# The Basics: Understanding LGBTQ+ Youth



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## Learning Objectives

- 1. Increase knowledge of <u>Side by Side</u> resources and services.
- 2. Increase knowledge of LGBTQ+ identities, terminology, and experiences.
- 3. Identify common <u>risks and pathways to</u> <u>risk</u> connected to LGBTQ+ youth.
- 4. Identify **best practices and protective factors** to support LGBTQ+ youth.
- 5. Identify <u>resources</u> for future support and education.



### **Reminders for Our Time Together**

- 1. Open your mind to something new today.
- 2. Prepare yourself for some difficult statistics and realities of LGBTQ+ youth.
- 3. Everyone makes mistakes, it's ok to mess up!
- 4. Push yourself to ask questions and engage in dialogue.
- 5. Remember you are not in this alone, we've got your back.



# Information about Side by Side



## Side by Side

- Founded in 1991 as ROSMY
- Dedicated to creating supportive communities where Virginia's LGBTQ+ youth can define themselves, belong, and flourish.
- Support LGBTQ+ Youth ages 11-20 with some additional services for young adults 18-25





Side by Side Richmond Youth Center 2311 Westwood Ave.



# Understanding the LGBTQ+ Community



## LGBTQ+

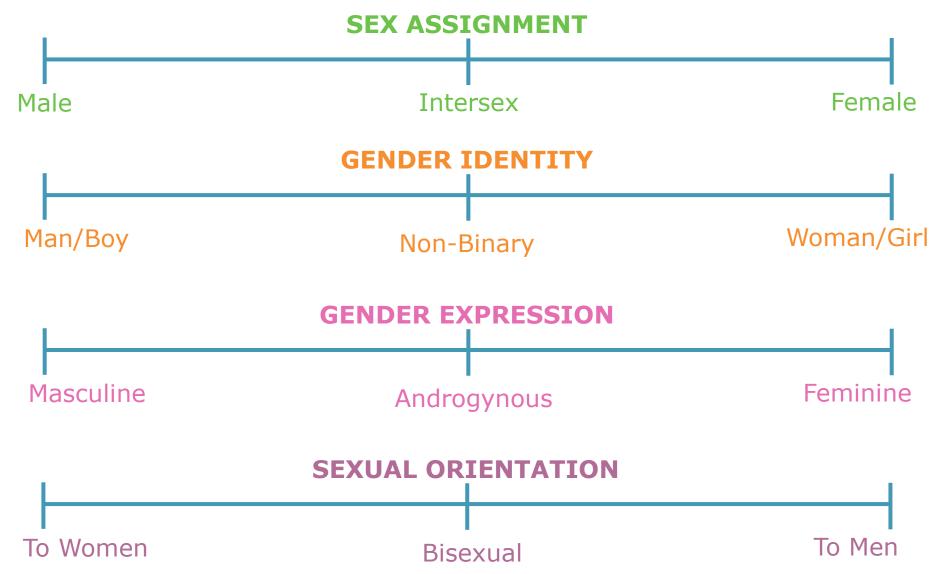
- L Lesbian
- G Gay
- B Bisexual
- T Transgender
- Q Queer and Questioning



## **Identities Abound (+)**

agender, asexual, aromantic, bisexual, demiboy, demigirl, demisexual, gay, gender fluid, genderflux, genderqueer, greysexual, homoflexible, intersex, lesbian, non-binary, neutrois, pansexual, polysexual, transgender







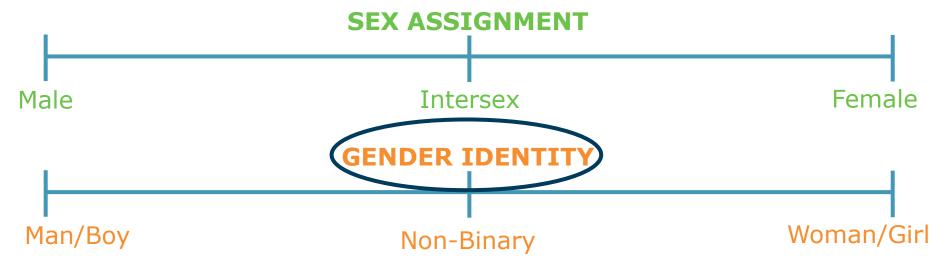


Sex Assignment = Assignment of sex (typically male or female) based solely on external genitalia (penis or vagina).

