



Scottish Government Library Literature Search – a sample of results:

Subject additional information

Requested by [Redacted]

Date 25/10/19

Context (why)

Topic (what)

- **Potential benefits for mental health of obtaining gender recognition** (and through a simplified process not involving medical intervention) and so having consistent documentation, as this might be different from the benefits of social transition which we did have some evidence around.
- Any published evidence around the **experience of other countries** in relation to reform of gender recognition process.
- Evidence around **disabled trans people**, some are concerned that there may be adverse impacts of removing what might be considered a supportive “gatekeeping” function from medical professionals. Where the intersections are between disability and trans- is it mental health/mental capacity issues which might suggest additional easy read guidance or support through the process or does the evidence point another way? We know for children attending GICs that Tavistock clinic down south report a high proportion of them seems to be autistic or on the autistic spectrum. Evidence around that might also be useful in the CRWIA.

Keywords: transgender, legal recognition, mental health, legal gender reform, disabled trans people

In a sentence

Limits

- Unless we are talking about strictly biological/scientific evidence, we are only interested in evidence from the UK, or from comparable societies. By this I mean countries where trans people are likely to experience similar types of disadvantage – perhaps mainly other European countries, North America, Australia and New Zealand? I know from experience that this is hard to clarify in searches but maybe you know how to go about it?
- I'm not sure if I originally specified this but if we have large amounts of results I think we should focus on peer-reviewed sources

- There seem to be a lot of sources focusing on HIV. It might be useful to review some of this, but I won't need more than a few sources so perhaps we can exclude these from other searches.
- There also seem to be repeats in some of the searches – is there a way to eliminate duplicates?
- As the changes in law would relate to adults, we can probably discount sources focusing on transgender children/young people.

Please acknowledge the Library in your findings. Thank you!

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- All the selected databases used are available for you to search via the [how to carry out research](#) page on Saltire. If you would like training in searching these resources or in searching the internet, please contact the Library on [0131 24] 44556 or email [Library](#).

Resources searched	Keywords / Search Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idox • KandE • Knowlwdge Network • Internet (Google Scholar) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benefits AND mental health AND gender recognition • mental health AND gender recognition • well-being AND gender recognition AND transgender • transgender people AND well-being • reform AND gender recognition AND United States/Canada/Australia/New Zealand/Europe • law reforms AND gender recognition • disability AND trans people • transgender AND disabilities

Findings

- The team librarians have searched a range of websites and databases to find published literature on specific areas of interest to assist with, for example, research topics, project work or reports, using keywords as noted on the literature search request form. **We have provided a sample of references available** which the enquirer should evaluate accordingly, in order to progress and develop their research as appropriate.
- Please note that the literature search results should not be regarded as comprehensive as the Scottish Government Library only has access to a limited number of bibliographic databases, and of these databases, only those regarded as the most relevant bibliographic databases have been searched. Should you wish further

searching of other bibliographic databases available to the Scottish Government Library please let the Library team know.

- We have used our expertise to select the sources used in this literature search but librarians are not experts in your subject, so please consider these results carefully and apply your own judgement to the information presented here.

Key results

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Results

KandE

[KandE](#) Knowledge and Evidence: lets you do a single search (like Google) across a range of quality databases selected by the librarians.

How to access full text

Click on the link in each record to access or request the full text

Title: Long-Term Follow-Up of Adults with Gender Identity Disorder (request article; found it on Springer)

Authors: Ruppin, Ulrike, Pfäfflin, Friedemann

Source: Archives of Sexual Behavior. Jul 2015, Vol. 44 Issue 5, p1321-1329. 9p. 3 Charts.
Document Type: Article

ISSN: 0004-0002 DOI: 10.1007/s10508-014-0453-5

Abstract:

The aim of this study was to re-examine individuals with gender identity disorder after as long a period of time as possible. **To meet the inclusion criterion, the legal recognition of participants' gender change via a legal name change had to date back at least 10 years.** The sample comprised 71 participants (35 MtF and

36 FtM). The follow-up period was 10-24 years with a mean of 13.8 years (SD = 2.78). Instruments included a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods: Clinical interviews were conducted with the participants, and they completed a follow-up questionnaire as well as several standardized questionnaires they had already filled in when they first made contact with the clinic. **Positive and desired changes were determined by all of the instruments:** Participants reported high degrees of well-being and a good social integration. Very few participants **were unemployed, most of them had a steady relationship, and they were also satisfied** with their relationships with family and friends. Their overall evaluation of the treatment process for sex reassignment and its effectiveness in reducing gender dysphoria was positive. Regarding the results of the standardized questionnaires, participants showed significantly fewer psychological problems and interpersonal difficulties as well as a strongly increased life satisfaction at follow-up than at the time of the initial consultation. Despite these positive results, the treatment of transsexualism is far from being perfect. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Bouman WP, Claes L, Marshall E, Pinner GT, Longworth J, Maddox V, et al. Sociodemographic Variables, Clinical Features, and the Role of Preassessment Cross-Sex Hormones in Older Trans People. The Journal of Sexual Medicine 2016;13(4):711-719

Introduction As referrals to gender identity clinics have increased dramatically over the last few years, no studies focusing on older trans people seeking treatment are available.; Methods Individuals over the age of 50 years old referred to a national gender identity clinic during a 30-month period were invited to complete a battery of questionnaires to measure psychopathology and clinical characteristics. Individuals on cross-sex hormones prior to the assessment were compared with those not on treatment for different variables measuring psychopathology.; Main Outcome Measures Sociodemographic and clinical variables and measures of depression and anxiety (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale), self-esteem (Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale), victimization (Experiences of Transphobia Scale), social support (Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support), interpersonal functioning (Inventory of Interpersonal Problems), and nonsuicidal self-injury (Self-Injury Questionnaire).; Results The sex ratio of trans females aged 50 years and older compared to trans males was 23.7:1. Trans males were removed for the analysis due to their small number (n = 3). Participants included 71 trans females over the age of 50, of whom the vast majority were white, employed or retired, and divorced and had children. Trans females on CHT who came out as trans and transitioned at an earlier age were significantly less anxious, reported higher levels of self-esteem, and presented with fewer socialization problems. When controlling for socialization problems, differences in levels of anxiety but not self-esteem remained.; Conclusion The use of cross-sex hormones prior to seeking treatment is widespread among older trans females and appears to be associated with psychological benefits. Existing barriers to access CHT for older trans people may need to be re-examined.
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Morgan S. Constructing identities, reclaiming subjectivities, reconstructing selves : an interpretative study of transgender practices in Scotland. 2017

This thesis provides a sociologically informed understanding of the intersubjective meanings of historical and emergent transgender identities and practices in Scotland. An investigation of the social construction of gender variant identities was conducted by means of an interpretative analysis, developed out of theories of phenomenology,

ethnomethodology, symbolic interactionism and performativity, applied to the formation of gendered subjectivities. Empirical data took the form of narrative histories gathered through 38 in-depth interviews with 28 transgender-identified participants currently living in Scotland. As the first exclusively qualitative sociological study of transgender conducted in Scotland, the thesis contributes towards: research examining the formative experiences of trans people; research recording the narrative histories of older trans people; research methods for recruiting small, hidden, hard to reach populations; and a sociological understanding of the social construction of transgender identities and practices, in the context of changing legislation and social attitudes in Scotland.
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Righetto GG, Vitorino EV. The "Meeting" of Information Literacy with the Trans People Narratives. Informacao & Sociedade: Estudos 2019 jul;29(3):109-128

