



**2024 U.S. National Survey
on the Mental Health of
LGBTQ+ Young People
by State**

Acknowledgements:

The Trevor Project's Research team expresses deep gratitude to all of the LGBTQ+ young people who participated in the survey and shared their insights. For the creation of this report, we would also like to extend our thanks to Antonia Clifford, Casey Pick, Fiona Hilton, Gabby Doyle, Jackson Budinger, Janson Wu, Marissa Cohnen, Mark Henson, Nathanio Strimopoulos, Nolan Scott, Paul Pham, Ryan Bernstein, Saurav Thapa, Tanner Mobley, and Zach Eisenstein for their contributions to the research.

Suggested citation:

Nath, R., Matthews, D., Hobaica, S., Eden, T.M., Taylor, A.B., DeChants, J.P., Suffredini, K. (2025). 2024 U.S. National Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People by State. West Hollywood, CA: The Trevor Project.
www.thetrevorproject.org/survey-2024-by-state/. doi: 10.70226/LDYM4046

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Alabama	2
Alaska	11
Arizona	20
Arkansas	29
California	38
Colorado	47
Connecticut	56
Delaware	65
Florida	74
Georgia	83
Hawaii	92
Idaho	101
Illinois	110
Indiana	119
Iowa	128
Kansas	137
Kentucky	146
Louisiana	155
Maine	164
Maryland	173
Massachusetts	182
Michigan	191
Minnesota	200
Mississippi	209
Missouri	218

Table of Contents

Montana	227
Nebraska	236
Nevada	245
New Hampshire	254
New Jersey	263
New Mexico	272
New York	281
North Carolina	290
North Dakota	299
Ohio	308
Oklahoma	317
Oregon	326
Pennsylvania	335
Puerto Rico	344
Rhode Island	353
South Carolina	362
South Dakota	371
Tennessee	380
Texas	389
Utah	398
Vermont	407
Virginia	416
Washington D.C.	425
Washington	434
West Virginia	443
Wisconsin	452
Wyoming	461

Executive Summary

The Trevor Project is the leading suicide prevention and crisis intervention organization for LGBTQ+ young people. Trevor produces original research that amplifies the experiences of LGBTQ+ young people and adds new knowledge and clinical implications to the suicide prevention field. Since 2019, The Trevor Project has published some of the largest and most diverse surveys of LGBTQ+ young people in the United States, providing critical insights into the public health crisis of suicide among LGBTQ+ youth, as well as data-driven ways to address it.

This report utilizes the data collected through **The Trevor Project’s 2024 U.S. National Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People**, which captured the experiences of more than 18,000 LGBTQ+ young people ages 13-24 across the United States in 2024 – and segments it across all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington, D.C.

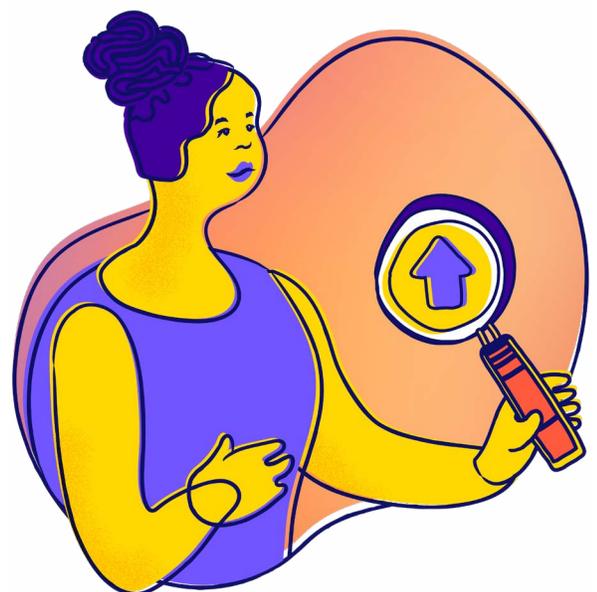
State by state, this report offers a unique and detailed look at mental health and suicide risk, access to care, impacts of anti-LGBTQ+ victimization and policies, and methods of support for LGBTQ+ youth – as described by a national sample of LGBTQ+ young people themselves.

These findings underscore the unique challenges faced by LGBTQ+ young people, a group that is disproportionately impacted by suicide not because of who they are, but because of how they are mistreated and stigmatized in society.

We published this report to equip fellow researchers, policymakers, educators, and other youth-facing professionals and organizations with the data they need to protect and uplift LGBTQ+ young people in their communities – and to help end the public health crisis of suicide, once and for all.

We extend a heartfelt gratitude to all the LGBTQ+ young people who bravely shared their experiences with us, and we hope this research helps make your state a safer, healthier, and more inclusive place for you to call home.

– The Trevor Project





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

38%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama attempted suicide in the past year, including 11% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

72%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 77% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 60% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

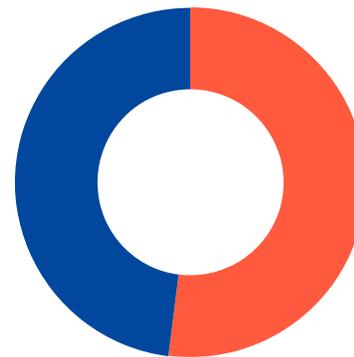
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama



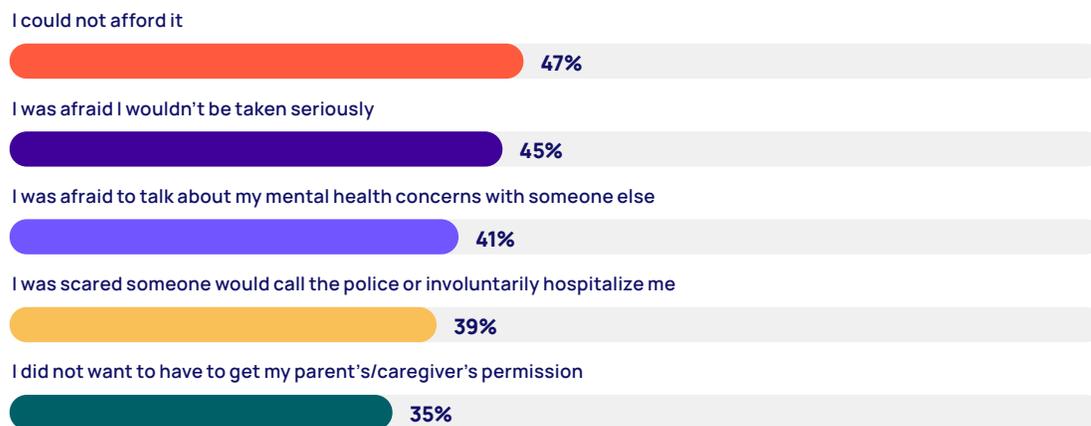
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 52% Wanted but did not receive care
- 48% Wanted and received care

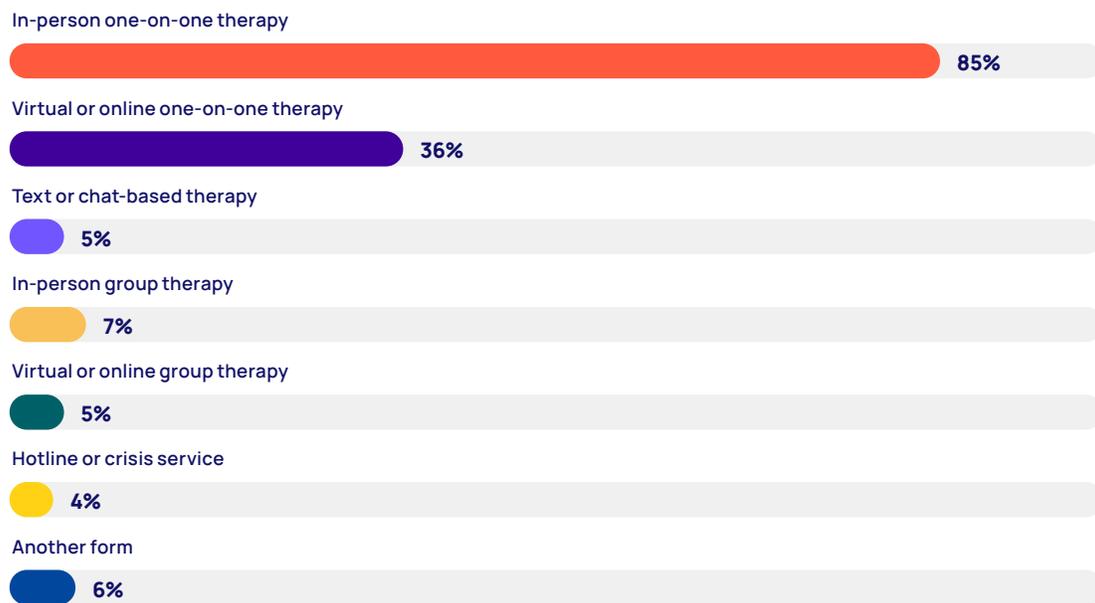


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

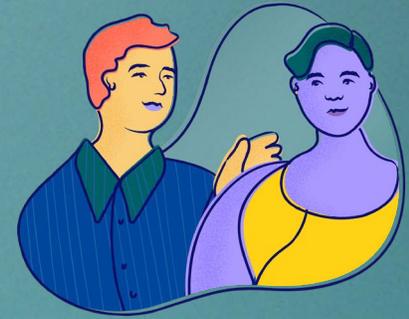


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

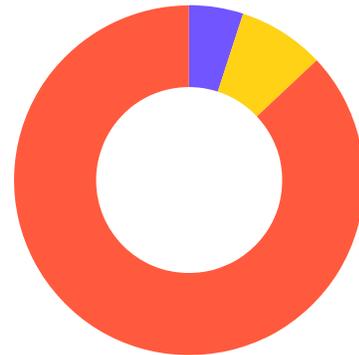
of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

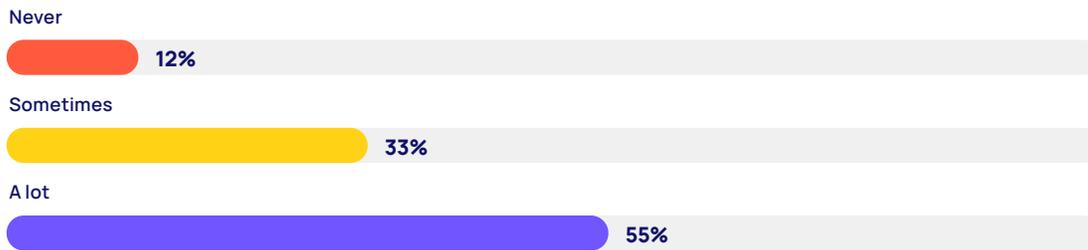
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 87%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 8%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy

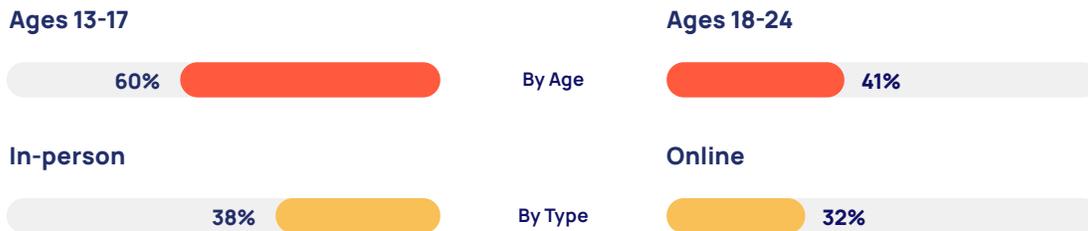


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



39%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Alabama for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 33% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

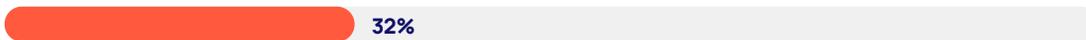
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama



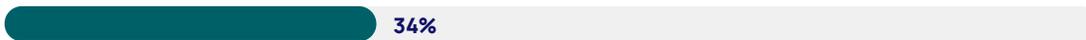
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

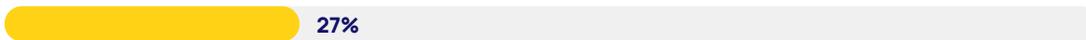
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



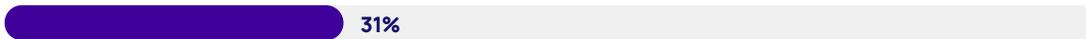
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



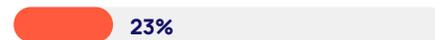
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

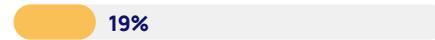


LGBTQ+

High support

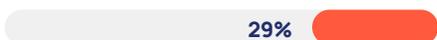


Transgender and Nonbinary



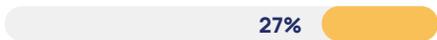
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

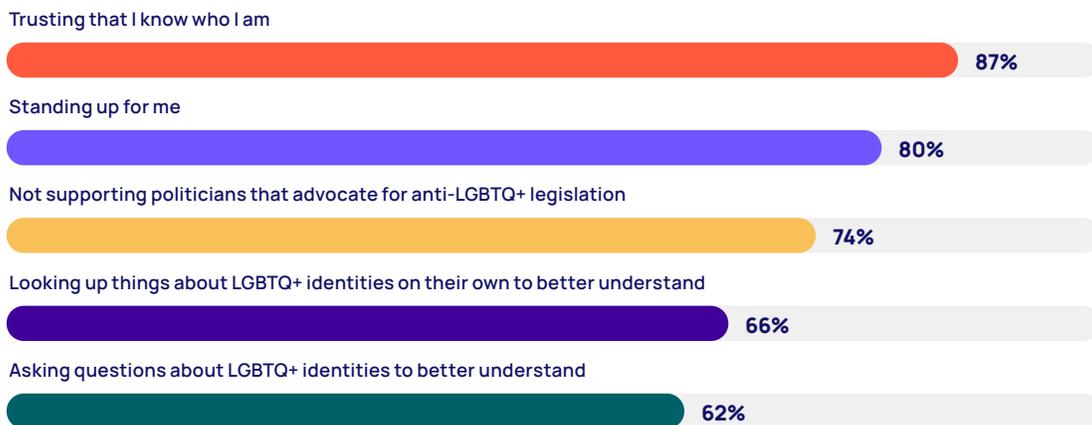


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Alabama

38%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alabama say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 36% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



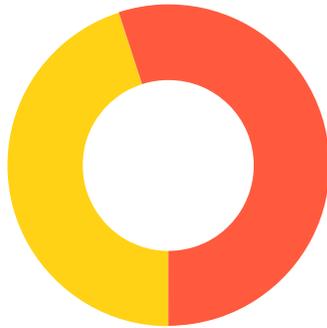
Demographics in Alabama

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 214

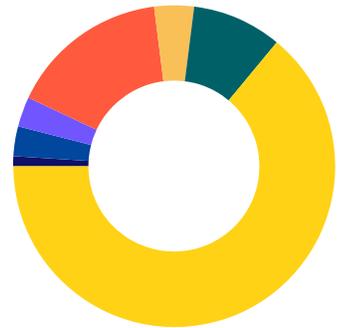
By age

- 45% 13 to 17
- 55% 18 to 24



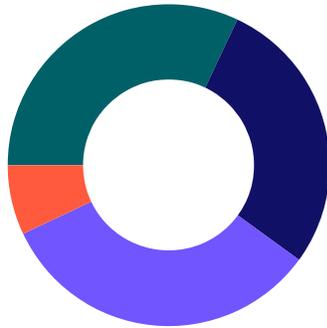
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 3% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 16% Black/African American
- 4% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 66% White



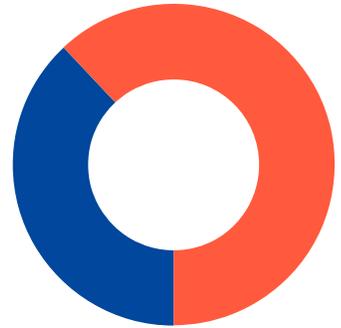
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 28% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



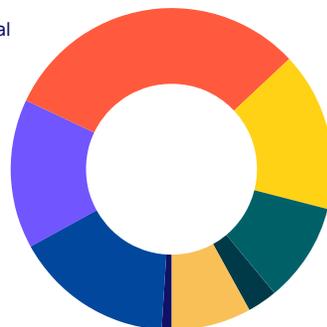
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 38% Cisgender
- 62% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 16% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 31% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 10% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 11% Large city
- 28% Suburb
- 44% Small city/town
- 17% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

44%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 51% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

20%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska attempted suicide in the past year, including 27% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

75%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 75% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

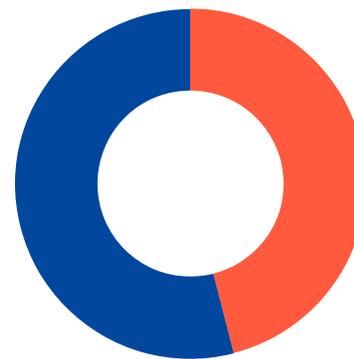
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska



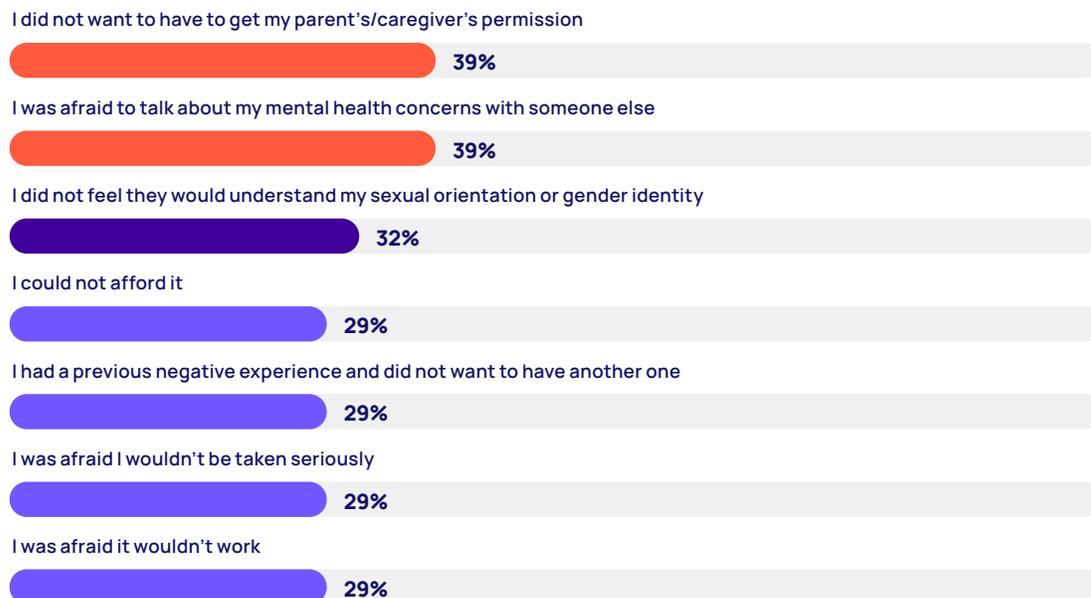
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 46% Wanted but did not receive care
- 54% Wanted and received care



LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 7 reasons:

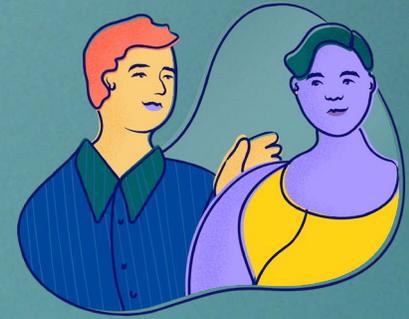


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

26%

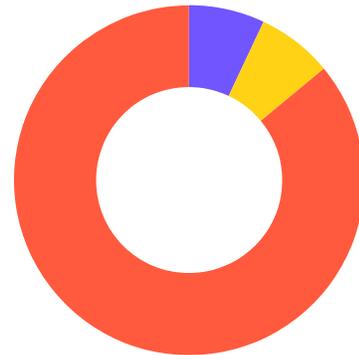
of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



43%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Alaska for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 47% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

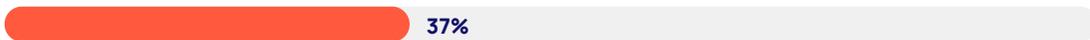
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska



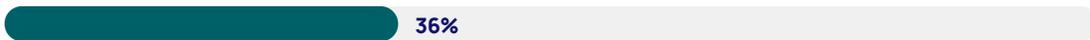
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

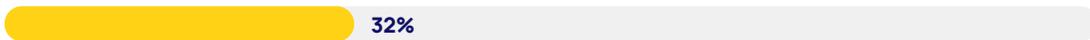
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



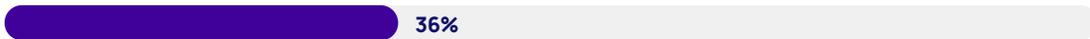
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

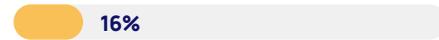


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

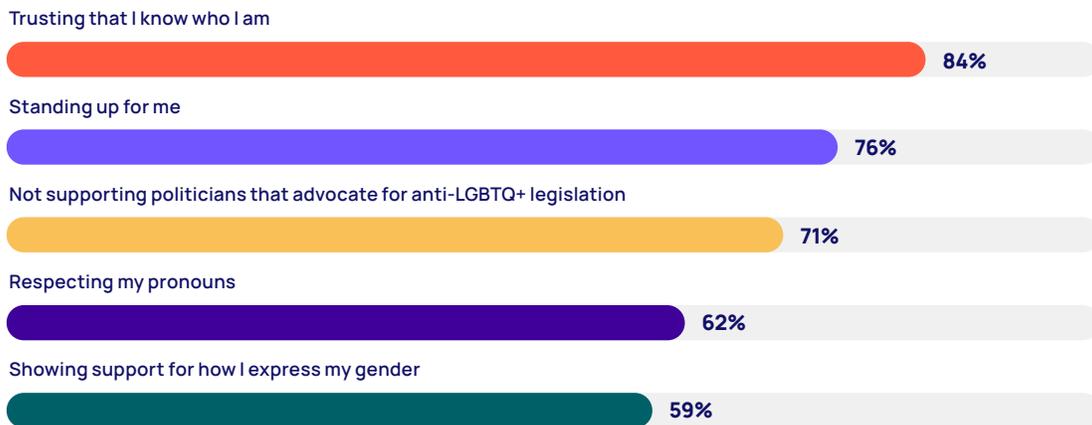


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Alaska

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Alaska say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 54% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



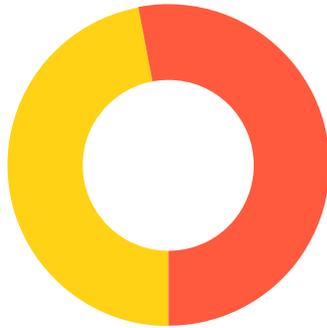
Demographics in Alaska

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 83

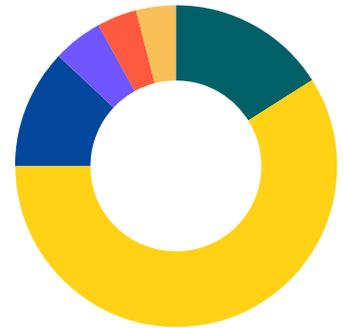
By age

- 47% 13 to 17
- 53% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 12% Native/Indigenous
- 5% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 4% Black/African American
- 4% Hispanic/Latinx
- 16% More than one race/ethnicity
- 60% White



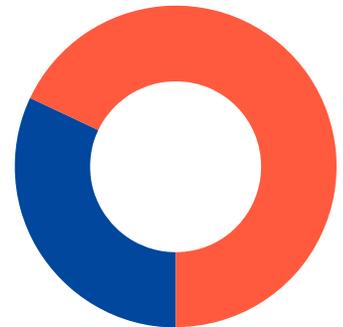
By gender identity

- 26% Girl or woman
- 26% Boy or man
- 40% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



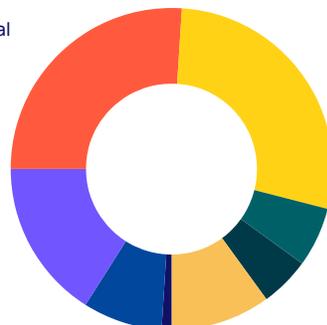
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 32% Cisgender
- 68% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



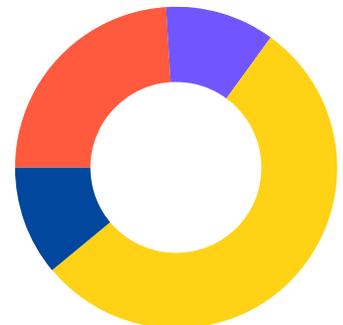
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 8% Gay
- 16% Lesbian
- 27% Bisexual
- 28% Pansexual
- 6% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 24% Large city
- 11% Suburb
- 53% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona attempted suicide in the past year, including 11% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

55%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 60% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

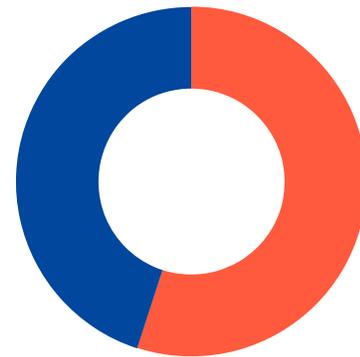
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona



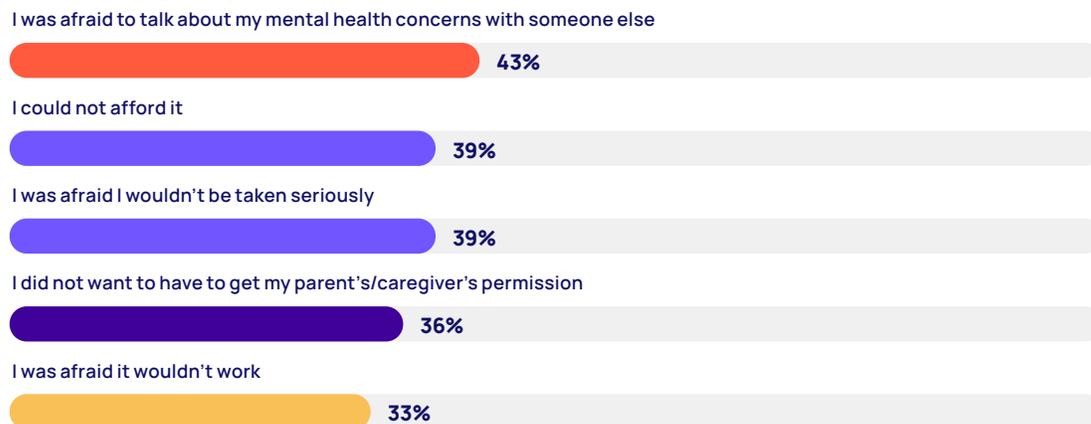
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 55% Wanted but did not receive care ● 45% Wanted and received care

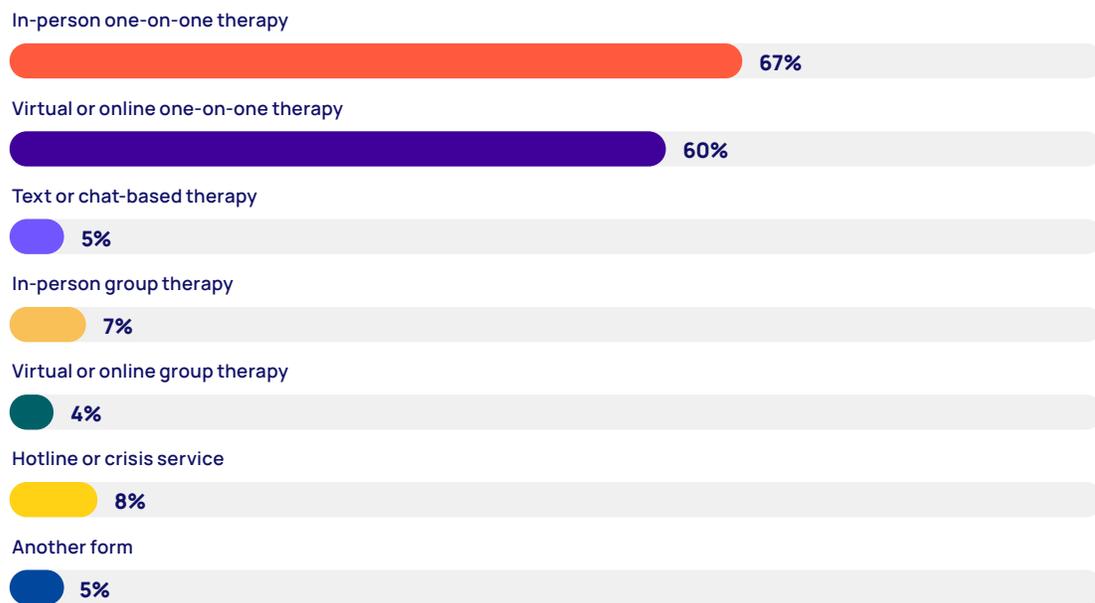


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

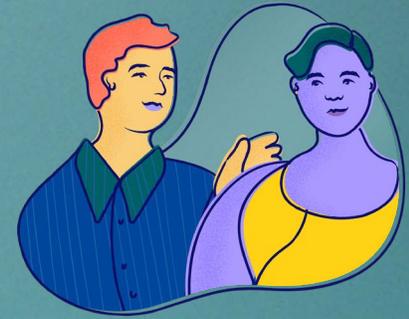


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

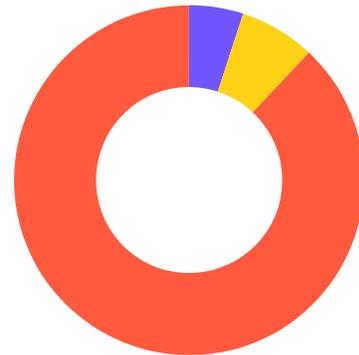
of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

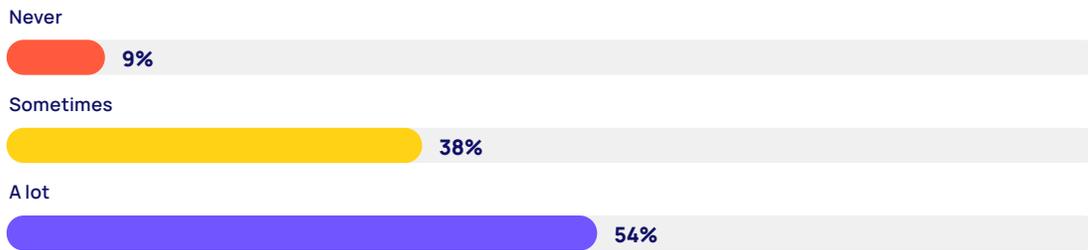
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 88% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5% Subjected to conversion therapy

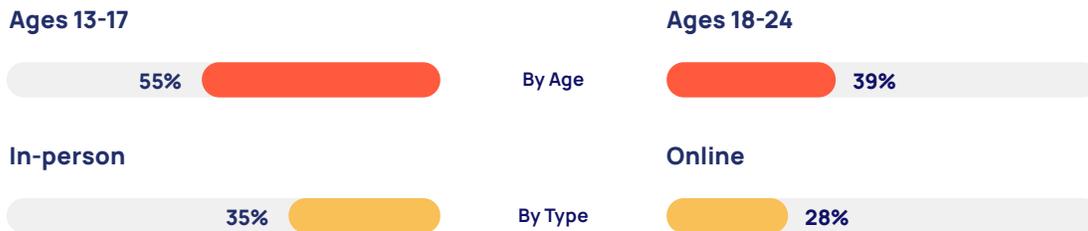


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



44%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Arizona for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 51% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

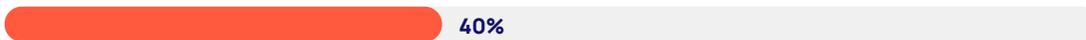
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

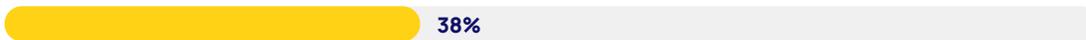
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



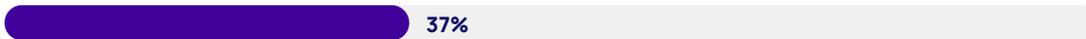
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

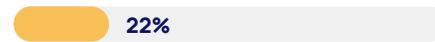


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

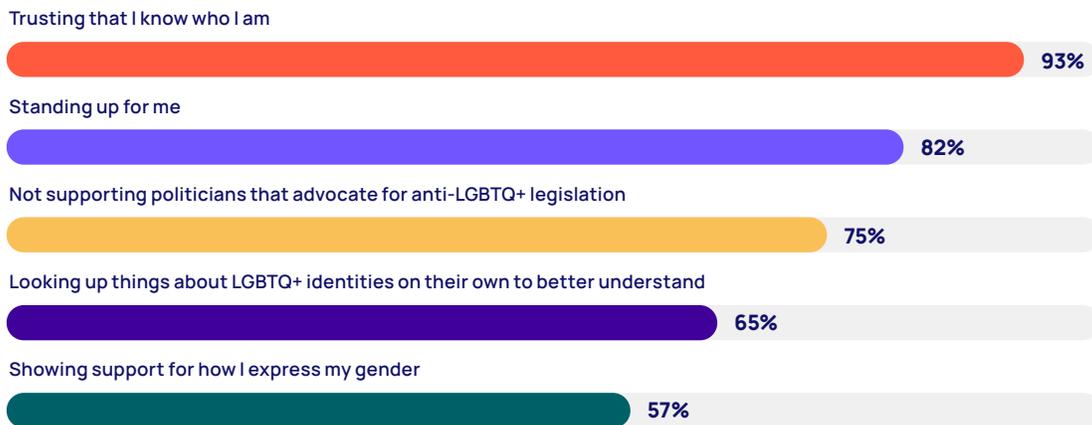


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Arizona

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arizona say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



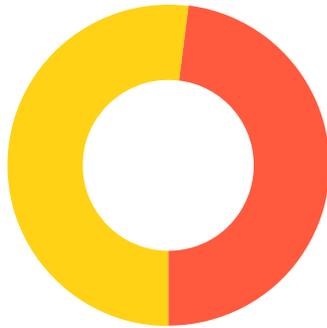
Demographics in Arizona

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 421

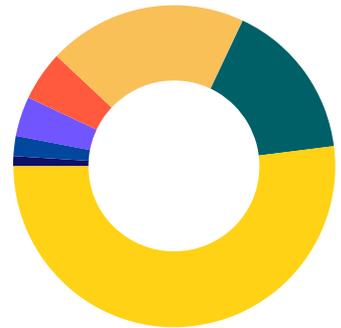
By age

- 52% 13 to 17
- 48% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 5% Black/African American
- 20% Hispanic/Latinx
- 16% More than one race/ethnicity
- 53% White



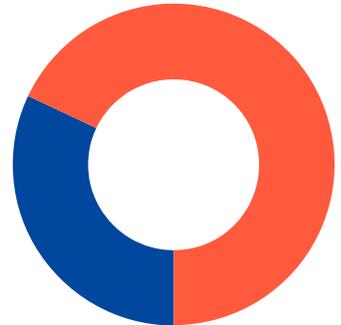
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 31% Boy or man
- 30% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 4% Not sure or questioning



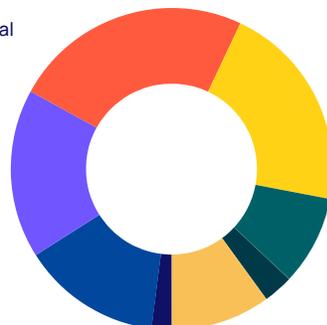
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 32% Cisgender
- 68% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



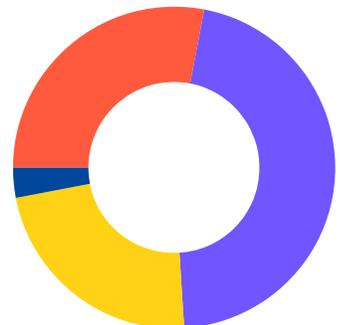
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 24% Bisexual
- 21% Pansexual
- 9% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 28% Large city
- 46% Suburb
- 23% Small city/town
- 3% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

45%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arkansas seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 53% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

15%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arkansas attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arkansas reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 74% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arkansas reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

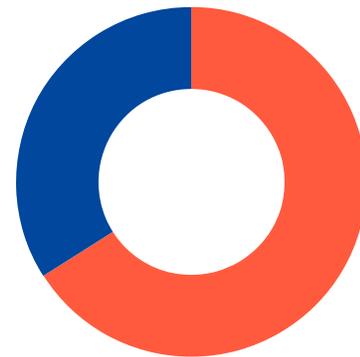
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas



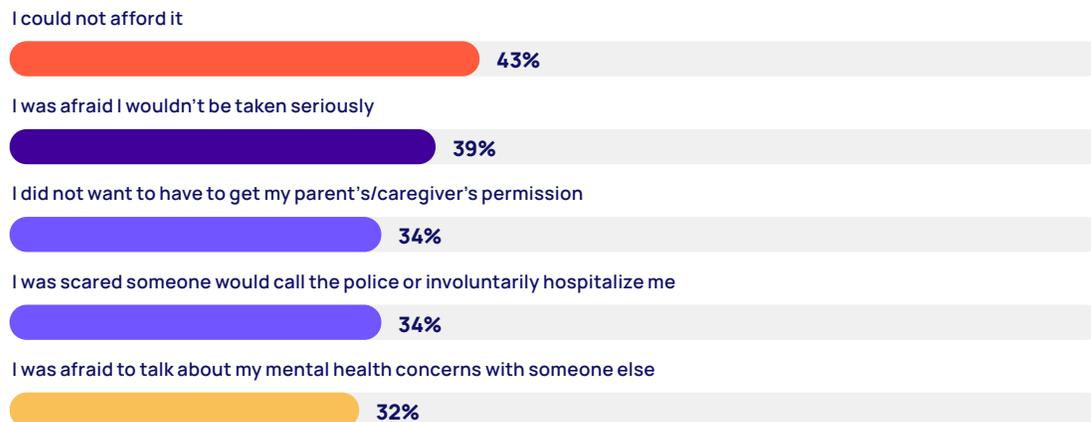
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 60% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 66% Wanted but did not receive care
- 34% Wanted and received care

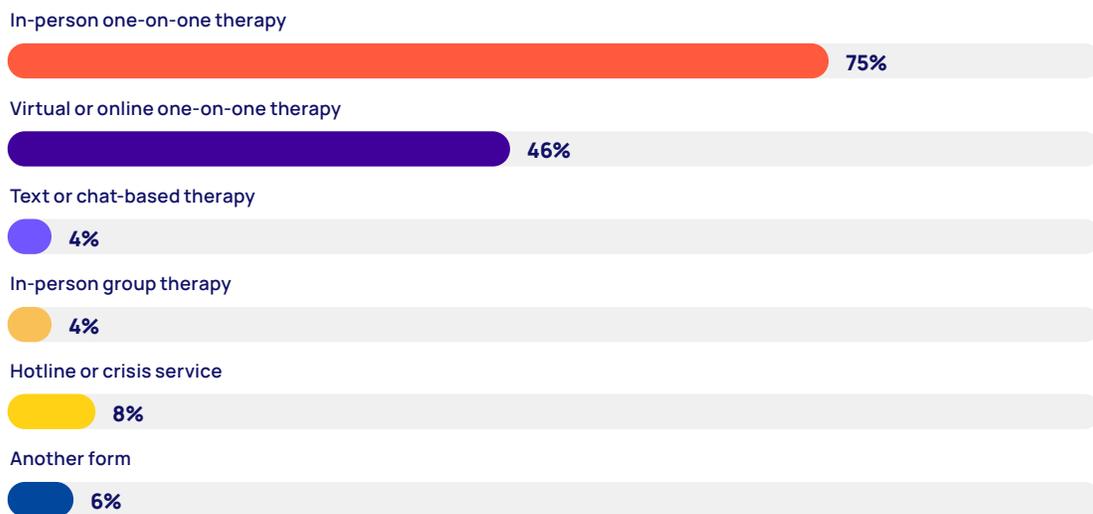


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

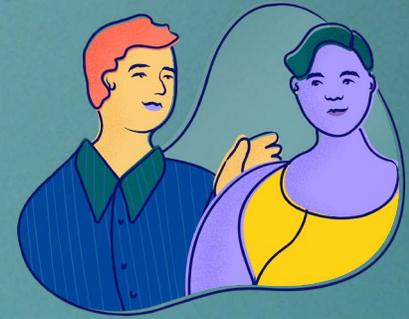


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

17%

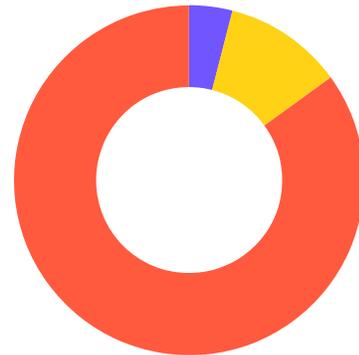
of LGBTQ+ young people in Arkansas were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Arkansas experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

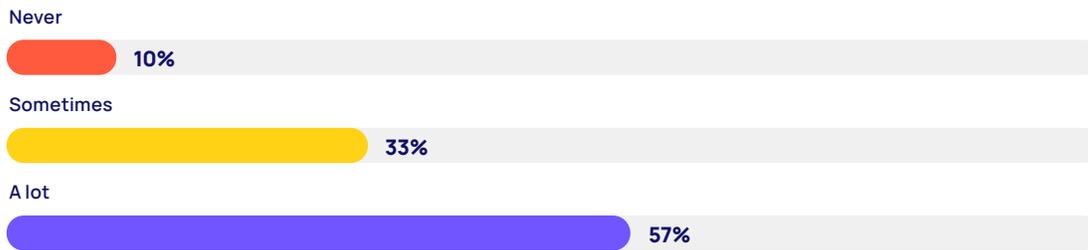
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 85% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 11% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

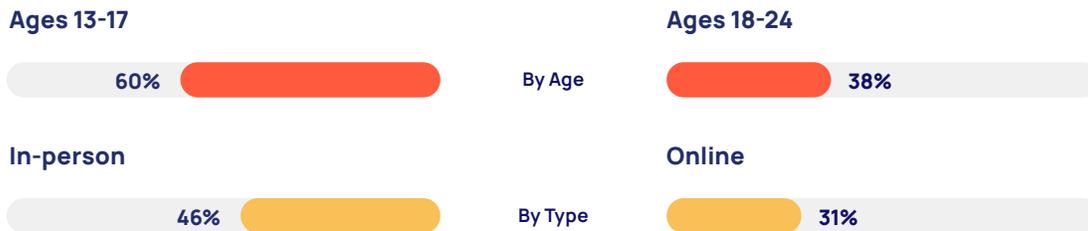


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



60%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Arkansas for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

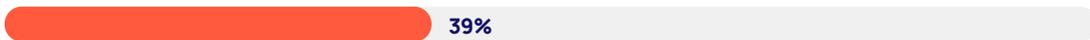
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas



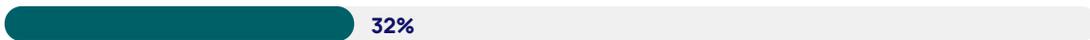
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

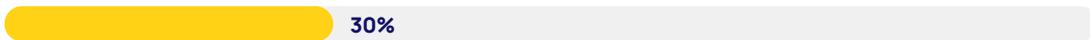
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



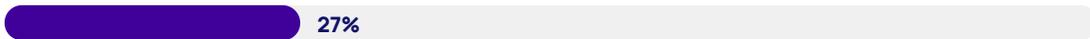
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



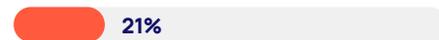
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

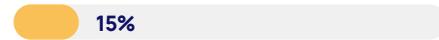


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



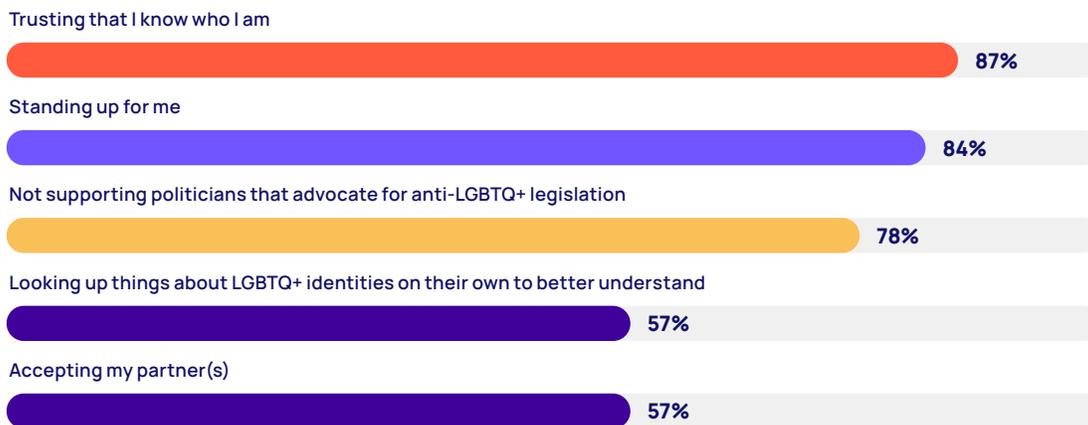
Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Arkansas



LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



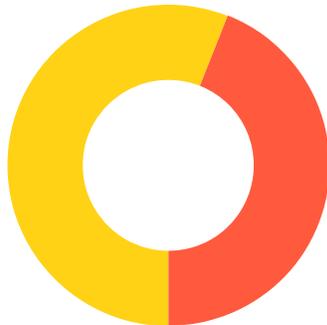
Demographics in Arkansas

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 166

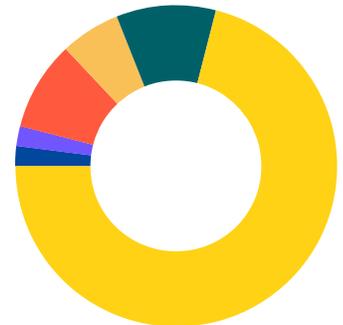
By age

- 56% 13 to 17
- 44% 18 to 24



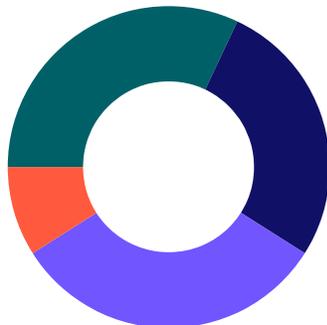
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 9% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 71% White



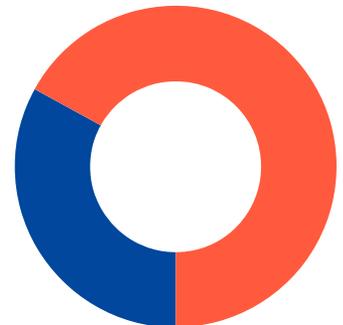
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 32% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 9% Not sure or questioning



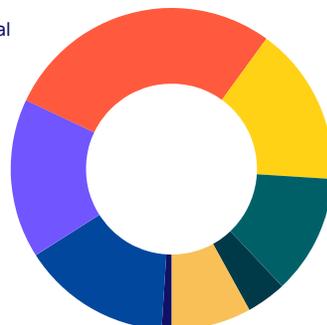
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 33% Cisgender
- 67% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



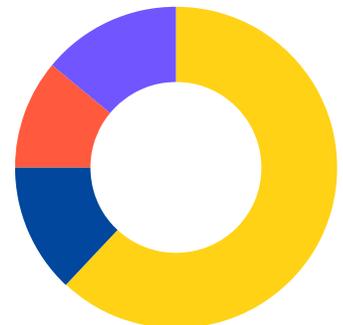
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 15% Gay
- 16% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



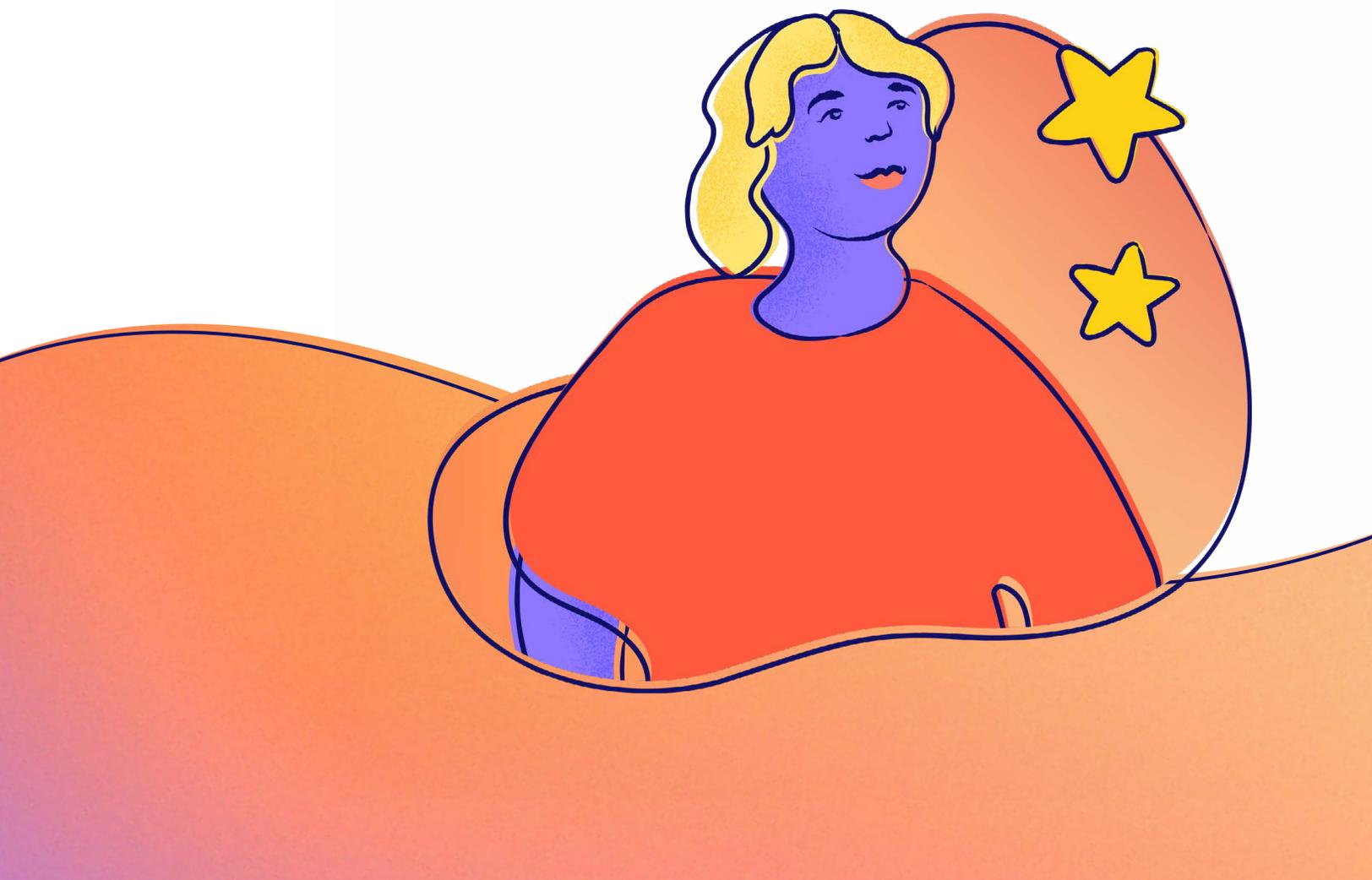
By urbanicity

- 11% Large city
- 14% Suburb
- 63% Small city/town
- 13% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in California



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in California



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

35%

of LGBTQ+ young people in California seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 39% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in California attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in California reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in California reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

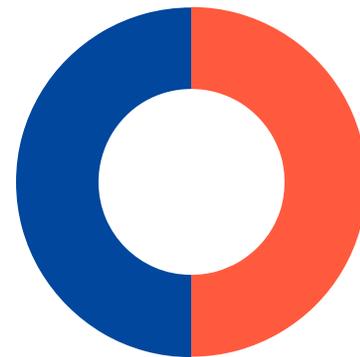
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in California



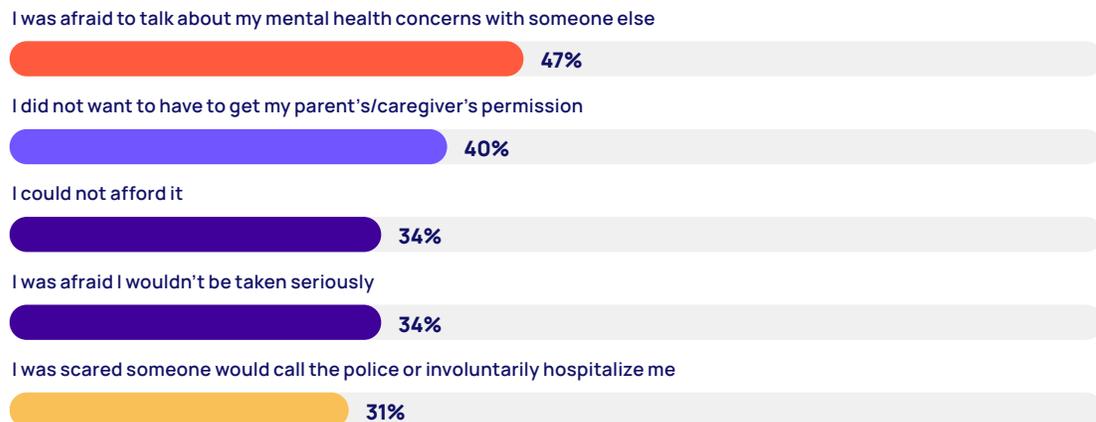
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 50% Wanted but did not receive care ● 50% Wanted and received care

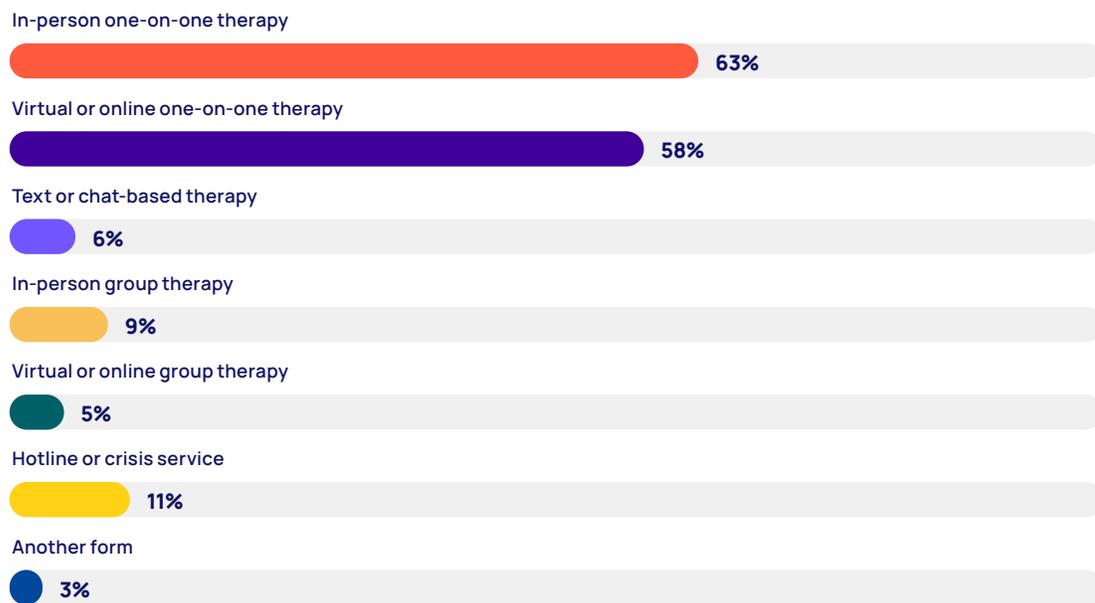


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

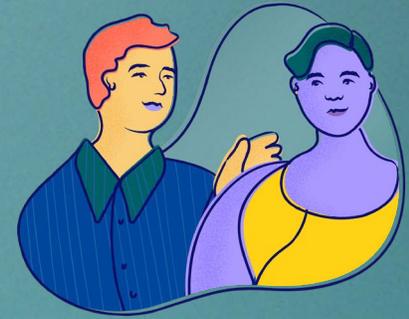


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in California

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in California



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

20%

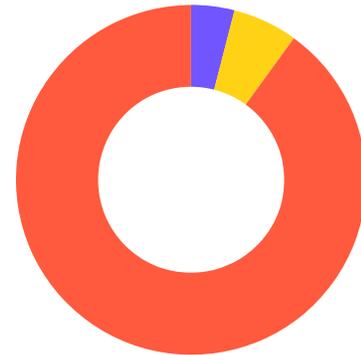
of LGBTQ+ young people in California were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in California experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

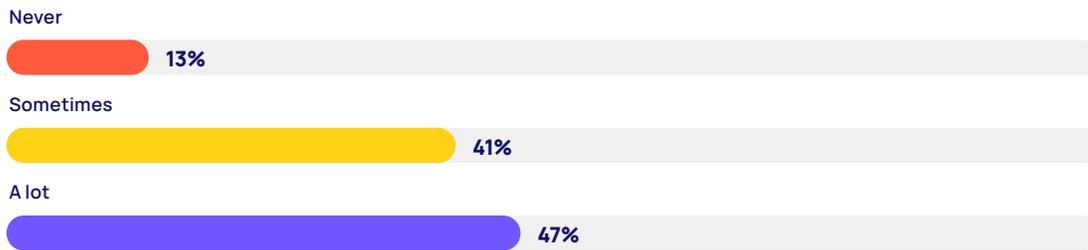
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 6% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

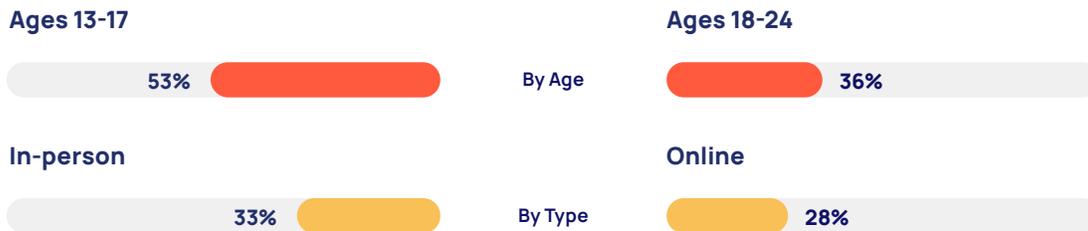


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in California

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



16% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving California for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

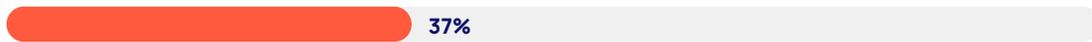
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in California



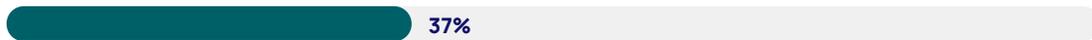
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



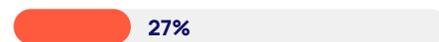
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

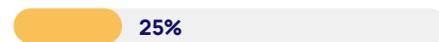


LGBTQ+

High support

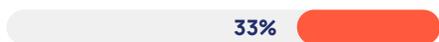


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

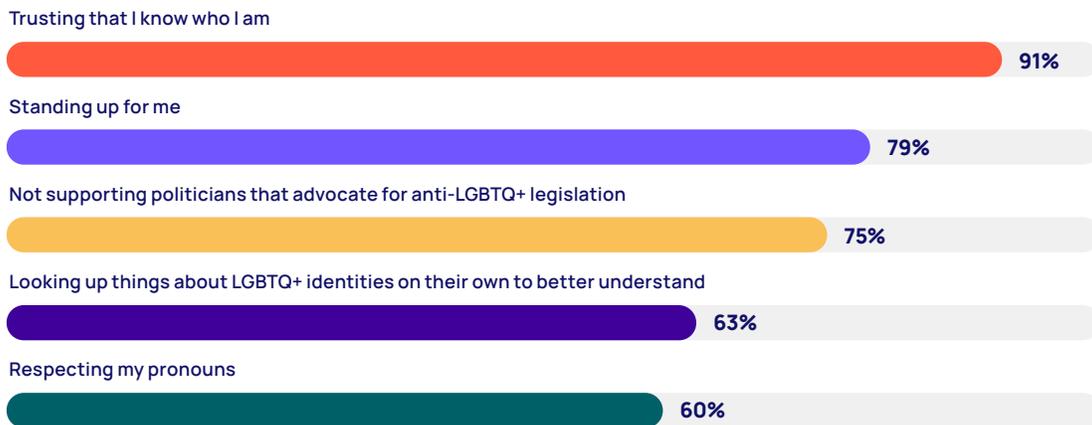


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in California

81%

of LGBTQ+ young people in California say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 80% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



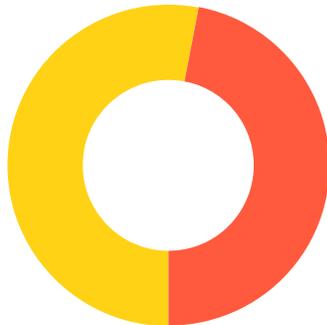
Demographics in California

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 1801

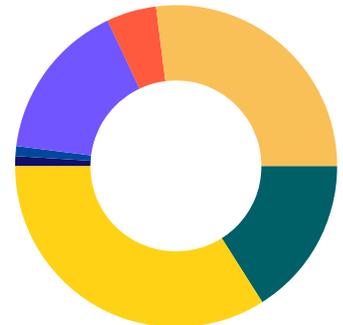
By age

- 53% 13 to 17
- 47% 18 to 24



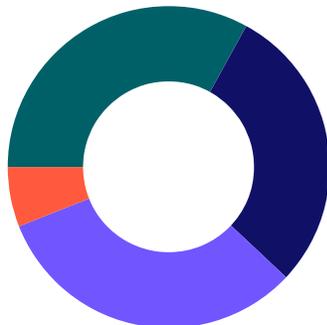
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 16% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 5% Black/African American
- 27% Hispanic/Latinx
- 16% More than one race/ethnicity
- 35% White



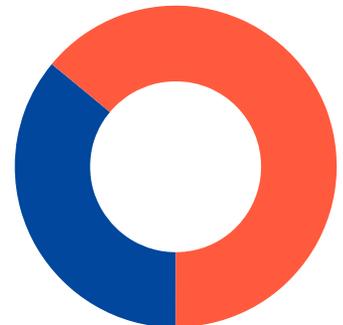
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 32% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



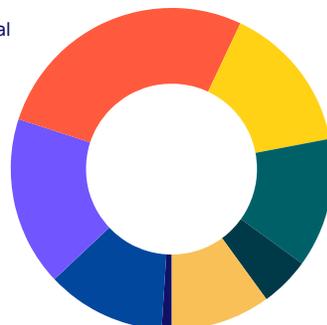
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 36% Cisgender
- 65% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



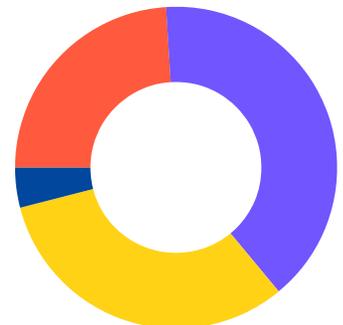
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 13% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 24% Large city
- 40% Suburb
- 32% Small city/town
- 4% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 47% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 62% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

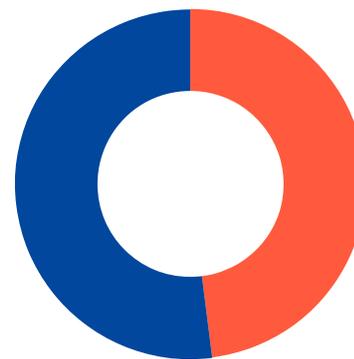
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado



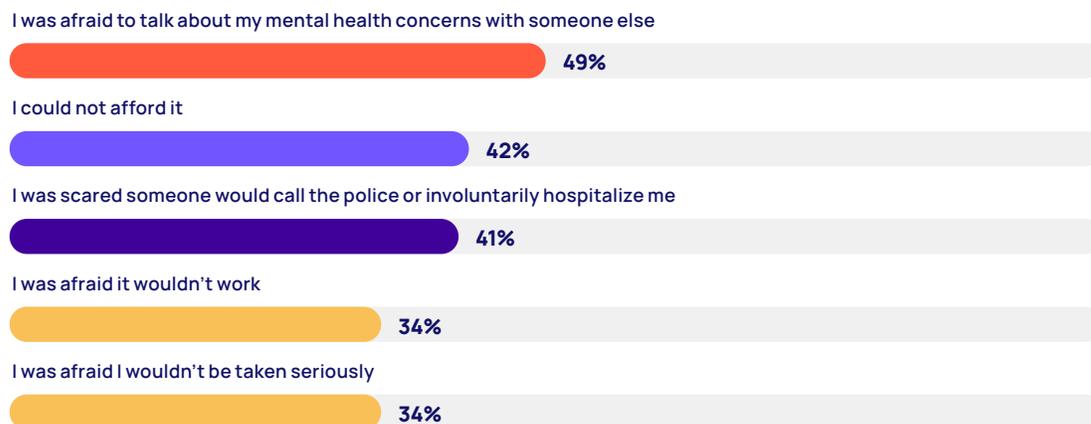
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 48% Wanted but did not receive care ● 52% Wanted and received care

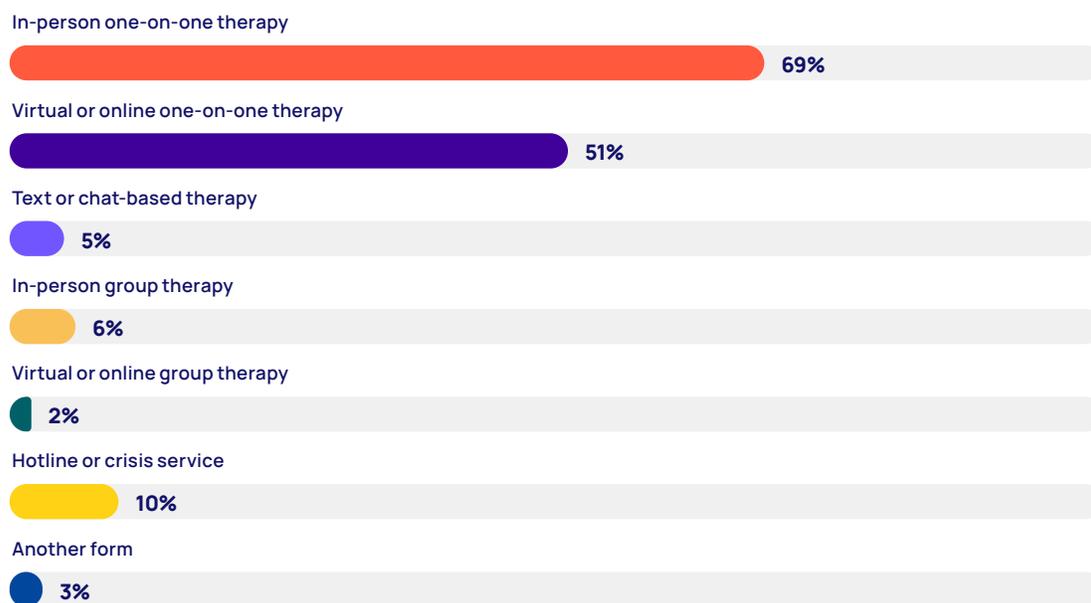


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

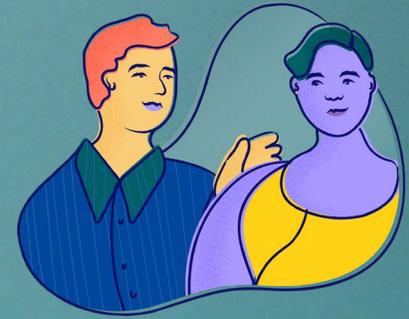


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

26%

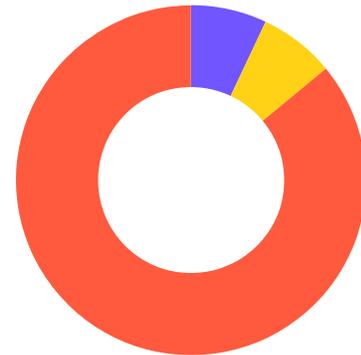
of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

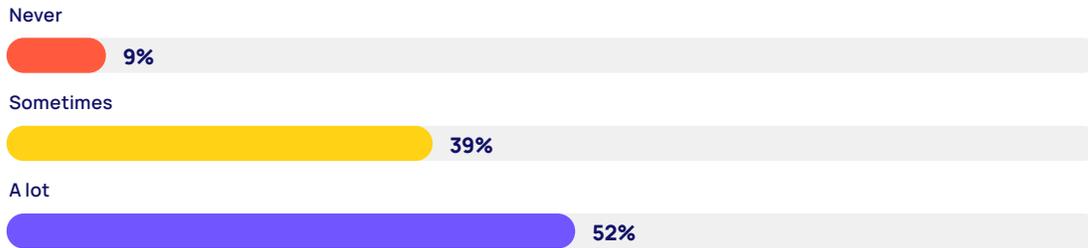
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7%** Subjected to conversion therapy

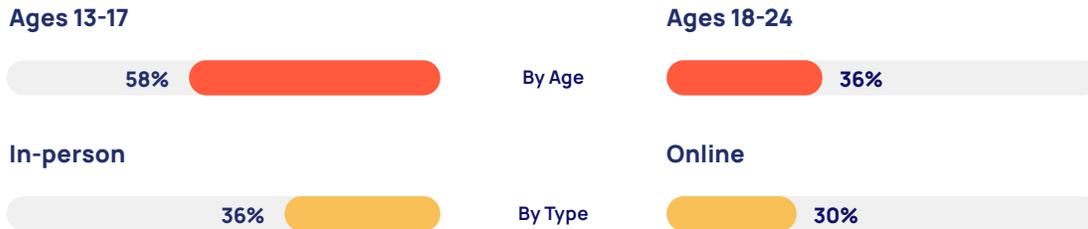


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



26% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Colorado for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 29% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

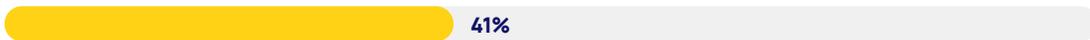
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

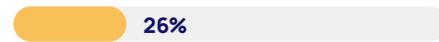


LGBTQ+

High support

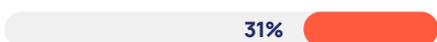


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

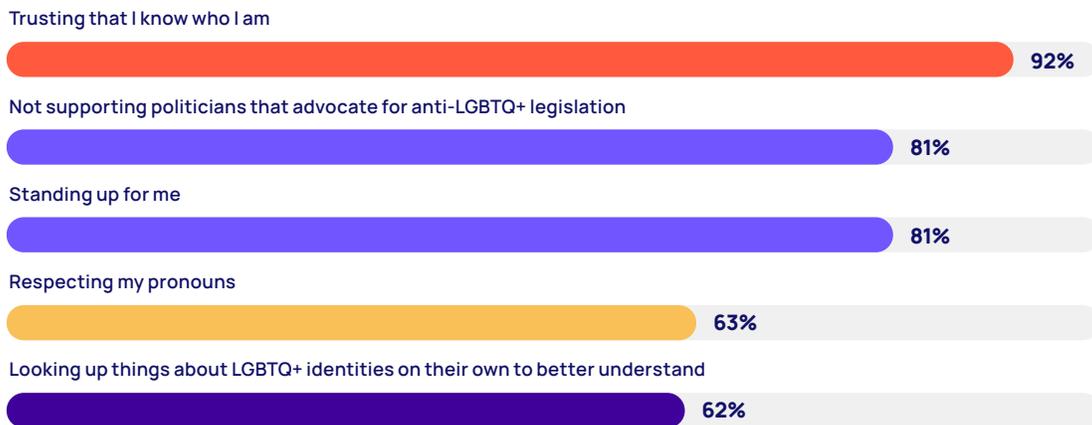


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Colorado

81%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Colorado say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 79% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



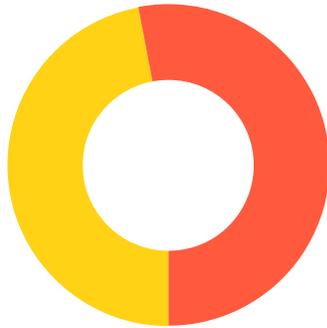
Demographics in Colorado

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 450

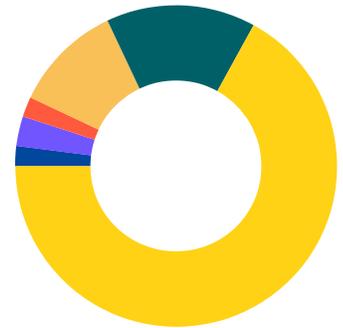
By age

- 47% 13 to 17
- 53% 18 to 24



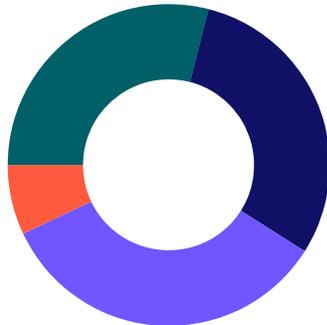
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 11% Hispanic/Latinx
- 15% More than one race/ethnicity
- 67% White



