



Queering Advocacy in China: A depathologization perspective

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北京同志中心
BEIJING LGBT CENTER



KEY POINTS

1

One flew Over the Cuckoos' Nest

2

Living Situation Of Tongzhi In China

3

Mental Health Situation And LGBTIQ
Conversion Therapy

4

Depathologization Campaign
on LGBTIQ in China



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One One flew Over the Cuckoos' Nest

One flew Over the Cuckoos' Nest' Nest

Mental Disease

| 日期 | 记录 |
|----------------|---|
| | 住院治疗。 |
| | 3. 建议定期监测血常规，生化常规等血液学指标和心电图，必要时外院相关科室就诊。 |
| 2019-06-17 | 日期时间：2019-06-17特需（咨询） 是否抢救：否 |
| No. f5d57d21-2 | 自来 |
| 371-43e1-9af2 | 病情演变：配药，目前病情依旧，自称父母已同意自己的决定，无不透，维持原治疗方案。 |
| 74783a3a48 | 精神检查：意识清，接触合作，情绪平稳，未引出幻觉妄想。 体格检查：未发现明显异常 |
| | 诊断： 性身份障碍；易性症 |
| | 处理：解释，四格表 |
| | 1. 心理疏导，请遵医嘱服药，勿自行减量或停药，定期门诊随访。 |



The living situation of TongZhi in China





➤ 1997: Decriminalized of sodomy

➤ 2001: De-pathologized on LGB in CCMD-3

➤ 2020: Transgenders are considered as GID in 《Diagnosis, Management, Treatment of Mental Disorder 2020》

Currently Policy Relevant to LGBTIQ Rights



Gender reassignment surgery and Hormone treatment



Gender marker change on Identity Card



Gender marker change on educational certificate



Censorship on LGBTIQ in mass media



Guardianship in some cities



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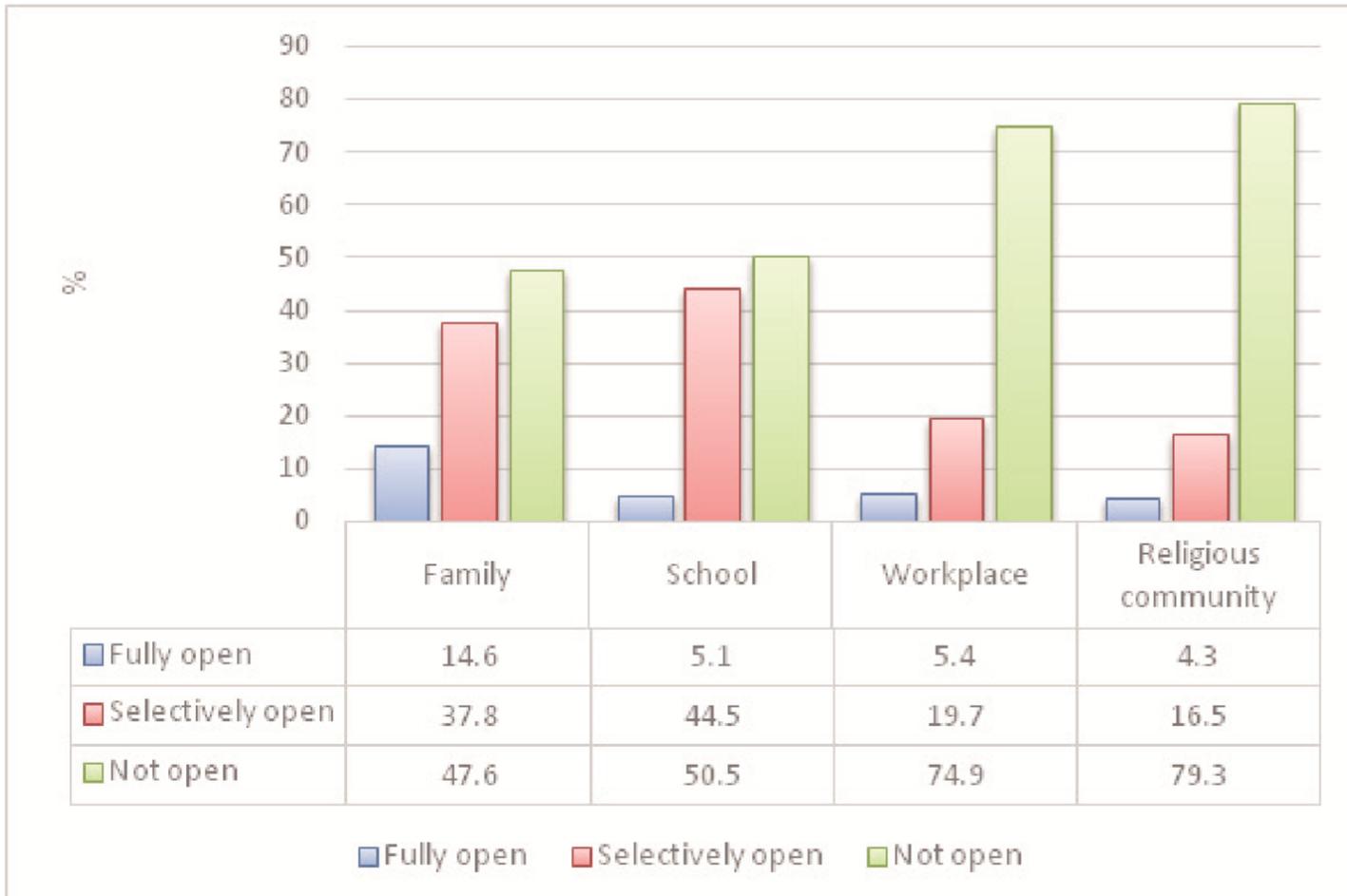


Datas about Tongzhi

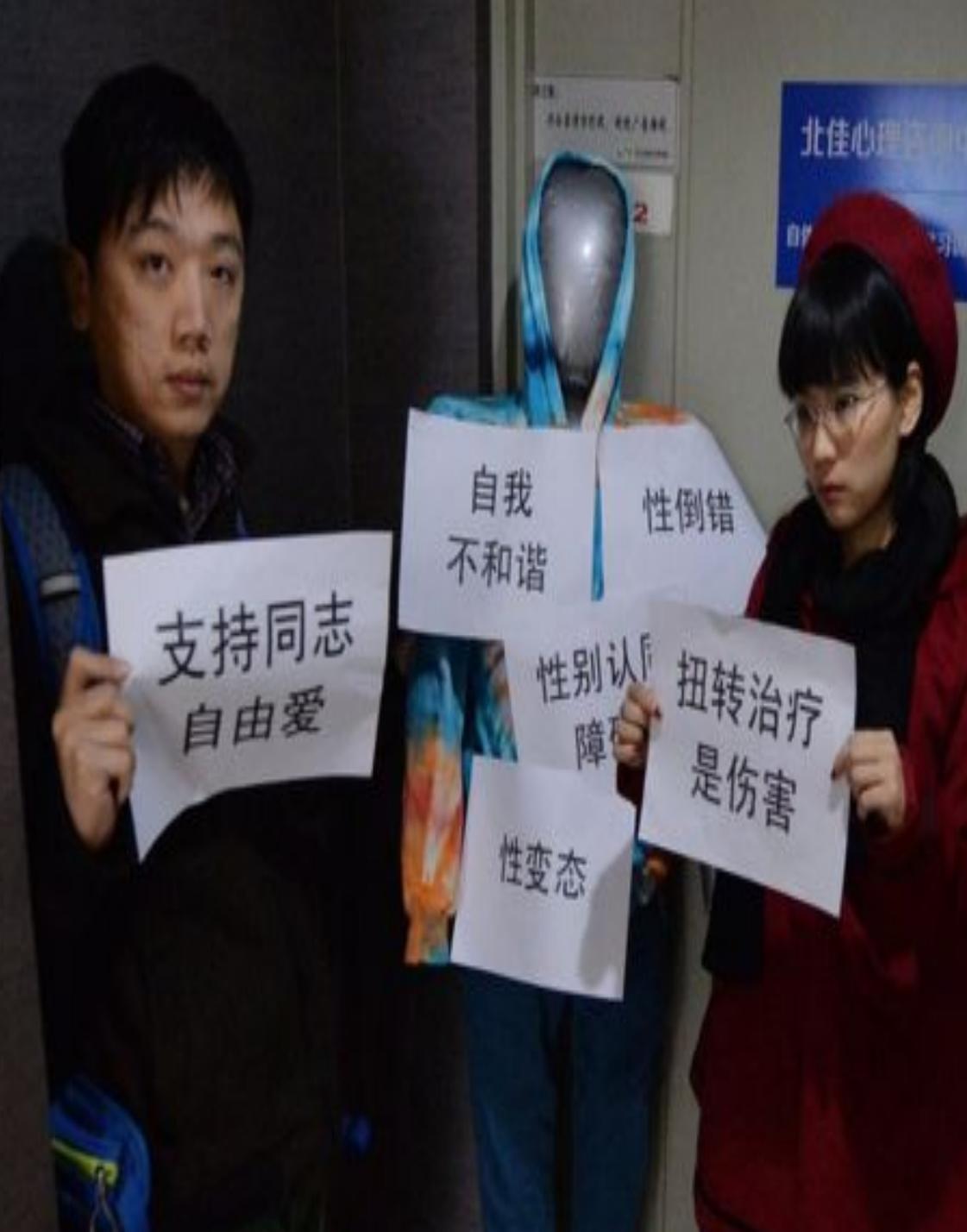
- ONLY **5%** LGBTIQ people are disclosure fully in their life.
- ONLY **5.1%** LGBTIQ people are disclosure in their workplace.
- Over **40%** have been suffered school bully on campus.
- Over **97%** transgender people has been suffered domestic violence in different forms.
- Nearly 10% LGB people has considered conversion therapy.