The main objective of this article is to point out the constant situation of stigma, oppression, and prejudice towards trans people, whose gender identities permeate the male/masculine and female/feminine understandings. The method used was through qualitative research and bibliographical survey, which narrative interview as the main method of collection; It includes qualitative theoretical and conceptual pointings on information literacy, that "meet" with excerpts of five narratives obtained by transgender (or simply "trans") people from Florianópolis region, Santa Catarina, under three aspects: of information, of social vulnerability and of resilience, and from the social phenomenology standpoint. These narratives were obtained through ethical criteria and served as a cornerstone in the empirical corpus at master's level research, completed in early 2018. Through the narratives exposed and the "bonding" with the literature, it was perceived that information is the principle - and the main issue - of the developed relations in social spaces and their components: information needs' of trans people are given by lack of information and absence of understanding from other people and institutions, almost totally; which triggers the transgender population's social exclusion and the restriction of quality of life, including various social vulnerability faces - either on education, health, housing, labor market, security, among others. As conclusions, it appoints the urgent need for studies, research and interdisciplinary initiatives in this scenario, mainly in the Information Science field, whose scope is considered predominantly social. So, the rise and importance of information literacy for Brazil in recent years strongly indicate the need to share experiences applicable for Brazilian reality, to the detriment of the challenges required, also implying in the social inequities reduction and regional inequalities, mainly related to the access policies and use of information for the citizenship exercise and to the lifelong learning. Copyright of Informacao & Sociedade: Estudos is the property of Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, Centro de Humanidades and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

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Siverskog A. Ageing Bodies that Matter: Age, Gender and Embodiment in Older Transgender People's Life Stories. NORA: Nordic Journal of Women's Studies 2015 03;23(1):4-19

Within feminist and queer studies, age is rarely explored or theorized, and ageing is to a great extent ignored, while social gerontology tends to rest on assumptions of stable

binary gender categories. This article starts with older trans people's life stories to explore intersections between (old) age, gender, and embodiment. The analysis, using a theoretical framework developed within critical gerontology, queer theory, and feminist theory, illustrates what ageing and old age may mean for transgender people. Bodily ageing is perceived very differently by trans people, depending on bodily conditions and on how they can and want to perform gender. While some experience what they perceive as the androgyny of age positively, other narratives illustrate how ageing can complicate the possibilities of performing linear gender. The ageing body can limit prospects for undergoing sex reassignment surgery (SRS). The analysis illustrates how older trans people may face ageist attitudes during the transition processes. Later life and the future might also bring fears about situations in which one will need care. For older trans people, this could mean fears of being discriminated against, having fewer possibilities to choose which contexts to be in, and which persons to have in one's home and close to one's body. A Baradian approach, in which bodies are seen as agential and performativity as material-discursive, offers complex understandings of older transgender people's experiences. The results trouble previous theoretical concepts, while highlighting the importance of broadening understandings of age, gender, and embodiment that do not take their starting-points in younger or middle age, linear gender, or abled congruent bodies. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of NORA: Nordic Journal of Women's Studies is the property of Routledge and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.) http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asn&AN=100750910&site=eds-live&custid=s2198163&authtype=uid&user=scotland&password=Sc0tgovlib*.

Transgender and God's Child. Ebony 2012 11;67(1):91-91

A personal narrative is presented by transgender author Toni D. Newman in which she discusses her Christian religious upbringing, cross-dressing during college, and her transition from male to female, focusing on her relationship with God throughout. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asn&AN=82711512&site=eds-live&custid=s2198163&authtype=uid&user=scotland&password=Sc0tgovlib*.

Anderson VN. Cisgender men and trans prejudice: Relationships with sexual orientation and gender self-esteem. Psychology of Men & Masculinity 2018 07;19(3):373-384

Strong identification with the male gender group, or gender self-esteem, predicts trans prejudice in heterosexual men. Less is known about whether gender self-esteem predicts gay and bisexual men's attitudes toward trans people. Cisgender gay (n = 88), bisexual (n = 74), and heterosexual (n = 98) men completed measures of trans prejudice and gender self-esteem, as well as beliefs that transgenderism is a psychological disorder and that people are born transgender. The lowest levels of trans prejudice, the least agreement that transgenderism is a psychological disorder, and the most agreement that people are born transgender were reported by gay men, followed by bisexual men, then heterosexual men. Reported levels of teasing were higher for trans women than trans men regardless of men's sexual orientation. Higher levels of trans prejudice correlated with greater agreement that transgenderism is a psychological disorder and less agreement that people are born transgender for all 3 groups of men. Finally, higher levels of gender self-esteem predicted higher levels of trans prejudice for bisexual and heterosexual men, but not gay men. Future research could further examine factors that underlie gay and bisexual men's trans prejudice, such as strength of identification with one's sexual orientation and

attitudes toward masculinity and femininity. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Psychology of Men & Masculinity is the property of American Psychological Association and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

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Armstrong M, Betcher S, Bradley B, Davis D, Finke CZ, Hagander S, et al. Faith in Action : A Handbook for Activists Advocates and Allies. 2017

Faith in Action offers quick dives into a range of topics, from racial justice to environmental concerns, from LGBTQIA equality to Native people's rights, from women's equality to disability rights, from mass incarceration to immigration. Each topic includes informative visuals and data, as well as practical suggestions for what you can do to make a difference in your community.

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Goh JN. Untying tongues: negotiations and innovations of faith and gender among Malaysian Christian trans men. Culture and religion 2019(1):1

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Goh JN. Mary and the Mak Nyahs. Theology & Sexuality: The Journal of the Institute for the Study of Christianity & Sexuality 2012 09;18(3):215-233

Many Malaysian mak nyahs, or male-to-female transsexuals, undergo tremendous discrimination and persecution in various aspects of their lives. This is due to their liminal identities and their involvement in sex work in Malaysia, a predominantly Muslim country that actively engages in moral policing. In this essay, I expand the notion of queer Christian theologizing by examining both the Muslim and Christian contexts in Malaysia, and pose the question of how queer theological instruments can challenge antagonistic attitudes towards mak nyahs. I discuss alternative theological models of Mary and mak nyahs by privileging the work of Marcella Althaus-Reid, as well as using findings from face-to-face, in-depth interviews with mak nyahs, and scriptural imageries in Quran 3: 42, 47; 19: 16-22/Luke 1: 26-38 in which Mary acquiesces to a divine invitation. In so doing, I strive to engage in a concomitant theological imagining of Mary and mak nyahs in hopes of providing an alternative and constructive perspective on mak nyahs. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Theology & Sexuality: The Journal of the Institute for the Study of Christianity & Sexuality is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

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Goh JN. Mak Nyah Bodies as Sacred Sites Mak Nyah Bodies as Sacred Sites: Uncovering the Queer Body-Sacramentality of Malaysian Male-to-Female

Transsexuals. Cross Currents 2012 12;62(4):512-521

An essay is presented that discusses the spirituality of Malaysian Muslim mak nyahs (male-to-female transsexuals) in relation to Islamic institutions from the perspective of queer theology. Topics include interviews with mak nyahs who work for the nonprofit organization PT Foundation, the view of queer embodiment as sacramental, and the family relationships of mak nyahs.

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Herriot L, Callaghan TD. Disrupting the trans-versus-Catholic dichotomy: An example from a Canadian elementary school policy. International Journal of Transgenderism 2018 Apr;19(2):170-183

Background: Mainstream media is increasingly reporting on the relationships between Catholic and trans identities in parochial schools, particularly with regard to gendered washroom use. With greater numbers of trans youth coming out at younger ages, significant educational policy changes are being considered around how Catholic schools can or should include trans youth. Method: This study applies trans and queer theologies to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in investigating the Wilson case, which was the first known instance of a Catholic school including some affirming policy provisions for trans youth. The authors additionally collected and coded 12 news articles from a variety of platforms to discern and discuss the theological arguments in the public square against more fulsome trans student inclusion in Catholic schools. Results: The authors found two related theological arguments against full inclusion, namely the notion that (1) Gender is God-given and therefore cannot be chosen or changed, and (2) That transgressive bodies are not sacred parts of the divine gender plan. Conclusion: Trans theology allowed the authors to disrupt both of the theological claims advanced by the Catholic educators quoted in the Wilson case. This created rich, imaginative space in which to reconsider the relationships between Catholic and trans identities, namely by not arranging them in a binary. Significance for policy-making in parochial schools is discussed. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of International Journal of Transgenderism is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

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Kelly SM. Messianic language in trans public speech*. Theology & Sexuality: The Journal of the Institute for the Study of Christianity & Sexuality 2018 05;24(2):110-127

This essay examines how two trans public figures, Lou Sullivan and Jennifer Finney Boylan, try to realize the need for transgender legibility through messianic rhetoric. Messianism is a site of contention in queer theory, between advocates for either antirelational queer theory or queer utopianism. This essay sees messianic rhetoric as a strategy found in the public speech and writing of Sullivan and Boylan, each of whom instrumentalize it to achieve legibility. Such rhetoric works to the political end of broader transgender acceptance. However, it also relies upon a flattening of trans life into a monolith. Messianic rhetoric legitimates a singular narrative of "how to be trans" through excluding other possibilities. Public speech that rejects this universalizing messianic impulse is possible. The zine "Fucking Trans Women" represents such a possibility,

focusing attention on experience and pleasure over narrative linearity, thus providing one path forward for trans public speech. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Theology & Sexuality: The Journal of the Institute for the Study of Christianity & Sexuality is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

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Mohamed S, Hunter MS. Transgender women's experiences and beliefs about hormone therapy through and beyond mid-age: An exploratory UK study. International Journal of Transgenderism 2019 Jan;20(1):98-107

Background: Little is known about transgender women's beliefs and experiences of hormone therapy (HT), as part of their transition process, and particularly as they grow older. Aims: This study aimed to investigate: (i) transgender women's experiences and attitudes to HT, and (ii) expectations of what might occur and/or what occurred after they reached "menopausal age." Methods: Participants were recruited through invitations to an online survey sent to 138 Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender plus (LGBT+) support groups across the UK. Sixty-seven transgender women consented and completed the questionnaire; responses were analyzed using a mixed-methods approach. The beliefs about medicines questionnaire (BMQ) was used to assess beliefs about HT, while an inductive thematic qualitative approach was used to explore participants' personal expectations and experiences of HT and their views about the menopause. Results: Participants were aged on average 49 years ranging from 20 to 79 years old. Most (96%) were taking HT. BMQ scores revealed strong beliefs about the necessity of HT and some concerns. Positive views about HT were expressed, with themes including treatment importance, personal and mental health benefits, but concerns about long-term effects, side effects, and maintaining access to the treatment were also mentioned. Views about menopause included uncertainty and questioning of its relevance; some mentioned changes to HT dosage, but most expected to use HT indefinitely. Discussion: This study provides exploratory qualitative and quantitative information about transgender women's views about HT and menopause. Practical implications include improving access to HT and provision of evidence-based information about long-term use. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of International Journal of Transgenderism is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

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Newman-Valentine D, Duma S. Injustice to transsexual women in a hetero-normative healthcare system. African Journal of Primary Health Care & Family Medicine 2014 01;6(1):1-5

Background: Transsexual women who are on the journey of sexual re-alignment will experience various health problems. These problems are related directly to the treatment regime that they are following in order to attain and maintain their physical embodiment as a woman. They are forced to negotiate a hetero-normative healthcare system in order to

receive assistance and care for their health problems related to their sexual re-alignment process. Aim: The questions posed were: What are the unique health problems that transsexual women experience whilst on the journey of sexual re-alignment? What is the current context of the South African healthcare system in which transsexual women should negotiate healthcare? These questions were asked in order to explore the health problems with which transsexual women are faced and to describe the hetero-normative healthcare system in South Africa. Method: An electronic literature search was executed via the EBSCO host with specific inclusion and exclusion criteria. The search words that were used were: Transsexual/s and Health/Healthcare. All studies had to be peer reviewed and published in the English language, from January 1972 up until February 2013. Literature on transsexual children was excluded. Results: Transsexual women have the potential to suffer significant side-effects from their sexual re-alignment treatment, including cardiovascular problems, endocrine problems and mental ill-health. They are also vulnerable to HIV infection. They have poor access to quality holistic healthcare and this may lead an increase in the mortality and morbidity figures of women. Conclusion: A hetero-normative healthcare system has a negative impact on the health of transsexual women and will cause them to be marginalised. This could contribute to both homoand trans-phobia that will in turn strengthen the belief that transsexual women are un-African. Copyright of African Journal of Primary Health Care & Family Medicine is the property of African Online Scientific Information System PTY LTD and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)
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Rowniak S, Chesla C. Coming Out for a Third Time: Transmen, Sexual Orientation, and Identity. Arch.Sex.Behav. 2013 04;42(3):449-461

Female-to-male (FTM) transgender persons are often assumed to have been lesbian in sexual orientation prior to transition and to have maintained a primary attraction for women after transition. However, limited research and anecdotal information from clinicians who work with FTM have indicated that many identify as gay men post-transition. This article described the results of a qualitative study that employed interviews with 17 FTM in order to understand their experience of transition and sexual orientation. Of the 17 participants, seven identified as lesbian prior to transition, three as heterosexual, and seven as bisexual or queer. After transition, 10 identified as gay men and the remaining seven identified as bisexual or queer. Four patterns of sexual behavior emerged from the data and were described and discussed. These patterns were named steadfast, aligned, shifted, and fluid. These findings bring additional options to the belief that there are two distinct types of transgender: a homosexual subtype and a nonhomosexual subtype. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Archives of Sexual Behavior is the property of Springer Nature and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)
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Rowniak S, Ong-Flaherty C, Selix N, Kowell N. Attitudes, Beliefs, and Barriers to PrEP Among Trans Men. AIDS education and prevention 2017(4):302
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Simon L, Zsolt U, Fogd D, Czobor Pá. Dysfunctional core beliefs, perceived parenting behavior and psychopathology in gender identity disorder: A comparison of male-to-female, female-to-male transsexual and nontranssexual control subjects. Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry 2011 03;42(1):38-45

Abstract: Background: Research into the association between Gender Identity Disorder (GID) and psychological disturbances as well as on its relation with parenting experiences yielded mixed results, with different patterns for Male-to-Female (MF) and Female-to-Male (FM) transsexual subjects. We investigated vulnerability markers of maladjustment and their possible origins in MF and FM transsexuals by examining maladaptive core beliefs and parenting behaviors thought to be specifically related to them. Methods: Dysfunctional core beliefs, parenting experiences and psychiatric symptoms were assessed by the Young Schema Questionnaire indexing 19 Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMS), the Young Parenting Inventory and the Symptom Checklist-90-R, respectively, in 30 MF, 17 FM transsexual and 114 control subjects (43 males, 114 females). Results: Subjects with GID demonstrated a level of psychiatric distress comparable to that of controls. They did display elevated scores, however, on multiple EMSs compared to nontranssexual subjects, indicating feelings of isolation, emotional deprivation and an urge to meet others' needs, with MF transsexuals conceptualizing themselves also as more vulnerable and deficient than controls. Parenting experiences of transsexual subjects were characterised by increased maternal dominance, emotional abuse and neglect compared to controls, with males being exposed to a disengaged maternal style and more paternal emotional neglect and criticism. Both MF and FM transsexuals were made felt that in areas of achievement they will inevitably fail. Conclusions: There is no evidence of elevated levels of psychiatric symptoms in GID, but potential predisposing factors, particularly in MF transsexuals, are present; these may originate from the more intense rejection they experience. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Journal of Behavior Therapy & Experimental Psychiatry is the property of Pergamon Press - An Imprint of Elsevier Science and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)
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Travers R, Pyne J, Bauer G, Munro L, Giambrone B, Hammond R, et al. 'Community control' in CBPR: Challenges experienced and questions raised from the Trans PULSE project. Action Research 2013 12;11(4):403-422

Newer forms of community-based participatory research (CBPR) prioritize community control over community engagement, and articles that outline some of the challenges inherent in this approach to CBPR are imperative in terms of advancing knowledge and practice. This article outlines the community control strategy utilized by Trans PULSE, an Ontario-wide research initiative devoted to understanding the ways in which social exclusion, cisnormativity (the belief that transgender (trans) identities or bodies are less authentic or 'normal'), and transphobia shape the provision of services and affect health outcomes for trans people in Ontario, Canada. While we have been successful in building

and supporting a solid model of community control in research, challenges have emerged related to: power differentials between community and academic partners, unintentional disempowerment of community members through the research process, the impact of community-level trauma on team dynamics, and differing visions about the importance and place of anti-racism work. Challenges are detailed as 'lessons learned' and a series of key questions for CBPR teams to consider are offered. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Action Research is the property of Sage Publications, Ltd. and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=asn&AN=92690697&site=eds-live&custid=s2198163&authtype=uid&user=scotland&password=Sc0tgovlib*.

Winter S, Chalungsooth P, Teh Y, Rojanalert N, Maneerat K, Wong Y, et al. Transpeople, Transprejudice and Pathologization: A Seven-Country Factor Analytic Study. International Journal of Sexual Health 2009 Apr;21(2):96-118

Eight hundred and forty one undergraduate students in seven countries (China, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, United Kingdom and United States) completed a questionnaire examining perceptions of transwomen (on a transacceptance-transprejudice continuum). The aim was to identify factors underlying transacceptance-transprejudice, and relationships among them. Five factors were identified (MENTAL-ILLNESS, DENIAL-WOMEN, SOCIAL-REJECTION, PEER-REJECTION, SEXUAL-DEVIANCE). MENTAL-ILLNESS (the belief that transwomen were mentally ill) was the most powerful underlying factor, linked to other aspects of transprejudice. We discuss implications for the debate on depathologization of gender variance, and for transprejudice worldwide. ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of International Journal of Sexual Health is the property of Taylor & Francis Ltd and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)
http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=sxi&AN=41425164&site=eds-live&custid=s2198163&authtype=uid&user=scotland&password=Sc0tgovlib*.

Knowledge Network

Arcelus J, Bouman WP, Jones BA, Richards C, Jimenez-Murcia S, Griffiths MD. Video gaming and gaming addiction in transgender people: An exploratory study.(FULL-LENGTH REPORT)(Report). Journal of Behavioral Addictions 2017;6(1):21.

Bauer GR, Hammond R. Toward a broader conceptualization of trans women's sexual health.(COMMENTARY). The Canadian Journal of Human Sexuality 2015;24(1):1.

Brassel S, Anderson V. Who Thinks Outside the Gender Box? Feminism, Gender Self-Esteem, and Attitudes toward Trans People. Sex Roles 2019:1-16
Trans people are targeted with widespread prejudice and discrimination in the United

States. In order to better understand this hostility, we examined how different gender beliefs (gender traditionalism, gender self-esteem, feminist attitudes, and feminist identity) are associated with cisgender heterosexual individuals' trans prejudice. We found that cisgender heterosexual men reported more trans prejudice, more gender traditionalism, less feminist attitudes, and a weaker feminist identity than cisgender heterosexual women. Participants who reported less traditional gender beliefs and more feminist attitudes reported less trans prejudice. Although feminist identity was not associated with trans prejudice for cisgender heterosexual women, cisgender heterosexual men who more strongly identified as feminists reported less trans prejudice. These findings underline the complexity and multiplicity of gender beliefs and their distinct associations with trans prejudice. Our results also have implications for clinicians and feminist activists, calling on them to critically examine their own gender beliefs and to advocate for the inclusion of trans people within their respective contexts, as well as trans rights more broadly. © **Bristowe K, Marshall S, Harding R. The bereavement experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans people who have lost a partner: A systematic review, thematic synthesis and modelling of the literature. Palliat.Med. 2016;30(8):730-744** and consider additional sources of support to deliver individualised holistic care.

Budge SL, Orovecz JJ, Thai JL. Trans Men's Positive Emotions: The Interaction of Gender Identity and Emotion Labels. The Counseling Psychologist 2015;43(3):404-434

The current study used grounded theory methods to analyze trans men's positive emotions. The sample included 11 participants who were assigned a female sex at birth and currently identify with a binary male identity. Results yielded eight positive emotion themes emerging for trans men, which included the following: confidence, comfort, connection, feeling alive, amazement, pride, happiness, and interpersonal reactionary emotions. Participants reported specific gender experiences within these themes, including a sense of brotherhood, excitement related to taking testosterone, authentic pride in identifying as a man, and happiness connected to others using correct gender language (e.g., pronouns, family labels, greetings). A theoretical model from the eight themes and 39 higher order categories emerged, indicating the importance of initial internal emotions, confidence related to trans men's identity processes, and the ways in which positive interpersonal interactions affect positive emotions. Implications include using emotion-focused therapy and including more positivity into trans individuals' experiences and emotions.

Sage Journals

Costa R, Colizzi M. The effect of cross-sex hormonal treatment on gender dysphoria individuals' mental health: a systematic review. Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment 2016;12:1953.

Crossland J. Exploring the Care Act's potential for anti-discriminatory practice with lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans older people. Quality in Ageing and Older Adults 2016;17(2):97-106

Purpose – The planning and provision of care for older people in the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) communities is an increasing challenge to traditional welfare systems. The purpose of this paper is to explore the potential of the newly implemented Care Act 2014 in England for developing an anti-discriminatory approach. Design/methodology/approach – The review draws on existing research and conceptual literature to identify how key provisions of the new act can be interpreted in light of current knowledge. Findings – Overall the provisions of the Care Act lend themselves well to positive interpretation in relation to the needs of older LGBT people and their support

networks. A potential tension, however, arises in the locality focus of the legislation that could constrain good practice with geographically dispersed communities. There is also a need to challenge both heteronormative and ageist assumptions that lead to older LGBT people remaining unrecognised. Practical implications – Applied with imagination and commitment, the provisions of the new act could enable new forms of person-centred care to emerge to support older LGBT people. Social implications – Social workers are in a key position to influence how the Care Act is interpreted and applied in practice and can act as change agents for a societal move towards older LGBT people having greater choice and control over their well-being. Originality/value – This review presents examples of how the provisions of the legislation can be utilised to support positive change for older LGBT people. Emerald Insight Journals

Curtis M, Morris K. Cross-dressing as a meaningful occupation: A single case study. British Journal of Occupational Therapy 2015;78(11):706-712

and a sense of completeness. Conclusion The findings suggest that cross-dressing is a meaningful occupation and as such influences identity formation and occupational choices. Occupational therapists have a duty of care to this vulnerable and alienated group within society.

Giovanardi G, Morales P, Mirabella M, Fortunato A, Chianura L, Speranza AM, et al. Transition memories: experiences of trans adult women with hormone therapy and their beliefs on the usage of hormone blockers to suppress puberty. J.Endocrinol.Invest. 2019;42(10):1231

In recent years, an increasing number of specialized gender clinics have been prescribing gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogs to adolescents diagnosed with gender dysphoria (GD) to suppress puberty. This paper presents qualitative research on the hormone therapy (HT) experiences of older trans-people and their views on puberty suppression. The main aim of this research was to explore the psychological aspects of hormonal treatments for gender non-conforming adults, including the controversial use of puberty suppression treatments. MEDLINE/PubMed

Harper P. How healthcare professionals can support older LGBTQ+ people living with dementia. Nursing Older People (2014+) 2019;31(5):16-21

Older lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer and others (LGBTQ+) people living with dementia have specific needs related to their sexual orientation and identity that should be addressed to maintain their personhood. They may face challenges in health and social care settings, such as heteronormativity and lack of awareness of older LGBTQ+ needs. Service provision for older LGBTQ+ people with dementia is lacking. Healthcare professionals' attitudes towards older LGBTQ+ people with dementia are often poor and there is a clear need for better training, while increased knowledge and awareness would help to challenge the concept of heteronormativity. This article explores some of the needs of older LGBTQ+ people with dementia, the role of legislation and regulation and how healthcare professionals can provide support.

Inch E. Are you ready? Qualifying social work students' perception of their preparedness to work competently with service users from sexual and gender minority communities. Social Work Education 2017;36(5):557-574

Social workers come into contact with lesbian, gay and bisexual and trans people in all areas of their practice and across all service user groups. In line with professional requirements, social work educators must ensure that students who complete qualifying programmes successfully meet the standards expected of them as registered social

workers, including those around diversity. This study aims to explore the extent to which qualifying social work students feel prepared to practise competently with people from sexual and gender minority communities. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with final-year social work students at one university in southern England and the results were analysed using thematic analysis. Whilst these students report feeling generally prepared to practise with sexual minority communities, they report feeling unprepared to practise competently with gender minority communities. Themes that emerged in relation to students' perceived lack of preparedness included unfamiliarity, limited knowledge, fear and an absence of opportunities to consider relevant issues during their social work training. Whilst this research relates to a small-scale study at one university, these findings may have broader implications for social work educators in terms of course planning and delivery, particularly around ensuring that students feel ready for practise with all service users.

