

California Administration of the Courts
UC Davis June 11, 2014
Fresno June 18, 2014

Training Objectives

- Approach the topic of LGBTQ youth in child welfare systems with cultural humility
- Learn about the concepts and terminology related to SOGIE, and examine common myths
- Increase understanding of the legal and professional standards governing child welfare services to LGBTQ youth
- Examine the objectives of safety, permanency and well-being as they apply to LGBTQ youth

Cultural Humility Embraces:

- a willingness to openly assess oneself
- acceptance of one's limitations
- acknowledging gaps in one's knowledge
- openness to new & contradictory ideas

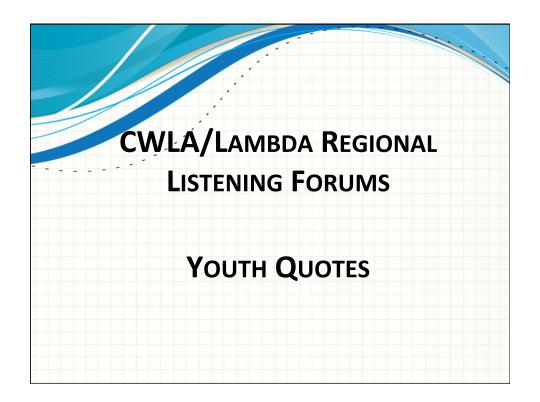
Cultural Humility Involves:

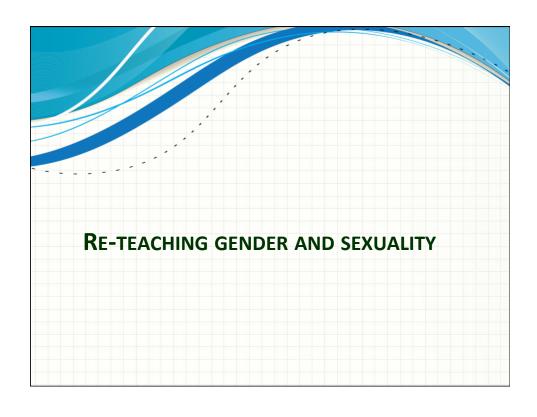
- a) A lifelong process
- b)Serious self-reflection and self-critique
- c) A commitment to respecting different viewpoints
- e) Engaging with others from a place of learning
- f)An attitude that acknowledges that culture is individual & can only be understood individually

Culturally Humble Practice:

"Those who practice cultural humility work to increase self-awareness of their own biases and perceptions and engage in a life-long process of self reflection about how to put these aside and learn from clients."

(Tervalon & Murray-Garcia, 1998)







Sexuality Terminology The Youth Perspective

Mrs. Madrigal, "You don't have to keep up dear, you just have to keep open."

Context and intent:

A father is asked, "Have you ever set your son on fire?
He responds, "Yeah, a few times. He loved it."

Huh?

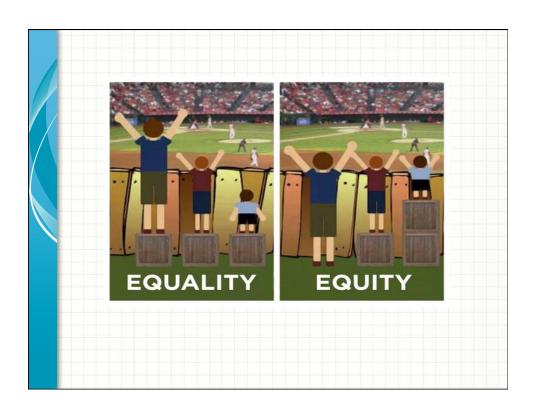
Digital Stories:

Captain



AB 458 Foster Care Nondiscrimination Act

- The right to fair and equal access to services, placement, care, treatment and benefits
- The right to NOT to be subjected to discrimination or harassment on the basis of actual or perceived SO/GI



California Student Safety & Violence Prevention Act AB 537

- Protects students and employees in California public schools against discrimination or harassment based on
 - Sexual orientation
 - Gender identity
 - Gender nonconforming appearance or behavior

The School Success and Opportunity Act AB 1266

 Requires schools to permit students to participate in sex-segregated programs, activities and facilities consistent with their gender identity regardless of the gender listed in their school records.

LGBT Competency Training AB 868

- Requires the California Judicial Council to include cultural competency and sensitivity relating to, and best practices for, providing adequate care to LGBT youth in training of:
 - Family law judges and bench officers
 - Dependency court judges and bench officers
 - Dependency attorneys for children
 - CASAs

Core Objectives

- Safety
- Permanency
- Well-being



Ensuring the Safety of LGBTQ Youth in Care

- What makes someone feel safe?
- What are some safety concerns for LGBTQ youth in care?
- What can child welfare practitioners do to ensure the safety of LGBTQ youth in care?



