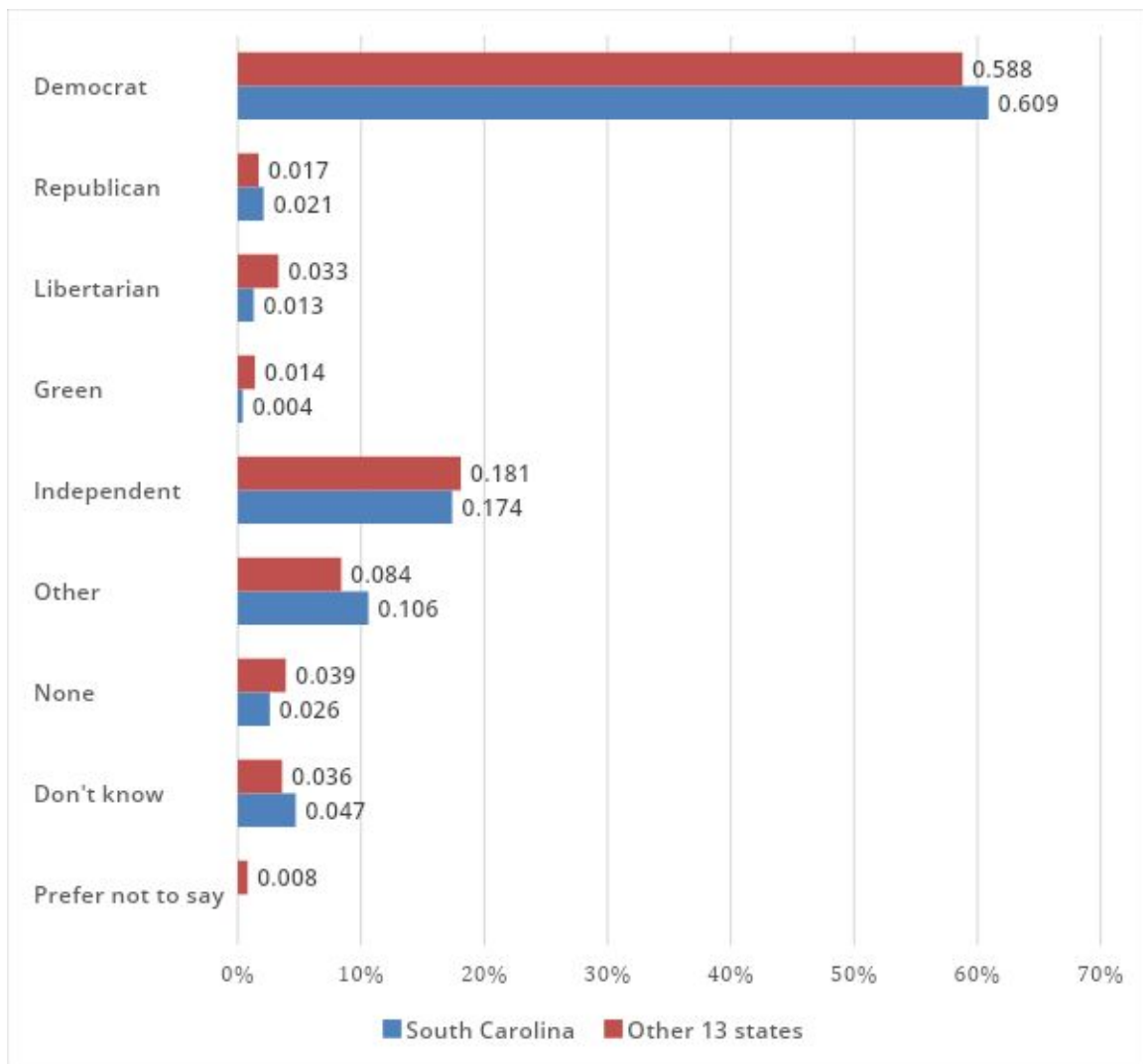
Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	South Carolina	3.4%	37.2%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	38.6%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	South Carolina	27.0%	78.0%
	Other 13 States	25.6%	77.3%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	South Carolina	13.2%	42.6%
	Other 13 States	13.1%	42.0%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	South Carolina	18.7%	57.1%
	Other 13 States	13.9%	56.1%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	South Carolina	8.9%	27.1%
	Other 13 States	5.2%	26.2%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	South Carolina	17.3%	62.3%
	Other 13 States	17.4%	63.8%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	South Carolina	2.0%	10.8%
	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	South Carolina	1.5%	5.9%
	Other 13 States	0.7%	5.4%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	South Carolina	2.0%	12.8%
	Other 13 States	3.3%	15.6%
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, South Carolina vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked ²	South Carolina	3.7%	48.1%
	Other 13 States	17.0%	37.8%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	South Carolina	34.6%	76.9%
	Other 13 States	47.2%	74.2%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	South Carolina	15.4%	46.2%
	Other 13 States	24.9%	44.5%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	South Carolina	12.0%	44.0%
	Other 13 States	20.7%	48.0%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	South Carolina	16.0%	32.0%
	Other 13 States	14.3%	30.3%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	South Carolina	38.5%	65.4%
	Other 13 States	35.6%	65.2%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	South Carolina	0.0%	15.4%
	Other 13 States	4.7%	13.2%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	South Carolina	0.0%	7.7%
	Other 13 States	2.9%	8.5%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	South Carolina	7.7%	34.6%
	Other 13 States	18.0%	36.0%
<p>1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01</p>			

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

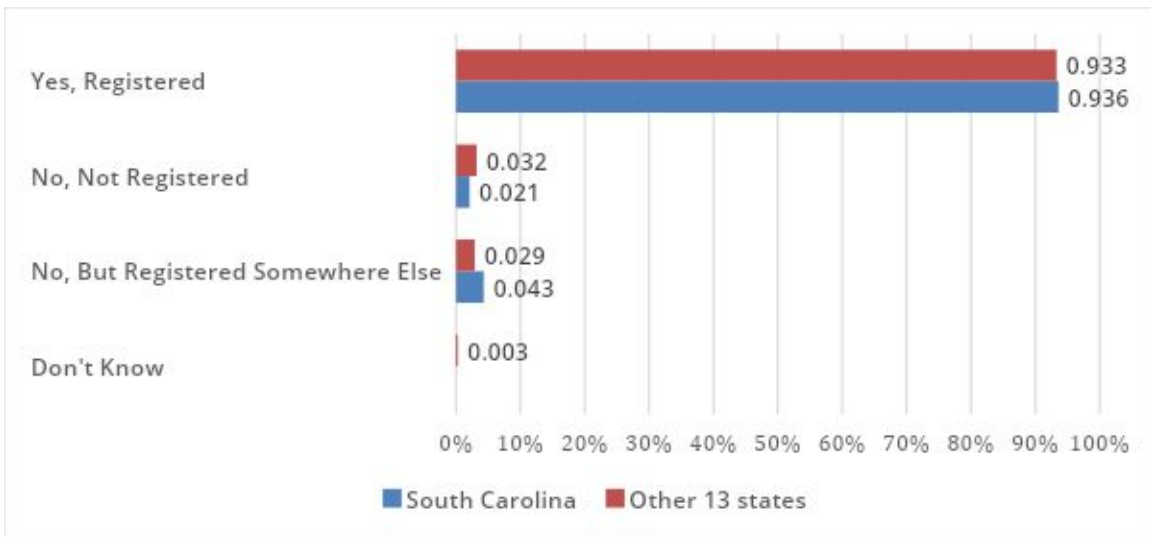
Figure 3.1: Political affiliation, South Carolina vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,585)



