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Young people with “trans” identities are much more likely to have an eating disorder.

A study [1] of data concerning 289,024 students from 223 U.S. universities found that students with a “trans” identity were almost four times more likely to have a self-reported eating disorder (OR: 4.62, 95% CI: 3.41-6.26) than their straight female peers. They were also about twice as likely to report past month use of diet pills (OR: 2.05, 95% CI: 1.48-2.83) and vomiting or laxatives (OR: 2.46, 95% CI: 1.83-3.30).

REFERENCES

[1] Diemer EW, Grant JD, Munn-Chernoff MA, Patterson DA, Duncan AE. Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, and Eating-Related Pathology in a National Sample of College Students. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 2015 Aug;57(2):144-9. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2015.03.003. Epub 2015 Apr 28. PMID: 25937471; PMCID: PMC4545276.