

# **Coalition and Media Prevention (CAMP) Program**

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# Agenda

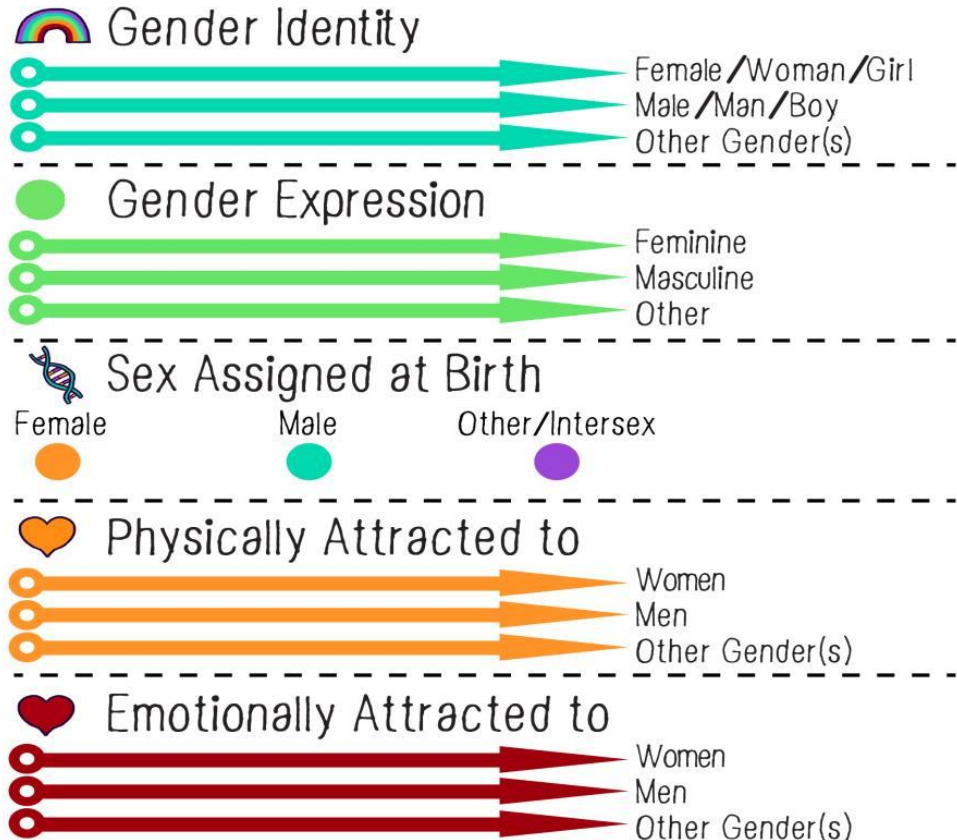
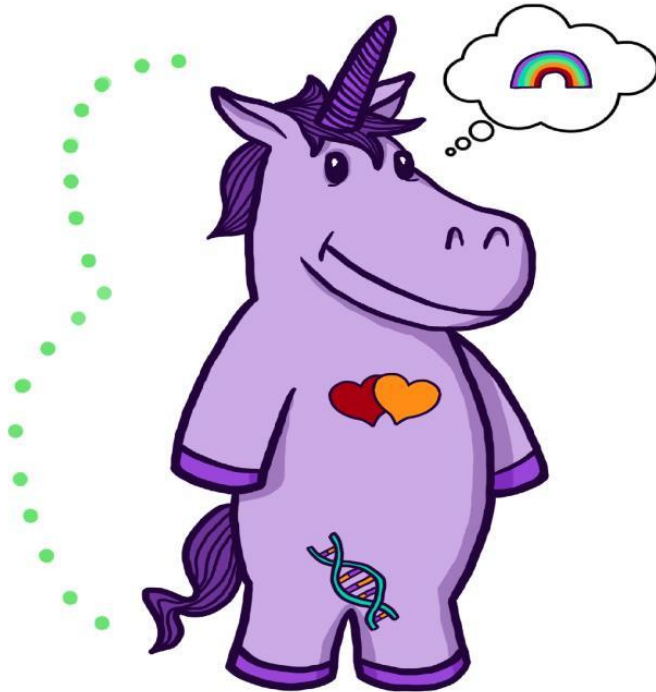
1. Program Overview
2. Impact of COVID-19
3. Preliminary Service Delivery Data

