SUPPORTING FAMILIES OF TRANSGENDER/GENDER DIVERSE YOUTH

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Objectives

Review the importance of parental/familial support of transgender and gender diverse youth and implications for mental health

Understand barriers to parental/familial support and identify strategies for engaging families in their child's care.

Review non-medical affirmation options for youth and how to support/educate families in exploring these options.

Family Support Matters

- Multiple studies have demonstrated that parental/family support for TGD youth is associated with:
 - Decreased Depression and Anxiety
 - Higher Life Satisfaction
 - Decreased Substance Abuse
 - Decreased Suicidality and Attempts
 - Higher Self-Esteem

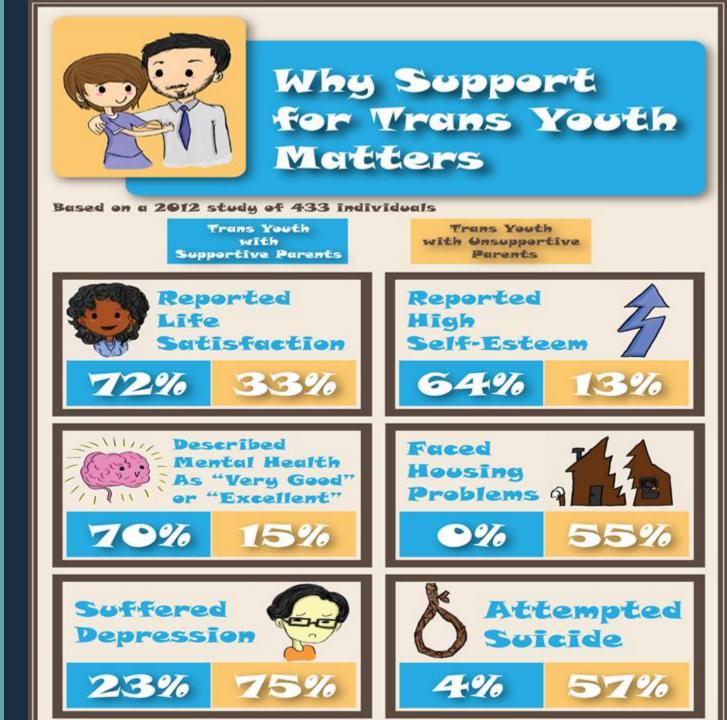


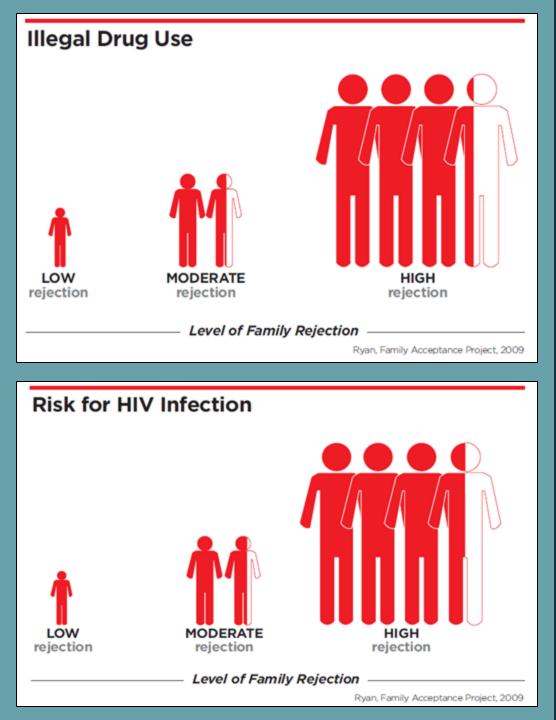
"SOCIALLY TRANSITIONED TRANSGENDER CHILDREN WHO ARE SUPPORTED IN THEIR GENDER IDENTITY HAVE DEVELOPMENTALLY NORMATIVE LEVELS OF DEPRESSION AND ONLY MINIMAL ELEVATIONS IN ANXIETY, SUGGESTING THAT PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IS NOT INEVITABLE WITHIN THIS GROUP. ESPECIALLY STRIKING IS THE COMPARISON WITH **REPORTS OF CHILDREN WITH GID; SOCIALLY** TRANSITIONED TRANSGENDER CHILDREN HAVE NOTABLY LOWER RATES OF INTERNALIZING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AMONG CHILDREN WITH GID LIVING AS THEIR NATAL SEX."

