LGBTQ + &Prevention Workshop

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Objectives







- Describe acceptable terms for gender and sexual identity in the lesbian, gay, bis exual, transgender, or queer community.
- Summarize challenges in the care of the lesbian, gay, bis exual, transgender, or queer community.
- Outline communication strategies to provide culturally correct communication with the lesbian, gay, bis exual, transgender, or queer community.
 - Explain the cultural competence in BH Care for LGBTQ community.







Table of contents

01

History

History of the LGBTQ+ community

03

Inclusion

What are some steps that you can take to include LGBTQ+ in your work

02

Language

What are terms that we use in the community

04

Tips

Tips for success













Why are we talking about this?





Suicide

29% of Transgendered, 21% of gay and lesbian, and 22% of bisexual youth have attempted suicide. 7% of cis and straight. *CDC



Bullying

43% of transgendered youth have been bullied on school property. 18% of cis-gendered *CDC

ATOD Use

56% of LGBTQ used alcohol in last year, 34% marijuana, 10% of Rx abuse. *Trevor Project

Weapons

29% trans youth were threatened or injurwith weaponscomparetb 7%. *CDC

Is love

Love













Why are we talking about this?





Homes

With up to 40% youth expereiecning homelessness is LGBTQ+ *nn4youth.org



Eating Disorders

46% been diagnosed and 54% suspect they have an eating disorder *NEDA & Trevor Project



Violence

7.4x more likely to expereicne sexual violence than peers. *Polaris
Project

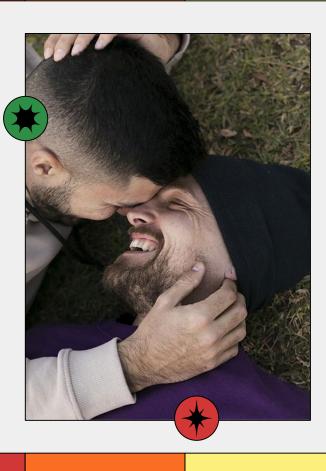


Sex Trafficing

3 to 7x more likely to engage in survival sex to meet basic needs. *Polaris Project

Love

Is love



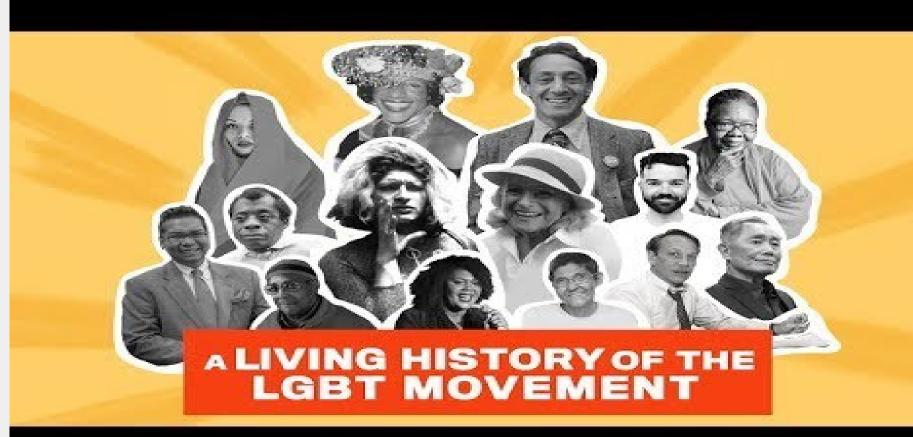
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History

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Knowing the past, helps inform the future









What month is LGBTQ+ History month?







A. September

B. June

C. October

D. August







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Atlanta's PRIDE takes place in October.







What year was the Society of Human Rights founded?







A. 1910

B. 1924

C. 1932

D. 1955







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The society is the first documented gay rights organization







What year was the Daughters of Bilitis (DOB) created?







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Who was the first LGBTQ person to be elected to state office?







