



**SDA LGBT+ FAMILY SUPPORT, DEPRESSION, AND SUICIDE:
FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS**

**By: Curtis VanderWaal, David Sedlacek, Shannon Trecartin, Nancy
Carbonell, and Rene Drumm**

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SDA LGBT+ Family Support, Depression and Suicide: Findings and Implications

Curtis VanderWaal, PhD, Andrews University

David Sedlacek, PhD, Andrews University

Shannon Trecartin, PhD, Andrews University

Nancy Carbonell, PhD, Andrews University

Rene' Drumm, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

North American Association of Christians in Social Work

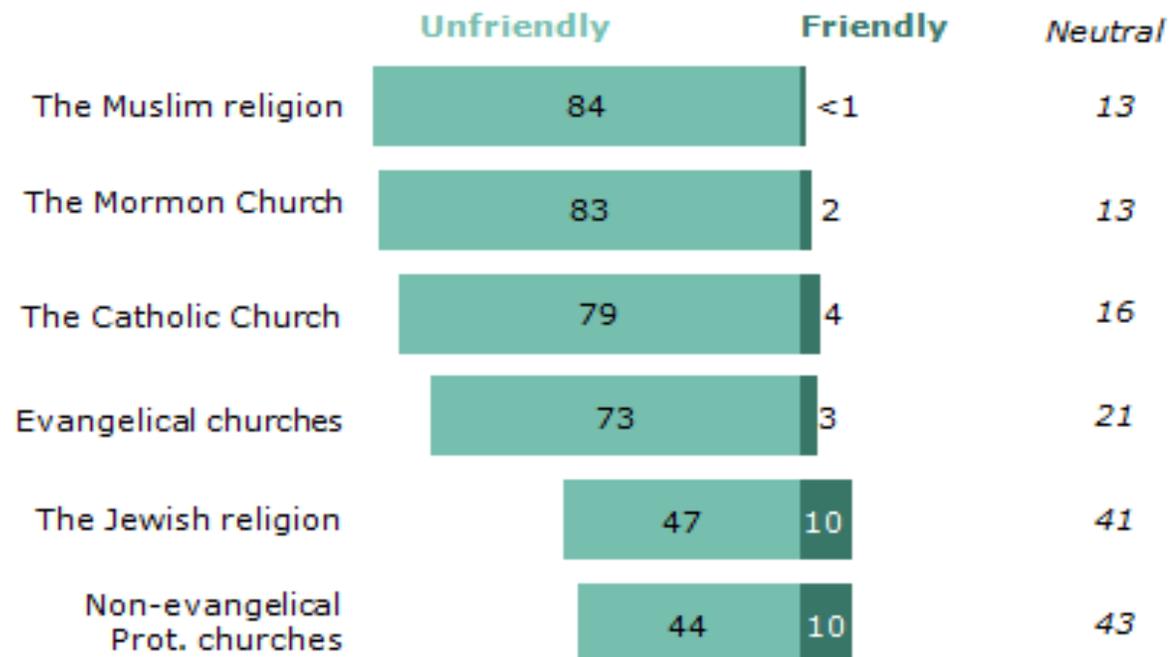
Charlotte, NC

November 3, 2017

Churches Seen as Unfriendly

Most Religious Groups Seen as Unfriendly

% saying each is generally ... toward lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people



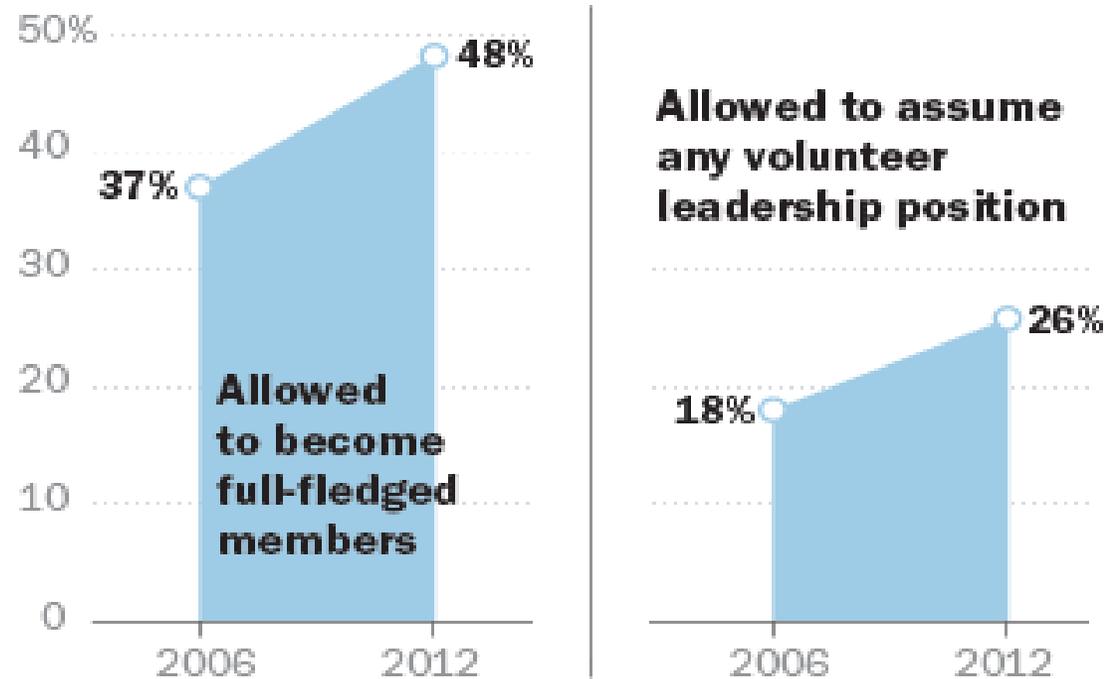
Notes: Based on all LGBT (N=1,197). Those who didn't answer not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

LGBT/66a-f

Churches are Changing

Growing Acceptance of Gays, Lesbians Among Religious Congregations



Source: National Congregations Study (NCS)

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Purpose and Sponsorship

- Andrews University Taskforce on Teen Homelessness
- Student stories of rejection and heartache
- Family Acceptance Project at SFSU – Mormon church initiative
- Encouragement from GC and NAD Family Ministries
- Support from various SDA LGBT+ groups
- First LGBT+ denominational study we are aware of
- Confidentiality of data

Survey Construction

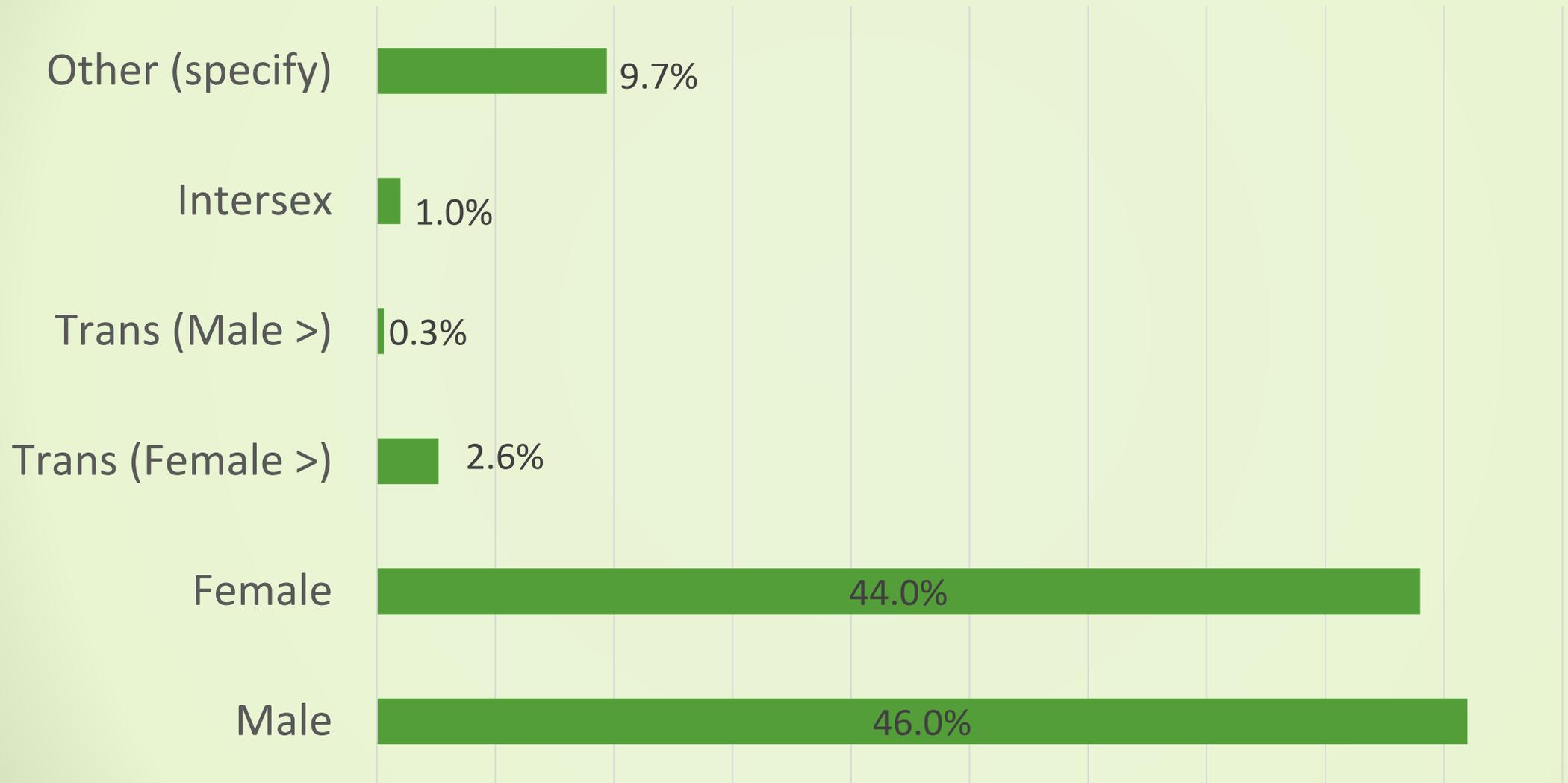
- Family acceptance/rejection questions
 - Family Acceptance Project – Caitlyn Ryan discussion & materials
 - Brainstorming categories and questions
 - Feedback from SDA LGBT+ students and leaders
 - Andrews University UG and Graduate students
 - Coming Out Ministries
 - SDA Kinship, SDA bloggers, SDA researchers
- Dependent variables – standardized questionnaires
 - Self-esteem, social support, depression, substance use, risky sex, suicidal ideation & suicide attempts

