Easy Read Edition

Proud and Supported: Definitions and Beyond

Part 6: Types of Discrimination
Words to Know in Part 6
Ableism

When someone treats you badly because you have a disability.

Bisexual

Someone who likes people of multiple genders. For example, somebody who likes men and women.

Discrimination

When someone treats you badly based on who you are.
Gay

Someone who likes people of the same gender they are. For example, a man who only likes men is gay.

Homophobia

Homophobia is discrimination against gay people.

LGBTQ+

An acronym that stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, and more.
Transgender

Someone whose gender is not the same as the sex they were assigned at birth. A transgender woman is a woman who was assigned male at birth.

Transphobia

Transphobia is discrimination against transgender and non-binary people.
Types of Discrimination

Discrimination is when someone treats you badly based on who you are.

For example, ableism is discrimination against disabled people.

Discrimination is wrong.

You shouldn’t discriminate against other people.

Other people shouldn’t discriminate against you.
There are two types of discrimination against LGBTQ+ people we want to talk about.

These aren’t the only types of discrimination against LGBTQ+ people.

There are other types.

The two types we want to talk about are homophobia and transphobia.
Homophobia is discrimination against gay people.

For example:

Greg goes to a gay bar to meet some friends.

Some men see him come out of the gay bar.

They think being gay is wrong. So they beat Greg up.
Sometimes, people use homophobia to mean discrimination against LGBTQ+ people in general.

Other LGBTQ+ people can face homophobia.

For example:

Theresa is bisexual.

Theresa lives in Texas.
Her boss sees her holding hands with her girlfriend.

The next day, Theresa’s boss fires her from her job.

The law in Texas says it is okay to fire someone for being LGBTQ+.

That is homophobic.
Transphobia is discrimination against transgender and non-binary people.

For example:

Billy is a transgender man.

Billy’s pronouns are he, him, and his.

He wants people to see him as the man that he is.
Billy told his family that he is a man.

But his family doesn’t believe him.

They call Billy she, her, and hers.

They don’t care that it hurts Billy to be called she.

Billy’s family is transphobic against Billy.
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