

**MAKING TREATMENT SAFE FOR LGBTQ
YOUTH AND THEIR FAMILIES IMPROVES
OUTCOMES
OR
LGBTQ TEENS AND SUBSTANCE
USE/MISUSE: WHAT'S A PROFESSIONAL TO
DO?**

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Learning Objectives

Participants will gain understanding of:

- ▣ The difference between sexual orientation and gender identity
- ▣ The impact of trauma on LGBTQ Youth and it's relationship to unsuccessful treatment outcomes
- ▣ The different ways that family support can impact health, gender identity and sexual orientation.

What Should be Safe Spaces?

- ▣ *Family of Origin*
- ▣ *School/Campus*
- ▣ *Community*
- ▣ *Religion / Church*
- ▣ *Other*

Key Terms and Concepts



Definition Activity:

Write a definition for the following terms:

▣ Categories

- Sex
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation
- Sexual Identity
- Gender Identity
- Coming Out
- Gender Expression

▣ Descriptors

- Lesbian
- Gay Male
- Bisexual
- Transgender
- Transsexual
- Heterosexism
- MSM
- WSW
- Ally
- Queer
- Intersex



YMSM + LGBT

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The interrelatedness of terms

It is important for providers to understand the four core concepts of identity related to gender and sexual orientation:

Sex
Assigned at
Birth

Gender
Identity

Gender
Expression

Sexual
Orientation



The interrelatedness of terms

Sex
Assigned
at Birth

F

I

~~M~~

Gender
Identity

F

A

~~M~~

Gender
Expression

F

A

X

M

Sexual
Orientation

F

B

M

X

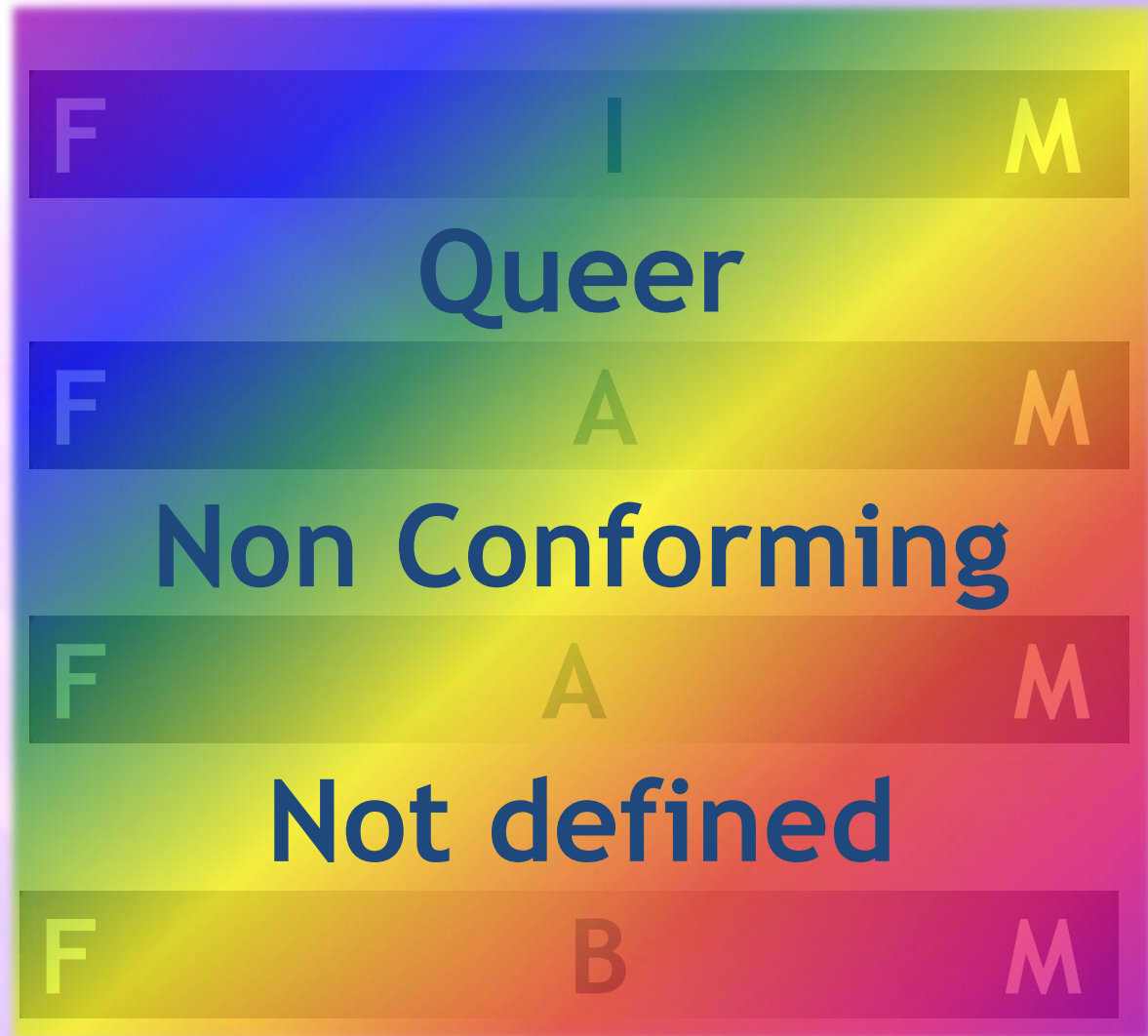
The interrelatedness of terms

Sex
Assigned
at Birth

Gender
Identity

Gender
Expression

Sexual
Orientation



African-American and Latino MSM

- ▣ Face racial discrimination from society at large
- ▣ Homophobia from their own ethnic groups
- ▣ Often feel unaccepted in the mainstream gay community

The Kinsey Scale



- 0 Exclusively heterosexual
- 1 Predominantly heterosexual, incidentally homosexual
- 2 Predominantly heterosexual but more than incidentally homosexual
- 3 Equal heterosexual and homosexual
- 4 Predominantly homosexual, but more than incidentally heterosexual
- 5 Predominantly homosexual, incidentally heterosexual
- 6 Exclusively homosexual

Statistics on the Kinsey Scale

Kinsey Rating	Meaning of Rating	%
0	Exclusively other-sex oriented in behavior and psychological response (100)	50
1	Incidental same-sex behavior (90/10)	15
2	More than incidental same-sex behavior (60/40)	12
3	About equal amounts of same and other-sex behavior (50/50)	9
4	More than incidental other-sex behavior (60/40)	6
5	Incidental other-sex behavior (90/10)	5
6	Exclusively same-sex oriented in behavior and psychological response (100)	4

Definitions

- ▣ **Stereotyping** *To believe that all people or things with a particular characteristic are the same.*
- ▣ **Prejudice** *A feeling of like or dislike for someone or something especially when it is not reasonable or logical (a preconceived judgmental opinion).*
- ▣ **Myths** *An idea or story that is believed by many but that is not true.*
- ▣ **Stigma** *A set of negative beliefs that a society or group of people have about something*

Oppression

- ▣ Sexism
- ▣ Racism
- ▣ Classism
- ▣ Ageism
- ▣ Heterosexism
- ▣ Other

HOMOPHOBIA

- ▣ *Homophobia* is an irrational fear of gay and lesbian people or fear of same-sex relationships. In its most extreme form, homophobia is a hatred for or violence against LGBT persons.
- ▣ *Internalized Homophobia (shame based reaction to Heterosexism)*

Heterosexism

A system of attitudes, bias and discrimination in favor of opposite sex sexuality and relationships. It can include the presumption that other people are heterosexual or that opposite sex attractions and relationships are the only norm and therefore superior.

Minority Stress

Ilan Meyers (2003) proposed that the higher incidence of mental and substance use disorders in LGB Individuals was essentially the result of a “Hostile and stressful social environment” (p. 674) to which LGB people are subjected as a result of their sexual minority status.

LGBT Stress

Also referred to as “Minority Stress”, refers to the chronic stress experienced by LGBT individuals related to stigmatization, marginalization and lack of institutional and social supports within a predominantly heterosexual society (Warren & Barber 2009)

Processes of Minority Stress

- ▣ Environmental and other external events that occur in an individual's life as a result of sexual minority status. They create overt stress (chronic or acute). Examples would be discrimination or threats to safety and security.
- ▣ Anticipation and expectation that external stressful events will occur and the vigilance that the person must maintain because of the expectation.
- ▣ The internalization of the negative attitudes and prejudices from society

Processes of Minority Stress - Resilience

- ▣ Group solidarity
- ▣ Internal group comparison vs. external
- ▣ Can access when they are clearly identified as a group member

Definition of Bisexuality

A person who has the potential to be attracted romantically and / or sexually to people of more than one sex, not necessarily at the same time, not necessarily in the same way and not necessarily to the same degree. It is a **sexual orientation in and of itself and distinct from heterosexuality and homosexuality.**



Presence Within the General Population

Historical measurements and conceptualizations of sexual identity, in particular, bisexual identity have predominantly focused on the Kinsey Scale and the Klein Sexual Orientation Grid. An important issue to remember when looking at the size of sexual minorities within the general population is that those individuals who do not self-label or identify as bisexual are not captured accurately in research data or clinical settings.

Questioning

- ▣ Allows individuals the freedom to explore without taking on a label
- ▣ Sometimes not self identifying is to avoid stigma.
- ▣ Predominantly used among adolescents and young adults

Examples of Biphobia

- ▣ Bisexuals are **confused** about their sexual orientation.
- ▣ Bisexuals are **afraid** to be lesbian or gay because of social stigma and oppression from the majority.
- ▣ Bisexuals have gotten **“stuck”** in the coming out process.
- ▣ Bisexuals have knuckled under to the social pressure to **“pass”** as straight.
- ▣ Bisexuals are **in denial** about their sexual orientation.
- ▣ Bisexuals are **“not fully formed”** lesbians or gay men.

KLEIN SEXUAL ORIENTATION GRID

Directions: Use the following scale to rate each of the following variables in each period:

- 1. Other sex only
- 2. Other sex mostly
- 3. Other sex somewhat more
- 4. Both sexes equally
- 5. Same sex somewhat more
- 6. Same sex mostly
- 7. Same sex only

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>PAST</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>IDEAL</u>
A. Sexual Attraction to			
B. Sexual Behavior with			
C. Sexual Fantasies about			
D. Emotional Preference for			
E. Social Preference for			
F. Self-Identification as			
G. LGBT/Heterosexual Lifestyle			

▣ **Definitions helpful in using the Klein scale:**

- ▣ Past: Your life up to 12 months ago.
- ▣ Present: The most recent 12 months
- ▣ Ideal: What do you think you would eventually like?