Data Collection

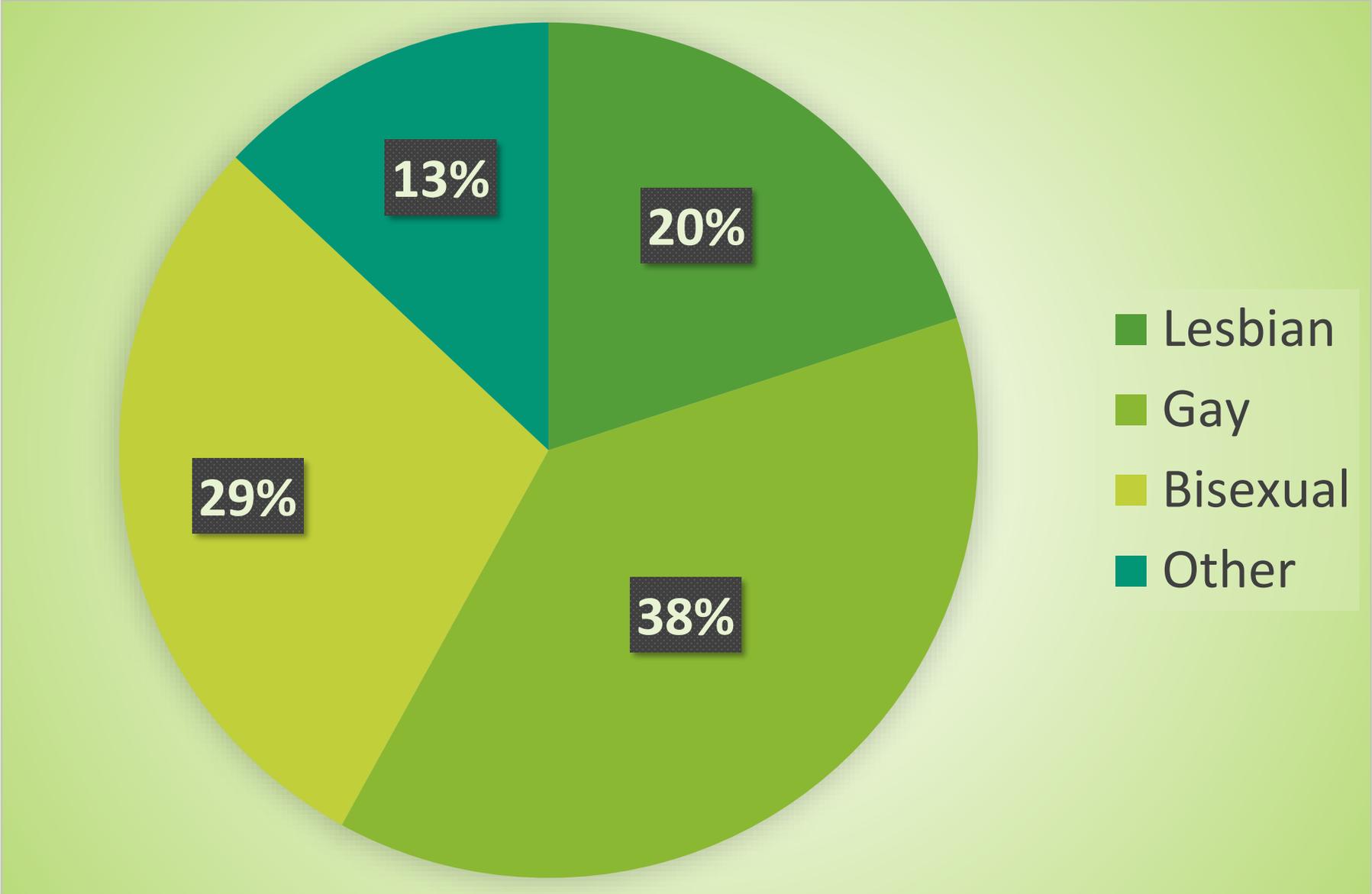
- Developed SurveyMonkey link
- Distributed to:
 - SDA bloggers
 - SDA Kinship readership list
 - Adventist Today readership list
 - Intercollegiate Adventist Gay/Straight Alliance Coalition
- Criteria for involvement
 - SDA childhood background (96%)
 - Identify as LGBT+
 - Ages 18 – 35
- N = 310 LGBT+ individuals

