

Southern Survey Fact Sheet:

LGBTQ Southerners in Texas

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This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 525 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Texas*. Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over under half of Texas respondents reported Good (48.0%) or Excellent (16.2%) subjective general health, while over a quarter reported Fair (27.2%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (8.6%) subjective general health. Compared to the other 13 southern states, Texas respondents reported significantly lower rates of Good subjective general health (53.1% vs 48.0%) and significantly higher rates of Poor subjective general health (5.0% vs 8.6%).
- Most Texas respondents (69.1%) 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 Texas reported being covered by some other health insurance or health plan coverage (3.7% vs 6.2%), while significantly fewer reported being covered by the individual market (14.3% vs 9.4%) or by Medicaid (5.2% vs 2.6%).
- The clear majority of Texas respondents (90.6%) 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 (78.2%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly fewer respondents in Texas reported receiving care from a hospital-based clinic (18.9% vs 14.2%).

PUBLIC SAFETY AND DISCRIMINATION

- In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Texas reported higher rates of being threatened or physically attacked (4.2% vs 6.8%), and higher rates of being subject to slurs or jokes (25.2% vs 30.6%). In the last 12 months, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, transgender respondents from Texas reported higher rates of being threatened or physically attacked (15.4% vs 26.6%), higher rates of made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization (19.2% vs 30.4%), higher rates of being unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police (3.9% vs 10.1%), and higher rates of being prevented from moving into a neighborhood because a landlord or realtor refused to sell or rent a house of apartment to them (2.6% vs 5.1%). Additionally, compared to respondents from the other 13 states, transgender respondents from Texas reported higher lifetime rates of being threatened or physically attacked (37.5% vs 44.3%), higher rates of made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization (45.7% vs 65.8%), higher rates of being unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police (12.5% vs 20.2%), and higher rates of being prevented from moving into a neighborhood because a landlord or realtor refused to sell or rent a house of apartment to them (7.6% vs 16.5%).

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

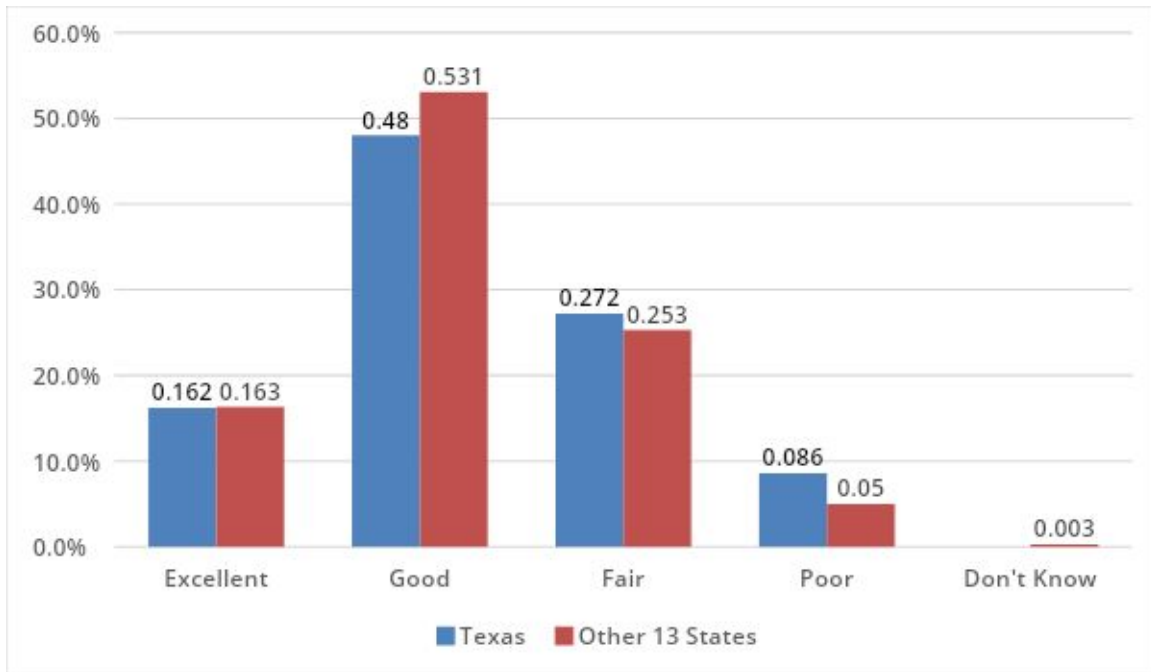
- Texas respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (53.8%), followed by Independents (19.1%). Texas respondents reported political affiliations that did not differ significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states.
- Most Texas respondents reported that the internet and social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state (80.1%), followed by LGBT organizations (58.0%), and friends and partners (44.0%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly more respondents from Texas reported that LGBT magazines, newspapers, or periodicals (12.2% vs 16.5%) was the most useful source of information about the LGBT community in their state, while significantly fewer respondents from Texas reported that friends and partners (52.6% vs 44.0%) 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, Texas vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,777)¹



