



Guidance for children and young people's services on the inclusion of transgender including non-binary young people

May 2025



HAPPY TO TRANSLATE

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Introduction

This guidance aims to support care services for children and young people to enhance the inclusion of transgender including non-binary young people. This includes:

- care homes for children and young people
- school care accommodation services
- secure accommodation services
- support services for children and young people
- housing support services for young people.

We have developed it because a number of services have approached us asking about how they can best support transgender including non-binary young people. We are aware that this is a subject that generates a great deal of controversy. At the present time, there is no consensus about the best way of responding to an increasing number of young people who are questioning their gender identity. As acknowledged by [the Cass Review](#), the tone of the debate currently, in which views are very strongly felt and often polarised, can make life even more challenging for young people and the staff who are caring for them. Every day, while that debate continues, those staff must, and do, find ways of helping young people feel supported, loved, valued and respected.

We have based this document on current good practice guidance, referred to throughout and detailed in the 'useful references' section at the end. We updated the document in May 2025 and will update it again as and when available guidance changes.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to the stakeholders who provided feedback on an earlier version of this guidance; this feedback has been taken into account to strengthen the content. We would like to thank LGBT Youth Scotland for their support in developing the earlier version. We are very thankful to the young people and services who took the time to share their experiences with us; this guidance has been informed by their input and lived experience. To protect young people's anonymity, we have not named the services we refer to as examples in this guidance.

Definitions

There is a glossary of terms we use at the end of this guidance.

What the law says

This guidance is framed within the context of the [Equality Act 2010](#) which places specific requirements upon providers to prevent unlawful discrimination in relation to the protected characteristics of:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage or civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity
- race
- religion or belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

As detailed in the Equality and Human Rights Commission's (EHRC) ['An interim update on the practical implications of the UK Supreme Court judgment'](#), the Supreme Court ruled on 16 April 2025, that in the Equality Act 2010 (the Act), 'sex' means biological sex. This means that, under the Act:

- A 'woman' is a biological woman or girl (a person born female)
- A 'man' is a biological man or boy (a person born male)

If services are unclear about their obligations relating to the Equality Act, the judgment, or the EHRC guidance, they ought to obtain their own specialist legal advice.

We await the EHRC's updated guidance which we understand will be available in due course.

Recent years have seen an increasing focus on human rights, with the incorporation of the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(UNCRC\)](#) into Scots law, and associated commencement of the [United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(Incorporation\) \(Scotland\) Act 2024](#). With this in mind, all young people:

- should be protected from discrimination, harm and abuse
- should be involved in all decisions affecting them, understand any action which is taken and why; and be at the centre of any decision making
- have the right to an identity and for this to be respected
- have the right to a private life.

Providers have a duty to act in a way that is compatible with human rights protected under the [European Convention of Human Rights \(ECHR\)](#). As set out in the [Health and Social Care Standards](#) all young people should experience:

- dignity and respect
- compassion
- inclusion
- responsive care and support
- wellbeing.

Background

[The Cass Review](#) recognised that the numbers of gender dysphoric (such as transgender and non-binary) young people have increased rapidly in recent years, for reasons that remain unclear. It noted that amongst the gender incongruent population of young people, there are high levels of:

- looked after children
- adverse childhood experiences
- neurodiversity
- mental health issues.

Similarly, LGBT Youth Scotland's [Life in Scotland for LGBT Young People Report](#) presented the results of a 2022 survey of LGBT young people aged 13-25. It highlighted the significance of LGBT related matters for care experienced young people, showing that 8% of participants were care experienced. It revealed that 7% of survey participants who came out to their families left home under negative circumstances, with 6% experiencing homelessness, and 1% becoming care experienced. For trans young people, 10% left home under negative circumstances, and 2% became care experienced.

In this report, 38% of participants identified as neurodivergent but this varied between transgender and cisgender participants. Only 25% of cis participants identified as neurodivergent, compared to 52% of trans participants. This has relevance for care services as children with disabilities (including neurodivergent and autistic young people) are often [care experienced](#). Autistic people have an increased [gender variance rate](#), of [over seven times](#) that of the general population, meaning they are more likely to identify as [transgender, including non-binary](#).