▣ **The Variables:**

- ▣ Sexual Attraction: To whom are you sexually attracted?
- ▣ Sexual Behavior: With whom have you actually had sex?
- ▣ Sexual Fantasies: Whom are your sexual fantasies about? (They may occur during masturbation, daydreaming, as part of real life, or purely in your imagination.)
- ▣ Emotional Preference: Emotions influence, if not define, the actual physical act of love. Do you love and like only members of the same sex, only members of the other sex, or members of both sexes?
- ▣ Social Preference: Social preference is closely allied with but often different from emotional preference. With members of which sex do you socialize?
- ▣ Lifestyle Preference: What is the sexual identity of the people with whom you socialize?
- ▣ Sexual Identity: How do you think of yourself?
- ▣ Political Identity: Some people describe their relationship to the rest of society differently than their personal sexual identity. For instance, a woman may have a heterosexual sexual identity, but a lesbian political identity. How do you think of yourself politically?

The American Institute of Bisexuality

www.bisexual.org This is Fritz Klein's website and contains information resources, additional resources on use of Klein Grid.

The Bisexual Resource Center

www.biresource.org

A word cloud featuring various terms related to gender identity and expression. The words are arranged in a roughly circular pattern, with 'transgender' being the largest and most prominent word in the center. Other terms include 'trans man', 'trans woman', 'genderqueer', 'intergender', 'crossdresser', 'gender bending', 'drag queen', 'gender identity disorder', 'drag king', 'pangendered', 'gender variant', 'androgynous', 'FTM woman', 'bigendered', 'transsexual', 'intersex', 'MTF', 'boi', and 'gender queer'. The words are rendered in a variety of colors including blue, green, purple, orange, and teal.

transgender

trans man
trans woman
genderqueer
intergender
crossdresser
gender bending
drag queen
gender identity disorder
drag king
pangendered
gender variant
androgynous
FTM woman
bigendered
transsexual
intersex
MTF
boi

Transgender

Nowadays, the term *transgender* is an umbrella term for people whose gender identity, expression and/or behavior is different from those typically associated with their assigned sex at birth. Since the 1990s, the term has often been used to describe groups of gender minorities including but not limited to transsexuals, cross-dressers, androgynous people, genderqueers, and gender non-conforming people.

Transsexual

An older term that is still preferred by some people who have permanently changed - or seek to change - their bodies through medical interventions (including but not limited to hormones and/or surgeries). Unlike *Transgender*, Transsexual is not an umbrella term

Gender Nonconforming

- ▣ Individuals whose gender identity, role or expression differ from what is normative for their assigned sex in a given culture and historical period
- ▣ Bigender
- ▣ Androgeny
- ▣ Nongendered
- ▣ Genderqueer

Gender Pronouns

Please note that these are not the only pronouns. There are an infinite number of pronouns as new ones emerge in our language. Always ask someone for their pronouns.

Subjective	Objective	Possessive	Reflexive	Example
She	Her	Hers	Herself	She is speaking. I listened to her. The backpack is hers.
He	Him	His	Himself	He is speaking. I listened to him. The backpack is his.
They	Them	Theirs	Themselves	They are speaking. I listened to them. The backpack is theirs.
Ze	Hir/Zir	Hirs/Zirs	Hirself/ Zirself	Ze is speaking. I listened to hir. The backpack is zirs.

 transstudent.tumblr.com

 facebook.com/transstudent

 twitter.com/transstudent

Design by Landyn Pan

For more information,
go to transstudent.org/graphics

TSER
Trans Student Educational Resources

Some Transgender Terminology

- ▣ **FTM (Trans Man):** A person who transitions from female-to-male, meaning a person who was assigned the female sex at birth but identifies and lives as a male.
- ▣ **MTF (Trans Woman):** A person who transitions from male-to-female, meaning a person who was assigned the male sex at birth but identifies and lives as a female.
- ▣ **Gender Affirming Surgery** – Any one of many surgeries that may affirm a transgender individual's gender identity. This can include genital, facial reconstruction chest or other surgeries, can also be referred to as Gender Reassignment Surgery (GRS)
- ▣ **Hormone Therapy** – Administration of hormones and hormonal agents to develop characteristics of a different gender or to block the development of unwanted gender characteristics. Hormone therapy is part of many people's gender transitions and is safest when prescribed and monitored by a healthcare professional .

