

KEY TERMS

Many of the following definitions are provided by the Human Rights Campaign, a non-profit committed to equity for the LGBTQ+ community, to describe current language related to sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression. This is a limited list. For additional terms related to the LGBTQ+ community, please visit <https://www.hrc.org/resources/glossary-of-terms>.

AGENDER:

Describes a person who does not have a gender.

ALLY:

A term used to describe someone who is actively supportive of LGBTQ+ people. It encompasses straight and cisgender allies and those within the LGBTQ+ community who support each other (e.g., a lesbian who is an ally to the bisexual community).

ANTI-BIAS ANTI-RACIST (ABAR):

A teaching methodology focused on identity, diversity, justice, and action. ABAR pedagogy helps students develop a strong sense of self-worth, empathize with others, learn the impact of unfairness, and take action when they observe, or experience injustice.

BIPOC:

Black, Indigenous, and People of Color. The term is meant to unite all People of Color while acknowledging that Black and Indigenous people face different and often more severe forms of racial oppression and cultural erasure due to systemic White supremacy and colonialism. It is a noun, and since it includes the word “people,” it would be redundant to say “BIPOC people.” It is pronounced “buy-pock” as opposed to saying each letter individually.

BISEXUAL/BI+:

A term that describes a person who is emotionally, romantically, or sexually attracted to people of more than one gender, sex, or gender identity.

CISGENDER:

A term that describes a person whose gender identity aligns with the sex assigned to them at birth.

ETHNICITY:

A grouping of people who share a common set of traditions, ancestry, language, history, society, culture, nation, religion, or social treatment that is different from other groups of people.

GAY:

A term that describes a person who is emotionally, romantically, or sexually attracted to some members of the same gender.

GENDER DYSPHORIA:

A term that describes the clinically significant distress a person experiences when their assigned birth gender does not match their gender identity. According to the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), the term—which replaces Gender Identity Disorder—"is intended to better characterize the experiences of affected children, adolescents, and adults."

GENDER EXPRESSION:

The external appearance of one's gender identity, usually expressed through behavior, clothing, haircut, or voice, that may or may not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristics typically associated with being either feminine or masculine.

GENDER IDENTITY:

An internal, deeply felt sense of being female, male, a blend of both, or neither. Refers to how individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. Can be the same as or different from their sex assigned at birth.

GENDER NON-CONFORMING:

A broad term referring to people who do not behave in a way that conforms to the traditional expectations of their gender or whose gender expression does not fit neatly into a category.

LGBTQ+:

An acronym for “lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer.” The “+” represents additional gender identities and sexual orientations that include intersex, agender, and asexual, among many others.

LATINX:

A person of Latin American origin or descent (used as a gender-neutral or non-binary alternative to Latino or Latina).

LESBIAN:

A woman who is emotionally, romantically, and/or sexually attracted to women. This includes cis, trans, and other people who are women.

NON-BINARY:

An adjective describing a person who does not identify exclusively as a woman or a man. They may identify as both, somewhere in between, or outside the categories of a woman and a man.

QUEER:

A term people often use to express fluid identities and orientations. This term is often used interchangeably with “LGBTQ+.”

RACE:

The grouping of humans based on shared physical qualities and/or culture into categories generally viewed as distinct by society; this also comprises one’s racial identity.

RACISM:

(1) The belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race; (2) a system of advantages and disadvantages based on one’s physical and/or social qualities; and (3) having personal prejudice and bias against others based solely on their physical and/or social qualities.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION:

An inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction to other people.

SYSTEMIC RACISM:

Institutional, legalized racial discrimination; rules, practices, and customs that negatively impact some races while benefitting others.

TRANSGENDER/TRANS:

An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or expression is different from cultural expectations based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation.