



Addressing Health Disparities for LGBTQIA+ People and People with HIV in Public Housing

Session 2:

Lived Experiences: Health disparities for LGBTQIA+ people and people with HIV in public housing

Housekeeping

- **All participants muted upon entry**
- **Engage in chat**
- **Raise hand if you would like to unmute**
- **Meeting is being recorded**
- **Slides and recording link will be sent via email**



National Center for Health in Public Housing

- The National Center for Health in Public Housing (NCHPH) is supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under grant number U30CS09734, a National Training and Technical Assistance Partner (NTTAP) for \$2,006,400 and is 100% financed by this grant. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS or the U.S. Government.
- The mission of the National Center for Health in Public Housing (NCHPH) is to strengthen the capacity of federally funded Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) health centers and other health center grantees by providing training and a range of technical assistance.



National Center for Health in Public Housing

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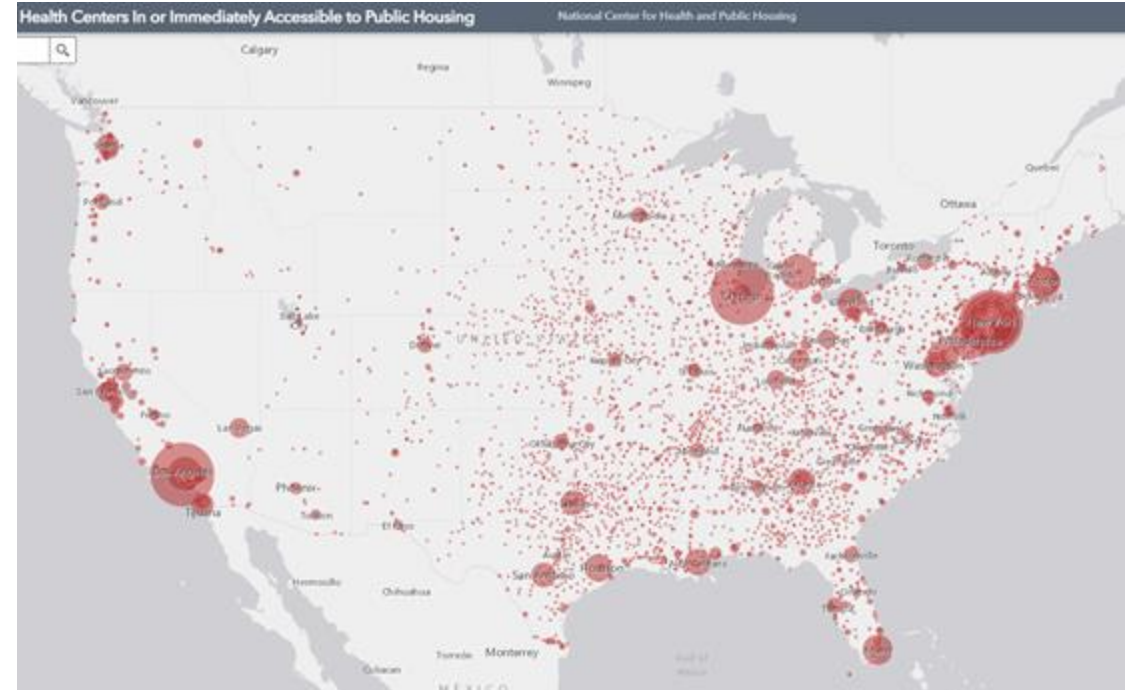
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Consumer Advocate for Mental Health,
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Bipolar Bear

Health Centers Close to Public Housing

- **1,370 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) = 30.5 million patients**
- **483 FQHCs In or Immediately Accessible to Public Housing = 6.1 million patients**
- **107 Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) = 935,823 patients**

Source: [2022 Health Center Data](#)



Source: [Health Centers in or Immediately Accessible to Public Housing Map](#)

Public Housing Demographics



1.5 Million
Residents



2 Persons
Per Household



38% Disabled



52% White



91% Low
Income



43% African-
American



26% Latinx



19% Elderly



36% Children



32% Female Headed
Households with
Children

Source: HUD 2023

Health Center Patients Selected Diagnoses and Services Rendered

Table 6a Line 1 & 2 Symptomatic/Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)	All FQHCs	PHPCs
Number of Patients with Diagnoses	199,442	4,993

Source: [2022 Special Populations Funded Programs](#)

Quality of Care Measures: HIV

HIV Linkage to Care	All FQHCs
Total Patients First Diagnosed with HIV (a)	7,221
Estimated Number of Patients Seen Within 30 Days of First Diagnosis of HIV	5,936
Estimated % of Patients Seen Within 30 Days of First Diagnosis of HIV	82.20%

Source: [Table 6B: Quality of Care Measures](#)

Quality of Care Measures: HIV

HIV Screening	All FQHCs
Total Patients Aged 15 through 65 (a)	16,333,039
Estimated Number of Patients Tested for HIV	7,156,718
Estimated % of Patients Tested for HIV	43.82%

Source: [Table 6B: Quality of Care Measures](#)

Ending the HIV Epidemic by 2030

- Reducing new HIV infections in the United States by 75% by 2025 and by 90% by 2030
- Advancing [health equity](#) by scaling up key HIV prevention and treatment strategies



Source: [Ending the HIV Epidemic in the U.S.](#)

