

This fact sheet provides key findings from responses provided by 269 LGBTQ¹ adults who completed the LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey living in *Virginia & D.C.* Overall study design and methodology is available in the full study protocol.²

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- Over half of Virginia & D.C. respondents reported Good (55.5%) or Excellent (13.0%) subjective general health, while over a quarter reported Fair (25.5%) subjective general health, and a small minority reported Poor (6.0%) subjective general health. No significant differences were found in subjective general health status between respondents from Virginia & D.C. compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states.
- Most Virginia & D.C. respondents (63.7%) 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 Virginia & D.C. reported being covered by TRICARE (2.0% vs 4.5%), while significantly fewer reported being covered by the individual market (14.1% vs 9.0%).
- The clear majority of Virginia & D.C. respondents (92.5%) 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 (78.3%) had gone to a private doctor's office to receive healthcare. Respondents from Virginia & D.C. 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 Virginia & D.C. reported lower rates of receiving poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business (13.4% vs 7.1%). Additionally, compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, LGB respondents from Virginia & D.C. reported lower lifetime rates of receiving poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business (42.4% vs 33.7%). Virginia & D.C. transgender respondents did not report significantly different rates of discrimination across the nine types examined.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

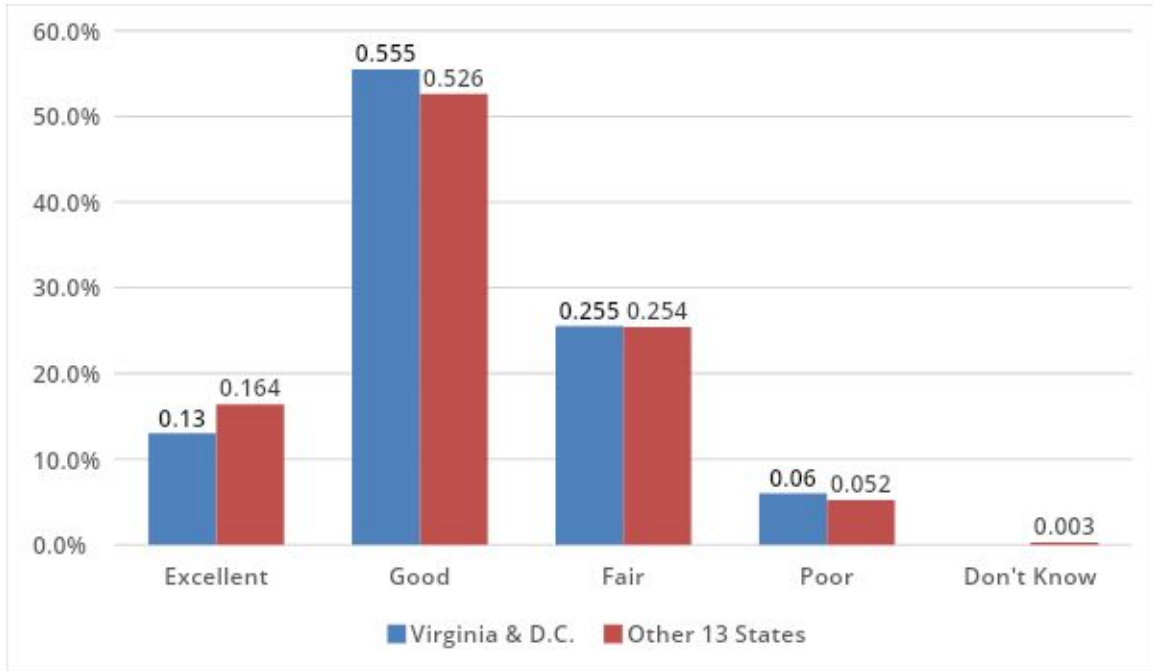
- Virginia & D.C. respondents reported highest rates of affiliation with the Democratic party (63.0%), followed by other parties (14.1%). Virginia & D.C. respondents reported political affiliations which differed significantly from those reported by respondents in the other 13 southern states. Fewer Virginia & D.C. respondents reported affiliating with Independents compared to respondents in the other 13 southern states (10.9% vs 18.4%), while more reported affiliating with the Democratic party (63.0% vs 58.7%) and with other parties (14.1% vs 8.3%).
- Most Virginia & D.C. 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 (77.4%), followed by LGBT organizations (57.5%), and friends and partners (49.5%). Compared to respondents from the other 13 southern states, significantly fewer respondents from Virginia & D.C. reported that bars (10.9% vs 4.8%) 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, Virginia & D.C. 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, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,762)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Employer or Union	Virginia & D.C.	63.7%
	Other 13 States	67.2%
Individual Market ¹	Virginia & D.C.	9.0%
	Other 13 States	14.1%
Medicare	Virginia & D.C.	10.4%
	Other 13 States	7.7%
Medicaid	Virginia & D.C.	4.5%
	Other 13 States	5.0%
TRICARE ¹	Virginia & D.C.	4.5%
	Other 13 States	2.0%
VA	Virginia & D.C.	2.0%
	Other 13 States	2.1%
Indian Health Service	Virginia & D.C.	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.3%
Other	Virginia & D.C.	6.0%
	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, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

	State	Percent
Yes, Visited Doctor, Hospital, or Clinic	Virginia & D.C.	92.5%
	Other 13 States	89.9%
No	Virginia & D.C.	7.5%
	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, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (n=4,741)

Type of Health Insurance Coverage	State	Percent
Private Doctor's Office	Virginia & D.C.	78.3%
	Other 13 States	79.5%
Community Health Center or Clinic	Virginia & D.C.	21.7%
	Other 13 States	19.4%
Hospital-Based Clinic	Virginia & D.C.	19.0%
	Other 13 States	18.5%
Clinic at Work	Virginia & D.C.	2.7%
	Other 13 States	4.3%
School or College Clinic	Virginia & D.C.	10.9%
	Other 13 States	11.8%
Military Hospital or Clinic	Virginia & D.C.	2.2%
	Other 13 States	1.7%
Hospital Emergency Room	Virginia & D.C.	14.1%
	Other 13 States	16.9%
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO)	Virginia & D.C.	1.6%
	Other 13 States	2.0%

Some Other Location	Virginia & D.C.	7.1%
	Other 13 States	5.9%
Never Got Sick or Needed Healthcare	Virginia & D.C.	0.0%
	Other 13 States	0.4%
No Usual Place	Virginia & D.C.	1.6%
	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, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

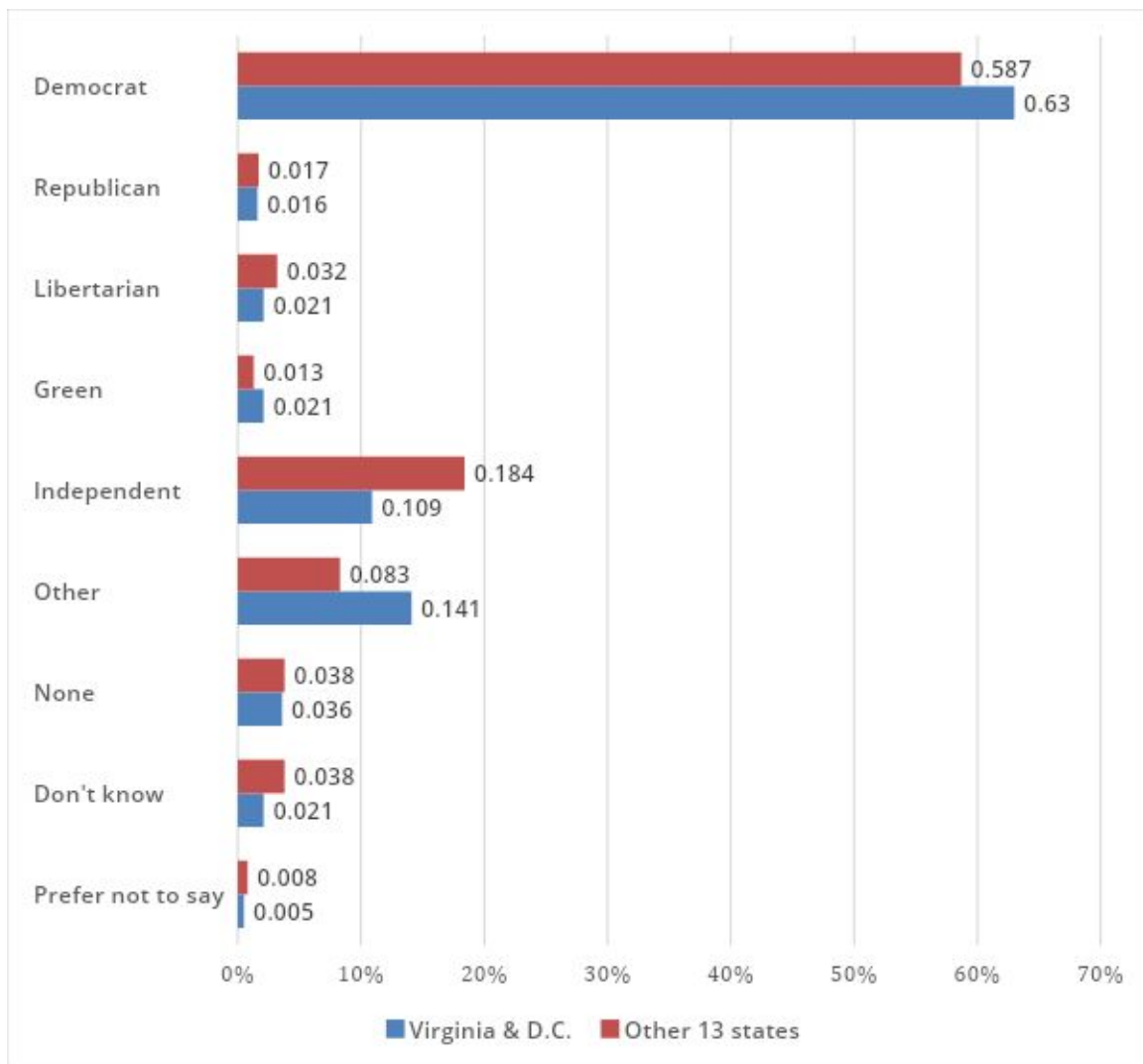
Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Virginia & D.C.	4.7%	42.9%
	Other 13 States	4.4%	38.4%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Virginia & D.C.	22.9%	78.2%
	Other 13 States	25.8%	77.3%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business ¹	Virginia & D.C.	7.1%	33.7%
	Other 13 States	13.4%	42.4%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Virginia & D.C.	12.4%	55.3%
	Other 13 States	14.2%	56.2%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Virginia & D.C.	4.7%	28.2%
	Other 13 States	5.4%	26.1%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Virginia & D.C.	19.5%	63.3%
	Other 13 States	17.3%	63.7%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Virginia & D.C.	0.0%	5.3%
	Other 13 States	1.7%	10.1%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Virginia & D.C.	0.0%	3.5%
	Other 13 States	0.8%	5.6%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Virginia & D.C.	5.3%	19.4%
	Other 13 States	3.2%	15.3%
<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, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey

Type of Discrimination	State	Last 12 Months	Lifetime (Ever)
Been threatened or physically attacked	Virginia & D.C.	9.7%	25.8%
	Other 13 States	16.9%	38.8%
Been subject to slurs or jokes	Virginia & D.C.	51.6%	80.6%
	Other 13 States	46.5%	74.0%
Received poor service in restaurants, hotels, or other places of business	Virginia & D.C.	16.7%	30.0%
	Other 13 States	24.9%	45.2%
Been made to feel unwelcome at a place of worship or religious organization	Virginia & D.C.	19.4%	42.0%
	Other 13 States	20.5%	48.1%
Been treated unfairly by an employer in hiring, pay, or promotion	Virginia & D.C.	19.4%	25.9%
	Other 13 States	14.2%	30.7%
Been rejected by a friend or family member	Virginia & D.C.	32.3%	58.1%
	Other 13 States	35.9%	65.6%
Been unfairly stopped, searched, questioned, physically threatened or abused by the police	Virginia & D.C.	3.2%	12.9%
	Other 13 States	4.6%	13.3%
Been prevented from moving into a neighborhood because landlord/realtor refused to sell or rent a house or apartment	Virginia & D.C.	0.0%	3.2%
	Other 13 States	3.0%	8.8%
Been denied care or treated unfairly by a healthcare provider	Virginia & D.C.	16.1%	32.2%
	Other 13 States	17.7%	36.1%
1: Significant at alpha < .05 2: Significant at alpha <.01			

3 LGBTQ COMMUNITY LIFE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Figure 3.1: Political affiliation, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,585)¹



1: Significant at alpha < .05

2: Significant at alpha < .01

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

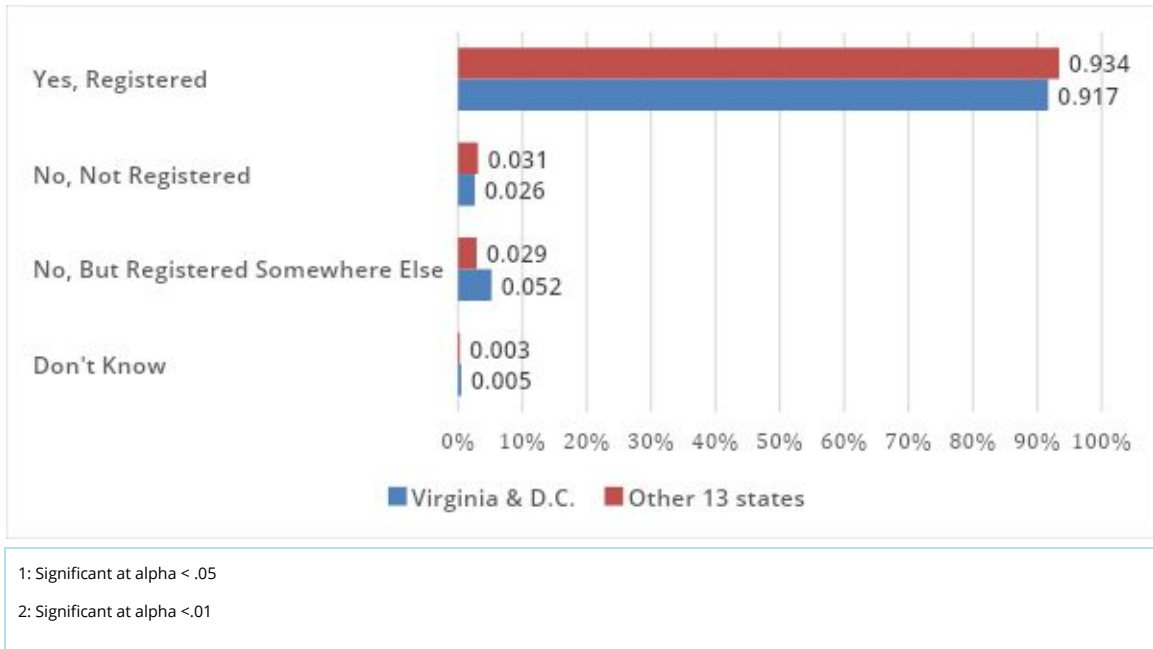


Figure 3.3: Presidential candidate choice, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,147)

