

00:02 [Adam Westbrook] Can I just make a quick plug to also caption the meeting as well?

00:07 [Leila Ndiaye] Sure, yeah.

00:09 [Westbrook] Great.

00:15 [Ndiaye] Alright. I guess we can start. Thank you all for joining our meeting today.

00:30 I would like to know if each one of you would like to introduce.

00:43 [Beatriz Patino] I can start. My name is Bea, Beatriz Patino, the Director of the Center

00:48 for Student Diversity and Inclusion, and I use she, her, and ella pronouns.

01:01 [Westbrook] I can go next. Hi everybody. I'm Adam. I'm the Director of the Center for Community Engagement.

01:06 I use he, him, his pronouns.

01:13 [Kerrie Aborn] Hi everyone. My name is Kerrie Aborn, and I am the Director of Career Education in the career center.

01:20 I use she, her pronouns. You can probably hear my son in the background. I'm feeding

01:24 him at the moment, so I'm going to keep my camera off, but it's not because I...

01:31 Otherwise I would have it on. I'm here because I care and want to be

01:38 a listening ear of students who are on fire. Thank you for hosting this session.

02:00 [Katharine Sloss-Hartman] I can go. My name's Katharine and I am the site coordinator

02:03 at Youth on Fire. Thank you all for having me. I use she, her pronouns.

02:10 [Ndiaye] Thank you. Hello everyone. My name is Leila Ndiaye and I am the service learning and

02:17 community partnership grad fellow from the Center for Community Engagement at Suffolk University.

02:25 [Luz Pimentel] Hi everybody. My name is Luz Pimentel. I use she and her pronouns and I'm

02:30 the community partnership scholar at the Center for Community Engagement.

02:38 [Ndiaye] The trans awareness month is a moment that the Center for Community Engagement

02:43 has dedicated to introduce and give information to people.

02:46 The goal of the trans awareness month is to educate students about trans awareness

02:51 in our local, national, and global communities, as well as to empower them with the information,

02:58 tools, and resources of ways they can address trans awareness.

03:05 [Pimentel] Some of the learning outcomes that we want to take out from these panels is to increase awareness

03:11 and gain understanding about trans awareness issues surrounding our communities, discover

03:17 new resources, programs, and organizations that serve transgender populations, and find ways that

03:24 we can help while also just becoming self-aware of one's personal thoughts and assumption.

03:33 [Ndiaye] Sure. Unfortunately, due to COVID-19 this year, we have been limited to only hosting

03:41 and participating in virtual events like this panel. However, this by no means will limit the

03:48 Center for Community Engagement passion to help and educate the Suffolk community. In the past,

03:55 the CCE has done a lot of programming, including workshops on gender identity, observing Trans

04:02 Day of Remembrance, and doing programming for trans awareness month for the past five years.

04:17 We would like to begin by thanking our community partner, Katharine,

04:22 hopefully I pronounced your name well, for participating and dedicating this time

04:30 to educate our Suffolk community about trans awareness. Thank you, Katharine.

04:38 [Sloss-Hartman] Thanks for having me.

04:42 [Ndiaye] You're welcome. Katharine, could you please talk more about your organization,

04:49 what you do, and how you help?

04:55 [Sloss-Hartman] Sure. Yes. Thank you. Again, my name is Katharine. I use she, her pronouns and I'm

05:02 the site coordinator at Youth on Fire. Youth on Fire is a program in Harvard Square, so Cambridge,

05:10 and we serve folks who are age 14 to 24. Generally, those folks are houseless. They

05:19 are experiencing homelessness, they are unstably housed in some way.

05:24 It's not an outright requirement of the program, and we certainly see folks who are

05:29 housed and either have been part of the community before, or are trying to avoid

05:36 losing their housing, things like that. Generally, folks that we see are experiencing

05:46 instability in their housing in some way. That can also include things like an unsafe home

05:54 even if it is permanent, it could mean they are living with parents or a partner who's abusive.

06:02 It could mean that they are at risk of being kicked out if they want to live as themselves,

06:10 if they want to come out or anything like that. Those are some of the folks that we see.

06:17 We are a drop-in center, although I'll talk a little bit at some point I'm sure,

06:22 about what that looks like during COVID. Also, I apologize in advance if you hear

06:29 my cat in the background. He's right there and he's just always under foot, so I apologize.