1: Significant at alpha < .05

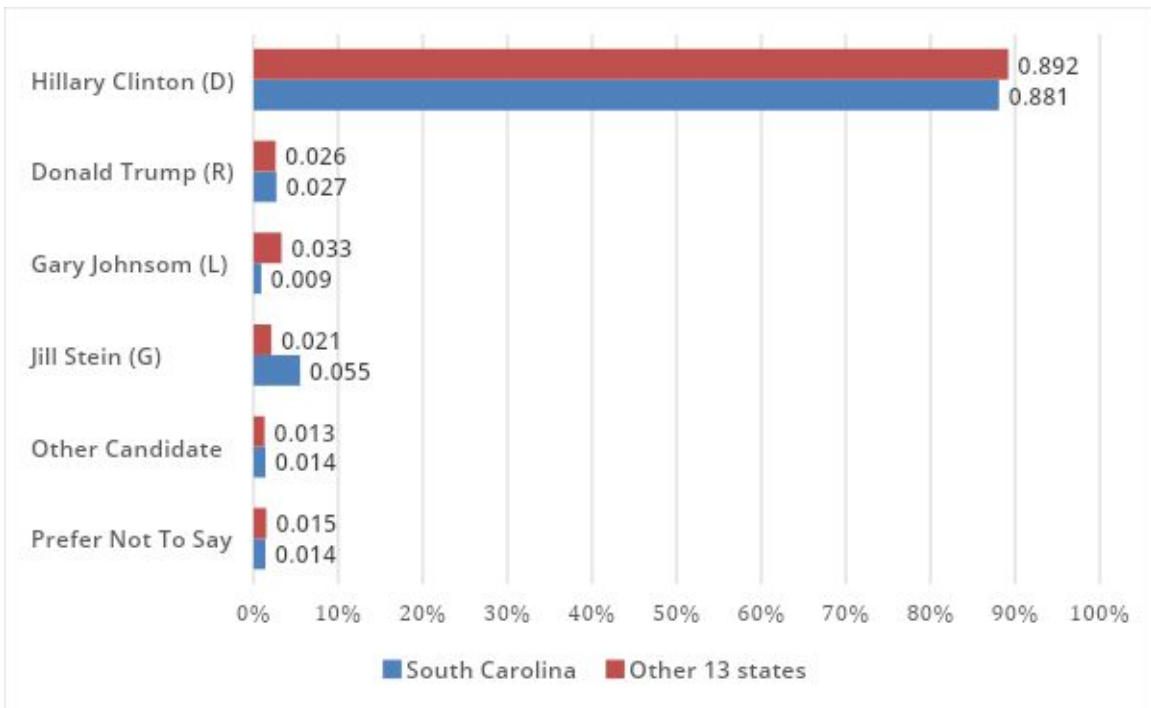
2: Significant at alpha < .01

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



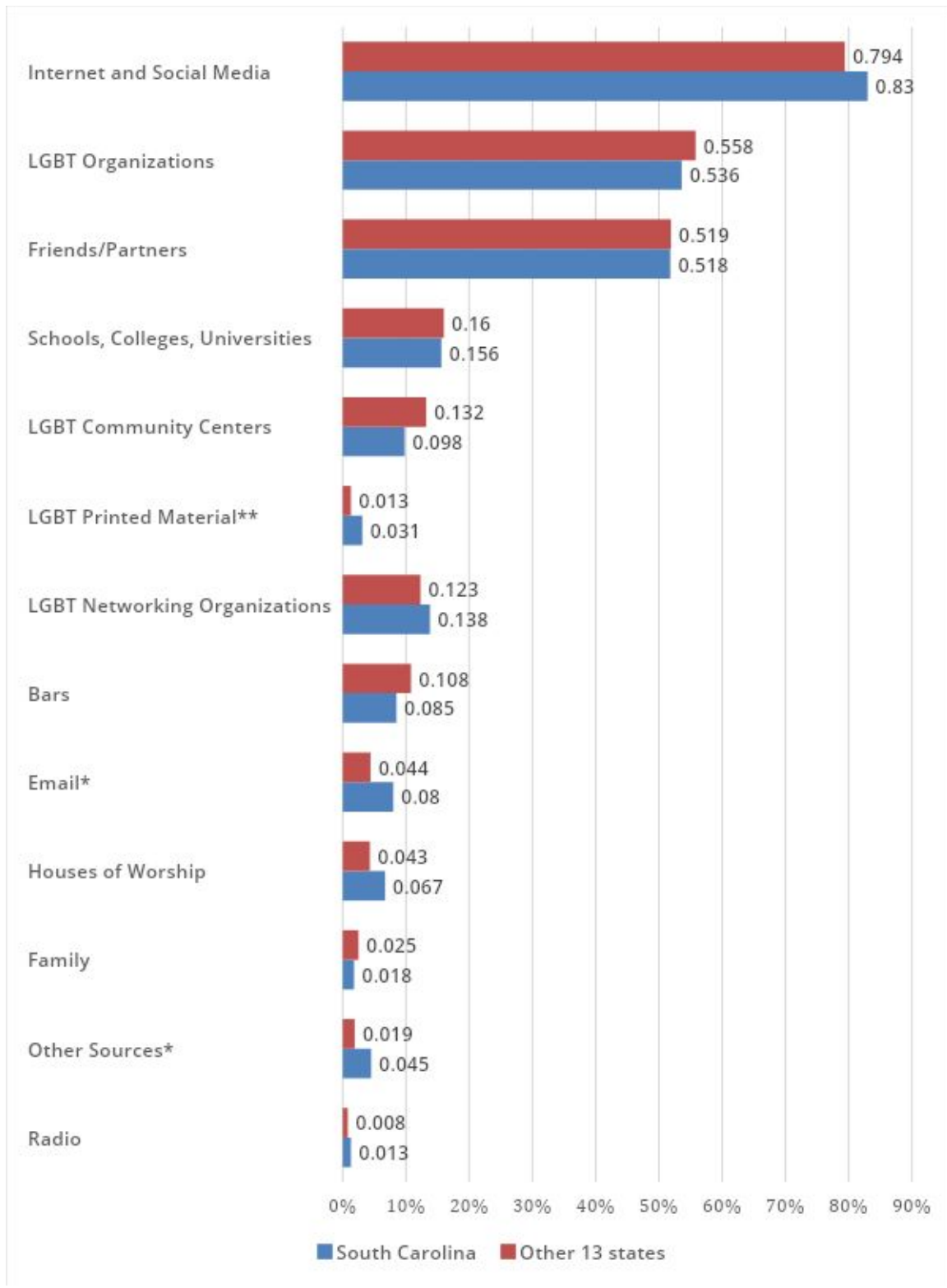
1: Significant at alpha < .05
 2: Significant at alpha < .01

Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, South Carolina vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)¹



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

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



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha < .01