

LGBTQ+ Aging *in Rural Environments*



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

SAGE deeply appreciates the Movement Advancement Project's groundbreaking 2019 report, *Where We Call Home: LGBT People in Rural America*, developed in partnership with the Equality Federation, National Center for Lesbian Rights, and National Black Justice Coalition.

With MAP's kind permission, SAGE has drawn from the *Where We Call Home* Executive Summary as the inspiration and foundation for this report on LGBTQ+ aging in rural environments, which includes a special section on housing-related issues.

A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

While the term "LGBT" is used throughout MAP's 2019 report and other published research, SAGE uses "LGBTQ+" in this and other resources to reflect the diversity of elders at the heart of our mission.

People who reside outside of urban or suburban environments don't always identify with the label "rural"; some prefer other terms. We have chosen to use "rural" in this resource because it is widely recognized and consistent with MAP's 2019 report and other research cited.

A NOTE ON THE EROSION OF CIVIL PROTECTIONS

At the time of this publication's release, SAGE acknowledges that state legislation denying civil rights protections for Transgender and Gender Non-Binary (TGNB) people is already in effect, or under consideration, in a growing number of regions across the U.S. This legislation targets the erasure of TGNB and other LGBTQ+ people who live in states with large rural populations. We wish to emphasize that LGBTQ+ elders live all across the country in every state, city, town, and rural environment. **We refuse to be invisible.**

ABOUT SAGE

SAGE leads in addressing issues related to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning and other self-identifying members of the community (LGBTQ+) aging. In partnership with its constituents and allies, SAGE works to achieve a high quality of life for LGBTQ+ older people, supports and advocates for their rights, fosters a greater understanding of aging in all communities, and promotes positive images of LGBTQ+ life in later years.

ABOUT THE MOVEMENT ADVANCEMENT PROJECT (MAP)

The Movement Advancement Project (MAP) is an independent, nonprofit think tank. We work to create a thriving, inclusive, and equitable America where all people have a fair chance to pursue health and happiness, earn a living, take care of the ones they love, be safe in their communities, and participate in civic life.

This first edition of *LGBTQ+ Aging in Rural Environments* was released in April 2025.



Introduction

Older LGBTQ+ adults who live in rural environments—small towns and villages, farming communities, rural reservations and tribal lands, geographically remote areas, and other sparsely populated nonmetropolitan settings—face distinctive barriers to aging in place and aging well, compared to their urban and suburban counterparts.

The challenges include accessing LGBTQ+ culturally competent health, social, and aging-related services; finding housing that is both affordable and affirming; and connecting to other LGBTQ+ elders and the wider LGBTQ+ community.

At the heart of SAGE's decades-long mission to support, celebrate, and uplift LGBTQ+ older adults is an imperative to identify and address the needs of historically marginalized LGBTQ+ elders, including those residing in rural communities.

LGBTQ+ Aging in Rural Environments highlights key issues affecting the quality of life, health, and well-being of older LGBTQ+ adults who live in rural places. Our goal is to inform and engage policymakers; rural providers of aging, health, and housing services; rural LGBTQ+ advocates and organizations; and rural LGBTQ+ elders in pressing for change.

This briefing builds on the Movement Advancement Project's groundbreaking 2019 report, *Where We Call Home: LGBT People in Rural America*,¹ which examined the experiences of LGBTQ+ people (of all ages) living in rural communities; described the sociopolitical landscape in rural America; and provided recommendations for improving the lives of all rural residents, including LGBTQ+ people across the lifespan.

LGBTQ+ Aging in Rural Environments focuses the lens on older LGBTQ+ adults in the rural context, including a section on housing-related issues.

- +** **Section 1** draws from and expands upon MAP's report to highlight issues affecting the well-being of older LGBTQ+ rural residents.
- +** **Section 2** spotlights housing and aging in place within the rural context.
- +** **Section 3** offers key recommendations and resources for building more inclusive, aging-friendly communities that are responsive to older LGBTQ+ rural-dwellers.

SECTION 1

LGBTQ+ Older Adults in Rural America



Although research on the experiences of LGBTQ+ older adults in rural settings is extremely limited, this section highlights some of the ways rurality, geographic location, age, and LGBTQ+ status can intersect.