Iwamoto SJ, Defreyne J, Rothman MS, Van Schuylenbergh J, Van dB, Motmans J, et al. Health considerations for transgender women and remaining unknowns: a narrative review. *Therapeutic Advances in Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2019;10

and (4) other health considerations like HIV/AIDS, breast cancer, other tumours, voice therapy, dermatology, the brain and cognition, and aging. Although equally deserving of mention, feminizing gender-affirming surgery, paediatric and adolescent populations, and gender nonbinary individuals are beyond the scope of this review. While much of the data we discuss come from Europe, the creation of a United States transgender cohort has already contributed important retrospective data that are also summarized here. Much remains to be determined regarding health considerations for TW. Patients and providers will benefit from larger and longer prospective studies involving TW, particularly regarding the effects of aging, race and ethnicity, type of hormonal treatment (e.g. different oestrogens, anti-androgens) and routes of administration (e.g. oral, parenteral, transdermal) on all the topics we address.
U.S. National Library of Medicine

James-Abra S, Tarasoff LA, green d, Epstein R, Anderson S, Marvel S, et al. Trans people's experiences with assisted reproduction services: a qualitative study. *Human Reproduction* 2015;30(6):1365-1374.

Jones SM, Willis P. Are you delivering trans positive care? *Quality in Ageing and Older Adults* 2016;17(1):50-59

the need to demonstrate culturally competent services and real concerns regarding tackling discrimination and abuse. Despite legislative advancements, there was a sense that activism is central to tackling these issues and trans people are articulating their demands for shaping future provision. The research identifies a number of recommendations for care providers and future areas of research. Originality/value – In response to identifying an absence of trans voices being heard on the subject of trans elder care, this study sought to understand expectations of services, amplify the voices of the participants and share the priorities they articulated to influence future service design and practice.

Kennett J. The Cost of Conscience. *Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics* 2017;26(1):69-81

The spread of demands by physicians and allied health professionals for accommodation of their private ethical, usually religiously based, objections to providing care of a particular type, or to a particular class of persons, suggests the need for a re-evaluation of conscientious objection in healthcare and how it should be regulated. I argue

on Kantian grounds that respect for conscience and protection of freedom of conscience is consistent with fairly stringent limitations and regulations governing refusal of service in healthcare settings. Respect for conscience does not entail that refusal of service should be cost free to the objector. I suggest that conscientious objection in medicine should be conceptualized and treated analogously to civil disobedience.

King A, Cronin A. Bonds, bridges and ties: applying social capital theory to LGBT people's housing concerns later in life. Quality in Ageing and Older Adults 2016;17(1):16-25

as something that is framed by issues of social networks and connections and the benefits, or otherwise, that accrue from them.

Manthorpe J, Moriarty J, Peel E, Taylor H, Harding R. Opportunity Knocks: Exploring the Links Between Day Opportunities and Equal Opportunities; Sociolegal and practice implications of caring for LGBT people with dementia. Nursing Older People 2016;25; 28(5; 10):317; 26-333; 30

The needs of lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) people with dementia are poorly recognised. This is due partly to assumptions that all older people are heterosexual or asexual. One quarter of gay or bisexual men and half of lesbian or bisexual women have children, compared with 90% of heterosexual women and men, which means LGBT older adults are more likely to reside in care homes. Older LGBT people may be unwilling to express their sexual identities in care settings and this can affect their care. Members of older people's informal care networks must be recognised to ensure their involvement in the lives of residents in care settings continues. However, healthcare professionals may not always realise that many LGBT people rely on their families of choice or wider social networks more than on their families of origin. This article explores sociolegal issues that can arise in the care of older LGBT people with dementia, including enabling autonomy, capacity and applying legal frameworks to support their identities and relationships. It also highlights implications for practice.

Moradi B, Tebbe EA, Brewster ME, Budge SL, Lenzen A, Ege E, et al. A Content Analysis of Literature on Trans People and Issues: 2002–2012. The Counseling Psychologist 2016;44(7):960-995

there was a close balance of nonempirical (54%) and empirical (46%) publications. The analyses revealed that the literature on trans people and issues is growing, although many publications include trans people and issues nominally without substantive attention. The analyses also pointed to underutilized research designs and methodologies, the need for more clear assessment and more consistent reporting of demographic characteristics, and topics that warrant further attention. Specifically, literature on trans people and issues continues to be needed on the topics of focus thus far, such as psychological and identity-related distress. Scholarship is also needed to address important topics that have been understudied, including self-harm and suicide, positive functioning and mental health promoting factors, developmental issues across the life span, school and workplace experiences, and the training and competencies of health care providers to ensure affirmative and effective services for trans people. Sage Journals

Moriarty J, Manthorpe J. Handyperson schemes and the Equality Act 2010. Housing, Care and Support 2013;16(3):114-125

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to explore whether handyperson services are able to meet the needs of diverse groups of older people, specifically in the UK policy context, to meet the requirements of the Equality Act (2010). Design/methodology/approach – The scoping review of the literature was conducted in

2012 using a wide range of literature from the UK. Findings – In an under-researched field it is difficult for policy makers to determine whether handyperson schemes and their associated services are accessible to and being used by all sections of the older population. Schemes do not generally collect and report data about their users. Research limitations/implications – The scoping review concentrates on UK literature. There are a variety of handyperson schemes and they operate in different ways with different criteria and priorities. Some of the accounts of handyperson schemes provide little data about user characteristics. Practical implications – The paper suggests how handyperson schemes may be able to meet the requirements of the Equality Act (2010) by outlining what data are needed and approaches to gathering it sensitively and proportionally. Originality/value – The paper is the first to consider the implications of the Equality Act for handyperson schemes, which may be relevant to other housing and care services.

Munro L, Marshall Z, Bauer G, Hammond R, Nault C, Travers R. (Dis)integrated Care: Barriers to Health Care Utilization for Trans Women Living With HIV. Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care 2017;28(5):708-722

Transgender (trans) women have been particularly impacted by HIV. To seek insights into the dynamics of health service utilization, interviews were conducted with trans women living with HIV (n = 14) as part of the Trans PULSE community-based research project in Ontario, Canada. Service providers (n = 10) were also interviewed to provide additional details about communication between trans women, social service providers, and clinicians. Results highlight how both problematic interactions with individuals and health systems navigation challenges affect access to services and impede the development of trans-specific HIV supports. Participants described discrimination, identified strategies for navigating a dysfunctional system, and outlined specific ways in which health and social services may be failing trans women living with HIV. Findings support the importance of coordinating HIV services and transition-related care, and providing training for service providers.

Nguyen H, Chavez A, Lipner E, Hantsoo L, Kornfield S, Davies R, et al. Gender-Affirming Hormone Use in Transgender Individuals: Impact on Behavioral Health and Cognition. Curr.Psychiatry Rep. 2018;20(12):1-9.

Nobili A, Glazebrook C, Bouman W, Glidden D, Baron-Cohen S, Allison C, et al. Autistic Traits in Treatment-Seeking Transgender Adults. J.Autism Dev.Disord. 2018;48(12):3984-3994

such scores may be a reflection of transgender people's high social anxiety levels due to negative past experiences.

Rogers B. "Contrary to All the Other Shit I've Said": Trans Men Passing in the South. Qualitative Sociology 2019:1-24

and 3) safety and fear of violence. These motives for passing are amplified in the South, where transphobic and homophobic incidences of discrimination and fear are elevated. The trans men in this study linked their increased desire to pass in the South to conservative religion, racism, and increased fear of violence. Although passing was important for all but one respondent, some of the men also discussed problems with the concept of passing and the negative consequences of passing as cis men. © ProQuest

Solomon H, Kurtz-Costes B. Media's Influence on Perceptions of Trans Women. Sexuality Research & Social Policy 2018;15(1):34-47

we then measured whether different representations of trans women in media led to attitude change. After providing information about their baseline attitudes, participants

were randomly assigned to positive, negative, or control film-viewing conditions, with a problematic condition (i.e., sympathetic portrayal of a trans woman by a cisgender male actor) added in study 2. In each condition, participants viewed two depictions of trans women from film or television shows. After watching the clips, participants' attitudes toward trans individuals were re-assessed. Heterosexuals, Christians, conservatives, and men (study 2 only) showed greater transphobia at pretest than LGB individuals, atheists, liberals, and women, respectively. Attitudes of participants who viewed negative film depictions of trans women became more negative after viewing the clips. We discuss implications of these findings in relation to recent media interest in representing trans women.

