



QUEER MIGRANTS WELCOME



Health of LGBTQ* Migrants and Refugees

Elsa Rabe & Leyla Polat, Kontakt: erabe@uni-bielefeld.de; leyla.polat@uni-bielefeld.de
Fakultät für Gesundheitswissenschaften, Universität Bielefeld

Warum ist das Thema relevant?

LGBTQI Menschen haben bestimmte erhöhte Gesundheitsrisiken

- erhöhtes Risiko auf z.B. Krebs und psychischen Erkrankungen (Hafeez et al., 2017; Kidd et al., 2016; Quinn et al., 2015; Streed et al., 2018)
- erhöhte Prävalenz für bestimmtes risikohafte Gesundheitsverhalten, wie z.B. Rauchen, Alkoholkonsum, risikohaftes Sexualverhalten, weniger körperliche Aktivität, Stress (Clarke & Coughlin, 2012; Hafeez et al., 2017; Kamen et al., 2014)
- berichten von Schwierigkeiten und Barrieren im Gesundheitssystem und der Erreichbarkeit von Gesundheitsleistungen (Gonzales & Henning-Smith, 2017; Kidd et al., 2016)

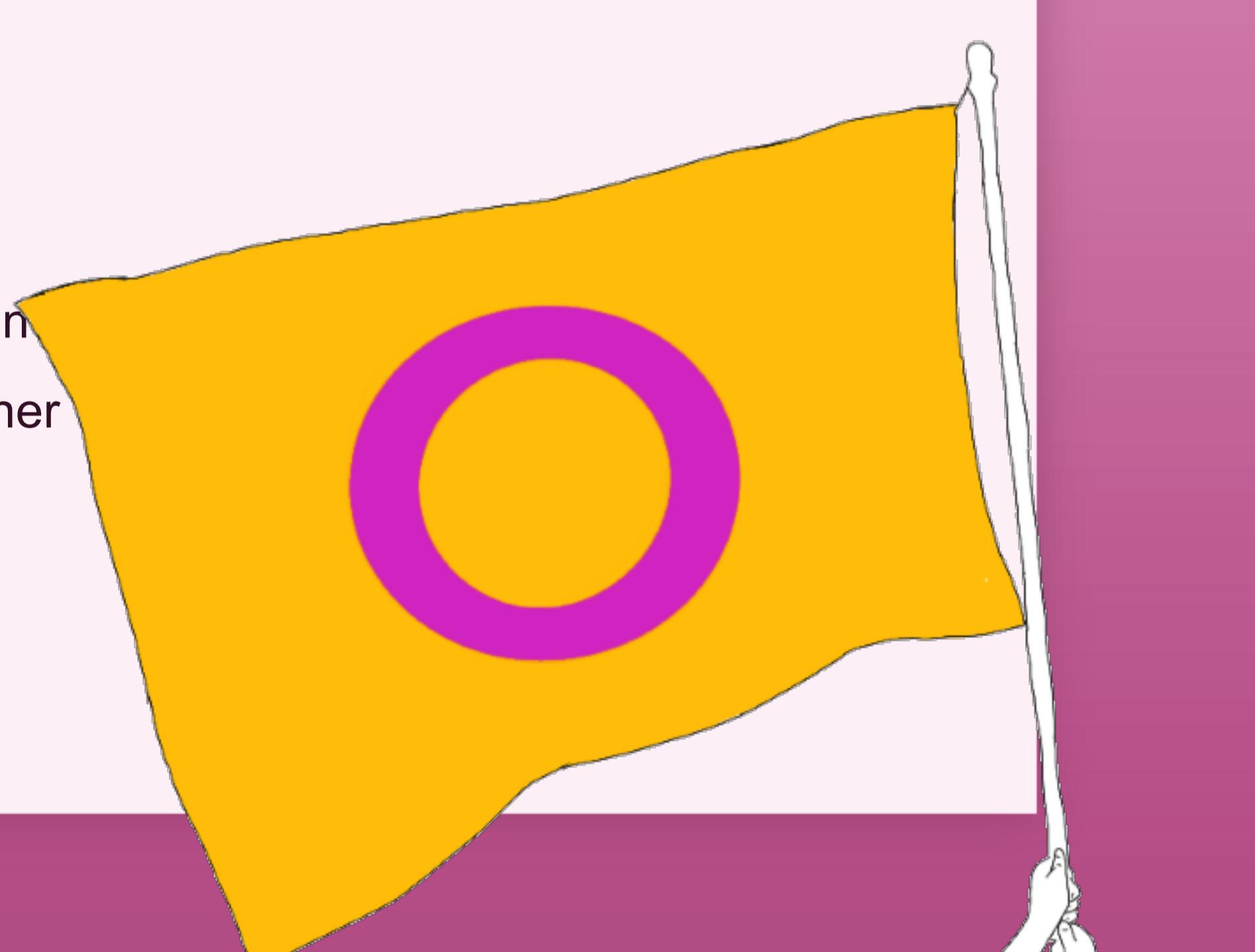
Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund können erhöhte

Gesundheitsrisiken aufweisen (Robert Koch-Institut, 2008)

- genaue Aussagen über den Gesundheitszustand von Migrant*innen und Geflüchteten in Europa sind schwierig, da die Gruppe sehr heterogen ist (World Health Organization, 2018)

Der World Health Organization

Report über die Gesundheit von
Migrant*innen und Flüchtlingen in
Europa (2018) betrachtet an keiner
Stelle die Intersektionalität von
Sexualität/Geschlechtsidentität
und Migrationshintergrund.



Gay & Bi cis women

Cisgender / cis: term for someone who exclusively identifies as the sex assigned to them at birth. The term cisgender is used to describe the lack of gender variance or difference between a person's gender identity and their sex assigned at birth.

Lesbian / gay woman: Women who experience sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction to other women

BISEXUAL or Bi: A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction to people of their own gender and to people of other genders, not necessarily at the same time, in the same way, or to the same degree.

Blog

Resources

Trans*

Transgender / Trans*: term for someone who does not exclusively identify as the sex assigned to them at birth. The term transgender is used to describe a range of gender expression, sexual orientation, hormonal makeup, physical anatomy, or how one is perceived in daily life.

Sex: refers to the physical, biological sex a person is assigned (usually at birth) based on their physical characteristics at birth.

Gender: refers to the personal, mental "sex" identity a person has. It can be any degree of male, female, a combination of both, or neither. A person's gender does not always match their sex.

Blog

Resources

Inter*

Intersex / Inter*: A person whose primary physical or secondary characteristics do not conform to the typically associated female or male pattern. It is not necessarily indicative of gender identity, sexual orientation, or how one is perceived in daily life.

Intersex medical interventions: medical, hormonal or surgical interventions performed to make a person's sex characteristics conform more to either male or female norms of what is considered "normal" for that sex. It is usually done to make a person conform more to the sex they were assigned at birth. This is very controversial as many regard it as an unnecessary medical intervention that might cause problems in later life.

Sex: refers to the physical characteristics a person is assigned (usually at birth) based on their physical anatomy and hormonal makeup. Despite widespread belief sex is a spectrum and not everybody falls into the male or female category.

Gender: refers to the personal, mental "sex" identity a person has. It can be any degree of male, female, a combination of both or neither. A person's gender does not always match their sex.

Blog

Resources

Organisations for queer migrants and refugees

Here you can find some organisations that work in helping queer migrants and/or refugees. All organisations were contacted by us and confirmed that they were available for this group. If you want to suggest an organisation we have not listed here, please write us an E-mail or contact us on social media.

BaWü

Bayern

Berlin

Brandenburg

Was war unser Ziel?

- Erschaffen einer neuen Gesundheitsressource, welche die Intersektionalität von Sexualität/Geschlechtsidentität/Intersex und Migrationsstatus/Flüchtlingsstatus behandelt
- Ressourcen zum Empowerment der Gruppe liefern
- Nicht-urteilende und leicht verständliche Informationen liefern
- Niedrigschwelliges Angebot erstellen
- Diversität der angesprochenen Gruppe beachten und respektieren
- Vermeidung von jeglicher Form der Diskriminierung
- Ressourcen vermitteln
- Ein Angebot schaffen, was von zukünftigen Praxisprojekten weiterentwickelt werden kann

Literaturverzeichnis

Clarke, P. & Coughlin, J. R. (2012). Prevalence of smoking among the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQQ) subpopulations in Toronto - the Toronto Rainbow Tobacco Survey (TRTS). Canadian journal of public health. Revue canadienne de sante publique 103 (2), S. 132–136.

Gonzales, G. & Henning-Smith, C. (2017). Barriers to Care Among Transgender and Gender Nonconforming Adults. The Milbank quarterly, 95 (4), S. 726–748.

Hafeez, H., Zeshan, M., Tahir, M. A., Jahan, N. & Naveed, S. (2017). Health Care Disparities Among Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth: A Literature Review. Cureus, 9 (4), e1184.

Kamen, C., Palesh, O., Gerry, A. A., Andrykowski, M. A., Heckler, C., Mohile, S. et al. (2014). Disparities in Health Risk Behavior and Psychological Distress Among Gay Versus Heterosexual Male Cancer Survivors. LGBT health, 1 (2), S. 86–92.

Kidd, S. A., Howison, M., Pilling, M., Ross, L. E. & McKenzie, K. (2016). Severe Mental Illness in LGBT Populations: A Scoping Review. Psychiatric services (Washington, D.C.) 67 (7), S. 779–783.

Quinn, G. P., Sanchez, J. A., Sutton, S. K., Vadaparampil, S. T., Nguyen, G. T. & Green, B. L. et al. (2015). Cancer and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual, and queer/questioning (LGBTQ) populations. CA: a cancer journal for clinicians 65 (5), S. 384–400.

Robert Koch-Institut (2008). Migration und Gesundheit. Schwerpunktbericht der Gesundheitsberichterstattung des Bundes. Unter Mitarbeit von Oliver Razum, Hajo Zeek, Uta Meesmann, Liane Schenk, Marion Bredehorst, Patrick Brzoska et al.

Streed, C. G., McCarthy, E. P., Haas, J. S. (2018). Self-Reported Physical and Mental Health of Gender Nonconforming Transgender Adults in the United States. In: LGBT health 5 (7), S. 443–448.

World Health Organization (Hrsg.) (2018). Report on the health of refugees and migrants in the WHO European Region: no public health without refugee and migrant health. Verfügbar unter: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/113147/9789289053846-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

Bilder: Büsra Cakir