

BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The mental health of Black youth and their emotional wellbeing is impacted by experiences of anti-Black racism, including being stigmatized and marginalized, with a lack of accessible, affordable, and culturally responsive supports – as well as interventions that can promote their wellbeing.



ALLYSHIP

An ally is someone who recognizes that the privilege they have in relation to others is a result of the unjust patterns of a society – and commits to changing these patterns.

The Kit for Centering Black Youth Wellbeing: Call-In-Cards for Anti-Black Racism Action by YouthREX

BLACK YOUTH VOICE

"That is what the Black Youth Voice means to me. It contains hardship and joy. Restraint and expression. Sincerity and silliness. It contains multitudes and explodes any box someone might want to put us in. As my youth concludes I want to empower the ones who follow me to find their own voice and use it. We'll be amazed at what they say"

- Donovan Hayden



The Kit for Centering Black Youth Wellbeing: Call-In-Cards for Anti-Black Racism Action by YouthREX

INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

The identities of Black youth are multilayered and nuanced. Anti-Black racism interlocks with other structures of oppression, and intersections of race and colour, gender, sexuality, ability, ethnicity, and religion, etc., to shape the experiences of Black youth. The narrative of Blackness or of Black as a monolithic category ignores the diversity among Black communities.



The Kit for Centering Black Youth Wellbeing: Call-In-Cards for Anti-Black Racism Action by YouthREX

BLACK YOUTH VOICE

1.1.

Jamal is 17. He's active in his Toronto social housing building and frequently cares for his young brother while his mom is at work. When Jamal's high school teacher asked him about his 40 community service hours, mandatory for graduation, he didn't think about the hours he already volunteered in his building or his mom's church. After being advised that he risked not graduating if he didn't complete these hours, Jamal stopped attending church events to volunteer at a food bank. He went to the food bank on seven separate days with the same non-Black supervisor, but she never seemed to remember his name or backstory, and kept mistaking him for someone doing service hours for the youth criminal justice system.

Adapted from a case study in Hearts + Minds.

BLACK YOUTH VOICE

1.3.

"In ... sixth grade ... the school nurse asked my mom if I was sexually active. Like, what? I didn't know anyone that had sex. And it was so crazy to me. And then just thinking, like, she would never think to ask my white friend that. But, since I'd never thought about that before, they were basically introducing me to these topics right then!"

Adapted from interview transcripts featured in Listening to Black Women and Girls.



BLACK YOUTH VOICE

1.2.

"Something struck me as I passed by my old high school: two big posters advertising the school each displayed two white male students and two Asian female students. This high school is a strong academic public school. The school is predominately Black with a considerable South Asian and Hispanic population. The posters dismiss the many Black students that make the school what it is, not just in numbers but in character. I thought about my fellow classmates of colour and I who were on sports teams, participated in school clubs, and consistently made the honour roll. The poster made me feel that the efforts we put in would never be good enough because we do not have white skin."

From an article on REX Blog.

BLACK YOUTH VOICE

1.4.

"For Black youth in schools, it's like, 'Oh, he has an attitude problem,' 'Oh, this is insubordination.' Even when you see just in general the word 'attitude' being applied ... it's usually not applied to white youth. It's applied to Black youth. They're like, 'Oh, you should have known better, you should have known this and that.' ... It's like, well, like I'm still a kid. Like I still mess up. But it just seems like you hit, like a specific age, like 13-years-old, and anytime you do anything wrong, it's, 'Oh, you should know better.' So you're gonna get like the worst punishment possible."

Adapted from interview transcripts featured in Listening to Black Women and Girls.

BLACK YOUTH VOICE

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right? What can I/we do to support racial healing?



BLACK YOUTH VOICE

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?



QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?



BLACK YOUTH VOICE

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION



BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

2.1.

Jabo, now 21 and at the University of Ottawa, felt at a loss in the pandemic's early days. He was in Grade 12 then and had big plans for graduation and beyond. When everything was suddenly cancelled, Jabo found himself feeling helpless and anxious about his future, but he chose not to tell his parents about his struggles: "I didn't understand it as a problem to be shared. It's just not something that's brought up." His family moved to Canada in 2009; being newcomers meant his parents had to worry about a lot of things — from employment to housing and more. "That doesn't leave space for talks on mental health," Jabo said.

"The cultural perception of mental health is, like, of people being crazy."

Adapted from a CBC News story.



BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

2.3.

"I remember feeling targeted by my high school teacher. He consistently put me down, questioned my beliefs (I am a Black hijab-wearing Muslim), and made inappropriate comments... This was done publicly in front of a room full of 27 students. I felt humiliated, picked out, and depressed. I began questioning my identity and beliefs because this was only happening to me and my friends did not understand my frustration. People chose to believe that his comments were jokes and that I should learn to not take the comments too seriously."

<u>From the Ontario Youth Sector Compass</u> <u>survey by YouthREX</u>.

BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

2.2.

"I have experienced bullying by college colleagues that resulted in triggering my suicidal depression. I have experienced ableist bullying at my previous office workplace in which I was verbally and socially bullied by co-workers and supervisors for being 'slow' and different... I have experienced blatant, overt or explicit homophobia, biphobia, and ableism from close immediate relatives, and anti-Black racism from the mostly non-Black POC community I reside in. I do not feel safe, valued or accepted outside of the emotional support from my assigned Social Worker."

<u>From the Ontario Youth Sector Compass</u> <u>survey by YouthREX</u>.



BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

2.4.

