
Urgent Need for Research to Achieve Health Equity for Sexual and Gender Minority Youth

Date:

Aug 2019

[Visit Article](#)

Sexual and gender minority youth (SGMY) face multiple challenges to their mental and physical well-being, including higher rates of suicide, substance use, and victimization when compared with heterosexual and cisgender youth.¹ This is not due to their being lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer and/or questioning (LGBTQ), but rather is a result of shame and stigma imposed by others because of their identity. In this issue of *Pediatrics*, Coulter et al² review interventions that attempt to address these health inequities for SGMY in their article titled “Mental Health, Drug, and Violence Interventions for Sexual/Gender Minorities: A Systematic Review.” Among their most important findings are that only 9 interventions met criteria for inclusion.

Clearly, these findings signal an urgent need for more research. We agree with the authors’ call for inclusion of SGMY in large, population-based studies and more studies specific to SGMY with appropriate comparison groups whenever possible.

Journal:

[Pediatrics](#)

Authors:

Dowshen N, Ford C

Topics

[Equitable Access to Services](#)

Related Content

[Barriers and Facilitators of PrEP Adherence for Young Men and Transgender Women of Color](#)

[Ensuring Providers Have the Knowledge and Support Needed to Care for Transgender Youth](#)

[Importance of Improving Insurance Coverage for Transgender and Gender-Expansive Youth](#)

[Barriers to Care for Gender Non-conforming Youth: Perspectives of Experienced Care Providers, Transgender Youth and Their Parents](#)

[Promoting Health Equality and Nondiscrimination for Transgender and Gender-diverse Youth](#)

[Intersectionality and Health Inequities for Gender Minority Blacks in the U.S.](#)