

Trans Safe Zone Training

Ball State University

Participant's Manual

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Trans/Intersex Ally Quiz

Directions: Answer the following questions to the best of your ability. After you have completed the quiz, use the answer key to score your quiz. If you are unclear about an answer, please be sure to mark that question for later discussion.

1. When you are uncertain of an individual's gender identity, how do you know which pronoun to use?
 - a. Decide based on a person's gender presentation
 - b. Decide based on a person's perceived or known biological sex
 - c. Ask the person what pronoun(s) they use
 - d. Ask the person's friend what pronouns the person in question uses
2. Which of the following describes the typical process for a transgender person to come out to themselves?
 - a. They realize at a young age that they are transgender
 - b. They realize at puberty that they are transgender
 - c. They realize that they are transgender as an adult
 - d. There is no one typical coming out process for a transgender person
3. What is a common psychological reaction when a parent hears that their child is transgender?
 - a. The parent has no problems accepting that their child is transgender
 - b. The parent experiences the sense that their child is dying
 - c. The parent immediately disowns their child and never speaks to them again
 - d. Any or all of the above have been known to occur
4. Which of the following is a common legal challenge that a transgender person can face?
 - a. In most localities, it is perfectly legal to fire or not hire someone for being transgender
 - b. In most localities, it can be hard to change the sex listing on documents such as driver's license, passport, birth certificate, etc.
 - c. A transgender person has limited access to marriage benefits (depending on location)
 - d. A and B
5. What is the relationship like between LGB communities and transgender communities?
 - a. The LGB communities are completely inclusive and understanding of transgender identities
 - b. Even though the "T" is often included in "LGBT," transgender identities are often marginalized and misunderstood within the LGB community
 - c. There are no connections between the LGB and transgender communities
 - d. All of the above

6. What is the difference in definition between a transgender person and an intersex person?
 - a. There is no difference between the two categories (transgender and intersex)
 - b. An intersex person has biological characteristics of both sexes, and a transgender person has felt a sense of identity that is incongruent with the identity attributed to their gender assigned at birth.
 - c. A transgender person has biological characteristics of both sexes, and an intersex person has felt a sense of identity that is incongruent with the identity attributed to their gender assigned at birth.
 - d. All of the above

7. Which of the following is a common side effect of having received medical treatment for an intersex condition under the usual protocols?
 - a. A need for further surgeries to address the complications of an earlier surgery
 - b. Pain and/or reduced or eliminated sexual sensation in the genital region
 - c. Shame as apparently having been so unacceptable that one needed multiple and secretive treatments in order to be “normal”
 - d. All of the above

8. What is the relationship between having an intersex identity and having a transgender identity?
 - a. All intersex people have a transgender identity
 - b. No intersex people have a transgender identity
 - c. All of those with certain types of intersex conditions have a transgender identity
 - d. Some intersex people have a transgender identity, and some intersex people do not

9. A person who is assigned female at birth, has taken testosterone, and generally appears masculine is:
 - a. MTF
 - b. FTM
 - c. Gender queer
 - d. Intersex
 - e. There is not enough information to answer this question

10. According to anecdotal sources and research data, the nature and frequency of violence perpetrated against the transgender community is:
 - a. Infrequent and mild in nature
 - b. Frequent but mild in nature
 - c. Infrequent but excessively severe in nature
 - d. Both frequent and excessively severe in nature

Answer Key to the Trans/Intersex Ally Quiz

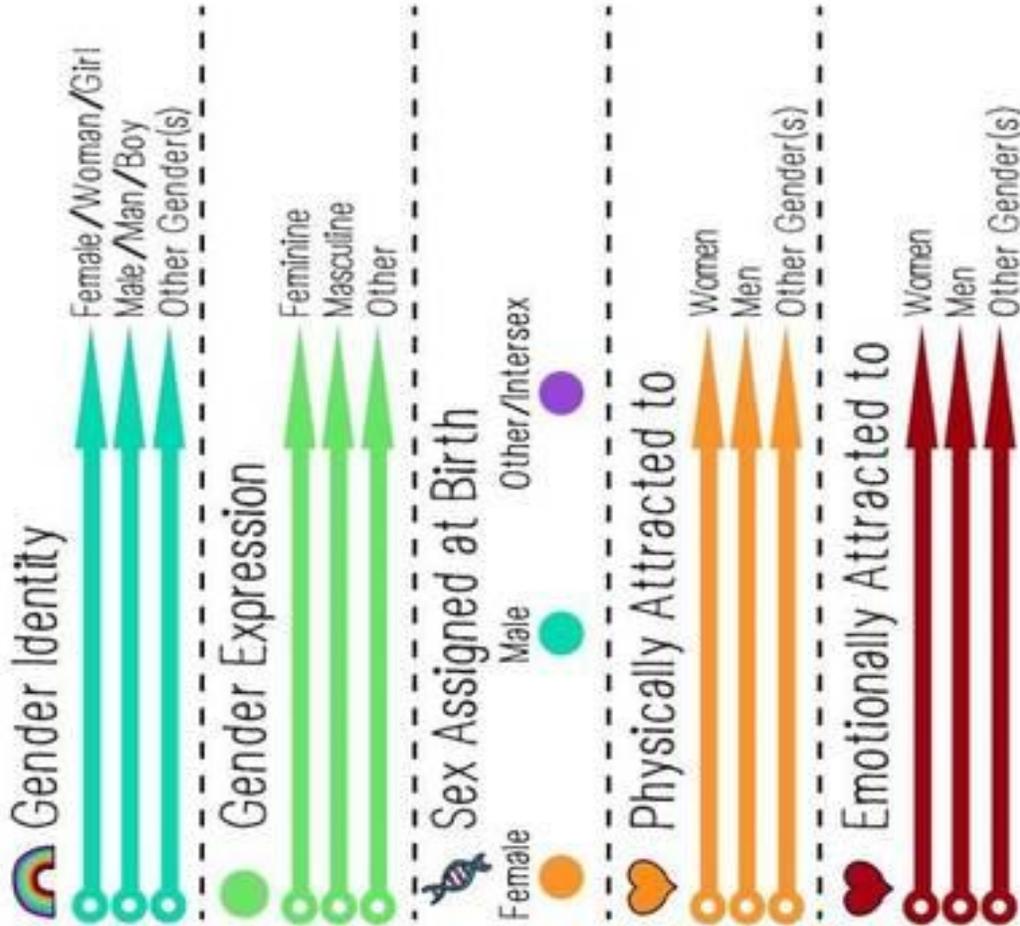
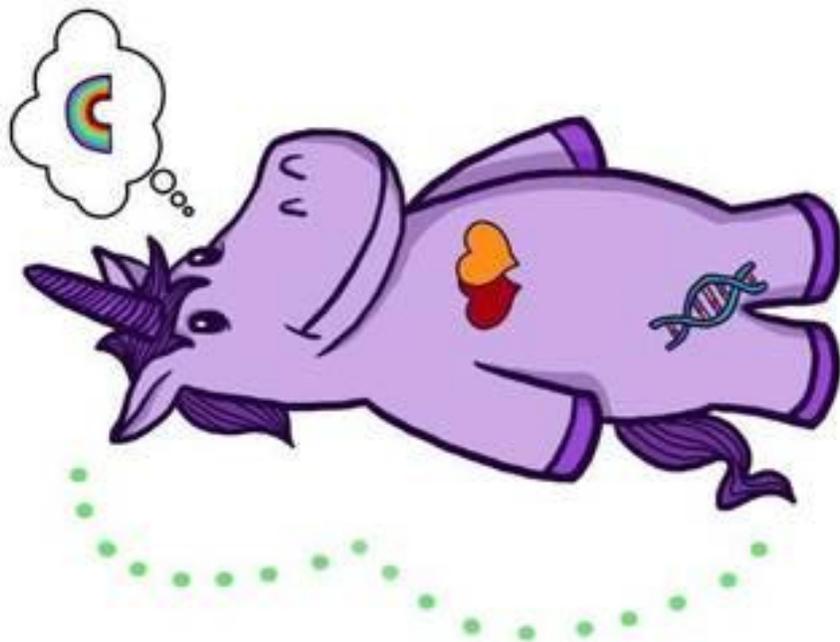
1. C
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. D
9. E
10. D

Please keep in mind that some of these questions and their respective answers may be debated within the transgender and intersex communities. In no way do we mean to enforce that our answers are the only correct answers. Rather, these questions are meant to start a dialogue and raise awareness and about transgender and intersex issues.