- A. Elaine Noble
- B. Kathy Kozachenoko
- C. Renee Richards
- D. Ellen Morgan







Who was the first open LGBTQ person to be elected to state







A. Elaine Noble

B. Kathy Kozachenoko Serve in the MA House for 2 terms C. Renee Richards starting in 1975

D. Ellen Morgan







Who was the first (known) openly gay politician in the US elected?







- A. James Byrd, Jr.
- B. Matthew Shepard
- C. Brandon Teena
- D. Harvey Milk







Who was the first (known) openly gay man politician in the US elected?







A. James Byrd, Jr. He was later B. Matthew Shepardssassinated in 197 C. Brandon Teena after serving less than a year in office D. Harvey Milk







The first Pride parade occurred a year after what historical event?







A. The first AIDS quilt was made B. Gilbert Baker making the first flag C. The Stonewall Riots

D. LGB folks being allowed to marr







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Stonewall Riots

- June 28 July 3, 1969
- Stonewall Inn in Greenwich Village
- Three-Piece "Laws"
- Raids of gay bars and arrest were made
- Led by trans-women of color
- First Pride parade was called 'Christopher Street Liberation Day March' held on June 28, 1970













What Presidents banned gay people from working in the federal government?







- A. Lyndon B. Johnson
- B. Harry Truman
- C. John F. Kennedy
- D. Dwight D. Eisenhower







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Federal Government

- 1953- Eisenhower's Executive Order
- 1973-Judge rules that you can't be fired from federal employment based on sexual orientation alone
- 1975- US Civil Services Commission would consider application by gay and lesbian on a case by case basis
- 1977- State department lifts policy for Foreign Service
- 1993 Don't Ask, Don't Tell
- 1995- Clinton signs Executive Order to include sexual identity as a protected class
- 2011- Congress allows LGB in Military
- 2016- Ban on transgendered folx in military
- 2021- Rescinds ban on trans folx









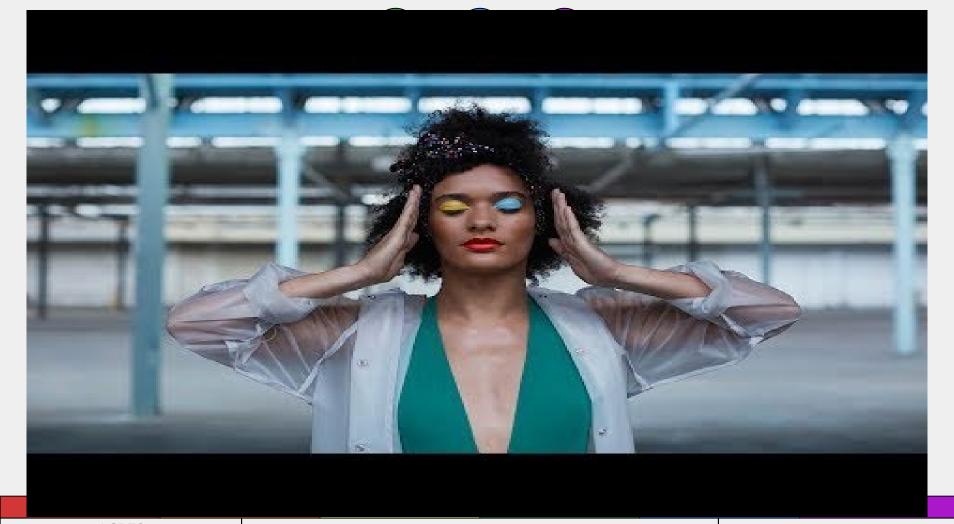


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Language

 $abla\Delta$ — $abla\Delta$

The difference between the almost right word and the right word, is the difference between a lightening bug and the lightening ark Twain

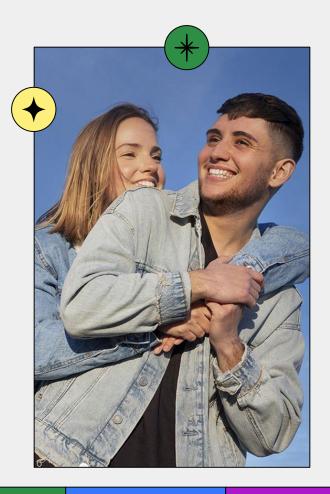


'Better than a thousand hollow words, is one word that brings peace."