Older LGBTQ+ ruralites' daily lives, social connections, and material conditions are as diverse and multifaceted as any other expression of the LGBTQ+ experience. However, rural environments pose distinctive challenges—including geographic isolation, lack of public transportation, healthcare shortages, and inequitable access to high-speed internet—for all people as they age. Similarly, rural environments generally have far fewer aging services, senior centers, and other elder-focused resources compared with urban areas. These issues are exacerbated for LGBTQ+ older people.

INCREASED VISIBILITY

As noted in MAP's *Where We Call Home* report, the relatively low populations of rural areas means that anyone who seems “different” may be more noticeable—especially in tight-knit or socially homogenous communities. Limited anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality can increase LGBTQ+ people's visibility and exposure to stigma, discrimination, and othering.²

This can bring additional layers of harm to older LGBTQ+ rural-dwellers who may already experience age-related isolation and/or lack of access to LGBTQ+-affirming social resources. For older LGBTQ+ people of color, increased visibility along multiple types of “difference” may result in added layers of vulnerability.³ Transgender elders in rural communities who are transitioning or whose transgender status is disclosed may also face higher risks and day-to-day impacts than might be the case in more densely populated places.⁴

Data from the LGBTQ+ Social Networks, Aging, and Policy Studies (QSNAPS) indicates that rural LGBTQ+ older adults are 1.5 times more likely to report that they had to watch what they said or did around heterosexual people and two times more likely to report that people had laughed or made jokes at their expense because of their LGBTQ+ status in the last year compared with their urban/suburban counterparts.⁵

RIPPLE EFFECTS

Because rural life and community life are deeply intertwined, experiences in one aspect of life can ripple out to other areas. If, for example, a person is excluded from their faith community due to their sexual orientation or gender identity, word may travel in such a way as to affect that individual's experience when engaging in aging-related social services or seeking employment, because in small communities, there's a good chance their fellow faith-community members are connected to, or employed in, those same settings.

But ripple effects can also generate positive outcomes. If a rural faith leader or employer takes a supportive stand for their LGBTQ+ neighbors, that can ripple outward to other areas

“Living in a rural area is hard as you age. Healthcare is 1.5 hours away (if you can even find a doctor), there is no public transportation at all, no senior housing nearby. The few age-related services (i.e., senior centers) are not gay friendly. There are no funds to support a gay program for the elderly.”

—SURVEY RESPONDENT, SAGE’S STATE OF LGBTQ+ AGING (SOLA) SURVEY

of community life. And when rural LGBTQ+ elders and allies build their own welcoming and inclusive services, the benefits will be deeply felt—especially when such supports are few and far between.

FEWER STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS—AND FEWER ALTERNATIVES

Rural areas are chronically under-resourced, affecting people across the lifespan and across identities. Under-resourcing, combined with geographic and social isolation, results in fewer LGBTQ+-focused or culturally competent supports—and even fewer resources for LGBTQ+ elders. In 2023, SAGE’s State of LGBTQ+ Aging survey found that fewer than 1 in 4 rural respondents reported access to LGBTQ+ affirming services in their communities, compared to half of all survey respondents.⁶

Rural communities are sorely challenged by a scarcity of affordable housing, medical provider shortages, and limited transportation and social services, to name just a few. As noted in MAP’s report, this can pose a significant challenge for LGBTQ+ people in rural communities—including LGBTQ+ elders—because if they are discriminated against, they may have no alternatives for accessing healthcare, housing, transportation assistance, or social services.⁷

This concern is magnified by the fact that many rural service providers are religiously affiliated and—in some parts of the country—covered under religious exemption laws that allow them to refuse service to LGBTQ+ people. This can apply to a wide range of public accommodations, businesses, and services, including restaurants, public libraries, and healthcare.

A 2021 study of older LGBT+ adults in rural south central Appalachia noted that several study participants were “fearful about the lack of LGBT+-inclusive services and expressed that they would consider leaving the area if their own or their partner’s health declined or if they or their partner required long-term care services, particularly residential care. Many participants expressed the need for local provider education and training about the needs of LGBT+ older adults.”⁸

GAPS IN COMMUNITY AND FAMILY SUPPORT

According to QSNAPS data on family and community support for midlife and older LGBTQ+ adults, those living in rural areas are less likely than their urban peers to receive support for their LGBTQ+ identity from family members and friends.⁹

The data also shows that older LGBTQ+ rural-dwellers’ social networks may include a smaller percentage of other LGBTQ+ people and that older LGBTQ+ adults in rural areas are twice as likely to report that they have “very few people they can talk to about being LGBTQ+” compared with their urban/suburban counterparts.¹⁰

On a positive note, the QSNAPS researchers found that midlife and older LGBTQ+ adults residing in rural areas were more likely to have received practical help (such as home repairs or errands) from others over the past year, suggesting that the networks of older LGBTQ+ adults may be robust in some areas (e.g., practical aid) but more fragile in others (e.g., emotional support and identity affirmation).¹¹

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

LGBTQ+ people are more visible in rural communities, face high rates of discrimination at work, and have fewer alternative job options. LGBTQ+ elders face the added challenge of ageism in competing for and maintaining employment. Older LGBTQ+ people of color in rural areas are at risk of multiple forms of discrimination, further limiting their access to employment and economic mobility opportunities.¹² In many majority-rural states, LGBTQ+ people lack vital state- and local-level protections against employment and other forms of discrimination.

“There are many reasons for rural [LGBTQ+] health disparities, including homophobia and stigma, discriminatory policies, and structural urbanism—that is, when rural communities are disadvantaged relative to urban communities.”¹³

HEALTHCARE ACCESS

Rural communities are profoundly—and increasingly—underserved by healthcare. Between 2005 and 2023, 146 hospitals in rural U.S. counties closed or were converted to non-acute care.¹⁴ Along with the resulting gaps in emergency care, inpatient medical and surgical care, and outpatient services, rural communities are underserved by geriatric and other specialized care.

Within this context, older LGBTQ+ rural residents face substantial barriers to accessing the LGBTQ+-affirming healthcare that improves healthcare engagement and health outcomes.

The QSNAPS study found that midlife and older LGBTQ+ people in rural areas are twice as likely as their urban/suburban peers to report that they cannot find an LGBTQ+ affirming provider.¹⁵ Among older LGBTQ+ adults who report having an affirming provider, those in rural areas are over four times more likely to travel distances of more than 25 miles to their provider.¹⁶

In states where denial-of-service laws permit healthcare providers to deny care based on firmly held beliefs, rural LGBTQ+ elders may be refused medical services. The effects of denial-of-service laws—which disproportionately harm LGBTQ+ people—are likely to be more pronounced in contexts where care is already scarce.¹⁷ Consistent with this, the QSNAPS researchers found that “midlife and older LGBTQ+ adults in rural areas are significantly more likely than those in urban/suburban areas to report that a doctor or other healthcare provider advised them to seek care elsewhere.”¹⁸

Not surprisingly, healthcare access impacts LGBTQ+ rural elders’ healthspan, longevity, quality of life, and sense of well-being. But it has less obvious implications as well, including the ability to age in place, in one’s own home and community. This issue of top concern for many LGBTQ+ rural elders is discussed in the next section on housing and aging in place.

SECTION 2

Spotlight on Housing Issues and Aging in Place



A RURAL LENS ON THE HOUSING AFFORDABILITY CRISIS

The affordable housing crisis takes distinctive forms in rural communities, impeding access to rental opportunities and homeownership. Smaller-scale development and higher construction costs relative to urban areas reduce incentives for private investment in rural housing, while lack of access to credit in many rural areas limits funding for the maintenance of existing units.¹⁹ Low-income rural renters also have more difficulty than their urban counterparts in accessing housing assistance due to rural–urban disparities in government grants, loans, and subsidies.²⁰

Low- and middle-income ruralites also face obstacles to homeownership. A large share of homes in rural communities are ineligible for mortgage financing because of issues with their physical condition or ownership status.²¹ Other barriers include limited availability of small mortgages, rural residents’ relatively low credit scores, and a history of rural homebuyers getting mortgages from brick-and-mortar bank branches, which have become less common over time.²²

The affordability crisis has contributed to an unprecedented rise in rural homelessness. Most of the nation’s high-poverty counties are rural communities and, on a per capita basis, more people experience homelessness in rural counties than in urban ones.²³ While the number of people experiencing homelessness in the U.S. rose by less than 1% from 2020 to 2022, rural communities saw an increase of nearly 6%.²⁴

HOUSING ISSUES AFFECTING RURAL LGBTQ+ ELDERS

Within the wider context of the housing affordability crisis in rural America, older LGBTQ+ rural-dwellers face additional barriers to accessing the decent, affordable, and accessible housing they need to age in safety and dignity.

Discrimination is a central concern. Rural LGBTQ+ elders may face discrimination when seeking housing—whether applying for rentals or mortgages—lowering their odds of securing housing.

As noted earlier, the social and political landscape of many rural areas makes LGBTQ+ people—including older adults and people of color—even more vulnerable to housing discrimination. Majority-rural states are significantly less likely to have nondiscrimination and other LGBTQ+ protections, and are also more likely to have discriminatory laws that hinder equitable access to housing and housing resources.

AGING IN PLACE AND THE RURAL LGBTQ+ EXPERIENCE

The CDC defines “aging in place” as the ability to live in one’s own home and community safely, independently, and comfortably, regardless of age, income, or ability level.

Most older adults prefer to remain in their homes within their communities as they age, rather than moving to a retirement community or nursing home. Successful aging-in-place models

“Home means to me to be in safe environments, have community and personal supports, living our life as we are, and exemplifying pride, love, and caring to all people.”

—PARTICIPANT, SAGE’S RURAL HOUSING LISTENING SESSION

promote independence, include older adults in decision-making, create an environment of personal and physical safety, facilitate social support, and provide services to enhance the health and quality of life of older adults within the communities in which they live.²⁵

Barriers to aging in place among rural LGBTQ+ elders include homophobia, social isolation, lack of anonymity/confidentiality, and lack of supportive community.²⁶ In a 2017 study of (nonrural) LGBTQ+ older adults’ perspectives on aging in place, participants identified discrimination and stigmatization—as well as gaps in healthcare, legal services and rights, social services, housing, home assistance related to functional needs, and transportation—as barriers to aging in place.²⁷

These cross-cutting issues are often more acute in rural communities, as shown throughout this document. Research suggests that rural elders, overall, are prematurely institutionalized at a disproportionately high rate due to the under-resourcing of rural areas.²⁸ Rural LGBTQ+ elders, who are less likely than their heterosexual peers to have children and connections to biological family members, may have fewer caregiving resources to support their ability to age in place. Low- and middle-income LGBTQ+ elders may have fewer financial resources for home renovations and improvements that make it safer and easier to age in place, such as slip-resistant flooring, grab-bars, and other accommodations.

Areas ripe for advocacy, organizing, and policy change to increase the facilitators of healthy aging and aging in place for rural LGBTQ+ older people and other elder rural-dwellers are discussed in [Key Recommendations and Selected Resources](#).

RESIDENTIAL CARE AND ELDER CARE IN THE LGBTQ+ RURAL CONTEXT

LGBTQ+ elders in rural settings have well-founded trepidation about how they will be treated in residential care settings, by staff and by other residents. A 2009 study found that LGBTQ+ rural elders were “very concerned” with how “gay-friendly” a residential community will be,²⁹ while a study published more than a decade later found older LGBTQ+ people in rural South Central Appalachia affirming that discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity is a significant problem in nursing homes and that, in some settings, the care providers themselves discriminate against LGBTQ+ elders.³⁰

Another recent study of rural LGBTQ+ elders observed that residential communities in rural settings create overly heterosexualized spaces, resulting in the negation and invisibility of LGBTQ+ older adults within these communities.³¹ Although this study was conducted in Wales, its findings seem highly applicable to the social and cultural environments found in rural elder care settings in the U.S.

Much work remains to be done to increase the availability of welcoming and inclusive housing, residential care, elder care, and aging-in-place services for rural LGBTQ+ elders—and all rural residents as they age. The next section explores next steps in the ongoing struggle to improve the supports, safety, and resources available to older LGBTQ+ rural-dwellers regarding elder care, housing, and all the other services that together promote healthy aging.



SECTION 3

Key Recommendations and Selected Resources

This section offers recommendations and resources for building more inclusive, aging-friendly communities that are responsive to the needs of older LGBTQ+ rural-dwellers.

