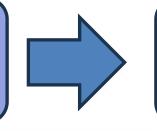
Understanding the experiences and disparities of sex/gender minoritized (SGM)-youth with disabilities: a scoping review

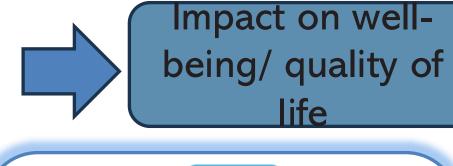
Oliver T. ¹, Leo S. ¹, Slothouber V. ¹, Lindsay S. ¹, ²

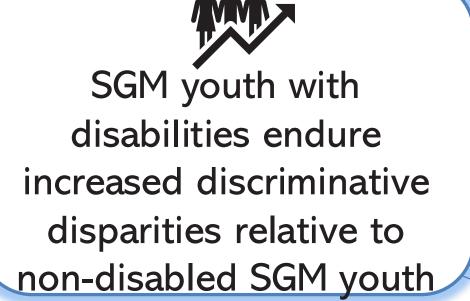
Background

SGM youth with disabilities



Effect on experiences







Listening to outcomes and experiences of youth with intersecting marginalized identities

Research Question:

What are the experiences and disparities of sex/gender-minoritized youth and young adults with disabilities?





Factors affecting SGM youth with disabilities experiences

Type of Type of disability

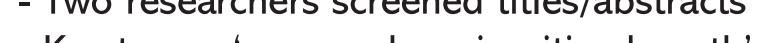
Extent of support/ resources

Access to safe spaces

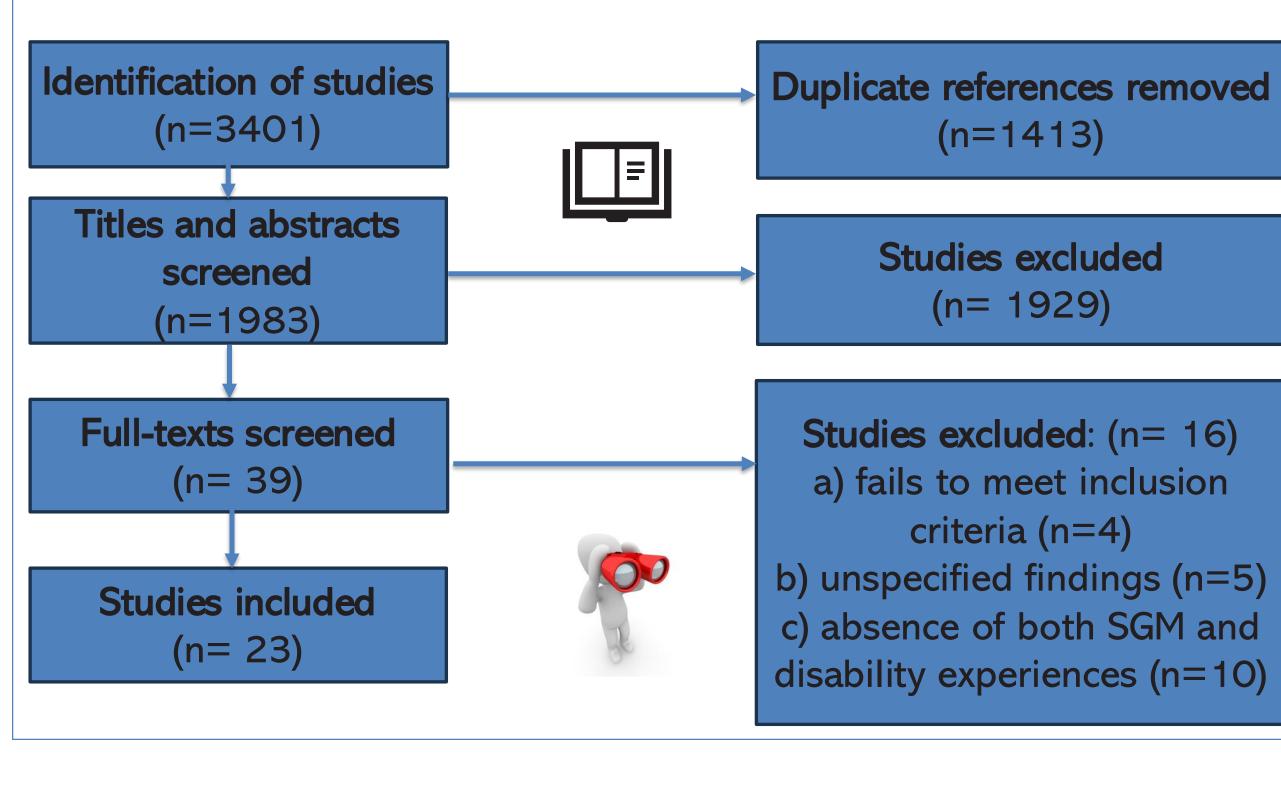
Methods

Search Strategy:





- Key terms: 'sex-gender-minoritized youth', 'disabled and LGBTQ+ youth', 'lived experiences', 'mental health', 'ASD', 'intersectionality'





Sex and gender minoritized youth with disabilities often experience negative impacts on health and barriers to expressing their identity



Acknowledgements

Thank you to the Ward family for funding the WARD summer student program. This research was funded, in part by SSHRC and the Kimel Family Fund.

Holland Bloorview Kids Rehabilitation Hospital

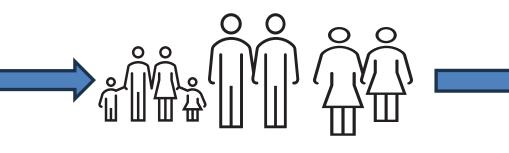




1. Bloorview Research Institute, 2. University of Toronto

Results

30.4% of studies included family and/or parental concerns



69.6% of studies included youths' perspectives

Participant Characteristics (Ages 12-25)

Disability: identified in studies

69.56% of studies contained ASD participants

Prevalent disabilities in studies:

- Autism-spectrum-disorder
- Attention-deficit-hyperactivity-disorder
- Anxiety disorders
- Depression
- Cognitive disabilities
- Intellectual disabilities
- Physical disabilities

Gender identity: in studies