Intersex = a person whose body does not meet the ideal medical standards of male or female.

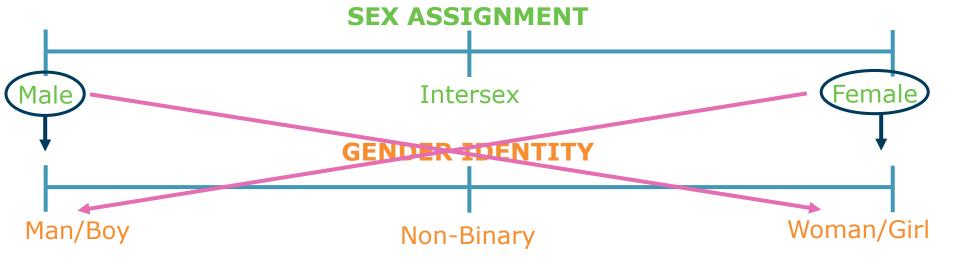
\*Approximately 1 in every 2,000 births annually





Gender Identity = A person's personal internal understanding of who they are in regards to gender.

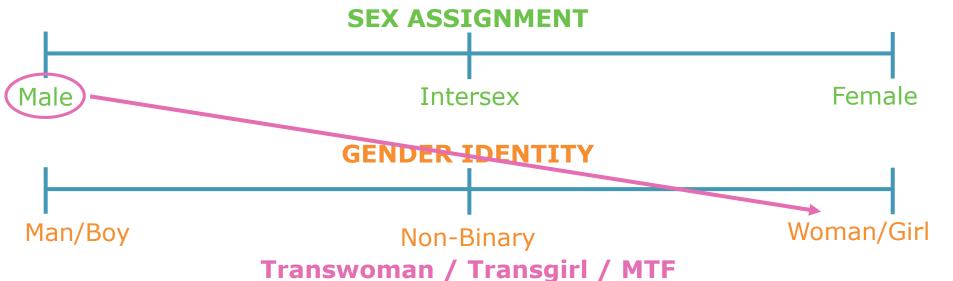




Cisgender = Gender Identity Aligns with Sex Assignment.

Transgender = Gender Identity does not Align with Sex Assignment

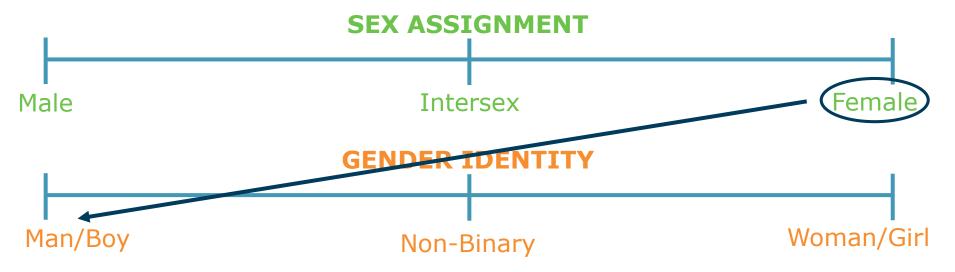






#### **Laverne Cox**

- Assigned male at birth
- Identifies as a woman
- Uses she/her pronouns
- Goes by Laverne

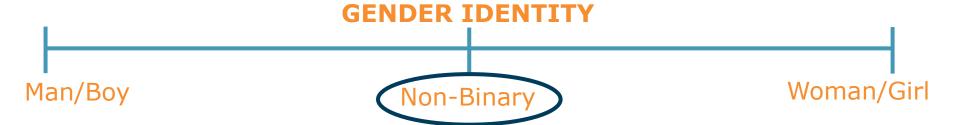




#### **Transman / Transboy / FTM**

#### **Kylar Broadus**

- Assigned female at birth
- Identifies as a man
- Uses he/him pronouns
- Goes by Kylar



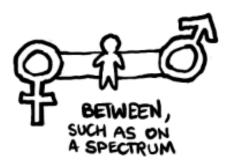
Non-Binary = Refers to individuals who do not identity as man or a woman. There are many different terms used by non-binary people to describe their identity.