TRANSPHOBIA

- ▣ ***Transphobia*** is an irrational fear of those who challenge gender stereotypes, often expressed as discrimination, harassment and violence.
- ▣ ***Internalized Transphobia is discomfort with one's own transgender feelings or identity as a result of internalizing society's normative gender expectations.***

Gender Dysphoria

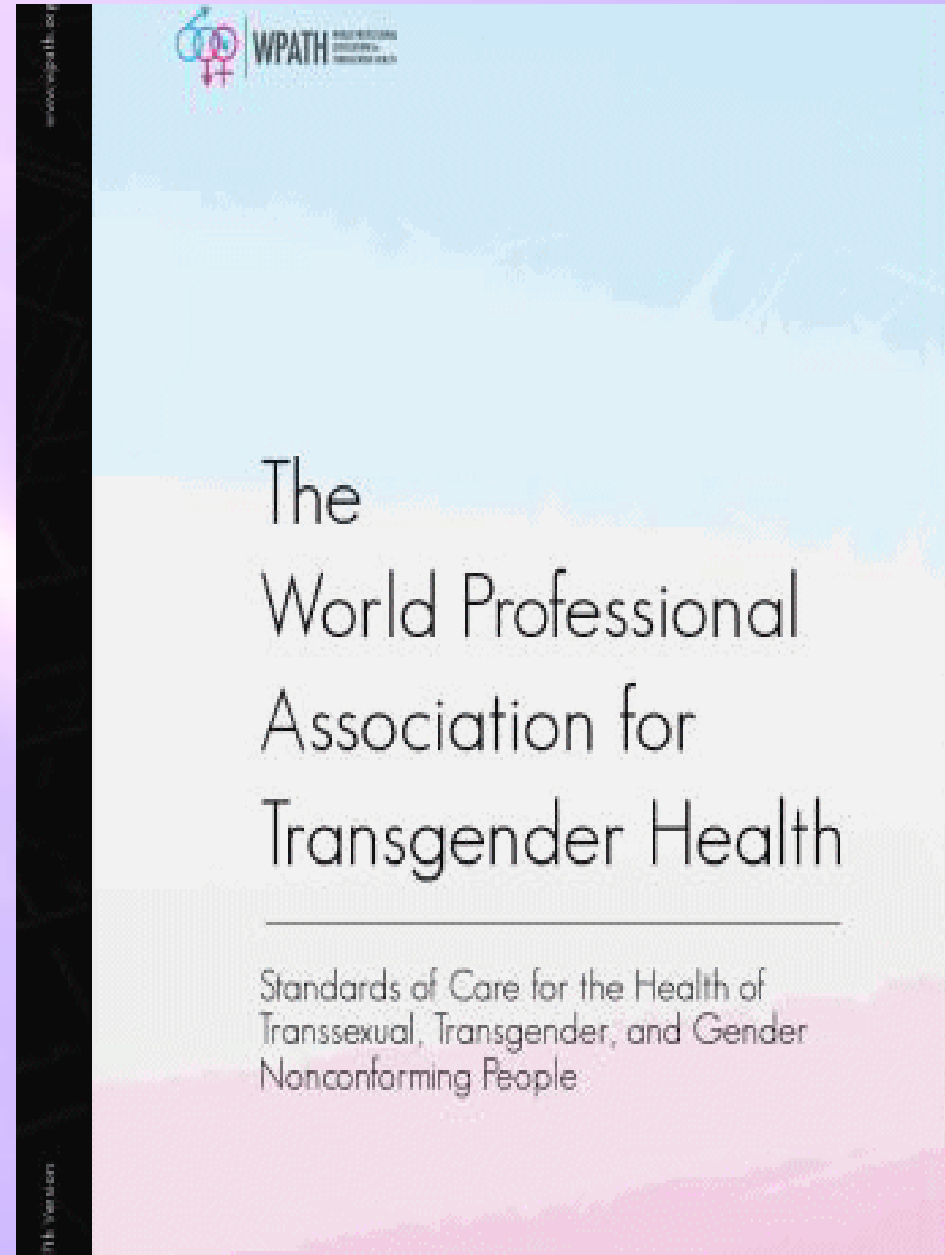
The distress that is caused by a discrepancy between a person's gender identity and that person's sex assigned at birth (and the associated gender role and / or primary and secondary sex characteristics).

Transitioning

- ▣ Transition includes some or all of the following personal, medical and legal steps:
 - Telling family, friends and co-workers
 - Using a different name and new pronouns
 - Dressing differently
 - Changing one's name and/or sex on legal documents
 - Hormone therapy
 - One or more types of surgery (possibly)

The World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH), formerly known as the Harry Benjamin International Gender Dysphoria Association (HBIGDA) is a professional organization devoted to the understanding and treatment of gender identity disorders

www.wpath.org



Resources

- ▣ Gender Spectrum:
www.genderspectrum.org
- ▣ Gender Talk: www.gendertalk.com/
- ▣ National Center for Transgender Equality: <http://transequality.org/>

LGBTQ YOUTH

How Many LGBTQ Youth?

- ▣ Statistics from multiple studies show that 4.5% of youth identify as LGBT in high school and an additional 4.5% identify as Questioning
- ▣ So, we're looking at about 9% (this number may be low due to issues with self-reporting)

Source: Youth Suicide Prevention Program(2014)

http://www.yspp.org/about_suicide/gay_lesbian_FAQs.htm

It Depends on How You Ask The Question.....