Olson, K. R., Durwood, L., DeMeules, M., & McLaughlin, K. A. (2016). Mental health of transgender children who are supported in their identities. *Pediatrics*, peds-2015.



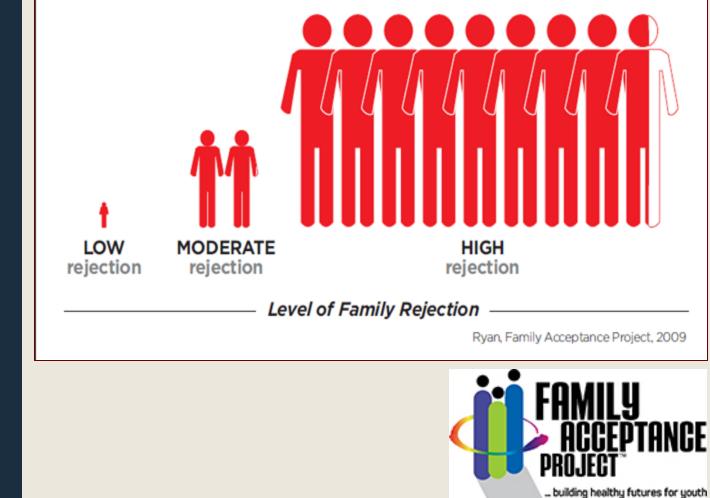






Lifetime Suicide Attempts for Highly Rejected LGBT Young People

(One or more times)



What is "support?"

- Challenges to the term "support"
- Listening to your child and believing what they say is true
- Openly communicating with your child
- Demonstrating support through social affirmation
 - Using child's chosen name and pronouns
 - Allowing child to dress in ways that are affirming
 - Encouraging others to use correct name and pronouns
- Finding safe spaces for your child to explore their gender
 - Individual therapy
 - Peer/support groups/ GSA

Barriers to Familial Support

- Lack of information
- Religious / Cultural Beliefs
- Transphobia/Cisnormativity
- Concern's about child's future/safety
- Worry about judgement from others





Caregiver Emotional Experiences

Denial

- Shock, confusion
- "I keep trying to wake myself up from this."
- "This is just a phase."
- Anger
 - Fear, Shame
 - "What did we do wrong?"
 - "Why do we have to deal with this?"
 - "How could God do this to me? To my child?"



Bargaining

- Compromising, looking for a way out
- "You can only dress in your 'pretty clothes' at home."
- "Maybe you're just a butch lesbian."
- "Can't you just pick a gender?"
- Depression
 - Grief, loss, ambivalent loss, guilt
 - Loss of vision/expectations for one's child
 - Loss of one's own support (family, community, church)
 - Sadness about perceived struggles for child
 - Reconciling the past

Acceptance

- Understanding, "letting go"
- Accepting child's identity and integrating that into family
- "I've given up on trying to find a 'why.'"
- "I see how much happier my child is now."
- Advocacy
 - Pride, joy
 - Celebrating your trans child and seeing the positives
 - "I got to show my son how to tie a tie for the first time."
 - Advocating on a larger scale for your child and other TGD youth/people

What do families need?

Someone to answer questions and address concerns:

- Is this a phase? What if they change their mind?
- I don't believe in transgender
- If I support this I am just encouraging them to be transgender
- Is this safe?
- How did this happen?
- I don't understand
- How can they make decisions so young?
- Can we just wait until they are 18?
- Will others (parents, family, providers) judge me?
- Where is the scientific proof?

What do families need?

