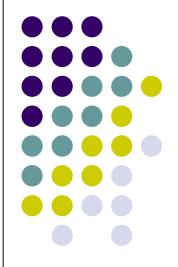
to be queer and young in San Francisco

Presentation by Jodi L. Schwartz LYRIC Executive Director

To SF Juvenile Probation Commission April 11, 2011

Lavender Youth Recreation and Information Center



Presentation Outline



- > A brief LYRIC Overview
- > A look at LGBTQQ Youth Barriers
- Exporting our model approach -LYRIC's new School-based Strategy
- ⊳Q&A

Lavender Youth Recreation & Information Center (LYRIC)

LYRIC is a 24-year-old San Francisco based community organization with a mission to build community and inspire positive social change with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQQ) youth (24 & younger) and their allies.

Address:

127 Collingwood Street San Francisco, CA 94114

Phone: 415-703-6150

Website: www.lyric.org





What all youth need – Early Adult Outcomes



To successfully transition to adulthood, youth must be:

- mentally and physically healthy,
- have healthy family and social relationships,
- become economically self-sufficient, and
- be able to contribute to their communities.

Source: Community Network for Youth Development

LYRIC Approach

Institutional level = System and Community Transformation

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Community level = "Out In The Community" - Allyship

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Interpersonal level = "Making Connections" -Relationships

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Personal level = "All About You" - Identity, Health



FY1011 LYRIC Youth Participants

- Outreach: 1464 youth in FY1011
- Direct Services: 247 youth in FY1011
 - 92% of youth are low income
 - 73% are youth of color
 - 26% are youth with disabilities
 - 11% are immigrant youth



Youth begin to explore their identity at a young age

- Age 10 = The average age at which youth become aware of LGBTQ identity
- Age 13.4 = The average age at which youth begin to self-identify as LGBTQ

Source: CUAV (2000)



Over 3,000 LGBTQ youth in SFUSD



- **450** M.S. and H.S. students in SFUSD identify as **transgender**
- **2,700** M.S. and H.S. students in SFUSD identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning

Source: San Francisco Unified School District (2009)

Homophobic remarks are frequent and under addressed

- 84% of middle school students report hearing anti-gay remarks at school.
- 41% of middle school students reported never hearing school staff intervene when anti-gay remarks were made.

Source: SFUSD data from YRBS and CHKS (2009)



Violence at School



Students who report being bullied:

- 58% of LGB MS students / 29% of LGB HS students
- 40% of heterosexual MS students / 11% of heterosexual HS students

Source: SFUSD data from YRBS (2009)

Violence at School



Students who report being threatened/injured with a weapon:

- 23% of LGB MS students / 21% of LGB HS students
- 44% of transgender MS students / 58% of transgender HS students
- 5% of heterosexual MS students / 6% of heterosexual HS students

Source: SFUSD data from YRBS (2009) and School Climate Survey (2008)

Skipping School

Students who reported skipping school because of lack of safety:

- 43% of LGB MS students / 18% of LGB HS students
- 39% of transgender MS students / 56% of transgender HS students
- 11% of heterosexual MS students / 6% of heterosexual HS students

Source: SFUSD data from YRBS (2009) and School Climate Survey (2008)



Academic Performance

How were your grades in the past 12 months?

- Mostly A's
 - 42% of heterosexual students
 - 27% of Lesbian and Gay students
- Mostly F's
 - 1% of heterosexual students
 - 22% of Lesbian and Gay students



Source: SFUSD data from MS YRBS (2009)

Homophobia Hurts All Youth

 For each LGBT student who reported being harassed, 4 straight students said they were harassed for being perceived as gay or lesbian.

Source: National Mental Health Association (2002)



Family Acceptance

• LGBTQQ youth who are rejected by their families attempt suicide at a rate **8.4 times** greater than that of their straight peers.



Source: Family Acceptance Project (2009)

Homelessness...



 It can be estimated that 1/3 of San Francisco's homeless youth – or 1900 youth - identify as LGBTQQ

Source: Larkin Street Youth Services (2011)

• 48% of LYRIC's participants are homeless/marginally housed

Source: LYRIC (2011)

System engagement...



