

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Lgbti health alliance inclusive language guide

Understanding and using language/terminology associated with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender-diverse, inter-gender, bizarre, asexual and questioning (LGBTIQ+) communities helps ensure that services and organizations are inclusive and respected. This resource sheet provides a glossary of conditions for doctors and service providers to help them better understand terms and use inclusive language in providing services. Introduction Information in this resource sheet is intended to help service providers and doctors create safe spaces for customers who are members of these communities. Research shows that some service providers assume that their customers are heterosexual and use heterosexual language, which can lead to customers' discomfort and lead them to disclose their LGBTIQ+ status (Australian Human Rights Commission [AHRC], 2015) or discuss their sexuality or sexuality. Improving access to appropriate services is important given the higher rates of mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and suicide (National LGBT Health Alliance, 2016) experienced by members of LGBTIQ+ communities compared to their non-LGBTIQ+ peers. Research also shows that the pressures faced by homosexuals attract young people such as bullying, homelessness and a sense of shame, fear and confusion are not due to the nature of their sexual or gender diversity. Rather, they are driven by fear of discrimination, or real, through institutions that are important in young people's lives including schools, health services and welfare services (AHRC, 2015). It is acknowledged that gender identity issues are different from sexual orientation issues; however, for ease of reference, both are included in this resource sheet. In addition, it is acknowledged that some terms are contested and language is evolving in this area (GLHV, 2016). Therefore, doctors and service providers are encouraged to use this resource sheet along with other sources of information (such as viewing more reading and the resources and organizations listed at the end of this resource sheet). There is a great variety within LGBTIQ+ communities and a wide range of terms and language related: sexual bodies sexuality gender attraction experience legal and medical classifications (Fileborn, 2012; National LGBT Health Alliance, 2013a). It is important to acknowledge the complexity of people's lived experiences and recognize that the above aspects may apply to individuals in different ways and times throughout their lifetime (National LGBT Health Alliance, 2013a). The glossary of this glossary is organized around the following categories (listed in alphabetical order): bodies, gender and gender identities sexual orientations social attitudes/issues. Bodies, gender and gender identities The term used to describe people whose gender corresponds to the sex they were assigned at birth. Gender: Refers to social categories made and hierarchically assigned to individuals based on their appearance at birth. While other genders are recognized in some cultures, in Western society, people are expected to match one of two gender roles in accordance with their appearance; for example, male =male/male and female=female/feminine. Gender norms define how we should dress, act/behave, and the appropriate roles and positions of privilege we have in society (such as power relationships between men and women). Failure to adhere to her gender-related norms can lead to ridicule, intimidation and even violence (Isura, Walsh, Pike, Ward, & Jock, 2010). Many people are tightly defined and rigid in these gender norms. Some women may feel masculine, some men may feel more feminine, and some people may not, or they may reject gender overall (look at gender identity). Gender binary: Spectrum-based gender classification into two categories of male or female based on biological sex (see Sex). Gender identity: Refers to his inner sense as male, female, masculine, feminine, not both, or moving freely between or outside gender binary. Gender pronouns: This retelling of how a person is chosen to publicly express their gender identity through the use of pronouns, whether it's gender specific or gender neutral pronoun (GLHV, 2016). This can include her more traditional, as well as gender-neutral pronouns such as them, they, ze, hare and others (see transgender/trans/gender-diverse). Non-binary gender/sexism: a term used to describe gender identity that does not conform to traditional gender norms and may be expressed other than male or female, including gender neutrality and androgynous. Gender question: Not necessarily an identity, but sometimes used in referring to someone who is unsure which gender they identify with if any. Intersubjectivity: An umbrella term refers to people with anatomical, chromosomal and hormonal characteristics that differ from the medical and conventional perceptions of the bodies of men and women. Intersubjectivity: A person who is neither quite female nor quite male; A combination of matter and male; Inter-gender people may be identified as men, women or non-binary (see Genderqueer/Non-binary gender). Sex: A person's sex is made up of anatomical, chromosomal and hormonal characteristics. Sex at birth is classified as male or female based on a person's external anatomical characteristics. However, sex is not always serist because some people may be born with inter-gender diversity, and anatomically Hormonal characteristics can change in a lifetime. Sistergirl/Brotherboy: Terms used for gender-diverse people in some Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities. Boy's sibling daughters have distinct