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

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

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union	Texas	69.1%
	Other 13 States	66.9%
Individual Market ²	Texas	9.4%
	Other 13 States	14.3%
Medicare	Texas	7.3%
	Other 13 States	7.8%
Medicaid ¹	Texas	2.6%
	Other 13 States	5.2%
TRICARE	Texas	2.6%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
VA	Texas	2.3%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
Indian Health Service	Texas	0.3%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other ¹	Texas	6.2%
	Other 13 States	3.7%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01		

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

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Texas	90.6%
	Other 13 States	79.9%
No	Texas	9.4%
	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, Texas vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor’s Office	Texas	78.2%
	Other 13 States	79.5%
Community Health Center or Clinic	Texas	21.5%
	Other 13 States	19.3%
Hospital-Based Clinic ¹	Texas	14.2%
	Other 13 States	18.9%
Clinic at Work	Texas	3.5%
	Other 13 States	4.3%
School or College Clinic	Texas	11.3%
	Other 13 States	11.8%
Military Hospital or Clinic	Texas	2.3%
	Other 13 States	1.6%
Hospital Emergency Room	Texas	16.6%
	Other 13 States	16.8%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	Texas	2.0%
	Other 13 States	2.0%

Some Other Location	Texas	8.1%
	Other 13 States	5.7%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	Texas	0.3%
	Other 13 States	0.4%
No Usual Place	Texas	3.8%
	Other 13 States	2.3%
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, Texas vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

