

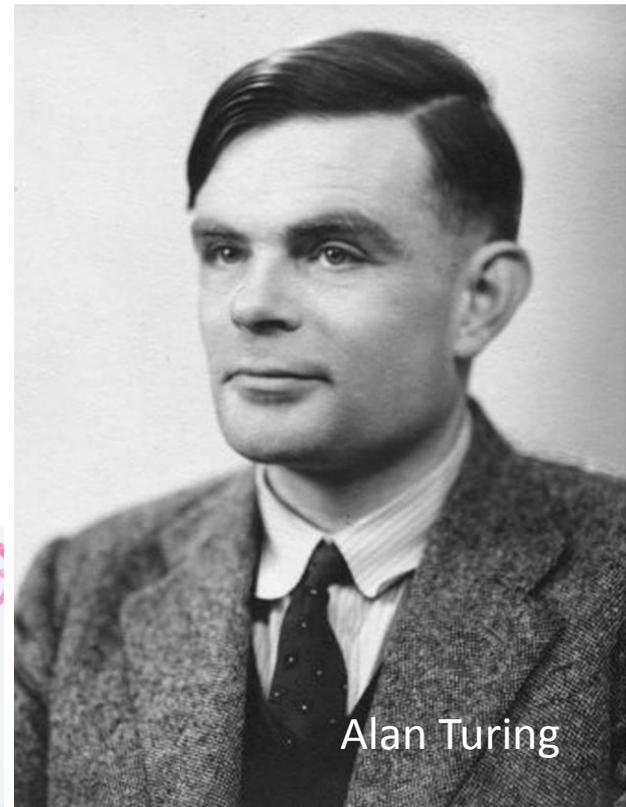
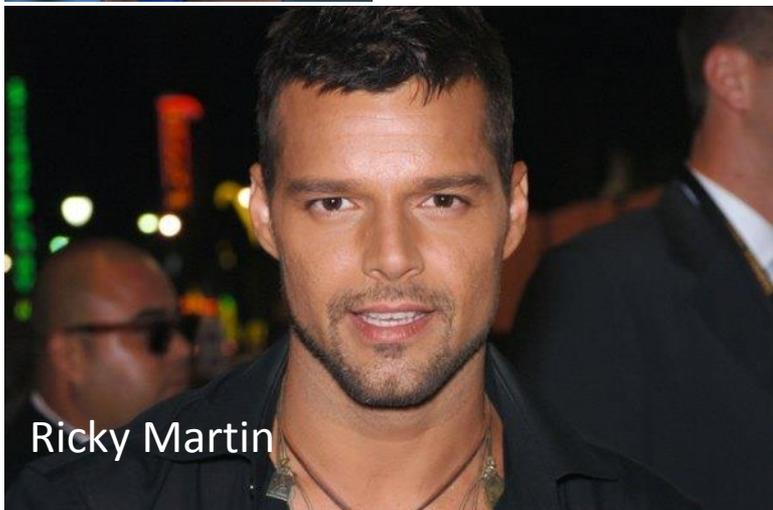
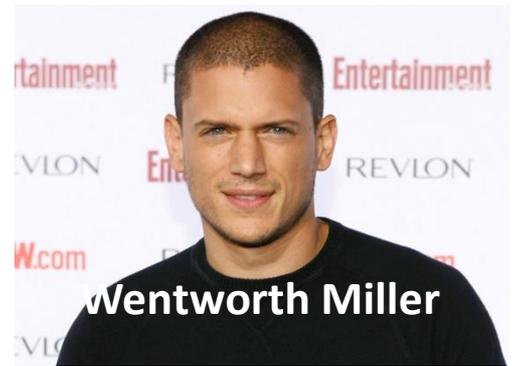
LGBT

By Shane Baker



Stonewall

What do all these people have all in common?



What does LGBT stand for?



The Stonewall Riots

On June 28th 1969, police harassment of a renowned LGBT bar in New York turned into a riot

Trans women, gay men, lesbians, and bisexual people protested against the bigoted treatment by the police



It was the start of the modern Western LGBT rights movement

- **No one chooses to be part of a persecuted minority. But people do choose to persecute.**