LGBT Youth Scotland's [Recommendations for the Care Sector](#) was based on peer research, which found that:

- only 52% of people had felt able to come out in a care setting, and many of those said their experience of coming out in care was negative
- LGBT young people felt that care staff often didn't have the knowledge to support them
- LGBT young people's privacy was not always respected in care settings
- LGBT young people had experienced homophobic, biphobic or transphobic bullying in a significant number of care settings.

Health and Social Care Standard 1.1 states:



I am accepted and valued whatever my needs, ability, gender, age, faith, mental health status, race, background or sexual orientation."

The building blocks for supporting young people

Leadership sets the culture

Visibility and culture are important for an inclusive environment. A welcoming culture that values everyone can make a difference in every person, developing a sense of belonging.

It is important to be proactive in developing an inclusive culture and practice. Creating a safe space for all young people can mean that they feel safe in sharing personal information with others, and this may include exploring their gender identity.

Keep in mind that additional support may be required for neurodiverse young people or those with disabilities. Where young people have several protected characteristics, these should be taken into account when planning to meet their needs. You can read more about planning in our [Guide for providers on personal planning: children and young people](#).

Here are some ideas to enhance LGBT visibility.

- Display posters, such as [this one](#) designed by LGBT Youth Scotland or [these ones](#) from Stonewall.
- Think about other ways to increase LGBT visibility, such as staff wearing rainbow lanyards.
- Celebrate LGBT events in your service, such as Pride, Trans Awareness Week, or [Purple Friday](#) (an annual fundraising day for LGBT Youth Scotland).
- Display books and DVDs that represent the LGBT community, as part of your house bookshelves.
- Display LGBT information on noticeboards, such as contact details for:
 - [LGBT Youth Commission on Trans Rights](#)
 - [LGBT+ Youth in Care](#)
 - [LGBT Youth Scotland](#)
 - [Stonewall Young Futures](#).

A trans young person living in a care home for children and young people shared an example of how their identity was validated:



There was one time, I specifically remember walking in there one day, and one of the staff members decided it would be a nice surprise just to sellotape little trans flags to the walls, and it just made my day. It kinda made me feel a lot more heard, just having the pride flag that I identify with being put in a space as a surprise... it just warmed my heart."

Creating an inclusive environment

The physical design of the environment, particularly in services with shared bathrooms and bedrooms, is an important consideration in the context of equality. The Equality and Human Rights Commission's (EHRC) [Technical Guidance for Schools in Scotland](#) (1.26) summarises the following exceptions to the Equality Act 2010 for certain types of school:

- Mixed schools with single-sex boarding are allowed to offer boarding to only one sex.
- Residential schools are permitted in some circumstances to restrict access to communal accommodation based on sex or gender reassignment.

However, it notes that proportionate steps should be taken to help young people overcome disadvantages they experience as a result of a protected characteristic. Further detail on separate or single-sex services can be found in the [EHRC's Separate and single-sex service providers: a guide on the Equality Act sex and gender reassignment provisions](#).

The EHRC's '[An interim update on the practical implications of the UK Supreme Court judgment](#)' advises pupils who identify as trans girls (biological boys) should not be permitted to use the girls' toilet or changing facilities, and pupils who identify as trans boys (biological girls) should not be permitted to use the boys' toilet or changing facilities. Suitable alternative provisions may be required.

We would suggest that discussions with young people and robust risk assessment should inform individualised approaches for each young person. This includes during the matching and admissions process. You can read more about this in [Matching Looked After Children and Young People: Admissions Guidance for Residential Services](#). You can read more about our expectations for the environment in [Care Homes for Children and Young People - The Design Guide](#).

A trans young person living in a care home for children and young people told us about the importance of the physical environment:



One thing that does really work well is we all have our own individual bathrooms [ensuites]. That's really saved me a lot of times. It means you don't have to worry, you don't have to come downstairs, get a shower and rush back upstairs... I have a lot of privacy. Staff always knock, I keep my room locked and they know don't open the door unless I say so. I have the opportunity to say 'no, don't come in'. Even when I'm out, they don't go in my room. I like my own space. The privacy is amazing in here. Personally I just want to keep all my trans memorabilia to myself, like my BLÅHAJ shark!"