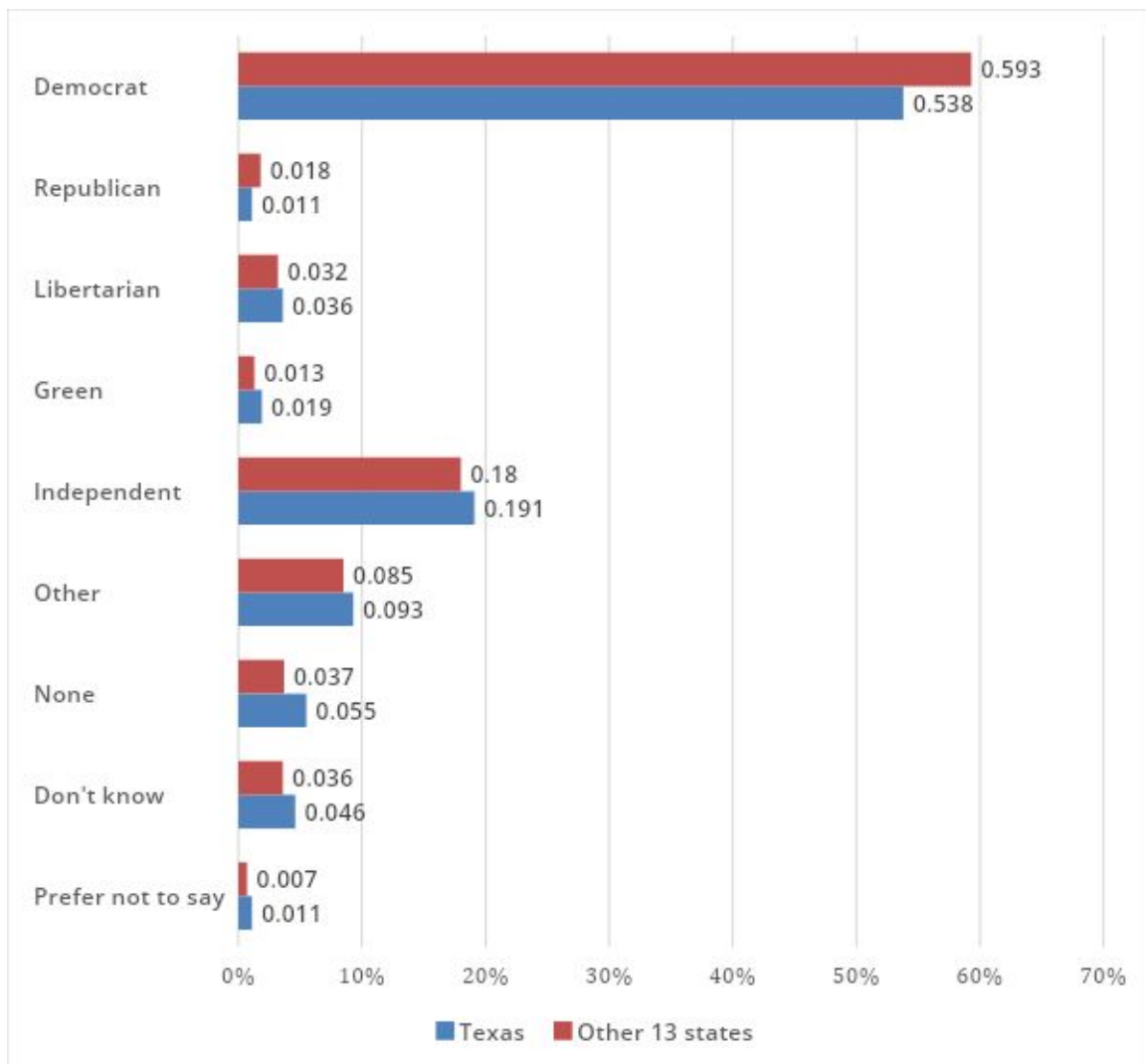
Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked ¹	Texas	6.8%	37.6%
	Other 13 States	4.2%	38.7%
Been subject to slurs or jokes ¹	Texas	30.6%	75.7%
	Other 13 States	25.2%	77.4%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Texas	14.2%	41.7%
	Other 13 States	13.0%	42.0%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Texas	12.1%	53.3%
	Other 13 States	14.9%	57.2%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Texas	7.7%	26.9%
	Other 13 States	5.2%	26.2%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Texas	21.4%	66.2%
	Other 13 States	17.0%	63.4%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Texas	2.4%	10.7%
	Other 13 States	1.5%	9.7%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Texas	1.2%	6.5%
	Other 13 States	0.7%	5.4%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Texas	3.8%	17.7%
	Other 13 States	3.2%	15.2%
<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, Texas vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked ¹	Texas	26.6%	44.3%
	Other 13 States	15.4%	37.5%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Texas	58.2%	79.7%
	Other 13 States	45.4%	73.7%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Texas	30.8%	52.6%
	Other 13 States	23.9%	43.7%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization ²	Texas	30.4%	65.8%
	Other 13 States	19.2%	45.7%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Texas	21.5%	38.0%
	Other 13 States	13.5%	29.5%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Texas	44.3%	70.9%
	Other 13 States	34.7%	64.6%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police ¹	Texas	10.1%	20.2%
	Other 13 States	3.9%	12.5%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment ¹	Texas	5.1%	16.5%
	Other 13 States	2.6%	7.6%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Texas	24.1%	43.1%
	Other 13 States	16.8%	35.2%
<p>1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01</p>			

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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

