

Purpose:

In this project, we are studying the role of online resources/ computer games and how best to provide a “safe space” for gender-independent, intersex, non-binary, or transgender (GlaNT) youth to explore and experiment with their gender identities and to articulate further questions about their experiences of puberty.

Background:

- Sexual education curricula have historically focused on the experiences of cisgender boys and girls thereby excluding GlaNT youth [2, 5, 11, 12].
- Comprehensive sexual education programs that are inclusive to various genders and sexualities have the potential to replace narrow existing education curricula and support GlaNT youth to explore and manage cognitive, physical, and social aspects of their gender identities and sexualities [5, 6].
- Inclusive puberty health education, along with gender-affirming care, and access to these resources can be life-saving [1, 8].



Game: Finn Finds A Way

- *Finn Finds A Way* acts as an outlet and sandbox for youth interested in learning about/experimenting with their own gender expression.
- *Finn Finds A Way* game does this by providing a space where they can safely explore expression, determining what they like, do not like, and need to see represented.
- The demo's story allows for this sandbox- or outlet-like exploration through putting players into the shoes of Finn, a gender-ambiguous child that is exploring their own gender through their dreams.
- On a few occasions in the demo, players are allowed to choose how Finn responds to questions about their gender, and make positive changes to Finn that reflect the users desired expression.
- Players are able to explore an otherwise tricky part of life and puberty through these elements of the demo's story.

Next Steps:

- Test usability of the demo game through in-formal participation
- Conduct data collection with youth in user testing
- Dissemination of findings
- Seeking partner to adopt and support this project



Partnership: This research project is a collaboration of Centennial College, Action Canada for Sexual Health and Human Rights (ACSHR), and Flamingo Rampant.

Funder: We acknowledge the support of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC).

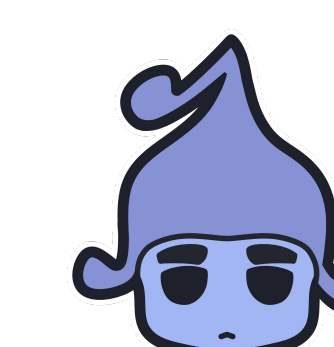
Description:

Game development students from Centennial College have collaborated with researchers to develop a demo of a gender-affirming, age-appropriate video game that provides a platform for GlaNT youth or gender-questioning youth to articulate their gender experiences in their own words and expressions.

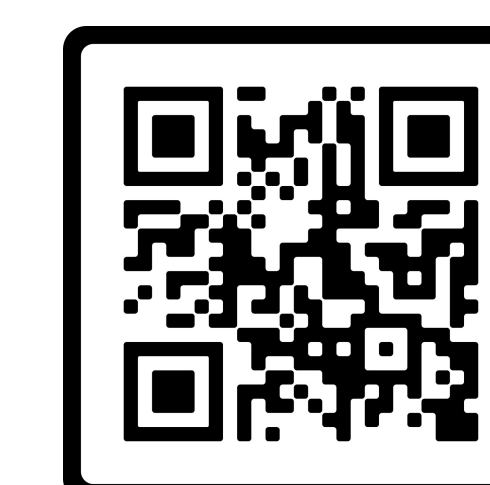
Research Approach:

- This research is a collaborative practice in developing a game for GlaNT youth.
- GlaNT youth have expressed that online platforms are their preferred format for such education curricula [2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13].
- Online games that cater to gender diverse experiences are typically perceived as “safe” by such youth, as they are free to express themselves in individualized, intrapersonal ways [3, 7, 9, 10, 13].
- Our aim with our game is to test whether a role-playing video game (RPG) offers youth an agentic means of exploring their feelings about puberty, gender and identity affirming puberty education through gaming and role play.
- Our team plans to accompany the game with a scoping review and literature review with the goal to learn more about and compile existing texts on GlaNT youth's puberty health education desires in a gaming format.

References: [1] ACLU. (2021, September 29). *Doctors agree: Gender-affirming care is life-saving care*. ACLU. American Civil Liberties Union. <https://www.aclu.org/news/lgbtq-rights/doctors-agree-gender-affirming-care-is-life-saving-care>; [2] Bradford, N. J., DeWitt, J., Decker, J., Berg, D. R., Spencer, K. G., & Ross, M. W. (2018). Sex education and transgender youth: 'trust means material by and for queer and trans people.' *Sex Education*, 19(1), 84–98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14681811.2018.1478808>; [3] Craig, S., & McInroy, L. (2014). You can form a part of yourself online: The Influence of New Media on identity development and coming out for LGBTQ youth. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Mental Health*, 18(1), 95–109. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19359705.2013.777007>; [4] Egan, et al. (2021). Feasibility of a web-accessible game-based intervention aimed at improving help seeking and coping among sexual and gender minority youth: Results from a randomized controlled trial. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 69(4), 604–614. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2021.03.027>; [5] Haley, et al. (2019). Sex education for transgender and non-binary youth: Previous experiences and recommended content. *The Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 16(11), 1834–1848. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsxm.2019.08.009>; [6] Lameiras-Fernández, M., et al. (2021). Sex education in the spotlight: What is working? systematic review. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(5), 2555. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18052555>; [7] Liang, C. et al. (2020). Designing an online sex education resource for gender-diverse youth. *Proceedings of the Interaction Design and Children Conference*. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3392063.3394404>; [8] Matouk, K. M., & Wald, M. (2022, December 8). *Gender-affirming care saves lives*. Columbia University Department of Psychiatry. <https://www.columbia.edu/psychiatry/news/gender-affirming-care-saves-lives>; [9] McInroy, et al. (2019). LGBTQ+ youths' community engagement and resource seeking online versus offline. *Journal of Technology in Human Services*, 37(4), 315–333. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228835.2019.1617823>; [10] McKenna, et al. (2022). "you can't be deadnamed in a video game": Transgender and gender diverse adolescents' use of video game avatar creation for gender-affirmation and exploration. *Journal of LGBT Youth*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19361653.2022.2144583>; [11] Mustanski, et al. (2014). Feasibility, acceptability, and initial efficacy of an online sexual health promotion program for LGBT Youth: The queer sex ed intervention. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 52(2), 220–230. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2013.867924>; [12] Steinke, et al. (2017). Meeting the needs of sexual and Gender Minority Youth: Formative Research on potential digital health interventions. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 60(5), 541–548. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2016.11.023>; [13] Strauss, et al. (2019). Trans and gender diverse young people's attitudes towards game-based Digital Mental Health Interventions: A qualitative investigation. *Internet Interventions*, 18, 100280. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.invent.2019.100280>



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