The EHRC's ['An interim update on the practical implications of the UK Supreme Court judgment'](#) advises:

- trans people should not be put in a position where there are no facilities for them to use
- where possible, mixed-sex toilet, washing or changing facilities in addition to sufficient single-sex facilities should be provided
- where toilet, washing or changing facilities are in lockable rooms (not cubicles) which are intended for the use of one person at a time, they can be used by either women or men.

An inclusive culture will take appropriate account of the wishes, rights and needs of all young people, including transgender young people as the following examples show.

- If bedrooms are communal, suitable alternative provisions should be made for transgender young people to be accommodated in single rooms. This is so that they do not share a room with other young people who share their sex assigned at birth, or with other young people who share their gender identity. As detailed in [Care Homes for Children and Young People - The Design Guide](#), we would expect all children and young people living in care homes to be accommodated in single rooms. The Health and Social Care Standards set out at 5.27: "As a child or young person living in a care home, I might need or want to share my bedroom with someone else and I am involved in this decision." This means, for example, family groups, especially young siblings, could share a room if appropriate.
- If bathrooms are communal, single-cubicle or private washing facilities would be preferable to communal showers. Consider working out a rota so that young people can wash in private, or making alternative provisions.

We heard from a trans young person living in a care home for children and young people about the importance for them of being able to have pets in their environment:



They're almost like guide guinea pigs in a way; they're very, very helpful when it comes to gender dysphoria or just feeling like I'm absolutely mentally collapsing. Whenever I'm stressing out in my room, the guinea pigs seem to clock on to that...They seem to know, they seem to pick up on my body language. Being allowed to have small animals in the house and have them in my room, not in a communal space, really, really helps. And it's just nice to have someone to talk to in your room...Me and my two guinea pigs; that's my family."

In the community, there is increasing provision of mixed-sex facilities, which enhances accessibility. When considering the use of facilities:

- ask the young person about the facilities they wish to use and if they have any concerns
- respect the young person's gender identity
- create a plan with the young person, showing what can happen and when.

Risk assessments can be useful for thinking about how best to keep young people and others safe. This includes during the matching and admissions process. You can read more about this in [Matching Looked After Children and Young People: Admissions Guidance for Residential Services](#). It is important that the young person is involved in determining the risks and how to mitigate these, if possible. As advised by [The Cass Review](#), there are additional and specific risks relating to young people experiencing gender incongruence. These can include online and cultural risks, family relationship breakdown and bullying.



Confident and competent staff

We heard from a care home service for children and young people about their learning from one of their young people's transition journeys:



Supporting trans young people to progress in their aspirations and goals within residential child care takes dedication and understanding. Staff need training on how to manage the unmanageable in relation to the young person's feelings, wellbeing, mental health and the external agencies that we rely on to respond to queries and requests. We found our internal supports such as group supervisions were invaluable in helping us to work out what do next to best support the young person. They gave us opportunities to discuss any issues at the time and ensure these were resolved quickly, with everyone coming together to suggest options and other supports available. We are exceptionally proud of the young person and staff team, of just how well they have managed the many hurdles they have faced together and of the wonderful outcomes the young person has been able to achieve at the appropriate times for him."

There are different ways in which people express gender; this can include dressing differently, changing name, changing pronouns, medically transitioning or changing sex characteristics. Prior to puberty, transitioning is limited to changing name, pronouns and gender expression. See LGBT Youth Scotland's [Trans Non-Binary and Questioning Coming Out Guide](#) for more on this. [The Cass Review](#) recognised that the wider workforce lacks confidence in engaging with gender questioning young people. Consider training for staff, to help them feel more confident with having these conversations.

A trans young person living in a care home for children and young people told us about the difference a supportive staff team can make:



The staff are quite understanding here. They've given me a lot of emotional support around the struggles of being trans. Like sometimes, when gender dysphoria is really, really bad, I can go to the staff and quite a lot of them are usually quite helpful about it. I can sit down and have a chat with them, or we can try and find something to do. We can go out for a drive. It's really quite supportive. They also help me out a lot with my physical appearance, especially my keyworker, she has been absolutely wonderful."