# Why LGBTQ+ Youth

- Young LGBTQ+ people face unique risk factors for the early initiation of substance use.
  - LGBTQ+ young people are more likely to feel unsafe at school, be rejected by their family, and face homelessness<sup>1</sup>
- In 2017, the proportion of gay/lesbian/bisexual youth that reported ever using any illicit drug was almost three times greater than use reported by straight youth
  - The proportion of transgender youth that reported ever using any illicit drug was over four times greater compared with non-transgender youth<sup>2</sup>
- BIPOC LGBTQ+ youth face racial discrimination on top of discrimination for their sexual orientation and/or gender identity<sup>3</sup>

# The Gender Unicorn

Graphic by:  
**TSER**  
Trans Student Educational Resources



To learn more, go to:  
[www.transstudent.org/gender](http://www.transstudent.org/gender)

Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore

# PROGRAM OVERVIEW

# CAMP Coalitions

Fund 6 community coalitions across the 5 boroughs to change the environment where people live, work, and play

This is an environmental strategy and works to change policies, community practices, and/or the physical environment in a way that reduces risk factors and increases protective factors that impact a person's decision to use substances

# Risk and Protective Factors

**Protective Factor:** a characteristic at the individual, family, or community level associated with a lower likelihood of risky behaviors

**Examples:** Availability of safe and affirming LGBTQ+ spaces, physical and psychological safety, policies that address LGBTQ+ issues

**Risk Factor:** a characteristic at the individual, family, community level associated with a higher likelihood of risky behaviors

**Examples:** Bullying and harassment, family conflict and rejection, minority stress

# Coalition Activities

- Developed trainings for community members and Ballroom Parents about crystal meth
- Developed inclusive social media campaigns about alcohol and substance use and LGBTQ+ youth
- Hosted substance-free Balls and dance parties
- Hosted virtual check-ins for LGBTQ+ youth experiencing family rejection during COVID-19



# IMPACT OF COVID-19

# COVID-19 Impact

- COVID-19 has impacted members of the LGBTQ+ communities, especially LGBTQ+ communities of color, disproportionately when compared to their straight and cisgender counterparts.
- When compared to straight and cisgender people, LGBTQ+ individuals are:
  - More likely to work in industries highly impacted by COVID-19
  - More likely to live in poverty
  - Less likely to have access to high-quality, low-cost healthcare<sup>4</sup>.

# Direct Services

## **Peer Support Groups**

Provide non-professional, non-clinical support to individuals experiencing similar circumstances

## **Care Coordination**

Person-centered, team approach to assess and meet the needs of an individual, while helping them navigate systems such as healthcare and other social services

## **COVID-19 Support and Counseling**

Low-threshold counseling LGBTQ+ youth impacted by COVID-19

# **PRELIMINARY SERVICE DELIVERY DATA**

# Services Delivered as of March 2021

## **Populations Served:**

LGBTQ+ youth between the aged 12-35

## **Race/Ethnicity of individuals served:**

42% African American/Black

21% Latinx

9% White

## **Total services provided July 2020-March 2021**

309 direct services to 206 unique individuals

## **Most frequently reported needs:**

Affirming mental health services, housing, career services, food services

# Citations

<sup>1</sup>Durso, L.E., & Gates, G.J. (2012). Serving Our Youth: Findings from a National Survey of Service Providers Working with Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth who are Homeless or At Risk of Becoming Homeless. Los Angeles: The Williams Institute with True Colors Fund and The Palette Fund. <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Durso-Gates-LGBT-Homeless-Youth-Survey-July-2012.pdf>

<sup>2</sup>CDC, Division of Adolescent and School Health, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary & Trends Report, 2007–2017. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Infectious Diseases, NCHHSTP; 2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/trendsreport.pdf>

<sup>3</sup>Human Rights Campaign Foundation. 2019 Black & African American LGBTQ Youth Report. Washington, DC. Human Rights Campaign Foundation, 2019. <https://www.hrc.org/resources/black-and-african-american-lgbtq-youth-report>

<sup>4</sup>Human Rights Campaign Foundation (2020). The Lives and Livelihoods of Many in the LGBTQ Community are at Risk Amidst COVID-19 Crisis, [https://assets2.hrc.org/files/assets/resources/COVID19-IssueBrief-032020-FINAL.pdf?\\_ga=2.177264224.491447633.1610391624-352491761.1582127373](https://assets2.hrc.org/files/assets/resources/COVID19-IssueBrief-032020-FINAL.pdf?_ga=2.177264224.491447633.1610391624-352491761.1582127373)