This is a revised resource that was originally created by Eli Green and Eric Peterson for the LGBT Resource Center of the University of California, Riverside, www.out.ucr.edu.

The Gender Unicorn

Graphic by:
TSER
Trans Student Educational Resources



To learn more, go to:
www.transstudent.org/gender

Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore

Pronouns 101

Type	Name	Example
Feminine	She, her, her	She went to the store. I spoke to her. It was her apple.
Masculine	He, him, his	He went to the store. I spoke to him. It was his apple.
Gender Neutral	They, them, their	They went to the store. I spoke to them. It was their apple.
Gender Neutral	Ze, zir/zem, zirs/zes	Ze went to the store. I spoke to zir/zem. It was zirs/zes apple.
Gender Neutral	Ze, hir, hirs	Ze went to the store. I spoke to hir. It was hirs apple.

Please note that these are not the only pronouns. There are an infinite number of pronouns as new ones emerge in our language.



I'm seeing Jeremy this weekend. They're going to take me skateboarding. Then I'm going to go with them to the movies.

Brittany brought me to this awesome concert! Ze is so fun. I can't wait to hang out with zir again.



For more information, go to www.transstudent.org/graphics ▲

TSER
Trans Student Equality Resources

Core Vocabulary and Other Definitions

A note about these definitions: We have done our best to represent the most popular uses of the terms listed; however there may be some variation in definitions depending on location. Please note that each person who uses any or all of these terms does so in a unique way (especially terms that are used in the context of an identity label). If you do not understand the context in which a person is using one of these terms, it is always appropriate to ask.

Sex Assigned at Birth

Sex - A medical term designating a certain combination of gonads, chromosomes, external gender organs, secondary sex characteristics and hormonal balances. Because usually subdivided into ‘male’ and ‘female’, this category does not recognize the existence of intersex bodies.

AFAB/AMAB: assigned female/male at birth,

Sex Identity: How a person identifies physically: female, male, in between, beyond, or neither.

Intersex: someone whose combination of chromosomes, gonads, hormones, internal sex organs, and genitals differs from the two expected patterns of male or female. In addition to “intersex,” the DSD (“Differences of Sex Development”) is also used, often in the medical care of infants.

Gender Identity

Gender Identity: the internal perception of an individual’s gender, and how they label themselves, based on how much they align or don’t align with what they understand their options for gender to be. Identity labels include man, woman, genderqueer, trans, and more.

Gender Binary: The idea that there are only two genders – male/female or man/woman and that a person must be strictly gendered as either/or.

Agender/Neutrois/Gender Neutral: Person who feels that they are genderless or lacking gender.

Bigender: A person whose gender identity is a combination of two genders.

Cisgender: a person whose gender identity and sex assigned at birth align (e.g., man and assigned male at birth). The word cisgender can also be shortened to “cis.” This term is preferred over “gender-normative” because it does not reinforce the existence of a ‘normative’ gender identity

Gender Affirmation Surgery: the surgery some transgender individuals have to make their bodies and their gender identity match

Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT): (transgender or gender variant individuals) sex hormones and other hormonal medications are administered for the purpose of synchronizing their secondary sexual characteristics with their gender identity

Genderfluid: a person whose gender identity varies over time and possibly in response to different circumstances. They may identify as male, female, neutrois or any other non-binary identity at different times.

Genderqueer: a gender identity label often used by people who do not identify with the binary of man/woman; or as an umbrella term for many gender non-conforming or non-binary identities (e.g., **agender, bigender, genderfluid, nonbinary**).

FTM/F2M: Abbreviation for female-to-male transgender person.

MTF/M2F: Abbreviation for male-to-female transgender person.

Pangender – A person whose gender identity is comprised of all or many gender expressions.

Trans/Transgender: (1) An umbrella term covering a range of identities that transgress socially defined gender norms. (2) A person who lives as a member of a gender other than that expected based on anatomical sex.

Transgender (Trans) Community – A loose category of people who transcend gender norms in a wide variety of ways. The central ethic of this community is unconditional acceptance of individual freedoms including gender and sexual identity and orientation.

Transsexual: A person who identifies psychologically as a gender/sex other than the one to which they were assigned at birth. Transsexuals often wish to transform their bodies hormonally and surgically to match their inner sense of gender/sex. This term is somewhat outdated and controversial because it is considered by some to be less inclusive than the term “transgender.” However, some people in the community (e.g., older generations) prefer the term transsexual

Transition(ing): this term is primarily used to refer to the process a trans person undergoes when changing their bodily appearance either to be more congruent with the gender they feel themselves to be and/or to be in harmony with their preferred gender expression.

Trans Man: Identity label sometimes adopted by female-to-male transgender people or transsexuals to signify that they are men while still affirming their history as assigned female sex at birth.

Trans Woman: Identity label sometimes adopted by male-to-female transgender people to signify that they are women while still affirming their history as assigned male sex at birth.

Two-Spirit: Native persons who have attributes of both genders, have distinct gender and social roles in their tribes, and are often involved with mystical rituals (shamans). Their dress is usually mixture of male and female articles and they are seen as a separate or third gender. The term ‘two-spirit’ is specific to the Zuni tribe. Similar identity labels vary by tribe and include ‘one-spirit’ and ‘wintke’.

Gender Expression

Gender Expression/Presentation: the external display of one's gender, through a combination of dress, demeanor, social behavior, and other factors, generally made sense of on scales of masculinity and femininity.

Gender Cues: What human beings use to attempt to tell the gender/sex of another person. Examples include hairstyle, gait, vocal inflection, body shape, facial hair, etc. Cues vary by culture.

Androgyny/ous: A person appearing and/or identifying as neither man nor woman, presenting a gender either mixed or neutral.

Butch: A person who identifies themselves as masculine, whether it be physically, mentally or emotionally. 'Butch' is sometimes used as a derogatory term for lesbians, but it can also be claimed as an affirmative identity label.

Stud: a term most commonly used to indicate a Black/African-American and/or Latina masculine lesbian/queer woman. Also known as 'butch' or 'aggressive'.

Femme: someone who identifies themselves as feminine, whether it be physically, mentally or emotionally. Often used to refer to a feminine-presenting queer woman.

Passing: a term for trans people being accepted as, or able to "pass for," a member of their self-identified gender identity (regardless of sex assigned at birth) without being identified as trans.

Straight Passing: An LGB/queer individual who is believed to be or perceived as straight.

Sexual and/or Romantic Orientation

Sexual Orientation: the type of **sexual, romantic, emotional/spiritual attraction** one feels for others, often labeled based on the gender relationship between the person and the people they are attracted to (often mistakenly referred to as sexual preference).

Romantic Attraction: an affinity for someone that evokes the want to engage in relational intimate behavior (e.g., flirting, dating, marriage), experienced in varying degrees (from little-to-none, to intense). Often conflated with **sexual attraction or emotional/spiritual attraction**.

Sexual Attraction: affinity for someone that evokes the want to engage in physical intimate behavior (e.g., kissing, touching, intercourse), experienced in varying degrees (from little-to-none, to intense). Often conflated with **romantic attraction or emotional/spiritual attraction**.

Aromantic: having a lack (or low level) of romantic attraction to others. Aromanticism exists on a

spectrum from people who experience no romantic attraction or have any desire for romantic connection to those who experience low levels and only after significant amounts of time. Many of these different places on the spectrum have their own identity labels.

Asexual: having a lack of sexual attraction to others and/or a lack of interest or desire for sex or sexual partners.