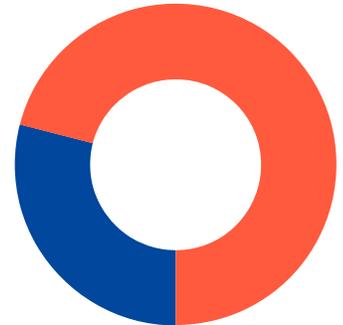
By gender identity

- 29% Girl or woman
- 30% Boy or man
- 35% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



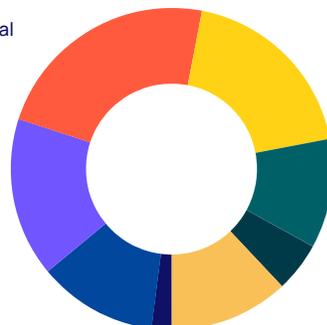
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 29% Cisgender
- 71% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



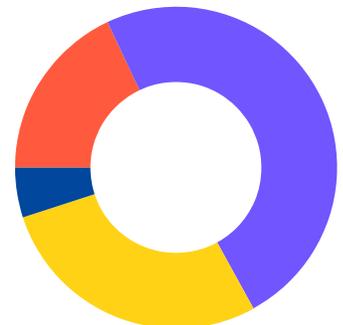
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 16% Lesbian
- 23% Bisexual
- 19% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 12% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 18% Large city
- 49% Suburb
- 28% Small city/town
- 5% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

26%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 36% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

6%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut attempted suicide in the past year, including 10% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 49% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

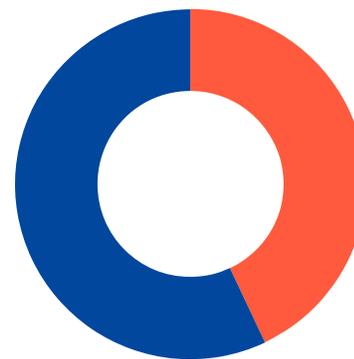
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut



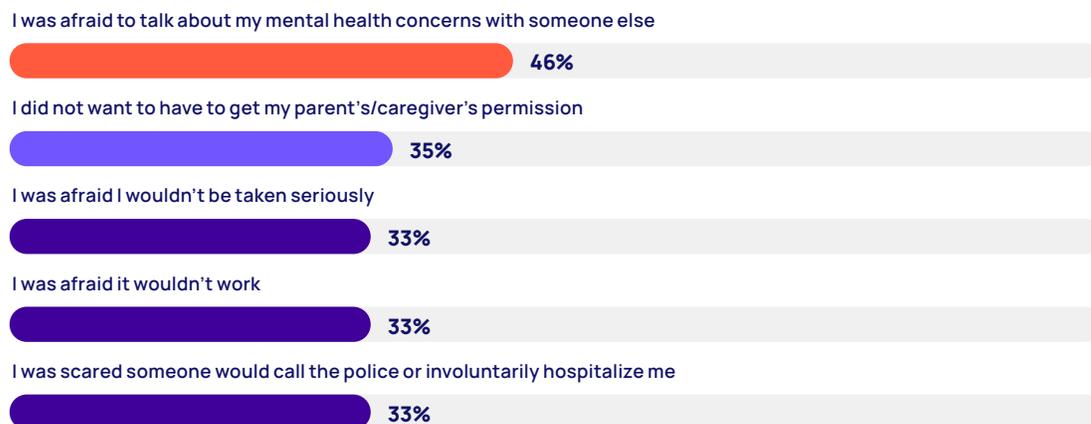
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 40% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **43%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **58%** Wanted and received care

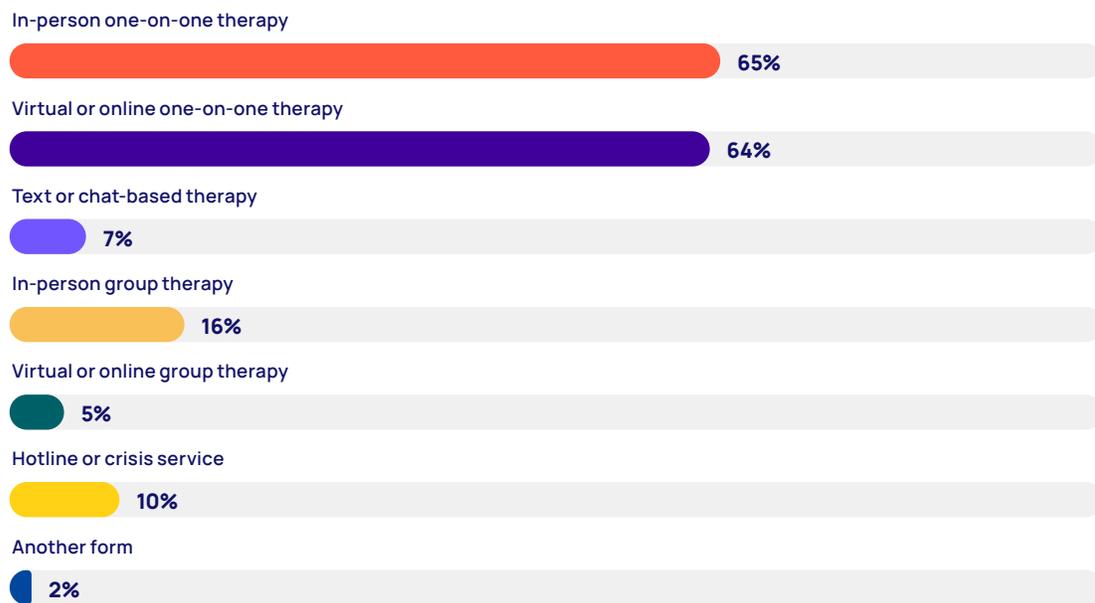


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

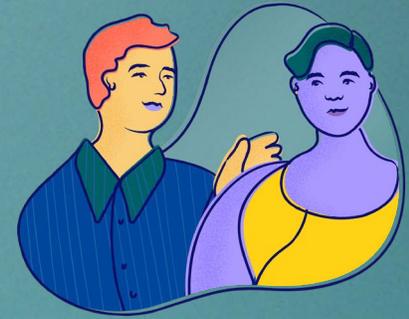


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

14%

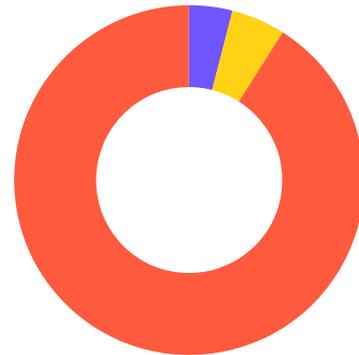
of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

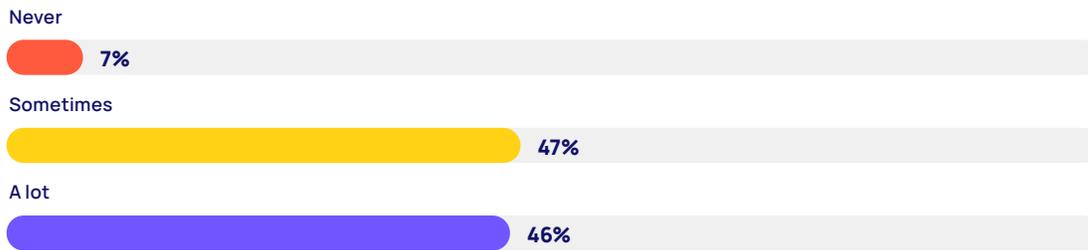
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 91% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 5% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

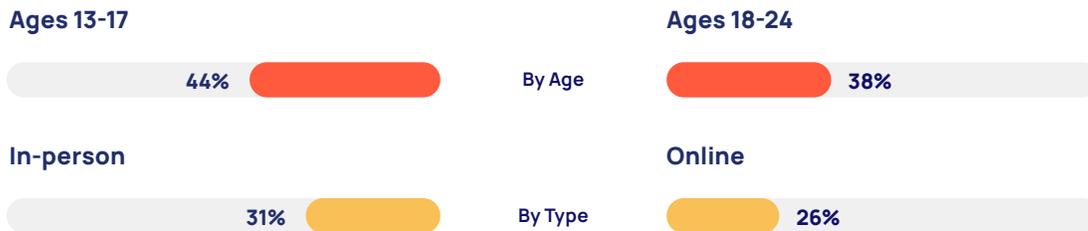


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



19%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Connecticut for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 23% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

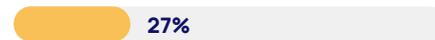


LGBTQ+

High support

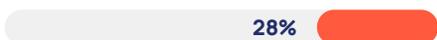


Transgender and Nonbinary



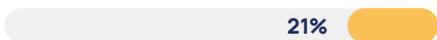
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

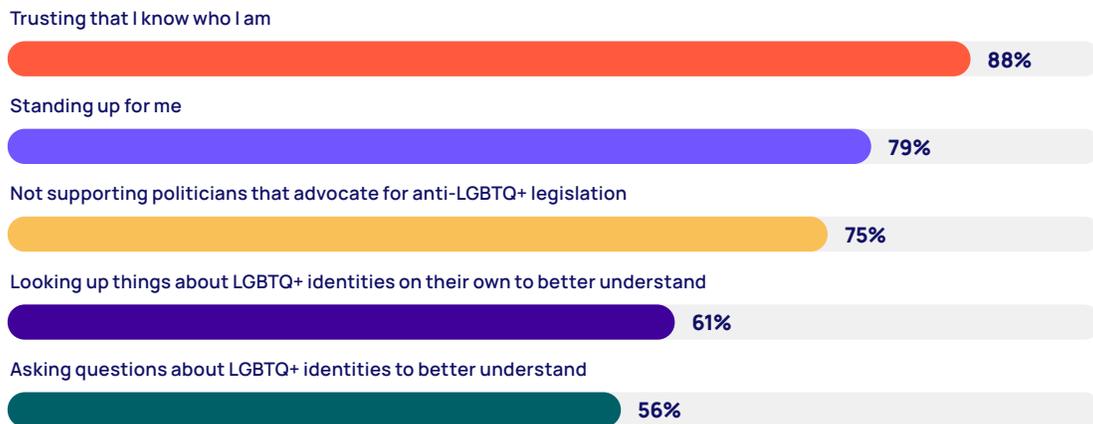


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Connecticut

86%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Connecticut say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 86% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



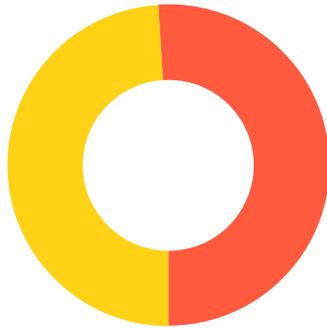
Demographics in Connecticut

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 234

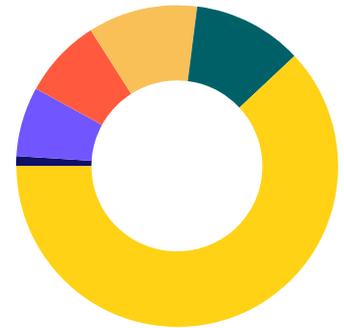
By age

- 49% 13 to 17
- 51% 18 to 24



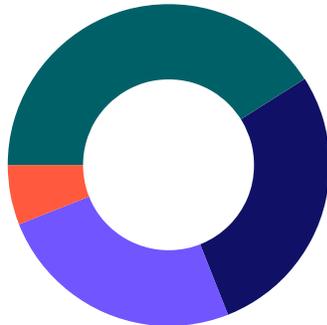
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 7% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 8% Black/African American
- 11% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 61% White



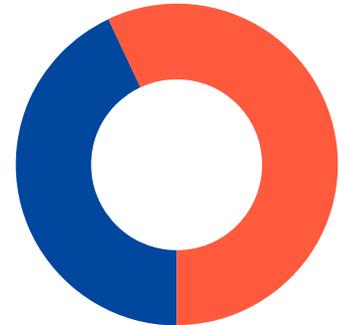
By gender identity

- 41% Girl or woman
- 28% Boy or man
- 25% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



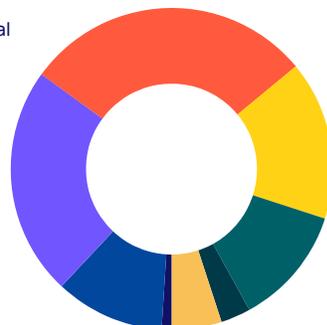
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 43% Cisgender
- 57% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



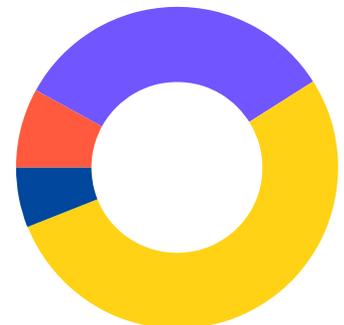
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 11% Gay
- 23% Lesbian
- 29% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 5% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 8% Large city
- 33% Suburb
- 54% Small city/town
- 6% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

37%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

67%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

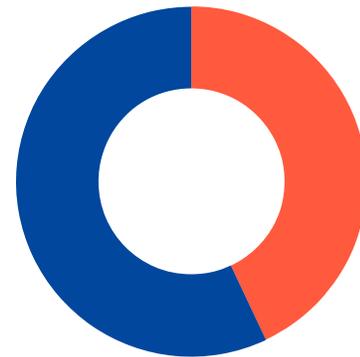
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware



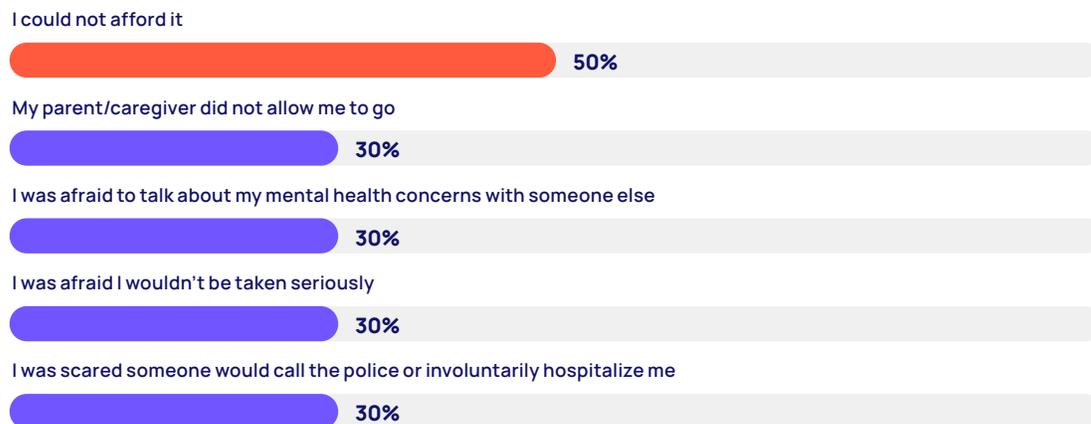
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 40% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 43% Wanted but did not receive care
- 57% Wanted and received care



LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:

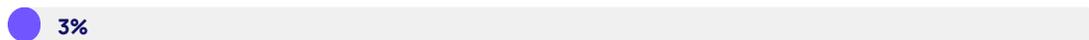
In-person one-on-one therapy



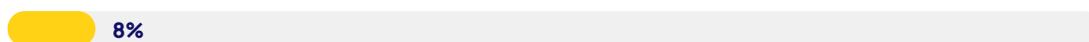
Virtual or online one-on-one therapy



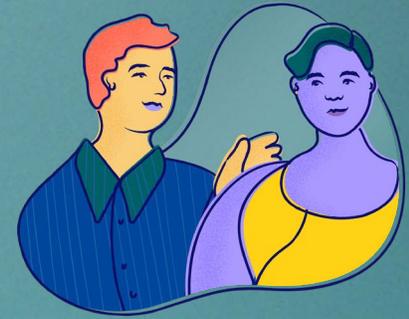
Text or chat-based therapy



Hotline or crisis service



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

18%

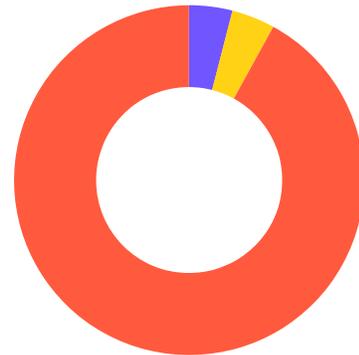
of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

58%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

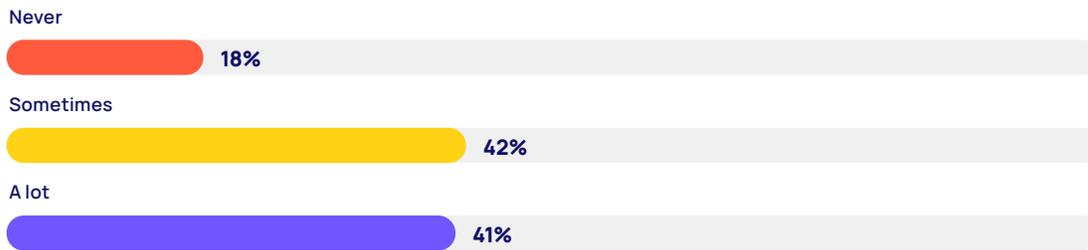
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 92%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 4%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4%** Subjected to conversion therapy

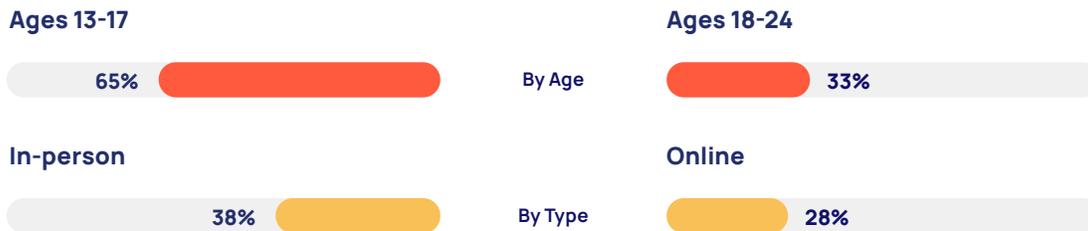


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



29% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Delaware for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



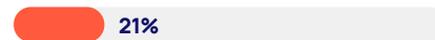
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

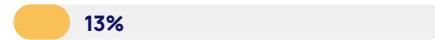


LGBTQ+

High support

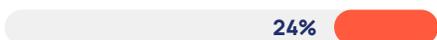


Transgender and Nonbinary



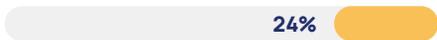
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

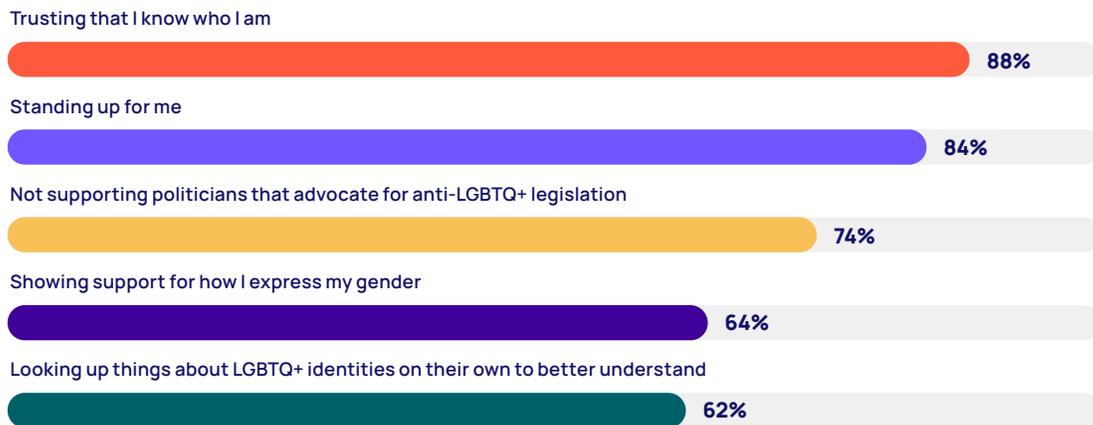


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Delaware

75%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Delaware say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



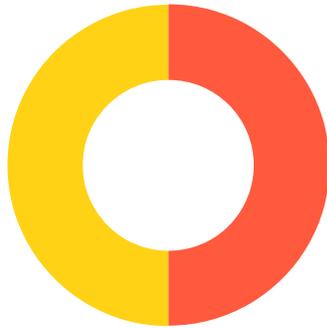
Demographics in Delaware

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 84

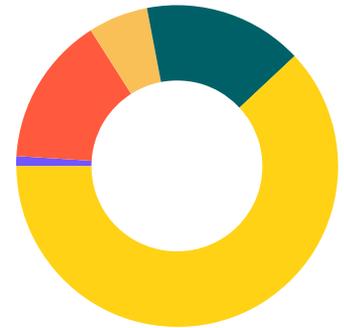
By age

- 50% 13 to 17
- 50% 18 to 24



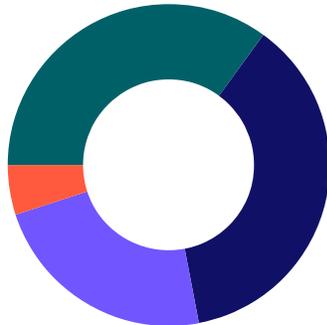
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 15% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 16% More than one race/ethnicity
- 62% White



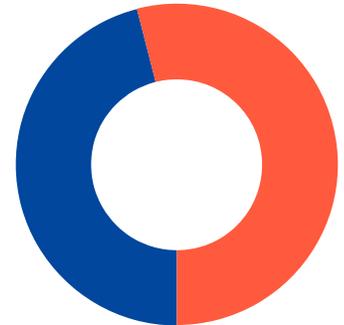
By gender identity

- 36% Girl or woman
- 37% Boy or man
- 23% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



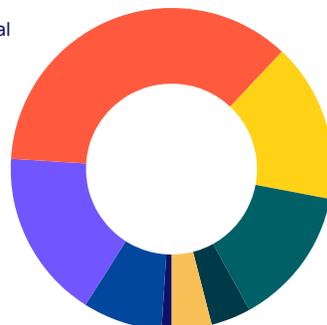
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 46% Cisgender
- 54% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



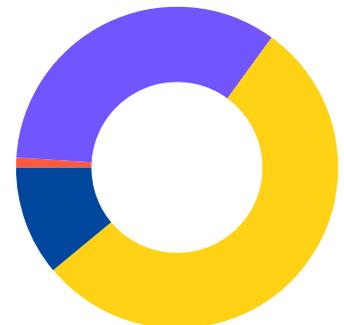
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 8% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 37% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 4% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 1% Large city
- 34% Suburb
- 54% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

37%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

67%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

54%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 59% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

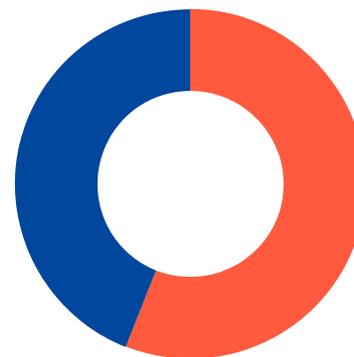
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida



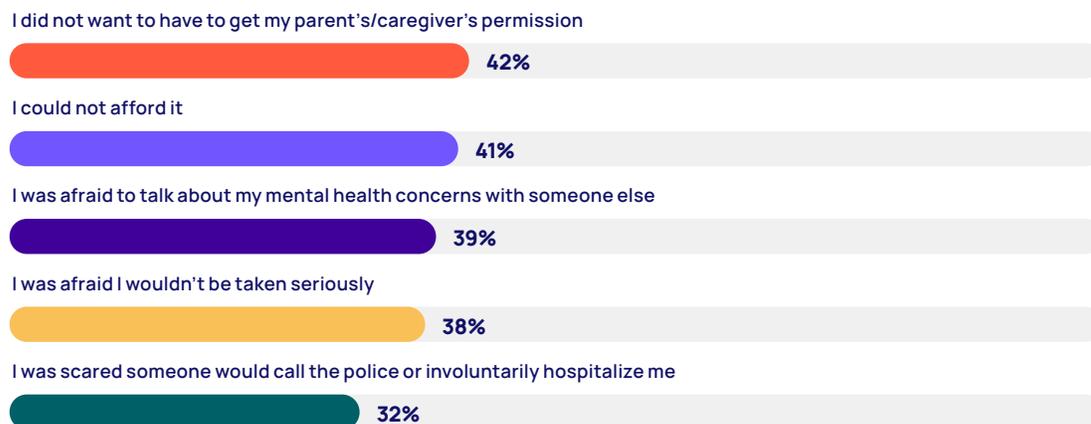
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 56% Wanted but did not receive care
- 44% Wanted and received care

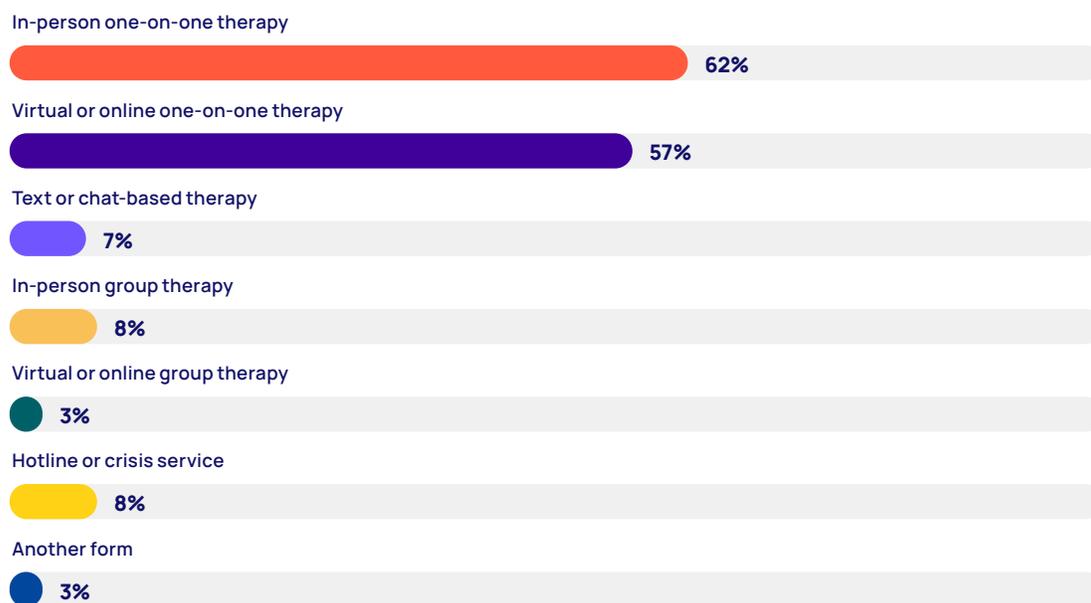


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

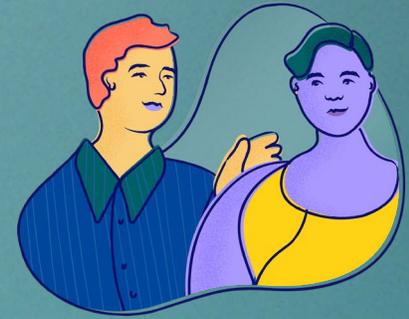


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

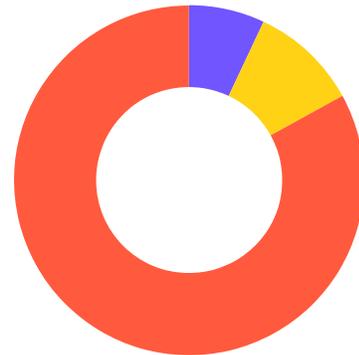
of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 83% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 10% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7% Subjected to conversion therapy

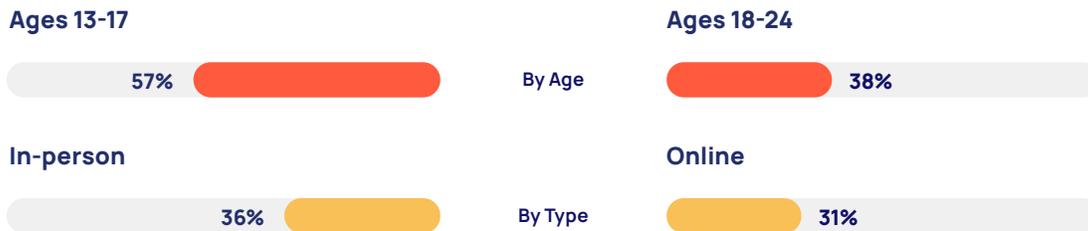


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



69%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Florida for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 78% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

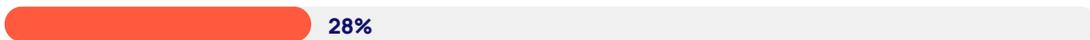
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida



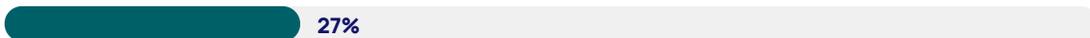
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

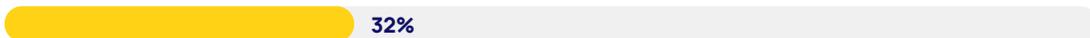
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



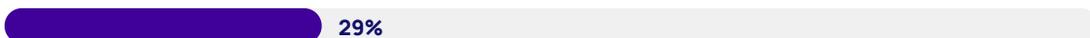
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



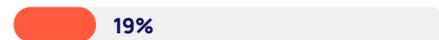
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

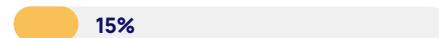


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



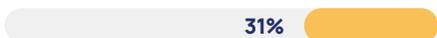
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

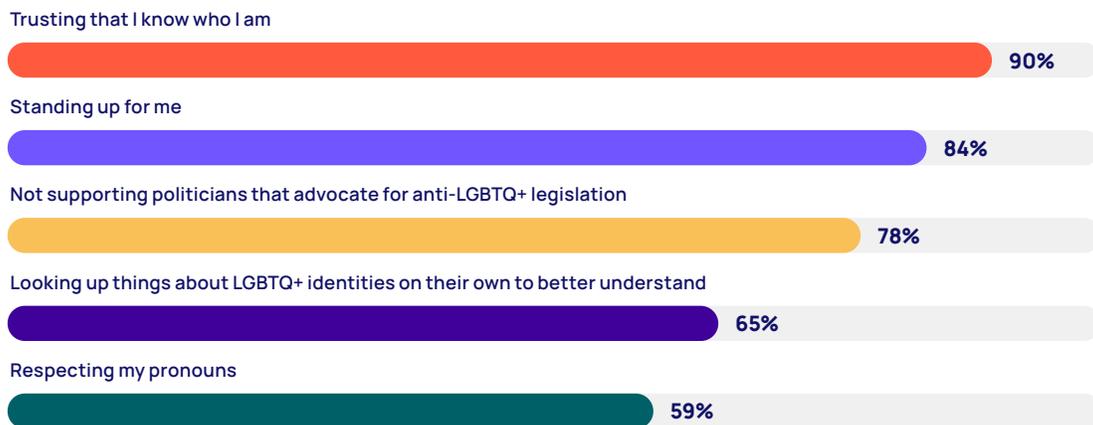


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Florida

48%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Florida say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



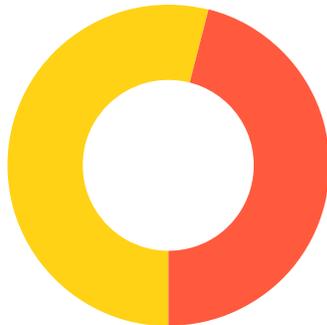
Demographics in Florida

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 984

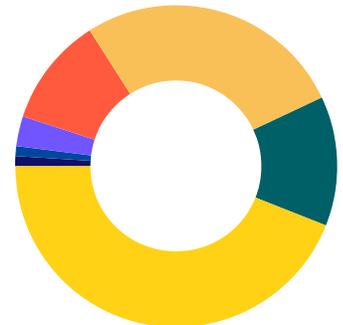
By age

- 54% 13 to 17
- 46% 18 to 24



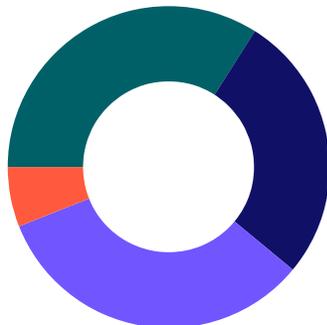
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 11% Black/African American
- 27% Hispanic/Latinx
- 13% More than one race/ethnicity
- 45% White



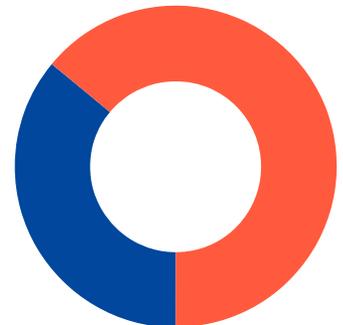
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



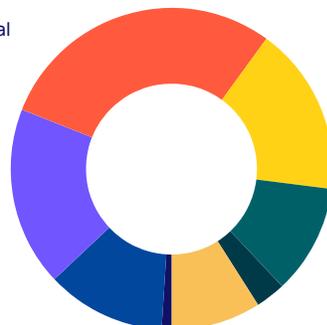
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 36% Cisgender
- 64% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



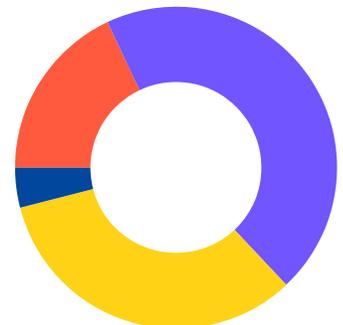
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 18% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 9% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 18% Large city
- 45% Suburb
- 33% Small city/town
- 4% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

38%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

67%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 58% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

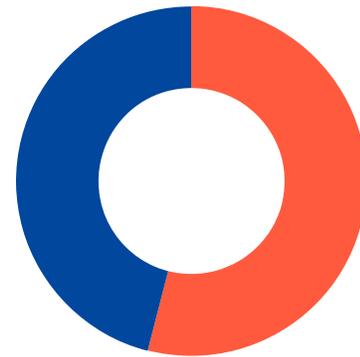
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia



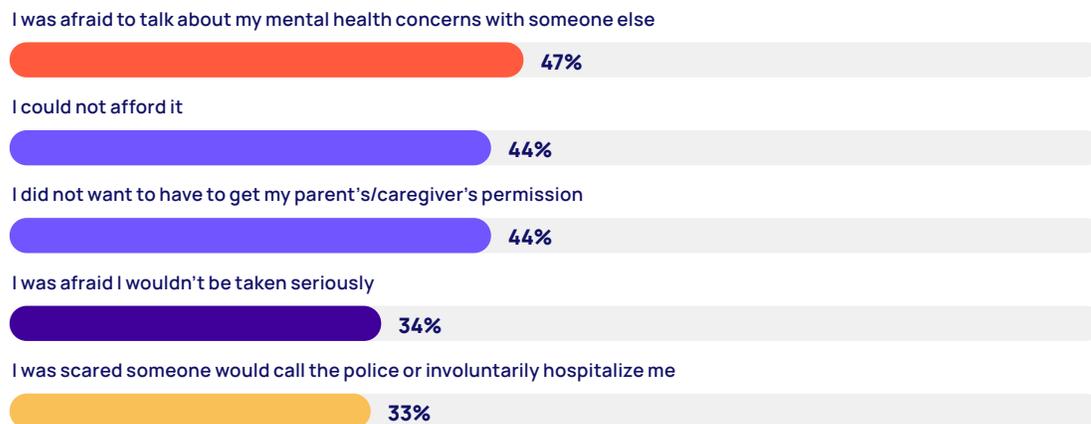
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 54% Wanted but did not receive care
- 46% Wanted and received care

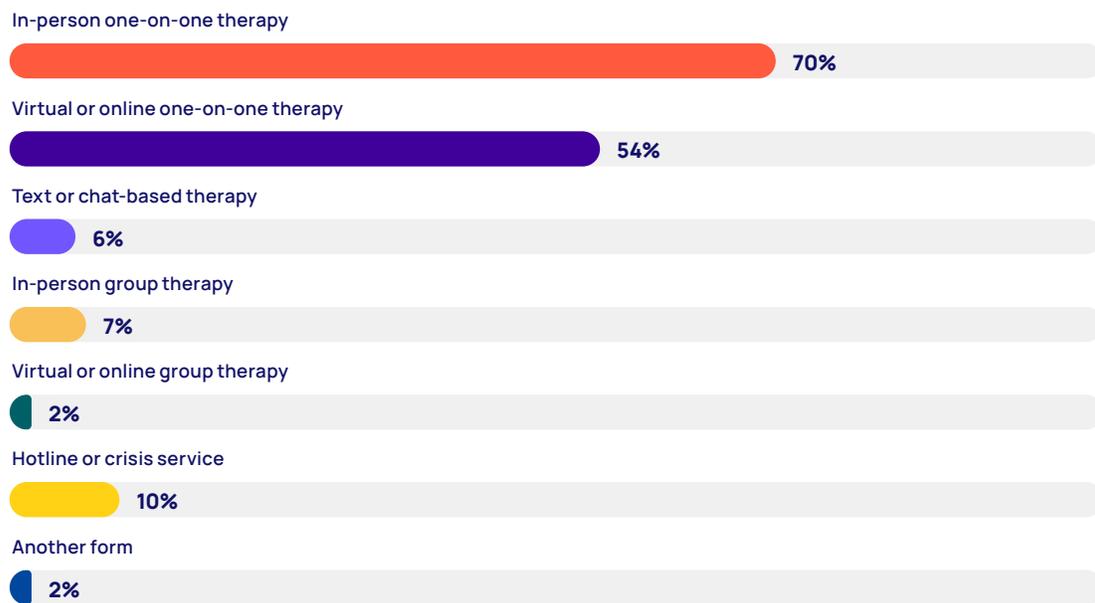


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

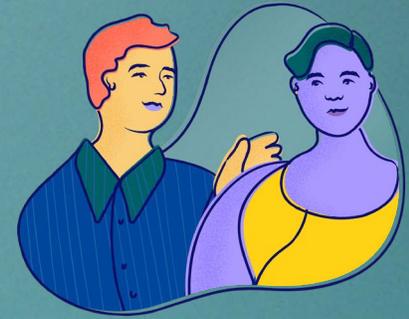


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

22%

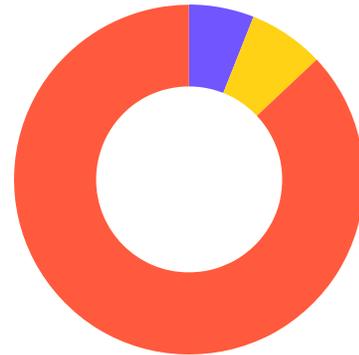
of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

59%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

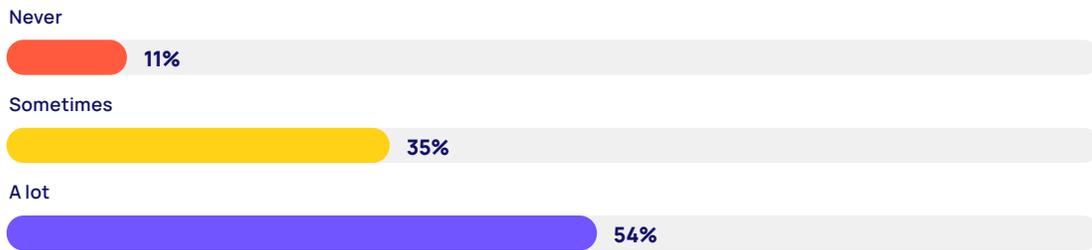
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 87%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



48%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Georgia for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

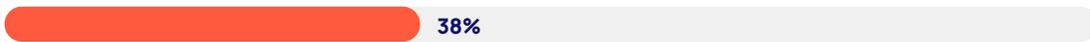
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia



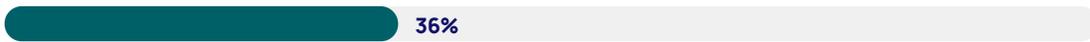
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

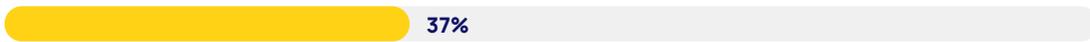
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



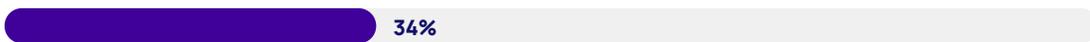
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



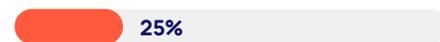
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

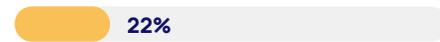


LGBTQ+

High support

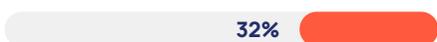


Transgender and Nonbinary



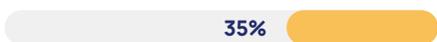
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

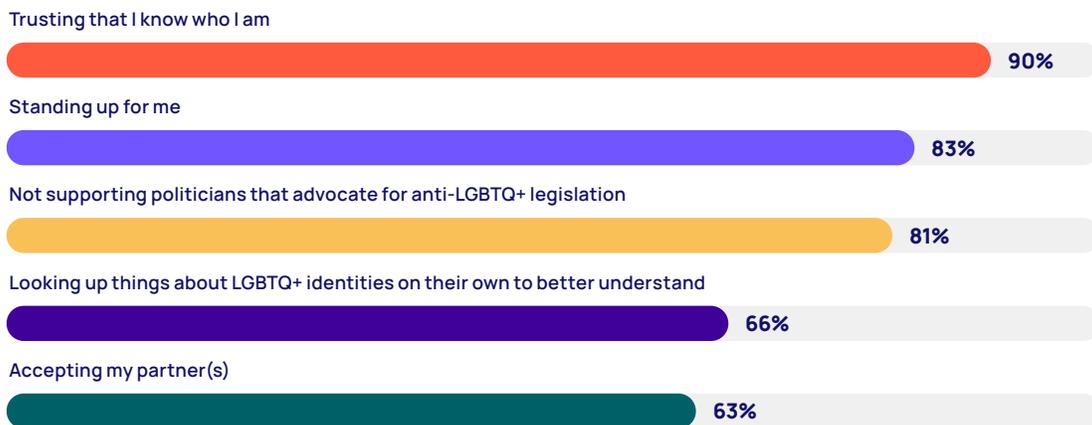


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Georgia

55%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Georgia say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 51% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



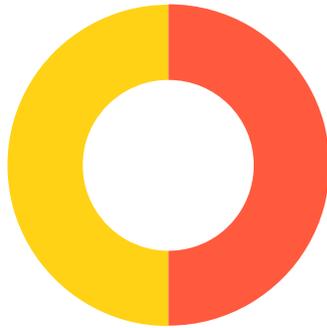
Demographics in Georgia

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 541

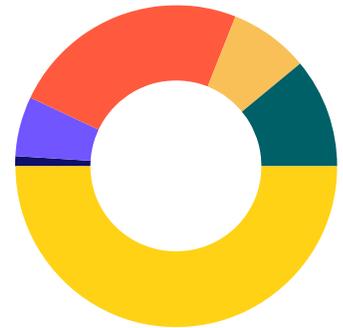
By age

- 50% 13 to 17
- 50% 18 to 24



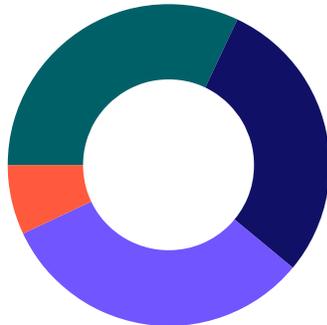
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 6% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 24% Black/African American
- 8% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 50% White



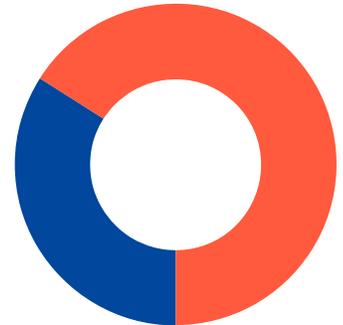
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 32% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



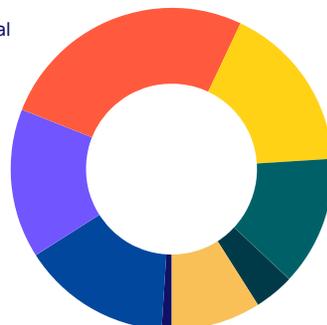
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 34% Cisgender
- 66% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 15% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 26% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 13% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 9% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 11% Large city
- 47% Suburb
- 32% Small city/town
- 10% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

32%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 33% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

6%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii attempted suicide in the past year, including 5% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

74%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 82% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

43%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

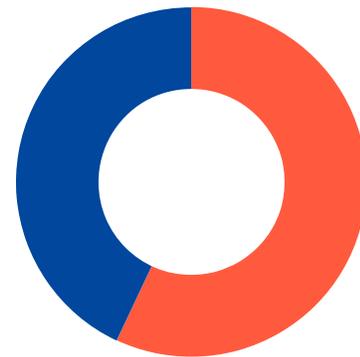
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii



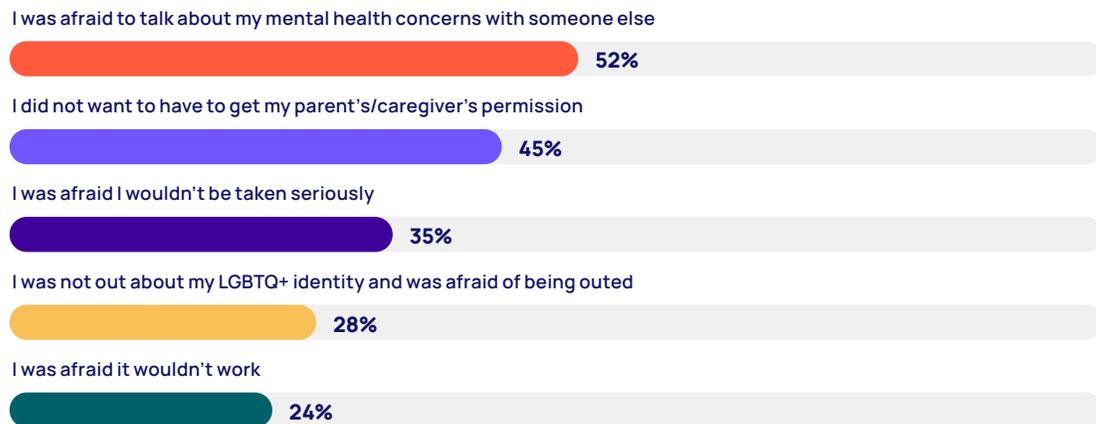
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 50% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 57% Wanted but did not receive care
- 43% Wanted and received care

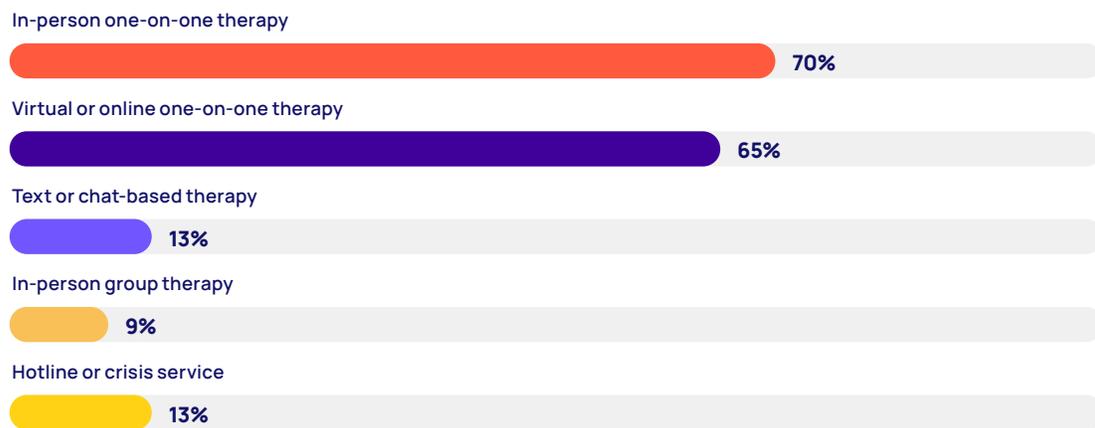


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

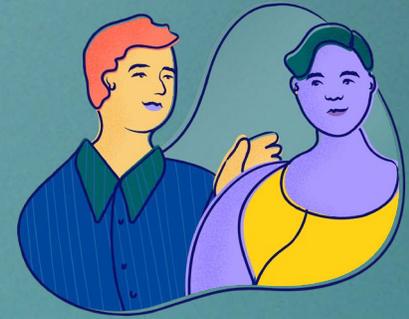


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

50%

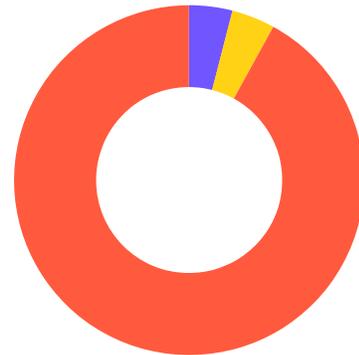
of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

50%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

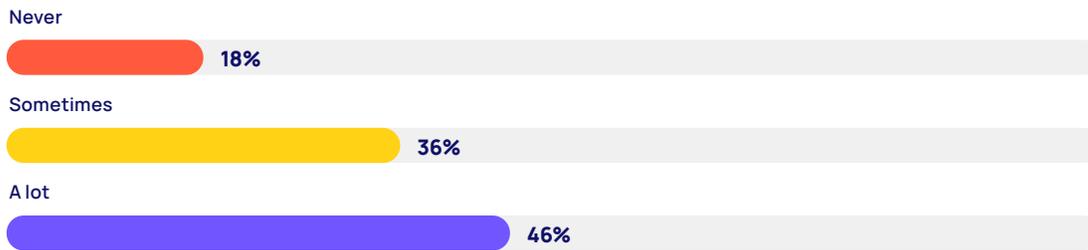
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 93% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 4% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

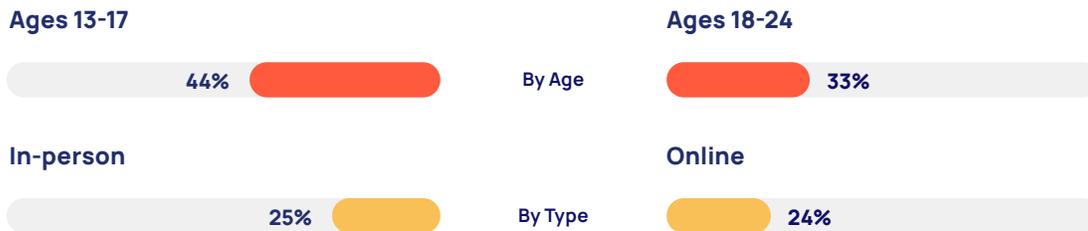


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



19% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Hawaii for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 24% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

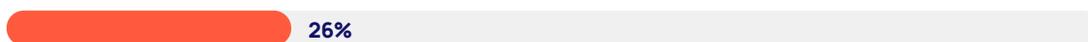
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii



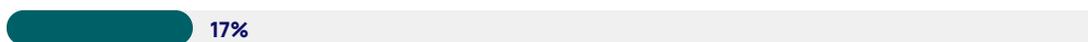
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

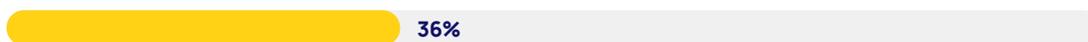
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



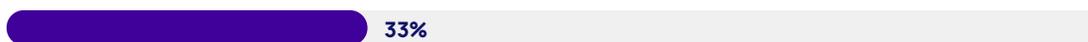
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

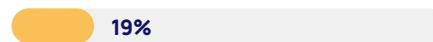


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

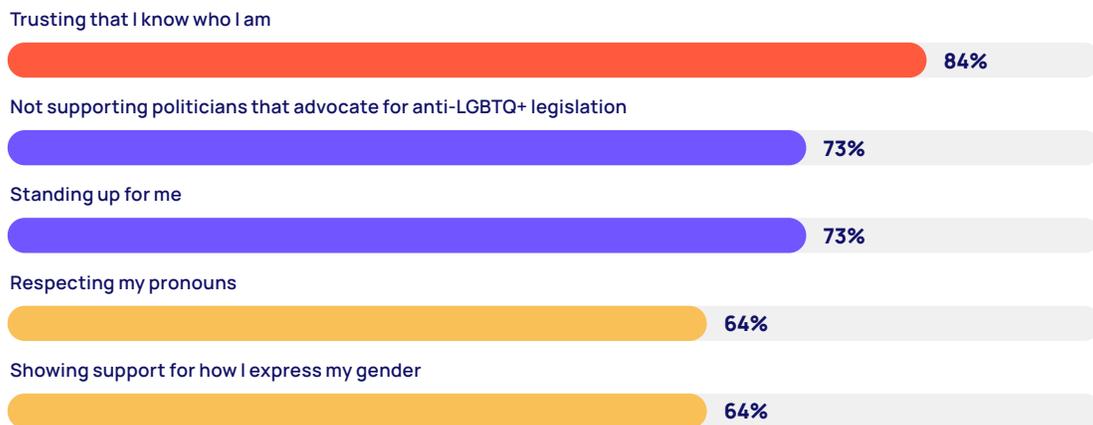


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Hawaii

88%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Hawaii say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 83% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



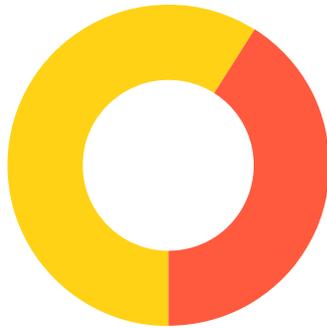
Demographics in Hawaii

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 68

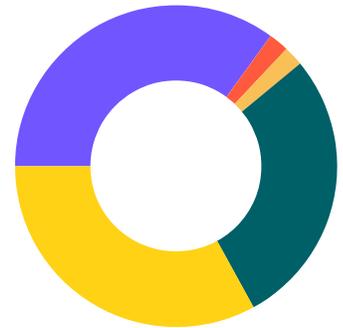
By age

- 59% 13 to 17
- 41% 18 to 24



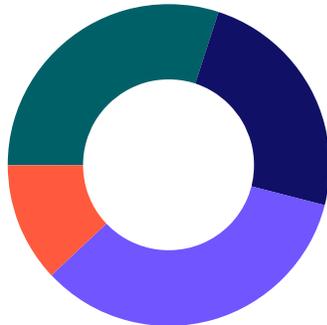
By race/ethnicity

- 35% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 2% Hispanic/Latinx
- 28% More than one race/ethnicity
- 34% White



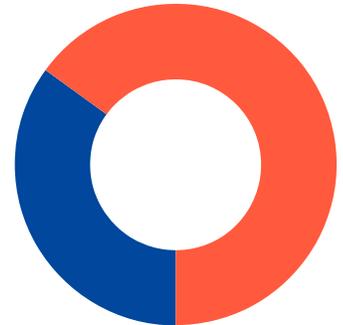
By gender identity

- 30% Girl or woman
- 24% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 12% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 35% Cisgender
- 65% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



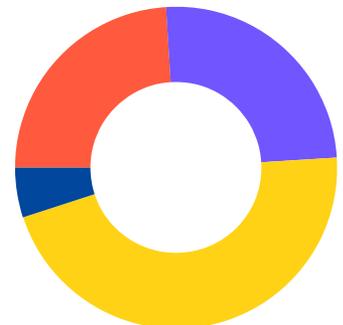
By sexual orientation

- 13% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 12% Pansexual
- 15% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 13% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 24% Large city
- 25% Suburb
- 46% Small city/town
- 5% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

38%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 43% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 74% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

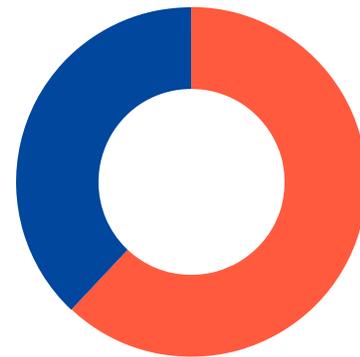
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho



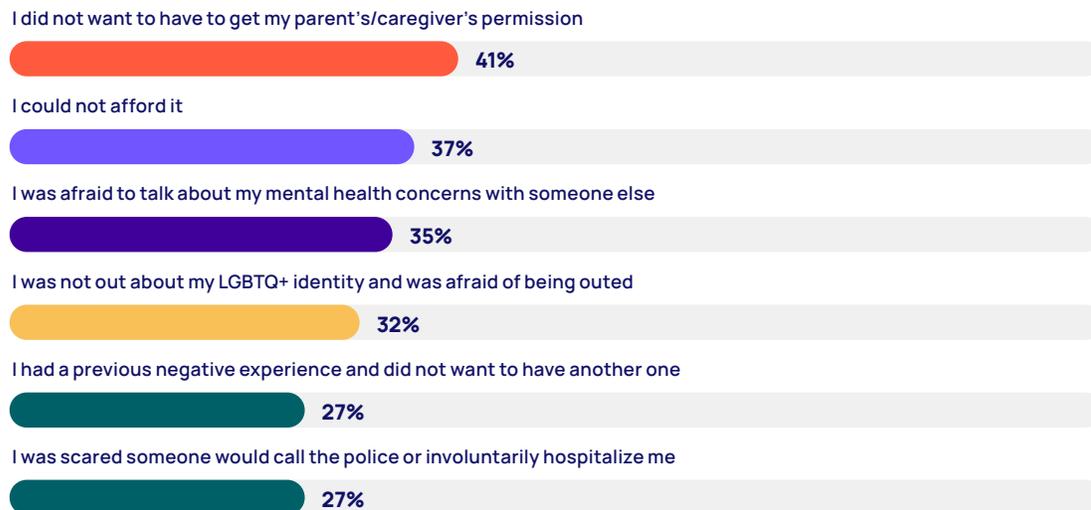
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 60% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 62% Wanted but did not receive care
- 38% Wanted and received care

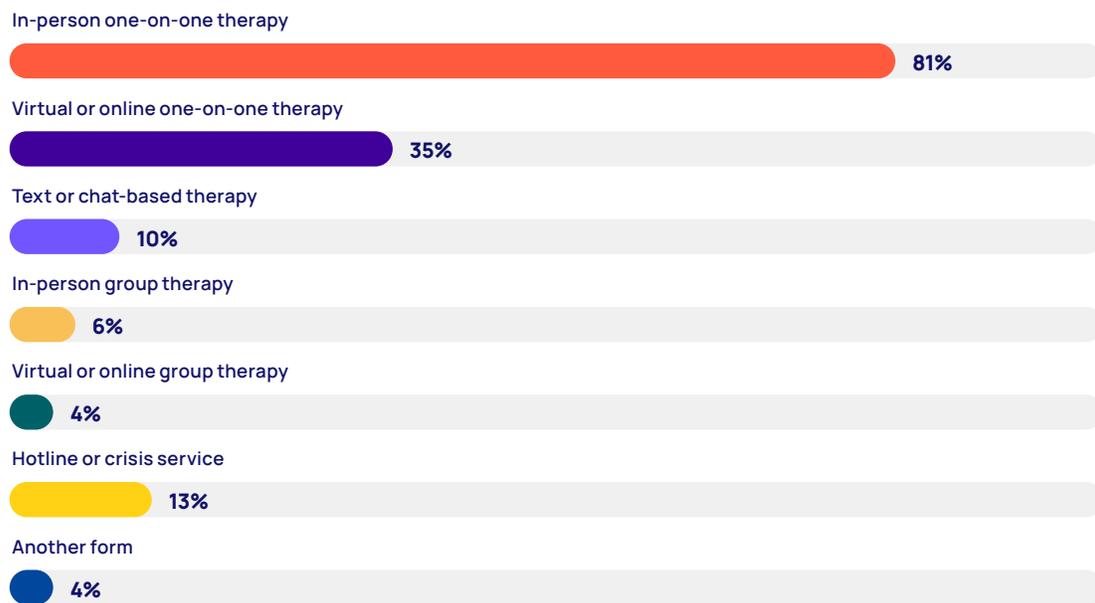


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 6 reasons:

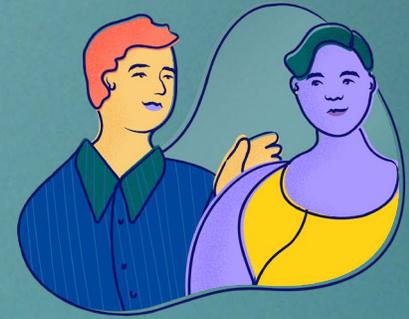


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

31%

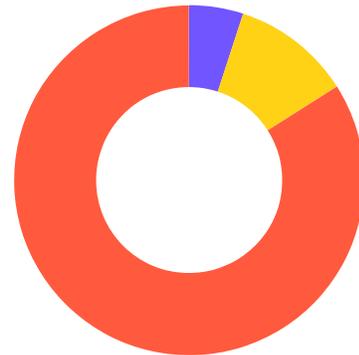
of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

71%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

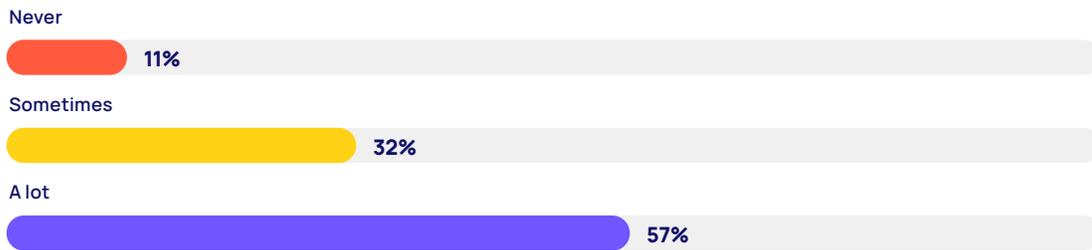
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 84%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 11%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



59%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Idaho for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

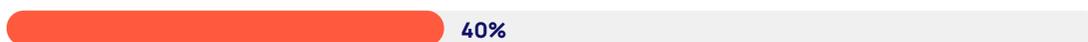
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho



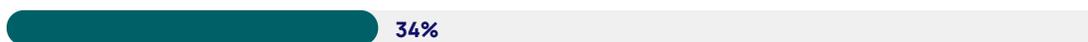
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

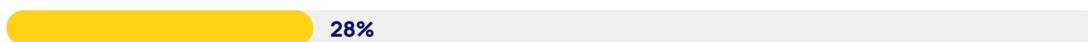
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



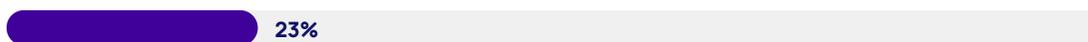
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



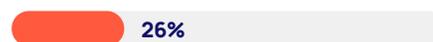
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

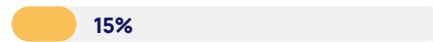


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



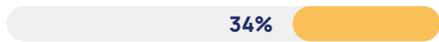
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

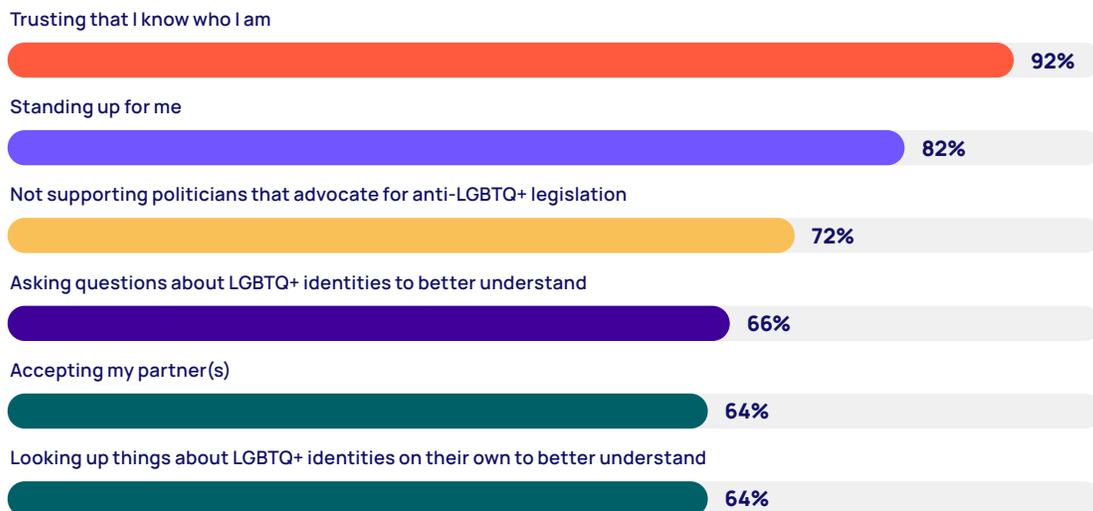


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Idaho

31%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Idaho say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 22% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 6 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



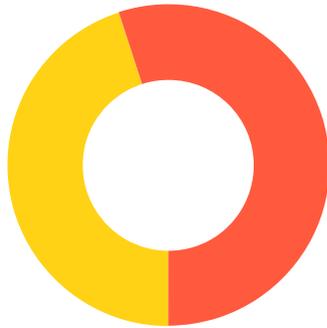
Demographics in Idaho

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 155

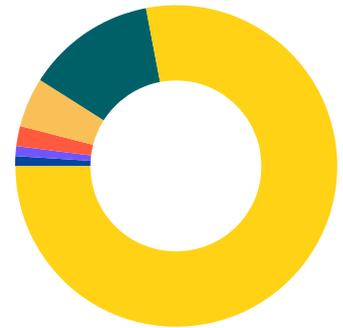
By age

- 45% 13 to 17
- 55% 18 to 24



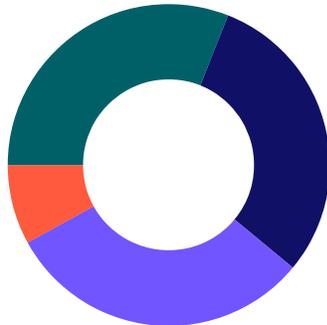
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 1% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 5% Hispanic/Latinx
- 13% More than one race/ethnicity
- 79% White



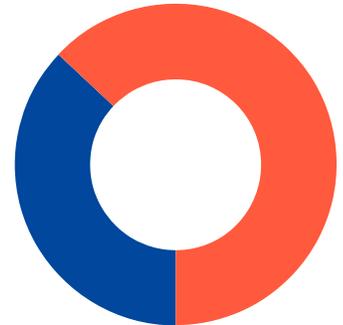
By gender identity

- 31% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 31% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



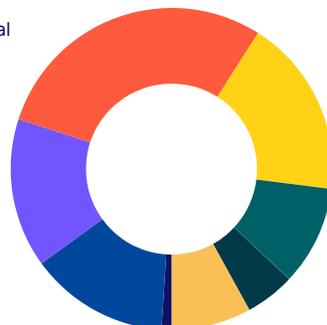
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 37% Cisgender
- 63% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



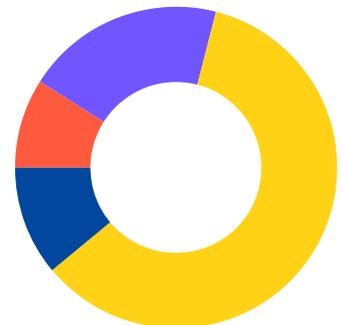
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 29% Bisexual
- 18% Pansexual
- 10% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 9% Large city
- 20% Suburb
- 60% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 48% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

49%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

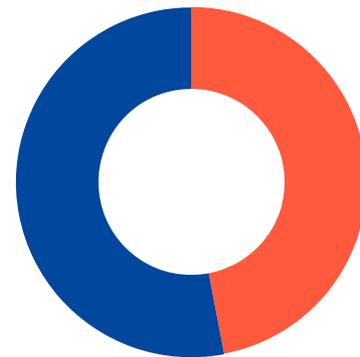
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois



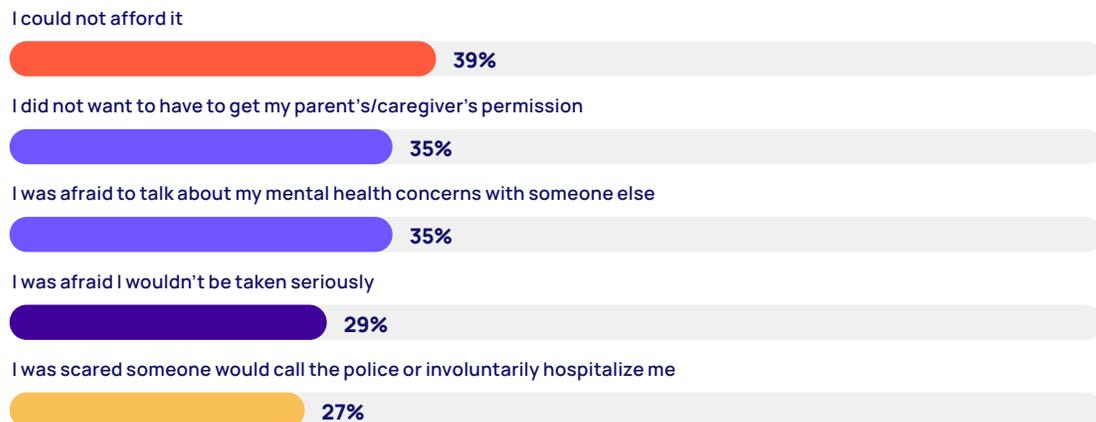
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 47% Wanted but did not receive care
- 53% Wanted and received care

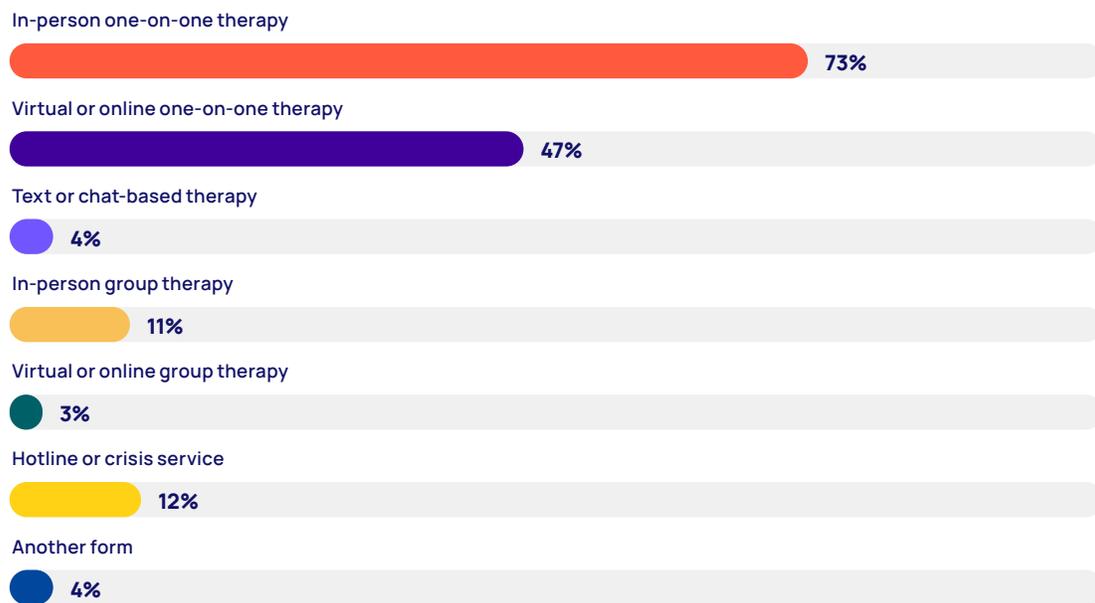


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

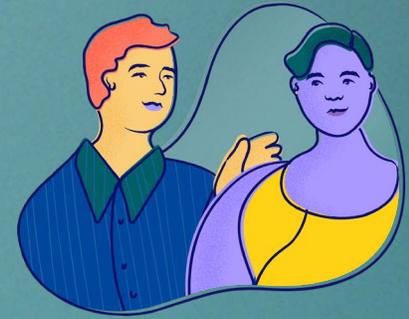


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

22%

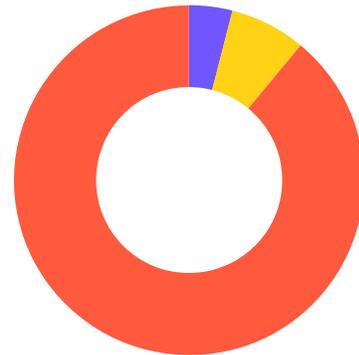
of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

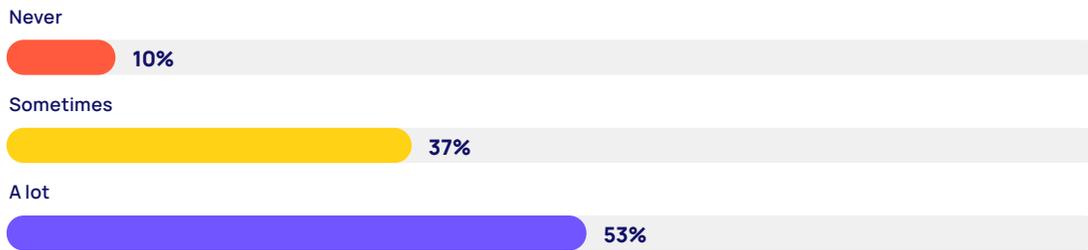
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 89%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4%** Subjected to conversion therapy