Figure 17 “Coming out” of minorities in different daily life environments (%)

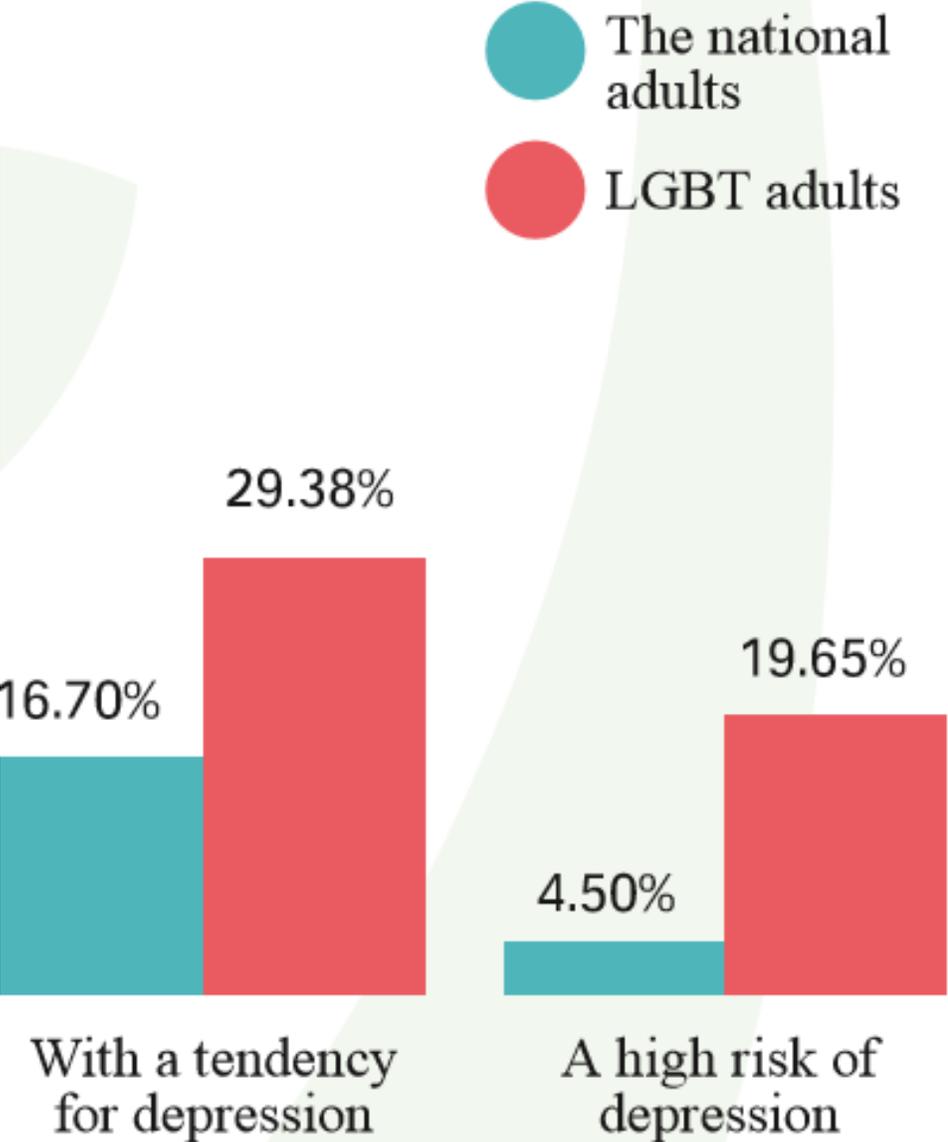


Mental health and LGBTIQ Conversion Therapy



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_2f4AfwnPlo

Depression Risk Of LGBT Adults Compare With National Sample



Reasons For Conversion Therapy VS Methods Employed On Conversion Therapy

Table 7 Reasons for undergoing conversion therapy

| Reason | Number of cases |
|---|-----------------|
| Coercion by parents | 6 |
| Failed relationships | 5 |
| Believing homosexuality to be abnormal | 2 |
| Psychological stress | 1 |
| Socializing difficulty | 1 |
| Enforced disclosure of sexual orientation | 1 |
| Fear of AIDS | 1 |
| Experimentation | 1 |

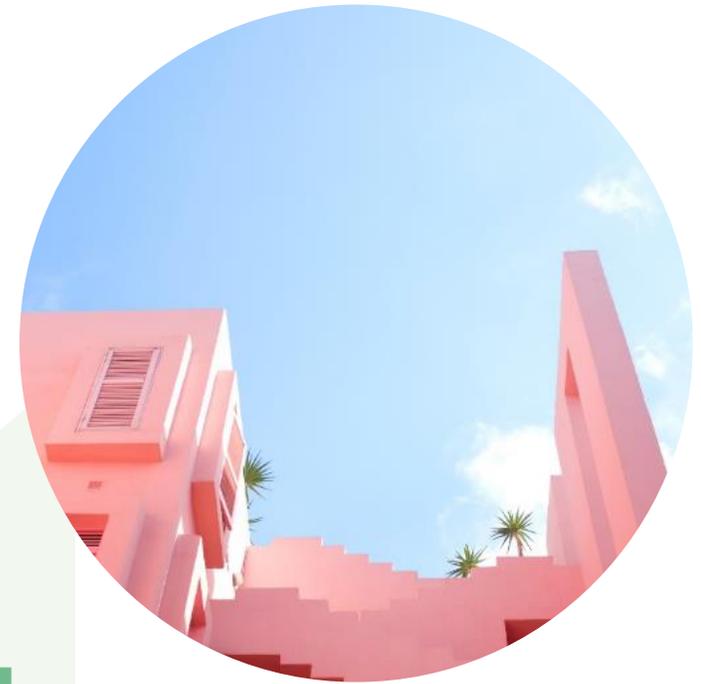
Table 8 Methods employed and number of cases

Method employed by counselor

| Method employed by counselor | Number of cases |
|---|---------------------|
| Asking subject to think of the opposite sex's attractiveness; advising subject to date people of the opposite sex | 6 |
| Hypnosis | 5 |
| Aversion therapy and pain therapy | 4 ^{Note 1} |
| Oral medication | 3 ^{Note 2} |
| Sandbox | 2 |
| Suggesting isolation from same-sex groups or partners | 2 |