Wathern T, Green RW. Older LGB&T housing in the UK: challenges and solutions. Housing, Care and Support 2017;20(3):128-136

Purpose This paper considers the challenges and solutions in relation to older lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGB&T) housing in the UK. The purpose of this paper is to identify the key housing issues and concerns affecting older LGB&T people in the UK, and ways in which these might be addressed. **Design/methodology/approach** This is a practical discussion which focusses on the issues of policies and provision in relation to older LGB&T housing in the UK, both specialist and mainstream housing. **Findings** There is a growing body of literature from both the voluntary sector and academic researchers highlighting the housing issues affecting older LGB&T people. There is a need for both specialist and appropriate mainstream housing provision. However, policy and funding issues constrain the creation and/or development of such provision. **Practical implications** Policy makers and housing providers in the UK need to address, and meet, the diverse housing needs of older LGB&T people. **Social implications** Until their housing needs are met, many older LGB&T people remain concerned about their housing futures, and may end up living in housing which is not their preference and which is not suitable for them. **Originality/value** This paper is the first to provide a comprehensive overview of the work of Stonewall Housing's network for older LGB&T people, and the challenges and solutions which have been identified in relation to their housing issues and concerns.

Westwood S, Wathern T. Introduction to "housing, care and support for older lesbians, gay, bisexual and trans people". Housing, Care and Support 2017;20(3):85-88

Emerald Insight Journals

Witten TM. End of Life, Chronic Illness, and Trans-Identities. Journal of Social Work in End-of-Life & Palliative Care 2014;10(1):34-58

In this study, the experiences and needs of a sample of 1,963 current, global, English-speaking, transgender-identified adults responding to the Transgender MetLife Survey (TMLS) as related to a number of later-life and end-of-life (EOL) preparations and concerns were examined. EOL concerns are integrated with concerns and challenges around chronic illness and disability. Overall, this population was significantly ill-prepared for the major legalities and events that occur in the later to EOL time periods. The population was found to harbor significant fears around the future. Drawing on the author's decades of survey research in transgender aging and case data along with current scientific and online literature, illustrative quotations and case examples are provided.

Wylie K. Appreciation of Diversity and Nomenclature Within Clinical Practice. The Journal of Sexual Medicine 2015;12(3):581-583.

Zeluf G, Dhejne C, Orre C, Nilunger Mannheimer L, Deogan C, Hoijer J, et al. Health, disability and quality of life among trans people in Sweden-a web-based survey.(Report). **BMC Public Health** 2016;16(1)

95 % CI: 0.36, 0.88) were associated with lower quality of life. Conclusions The results of this study demonstrate that the general health of trans respondents is related to vulnerabilities that are unique for trans people in addition to other well-known health determinants. Keywords: Trans, Transgender, Trans experience, Self-rated health, Self-reported disability, Quality of life, Sweden, Gender identity, Gender expression, Gender dysphoria, Gender nonbinary, Transvestite, Legal gender recognition.

Title: **Trans People and Legal Recognition: What the U.S. Federal Government Can Learn From Foreign Nations**

Authors: [RAPPOLE, AMY](#)

Source: [Maryland Journal of International Law](#). 2015, Vol. 30 Issue 1, p.191-216. 26p.

Document Type: Article

Abstract:

The article examines the challenges facing transgender people in the **U.S.** as of January 2015, highlighting their legal status and the laws that govern them. These challenges include physical assaults and discrimination. The laws of several **states** on transgender people are explored as well as the laws on sex reassignment surgery. Also tackled are the law **reforms** by several countries to allow people who underwent sex reassignment surgery to change their **gender**.

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=7&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZlLWxpdmU%3d#AN=111165413&db=asn>

Title: **TRANSGENDER STERILISATION REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPE**

Authors: [DUNNE, PETER](#)

Source: [Medical Law Review](#). Autumn2017, Vol. 25 Issue 4, p554-581. 28p.

Document Type: Article

Abstract:

The possibility of individuals procreating post-transition has long stalked debates on transgender rights. In 1972, Sweden became the first European jurisdiction to formally acknowledge preferred **gender**. Under the original Swedish law, applicants for **gender recognition** were explicitly required to prove an incapacity to reproduce--either through natural infertility or through a positive act of sterilisation. Across the Council of **Europe**, 20 countries continue to enforce a sterilisation requirement. When considering **reforms** to their current **gender recognition** rules as recently as 2015, the Polish executive and the Finnish legislature both rejected proposals to remove mandatory infertility provisions. This article critiques the rationales for transgender sterilisation in **Europe**. It places transgender reproduction, and non-traditional procreation, in the wider context of European equality and family law. Adopting a highly inter-disciplinary framework, the article explores legal, social, medical, and moral arguments in favour of sterilisation, and

exposes the weak intellectual and evidential basis for the current national laws. The article ultimately proposes a new departure for **Europe's** attitude towards transgender parenting, and argues that sterilisation should not be a pre-condition for legal **recognition**. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=12&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=126524604&db=asn>

Title: Reproducing Eugenics, Reproducing while Trans: The State Sterilization of Trans People (on request)

Authors: [Lowik, A. J.](#)

Source: [Journal of GLBT Family Studies](#). Oct-Dec2018, Vol. 14 Issue 5, p. 425-445. 21p.

Document Type: Article

Abstract:

In many jurisdictions across the world, **trans people** are required to undergo genital surgeries that render them infertile for the state to legally recognize their genders. This article explores the rationalities used to justify mandating the sterilization of **trans people**, and names these eugenic logics. Much like the negative eugenics strategies directed at **people** of color, Indigenous **people**, those with a history of incarceration and **people** with **disabilities** (among others), **trans people** have had their reproduction restricted under the guise of doing what is in the best interest of children. This article demonstrates how historical eugenic logics concerned with normative notions of sex, gender and sexuality linger in the laws regarding **trans people's** legal gender recognition. This article calls for legal gender recognition based on self-determination, where giving up one's reproductive capacity is no longer a requirement all the while recognizing that **trans people** are parents, desire parenthood and are not inherently bad parents simply because of their non-normative gender identities or expressions. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=17&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=134057021&db=asn>

Title: Navigating Risks and Professional Roles: Research with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Queer Young People with Intellectual Disabilities (Available on JSTOR)

Authors: [Zack Marshall](#), [Stephanie Nixon](#), [Denise Nepveux](#), [Tess Vo](#), [Ciann Wilson](#), [Sarah Flicker](#)
[Alex McClelland](#), [Devon Proudfoot](#)

Source: Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics. 7(4):20-33

Publisher Information: University of California Press, 2012.

Publication Year: 2012

Description:

we examine ethical issues that emerged during a community-based participatory research (CBPR) study in Toronto, Canada, exploring sexual health attitudes and

practices among lesbian, gay, bisexual, **trans**, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ) young **people** (ages 17–26) labeled with intellectual **disabilities**. These ethical concerns included: (1) managing the risk of coercion, (2) consent to participate in the study, (3) issues of confidentiality and disclosure, (4) balancing beneficence with self-determination, and (5) role conflict for researcher-practitioners who participate in CBPR projects. Incorporating critical **disability** perspectives and a heightened awareness of professional role conflict into CBPR practices has the potential to foster development of more inclusive and accessible sexual health initiatives and research environments.

Document Type: research-article

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=23&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=edsjsr.10.1525.jer.2012.7.4.20&db=edsjsr>

Title: **Health, disability and quality of life among trans people in Sweden-a web-based survey.**

Authors: [Zeluf, Galit](#); [Dhejne, Cecilia](#); [Orre, Carolina](#); [Mannheimer, Louise Nilunger](#); [Deogan, Charlotte](#); [Höjjer, Jonas](#); [Thorson, Anna](#); [Ekéus Nilunger, Mannheimer, Louise](#); [Ekéus Thorson, Anna](#)

Source: [BMC Public Health](#). 8/30/2016, Vol. 16 Issue 1, p1-15. 15p. 5 Charts.