## **Non-Binary Identities**

#### SOME WAYS TO IDENTIFY IN RELATION TO THE BINARY







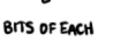










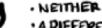




ONE OF THEM,

BUT ALSO, VERY IMPORTANTLY,

₽07



- · A DIFFERENT GENDER(S) ENTIRELY
- NOT EVEN ON THE SAME PAGE DUDE

THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST! THERE ARE ACTUALLY ONE MILLION BAZILLION WAYS TO DO IT.

# How young is too young to know you're transgender?

Children understand their own gender identity as young as 3-4 years of age.

By the age of 6, most children's gender identity is constant and independent of external features.

Persistent / Insistent / Consistent



# Social vs. Medical Transition

#### Social

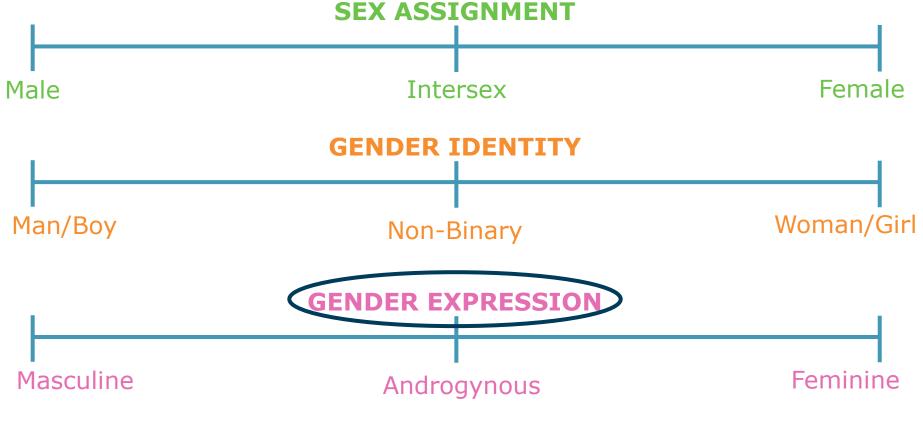
- Using a name and pronoun that aligns with their gender identity
- Possibly changing outward appearance (clothing, chest binders, breast forms, etc.)
- Internally and/or publicly claiming a gender different from their sex assignment

#### Medical\*

- Using hormone blockers to delay puberty
- Using hormone replacement therapy (HRT)
- Having surgery to alter chest/breasts
- Having surgery to alter internal and/or external reproductive organs

\*Medical transition is a conversation for medical professionals only.





Gender Expression = The way we express our gender, in terms of how we outwardly meet the cultural norms and expectations associated with masculinity or femininity.



# Gender Identity vs. Expression

#### Transboy (Identity) Tomboy (Expression)

- Assigned female at 
   Assigned female at birth
  - birth

 Identifies as a boy

Identifies as a girl

 Could express himself in any number of ways  Expresses herself in ways we associate with boys (masculine)