Demographics

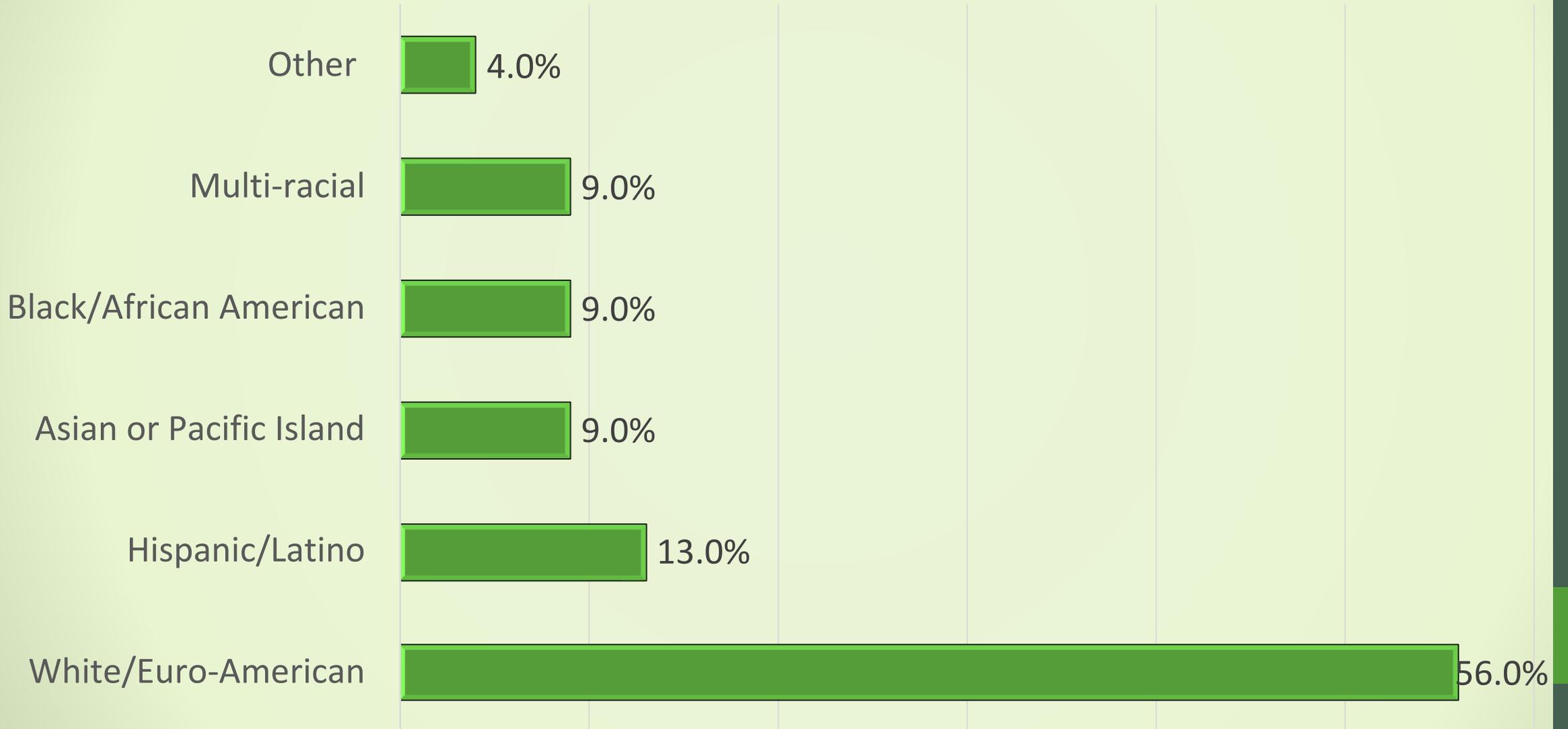
Gender



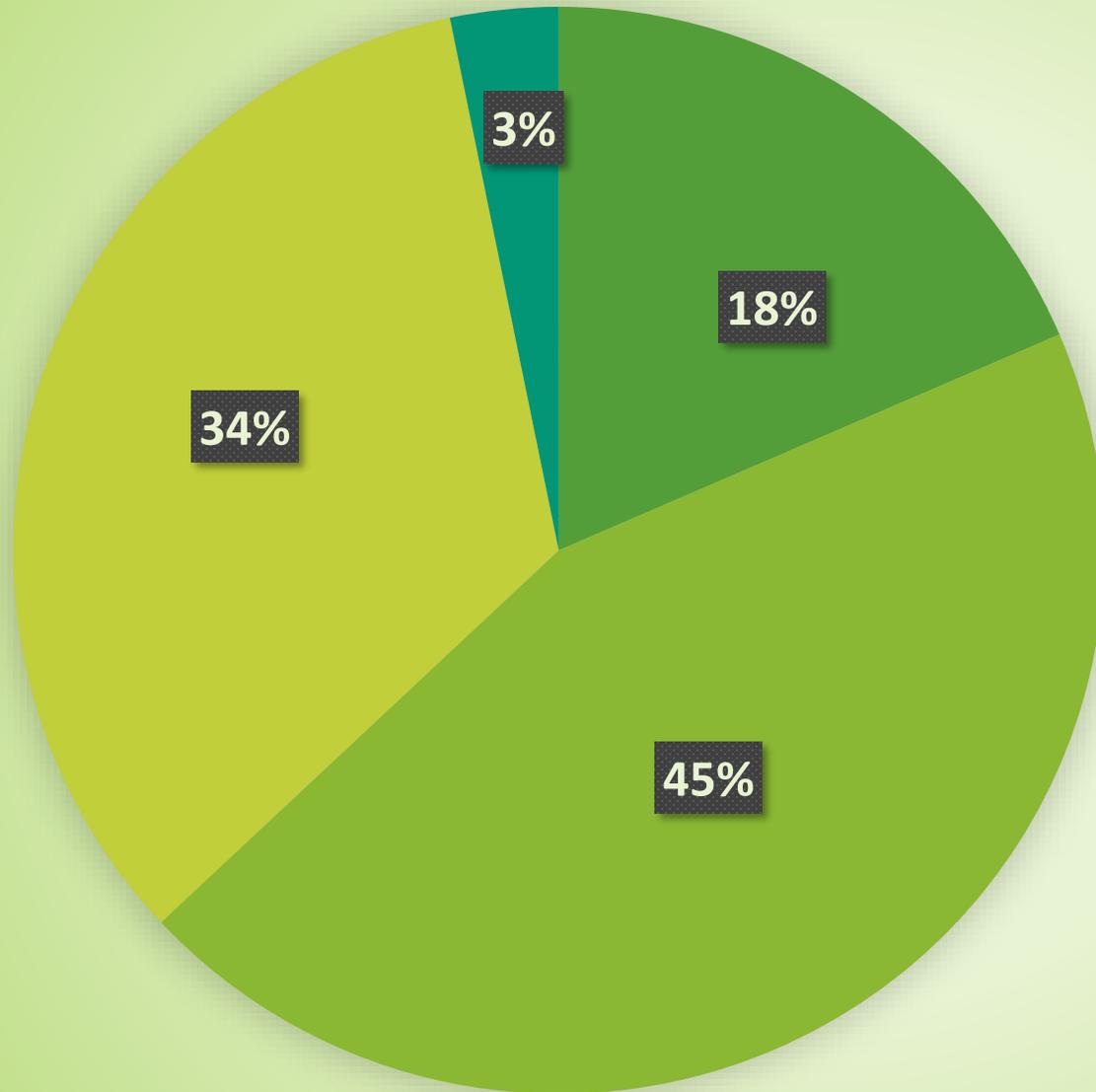
Sexual Orientation



Ethnic Background



Age

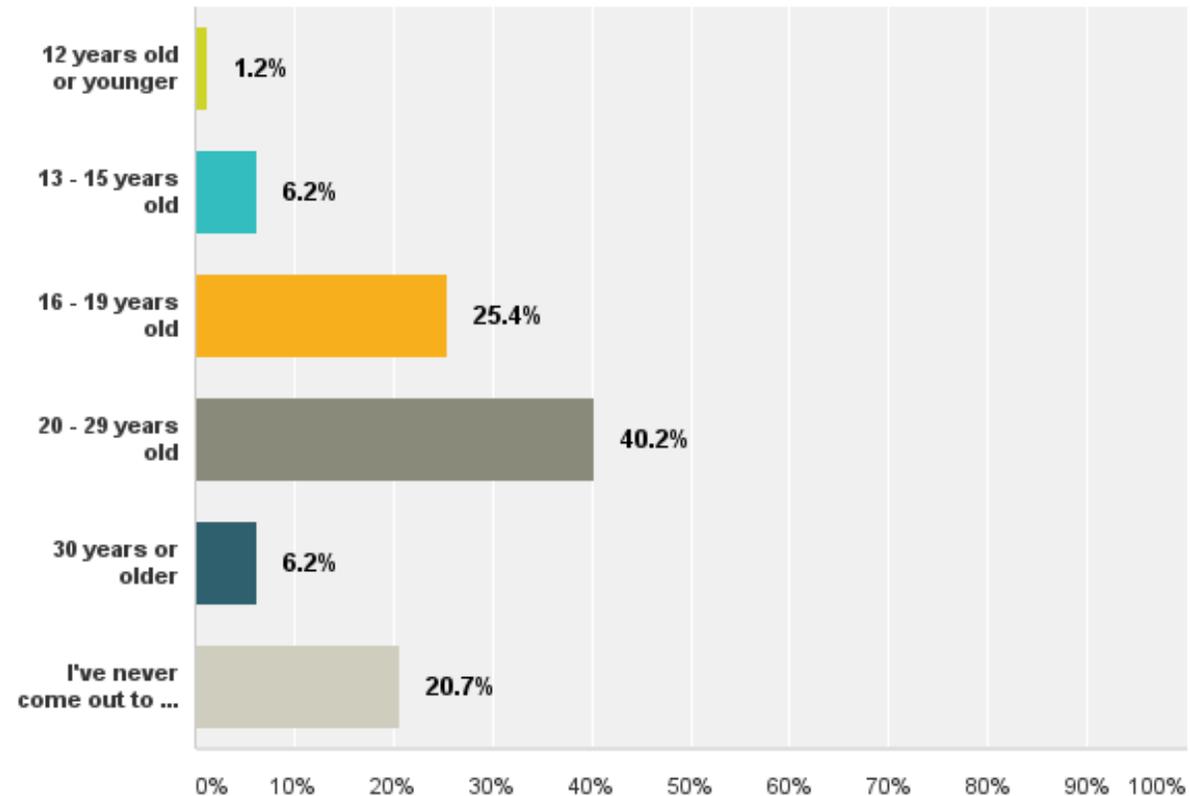


- 18-22
- 23-29
- 30-35
- Other (specify)

Coming Out Age

Q2 How old were you when you first came out to a parent or caregiver?

Answered: 338 Skipped: 156

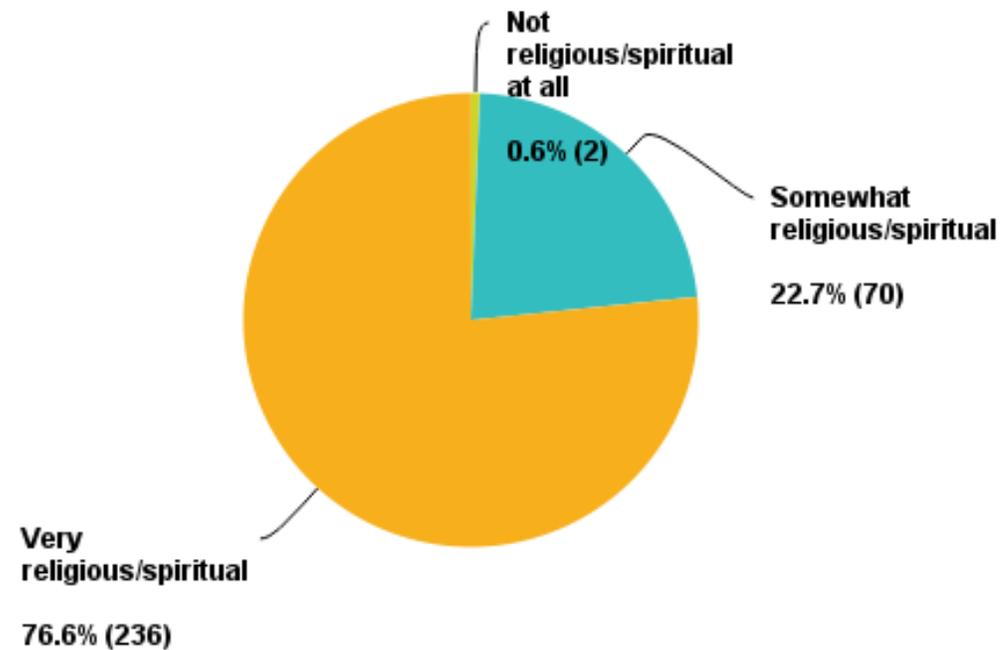


Religiosity and Spirituality

Family and Religion

Q23 How religious/spiritual was your family as you were growing up?

