

Meeting the Health Care Needs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People: The Fenway Health Model



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Agenda

- Why LGBT Health?
- LGBT Health Disparities
- LGBT Demographics
- Fenway Health and The Fenway Institute
- Lessons Learned
- Discussion

Context: Health Care and Human Rights

- ❑ Jonathan Mann, founder of the UN Global Programme on AIDS, educated us on the strong link between the concepts of *health* and *human rights*.
- ❑ Mann demonstrated how stigma and discrimination are deeply connected to limitations and barriers to sensitive, humane care.

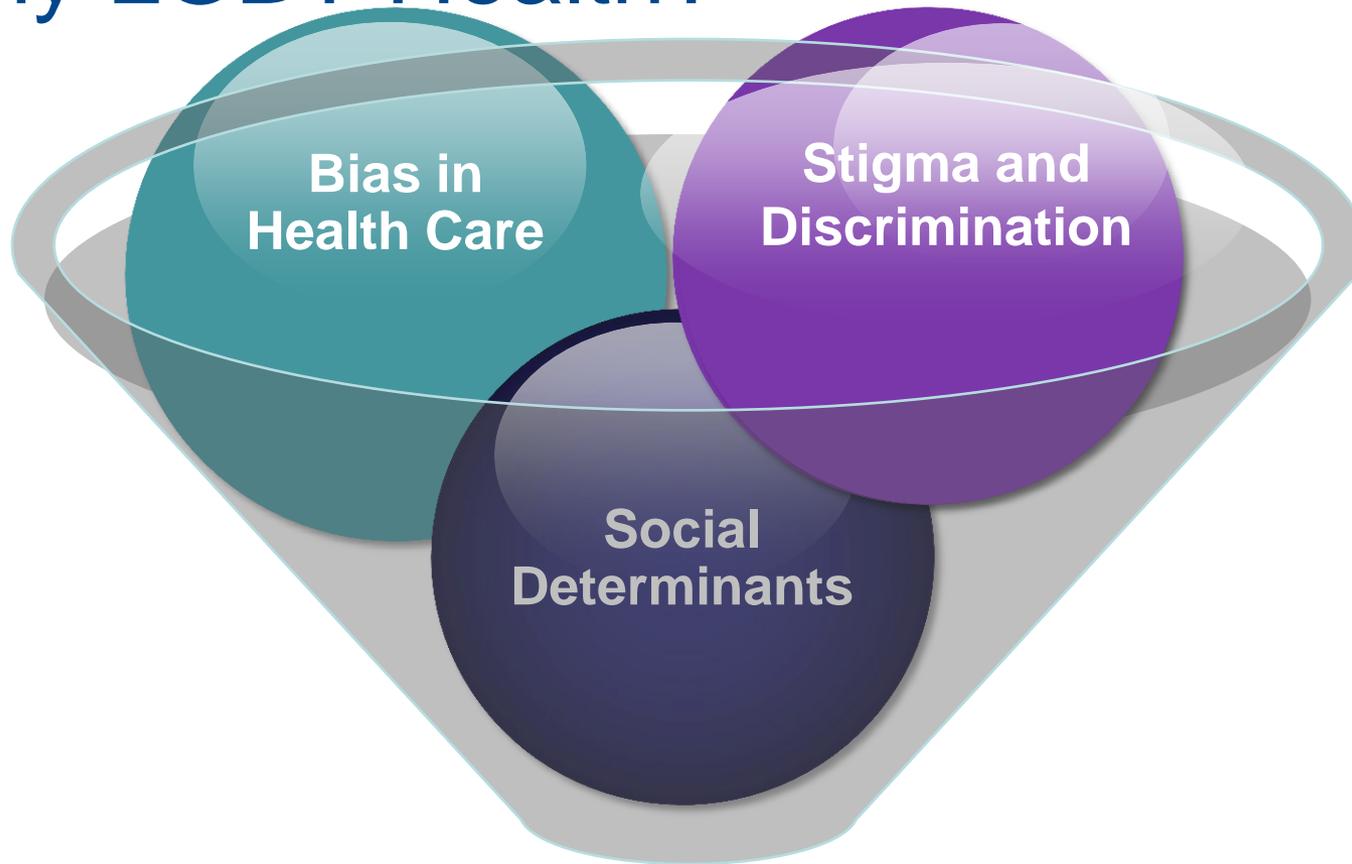


Geneva, Switzerland 2011



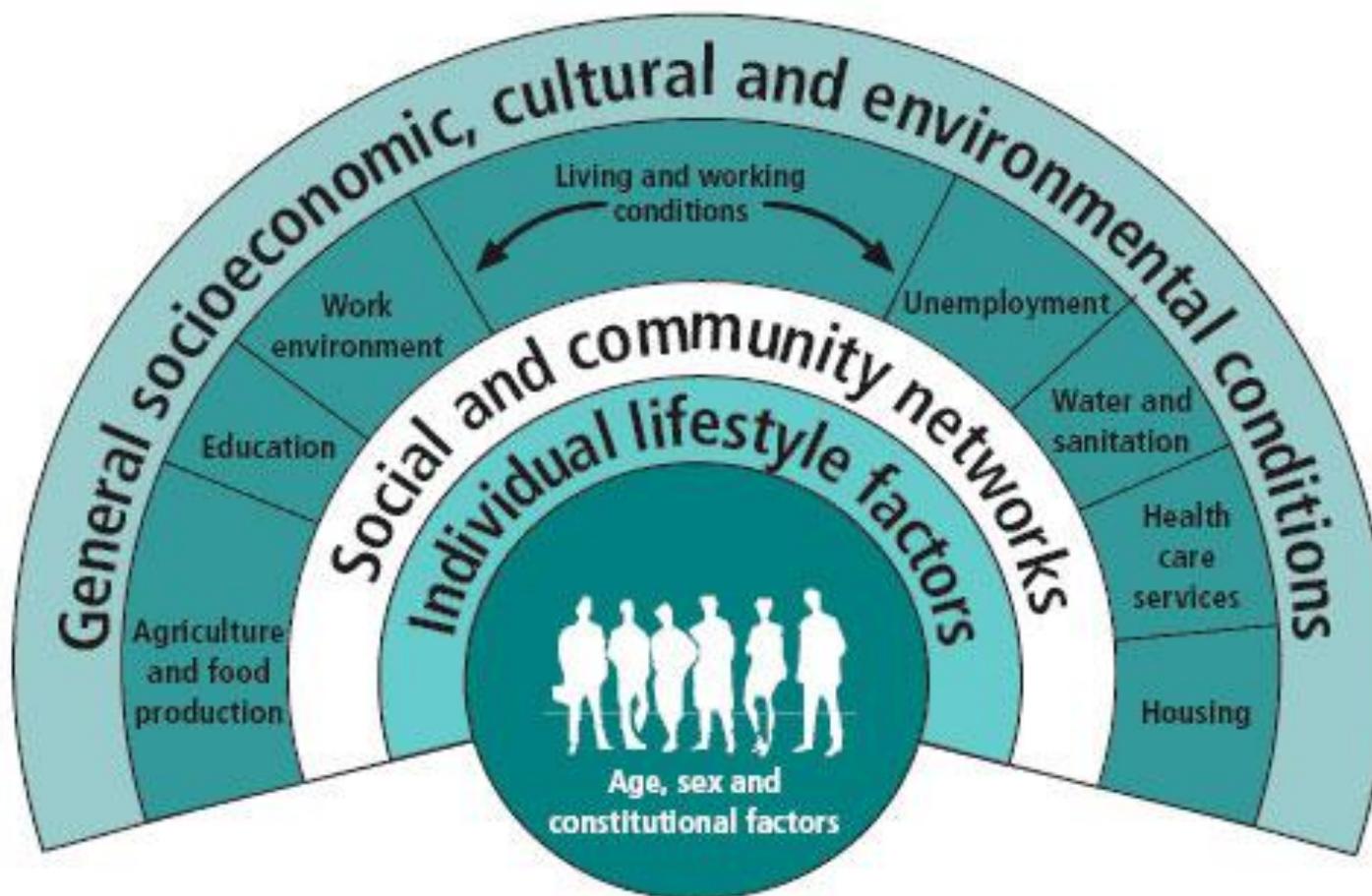
“Like being a woman, like being a racial, religious, tribal or ethnic minority, being LGBT does not make you less human. And that is why gay rights are human rights and human rights are gay rights.”

Why LGBT Health?



Health Care Disparities

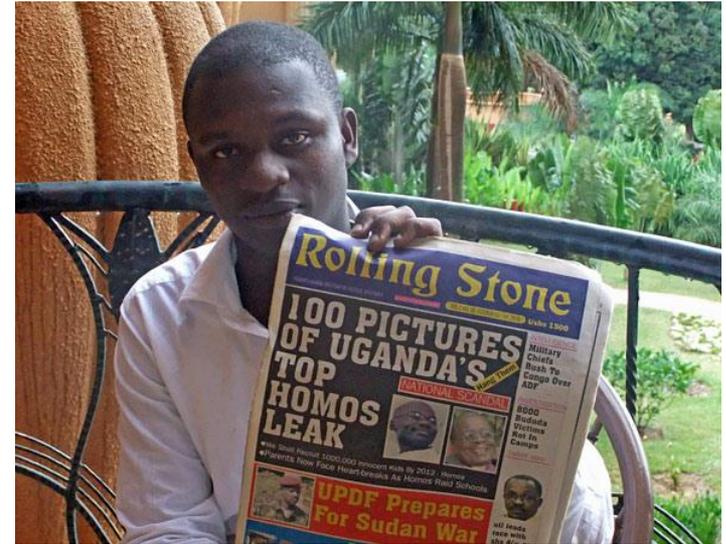
Social Determinants of Health



A Long History of Bias in Health Care

- ❑ 1999 survey (CA): 18.7% of physicians sometimes or often uncomfortable providing care to gay patients (Smith and Mathews, 2007).
- ❑ 2007 survey: 30.4% of patients would change providers upon finding out their provider was gay/lesbian (Lee et al., 2008)
- ❑ 2005/6 surveys of medical students (AAMC reporter, 2007)
 - 15% reported mistreatment of LGBT students at schools
 - 17% of LGBT students reported hostile environments

The Impact of Stigma and Discrimination



The Health of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender People

Building a Foundation for Better Understanding

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES



Health Disparities Exist Across the Life Cycle



Experiences in Health Care: Childhood and Adolescence

- ❑ The burden of HIV continues to fall disproportionately on young men, particularly young black men who have sex with men.
- ❑ LGBT youth are at increased risk for suicide attempts and depression. Small studies suggest the same may be true for transgender youth.
- ❑ Rates of smoking, alcohol consumption, and substance use may be higher among LGBT than heterosexual youth.
- ❑ The homeless youth population comprises a disproportionate number of LGBT youth.
- ❑ LGBT youth report experiencing elevated levels of violence, victimization, and harassment.
- ❑ Challenges regarding the care of gender variant children and adolescents

Experiences in Health Care:

Early/Middle Adulthood

- ❑ On average, LGBT adults appear to experience more mood and anxiety disorders, more depression, and an elevated risk for suicide compared with heterosexual adults.
- ❑ Lesbians and bisexual women may use preventive health services less frequently than heterosexual women.
- ❑ Lesbians and bisexual women may be at greater risk of obesity and have higher risk of breast cancer than heterosexual women.
- ❑ HIV/AIDS continues to exact a severe toll on men who have sex with men, particularly young black MSM.

Experiences in Health Care: Early/Middle Adulthood

- ❑ LGBT people are frequently the targets of stigma, discrimination, and violence.
- ❑ LGBT adults may have higher rates of smoking, alcohol use, and substance use than heterosexual adults. Most research in this area has been conducted among women, with much less being known about rates among gay and bisexual men.
- ❑ Although gay men and lesbians are less likely to be parents than heterosexuals, children of gay and lesbian parents are well adjusted and developmentally similar to children of heterosexual parents

Experiences in Health Care:

Later Adulthood

- ❑ Although HIV infection rates among young men are higher, older adults do get infected with HIV/AIDS. There are few, if any, HIV prevention programs that target older adults.
- ❑ LGBT elders experience stigma and discrimination across the life course and may experience violence at higher rates than heterosexual elders.
- ❑ LGBT elders are less likely to have children than heterosexual elders and are less likely to receive support from adult children.



Family Matters

Marriage



Relationships



Parenting



LGBT Demographics, Concepts, and Terminology



L,G,B,T Demographics, Concepts, and Terminology

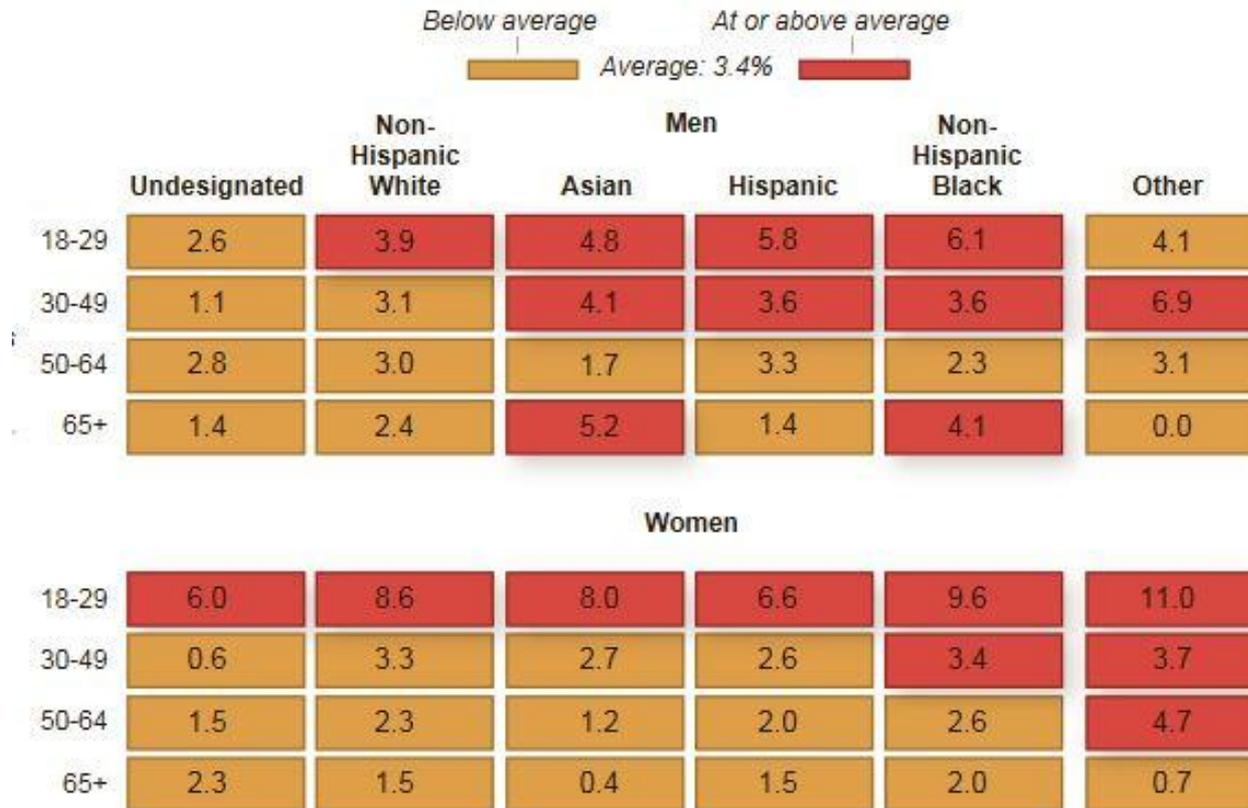


LGB Demographics in the U.S.

- ❑ Identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual
 - 1.7 - 5.6% (average 3.5%)
 - Women were more likely than men to say they were bisexual
- ❑ Same-sex sexual contact ever
 - 8.2%
- ❑ Same-sex attraction (at least some)
 - 7.5 - 11%

(Laumann et al., 1994; Gates et al., 2011; Gates et al., 2012)

Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender?

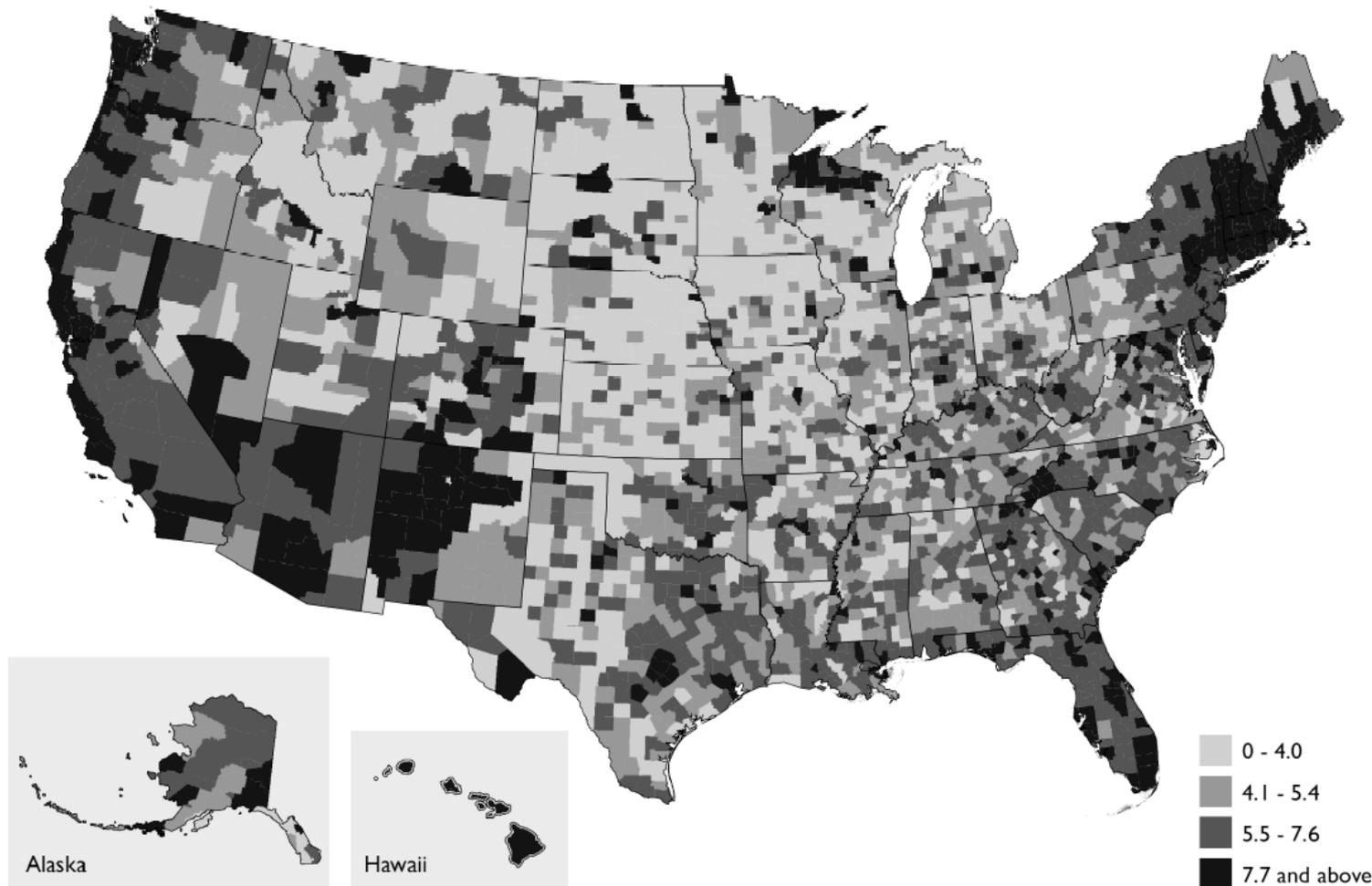


Source: Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of the Gallup Daily tracking survey June 1-Sept. 30, 2012, with a random sample of 121,290 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia, selected using random-digit-dial sampling. For results based on the total sample of [national adults/registered voters], one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 1 percentage point. Chart: The New York Times

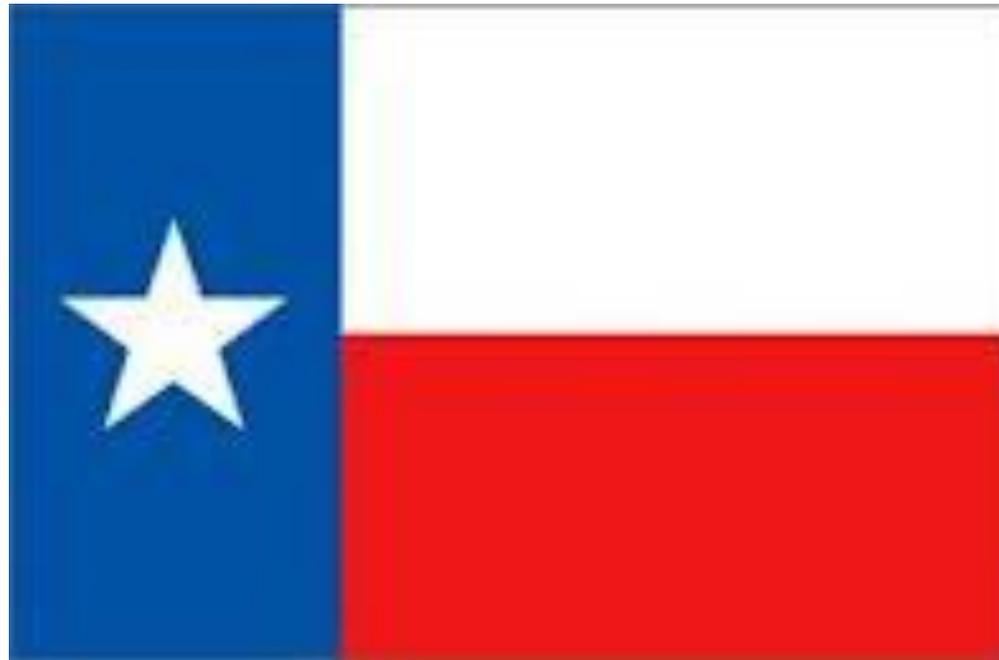
Same Sex Families/1000 Households by County

2010 Census

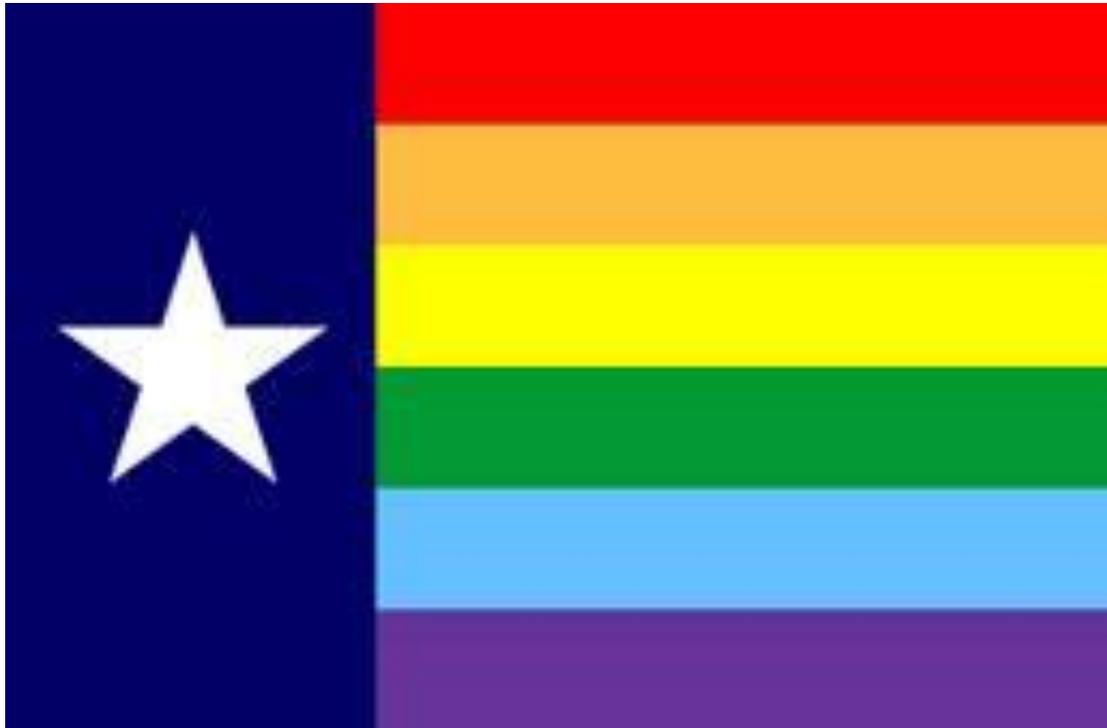
The Williams Institute



L,G,B,T Demographics in Texas?



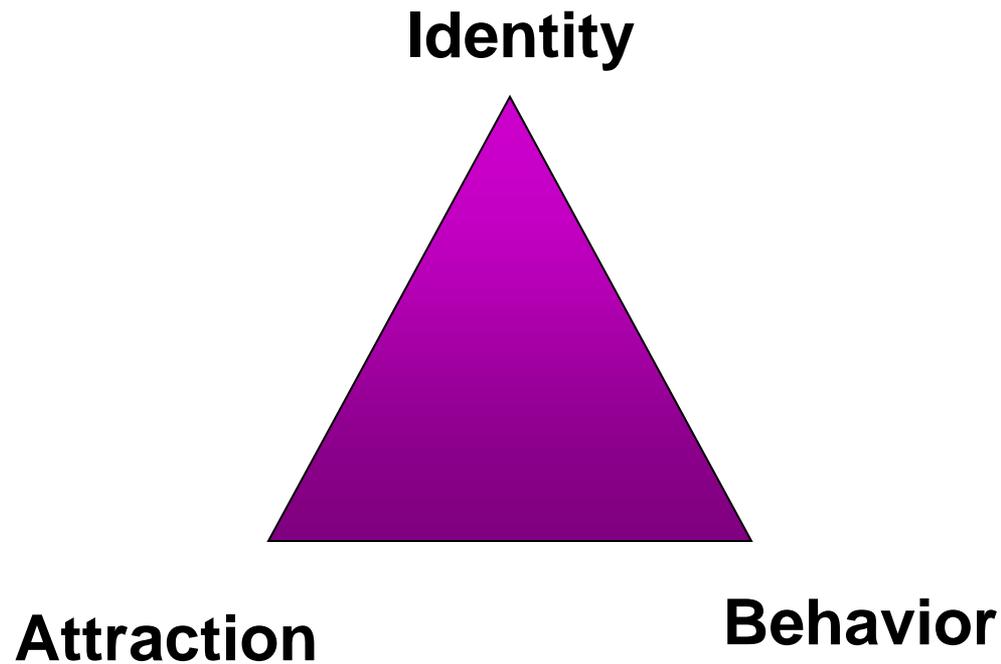
What do you know?



L,G,B,T Diversity



Understanding Sexual Orientation



Discordance between Sexual Behavior and Identity

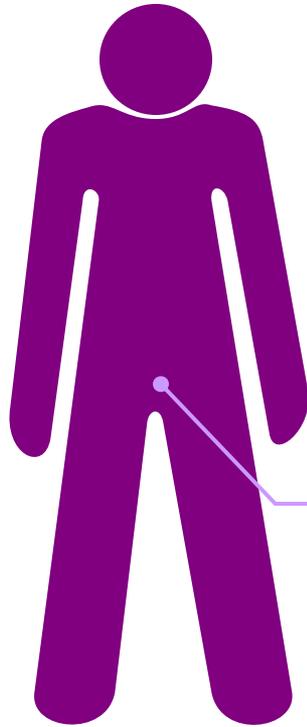
- ❑ 2006 study of 4193 men in NYC (Pathela, 2006)
- ❑ 9.4% of men who identified as “straight” had sex with a man in the prior year
 - These men were more likely to:
 - belong to minority racial and ethnic groups,
 - be of lower socio-economic status,
 - be foreign born
 - Not use a condom
- ❑ 77-91% of lesbians had at least one prior sexual experience with men
 - 8% in the prior year (O’Hanlan, 1997)

Understanding the T in LGBT

- ❑ People who persistently identify and/or express their gender as the opposite of their biologic birth sex and often have hormonal and surgical treatment (sometimes called **transexualism**)
- ❑ People who define themselves as a gender outside the either/or construct of male/female – e.g., having no gender, being androgynous, or having elements of multiple genders (some use the term **genderqueer**)
- ❑ People who enjoy the outward manifestations of various gender roles and cross dress to varying extents (some use the term **cross-dressers, transvestites**)
- ❑ All may use the term Transgender or Gender Variant



Alternative Constructs of Gender Identity: Terminology Follows Concept



Identity
Begins
Here

**Medical Construct:
Gender Reassignment
Or Transitioning**

Identity
Begins
Here



**Patient Centered
Construct:
Gender
Affirmation**



Fenway Health and The Fenway Institute



Fenway Health

- ❑ Independent 501(c)(3) FQHC
- ❑ Founded 1971
- ❑ Mission: To enhance the wellbeing of the LGBT community as well as people in our neighborhoods and beyond through access to the highest quality health care, education, research and advocacy
- ❑ Integrated Primary Care Model, including HIV services



Fenway Health: History

- ❑ 1971: Founded by volunteers who believed that access to health is a right.
- ❑ 1980: Fenway initiates mental health services.
- ❑ 1981: First official diagnosis of AIDS in New England.
- ❑ 1983: Alternative Insemination program initiated.
- ❑ 1986: Mission statement is adjusted to include gay and lesbian people.
- ❑ 1989: Fenway's Victim Recovery Project, later known as the Violence Recovery Program (VRP), established.



Fenway Health: History

- ❑ 1991: After completing a successful \$4 million building campaign, Fenway moves into a new state-of-the-art three story facility.
- ❑ 1992: Fenway Forums established to train credentialed mental health professionals how to identify and respond to gay, lesbian, and HIV/AIDS health issues.
- ❑ 1994: Research Department conducts assessments on lesbian and elder gay health needs, and a study on STD transmission between lesbians.
- ❑ 1997: Fenway adds “transgender” to mission statement.



