



Transphobia

What we know.

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Obtaining Basic Rights

- Personal Safety in public and in private
 - Equal access to employment
 - Relationship Recognition and financial protection for significant others
 - Medical Provision
 - Change in public attitudes
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The BIG Difficulties

- Religious Fundamentalist Movements
- *Invisible* transsexual people
- Poor Policing and Public services
 - Requires: 3 pronged attack
 - The media
 - Case law
 - Legislation

Limits of Protection

- Discrimination pervades service provision including
 - public sector services – welfare benefits
 - policing,
 - medical provision,
 - education,
 - prisons
 - Private sector services
 - Dependant upon \$£\$£\$
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Transphobia - Definition

- a prejudice arising from negative valuing and stereotyping resulting in discriminatory behaviour.
 - defined by:
 - a fear, hatred, disgust of
 - transgender, transsexual and other people because of their (supposed) non-conforming gender presentation and/or status.
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Transphobic Responses

- Transphobia can be detected by its effects
 - Transphobia can be intentional or unintentional
 - Transphobia can be direct or indirect
 - i.e. any activity that sets out to harm, or which results from ignorance or inadvertance
 - Transphobia can present in hostile acts or in apparently neutral arrangements
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Indirect Transphobia

- Sexual Health Clinic referring trans woman to 'men's clinic'
 - Failure to refer to trans people in 'Anti-bullying' policy
 - Facial Hair Removal not covered in health policies for anybody with XY chromosomes
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Transphobic Incidents

- Any incident which is perceived to be transphobic by the victim or another person.
- Any incident that is directed to impact upon those known or perceived to be transgender, transsexual and other gender non-conforming people.

The Meaning of Transphobia

- Transphobia results in transphobic actions which are
 - discriminatory,
 - insulting,
 - harrassing, or
 - violent
 - to transgender, transsexual and other people whose gender presentation and/or status is non conforming
 - At its worst it leads to the death of the transgender, transsexual or other person
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Victims

- Trans-identified,
- transgender and
- transsexual people,
- gender non-confirmist people,
- lesbians,
- gay men,
- bisexuals and
- Those associated are the most common victims
 - Most street based homophobic violence is in fact transphobic

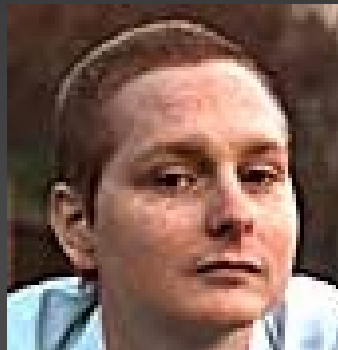
Tyra Hunter



Date of Death: August 8, 1995

- **Location:** Washington, D.C.
- **Cause of Death:** Received inadequate care from D.C. general hospital, and from the medical team on scene of the accident.

Christine Chappel



- **Location:** Lowestoft, Suffolk, England
- **Cause of Death:** Ms. Chappel was weighted down with a length of chain, three 2.5 kg circular weights and two padlocks before being thrown into a local river. Her body was discovered when it washed up on the beach

Date of Death: March 2, 2000

Robert Eads



- **Location:** Atlanta, Georgia
- **Cause of Death:** Cervical Cancer, after failure of doctor's to treat him

Date of Death: January 17, 1999

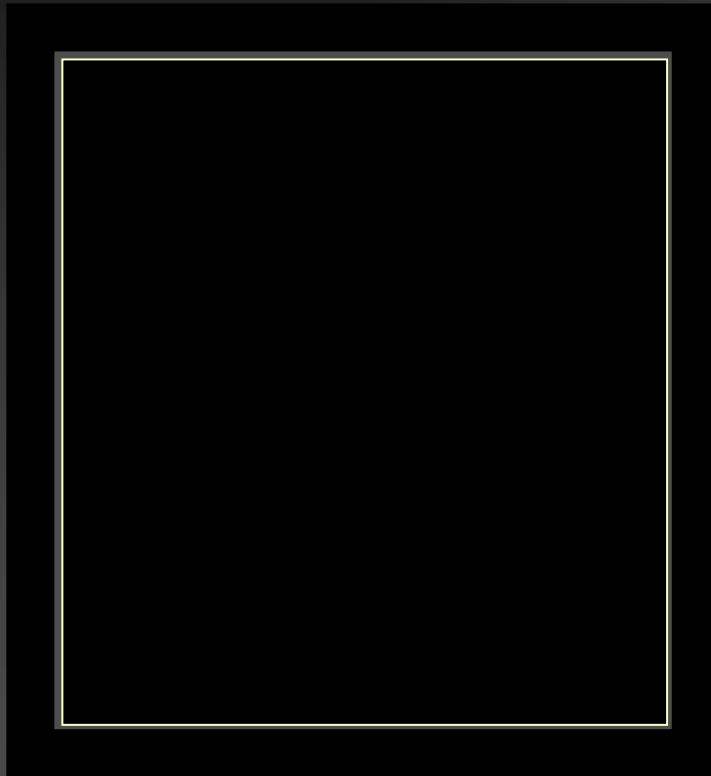
Gisberta



- **Location:** Oporto, Portugal
- **Cause of Death:** Tortured and sexually abused over 3 days and left to drown in a pit of water, by a group of 14 boys aged 10-16

Date of Death: 22 February 2006

Those Yet to Come



Age: 6 --

- **Location:**
Worldwide
- **Cause of Death:**
Neglect, beatings,
rape, murder,
drowning, suicide

The European Experience

- Employment Protection:
 - European Court of Justice
 - P v S and Cornwall County Council 1996
 - Privacy and Relationship Recognition
 - European Court of Human Rights
 - Goodwin & I v UK 2001
 - Equal Treatment (Gender) Directive 113
 - Goods and services, December 24, 2004
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Global Needs: UN Resolution

- UN Resolution
 - prohibiting discrimination on basis of gender identity and/or gender presentation

Global Needs: WHO Statement

- That all regional and national governments have a duty to promote:
 - Availability to all transgender and transsexual people a full range of best practise therapies available in the fields of transgender care and medicine.
 - Best practise means all possible different ways and extents of transitioning or altering gender presentation, without any preconditions before access to any part of the services.
 - Best practise includes as paramount, the patient's wishes.
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Federal, National and Regional Needs

- Unified effort needed by all gender variant people and their organisations to promote national change including:
 - Anti-discrimination measures in all aspects of public and private life
 - Public service commitment to prevent and record transphobic discrimination and crime
 - Judicial commitment to refuse to accept the 'transphobic' defence in homicide cases