

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4059824/> (discusses minority LGBTQ+)

This article discusses how LGBTQ individuals who are also racial/ethnic minorities are an even more marginalized population, due to how they are involved in both communities. Not only do minorities face stress from simply being LGBTQ, but they may also experience marginalization and discrimination from being a minority. Sexual minority individuals are at higher risk for mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, substance use disorders and suicidality. This seems to be linked with stressful experiences to stigma and discrimination. Most of these instances seem to come from microaggressions, which is “brief, daily assaults of minority individuals, which can be social or environmental, verbal or nonverbal, as well as intentional or unintentional”. For example, name calling or negativity from peers would be included. For example “Black males who experienced microaggressions reported psychological distress, including anxiety as well as feelings of helplessness, hopelessness and fear”. Other studies related microaggressions to possible unsatisfactory work relationships and hostility in school. Consistent aspects in the results were reflections of invalidation (ex: Being told race isn't important by white LGBTQ people), microinsults and microassaults, both of which have been discussed. LGBTQ minorities may also be linked to depression and perceived stress, something extremely important as this is glossed over by media and sources in general. Another finding indicated how heterosexism in racial/ethnic minority communities may be particularly harmful to mental health of LGBTQ minorities. This is because minorities tend to rely more upon their racial/ethnic communities more, meaning outcastment from those networks may create more issues for mental health and even result in more racism from outside communities.

<https://www.stonewallscotland.org.uk/about-us/news/15-things-lgbtq-people-colour-want-you-know> (first hand article from LGBTQ+ minorities?)

This article is a first-hand written blog about “15 things LGBTQ people want you to know”. They included some helpful terms such as BAME (black, asian and minority ethnic), PoC (People of color) and QTPOC (Queer, Trans, Intersex People of Colour). Keep in mind statistics and information from this website is mostly from their own gathering of information and experience. A stat they provide is that 51% of BAME LGBTQ people reported racism within the LGBT community, which is extremely high considering that means half of BAME LGBTQ people have experienced racism within a community they're meant to trust. Something interesting they do mention is the concept of ‘I don't see color’, something that has been debunked before as defensive actions attempting to spark fear and guilt in the person it is addressed towards. Other very important topics mentioned were microaggressions, cultural appropriation and tokenization. Tokenization is making efforts to support underrepresented groups in a very condescending way. The example they used was “I'm not racist because my best friend is black”. This follows the line of assuming you aren't racist because you have friends that are of color. Other examples are using the concepts of minorities in order to make it seem like you aren't biased, for example hiring someone of color into a position to deflect accusations of being racist.

<https://www.americanprogress.org/article/black-lgbtq-individuals-experience-heightened-levels-discrimination/>(LGBTQ minority being discriminated against)

This article specifically mentions how Black trans people are being discriminated upon. A data analysis from 2020 mentions how 33% of Black LGBTQ individuals reported discrimination that significantly impacted their everyday lives. 1/3 report avoiding public spaces, 2/3 moved away from family to prevent discriminatory experiences and 1/3 avoid travel. They are also more likely to experience discrimination within the community. 25% have experienced discrimination with law, against 13% of white LGBTQ respondents. 40% to 28% also correlates for avoiding law enforcement. In the workplace:

- 78% report discrimination affecting their hire rate (55% for white respondents)
- 56% report discrimination affecting the ability to retain employment (46% for white respondents)
- 40% made specific decisions on where to work to avoid discrimination (33% of white respondents)

For economic difficulties, 69% have reported discrimination negatively affecting their financial well being, 24% avoid getting necessary services and 16% postpone getting children to avoid discrimination. These percentages are much higher than their white counterparts. For mental and physical health a shocking 83% have reported discrimination affecting their physical well being and 95% reporting discrimination negatively affecting their psychological well-being. In general, this is clear evidence of levels of discriminations for Black LGBTQ members and shows how they suffer upon many fields and levels.

<https://www.hrc.org/resources/a-call-to-action-lgbtq-youth-need-inclusive-sex-education>
<https://www.glsen.org/research/2013-national-school-climate-survey>

These two articles seek to discuss LGBTQ youth sex education and education about being LGBTQ in general. The first article talks about how LGBTQ you are not being properly taught about their identities, behaviours and experiences, with a pinpoint upon sexual education. While hundreds of studies about sexual education have emerged, its also stated by the survey underneath the first link that fewer than 5% of LGBT students “had health classes that included positive representations of LGBT-related topics”, something that is extremely worrying due to the slow increase of people identifying as LGBTQ. In another survey, LGBTQ youth reportedly said that schools had little to no sexual education focused around topics that were not about those who were cisgender. These articles simply discuss how LGBTQ education is not mandatory and is put aside for traditional norms.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/world/florida-don-t-say-gay-bill-desantis-1.6400087>(dont say gay)

This article discusses the “Don't say gay bill” in Florida. This has to do with underrepresentation and lack of inclusive education. The bill itself forbids instruction on sexual orientation and gender identity through grades K-3. The issue within this bill has to do with how it addresses the already lacking LGBTQ education system across America and how it has been written and addressed. Governor DeSantis, who signed the bill, has stated that “We will make sure that parents can send their kids to school to get an education, not an indoctrination”. This bill targets

an already underrepresented group within sexuality and while K-3 children may not have a definitive understanding of what being LGBTQ is, limiting an option is perhaps not the best way to address current issues. The law will have parents be able to sue districts over violations, meaning that this becomes something that teachers must be afraid of discussing, something that could possibly create an uncomfortable situation within classrooms.

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/janicegassam/2020/04/14/does-tiktok-have-a-race-problem/?sh=418ac75e3260>

This article is just a reference article that discusses how filtering shows bias towards those who are white. This seems to stem from multiple different sources, whether it be that more popular influencers are white, how Tiktok and other social media platforms are able to take race into account, and how Tiktok lacks equality in terms of following guidelines.

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/5050/lgbt-people-globally-are-not-waiting-for-white-saviours-to-rescue-them/>(an opinionated blog that kind of discusses white savior role)

This article discusses a Netflix documentary called “Hating Peter Tatchell”, some of the misgivings and how people aren’t waiting for so-called “white saviors”. For example, the entire film seems to be “An almost entirely white and male British cast of interviewees”. While this may not seem important, it is in fact extremely relevant to the issue of how white LGBTQ men seem to be more shown on film. Another aspect of the film was how there seemed to be a complete lack of racial justice struggles, that including minorities who were LGBTQ such as black transwomen. Lastly, throughout the film Tatchell depicts himself as a “white savior” throughout his videos in Russia and Zimbabwean, where the work of the internal organizations seems to be missing. Be noted that this article is about a documentary, of a singular media instance, and that while it does depict white saviorism, it does not fully summarize the varying media opinions.