#### Ciswomen





#### **GENDER EXPRESSION**



**Androgy**nous



Feminine



Transwomen







#### Cismen







**GENDER EXPRESSION** 









Androgynous



Feminine

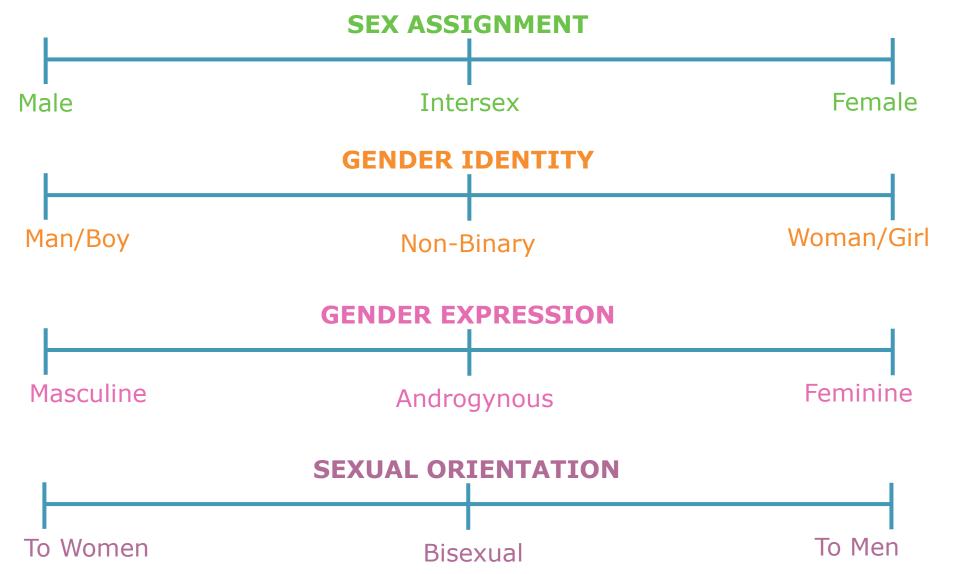






#### **Key Takeaways:**

- 1. Gender expression does not always align with a person's gender identity.
- 2. Youth who express themselves outside the norm are most likely to be targeted with violence or harassment.
- 3. Feminine men and transgender women, are the most likely group within the LGBTQ+ community to face violence and harassment.





## Question

The term "sexual orientation" refers to:

- A. Feelings
- B. Behaviors
- C. Both

ANSWER: A. Feelings

The best way to describe sexual orientation is in terms of a person's **feelings** of attraction.



# How young is too young to know your sexual orientation?

Some youth report having same-gender crushes earlier, but not necessarily the language to describe what they are feeling

Most youth start to understand samegender attraction during the onset of puberty, typically middle school years (ages 11-14)





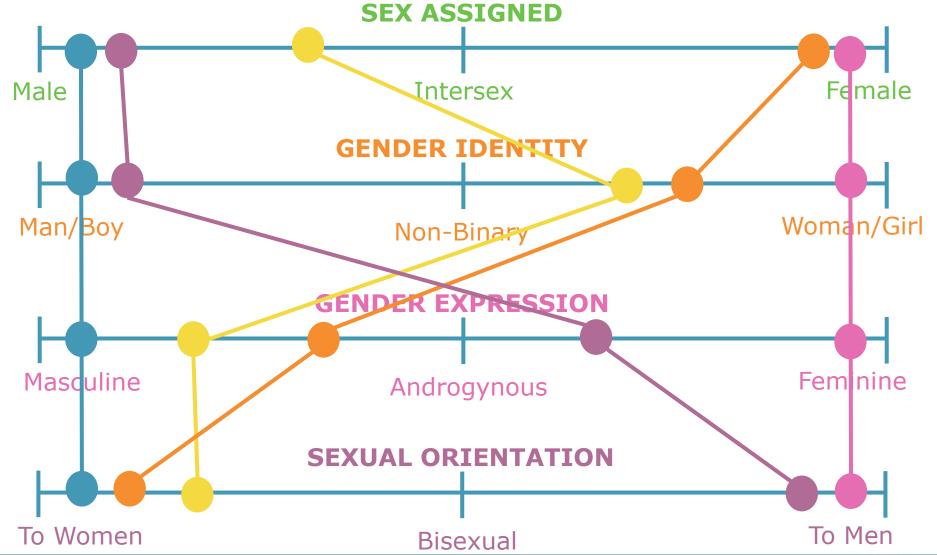
Bisexual = Being attracted to both men and women.

Pansexual = Attracted to a person regardless of gender. (Allows for more then 2 gender options).

Asexual = Having no sexual attraction.



# **Identity Spectrum PLOT YOURSELF**









# Risk Factors



## LGBTQ+ Youth & Risk

Suicide	Self-Harm	Homelessness
Lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth are 3-5 times more likely to attempt suicide	Lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth are 3 times more likely to engage in self-harm	Nationally, 40% of youth experiencing homelessness identify as LGBTQ+
42% of transgender people will attempt suicide in their lifetime	Between 20-45% of transgender people engage in self-harm behavior	In Richmond, 35% of youth experiencing homelessness identify as LGBTQ+
70% of youth at Side by Side have seriously considered suicide in the last 6-months	42% of youth at Side by Side report engaging in self-harm behaviors	
Sources: The Trevor Project, National Center for Trans Equality, Side by Side youth Surveys	Sources: Decamp & Bakken 2016, Pardoe & Trainor 2017, Side by Side Youth Surveys	Sources: The Williams Institute, Advocates for Richmond Youth



# 3 Most Common Pathways into Risk for LGBTQ+ Youth

## Family Rejection

Lack of family support can lead to conflict, running away, homelessness

#### **Isolation**

Lack of social support can lead to low self-esteem and escapist behavior (substance abuse, etc.)

