

Overview and Objectives



Overview

- Systemic trauma
- Minority Stress Model
- Joiner's Interpersonal-Psychological
 Theory of Suicidal Behavior
- Allyship to decrease systemic trauma for LGBTQ+ community

Objectives

- Identify the impact of systemic trauma on mental health, leading to increased risk of suicidality
- Increase understanding of LGBTQ+ suicidality as a symptom of oppression and trauma
- Gain allyship skills to make societal shifts in order to decrease systemic trauma for the LGBTQ+ community

"There comes a point where we need to stop just pulling people out of the river.

We need to go upstream and find out why they're falling in."

-Desmond Tutu



Systemic: Of or relating to systems or a system; Relating to or affecting the entire body

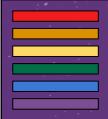
Social Systems: the patterned series of interrelationships existing between individuals, groups, and institutions and forming a coherent whole

Examples: institutions, families, economy, organizations, media, technology, infrastructure, politics, bureaucracy, culture

Trauma: a person's emotional response to a distressing experience

Traumatic Event: events are traumatic to the degree that they undermine a person's sense of safety in the world and create a sense that catastrophe could strike at any time

Examples: acute, chronic, complex, vicarious, ACEs

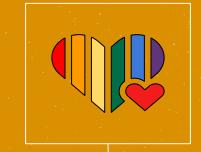


What do we mean by "Systemic Trauma"?



This perspective extends conceptualizations of trauma to consider:

- Influence of environments
- Agencies and systems
- Conflicts
- Dynamics of oppression
- Academia, professionalism, etc



LGBTQ+ suicidality is a byproduct of minority stress



- Struggles arise not as a result of individual dysfunction
 - Natural response to increased stress of living in an environment that is hostile to those who hold a particular identity
 - Environmental stressors of discrimination and familial stressors of stigmatization
- Internalized oppression and prejudice have an additive effect on psychological distress
- Intersectionality of multiple marginalized identities increase experiences of minority stress

(ALGBTIC, 2012)

(Puckett & Levitt, 2015)

Greene & Britton, 2015)



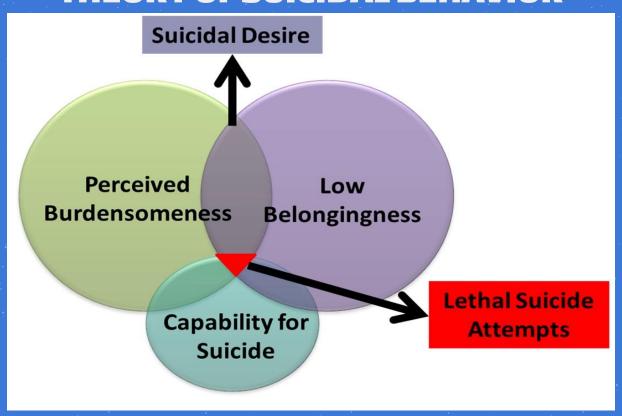


"Describes that individuals who hold minority status (LGBTQIQA identities) experience daily stressors above and beyond the day-to-day stressors that everyone experiences [and] result[s] from the pervasive nature of oppression within our societies, and they result in an increase in overall stress for individuals with minority status."



LGBTQ+ suicidality fits into the Interpersonal-Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior

JOINER'S INTERPERSONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORY OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR



Joiner's Theory

- <u>Perceived burdensomeness</u>: the view that one's existence burdens family, friends, and/or society; feeling purposeless.
- <u>Low belongingness</u>: feeling alienated from others; not feeling like an important part of a family, circle of friends or other valued group; sense of isolation.
- <u>Acquired capability for suicide</u>: grows over time; self-preservation instincts are diminished through repeated exposure to physical or emotional pain, victimization, fearful experiences, or exposure to the pain of others; multiple suicide attempts or long history of self-injury.

Joiner's Theory applied to LGBTQ+ folks

- Perceived burdensomeness
 - Increased experiences of discrimination and lower social status
 - Not meeting parents' expectation
 - Perceived or anticipated rejection because of sexual orientation or gender expression
 - Rejection from faith institutions
- Low belongingness
 - Little social support
 - Decreased connectedness, especially with family
 - Low self-esteem
 - Increased levels of depression
 - Gender dysphoria
 - Losing friends after coming out



Joiner's Theory applied to LGBTQ+ folks

- Acquired capability for suicide
 - History of victimization
 - Long-term exposure to stigma
 - Suicide attempts
 - Self-injury
 - Physical pain from gender-affirming treatments
 - Gender or sexuality based physical attacks or discrimination
 - History of forced sex
 - Mental illness, especially mood, eating, substance use, and personality disorders

"When we identify where our privilege intersects with somebody else's oppression, we'll find our opportunities to make real change."

-ljeoma Oluo

Change-makers are Suicide Prevention







Allyship

the practice of
emphasizing social
justice, inclusion, and
human rights by
members of an
ingroup, to advance
the interests of an
oppressed or
marginalized outgroup

Advocacy

activity by an individual or group that aims to influence decisions within political, economic, and social institutions

Activism

efforts to promote, impede, direct, or intervene in social, political, economic, or environmental reform with the desire to make changes in society toward a perceived greater good

Intrapersonal

Within the self



- Increase awareness of own privileges, disadvantages, biases, prejudices, etc.
- Challenge internalized mindsets of oppression
- Engage with an ongoing learning process
- Emotional regulation skills to tolerate distress when challenged or challenging others

Interpersonal

Exchange with others



- Have the hard conversations
- Provide resources to loved ones
- Verbal and non-verbal signs of support
- Communication skills to navigate conversation in healthy, compassionate ways

For the local community

Community-based



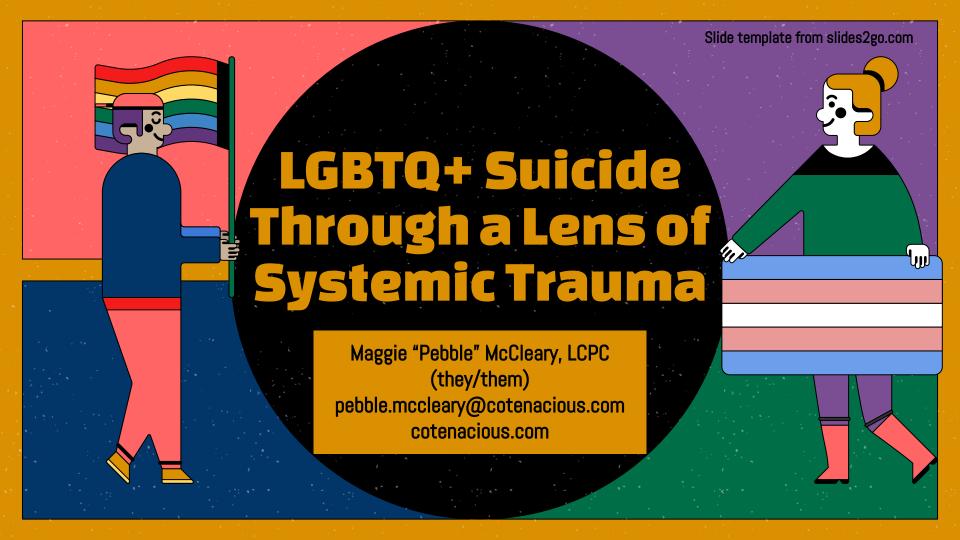
- Talk to local politicians, boards, and organizations about need for change
- Support LGBTQ education and representation within local schools
- Involvement with organizations and businesses that serve and support community
- Challenging oppressive beliefs within community
 - Racism, sexism, ableism, heterosexism, cisgenderism, classism

Societal

For shifts in larger society



- Institutional Reform and Abolition
 - Healthcare
 - Employment
 - Housing
 - IPV/SA Services
 - School System
 - Military
 - Criminal Justice System



Sources



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