

citizenship, care and choice The Micropolitics of Intimacy in Southern Europe Portugal | Spain | Italy

**INTIMATE** is a 5–year long research project focused on **LGBTQ** (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans\*, queer) intimate citizenship in Southern Europe. It involves a pool of international consultants, as well as an interdisciplinary team of researchers coordinated by Ana Cristina Santos.

## TOPICS AND STUDIES

PARTNERING	2015 > 2016
LESBIAN COUPLEDOM	STUDY 1
POLYAMORY	study 2
PARENTING	2016 > 2017
ASSISTED CONCEPTION	STUDY 3
SURROGACY	STUDY 4
POLITICS OF NAMING A C	CHILD STUDY 5
FRIENDSHIP	2017 > 2018
TRANSGENDER AND NETWORKS	
OF CARE	STUDY 6
LIVING WITH FRIENDS	STUDY 7

#### TEAM

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# SUMMARY

**Friendship** is a crucial component of intimacy. Networks of friends, which often include ex-partners and their current partners, play a central role in the daily management of **LGBTQ+** everyday life, especially in situations of structural vulnerability and precariousness.

Friends as well as family further contribute towards destabilizing the heterosexual/homosexual binary, challenging (hetero)normative expectations about who belongs to the most intimate space.

By providing an empirically-grounded analysis of friendship, **INTIMATE** offers invaluable insights for rethinking care practices and intimate citizenship beyond kinship in Southern Europe.

# FINDINGS & ADDITIONAL ONLINE RESOURCES

#### https://www.ces.uc.pt/intimate

SEPTEMBER 2018 © INTIMATE INTIMATE is the first research project addressing LGBTQ intimate citizenship in Southern Europe, funded by the EUROPEAN RESEARCH COUNCIL It is based at CES (CENTRE FOR SOCIAL STUDIES) UNIVERSITY OF COMBRA. PORTUG between 2014 and 2019 (Starting Grant n. 338452).





# intimate

CITIZENSHIP, CARE AND CHOICE The Micropolitics of Intimacy in Southern Europe Portugal | SPAIN | ITALY

> **LGBTQ+** FRIENDSHIP in **Southern Europe** today

# **RESEARCH** BRIEF 3





# LGBTQ+ SPAIN ITALY FRIENDSHIP in Southern Europe today

# OVERALL DATASET

120 LIFE-STORIES LGBTQ PEOPLE

12 INTERVIEWS TO EXPERTS

# WHO WE INTERVIEWED IN 2017

**BIOGRAPHICAL** INTERVIEWS Participants aged 25 – 49, with experience in providing care as transgender or non-binary, and self-identified LGBTQ+ PEOPLE COHABITING WITH FRIENDS in adult life

**12 IN-DEPTH** INTERVIEWS EXPERTS: Health professionals, lawyers, researchers, activists, civil servants, politicians, legal scholars, volunteers and architects

# HIGHLIGHTS

## Boundaries between love, friendship and kinship are blurred and dynamic.

 Caring for others takes up a substantial part in trans biographies and is fundamental in the lives of LGBTQ+ people who decide to cohabit.

 As people with invaluable embodied knowledge, trans and non-binary people provide crucial material, emotional, symbolic and technical support to others. This support remains largely unacknowledged in literature on care.

 Friendship is related to self-care and described as a space of liberation from oppressive dynamics within the family of origin and/or coupledom.

# **RESULTS** WHAT THE DATA SUGGESTS

# Participants rely on friendship networks of care in everyday life.

 Friends emerged as a main source of emotional and material support, particularly for transgender and non-binary participants.

LGBTQ+ people choose to live with friends for a great variety of reasons. These include unaffordable prices, precariousness and past experiences of transphobia and homophobia whilst house-hunting or cohabiting.

Rent rates increase due to gentrification thus making living on one's own unaffordable. This becomes particularly serious when LGBTQ+ people are forced to share housing with people who might compromise their safety and personal well-being.

 Having pets and sharing pet care provision consolidates relational bonds between friends.

 For LGBTQ+ migrants, living with friends who have already migrated represents a way of finding emotional and practical support.

 Cohabiting with friends can become a survival tool for racialized and/or latina trans asylum seekers.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

#### LEGAL PROTECTION FOR LGBTQ+ PEOPLE WHO COHABIT

We recommend the extension of conjugality-related rights to all forms of

**cohabitation**, regardless of the sexual or affective bonds and of the number of cohabitants. The number of months required to access cohabiting status should be reduced. Taking the Portuguese law on shared economies as a starting point and pushing it further, these would **include**:

 Juridical regime of days-off, paid leaves and tax regimes equivalent to marriage and de facto unions.

 Specific protection in case of death of the tenant (e.g. transference of lease contracts, priority when buying the house).

Eligibility for fostering and adoption equivalent to marriage, de facto and/or civil union.

**Property regimes** equivalent to marriage (e.g. community of property, inheritance rights).

 Right to choose cohabitants as significant others for hospital visits and next of kin.

Protection from violence between cohabitants.

Respect for cohabitation related bonds in terms of access to elderly care homes.

 Residency and work permits for migrant cohabitants as established for married couples.



## ADDRESSING LGBTQ+ HOUSING VULNERABILITY

**LGBTQ+** people face specific difficulties in the access to housing. In order to develop effective policies regarding this issue, **we strongly encourage public-funded research on**:

<sup>•</sup> Juridical regime of **days-off**, **paid leaves** and **tax regimes** equivalent to marriage and de facto unions.

LGBTQ+ homelessness.

 Forms of dispossession and displacement of LGBTQ+ people resulting from gentrification.

 Forms of intersectional discrimination that LGBTQ+ people face.

# We also recommend the development of:

Social housing policies addressing
LGBTQ+ housing vulnerability.

<sup>•</sup> Extending social housing policies for couples and families to **friends and/or cohabitants**.

 Housing policies for LGBTQ+ asylum seekers (during and after the asylum procedure).

### ADVANCING THE RIGHTS OF TRANS, INTERSEX AND NON-BINARY PEOPLE

 Social awareness of the differences between and specificities of trans, non-binary and intersex people.

**Protocols** between Employment Centres and NGOS to tackle unemployment rates.

 Adequate training to health professionals, teachers and childcare services employees regarding gender diversity, with involvement of trans-identified speakers.

**Depathologisation** of law, language and sociomedical practices.

 Creation of a state-based LGBTQ+ National
Support Centre to provide legal, juridical, psychosocial and/or medical support.

 Revision of textbooks to represent household beyond the heteronormative nuclear family, acknowledge gender diversity and promote friendship as a valuable intimate relationship.

 Permanent public funding for cutting-edge research in Gender Studies.