LGBTQIA+ 101: Gender, Sex, & Sexuality
~Part 2~
Alameda County Health Care for the Homeless

Date: October 5, 2022
Facilitator: Niki Khanna (she/her), LMFT
Hello & Welcome!

Chat box introductions: Name, Pronouns, and one word intention for today’s training
Agenda

- Welcome
- History of Pride Flag
- Brief LGBTQ History
- Stressors & Concerns
- Allyship
- Questions
- Closing

Credit: TRANS LIFE & LIBERATION ART SERIES/MICAH BAZANT
Community Practices

- Take care of yourself so you can stay present
- No one knows everything and together we know a lot
  - Ask questions
  - Share your ways of knowing
  - Use the chat / raise your hand
- Speak from your own experiences
- Explore connections between lived experience and theory, personal and systemic
- Expect and accept a lack of closure
History of Pride Flag
History of the Pride Flag
History of the Pride Flag

Philadelphia Pride Flag, 2017

Progress Pride Flag, Daniel Quasar, 2018
History of the Pride Flag

The Intersex Inclusive Progress Pride Flag, Valentino Vecchietti, 2021
LGBTQIA+ History
Brief LGBTQIA+ History

- **1649** The first known conviction for lesbian activity in North America: Sarah White Norman is charged with “lewd behavior” with Mary Vincent Hammon in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

- **1925** Blues singer Ma Rainey is arrested in her house in Harlem for having a lesbian party.

- **1956** James Baldwin, African-American novelist and intellectual, publishes his first novel, Giovanni’s Room, a critically acclaimed work that explores bisexuality, as well as intimate relationships between men.

- **1969** Police raid the Stonewall Inn in New York City in the early hours of June 28. This leads to four days of struggle between police and LGBTQ people. Transgender people, LGBTQ people of color, and youth are a major part of these “riots” that mark the birth of the modern LGBTQ movement.
Brief LGBTQIA+ History

- **1973** The board of the American Psychiatric Association votes 13-0 to remove homosexuality from its official list of psychiatric disorders, the DSM-II. Homosexuality continues to be pathologized by appearing as Sexual Orientation Disturbance in the DSM-II, and then as Egodystonic Homosexuality in the DSM-III. Sexual orientation is finally removed in the revised version of the DSM-III 1987.

- **1982** Nearly 800 people are infected with GRID (Gay-Related Immunodeficiency Disorder). The name is changed to AIDS by the year’s end.

- **2003** The U.S. Supreme Court overturns sodomy laws, proclaiming rights to privacy and decriminalizing “homosexual” behavior.

- **2015** The Supreme Court rules that states are constitutionally required to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples, legalizing marriage equality in all 50 states.

- **2022** Florida Governor Ron DeSantis, signed ‘Don't Say Gay’ bill that restricts the education of LGBTQ topics in the state's public schools.
Brief LGBT History

In the chat, enter a word or phrase to describe the historical experiences of the LGBTQIA+ community in the US.
Stressors & Concerns
LGBTQIA+ Youth Homelessness
LGBTQIA+ Youth Homelessness

Table 4: Characteristics of Alameda County Homeless Youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>% of General Population</th>
<th>% of Homeless TAY Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>11% (Alameda County Youth)</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ</td>
<td>10% (Alameda County)</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experiencing mental health issues</td>
<td>25% (California)</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sexual Harassment & Assaults

“According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), lesbian, gay and bisexual people experience sexual violence at similar or higher rates than straight people.” - Human Rights Campaign (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010
Incarceration & Criminal Justice System

Lesbian, gay, and bisexual people are much more likely to be arrested than straight people

Number of straight versus lesbian or bisexual women, and straight versus gay or bisexual men, who report being arrested in the past year, per 100,000 people in each category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Arrest Rate (per 100,000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight Women</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian and Bisexual Women</td>
<td>3,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight Men</td>
<td>2,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay and Bisexual Men</td>
<td>3,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled by the Prison Policy Initiative using data from Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2019
Mental Health & Wellness

4.5% of the U.S. population identifies as lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Of those, over 39% reported having a mental illness in the past year. That is nearly 5.8 million people, more than the entire population of Kentucky.

Percentage of U.S. Adults Identifying as LGBT by Annual Household Income and Educational Attainment, 2012-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than $36,000</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$36,000 to &lt;$90,000</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$90,000 or more</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school or less</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions for Reflection

Identifying Risks & Interventions:

What are some of the common risks and vulnerabilities that show up in your work with LGBTQIA+ populations?

What are some of the effective interventions you have used, witnessed, or are interested in learning more about?

What are some areas of resource or resiliency that you have noticed in this population?
Power and Privilege
Defining Position of Power and Privilege

Power is the ability to influence and make decisions that impact others.

Privilege is advantages and benefits that individuals receive because of social groups they are perceived to be a part of. Privilege is often a result of systematic targeting and/or marginalization of another social group.
Who has power?
Heteronormativity

A discourse based on assumption that heterosexuality is the norm and privileges this over any other form of sexual orientation.
Allyship
Defining Allyship

an active, consistent, and arduous practice of unlearning and re-evaluating, in which a person in a position of privilege and power seeks to operate in solidarity with a marginalized group
Q & A
In Closing...
What's next?

1. Survey & Evaluation: https://forms.gle/NnwHzyULBqCGjC8R6
2. Community Discussions
3. Next Workshop Date: October 12, 9-11am, Intersectionality
Contacts
Your Facilitator:

Niki Khanna
LMFT

e: NikiKhannaTherapy@gmail.com
Contacts
Here’s Where to Direct Inquiries:

Glo Rodriguez
Organizational Training
Program Manager

e: glo@pacificcenter.org