It can be helpful for staff to be aware of sources of additional support for young people to enable them to receive a holistic assessment or interventions for managing any associated distress. To seek assistance for young people who are experiencing uncertainty about their gender, a referral can be made to [Sandyford Gender Service](#). They can support young people to explore appropriate options and provide access to a range of different supports. The [Age of Legal Capacity \(Scotland\) Act 1991](#) defines the age at which a young person has the legal capacity to consent to any medical procedure or treatment.

A care home service for children and young people told us about some of the challenges in one of their young people's transition journeys:



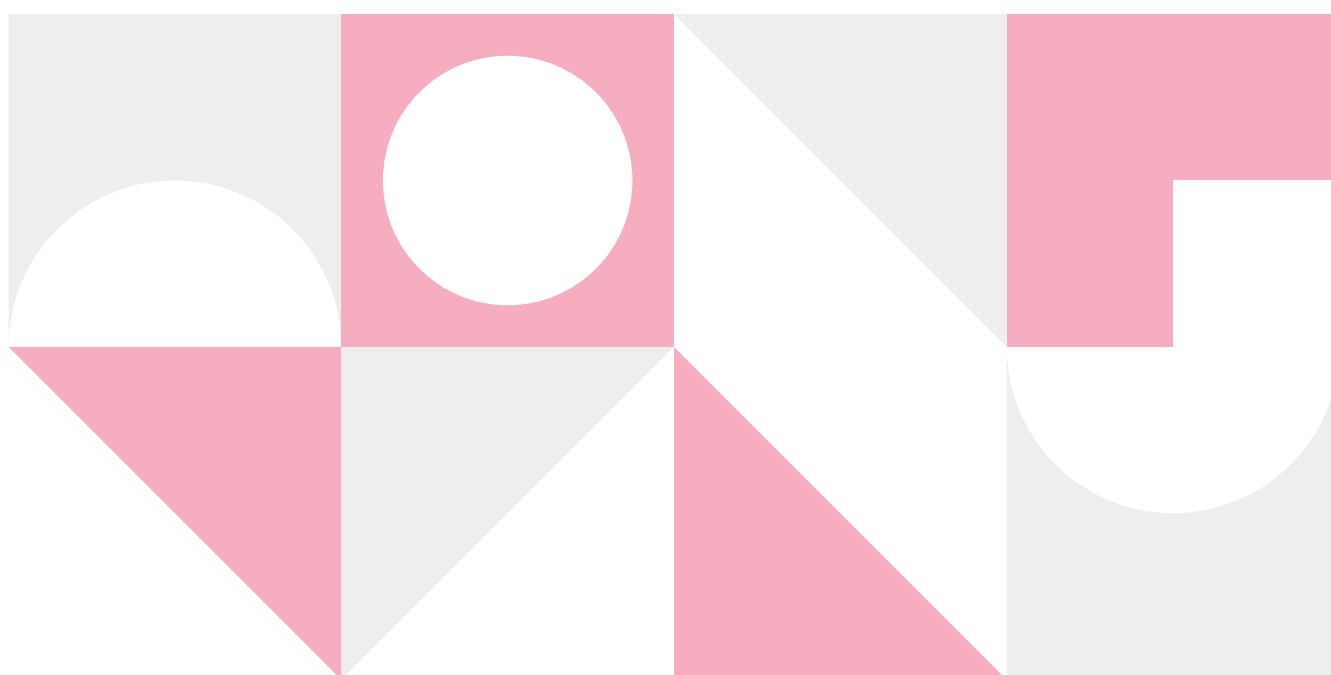
The long process to get his name changed and receive identity documents put blocks and holds on simple tasks such as enrolling in education, opening a bank account, applying for a Young Scot card and receiving funding for work or education due to differences in birth name and gender. Delays were particularly prominent during the pandemic when the young person was 16 years of age and began to require the above necessities to start his adult life. This often left him feeling hopeless and engaging in more distressed behaviours as a way to cope with the disappointment and frustration."