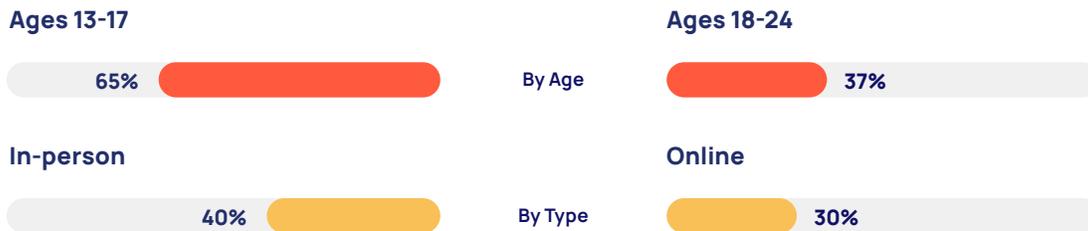


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



20%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Illinois for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 24% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

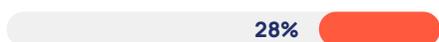


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

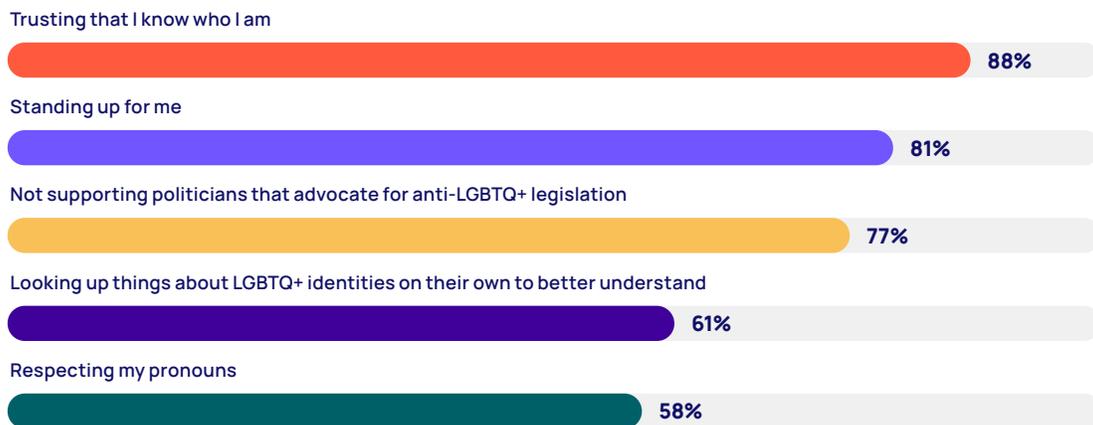


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Illinois

78%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Illinois say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 76% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



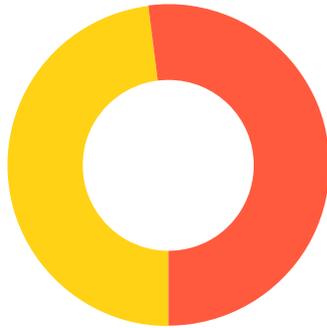
Demographics in Illinois

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 626

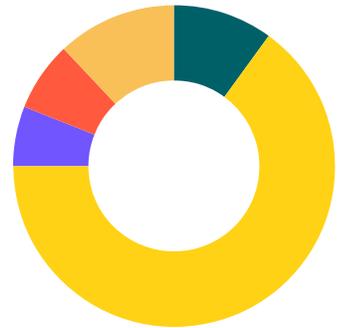
By age

- 48% 13 to 17
- 52% 18 to 24



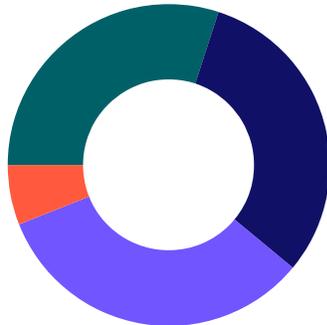
By race/ethnicity

- 6% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 7% Black/African American
- 12% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 65% White



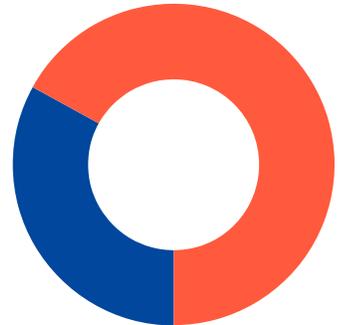
By gender identity

- 30% Girl or woman
- 31% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



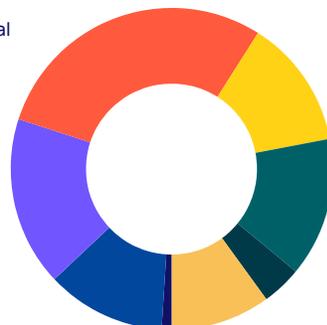
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 33% Cisgender
- 67% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



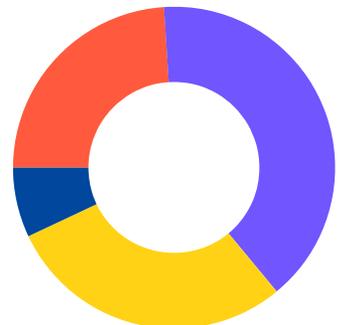
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 13% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 24% Large city
- 41% Suburb
- 29% Small city/town
- 7% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

43%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 46% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana attempted suicide in the past year, including 13% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 59% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

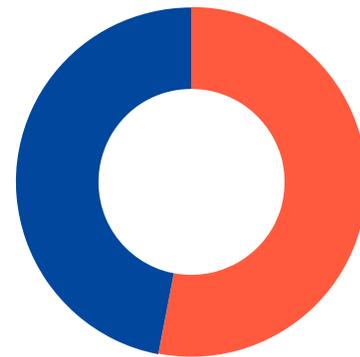
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana



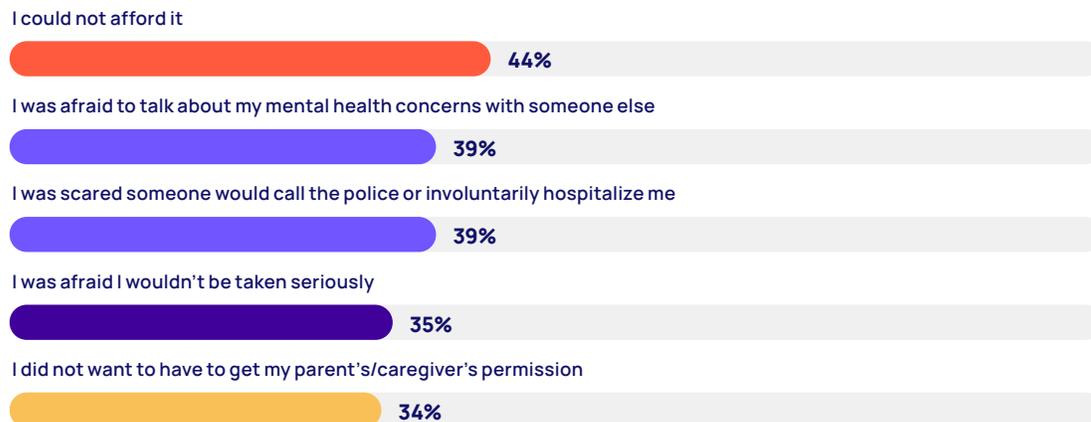
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 53% Wanted but did not receive care
- 47% Wanted and received care

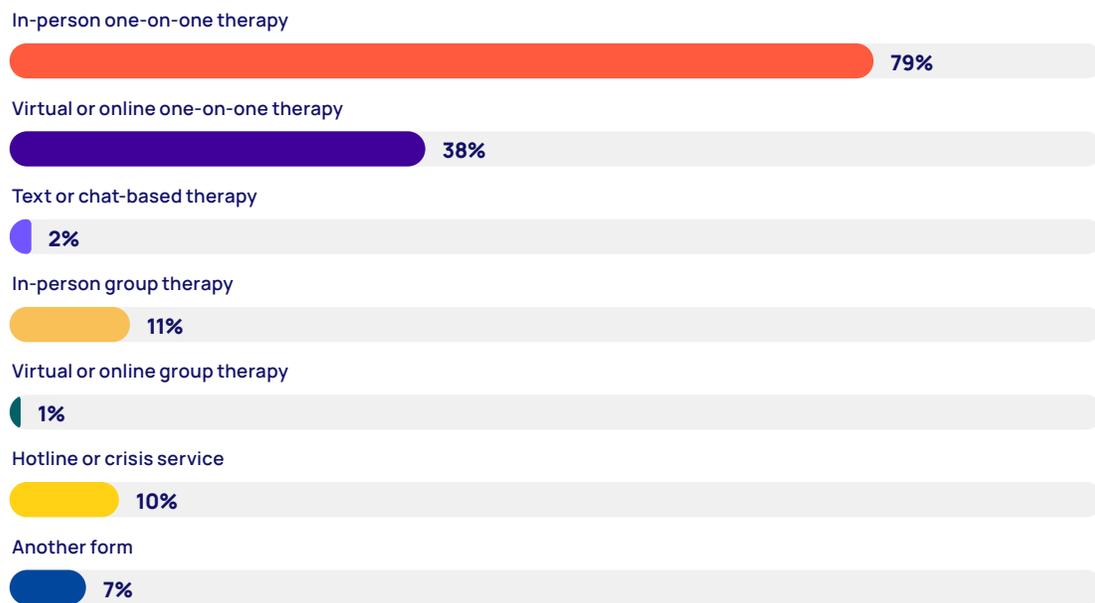


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

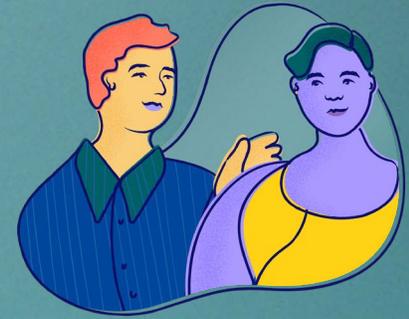


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

27%

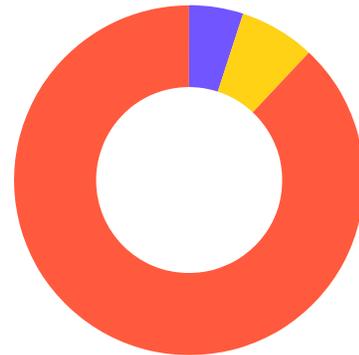
of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

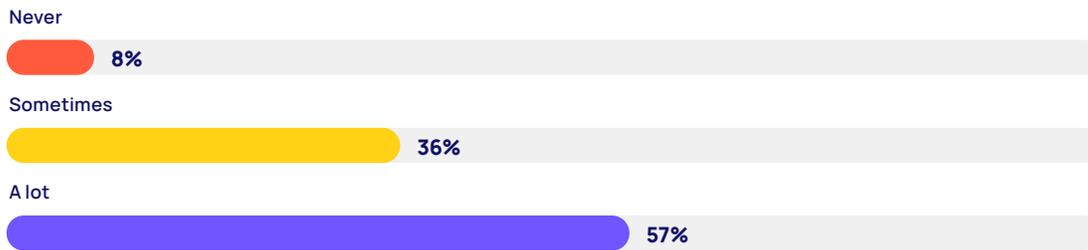
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 88%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy

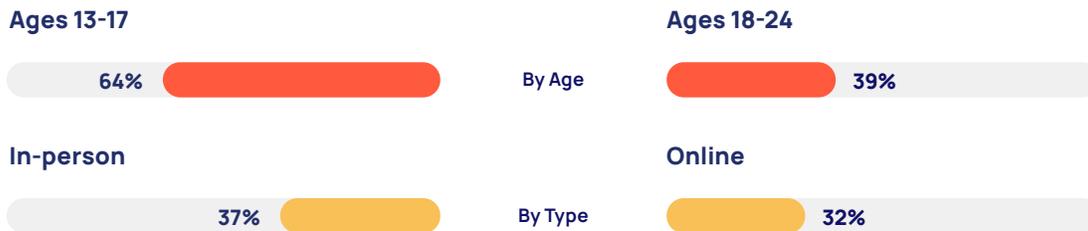


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



51%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Indiana for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 60% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

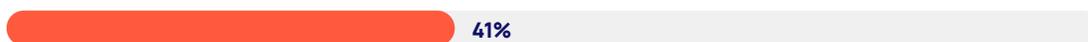
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana



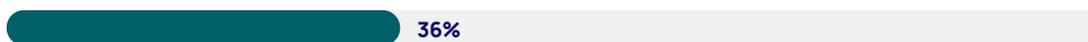
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

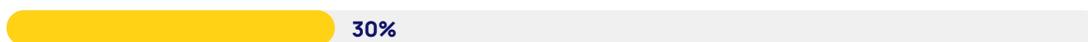
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



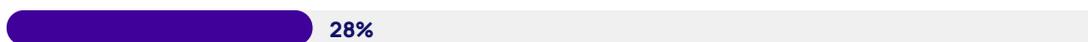
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

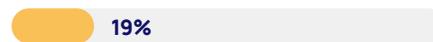


LGBTQ+

High support

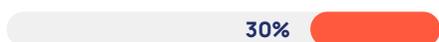


Transgender and Nonbinary



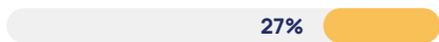
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

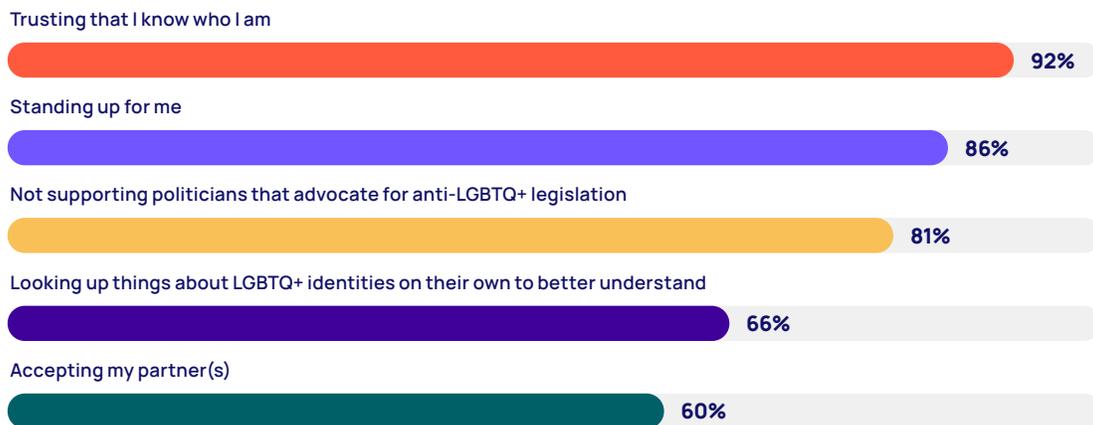


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Indiana

49%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Indiana say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



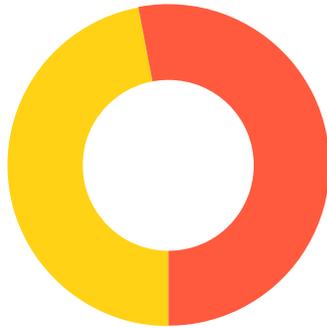
Demographics in Indiana

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 424

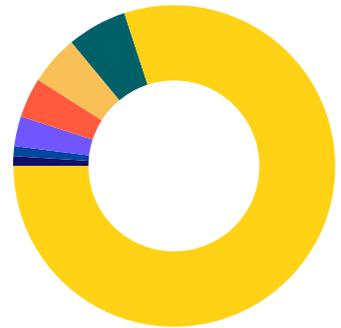
By age

- 47% 13 to 17
- 53% 18 to 24



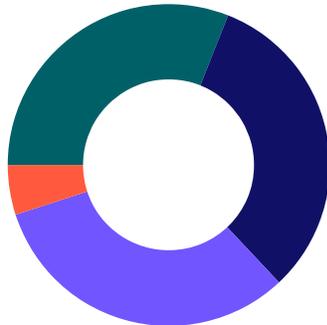
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 4% Black/African American
- 5% Hispanic/Latinx
- 6% More than one race/ethnicity
- 80% White



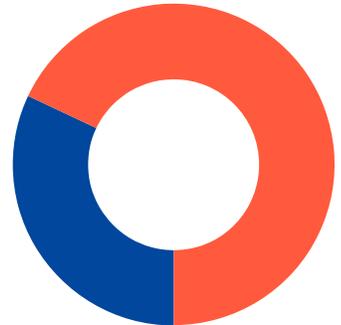
By gender identity

- 31% Girl or woman
- 33% Boy or man
- 32% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



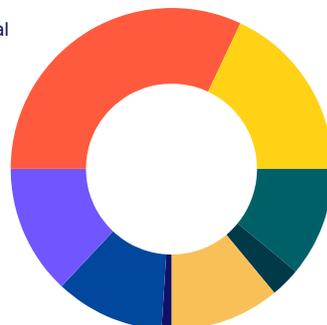
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 32% Cisgender
- 68% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



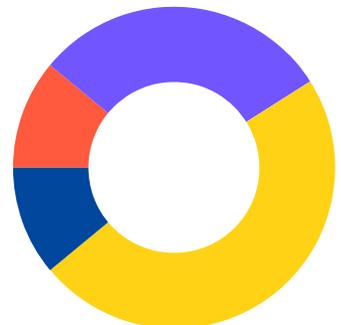
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 11% Gay
- 13% Lesbian
- 31% Bisexual
- 18% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 11% Asexual



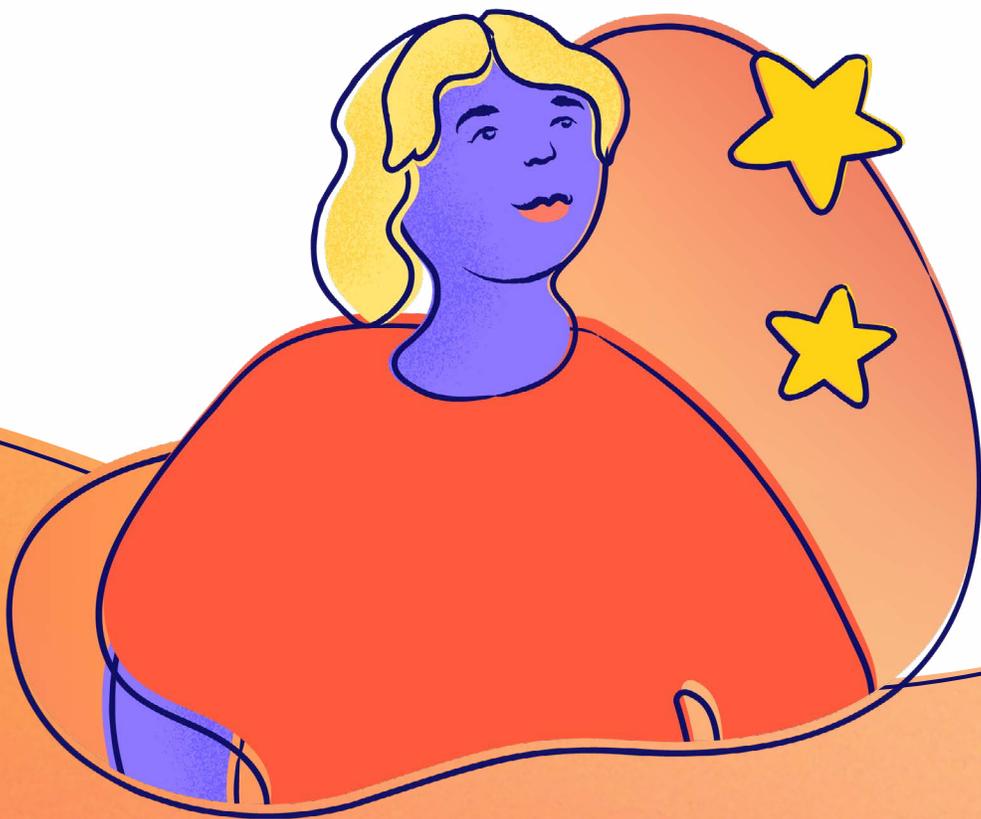
By urbanicity

- 11% Large city
- 30% Suburb
- 48% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

34%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

9%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa attempted suicide in the past year, including 13% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

47%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 56% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

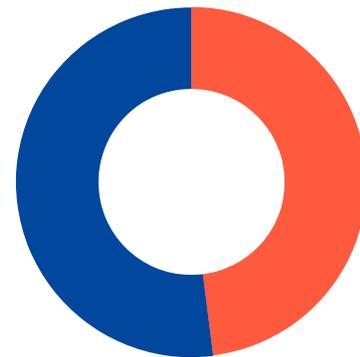
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa



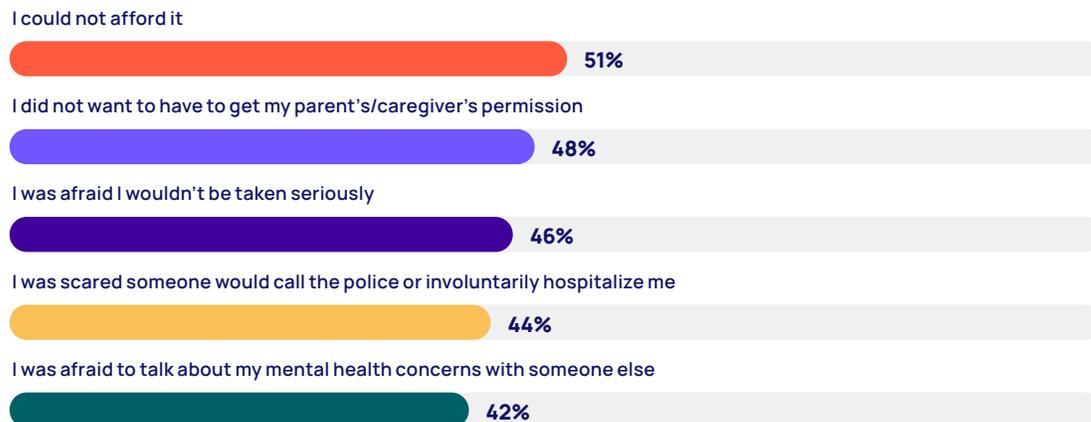
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 48% Wanted but did not receive care ● 52% Wanted and received care

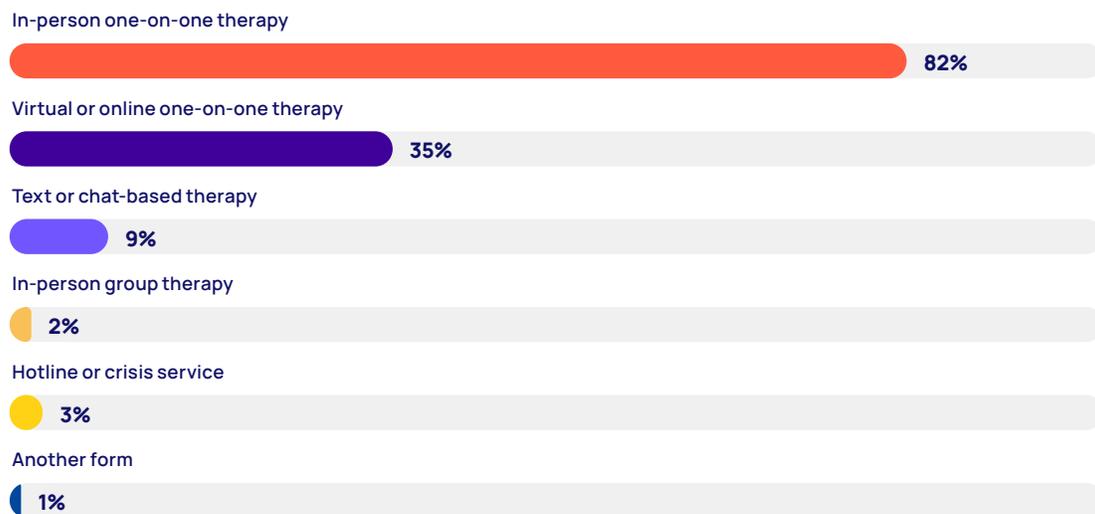


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

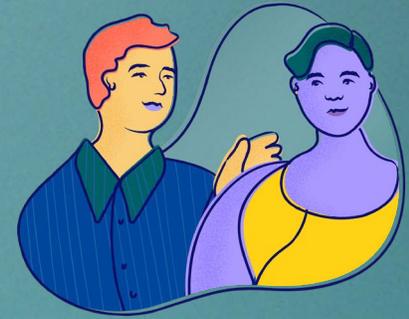


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

20%

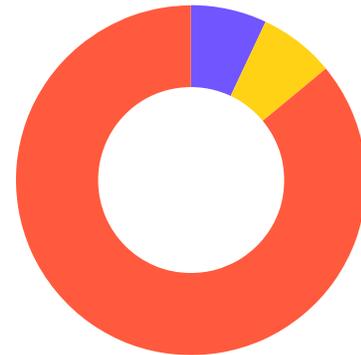
of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

54%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 87% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7% Subjected to conversion therapy

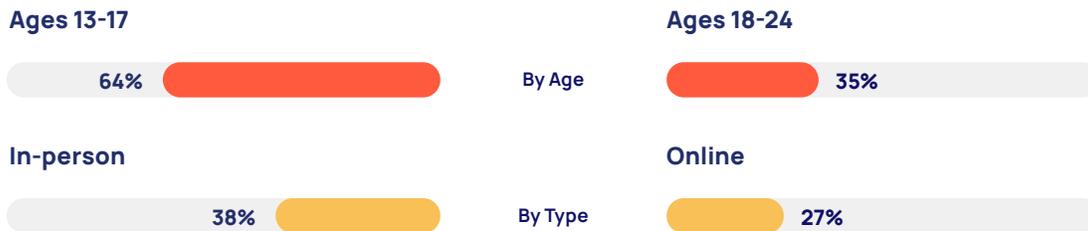


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



51%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Iowa for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

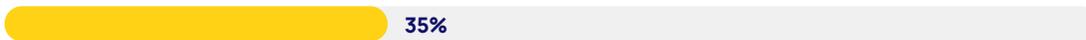
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



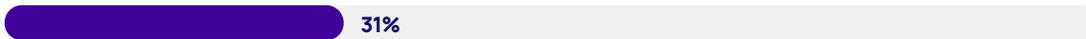
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

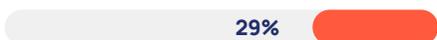


Transgender and Nonbinary



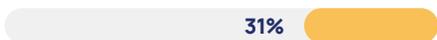
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

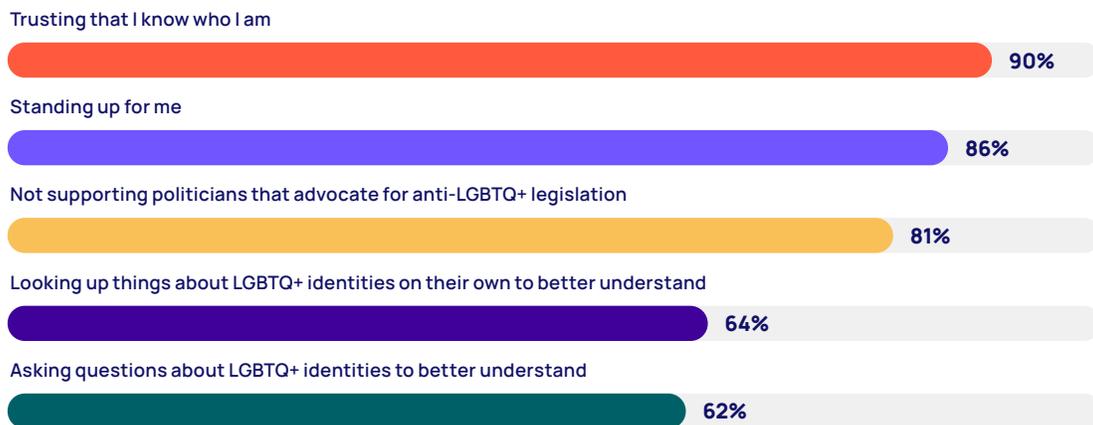


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Iowa

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Iowa say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 58% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



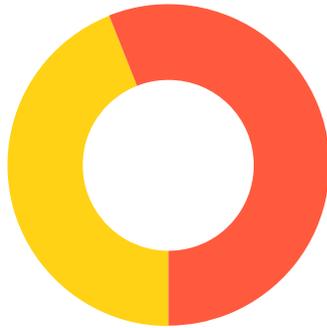
Demographics in Iowa

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 201

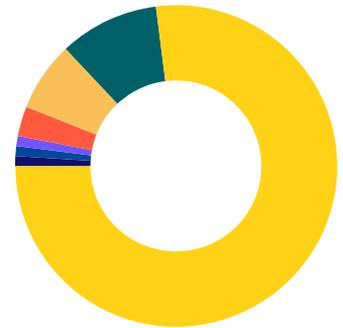
By age

- 44% 13 to 17
- 56% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 1% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 3% Black/African American
- 7% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 79% White



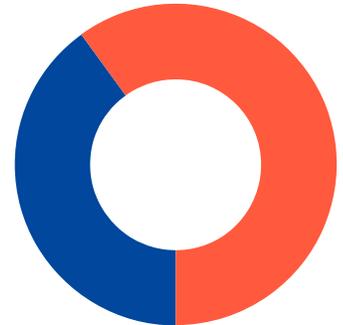
By gender identity

- 41% Girl or woman
- 21% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 4% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 40% Cisgender
- 60% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



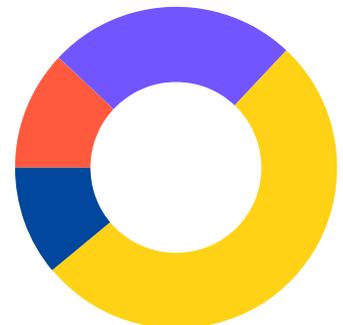
By sexual orientation

- 13% Gay
- 13% Lesbian
- 35% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 9% Queer
- 2% Questioning
- 12% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 12% Large city
- 25% Suburb
- 52% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 40% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

15%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

49%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 51% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

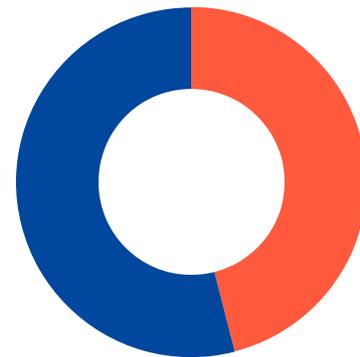
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas



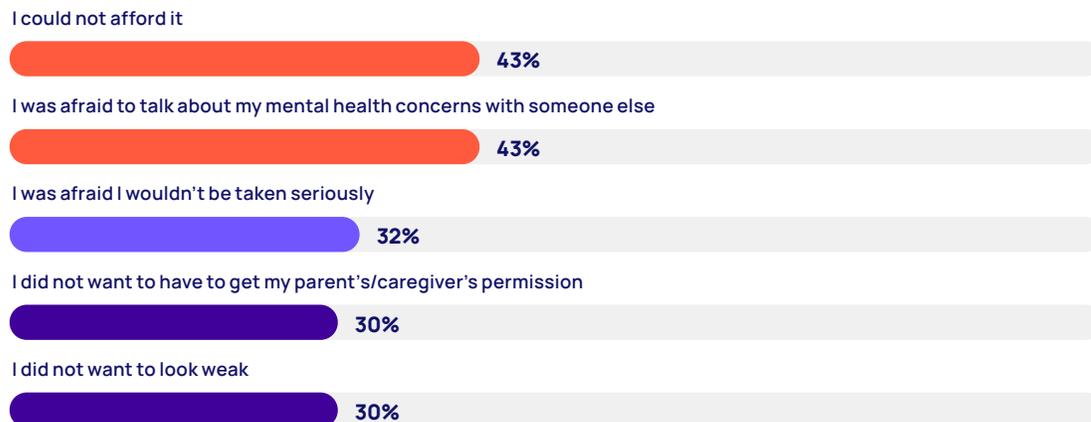
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **46%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **54%** Wanted and received care

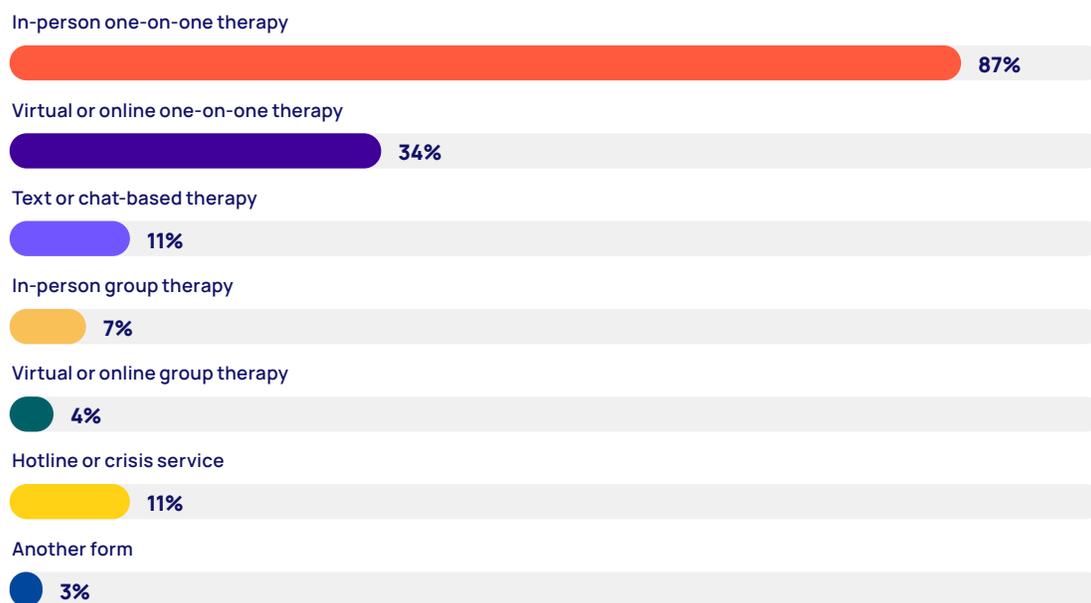


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

28%

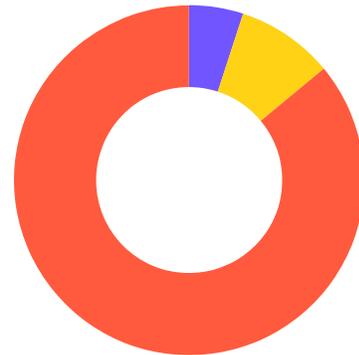
of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

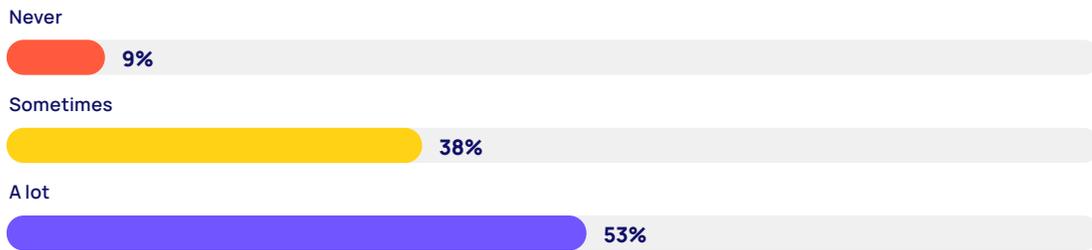
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 9%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



47%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Kansas for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 56% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

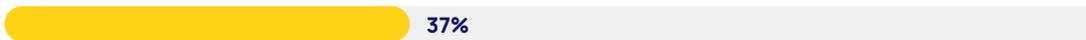
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



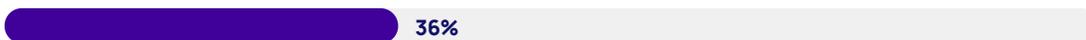
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

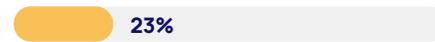


LGBTQ+

High support

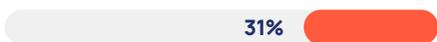


Transgender and Nonbinary



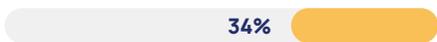
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Kansas

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kansas say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



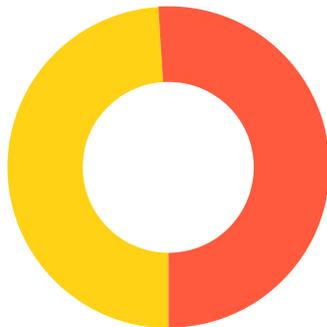
Demographics in Kansas

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 192

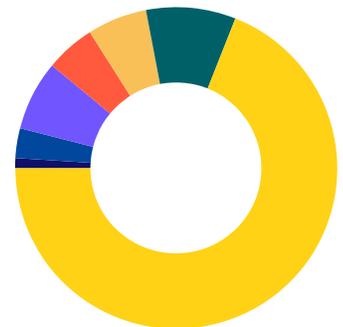
By age

- 50% 13 to 17
- 51% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 3% Native/Indigenous
- 7% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 5% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 71% White



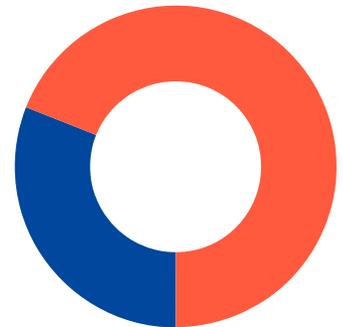
By gender identity

- 37% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 4% Not sure or questioning



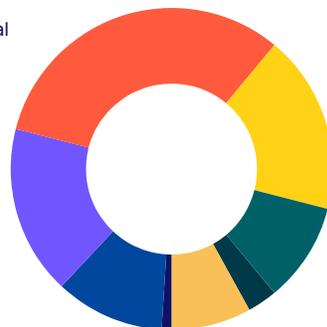
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 31% Cisgender
- 69% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



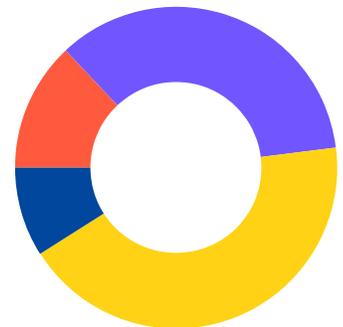
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 11% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 33% Bisexual
- 18% Pansexual
- 10% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 13% Large city
- 35% Suburb
- 44% Small city/town
- 9% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

43%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 50% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

14%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky attempted suicide in the past year, including 17% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

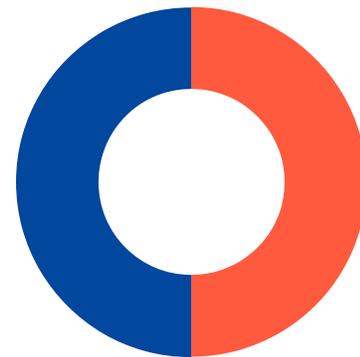
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky



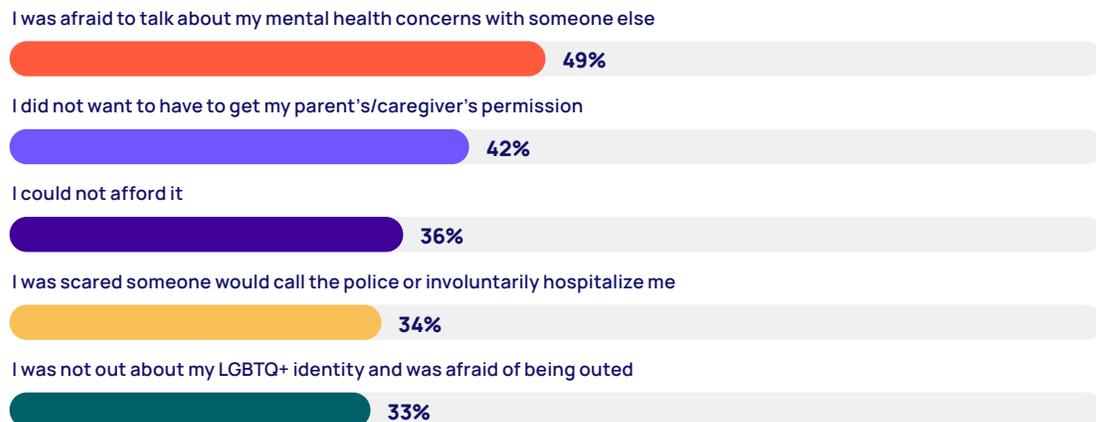
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 50% Wanted but did not receive care ● 50% Wanted and received care

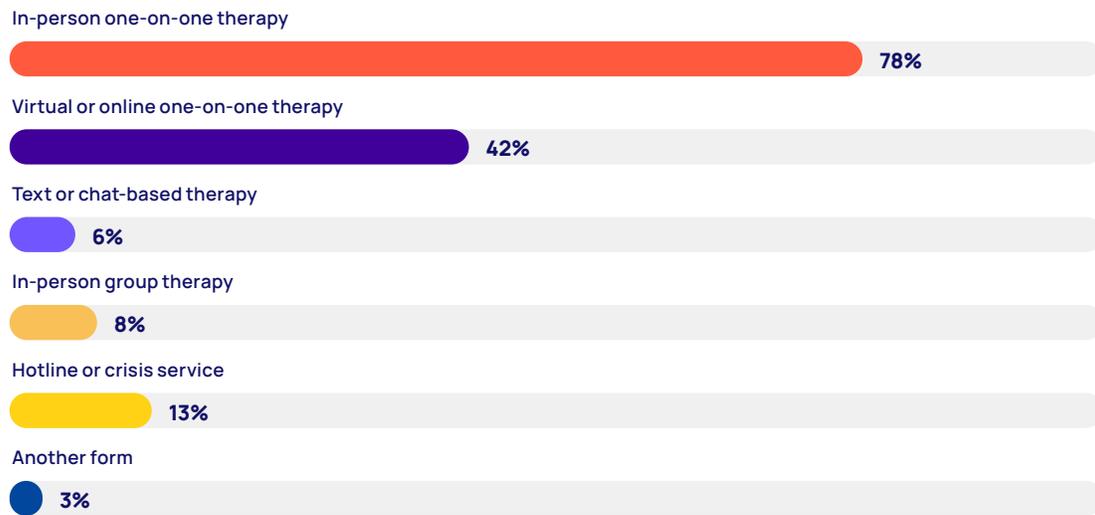


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

27%

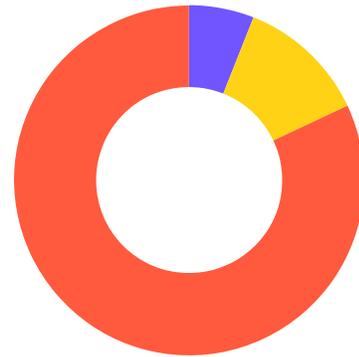
of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

62%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 83%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 12%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6%** Subjected to conversion therapy

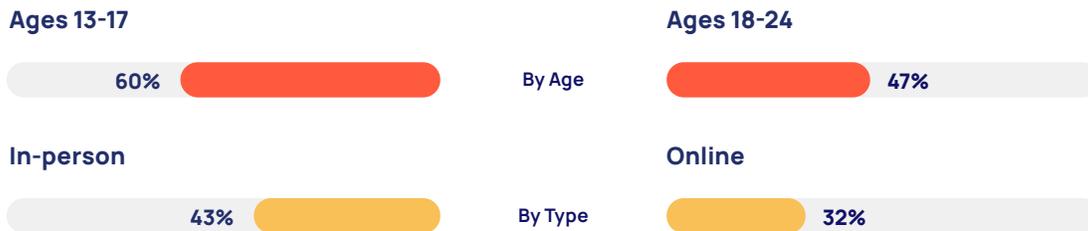


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



56%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Kentucky for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

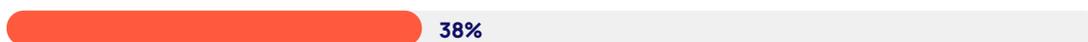
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky



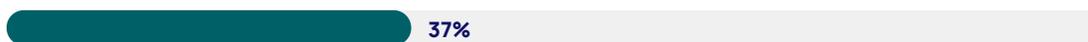
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



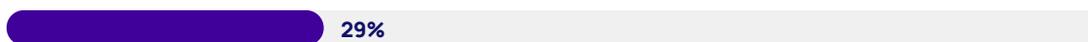
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



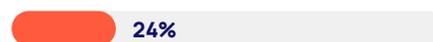
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

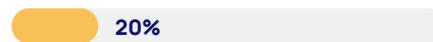


LGBTQ+

High support

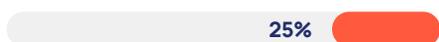


Transgender and Nonbinary



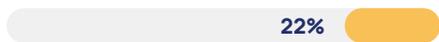
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Kentucky

43%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Kentucky say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 40% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



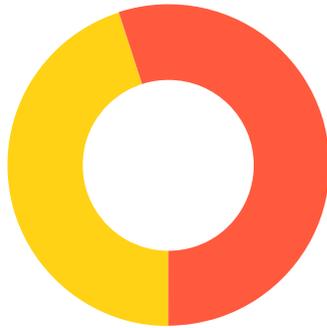
Demographics in Kentucky

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 237

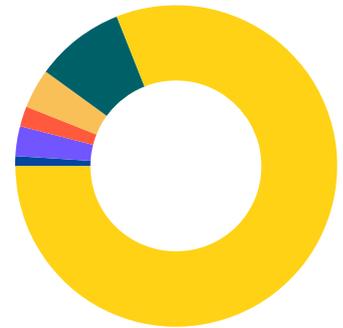
By age

- 45% 13 to 17
- 55% 18 to 24



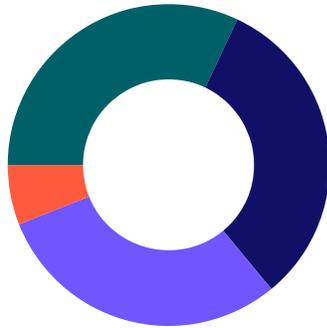
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 4% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 81% White



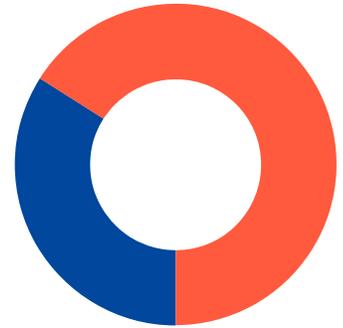
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 32% Boy or man
- 30% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



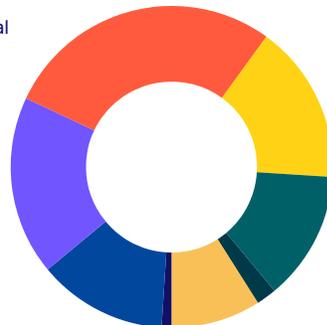
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 34% Cisgender
- 66% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 13% Gay
- 18% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 13% Queer
- 2% Questioning
- 9% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 14% Large city
- 22% Suburb
- 43% Small city/town
- 22% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

32%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 75% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

48%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

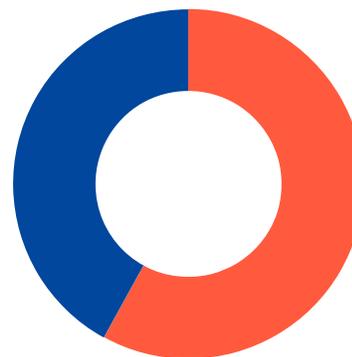
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana



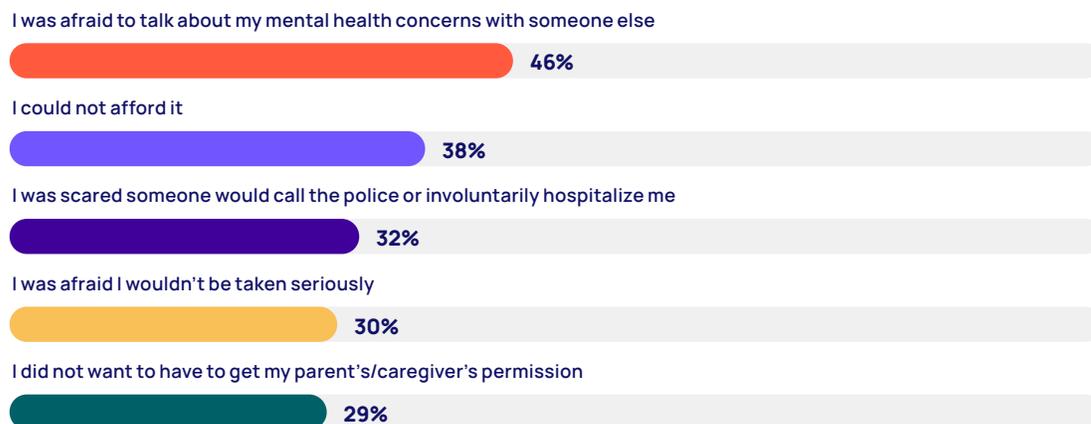
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 50% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **58%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **42%** Wanted and received care

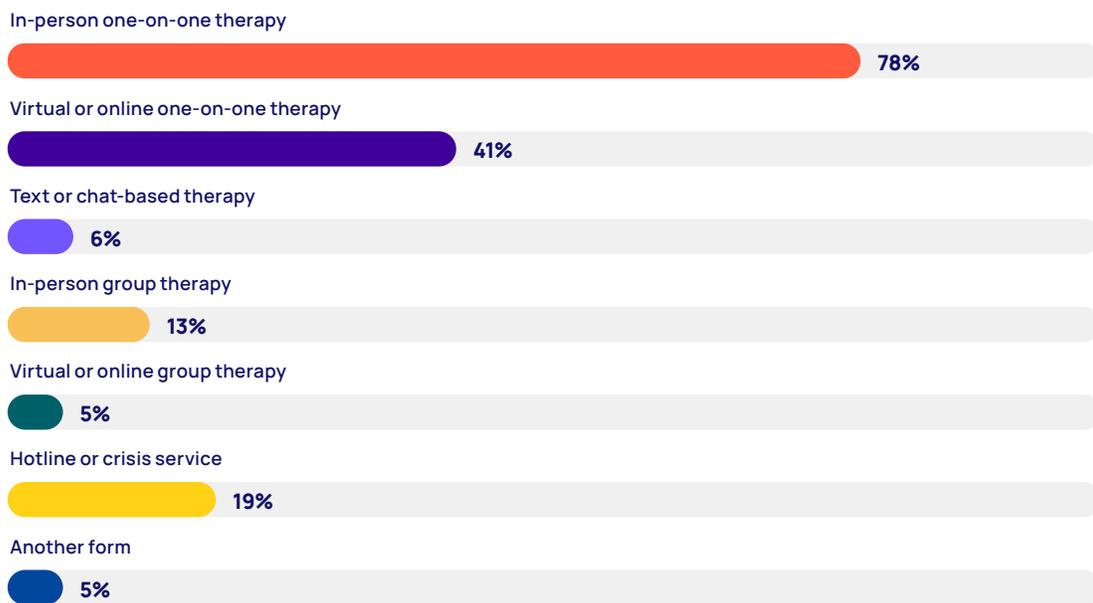


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

18%

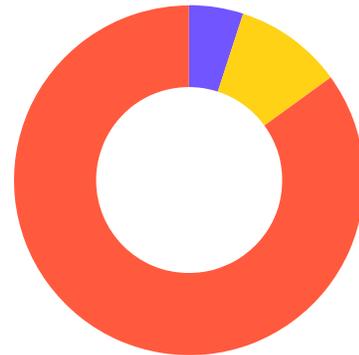
of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

62%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

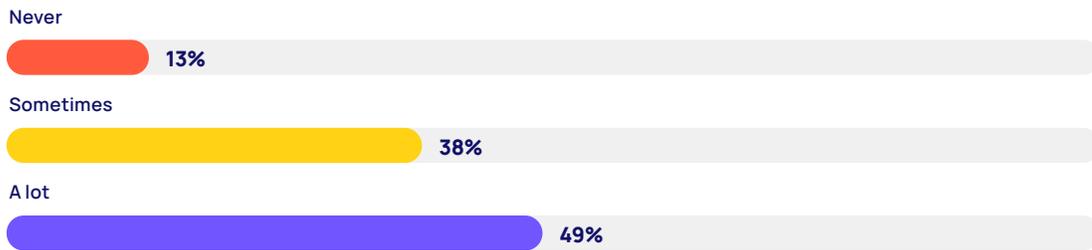
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 10%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



56%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Louisiana for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

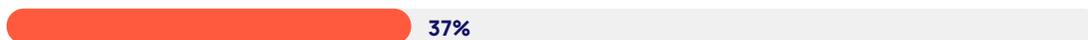
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana



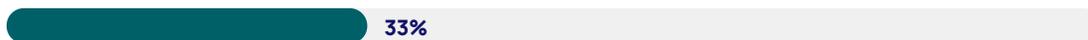
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

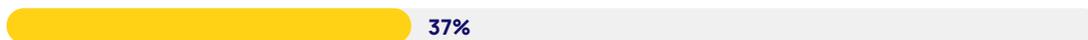
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

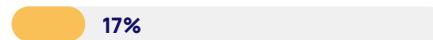


LGBTQ+

High support

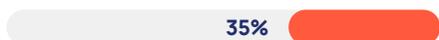


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

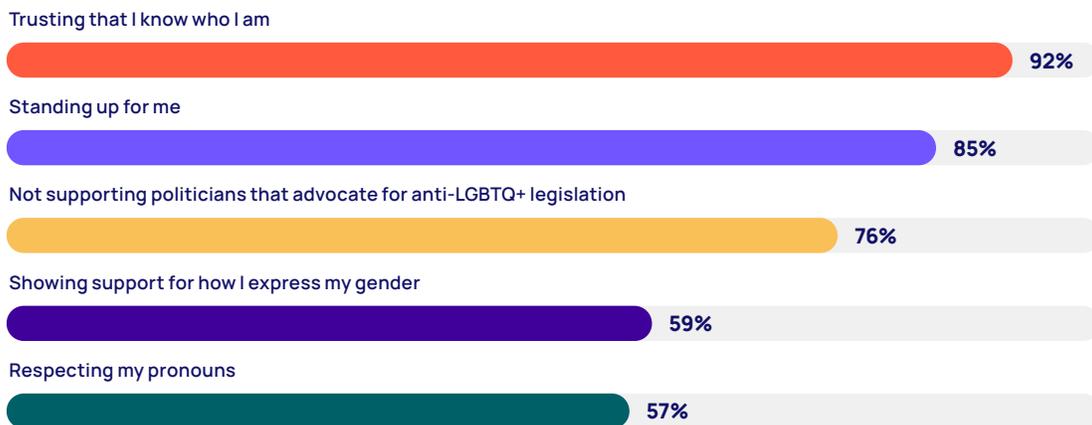


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Louisiana

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Louisiana say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 32% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



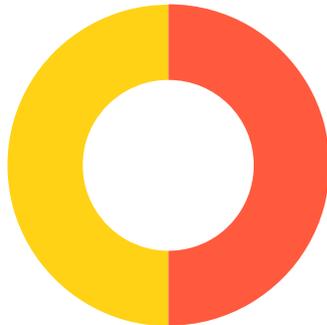
Demographics in Louisiana

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 191

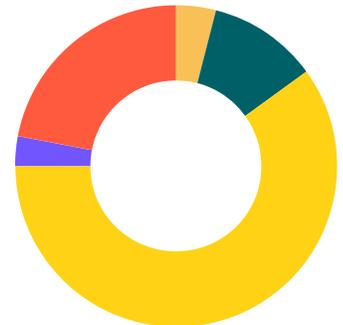
By age

- 50% 13 to 17
- 50% 18 to 24



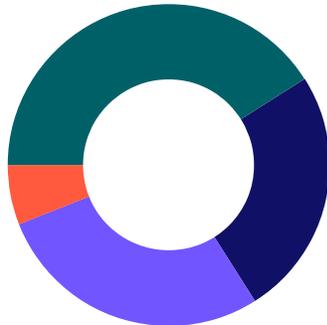
By race/ethnicity

- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 22% Black/African American
- 4% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 60% White



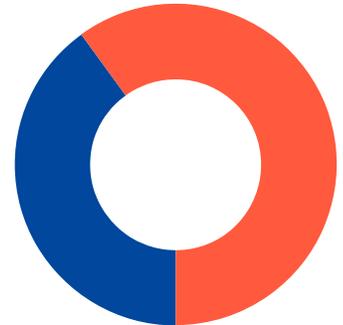
By gender identity

- 41% Girl or woman
- 25% Boy or man
- 28% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 40% Cisgender
- 60% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



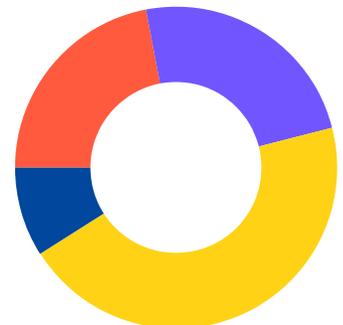
By sexual orientation

- 12% Gay
- 23% Lesbian
- 27% Bisexual
- 19% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 4% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 22% Large city
- 24% Suburb
- 45% Small city/town
- 9% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

38%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

13%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

71%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

50%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 55% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

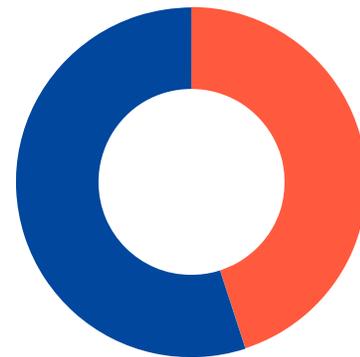
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine



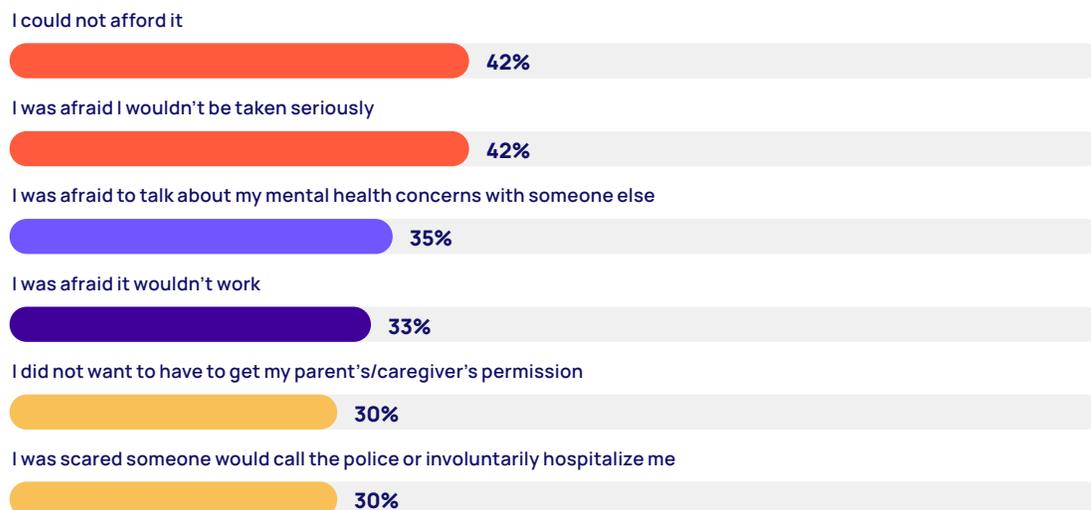
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 45% Wanted but did not receive care
- 55% Wanted and received care

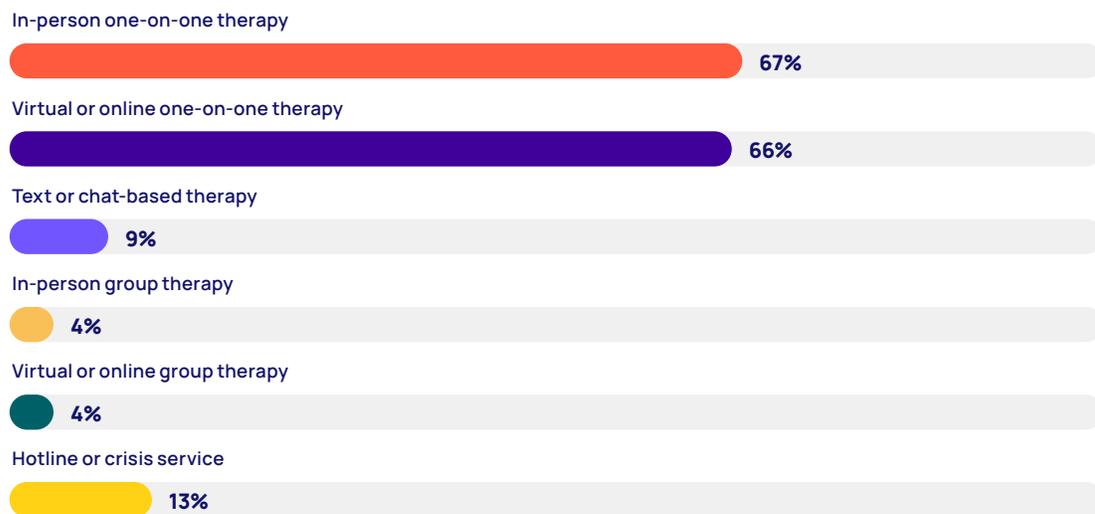


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 6 reasons:

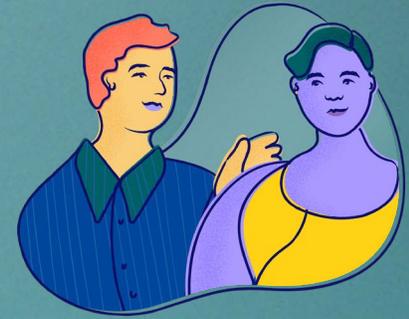


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

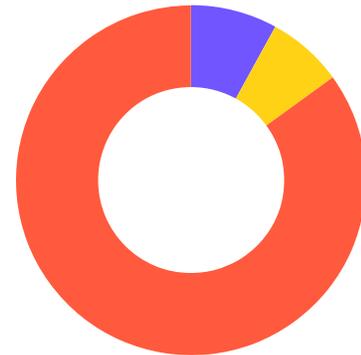
of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

59%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

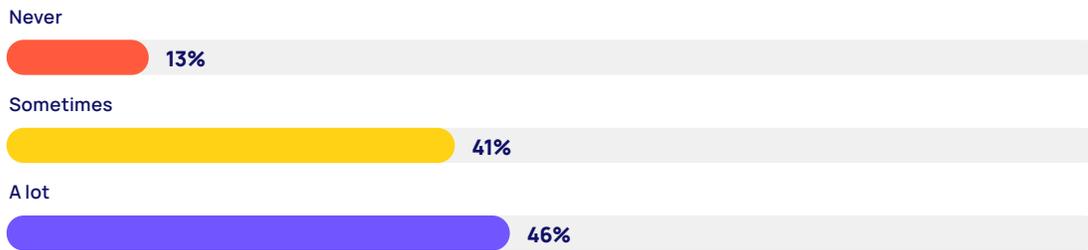
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 8%** Subjected to conversion therapy

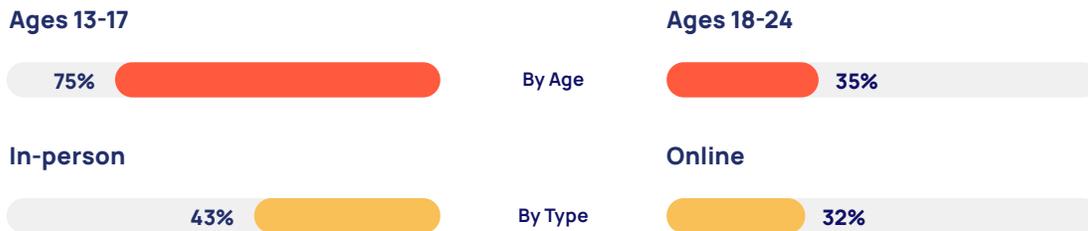


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



18%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Maine for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 20% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

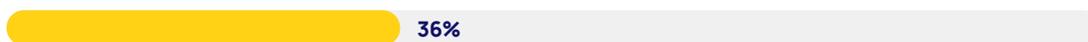
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



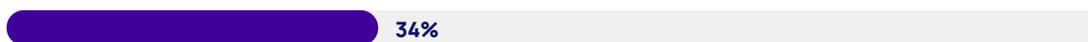
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

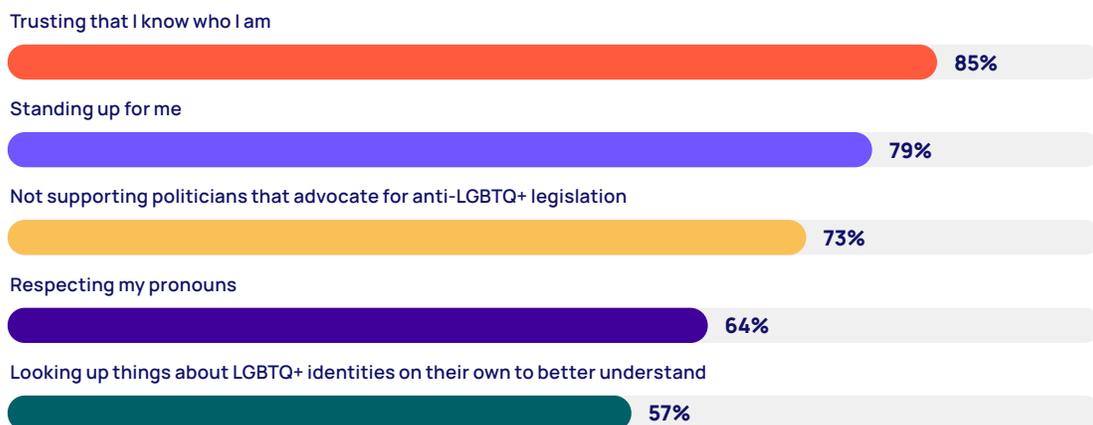


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Maine

81%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maine say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 78% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



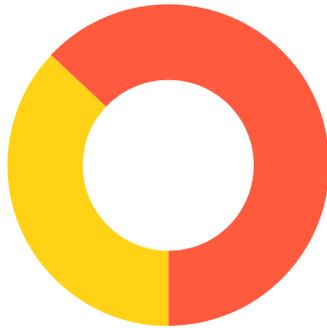
Demographics in Maine

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 116

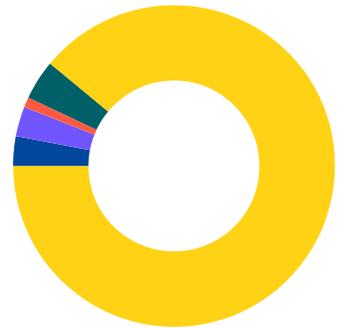
By age

- 37% 13 to 17
- 63% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 3% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 1% Black/African American
- 4% More than one race/ethnicity
- 90% White



By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 19% Boy or man
- 40% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 10% Not sure or questioning



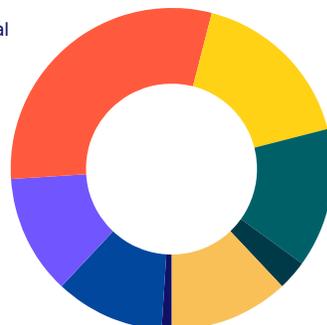
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 26% Cisgender
- 74% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



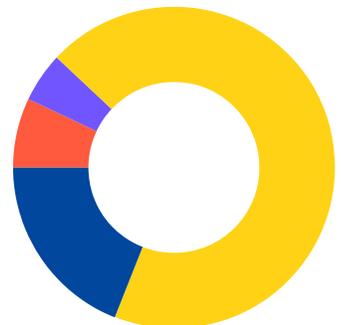
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 11% Gay
- 12% Lesbian
- 29% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 12% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 7% Large city
- 5% Suburb
- 69% Small city/town
- 19% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

40%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 44% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland attempted suicide in the past year, including 11% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

48%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 54% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

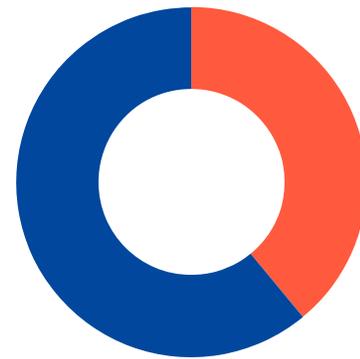
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland



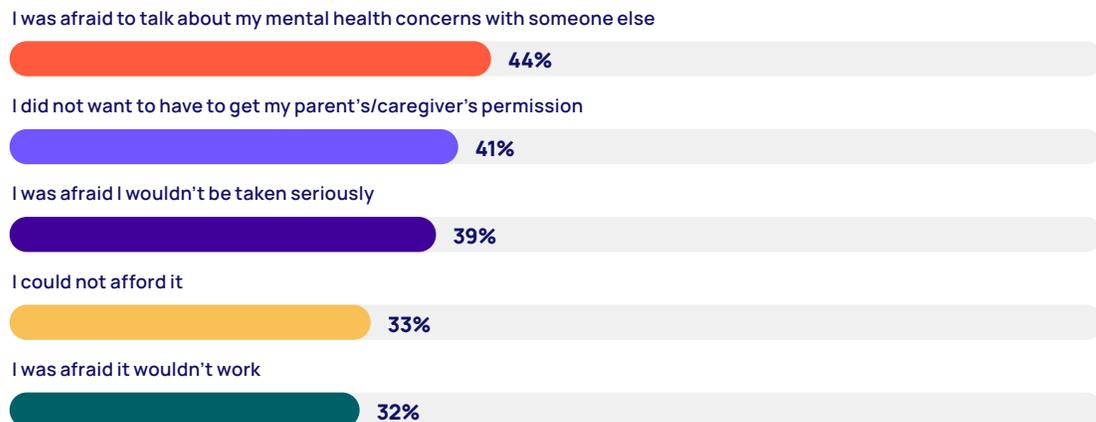
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, nearly 40% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 39% Wanted but did not receive care ● 61% Wanted and received care

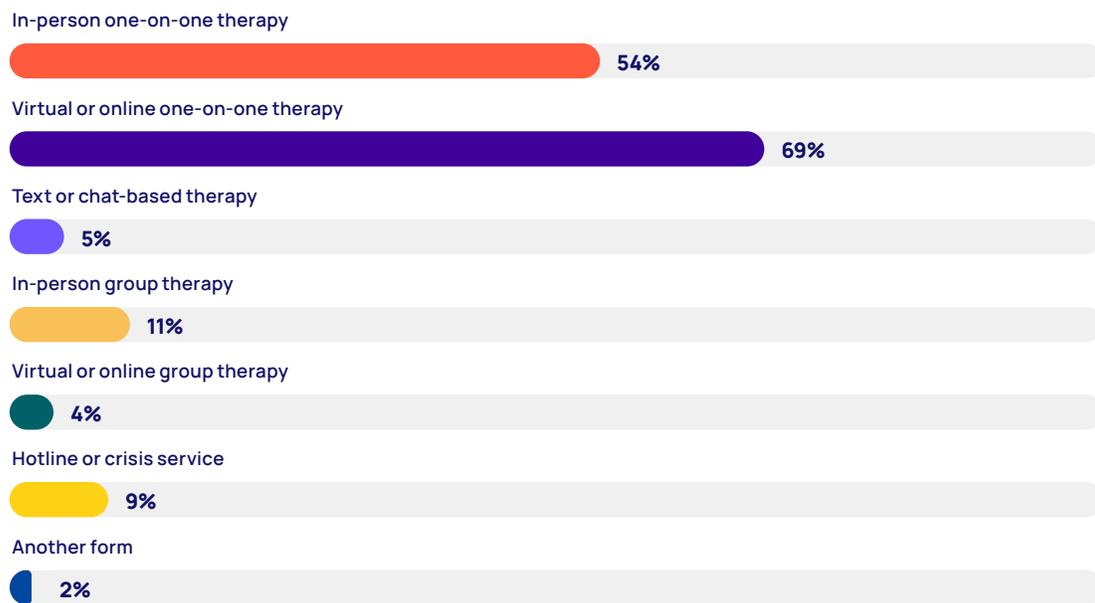


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

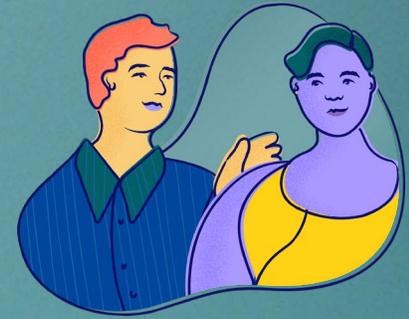


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

18%

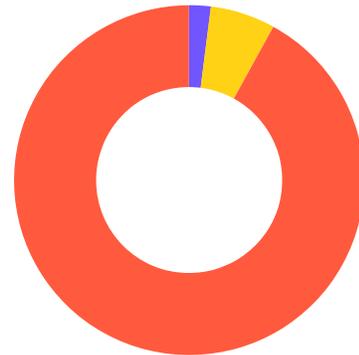
of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