- LGBTQQ youth make up 5-10% of the total California foster youth population, although the actual percentage may be much higher
- 22% of LYRIC's participants have a history of Foster Care System involvement
- Approximately 13% of youth in the juvenile justice system were shown to identify as LGBT
- 18% of LYRIC's participants have a history of Juvenile/Criminal Justice System involvement

Source: NCLR (2009); LYRIC (2011)

Long-standing health disparities



1989 US Secretary's Task Force Report on Teen Suicide:

 Lesbian and Gay youth are 2-3 times more likely to attempt suicide than their heterosexual peers.

2009 San Francisco Unified School District:

- Middle School Students in SFUSD who identify as LGB were 4.9 times more likely to attempt suicide than heterosexual students
- High School Students in SFUSD who identify as LGB were 2.9 times more likely to attempt suicide than heterosexual students
- This represents over 200 LGB students in SFUSD reporting suicide attempts

Source: US HHS Secretary's Task Force Report on Teen Suicide (1989) Source: SFUSD data from YRBS (2009)

We need a new strategy...





What makes LYRIC's model unique?



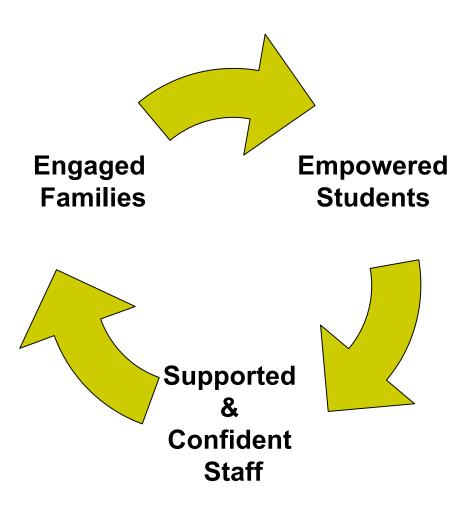
Existing Models	LYRIC's Model
Inclusive policies without support for implementation	Deep program implementation built on a foundation of inclusive policies
Fragmented approach (e.g. only students, only staff member, only families)	Holistic approach that builds alignment and connection among the entire school community
Addressing LGBTQQ issues outside of the school day (e.g. students club, after school program, Gay-Straight Alliances)	Normalizing queerness and promoting inclusion during the school day
One-size-fits-all	Culturally relevant and individualized
Zero tolerance to LGBTQQ harassment	Restorative Justice to address bullying and promote allyship
Singing to the choir (e.g. only LGBTQ people and allies)	All students, staff, and families regardless of their comfort with LGBTQQ issues

System Transformation Requires Adaptive Leadership



Technical Problems	Adaptive Challenges
Easy to identify	Difficult to identify (easy to deny)
Often lend themselves to quick and easy solutions	Requires changes in values, beliefs, roles, relationships, and approaches to work
Often can be solved by an authority or expert	People with the problem do the work of solving it
Require change in just one or a few places; often contained within organizational boundaries	Require change in numerous places; usually cross organizational boundaries
People are generally receptive to technical solutions	People often resist even acknowledging adaptive challenges
Solutions can often be implemented quickly	"Solutions" require experiments and new discoveries ; they take a long time to implement and cannot be implemented by edict

LYRIC's Holistic Model for School Transformation





Students: Peer-to-Peer Leadership

- Core Team: 12 youth participate 12-24 week elective exploring culture, identity, diversity, and social justice through an LGBTQQ lens
- School-wide impact: Core team of students leads activities and events throughout the school year, promoting visibility and inclusion among peers
 - Black History Month
 - Pride Assembly
- Additional support: Students are screened for key risk factors and have access to LYRIC's culturally competent violence prevention case management program



Students Leaders at Work









School Staff: Prof. Development & TA

- **On-site professional development:** 90-minute professional development trainings on LGBTQQ issues for teachers, administrators, and counselors.
 - LGBTQQ Terms and Identities
 - Gender Identity and LGBTQQ Inclusion
 - Restorative Justice Practices
 - Allyship
- **Technical Assistance:** Individualized, on-site support for school staff members.
 - Coaching staff members through challenging student issues involving sexual orientation and gender identity
 - Support in implementing inclusive practices throughout the school



Families: Building a network of support

- **On-site family support group:** Coordinating with Parent Liaisons to create spaces for families to talk about gender identity, sexuality, and challenging issues impacting their children
- Access to broader network: Connection to community resources, events, and specialized services that can support families with LGBTQQ children.





Questions?