Fenway Health: Today

❑ Four Sites

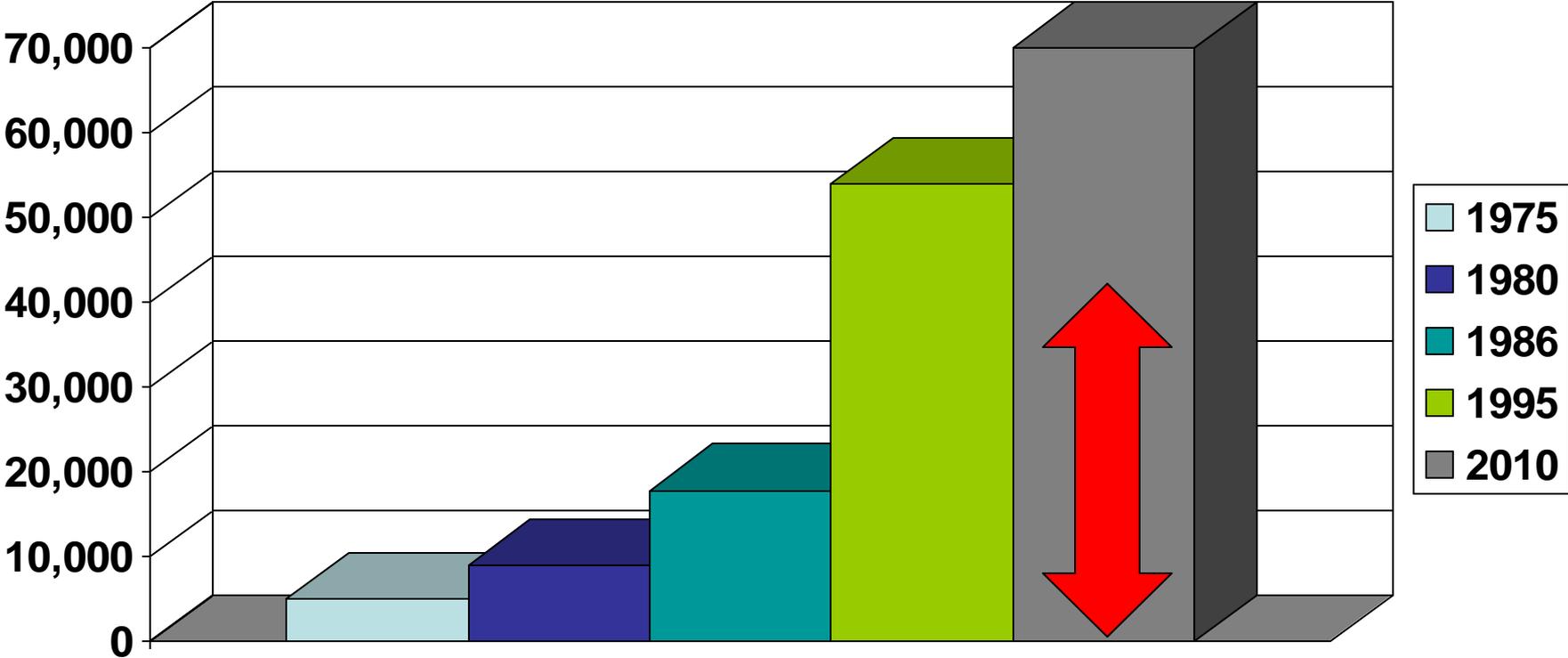
- 1340 Boylston Street
- Fenway: Sixteen
- Sidney Borum, Jr. Health Center
- South End/142 Berkeley Street

❑ Fenway Health: 373 total employees

- 76 Medical Department
- 56 Behavioral Health
- 33 Dentistry & Optometry
- 21 Pharmacy
- 96 The Fenway Institute
- 91 Other Departments



Fenway Health Clinical Care: Total Patient Visits



50% of patients identify as LGBT



Fenway Health: Services Provided

- Primary health care
- Specialty care (HIV/AIDS, obstetrics, gynecology, gerontology, podiatry and nutritional counseling)
- Behavioral health and addiction services
- Family dental care
- Family eye care
- Full-service pharmacy
- Complementary therapies (chiropractic, massage, and acupuncture)
- HIV counseling & testing
- Health promotion and community outreach
- Violence prevention and recovery
- family and parenting services, including alternative insemination



Collecting Demographic Data on Sexual Orientation (Example)

<p>1. Which of the categories best describes your current annual income? Please check the correct category:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <\$10,000</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000-14,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000-19,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000-29,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000-49,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000-79,999</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Over \$80,000</p>	<p>2. Employment Status:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employed full time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Employed part time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Student full time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Student part time</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Retired</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	<p>3. Racial Group(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> African American/Black</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Asian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Multi racial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Native American/Alaskan Native/Inuit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Islander</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	<p>4. Ethnicity:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic/Latino/Latina</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not Hispanic/Latino/Latina</p> <p>5. Country of Birth:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> USA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
<p>6. Language(s):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Español</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Français</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Português</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Русский</p>	<p>7. Do you think of yourself as:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lesbian, gay, or homosexual</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Straight or heterosexual</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Something Else</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Don't know</p>	<p>8. Marital Status:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partnered</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Single</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>8. Veteran Status:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Veteran</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not a veteran</p>	<p>1. Referral Source:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Self</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Friend or Family Member</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Health Provider</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Room</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ad/Internet/Media/Outreach Worker/School</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>

Collecting Demographic Data on Gender Identity (Example)

What is your gender?

- Female
- Male
- Genderqueer or not exclusively male or female

What was your sex at birth?

- Female
- Male

Do you identify as transgender or transsexual?

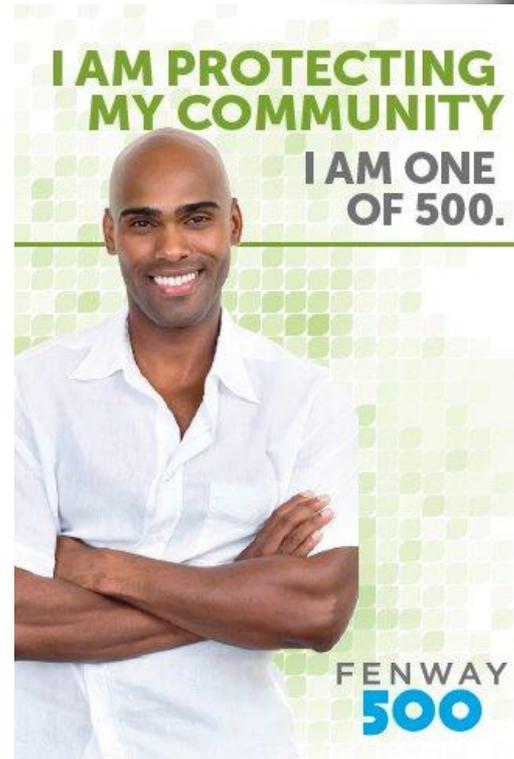
- Yes
- No
- Don't know

The Fenway Institute: Mission

- Interdisciplinary center of excellence
- Focus on health promotion, disease prevention
- Addresses the needs of diverse lesbian, gay bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) communities, people living with HIV/AIDS and others
- Approaches: Research and evaluation, professional development, community education, and health policy advocacy.
- Local, national and international impact.