Note 1: 2 cases of electroconvulsive therapy.

Note 2: 1 case of administering medication similar to male hormones.



Depathologization on LGBTIQ Campaign in China



- **The trigger: A case in Changchun**
- **The milestone: The first anti-gay conversion therapy impactful lawsuit**

Three Stages of Depathologization movement

First Stage (1996-2012)

Professionals Talking about Tongzhi



Second stage(2012-2014)

Tongzhi Talking to Professionals



Third Stage(2014-Present)

Tongzhi Working with Professionals

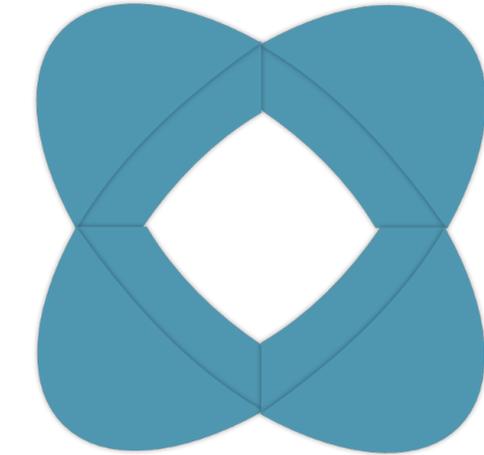


OUR Strategy



Community
Services

Research



Community
Empowerment

Advocacy

THE LANCET Diabetes & Endocrinology

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Health care and mental wellbeing in the transgender and gender-diverse Chinese population

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**All People should acquire equal rights regardless
Their sexual orientation, gender equality and gender
Expression in all aspects of their life.**

Join us to be a change maker!



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Let's
Get
Better
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