



LGBTQ TERMS WE ACTUALLY USE

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INTRODUCTION

Language within and about the LGBTQ community is constantly evolving. Acceptable terms can change quickly and frequently. The list below contains terms that come up frequently with Point Foundation scholars or are terms that tend to be lesser known.

Review this resource to better understand current language and definitions when supporting LGBTQ college students. It is always advisable to check multiple sources and compare information. For a longer list of terms, check out the [Human Rights Campaign's Glossary of Terms](#).

TERMS

Ally: someone who is actively supportive of LGBTQ people. Mainly used for straight and cisgender allies as well as those within the LGBTQ community who support each other.

Cisgender: someone whose gender identity corresponds with the sex assigned to them at birth.

Cisheteronormativity: the combined effect of social and institutional policies, expectations, and assumptions that normalize and naturalize heterosexuality and a binary system of assigned sex/gender.

Drag: the theatrical performance of gender(s), often including makeup and costumes. Performers who present in a feminine manner are called Drag Queens, while performers who present in a masculine manner are called Drag Kings. Drag performance refers to expression and performance, which is different from transgender, which refers to gender identity.

First-generation students: a student whose parent(s) did not complete a four-year college or university degree. Many LGBTQ students are first-generation.

Gender dysphoria: the distress caused when a person’s assigned sex at birth and assumed gender is not the same as the one with which they identify.

Gender expression: the external appearance of one’s gender identity, usually expressed through behavior, clothing, haircut, or voice, and which may or may not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristics typically associated with a particular gender.

Gender identity: one’s innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither – how individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. One’s gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth.

Sexual Orientation	Gender Expression	Gender Identity
Who one is emotionally, romantically, and/or sexually attracted to.	The external appearance of one’s gender identity, usually expressed through behavior, clothing, haircut, or voice, and which may or may not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristics typically associated with a particular gender.	One’s innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither. How individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. One’s gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth.

HRT (Hormone Replacement Therapy): a type of gender-affirming treatment that allows trans and gender-expansive people to feel more at home in their bodies with changes to things like body hair, vocal tone, or breast size.

Indigiqueer: a term used by some LGBTQ Indigenous people. This term emphasizes the intersections of race, gender, and sexual orientation.

Monogamous: individuals who are intimate or involved romantically with one person at a time.

Names: getting students' names correct is difficult in many schools because their legal name may differ from their used or chosen name and not all learning and documentation systems have room for preferred names. If it's your first time meeting a student, use whichever name they indicate, or ask if they have a different name that they use. You may accidentally **dead name** a student, which means you use a person's given name at birth instead of the name they use that aligns with their identity. Typically, this refers to using a transgender person's name that they used pre-transition. As with pronouns, if someone corrects you, thank them, correct yourself, and continue. Empower the person to speak up by thanking them, rather than focusing on the mistake with a long apology.

Nontraditional students: Many people understand the "traditional" college experience to be enrolling full-time in a residential college immediately after graduating from high school. Against this backdrop, a "nontraditional" student is anyone whose college experience departs from that model, e.g., students who begin college more than a year after high school graduation, work full time, have dependents, etc.

Today, the majority of college students (particularly LGBTQ students) would be considered "nontraditional." For that reason, we recommend using more specific descriptors such as "adult students" or "commuter students" instead of "nontraditional."

Polyamorous: individuals who have the desire for multiple consenting intimate relationships at the same time.

PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis): a preventative prescription medication taken by those at higher risk for HIV.

QTPOC: acronym for Queer and Trans People of Color. This term emphasizes the intersections of race, gender, and sexual orientation.

Queer: reclaimed from its earlier negative use, this term is used by some LGBTQ people to describe themselves and/or their community. It is considered by many to be inclusive of the entire community.

Sexual orientation: who one is emotionally, romantically, and/or sexually attracted to.

In general, it is a best practice to not ask overly personal or invasive questions of people you have just met. This is particularly pertinent within the LGBTQ community. Please do not ask about details such as dating/sex life, surgeries, or birth names.

BEST PRACTICES

Do...

- **Keep up to date on LGBTQ issues in higher education.** In partnership with the Williams Institute, Point has explored the most common challenges LGBTQ college students are facing:
 - [Educational Experiences of LGBTQ People of Color](#)
 - [Experiences of LGBTQ People in Four-Year Colleges and Graduate Programs](#)
 - [Community College and the Experiences of LGBTQ People](#)
 - [Transgender Students in Higher Education](#)
 - [Federal Student Loan Debt Among LGBT People](#)
 - [COVID-19 and Students in Higher Education](#)
- **Ask about pronouns and share your own.** While she/her, he/him, and they/them series of pronouns are common, there are many more. It is okay to ask someone their pronouns to ensure you address them correctly. It is becoming more commonplace to include pronouns in introductions, email signatures, and Zoom names.
- **Support student-led efforts and advocate for campus-led efforts.** On many campuses, students are the ones doing the heavy lifting to advocate for LGBTQ rights. Support where you can and advocate for campus support.
- **Remember that a person is more than their identity.** While it is important to acknowledge and celebrate all identities, it is

important not to put someone in a box based on a few aspects of their identity.

- **Speak up when you observe anti-LGBTQ behavior on (and off) campus.** Challenge the assumptions others hold and the stereotypes they may perpetuate.
- **Refer them to Point's scholarships.** Point provides leadership development and support in addition to financial support.

Do not...

- **Ask questions about dating preferences.** Students might open up and share once trust has been built, but you should not be the one initiating these conversations. This is particularly true for polyamorous folks who have more than one partner.
- **Ask questions about transitions.** This includes asking about names prior to transition (deadnames), surgeries, hormones, etc.
- **Feel the need to force connection between all the LGBTQ people in your life.** Although building LGBTQ community is fantastic, your loved one may want to build it themselves with the people they choose. Trying to bring people together just because of their shared sexual orientation or gender expression can be received as reductive.
- **Fret over pronoun missteps.** Mistakes can happen. If you use an incorrect pronoun, state what pronoun you meant to use and move on without dwelling on the mistake. If someone corrects you, simply say thank you, correct yourself, and continue. Saying thank you empowers the person to speak up while an overdrawn apology focuses on the mistake.