Our hope is that this will help inform, engage, and inspire policymakers; rural providers of aging, health, and housing services; rural LGBTQ+ advocates and organizations; and rural LGBTQ+ elders in pressing for change. Many of the proposed recommendations would uplift rural lives in general—including LGBTQ+ people of all ages and older residents across all sexual/gender identities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- + Encourage rural health, social service, and aging-related organizations to get training from SAGECare (see [Selected Resources](#)).** Regardless of community type, older adults indicate that they want their healthcare and social service providers to have cultural competence on LGBTQ+ care issues.
- + Encourage rural health, social service, and aging-related providers to connect their LGBTQ+ participants to SAGE's user-friendly tools and services, such as SAGECents and SAGE x HearMe, as listed in [Selected Resources](#).**
- + Encourage organizations in rural areas to participate in the Long-Term Care Equality Index, as shown in [Selected Resources](#).** It is important that rural long-term care organizations implement policies and practices that are inclusive of LGBTQ+ people, especially considering the lack of statewide protections for LGBTQ+ people in many rural areas.
- + Advocate for LGBTQ+ people, including older adults, in your community. If you live in a rural area, become a volunteer ambassador and give presentations on LGBTQ+ issues with presentations developed by the National Resource Center on LGBTQ+ Aging.** You can also encourage local aging-related and other health and social service organizations to get cultural competency training from SAGECare or participate in the Long-Term Care Equality Index.
- + Help ensure non-discrimination protections are not confined to larger urban areas.** Advocate for federal and state LGBTQ+ non-discrimination laws that will protect every member of the community, no matter where they live. Where state level protections are not feasible, seek out county and local policy makers who may be open to supporting LGBTQ+ protections in their jurisdictions. Every town, city, and county that can be persuaded helps to build support and provide another base of support in your state.

“In [my community], there is no support system, no pride center. I am [a] single older man with dementia who does not mind living alone... but I do need companionship, the intimacy of a hug, coffee, laughter, activities done together or discussed together.”

—SURVEY RESPONDENT, SAGE’S STATE OF LGBTQ+ AGING (SOLA) SURVEY

- + Promote research to better understand the issues LGBTQ+ older rural-dwellers face.** Research on rural LGBTQ+ elders is scarce. More research is needed to assess, respond to, and educate the community about the needs of rural LGBTQ+ elders across a wide range of issues, from social connection and healthcare access to housing and aging in place.
- + Support the development of tools and resources to educate service/medical/aging providers about LGBTQ+ older adults, including the distinctive needs of those in rural areas.** This can include supporting the development and delivery of model policies, best practices, and provider trainings to ensure that local providers are willing and able to support LGBTQ+ older people, and that LGBTQ+ elders feel welcomed, safe, and respected when engaging with providers and organizations.

SELECTED RESOURCES

TOOLS AND RESOURCES FROM THE MOVEMENT ADVANCEMENT PROJECT (MAP)

The Movement Advancement Project (MAP) is a research think-tank focused on highlighting issues of justice and equity. MAP has created rigorous and comprehensive resources on the rural LGBTQ+ experience. Although not age-specific, these resources provide relevant grounding on issues related to LGBTQ+ aging in a rural setting. They include additional recommendations for actions to improve the lives of rural LGBTQ+ individuals and communities.

Where We Call Home: LGBT in Rural America: lgbtmap.org/rural-lgbt

Where We Call Home: LGBT People of Color in Rural America: lgbtmap.org/rural-lgbt-poc

Where We Call Home: Transgender People in Rural America: lgbtmap.org/rural-trans

How LGBT Advocates Can Support LGBT People in Rural Communities: lgbtmap.org/file/rural-lgbt-lgbt-advocates-recommendations.pdf

How Community Organizations Can Support LGBT People in Rural Communities: lgbtmap.org/file/rural-lgbt-community-recommendations.pdf

How Employers Can Support LGBT People in Rural Communities: lgbtmap.org/file/rural-lgbt-employers-recommendations.pdf

How Healthcare Providers Can Support LGBT People in Rural Communities: lgbtmap.org/file/rural-lgbt-healthcare-recommendations.pdf

How Policymakers Can Support LGBT People in Rural Communities: lgbtmap.org/file/rural-lgbt-policymakers-recommendations.pdf

SAGE PROGRAMS, SERVICES, AND SUPPORTS

SAGECollab: SAGE's partnership model is a flexible network of diverse organizations that partner with SAGE to support LGBTQ+ older people in their communities. Find local nonprofit groups and organizations that engage in advocacy or provide services and programs to LGBTQ+ elders through our SAGECollab partners. sageusa.org/what-we-do/sage-partners

SAGECare: SAGECare is a leading LGBTQ+ aging cultural competency provider with decades of experience as a leading educator that provides training programs and strategic guidance to improve the lives of LGBTQ+ older adults. sagecare.org

Long-Term Care Equality Index: Promoting Equitable and Inclusive Care for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Older Adults in Residential Long-Term Care and Senior Housing. thelei.org

LGBTQ+ Friendly Aging Network Guide—Draft: An LGBTQ+ Friendly Aging Network (LGBTQ+ FAN) consists of organizations and groups that provide LGBTQ+ welcoming and inclusive aging services. This can serve as a referral network for older LGBTQ+ people, family caregivers, and professionals seeking LGBTQ+ and HIV+ inclusive services and supports in their communities. The toolkit can also be used to guide the development of LGBTQ+ friendly referral networks. lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/lgbtqfriendly-aging-network-guide-draft

SAGECents: A digital wellness platform made specifically for LGBTQ+ elders to increase financial stability and reduce economic stress. sageusa.org/what-we-do/sagecents

SAGE x HearMe: An on-demand mental wellness app that allows you to text or talk one-on-one with trained, empathetic LGBTQ+ or allied listeners to get things off your chest, be seen, heard, and validated. Listeners are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide support, understanding, and connection. sageusa.org/hearme

SAGE's Action Squad: A community of bold individuals who are energized and ready for change. Members of this ever-growing group are notified of breaking news and alerted to pivotal moments when your action is needed the most. sageusa.org/sage-action-alerts

SAGE's Factsheet on Rural LGBTQ+ Elders: lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/rural-aging-for-lgbtq-older-adults

SAGE's National LGBTQ+ Elder Housing Initiative: Since 2015, SAGE'S National LGBTQ+ Elder Housing Initiative (NHI) has provided technical assistance and public education around developing safe, affirming, affordable housing nationally, serving as a model for best practices and a resource for advocates, service providers, developers, and our communities. sageusa.org/what-we-do/national-lgbthousing-initiative



SAGE'S LGBTQ+ HOUSING-RELATED RESOURCES

Finding an LGBTQ+ Inclusive Long-Term Care Community:

- **Publication:** lgbtagingcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Finding-LGBTQ-Inclusive-LTCC-Final.pdf
- **Community Webinar:** youtube.com/watch?v=fEdzn3PzoUg
- **Webinar Resources:** lgbtagingcenter.org/resources/resource.cfm?r=2129

LGBTQ+ Welcoming Housing Self-Advocacy Tips: lgbtagingcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/NHI-and-NRC-advocating-for-yourself-housing-info-for-lgbtq-elders_Updates2024.pdf

- **Spanish:** lgbtagingcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/NRC_NHI-Housing-Fact-Sheet-Series_SP_v1.docx.pdf

FAQ: Housing Rights for LGBT Seniors: lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/faq-housing-right-for-lgbt-seniors

Residents Rights and the LGBTQ+ Community: Know Your Rights as a Nursing Home Resident: lgbtagingcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/lgbt-residents-rights-fact-sheet1.pdf

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Starting a Community Land Trust Hub Toolkit, Grounded Solutions Network: groundedsolutions.org/start-upclthub

LGBTQI+ Older Adults — Know Your Rights Guide, HHS: hhs.gov/sites/default/files/lgbtqi%2B-older-adults%E2%80%93know-your-rights-resource-guide.pdf

Equal Access for Transgender People: Supporting Inclusive Housing and Shelters: lgbtagingcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Equal-Access-for-Transgender-People-Supporting-Inclusive-Housing-and-Shelters.pdf

How to Find LGBTQ+ Affirming Housing Communities Through SAGE's Housing Resources: lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/how-to-find-lgbtq-affirming-housing-communities-through-sages-housing-resources

Eviction, Foreclosure, and Homelessness Prevention Resources for LGBTQ+ Elders: lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/eviction-foreclosure-and-homelessness-prevention-resources-for-lgbtq-elders

Preparing to Engage with In-home Aging Services: Tips for LGBTQ+ People: lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/preparing-to-engage-with-in-home-aging-services-tips-for-lgbtq-people-2

Facing the Future Together: FAQ's, Guidance & Resources for LGBTQ+ Older Adults: lgbtagingcenter.org/library/item/coming-soon-facing-the-future-together



NOTES

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