It may also be useful for staff to understand legislation in this area. Since 2004, trans people over the age of 18 have had the right to legally change their gender by applying for a [Gender Recognition Certificate \(GRC\)](#), as a result of the [Gender Recognition Act 2004](#). However, people can live in their acquired gender without gaining a GRC.

We heard from a care home service for children and young people who have supported one of their young people through his transition to have chest reconstruction surgery:



This decision required a lot of support and guidance from the staff team and medical professionals to ensure this was right for him. It required close aftercare including some adaptations to the service for his recovery period, including him being able to choose a staff member to stay with him at the hospital and hotel afterwards for a few nights.”



Supporting young people in questioning their gender identity

If a young person makes the decision to explore their gender identity, this should be responded to in the same way any sensitive conversation with a young person would. Consider all of these points.

- Remember you may be the first person they have told, and that they are looking for an adult to listen and be supportive. Don't feel that you need to be an expert.
- Exploring gender identity can be beneficial for young people's wellbeing, as it allows them to talk about how they feel and access support if required.
- Thank them for trusting you. Ask what support they need and don't make assumptions.
- Don't dismiss what they tell you, deny their identity or tell them they are 'confused' or 'it's just a phase'.
- Remember young people are still exploring their identity. They may identify differently in future, or there may be other underlying reasons for their sense of gender dysphoria. Try to create an environment that feels safe to explore identity, and enables young people to change their mind in future if they wish to do so.
- Ask what name and pronoun you should use to address them – check if that's all the time or in certain circumstances.
- Before you share the information with the wider staff team, ask the young person if you can share the information and with whom. This information will be highly sensitive for young people. Giving them some control over how it is shared is empowering as well as protecting their safety, as it may not feel safe to them for everyone to know. Keep in mind that the information must be shared with the lead professional who is responsible for the young person's wellbeing and care.
- Ask the young person if they are happy for the information to be documented. Consider how you will record this information in a way that protects their confidentiality. Privacy and confidentiality are very important, as young people may worry about professionals disclosing their gender identity to others or taking action which they have not agreed to.

We heard from a care home service for children and young people who told us they have maintained confidentiality for one of their young people, who has chosen not to tell other young people that he has a trans history:



This wish has been respected by the staff team, which has allowed the young person to be his true self without judgement and establish meaningful relationships. This has helped the young person to establish his own identity that he now feels comfortable with. He is now more able to engage in the community and make connections that he was unable to previously. This in turn has helped him on his road to independence, with his newfound confidence and self-esteem.”

You can read more about questioning gender identity in LGBT Youth Scotland's [Trans Non-Binary and Questioning Coming Out Guide](#).

The language we use matters

A trans young person living in a care home for children and young people told us about the lack of LGBT awareness amongst staff:



I have had to explain a lot of trans stuff to the staff here... Mostly just difficulties with terminology... There's a lot of confusion, like I have a male trans friend, and the staff get the idea that it's actually just a female friend. And that can lead to some confusion... I came out to the staff as lesbian and that raised some confusion. Some staff, when I said that I'm gay, they thought that I liked guys, and some thought that I liked girls, because I said the word gay instead of lesbian. That was tricky to explain... I personally just use sapphic."

Good LGBT practice uses language that is inclusive. Consider training for staff to help them feel more confident with getting it right.

- Use gender-inclusive language, such as 'come on everybody' instead of 'come on boys and girls'.
- Provide opportunities for young people to say their pronouns, for example by staff introducing themselves with their own pronouns.
- Respect and use young people's pronouns and preferred names – remember these might change over time.
- Never make assumptions – if you're not sure, ask the person.
- If you make a mistake (using the wrong pronoun or name), apologise and move on.
- Think about how you can support other young people, friends, and family members to be inclusive – remember they might find it difficult if a young person's gender identity, preferred name, and pronouns change over time.

A care home service for children and young people told us about how they have supported one of their young people through his transition to maintain links with his family who were unsure about his decision to transition:



Staff have done this in a constructive manner by being supportive of the young person's needs – ensuring regular communication and supporting family visits where the young person felt more comfortable."