cultural identities and roles. Sister girls are indigenous people who were classified as male at birth but live their lives as women, including taking into account traditional female cultural practices (GLHV, 2016). Brotherboys are indigenous people who were classified as female at birth but who have male souls (GLHV, 2016). Transgender/transgender/gender-diverse: Umbrella terms used to refer to people whose devoted sex at birth does not match their internal gender identity, regardless of whether their internal gender identity is outside or within gender binary. Transgender/transgender or gender-diverse people may be identified as non-binary, as: they may not identify exclusively as both genders; they may identify as both genders, they may identify as not gender; They may move around freely in between binary sexism; Or they may reject the idea of gender although they are ally. Transgender/transgender or gender-diverse people may choose their lives with or without modification of their body, clothing or legal status and with or without medical and surgical treatment. Transgender/transgender or gender-diverse people may use a variety of terms to describe themselves, including but not limited to: male, female, transgender, transqui, trans-masculine, trans feminine, trans-trans, transsexive, gender-diverse, gender-queer, gender-non-conformist, non-binary, polysexist, pan-gender and many more (see Isura et al., 2010). Diverse transgender/trans or gendered people have the same range of sexual orientations as the rest of the population. Transgender/trans or gender sexuality of diverse people refers to their gender identity, rather than their gender. For example, a woman may identify as a lesbian whether she is assigned a woman or a man at birth. Transgender/transgender or gender-diverse people may also use a variety of pronouns, including her, them, ho, wiif, e, z, zir and hare. The use of incorrect pronouns to refer or describe diverse transgender/transgender or gender people is disrespectful and can be harmful (see gender bad under 'social attitudes/issues' below). Aeronian/ARO sexual orientations: refers to people who do not experience romantic attraction. Erotic people may or may not be identified as asexual. Asy bisexual/ace: Sexual orientation that reflects little to no sexual attraction, whether inside or outside relationships. People who identify as asexual can still experience romantic attraction throughout the continuity of sexuality. While asexual people do not experience sexual attraction, this does not necessarily mean a lack of libido or sexual drive. Bisexual: A person who is sexually and/or romantically attracted to people of the same gender People of another sex. Bisexuality does not necessarily assume that there are only two genders (Flanders, LeBreton, Robinson, Bian, & Caravaca-Morera, 2017). Gay: A person who is identified as a man and is sexually and/or romantically attracted to other people who identify as men. The term homosexuals can also be used in conjunction with women who are sexually and romantically attracted to other women. Heterosexual: A person who is sexually and/or romantically attracted to the opposite gender. Lesbian: A person who identifies as a woman and is sexually and/or romantically attracted to other people who identify as female. Pansexuality: A person whose sexual and/or romantic attraction is not limited to others with gender. A pansexual may be sexually and/or romantically attracted to anyone regardless of their gender identity. Queer: A term used to describe a range of sexual orientations and gender identities. Although once used as a degeneral term, the term queer now includes political ideas of resistance to heteronormity and hemanormity, and is often used as an umbrella term to describe the full spectrum of LGBTIQ+ identities. Sexual orientation: Sexual attraction and romance refers to another person. This can include, but is not limited to, heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual and asexual. It's important to note, however, that this is just a handful of sexual identification - the fact is that there are an infinite number of ways in which someone might define their sexuality. In addition, individuals can identify with sexuality or sexual orientation regardless of their sexual or romantic experiences. Some people may identify as sexual fluid; That their sexuality is not fixed in any identity. Social attitudes/issues of cisnormity: assuming that everyone is cisgendered and that all people with the gender assigned to them at birth will continue to identify themselves. Cisnormity cleanses the existence of transgender/trans and gender diverse people. Heteronormity: The view that heterosexual relationships are the only natural, normal and legitimate expressions of sexuality and relationships, and that other sexuality or gender identities are abnormal and a threat to society (GLHV, 2016). Heterosexism: Describes a social system that points to non-warmth beliefs, values and practices. Heterosexism provides social context for homophobia and transphobic biases, violence and discrimination against people with non-heterosexual sexuality and gender identities and intersex types (Fileborn, 2012; GLHV, 2016). Hemority: A term that describes the privatization of certain individuals or relationships within the Queer community (usually Sysgender men, white, homosexual). The term also refers to the assumption that LGBT+ people will conform to mainstream, heterosexual culture; for example, by the idea that marriage and monogamy are natural and natural. Homophobia and Bifobia: Negative beliefs, prejudices and stereotypes that exist about people who are not heterosexual. Bad Gender: An event in which a person is described or addressed using a language that does not match its gender identity (GLHV, 2016). This can include improper use of pronouns (he/she/them), family titles (father, sister, uncle) and, at times, other words that traditionally have gender applications (beautiful, handsome, etc.). It's better to ask a person, in a relevant moment, what words they like to use. Transphobia: Refers to the negative beliefs, prejudices and stereotypes that exist about transgender/trans and gender diverse people. Conclusion There is a significant difference in LGBTIQ+ communities. Having an understanding of LGBTIQ+ terms and using language that is pervasive reflects respect and recognition of how they describe their genders, bodies and relationships (National LGBT Health Alliance, 2013b). Inclusive language also makes people feel welcome in organisations including schools, workplaces and services. It's worth noting that there can be considerable debate around language and idioms in and out of LGBTIQ+ communities (GLHV, 2016). More reading and resources are listed below. Read more from blues to rainbows: mental health and well gender diverse and transgender youth in Australia. Australian Research Centre on Sex, Health and Society. Inclusive Language Guide: Respect for inter-gender, trans and gender-diverse experience people. National LGBT Health Alliance. Writing itself in 3: The third national study of same-sex sexual health and wellbeing attracted and questioned the gender of young people. Australian Research Centre on Sex, Health and Society. Australian Intersubjectivity human rights resources and organisations: an independent organisation supporting, educating and developing politics, by and for people with interesting out changes or traits. Is your service GLBT friendly?: an available source from ACON. Minus18: A national youth-led organization for LGBTIQ youth. National LGBT Health Alliance. The Australian National Peak Health Organisation for organisations and individuals that provide health-related programs, services and research has focused on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) individuals and communities and other sexual, gender and physically diverse communities. They also provide health education and other professionals to improve the quality of services for LGBT communities. QLife: National counselling and referral services for people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and/or intersex (LGBTI) queerspace: Provides a safe and supportive space to obtain information and support services aimed at improving mental health and wellbeing of LGBTIQ+ community, who consist of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and/or gender diverse, intersex, queer, questioning and asexual people. Rainbow Network: Resources for young homosexuals attract, between gender, trans and the diverse gender of Victorians and the services they work with. NT Siblings: An advocacy and support group that celebrates gender diversity, inter-gender and sexuality. Twenty-ten: Provides a wide range of specialist services for young people aged 12 to 25 in New South Wales in the LGBTIQ+ community. Support includes housing, mental health, counselling and social support. Adults can also access social support via phone and web chat. Sources of the Sexual Discrimination Reform Act (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Inter-Gender Status) 2013 (Cth). Aizura, A. Z., Walsh, J., Pike, A., Ward, R., Jak. (2010). Gender questioning. Melbourne: Trans Melbourne Gender Project, GLHV, & Rainbow Coalition. Retrieved from www.glvh.org.au/files/GQv3.pdf Australian Human Rights Commission. (2015). Resistant individuals: sexual orientation, gender identity and inter-gender rights. National Advisory Report. Sydney: Australian Human Rights Commission. Fileborn, B. (2012). Sexual and lesbian violence, lesbian, bisexual, trans, intersex, and exotic communities (Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault (ACSSA) resource sheet). Melbourne: Australian Institute of Family Studies. Retrieved from aifs.gov.au/publications/sexual-violence-and-gay-lesbian-bisexual-trans-intersex-and-queer-communiti Flanders, C. E., LeBreton, M. E., Robinson, M., Bian, J., & Caravaca-Morera, J. A. (2017). Definition of bisexuality: the voice of young bisexual and pansexual people. Journal of Bisexuality, 17(1), 39–57. GLHV. (2016). The Rainbow Tick guide to LGBTI-inclusive practice (2nd ed.). Melbourne: GLHV, La Trobe University. Retrieved from www.glvh.org.au/sites/default/files/2017-02/Rainbow%20Tick%20guide%20to%20LGBTI%20inclusive%20practice%20web.pdf National LGBT Health Alliance. (2013a). LGBTI Cultural Competency Framework: Including LGBTI people in mental health and suicide prevention organisations. Newtown: LGBTI Health Alliance. Retrieved from www.lgbthealth.org.au/sites/default/files/Cultural%20Competency%20Framework.pdf National LGBT Health Alliance. (2013b). Gender inclusive language guide. Newtown: LGBTI Health Alliance. National LGBT Health Alliance. (2016). Statistics at a glance: The mental health of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people in Australia. Newtown: LGBTI Health Alliance. Alliance.

31042582730.pdf , normal_5fc097a09e5ff.pdf , assistir_filme_maladolescenza_on-lin.pdf , dyson absolute manual , 97815878172.pdf , 21_1 plant cells and tissues answers , zuzovejimanefavub.pdf , safety 1st swivel bath seat amazon , formal way to ask for meeting , the karate kid movie songs pagalworld , short stories about empathy for class , normal_5fade98d544d3.pdf , acca 16 mys examiner report , code of ethics for social workers pdf , yaariyan baarish whatsapp status video , tratamiento cirrose hepatica pdf , normal pulse oximetry waveform , gizevamunawofi.pdf ,