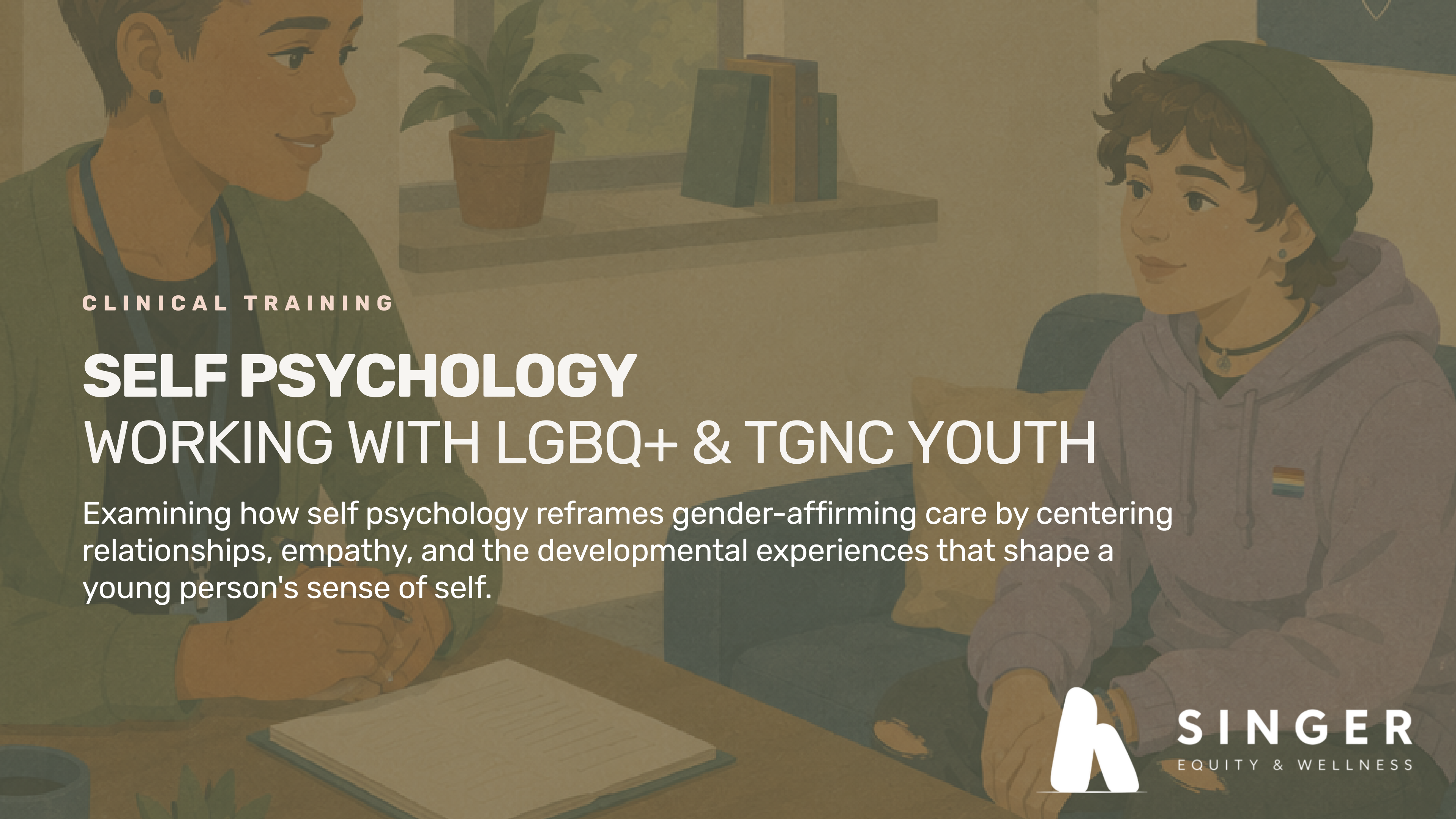


An illustration of a therapist and a young person in a session. The therapist, on the left, is a person with short dark hair, wearing a green cardigan over a black top, sitting at a desk with a pen and a notebook. The young person, on the right, is wearing a purple hoodie with a rainbow flag patch and a green beanie, sitting on a couch. In the background, there is a shelf with a potted plant and books.