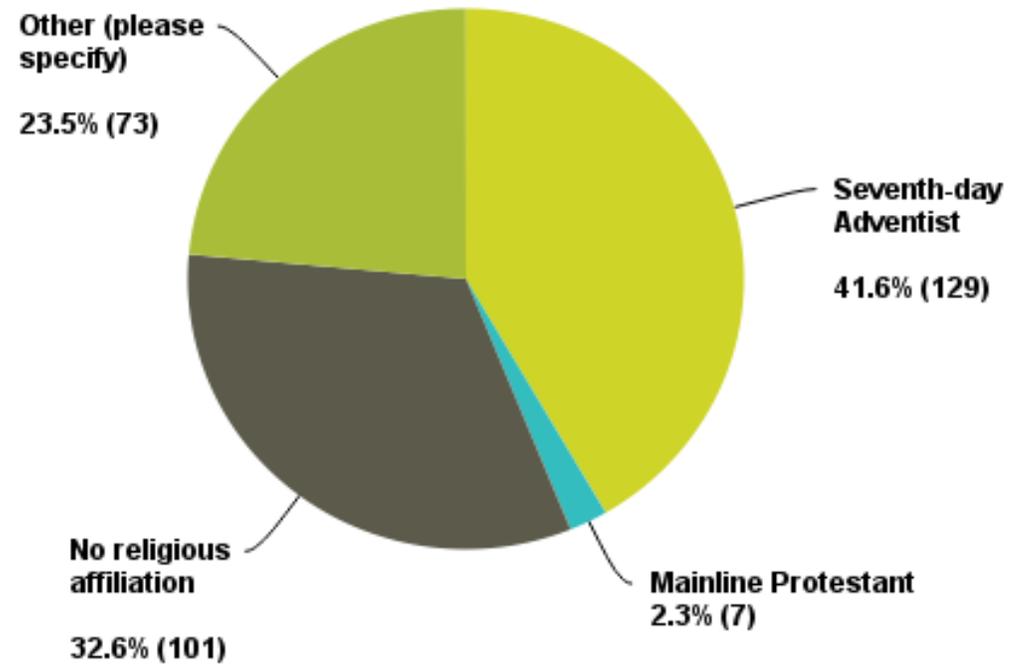
Answered: 308 Skipped: 186



Current Religious Affiliation

Q24 What is your current religious affiliation? (choose all that apply)

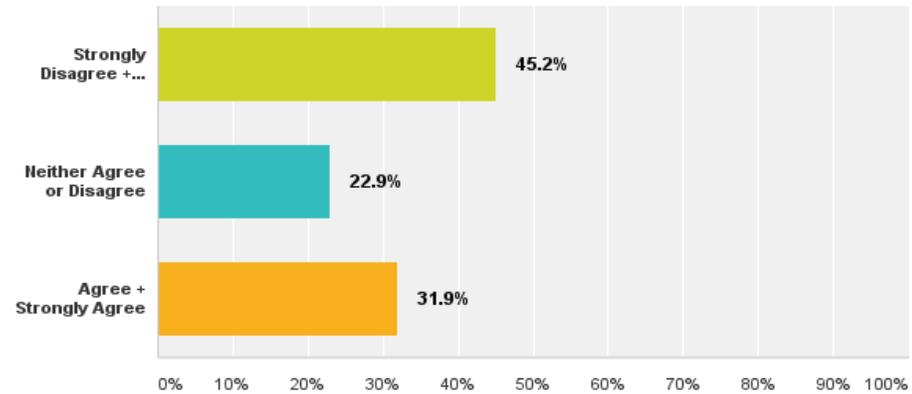
Answered: 310 Skipped: 184



Religious vs Spiritual

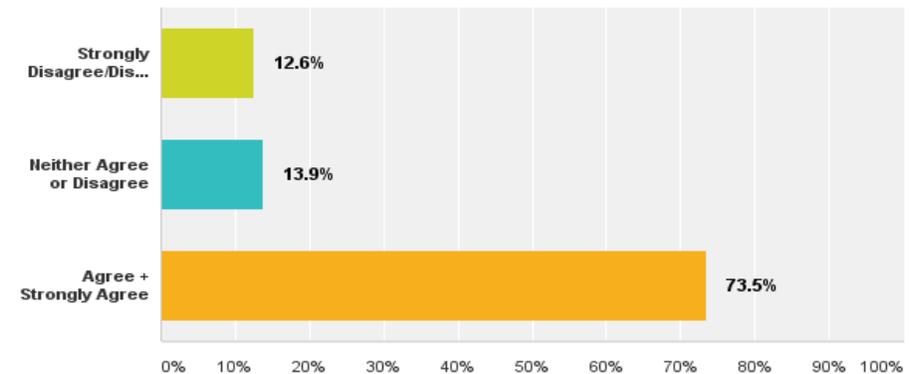
Q25 I consider myself to be a religious person

Answered: 310 Skipped: 184



Q26 I consider myself to be a spiritual person

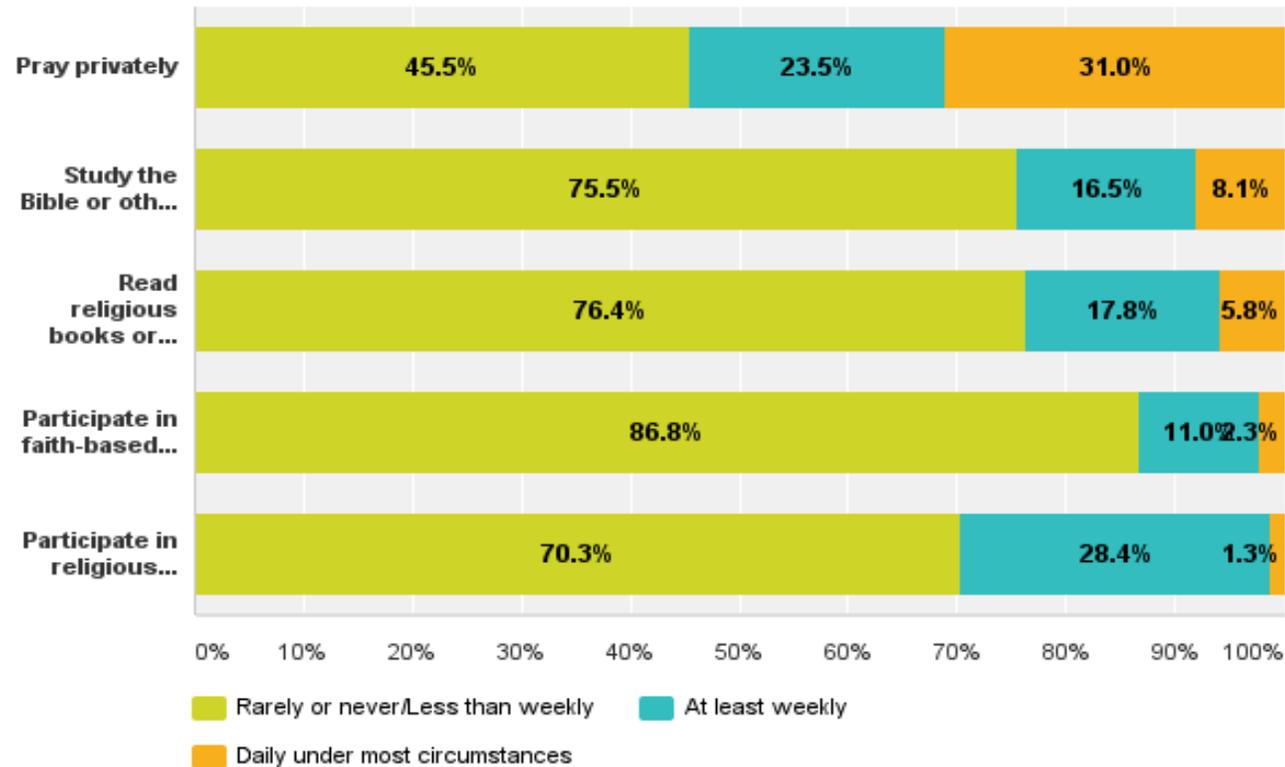
Answered: 310 Skipped: 184



Participation in Religious Activities

Q27 How often do you participate in the following activities?