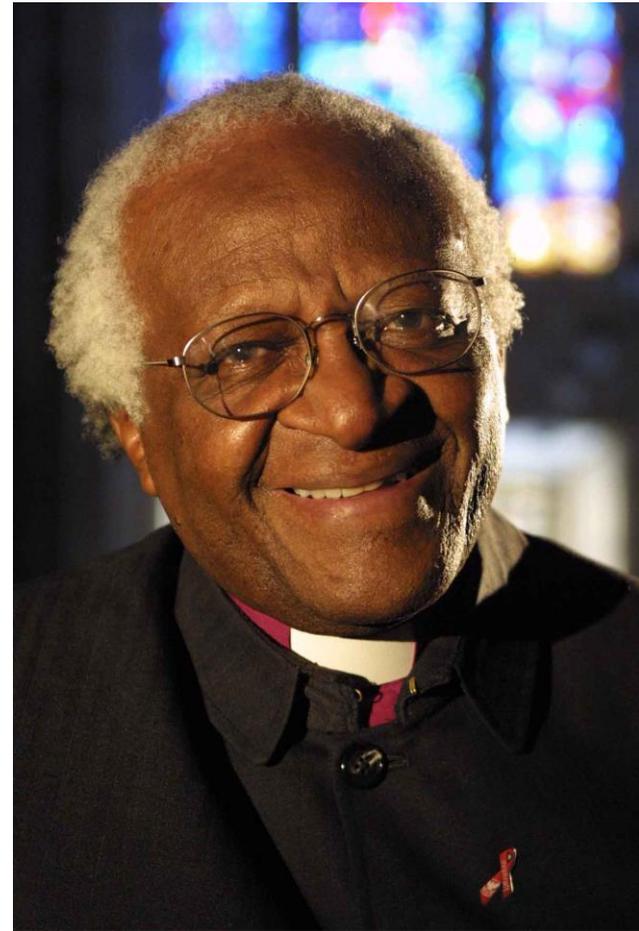


How diverse are we?

- How many gay football players can you name?
- How many lesbian politicians do you know of?
- How many transgender actors do you like watching?

Archbishop Desmond Tutu

- “I cannot keep quiet while people are being penalized for something about which they can do nothing - their sexuality.
- To discriminate against our sisters and brothers who are lesbian or gay on grounds of their sexual orientation for me is as totally unacceptable and unjust as apartheid ever was.”



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.”

Article 1, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- What other legislation provides equality?

Facts

- **More than half of LGBT young people deliberately self-harm**
- **Following homophobic bullying incidents, 2 in 5 young people affected have attempted suicide**

Gay stereotypes

Small group work:

Write down a list of words you might associate with being a man, e.g. tough, macho.

Then write down words you might associate with a gay man.

Feed back:

What are the differences between the two lists?

Discussion:

Where do you think stereotypes of gay men have come from?

Do you think they are true of all gay men?

Can you think of any gay men that don't fit the stereotype, whether celebrities or people you know personally?



WHAT IS STEREOTYPING?

- A stereotype is a form of label we apply to others in society
- They can be positive and negative
- It helps our brain to categorise individuals at a glance
- Stereotyping is sometimes unjustified
- This can be discriminative and oppressive to the individual
- May exclude the person in society
- People can accept these labels given to them by society. I.e. a petty criminal that stole a loaf of bread may be labelled a criminal and the individual may accept that label and carry out the stereotype of a criminal.
- Negative attitudes create prejudice

FIT – LEE'S STORY

- Write down your thoughts about Lee
- Think about how she acts, what she looks like, and how you would label her



Surprise, Surprise!

I bet at least some of you wrote down that Lee would be...

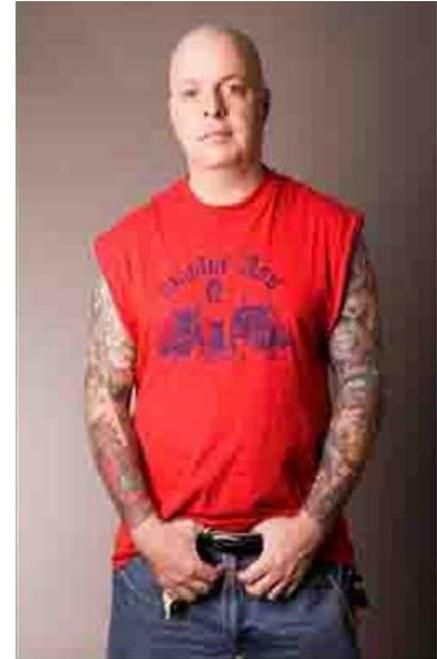
- 'Gay' 'Lesbian' or 'Homosexual'
- Looks and acts like a lad
- Not very girly

Well your wrong, Lee is in fact...

