





LGBTQ+ Youth Mental Health Campaign Background

LGBTQ+ Youth Disproportionately Impacted



LGTBQ+ youth mental distress linked to mental illness in adult years, indicating a need for early intervention.¹

31% of LGBTQ youth have been physically threatened or harmed due to their sexual orientation.⁴

Half of LGBTQ+ young adults are estranged from family, a third not confident their parents will accept them.⁶

Coming Out & Questioning Youth



Teens who aren't comfortable being open about their sexuality are <u>more likely to feel</u> <u>psychological stress</u>, including self-hatred, depression, shame, fear, anxiety and isolation.¹

Youth face significant fear around coming out, especially to parents. Many experience rejection from trusted adults, particularly amongst youth of color and youth of immigrant parents who are less acculturated to the US.⁵

Trans Teens At Even Greater Risk

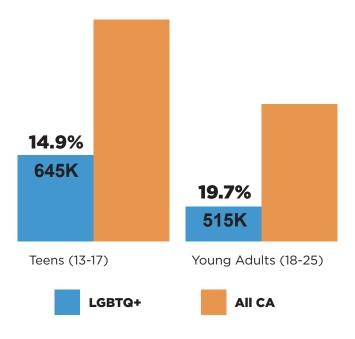


of transgender youth worry being denied access to gender-affirming medical care.³

93%

Under 1 in 3 transgender and nonbinary youth have gender-affirming homes and 37% have been physically threatened or harmed.³

Over 1.16M LGBTQ+ Youth in CA⁷





"Recent political attacks aimed at transgender and	Trends of LGBTQ+ Youth Reported Mental Health Symptoms ⁴			
nonbinary youth have not only threatened their access to healthcare, support systems, and affirming spaces at	68% Anxiety	72%	73%	66%
school, they've also negatively impacted their mental health."	55% Depression	62%	58%	53%
Dr. Jonah DeChants, The Trevor Project	Considered 40%	42%	45%	46%

2020

2021

2022

2023

The LGBTQ+ Youth Mental Health Campaign is a part of California's historic Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative (CYBHI) at

California Department of Public Health's (CDPH) Office of Health Equity (OHE) being developed by Change Craft in co-creation partnership with LGBTQ+ youth and community.

CAMPAIGN GOALS INCLUDE:

- Address and reduce the unique stigmas faced by LGBTQ+ youth which compound and exacerbate mental, emotional, or behavioral challenges LGBTQ+ youth encounter.
- Raise behavioral health literacy among LGBTQ+ youth.
- Increase help-seeking behaviors to improve mental health outcomes.

^{1.} Mikalson, P., Pardo, S., & Green, J. (2013). First, Do No Harm: Reducing Disparities for LGBTQ+ Populations in California. https://evidentchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/publication_pdf_first_do_no_harm.pdf

Centers for Disease Control. (2020) Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary and Trends Report 2009-2019. https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/YRBSDataSummaryTrendsReport2019-508.pdf

Russell, S. & Fish, J. (2016). Mental Health in LGBT Youth. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology 2016 12:1, 465-487. www.annualreviews.org/doi/full/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-021815-093153

The Trevor Project (2022). National Survey on LGBTQ Youth Mental Health. Available at: https://www.thetrevorproject.org/survey-2022/
Breland-Noble, A. & The AAKOMA Project. (2023). State of Mental Health for Youth of Color, Full Report, 2022. The AAKOMA Project. aakomaproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/SOMHYOC-FullReport.pdf

Just Like Us (2021). Growing Up LGBT+. Cibyl. https://www.justlikeus.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Just-Like-Us-2021-report-Growing-Up-LGBT.pdf
Population estimates from: [1] U.S. Census Bureau. (2022). American Community Survey. [2] Gallup. (2023). U.S. LGBT Identification Study. https://news.gallup.com/poll/470708/lgbt-identification-steady.aspx. [3] Kids Data. 2019. Youth Sexual Orientation, by Grade Level. PRB. https://www.kidsdata.org/topic/2157/sexual-orientation-grade/table#fmt=2658

^{8.} The Trevor Project. (2022). Age of Sexual Orientation Outness and Suicide Risk. https://www.thetrevorproject.org/wp-content/up-loads/2022/10/October-2022-Research-Brief-Final.pdf