CLINICAL TRAINING

SELF PSYCHOLOGY WORKING WITH LGBTQ+ & TGNC YOUTH

Examining how self psychology reframes gender-affirming care by centering relationships, empathy, and the developmental experiences that shape a young person's sense of self.



SINGER
EQUITY & WELLNESS

01
SECTION ONE

GROUNDING CONCEPTS, THEORIES & LITERATURE



SINGER
EQUITY & WELLNESS

GROUNDING THEORY

SELF PSYCHOLOGY

Self Psychology (Kohut, 1977) posits that people & experiences, called selfobjects, perform important developmental functions that help children form a cohesive sense of self. These include three core selfobject needs:

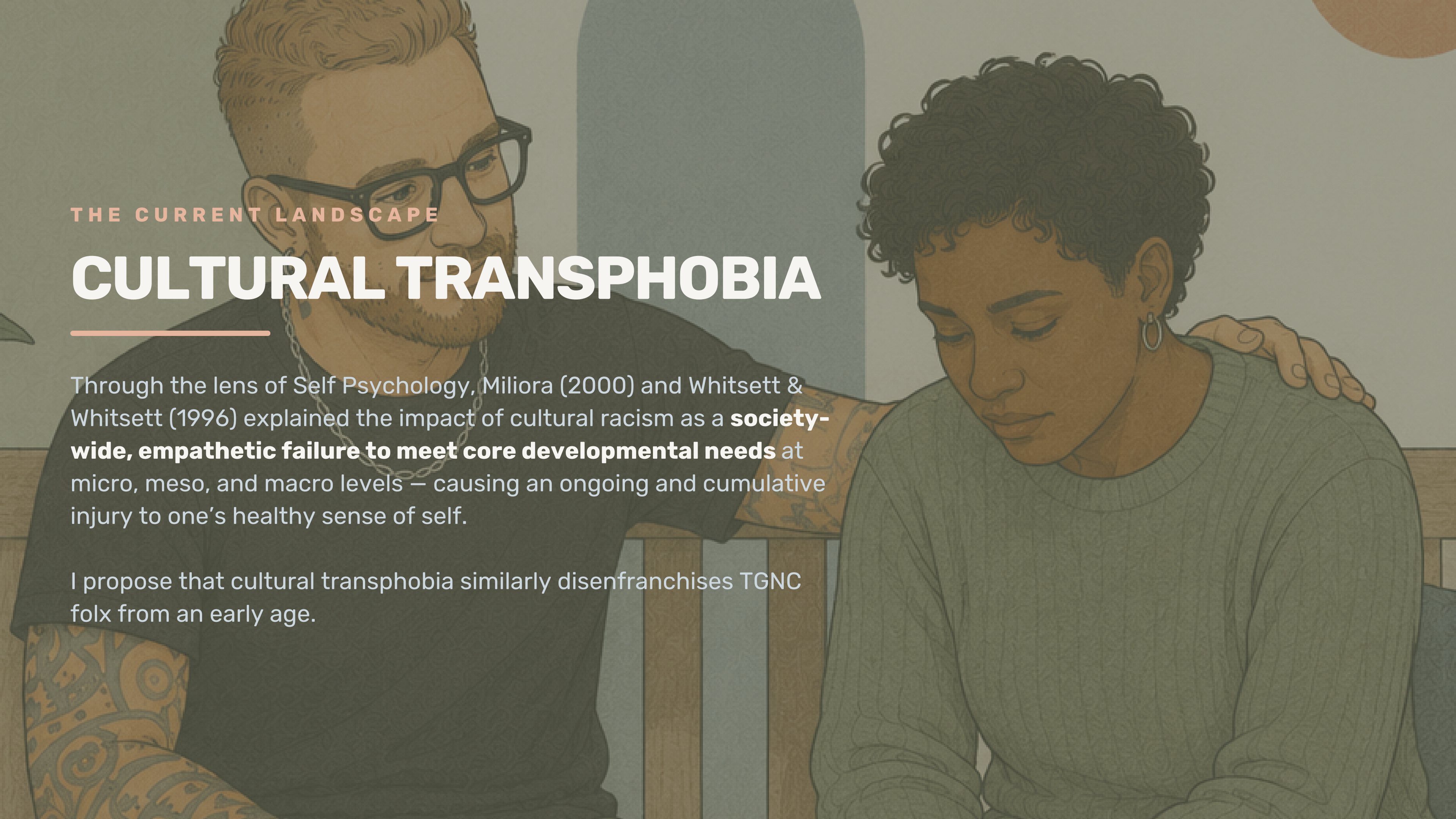
- 01 **MIRRORING:** affirmation & validation that helps a person feel seen, valued, & emotionally understood.
- 02 **TWINSHIP:** experience of sameness & belonging when a person feels they aren't alone in who they are.
- 03 **IDEALIZATION:** connecting with someone who is experienced as safe, admired, or aspirational.

