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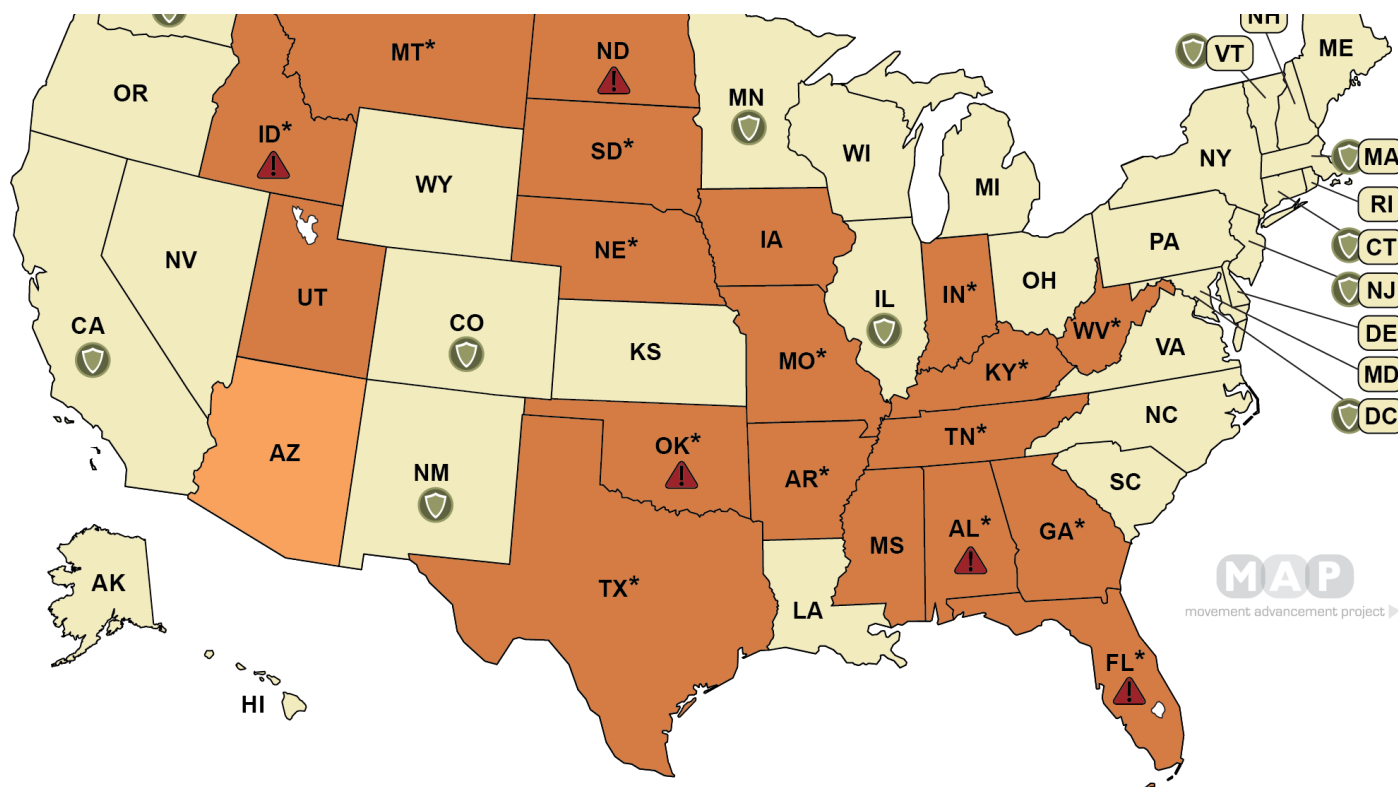
# BANS ON BEST PRACTICE MEDICAL CARE FOR TRANSGENDER YOUTH

[MEDICAL CARE BANS](#)[TABLE FORMAT](#)[CITATIONS](#)

Bans on best-practice medical care represent one of the most extreme and coordinated political attacks on transgender people in recent years. These bills target transgender youth by blocking their access to best-practice medical care, care that is backed by years of rigorous research and endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Medical Association, and other leading health authorities. These bills not only display a fundamental lack of understanding of transgender children, but they also ban access to medical care often by criminalizing either the doctors or even the parents of transgender youth seeking to provide best-practice medicine for children in their care.

For more on these efforts, including how these attacks have become more extreme over time, [read MAP's 2023 spotlight report \(https://www.mapresearch.org/2023-medical-care-bans-report\)](https://www.mapresearch.org/2023-medical-care-bans-report).

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## U.S. Territories

American Samoa

Commonwealth of the  
Northern Mariana Islands

Guam

Puerto Rico

U.S. Virgin Islands



State has "shield" law protecting access to transgender health care (see this map for more information) ([https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/trans\\_shield\\_laws](https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/trans_shield_laws)) (11 states + D.C.)

State bans best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth (19 states)

State bans best practice surgical care for transgender youth (1 state)

State does not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth (30 states, 5 territories + D.C.)



State ban makes it a felony crime to provide best practice medical care for transgender youth (5 states)

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 [Citations & More Information \(/img/maps/citations-youth-medical-care-bans.pdf\)](/img/maps/citations-youth-medical-care-bans.pdf)

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**\*Notes (and see the "Citations" tab or click "Citations & More Information" below the map legend for more information about every state):**

-Yellow caution icons refer to other efforts attempting to limit or ban health care for transgender youth, such as non-legislative actions. This does not refer to bills introduced: as of April 1, 2023, nearly 4 out of 5 states have introduced these bills. As of June 2023, any state that has taken a non-legislative action has now also passed a legislative ban. See the "Citations" tab or click "Citations & More Information" below the map legend for more information about every state. (These each link to the same document.)

-Multiple states have "grandfather" clauses, "weaning off" clauses, or limited exceptions for some transgender youth and/or for some types of medication. Click "Citations" to read more detail about each bill or to access the law's language directly.

### Bans Temporarily Blocked (In Full or In Part)

*The following laws are at least partially blocked from being enforced. This map will be updated as these cases progress. Transgender youth/people should still be able to access care to the extent each of these blocks allow.*

**-Alabama:** In May 2022, a federal judge temporarily blocked (<https://www.npr.org/2022/05/14/1098947193/a-judge-blocks-part-of-an-alabama-law-that-criminalizes-gender-affirming-medication>) the part of the state's law that bans medication for transgender youth, though the rest of the law remains in effect for now, including the felony punishment and provisions that require school staff to tell parents if a child expresses thoughts that they might be transgender. The state's law applies to individuals up to the age of 19.

**-Arkansas:** In July 2021, a federal judge temporarily blocked (<https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/judge-hear-challenge-arkansas-law-banning-health-care/story?id=78954056>), Arkansas's 2021 ban from going into effect. However, the state passed a new law (<https://www.arkleg.state.ar.us/Acts/FTPDocument?path=%2FACTS%2F2023R%2FPublic%2F&file=274.pdf&ddBienniumSession=2023%2F2023R>) in 2023 (effective 90 days after the legislature adjourns) that will allow individuals who receive gender-affirming care as minors (or the family members of those minors) to sue their medical providers for malpractice, among other provisions.

**-Florida:** On June 6, 2023, a federal judge temporarily blocked (<https://storage.courtlistener.com/recap/gov.uscourts.flnd.460963/gov.uscourts.flnd.460963.90.0.1.pdf>), the state's ban from being enforced against the plaintiffs in the lawsuit. Both legal precedent and legal advocates say (<https://www.lawdork.com/p/florida-ruling-trans-care-ban-minors>), this ruling effectively blocks the state from enforcing the law against anyone. This map and information will be updated as the case continues to unfold.

**-Oklahoma:** On May 18, 2023, the state's attorney general signed a binding agreement (<https://www.aclu.org/press-releases/oklahoma-attorney-general-signs-non-enforcement-agreement-on-health-care-ban-for-trans-youth>), to not enforce the state's ban, pending further legal challenges.

### Bans Not Yet In Effect

*The following laws are not yet in effect, and youth should still be able to access care until the laws go into effect. Multiple states have "grandfather" clauses, "weaning off" clauses, or limited exceptions for some transgender youth and/or medication. Click the "Citations" tab above to read more detail about each bill or to access the law's language directly.*

**-Idaho:** HB71 (<https://legislature.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/sessioninfo/2023/legislation/H0071E1.pdf>), (2023) does not go into effect until January 1, 2024.

**-Indiana:** SB480 (<https://iga.in.gov/legislative/2023/bills/senate/480/#document-c139e764>), (2023) does not go into

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the [ACLU of Georgia \(https://www.acluga.org/en/campaigns/sb-140-georgias-ban-gender-affirming-care\)](https://www.acluga.org/en/campaigns/sb-140-georgias-ban-gender-affirming-care) for more.

**-Kentucky:** According to the [ACLU of Kentucky \(https://www.aclu-ky.org/en/news/aclu-ky-statement-veto-override-senate-bill-150-0\)](https://www.aclu-ky.org/en/news/aclu-ky-statement-veto-override-senate-bill-150-0), the medical care ban portion of [SB150 \(https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/recorddocuments/bill/23RS/sb150/bill.pdf\)](https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/recorddocuments/bill/23RS/sb150/bill.pdf), (2023) "will not go into effect until late June 2023 - 90 days after the legislature adjourns. Trans youth can still receive care until that portion of the bill takes effect."