Clinical Research: Over 50 Active Protocols- Behavioral & Biomedical



Center for Population Research in LGBT Health

- *Faculty Support.* Connect and support a faculty of leading LGBT and affiliated population scientists at The Fenway Institute and in universities across the US.
- *Data Access.* Build a dedicated archive of LGBT population datasets in conjunction with the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR).
- *Training and Mentoring.* Collaborate with academic partners to develop an educational “pipeline” for training the next generation of LGBT health population scientists.



Data Resources

http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/FENWAY/datasets/

CENTER FOR
RESEARCH

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DATA RESOURCES
LITERATURE
RESEARCH PROJECTS
COLLABORATION
STUDENT INVOLVEMENT
WEB RESOURCES
INTRANET*

DATA RESOURCES

- [About the PRISM Data Archive Project](#)
- [Data Extraction and Documentation](#)
- [Submitting Datasets](#)
- [ICPSR Bibliography](#)

About the PRISM Data Archive Project

The Population Research in Sexual Minority Health (PRISM) project is a primary initiative of the Center. The aim is to link researchers to data resources across the wider community of researchers, scholars, educators, and students in the United States.



New and Diverse Approaches

- Respondent driven sampling (Bradford, Mimiaga)
- GIS mapping (Case)
- Electronic medical record studies (Boswell)
- Rapid policy assessment of harm reduction policies internationally (Case)
- Cognitive-Behavioral therapy (Safren)
- Interventions for underlying causes of sexual risk (O’Clerigh, Mimiaga)
- Development and evaluation of Health System Navigation (Bradford)
- Antiretrovirals for prevention (Mayer)

Prevention and Community Education

Individual Level Intervention

Health Navigation = Link to Services

- ❑ Health Navigators are like Personal Health Coaches who help people get, and retain, Access to Health Care
- ❑ Non-Clinical Staff: They may be counselors, but not necessarily social workers or nurses. Trained peers who are also paid staff.
- ❑ Client contact involves coordinating appointments and services, accompanying clients to appointments, reminder phone calls, and referrals to services.
- ❑ Refers individuals to services: From HIV / STD Testing to Housing, Financial or Legal Services and *Social Support Referrals*.



THE NATIONAL LGBT HEALTH EDUCATION CENTER

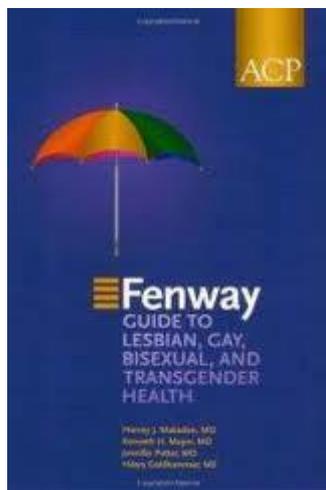


Email us: lgbthealtheducation@fenwayhealth.org

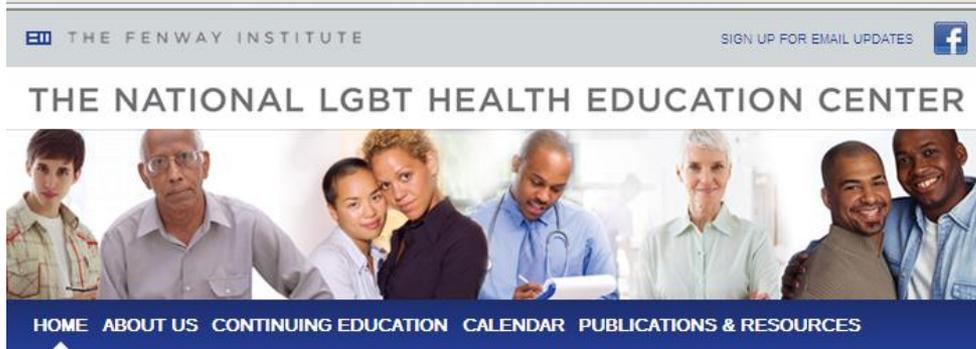
Visit us online: www.lgbthealtheducation.org

- ❑ HRSA (BPHC) National Cooperative Agreement
- ❑ Training and Technical Assistance
- ❑ Grand Rounds for Faculty, Staff, and Trainees
 - ❑ Co-sponsored by the American Medical Association
- ❑ Consultation on Creating Strategic Change
- ❑ Resources and Publications

Where We Are Working



www.lgbthealtheducation.org



The National LGBT Health Education Center provides educational programming and consultation for health care organizations throughout the nation and the world with the goal of eliminating health disparities among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people.

The Education Center is a part of The Fenway Institute, the research, training, and health policy division of Fenway Health, a Federally Qualified Health Center, and one of the world's largest LGBT-focused health centers.



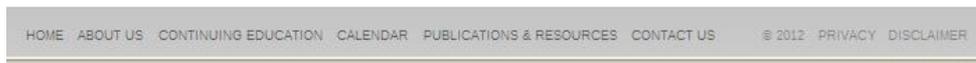
Teach LGBT health topics to your students and staff with our Learning Modules

[Learning Modules](#)



Join Us for Our Webinar Series: Introduction to LGBT Health, October 9, 2012

[Learn about this and other webinars](#)



Visit our Website for:

- Online Trainings,
- Webinars,
- Tools,
- Resources, and
- More on LGBT Health!