Gray asexuality or gray-sexuality – spectrum between asexuality and sexuality. Individuals who identify with gray asexuality are referred to as being **gray-A**, **gray ace**, or **gray ace**, and make up what is referred to as the "**ace umbrella**". This spectrum includes terms such as **demisexual**, **semisexual**, **asexual-ish**, and **sexual-ish**.

Bicurious: A curiosity about having attraction to people of the same or another gender/sex (similar to questioning).

Bisexual: a person emotionally, physically, and/or sexually attracted to male/men and females/women. Other individuals may use this to indicate an attraction to individuals who identify outside of the gender binary as well and may use bisexual as a way to indicate an interest in more than one gender or sex (i.e. men and genderqueer people). This attraction does not have to be equally split or indicate a level of interest that is the same across the genders or sexes an individual may be attracted to.

Demisexual: an individual who does not experience sexual attraction unless they have formed a strong emotional connection with another individual, often within a romantic relationship.

Gay: (1) a term used to describe individuals who are primarily emotionally, physically, and/or sexually attracted to members of the same sex and/or gender. This term is more commonly used when referring to males/men-identified people who are attracted to males/men-identified people, but can be applied to females/women-identified people as well. (2) An umbrella term used to refer to the queer community as a whole, or as an individual identity label for anyone who does not identify as heterosexual.

Homosexual: a [medical] term used to describe a person primarily emotionally, physically, and/or sexually attracted to members of the same sex/gender. This term is considered stigmatizing due to its history as a category of mental illness, and is discouraged for common use (use gay or lesbian instead).

Lesbian: a term used to describe females/women-identified people attracted romantically, erotically, and/or emotionally to other females/women-identified people.

Pansexual: a person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction for members of all gender identities/expressions, often shortened to **pan**.

Polysexual: is a sexual orientation related to bisexuality and pansexuality. While bisexuality is defined as being attracted to both men and women, and pansexuality is defined as being attracted to all genders (including non-binary ones), polysexuality is defined as being attracted to more than one gender and/or form of gender expression, but not all.

Questioning: an individual who is unsure about or exploring their own sexual orientation or gender identity.

Same Gender Loving: A term sometimes used by members of the African-American / Black community to express an alternative sexual orientation without relying on terms and symbols of European descent. The term emerged in the early 1990's with the intention of offering Black women who love women and Black men who love men a voice, a way of identifying and being that resonated with the uniqueness of Black culture in life. (Sometimes abbreviated as 'SGL'.)

Straight: a person primarily emotionally, physically, and/or sexually attracted to people who are not their same sex/gender. A more colloquial term for the word is **heterosexual**.

Discrimination/Non-Inclusive Terms

Invisible minority: a group whose minority status is not always immediately visible, such as individuals with disabilities and those who identify as part of the LGBT community

Discrimination: Prejudice + power. It occurs when members of a more powerful social group behave unjustly or cruelly to members of a less powerful social group. Discrimination can take many forms, including both individual acts of hatred or injustice and institutional denials of privileges normally accorded to other groups. Ongoing discrimination creates a climate of oppression for the affected group.

Prejudice: A conscious or unconscious negative belief about a whole group of people and its individual members.

Stereotype: A preconceived or oversimplified generalization about an entire group of people without regard for their individual differences. These are often negative, but can also be complimentary. Even positive stereotypes can have a negative impact, however, simply because they involve broad generalizations that ignore individual realities.

Oppression: The systematic subjugation of a group of people by another group with access to social power, the result of which benefits one group over the other and is maintained by social beliefs and practices

Institutional Oppression: Arrangements of a society used to benefit one group at the expense of another through the use of language, media, education, religion, economics, etc.

Internalized Oppression: The process by which a member of an oppressed group comes to accept and live out the inaccurate stereotypes applied to the oppressed group.

Homophobia: The irrational fear or hatred of homosexuality or any behavior or belief that does not conform to rigid sex role stereotypes. It is this fear that enforces sexism as well as heterosexism.

Biphobia: The fear of, discrimination against, or hatred of bisexuals, which is often times related to the current binary standard. Biphobia can be seen within the LGBTQI community, as well as in general society.