You can read more about pronouns in [Top Tips for Trans Inclusion in Youth Work Spaces](#).

Thinking about the paperwork

As well as asking about sex and sexual orientation, ask about pronouns and different gender identity options on personal plans and other paperwork. You can read more about this in [Data collection and publication guidance - Sex, Gender Identity, Trans Status](#).

Include a space on personal plans and other paperwork for young people's preferred name (this may be different to the name used on official documents). Anyone can change their name informally, providing it is not for a criminal purpose. A young person over the age of 16 can also officially record their change of name at the [National Records of Scotland](#), however they are not required to do this.

A care home service for children and young people told us how they have supported one of their young people through his transition to change his birth name to his preferred name on all documents such as his passport, provisional driving licence, and birth certificate:



Staff supported him to access statements from relevant professionals to enable him to enroll in college and work with confidence; something that he felt unable to do previously.”

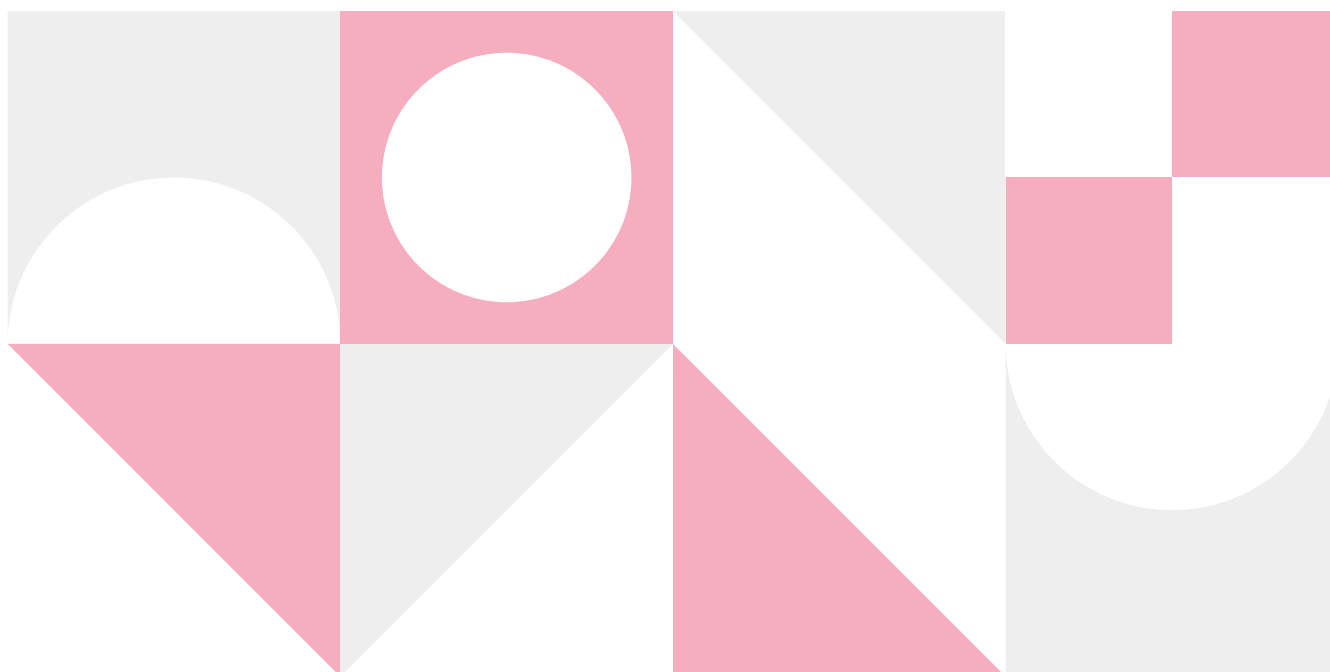
Areas of paperwork to consider:

- Ensure your policies and procedures support inclusive practice.
- Equality policies are helpful in framing your organisation's approach to inclusion.
- For secure services, search procedures are appropriately individualised for all young people to take account of a range of diverse characteristics, including gender reassignment. This should be done in conversation with the young person involved.
- Transphobic bullying is accounted for in your anti-bullying and protection procedures. You can read more about what anti-bullying policies should include in [respectme](#).
- Consider developing specific guidance about how your service can best support gender diverse people through everyday practices.