GROUNDING THEORY

MINORITY STRESS THEORY (MST)

Minority Stress Theory (Meyer, 2003) conceptualizes stigma and discrimination as chronic stressors that accumulate across social systems across ecological levels.

For TGNC youth, these stressors are both external (harassment, rejection) and internal (internalized transphobia, concealment). Rather than reflecting individual vulnerability, MST locates psychological distress in hostile and invalidating environments.



THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE

CULTURAL TRANSPHOBIA

Through the lens of Self Psychology, Miliora (2000) and Whitsett & Whitsett (1996) explained the impact of cultural racism as a **society-wide, empathetic failure to meet core developmental needs** at micro, meso, and macro levels — causing an ongoing and cumulative injury to one's healthy sense of self.

I propose that cultural transphobia similarly disenfranchises TGNC folx from an early age.

THREE CORE NEEDS

People and experiences – called selfobjects – perform developmental functions that help children form a cohesive sense of self.



MIRRORING

Affirmation and validation that helps a young person feel seen, valued, & emotionally understood.



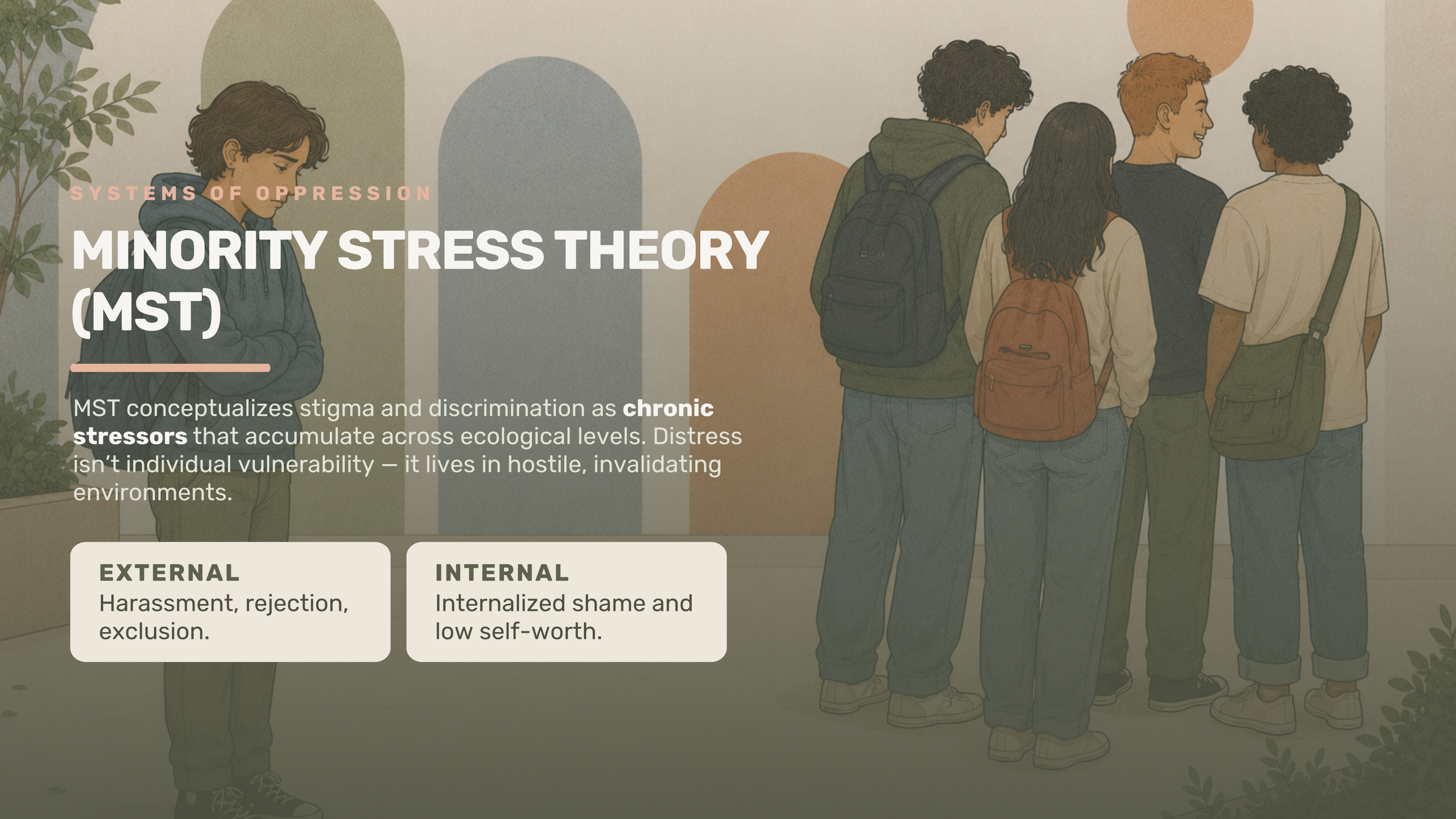
TWINSHIP

Experience of sameness & belonging when a young person feels they are not alone in who they are.



IDEALIZATION

Connecting with someone who is experienced as safe, admired, or aspirational.



SYSTEMS OF OPPRESSION

MINORITY STRESS THEORY (MST)

MST conceptualizes stigma and discrimination as **chronic stressors** that accumulate across ecological levels. Distress isn't individual vulnerability — it lives in hostile, invalidating environments.

EXTERNAL

Harassment, rejection, exclusion.

INTERNAL

Internalized shame and low self-worth.

