Trans Scrutiny: Scoping

Please note: this isn't a scoping paper as such – we haven't yet spoken to trans people or groups and have only had brief conversations with colleagues in Equalities, the NHS etc. However, looking at work undertaken in other parts of the country and at the local "Count Me In Too" survey of LGBT lives in B&H, it seems reasonable to assume that scrutiny of the issues faced by trans people in the city is likely to include the following:

Possible Issues

Discrimination

Discrimination is a very significant issue for trans people, and features as a overarching factor in all the issues identified below.

Physical Health

Trans people may report having more physical health problems than non trans people representing similar demographics. A significant factor here is likely to be access to services, with some trans people reporting that attitudes of healthcare professionals (particularly GPs) discourage them from using services – people who do not regularly access primary and preventative health services are at significantly greater risk of developing health problems.

Mental Health

A disproportionately high % of trans people are reported as having mental health (MH) problems. This may be due to several factors: to the impact of discrimination causing depression anxiety etc; to MH professionals over-diagnosing MH problems in trans people (i.e. incorrectly assuming that being trans is itself indicative of MH problems); to MH problems associated with trans status – e.g. gender dysphoria. For trans people seeking gender-reassignment there is significant dissatisfaction with 'locally' available services (accessed from Charing Cross hospital, London).

Housing

A high % of trans people have experienced homelessness; a high % of trans people live in social housing; a high % of trans people report problems with accessing private-rented housing – particularly due to discriminatory behaviour of some private landlords. Many trans people report suffering discrimination/harassment from neighbours etc.

Safety

Trans people are more likely to experience all forms of hate crime than non-trans people, and generally more likely to have experienced hate crime than other LGBT groups. Trans people may also experience discrimination from other LGBT people.

Accessing Services

Trans people often report problems in accessing services (e.g. council services) and report much greater dissatisfaction with services than other

LGBT groups – in terms of staff being rude etc. In some instances, services which are gender specific may not be easily accessed by trans people.

Engagement

It can be difficult to engage with trans people, particularly with those who are not part of the local LGBT community (and trans people frequently report rejection by others in the LGBT community). Trans people who choose to identify with their chosen gender rather than as trans may also be particularly hard to reach.

Workplace

Trans people may feel discriminated against in the workplace, even in organisations such as local authorities, NHS trusts etc which have policies to counter such discrimination.

Potential Witnesses

- Trans user-led groups
- Trans individuals perhaps especially trans people working for the council or our key partners
- BHCC Equalities
- PCT Equalities
- GP Commissioners
- Statutory MH services
- Public Health
- Housing Strategy
- Local/National LGBT and Trans advocacy groups
- Academic Experts
- BHCC Community safety
- Police
- BHCC HR

Possible Approach

Talk to trans people and user groups, academic experts etc to gauge scale of problems in B&H. Possibly focus on what BHCC and key partners do and don't do well as a starting point – e.g. do we follow best practice, and if not what more could we do? Look at involvement of trans people in drawing up and embedding anti-discriminatory policies and practices. Focus on general issues for trans people rather than very specific matters such as gender reassignment services