



# LGBTQI Definitions

- Lesbian
- Gay
- Bisexual
- Transgender
- Queer
- Intersex
- + (also Questioning, Asexual, Two-Spirit/Spirit25, Pansexual, Androgynous, Nonbinary, Third Gender, ... and many more...)

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### LGBTQ youth identify themselves in an incredibly wide range of ways.

LGBTQ youth in the survey identified with more than LGBTQ youth in the survey identified with more than 100 different combinations of terms to describe their 100 different combinations of terms to describe their sexual orientation: gender identity: Achillean Androgynous Boy or man Butch **Androsexual** Asexual/Ace Spectrum Agender Bigender Demiboy Cisgender Demigirl Femme Biromantic Bisexual Demiromantic Demisexual Gender non-conforming Genderfluid Genderflux Gay/Lesbian Gynosexual Greysexual Monosexual Genderqueer Neutrois **Nonbinary Panromantic** Girl or woman Omnisexual **Pansexual** Polyamorous Transfeminine Prefer no labels Omnigender Questioning Polysexual Questioning Queer Queer Sexually fluid Transgender Transmasculine Sapphic



### Risk Factors

### Stigma, Aggressions, Ostracism

- LGBTQI community is **one of the most targeted of hate crimes** 
  - Phobic Behaviors (e.g., Homophobia, Biphobia, Transphobia, etc.)
- 86% of LGBTQI youths reported being harassed or assaulted at school (2019 survey)
- 86% of LGBTQI said politics have negatively impacted their wellness
  - Can influence Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
- 33% of LGBTQI reported being physically threatened or harmed in their lifetime due to their identity

## Risk Factors (cont.)

#### Homelessness

- LGBTQI are 120% more likely to experience homelessness
- 29% of LGBTQI youth have experienced homelessness, been kicked out, or run away
  - "kicked out of home," "disowned by family," "they won't hire someone like me"
  - Fear of being harassed at shelters

#### **Substance Abuse**

- Used as a **self-medicating** coping mechanism (especially if isolated)
- LGB adults 2x more likely for a Substance Use diagnosis (than heterosexual adults)
- Transgender/Nonbinary 4x more like (than cisgender)



## LGBTQI and Mental Health

- Mental health difficulties can increase when discrimination hinders the development of one's sexual orientation and gender identity
  - Symptoms: depression, anxiety, isolation, hopelessness, substance abuse, suicidal ideations/attempts, lower school/work performance, etc...
    - LGB adults 2x more likely (than heterosexual adults)
    - Transgender adults 4x more likely (than cisgender individuals)
- Intersectionality of cultural identities (beyond sexual and gender identities)
  - e.g., LGBTQI + ethnicity + religion + socioeconomic status + nationality + etc...

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## LGBTQI and Mental Health (cont.)

- 68% of LGBTQI reported symptoms of **Generalized Anxiety Disorder** 
  - Over 75% for transgender/nonbinary
- 61% of transgender/nonbinary reported hindrances to using a bathroom corresponding with their gender identity

#### **Suicidal Tendencies**

- **48%** of LGBTQI reported **engaging in self-harm** (in a 12 month period)
  - over 60% of transgender/nonbinary
- LGB 4x more likely to attempt suicide (than heterosexual peers)
- Over 50% transgender/nonbinary individuals seriously considered suicide
  - 40% of transgender/nonbinary attempted suicide at least once (compared to 5% of general US population)



# Suggestions to the College

- Support safe **LGBTQI** representation (GSA Club, LGBTQI Heritage Month events)
- Enhance campus access to accurate information regarding LGBTQI history, events, and curricular (similar to Ethnic Studies)
- Secure and share about policies that protect LGBTQI individuals (Title IX)
  - Including transgender/nonbinary individuals (bathrooms, gym, preferred gender identity on college records, preferred pronouns, etc.)
    - Transgender/Nonbinary youth whose preferred pronouns were respected helped to decrease suicidal attempts by 50%
- Provide **professional development opportunities** for entire college community
- ... other ideas? ...

### Sources Cited

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