Answered: 310 Skipped: 184



Data Analysis

Qualitative Data Analysis

- NVIVO: Codes, Identifies And Classifies Important Themes In Their Stories.
- Of the 507 respondents, 276 respondents shared their stories in Question 6 and 176 participants responded to Question 7.
- 9 major themes were found, housing an additional 13 sub-themes found in the material given. The greater the number of respondents addressing a certain topic, the more important the themes were rated.

Question 1

- “Thinking back on when you first came out to parent/caregiver, how would you compare your life then with how it is now? In regard to your relationships with your parents/caregivers, what has changed and what factors contributed to that change? Please share in as much detail as you are able.”

Question 2

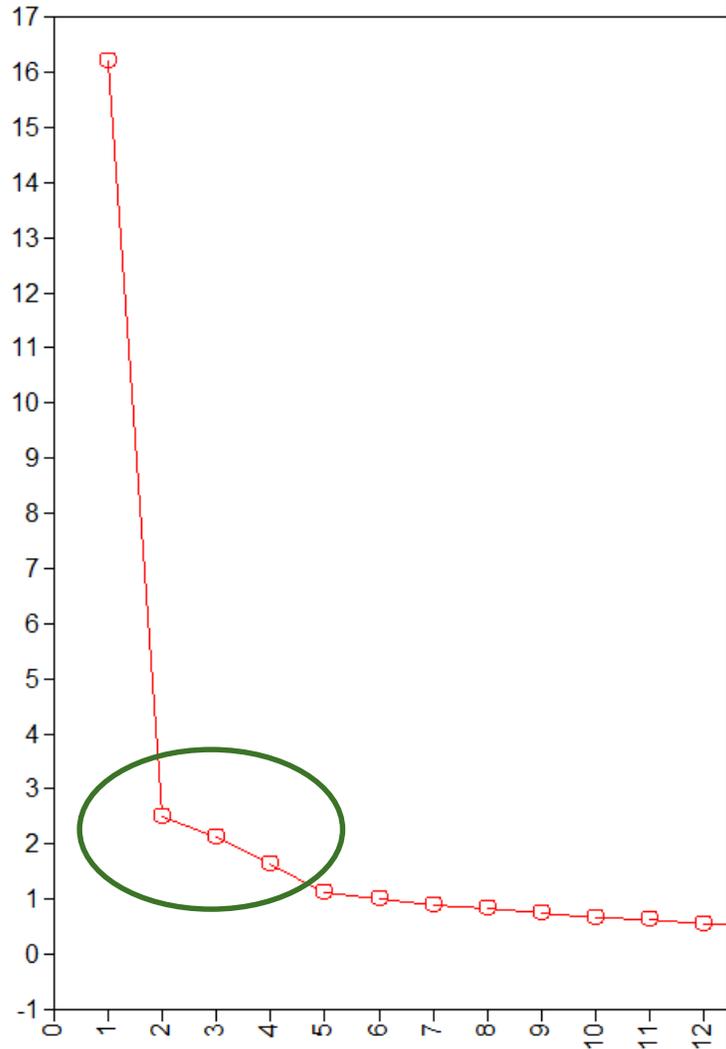
- “Recognizing that family relationships are complicated and coming out is often an ongoing and complex process, please feel free to describe or clarify any responses that weren’t able to be adequately captured in the questions listed above.”

Quantitative Data Analysis

- **Exploratory Factor Analysis**
 - Assess the psychometric quality of the questionnaire
 - Determine the underlying factor structure
 - Create subscales
- **Allows for the use of all items in the analysis with Dependent Variables**
 - SPSS and Mplus
 - Robust Weighted Least Squares Means and Variances Adjusted (WLSMV) Estimator
 - Promax Rotation
 - Scree Plot
 - Model Fit Indices (Chi-Square, RMSEA, CFI)
 - Item Factor Loadings (0.4 and below considered for elimination)

Scree Plot

Model Fit Indices



Model	χ^2 (df), <i>p</i> -value	RMSEA	RMSR	Δ df/ $\Delta\chi^2$ / <i>p</i>
1 Factor	1664.505 (527), <i>p</i> = .001	.080	.096	
2 Factors	1299.894 (494), <i>p</i> = .001	.070	.079	(33) 364.61, <i>p</i> < .001
3 Factors	1007.412 (462), <i>p</i> = .001	.059	.060	(32) 292.48, <i>p</i> < .001
4 Factors	749.733 (431), <i>p</i> = .001	.047	.046	(31) 257.69, <i>p</i> < .001
5 Factors	642.243 (401), <i>p</i> = .001	.042	.041	(30) 107.49, <i>p</i> < .001
6 Factors	Failed to Converge			

Scale Refinement

32 items retained

EFA 4-factor solution with retained items;
 $\chi^2 (458) = 1198.373, p < .001$
 RMSEA = .069
 CFI = .93, TLI = .93

F1 Parental Support	$\alpha = .874$ $M = 21.57$ $SD = 8.20$
F2 Parental Rejection	$\alpha = .904$ $M = 28.04$ $SD = 9.06$
F3 Parental Abuse	$\alpha = .870$ $M = 15.58$ $SD = 6.98$
F4 Self Rejection	$\alpha = .801$ $M = 27.10$ $SD = 5.94$

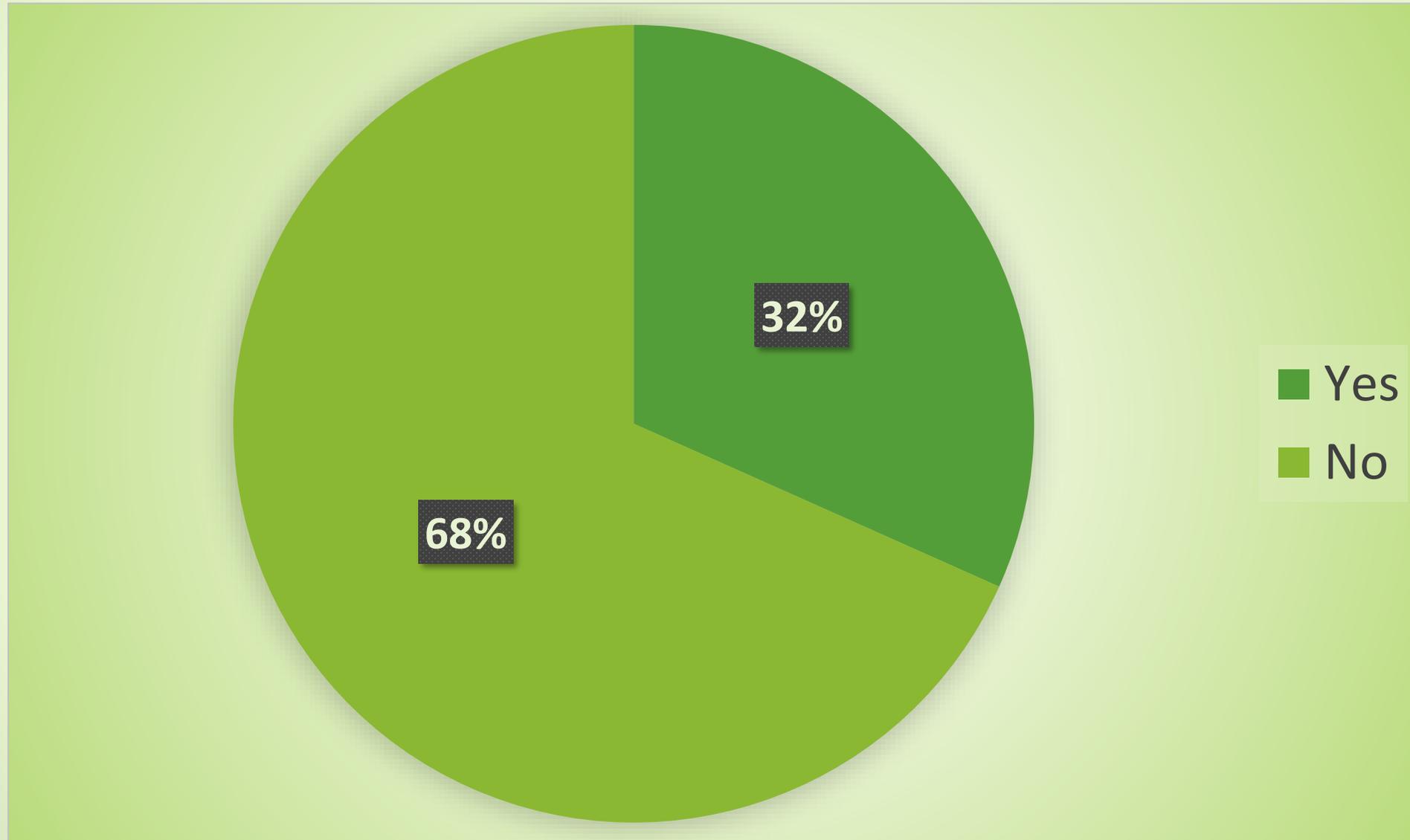
Promax ROTATED LOADINGS

Factor Loading for the 32 item 4 Factor Parental Support Scale (N= 310)