Transphobia: The irrational fear of those who are gender variant and/or the inability to deal with gender ambiguity.

Transhate: The irrational hatred of those who are gender variant, usually expressed through violent and often deadly means.

Heteronormativity: The assumption, in individuals or in institutions, that everyone is heterosexual, and that heterosexuality is superior to homosexuality and bisexuality.

Heterosexism: Prejudice against individuals and groups who display non-heterosexual behaviors or identities, combined with the majority power to impose such prejudice. Usually used to the advantage of the group in power. Any attitude, action, or practice – backed by institutional power – that subordinates people because of their sexual orientation.

Heterosexual Privilege: Those benefits derived automatically by being heterosexual that are denied to non-heterosexual people.

Cisgender Privilege: Those benefits derived automatically by being cisgender that are denied to gender variant and transgender people.

Trans Terminology

Binding: The process of flattening one's breasts using a binder or other materials to have a more masculine or flat appearing chest. Binding can be dangerous to a person's health if improper materials are used, such as ace bandages or tape.

Packing: Wearing a phallic device on the groin and under clothing for any purposes including: (for someone without a biological penis) the validation or confirmation of one's masculine gender identity, seduction, and/or sexual readiness (for one who likes to penetrate another during intercourse).

Passing: Describes a person's ability to be accepted as their preferred gender/sex or race/ethnic identity or to be seen as heterosexual.

Transition: This term is primarily used to refer to the process a transgender person undergoes

when changing their bodily appearance either to be more congruent with the gender/sex they feel themselves to be and/or to be in harmony with their preferred gender expression.

Bottom Surgery: Surgery on the genitals designed to create a body in harmony with a person's preferred gender identity.

Top Surgery: This term usually refers to surgery for the construction of a male-type chest, but may also refer to breast augmentation.

Stealth: This term refers to when a person chooses not to be out in the public sphere about their gender history, either after transitioning or while successful passing. (aka 'going stealth' or 'living in stealth mode'.)

Birth/Dead Name: name given at birth and is no longer used

Real/Chosen Name: the name a trans person chose for themselves

More Terms

Ally: Someone who confronts heterosexism, homophobia, biphobia, transphobia, heterosexual and cisgender privilege in themselves and others. They have a concern for the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, and intersex people, and a belief that heterosexism, homophobia, biphobia and transphobia are social justice issues.

Trans Activism: The political and social movement to create equality for gender variant persons.

Closeted/In the Closet: an individual who is not open to themselves or others about their (queer) sexuality or gender identity. This may be by choice and/or for other reasons such as fear for one's safety, peer or family rejection or disapproval and/or loss of housing, job, etc. When someone chooses to break this silence they "come out" of the closet. (See coming out)

Coming Out: process by which one accepts and/or comes to identify one's own sexuality or gender identity (to "come out" to oneself) or shares one's sexuality or gender identity with others (to "come out" to friends).

Cross-Dresser: a person who enjoys wearing clothes and accessories typically worn by those of a different gender; cross-dressers may have any sexual orientation and contrary to popular belief, the majority of male cross-dressers identify as straight and are married

Drag: The act of dressing in gendered clothing as part of a performance. **Drag Queens** perform in highly feminine attire and **Drag Kings** perform in highly masculine attire. Drag may be performed as a political comment on gender, as parody, or simply as entertainment. Drag performance does

not indicate sexual orientation or gender identity.

Gender Role: socially constructed behavioral expectations associated with being male or female (i.e. men should behave and interact one way, while women should behave and interact in another)

LGBTQ / GSRM / DSG: some of the initialisms used as shorthand or umbrella terms for all folks who have a non-normative (or queer) gender or sexual identities. **LGBTQ** is Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Queer and/or Questioning (sometimes people add a + at the end in an effort to be more inclusive); **GSRM** is Gender, Sexual, and Romantic Minorities; **DSG** is Diverse Sexualities and Genders. Other options include the initialism GLBT or LGBT and the acronym QUILTBAG (Queer [or Questioning] Undecided Intersex Lesbian Trans Bisexual Asexual [or Ally] and Gay [or Genderqueer]). The use of “Ally” as the A is controversial; with some in the community accepting and others feeling like it does not belong.