- ▣ *Sexual / Romantic Attraction* - Attraction or desire to be in a primary sexual or loving relationship
- ▣ *Sexual Behavior* - Voluntary activity that involves genital contact and sexual excitement or arousal.
- ▣ *Sexual Identity* - Personally selected label attached to perception about their sexuality

Prevalence by Components

	Att		Beh		Ide	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
Youth ^a	6%	3%	11%	5%	8%	3%
Young Adult ^b	13%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%
Adult ^c	8%	8%	4%	9%	1%	2%

^aMosher, Chandra & Jones, 2012; ^bSavin-Williams, 2012; ^cLaumann, Gagnon, Michael and Michaels 2014

Barriers for LGBTQ Youth

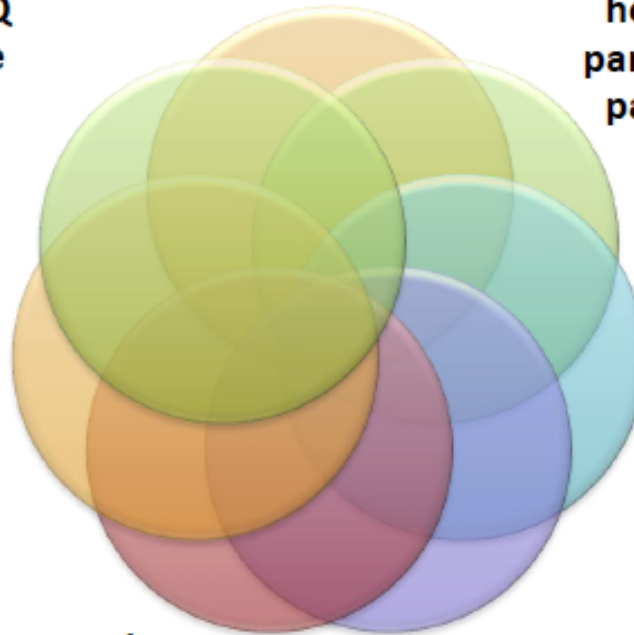
A sense of invisibility in service systems - no mention of LGBTQ people in most materials.

No knowledge of LGBTQ communities by service providers.

Judgment or homo/bi/transphobia on the part of service providers, foster parents, etc., or a fear of this type of discrimination.

Refusing services or providing differential treatment on the basis of real or perceived gender identity or sexual orientation

Limited screening which results in a loss of safety and inadequate services.

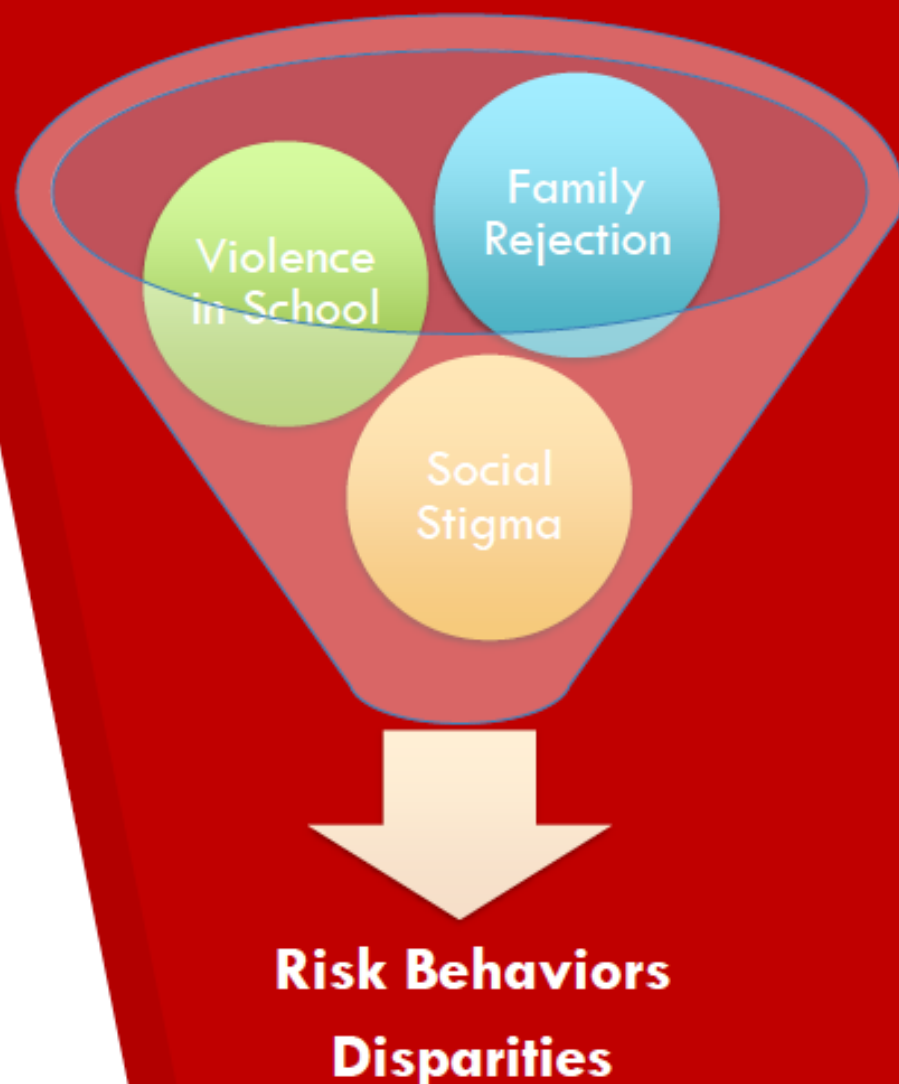


Allowing staff, family, or other participants to harass or insult LGBTQ people with no accountability.