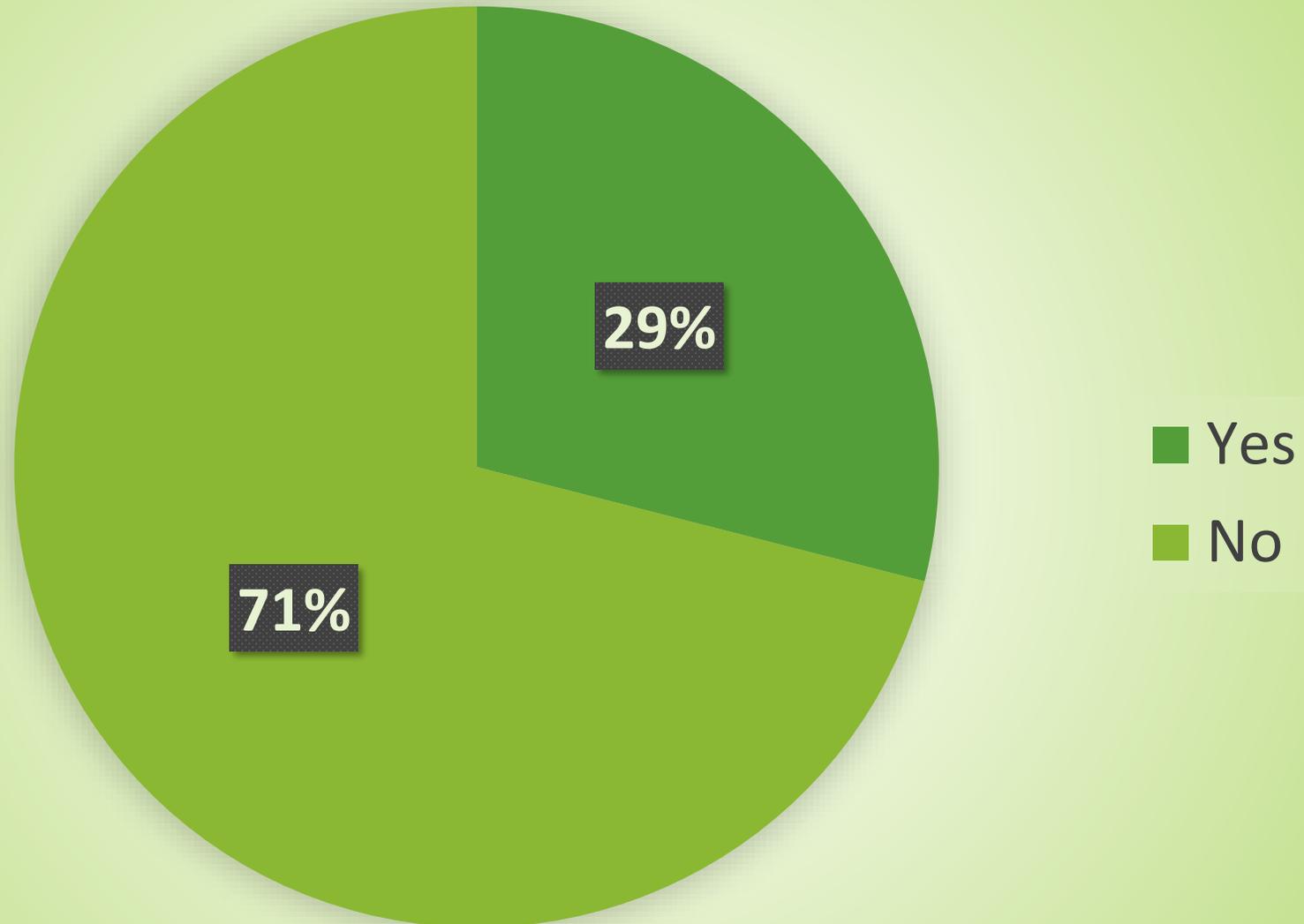
	1	2	3	4
RQ1	0.625	0.007	0.028	0.417
RQ2	-0.258	0.669	0.109	-0.070
RQ3	-0.378	0.566	0.028	-0.196
RQ4	0.537	-0.414	0.084	0.038
RQ5	-0.107	0.117	-0.786	0.134
RQ6	-0.239	0.631	-0.021	-0.148
RQ7	-0.139	0.439	-0.354	-0.130
RQ8	-0.232	0.021	-0.403	-0.428
RQ9	0.608	-0.314	0.146	-0.028
RQ10	0.626	-0.033	0.071	-0.091
RQ11	0.710	0.313	-0.226	-0.022
RQ12	0.284	0.765	-0.335	0.083
RQ13	-0.176	0.743	0.086	-0.161
RQ14	-0.361	0.465	-0.122	-0.064
RQ15	-0.106	0.243	-0.628	0.011
RQ16	0.067	-0.184	-0.790	-0.110
RQ17	-0.364	0.328	0.050	-0.476
RQ18	0.496	0.001	0.324	0.158
RQ19	-0.059	-0.079	-0.744	-0.163
RQ20	0.477	-0.272	0.297	-0.184
RQ21	0.458	-0.238	0.260	-0.122
RQ22	-0.229	0.600	-0.030	-0.111
RQ23	-0.400	0.246	-0.422	0.158
RQ24	-0.149	0.260	-0.564	0.006
RQ25	0.263	0.822	-0.276	0.025
RQ26	0.120	-0.132	0.070	-0.779
RQ27	0.133	0.274	0.100	-0.510
RQ28	0.536	0.008	0.115	-0.013
RQ29	-0.255	0.292	0.049	-0.574
RQ30	0.130	0.025	-0.147	-0.539
RQ31	-0.112	0.025	-0.360	-0.496
RQ32	-0.080	0.152	-0.673	-0.030
Items	9	9	7	7

Dependent Variables

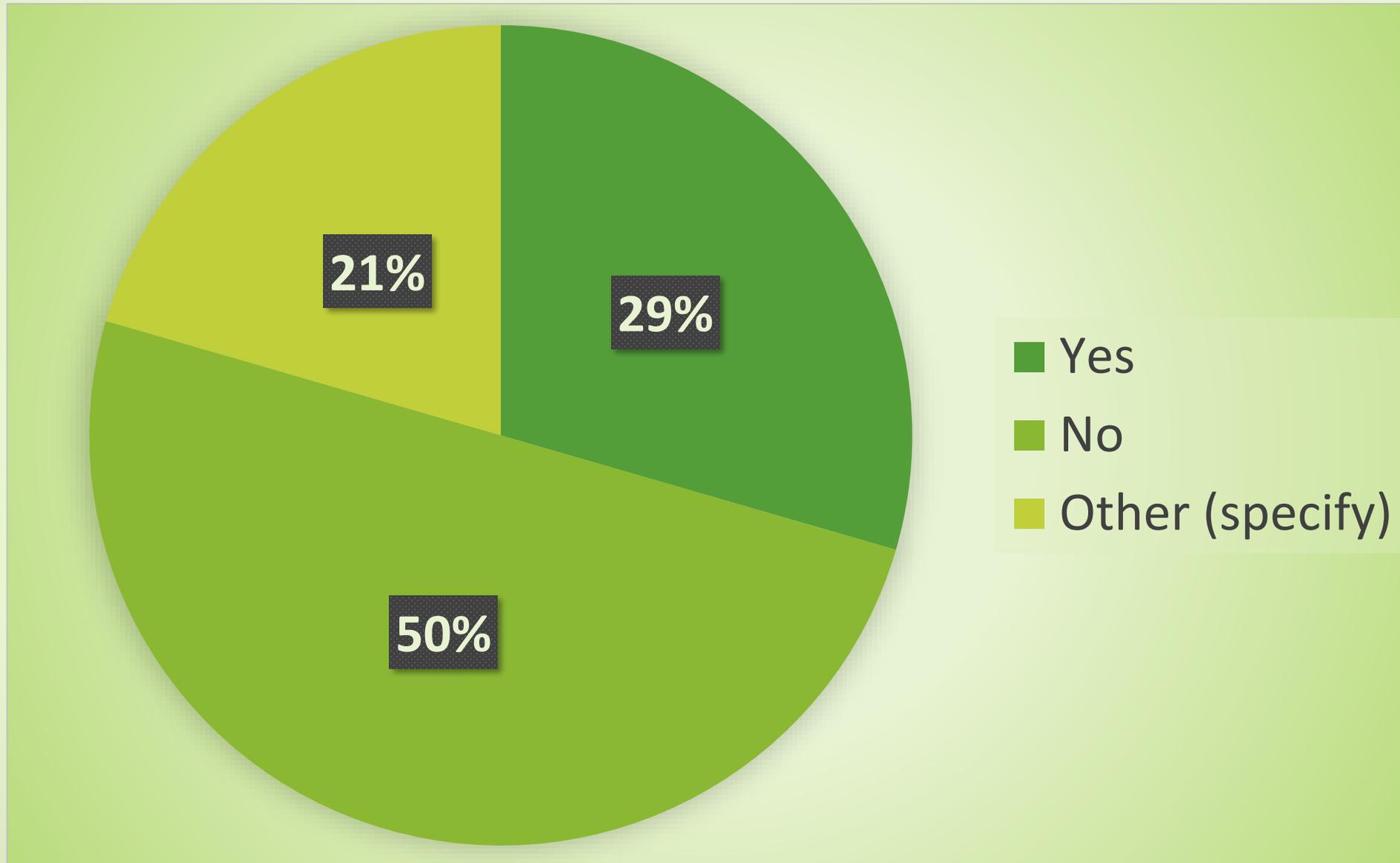
Suicidal Ideation – Past 6 Months



Lifetime Suicide Attempts



Suicide – Connection to LGBT Orientation/Identity



Depression Severity

Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ9) N = 254, M= 6.6, SD = 5.9					
Severity	None	Mild	Moderate	Moderately Severe	Severe
*Range	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-27
Our Findings	39.0%	27.2%	15.4%	18.5%	
General Population	76.4%	18.1%	4.2%	1.3%	