We heard from a trans young person living in a care home for children and young people about the significance of normalising everyday experiences:



One of the other really nice things that the staff do, is not making too big of a deal when I try new things, or when I can't be bothered. Say I was to come down and I haven't done my voice training in the morning coz I really couldn't be bothered and I'm just having an off day; they don't make too big of a deal of my deep voice. I remember one day I was wanting to try a more casualised style, so I tried some leggings. They didn't make a big deal of it; that was the first time they'd ever seen me in leggings, but they didn't make a big deal of it. And I really appreciated that! They don't make a big deal of anything unless they know that I'd be comfortable with it. I don't know if they know, but that means a big deal to me. Everything that they do really means a lot."



Challenging bullying and stereotyping

Challenging discrimination, stereotypes, and bullying behaviours is important to develop and sustain a safe space for young people. You can learn more about the impact of this on LGBT young people in [Recommendations for the Care Sector](#).

We heard from a trans young person living in a care home for children and young people about the difficulties of living with other young people:



Majority of the time it's okay; mostly I just keep to myself. Sometimes it does get a little tricky. Sometimes when things get heated in the house, it will usually take the form of them suddenly not being okay with me being trans around here. Never with the staff, the staff are wonderful in here. But with the young people it can sometimes get a little bit wobbly."

You can read more about approaches to bullying in [respectme](#) and [Prevention and response to identity-based bullying among local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales](#).

Ensure young people are aware of, and can access, information like [Kidscape](#), and helplines like [ChildLine](#).



Useful resources

[Age of Legal Capacity \(Scotland\) Act 1991](#)

[An interim update on the practical implications of the UK Supreme Court judgment](#)

[Care Homes for Children and Young People – The Design Guide](#)

[Data collection and publication guidance - Sex, Gender Identity, Trans Status](#)

[Equality Act 2010](#)

[European Convention of Human Rights](#)

[Gender Recognition Act 2004](#)

[Gender Recognition Certificate \(GRC\)](#)

[Gender Recognition Reform \(Scotland\) Bill](#)

[Gender Variance Among Youth with Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Retrospective Chart Review \(Janssen, Huang & Duncan, 2016\)](#)

[Guide for providers on personal planning: children and young people](#)

[Health and Social Care Standards](#)

[Increased Gender Variance in Autism Spectrum Disorders and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder \(Strang et al, 2014\)](#)

[Life in Scotland for LGBT Young People Report](#)

[LGBT Youth Trans Rights Youth Commission](#)

[LGBT+ Youth in Care](#)

[LGBT Youth Scotland](#)

[LGBT Youth Scotland Poster](#)

[LGBTYS Recommendations for the Care Sector](#)

[Matching Looked After Children and Young People: Admissions Guidance for Residential Services](#)

[National Records of Scotland](#)

[Prevention and response to identity-based bullying among local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales](#)

[Quirky Citizens: Autism, Gender, and Reimagining Disability \(Bumiller, 2008\)](#)

[Sandyford Gender Service](#)

[Separate and single-sex service providers: a guide on the Equality Act sex and gender reassignment provisions](#)

[Services, public functions and associations: Code of Practice](#)

[Stonewall Young Futures](#)

[Stonewall's List of LGBTQ+ terms.](#)

[Supporting Transgender Pupils In Schools](#)

[Technical Guidance for Schools in Scotland](#)

[The Cass Review](#)

[Top Tips for Trans Inclusion in Youth Work Spaces](#)

[Trans Non-Binary and Questioning Coming Out Guide](#)

[United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(UNCRC\)](#)

[United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child \(Incorporation\) \(Scotland\) Act 2024](#)

Glossary

The descriptions used here have been taken from Stonewall's (an organisation that stands for LGBT people everywhere) [List of LGBTQ+ terms](#).