Confidentiality violations: outing LGBTQ youth to program participants, school staff, providers, family, etc.

Intersections of Health Disparities

- ▶ Discrimination and marginalization of LGBT youth creates stressors, which can help to explain increased risk behaviors and mental health issues.
- ▶ Intersecting identities create compounded health disparities for LGBT youth.



LGBT Youth Health-Related Issues

- ▶ Victimization (verbal, physical, sexual abuse)
- ▶ Suicidal ideation
- ▶ Anxiety, depression
- ▶ Smoking
- ▶ Alcohol & substance abuse
- ▶ Homelessness
- ▶ HIV & STIs
- ▶ Body image
- ▶ Obesity (females)
- ▶ Limited access to care

HOMELESS LGBTQ YOUTH

An estimated **320,000 to 400,000** LGBTQ youth face homelessness in the United States each year.

LGBTQ youth experience many hardships, but perhaps one of the biggest is homelessness.

40%

of homeless youth are LGBTQ.

42%

of homeless agencies do not address LGBTQ issues despite these elevated rates of homelessness.

14.4

The average age that lesbian and gay youth in New York become homeless.

13.5

The average age that transgender youth in New York become homeless.



of homeless LGBTQ youth have experienced family rejection.



have experienced family abuse.



Nearly 1 in 3 transgender people have been turned away from shelters.

\$53,665

The estimated cost to incarcerate a youth for one year.



\$5,887

The estimated cost to permanently move a homeless youth off the streets and prevent them from becoming incarcerated.



15%

of homeless shelters reported that helping homeless LGBTQ youth is "not central to their mission."



transstudent.tumblr.com



facebook.com/transstudent



twitter.com/transstudent

Take action at:
[transstudent.org/
homelessness](https://transstudent.org/homelessness)

TSER

Trans Student Educational Resources

Design by Landyn Pan

LGBT Youth and Sexual Health

- ▶ **LGBT youth often lack education regarding healthy sexual choices** due to laws surrounding health education in South Carolina.
- ▶ Transgender youth may not be comfortable talking about their anatomy, sex, or sexual intimacy.
- ▶ LGBT youth with more rejecting families are **three times as likely** to be at **high risk for HIV and sexually transmitted infections** than LGBT youth with less rejecting families. (Ryan, C. Supportive families, healthy children: Helping families with lesbian, gay, bisexual, & transgender children. San Francisco, CA:Merian Wright Edelman Institute, San Francisco State University, 2009)



Why Support for Trans Youth Matters

Based on a 2012 study of 433 individuals

Trans Youth
with
Supportive Parents

Trans Youth
with Unsupportive
Parents



Reported
Life
Satisfaction

72%

33%

Reported
High
Self-Esteem



64%

13%



Described
Mental Health
As "Very Good"
or "Excellent"

70%

15%

Faced
Housing
Problems



0%

55%

Suffered
Depression



23%

75%



Attempted
Suicide

4%

57%

Collecting Demographic Information

What is your current gender identity? (check ALL that apply)

- Male
- Female
- Transgender Male/Trans Man/FTM
- Transgender Female/Trans Woman/MTF
- Genderqueer
- Additional Category (please specify) _____

What sex were you assigned at birth?
(Check One)

- Male
- Female
- Additional Category (please specify) _____
- Decline to Answer

What is your preferred name, and what pronouns do you prefer(e.g. he/him, she/her)?

Communication

Avoid assumptions. Don't assume:

- All clients are heterosexual
- All clients use traditional labels
- Sexual orientation based on appearance
- Sexual identity based on behavior or partners gender
- Sexual identity based on sexual behavior
- Bisexual identity is only a phase
- Transgender clients are gay, bisexual or lesbian

Communication

- ▣ Follow client's lead regarding how they talk about themselves and their significant other
- ▣ If in doubt. Ask clients what term they prefer
- ▣ If you slip up, apologize and ask your client what term they prefer - clients appreciate your sincerity and good intentions.

The Clinician's Role: A Summary

- ▣ Assist clients in healthy discovery, autonomy and self-acceptance
- ▣ Create an open and honest dialogue
- ▣ Use a non-judgmental tone
- ▣ Ensure confidentiality
- ▣ Work with the client to find sources of support at home and/or in the community
- ▣ Be prepared with referrals and resources- you may be their only adult confidante on LGBT identity and concerns

Importance of Healthy Sexual Identity Development

- ▣ Identity development is a critical task of adolescence
- ▣ Unhealthy identity formation is associated with developmental problems
- ▣ Better sexual identity integration is associated with better outcomes:
 - Lower depression
 - Lower anxiety
 - Fewer behavioral problems
 - Higher self-esteem
 - Less problematic use of substances

“Coming Out”

- ▣ “Coming Out” is the process of revealing one’s sexual orientation to others.
 - Family Acceptance Project found that adolescents self-identified as LGB, on average at age 13.4.
- ▣ It is possible to have emotional and romantic attractions without being sexually active

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner’s Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No.PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

Gender

- ▣ Practitioners who work with transgender and gender non-conforming children and youth note that gender identity is expressed at **early ages** (Brill & Pepper, 2008), most often by age 3 (Leibowitz & Spack, 2011).
- ▣ It is possible to have emotional and romantic attractions without being sexually active
- ▣ Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner's Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No. PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

