Improving Behavioral Health Services for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Gender Nonconforming (LGB/GNC) Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Terminology
- LGBT Youth Research/Quiz
- Intersectionality
- Recommendations

Introductions

- Name
- Preferred Gender Pronoun
- Agency/Department
- Title/position

What is **SOGIE**?

SOGIE: Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Gender Expression

Sexual Orientation is about who an individual is emotionally, sexually, or romantically attracted to.

Which is different from...

Gender Identity is about how a person views and understands their own gender.

Gender Expression is about how a person expresses gender identity through manner of dress, speech, behavior, and/or other physical attributes.

Gender Expression

- •Gender Conforming describes a person who expresses gender in a manner that is consistent with societal norms for one's gender (e.g., a person who was designated "female" at birth, who identifies as a girl, and dresses in a way that society determines a girl should dress).
- •Gender Nonconforming describes someone whose gender identity and/or expression breaks societal norms (e.g., someone who identifies as a girl but wears clothing typically assigned to boys).

Gender Identity

- **Transgender** describes a person whose gender identity and/or gender expression does not match the sex and/or gender the person was assigned at birth.
- May identify as transgirl/women, transboy/man, or the pronoun associated with the gender they've transitioned to.

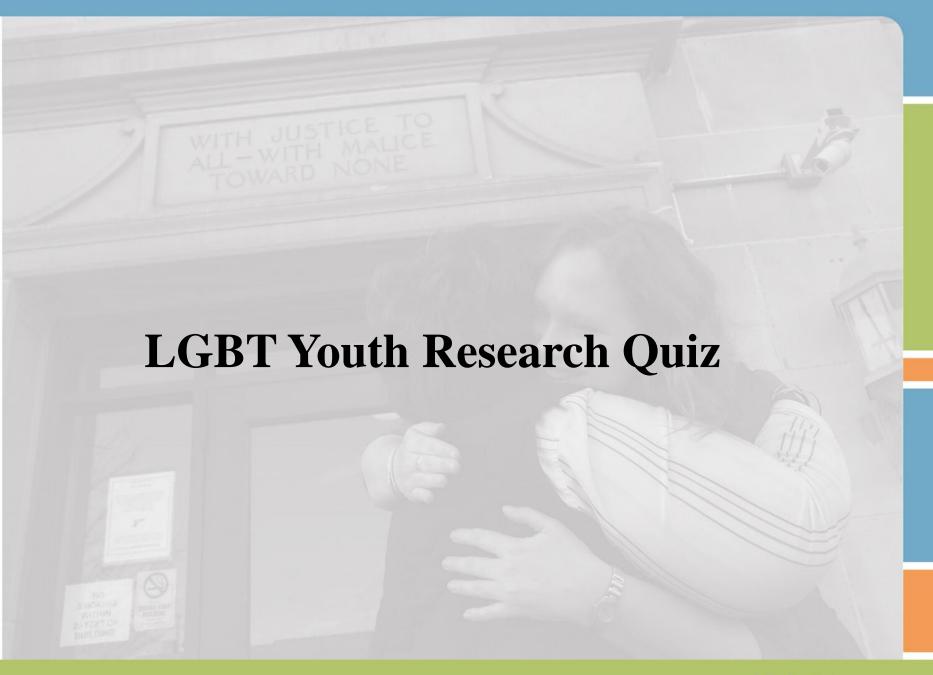
Are transgender and gender nonconformity different? If so, how?

Gender Identity (cont'd)

- Cisgender describes a person whose gender identity matches the gender they were assigned at birth.
- Cissexual describes a person whose understanding of their physical sex matches the sex they were assigned at birth.

Terminology Use Caution

- Homosexual
- •"Lifestyle"
- "Sexual preference"
- •"Gay agenda"
- •"Special rights"
- •"Real" boy/man or girl/woman in reference to a transgender person
- Transsexual
- •And all the usual suspects: fag, faggot, dyke, lesbo, etc.



Everyone has a sexual orientation.

- a) True
- b) False

A). True. Everyone has a sexual orientation.

Everyone has a gender identity.

- a) True
- b) False

A). True. Everyone has a gender identity.

Children begin to become aware of their gender identity at around what age?

- a) 2–4 years
- b) 5–7 years
- c) 8–10 years

A). 2–4 years

Stephanie Brill and Rachel Pepper, 2008. The Transgender Child: A Handbook for Families and Professionals

Children begin to become aware of their sexual orientation at around what age?

- a) 8 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 12 years

B). 10 years

Caitlin Ryan, et al., 2010. Family Acceptance in Adolescence and the Health of LGBT Young Adults

What percentage of youth in detention facilities nationwide are lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, or gender nonconforming?

- a) 15%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%

B). 20% of youth in detention facilities nationwide are lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, or gender nonconforming.

