Transgender and Gender Non-Binary Healthcare and Inequities

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Objectives

Differentiate between gender identity and sexual orientation

Be familiar with gender and transition related terms

Understand inequities in health

Understand barriers in accessing healthcare
Gender / Sex Assigned at Birth

Gender Identity

Sexual Orientation

Gender Expression

(Sexual Behavior)
1. Gender Confirmation Procedures and Care (also called Gender Affirming procedures)

A. 6 Umbrella term that refers to people who do not identify (exclusively or at all) as boys or girls / men or women.

2. Transition

B. 5 A young person whose assigned birth gender was male but who understands herself to be female and desires to live her life as a girl, and later as a woman.

3. Cisgender Person

C. 2 This term is often used to describe the social and/or medical process of publicly living into one’s true gender.

4. Transgender Boy / Man

D. 3 An individual whose gender identity aligns with their birth-assigned sex.

5. Transgender Girl / Woman

E. 1 Medically-necessary procedures and surgeries that are performed in order to help people feel at home in their bodies.

6. Gender Non-Binary Person

F. 4 A young person whose assigned birth gender was female but who understands himself to be male and desires to live his life as a boy, and later as a man.
Oppression and Discrimination

63% of Trans folks experienced serious act of discrimination, including:

- Physical assault due to bias
- Sexual assault due to bias
- Homelessness because of gender identity/expression
- Lost relationship with partner or children due to gender identity/expression
- Denial of medical service due to bias
Oppression and Discrimination

63% of Trans folks experienced serious act of discrimination, including:

- Lost job due to bias
- Incarceration due to gender identity/expression
- Eviction due to bias
- School bullying/harassment so severe the respondent had to drop out
- Teacher bullying
23% of Trans folks experienced at least three of these major life-disrupting events due to bias.
Oppression and Discrimination

19% of transgender people report lacking any form of health insurance, including Medicaid.

1 in 6 currently unemployed
1 in 3 living in poverty*

19% have experienced homelessness
Barriers to Accessing Care

Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming people experience difficulty accessing safe and informed healthcare, according to the National Transgender Discrimination Survey.

- 19 percent reported they were refused care because of their gender identity.
- 28 percent reported they were subjected to harassment in medical settings.
- 50 percent reported having to teach a medical professional about transgender healthcare.

Figures via 2011 National Transgender Discrimination Survey.
Barriers to Accessing Care

Because of fear of discrimination, one-in-five transgender people postponed or did not try to get health care in the past year.²

29% of transgender people reported having to teach their health care provider about transgender health issues.²

42% delayed seeking health care because they could not afford it.

Reported health conditions worsened because they postponed care. 26%
Inequities in Health

- HIV Infection
- Substance Use Disorders
- Mental Health Problems
- Violence and Victimization
Inequities in Health

**Over 10%**

of transgender people report recently attempting suicide (within the previous year) (Bauer et al., 2015a).

**2x**

more likely to think about and attempt suicide than lesbian, gay or bisexual people (Irwin et al., 2014).

22% to 43%

of transgender people have attempted suicide in their lifetime (Bauer et al., 2015b).

2/3

of trans youth report recent self-harm (within the previous year) (Veale et al., 2015).
Importance in Accessing Care

WHEN TRANS PEOPLE GET THE CARE THEY NEED

OVERALL MENTAL HEALTH IMPROVES

SUICIDE RATES DROP DRASTICALLY

MEDICAID MONEY IS SAVED
Importance in Accessing Care

Art: Rae Senarighi
Art: Adelina Cruz