Importance of Family Acceptance

- ▣ Compared to peers from families that reported no or low levels of family rejection - LGBT young adults who reported high levels of family rejection during adolescence were:
 - 8.4 times more likely to report having attempted suicide
 - 5.9 times more likely to report high levels of depression
 - 3.4 times more likely to use illegal drugs
 - 3.4 times more likely to report having engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner's Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No. PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

Family Rejection & Risk for Suicide

**LIFETIME SUICIDE ATTEMPTS BY LGBT YOUNG ADULTS
REJECTED BY FAMILIES IN ADOLESCENCE**
Ages 21-25



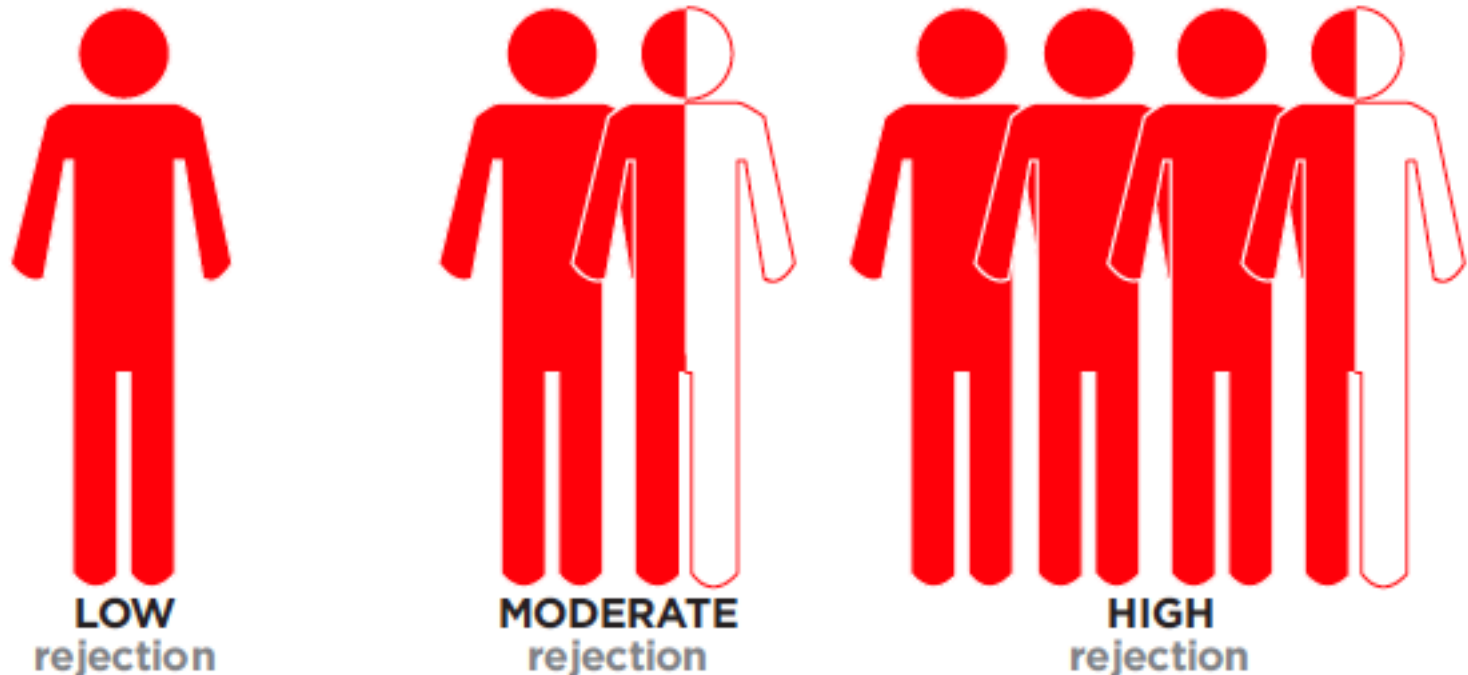
Level of Family Rejection

Source: *Supportive Families, Healthy Children: Helping Families with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Children* by Caitlin Ryan, Family Acceptance Project, San Francisco State University, 2009. Copyright © Caitlin Ryan, PhD. Reprinted with permission.

Family Rejection & Risk for HIV

RISK FOR HIV INFECTION AMONG LGBT YOUNG ADULTS REJECTED BY FAMILIES IN ADOLESCENCE

Ages 21-25



————— *Level of Family Rejection* —————

Source: *Supportive Families, Healthy Children: Helping Families with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Children* by Caitlin Ryan, Family Acceptance Project, San Francisco State University, 2009. Copyright © Caitlin Ryan, PhD. Reprinted with permission.

Importance of Family Acceptance

▣ Family acceptance helps:

- Protect against depression, suicidal behavior and substance abuse
- Promote self-esteem, social support, and overall health
- Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner's Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No. PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

FAMILY ACCEPTANCE DURING ADOLESCENCE & PERCEPTIONS OF BEING A HAPPY LGBT ADULT

Level of Family Acceptance

EXTREMELY accepting



92%

VERY accepting



77%

A LITTLE accepting



59%

NOT AT ALL accepting



35%

Source: *Supportive Families, Healthy Children: Helping Families with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Children* by Caitlin Ryan, Family Acceptance Project, San Francisco State University, 2009. Copyright © Caitlin Ryan, PhD. Reprinted with permission.