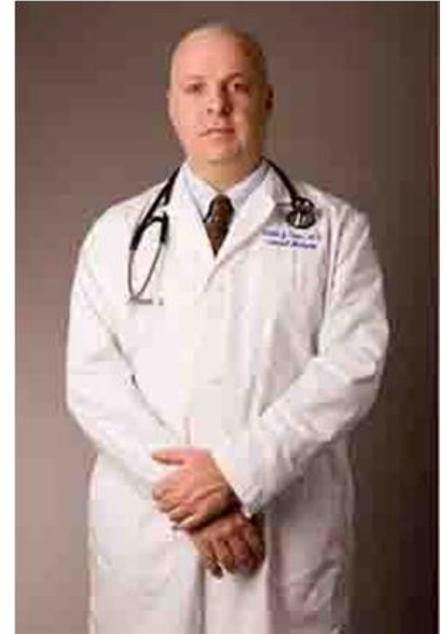
- Straight
- In love with a boy
- Her dress sense is practical as she has a keen interest in sports.

Lets try another...

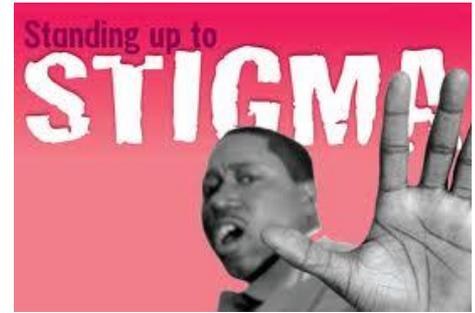
- So what do you think this guy does for a living?



- He is a world-renowned heart surgeon!



WHAT IS A STIGMA?

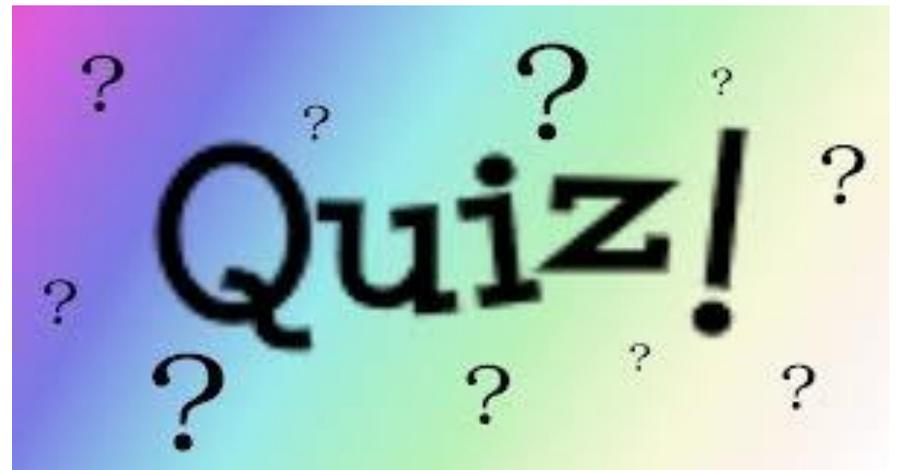


- A stigma is a negative view towards someone or something
- A stigma discredits a person or a group because of their attributes. This can include illness, disability, ethnicity, nationality, sexuality and religion or simply the way they dress
- Stigma brings experiences and feelings of:
 - Shame
 - Blame
 - Helplessness
 - Distress
- Stigmas can lead to bullying of that particular group of people and as we all know bullying can have quite severe consequences. This can include racism, homophobia, sexism, xenophobia, transphobia.
- In 2012 Stonewall conducted a school report of students who experienced homophobic bullying. We are now going to play a little game to find out some of these results.

QUIZ

The Rules

- Split into groups of three or four
- Between your group decide on an answer (A B C or D)
- One member of each group will tell their chosen answer
- The most popular answer is chosen for the quiz.



Question 1

- What percentage of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender pupils hear homophobic remarks such as 'poof, lezza or that's so gay'?

87%

34%

96%

58%

The number of gay pupils who hear homophobic remarks is a whopping...

96%

Using the term 'gay' negatively can be very offensive.

Question 2

- What percentage of LGBT students say teachers know how to deal with homophobic bullying effectively?

10%

23%

5%

45%

10%

of LGBT young people say teachers know how to deal with homophobic bullying effectively. How do you think they could improve?

Question 3

- What percentage of LGBT youth change their education plans due to homophobic bullying?

59%

24%

76%

32%

32%

of LGBT pupils have to change their education plans due to bullying. This could be anything from switching courses or classes to even moving schools. If they have left school they may not go into further education because of it.

How would you feel if you were being bullied?

Question 4

- Lucy and her girlfriend are constantly being bullied. They get punched, kicked, and spat at. How likely is it that they will self-harm.

44%

72%

28%

63%

72%

of LGBT young people (especially girls) will go on to self harm. This can include bruising, cutting or burning and can lead to permanent physical and mental scarring.