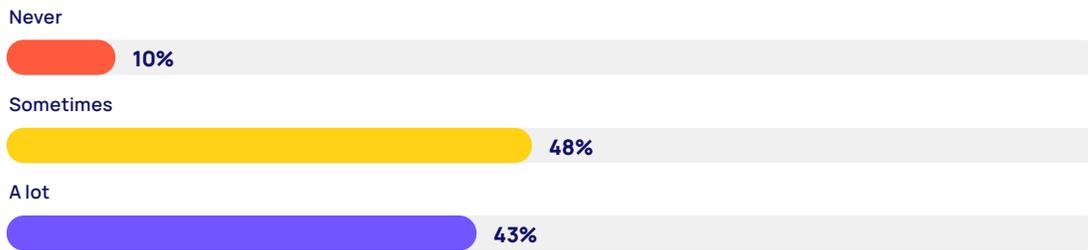
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 93% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 6% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 2% Subjected to conversion therapy

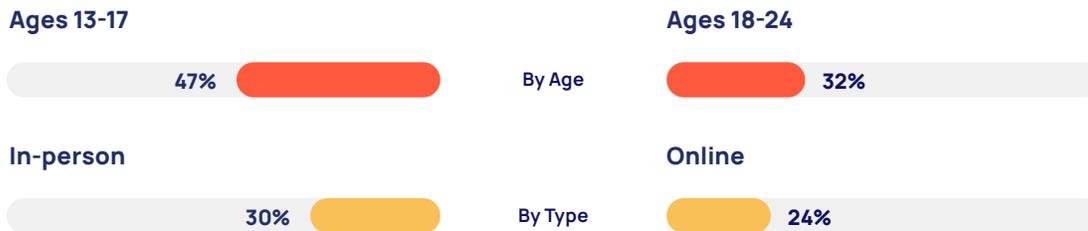


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



20%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Maryland for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 24% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland



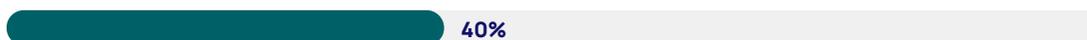
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

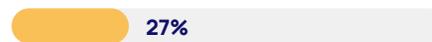


LGBTQ+

High support

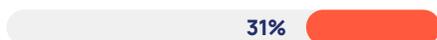


Transgender and Nonbinary



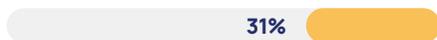
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

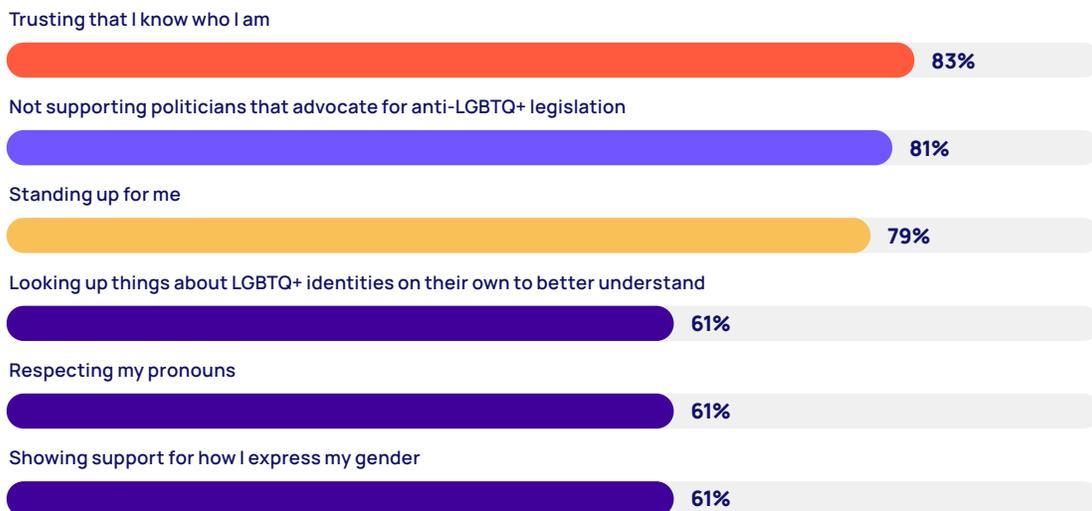


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Maryland

81%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Maryland say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 80% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 6 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



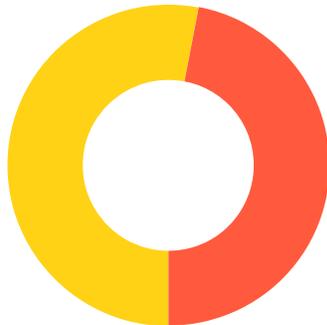
Demographics in Maryland

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 339

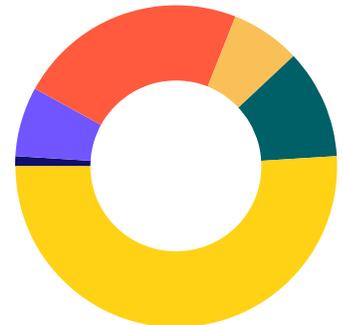
By age

- 53% 13 to 17
- 47% 18 to 24



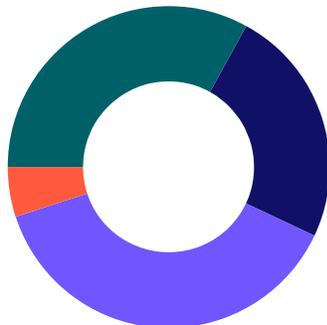
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 7% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 23% Black/African American
- 7% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 52% White



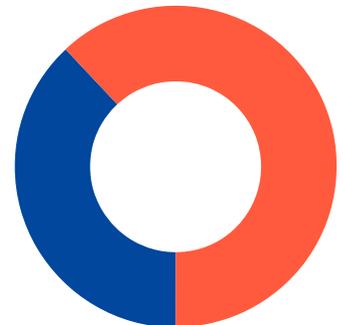
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 24% Boy or man
- 38% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



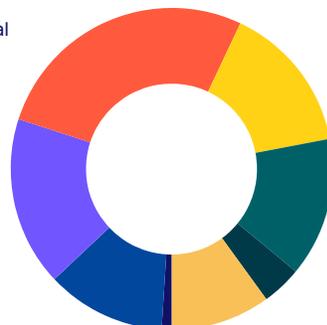
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 38% Cisgender
- 63% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



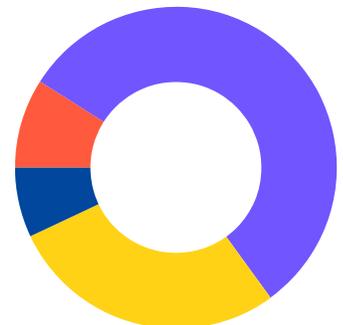
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 9% Large city
- 56% Suburb
- 28% Small city/town
- 7% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 47% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

50%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 58% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

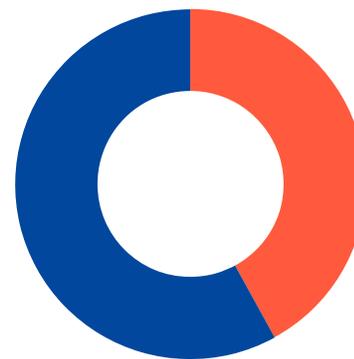
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts



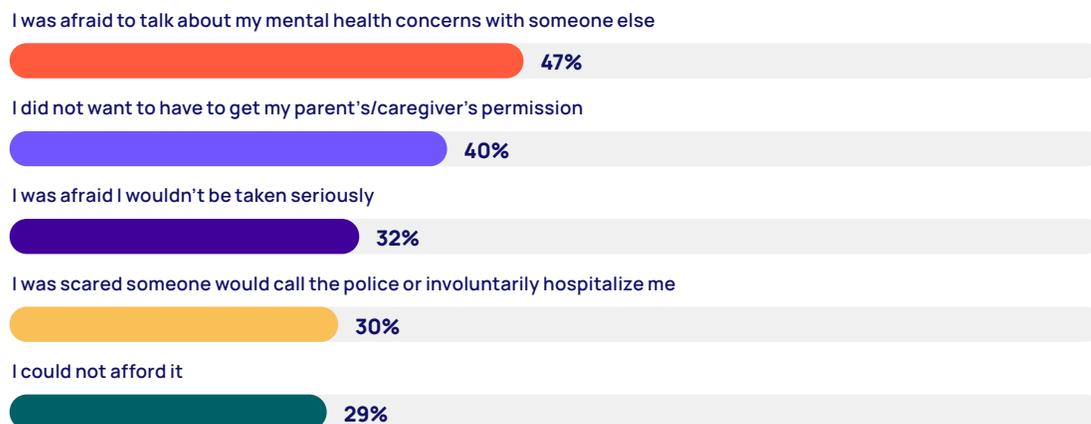
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 40% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 42% Wanted but did not receive care ● 58% Wanted and received care

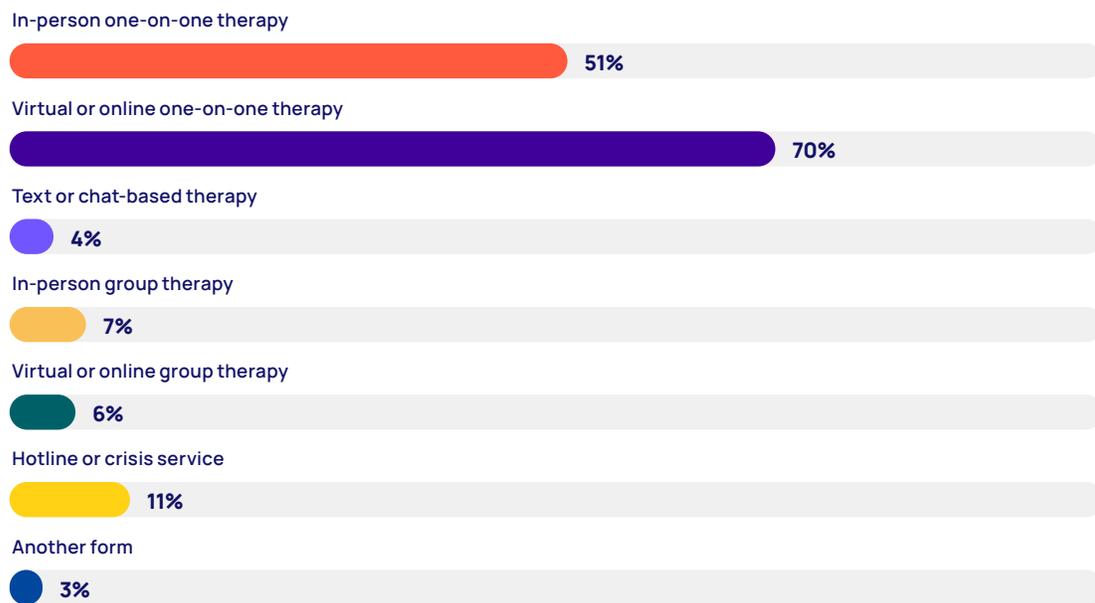


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

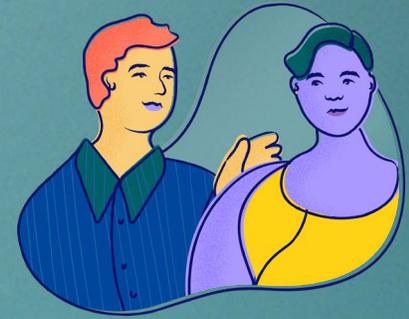


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

20%

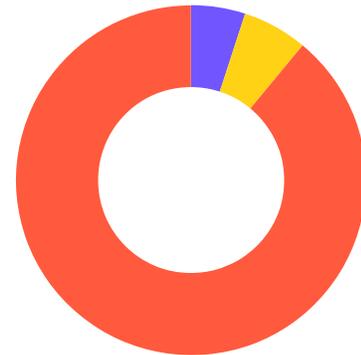
of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

54%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

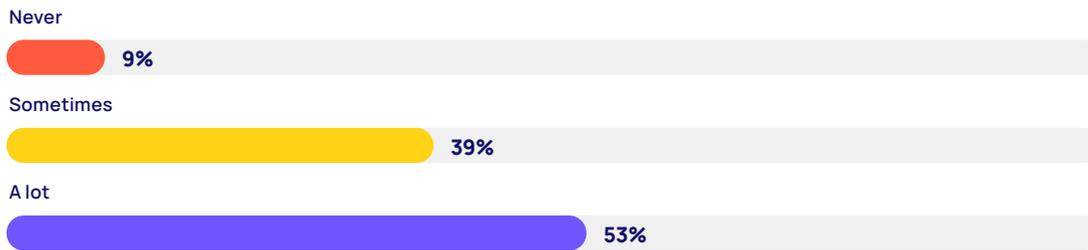
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 6% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5% Subjected to conversion therapy

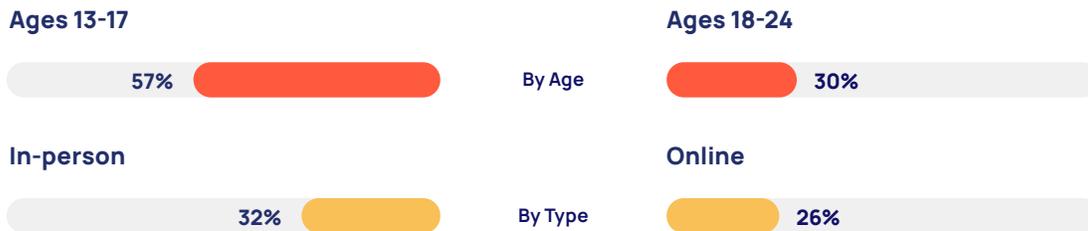


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



12%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Massachusetts for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

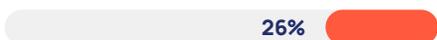


Transgender and Nonbinary



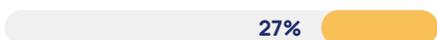
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

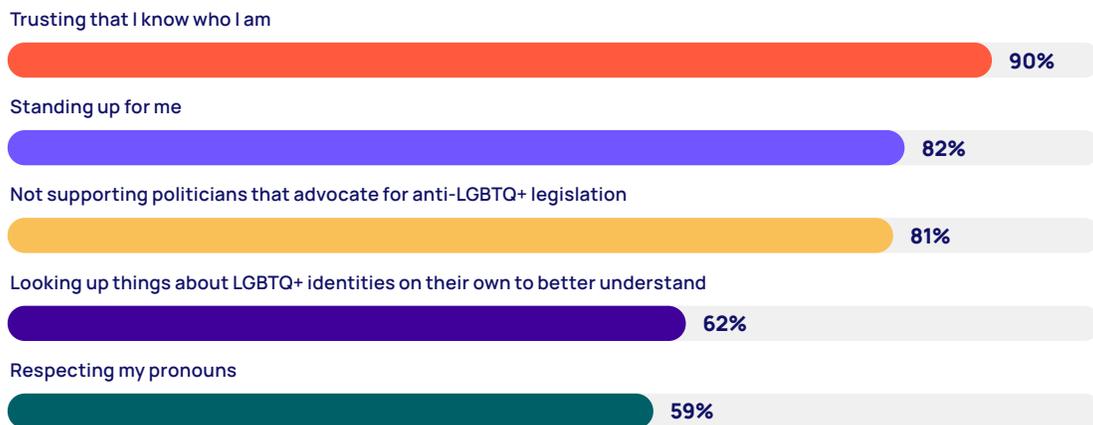


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Massachusetts

90%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Massachusetts say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 89% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



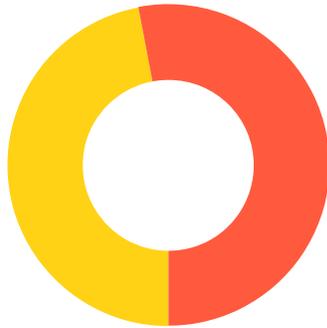
Demographics in Massachusetts

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 454

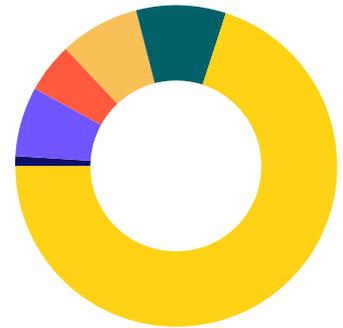
By age

- 47% 13 to 17
- 53% 18 to 24



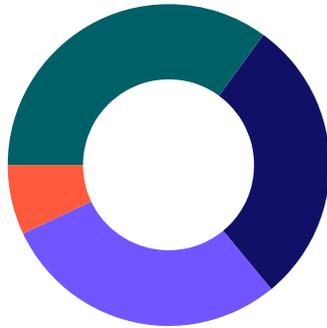
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 7% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 5% Black/African American
- 8% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 70% White



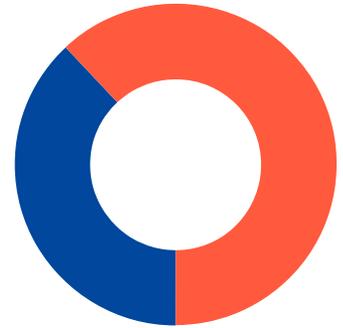
By gender identity

- 35% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 29% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



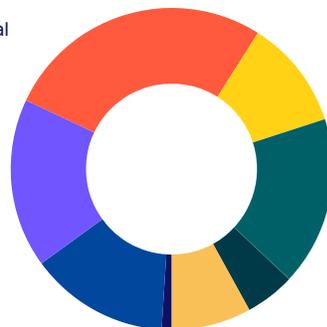
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 38% Cisgender
- 62% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 11% Pansexual
- 17% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 20% Large city
- 28% Suburb
- 48% Small city/town
- 4% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

37%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

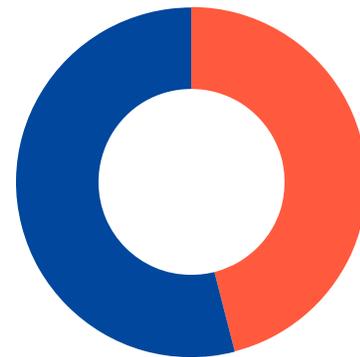
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan



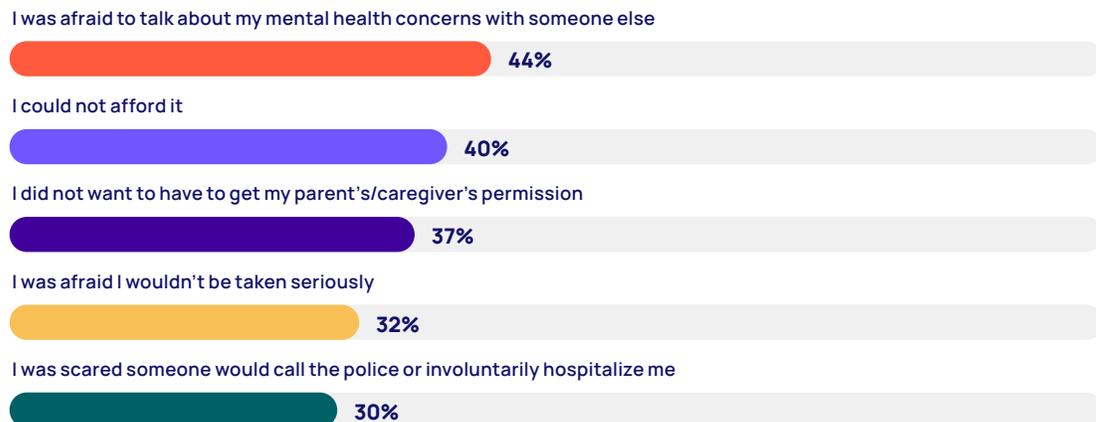
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 46% Wanted but did not receive care ● 54% Wanted and received care

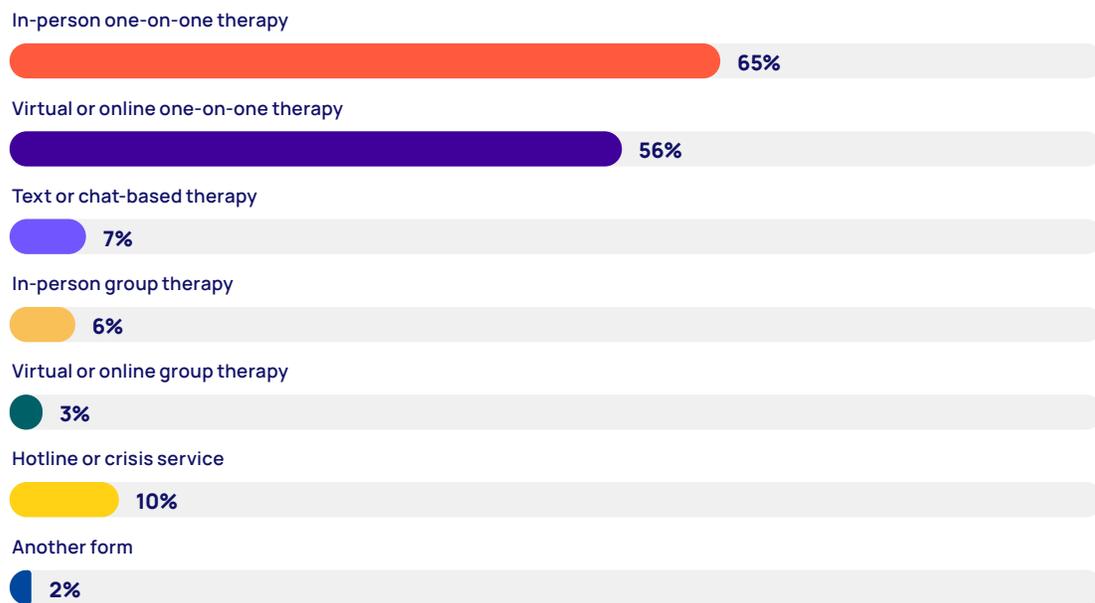


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

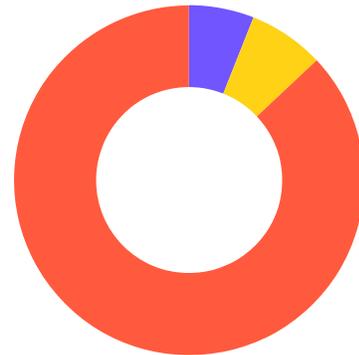
of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

59%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

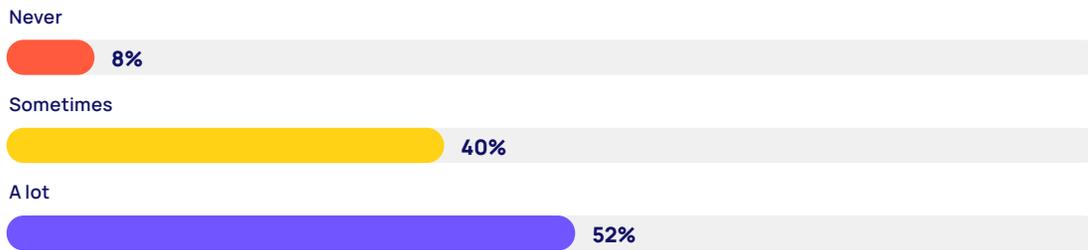
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 88%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6%** Subjected to conversion therapy

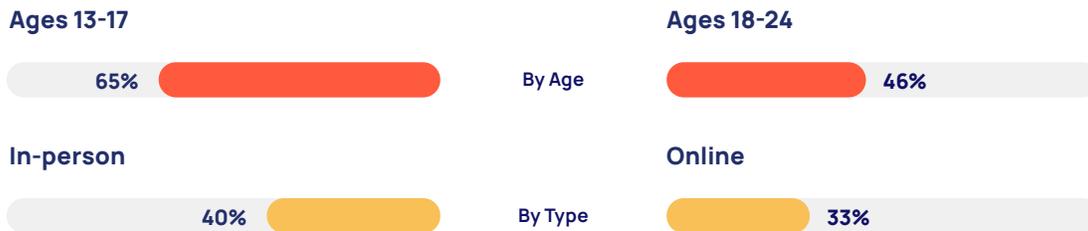


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



29% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Michigan for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 35% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

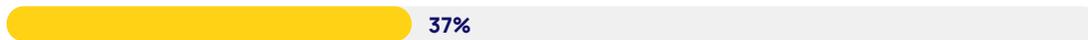
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



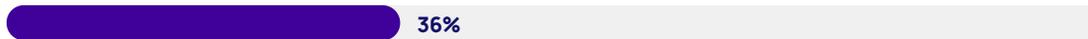
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



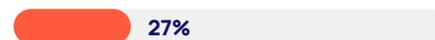
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

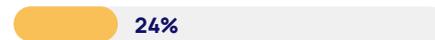


LGBTQ+

High support

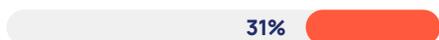


Transgender and Nonbinary



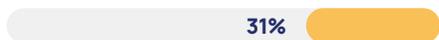
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

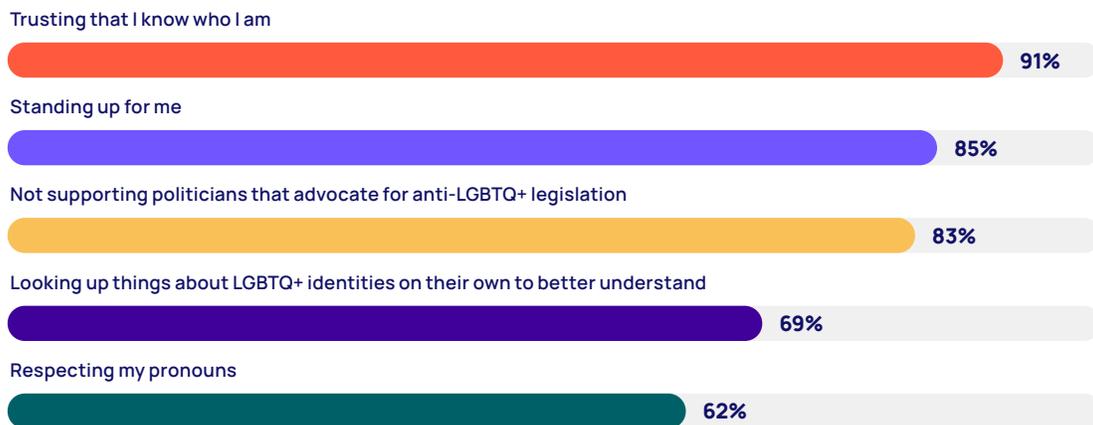


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Michigan

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Michigan say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



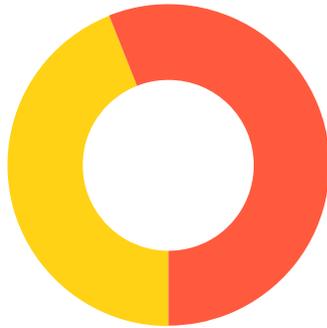
Demographics in Michigan

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 624

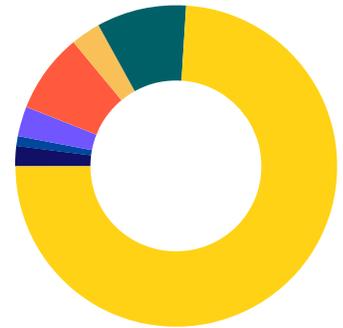
By age

- 44% 13 to 17
- 56% 18 to 24



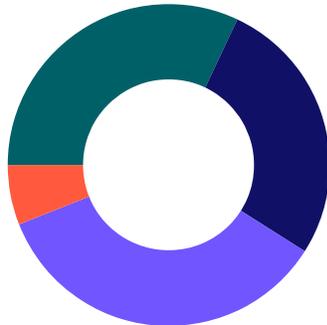
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 8% Black/African American
- 3% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 74% White



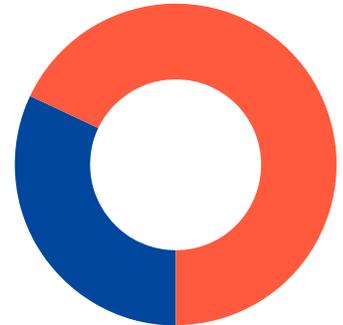
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



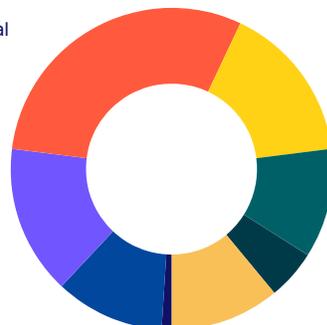
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 32% Cisgender
- 68% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



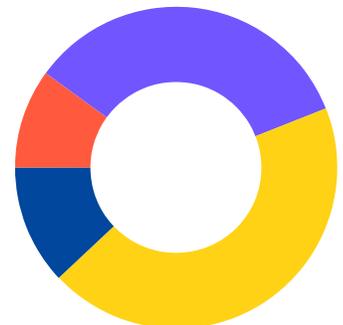
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 11% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 30% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 11% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 10% Large city
- 34% Suburb
- 44% Small city/town
- 12% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 39% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota attempted suicide in the past year, including 10% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 55% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

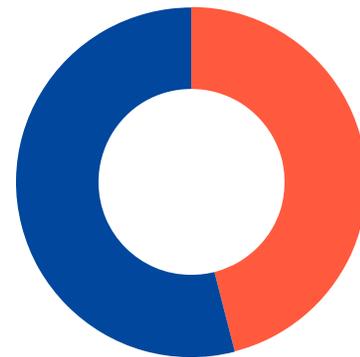
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota



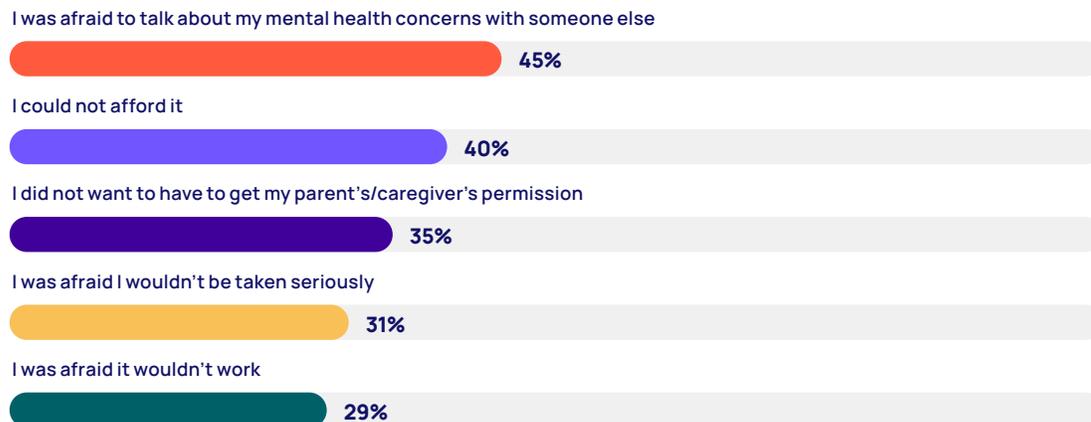
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 46% Wanted but did not receive care ● 54% Wanted and received care

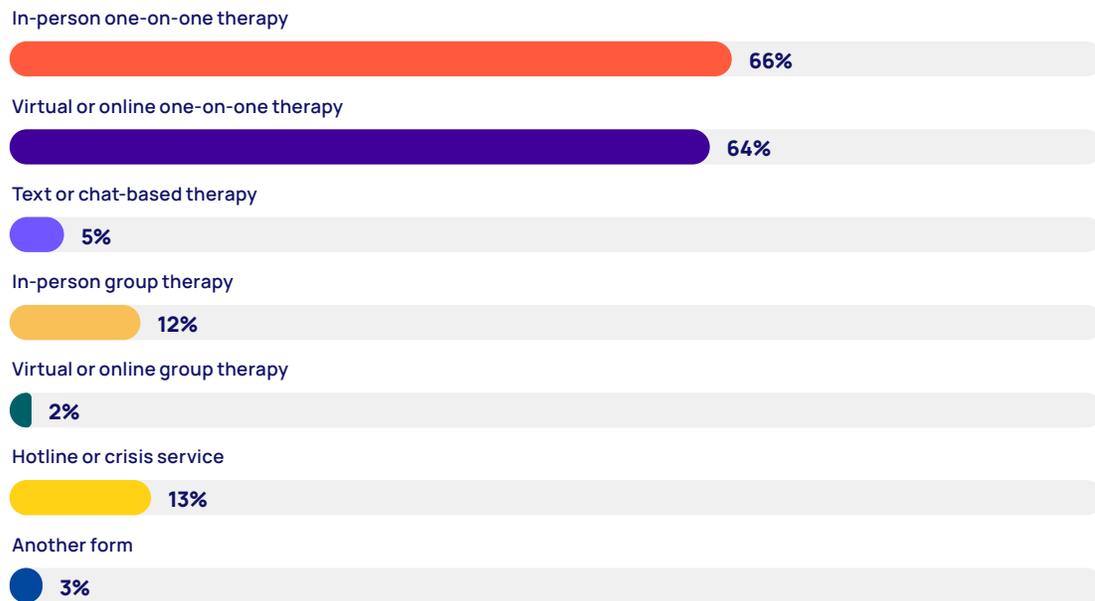


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

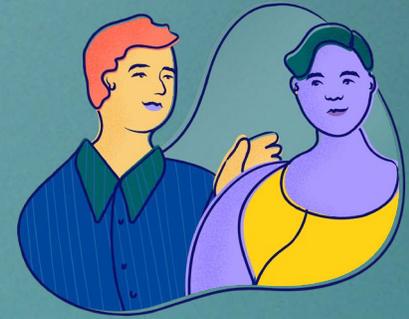


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

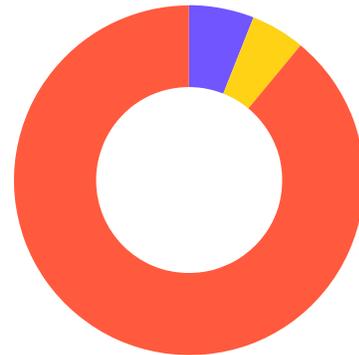
of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

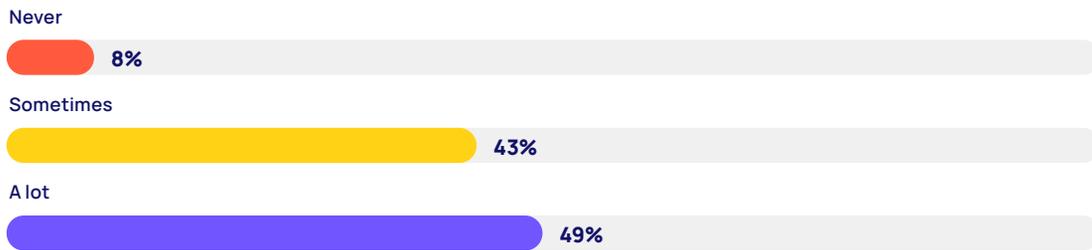
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 88% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 5% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6% Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



18%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Minnesota for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 23% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota



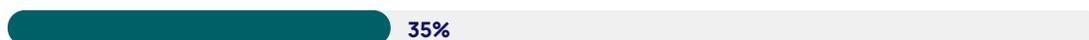
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



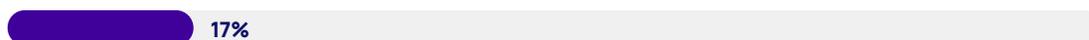
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

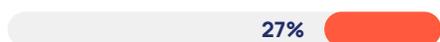


Transgender and Nonbinary



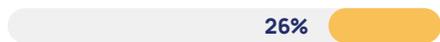
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

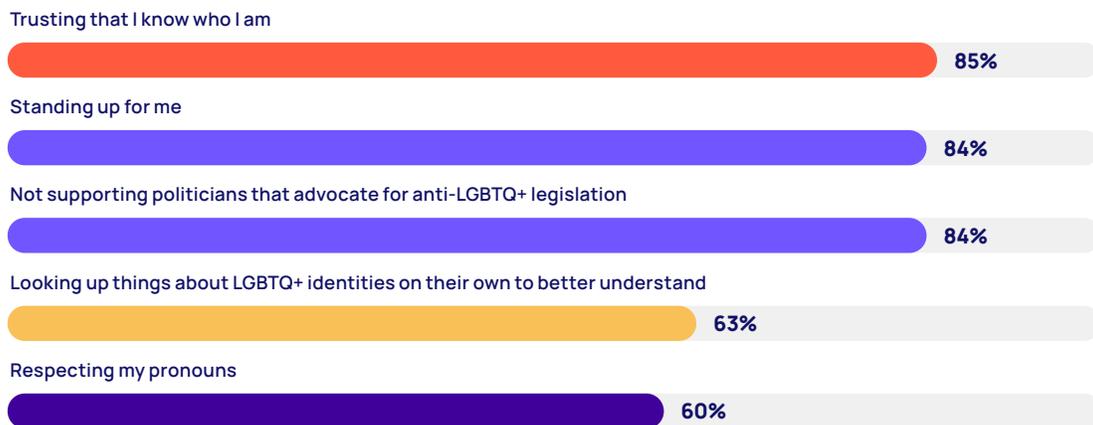


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Minnesota

78%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Minnesota say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 79% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



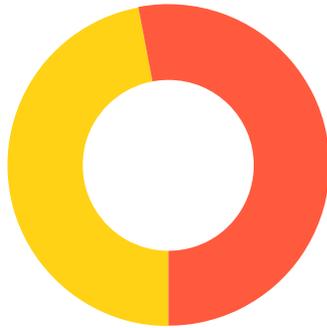
Demographics in Minnesota

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 421

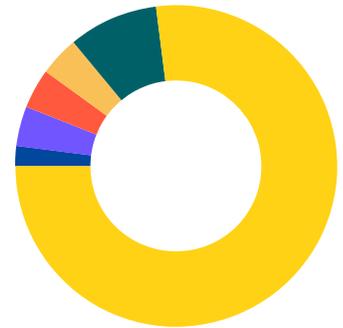
By age

- 47% 13 to 17
- 53% 18 to 24



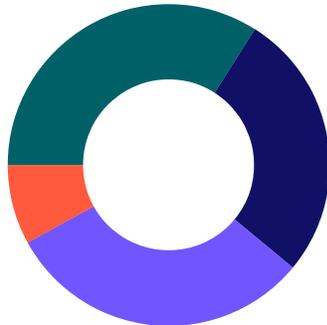
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 4% Black/African American
- 4% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 75% White



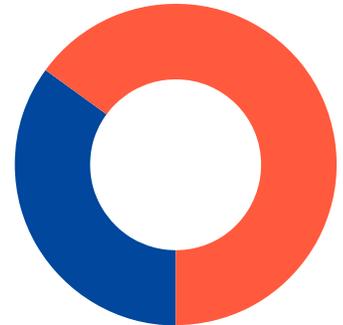
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 31% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



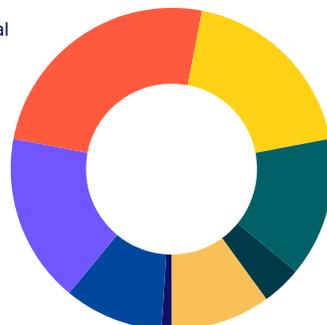
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 35% Cisgender
- 65% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



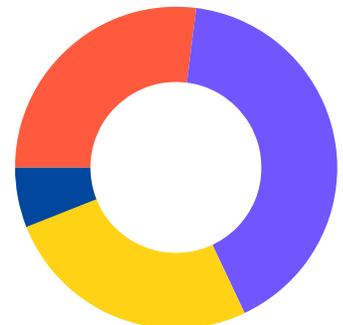
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 10% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 26% Bisexual
- 19% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 27% Large city
- 41% Suburb
- 26% Small city/town
- 6% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

37%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi attempted suicide in the past year, including 13% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

72%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 79% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

59%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

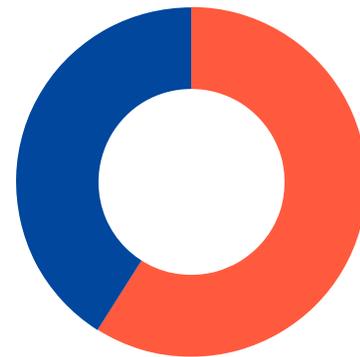
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi



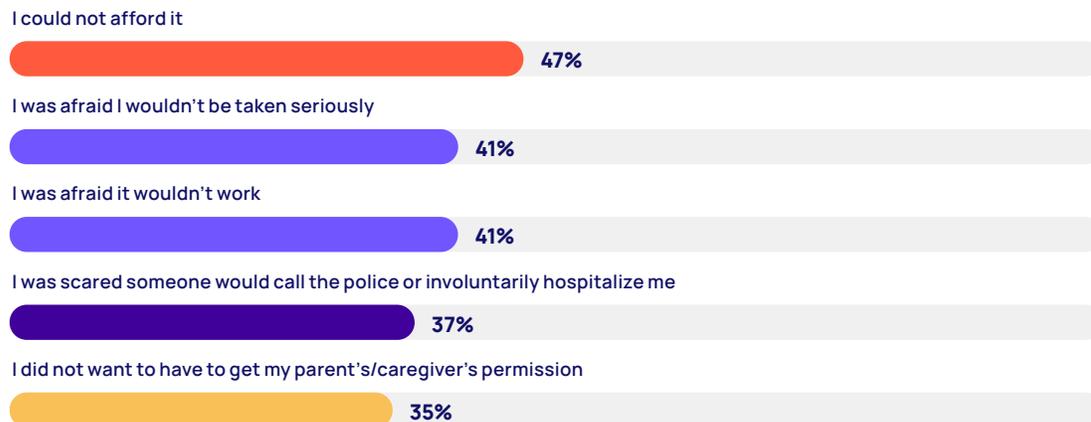
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, nearly 60% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 59% Wanted but did not receive care ● 41% Wanted and received care



LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

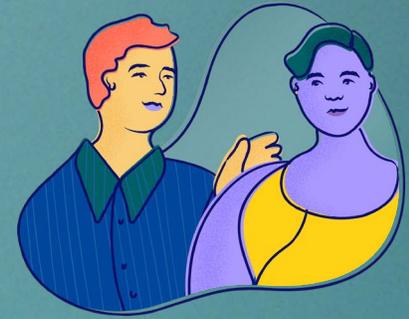


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

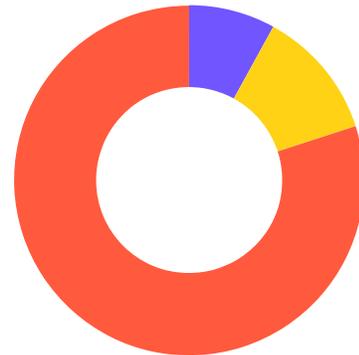
of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

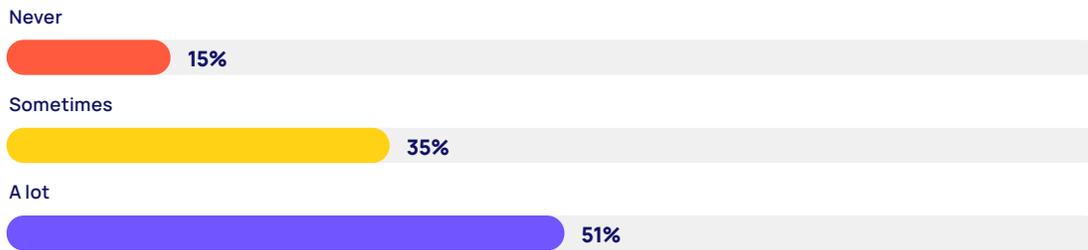
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 81%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 12%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 8%** Subjected to conversion therapy

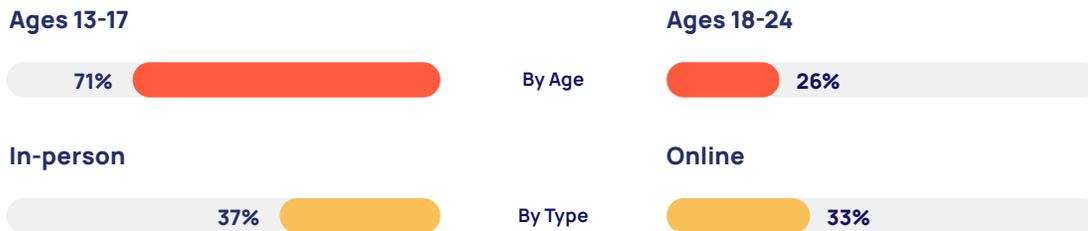


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



52%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Mississippi for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 63% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

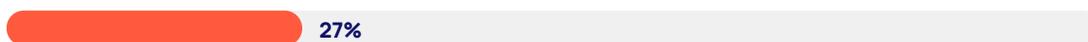
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi



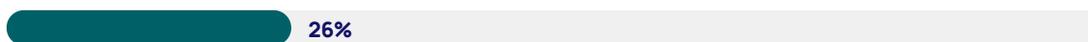
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

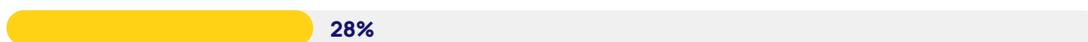
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



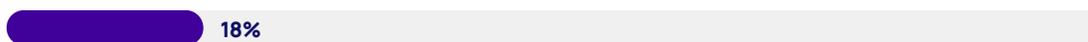
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



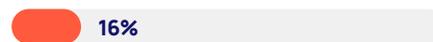
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



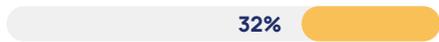
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Mississippi

21%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Mississippi say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



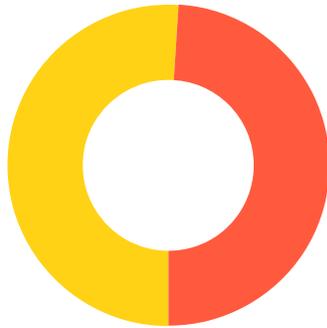
Demographics in Mississippi

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 105

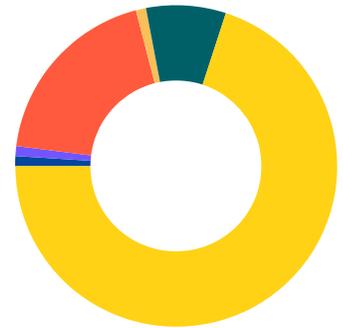
By age

- 51% 13 to 17
- 50% 18 to 24



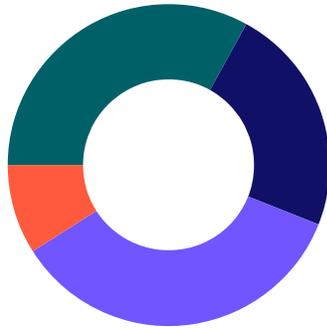
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 1% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 19% Black/African American
- 1% Hispanic/Latinx
- 8% More than one race/ethnicity
- 70% White



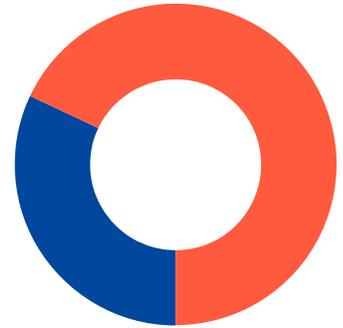
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 23% Boy or man
- 35% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 9% Not sure or questioning



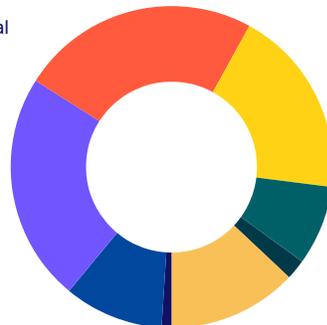
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 32% Cisgender
- 68% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 10% Gay
- 24% Lesbian
- 24% Bisexual
- 19% Pansexual
- 8% Queer
- 2% Questioning
- 13% Asexual



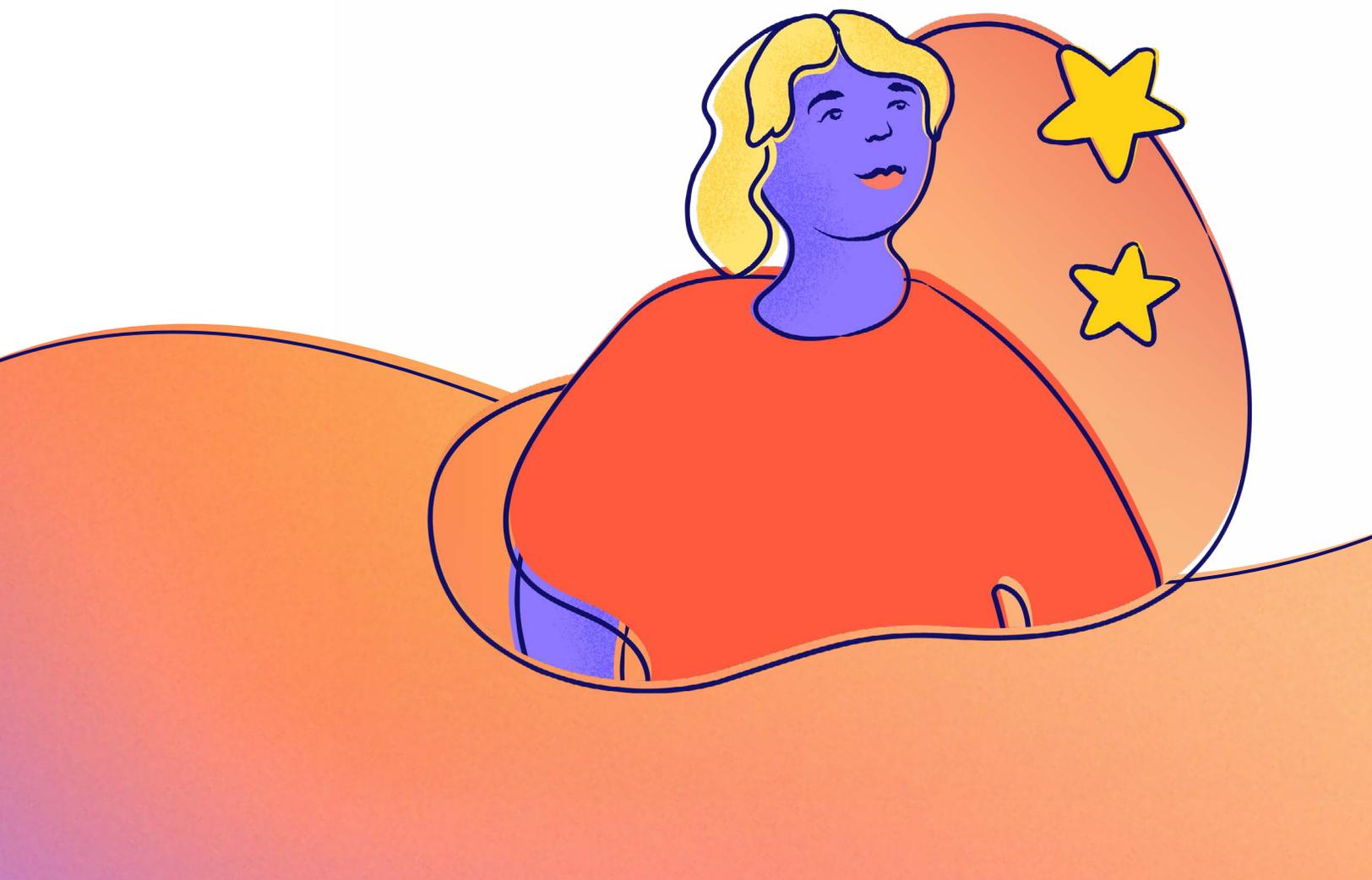
By urbanicity

- 5% Large city
- 17% Suburb
- 53% Small city/town
- 26% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

15%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

69%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 74% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

49%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

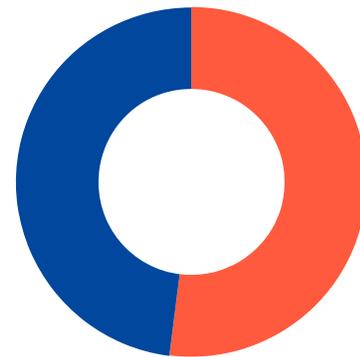
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri



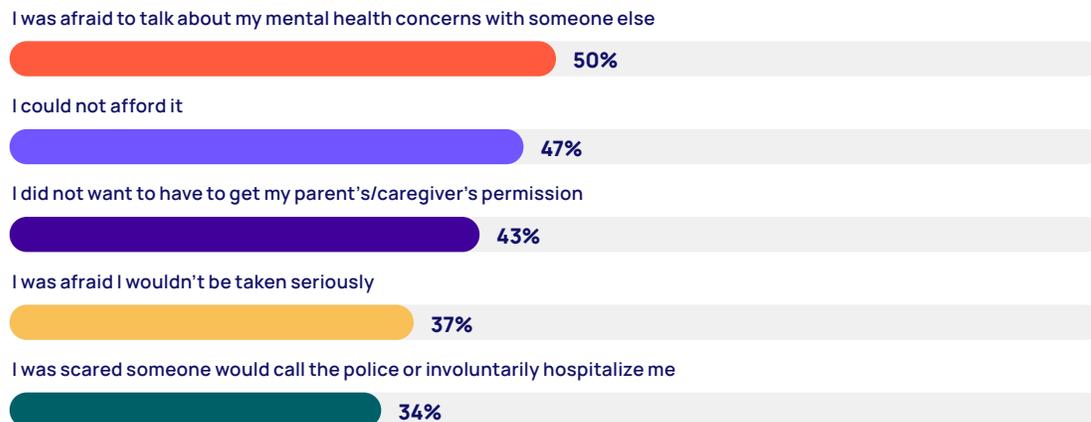
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **53%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **48%** Wanted and received care

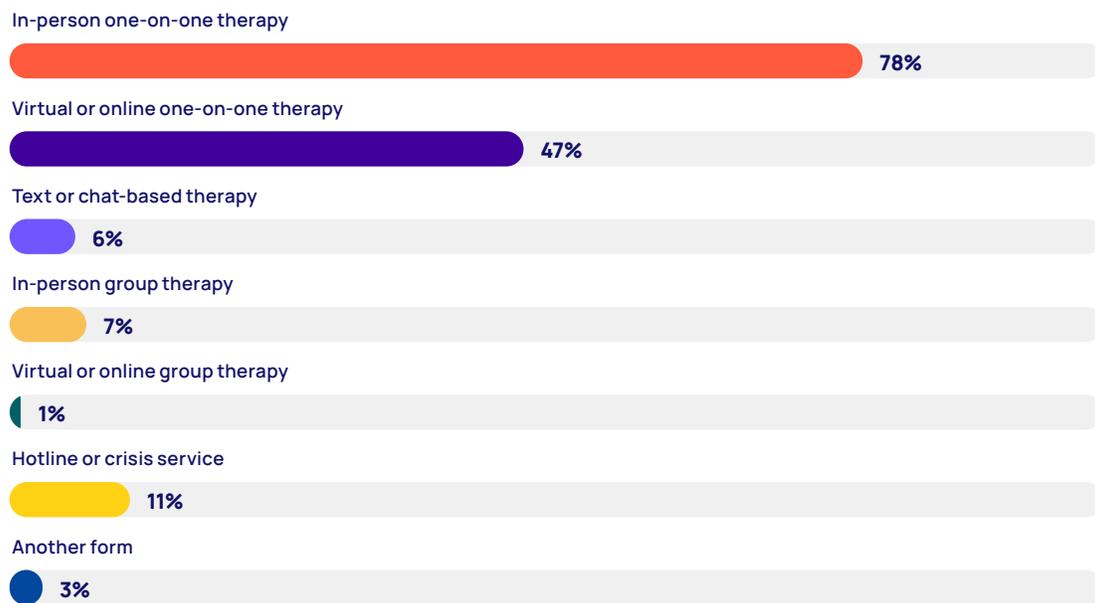


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

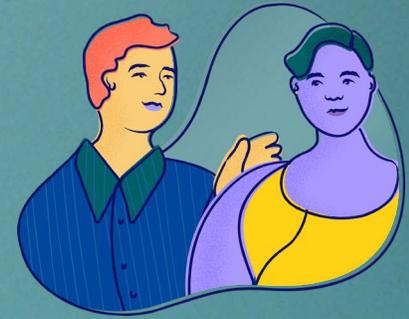


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

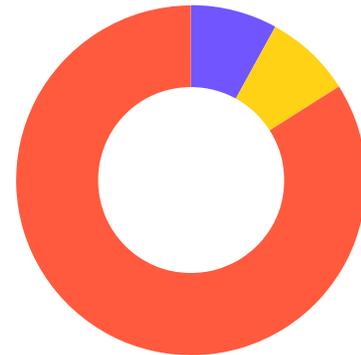
of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 84%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 8%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 8%** Subjected to conversion therapy

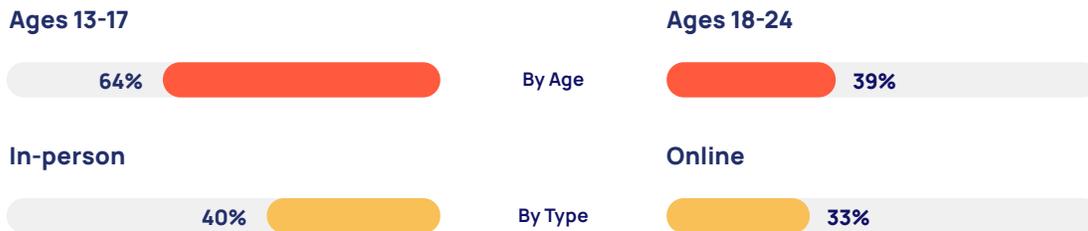


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



61%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Missouri for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

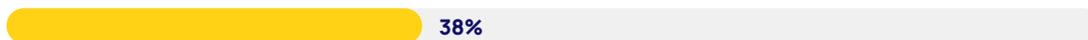
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



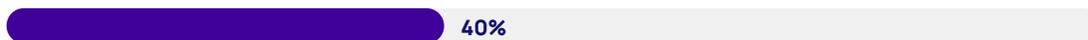
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

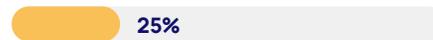


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



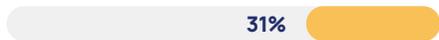
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

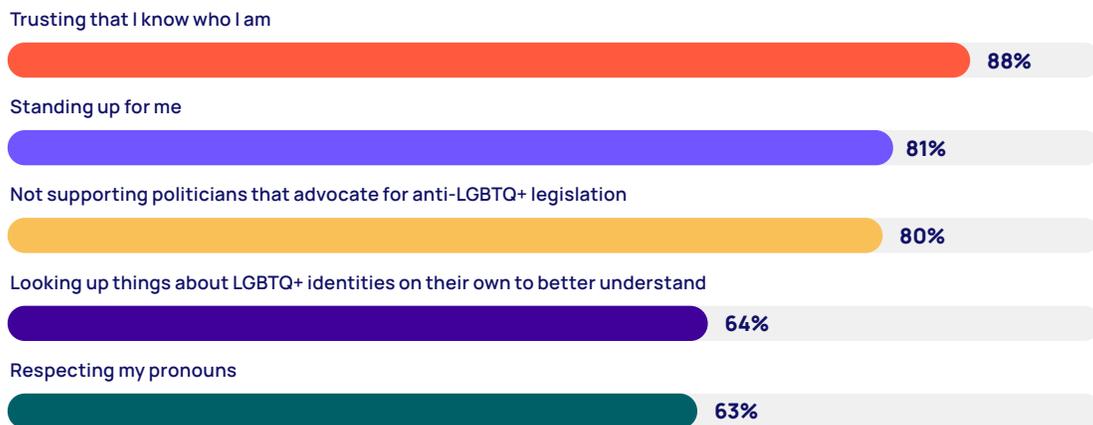


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Missouri

54%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Missouri say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 52% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



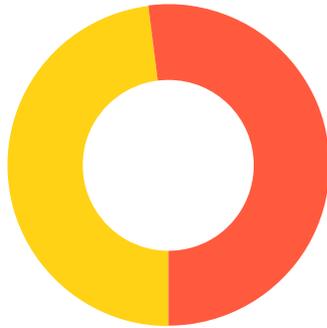
Demographics in Missouri

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 408

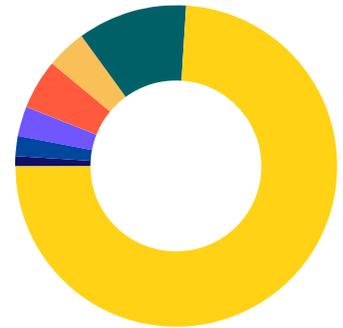
By age

- 48% 13 to 17
- 53% 18 to 24



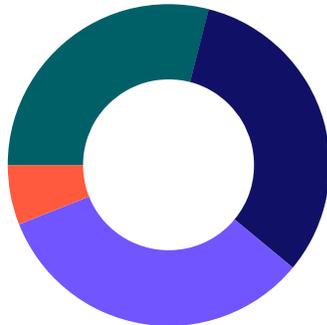
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 5% Black/African American
- 4% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 75% White



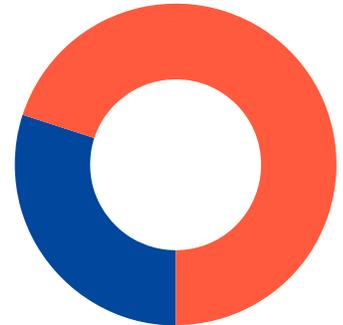
By gender identity

- 29% Girl or woman
- 32% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



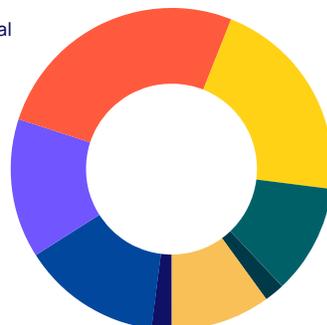
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 30% Cisgender
- 71% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



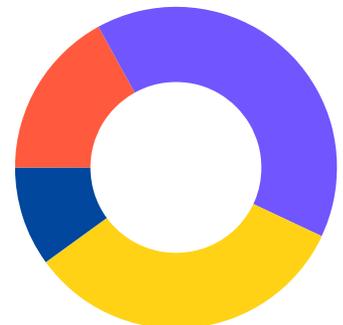
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 21% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 2% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 17% Large city
- 40% Suburb
- 33% Small city/town
- 10% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

44%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 49% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

13%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 65% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

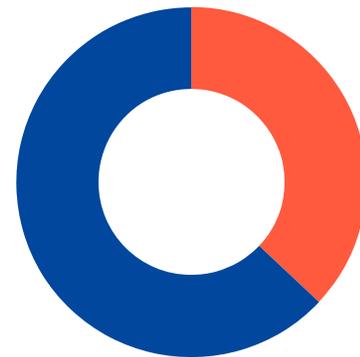
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana



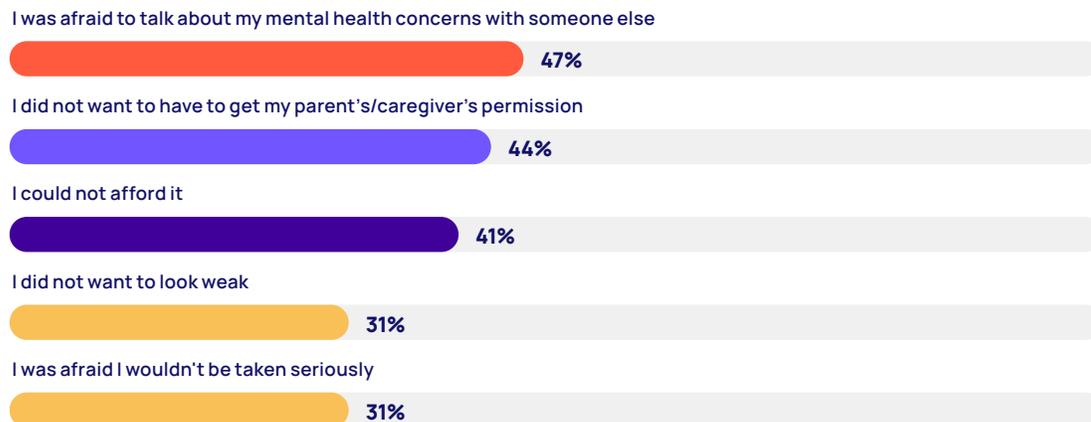
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, nearly 40% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **37%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **63%** Wanted and received care

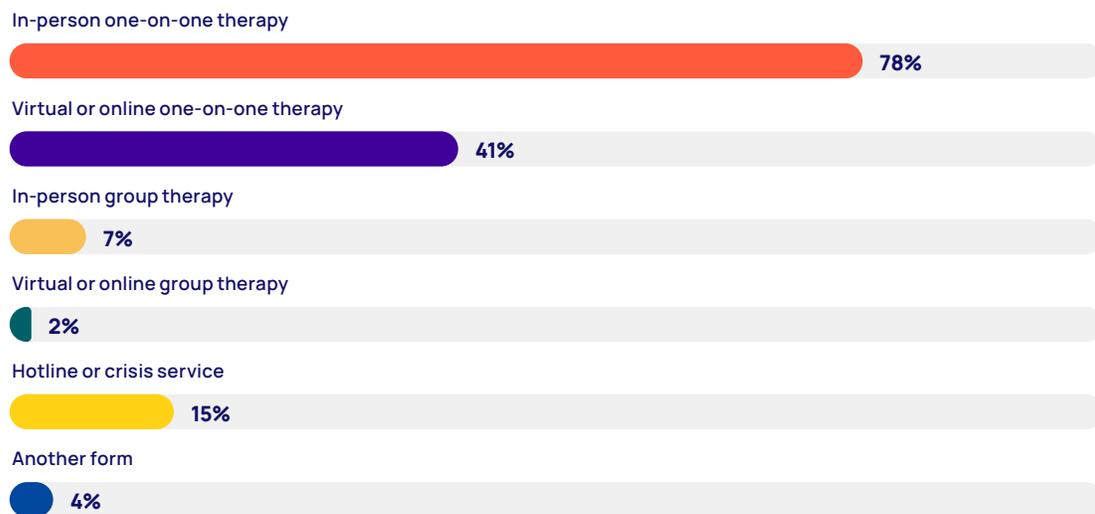


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

31%

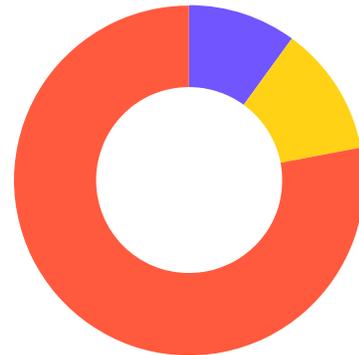
of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

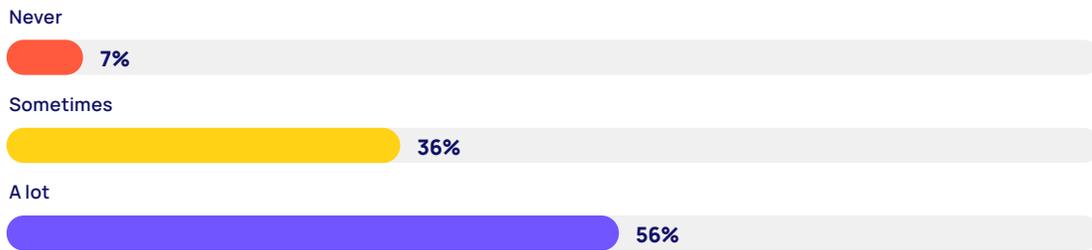
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 78%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 12%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 10%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



53%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Montana for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

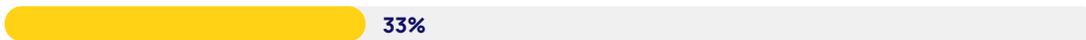
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



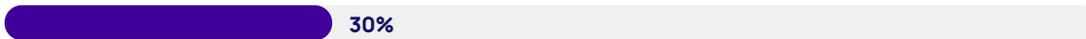
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

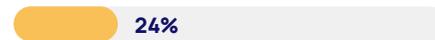


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

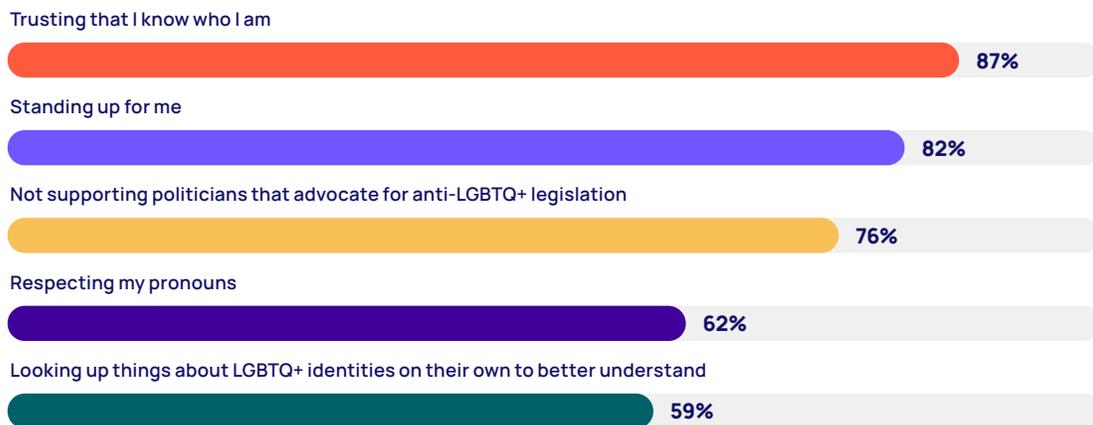


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Montana

38%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Montana say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 33% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



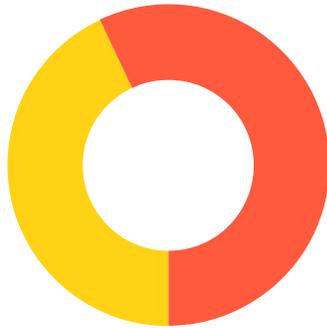
Demographics in Montana

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 113

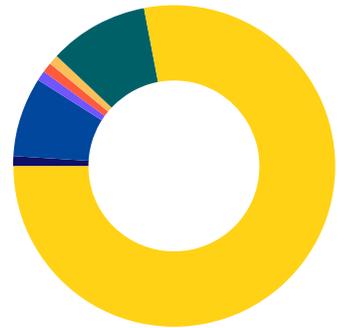
By age

- 43% 13 to 17
- 57% 18 to 24



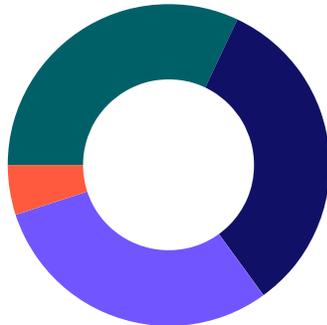
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 8% Native/Indigenous
- 1% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 1% Black/African American
- 1% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 78% White



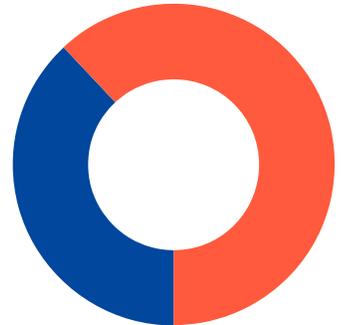
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 33% Boy or man
- 30% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



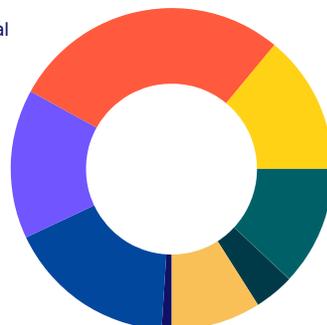
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 38% Cisgender
- 62% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



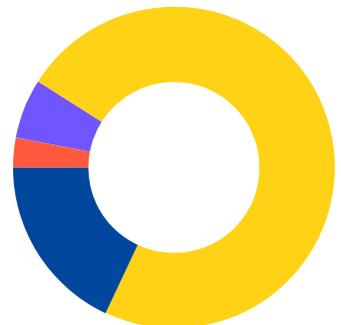
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 17% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 14% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 9% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 3% Large city
- 6% Suburb
- 74% Small city/town
- 18% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

45%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 47% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

16%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

69%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 53% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

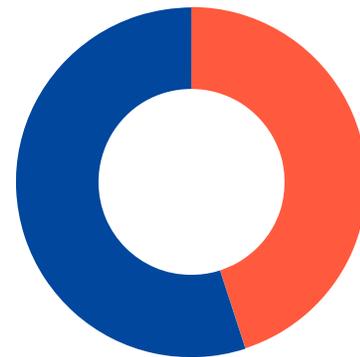
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska



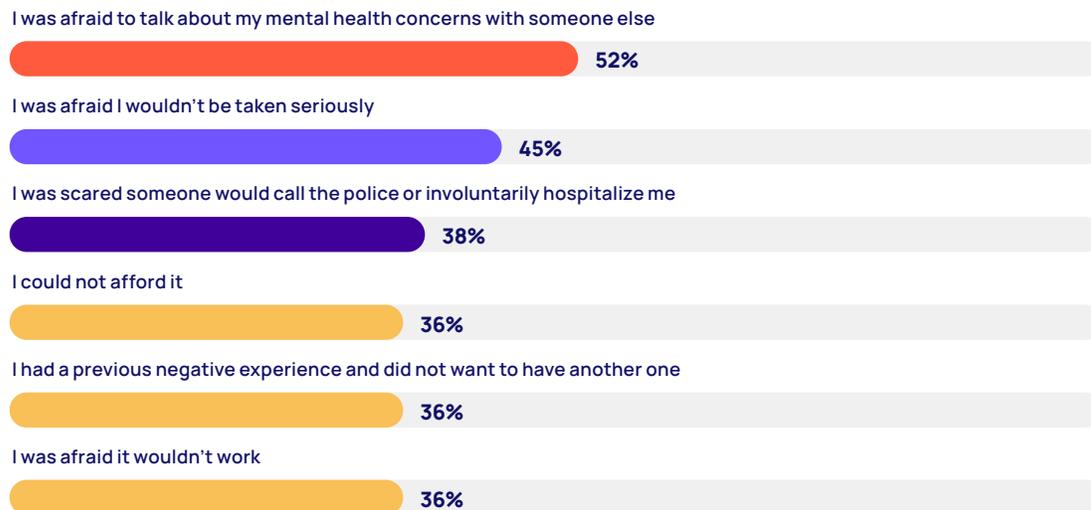
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 45% Wanted but did not receive care
- 55% Wanted and received care