06:39 We are a drop-in center, though that has changed during COVID. What that means, essentially,

06:46 is that people can come and go as they please during our open hours. We try and be as low

06:53 threshold and have as few barriers to service as possible. We really operate under

07:03 the practice of harm reduction. I'll talk about that a little bit.

07:08 Harm reduction more broadly is meeting people where they are in their own lives and

07:18 not setting goals for them that they don't have for themselves. It is recognizing that folks are

07:25 going to engage in truly anything they want to engage in, whether you think they should be or

07:30 not, and you can't change their mind unless they are ready, willing, and able to make a change.

07:38 Harm reduction also, that is the way that I describe it, but harm reduction also believes that

07:44 making a change is not the better way to move through your life. It is just a path that

07:48 someone can choose. One of the key tenants of harm reduction is providing education and safe ways for

08:00 people to continue living the life that they are living and the one that they want to live,

08:05 to reduce as much risk as possible to themselves.

08:08 There are some major examples of that. The two biggest examples are providing safer sex supplies

08:17 for folks instead of abstinence only education, because we recognize that people are going to

08:20 have sex, whether you think they should be or not. There are many ways to reduce risks there.

08:25 Then the other large example are programs like syringe exchanges, needle exchanges,

08:32 recognizing that people who are using any kind of drug, injection drugs specifically, if we're

08:36 talking about needle exchanges, don't just stop overnight because someone says to them one day,

08:43 hey, that's not healthy. Everybody knows that already. It's not just going to stop

08:50 because someone points that out, but there are a ton of ways to reduce risk if you provide

08:57 lots of education and provide safe materials to use with. Those are the big examples of harm

09:02 reduction. We really try and take those examples and those beliefs and apply it to everything that

09:09 we do, including like I was saying, having as few barriers to service as possible.

09:17 For our drop-in, the only requirement is that someone is between the ages of 14 and 24.

09:23 We don't check IDs. It is on the honor system and folks are generally pretty protective of their

09:28 community, so they are usually between 14 and 24. I'm sure we've seen folks who aren't and who just

09:34 needed services, and we were there and a safe place for them. Folks don't have to be sober in

09:40 order to come in. You can come in drunk, you can come in high. As long as you are respectful of the

09:46 people around you, that's all that really matters to us. We know that stone-cold sober people can

09:52 be incredibly disrespectful and folks who are under the influence can be very respectful,

09:57 so it doesn't really speak to that. Your sobriety is not what determines who you are or how you act.

10:08 The other thing, we have case management. Sorry, I know there's a lot to say about our program, but

10:14 the other thing is that we have case management outside of the regular drop-in. The regular

10:18 drop-in when we're open, we have hot meals and laundry and showers, hygiene supplies, clothing,

10:26 HIV and STI testing, things like that. Then we also have case management for folks to

10:33 set and meet goals with help along the way and help navigating the systems.

10:38 We have two case managers. We are starting a housing program, which is wonderful,

10:43 and we don't have requirements that people work with our case managers. You could come in every

10:48 day for three years and eat and use Facebook and leave if you want, but you could engage

10:53 with a case manager if you want to. We try and provide some programming and some structured

10:59 case management so that folks who are ready and interested in doing that, can. Then we also have

11:06 leadership opportunities. We have a peer leader program for folks who are... we call our young

11:12 folks and members of our space, for folks who are members to get hired and paid as employees. Then

11:19 also speaking engagements. Sometimes we have young folks join for things like this. Those

11:25 are some of the services we provide and how we provide them. I'm always open to questions about

11:31 any of that as well. I know that's a long-winded answer, but that's who we are and what we do.

11:37 [Ndiaye] Sure. Thank you. Before we start asking questions, does anyone have a question?

11:49 [crosstalk]

11:57 [Patino] I was just going to ask, just numbers, in terms of how many people you're seeing on average daily, or

12:05 just... I'm sure you log some of that information, how many people are using your services?

12:12 [Sloss-Hartman] Sure. It varies a lot, and it is especially varied now during COVID. When we are open,

12:21 when the drop-in is open, we serve somewhere around 200 people a year.

12:30 On any given day, it depends on so many things. It depends on the weather, depends on what time

12:36 of the month it may be, whether folks are in town or not. We can see anywhere from 15 to 45

12:46 people in a day. We actually tend to see fewer people in the winter and on bad weather days,

12:54 which I think is a little... folks think is counterintuitive.

13:01 Our young folks are super resourceful, and so when it's really cold or when it is raining,

13:06 they have most likely found a place to be and don't want to go outside to leave, to get to our

13:11 spot. We tend to see people in better weather. We see more folks in the summer when people are out

13:19 and about. Those are the days that can get really busy. We can see up

13:21 to 45 folks in a day. Not at once, that would be overwhelming, but in a day.

13:38 [Aborn] Katharine, did you talk about how your organization was founded? What the background is?

13:45 [Sloss-Hartman] I didn't, and thank you for that question. I would love to. I love our story.

13:53 Youth on Fire was founded 20 years ago and it really started because folks in Harvard,

14:03 I think especially the business association, don't quote me on that, were noticing that there

14:08 were a lot of young folks who were homeless, who were staying or hanging out in what is

14:16 called The Pit, which is basically just that indent where the Harvard Square Station is,

14:22 right in the middle of Harvard. Nobody knew why there were so many young folks and who they

14:29 were or where they came from or what they needed. The folks who were noticing, again, I think it was

14:36 Harvard Square Business Association, reached out to a couple of organizations in the area

14:42 and asked... direct service organizations, asked them to find out.

14:53 A group of folks... I think it was from at that time, because originally when we were founded,

14:58 we were a part of Cambridge Cares About AIDS, which is an organization that no longer exists.

15:03 Cambridge Cares About AIDS rolled into AIDS Action Committee, which is now part of Fenway Health.

15:09 We've done a little bit of hopping there. Some folks from Cambridge Cares About AIDS literally

15:16 just walked down into The Pit and asked what people needed. Folks mostly answered that they

15:24 needed a safe place to be during the day, and they needed a place that was specifically for young

15:29 folks because all of the other places that they could technically be, weren't very safe for them.

15:36 Young folks who are homeless are much more vulnerable than older folks who are homeless and

15:40 may have a lot more experience. They wanted a place just for themselves and they needed

15:46 basic services. I really love that because it means that we were born of



15:54 the voices of the young folks themselves, and that's how we try and continue operating. We

16:01 officially opened in October, 2000, so we've been operating for just over 20 years now.

16:13 [Ndiaye] Thank you. Our first question would be,

16:17 how did the environment of your organization change since the pandemic?

16:25 [Sloss-Hartman] That's a great question. As you can imagine, it's incredibly hard to run a drop-in center virtually.

16:32 We did have to go virtual, unfortunately, due to the virus and the nature of how many people come

16:39 into a drop-in. Our organization decided that it wasn't safe for us or for young folks to be there.

16:48 While that's really hard, absolutely we understood. Thankfully, and I'll talk about it

16:56 I assume at another point, but we are housed in the same place as Y2Y, which is a youth shelter,

17:03 which is where folks can be overnight. Thankfully they have been running during the whole pandemic.

17:10 While it is incredibly hard for young folks to miss their daytime services,

17:14 I'm very glad that they did not have to lose their beds as well. Shout out to Y2Y who have

17:20 been able to stay open this whole time. They've been doing really incredible work.

17:26 We shifted and became virtual in March of last year.

17:33 We have done a lot since then, but it has been really hard to connect with folks.

17:42 The major things that we did, we moved to virtual drop-in hours where people could drop by and talk

17:50 to case managers. We moved toward... we had a lot of groups. We ran themed days, so we had

18:00 Motivation Mondays and Wellness Wednesdays, and Trivia Tuesdays. We did a lot of groups like that,

18:07 trying to just see people and do some of the programming that we would be doing in the space.

18:14 We ran workshops for folks to join. We did some workshops,

18:20 some on the opioid epidemic, we did a workshop on banking, personal banking.

18:30 Sorry, I apologize in advance if I have to shift at one point to plug my phone in.

18:35 We did a group on smoking weed and the cost and benefits, things like that. We did a lot of groups

18:45 and a lot of programming that way, but we were hearing just overwhelmingly that that

18:50 was not really what people needed. At the very beginning of the pandemic, they wanted that

18:55 engagement where we didn't know... When we thought we were going to be back in a month

19:00 and people just wanted to stay connected. Then as it quickly became clear that that is

19:07 not how it was going to go, we started hearing pretty immediately that they needed other things.

19:14 The things they were really missing were things like food

19:18 and things like showering, stuff like that. It was quickly turning into summer and they couldn't

19:25 get a drink of water anywhere. They didn't know where to use the bathroom, that kind of thing.

19:31 Starting at the beginning of last summer, our team started doing street outreach as soon as it

19:39 was safe to do it. As soon as the numbers started dropping we started doing direct street outreach.

19:45 We worked at first, I went out with the team at Access. Access: Drug User Health Program

19:54 is another program of Fenway Health, and they are the syringe exchange that's right in

19:58 Central Square. Phenomenal team of harm reduction experts. They have been doing outreach the whole

20:06 time during COVID. I started going out with them in Central and Harvard Square,

20:12 which is where most of our folks are when they're not in one of our programs.

20:18 Then our whole team started going out and we were able to that way... Because we weren't able to

20:26 give food directly to people because we couldn't continue prepping it and cooking, we shifted

20:34 really quickly to providing food gift cards. Gift cards to Chipotle or Panera or Subway, things like

20:41 that, that people could immediately go get a meal right after we saw them, if they could get one.

20:51 Then as we were able to get back into the space a little bit, we could do things. We had a wagon

20:56 that we took out that was full of snacks and water and hygiene supplies, and underwear, socks, stuff

21:02 like that. Things that we were hearing, things that you don't think about. If you don't have

21:09 a place to be, and you only have one pair of socks and it rains and you're wearing boots and you have

21:14 to keep those on your feet for a week, that's really unhealthy for your feet. Your feet...

21:21 Also, I know it's a tangent, but your feet affect your whole body. Those are things

21:27 that you may not think about for the needs that folks have. We were hearing things like that,

21:35 so we wanted to be able to provide some of those supplies for folks. That lasted all the way up

21:44 until a couple of months ago when we were able to get back into the space a little bit more,

21:50 as things are slowly... As vaccines are getting more widespread, things like that.

21:57 As we got our protocols and all of our PPE and things like that in place,

22:03 we were able to get into the space a little bit more. Now we are there three days a week

22:08 and we have appointments that people can drop in for. We can see folks for 30 minutes every day.

22:15 It is two people in at a time, so it is not nearly what our drop-in is, but it is the

22:22 best we've got. It is really good to see people. We're finding... We actually started out with 10

22:30 minute days instead of 30-minute days, because we figured maybe folks just want to use the bathroom,

22:35 get some food and go, and nobody was using it. They really wanted to stay and do some work, so

22:39 we shifted all towards 30-minute days. That's where we are right now. We're not doing outreach

22:45 because we are in the space full days, three days a week. The hope is that we will move toward five

22:52 days and then longer appointments and then more people, as it opens up in whatever way it can.

23:01 [Pimentel] Thank you so much for sharing that. Another question is,

23:04 what are some of the challenges in dealing with a younger population?

23:14 [Sloss-Hartman] There are so many, as they are dealing with so many different populations, there are tons

23:20 of challenges. One challenge, although this can happen to anyone at any age, one challenge is that

23:29 folks who are experiencing housing instability when they are young, it's often their first time

23:35 experiencing housing instability and that is incredibly hard. Folks are really scared. Folks

23:42 are really, really vulnerable. It's really hard to support someone through that process just because

23:54 none of our systems are really set up to support someone through that process.

23:58 That is one of the other huge challenges. It's not necessarily youth specific, but

24:03 the things that people need just don't always exist,

24:05 so you can't actually make the connection for someone that they have asked you to make.

24:12 It could be housing, and they are going to lose their apartment or get kicked out of

24:19 their place in a week, and there is just literally no housing that's going to come through in a week.

24:24 It takes months, if not years. It could be that someone is interested in getting into a detox

24:32 program and all of the beds are full. It could be that someone is experiencing domestic violence and

24:38 wants to get to a DV shelter and all of the beds are full. It could be anything like that.

24:47 Another of the challenges for young people, I think especially, is that... and this is not the

24:55 fault of the young person in particular, it's just the nature of being young, is that it's really

25:00 sometimes hard to understand long-term goals. I know that when I was between 14 and 24, it was

25:11 really hard for me to understand what it genuinely means when someone says,

25:18 this goal might not happen for three years. It's really hard to keep people engaged

25:25 because of that. I really respect not being able to stay engaged for three years in something and

25:34 to work at something for three years like that, especially when it is a basic human

25:38 right that should be afforded to them the next day. That's really hard working with youth.

25:46 Then there's also just a ton of really big personalities. Sometimes that means it's a

25:50 lot of fun, and sometimes that means it's really hard in the same way that it is for

25:57 any group of youth, whether they are houseless or not. There are wonderful, wonderful,

26:02 joyful moments, and there are some real hard spots. I think that's not unique to youth,

26:10 but in a certain way it might be. Part of why I love the job, but it's also one of the challenges.

26:19 [Ndiaye] Sure. Thank you. Talking about housing and homelessness,

26:24 how are you able to provide housing to underage youth?

26:34 [Sloss-Hartman] Just one of the details of our program is that we don't actually provide the housing.

26:38 We are folks who connect folks to housing. I don't know if this is what you're asking

26:45 specifically, but one of the major challenges in providing housing or housing connections to

26:54 folks who are under 18, who are under age, is that legally it doesn't exist. They are

27:01 not allowed to access housing under 18. It is currently illegal to be a runaway in the state

27:08 of Massachusetts. What that means is that if you are under 18 and you are deemed a runaway,

27:17 nowhere is legally able to house you for more than 48 hours without either returning you to

27:23 your family or turning you over to the state. That is, while I think a law that is designed with good

27:34 intentions because they don't want folks to be unaccompanied under the age of 18, what

27:39 that usually means is that it's two things. One, is that people who are under 18 don't seek out

27:45 services because they know they'll be reported. We actually almost never see folks who are under 18.

27:50 I think part of it is for that reason. Folks just don't come forward. They find a place that is safe

27:55 for them, whether it is with a friend or whether it is outside and they just don't access services.

28:04 The other thing that ends up happening is that people get returned to really abusive homes,

28:08 or they get turned over to the state, which is often an abusive system of itself.

28:15 There's really no good answer there for housing for folks who are under 18. It is one of the

28:21 biggest things that I think needs to change, and one of the areas that I think people need to put

28:25 a lot of work into, because it means that folks who are under 18 who are experiencing

28:32 housing instability, or who are houseless, are really vulnerable. There are a lot of really

28:41 unfortunate outcomes and it's unsafe for them. I'm really hopeful that that's something that

28:48 can be addressed in the very near future, and that will really hopefully change.

28:55 [Pimentel] Thank you. Another question is, how do you build trust and confidence in these youth?

29:03 Given that they're such a vulnerable state, how are you able to build that confidence in them

29:10 and create that trust between your organization and them?

29:19 [Sloss-Hartman] That's a great question. I think that the first and most important thing is

29:24 consistency. You have to be there. Not all the time, you can hold your own boundaries,

29:31 you can work within the boundaries of whatever organization you are working for, but be there

29:37 when you'll say you'll be there, be there a lot, and be there without judgment is truly key.

29:45 If you aren't consistent, people won't trust you and they won't believe that you can follow

29:50 through on what you say you're going to follow through on, so consistency is huge.

29:55 I think that really coming to the work without letting your judgment affect the

30:01 conversations you have or the work that you do. Ideally, there are no judgements that you have,

30:08 but that's not the world we live in. Everyone has judgements. Everyone has opinions about whether

30:12 we think someone should be doing something or not. If you find yourself in that situation,

30:18 try not to let it affect the conversation or the work that you're doing with someone.

30:24 Then also, I think I mentioned it earlier, but don't set a goal for

30:36 a young person that you think they should have. Let them set their own goals. It's the way that

30:42 they're going to meet them. Think about if you... When I was in high school and my room was a mess,

30:52 this is a silly example, but when I was in high school and my room was a mess and my mom would

30:55 be like, "Clean your room," and I didn't think I needed to clean my room, I didn't clean my room.

31:02 It's a very small example, but that's the mindset. If you don't think that you need to quit smoking,

31:08 you're not going to quit smoking. If you don't think that you need to stop drinking, then you're



31:13 not going to stop drinking. It's just the way that it goes. Don't put that on somebody else.

31:21 If someone comes to you and says, "Yeah, I drink four times a day," our first question is,

31:28 "Great, how does that feel for you? Does that feel okay? Is that something that you want to

31:32 change?" If they say, "No that feels good. I feel good about it." All right, moving on,

31:36 what's the next thing? What is it that you want to work on? If you set a goal for someone that they

31:41 don't have for themselves, it's just setting them up for failure and it's setting them up to feel

31:45 like a disappointment. If you let them set their own goals and work toward them at their own pace,

31:52 without requirement, without expectation, it goes a long way to really showing people

31:57 what they can do, because they will get to it if it's a goal they have for themselves.

32:03 [Pimentel] Yeah. I think it's almost like the idea when people say, "Change starts with you." You

32:09 can't really set goals for other people if they don't really have them for themselves, because

32:14 they would want to create that change themselves before allowing to receive any help in general.

32:26 [Ndiaye] Does anyone have a question?

32:34 [Patino] I was just curious about your particular story and how you got to do what you do and

32:41 what motivates you to keep doing it. Maybe even something that's inspired you this year.

32:53 [Sloss-Hartman] Yeah. Sorry, my cat is being very vocal right now, so now is when you might hear him.

33:02 When I was in college, I thought I wanted to do a lot of different things and I was wrong about all

33:07 of them. I tried many, many things and none of it was right, which is as important to the process,

33:14 but it was just not something that I figured out. I was very lucky to be given an internship

33:22 by a family friend right after I graduated. It was a real point of privilege, but I moved to

33:29 Houston for a summer and I worked with the organization that the family friend ran. It

33:35 was an organization called Bering Omega Community Services. They are one of the largest HIV services

33:40 organizations in the country. I worked in... they had a dental clinic, they had a hospice house,

33:50 and they also have an adult day program. The second I got there, it was like,

33:56 that's what I want to do. When I moved to Boston after that, I'm from Pennsylvania, but when I

34:02 moved to Boston after that, I looked around for an organization that did similar things.

34:10 I started volunteering with Youth on Fire just a couple of months after I moved here.

34:16 Then I applied for a job and now I've been working there for 10 years.

34:22 I love it, clearly. It inspires me every day. I think that,

34:32 I mean, it may be sort of cliché, but the youth are the reason that I continue doing it. Truly,

34:42 you get to see the best parts of people. You also see some of the worst, but you get to see

34:48 all of the spectrum. That's really what I care about. I do tend to think that even when you

34:56 do see the worst parts of people, it means that there's a real trust there. I think that

35:04 being allowed to be any tiny part of their journey is a huge honor.

35:15 As truly as cliché as that might sound, I fully believe that. I think about how hard it is for

35:22 me to let people into my life when I'm feeling vulnerable, and then I think about how often

35:26 our young folks have to do it. The fact that I get to be one of those people is a privilege and it's

35:33 messy, and fun, and funny, and smart, and everyone there is just a combination of all those things.

35:39 It's why I want to keep doing it for as long as I feel able. Hopefully that is a really long time.

35:48 From this past year, something that has really inspired me is that a lot of people have actually

35:54 gotten housed, which is a really wonderful thing. It is partially because the cities,

36:01 both Cambridge and Boston, found money that existed that they could give out vouchers.

36:13 Folks still had to go through the hard process of applying for things and waiting and making

36:20 that huge transition. I've been really, really proud of a lot of the folks who have, because

36:28 transitioning into housing after being homeless is a really hard thing to do. There's just a lot that

36:33 people don't think about, especially if you've never lived in your own apartment and suddenly

36:37 you are on your own. Not only are there things you have to do, like learning to cook and clean and

36:42 survive in a new place, but you also don't have the community that you used to be a

36:48 part of. It's a real community and there are a lot of people. If you think of going from

36:53 sleeping in a shelter for three years to living on your own and sleeping in a bed by yourself,

36:59 that's a huge change. I've been really proud of our folks who have made that transition that year

37:04 for a lot of reasons. And a lot of other things, but that's one of them.

37:12 [Patino] Thank you for sharing that. It sounds like you're in the right place

37:16 doing good work, so that's amazing.

37:21 [Ndiaye] Thank you so much for sharing the story and thank you everyone for

37:26 coming. We really appreciate your time and attention. If you have any more questions,

37:32 please feel free to email us. I will put my email and Luz's email in the chat.

37:38 [Pimentel] Yeah, just to add on. Thank you guys for coming. I'm so sorry for the delay

37:43 of this conversation, but I think it was a pretty great one.

37:48 Thank you so much for your questions and your engagement throughout it.

37:53 [Sloss-Hartman] Thank you so much for having me. I also just wanted to say, I know that

37:58 we didn't necessarily talk specifically about trans youth and this is for

38:02 highlighting trans awareness month. I am more than happy... I know I got a list of questions,

38:07 but I'm more than happy to send over my answers. I know this is being recorded,

38:12 and if it's being shared, you are welcome to share those answers as well, because I think

38:16 it's important to highlight the trans youth community. I'm happy to talk about that as

38:21 well. I know we didn't get to it here because I'm long-winded but I think I can do that as well.

38:27 [Ndiaye] Thank you.

38:29 [Patino] Thank you.

38:30 [Westbrook] Thank you very much.

38:31 [Aborn] Thank you.

38:32 [Sloss-Hartman] Thank you so much. Bye all.