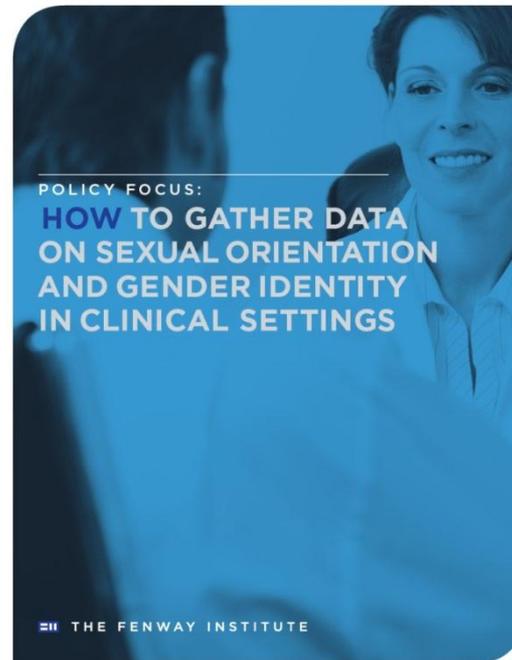
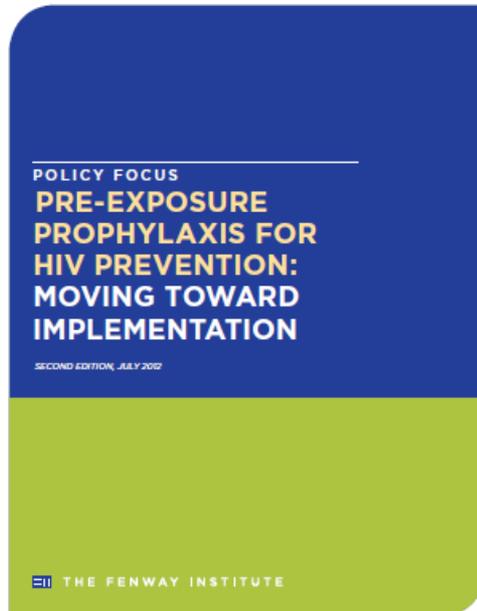
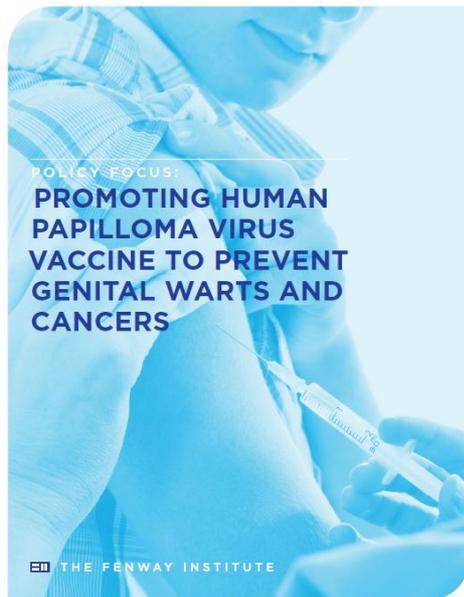
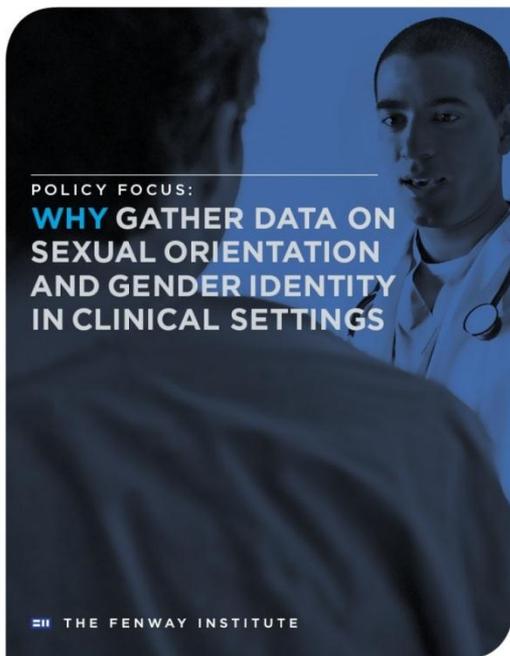
CME/CEU credits available



Health Policy Advocacy

- ❑ Participate in local and national coalitions advocating for the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and LGBT people.
- ❑ Provided leadership for *Healthy People 2010* process to include LGBT people. Currently involved with *Healthy People 2020*.
- ❑ Home of the LGBT Tobacco Control Network

Policy Focus



Lessons Learned



Community Engagement

Community Advisory Board

- ❑ 14 members meet monthly and represent the broad spectrum of communities that we serve.
- ❑ Members are lesbian, gay, and bisexual
- ❑ 60% represent communities of color including African American, Latino, and Asian Pacific Islanders as well as immigrant populations



Culturally competent and approachable staff



Mobility



Collaboration

A Conversation in

BLACK & WHITE

Racism in Boston's Gay Community

The time has come for a conversation that doesn't happen enough. We present this forum to incite dialogue between Boston's Black and White gay men and to reveal the barriers to equitable race relations.

Where: Atrium and Lincoln House Room in United South End Settlements, 566 Columbus Avenue, Boston, MA 02118

When: 6:00-8:30pm Tuesday **February 27, 2007**
6:00-6:30pm, Meet & Greet in Atrium over light Hor'Deuvres;
6:30pm-8:30pm Meal & Dialogue in Lincoln House Room

This event is **free and open to the public.**

For more information contact Joshua Gambrell: igambrell@mac-boston.org/617-238-2476



Multicultural AIDS Coalition

Fenway

FENWAY COMMUNITY HEALTH

LIVING WELL
IS THE BEST REVENGE



Developing trust

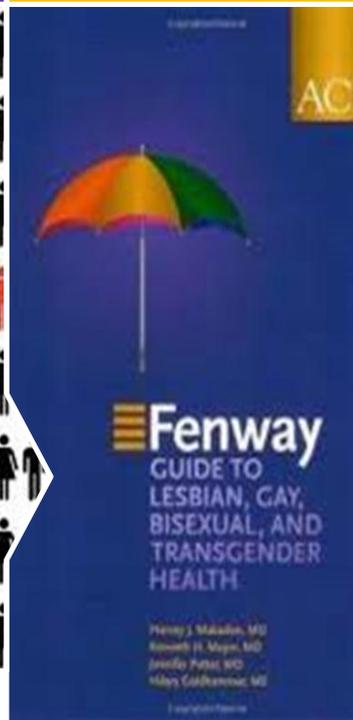


Our Challenge: Making Health Care a Right for LGBT People

Research



Clinical Education



Consumer Education



Patient Centered Medical Homes



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617-927-6034

Thank you!