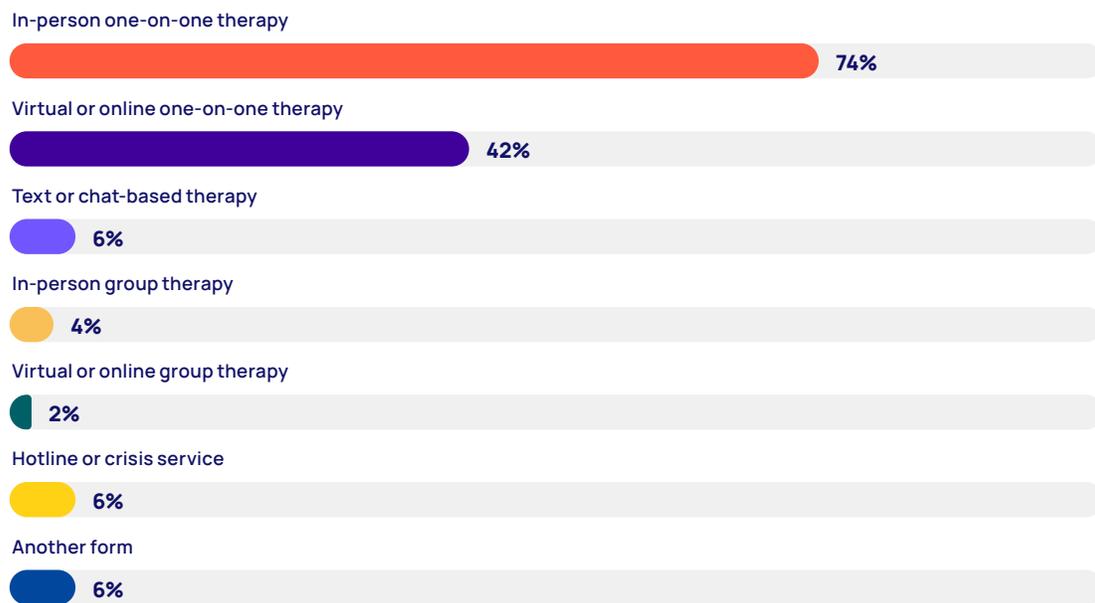


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 6 reasons:

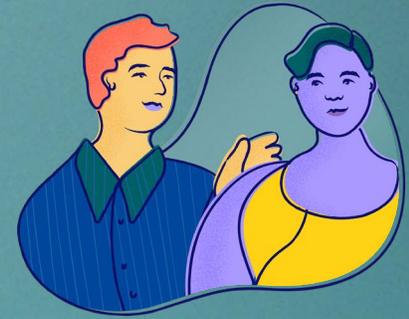


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

21%

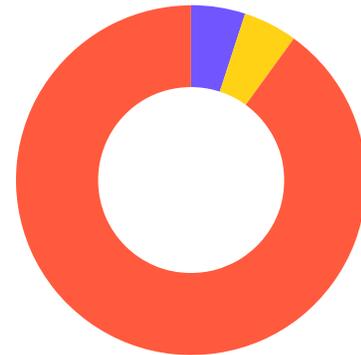
of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

67%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 5%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy

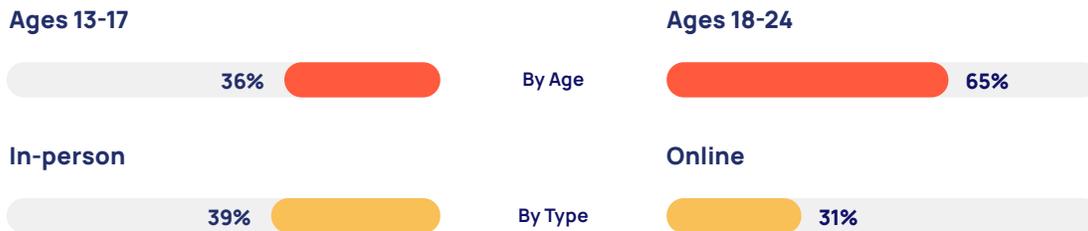


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



61%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Nebraska for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

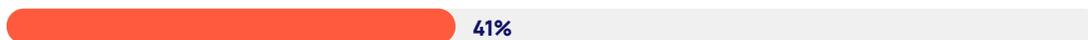
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



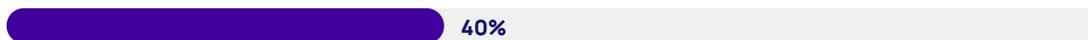
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



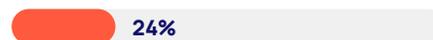
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

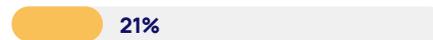


LGBTQ+

High support

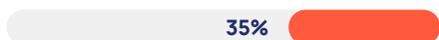


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Nebraska

55%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nebraska say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 50% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



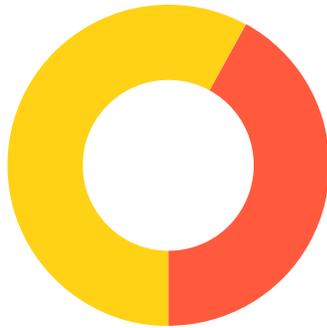
Demographics in Nebraska

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 113

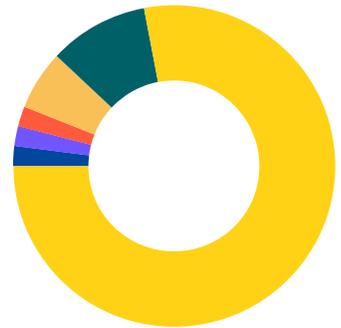
By age

- 58% 13 to 17
- 42% 18 to 24



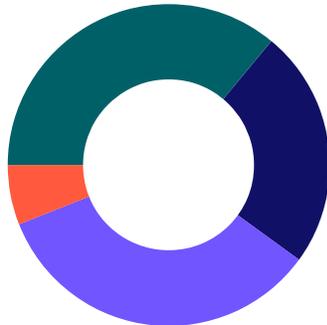
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 79% White



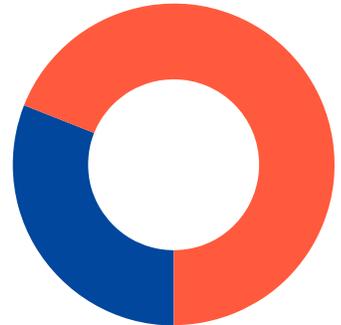
By gender identity

- 36% Girl or woman
- 24% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 31% Cisgender
- 69% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



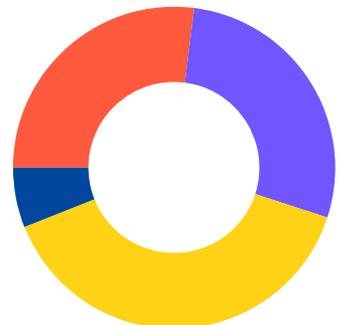
By sexual orientation

- 13% Gay
- 12% Lesbian
- 27% Bisexual
- 12% Pansexual
- 15% Queer
- 6% Questioning
- 14% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 27% Large city
- 28% Suburb
- 38% Small city/town
- 6% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

45%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 52% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

14%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

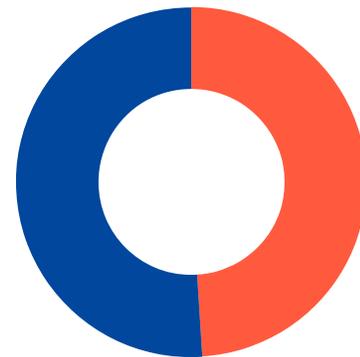
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada



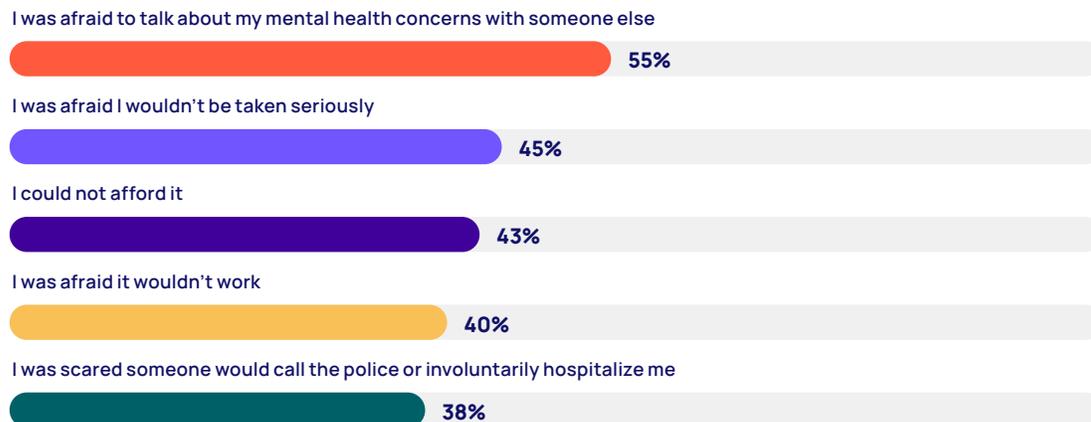
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 49% Wanted but did not receive care
- 51% Wanted and received care

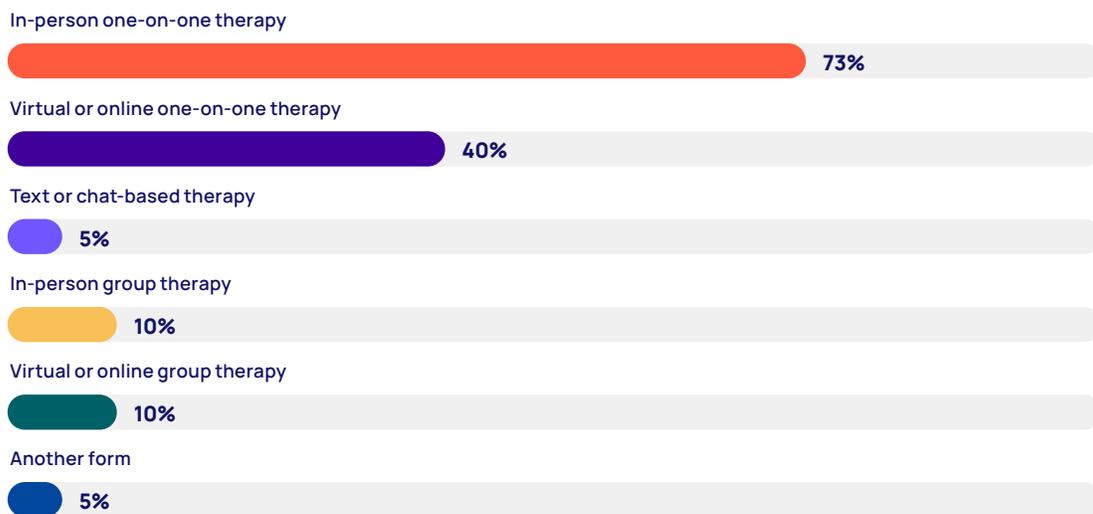


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

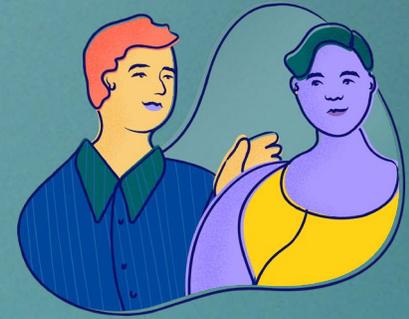


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

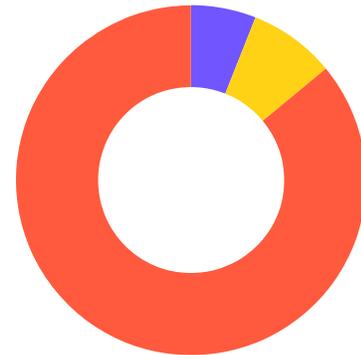
of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

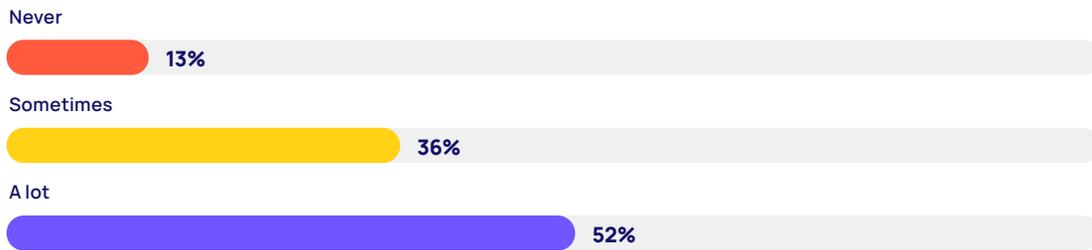
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 8%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



26% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Nevada for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 28% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

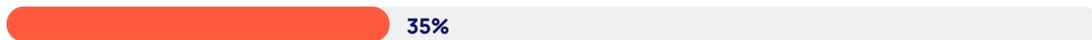
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada



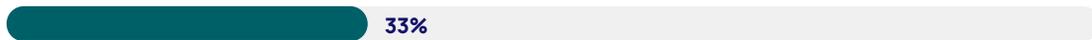
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

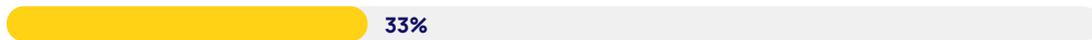
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



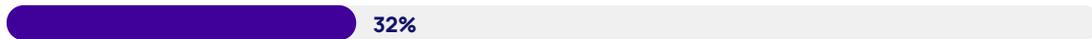
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



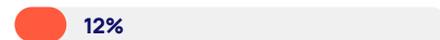
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

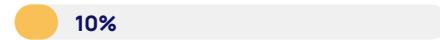


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

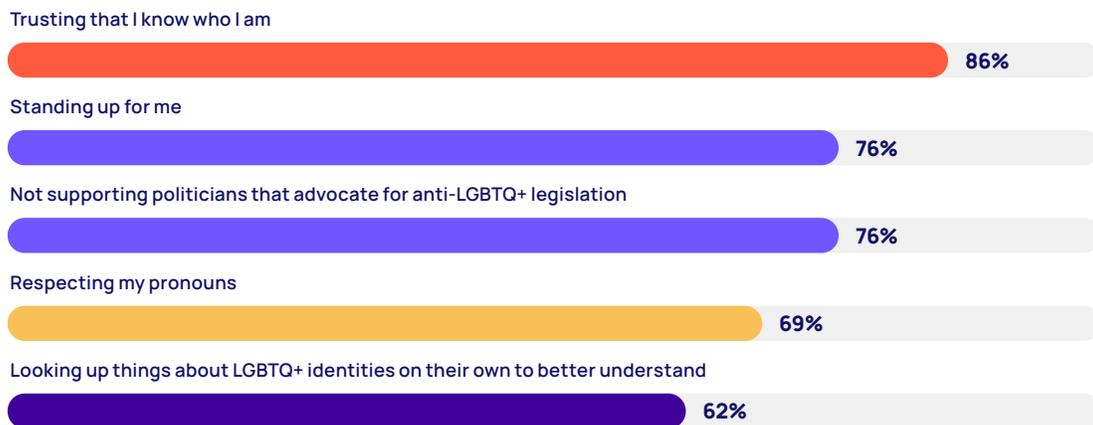


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Nevada

80%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Nevada say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 78% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



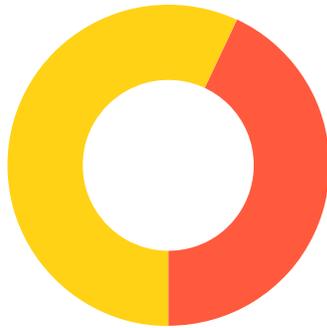
Demographics in Nevada

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 145

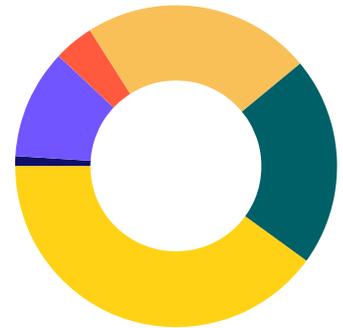
By age

- 57% 13 to 17
- 43% 18 to 24



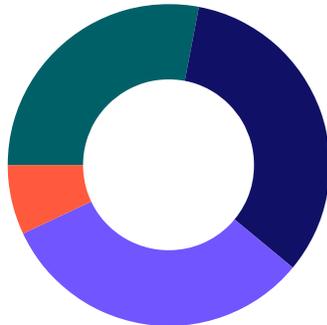
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 11% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 4% Black/African American
- 23% Hispanic/Latinx
- 21% More than one race/ethnicity
- 41% White



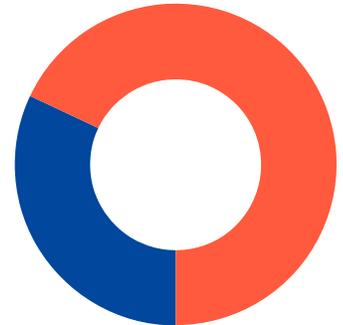
By gender identity

- 28% Girl or woman
- 33% Boy or man
- 32% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 32% Cisgender
- 68% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



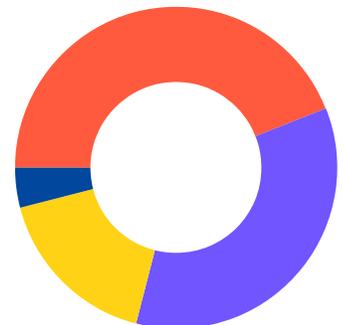
By sexual orientation

- 12% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 34% Bisexual
- 18% Pansexual
- 10% Queer
- 7% Questioning
- 6% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 45% Large city
- 35% Suburb
- 17% Small city/town
- 4% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

36%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 40% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire attempted suicide in the past year, including 9% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

45%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 44% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

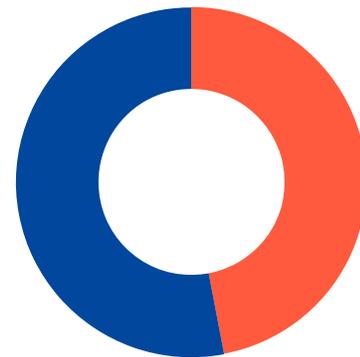
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire



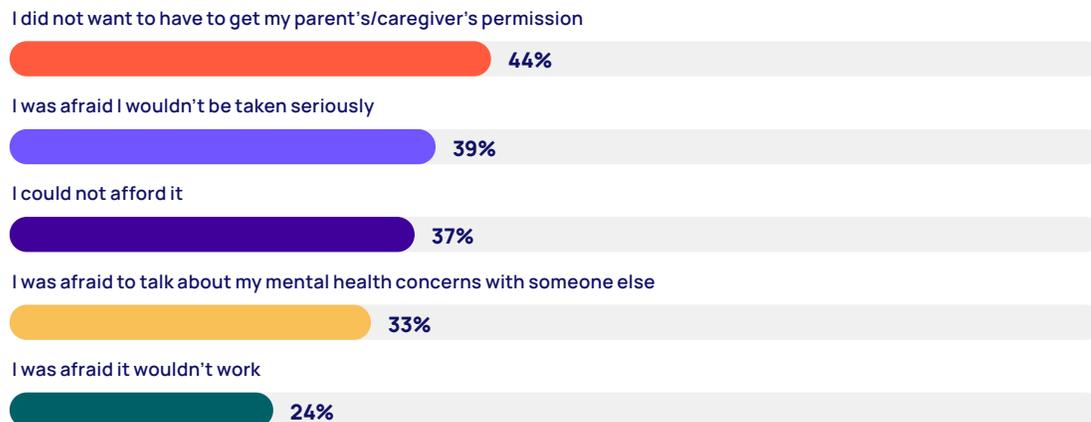
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 47% Wanted but did not receive care
- 53% Wanted and received care

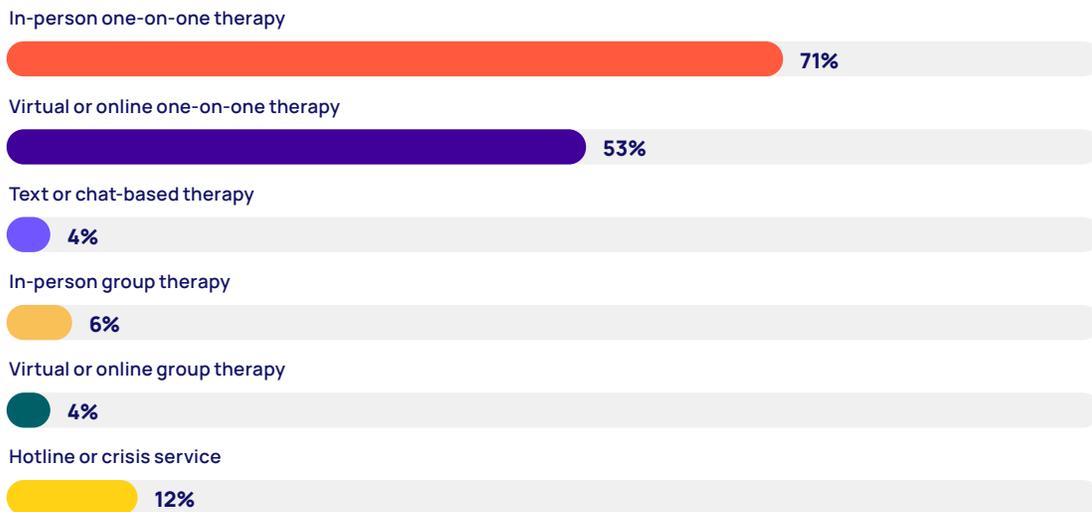


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

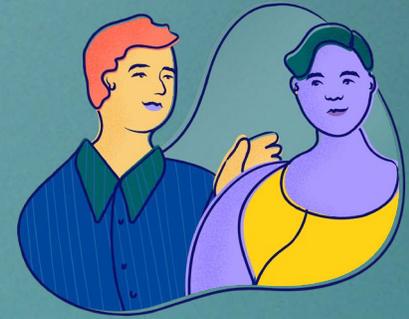


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

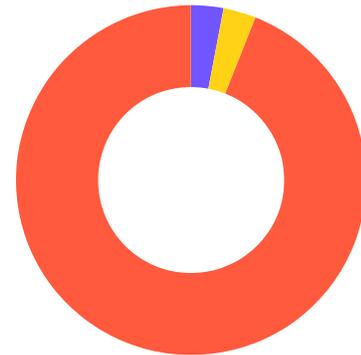
of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

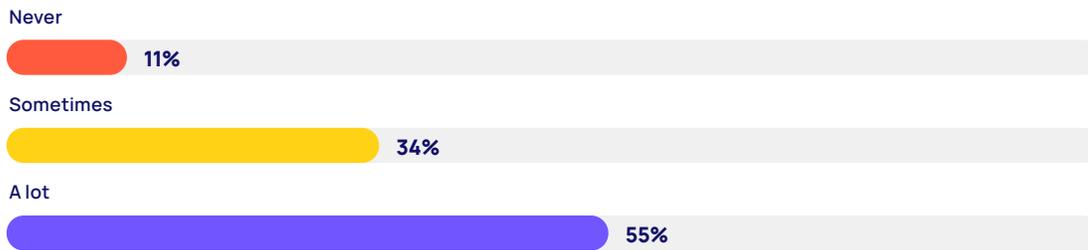
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 95%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 3%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 3%** Subjected to conversion therapy

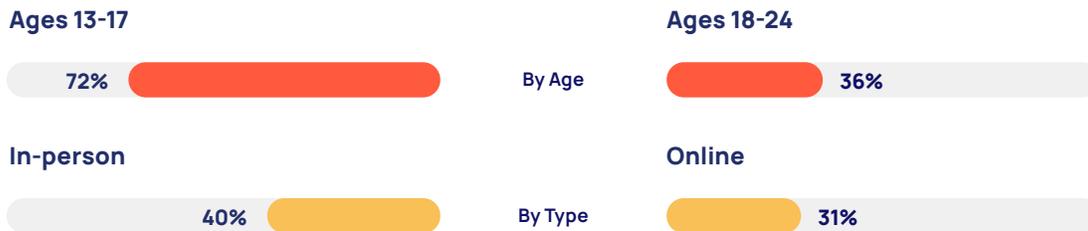


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



31%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving New Hampshire for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 31% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



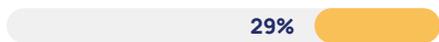
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New Hampshire

78%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Hampshire say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



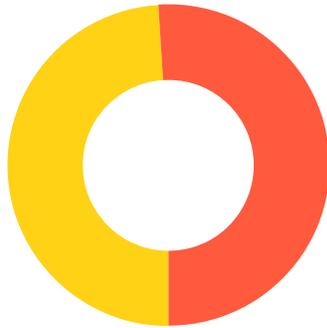
Demographics in New Hampshire

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 122

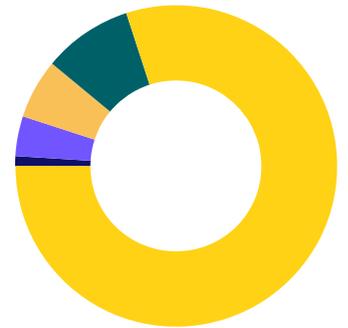
By age

- 49% 13 to 17
- 51% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 80% White



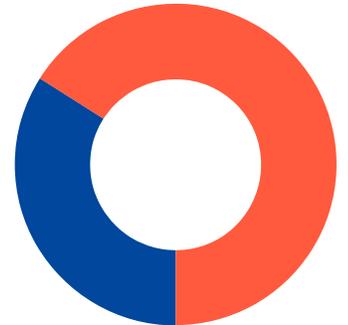
By gender identity

- 40% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 25% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 34% Cisgender
- 66% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



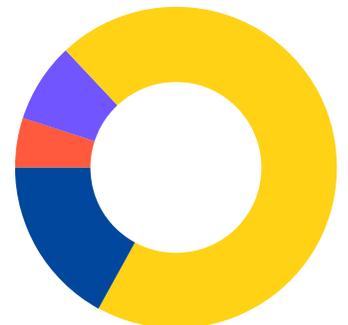
By sexual orientation

- 7% Gay
- 18% Lesbian
- 27% Bisexual
- 18% Pansexual
- 13% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 12% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 5% Large city
- 8% Suburb
- 70% Small city/town
- 17% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

34%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey attempted suicide in the past year, including 12% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

62%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

48%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 53% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

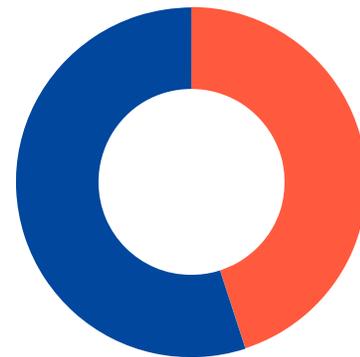
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey



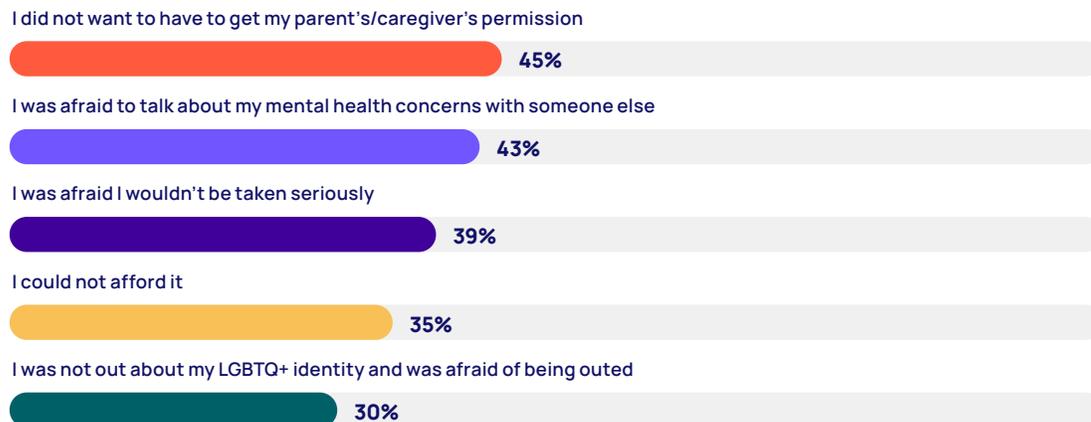
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 45% Wanted but did not receive care
- 55% Wanted and received care

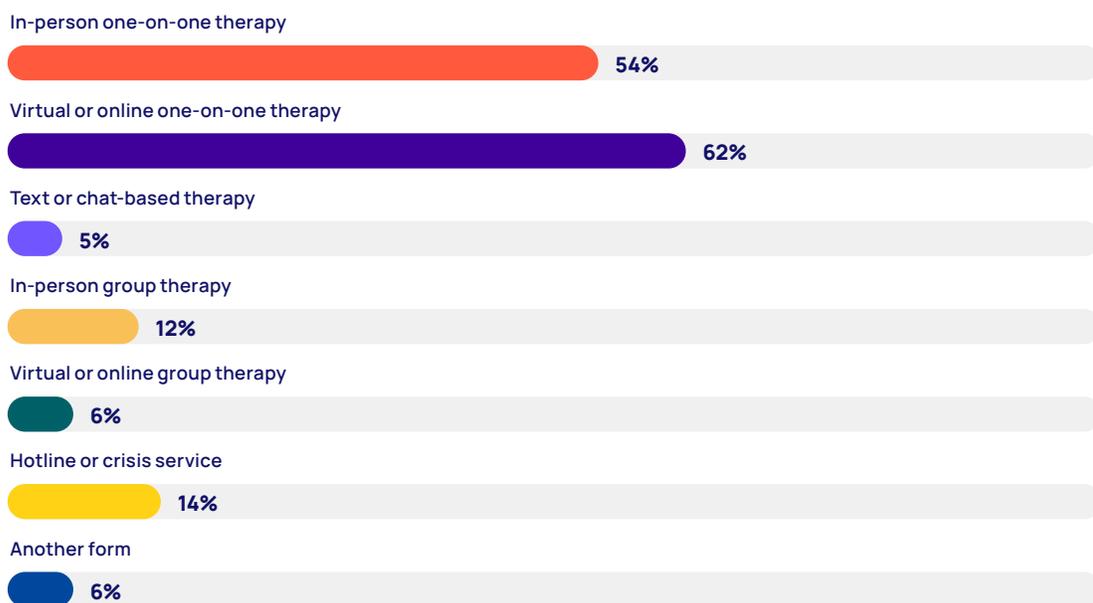


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

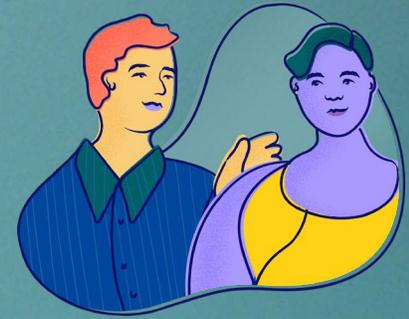


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

19%

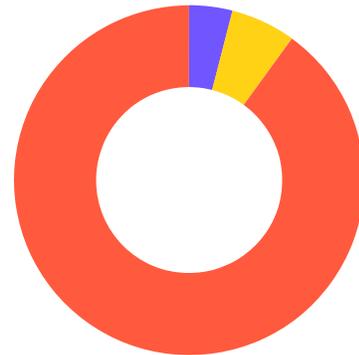
of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

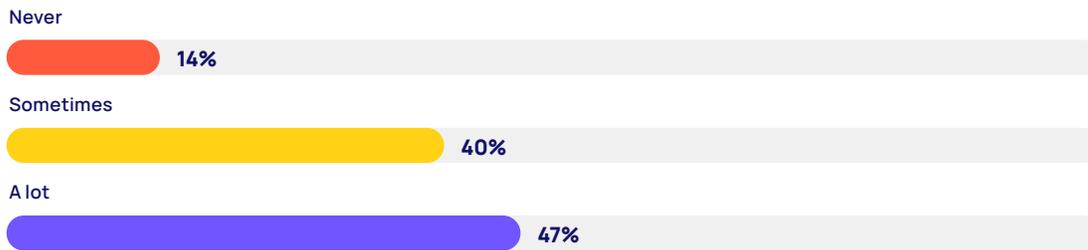
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 6% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

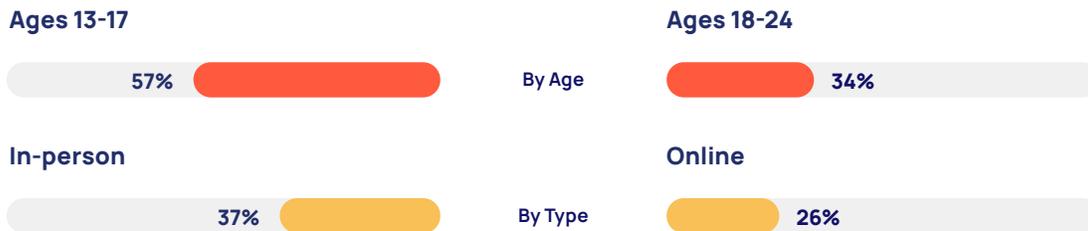


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



16%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving New Jersey for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 20% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

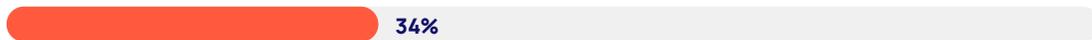
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



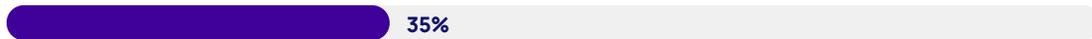
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

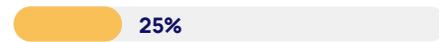


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

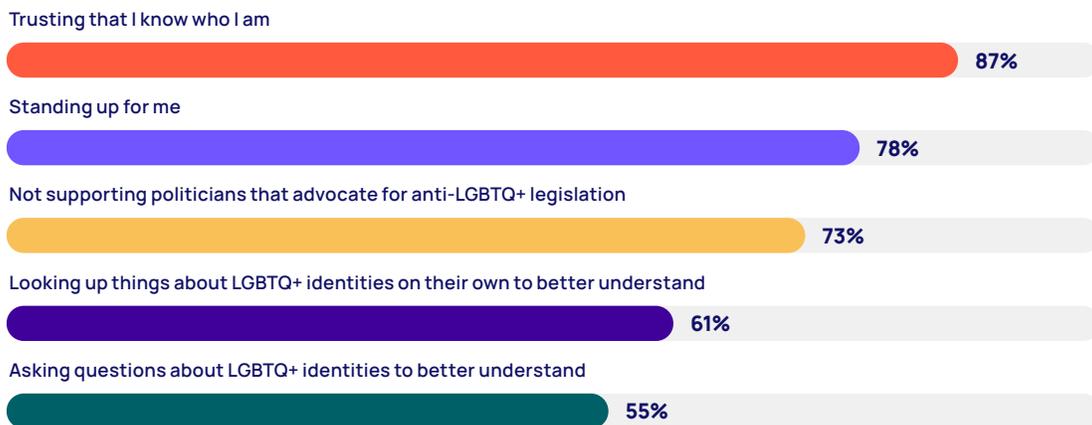


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New Jersey

82%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Jersey say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 82% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



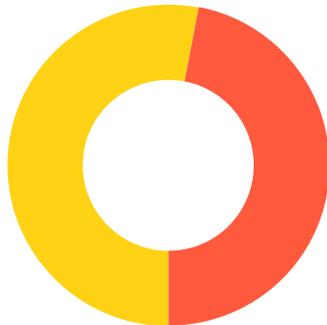
Demographics in New Jersey

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 404

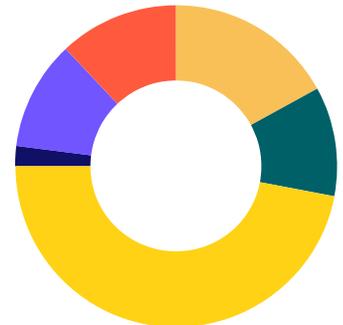
By age

- 54% 13 to 17
- 47% 18 to 24



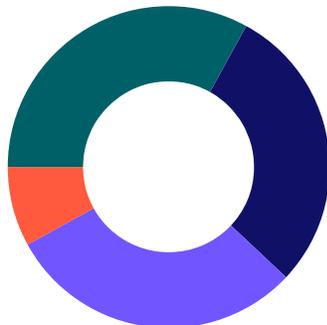
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 11% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 12% Black/African American
- 17% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 47% White



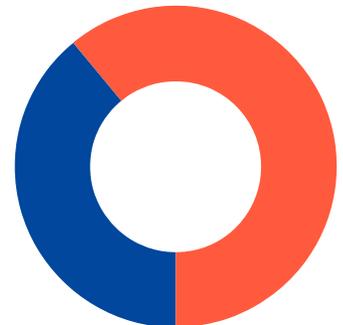
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 30% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



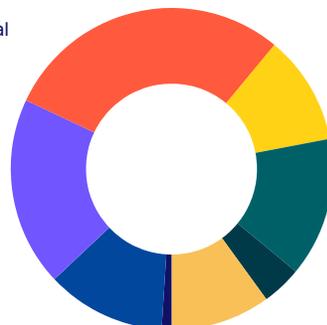
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 39% Cisgender
- 61% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 19% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 11% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 11% Large city
- 45% Suburb
- 40% Small city/town
- 3% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

43%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 44% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

14%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 66% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 62% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

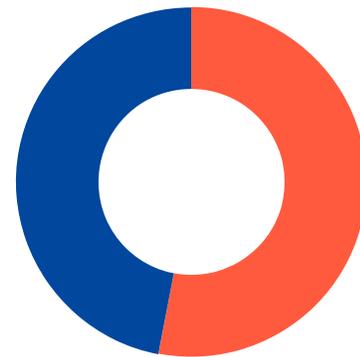
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico



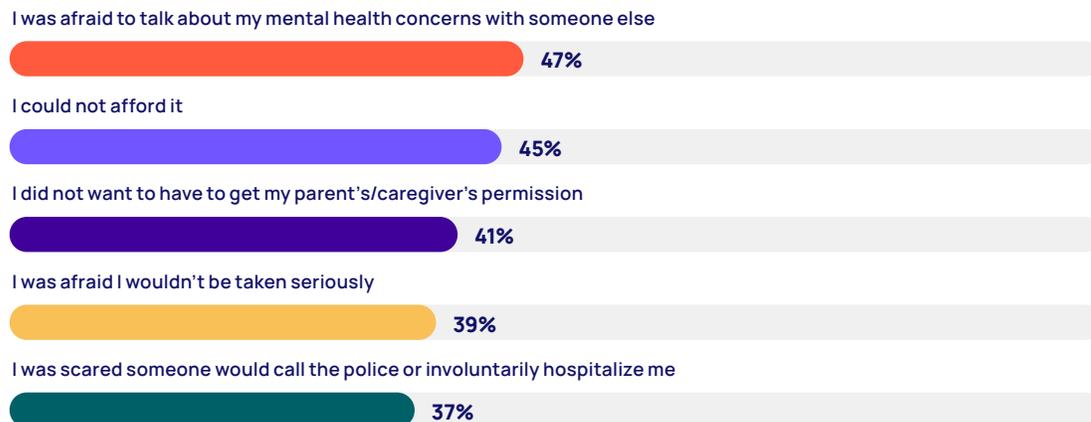
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **53%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **47%** Wanted and received care

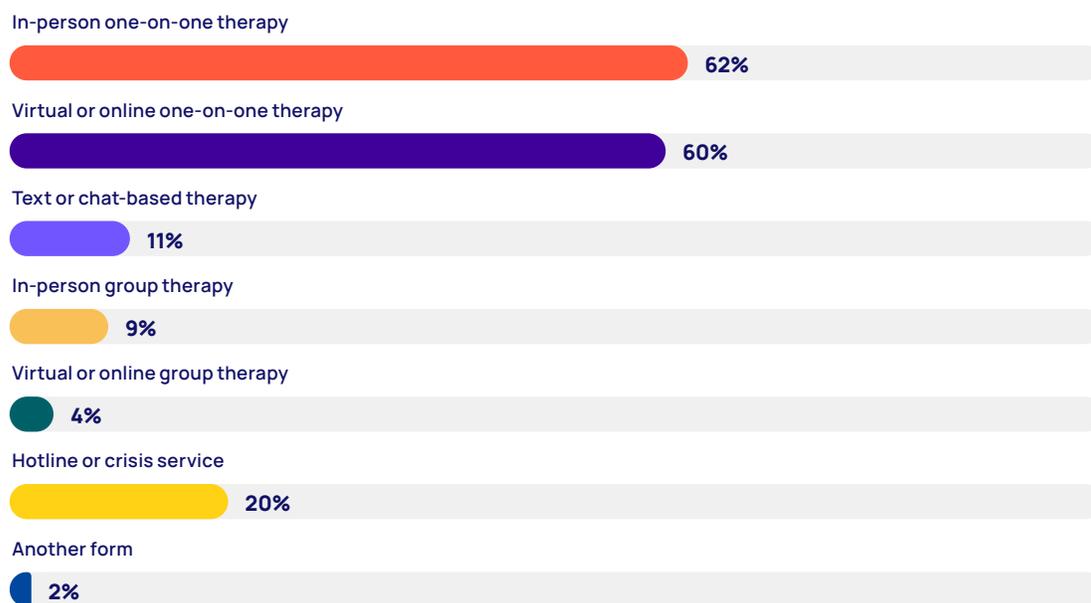


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

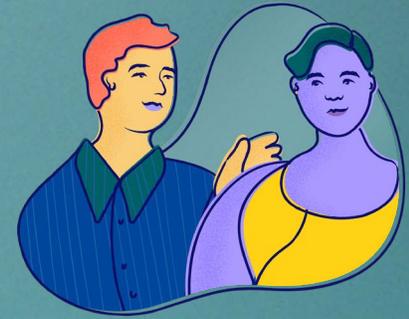


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

33%

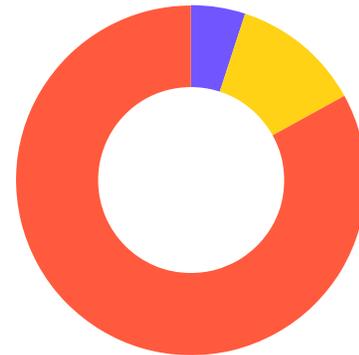
of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

71%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

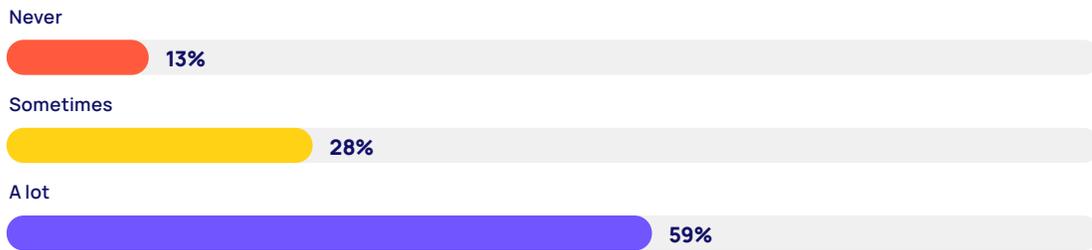
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 83%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 12%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



30%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving New Mexico for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 36% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

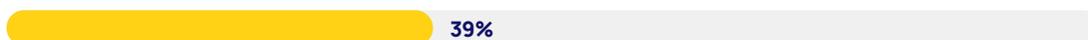
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



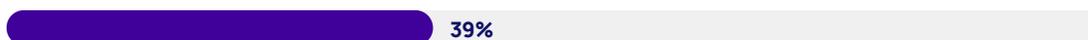
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



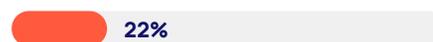
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

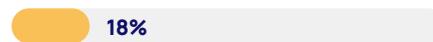


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New Mexico

73%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New Mexico say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 74% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



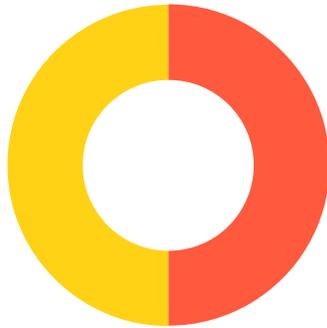
Demographics in New Mexico

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 121

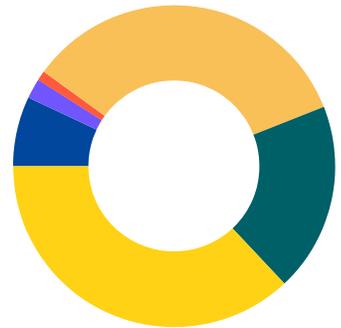
By age

- 50% 13 to 17
- 50% 18 to 24



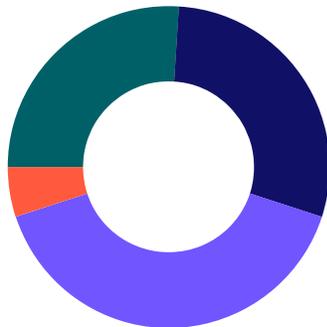
By race/ethnicity

- 7% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 1% Black/African American
- 34% Hispanic/Latinx
- 19% More than one race/ethnicity
- 39% White



By gender identity

- 26% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 40% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



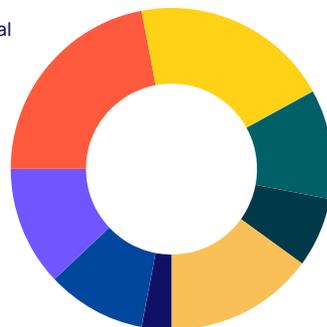
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 27% Cisgender
- 73% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



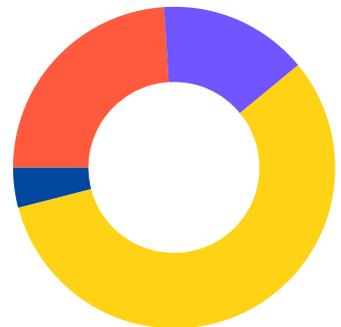
By sexual orientation

- 3% Straight or heterosexual
- 10% Gay
- 12% Lesbian
- 24% Bisexual
- 20% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 7% Questioning
- 15% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 24% Large city
- 15% Suburb
- 58% Small city/town
- 4% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in New York



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New York



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New York seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New York attempted suicide in the past year, including 13% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New York reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

48%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New York reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 52% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

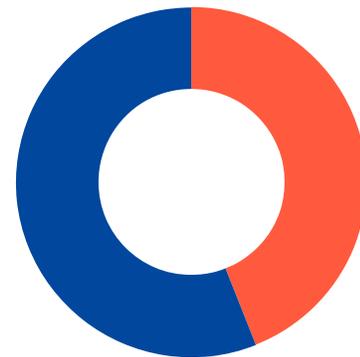
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New York



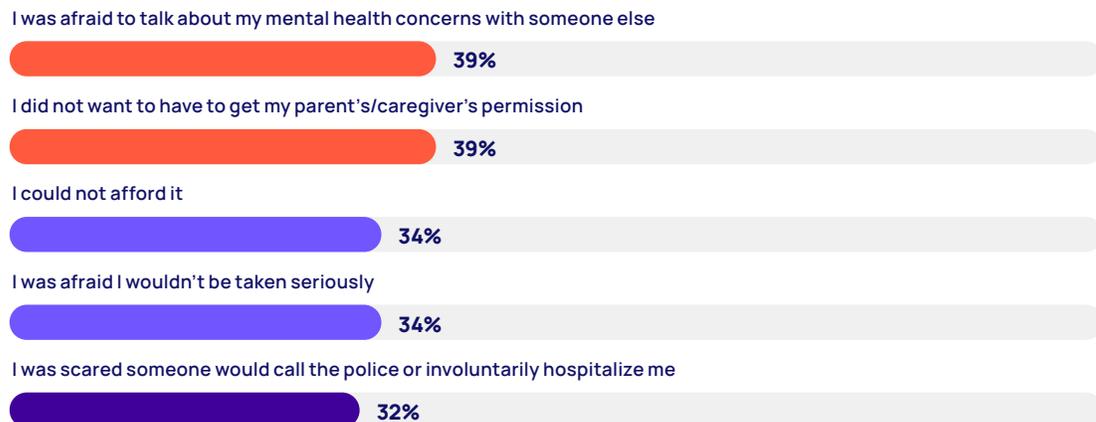
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 44% Wanted but did not receive care ● 56% Wanted and received care

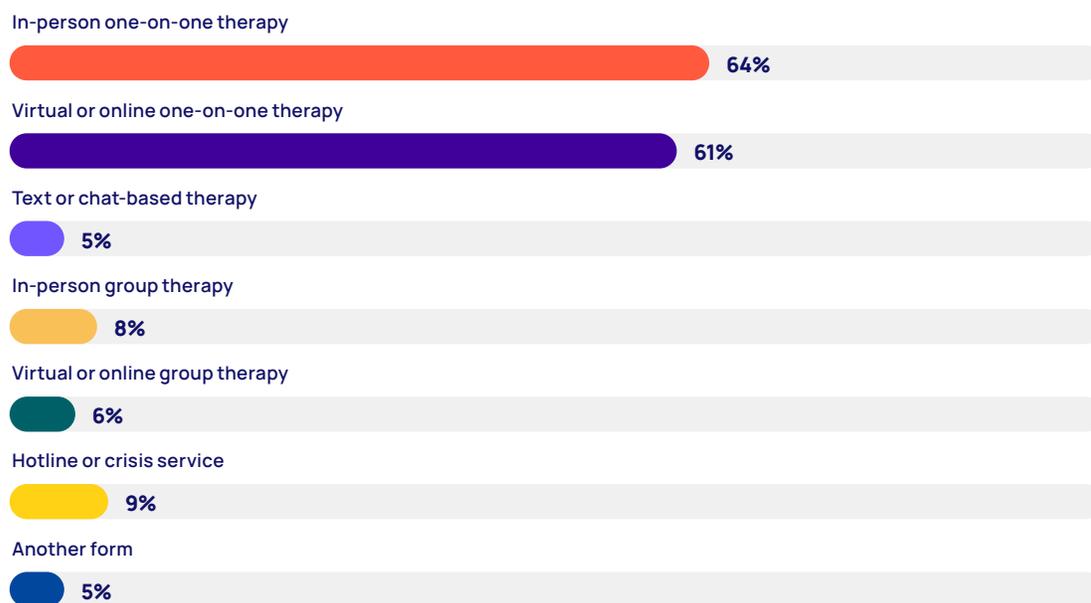


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

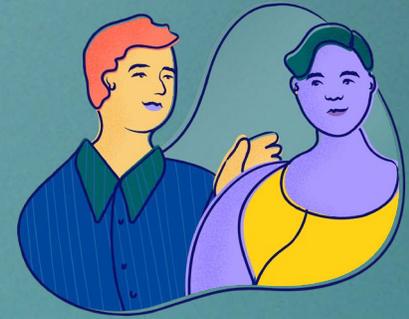


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in New York

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New York



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

22%

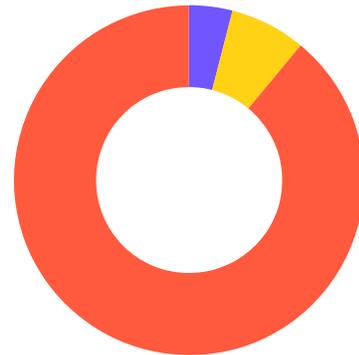
of LGBTQ+ young people in New York were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

59%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New York experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

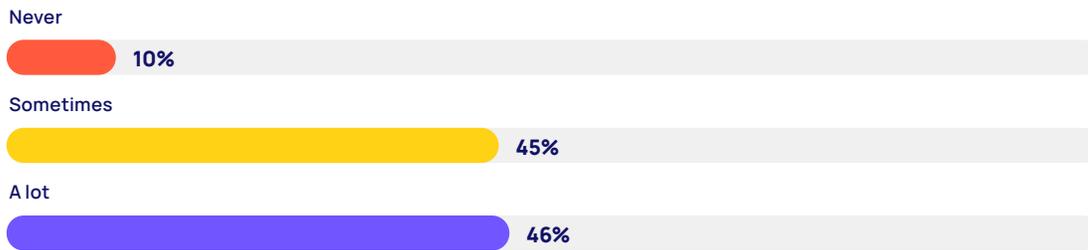
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 89%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4%** Subjected to conversion therapy

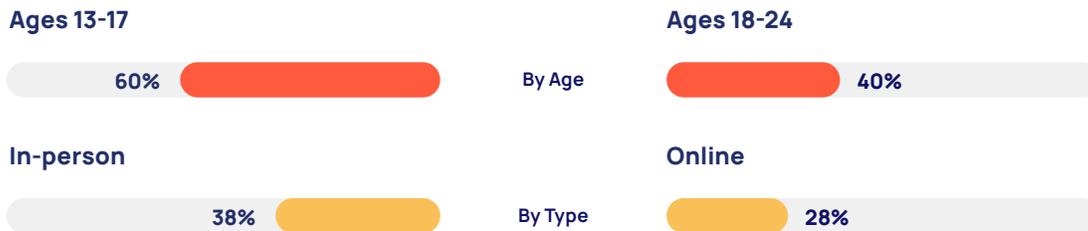


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in New York

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



18%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving New York for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 22% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

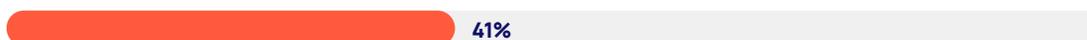
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New York



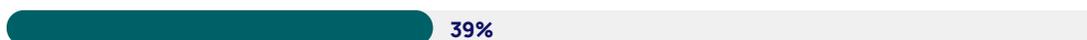
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

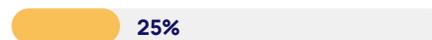


LGBTQ+

High support

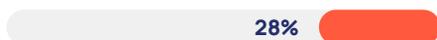


Transgender and Nonbinary



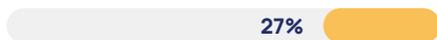
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

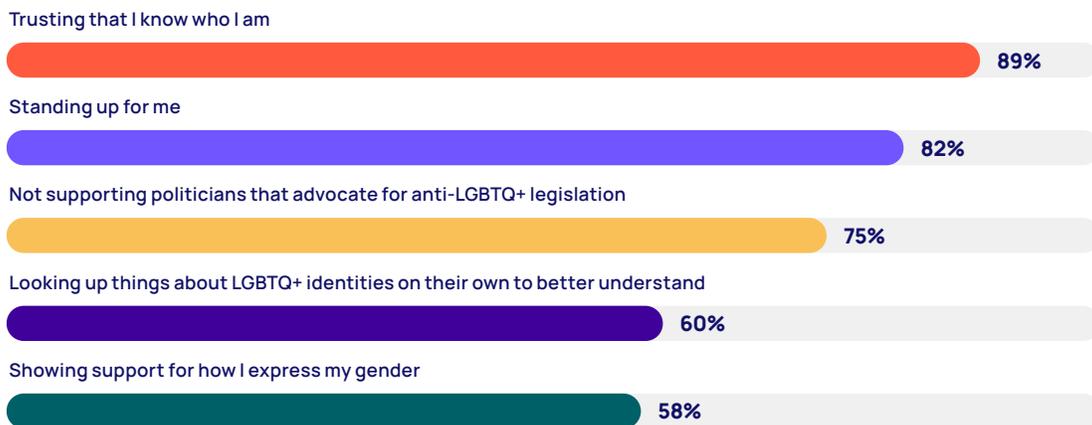


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in New York

78%

of LGBTQ+ young people in New York say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 75% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



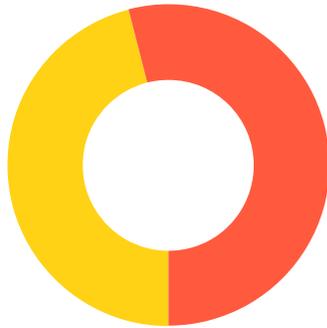
Demographics in New York

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 900

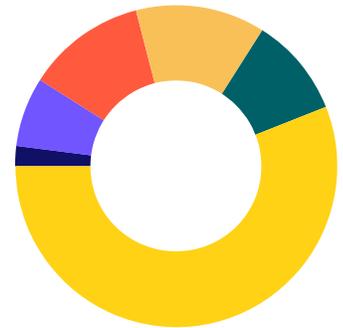
By age

- 46% 13 to 17
- 54% 18 to 24



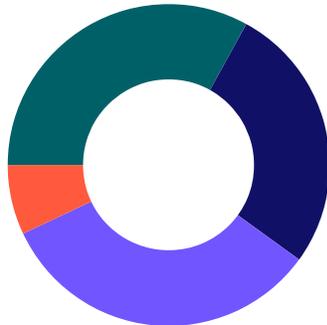
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 7% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 12% Black/African American
- 13% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 56% White



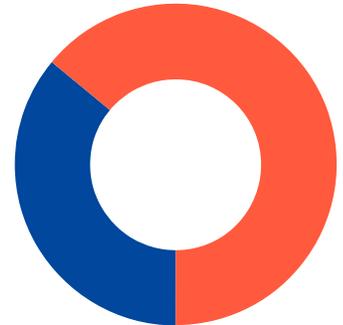
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



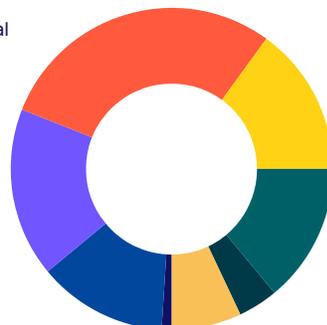
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 36% Cisgender
- 64% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



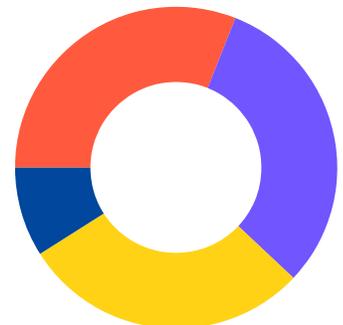
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 13% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 29% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 7% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 31% Large city
- 31% Suburb
- 30% Small city/town
- 9% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 47% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

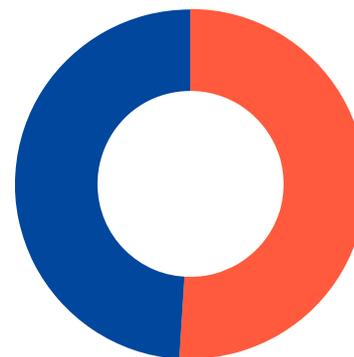
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina



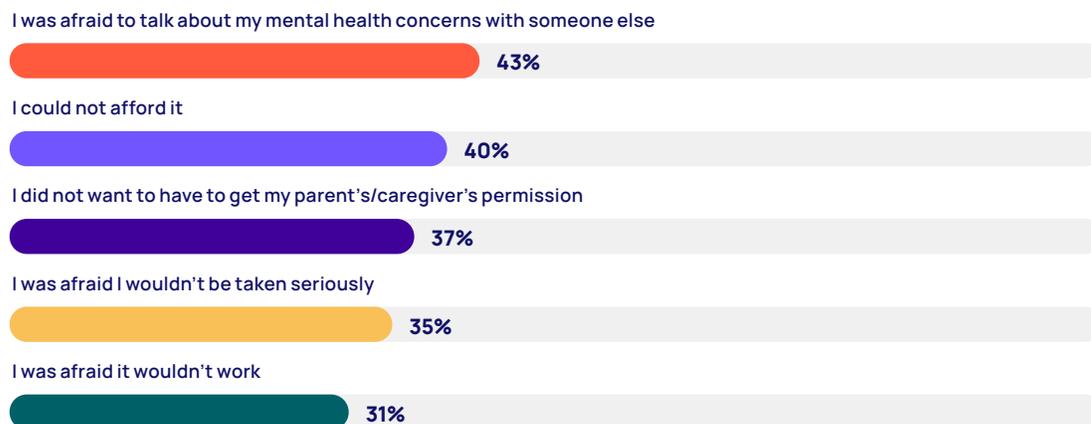
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 51% Wanted but did not receive care ● 49% Wanted and received care

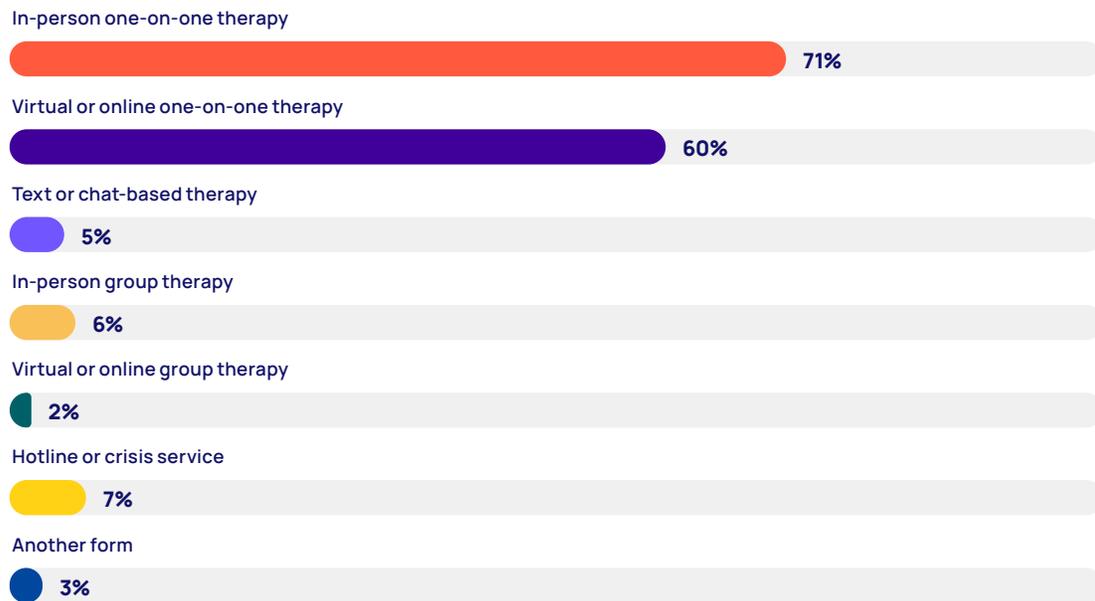


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

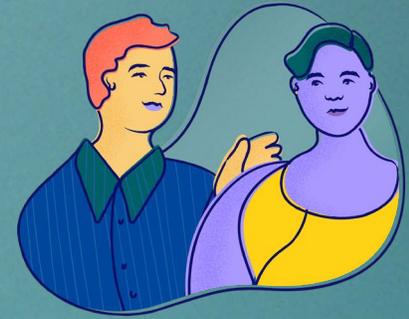


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

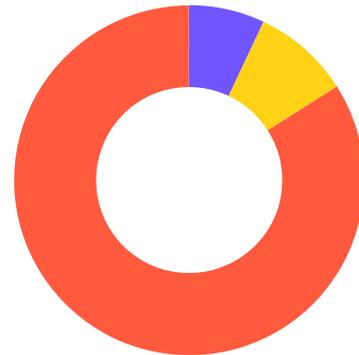
of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

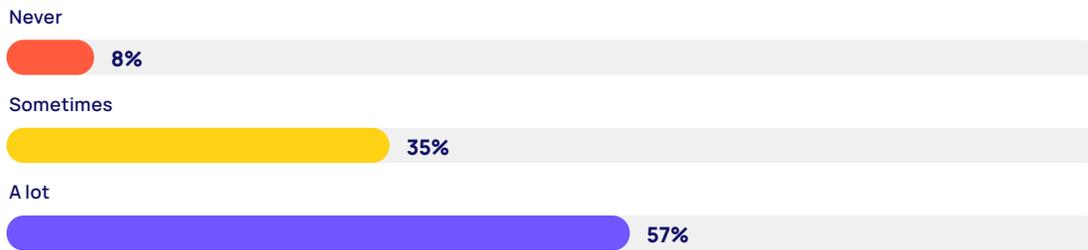
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 85%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 9%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7%** Subjected to conversion therapy

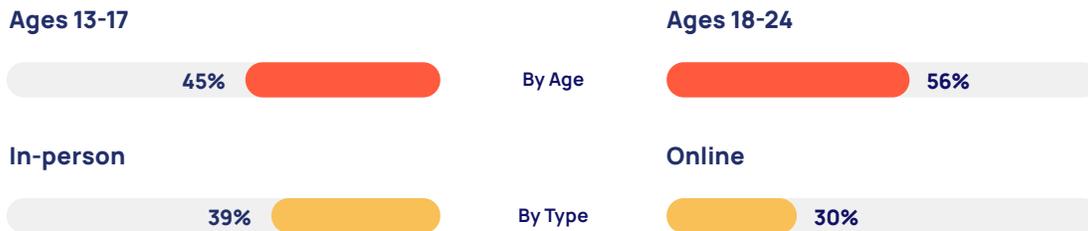


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



48%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving North Carolina for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 56% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

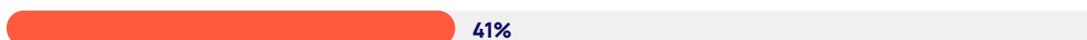
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina



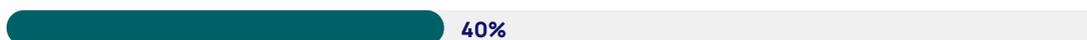
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

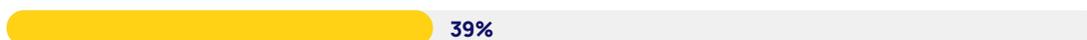
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



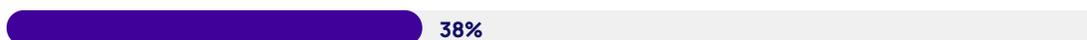
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

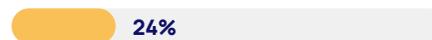


LGBTQ+

High support

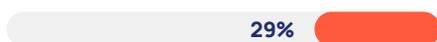


Transgender and Nonbinary



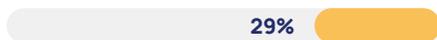
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

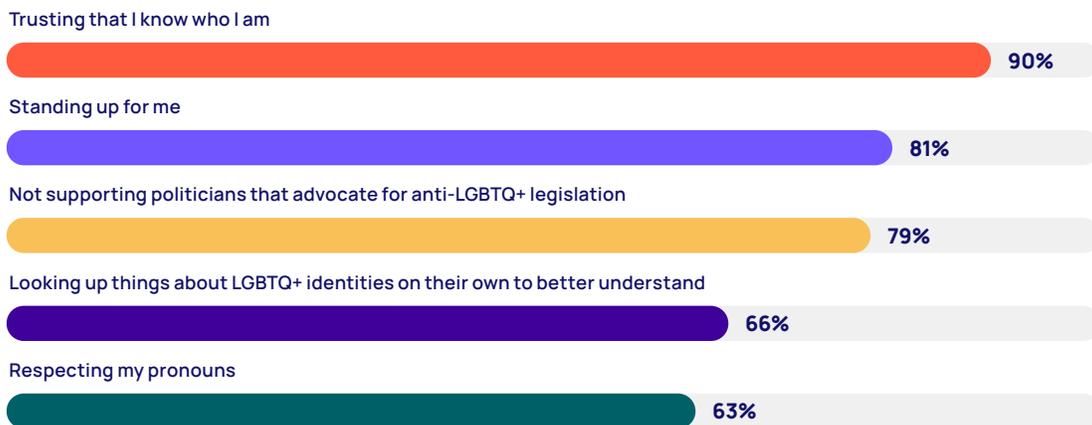


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in North Carolina

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Carolina say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 51% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



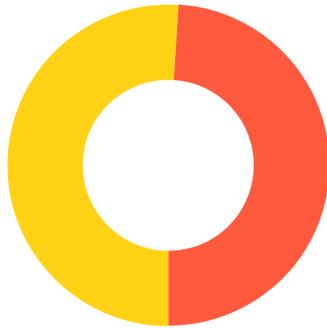
Demographics in North Carolina

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 550

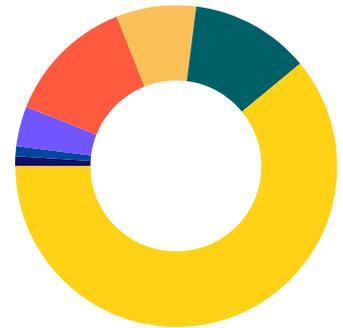
By age

- 51% 13 to 17
- 49% 18 to 24



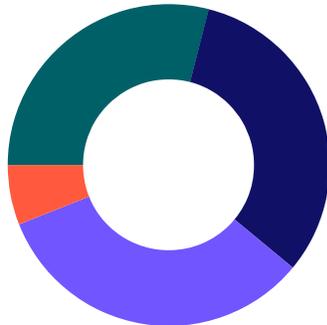
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 13% Black/African American
- 8% Hispanic/Latinx
- 12% More than one race/ethnicity
- 62% White



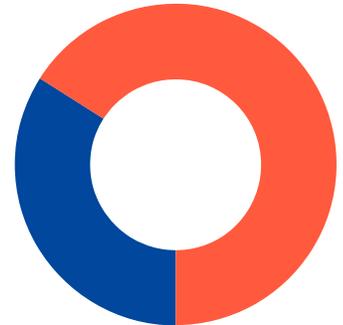
By gender identity

- 29% Girl or woman
- 32% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



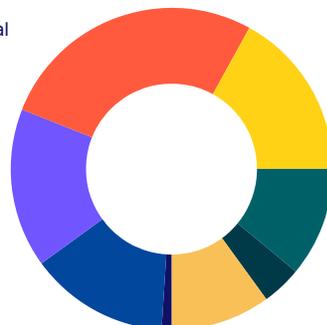
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 34% Cisgender
- 67% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



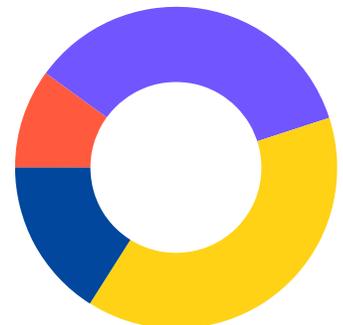
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 16% Lesbian
- 26% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 10% Large city
- 35% Suburb
- 39% Small city/town
- 16% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

36%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

8%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota attempted suicide in the past year, including 9% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 80% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 66% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

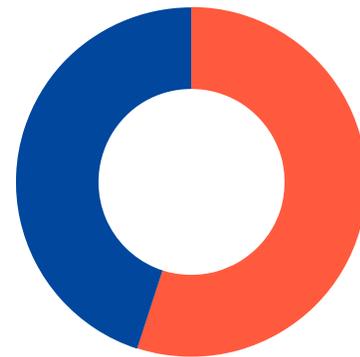
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota



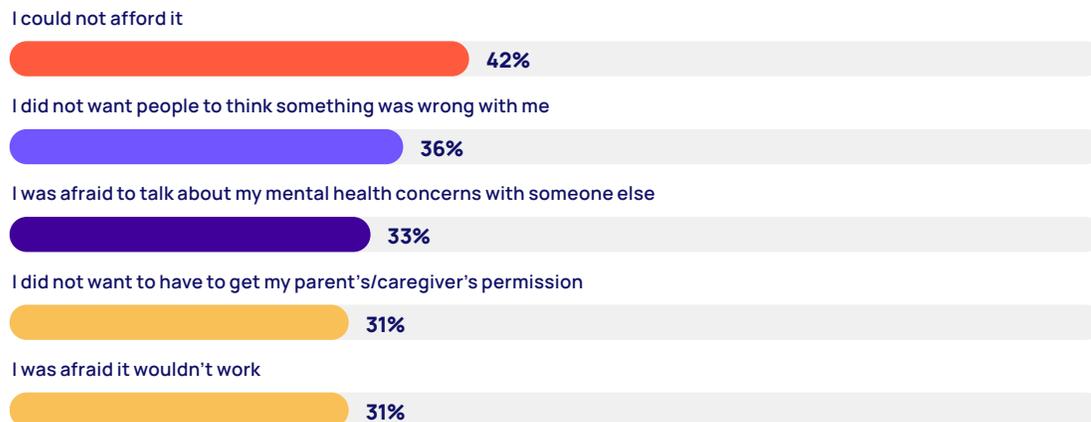
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 55% Wanted but did not receive care
- 45% Wanted and received care