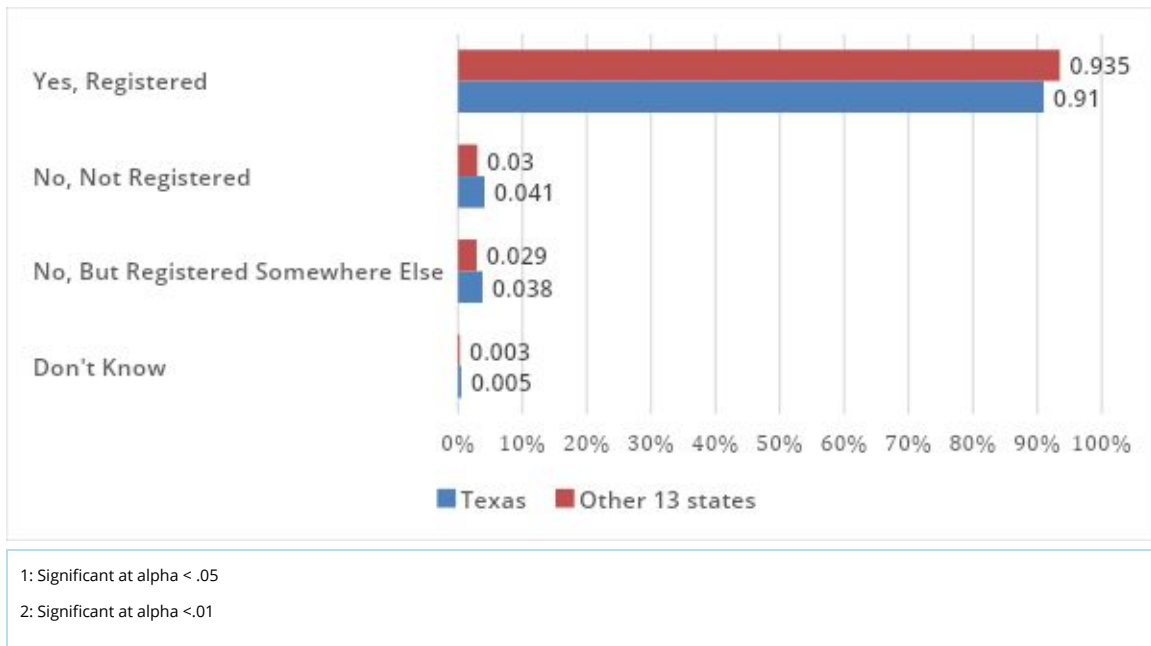


Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, Texas vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)