Document Type: journal article

Abstract:

Swedish research concerning the general health of **trans people** is scarce. Despite the diversity of the group, most Swedish research has focused on gender dysphoric **people** seeking medical help for their gender incongruence, or on outcomes after medical gender-confirming interventions. This paper examines self-rated health, self-reported **disability** and quality of life among a diverse group of **trans people** including **trans** feminine, **trans** masculine, and gender nonbinary **people** (identifying with a gender in between male or female, or identify with neither of these genders) as well as **people** self-identifying as transvestites. **Methods:** Participants were self-selected anonymously to a web-based survey conducted in 2014. Univariable and multivariable regression analyses were performed. Three backward selection regression models were conducted in order to identify significant variables for the outcomes self-rated health, self-reported **disability** and quality of life. **Results:** Study participants included 796 individuals, between 15 and 94 years of age who live in Sweden. Respondents represented a heterogeneous group with regards to **trans** experience, with the majority being gender nonbinary (44 %), followed by **trans** masculine (24 %), **trans** feminine (19 %) and transvestites (14 %). A fifth of the respondents reported poor self-rated health, 53 % reported a **disability** and 44 % reported quality of life scores below the median cut-off value of 6 (out of 10). Nonbinary gender identity (adjusted Odds Ratio (aOR) = 2.19; 95 % CI: 1.24, 3.84), negative health care experiences (aOR = 1.92; 95 % CI: 1.26, 2.91) and not accessing legal gender recognition (aOR = 3.06; 95 % CI: 1.64, 5.72) were significant predictors for self-rated health. Being gender nonbinary (aOR = 2.18; 95 % CI: 1.35, 3.54) and history of negative health care experiences (aOR = 2.33; 95 % CI: 1.54, 3.52) were, in addition, associated with self-reported **disability**. Lastly, not accessing legal gender recognition (aOR = 0.32; 95 % CI: 0.17, 0.61) and history of negative health care experiences (aOR = 0.56; 95 % CI: 0.36, 0.88) were associated with lower quality of

life.<bold>Conclusions: </bold>The results of this study demonstrate that the general health of **trans** respondents is related to vulnerabilities that are unique for **trans people** in addition to other well-known health determinants. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=24&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=117871337&db=asn>

Title: Erratum to: Health, disability and quality of life among trans people in Sweden– a web-based survey

Authors: [Galit Zeluf](#); [Cecilia Dhejne](#); [Carolina Orre](#); [Louise Nilunger Mannheimer](#); [Charlotte Deogan](#); [Jonas Höijer](#); [Anna Ekéus Thorson](#)

Source: BMC Public Health, Vol 16, Iss 1, Pp 1-1 (2016)

Publisher Information: BMC, 2016.

Publication Year: 2016

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=27&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWRzLWxpdmU%3d#AN=edsdoj.36f8914a3c9448e8afe6ee7917fbca6&db=edsdoj>

Title: Them two things are what collide together : understanding the lived experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans people labelled with intellectual disability

Authors: [Dinwoodie, R.](#)

Publisher Information: University of Liverpool, 2014.

Publication Year: 2014

Description:

The overall aim of the project is an exploration of the lived experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or **trans** (LGBT) **people** labelled with intellectual **disabilities** (ID). The project is reported in two chapters. Chapter one is a report of a systematic review of qualitative research literature exploring first-person accounts of sexual identities in lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or **trans** (LGBT) **people** labelled with intellectual **disabilities** (ID). Compared with service user voices, staff and family views were often over represented in the literature, however, a sufficient number of retrieved studies were eligible for inclusion in the review. Included studies dated from the previous twenty years with few recently published studies. Results were reported in a narrative summary. More interpretative syntheses would have been inappropriate given the limitations of the data. Key findings suggested that **people** labelled with ID who had same-sex attractions had mixed experiences of sexual identities. Further qualitative research was suggested to explore how **people** might experience their sexual identities in the current socio-political climate. Chapter two reports on an original empirical study conducted with a sample of LGBT-identified **people** labelled with ID. The main research question followed the theme of chapter one: how do **people** labelled with ID who are LGBT experience their sexual identities? IPA methodology was felt to be the most appropriate approach for this

study as IPA privileges an individual's unique experiences through in-depth analysis. The position and effect of the researcher is considered an important aspect of IPA research, which felt significant given the researcher's own sexual identity experiences. Participants were recruited via a support group for **people** labelled with ID who are LGBT. Participants therefore had access to LGBT-specific support, which offered a unique opportunity for the researcher to explore their experiences of sexual identities and coming out process in the context of an LGBT-affirmative environment. Key findings from data analysis suggested that participants had well established ideas about their identities and disclosed LGBT labels (or 'come out') to some **people**. In abusive environments some **people** made active decisions about what information felt safe to share, resulting in not coming out to everyone. A key clinical implication of the study is participants' need for holistic services to support them with their ID and LGBT needs simultaneously. Qualitative research is suggested which included further exploring the clinical implications of the coming out processes described by participants.

<http://eds.b.ebscohost.com/eds/detail/detail?vid=26&sid=0feaedb0-8675-4d03-93ab-ade6e48bffc1%40sessionmgr103&bdata=JnNpdGU9ZWZlLWxpdmU%3d#AN=edsble.706569&db=edsble>

IDOX

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Title: National LGBT survey: research report (GEO research report no 001)

Author: Anon.

Publisher: Government Equalities Office

Published: 2018

Added: 18-07-2018

Pages: 304

Explores a wide range of issues and experiences relating to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in the UK, drawing on the results of a national survey of LGBT people. Outlines the methodology, including survey design, survey response, data analysis and terminology. Presents findings relating to: characteristics of LGBT people, including age, gender identity, religion and disability; attitudes to being LGBT in the UK; safety, including openness and avoidance behaviours; education; workplace; health, including mental and sexual health; gender transition, legal recognition and gender identity services; intersex characteristics and experiences; and free text findings.

Ref No: B50984

Notes: (Report available on the internet at: <http://ow.ly/ZEzN30kMeCD>)

Title: Dementia: equity and rights**Author:** National Care Forum (NCF)**Publisher:** National Care Forum (NCF)**Published:** 2017**Added:** 01-03-2017**Pages:** 53

Explores key issues for people with dementia from groups that have higher prevalence rates and may experience greater disparities in the care they receive. Considers the issues for carers in these groups with regard to the support that is provided. Looks at the following population groups: the oldest old (people over the age of 85); young onset (those under the age of 65); people with disabilities; black and minority ethnic (BME) people; women; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people; and different socio-economic populations. Considers the potential impact on the mental health of people with dementia and carers. Includes a case study for each group to illustrate the particular challenges individuals face in accessing appropriate diagnosis and support. Draws on the knowledge of specialists with backgrounds in dementia, equalities, policy and data analysis. Suggests that dementia should be considered as a disability and that a social/rights based approach should be taken to the response to dementia. Presents a series of overarching themes concerning equity issues in dementia, including that commissioners and service providers should: seek to understand each person with dementia, and carer, as an individual; consider different pathways to diagnosis; explore tailored support options following diagnosis; and enable a variety of peer-support options for people with dementia and carers.

Ref No: B47760

Knowledge Network

[Knowledge Network](#): the national knowledge management platform for health and social care in Scotland. [Register for an Open Athens password](#) to access all these resources

To request the full text of any of these references please contact the Library.

[Why Words Matter](#)

Guidry, Jeanine ; Anderson, Carley ; Vachhani, Priyanka ; Grove, Linsey ; Mpodu, Christian

American Journal of Public Health, Mar 2018, Vol.108(3), pp.321-323

The US National Library of Medicine defines vulnerable populations as those whose range of options is limited, or are subjected to coercion in their decision-making.¹ This includes persons with physical disabilities, chronic health conditions, mental health problems, and immigrants—all can be negatively impacted by the organizational infrastructures that limit autonomy of choice. Addressing the mosaic of problems facing us in the 21st century requires thinking differently. [...]fairly recently, the scientific community performed clinical trials predominantly on men, with results then generalized to women. TRANSGENDER The transgender community represents one of the most marginalized populations, with

increased susceptibility to multiple negative health outcomes, including HIV, violence, and adverse mental health.⁶ Understanding the interaction between these health outcomes can help us better understand how sexuality, social norms, and stigma affect disease transmission, risk, and quality of life for transgender people.

ISSN: 00900036

DOI: 10.2105/AJPH.2018.304305

Title: Imagining Disability Futurities

Authors: [Rice, Carla](#); [Chandler, Eliza](#); [Rinaldi, Jen](#); [Changfoot, Nadine](#); [Liddiard, Kirsty](#); [Mykitiuk, Roxanne](#); [Mündel, Ingrid](#)

Source: [Hypatia](#). May2017, Vol. 32 Issue 2, p213-229. 17p.

Document Type: Article

Abstract:

This article explores twelve short narrative films created by women and trans people living with **disabilities** and embodied differences. Produced through Project Re•Vision, these micro documentaries uncover the cultures and temporalities of bodies of difference by foregrounding themes of multiple histories: body, **disability**, maternal, medical, and/or scientific histories; and divergent **futurities**: contradictory, surprising, unpredictable, opaque, and/or generative futures. We engage with Alison Kafer's call to theorize **disability futurity** by wrestling with the ways in which 'the future' is normatively deployed in the service of able-bodiedness and able-mindedness (Kafer), a deployment used to render bodies of difference as sites of 'no future' (Edelman). By re-storying embodied difference, the storytellers illuminate ongoing processes of remaking their bodily selves in ways that respond to the past and provide possibilities for different futures; these orientations may be configured as 'dis-topias' based not on progress, but on new pathways for living, uncovered not through evoking the familiar imaginaries of curing, eliminating, or overcoming **disability**, but through incorporating experiences of embodied difference into time. These temporalities gesture toward new kinds of futures, giving us glimpses of ways of crippling time, of crippling ways of being/becoming in time, and of radically re-presencing **disability** in **futurity**. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

ISSN: 0887-5367

E-ISSN: 1527-2001

DOI: 10.1111/hypa.12321

Title: [Who's Missing? Awareness of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender People with Intellectual Disability](#)

Noonan, A ; Taylor Gomez, M Noonan, A (correspondence author)

Sexuality and Disability, June 2011, Vol.29(2), pp.175-180

This article arose from an Australian project designed to develop educational and training material in relation to lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transgender (LGBT) people with disability. The project was supported by the Queensland Association of Healthy Communities (QAHC) and the Queensland Centre for Intellectual and Developmental Disability (QCIDD). A resource was developed and its aim is to create greater awareness and understanding within the community that LGBT people with intellectual disability exist and to provide education and training to disability organizations. We aim to present the

complexity of issues which prevent LGBT people with intellectual disability from living full lives and having opportunities for sexual expression. Adapted from the source document.

ISSN: 0146-1044

DOI: 10.1007/s11195-010-9175-3

Title: [Telling our story: a narrative therapy approach to helping lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people with a learning disability identify and strengthen positive self-identity stories](#)

Elderton, Anna ; Clarke, Sally ; Jones, Chris ; Stacey, James

British Journal of Learning Disabilities, December 2014, Vol.42(4), pp.301-307

Summary: This article is about a group for people with learning disabilities who are gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender (e.g. people who dress in clothes traditionally worn by the opposite sex). People who went to the group liked telling stories about their lives and other people listening to them. People who went to the group said it helped them learn about who they are and to feel good about themselves. Summary Historically, and to a somewhat lesser extent presently, people with learning disabilities have had little or no voice in the stories other people (particularly professionals) tell about them and their lives. Four psychology workshops, based on a narrative therapy approach, were run for a group of people with learning disabilities who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) who regularly attend a support group called 'Mingle'. The workshops invited members to tell their stories, especially the parts not usually told. The aim was to support people to identify and strengthen positive self-identities. Workshops were facilitated by two trainee clinical psychologists within a Community Learning Disability Team (CLDT).

ISSN: 1354-4187

E-ISSN: 1468-3156

DOI: 10.1111/bld.12075

[Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation in People with Developmental Disabilities](#)

Bedard, Cheryl ; Zhang, Hui ; Zucker, Kenneth

Sexuality and Disability, Sep 2010, Vol.28(3), pp.165-175

The purpose of this descriptive study was to survey and compare. A sample of 32 people who have a developmental disability were asked to complete five questionnaires (i.e., demographics, sexual orientation, sexual history, recalled childhood gender identity and adult gender identity). Comparisons were made regarding their sexual orientation and gender identity, as well as differences based on their diagnosis that may not have been related to their developmental disability. One case study was presented to aid in better understanding of a transgendered individual. Research results showed that most subjects perceived themselves as heterosexual (87%), followed by those that saw themselves as bisexual or questioning (9.7%) and lastly those that reported that they were interested in same sex partners (3.2%). No differences were found for diagnostic category. Four subjects scored within the range to indicate that they had gender identity dysphoria (GID). Again, no differences were found for diagnostic category. Interesting findings resulted when comparisons were made to other measures and to other studies. It is proposed that it is good practice for professionals to rule out the possibility of ambivalence about gender and sexual issues caused by social and life experiences, especially regarding abuse and the lack of information/education. However, their identities, gender identity and/or sexual identity, must be honored as we do with the general population.[PUBLICATION]

ISSN: 01461044

DOI: 10.1007/s11195-010-9155-7

[Ending bigotry faced by LGBT people with learning disabilities](#)

Snell, Janet

Learning Disability Practice, 24 January 2018, Vol.21(1), pp.8-9

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues can often be overlooked in learning disability care - but some initiatives across England are seeking to provide a safe space.

E-ISSN: 2047-8968

DOI: 10.7748/ldp.21.1.8.s8

[A narrative review of the literature about people with intellectual disability who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or questioning](#)

Wilson, Nathan J ; Macdonald, Jemima ; Hayman, Brenda ; Bright, Alexandra M ; Frawley, Patsie ; Gallego, Gisselle

Journal of Intellectual Disabilities, June 2018, Vol.22(2), pp.171-196

This narrative review of the research literature presents a summary about the key issues facing people with intellectual disability (ID) who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or questioning (LGBTIQ). The aim of this review was to consolidate research of the topic; to identify whether any pilot studies reporting social/sexual/educational interventions had been published; and to offer some perspective on the type of future research required to better inform policy, practice and theory that may lead to better outcomes for people with ID who identify as LGBTIQ. Almost all of the research literature on the topic is either exploratory or descriptive which serves to outline the range of issues faced by people with ID who identify as LGBTIQ. Urgently needed as the next step, however, is a concerted effort to conduct a range of innovative educational and social interventions with collection of targeted and appropriate outcomes data.

ISSN: 1744-6295

E-ISSN: 1744-6309

DOI: 10.1177/1744629516682681

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https://www.google.com/advanced_search

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Google search –

Potential benefits – to health obtaining gender recognition

https://www.google.com/search?ei=PyuvXbf5CoiP8gL6wp7QDA&q=%22Potential+benefits%22+health+++obtaining+gender+recognition&og=%22Potential+benefits%22+health+++obtaining+gender+recognition&gs_l=psy-ab.12...7345.7345..9425...0.0..0.76.76.1.....0....1..gws-wiz.weRvRIE3i7k&ved=0ahUKEwj3JJPtobDIAhWlh1wKHXqhB8oQ4dUDCAo

Google scholar -

https://scholar.google.co.uk/scholar?q=%22Potential+benefits%22+health+++obtaining+gender+recognition&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar

Title: Legal Gender Recognition In Europe Toolkit

Authors: Richard Köhler • Alecs Recher • Julia Ehrt; 2013

<https://tgeu.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/TGEU-Legal-Gender-Recognition-Toolkit.pdf>

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender college students with disabilities: A look at multiple cultural minorities

[Debra A. Harley](#)

[Theresa M. Nowak](#)

[Linda J. Gassaway](#)

[Todd A. Savage](#)

First published: 05 August 2002 <https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.10052>

College students with disabilities who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) represent diverse cultural minorities with multiple service needs involving disabilities, identities, and adjustment strategies. These students are usually accommodated in the college environment because of their disability while simultaneously marginalized based on their sexual orientation. This article discusses LGBT college students with disabilities as multiple cultural minorities with a focus on educational environments, institutional issues, and strategies for university personnel. © 2002 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/pits.10052>