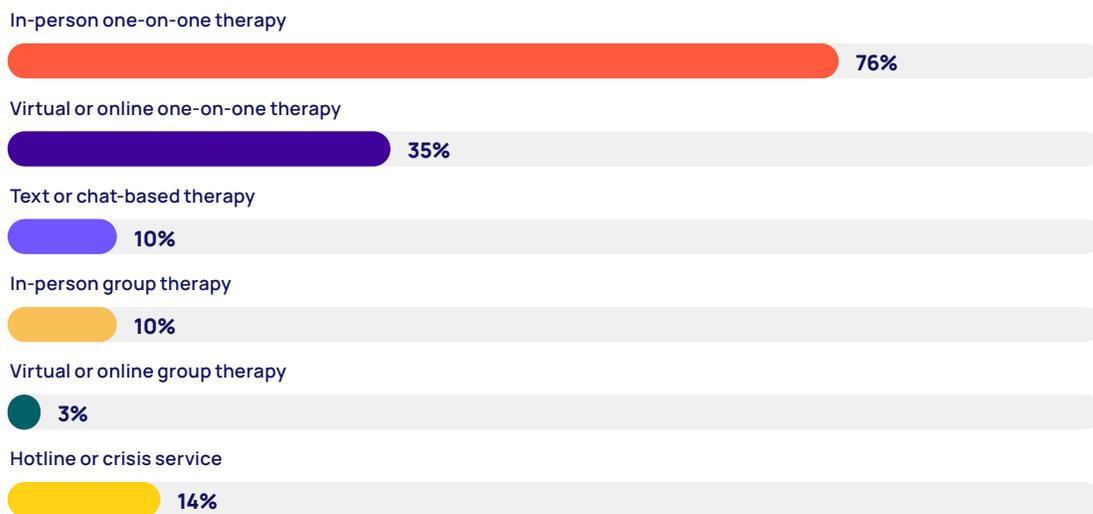


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

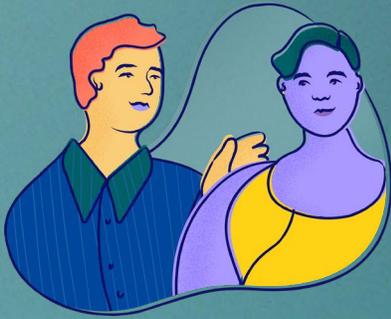


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

17%

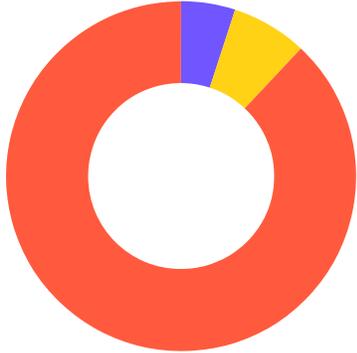
of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

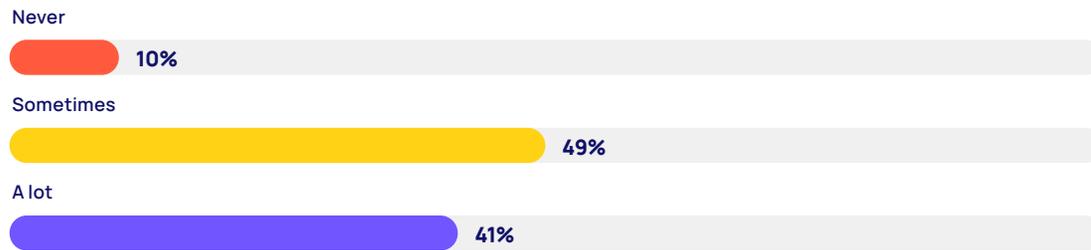
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 88% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5% Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



62%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving North Dakota for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

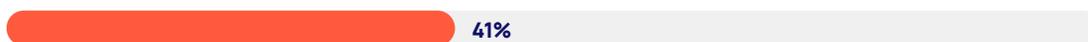
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

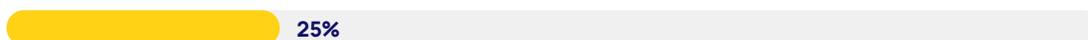
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



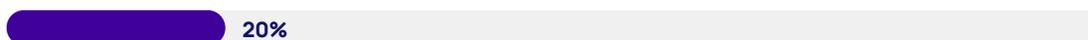
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

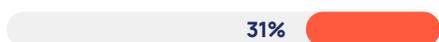


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

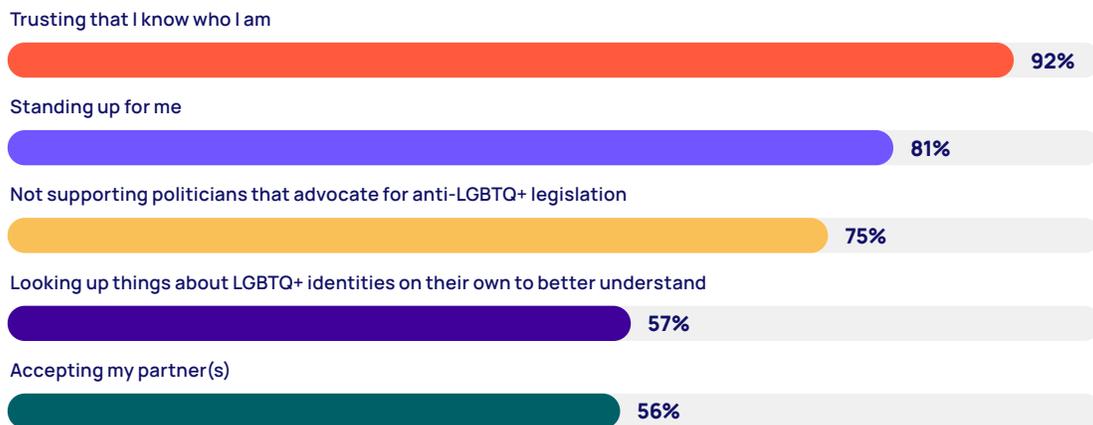


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in North Dakota

32%

of LGBTQ+ young people in North Dakota say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 21% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



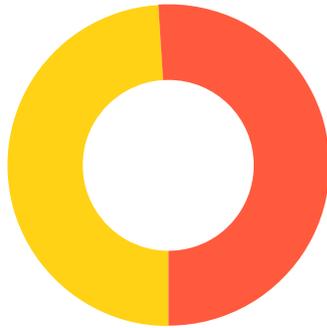
Demographics in North Dakota

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 80

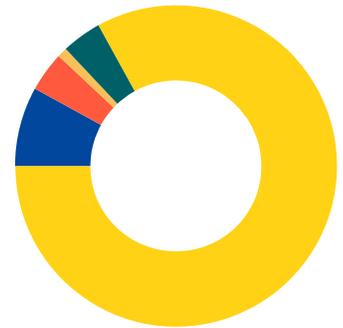
By age

- 49% 13 to 17
- 51% 18 to 24



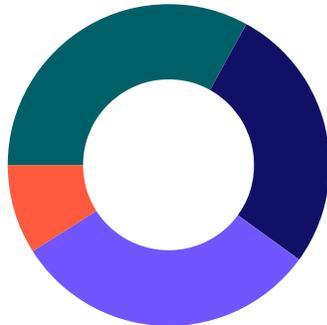
By race/ethnicity

- 8% Native/Indigenous
- 4% Black/African American
- 1% Hispanic/Latinx
- 4% More than one race/ethnicity
- 84% White



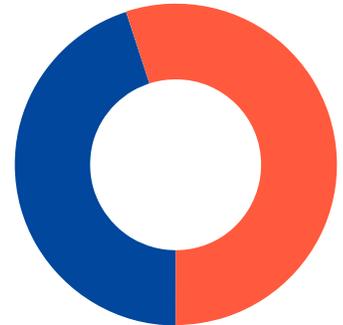
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 31% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 9% Not sure or questioning



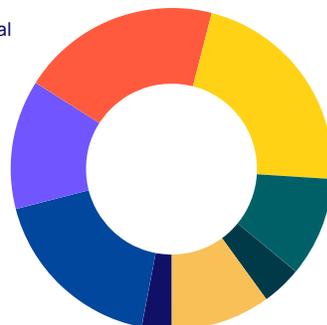
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 45% Cisgender
- 55% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



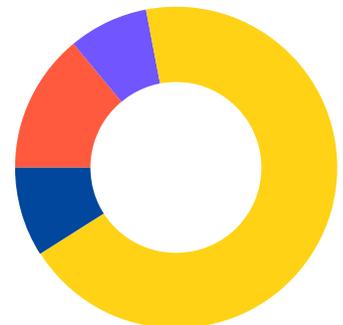
By sexual orientation

- 3% Straight or heterosexual
- 18% Gay
- 13% Lesbian
- 21% Bisexual
- 23% Pansexual
- 10% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



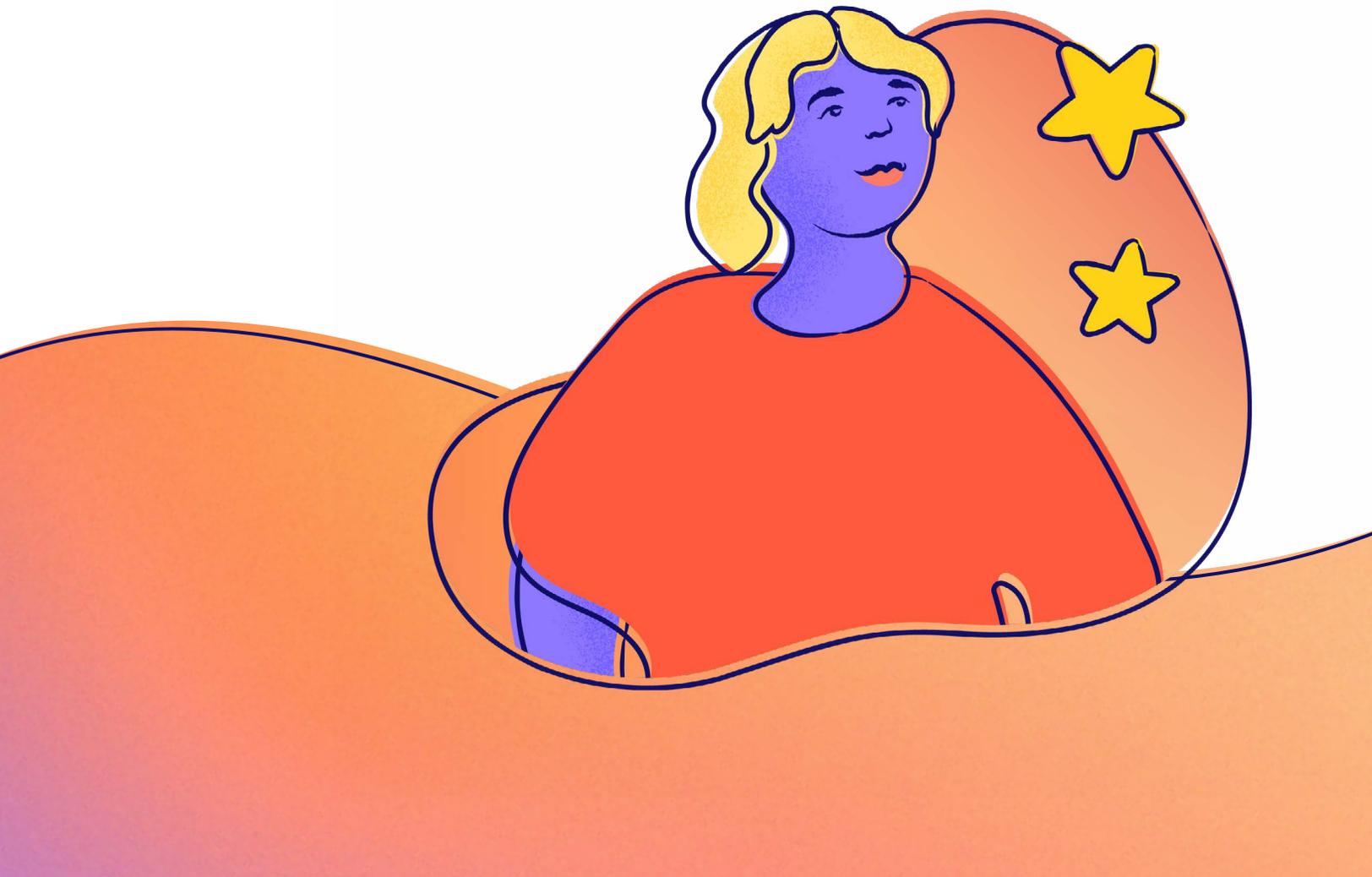
By urbanicity

- 14% Large city
- 8% Suburb
- 70% Small city/town
- 9% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

43%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 50% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio attempted suicide in the past year, including 15% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

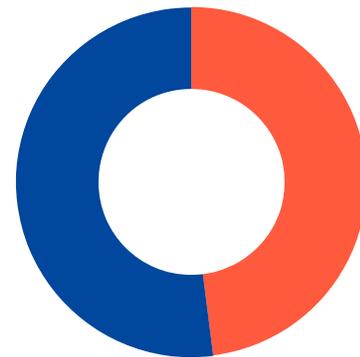
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio



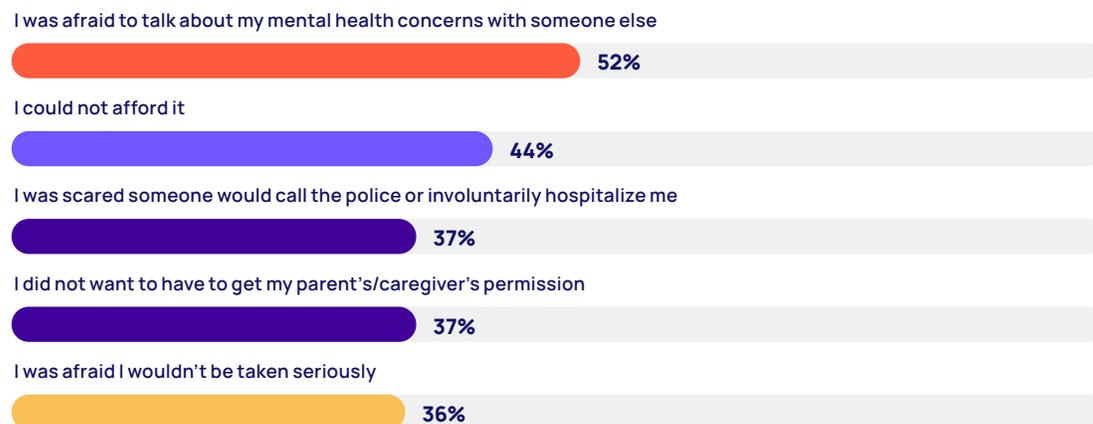
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 48% Wanted but did not receive care
- 53% Wanted and received care

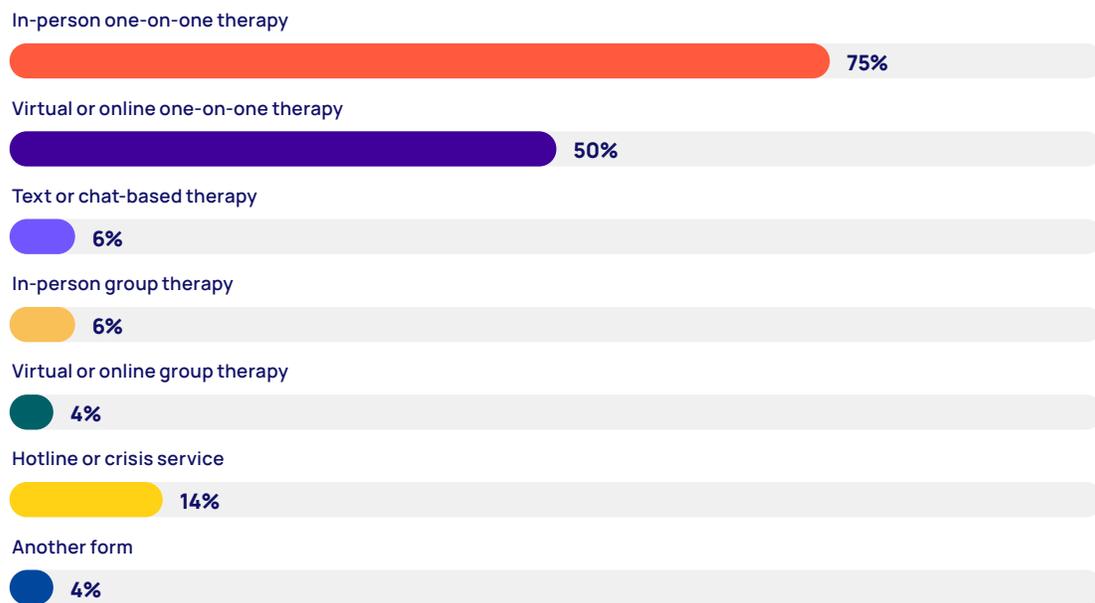


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

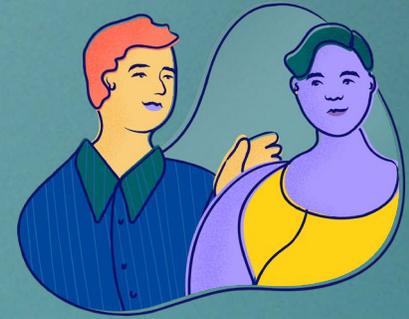


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

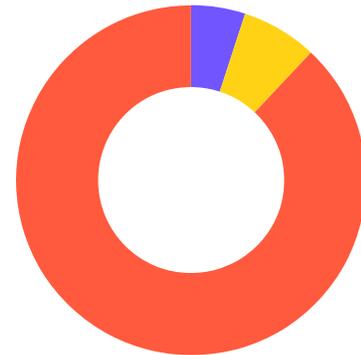
of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

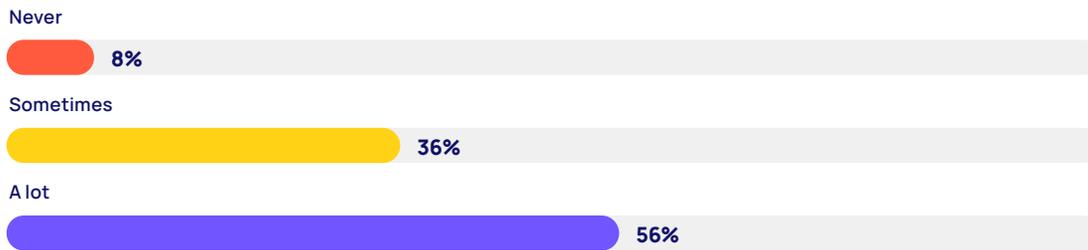
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 89%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5%** Subjected to conversion therapy

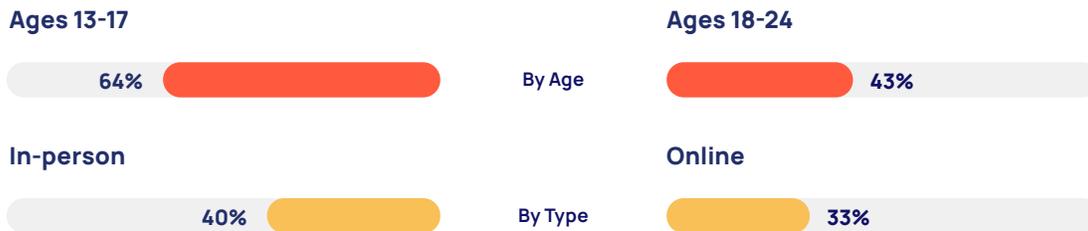


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



52%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Ohio for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

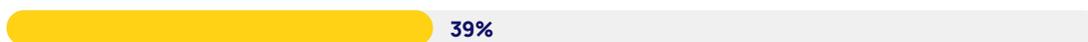
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



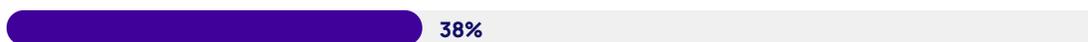
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

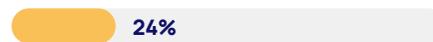


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



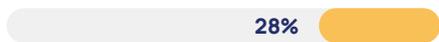
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

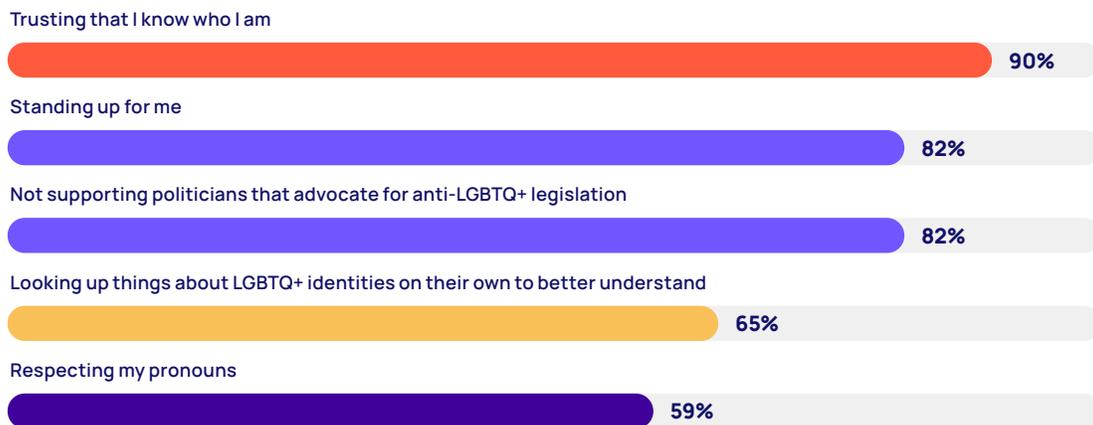


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Ohio

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Ohio say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 58% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



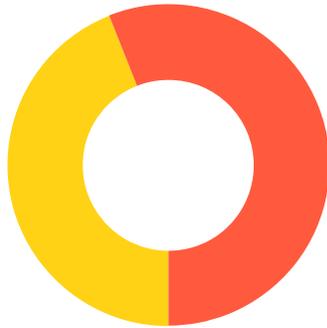
Demographics in Ohio

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 702

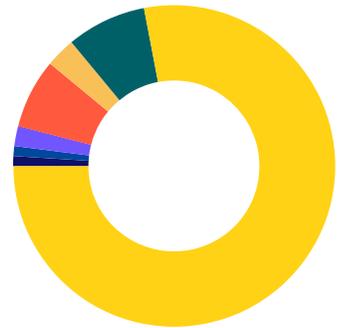
By age

- 44% 13 to 17
- 56% 18 to 24



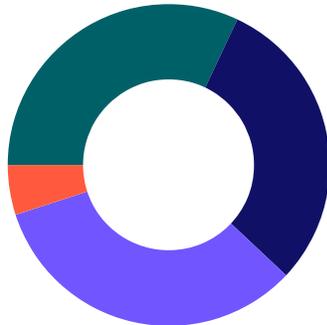
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 7% Black/African American
- 3% Hispanic/Latinx
- 8% More than one race/ethnicity
- 78% White



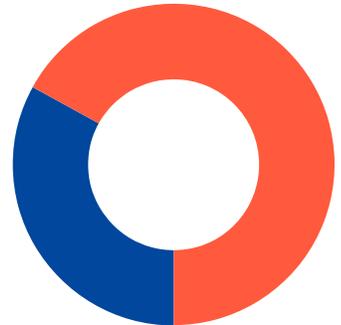
By gender identity

- 32% Girl or woman
- 30% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



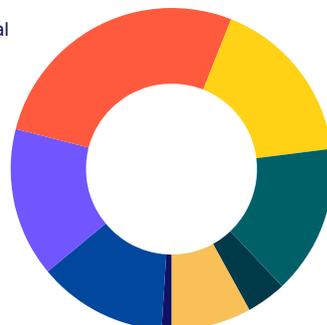
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 33% Cisgender
- 67% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



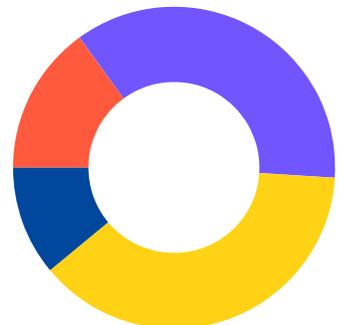
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 13% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 27% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 15% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 15% Large city
- 36% Suburb
- 39% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

46%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 52% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

14%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

69%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

58%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

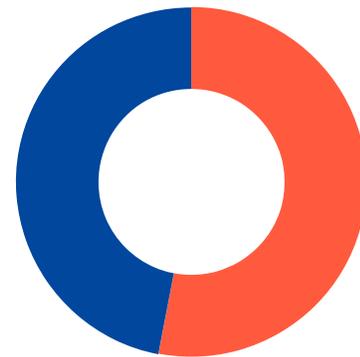
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma



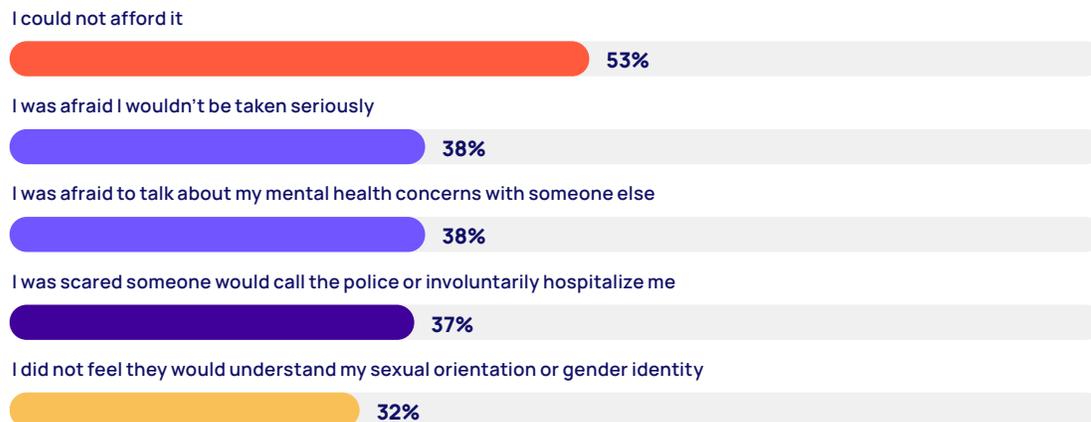
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 53% Wanted but did not receive care
- 47% Wanted and received care

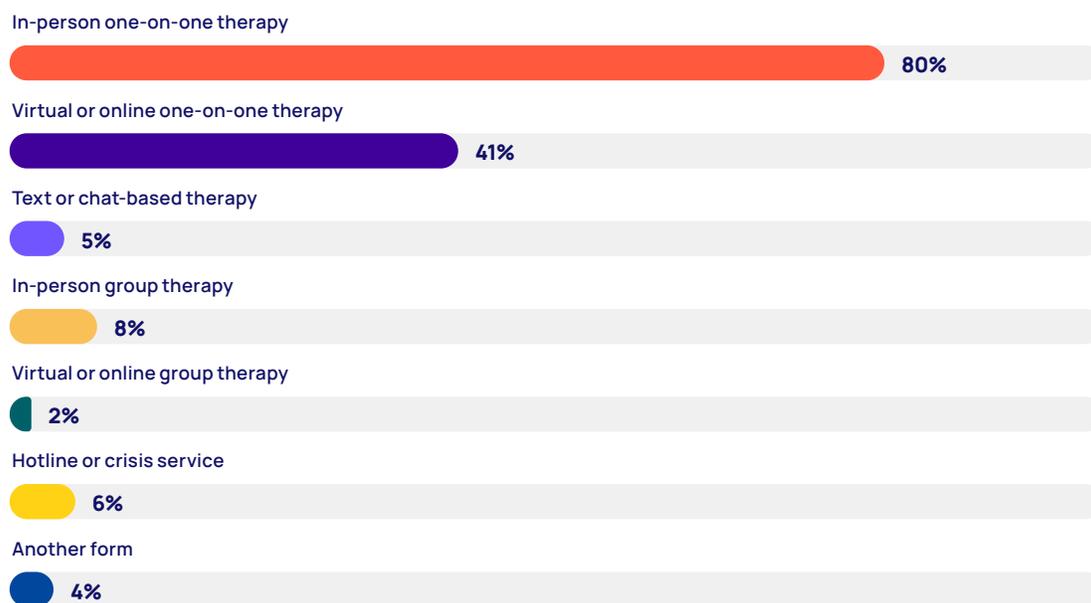


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

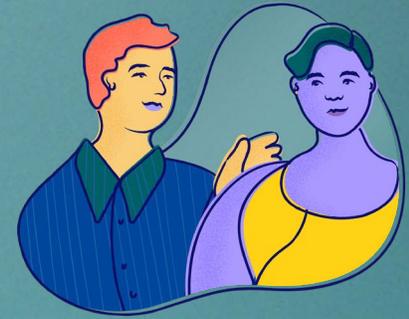


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

28%

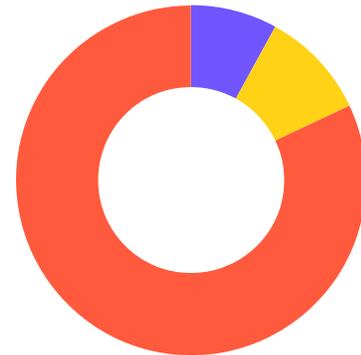
of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

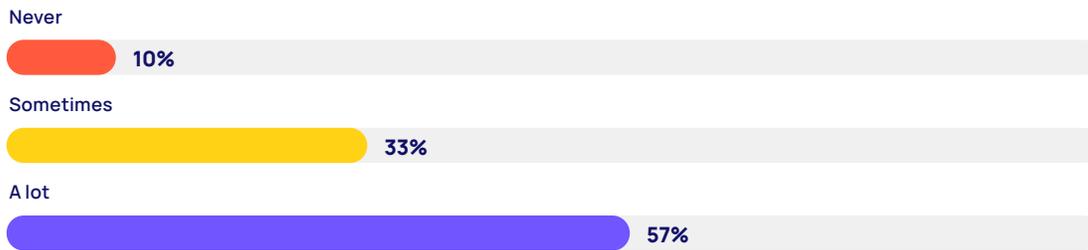
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 82%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 10%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 8%** Subjected to conversion therapy

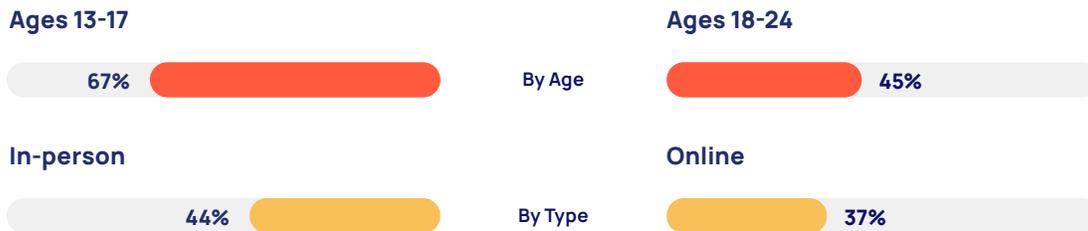


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



68%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Oklahoma for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

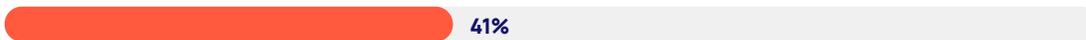
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma



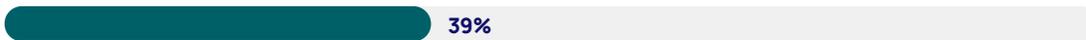
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

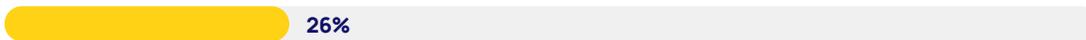
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



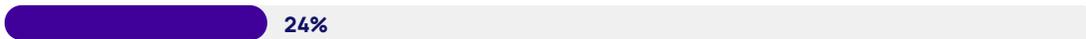
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



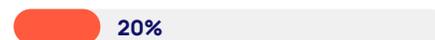
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

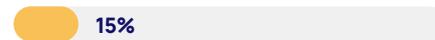


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Oklahoma

31%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oklahoma say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 27% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



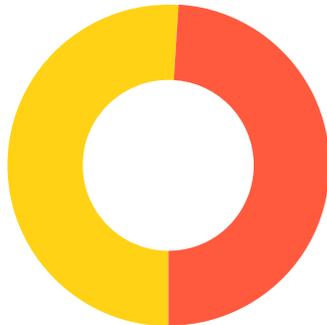
Demographics in Oklahoma

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 221

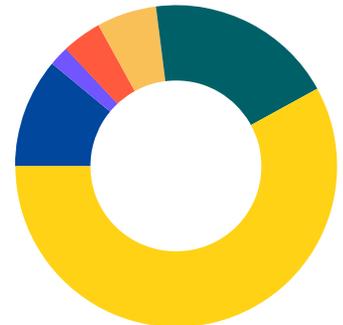
By age

- 51% 13 to 17
- 49% 18 to 24



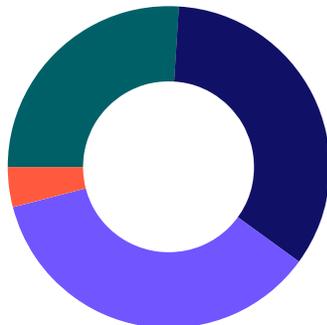
By race/ethnicity

- 11% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 4% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 19% More than one race/ethnicity
- 59% White



By gender identity

- 26% Girl or woman
- 34% Boy or man
- 36% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 4% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 27% Cisgender
- 73% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



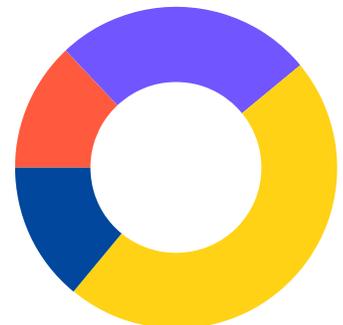
By sexual orientation

- 14% Gay
- 12% Lesbian
- 25% Bisexual
- 22% Pansexual
- 13% Queer
- 6% Questioning
- 9% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 13% Large city
- 26% Suburb
- 47% Small city/town
- 14% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

14%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 62% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

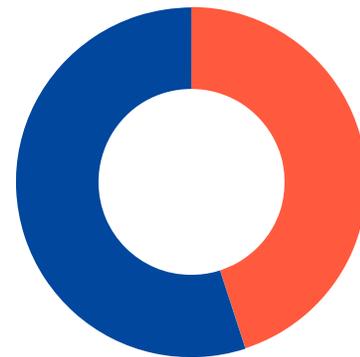
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon



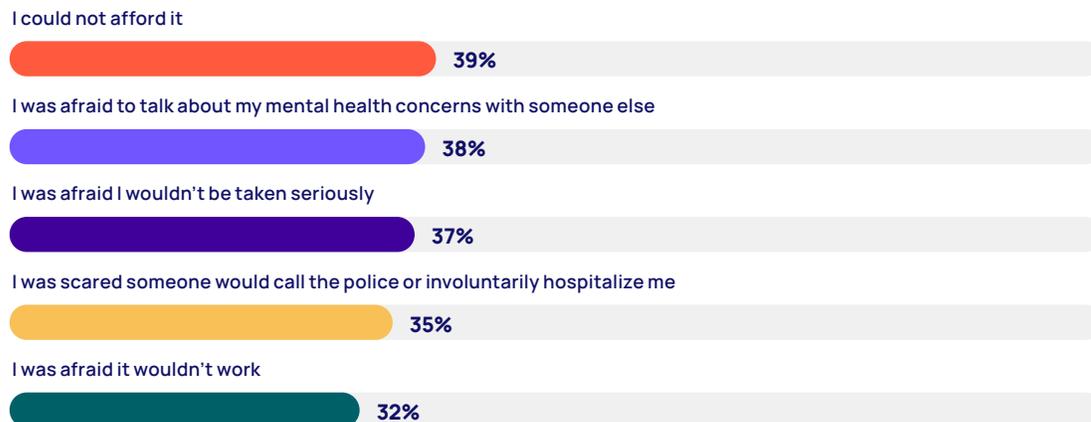
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 45% Wanted but did not receive care ● 55% Wanted and received care

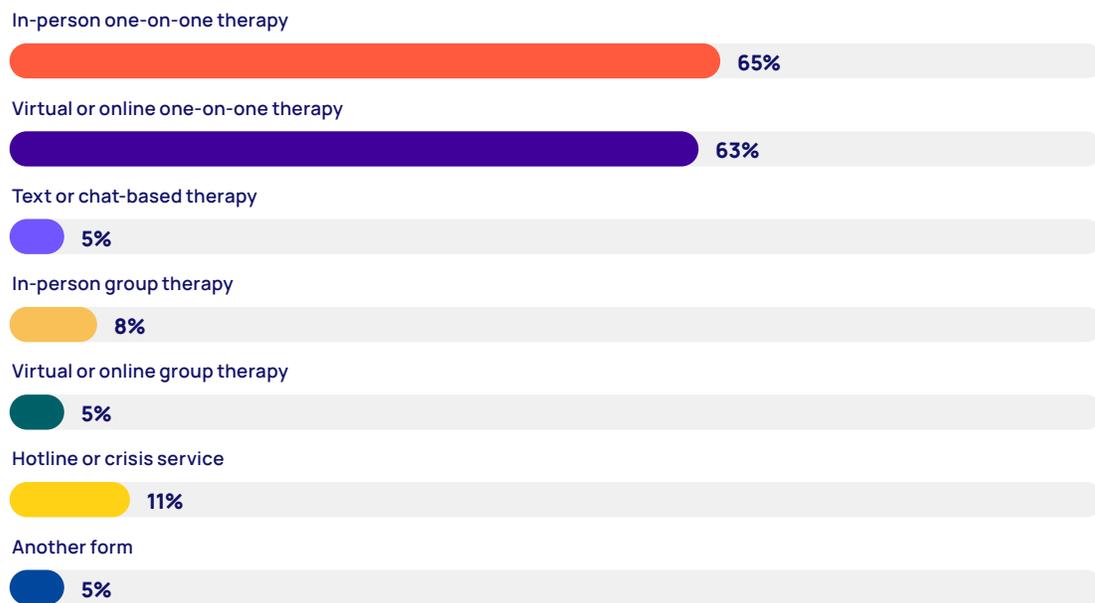


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

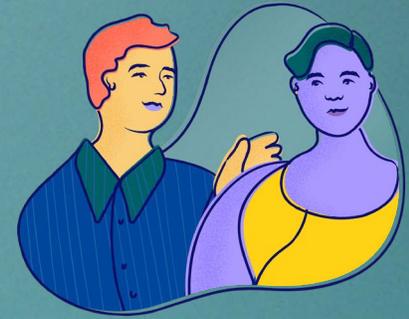


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

25%

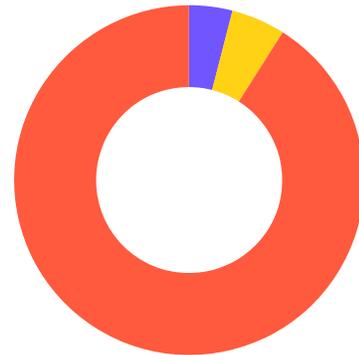
of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

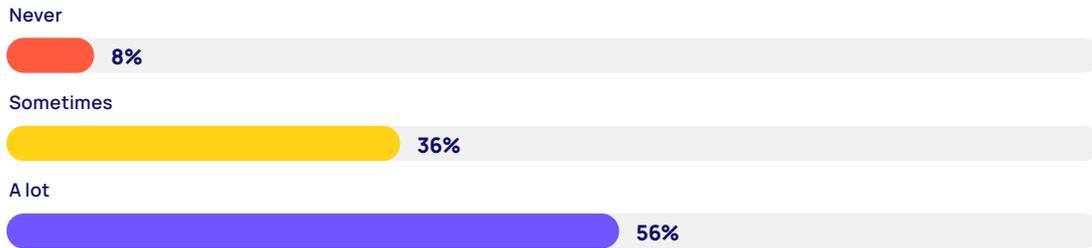
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 91%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 5%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



19%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Oregon for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 23% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



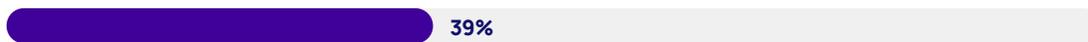
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

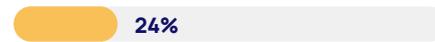


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

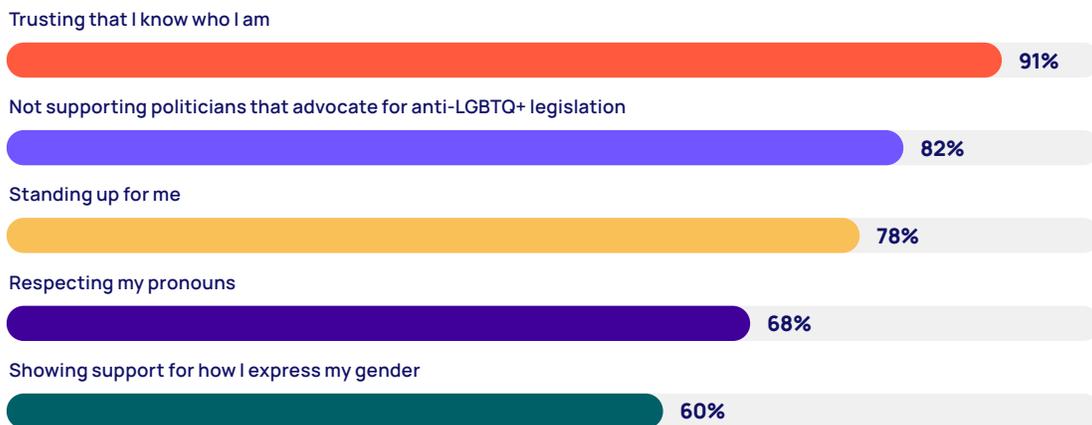


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Oregon

84%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Oregon say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 84% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



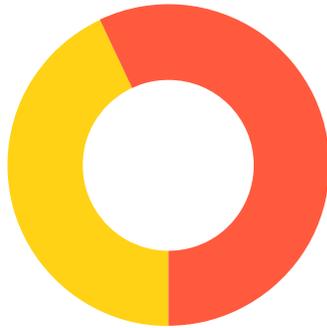
Demographics in Oregon

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 329

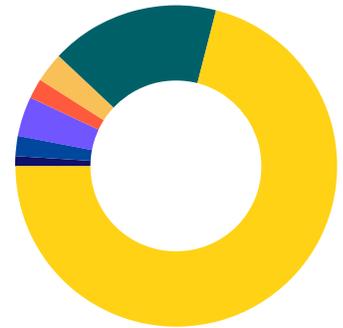
By age

- 43% 13 to 17
- 57% 18 to 24



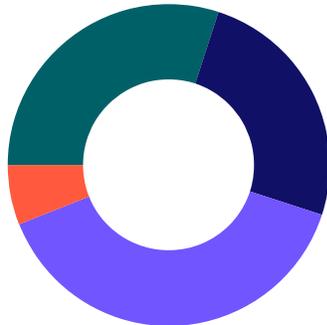
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 3% Hispanic/Latinx
- 17% More than one race/ethnicity
- 72% White



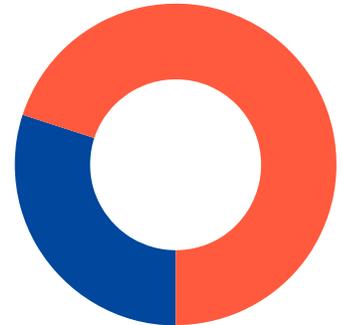
By gender identity

- 30% Girl or woman
- 25% Boy or man
- 39% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



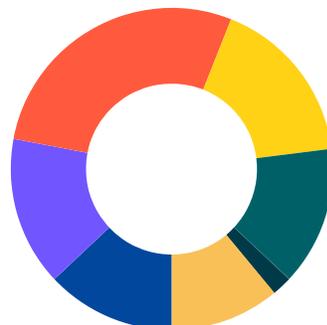
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 30% Cisgender
- 71% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



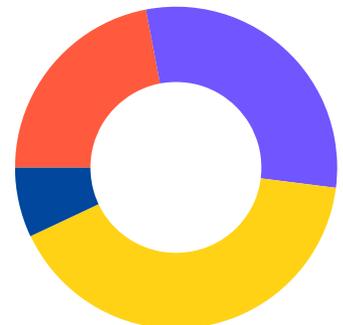
By sexual orientation

- 13% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 14% Queer
- 2% Questioning
- 11% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 22% Large city
- 30% Suburb
- 41% Small city/town
- 7% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

36%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania attempted suicide in the past year, including 12% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

69%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 74% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 60% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

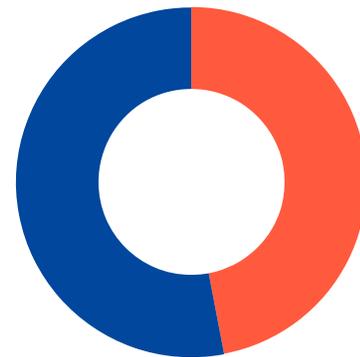
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania



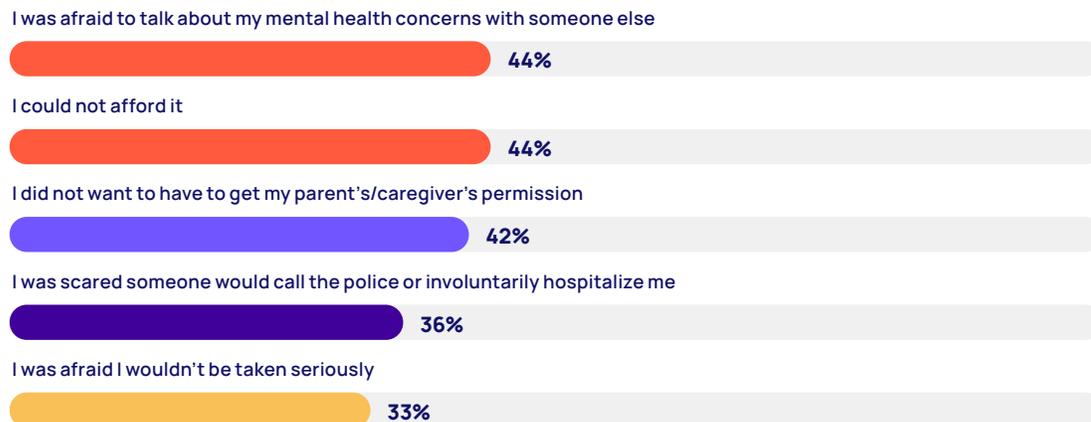
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 47% Wanted but did not receive care ● 53% Wanted and received care

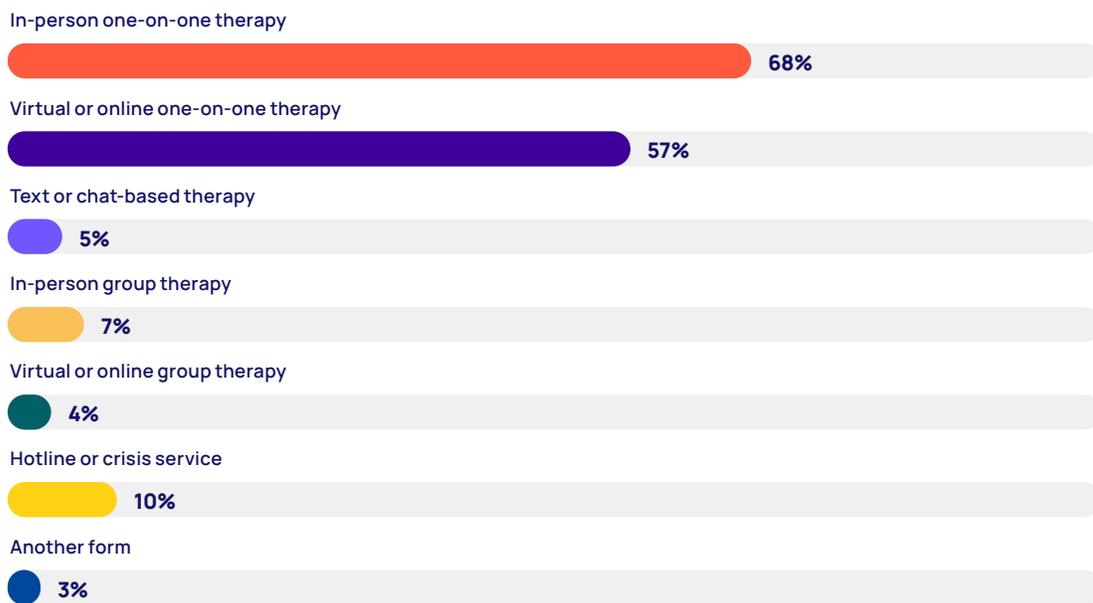


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

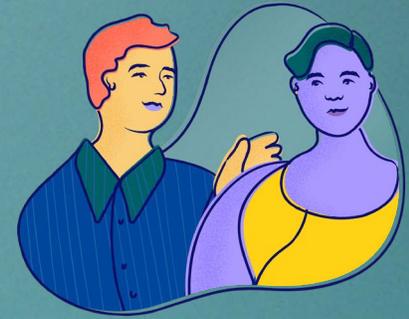


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

22%

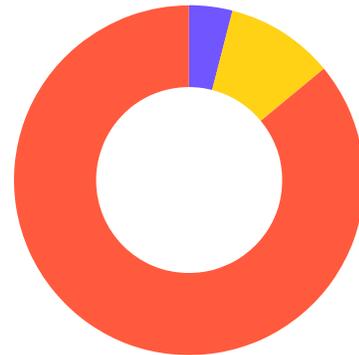
of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

58%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

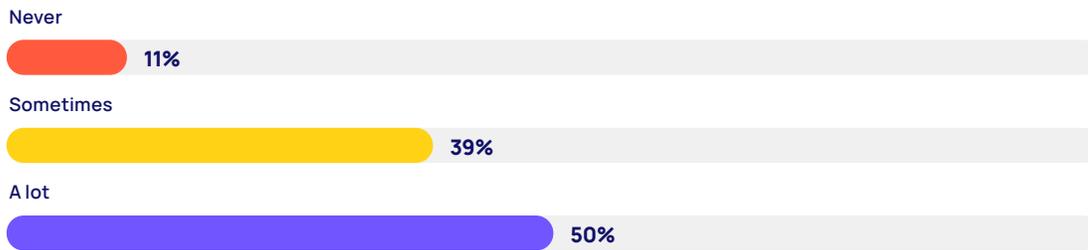
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 10% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

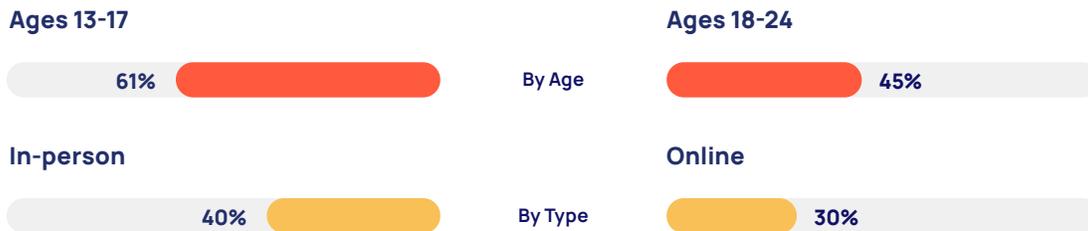


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



27% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Pennsylvania for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 34% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

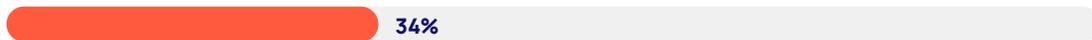
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania



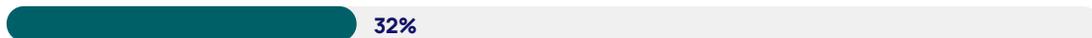
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

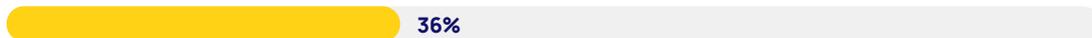
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



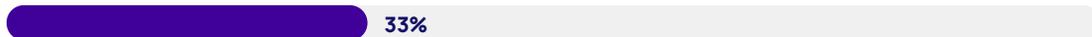
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



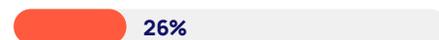
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

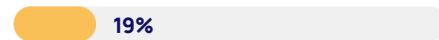


LGBTQ+

High support

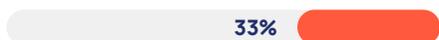


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

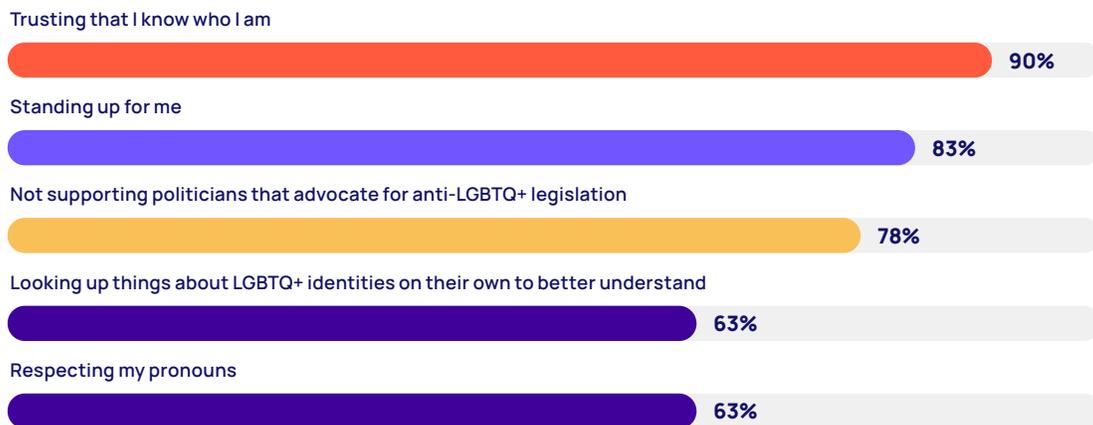


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Pennsylvania

68%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Pennsylvania say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 66% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



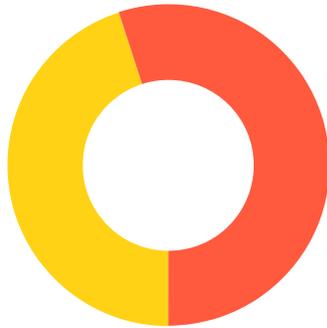
Demographics in Pennsylvania

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 653

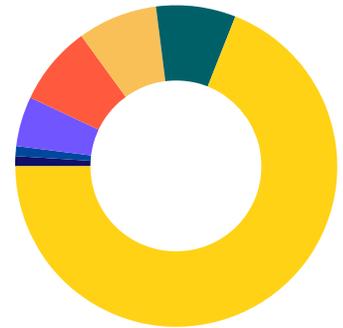
By age

- 45% 13 to 17
- 55% 18 to 24



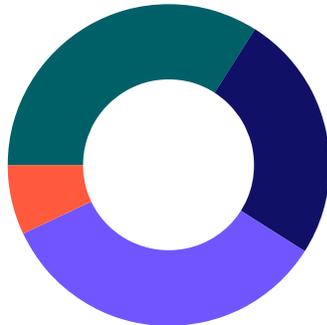
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 5% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 8% Black/African American
- 8% Hispanic/Latinx
- 8% More than one race/ethnicity
- 71% White



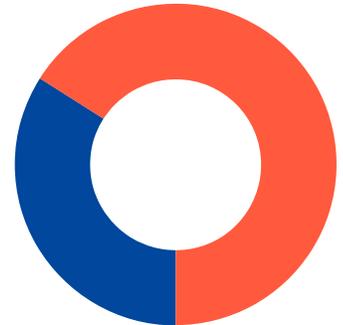
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 26% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



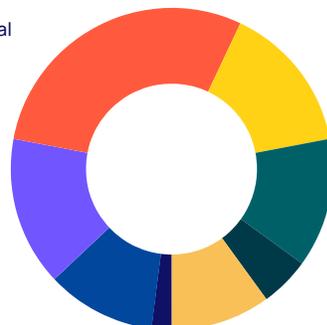
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 34% Cisgender
- 66% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



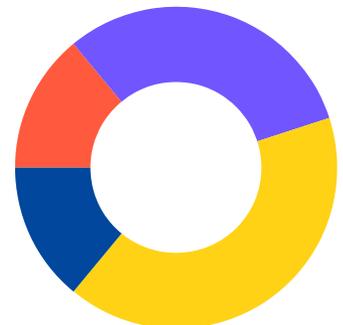
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 11% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 30% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 13% Queer
- 5% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 14% Large city
- 31% Suburb
- 42% Small city/town
- 14% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

40%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 39% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

18%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

55%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

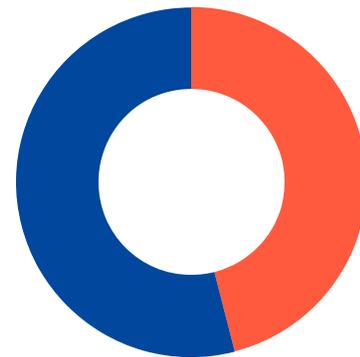
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico



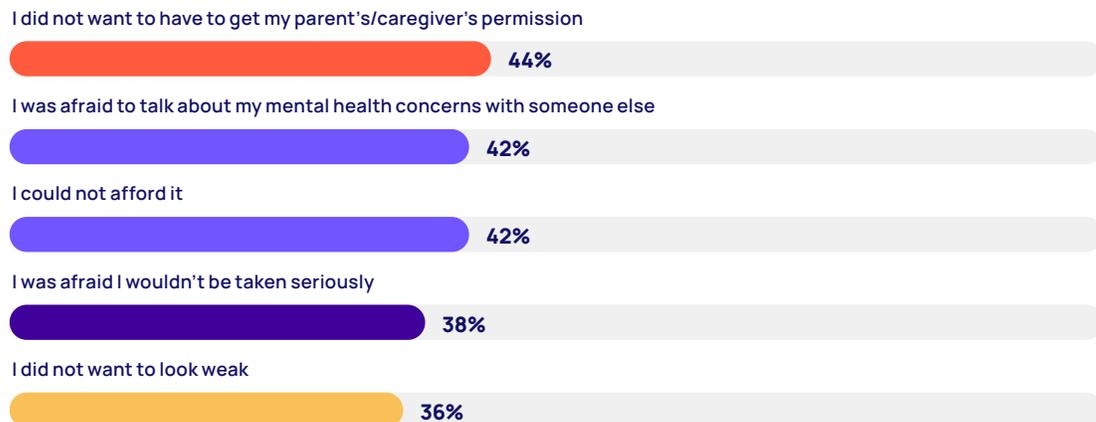
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● 46% Wanted but did not receive care ● 54% Wanted and received care

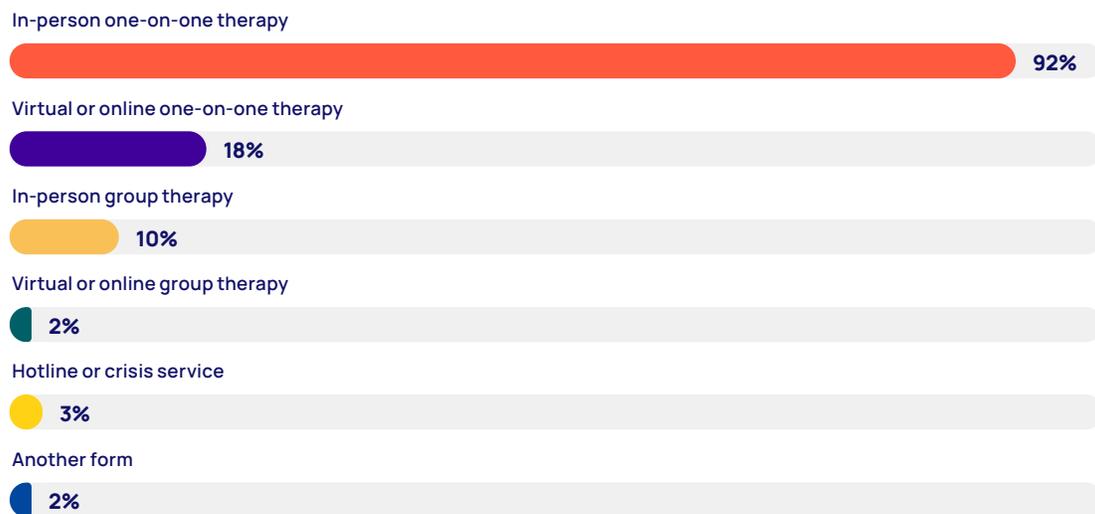


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

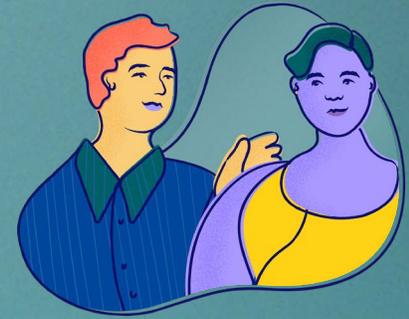


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

17%

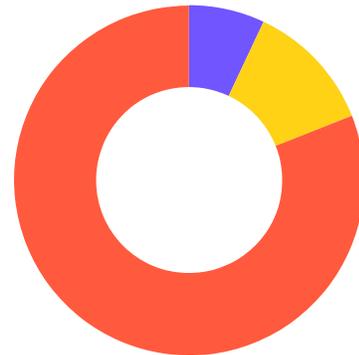
of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

51%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

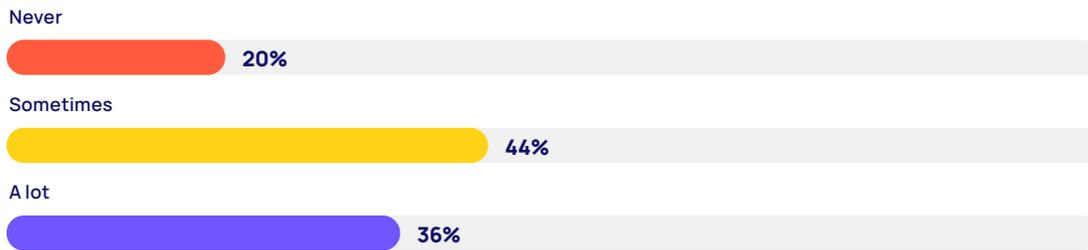
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 81% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 12% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7% Subjected to conversion therapy

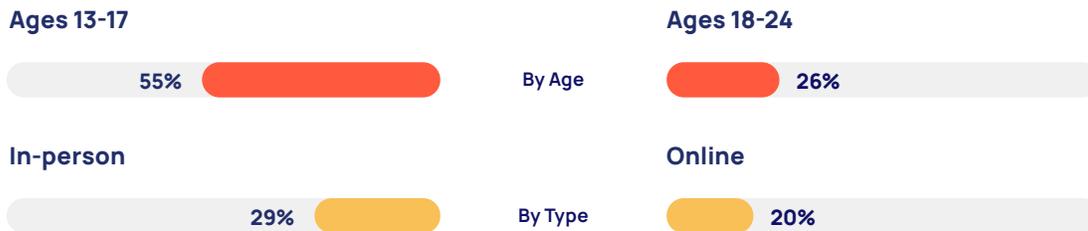


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



24%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Puerto Rico for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 33% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

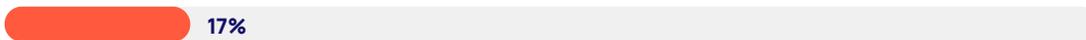
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico



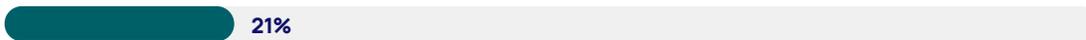
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

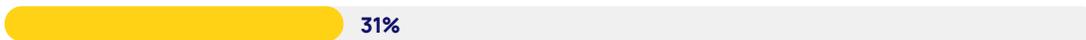
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



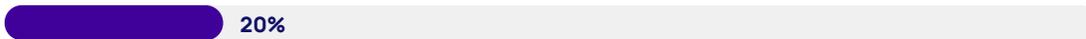
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



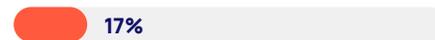
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

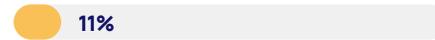


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



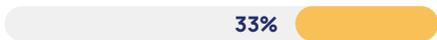
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

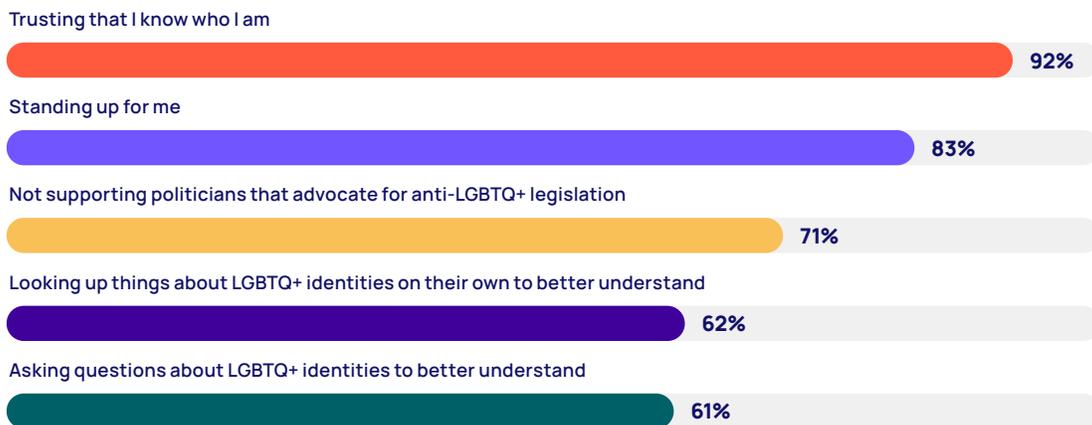


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Puerto Rico

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Puerto Rico say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 58% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



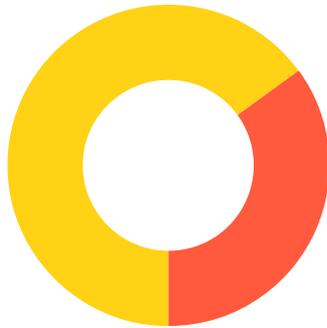
Demographics in Puerto Rico

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 131

By age

- 65% 13 to 17
- 35% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 91% Hispanic/Latinx
- 9% More than one race/ethnicity
- 1% White



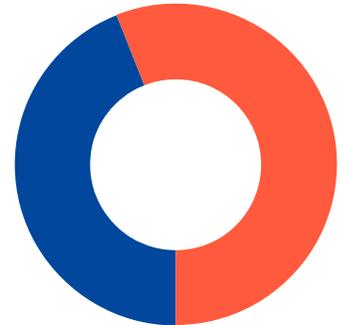
By gender identity

- 37% Girl or woman
- 26% Boy or man
- 30% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 44% Cisgender
- 56% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



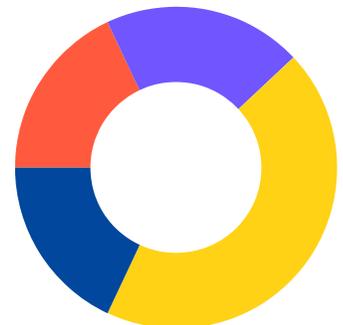
By sexual orientation

- 9% Gay
- 12% Lesbian
- 40% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 7% Queer
- 11% Questioning
- 7% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 18% Large city
- 20% Suburb
- 45% Small city/town
- 18% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

37%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 49% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

8%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island attempted suicide in the past year, including 11% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

67%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

51%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 52% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island

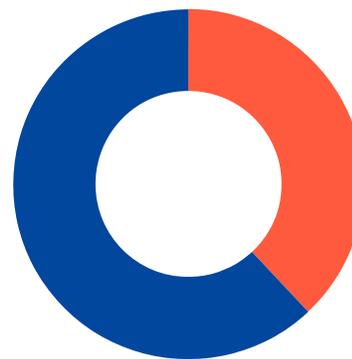


Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, nearly 40% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

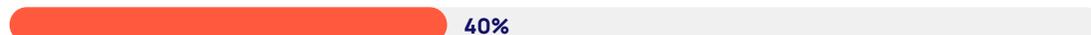
● **38%** Wanted but did not receive care

● **62%** Wanted and received care

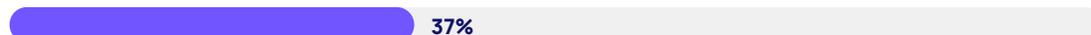


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 6 reasons:

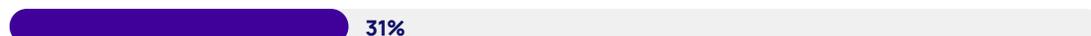
I was afraid to talk about my mental health concerns with someone else



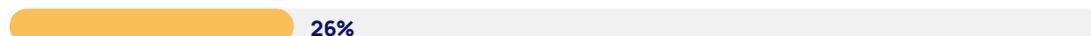
I was scared someone would call the police or involuntarily hospitalize me



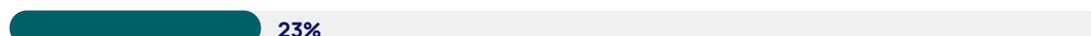
I could not afford it



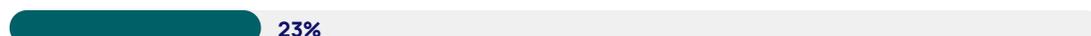
I didn't want to get mental health care virtually at my home



I was afraid it wouldn't work

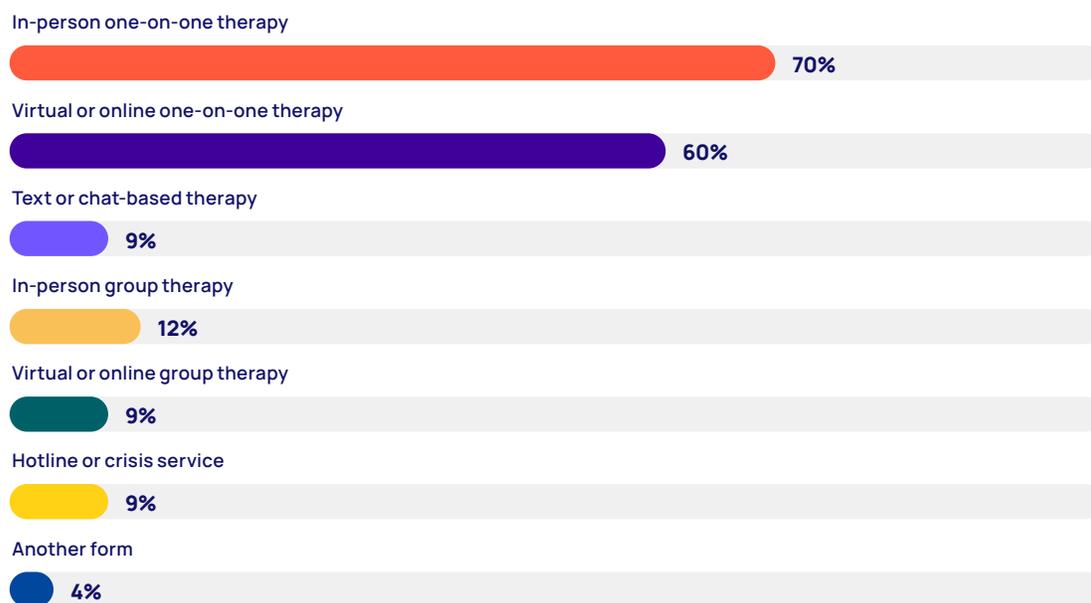


None of the providers I wanted were accepting new patients

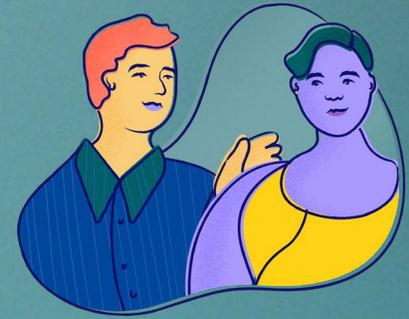


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

17%

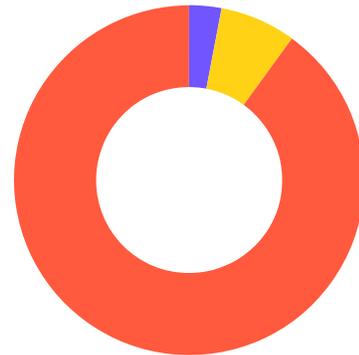
of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

65%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

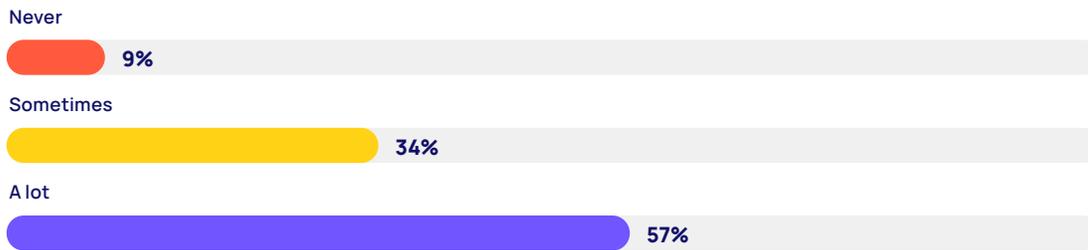
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 7% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 3% Subjected to conversion therapy

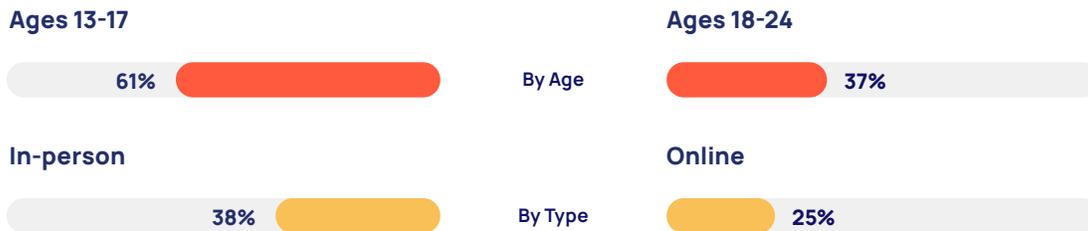


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



16%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Rhode Island for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 19% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

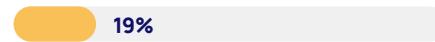


LGBTQ+

High support

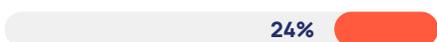


Transgender and Nonbinary



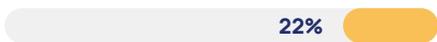
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

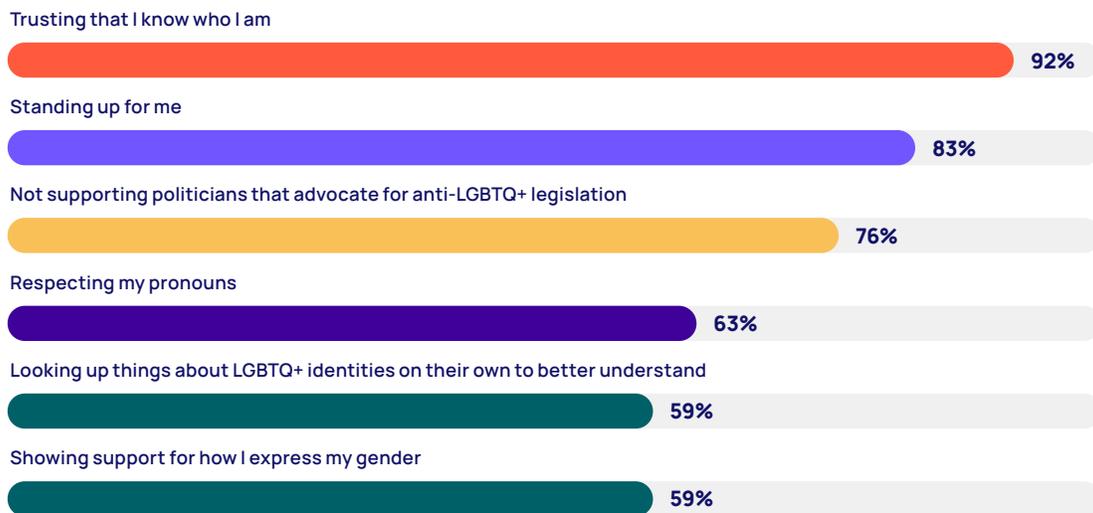


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Rhode Island

88%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Rhode Island say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 89% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 6 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



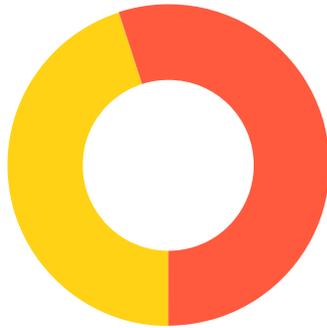
Demographics in Rhode Island

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 107

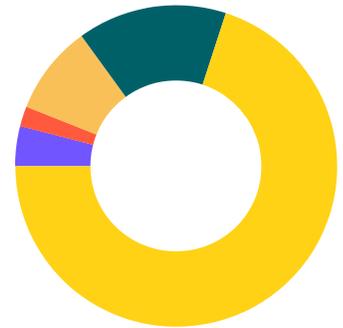
By age

- 45% 13 to 17
- 55% 18 to 24



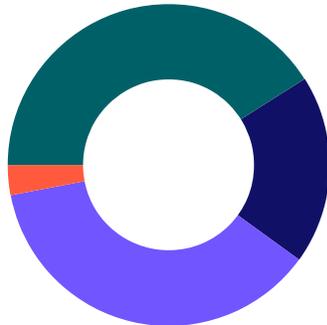
By race/ethnicity

- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 9% Hispanic/Latinx
- 15% More than one race/ethnicity
- 70% White



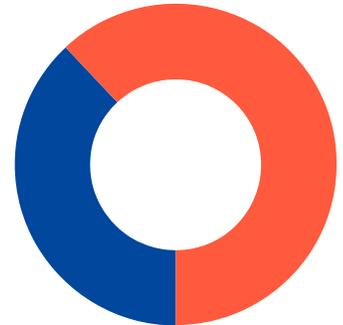
By gender identity

- 41% Girl or woman
- 19% Boy or man
- 37% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 3% Not sure or questioning



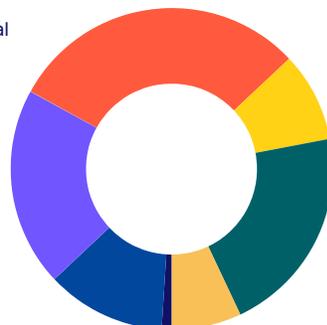
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 38% Cisgender
- 62% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



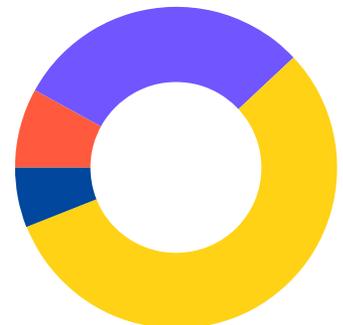
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 20% Lesbian
- 30% Bisexual
- 9% Pansexual
- 21% Queer
- 7% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 8% Large city
- 30% Suburb
- 56% Small city/town
- 6% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

40%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 44% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

14%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina attempted suicide in the past year, including 17% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 61% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

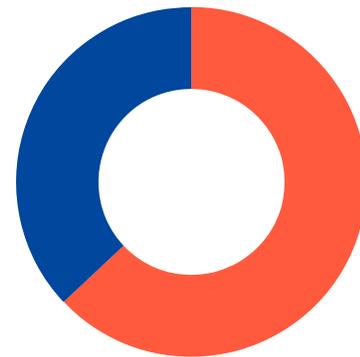
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina



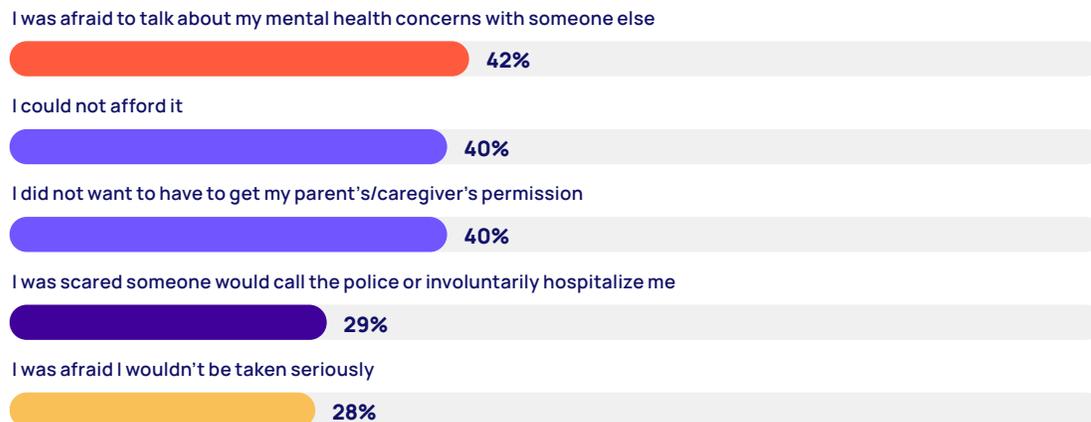
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 60% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 63% Wanted but did not receive care
- 37% Wanted and received care

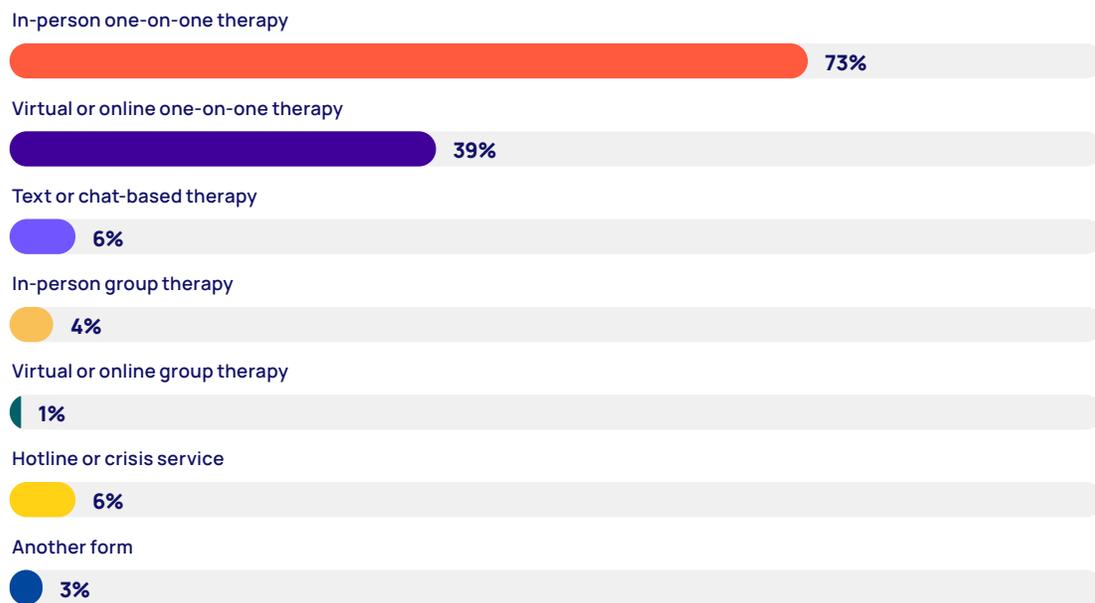


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

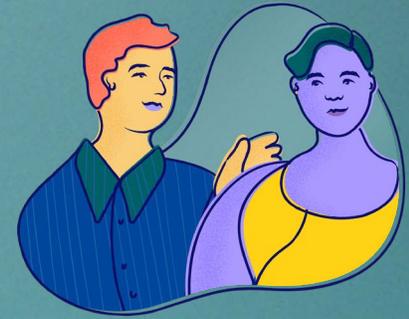


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

25%

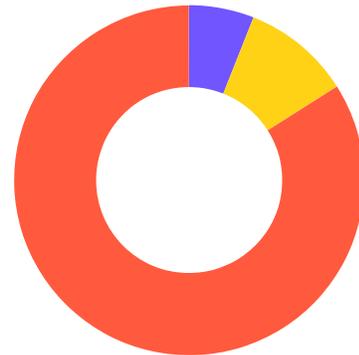
of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

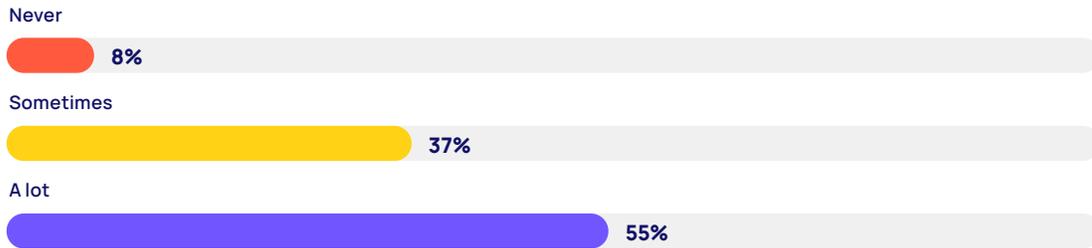
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 85% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 10% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6% Subjected to conversion therapy

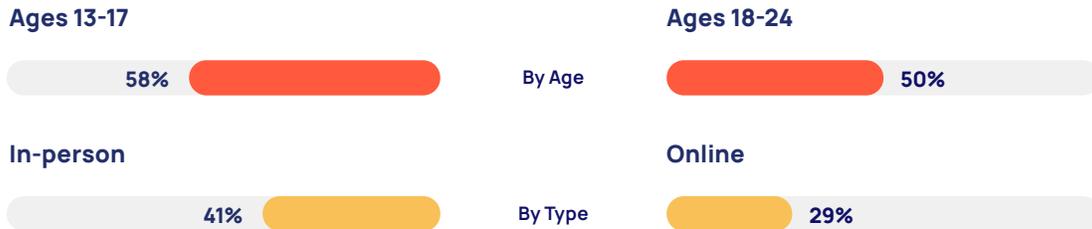


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



55%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving South Carolina for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 62% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

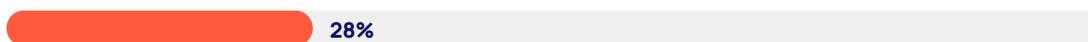
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina



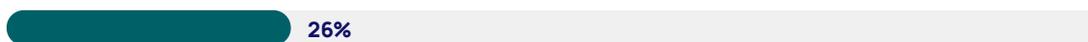
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

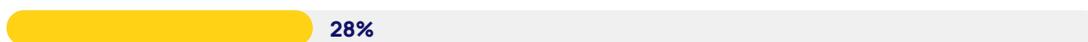
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



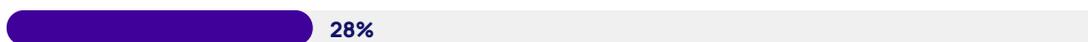
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



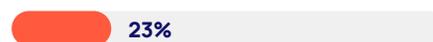
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

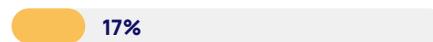


LGBTQ+

High support

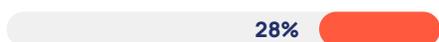


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

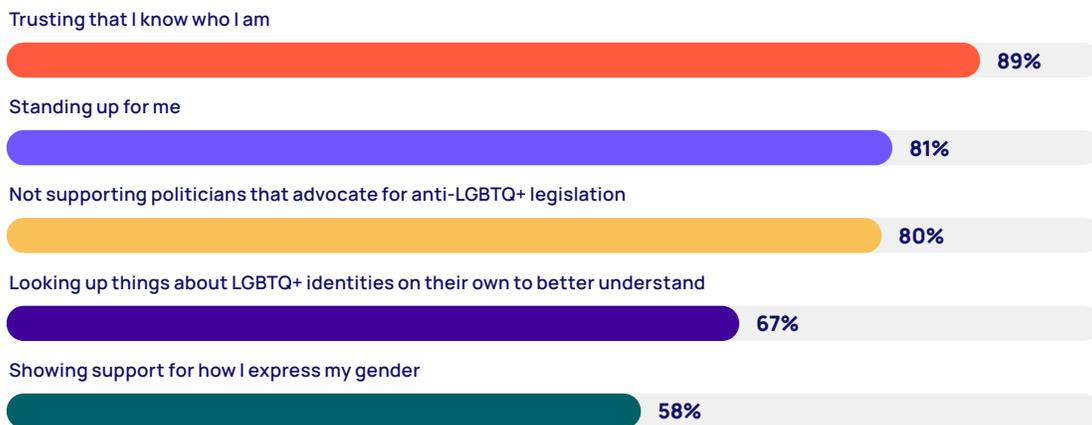


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in South Carolina

36%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Carolina say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 36% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



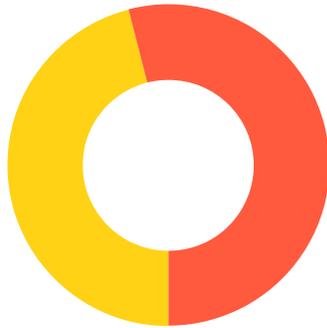
Demographics in South Carolina

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 233

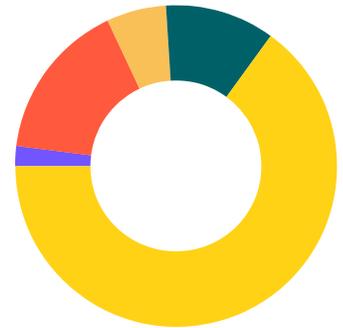
By age

- 46% 13 to 17
- 54% 18 to 24



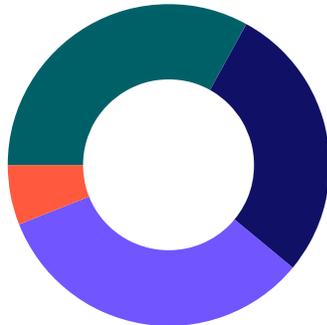
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 16% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 65% White



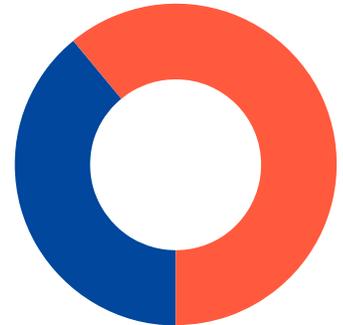
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 28% Boy or man
- 33% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 39% Cisgender
- 61% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



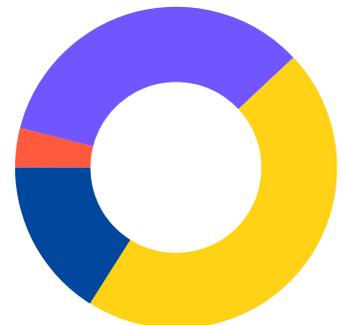
By sexual orientation

- 13% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 26% Bisexual
- 19% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 12% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 4% Large city
- 34% Suburb
- 46% Small city/town
- 16% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

44%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 47% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

8%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota attempted suicide in the past year, including 8% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

67%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 75% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 58% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

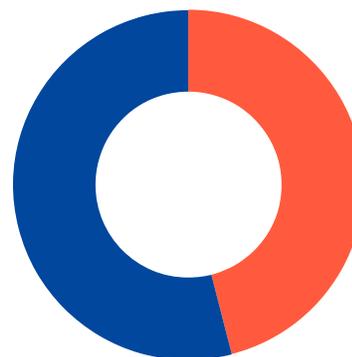
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota



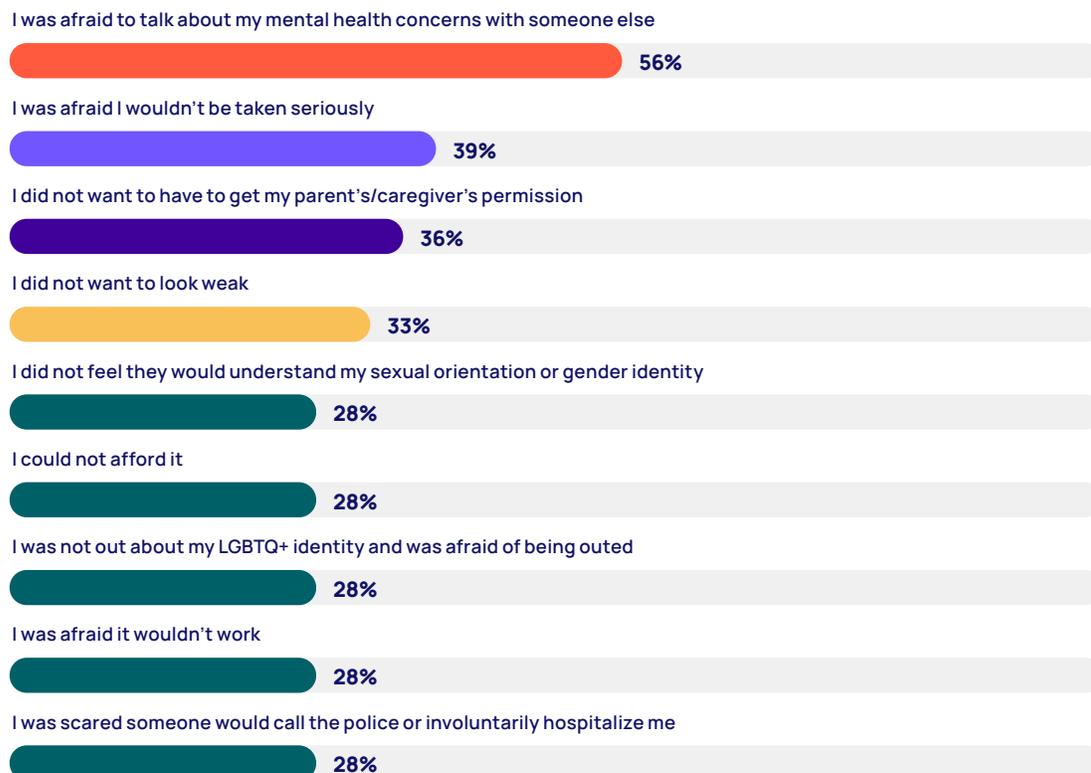
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 46% Wanted but did not receive care
- 54% Wanted and received care

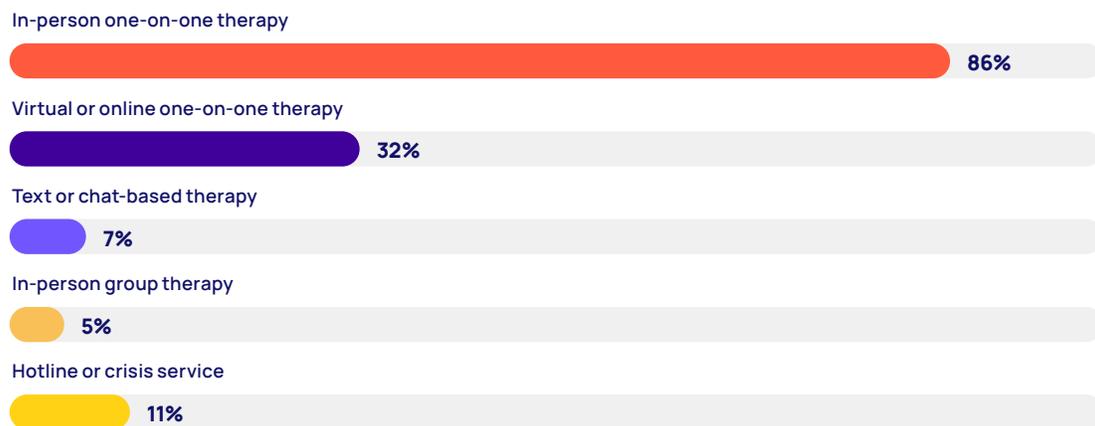


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 9 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

27%

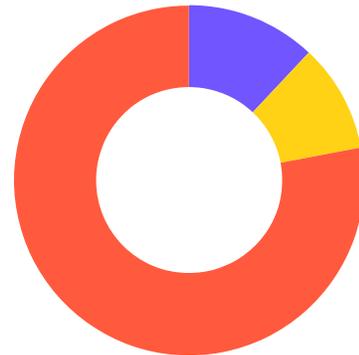
of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

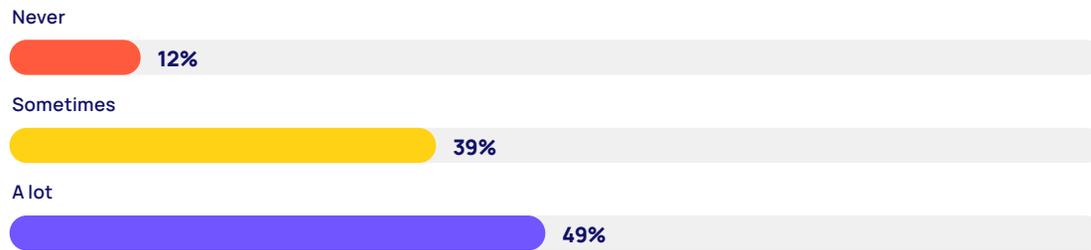
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 78%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 10%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 12%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



52%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving South Dakota for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 64% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

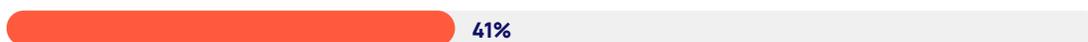
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

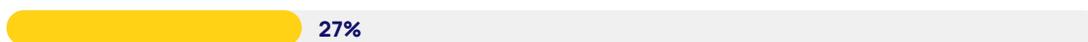
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



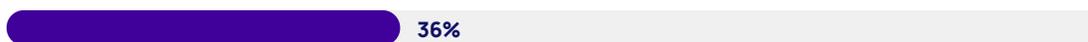
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



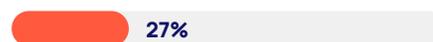
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

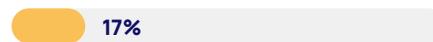


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



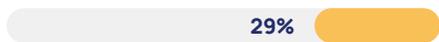
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

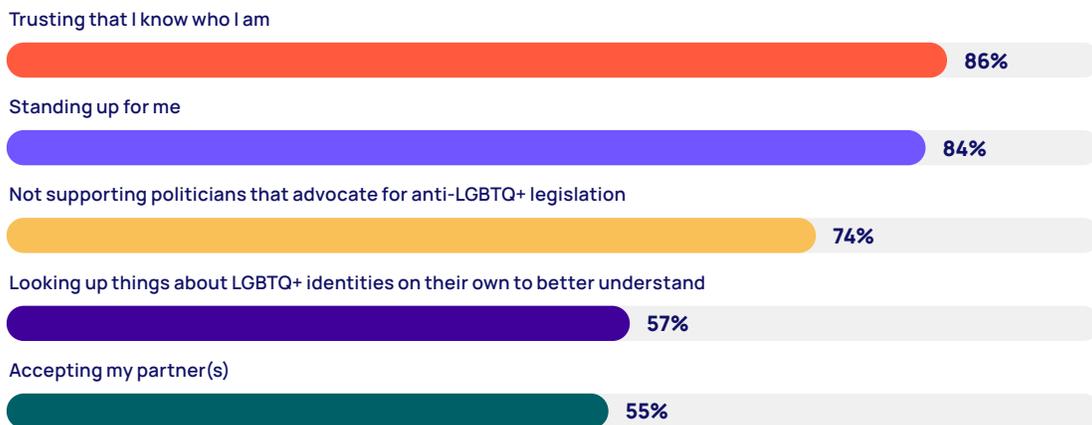


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in South Dakota

32%

of LGBTQ+ young people in South Dakota say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 33% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



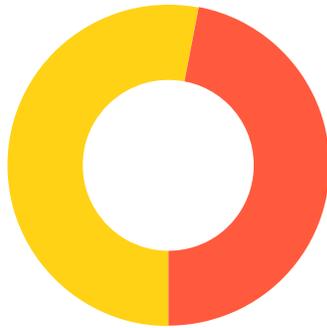
Demographics in South Dakota

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 95

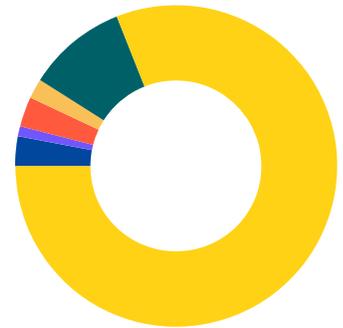
By age

- 53% 13 to 17
- 47% 18 to 24



By race/ethnicity

- 3% Native/Indigenous
- 1% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 3% Black/African American
- 2% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 81% White



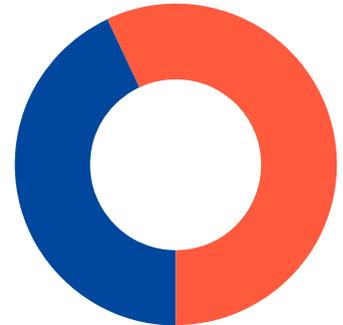
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 22% Boy or man
- 38% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



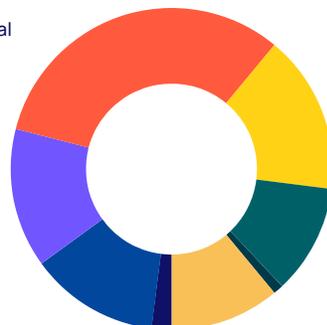
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 43% Cisgender
- 58% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



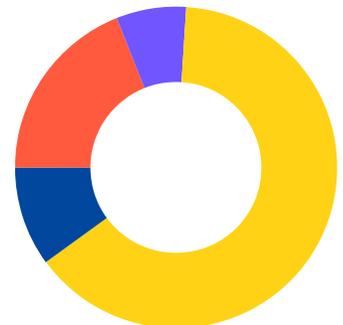
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 13% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 33% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 1% Questioning
- 11% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 19% Large city
- 7% Suburb
- 65% Small city/town
- 10% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

42%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 50% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee attempted suicide in the past year, including 13% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

69%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 73% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

57%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 59% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

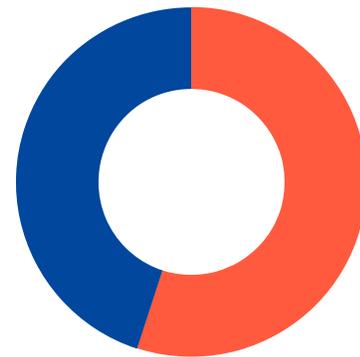
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee



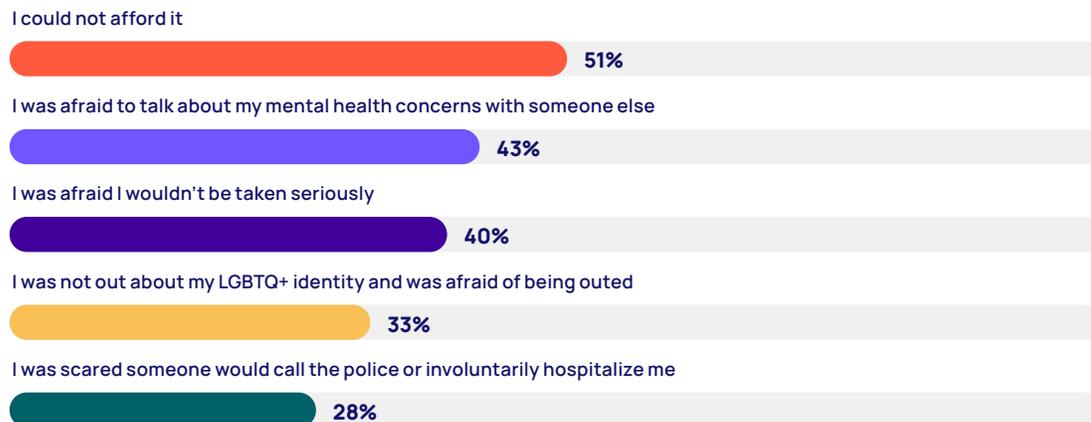
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 55% Wanted but did not receive care
- 45% Wanted and received care

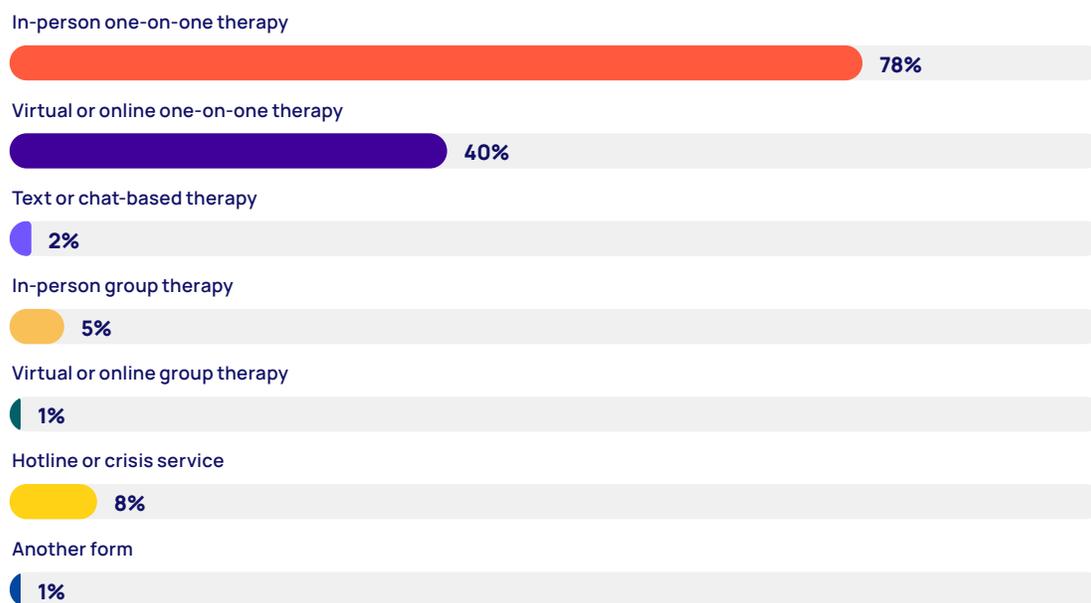


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

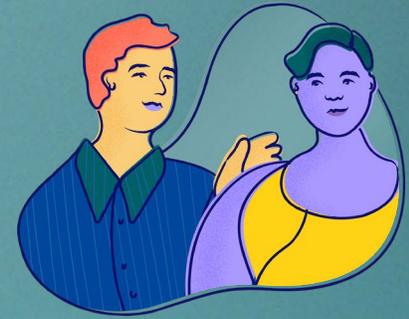


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

21%

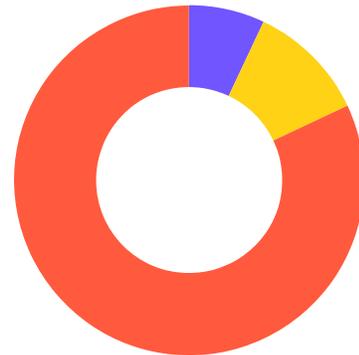
of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

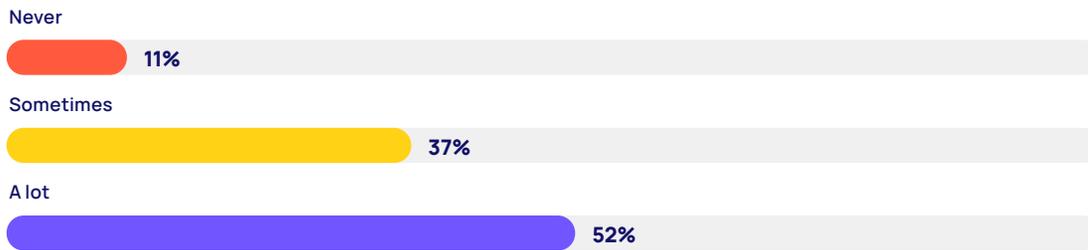
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 83%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 11%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7%** Subjected to conversion therapy

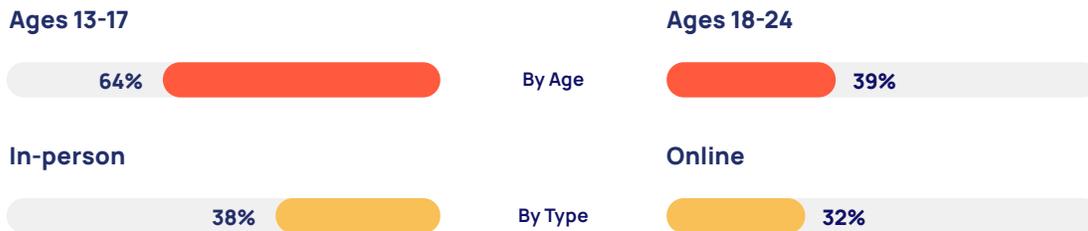


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



62%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Tennessee for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

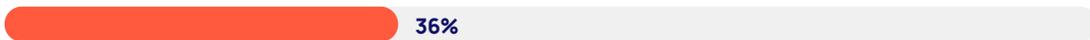
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee



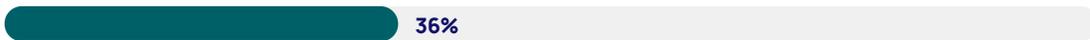
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

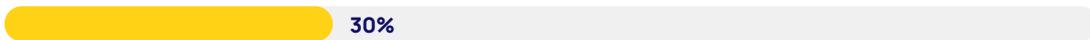
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



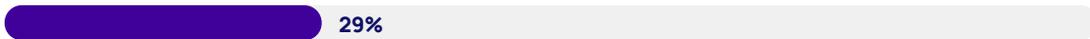
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



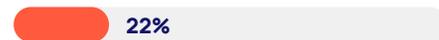
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

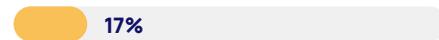


LGBTQ+

High support

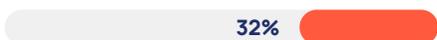


Transgender and Nonbinary



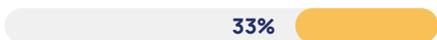
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

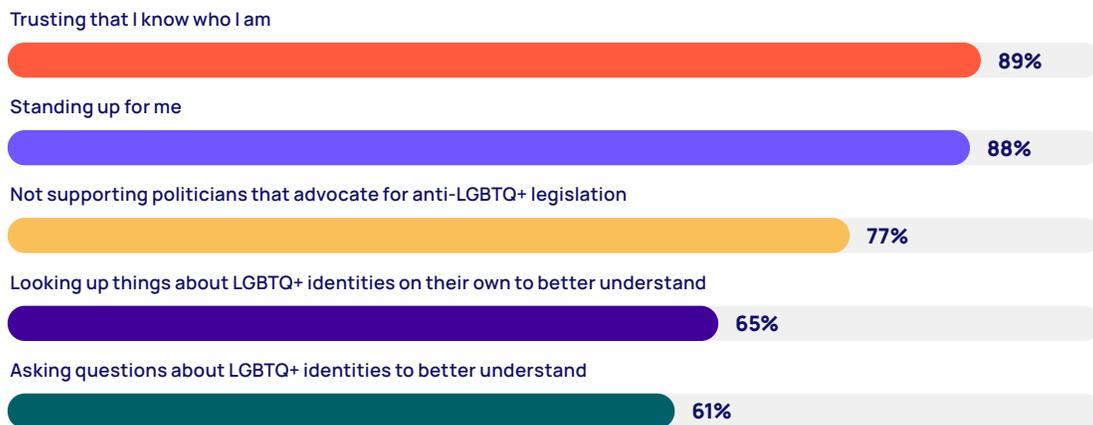


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Tennessee

33%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Tennessee say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 25% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



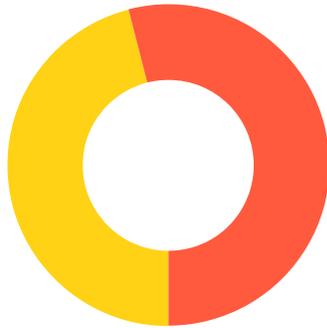
Demographics in Tennessee

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 395

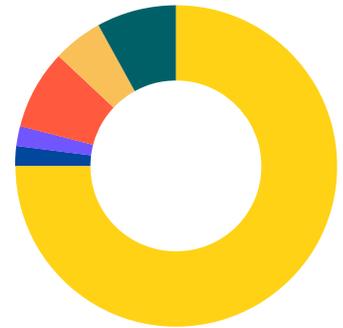
By age

- 46% 13 to 17
- 54% 18 to 24



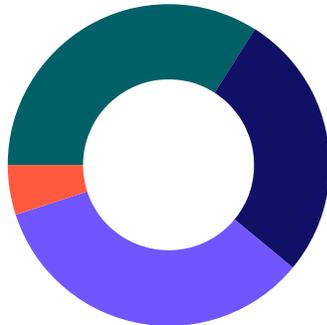
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 8% Black/African American
- 5% Hispanic/Latinx
- 8% More than one race/ethnicity
- 75% White



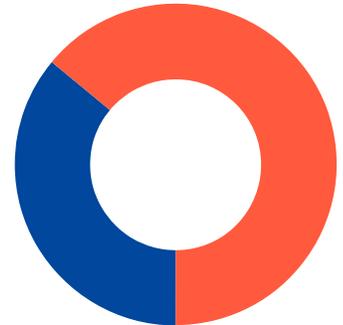
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 5% Not sure or questioning



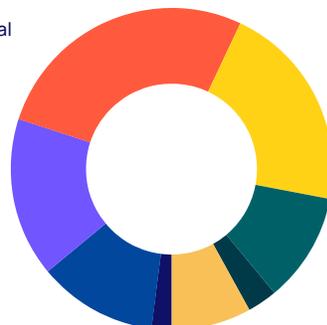
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 36% Cisgender
- 64% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



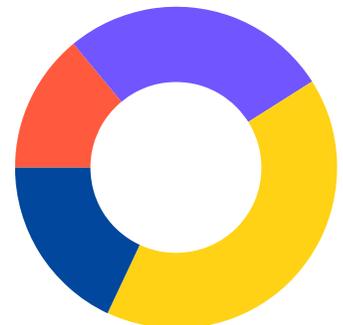
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 12% Gay
- 16% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 21% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 8% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 14% Large city
- 27% Suburb
- 41% Small city/town
- 18% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

42%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 49% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

13%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

55%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 60% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

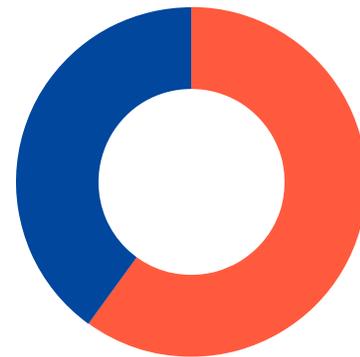
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas



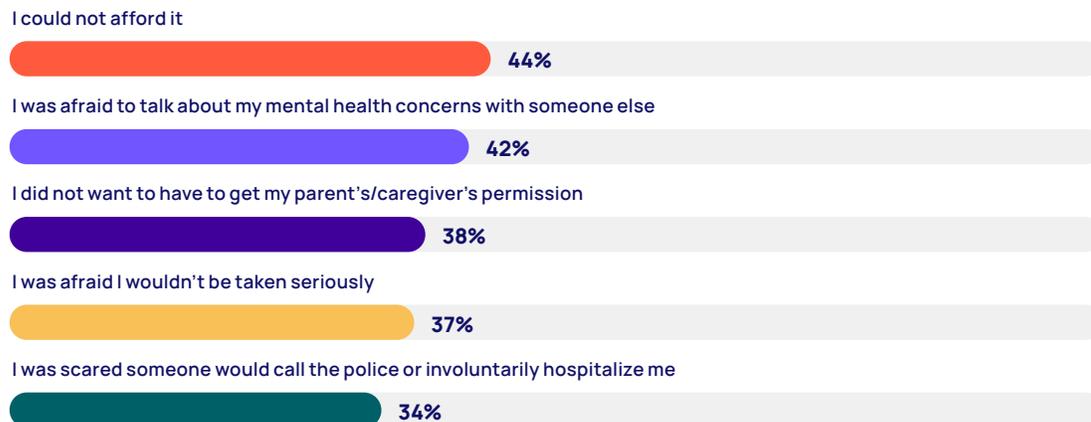
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, 60% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 60% Wanted but did not receive care
- 40% Wanted and received care

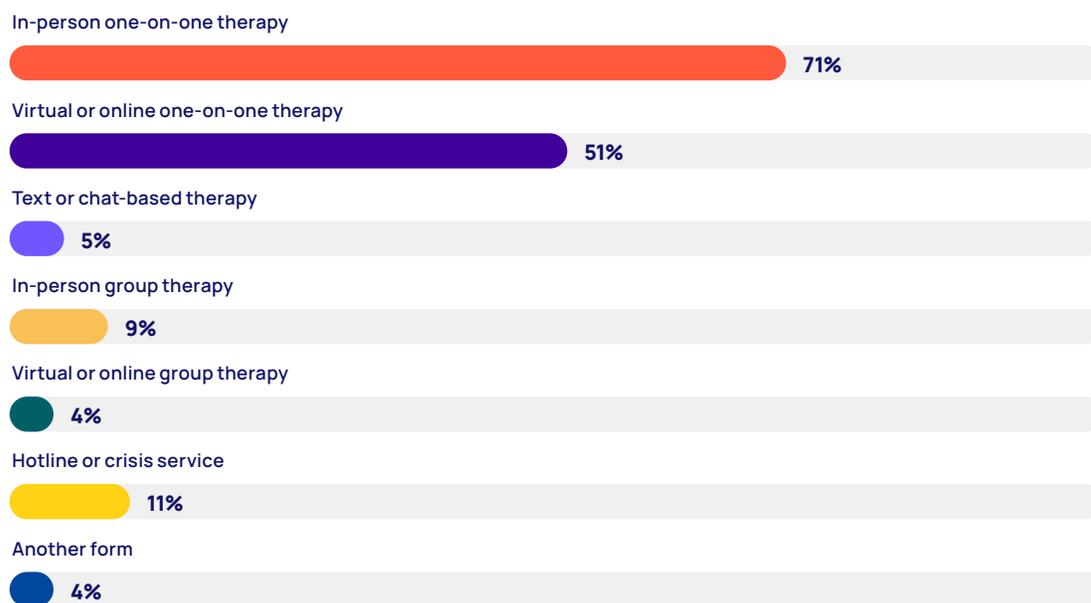


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

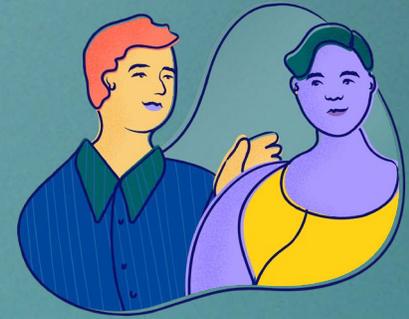


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

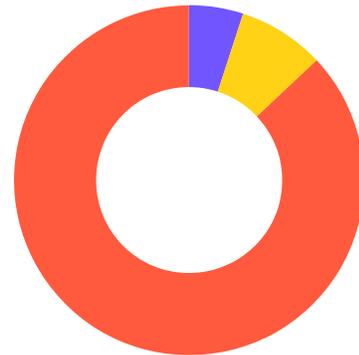
of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

60%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

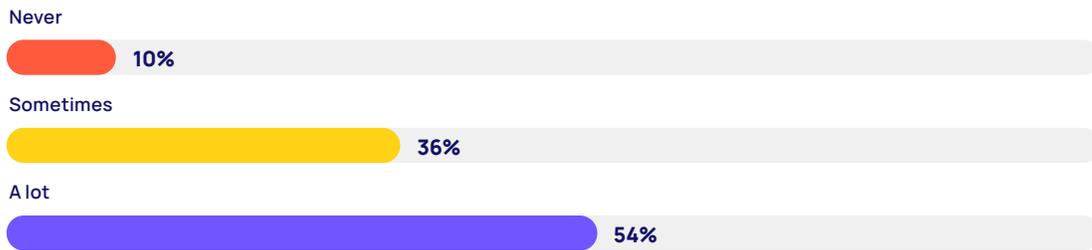
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 87% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 8% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 5% Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



58%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Texas for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 66% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

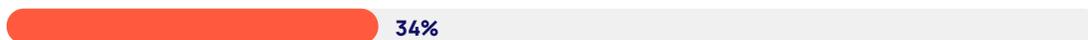
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas



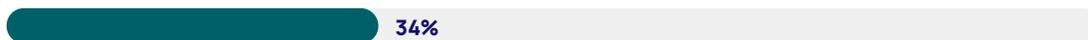
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

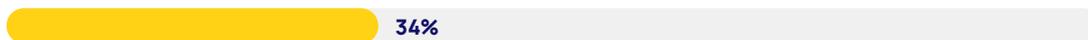
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



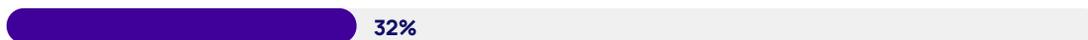
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



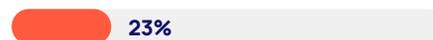
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

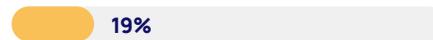


LGBTQ+

High support

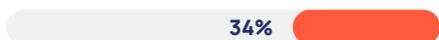


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

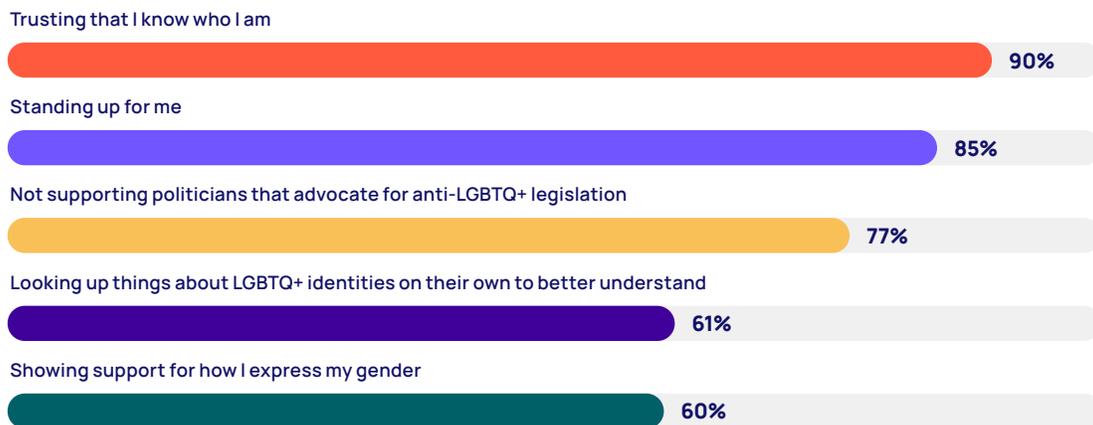


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Texas

49%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Texas say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 46% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



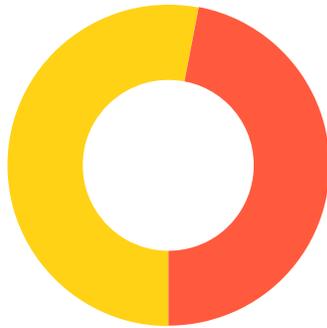
Demographics in Texas

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 1490

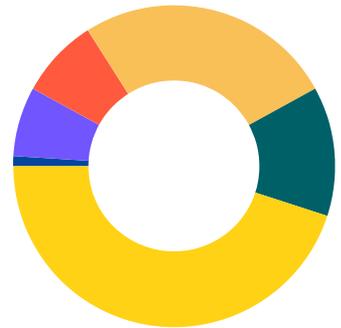
By age

- 53% 13 to 17
- 47% 18 to 24



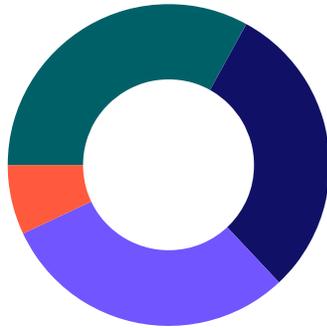
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 7% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 8% Black/African American
- 26% Hispanic/Latinx
- 13% More than one race/ethnicity
- 44% White



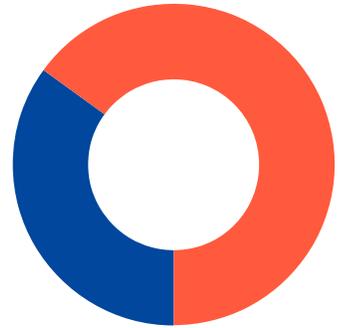
By gender identity

- 33% Girl or woman
- 30% Boy or man
- 30% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



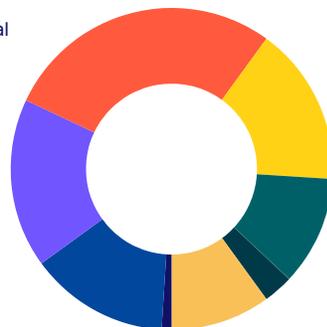
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 35% Cisgender
- 65% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 16% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



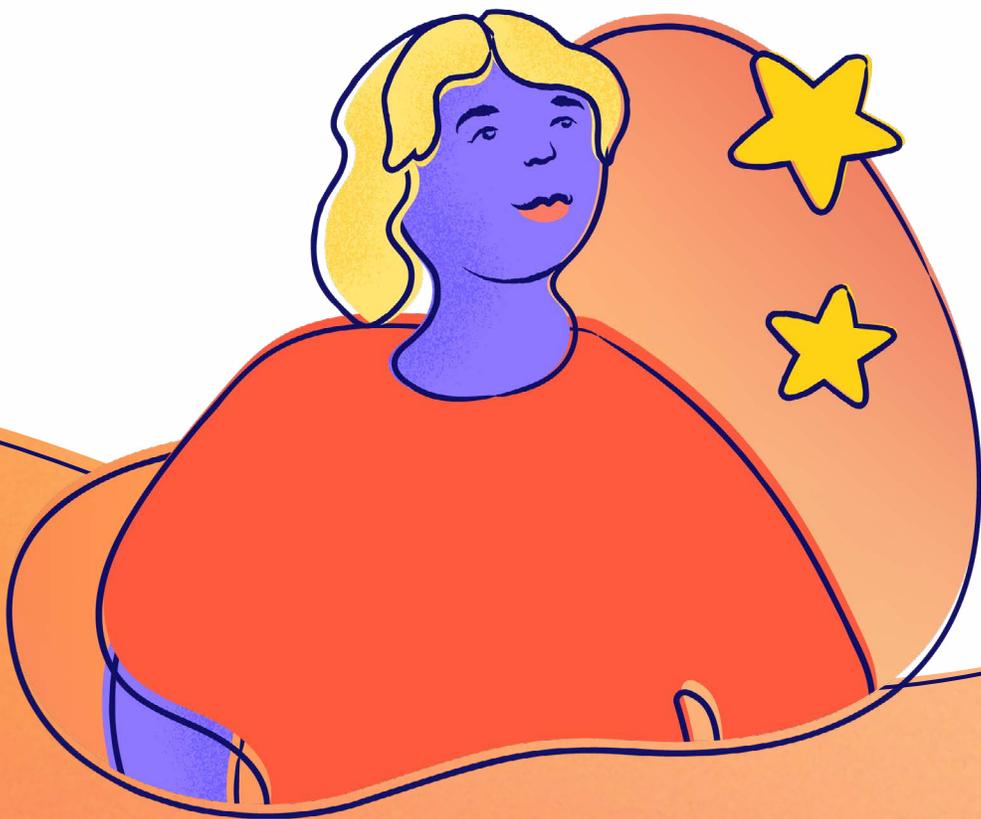
By urbanicity

- 21% Large city
- 45% Suburb
- 29% Small city/town
- 5% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

42%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 46% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

53%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 56% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

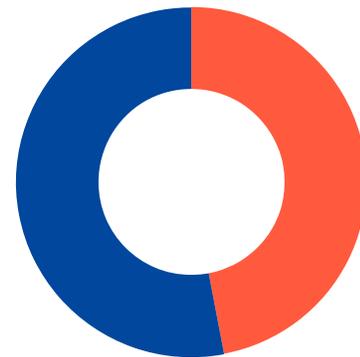
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah



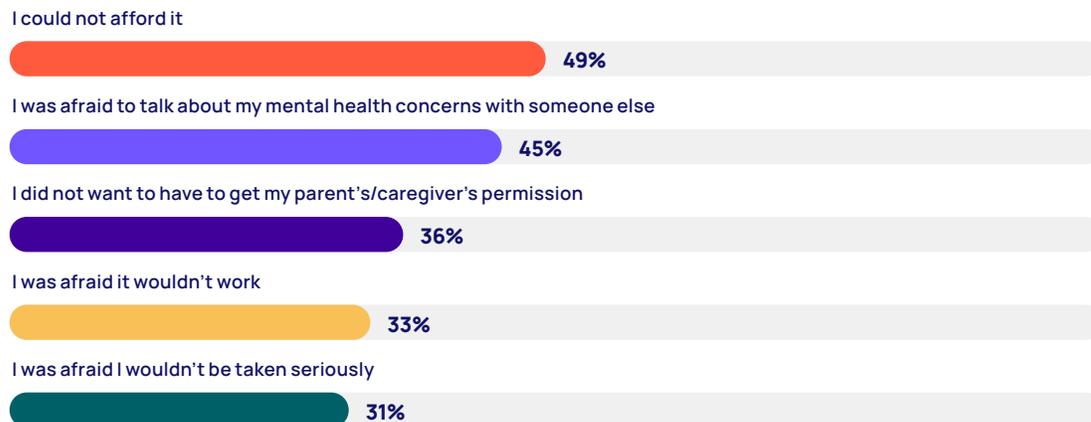
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 47% Wanted but did not receive care
- 53% Wanted and received care

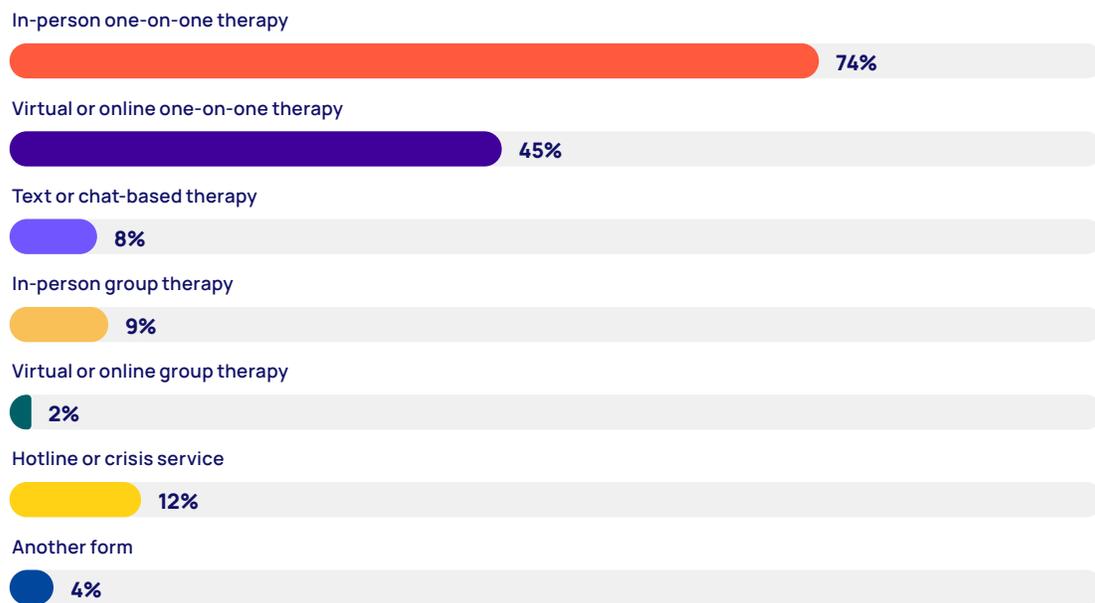


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

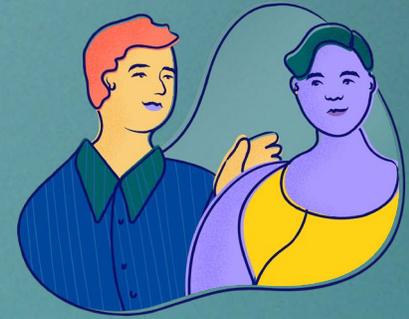


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

22%

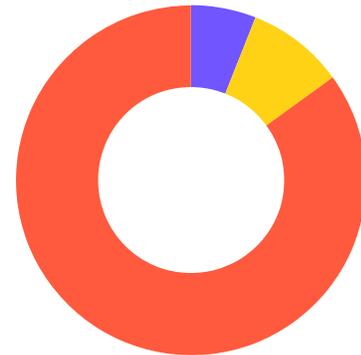
of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

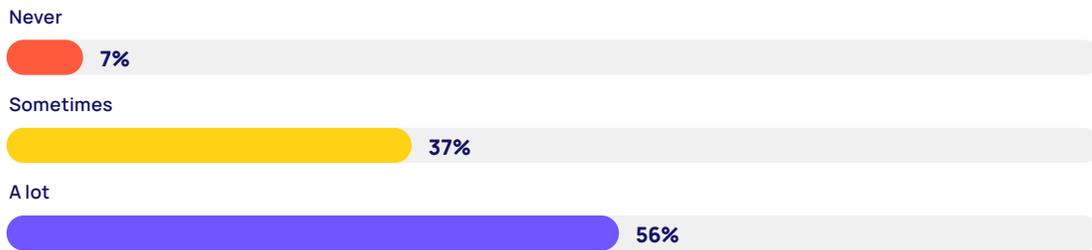
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 86% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 9% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6% Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



56%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Utah for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 63% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah



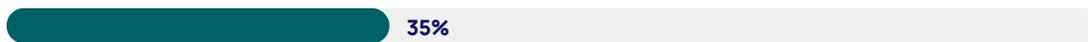
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



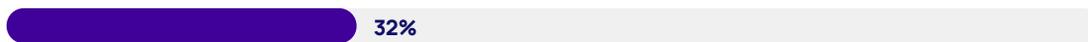
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



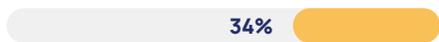
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

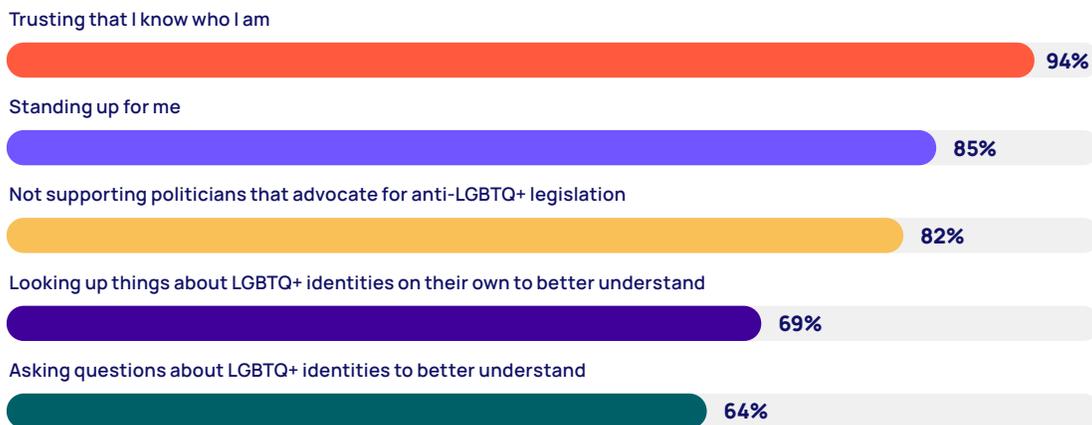


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Utah

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Utah say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 41% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



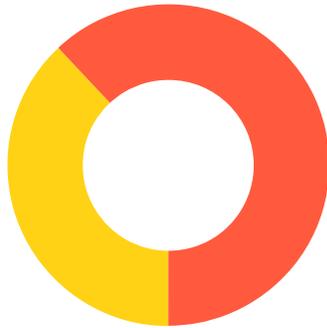
Demographics in Utah

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 381

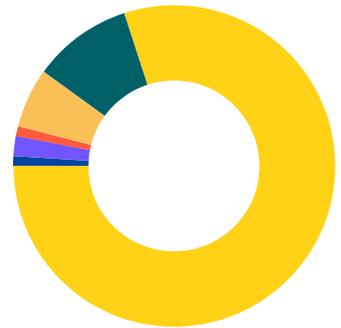
By age

- 38% 13 to 17
- 62% 18 to 24



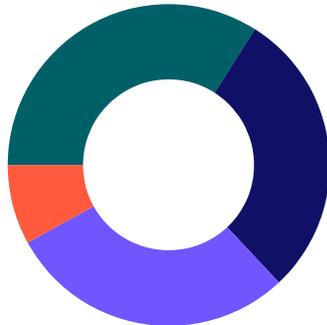
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 2% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 1% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 81% White



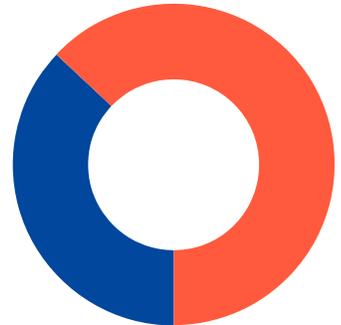
By gender identity

- 34% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 29% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 8% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 37% Cisgender
- 63% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



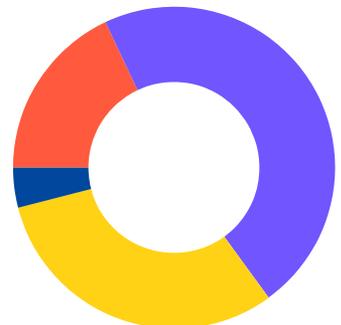
By sexual orientation

- 16% Gay
- 17% Lesbian
- 27% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 18% Large city
- 47% Suburb
- 31% Small city/town
- 4% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

44%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 50% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

69%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

58%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 62% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

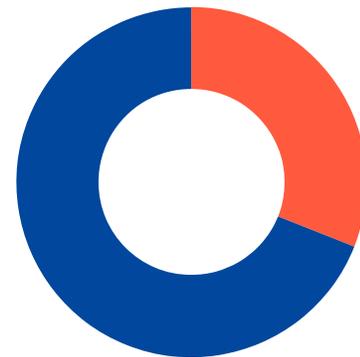
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont



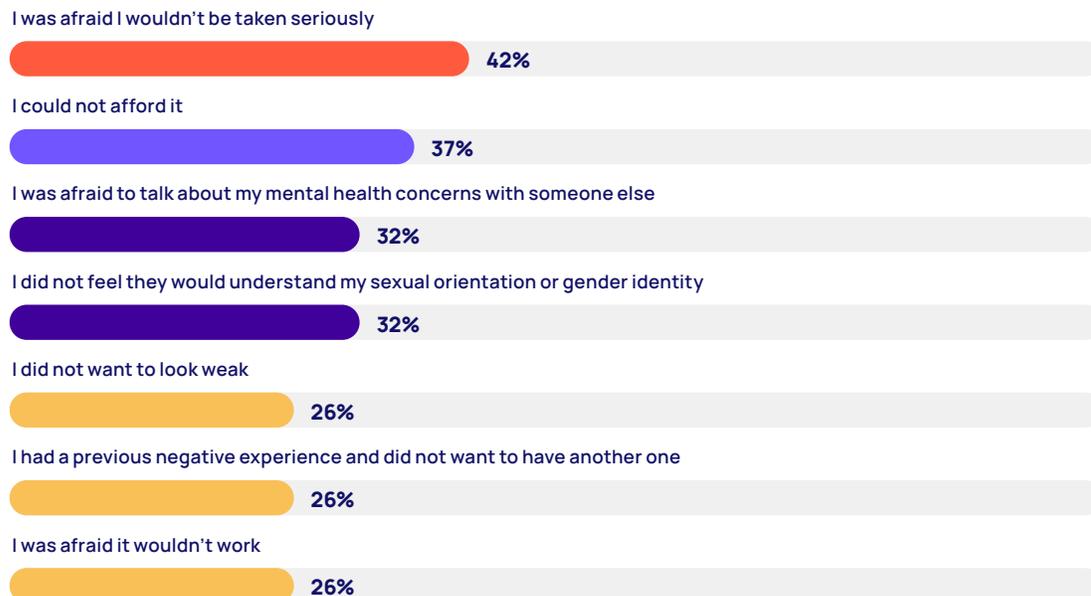
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, over 30% were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

● **31%** Wanted but did not receive care ● **69%** Wanted and received care

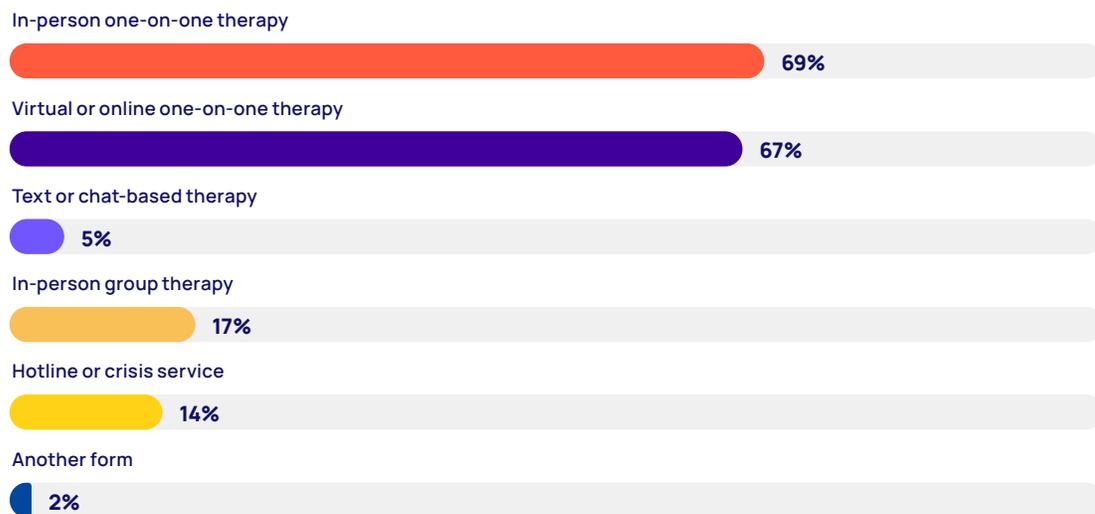


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 7 reasons:

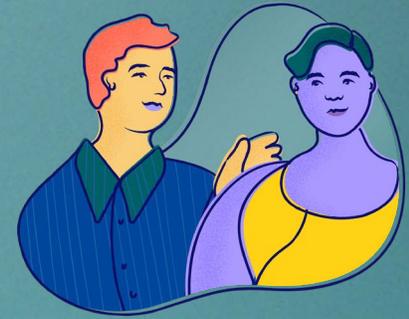


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

14%

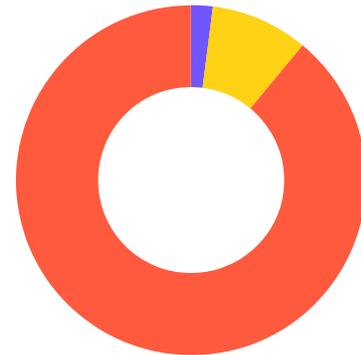
of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

59%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

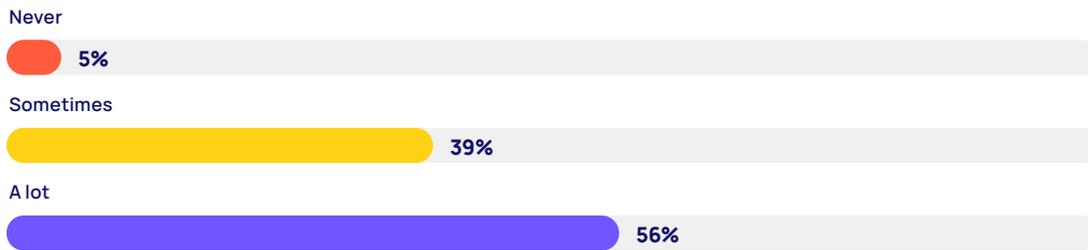
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 89% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 9% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 2% Subjected to conversion therapy

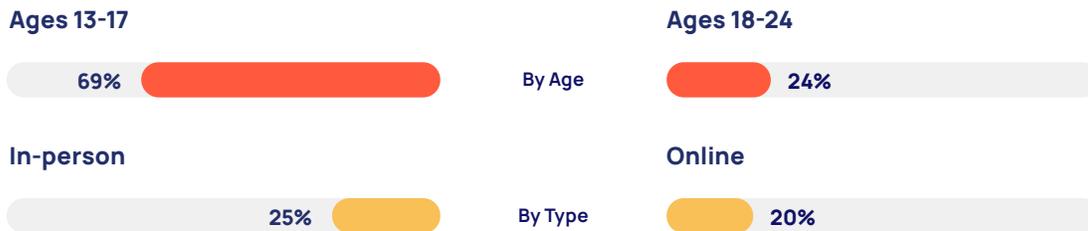


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



20%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Vermont for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 28% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

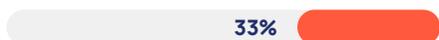


Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

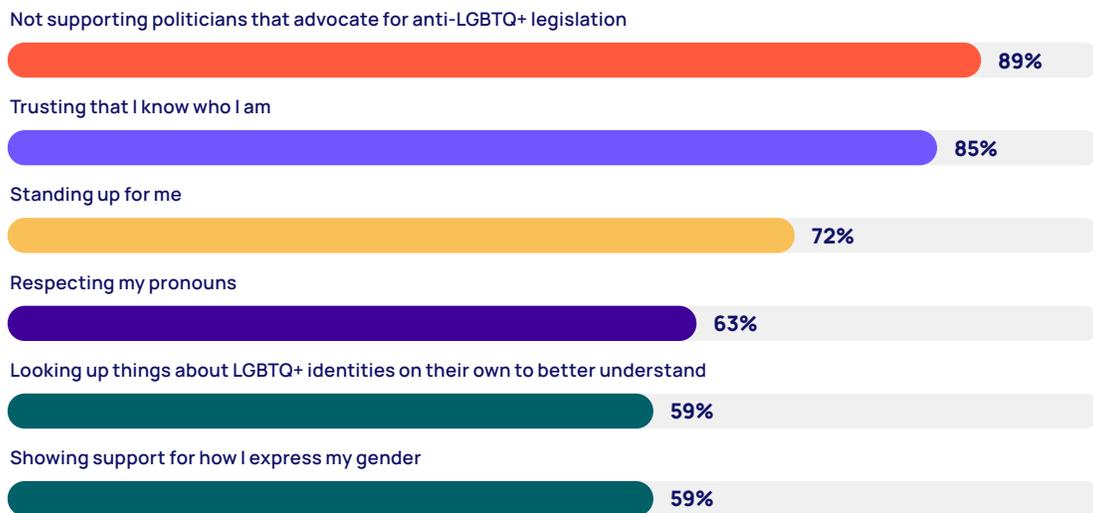


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Vermont

86%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Vermont say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 83% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 6 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



Demographics in Vermont

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 72

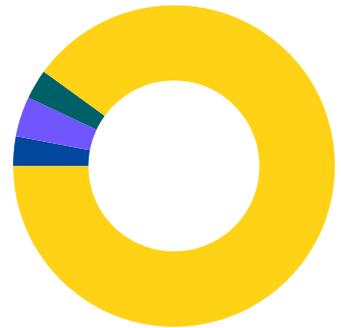
By age

- 25% 13 to 17
- 75% 18 to 24



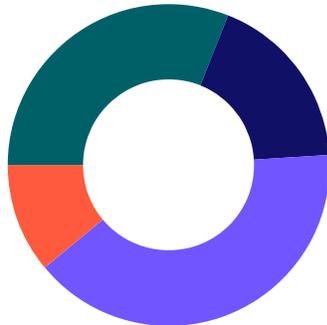
By race/ethnicity

- 3% Native/Indigenous
- 4% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 3% More than one race/ethnicity
- 90% White



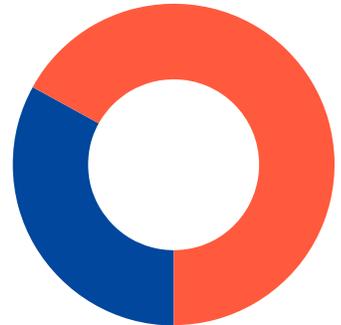
By gender identity

- 31% Girl or woman
- 18% Boy or man
- 39% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 11% Not sure or questioning



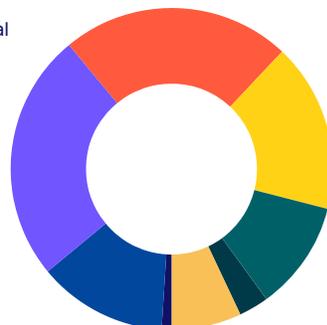
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 33% Cisgender
- 67% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



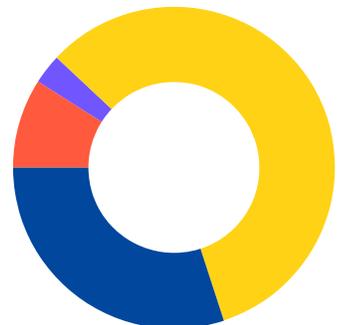
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 13% Gay
- 25% Lesbian
- 24% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 7% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 9% Large city
- 3% Suburb
- 59% Small city/town
- 30% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

42%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 48% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

13%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia attempted suicide in the past year, including 14% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

64%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

50%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 57% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

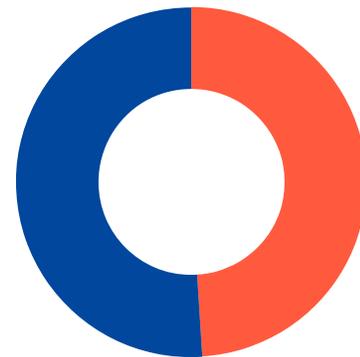
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia



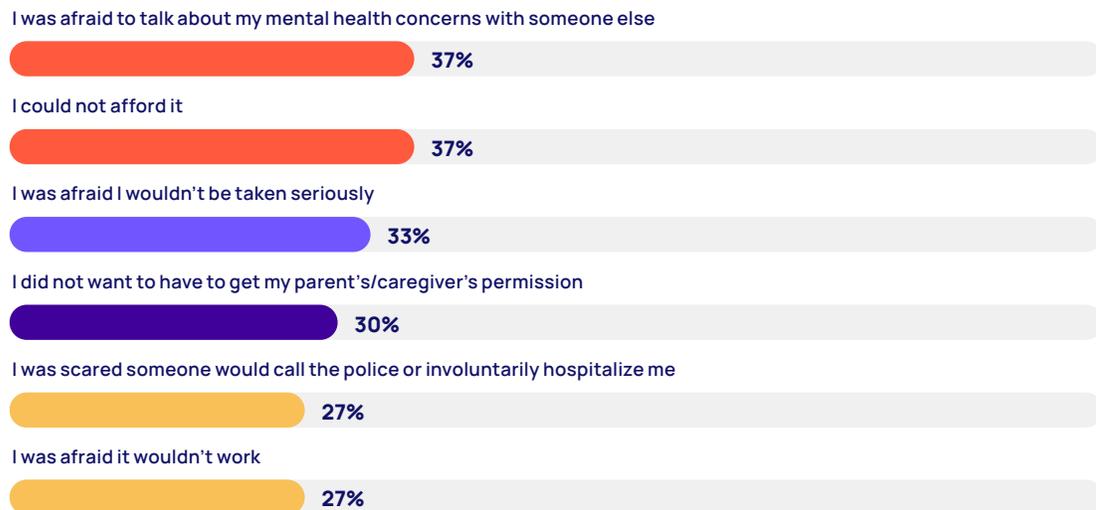
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 49% Wanted but did not receive care
- 51% Wanted and received care

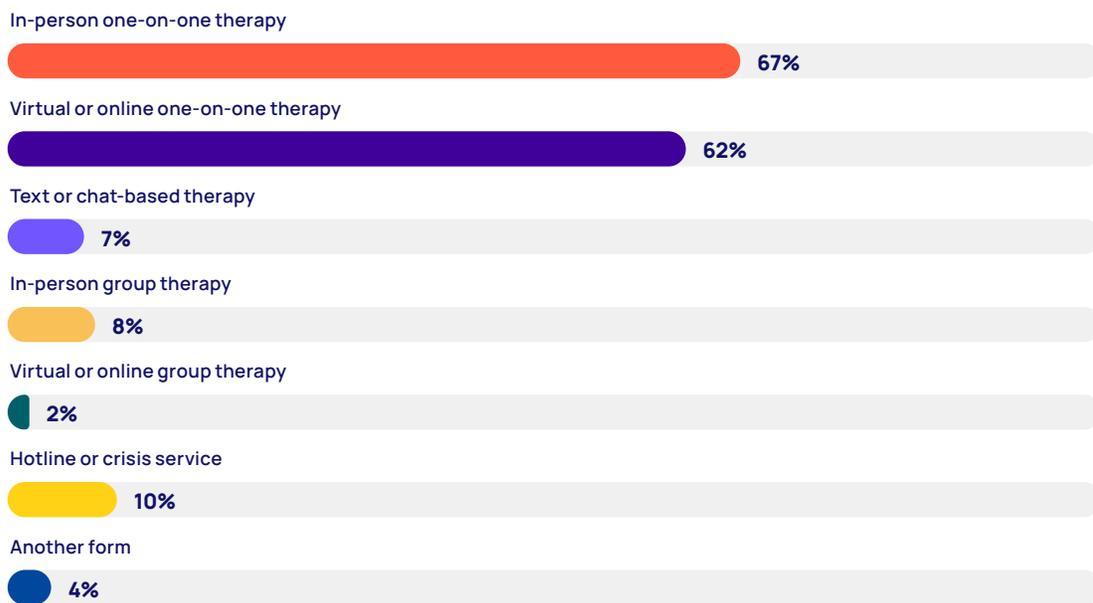


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 6 reasons:

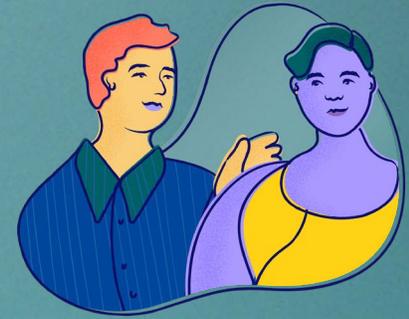


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

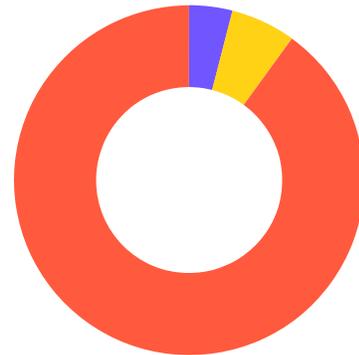
of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

55%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

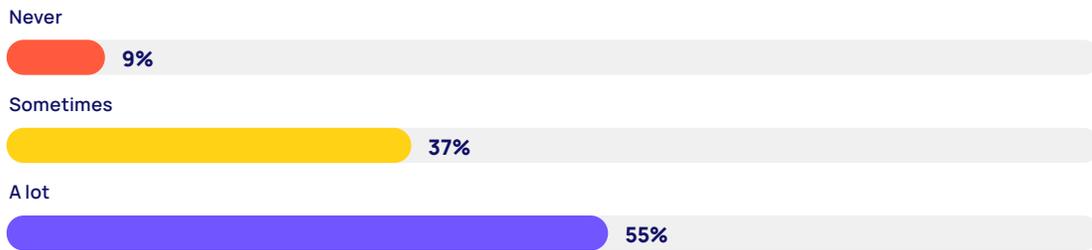
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 6%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4%** Subjected to conversion therapy



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



39%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Virginia for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 46% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

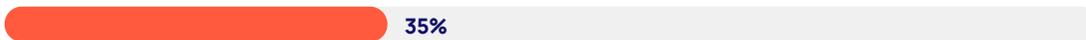
Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia



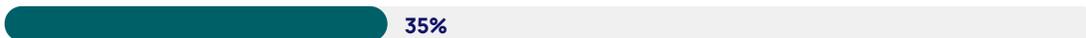
LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



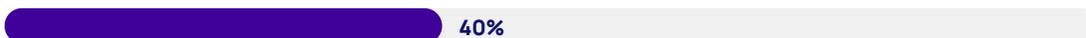
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

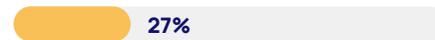


LGBTQ+

High support

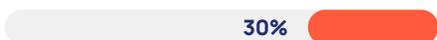


Transgender and Nonbinary



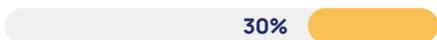
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

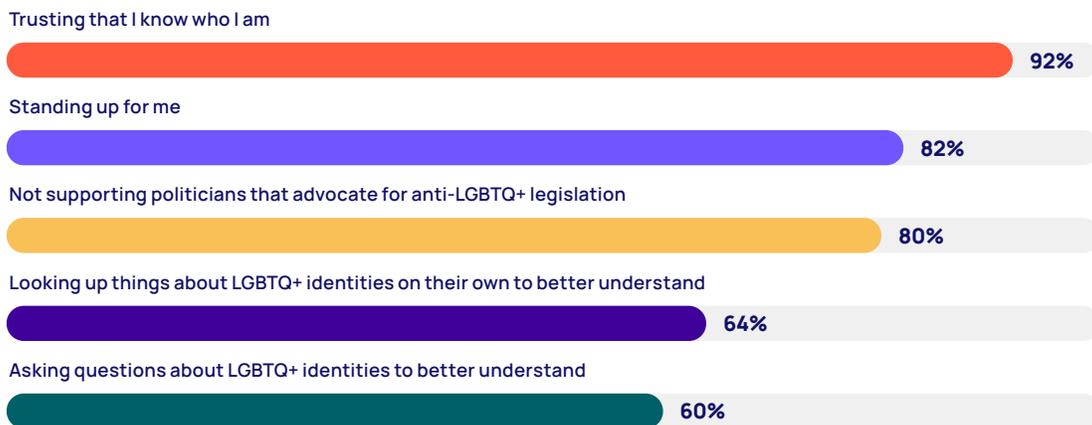


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Virginia

73%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Virginia say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 70% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



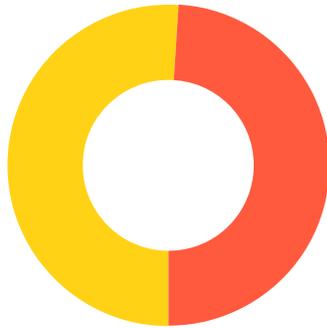
Demographics in Virginia

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 522

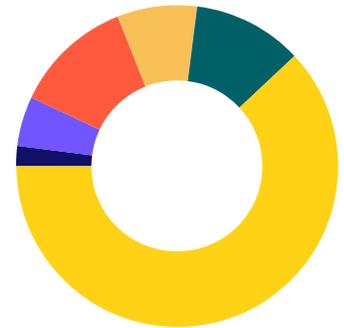
By age

- 51% 13 to 17
- 49% 18 to 24



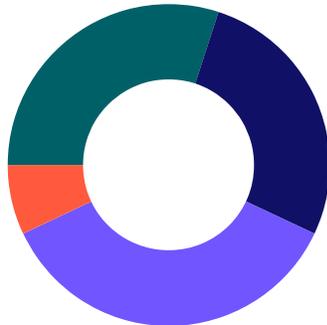
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 5% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 12% Black/African American
- 8% Hispanic/Latinx
- 11% More than one race/ethnicity
- 62% White



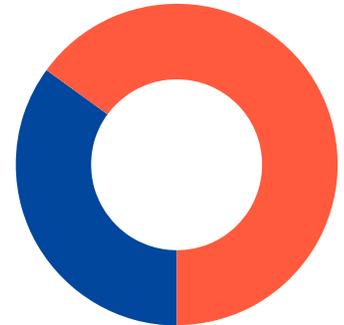
By gender identity

- 30% Girl or woman
- 27% Boy or man
- 37% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



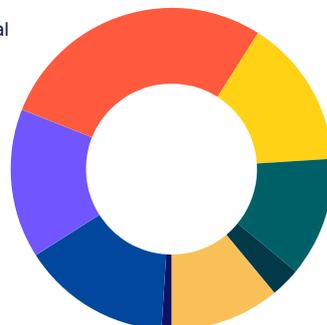
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 35% Cisgender
- 65% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



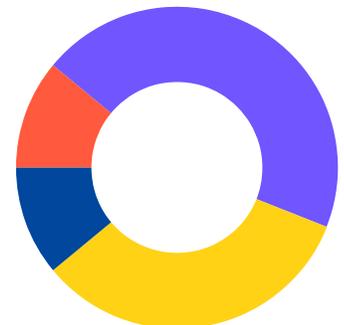
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 15% Gay
- 15% Lesbian
- 28% Bisexual
- 15% Pansexual
- 12% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 11% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 11% Large city
- 45% Suburb
- 33% Small city/town
- 11% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

15%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 24% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

0%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. attempted suicide in the past year, including 0% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 56% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

62%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 48% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

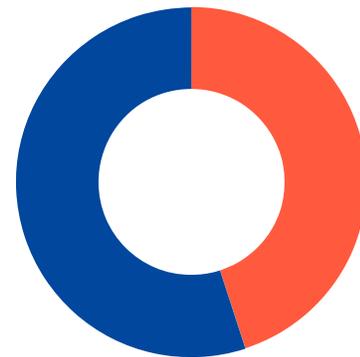
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.



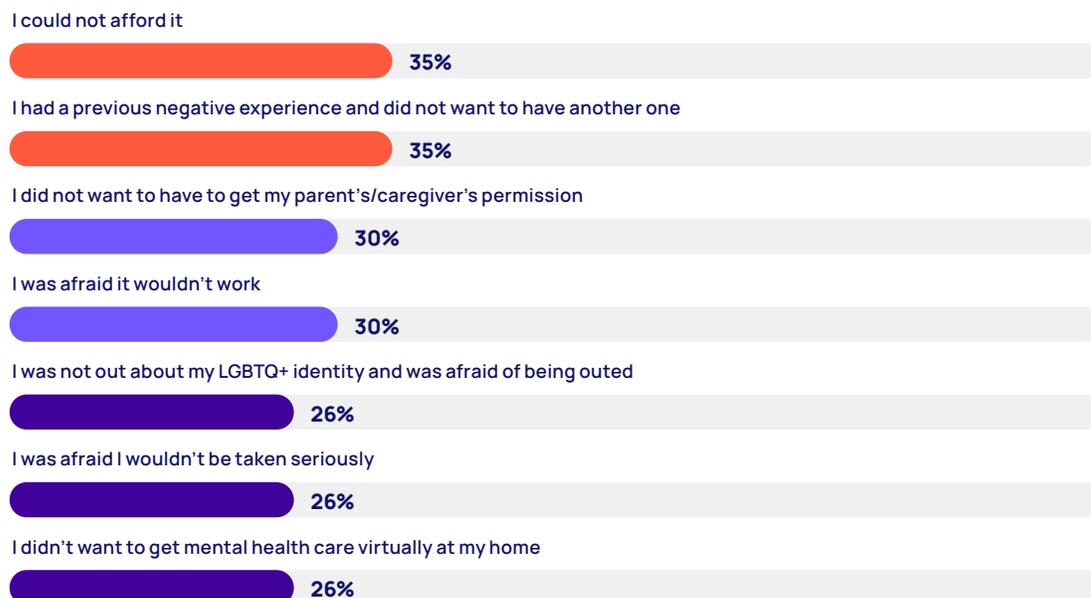
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 45% Wanted but did not receive care
- 55% Wanted and received care

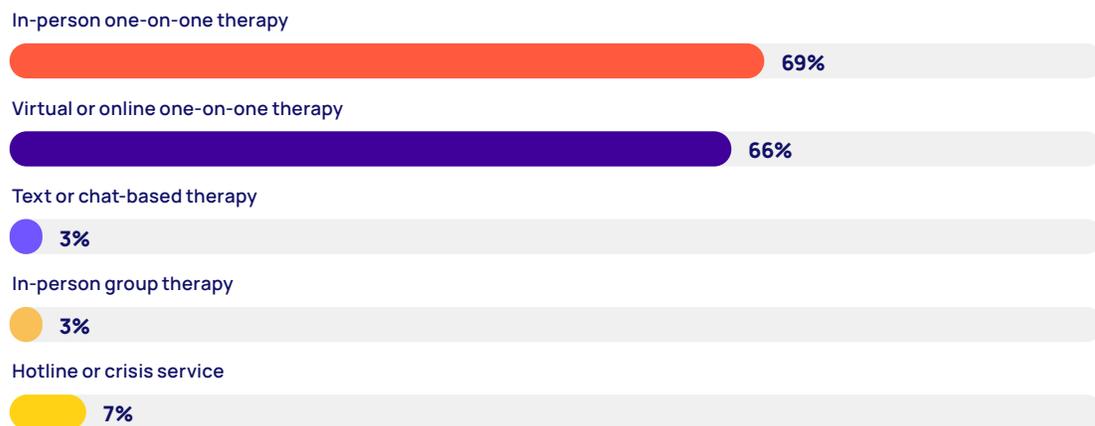


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 7 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

7%

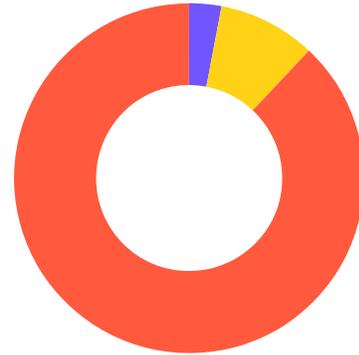
of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

41%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

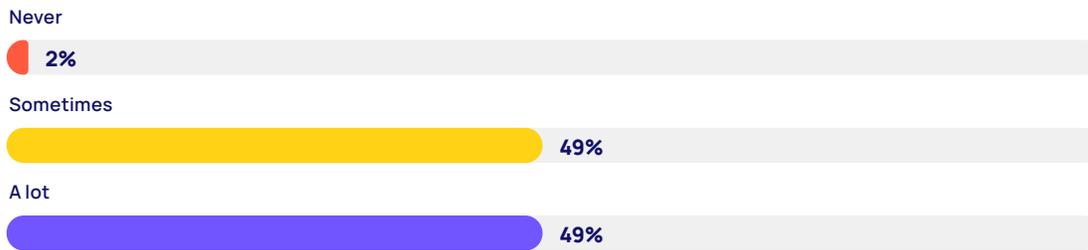
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 88% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 9% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 3% Subjected to conversion therapy

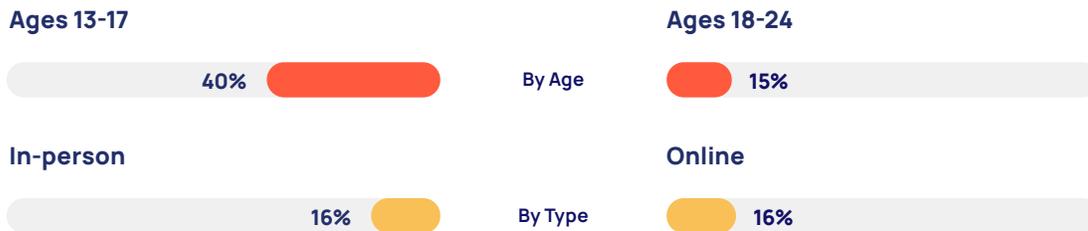


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



32%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Washington D.C. for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 54% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support

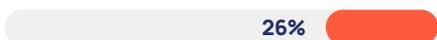


Transgender and Nonbinary



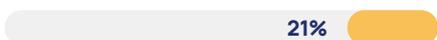
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

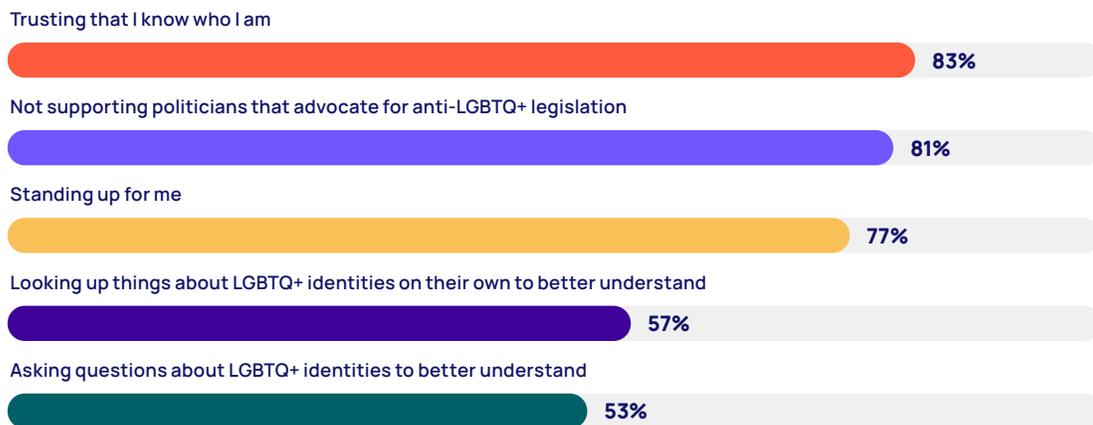


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington D.C.

97%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington D.C. say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 96% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



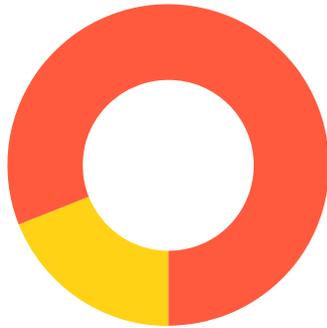
Demographics in Washington D.C.

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 63

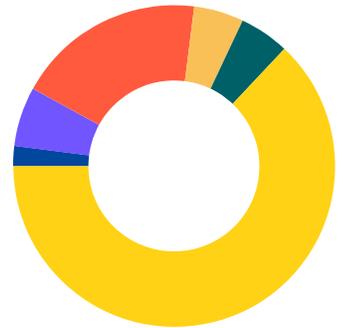
By age

- 19% 13 to 17
- 81% 18 to 24



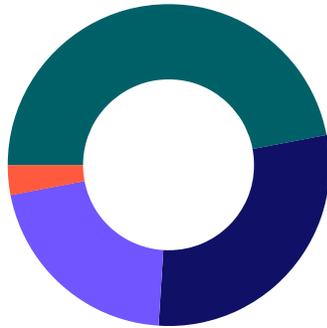
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 6% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 19% Black/African American
- 5% Hispanic/Latinx
- 5% More than one race/ethnicity
- 62% White



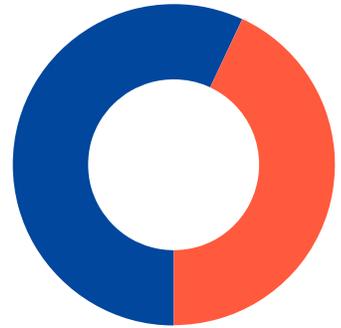
By gender identity

- 48% Girl or woman
- 29% Boy or man
- 21% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 3% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 57% Cisgender
- 43% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



By sexual orientation

- 19% Gay
- 21% Lesbian
- 24% Bisexual
- 2% Pansexual
- 27% Queer
- 2% Questioning
- 6% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 80% Large city
- 12% Suburb
- 8% Small city/town





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

37%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 42% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

10%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington attempted suicide in the past year, including 12% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

66%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 71% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

52%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 59% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

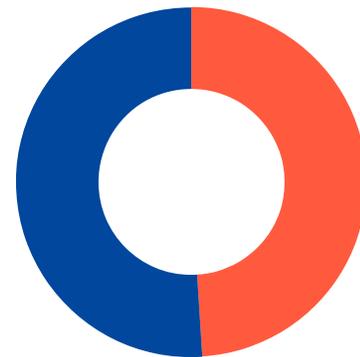
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington



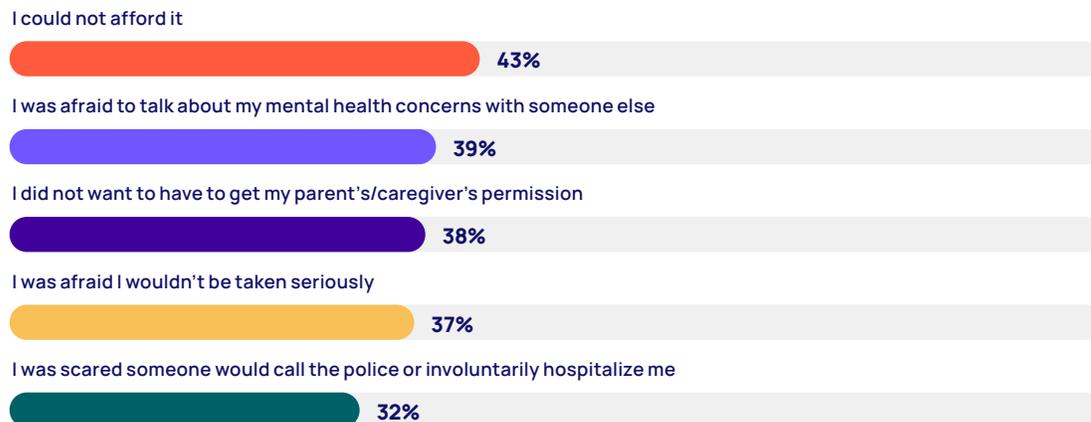
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 49% Wanted but did not receive care
- 52% Wanted and received care

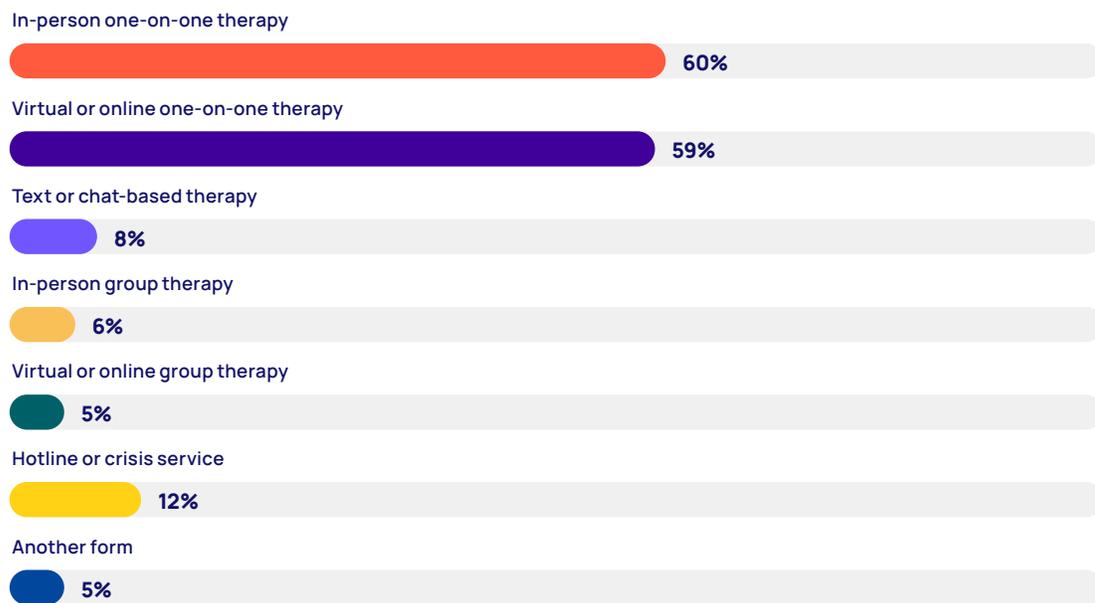


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

22%

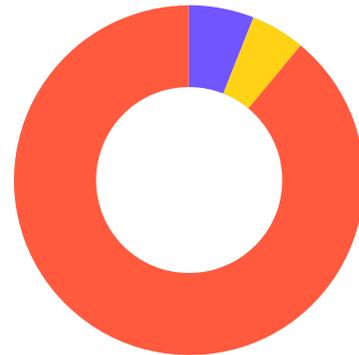
of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

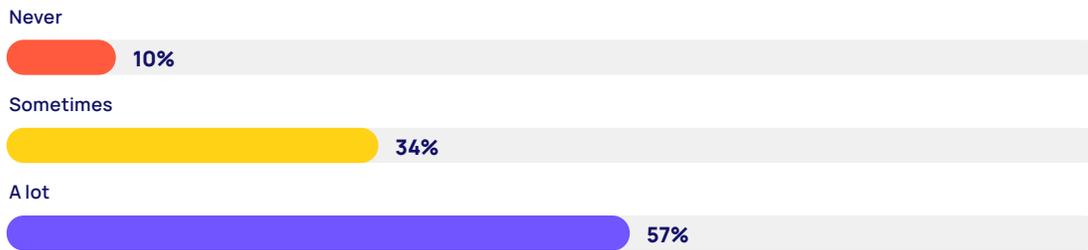
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 89% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 5% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 6% Subjected to conversion therapy

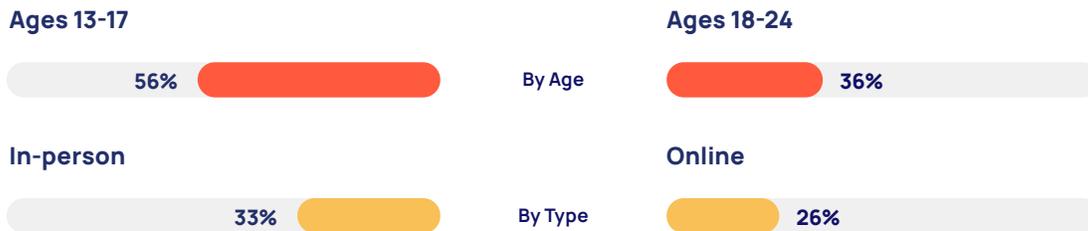


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



23%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Washington for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 26% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



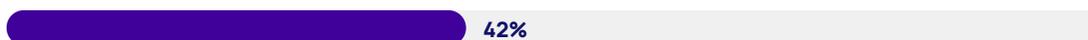
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

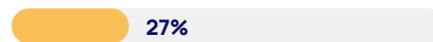


LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

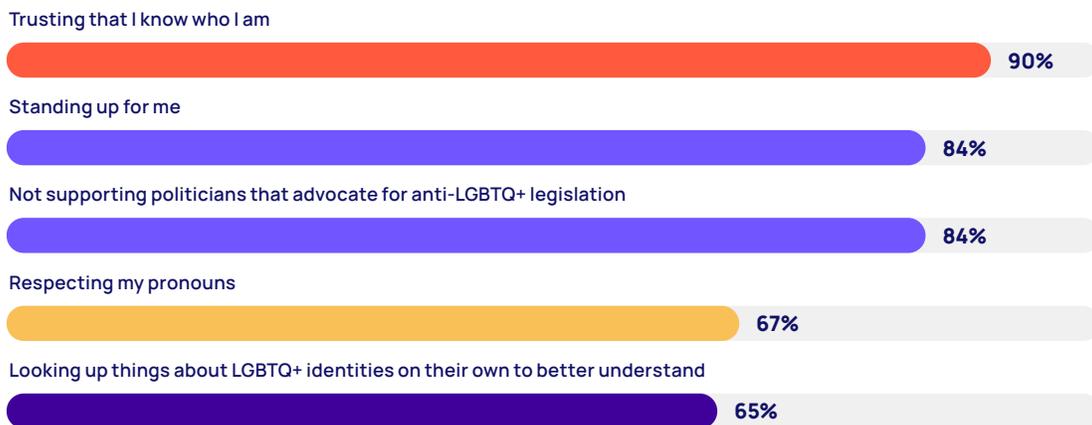


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Washington

83%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Washington say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 83% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



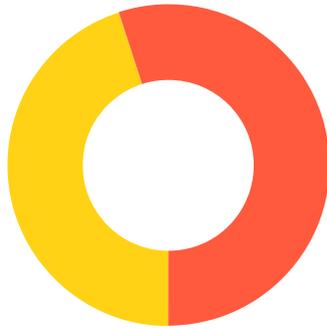
Demographics in Washington

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 625

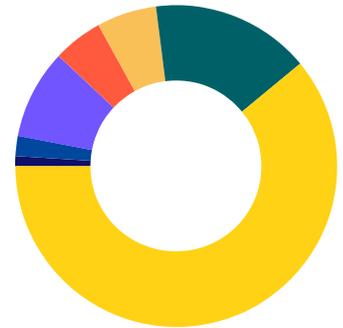
By age

- 45% 13 to 17
- 55% 18 to 24



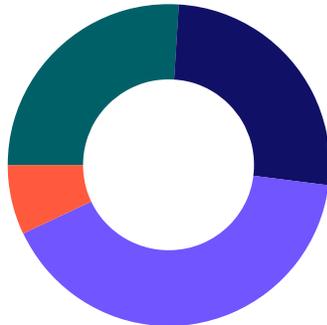
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Middle Eastern/Northern African
- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 9% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 5% Black/African American
- 6% Hispanic/Latinx
- 16% More than one race/ethnicity
- 62% White



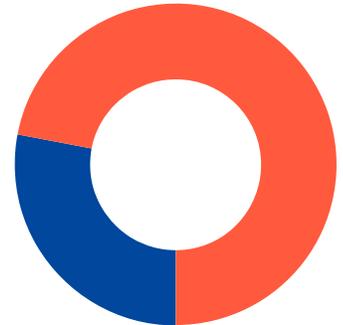
By gender identity

- 26% Girl or woman
- 26% Boy or man
- 41% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



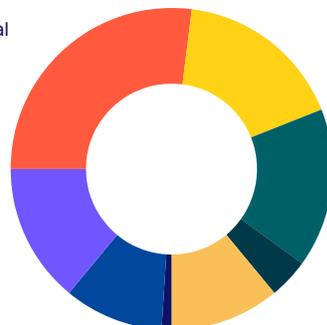
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 28% Cisgender
- 72% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



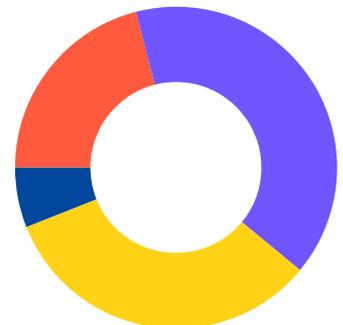
By sexual orientation

- 1% Straight or heterosexual
- 10% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 26% Bisexual
- 17% Pansexual
- 16% Queer
- 4% Questioning
- 11% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 21% Large city
- 40% Suburb
- 33% Small city/town
- 6% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

40%

of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 51% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

11%

of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia attempted suicide in the past year, including 16% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

74%

of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 75% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

58%

of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 69% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

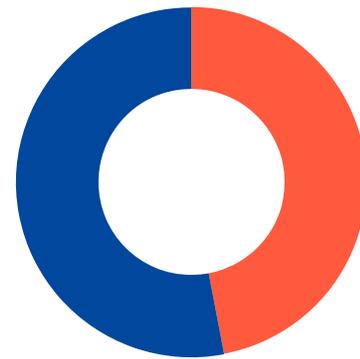
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia



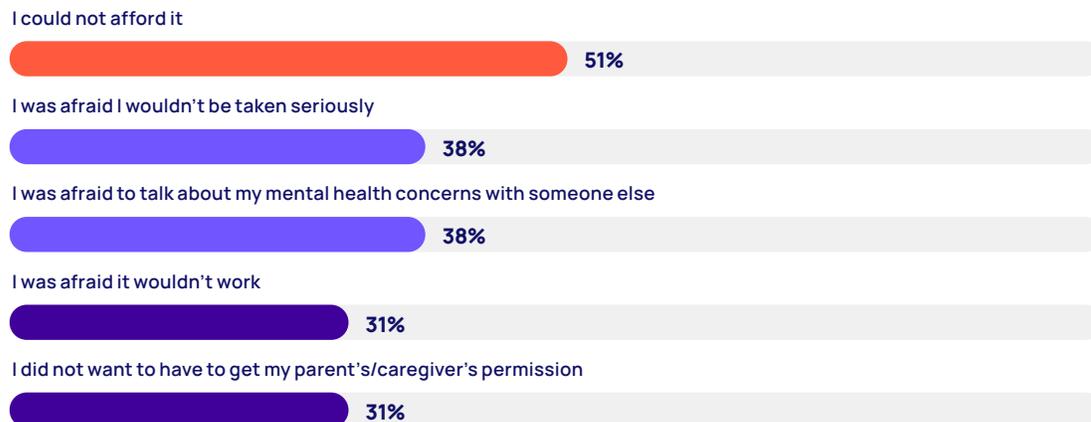
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 47% Wanted but did not receive care
- 53% Wanted and received care

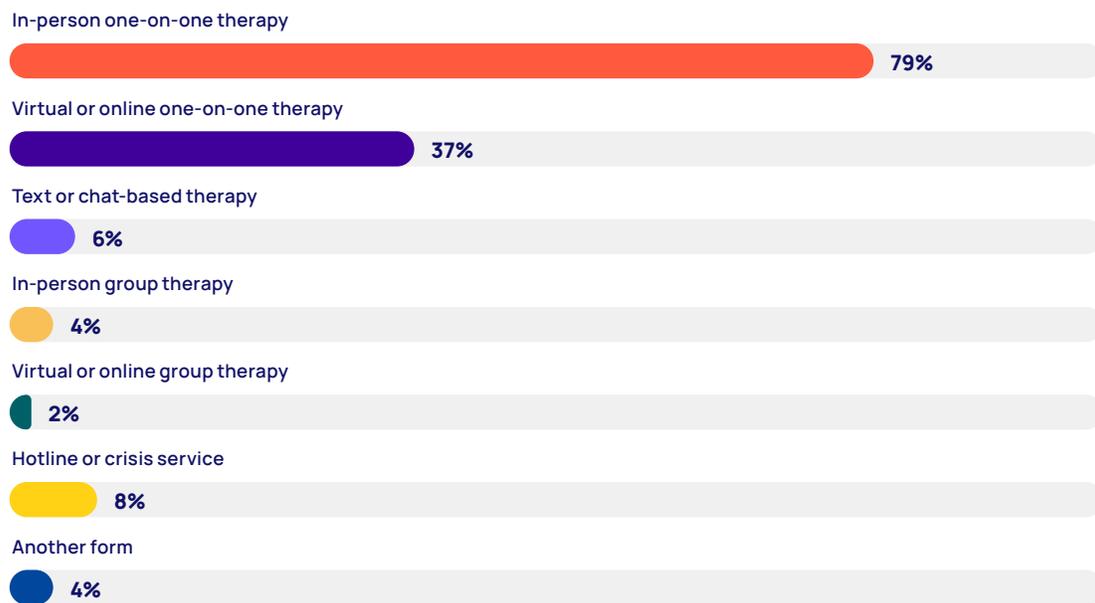


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

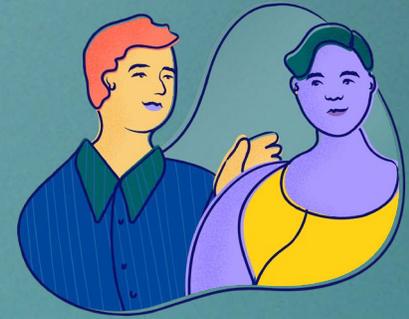


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

23%

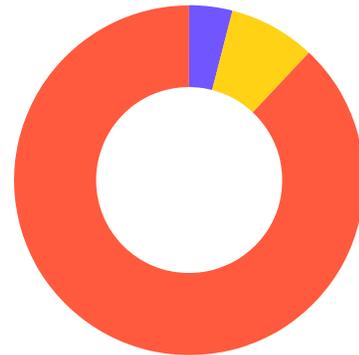
of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

62%

of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

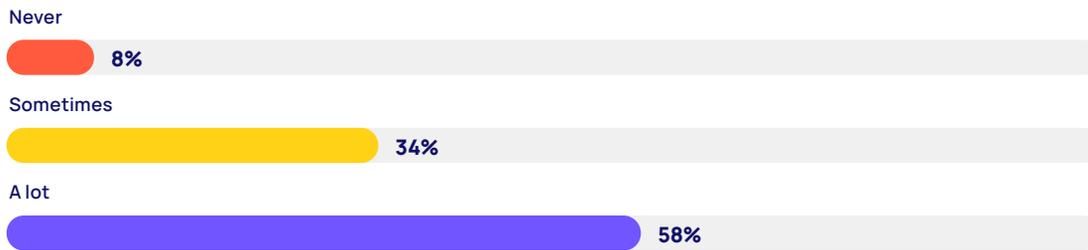
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 89% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 8% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4% Subjected to conversion therapy

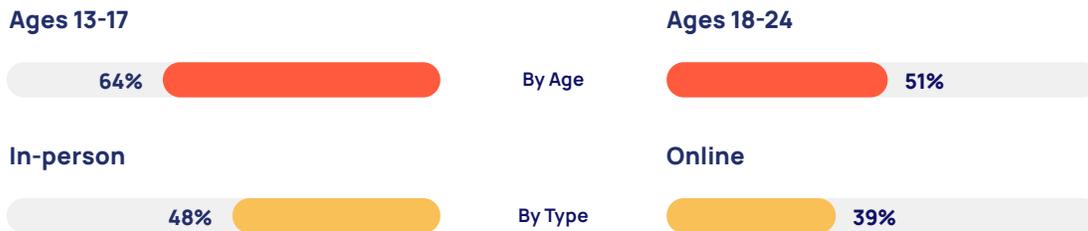


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



46% of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving West Virginia for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 55% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

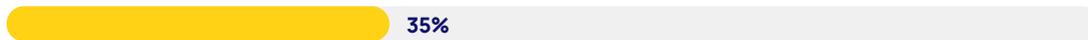
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



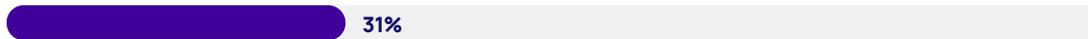
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



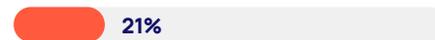
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

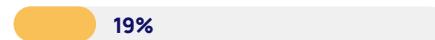


LGBTQ+

High support

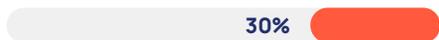


Transgender and Nonbinary



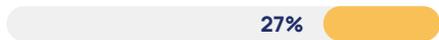
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

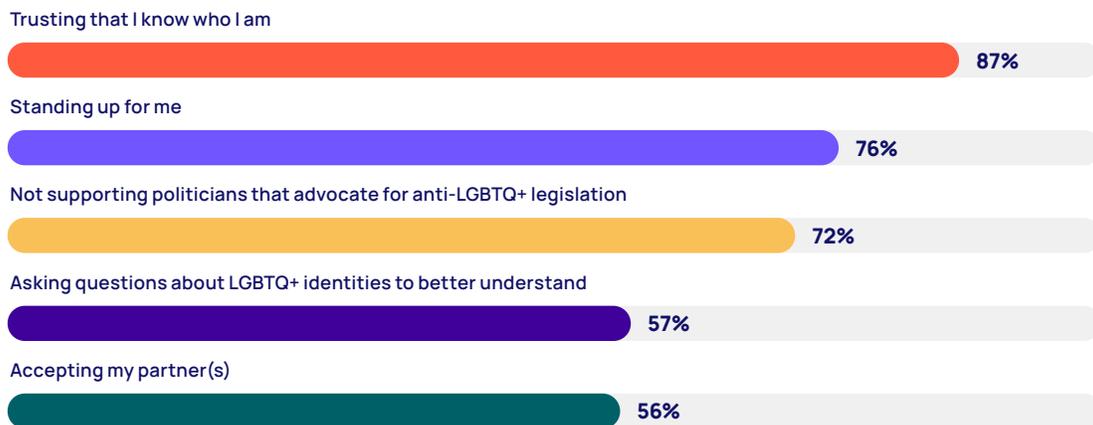


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in West Virginia

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in West Virginia say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 36% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



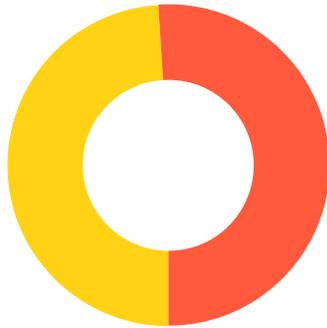
Demographics in West Virginia

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 121

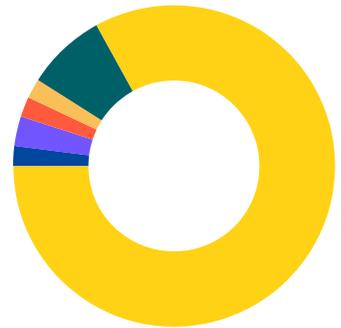
By age

- 49% 13 to 17
- 51% 18 to 24



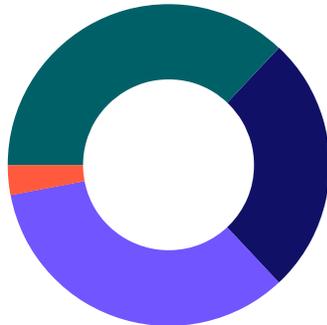
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 2% Hispanic/Latinx
- 8% More than one race/ethnicity
- 84% White



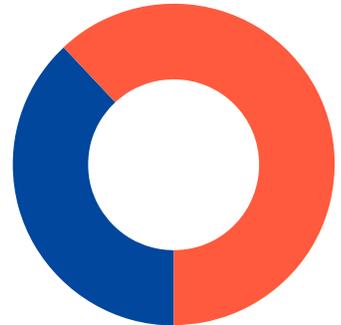
By gender identity

- 37% Girl or woman
- 26% Boy or man
- 34% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 3% Not sure or questioning



By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 38% Cisgender
- 62% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



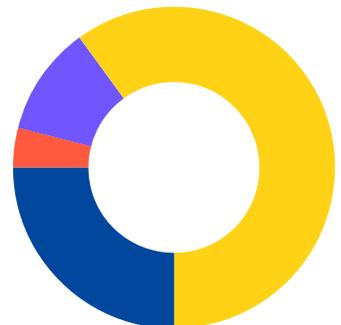
By sexual orientation

- 17% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 30% Bisexual
- 20% Pansexual
- 7% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 10% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 4% Large city
- 11% Suburb
- 60% Small city/town
- 25% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

39%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 44% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

12%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin attempted suicide in the past year, including 12% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

63%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 68% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

50%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 54% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

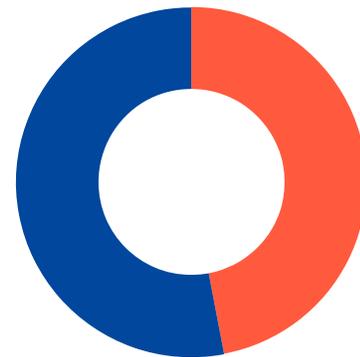
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin



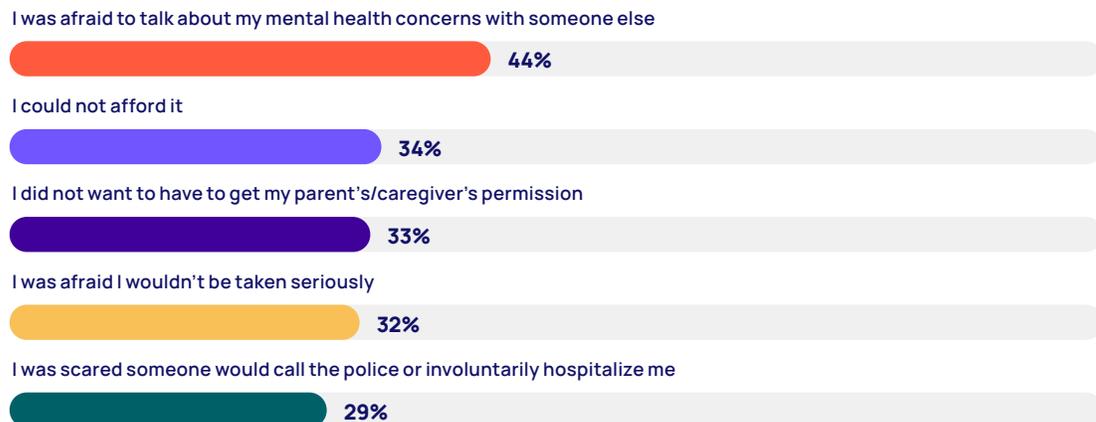
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 47% Wanted but did not receive care
- 53% Wanted and received care

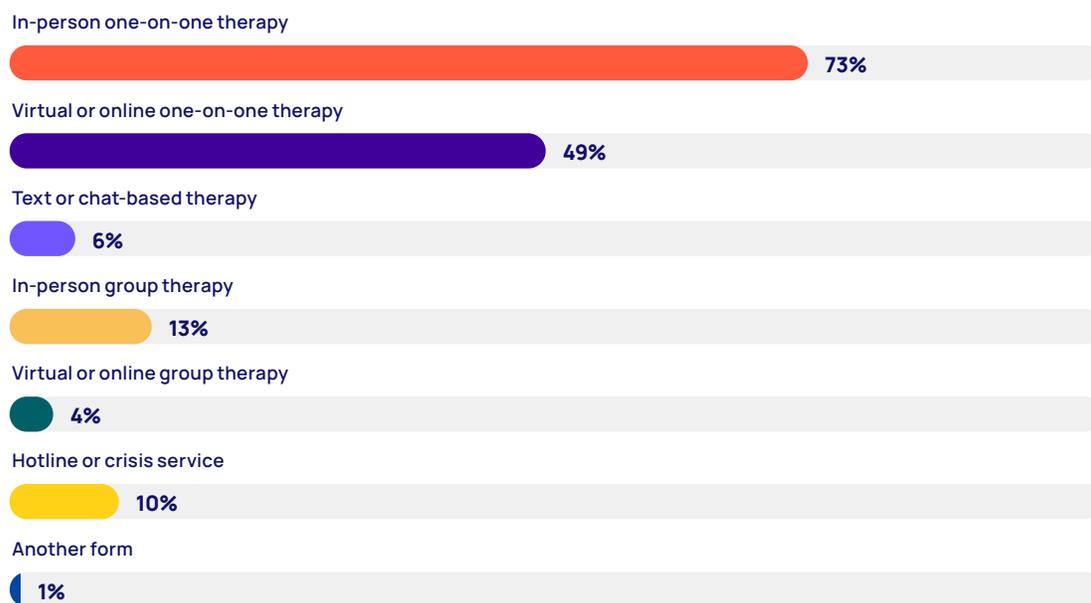


LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:

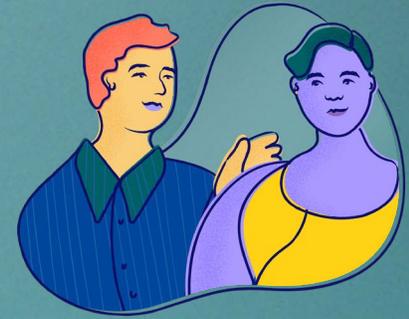


Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

24%

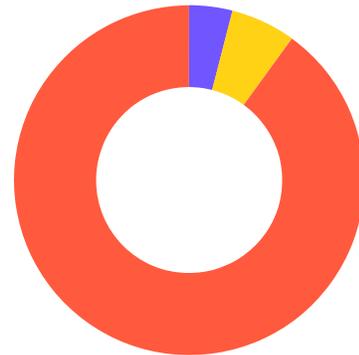
of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

61%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

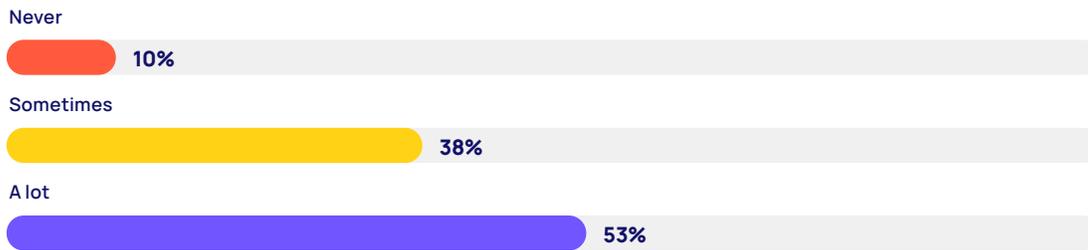
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 90%** Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 6%** Threatened with conversion therapy
- 4%** Subjected to conversion therapy

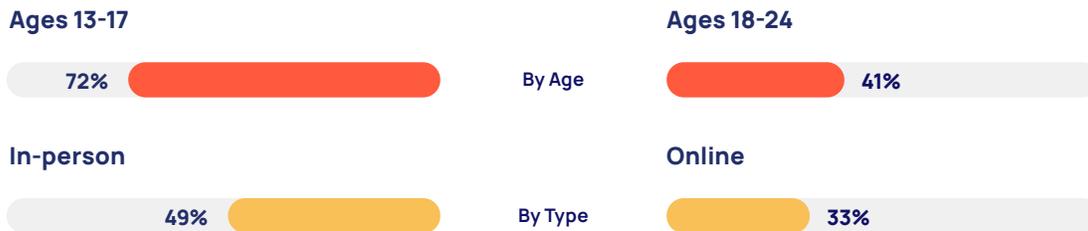


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



40%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Wisconsin for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 45% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

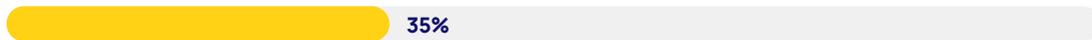
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



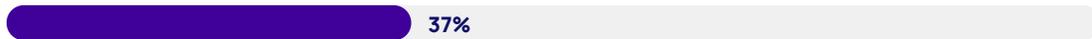
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

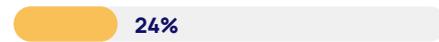


LGBTQ+

High support

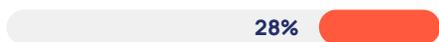


Transgender and Nonbinary



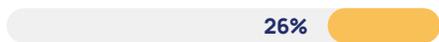
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

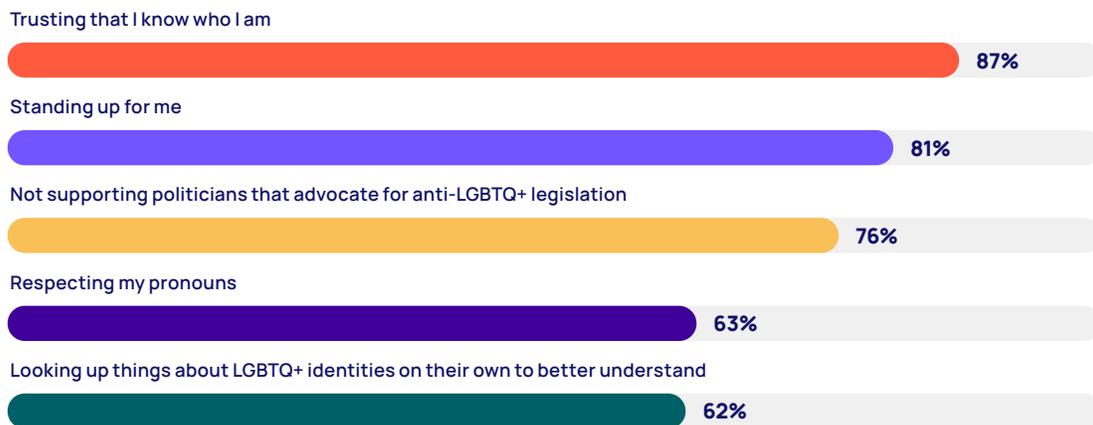


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Wisconsin

70%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wisconsin say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 67% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



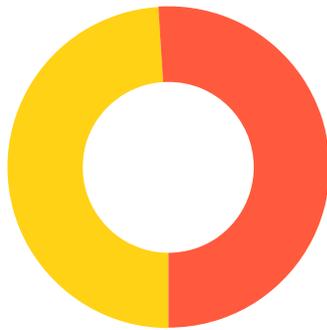
Demographics in Wisconsin

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 358

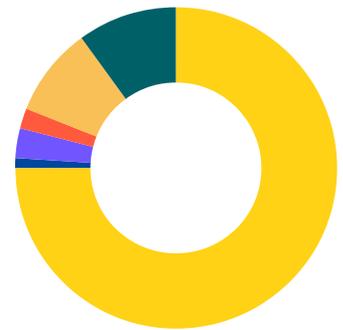
By age

- 49% 13 to 17
- 51% 18 to 24



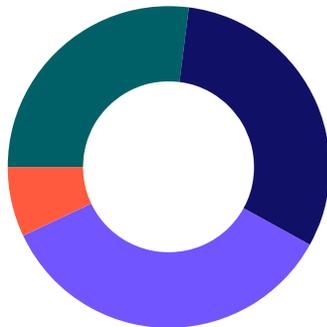
By race/ethnicity

- 1% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Asian American/Pacific Islander
- 2% Black/African American
- 9% Hispanic/Latinx
- 10% More than one race/ethnicity
- 75% White



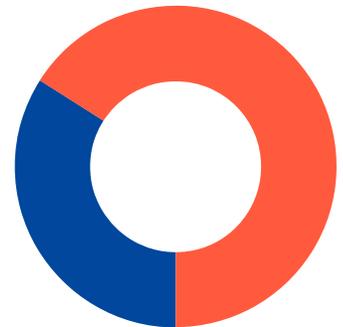
By gender identity

- 27% Girl or woman
- 31% Boy or man
- 35% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 7% Not sure or questioning



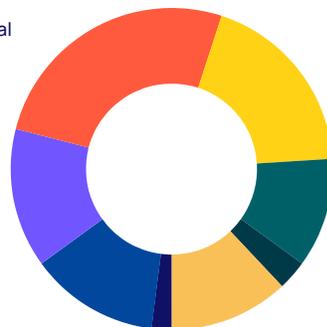
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 34% Cisgender
- 66% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



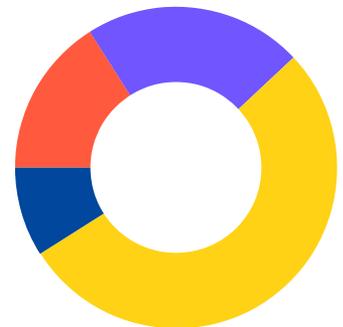
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 13% Gay
- 14% Lesbian
- 26% Bisexual
- 19% Pansexual
- 11% Queer
- 3% Questioning
- 12% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 16% Large city
- 22% Suburb
- 52% Small city/town
- 9% Rural





2024 Survey on the Mental Health of LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming



Mental Health & Suicide Risk Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming



LGBTQ+ young people are **not inherently prone** to higher suicide risk because of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Rather, they are placed at higher risk because of how they are **mistreated and stigmatized in society**.

Suicide Risk

56%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming seriously considered suicide in the past year, including 60% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

15%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming attempted suicide in the past year, including 18% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Anxiety & Depression

83%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming reported experiencing symptoms of anxiety, including 88% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

70%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming reported experiencing symptoms of depression, including 76% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

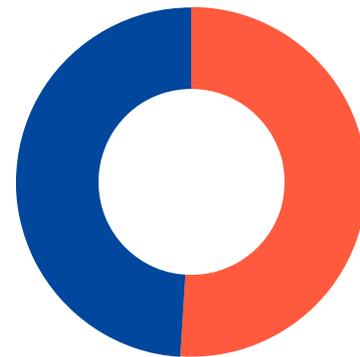
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming



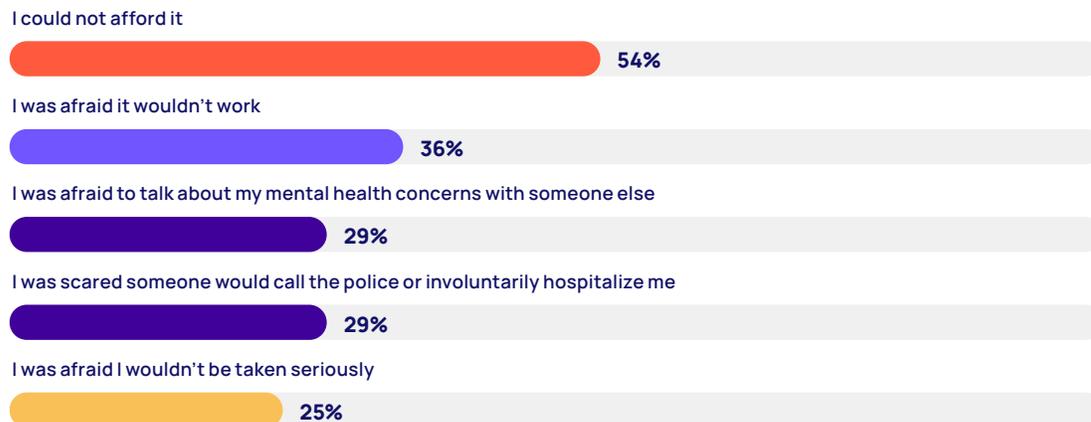
Despite the prevalence of anxiety, depression, and suicide risk among LGBTQ+ young people, approximately half of them were not able to access the mental health care they desired.

Access to Mental Health Care

- 51% Wanted but did not receive care
- 49% Wanted and received care



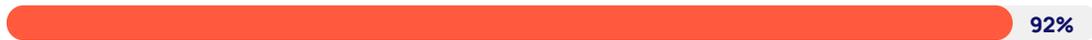
LGBTQ+ young people who wanted mental health care but were unable to get it cited the following top 5 reasons:



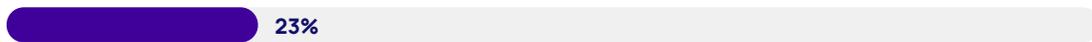
Access to Care Among LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming

LGBTQ+ young people able to access mental health care received psychological or emotional counseling in the following ways:

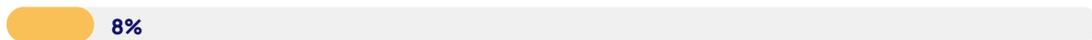
In-person one-on-one therapy



Virtual or online one-on-one therapy



In-person group therapy



Hotline or crisis service



Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming



Research consistently finds that LGBTQ+ youth who have experienced anti-LGBTQ+ victimization – including being physically threatened or harmed, discriminated against, or subjected to conversion therapy – report significantly higher rates of attempting suicide.

29%

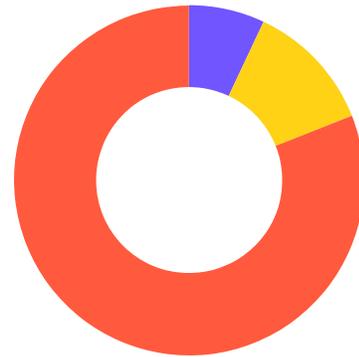
of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming were physically threatened or harmed based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

62%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming experienced discrimination based on their sexual orientation or gender identity in the past year.

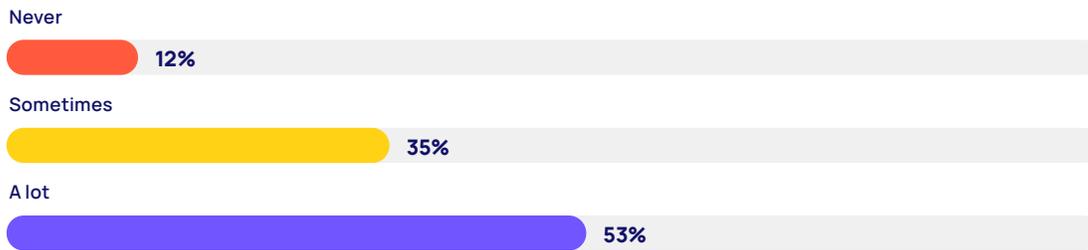
LGBTQ+ young people who reported being threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy:

- 82% Not threatened with or subjected to conversion therapy
- 12% Threatened with conversion therapy
- 7% Subjected to conversion therapy

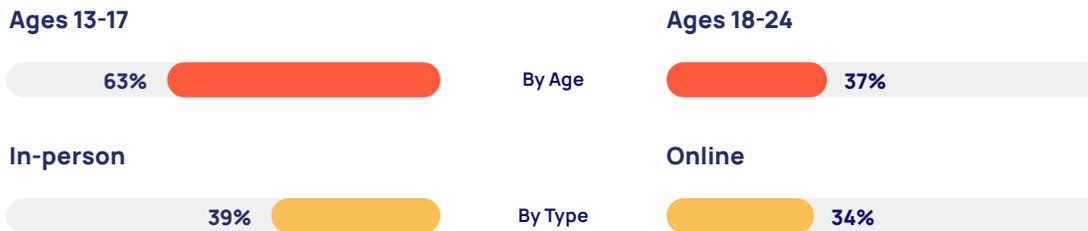


Challenges Faced by LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming

LGBTQ+ young people who reported that recent politics negatively impacted their well-being:



Rates of bullying among LGBTQ+ young people in the past year:



59%

of LGBTQ+ young people reported that they or their family have considered leaving Wyoming for another state because of LGBTQ+-related politics and laws, including 72% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming



LGBTQ+ young people report lower rates of attempting suicide when they have access to affirming spaces and communities. They also need the people in their lives to better understand and support their identities and advocate for them.

Affirming spaces among LGBTQ+ young people:

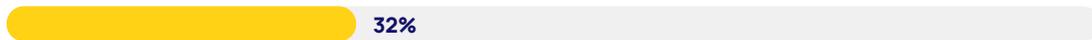
LGBTQ+ young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



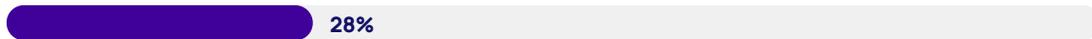
Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified home as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



LGBTQ+ young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



Transgender and nonbinary young people who identified school as an LGBTQ+-affirming space



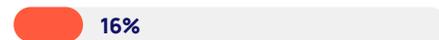
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from family:

Low or moderate support

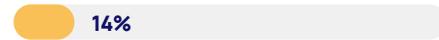


LGBTQ+

High support

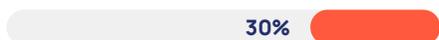


Transgender and Nonbinary



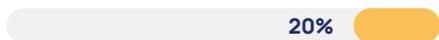
Rates of LGBTQ+ young people who have felt support in the past year from friends:

Low or moderate support



LGBTQ+

High support



Transgender and Nonbinary

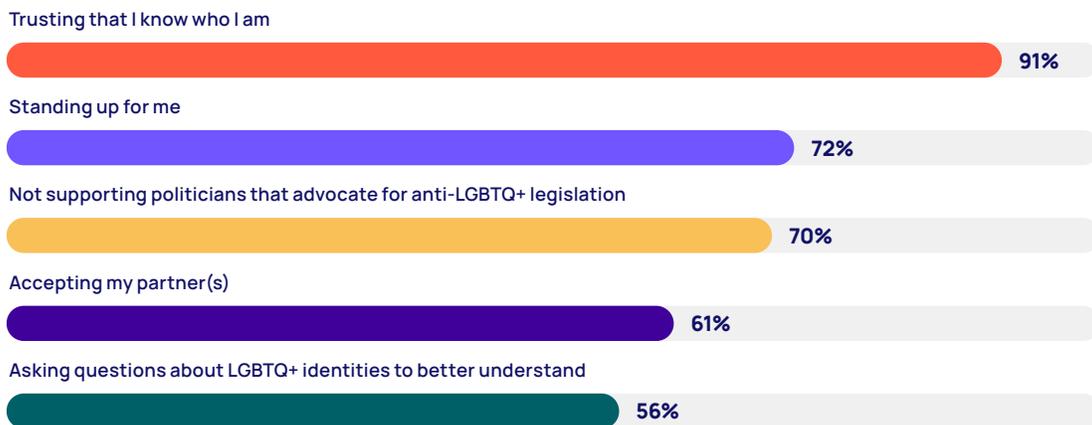


Ways to Support LGBTQ+ Young People in Wyoming

36%

of LGBTQ+ young people in Wyoming say the community where they live is accepting of LGBTQ+ people, including 39% of transgender and nonbinary young people.

LGBTQ+ young people reported the following top 5 actions as ways people in their life can best show their support and acceptance:



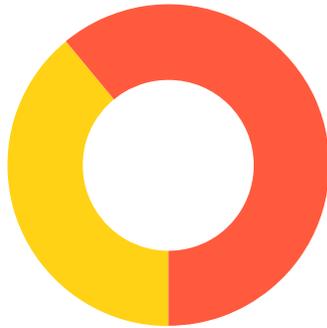
Demographics in Wyoming

Breakdown of Respondents' Demographics

Sample size: N = 64

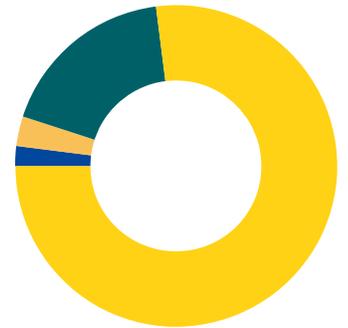
By age

- 39% 13 to 17
- 61% 18 to 24



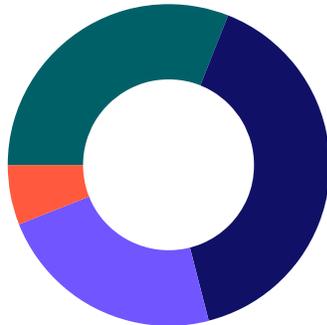
By race/ethnicity

- 2% Native/Indigenous
- 3% Hispanic/Latinx
- 18% More than one race/ethnicity
- 78% White



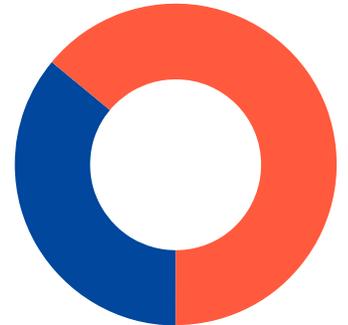
By gender identity

- 31% Girl or woman
- 39% Boy or man
- 23% Nonbinary, bigender, genderfluid, or genderqueer
- 6% Not sure or questioning



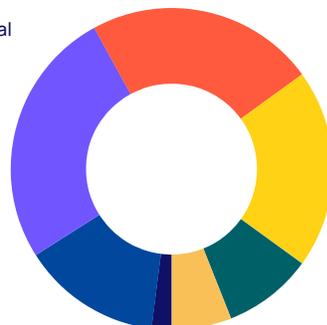
By transgender & nonbinary identity

- 36% Cisgender
- 64% Transgender, nonbinary, or questioning



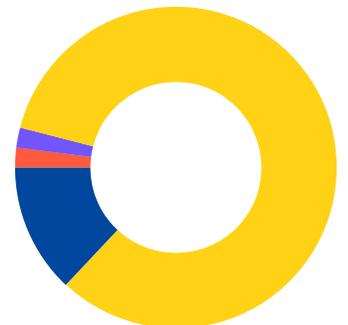
By sexual orientation

- 2% Straight or heterosexual
- 14% Gay
- 25% Lesbian
- 23% Bisexual
- 20% Pansexual
- 9% Queer
- 6% Asexual



By urbanicity

- 2% Large city
- 2% Suburb
- 84% Small city/town
- 13% Rural





The Trevor Project is the leading suicide prevention organization for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning (LGBTQ+) young people.

We provide 24/7 crisis services for LGBTQ+ young people via a phone lifeline, text, and chat. We also operate innovative research, advocacy, public training, and peer support programs.



Crisis Services



Peer Support



Research



Advocacy



Education and
Public Awareness

Methodology

A quantitative cross-sectional design was used to collect data through an online survey platform between September 13 and December 16, 2023. A sample of individuals ages 13 to 24 who resided in the United States, including its territories, was recruited via targeted ads on social media. No recruitment was conducted via The Trevor Project's website or social media channels. Respondents were defined as being LGBTQ+ if they identified with a sexual orientation other than straight/heterosexual, a gender identity other than cisgender, or both. In order to ensure a diverse sample, targeted recruitment was conducted to ensure adequate sample sizes with respect to geography, gender identity, and race/ethnicity. Qualified respondents completed a secure online questionnaire that included a maximum of 134 questions. The questionnaire was offered in English and Spanish. Questions on considering and attempting suicide in the past year were taken from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey to allow for comparisons to their nationally representative sample. Some donut charts may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Please find the complete methodology at: www.thetrevorproject.org/survey-2024/#methodology