Angel is a counsellor in a youth mental health agency. In addition to providing therapy, Angel engages in extensive client advocacy and family work. Youth see Angel, a young Black queer woman, as a role model. In a team meeting, Angel chats with her colleague, Sarah, a white counsellor. The talk shifts towards compensation. Angel is stunned to learn that her hourly wage is \$10 less than Sarah, though their qualifications are similar and their titles and job descriptions are the same. Sarah explains that she negotiated better and it might be because Angel was only there because she was a 'diversity' hire. Angel can't help but cry at work. Her mental health rapidly declines; she becomes depressed and anxious at work, and her family doctor prescribes anti-depressants.

BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?



BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?

The Kit for Centering Black Youth Wellbeing: Call-In-Cards for Anti-Black Racism Action by YouthREX

BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?



BLACK YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION



INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

3.1.

Sarah, a young Black woman, is an exceptionally talented singer, dancer, and actress. She is excited to get involved with a local youth theatre group.

Sarah blows the panel away with a brilliant audition for their upcoming production. But she is later disappointed to learn that she has been cast in a very minor role — and that a lighter-skinned Black peer with average singing skills has been cast in the lead role. Sarah's friends say they can't believe she didn't get the lead part because she is a way better singer. A teacher at school also tells her the same thing, but Sarah is very surprised that none of them speak up on her behalf to ask if she can be given a bigger role. She begins to question her talent.

INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

3.3.

"When I was working at the summer camp, I was the only Black and female manager. I was held to a higher standard and criticized more heavily if I made a mistake. When I would try to address instances of sexism or passive-aggressive remarks related to my race, I would be told 'not to make everything about gender and race'.when I worked as a server at a restaurant... I was instructed to greet customers, take their orders, and serve them, and when it was time to render their bill, leave the change on the table or let my manager in question handle it. I was also the only Black employee at the restaurant, which further othered me."

<u>From the Ontario Youth Sector Compass</u> <u>survey by Youth REX</u>.

INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

3.2.

"I've been pretty chubby all my life... I was bullied for simply being fat. It was actually more extreme than most would go through. I've got Instagram posts made about my body, messages, in person was worst. Truthfully, it was really mentally scaring, especially since it happened all through grade[s] 1 to 8. As for discrimination, it is not a surprise. I am Black and it's natural (unfortunately) that racist comments or discrimination will be thrown our way. I've been questioned about where I live in my own building's lobby by an officer, been called slurs by random individuals. It's unfair and it sucks."

From the Ontario Youth Sector Compass survey by YouthREX.

INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

3.4.

Harry is an asylum seeker who is fleeing persecution based on his sexual orientation. While Harry strongly identifies as a Black queer youth, he finds that youth workers, case managers, program staff, and government officials frequently question Harry's identity. For example, program staff excessively scrutinized Harry's story when he sought access to a shelter for homeless queer youth. During Harry's initial refugee hearing, the immigration officer remarked, "You don't seem gay to me." Weeks later, Harry learned that his refugee claim was rejected.

From an article by Munro et al., published in Ethnicity and Inequalities in Health and Social Care.



INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right? What can I/we do to support racial healing?



INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?

The Kit for Centering Black Youth Wellbeing: Call-In-Cards for Anti-Black Racism Action by YouthREX

INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?



INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION



4.1.

A large organization in downtown Toronto has a Black youth-serving program in a satellite office in Scarborough with six Black youth workers. They often feel neglected, disconnected, and segregated; their non-Black manager is based at the downtown site. Despite a growing demand for their services, they have not seen any increase in resources, and they have extensive unpaid overtime hours. The organization recently received a \$35,000 grant to serve Black youth. The Black youth workers were initially excited by the possibility of more resources for their program's needs, but were dismayed to learn that the funding will instead be used to enhance another general program's ability to extend outreach to Black and racialized youth.

ALLYSHIP

4.3.

Marsha self-identifies as Black and lesbian.

She met with a youth who was referred for an intake assessment, and he asked her why she was wearing a rainbow wristband. He seemed irritated and then changed his mind about needing services. As he was leaving, and in the presence of other colleagues, he used derogatory and racist language to describe her and asked to be seen by a "true" Canadian. Another colleague quickly arranged another appointment for him with a cis white man. Marsha brought this to the program manager's attention, who insisted that the young person did not have to meet with her.

The manager added, "We are in the business of client-centered care and not

raising awareness around racism."

4.2.

In June 2020, a youth-serving organization released a statement condemning anti-Black racism and the police murder of George Floyd. The organization then committed to several initiatives to tackle anti-Black racism. However, by January 2024, anti-Black racism is slowly disappearing from the organization's agenda. While a committed group of Black frontline staff consistently challenge the organization to consider anti-Black racism, this group is feeling exhausted. Many leaders are starting to disengage by cancelling or failing to attend team meetings.

ALLYSHIP

4.4.

As Jessica, a Black teenager, settles into the after school program, a white peer yells out, "How do Black people keep their hair clean if they don't wash it every day like white folks?" Everyone in the youth group turns their heads to watch Jessica, who is mortified and does not know how to respond. Jessica remembers another incident when someone remarked that she looked 'professional' when she wore her hair long and straight instead of in braids. In both instances, nobody spoke up and she had no idea how to respond. She felt embarrassed for the rest of the program and stayed quiet so she wouldn't draw any attention.

ALLYSHIP

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right? What can I/we do to support racial healing?



ALLYSHIP

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right?
What can I/we do to support racial healing?



QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

How can this be made right? What can I/we do to support racial healing?



ALLYSHIP

QUESTION 1

What's happening here?

QUESTION 2

What are the assumptions I'm making in describing what's happening?

QUESTION 3

What are the harms for Black youth, families, and communities?

CALL TO ACTION