## Harsh Environments

Victimization can lead to violence, injury, and disengagement that are critical for success in life.





# Family Rejection: What does this look like?

Studies show that when families exhibit these behaviors, it drastically increases the risk for mental health problems, including depression and suicidal ideation, among LGBTQ+ youth.

- Excluding youth from family and family activities
- Blocking their access to LGBTQ+ friends, events & resources
- Blaming the child when they are discriminated against because of their identity
- Pressuring the child to be more (or less) masculine or feminine
- Telling the child that God will punish them because they are LGBTQ+
- Telling the child that the family is ashamed of them or that how they look or act will shame the family
- Making the child keep their identity a secret in the family and not letting them talk about it



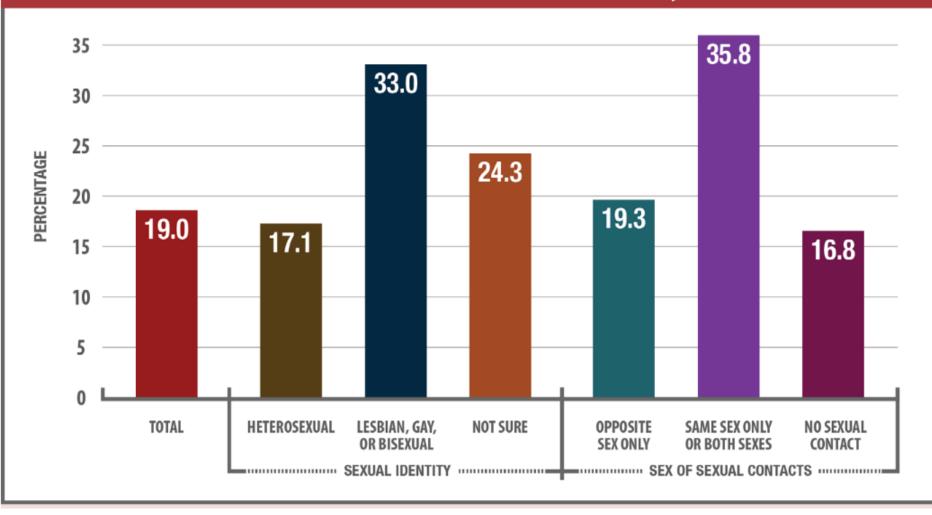
# Harsh Environment – What does it look like?

- Almost 90% of LGBTQ+ youth hear anti-LGBTQ+ comments regularly at school and 25% hear these remarks from school staff
- More than ¼ of LGBTQ+ youth report physical harassment in schools
- Over ½ (63%) of LGBTQ+ youth report discrimination in their schools
- Only 18% of LGBTQ+ students report being taught positive things about LGBTQ+ people in school classes



#### PERCENTAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO

# WERE BULLIED AT SCHOOL IN THE PAST YEAR, BY SEXUAL IDENTITY AND BY SEX OF SEXUAL CONTACTS, UNITED STATES, YRBS, 2017





# Protective Factors & Best Practices for Supporting LGBTQ+ Youth



# **Key Protective Factors**What Side by Side knows that works!

- 1. Trusted and caring adults
- 2. Knowledgeable community
- 3. Seeing themselves represented positively in their community
- 4. Connecting with other LGBTQ+ youth and strong allies
- 5. Emotional support through coming out process



# Using a Trans Youth's Chosen Name is Suicide Prevention

Transgender youth who were called by their chosen name consistently at school, home, work, and with friends experience...

- 71% fewer symptoms of severe depression,
- 34 decrease in reported thoughts of suicide,
- 65% decrease in suicidal attempts.



# The Importance of Gender & Sexuality Alliances

- Allows LGBTQ+ students to feel less isolated and alone.
- Provides education and information to the general student body.
- Students at schools with GSAs report lower anti-LGBTQ+ bullying. (1)
- Having a GSA in a school reduces suicide risk for ALL students. (2)



# Resources for Further Education



## **Build Your Support Network for Parents & Families**



Middle School Parent Group Wednesdays 6:00-7:30pm



Open to parents and family of any age!
Meets 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of Each Month
6:30-8:30pm



Open to parents and family of trans youth of any age! Meets
Thursdays
6:30-8:30pm



# Questions & Discussion remember we're on your side



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