

# LGBTI+ HEALTH EQUITY

## A GLOBAL REPORT OF 50 FAST-TRACK CITIES

### BACKGROUND

The LGBTI+ Health Equity Report launched at Copenhagen 2021 (WorldPride) reflects the outcomes of a global study with urban focus across multiple public health and social determinant of health indicators that affect the lives of LGBTI+ people across the Fast-Track Cities network.

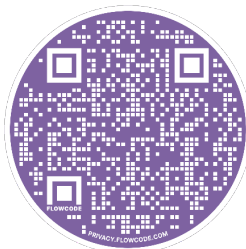
### THE STUDY

The study included assessments of 50 cities and municipalities from four geographic regions, as well as 275 key informant interviews with people involved in LGBTI+ health issues at the community level who completed an online survey.

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*Download the full report by scanning here:*



### KEY TAKEAWAYS (SELECT)

- On average, LGBTI+ quality of life was rated at 3.2 on a 1 to 5 scale across 50 cities – midway between “poor” and “excellent.”
- Access to LGBTI+ inclusive healthcare services received mediocre scores, with mental healthcare and gender-affirming care particularly lacking.
- Across regions, African cities report the worst average quality of life score (2.7), followed by the Americas (3.2), Europe (3.3), and Asia-Pacific (3.6).
- All cities and municipalities have areas for improvement, which no city or municipality achieving overall “excellent” scores on LGBTI+ health issues.
- Even in cities and municipalities with LGBTI+ legal protections, discrimination and criminal justice issues was raised as a concern by most key informants.
- HIV services were better rated than other forms of health services, and nonprofits scored better than other local actors on LGBTI+ community engagement.



This report is made possible through a grant from ViiV Healthcare.

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## GLOBAL QUALITY OF LIFE AND CARE

On a 1 (“poor”) to 5 (“excellent”) scale

Quality of life	3.2
Inclusive primary care	3.1
Inclusive mental health care	2.8
Affordable HIV services	3.8
Gender-affirming care	2.7

## SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

How important are these issues on a 1 (“not a problem”) to 5 (“serious problem”) scale?

Housing access	3.2
Gender identity discrimination	3.0
Intersectional discrimination	3.0
Employment access	2.9
Sex worker treatment	2.9
Criminal justice for people of color	2.8
Sexual orientation discrimination	2.7
Police mistreatment	2.6
HIV status discrimination	2.4
Food access and security	2.4
Police targeting	2.3

## SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed recommendations were issued to relevant stakeholders, including:

- Focus on inequities within LGBTI+ communities, such as those facing people of color and gender minorities
- Address underlying socioeconomic factors, such as access to employment and housing
- Increase LGBTI+ inclusive data collection beyond its current focus on HIV and sexual minority men

## QUALITY OF LIFE IN A SAMPLE OF CITIES

On a 1 (“poor”) to 5 (“excellent”) scale

Tokyo	2.2
Kampala	2.3
Athens	2.8
Kingston	2.8
Dublin	3.0
Maputo	3.0
Charleston	3.2
Miami	3.3
New Orleans	3.3
Bangkok	3.4
Chicago	3.4
London	3.4
Copenhagen	3.5
Denver	3.6
Phoenix	3.6
San Francisco	3.6
Melbourne	3.8
New York City	4
Quezon City	4

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

How well do these institutions engage with LGBTI+ communities on a 1 (“poor”) to 5 (“excellent”) scale?

Nonprofits	3.9
Providers	3.0
Government	3.0
Private Sector	2.9