Outing: Involuntary or unwanted disclosure of another person’s sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status, which could put the individual at risk

Polyamory: is typically the practice of, or desire for, intimate relationships where individuals may have more than one partner, with the knowledge and consent of all partners. It has been described as "consensual, ethical, and responsible non-monogamy".

Queer – 1. An umbrella term which embraces a matrix of sexual preferences, orientations, and habits of the not-exclusively- heterosexual-and-monogamous majority. Queer includes lesbians, gay men, bisexuals, transpeople, intersex persons, the radical sex communities, and others who are nonconforming to the normative definitions of sexuality. **2.** This term is sometimes used as a sexual orientation label instead of ‘bisexual’ as a way of acknowledging that there are more than two genders to be attracted to, or as a way of stating a non-heterosexual orientation without having to state who they are attracted to. **3.** A reclaimed word that was formerly used solely as a slur. For some people this is derogatory and for some it is not. Thus, it is typically best to use the terminology that the individual uses.

QPOC : queer person of color

Queer Platonic Partner (QPP): a term used to describe a platonic relationship that goes beyond friendship but does not necessarily include a sexual or romantic component.

Abbreviated Cisgender Privilege Checklist

Casual Offenses

1. Strangers do not assume they can ask me what my genitals look like and how I have sex.
2. My validity as a man/woman/human is not based upon how much surgery I have had or how accurately other people view my gender.
3. Strangers do not ask me what my “real name” is and then assume that they have a right to call me by that name.
4. People do not disrespect me by purposefully using incorrect pronouns even after they have been corrected.
5. If I tell people about my gender, I do not have to hear “so have you had THE surgery?” or “oh, so you’re REALLY a [incorrect sex or gender]?”
6. I am not expected to explain to friends, family, or strangers what it means to be my gender, how I knew what my gender was, or whether my gender is just a “phase.”

Medical Issues

7. I expect that I will be able to access necessary medical care without lying.
8. If I need hormone injections due to an inability to produce them on my own, it will be considered an “obvious” need.
9. If I have them, my desires for various cosmetic surgeries are considered normal.
10. I do not need to prove how long I have identified as my gender in order to have my health needs taken seriously.
11. The medical establishment does not serve as a “gatekeeper” denying my self-determination of what happens to my body, nor requiring me to undergo extensive psychological evaluation in order to receive basic medical care.
12. I expect that if I am treated inappropriately by a doctor, my concerns will be taken seriously, and I will be able to find another doctor who will treat me appropriately.
13. Treatments which are medically necessary for me are generally covered by insurance.
14. I expect that medical professionals competent to treat my conditions exist outside of major cities, and in proportion to the demand for them. I expect no undue delay in access to routine medical services, and for such services to be available throughout the work day/week.
15. I do not have to worry that life-saving treatment will be withheld from me due to my gender, nor will all of my medical issues be seen as a product of my gender.

Other’s Perceptions

16. I do not have to worry whether my gender will be questioned by others seeing pictures from my childhood, seeing my identification or official documents, hearing others’ language used to refer to me, hearing my speaking and singing voice, or seeing any of my body parts.
17. I can expect to be appropriately gendered by others without having to worry about my clothing, whether I like certain colors or styles, whether I am passive or aggressive, wearing

- specially designed clothing, or if I am willing to lose sensation in my genitals and/or chest.
18. I have never had someone tell me what my gender is, regardless of what I say my gender is.
 19. When initiating sex with someone, I do not have to worry that they will not be able to deal with my parts or that having sex with me will cause my partner to question zir own sexual orientation.
 20. Bodies like mine are represented in the media and the arts. It is easily possible for representations of my naked body to pass obscenity restrictions.
 21. My gender is acknowledged universally, immediately, and without hesitation.