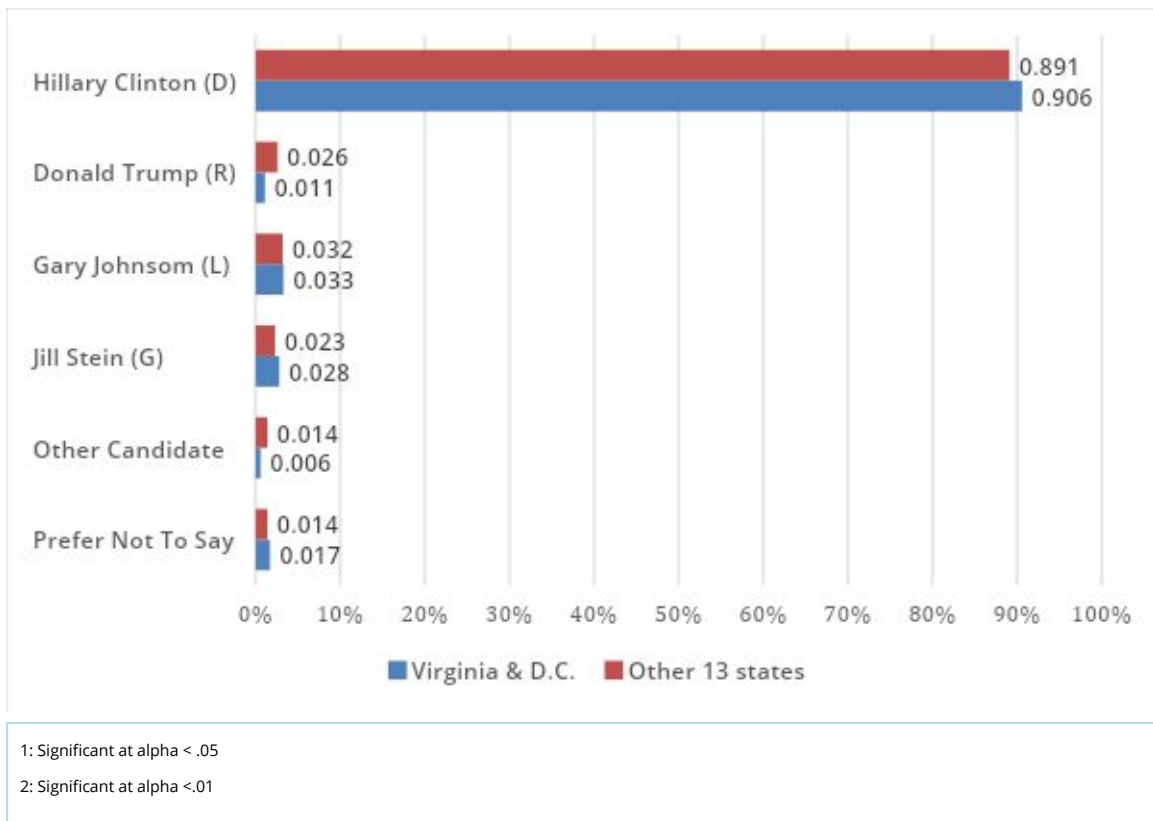
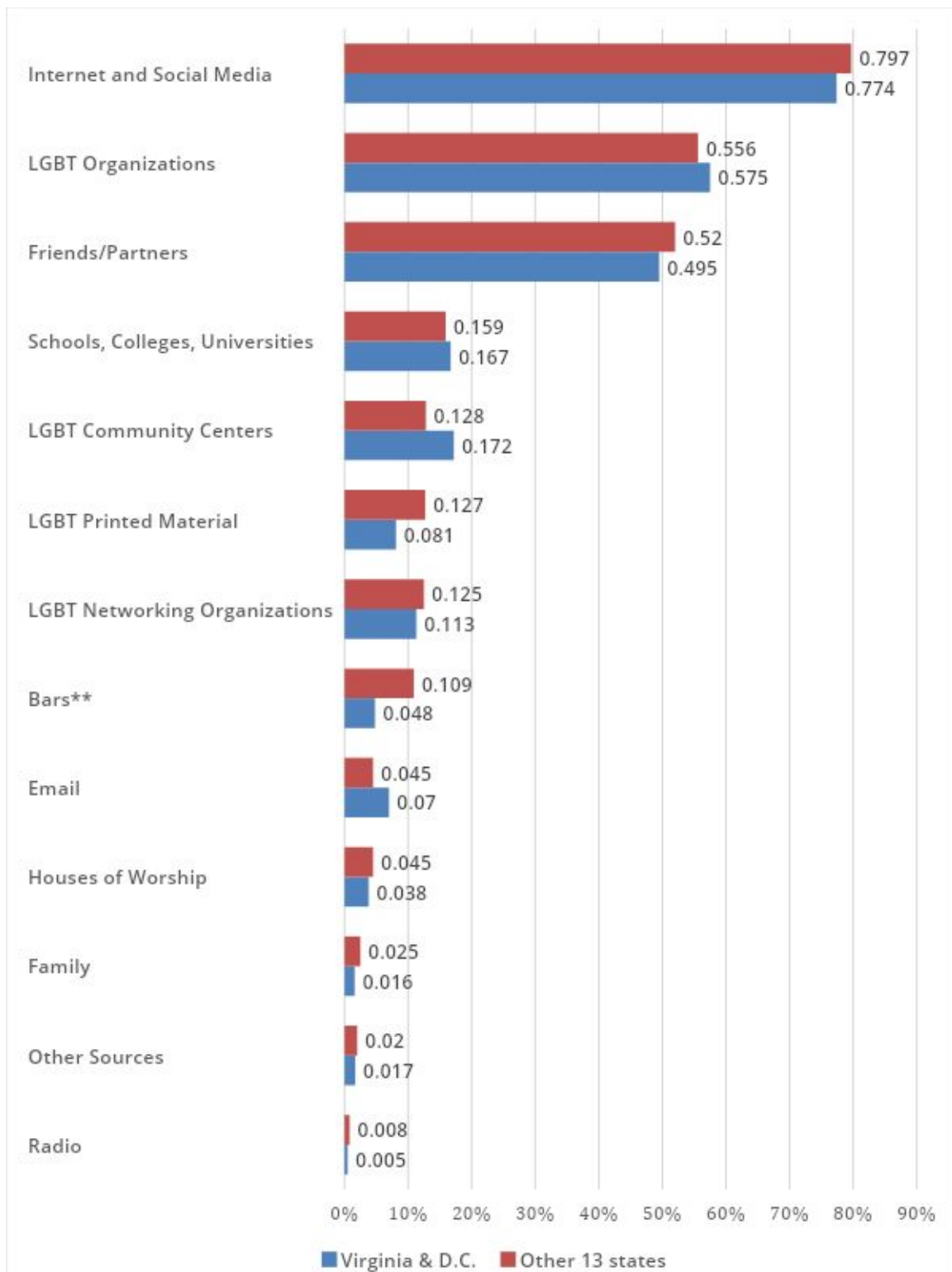


Figure 3.4: Sources of community information, Virginia & D.C. vs other 13 states, LGBTQ Institute Southern Survey (N=4,467)



*: Significant at alpha < .05

** : Significant at alpha < .01