Space

- To process difficult emotions without their child present
- To feel safe and not judged
- To explore own beliefs and biases
- Individual therapy, family support groups
- Information
 - On gender diverse identities
 - On how to support their TGD child/family member
 - On how their support impacts their child/family member



Promoting Familial Acceptance

- Acceptance is a process of reframing
 - Moving families from "why did this happen" to "how do we support our child"
- Normalize ambivalence and validate difficult emotions
- Define shared goals
 - Safe, healthy, happy
- Encourage unconditional love and support (as we would for any child)
- Model affirmation (use of name/pronouns)
- Connect families with needed supports and psycho education



Developmental Considerations

Pre-pubertal children

- Supporting gender play and exploration
- Sitting with uncertainty
- Social affirmation
- Peri-pubertal/Post-pubertal
 - Social affirmation
 - Decision making around medical interventions
 - Legal affirmation
 - Launching to adulthood



Supporting Social Affirmation

Use of name and pronouns

- Use of chosen name correlated with lower rates or depression and suicidality
- Disclosure
 - Supporting your child in telling others
 - Family, friends, school, providers
- Gender Expression
 - Supporting clothing, hair styles, etc that are affirming
 - Exploring safe use of affirming equipment
 - Binding, Stand-to-Pee, Tucking/Gaffs, Padding

Binding

- Have information available of safe binding practices
 - https://www.prideinpractice.org/articles/chest-binding-physicianguide/
- Where to purchase binders:
 - Gc2b
 - Underworks
 - FtM Essentials
 - Flavnt Streetwear
- Free or reduced binders:
 - Gender Gear "Preloved" binders Tumblr, Instagram
 - Point of Pride

- Shapeshifters
- Transguy Supply

- FTM Essentials Free Youth Binder

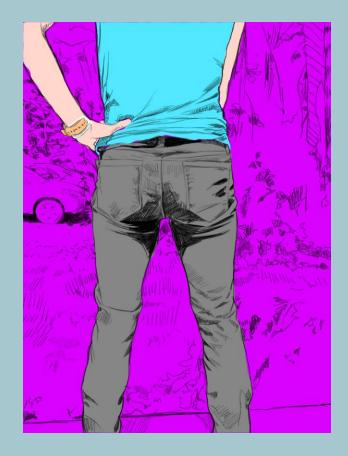
Tucking / Gaffs

Have information available of safe tucking practices

- https://www.prideinpractice.org/articles/transgender-genitaltucking-guide/
- Where to purchase gaffs and compression underwear:
 - Gender Gear
 - Origami Customs
 - EnFemme Style
 - Tuck Buddies
- Free gaffs:
 - Point of Pride

Other Equipment

- Packers and Stand-To-Pees
 - FTM Essentials
 - Transguy Supply
 - Reel Magic
 - Gender Cat
- Chest Padding
 - Amazon



* Consider having examples of equipment available for youth and families to explore

Other Considerations

- When parents are outright rejecting
 - Supporting and Affirming the child at every opportunity
 - Regularly assessing for safety
 - When does this cross the line to abuse? Medical neglect?
- Consent
 - Understand the laws in your state
 - When one parent is supportive and the other is not?
- When DCF is involved/is the guardian
 - Advocating for what is in the best interest of the child
 - Office of the Child Advocate

Familial Support & Trans Adults

Partner(s), Spouse

- Partners and spouses similarly experience a wide range of emotional responses to their partner coming out and affirming their gender
- Partners need space to process emotions
- Couple/unit needs space to redefine relationship and roles
- Children
 - Children's whose parents come out as transgender and/or affirm their gender also experience strong emotional responses
 - Age plays a role in how children adjust/accept
 - Children may benefit from individual and family therapy

Resources Families

- PFLAG <u>https://www.pflag.org/</u>
- Family Acceptance Project http://familyproject.sfsu.edu/
- Gender Spectrum <u>www.genderspectrum.org</u>
- Trans Youth Family Allies http://www.imatyfa.org/
- Supporting and Caring for Transgender Children <u>https://www.hrc.org/resources/supporting-caring-for-transgender-children</u>
- <u>The Transgender Child: A Handbook for Families and Professionals</u> by Stephanie A. Brill and Rachel Pepper (2008)
- The Transgender Teen by Stephanie A. Brill and Lisa Kenney (2016)
- Helping Your Transgender Teen by Irwin Krieger

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Discussion

- Have you encountered family members who are not supportive? How have you managed this?
- How do you keep parents engaged when they are not supportive? How do you keep them engaged enough so their child is able to continue receiving care?
- How do you navigate parents who do not agree with each other about how to best support their child?
- How do you support children when parents are rejecting? When parents don't know?