Safety

22. If I am attacked by a lover, no one will excuse my attacker because ze was “deceived” by my gender.
23. I do not have to worry about whether I will be able to find a bathroom to use or whether I will be safe changing in a locker room. I can use public showers without fear of being attacked for my genitalia.
24. I do not need to be constantly aware of how others perceive my gender.

Government/Bureaucratic Issues

25. When there are boxes to check on various forms, my gender will definitely be included.
26. I can expect my government-issued identification to accurately represent who I am.
27. My gender will not make me immediately suspect to those with government sanctioned power (lawyers, judges, police, bureaucrats, etc.)
28. My gender does not make me necessarily unfit to be a parent in the eyes of the law, regardless of what state I am in.
29. I expect access to, and fair treatment within sex segregated facilities such as homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, drug rehab program, prisons, hostels, and dorms.
30. In no country in the world is it illegal to be my gender.

Emotional Issues

31. When I express my internal identities in my daily life, I am not considered “mentally ill” by the medical establishment.
32. I can attend “women-only” or “male-only” events or group (if I identify as the gender listed) without fear of being seen as an interloper.
33. I was never forced to wear gender inappropriate clothing in order to “fix” my gender, nor was I refused permission to engage in hobbies or behaviors I was interested in because others did not approve of my gender.
34. Those who tell jokes about my gender are assumed to be sexist.

This source was created based on information from http://www.t-vox.org/index.php?title=Cisgender_privilege and <http://petersontoscano.wordpress.com/2009/10/15/privilege-of-non-transgender-people/>. This version of the checklist was acquired from University of California, Riverside.

Ted Talk Discussion Questions

1. Discuss with a partner the following questions about the Ted Talk Video:

- What difficulties did Decker face as he transitioned?
- How could you have been an ally to Decker during his transition?
- How could you be an ally to him now and in the future?
- What did you learn from the video that you did not know? What surprised you?
- What emotional reactions did you have while watching the video?

Trans Ally Case Scenarios

What to do if...Suggestion Solutions to Campus Transgender Scenarios
(Suggestions made by attendees of the LGBT Institute at the 2004 NASPA Conference)

- 1) Seymour, a male transgender student who lives on a female floor in one of your university's residence halls, is planning to begin taking testosterone the following semester. He has heard others in his building make negative comments about "that dyke" and, at one point, anti-lesbian epithets were scrawled on the dry erase board of his door. His female roommate has also been antagonistic, especially after he began binding his breasts. Seymour would like to continue to live on campus, but cannot afford a single room. Assuming the role of a trans ally, how do you serve his needs?
- 2) Sally, a female transgender student, approaches you as a trans ally. She complains that a faculty member in the department continues to call her by her male given name and to refer to her as "he," even though she has asked the professor several times to use her correct name and gender. How do you address Sally's complaint?
- 3) You are walking with a group of acquaintances in the student center and pass by an individual. One of your acquaintances says, "Whoa, that was a strange-looking he-she" audibly enough for that person to overhear. How do you address this comment?

Community Resources

Ball State University

- Student Groups: Spectrum and Call to Action
- Ball State Counseling Center (confidential services) 765-285-1736 counselctr@bsu.edu
- Ball State Victim Services (confidential services) 765-285-7844 ovs@bsu.edu
- Ball State Office of Student Rights and Community Standards 765-285-5036
mrgillilan@bsu.edu
- Ball State Multicultural Center 765-285-1344 mc2@bsu.edu
- Title IX Office 765-285-1545 kslabaugh@bsu.edu

Muncie

- Muncie OUTreach LGBTQ Youth Group www.muncieoutreach.org
- Finding SPIRIT support group for transgender/nonbinary individuals and allies,
www.muncieoutreach.org

Indianapolis/Greater Indiana

- Indy Boyz and Indy Girlz support groups for transgender individuals and their families at
Life Journey Church
- Iota Sigma Chi Support Group meets monthly (ages 21+)
- Indiana Youth Group for trans individuals ages 12-20 indianayouthgroup.org
- Indiana Transgender Network indianatransgendernetwork.com
- Trans Youth Family Allies imatyfa.org
- Indiana Transgender Wellness Alliance