Street Child by Justin Reed Early

San Diego Study

Child Welfare Journal Article

National Alliance to End
Homelessness Best Practice Guide

Digital Stories:

- George
- Darryn

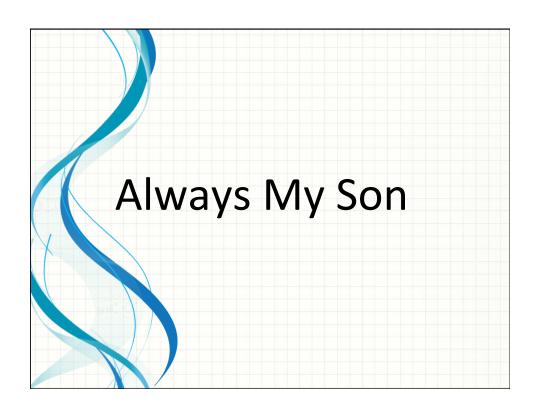
What does it feel like to have a secret?

Ensuring Permanency for LGBTQ Youth in Care

- What do we mean by "permanency?"
- What role can child welfare practitioners play in ensuring prmanency for LGBTQ youth?

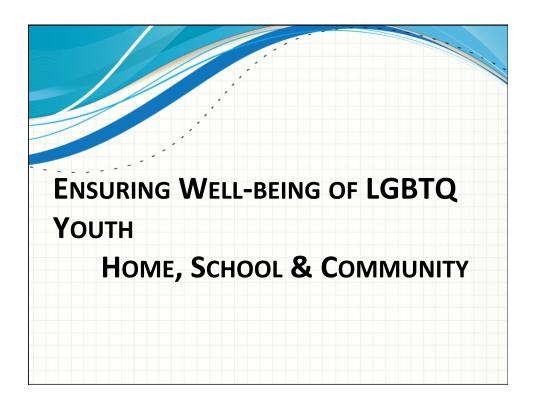
Permanency

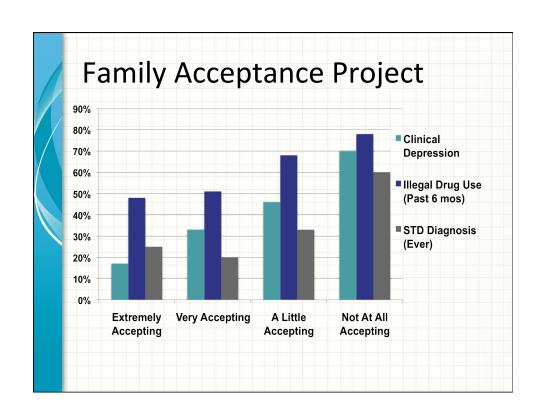
- Engage families to increase acceptance
- Decrease reliance on group care
- Work with youth to identify permanent connections
- Increase and diversify LGBT affirming placements
- Train and support caregivers



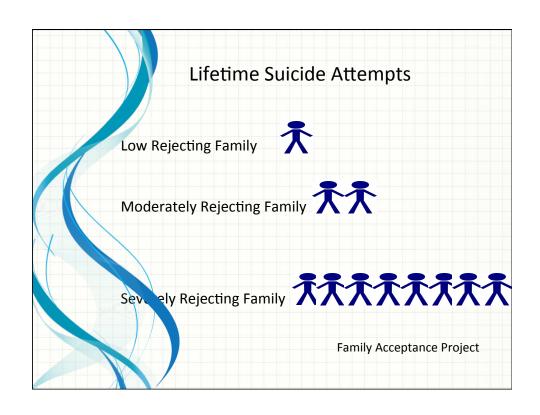
Foster Parent Survey

- 1. Would you be willing to care for an LGBTQ youth?
- 2. Have you ever attended a training about LGBTQ youth in out-of-home care?
- 3. If yes, do you feel as though you have sufficient information to be able to provide a safe and stable home for LGBTQ youth?
- 4. Would you be willing to attend training (or additional training) on the needs of LGBTQ youth?
- 5. Are you currently aware of, or connected to, supportive services for LGBTQ Youth?
- 6. What types of support do you think you would need in order to care for LGBTQ youth?





Family Acceptance	See a Future as a Happy LGBT Adult
Family Extremely Accepting	92%
Family Very Accepting	77%
Family A Little Accepting	59%
Family Not at All Accepting	35%



(Family Acceptance Project 2009)

Behaviors that help

- Talk with your child about their SO/GI
- Advocate for your child when he or she is mistreated
- Express affection when you learn your child is LGBT
- Require that family members respect your child

Behaviors to avoid

- Pressuring your child to be more of less feminine or masculine
- Telling your child that God will punish them
- Blaming your child when they are mistreated
- Making your child keep their LGBT identity a secret



School **Risk Factors Protective Factors** School-based victimization Safe and affirming schools increases risk increase well-being Truancy - School engagement - School failure - Academic success - Depression Positive peer relations Low self esteem Hope for the future - Lack of positive peer connections

Isolation

harassment

Lack of local role models

space

Community **Risk Factors Protective Factors** · Anti-discrimination laws and policies Rejecting faith community Openly LGBT community Biased politicians and laws leaders Anti-LGBT violence or Affirming congregations LGBT Community Center Lack of LGBT affirming Pride events

· Public protest against ant-

LGBT incidents