Angela Irvine, 2014. Dispelling Myths: Understanding the incarceration of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and gender nonconforming youth, upcoming working paper

Sexual Orientation and Gender Expression, Girls

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	Heterosexual	LBQ			
Gender Conforming	60.1%	22.9%			
Gender Nonconforming	7.8%	9.2%			

Sexual Orientation and Gender Expression, Boys

	Heterosexual	GBQ	
Gender Conforming	86.4%	3.5%	
Gender Nonconforming	7.3%	2.8%	

Sexual Orientation, 2010

	Girls, H	Girls, LBQ	Boys, H	Boys, GBQ
Home removal	19%	33%	9%	20%
Group/foster home	27%	45%	17%	25%
Homelessness	23%	40%	16%	32%
Running away (detention)	18%	37%	12%	28%
Truancy, warrants, VOP (detention)	9%	15%	12%	22%

Gender Conformity, 2010

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	GC Girls	GNC Girls	GC Boys	GNC Boys	
Home removal	20%	42%	9%	23%	
Group/foster home	30%	47%	16%	34%	
Homelessness	26%	41%	16%	43%	
Running away (detention)	21%	33%	12%	22%	
Truancy, warrants, VOP (detention)	NS	NS	NS	NS	

Approximately what percentage of LGBT students missed a day of school in the last month because they felt unsafe at their school?

- a) 10%
- b) 30%
- c) 40%

B). 30.3% of LGBT students missed a day of school in the past month because of safety concerns.

J. G. Kosciw, et al., 2014. The 2013 National School Climate Survey: The experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth in our nation's schools

Of the incarcerated youth who reported being sexually victimized by other youth, the number of LGB (lesbian, gay, bisexual) youth was about ____ times the number of heterosexual youth.

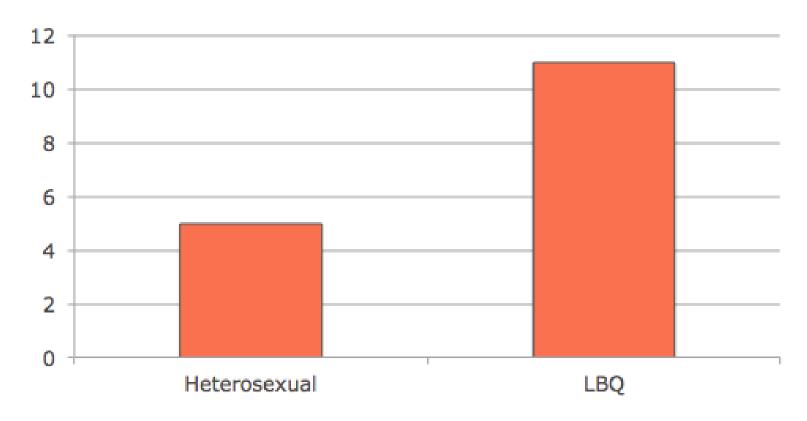
- a) 3
- b) 7
- c) 10

B). 7 times higher—youth with a sexual orientation other than heterosexual reported significantly higher rates of sexual victimization by other youth (10.3%) compared to heterosexual youth (1.5%).

A.J. Beck, et al., 2013. Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth, 2012

Lesbian, bisexual, and questioning girls have a higher detention rate for prostitution than heterosexual girls.

- a) True
- b) False



Angela Irvine, 2010. "We've Had Three of Them": Addressing the Invisibility of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

Girls who identify as non-heterosexual are at greater odds for experiencing disproportionate school and criminal justice sanctions than boys who identify as non-heterosexual.

- a) True
- b) False

A). True, although girls and boys who experienced same-sex attraction and same-sex relationships had similar rates of sanctions. Total: 1.25–3 times greater odds than their heterosexual peers.

Kathryn E. W. Himmelstein and Hannah Brückner, 2010. Criminal-Justice and School Sanctions Against Nonheterosexual Youth: A National Longitudinal

Approximately ____ of homeless youth are LGBT.

- a) 10%
- b) 20%
- c) 40%

C). Approximately 40% of homeless youth are LGBT.

Laura Durso & Gary Gates, 2012. Serving Our Youth: Findings from a National Survey of Service Providers Working with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth who are Homeless or At Risk of Becoming Homeless

What percentage of youth in foster care are LGBTQ?

- a) 19%
- b) 23%
- c) 30%

A). 19% of youth in foster care identify as LGBTQ.

Bianca Wilson, et al. 2014. Sexual and Gender Minority Youth in Foster Care: Assessing Disproportionality and Disparities in Los Angeles

The majority of LGBQ and GNC youth in juvenile detention facilities are white.

- a) True
- b) False

A). False. 85% of LGBQ and GNC youth in detention facilities are youth of color.

Angela Irvine, 2014. Dispelling Myths: Understanding the incarceration of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and gender nonconforming youth, upcoming working paper

Heterosexism

- What is the hegemonic messaging?
- What messages do youth receive about how to behave and with whom to be involved?

Intersectionality

- Race
- Ethnicity
- Perceived race/ethnicity
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender Identity
- Gender Expression
- Religion
- Class/Socioeconomic Status
- Language
- Immigration Status
- Nationality
- Employment
- Education
- Physical and Mental Abilities
- Family structure
- System involvement
- Others?

Recommendations

- SOGIE Data Collection
- Anti-discrimination policies
- SOGIE/Intersectionality training for staff



Thank you

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