

LGBTQ+ Pride Month

History

While there were earlier demonstrations and activities by the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community, the Stonewall riots often are considered the beginning of LGBTQ+ Pride celebrations. In the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, armed police officers raided the Stonewall Inn on Christopher Street in Greenwich Village, the center of the LGBTQ+ community in Manhattan, New York. Gay and lesbian bar raids were a regular occurrence in the years preceding the Stonewall riots, but this raid — in which 13 patrons were arrested — represented a tipping point. Fed up, hundreds of people rioted, protested and fought back. A year after the riots, the last Sunday in June was celebrated as Gay Pride Day. In 1999, President William J. Clinton issued a proclamation in which Gay Pride Day was expanded to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Pride Month. Today, Pride celebrates the spectrum of sexual orientations and gender identities.

In 2022, approximately 250 anti-LGBTQ+ bills have been introduced across numerous states, with several being enacted into law and currently being challenged in the courts, that threaten LGBTQ+ rights and healthcare. Many of these proposed laws are targeting transgender youth. There continues to be great concern in the LGBTQ+ community that the hard-won advances in civil rights will be negated. Harkening back to days of the Stonewall Riots, the current environment is a reminder that PRIDE is both a time of celebration and a renewal of commitment to continue to fight for civil rights and greater acceptance and inclusion of all LGBTQ+ people in our world.

LGBTQ+ Milestones in the United States



1979

Approximately 75,000 people participated in the National March for Lesbian and Gay Rights in Washington, D.C. making it one of the largest political gatherings in support of LGBTQ+ rights to date

1982

Wisconsin is the first state to outlaw discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation

1984

The city of Berkeley, California, is the first city to offer its employees domestic-partnership benefits

1993

Minnesota is the first state to outlaw discrimination against transgender individuals

2000

Vermont is the first state in the country to legally recognize civil unions between gay or lesbian couples

2004

Same-sex marriages become legal in Massachusetts



1974

First version of Equality Act introduced in Congress. Now, stalled in the Senate (2022)

1996

First US Supreme Court case addressing LGBTQ+ rights (Romer v. Evans)

2003

US Supreme Court overturns laws criminalizing private sexual conduct between consenting adults (Lawrence v. Texas)

2009

President Obama signs a referendum, allowing benefits for same-sex partners of federal employees.

2010

“Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy is repealed, allowing LGB people to openly serve in the military

2015

The U.S. Supreme Court rules that same-sex marriage is a legal right across the U.S.

2016

Department of Defense revises regulations to allow transgender people to serve openly in the military (Reaffirmed 2021)

2020

U.S. Supreme Court rules that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects LGBTQ+ people from employment discrimination



1952

Christine Jorgensen is the first American to undergo a gender-affirming operation

1965

The first gender-affirming surgery in the U.S. was conducted at The Johns Hopkins Hospital

1999

The first Transgender Day of Remembrance is observed

2012

The first time the White House observes Transgender Day of Remembrance



1973

American Psychiatric Association removes homosexuality from its official list of mental disorders

2013

American Psychiatric Association removes gender identity disorder from its official list of mental disorders

2022

ICD-11 will recognize that gender incongruence is a matter of sexual health and not mental health

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Johns Hopkins supports the LGBTQ+ Community

On Oct. 11, 2011, National Coming Out Day, Johns Hopkins University launched its internal [OUTList](#) to connect its LGBTQ community with mentors, creating an informal network of supporters.

The [Gertrude Stein Society](#), named after the former Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine student and well-known lesbian activist, is a student-led organization for LGBTQ+ and allied members of the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, including the school of nursing, school of public health and school of medicine. The student leaders of GSS are dedicated to maintaining and developing an even more accepting environment for diversity at JHMI through community service, recruitment and advocacy.

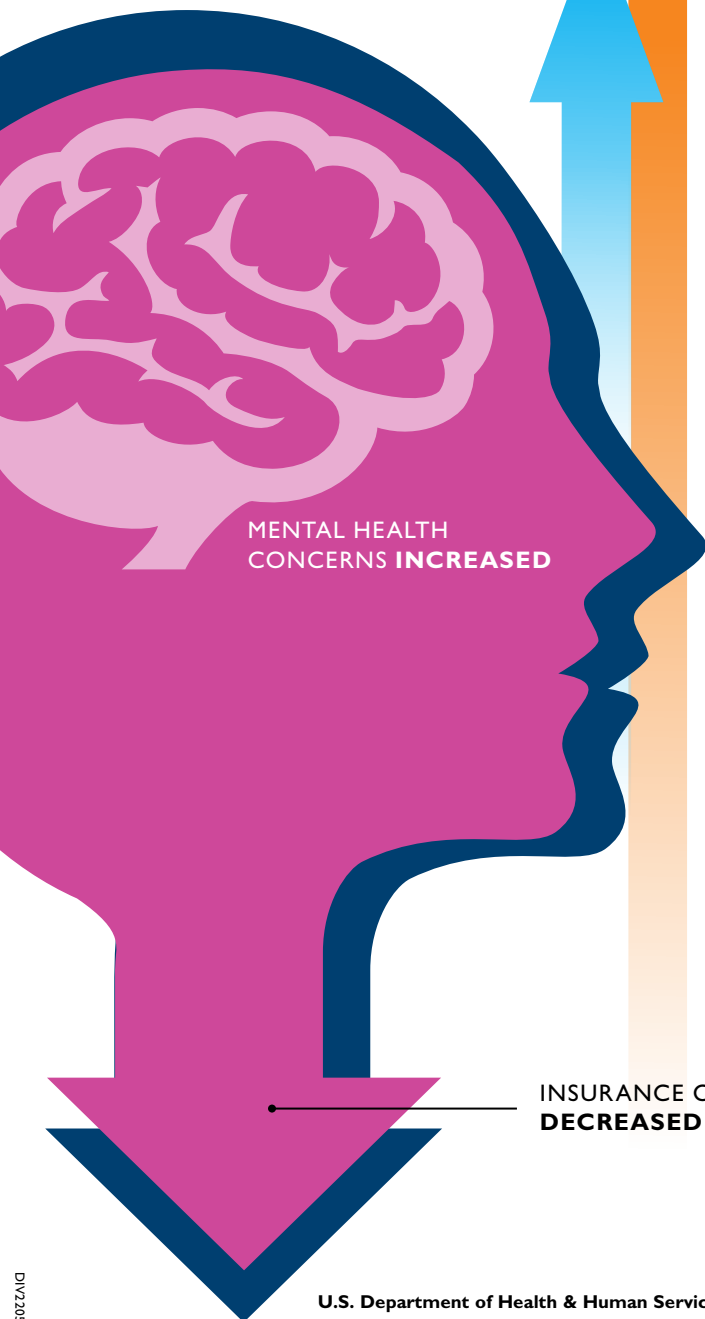
Johns Hopkins Center for Transgender Health

In March 2017, the [Center for Transgender Health](#), led by Paula M. Neira, clinical program director, and Devin O'Brien-Coon, medical director, opened its doors with the mission to reduce health care disparities and improve the overall health of the transgender community. The center provides affirming, objective, person-centered care to improve health and enhance wellness; educates interdisciplinary health care professionals to provide culturally competent, evidence-based care; informs the public on transgender health issues; and advances medical knowledge by conducting biomedical research. Thanks to the great work of the Center for Transgender Health, The Johns Hopkins Hospital performed its first genital gender affirming surgery in 38 years in August 2017. In 2022, Fan Liang became the center's medical director and will lead the next phase of its evolution. Paula M. Neira is now the Program Director of LGBTQ+ Equity and Education for Johns Hopkins Medicine in the Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Health Equity.



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Health Disparities in the LGBTQ+ Community



MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS INCREASED

INSURANCE COVERAGE DECREASED

SUICIDE RISKS INCREASED

LGBTQ+ youth are **4x** more likely than straight youth to make a suicide attempt requiring medical attention.

VIOLENCE RISKS INCREASED

49 The number of LGBTQ+ Americans killed in the June 2016 attack in Orlando, representing the worst targeted mass shooting in U.S. history. Another 53 were wounded.

HIV/STD INFECTION RISKS INCREASED

As many as **70%** of transgender and gender diverse people in one study have reported being the victim of discrimination when seeking health care.

1 in 5 have been denied care by a provider.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE INCREASED

2x transgender people are twice as likely as cisgender people to be unemployed.

4x With trans people of color more than 4 times as likely to be unemployed.

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (2013, April 10). Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender health. Retrieved from [healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=25](https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=25)

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Local Baltimore/Washington, D.C./ St. Petersburg, Florida, Resources

Baltimore City LGBTQ Affairs

linktr.ee/baltcitylgbtq

Chase Brexton Health Care: The Center for LGBTQ Health Equity

chasebrexton.org/services/center-lgbtq-health-equity

The DC Center for the LGBT Community

thedccenter.org/

LGBT St. Petersburg

stpete.org/vision/lgbt.php

Mayor's Office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Questioning Affairs (Washington, D.C.)

lgbtq.dc.gov/

Metro LGBTQ Welcome Center (St. Petersburg, Florida)

lgbtwelcomecenter.com/

PFLAG Columbia/Howard County

pflaghoco.org

PFLAG Metro DC

pflagdc.org

PFLAG St. Petersburg

pflagstpete.org

The PRIDE Center of Maryland

pridecentermd.org

Trans Maryland

transmaryland.org/

Whitman Walker Health

whitman-walker.org/

Johns Hopkins Resources

Johns Hopkins Center for Transgender Health

hopkinsmedicine.org/center_transgender_health

LGBTQ Health

hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/lgbtq-health

Gay and Bisexual Men's Health Issues

hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/gay-and-bisexual-mens-health-issues

Lesbian and Bisexual Women's Health Issues

hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/lesbian-and-bisexual-womens-health-issues

Transgender Health Issues

hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/transgender-health-what-you-need-to-know

LGBTQ Health Care:

Answers from Expert Paula M. Neira

hopkinsmedicine.org/health/wellness-and-prevention/lgbt-health-care-answers-from-expert-paula-neira

LGBTQ Resources at Johns Hopkins Medicine

hopkinsmedicine.org/diversity/resources/lgbtq-resources.html

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) Definitions

hopkinsmedicine.org/diversity/documents/JHM%20Office%20of%20Diversity%20and%20Inclusion%20Fast%20Facts%20Definition%20Sheet.pdf

Caring for Transgender Patients

hopkinsmedicine.org/news/articles/caring-for-transgender-patients

Sexual Attraction and Orientation

hopkinsallchildrens.org/Patients-Families/Health-Library/Health-Doc-New/Sexual-Attraction-and-Orientation

JHU Office of LGBTQ Life

studentaffairs.jhu.edu/lgbtq/

Johns Hopkins Medicine Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Health Equity Pronoun Usage Guide

https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/diversity/documents/IDBadge-Pronoun_Flyer2022.pdf

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National Resources

Advocacy and Services for LGBT Elders

sageusa.org/

Center of Excellence for Transgender Health

transhealth.ucsf.edu/

The Fenway Institute

fenwayhealth.org/the-fenway-institute/

GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBTQ Equality

glma.org/

The Human Rights Campaign (HRC)

hrc.org/

Lambda Legal

lambdalegal.org/

Modern Military Association of America (MMAA) (LGBTQ military and veteran families worldwide)

modernmilitary.org/

National Center for Transgender Equality

transequality.org/

PFLAG: Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays

pflag.org/

The Trevor Project

thetrevorproject.org

University of California San Francisco Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Resource Center

lgbt.ucsf.edu/

World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH)

wpath.org/