-Budda

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 $\nabla \Delta$



Importance Positive impact













Gender Terms



Sex

Sex" is the term we use to refer to a person's sexual anatomy (his or her sexual body parts).



Gender

the term we use to refer to how a person feels about himself as a boy/man or feels about herself as a girl/woman.













Gender Terms



Gender Identity

the term for how a person-self identifies in terms of being a boy/man or girl/woman



Genderqueer

typically reject notions of static categories of gender and embrace a fluidity of gender



Gender Roles

social roles that are assigned by a society according to gender



Gender Fluid

A person who does not identify with a single fixed gender or has a fluid or unfixed gender identity.

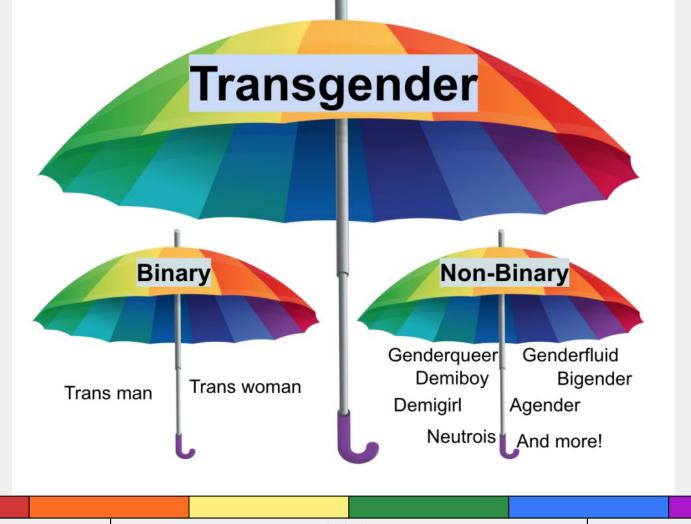


Non -binary

a person who does not identify exclusively as a man or a woman



umbrella term for people whose gende identity and/or expression is different from cultural expectations based on the sex they were assigned at birth





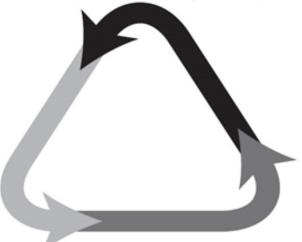




The sexual trichotomy

Sexual Identity

(how we self-identify and/or publicly identify)



Sexual Orientation (who we are attracted to)

Sexual Behaviour

(the sexual contacts we have)

LGBTQ+

Awareness

Lesbian Gay A man who A woman who is attracted primarily to men; attracted to women. a broad term for primarily attracted to the same

Bisexual

An indi-

vidual

people of

their own

and oppo-

Transgender A person whose genattracted to der identity differs from their assigned sex site gender. at birth.

Transexual An outdated term that originated in the medical and psychological communities for people who have permanently changed their gender identity through surgery and hormones.

Queer Questioning An umto be more exploring inclusive of ering one's and variaown sexual make up gender the LG-BTO+ comtity and/ or gender

Intersex An individual whose sexual anatomy or chromosomes do not fit with the traditional markers of "female" and "male."

