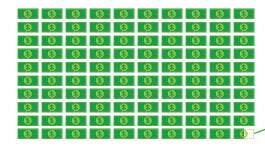
VITAL FUNDING

Grantmaking Strategies for Improving LGBTQ Health

In a rapidly changing policy landscape for both healthcare and LGBTQ rights, funders concerned about health disparities, HIV/AIDS, and LGBTQ communities have several unique opportunities for increased impact on LGBTQ health.



Between 2011-2013, foundations and corporations awarded more than \$50 million for LGBTQ health.

On average, less than half of one percent of foundation funding for health specifically targets LGBTQ communities.

LGBTQ people are more likely to lack health insurance.

18% of LGBTQ adults have no health insurance compared to about 13% of non-LGBTO adults.

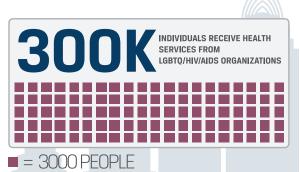


Funders have an opportunity to increase access to insurance coverage for LGBTQ people.

NON-LGBTO Only 75 percent of LGBTQ adults report

having enough money for health care compared to 83 percent of non-LGBTQ adults*

* Gates, G., (2014). In U.S., LGBT More Likely Than Non-LGBT to Be Uninsured. See: http://www.gallup.com/poll/175445/lgbt-likely-non-lgbt-uninsured.aspx

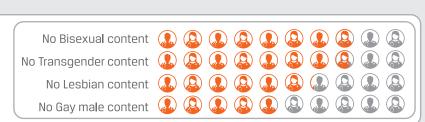


While hundreds of LGBTQ and HIV/AIDS organizations serve nearly 300,000 individuals a year – roughly the population of Cincinnati, Ohio many LGBTQ health and HIV/AIDS organizations are dependent on a small number of funding sources, particularly government grants.



Funders have an opportunity to **build the** capacity of the HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ health services sector.

Percentage of physicians who received zero hours of training on LGBTQ populations in medical school.

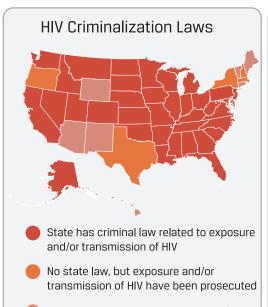


Eliason, M.J., Dibble S., Robertson, P.A., (2011). Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Physicians' Experiences in the Workplace. tp://www.researchgate.net/publication/51747459_Lesbian_Gay_Bisexual_and_Transgender_(LGBT)_Physicians'_Experiences_in_the_Workplace

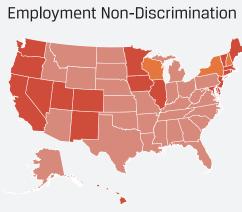


Funders have an opportunity to increase LGBTQ cultural competence of health service providers and systems.

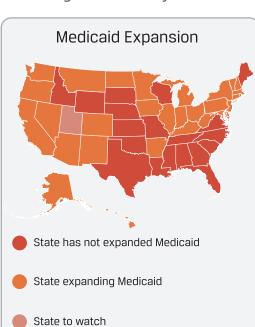
A number of states have multiple policies that disadvantage LGBTQ people and other marginalized communities. Nineteen states are not expanding Medicaid, and most of these states also lack protections from discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.



No known prosecutions or HIV-specific statute



- Non-discrimination law covers sexual orientation and gender-identity
- Non-discrimination law covers only sexual orientation, though federal law offers some protections from discrimination based on gender identity
- No non-discrimination law covering sexual orientation or gender identity, though federal law offers some protections





Funders have an opportunity to strengthen the HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ health policy and advocacy infrastructure.

LGBTQ individuals are disproportionately likely to experience poverty, family rejection, food insecurity, homelessness, criminalization, and violence.

Lesbian and bisexual women are disproportionately likely to experience intimate partner violence in the form of rape, physical violence or stalking.

Intimate Partner Violence

Lesbians

Bisexual Women





Funders have an opportunity to support efforts to address mental and behavioral health and other social determinants related to stigma.