An illustration of four diverse young adults in a supportive group hug. A man with curly brown hair and a green shirt is in the background. A woman with blue curly hair, glasses, and a white tank top is in the upper right. A man with short blonde hair, glasses, and a black t-shirt is in the center. A woman with dark hair and a black t-shirt is on the left. They are all smiling and looking at each other. The background features large, soft, abstract shapes in shades of blue, orange, and beige.

SYSTEMS OF CARE

CHOSEN FAMILY & MUTUAL AID

In response to systemic exclusion, TGNC communities have long developed alternative systems of care — where chosen family and mutual aid provide critical emotional and material support.

- 01 Chosen family** — intentional, non-biological support systems that provide belonging & care.
- 02 Mutual aid** — practices that redistribute resources in the absence of institutional support.

THE RELATIONSHIP

SHARED IDENTITY IN THERAPY

Shared identity within the therapeutic relationship **does not guarantee outcome**, but it can shape how clients experience **recognition, trust, and understanding** — particularly for TGNC youth navigating an uncertain future.

Aymer, 2016; Jayaratne et al., 2002



EXPLAINING EXISTENCE

THE BURDEN

- Justifying identity
- Educating adults
- Anticipating disbelief
- Monitoring safety
- Managing reactions



FEELING UNDERSTOOD

THE SHIFT

- Cultural mirroring
- Identity affirmation
- Relational ease
- Shared worldview
- Future possibility

PULLING IT TOGETHER

GROUNDING CONCEPTS

Cultural transphobia situates distress within ongoing experiences of invalidation and exclusion across systems and environments. Chosen family and mutual aid highlight how TGNC communities have historically developed alternative systems of care in response to that exclusion. Shared identity in therapy then helps explain how recognition, affirmation, and relational understanding can shape safety, trust, and the therapeutic relationship itself.