Ally

Typically a

non-queer

person who

supports

and advo-

cates for

the queer

commu-

nity; an

individual

within the

LGBTQ+

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can be an

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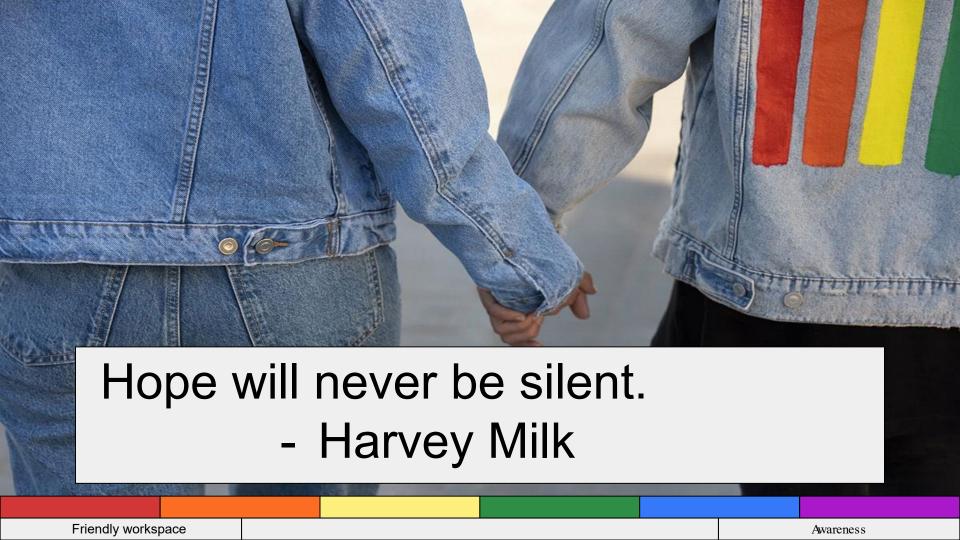
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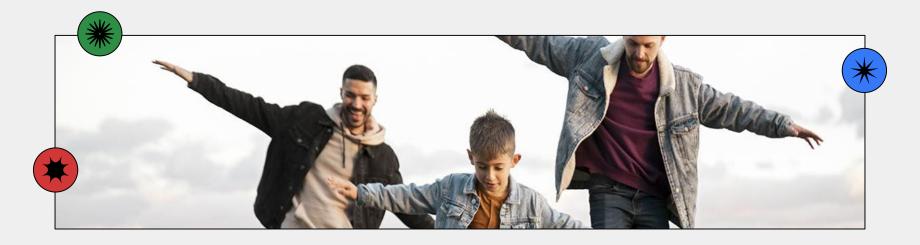
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them.

Pansexual Asexual An indi-A person vidual who who exgenerally periences does not sexual, feel sexual romantic. desire or physical attraction and/or to any spiritual atgroup of traction to people. It members is not the of all gensame as der identicelibacy ties/exand has pressions. many subnot just people who groups. fit into the standard gender binary.



Inclusion



Pronouns

Why do they matter?

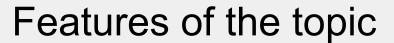
Survey

What do you need to know and how do you ask?

Training

How do we learn more



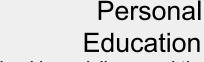












Checking privilege and thoughts and language



Representation

Who can represent the group and making sure we aren't just checking boxes



How do we give gender neautral terms when we are in the presence of others



ППП

Policy

What can we do policy wise to promote inclusion







How do we address groups...





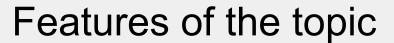


. Son/Daughter



- . Girlfriend/Boyfriend
 - . Boys and Girls
- . Ladies and gentlemen
 - . Other sayings



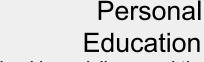












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ППП

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How do we include everyone?

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Schlossberg's Theory of Mattering and Marginality

Marginality

- Sense of not fitting in
- Can lead to self consciousness, irritability and depression
- Especially relevant when taking on a new role OR trying new things

Mattering (5 aspects)

- Attention– feeling of being noticed
- Importance belief you are cared about
- Ego ExtensionFeeling that someone would be proud or sympathize
- Dependencefeeling needed
- Appreciation













Intentionally Uninviting Uninviting

Unintentionally Inviting

Intentionally Inviting

Inclusion

Thanks

Do you have any questions

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