**-Missouri:** [SB49 \(https://www.senate.mo.gov/23info/BTS\\_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=44407\)](https://www.senate.mo.gov/23info/BTS_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=44407), (2023) does not go into effect until August 28, 2023, and the ban will sunset (expire) in four years on August 28, 2027. Formerly, in April 2023, the state's attorney general issued an [emergency rule \(https://ago.mo.gov/docs/default-source/press-releases/2023-04-13---emergency-reg.pdf?sfvrsn=7f78d4fc\\_2\)](https://ago.mo.gov/docs/default-source/press-releases/2023-04-13---emergency-reg.pdf?sfvrsn=7f78d4fc_2), intended to go into effect later that month that would have effectively banned all care for both transgender youth and adults. A lawsuit, [Southampton Community Healthcare et al. v. Bailey \(https://lambdalegal.org/case/southampton-community-healthcare-v-bailey\)](https://lambdalegal.org/case/southampton-community-healthcare-v-bailey), earned a temporary restraining order to block the rule, and on May 16, 2023, the attorney general filed to terminate the rule, citing both the lawsuit and the state's newly passed legislative ban.

**-Montana:** [SB99 \(https://laws.leg.mt.gov/legprd/LAW0210W\\$BSIV.ActionQuery?P\\_BILL\\_NO1=99&P\\_BLTP\\_BILL\\_TYP\\_CD=SB&Z\\_ACTION=Find&P\\_SESS=20231\)](https://laws.leg.mt.gov/legprd/LAW0210W$BSIV.ActionQuery?P_BILL_NO1=99&P_BLTP_BILL_TYP_CD=SB&Z_ACTION=Find&P_SESS=20231), (2023) does not go into effect until October 1, 2023.

**-Nebraska:** [LB574 \(https://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/108/PDF/Slip/LB574.pdf\)](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/108/PDF/Slip/LB574.pdf), (2023), which applies to those under age 19, does not go into effect until October 1, 2023.

**-South Dakota:** [HB1080 \(https://mylrc.sdlegislature.gov/api/Documents/249156.pdf\)](https://mylrc.sdlegislature.gov/api/Documents/249156.pdf), (2023) does not go into effect until July 1, 2023.

**-Tennessee:** [HB1 \(https://legiscan.com/TN/text/HB0001/2023\)](https://legiscan.com/TN/text/HB0001/2023), (2023) does not go into effect until July 1, 2023.

**-Texas:** [SB14 \(https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/88R/billtext/pdf/SB00014F.pdf#navpanes=0\)](https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/88R/billtext/pdf/SB00014F.pdf#navpanes=0), (2023) does not go into effect until September 1, 2023.

**-West Virginia:** [HB2007 \(https://www.wvlegislature.gov/Bill\\_Status/bills\\_text.cfm?billdoc=hb2007%20sub%20enr.htm&yr=2023&sesstype=RS&i=2007\)](https://www.wvlegislature.gov/Bill_Status/bills_text.cfm?billdoc=hb2007%20sub%20enr.htm&yr=2023&sesstype=RS&i=2007), (2023) does not go into effect until January 1, 2024. The law also contains some exceptions for hormone-related medication for youth under certain circumstances and requirements. Click "Citations" or go to the bill text directly to learn more.

### Recommended citation:

Movement Advancement Project. "Equality Maps: Bans on Best Practice Medical Care for Transgender Youth." [https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare\\_youth\\_medical\\_care\\_bans](https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare_youth_medical_care_bans) [https://www.mapresearch.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth\\_medical\\_care\\_bans](https://www.mapresearch.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth_medical_care_bans) [https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth\\_medical\\_care\\_bans](https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/healthcare/youth_medical_care_bans). Accessed 06/07/2023.

## Percent of Transgender Youth Covered by Laws

\*Note: These percentages reflect estimates of the transgender youth (ages 13-17) population living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Estimates of transgender youth in the U.S. territories or under age 13 are not available, and so cannot be reflected here. Population estimates are from [The Williams Institute](https://www.williamsinstitute.net/)

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A horizontal bar chart with four bars. The first bar is brown and represents 29%. The second bar is orange and represents 2%. The third bar is olive green and represents 69%. The fourth bar is black and represents 0%. Each bar is followed by a text description of the data it represents.

**29%**

29 % of transgender youth (ages 13-17) live in states that ban best practice medication and surgical care for transgender youth

**2%**

2 % of transgender youth (ages 13-17) live in states that ban best practice surgical care for transgender youth

**69%**

69 % of transgender youth (ages 13-17) live in states that do not ban best practice medical care for transgender youth

**0%**

0 % of transgender youth (ages 13-17) live in states that have taken steps to ban or restrict best practice medical care for transgender youth, but state law does not ban this care (see note beneath map)

*Data current as of 06/07/2023*

THIS MAP IS POWERED BY



([HTTPS://WWW.LGBTMAP.ORG](https://www.lgbtmap.org))

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