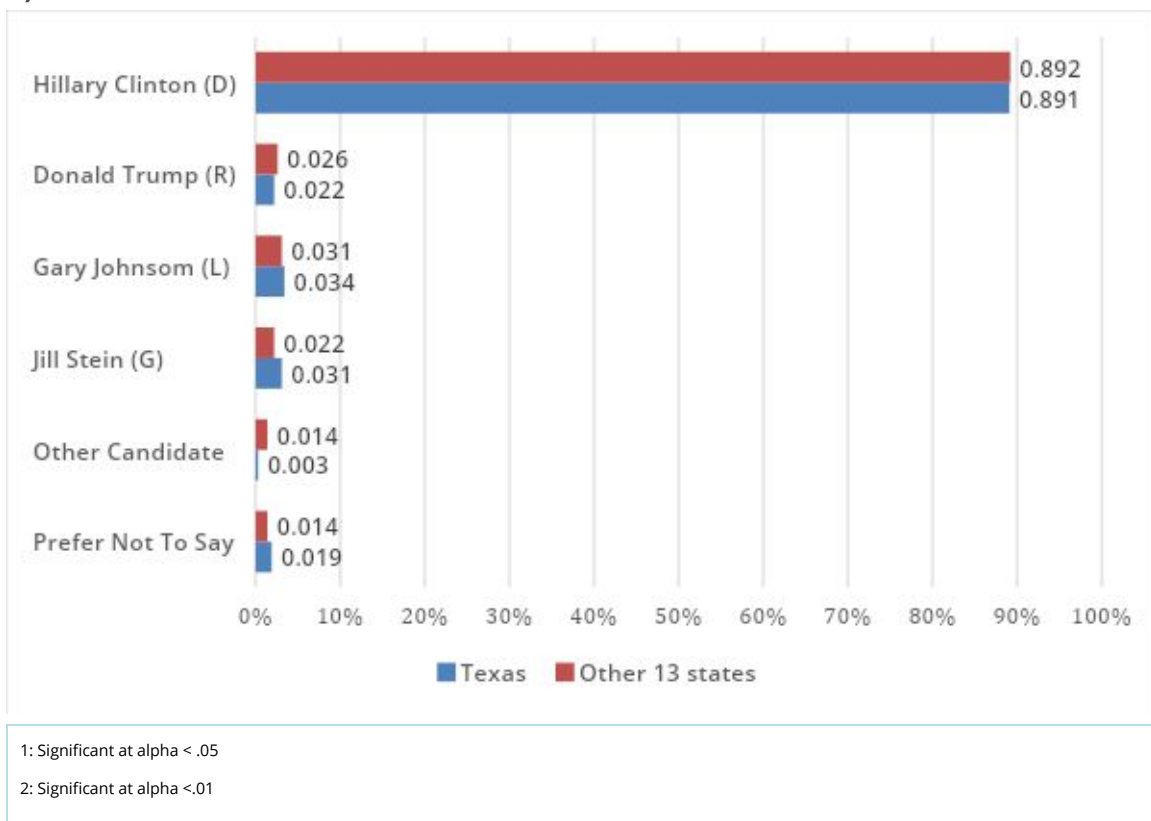
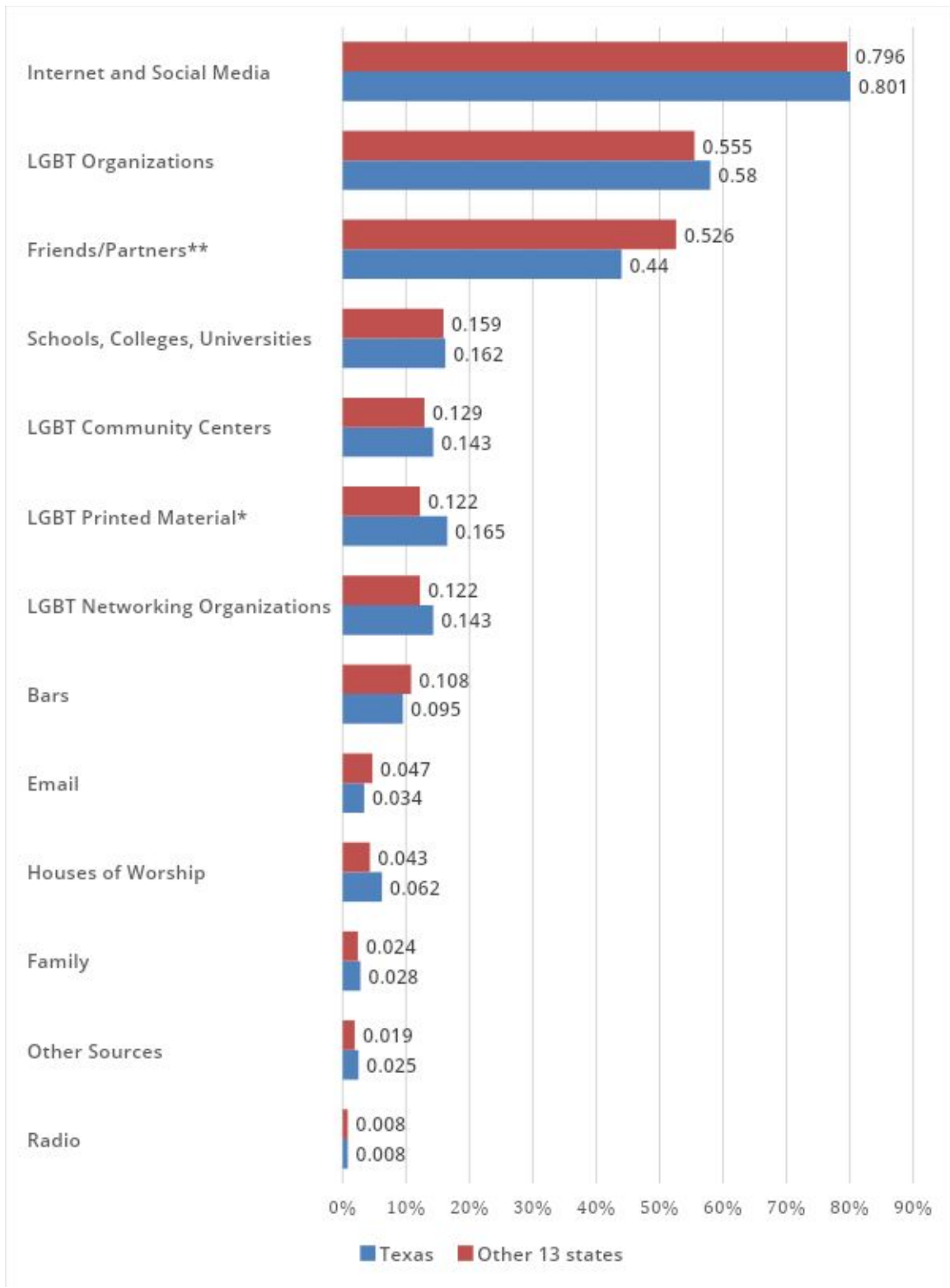


Figure 3.4: Sources of community information, Texas vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,467)



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha < .01