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### **Abstract**

Transgender youth experience mental health disparities when compared to their cisgender peers, with more than half of transgender youth in the United States engaging in self harm and/or considering suicide last year (The Trevor Project, 2020). There are a multitude of factors which can contribute to this relationship, including social discrimination and violence, family rejection, and internalized transphobia (Chodzen, Hidalgo, Chen, & Garofalo, 2019; Hendricks & Testa, 2012; Travers, Bauer, Pyne, & Bradley, 2012). Though research regarding the effects of proper name and pronoun usage for transgender youth is sparse, proper identification is emerging as a substantial point of resiliency against these mental health disparities. In 2020, transgender youth who reported having their pronouns respected by a majority of people in their lives attempted suicide at half the rate of those who did not receive the same support (The Trevor Project, 2020), and transgender youth who were allowed to socially transition (which often includes asking others to use a different name and set of pronouns) exhibited no mental health disparities in relation to their cisgender peers (Durwood, McLaughlin, & Olson, 2017). Due to their age, trans youth may be substantially influenced by the attitudes of their parents, as parents have a considerable amount of control over the gender-linked behaviors of the child and the climate of the home. Therefore, future work should examine the processes underlying parents' usage of the proper name and pronouns for their transgender children.