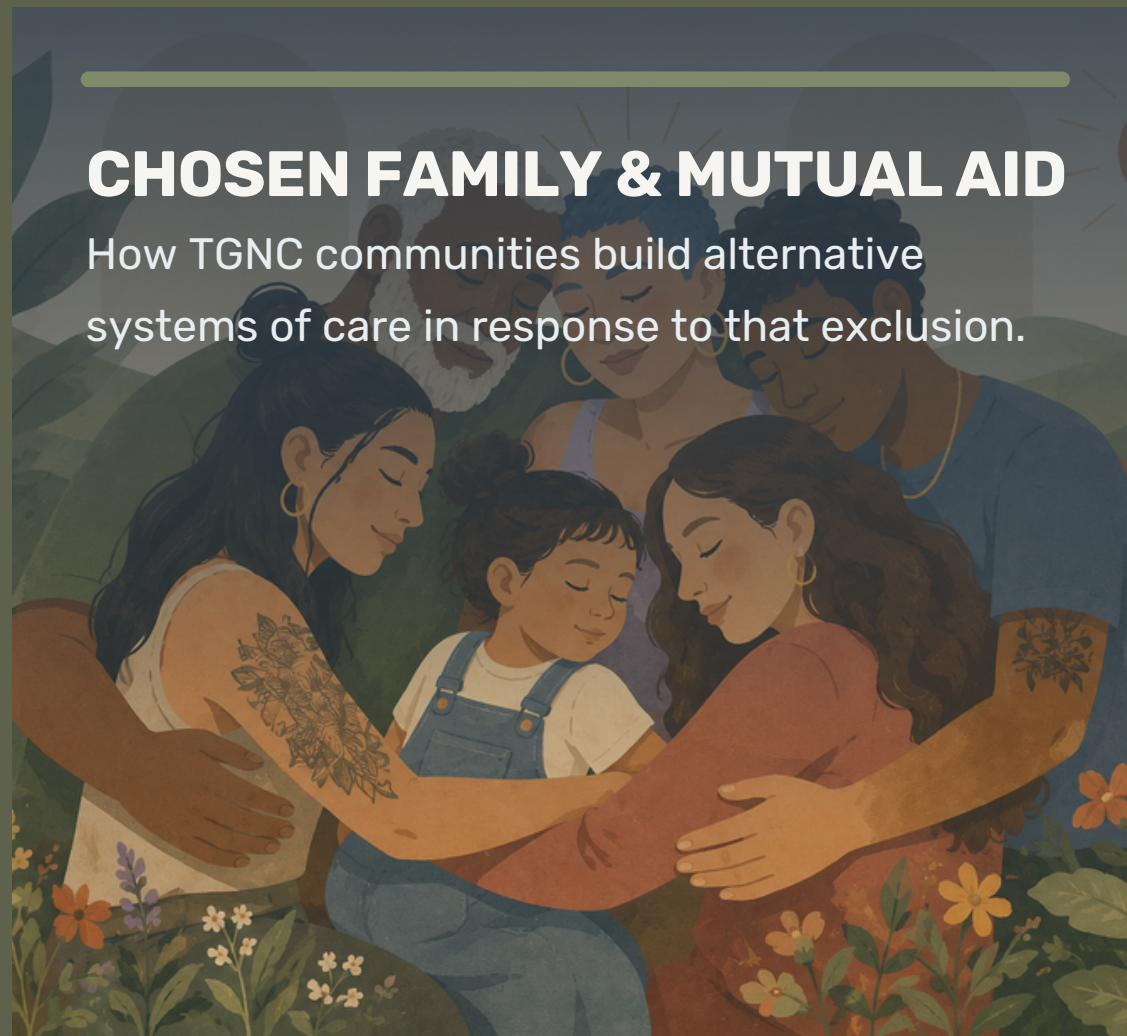
CULTURAL TRANSPHOBIA

Distress situated within ongoing invalidation and exclusion across systems and environments.



CHOSEN FAMILY & MUTUAL AID

How TGNC communities build alternative systems of care in response to that exclusion.



SHARED IDENTITY IN THERAPY

How recognition and affirmation shape safety, trust, and the therapeutic relationship — moving from explaining existence to feeling understood.



HISTORY • 1960

ORIGINAL NASW CODE OF ETHICS

The first NASW code was introduced in **1960** and fit on one page. It included **14 first-person statements, or commitments**, that focused largely on client well-being.