*Kroenke et al., 2001

Reflections on Depression and Suicide

- *“I was dealing with severe depression and even attempted suicide prior to coming out to my mother.”*
- *“I did go through a period where I didn't care whether I lived or died and used alcohol to blunt my feelings.”*
- *“I was very, very stressed... I was using alcohol and other drugs to cope... which placed me even more on the defensive.”*

20% Have Never Come Out to Parents

- *“In many ways, I isolated and compartmentalized my life from them because I know how strongly they held their beliefs and that ideology would surpass acceptance. I never told my father, who died six years ago.”*
- *“I never came out because I know I won’t be accepted. It would be impossible to maintain a relationship with them.”*
- *“I have never come out to my parents. But I am settled enough in myself that I am able to love them and accept their love for me knowing that their religious identity would have prevented them from nurturing me in a healthy way. Yet they still have parented me the best they could despite never really understanding what I was going through, and I would argue, never trying to.”*

Factor Loadings	F2- Parental Rejection, $\alpha = .904$, $M = 28.04$, $SD = 9.06$	SD and D	A and SA
0.669	(2) My parents/caregivers struggled to accept my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	6.4%	59.7%
0.566	(3) My parents/caregivers were disappointed when I came out to them.	10.5%	48.9%
0.631	(8) I was forbidden to tell anyone else of my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	31.0%	28.9%
0.439	(9) I was not permitted to associate with any LGBT+ friends.	46.1%	21.3%
0.765	(14) My parents/caregivers took me to counseling to try to change my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	41.5%	14.9%
0.743	(15) My parents/caregivers prayed that God would change my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	10.3%	45.1%
0.465	(16) My family was open to me inviting LGBT+ friends to come to our home. (REVERSE SCORE)	40.7%	26.6%
0.600	(24) One or more of my parents/caregivers responded as if my sexual orientation and/or gender identity was a poor reflection on them.	16.9%	49.5%
0.822	(27) My parents/caregivers took me to a pastor for prayer and counseling to change my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	43.8%	15.5%

- *“When I came out to my parents, there was a definite change in the closeness of the relationship. It felt like a wall had been put up and that I was now a different person.”*
- *“After coming out I felt even more removed from family because I didn't fit in with them and their beliefs.”*
- *“My mother's views have not changed in almost a decade. She continues to deny my sexuality and prays for change.”*
- *“The relationship with my dad is still functional but distant, and the relationship with my mom is closer, but still struggles as she continues to believe that God can change my sexual orientation if I allow Him to do so...its still a struggle, but better than it was in the beginning.”*

- *“My dad was very loving when I was a kid, and always took time to play with me and read to me; it wasn't until I became a teenager that the relationship became difficult. I think a large part of it was that he just didn't know what to do with his sort of wimpy, intellectual bookworm, slightly femme son. After I came out, my grandpa sent my dad some articles (Adventist ones, if I recall) that he needed to be more manly and get me into things like sports. Basically saying I was gay because he hadn't been a good enough dad. But like I said, when I was a kid, he had been a great dad. He just wasn't equipped to deal with the challenge I presented.”*

- *“My parents discouraged me from ever coming out publicly or to too many people for fear that I would miss out on job opportunities in the Adventist education system. They also discouraged me from coming out knowing it would reduce my opportunities to share my spiritual gifts in local churches.”*
- *“My mother had been very upset with the news about my orientation and would make up excuses about why I wasn't the way I said I was. She said the subject made her "physically sick" to talk about and I wasn't allowed to talk about my orientation anymore. Because of this, I am not nearly as open with her as I used to be. She's getting more open over time, but I still don't feel comfortable opening up anymore.”*
- *“It has taken some time to reconstruct the relationship we used to have. We were very close before this. We are finally, almost at the same place. We just don't talk about that side of me.”*

- *“When I first came out, it felt like I was walking on eggshells just being around my family, and even closest friends. I felt like I was on display when I was in a room full of family and they would be quiet around me.”*
- *“My brother still has a hard time being 100% comfortable with my non-binary gender-identity. He won't use my new nickname under any circumstances. He is uncomfortable around trans*people and a bit nervous around gay guys. My dad has reservations about trans*people, especially mtf trans*. The rest of my family is still adjusting too.”*

Factor Loadings	F3- Parental Abuse, $\alpha = .870$, $M = 15.58$, $SD = 6.98$	SD and D	A and SA
-0.786	(6) When I came out to my parents/caregivers, I was kicked out of my house.	50.6%	5.0%
-0.628	(17) My family used demeaning language about my sexual orientation and/or gender identity after I came out to them.	38.9%	26.6%
-0.790	(18) I was called names such as "fag" or "sissy" by my family.	54.4%	15.2%
-0.744	(21) I was ridiculed by my family for the way I dressed or fixed my hair to express my sexuality and/or gender.	34.0%	30.1%
-0.422	(25) Immediately or very soon after coming out, my parents/caregivers communicated that they loved me no matter what. (REVERSE SCORE)	18.4%	48.3%
-0.564	(26) My family blamed me for any anti-LGBT+ mistreatment I received.	33.9%	16.9%
-0.673	(34) My parents/caregiver's financial support was dependant on my complying with their wishes about my sexuality and/or gender.	38.3%	20.0%

- *“I was dammed to hell and told that I would die if I didn't change.”*
- *“The relationship with family was cut off completely. no financial help no support in school or life I was alone.”*
- *“My mother would not speak to me for almost 6 months - anytime I would call and she would answer, the phone was immediately handed off to my dad.”*

- *“He ignores my own sexuality at all costs, other than mumbling something about “I know you're into all of this stuff, but...” before saying something cruel or “funny” about the LGBTQ community.”*
- *“My relationship with my parents is still complicated and I have to maintain some distance from them because it hurts too much to invest my emotions in them only to have them treat me like a lesser human.”*
- *“I was kicked out of the house at 19 for establishing a relationship with another woman.”*

Factor Loadings	F4- Self-Rejection, $\alpha = .801$, $M = 27.10$, $SD = 5.94$	SD and D	A and SA
-0.428	(10) I knew that would be rejected if I revealed my sexual orientation and/or gender identity to my family.	24.6%	44.4%
-0.476	(19) I knew of my parents'/caregivers' prejudice against LGBT+ persons, so it was hard for me to come out to them.	14.7%	66.7%
-0.779	(28) Due to my religious beliefs, I had difficulty admitting to myself that I was LGBT+.	12.8%	78.9%
-0.510	(29) When I came out, my religious beliefs triggered feelings of guilt and shame.	17.6%	59.1%
-0.574	(31) I was scared to come out because knew my family would think I was sinful and/or disgusting.	9.6%	74.3%
-0.539	(32) Through my teen years, I felt isolated and alone as I faced my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	11.1%	75.4%
-0.496	(33) I was afraid that my parents would disown me if I came out to them as LGBT+.	30.1%	54.1%

- *“The weight and overwhelming guilt carried by religious context was so overpowering that I could never come out as bisexual. If I did, they would truly disown me and believe I would be destined for hell.”*
- *“Suffice to say, 80% of the reason my parents took it so hard when I came out to them was their faith. The other was cultural and social issues around social acceptance & family judgement etc. We still aren't talking about it, one year on.”*
- *“...tensions between me and them grew. Any female at that point in their eyes was a potential partner so no more girls were allowed at the house. None of my friends who had knowledge of my lifestyle choices were allowed at the house any longer (all SDA). I was dammed to hell and told that I would die if I didn't change.”*

- *“My mother and her side of the family did their best to insulate me from the vitriol of the church and community after I came out, but the animosity and disgust from the church was blatant.”*
- *“It was not just hurtful that I was disfellowshipped from the Church, it further served as a traumatizing ordeal due to the beliefs my very conservative Adventist foster family.*
- *“I can't go to any church anymore without feeling sick and angry. I used to enjoy the community there, and now it feels wrong.”*
- *“I am more sure of myself because of support of friends from all walks of life. My family continues to be unwilling to understand who I am.”*

Factor Loadings	F1- Parental Support, $\alpha = .874$, $M = 21.57$ $SD = 8.20$	SD and D	A and SA
0.625	(1) I felt comfortable coming out to my parents/caregivers.	73.7%	9.6%
0.537	(4) My parents/caregivers supported my dating people who were LGBT+.	49.1%	14.0%
0.608	(11) My parents/caregivers were open to exploring ways of supporting me as an LGBT+ person.	46.0%	21.3%
0.626	(12) My parents/caregivers searched for organizations that would help them understand, support and accept my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	46.5%	11.7%
0.710	(13) My parents/caregivers took me to counseling to help me understand and accept my sexual orientation and/or gender identity.	53.5%	7.6%
0.496	(20) My parents/caregivers were supportive of the way I dressed to express my sexuality and/or gender.	36.2%	19.0%
0.477	(22) My parents/caregivers would defend me if anyone else demeaned or attacked my sexual orientation or gender identity.	29.5%	20.5%
0.458	(23) My family listened attentively as I shared my sexual orientation and/or gender identity journey with them.	36.9%	30.2%
0.536	(30) My parents/caregivers drew upon their religious faith and beliefs to help them understand and support my sexual and/or gender journey.	33.4%	28.1%

- *“Were my parents disappointed? I think so. They have to go through their own mourning process. But they assured me of their love.”*
- *“Even when my Mom was struggling to accept it, they never once suggested or even implied that I should move out or that they didn't love me anymore. At one point, I asked Mom if she still loved me. She hugged me tight and told me that there was nothing I could do to make her stop loving me.”*
- *“My life now is much better because I am not living in constant fear of my parents finding out about my sexuality. I am able to be much more open with my parents about my life now, and feel more like I can trust them and come to them with any issue, not just those relating to my sexuality.”*

- *“Since coming out as transgender to my mother at the age of 15, we have become closer and more honest with each other.”*
- *“My mother struggled with it at first but is now my biggest supporter. I think it's actually pushed her mothering instincts into overdrive because she's gotta be mama bear against all the homophobes out there.”*
- *“We're much more open to discuss our feelings. I don't feel stifled. They're comfortable having discussions about LGBT issues. I think seeing me get older, and watching the decisions I made, showed I was a trustworthy person who would make good decisions for themselves.”*

- *“Without their love and constant support I would be in a bad place. Instead, we're closer than ever.”*
- *“Now I talk to my parents about dating people and my friends. Both of my parents were very accepting and told me they loved me no matter what. My dad was the most accepting and said that I can love whoever I want as long as they treat me good. My mom probably has a harder time because she wants grandchildren. But overall they were very accepting.”*
- *“They finally understand that my sexual orientation was not a sin or a shameless topic. They just decided to love me, accept me and support me, no matter who I am ... besides my family is an Adventist traditional family. I'm a fourth generation Adventist.”*

- *“It's been great, I've been happier with not having to hide who I am and they've noticed that I'm happier and more at peace.”*
- *“My coming out as gay has only strengthened my relationship especially with my father, due to the fact that I am now able to be completely open and authentic with him.”*
- *“The more open I became, the closer I became to God and more happy overall.”*

Correlational Analysis

Subscales and Dependent Variable Correlations * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$

	PS	PR	PA	SR	Suicidal Thoughts (0=no, 1=yes)	Suicide Attempts (0=no, 1=yes)	Depression (higher worse)
Parental Support					-.164	-.073	-.201*
Parental Rejection	-.701**				.182*	.080	.194*
Parental Abuse	-.672**	.756**			.289**	.332**	.336**
Self Rejection	-.474**	.637**	.506**		.168*	.240**	.228**

Implications for the Church

- This study, if taken seriously, could move the church administrators beyond simply making theological statements to the development of resources for LGBT+ persons, their families, and the congregations in which they worship. Such resources would help family members, friends, church members and pastors to be more supportive as we walk this journey with our LGBT+ youth and fellow churchgoers.
- The SDA Church would do well to proactively address the needs of its LGBT+ members and their families. Many of our churches are not prepared to welcome with graciousness either one of their own or a member of the community who is same-sex attracted or transgender.

Implications for the Church

- Leaving families and young people to figure out how to deal with this major life event alone without the faith community's support and love is counterproductive for all.
- Beginning steps might include learning to listen without judgment, addressing our own fears about sexuality, exploring resources that can help LGBT+ persons and their families, providing the same generous, unconditional welcome that Jesus did with the outcasts of his day, and providing spaces for honest, humble conversations about this difficult issue.
- Another possibility is sponsoring a conference in which persons from all sides of the LGBT+ question would come together to humbly listen and learn from one another and begin to outline the types of resources that would be helpful to church administrators, pastors, local churches, families, and LGBT+ persons.

Christian Social Workers Should Encourage Parents to...

- Love their child unconditionally and express affection for them when they come out despite any misgivings or discomfort that you may have about their decision.
- Pray earnestly for their LGBT+ child as they do for their other children.
- Encourage their child with the reality that God loves them and has no condemnation in His heart toward them.
- Maintain a vibrant personal devotional life and encourage intimacy with God in all of their children.
- Share with their child honestly and authentically about their thoughts and concerns and listen respectfully to their child's story, thoughts and feelings.
- Communicate their understanding of Scriptural teachings about homosexuality without condemnation and invite their LGBT+ child to share their understanding of the same. Invite their child to ask questions, express confusion or conviction about their sexual journey to this point.

Christian Social Workers Should Encourage Parents to...

- Be alert to their child's vulnerabilities to at-risk thoughts, emotions, and behaviors such as depression, suicidal thinking, & substance use.
- If uncertain about how to handle their child's questions, seek the help of a qualified Christian social worker or counselor to help the child process their questions, thoughts and feelings.
- Protect their child and advocate for them when they are mistreated.
- Prayerfully consider development and maturity as they consider the decision to welcome their child's LGBT+ friends into their home.
- Talk with their church leaders and fellow members about welcoming LGBT+ persons to church services and about providing ways to love and support them.
- Be willing to openly discuss their child's identity and your convictions with others when they have questions.

Help Families Understand...

- They are not alone – family resources are available
- The strength and courage it takes for LGBT+ child to come out
- The need to expand knowledge of LGBT+ issues
- They shouldn't try to change their child's sexual orientation or gender identity
- The importance of their support, even if they are confused or uncomfortable with their child's orientation or identity
- The importance of coming to terms with their child's sexuality in the context of their religious beliefs (love is the non-negotiable)
- That their child can be a deeply religious LGBT+ person
- That their LGBT+ child can have a happy future

Behaviors to Avoid

- Hitting or slapping your child because they are LGBT
- Verbal harassment or name calling
- Excluding LGBT youth from family and family activities
- Blocking access to LGBT friends, events, and resources
- Blaming your child when they are bullied
- Pressuring your child to be more masculine or feminine
- Telling your child that God will punish him/her
- Telling your child that you are ashamed of him/her
- Preventing your child from talking about his/her LGBT identity
- Attempting to change your child's sexual identity

(Caitlyn Ryan, Family Acceptance Project, 2009)

Limitations

- Rolling convenience sample (appropriate for exploratory analysis)
- Smaller sample size for factor analysis (meets minimum requirements)
- Only generalizable to SDA Millennials
- Can't directly generalize to other faith populations

Next Steps

- Conduct more data analysis (chi squares, odds ratios, regressions, etc.)
 - Level of family rejection as it relates to other dependent variables (social support, risky sex, self esteem, substance abuse, etc.)
- Compare rates of various outcomes with national data
- Continue to publish and present findings in national journals and conferences
- Future research with parents

Resources for Intervention

- BeLonG To

<http://www.belongto.org/service.aspx?sectionid=144>

- The Marin Foundation

<http://www.themarinfoundation.org/support-groups-for-christian-parents-of-lgbtq-children/>

- SDA Kinship

<http://www.sdakinship.org/en/membership1/resources>

- Helping Families Support Their Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Children

https://nccc.georgetown.edu/documents/LGBT_Brief.pdf

Resources for Intervention

- www.thetrevorproject.org The Trevor Project is the leading national organization providing crisis intervention and suicide prevention services to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) young people ages 13-24
- <http://familyproject.sfsu.edu/> The Family Acceptance Project conducts national research on the impact of family acceptance or rejection on the later lives of LGBT+ youth (Link to Mormon brochure)
- <http://www.lgbtqi2stoolkit.net/docs.html> Resources to Support Children and Youth Who Are LGBTQI2-S and Their Families from SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin)
- <https://www.gaychristian.net/> The Gay Christian Network
- <http://www.someone-to-talk-to.net/> Founded by Carrol Grady, an SDA mother of an LGBT+ child

SDA LGBT+ Family Support, Depression and Suicide: Findings and Implications

Curtis VanderWaal, PhD, Andrews University

David Sedlacek, PhD, Andrews University

Shannon Trecartin, PhD, Andrews University

Nancy Carbonell, PhD, Andrews University

Rene' Drumm, PhD, University of Southern Mississippi

North American Association of Christians in Social Work

Charlotte, NC

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