A Strengths-Based Approach to Gender Identity

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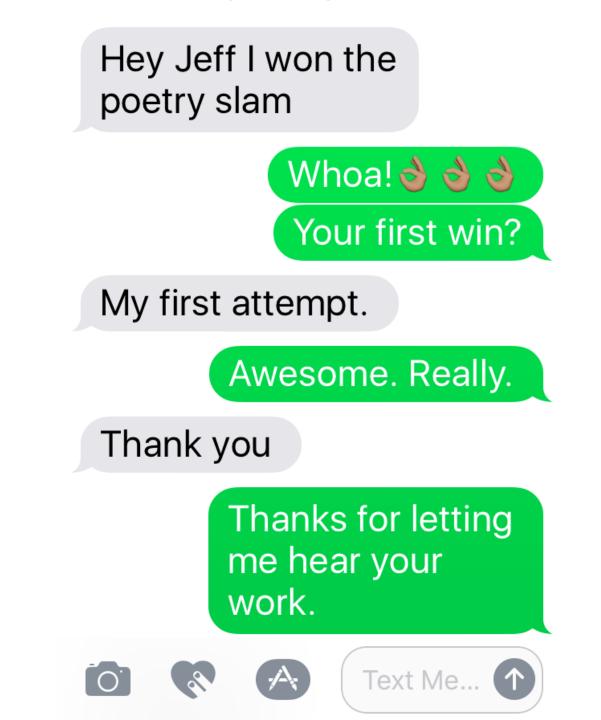
The clinical narrative starts with strengths:

who is this person? what do they have to offer? what are their interests, skills, goals?

> what do they need? what are the obstacles?

strengths-based approach build rapport with client & family person-centered treatment goals team model for coordination of care

use strengths of individual and team to optimize credibility autonomy coping self-care safety and minimize obstacles from anxiety/depression isolation systems limited resources



Transition is a creative act that organizes and reveals the authentic Self

So, what's the treatment plan for that?

TREATMENT GOALS

transition

trauma

psycho-ed self-acceptance coming out logistics medical social documents peer/family support

harm reduction selfawareness self-care self-advocacy self-regulation anxiety/mood coping

development

sep. from family adult identity second puberty school/work housing finances sexuality relationships

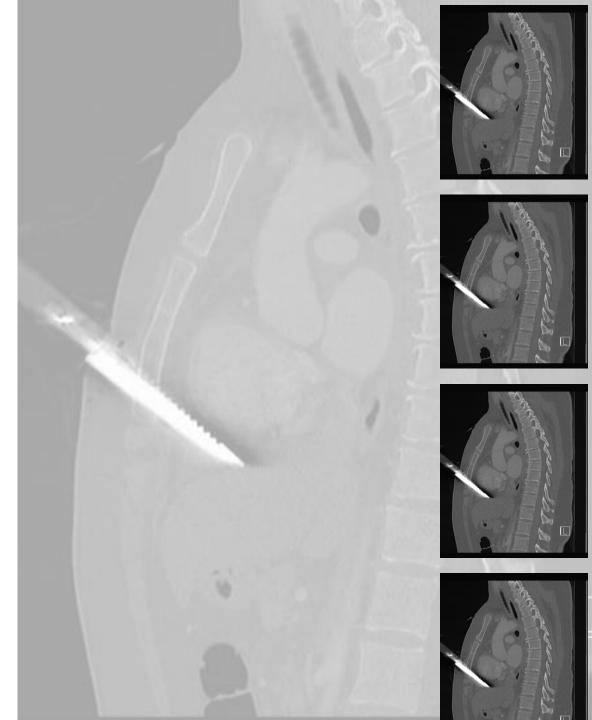
self-care

it's about the relationship

being seen nourishes the brain

not being seen and mirrored is trauma





suppressing the authentic Self is trauma

it inhibits development of self-awareness, self-advocacy and a genuine social persona

Therapist Roles-in-Relationship "Every cell in my body has to step up."

witness

educator

supporter

case manager

family facilitator

professional capacity builder

witness

be empathic curious introspective humble validating can never hurt start from client's goals

assessment no assumptions no definitive narrative

YOU AND YOUR GENDER IDENTITY A GUIDE TO DISCOVERY

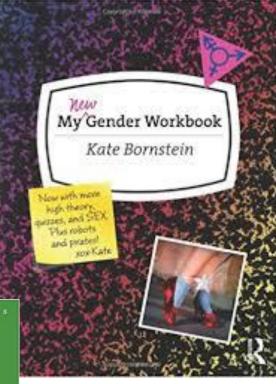


Dara Hoffman - Fox, LPC With Introductions by Zinnia Jones, Sam Dylan Finch, and Zander Keig

gender quest workbook

a guide for teens & young adults exploring gender identity





witness

co-occurring conditions don't overpathologize trauma-informed approach

anx/depr/somatic/addictions/dissociati on neurodiversity/autism/aspergers minority stress / ACEs

educator

training & supervision

cultural competency w trans communities

psycho-ed, clinical and peer support resources for client and family

supporter

work from strengths to build coping skills, competency and confidence

advocate: amplify the voice of the unheard/unseen parts of Self

hold the hope, have faith in client's strength and self-awareness

team member

coordination of care collateral contact & case management

mental health/medical/legal/family/social safety/housing/education/work

WPATH.org Standards of Care 7 / letters

family facilitator

foster listening and mutual respect

encourage client's self advocacy

give permission to accept

challenge fear-based thinking

What Parents Need to Know adult acceptance is the best predictor of good outcome

model self-awareness, calm, and courage

let go of guilt: you didn't cause it, you can't change it

put grief in context

have faith in child's strength and selfawareness

read, consult, get support

Shifting Families Towards Acceptance:

Gender Timeline

Melissa MacNish, LMHC melissamacnishlmhc@gmail.com

Meet with youth alone to construct a gender timeline

This could take one session or multiple sessions. Have the youth represent a timeline from birth to current age. Ask youth questions regarding gender expression, gender identity development and any sort of gender related memories to help create a gender narrative.

Some sample questions:

- When did you first learn what gender meant?*
- What is your first gender related memory?
- · When was the first time you knew you were a boy, girl or other gender?
- How did you express your gender as a young child?*
- At what age did you feel like you were a different gender than the one assigned to you at birth? Describe what that was like for you^{2*} (if applicable)
- Has anyone ever told you that you could not do something because of your gender?
- Describe any experiences you may have had being "discovered" by family members expressing your affirmed gender identity (if applicable)
- Who was the first person you told? How did that go?
- When did you first hear the word transgender?
- When did you first meet a transgender person?

Meet with parents and youth to co-create a narrative

Have the youth present the timeline to parents. Instruct parents to listen and not interrupt or ask questions until the youth is finished. When the youth is finished ask the parents if they have anything they would like to add that they remember.

Some sample questions:

- At what age do you first recall noticing that your child's internal sense of gender differed from the one assigned at birth? Please describe what you noticed at this time. *
- Do you have any memories of cross gender expression or statements from when your child was younger?
- How did your child first tell you? What was that like for you?
- Do you have contact with other families of other transgender children?*
- Have you disclosed your child's gender identity to other people in your life 2*.

* Taken from Appendix & Coolbact, D., Bcaxapober, N., Hager, A., & Wang, M. N. (2008). Recommending transsexual clients for gender transition: A therapeutic tool for assessing readiness. Journal of GLBT. Family, Studies, 4(3), 303-324.

professional capacity builder

develop a referral network

be proactive

marginalized populations need safe options for routine and emergency medical, mental health and social services

Thank You

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