THE 14 COMMITMENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 01 Improving social conditions | 08 Add to the body of knowledge |
| 02 Professional responsibility over personal interests | 09 Protect the community from unethical practice |
| 03 Personal responsibility for quality of services | 10 Give service in public emergencies |
| 04 Respect for privacy | 11 Separate individual & professional statements |
| 05 Use information gained responsibly | 12 Support professional education |
| 06 Respect views & actions of colleagues | 13 Enable workers to adhere to the code |
| 07 Practice within professional competence | 14 Contribute skills & support to welfare programs |

THE SHIFT

CODIFYING A “PROFESSIONAL CULTURE”

“To the extent an individual sees disparity between the demands of the professional culture and the demands of the personal culture, a question of choice emerges.

The choice, however, is not one of either/or, but one of degree” (Jayaratne et al., 2002).



SECTION TWO • CASE STUDY

ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN GENDER-AFFIRMING CARE

One young person, read through the relational-ethics lens — where the framework meets a real clinical life.



02



SINGER
EQUITY & WELLNESS

CASE VIGNETTE • HE/HIM • CONFIDENTIAL

“He struggles through tears to find his words. Shoulders tense. Gaze on the floor.”

Evan is fifteen — transmasculine, a gay trans boy of Ecuadorian descent, a sophomore at a specialized arts high school in Queens. He arrives with **depression, anxiety, and disordered eating**, all braided into gender dysphoria — from a home that denies who he is.

Pseudonym; identifying details altered to protect confidentiality.

EVAN

WHAT EVAN CARRIES

Four presenting concerns, intertwined, not separate.



THE PRESENTING CONCERN **GENDER DYSPHORIA**

sharpened by a home & systems that
deny who he is

BRAIDED WITH

- **Depression**
Pervasive low mood and worthlessness tied to invalidation.
- **Anxiety**
Hypervigilance to rejection, disbelief, and safety.
- **Disordered eating**
Intensifying as his chest develops; calorie-counting escalating.

These are not four problems. They are **one relational injury, expressed four ways.**

CULTURAL TRANSPHOBIA, AT EVERY LEVEL

Minority stress (Meyer, 2003) across Evan’s ecology – a chronic failure of recognition.

MICRO BODY, FAMILY & HOME	Identity denied at home ; dysphoria sharpening as his chest develops.	Core needs for mirroring go unmet.
MESO SCHOOL & MEDICINE	Pulled from ED care when the doctor affirmed him; school is both refuge and risk.	Institutions that should protect waver.
MACRO CULTURE & POLICY	Cultural transphobia and the erasure of trans-affirming data and care.	The surround signals he does not belong.

Cumulative effect: **relational deprivation** – recognition, affirmation, and belonging failing at scale.

THREE RUPTURES. ONE REPAIR.

RUPTURE 01

DENIED AT HOME



Identity dismissed; his bids for support refused.

RUPTURE 02

HOSPITALIZED, THEN PULLED



Withdrawn from ED care when the doctor affirmed him.

RUPTURE 03

RESTRICTION TIGHTENS



As his chest develops, the calorie counting grows.

THE REPAIR

HE SPEAKS, NOT RESTRICTS



Therapy & school see him distress in words, not food.

WHAT THE WORK ACTUALLY LOOKED LIKE

RECOGNIZE

- Use his name & pronouns without conditions
- Mirror his worth back when home won't

STABILIZE

- Track weight, mood & restriction as safety data
- Coordinate with his medical providers

PROTECT

- Consult the school counseling team
- Build school into a safe base — without outing him

HOLD THE FRAME

- Refuse to pathologize his identity; keep affirmation unconditional
- Name the system, not Evan, as the problem

WHAT THE CASE TEACHES

THE WORK WAS NOT TO FIX EVAN. IT WAS TO **RECOGNIZE** HIM.

RECOGNITION IS THE INTERVENTION

Affirmation isn't a nicety — it is the treatment.

THE SYSTEM IS THE PATHOLOGY

Cultural transphobia — not Evan.

SCHOOLS: STRESSOR & LIFELINE

Both operate at once for TGNC youth

LET'S PRACTICE

GROUP EXERCISE

01 Where does affirming care end and eating-disorder safety begin — and who gets to decide?

02 When a family blocks affirming treatment, what do you owe the client?

03 How do you make school a lifeline — without outing him?

04 What would repairing relational deprivation look like — beyond symptom reduction?