“When I put my head on the pillow at night, I think about my daughter and just hope she’s safe. I don’t know where she is. I haven’t heard from her since I threw her aout of the house when she told me she was lesbian. I didn’t know what to do.

I wish I had acted differently. I would give anything to be able to change that now.”

**Monica, mother of a
16-year old lesbian youth**



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner’s Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No. PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

Working with Families

- ▣ Engage, approach and connect with families and caregivers by meeting them “where they are,” and view each family as an ally.
- ▣ Let parents and caregivers tell their story
- ▣ Give families respectful language to talk about sexual orientation and gender identity.
- ▣ Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner’s Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No.PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

Working with Families

- ▣ Educate families on how family rejecting behaviors affect their LGBT child.
- ▣ Educate families on how supportive and accepting behaviors affect their child.
- ▣ Families that don't accept their children's sexual orientation or gender identity can still support their children and decrease rejecting behaviors
- ▣ A little change makes a difference!
- ▣ Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *A Practitioner's Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children*. HHS Publication No. PEP14-LGBTKIDS. Rockville, MD SAMHSA (2014)

Providing Services and Supports for Youth Who Are LGBTQI2-S: A Practice Brief

- ▣ Presents recommendations and strategies across six areas (which are applicable to settings serving and supporting youth):
 - Creating a welcoming environment
 - Protecting Youth
 - Strengthening staff and supports
 - Supporting youth who are transgender
 - Enhancing practice and service delivery
 - Engaging communities

Helping Families Support Their LGBT Children

- ▣ Developed for families, caretakers, advocates and providers
- ▣ Provides basic information to help families support their LGBT Children
- ▣ Provides data that demonstrating that higher family acceptance leads to reduced risk
- ▣ Available online at: <http://>

Self Assessment Exercise

- ▣ After Completing the Assessment, talk with others at your table
- ▣ What are the areas of strength?
- ▣ What are the challenges?
- ▣ What personal bias may be at play?

Resources

- ▣ Family Acceptance Project - www.familyproject.sfsu.edu
- ▣ Fenway Health - National LGBT Health Education Center - www.lgbthealtheducation.org
- ▣ Parents, Families & Friends of Lesbians and Gays - www.pflag.org
- ▣ Transgender Student Education Resources - <http://tser.org>

Resources

- ▣ Practice Brief: Providing services and supports for youth who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex or two-spirit (LGBTQI2-S) :
nccc.georgetown.edu/documents/lgbtqi2s.pdf
- ▣ Helping Families support their LGBT Children:
nccc.georgetown.edu/documents/LGBT_Brief.pdf
- ▣ A Practitioner's Resource Guide: Helping Families to support their LGBT Children
samhsa.gov/publications/lgbt

The 2013 National School Climate Survey

The Experiences of Lesbian, Gay,
Bisexual and Transgender Youth
in Our Nation's Schools



Improving Emotional & Behavioral Outcomes for LGBT Youth: A Guide for Professionals

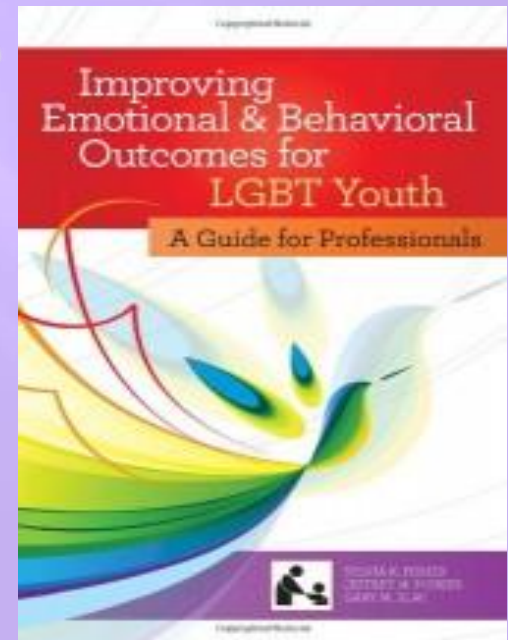
▣ Topics Include:

- Providing Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Services and Supports
- Conducting CLC self assessment
- LGBT Youth in Out of Home Care
- Building Resilience
- Safe environments for LGBT youth

▣ Includes internet resources

▣ Paul H Brookes Publishing

(available on Amazon)



Resources



Louisville *South Group*

LYG boosts the self-esteem of GLBT youth by providing a safe space that encourages positive life choices, teaches healthy interactions with peers and adults, and develops activities in which youth are challenged to reach their full potential. We envision a universal community that accepts, affirms and uplifts all young people, no matter what their identity

www.louisvilleyouthgroup.com

GLSEN[®]

www.glsen.org

GAY, LESBIAN & STRAIGHT
EDUCATION NETWORK



**Every student deserves
a Safe Space**



<http://www.glsen.org/chapters/bluegrass>

THE **TREVOR** PROJECT
saving young lives

866-488-7386

I've learned that people
Will forget what you
said, people will forget
what you did but people
will never forget how
you made them feel.

Maya Angelou