Most prevalent gender identities in studies were trans and gendernonconforming

Prevalent gender identities in studies:

- Transgender
- Transmasculine
- Transfeminine
- Non-binary/gender non-conforming
- Genderqueer
- Agender
- Cisgender female and male

12 Qualitative studies, 11 Quantitative studies

Themes: Experiences of SGM youth with disabilities (n=23) Coping and

Exploration and expression of sex/gender identity

- Communication barriers
- 2. Negotiation of identity
- 3. Disclosure vs non-disclosure
- 4. Invalidation
- High presence of

gender delegitimization, coming from professionals, caregivers, and family members experiences 1. Stigma and

Adverse

- discrimination
- 2. Harassment
- 3. Bullying 4. Victimization
- 5. Relationship abuse

SGM youth with disabilities experience high rates of social stigma, and

identity-based

discrimination

Several disparities and

ideation 4. Restricted eating 5. Increased

anxiety Due to reoccurring inequity, youth experience high rates of suicidal

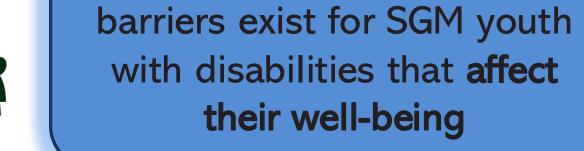
Impact on quality of intervention life & mental health techniques Substance

- . Effective abuse mental health 2. Suicidal treatment
- behavior 2. Peer/social 3. Suicidal support
 - 3. Family support interventions
 - 4. Safe environments

Increased wellbeing for SGM youth has been correlated with peer support groups, and positive family interventions

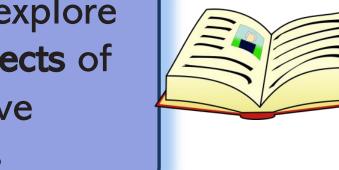
Conclusions and Next Steps

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Research should explore the prolonged effects of these negative experiences

ideation



Relevance to Holland Bloorview

Staff and volunteers should account for the differing perspectives and experiences of co-occurring marginalized identities among clients

Addressing all identities of youth allows staff to situate the varying needs and supports youth and families require

Collecting SGMdisabled based experiences from clients and families to understand complexity of identity