Question 5

- What percentage of LGBT young people suffer depression due to bullying?

86%

46%

9%

34%

46%

of LGBT students experience depression which is not just a low mood. It's a feeling of despair that for some feels like it will never end. People can stop eating and become withdrawn. Depression can also lead to increased rates of suicide.

Question 6

- What percentage of LGBT youth have had suicidal thoughts?

71%

3%

58%

9%

71%

of LGBT youth have thought of taking their own life and 23% have attempted it. This is compared to 28% of non-LGBT people who have thought of suicide and 4% who have attempted it.

Discussion

- **How do you think a gay young person might feel when they hear their friends use the phrase ‘that’s so gay’ to mean something negative or uncool?**
- **Do you think using ‘gay’ as a negative word makes you homophobic? Why/why not?**

How accepted are LGBTQ+ students
in LHS, other UK schools...and
around the world?

*Completely, very, mostly, partly, not
at all..?*

- Primary school education can be lacking – by the time you're in high school, it's too late – but many primary schools are working on this
- Education is lacking especially what to do/say if your friend is gay or trans
- PSD is lacking – we learn about it in Y10 and Y11 and a little in Y7, but it needs to be more intensively studied in Y7
- Boys' or girls' acceptance / attitude can depend on year group or social group – group psychology and peer pressure important – the limits are less for boys e.g. boys hugging each other is 'gay' but girls doing so isn't 'toxic masculinity'; 'erasure of /fetishisation of lesbian culture' -
- Not all students in LHS are accepting of 'non-nuclear family' lifestyles but this is difficult to change by the time they reach high school. It's OK not to be accepting but people shouldn't be vocal about their lack of acceptance
- More acceptance about people being gay than being trans
- Teachers deal with it as well as they can – how much can a teacher influence what people think is funny among their friends? Not much.
- Insensitive questions asked to trans people e.g. 'what is your old name?' or 'what's your real name?' rather than 'what is your dead name?' Or calling the person by their dead name. Using the wrong name or pronoun is rude unless it's a genuine accident.
- If someone is bisexual or pansexual, people try to label them as gay or non-gay e.g. when a bisexual man dates a man 'oh, so you're gay now!'
- Being LGBTQ+ still seen as something of a taboo
- Teachers need to take more of a stand
- There should be more services available to help students come out e.g. anonymous boxes
- Consider how LGBTQ+ people will be treated at work / opportunities for work – this should be addressed in PSD
- Different lifestyles and families need to be celebrated not just noted
- 'Positive' stereotypes need to be challenged e.g. 'I LOVE the gays!'

- There is biphobia within the LGBTQ+ community e.g. 'You're just a confused gay person.'
- There needs to be education about language use e.g. people reclaiming terms.
- Students' families need to be considered – what if family is against their child being LGBTQ+ - how can school deal with that?
- LGBTQ+ community needs to be more normalised, socially or in the media. E.g. not making LGBTQ+ relationships 'dramatic' or 'toxic' or 'comedy'.
- It's an issue that teachers, especially when students are younger, only seem to refer to (or feel safe to refer to?) their home life if they are 'straight'/have a nuclear family – e.g. 'straight' teachers will have photos of their families on their desks or will say things like 'I went out with my wife on the weekend' but gay teachers will be less likely to do these things and might say e.g. 'my friend' or 'my partner' instead of e.g. 'my wife', 'my girlfriend' – this leads younger kids especially to see fewer real-life examples of gay relationships and means that there is more of a taboo
- American TV less homophobic than British TV? TV channels differ in their approaches.
- Nobody should make assumptions about kids about 'what they're going to be'.
- Teachers need to consider language e.g. 'stop flirting' if a boy is talking to a girl 'Heteronormising' language needs to stop.
- Sexism also needs to be addressed.
- Workshops about LGBTQ+?

WHAT TO DO

Research has shown that bullying (LGBT bullying in particular) can have harmful effect on the individual. Most of this bullying is due to young people being stigmatised. If you see someone being bullied...

1. Don't keep quiet- tell a teacher no matter how silly it seems
2. Report every incident
3. Support the person being bullied
4. If you are worried about someone tell your tutor. They are there to help and will never reveal your name or what you have said unless it is a criminal or safeguarding matter.

Help & Advice

If you or anyone you know is being bullied let them know of services that there are services available to help them.

- Child Line - 0800 11 11
- Young Minds - www.youngminds.org.uk
- Stonewall - 0800 050 20 20
- Beat Bullying Cyber Mentors: www.cybermentors.org.uk
- CEOP – www.ceop.police.uk
- Teachers
- Youth Workers

Thank you for listening