Cisgender or Cis

Someone whose gender identity is the same as the sex they were assigned at birth. Non-trans is also used by some people. For example, a cis(gender) woman is someone who was assigned female at birth and continues to live and identify as a woman.

Coming out

'Coming out' is when a person first tells someone/others about their sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Deadnaming

Calling someone by their birth name after they have changed their name. This term is often associated with trans people who have changed their name as part of their transition.

Gender

A person's innate sense of being a man, woman, non-binary or another gender. Gendered norms, roles and behaviours exist, which are typically associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy. These are often expressed in terms of masculinity and femininity, and vary across cultures. A person's gender is typically assumed from the sex they were assigned at birth.

Gender dysphoria

A term used to describe the discomfort or distress that a person experiences when there is a mismatch between their sex assigned at birth and their gender identity.

Gender expression

How a person expresses their gender outwardly. This could be through cues such as clothing, haircuts and behaviour.

Gender identity

A person's innate sense of their own gender, whether male, female or something else (see non-binary below), which may or may not correspond to the sex assigned at birth.

Gender incongruence

A term used to describe the mismatch between a person's gender and the sex they were assigned at birth. This is also the clinical diagnosis used by the NHS for someone who is trans.

Gender reassignment

'Gender reassignment' is the phrase used in the Equality Act 2010 to describe the characteristic under which trans people are protected from discrimination in the workplace and wider society. The phrasing of the Equality Act 2010 says that a person is covered by the protected characteristic of gender reassignment if they are 'proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex'. 'Gender reassignment' is generally used when referring to the law. It is commonly referred to as 'transition' or 'transitioning'.

Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC)

This enables trans people to be legally recognised in their affirmed gender and to be issued with a new birth certificate, if they choose. You currently have to be over 18 to apply.

Intersex

A term used to describe a person who has biological attributes of both male and female sexes or whose biological attributes do not fit with societal or medical assumptions about what constitutes male or female. Intersex people may identify as male, female or non-binary or otherwise.

LGBTQ+

An acronym commonly used to describe people who are lesbian, gay, bi, trans, queer, questioning and ace. Other commonly used acronyms include LGBT (lesbian, gay, bi and trans), LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bi, trans and queer), and LGBTI (lesbian, gay, bi, trans and intersex).

Non-binary

A term for people whose gender doesn't sit comfortably with 'man' or 'woman'. Non-binary identities are varied and can include people who identify with some aspects of binary identities, while others reject them entirely.

Outed

When an LGBTQ+ person's sexual orientation or gender identity is disclosed to someone else without their consent.

Person with a trans history

Someone who identifies as male or female or as a man or woman but was assigned the opposite sex at birth. This is increasingly used by people to acknowledge a trans past.

Passing

When a trans person is perceived to be the gender with which they identify, based on their appearance.

Pronoun

Pronouns are words we use to refer to people's gender in conversation - for example, 'he', 'she' or 'they'.

Questioning

The process of exploring your own sexual orientation and/or gender identity.

Sex

The categories of male and female, which are assigned to a person on the basis of primary sex characteristics (genitalia) and reproductive functions.

Trans

A term to describe people whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth. Stonewall uses 'trans' as an umbrella term including (but not limited to) transgender, transsexual, genderqueer, genderfluid, non-binary, agender, trans man, trans woman, trans masculine and trans feminine.

Transgender man

A term used to describe a man who was assigned female at birth. This may be shortened to trans man, or FTM, an abbreviation for female-to-male.

Transgender woman

A term used to describe a woman who was assigned male at birth. This may be shortened to trans woman, or MTF, an abbreviation for male-to-female.

Transitioning

The steps a trans person takes to live in their gender. Each person's transition will involve different things. For some this involves medical intervention, such as hormone therapy and surgeries, but not all trans people want or are able to have this.

Transphobia

Prejudice or negative attitudes, beliefs or views about trans people. This can include the fear or dislike of someone based on the fact they are, or are perceived to be trans.

Transsexual

This was more commonly used in the past as a more medical term (similarly to homosexual) to refer to someone whose gender is not the same as, or does not sit comfortably with, the sex they were assigned at birth. This term is still used by some today, although many people prefer the term trans or transgender.

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