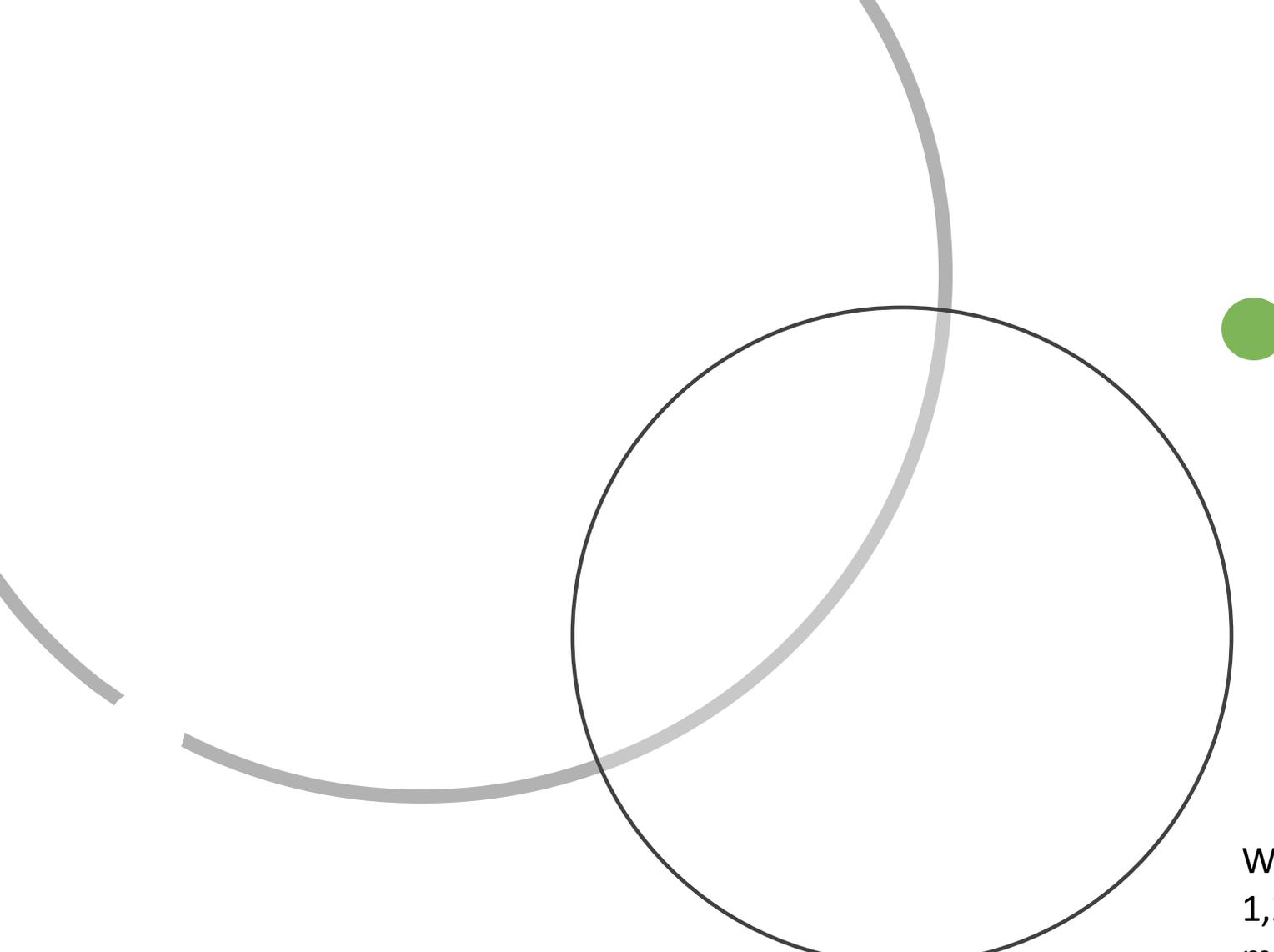




LGBTQ Immigrants Coming to the United States: The Problems They Face

- *This Research is centered around LGBTQ immigrants coming to the United States and the problems they face. One example of this would be the effects that laws and rulings have on the migrating LGBTQ community coming to the United States. The relevance of this research is substantial because it aids in humanitarian awareness and resolutions around the world. It gives a current day synopsis of the day to day struggles members of the LGBTQ community face before and after migrating to The United States. With collective research and data, it brings other academic factual information into one piece of literature so that it is easily accessible to all audiences.*

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- The Nationality Act of 1965 also known as the Hart-Celler Act, granted asylum for immigrants who already had family living within the united states at a capped capacity of 290,000 each year.

William Institute of Law reports that there are 1,274,500 immigrants in the United States that are members of the LGBTQ community. There are 984,800 documented (77.3%) and 289,700 undocumented (21.9%).

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- Members of the LGBT community seeking asylum in the United States often show history and psychological effects of enduring violence and trauma. Statistics report that 3% - 35% of asylum seekers are victims of maltreatment and violence in their home countries (Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2012). This in turn causes mental health disorders such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) , depression, anxiety, ect.

“Asylum protects individuals who are persecuted on account of race, nationality, religion, political opinion, and membership in a particular social group. Membership in a particular social group could be interpreted broadly, “provid[ing] potentially endless protection, [and so] America and the international community have struggled to define its scope” (Banas, 2007, p. 125).

- It is stated that Judges grant green cards on the harsh assumption that asylum seekers only need asylum if they are "gay enough" to bare consequences. Personal stories from members of the LGBT community are shared with the exclusivity of LGBT members Romeo Castro and Jhuan Marrero. It is stated that between 2009 and 2010, the Citizenship and Immigration Services received 38,000 asylum applications, however it is not specified how many applicants are a part of the LQBT community. It is a requirement for asylum seekers to provide evidence of their sexual orientation and the risk they have for being prosecuted in their home countries in order for a judge to grant asylum.