PHPC Sexual Orientation Data

Patients by Sexual Orientation	Number	% of Known
Lesbian or Gay	9,799	1.88%
Heterosexual (or straight)	495,580	95.27%
Bisexual	10,733	2.06%
Other	4,050	0.78%
Don't Know	20,496	2.19%
Chose not to disclose	46,736	4.99%
Unknown	348,429	37.23%

Source: [2022 Special Populations Funded Programs](#)

PHPC Gender Identity Data

Patients by Gender Identity	Number	% of Known
Men	244,622	39.56%
Female	371,155	60.02%
Transgender Man/Transgender Male/Transmasculine	1,171	0.19%
Transgender Woman/Transgender Female/Transfeminine	1,469	0.24%
Other	5,929	0.63%
Chose not to disclose	9,961	1.06%
Unknown	301,516	32.22%

Source: [2022 Special Populations Funded Programs](#)



Addressing Health Disparities for LGBTQIA+ People & People Living with HIV in Public Housing

**Stephen Puibello &
Anthony Fortenberry**

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Learning Objectives

- 1. Understand health disparities in disease prevalence and behavioral health burden affecting LGBTQIA+ people and people living with HIV**
- 2. Understand the intersection of these disparities with racial and ethnic disparities and age cohort differences**
- 3. Understand the impact of discrimination and stigma on the health and wellbeing of these populations, and on their ability to access culturally responsive care**

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Stigma & Discrimination

Legal discrimination in access to health insurance, employment, housing, adoption, and retirement benefits

Lack of laws protecting against bullying in schools

Lack of social programs targeted to and/or appropriate for LGBTQ+ youth, adults, and elders

Shortage of health care providers who are knowledgeable and clinically competent in LGBTQ+ health

There are currently 507 anti-LGBTQ+ bills that have been introduced in state legislatures across the United States. 84 have been passed into law. Of these anti-LGBTQ+ bills, 136 are focused on healthcare restrictions.¹

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Discrimination

More than 1 in 3 LGBTQ Americans faced discrimination of some kind in the past year, including more than 3 in 5 transgender Americans.²

Discrimination adversely affects the mental and economic well-being of many LGBTQ Americans, including 1 in 2 who report moderate or significant negative psychological impacts.²

To avoid the experience of discrimination, more than half of LGBTQ Americans report hiding a personal relationship, and about one-fifth to one-third have altered other aspects of their personal or work lives.²

LGBTQ Americans experience disproportionate mental health issues with limited access to culturally competent mental health providers.^{2,3}

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Access to Care

About 3 in 10 LGBTQ+ Americans faced difficulties last year accessing necessary medical care due to cost, including more than half of transgender Americans.²

More than 1 in 10 LGBTQ+ Americans experienced discrimination from a healthcare provider, transgender individuals and communities of color are disproportionately impacted.²

15% of LGBTQ+ Americans report postponing or avoiding medical treatment and 20% have avoided primary care due to discrimination, transgender individuals and communities of color are disproportionately impacted.²

Transgender individuals faced unique obstacles to accessing health care, including 1 in 3 who had to teach their doctor about transgender individuals in order to receive appropriate care.²

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YOUTH²

- LGBT youth are 2 to 3 times more likely to attempt suicide.
- LGBT youth are more likely to be homeless.

TRANSGENDER PATIENTS²

Transgender people have a higher prevalence of:

- HIV/STIs
- Violence/Victimization
- Depression/Suicide
- Transgender people are less likely to have health insurance than heterosexual or LGB individuals

LESBIAN & GAY PATIENTS²

- Lesbians are less likely to get preventive services for cancer.
- Gay men experience higher prevalence of HIV and other STDs, especially among communities of color.

OLDER ADULTS²

- Older LGBT adults face additional barriers to health because of isolation and a lack of social services and culturally competent providers.

SUBSTANCE USE²

- LGBT populations have the higher rates of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit substance use.

Interventions



Needs Assessment



Training & Education



Competency Evaluation



Expanding Access to Support



Centering Patients

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Patient Experience

Healthcare Access

Stigma & Discrimination

Opportunities for Improvement

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References

¹American Civil Liberties Union. (2023). *Mapping attacks on LGBTQ rights in U.S. state legislatures*. <https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights>

²The Center for American Progress. (2020). *The state of the LGBTQ community In 2020*. <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/state-lgbtq-community-2020/>

³Williams, N. D., & Fish, J. N. (2020). The availability of LGBT-specific mental health and substance abuse treatment in the United States. *Health services research*, 55(6), 932–943. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-6773.13559>

Resources

**The National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC)
Transforming Primary Care for LGBT People**
<http://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/LGBT-Toolkit.pdf>

Fenway Health: The National LGBTQIA+ Health Education Center
<https://www.lgbtqiahealtheducation.org/>

**Whitman-Walker Community Health Center: A Guide to Best Practices
in LGBTQIA+ Cultural Competency Training**
<https://whitmanwalkerimpact.org/cc-toolkit/>

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THANK YOU

**Stephen Puibello &
Anthony Fortenberry**

Callen-Lorde Community Health Center

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Upcoming Session Reminder



- **Session 3 (12/15/2023) at 12:00 pm EDT:** Stories from the field: How health centers are addressing health disparities for LGBTQIA+ people and people with HIV in public housing

Q&A Session





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Contact Us

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Thank you!

