High School Students Experiencing Homelessness:
Findings from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)

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**Nemours Children’s Health System** includes two children’s hospitals: Nemours/Alfred I. duPont Hospital for Children in Wilmington, DE and Nemours Children’s Hospital in Orlando, FL. The system also is comprised of pediatric subspecialty clinics and primary care clinics located throughout the Delaware Valley and Florida. The healthcare entities are supported by the Nemours Foundation, which is a 501C-3 corporation and sole beneficiary of the Alfred I. duPont testamentary trust. The Nemours Foundation provides more charitable support than any other private foundation, with the exception of the Ford Foundation, with that support dedicated to the operation of its healthcare entities. Major academic affiliations include Thomas Jefferson University, University of Delaware, Mayo-Clinic-Jacksonville, the University of Florida, Florida State University, and the University of Central Florida. Nemours Children’s Health System employs over 700 pediatricians, pediatric medical and surgical subspecialists, and doctoral level allied health professionals and scientists representing virtually every aspect of pediatric care. Every Nemours operating entity draws patients from a radius of hundreds of miles. As part of the health system, Nemours Biomedical Research aims to improve the health and health care of children by seeking new approaches to the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of childhood diseases, and to educate the next generation of leaders in children’s health.

**Nemours Center for Healthcare Delivery Science (CHDS)** is a Biomedical Research Center spanning the Nemours Children’s Health System enterprise. At CHDS, an interdisciplinary team of research scientists, physicians, and pediatric psychologists investigate processes affecting the delivery, safety, outcomes, cost, quality, equity, and value of pediatric healthcare. Key areas of research include family adaptation to pediatric chronic conditions; health informatics; transition from pediatric to adult care; psychosocial risk screening in pediatric illness; addressing healthcare disparities; and community-engaged partnership research with schools and community stakeholders.

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Executive Summary
Homelessness threatens the well-being of over 1.3 million school children in the United States. Many more students are believed to experience homelessness each year, but they go unrecognized. This report provides new estimates of student homelessness in high school, and the experiencing accompanying it, based on data from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) across 24 states and 12 school districts.

Key Findings

Most student homelessness goes unrecognized.
- About 509,025 students experienced homelessness across 24 states, approximately 9.17% of all public high school students in these states. State education agencies did not identify at least two-thirds of students who experienced homelessness.
- About 56,848 students in 12 school districts reported homelessness, approximately 13.68% of all public high school students in these districts. These districts did not identify approximately 29% of homeless students.

Homelessness rates differ by race, sex, and LGBT identification.
- Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx, and Native American/Hawaiian/Alaskan students were more likely to report homelessness than White or Asian American peers.
- Male students were more likely to report homelessness than female students.
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) students were more likely to report homelessness.

Students reporting homelessness have higher rates of victimization.
- According to YRBSS state data, students who reported homelessness had:
  - 315% greater odds of being sexually victimized
  - 363% greater odds of being physically victimized
  - 128% greater odds of being bullied
- According to YRBSS school districts data, students who reported homelessness had:
  - 196% greater odds of being sexually victimized
  - 296% greater odds of being physically victimized
  - 128% greater odds of being bullied

Student homelessness accompanies other problems, even when controlling for other risk.
- According to YRBSS state data, students who reported homelessness had:
  - 132% greater odds of suicidality
  - 184% greater odds of substance use
  - 89% greater odds of alcohol abuse
  - 152% greater odds of risky sexual behavior
  - 126% greater odds of poor grades in school
- According to YRBSS school districts data, students who reported homelessness had:
  - 111% greater odds of suicidality
  - 239% greater odds of substance use
  - 134% greater odds of alcohol abuse
  - 87% greater odds of risky sexual behavior
  - 134% greater odds of poor grades in school

Conclusion and Recommendations
Student homelessness is prevalent in United States high schools, threatens optimal outcomes, and goes unrecognized most of the time. Students and families experiencing homelessness need:
- well-resourced efforts to prevent housing disruptions and quickly identify, respond to, and resolve homelessness when it occurs,
- support through coordinated and comprehensive education, health, and human service systems, and
- robust data systems to oversee efforts while also testing and developing new innovations.
Background

This report provides estimated 30-day prevalence rates of homelessness and associated characteristics among public high school students in 24 states and 12 school districts in the United States utilizing data from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). Adolescent homelessness is prevalent and has negative implications for developmental outcomes, including poor mental and physical health\textsuperscript{1-3} and academic challenges.\textsuperscript{4} Further, those experiencing homelessness are at high risk for having experienced additional forms of adversity, including sexual victimization and other forms of violence.\textsuperscript{5, 6}

Adolescent Homelessness in Context

Child and adolescent homelessness is broadly recognized as a significant problem in the United States. The Department of Housing and Urban Development Point-in-Time (PIT) count estimated that 171,670 people in families with children under 18 years old and 35,038 unaccompanied youth under 25 years old were homeless in 2019. These counts include persons using emergency shelter and transitional housing, or whom are unsheltered.\textsuperscript{7} In addition, states and public school districts are required to proactively identify students experiencing homelessness and provide services that ensure access to a free, appropriate education.\textsuperscript{8} For these purposes, McKinney-Vento legislation defines student homelessness more broadly than the PIT count. It includes students as homeless if they lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,\textsuperscript{8} which largely includes those who are unsheltered, using emergency or transitional shelter programs, or are doubled-up with friends and relatives. Districts and states report annual counts of identified student homelessness. During the 2018-19 school year, 1,348,301 students in pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade were identified through their schools as experiencing homelessness.\textsuperscript{9} However, this number is likely an underestimation—particularly of high school students experiencing homelessness, who can be more difficult to recognize and support.\textsuperscript{10}

Homelessness affects over 1.3 million students\textsuperscript{9} in the United States and disproportionately affects those who experience marginalization by race/ethnicity or LGBT identification and is closely linked to poverty.

Homelessness is not distributed evenly across the population. Homelessness disproportionately affects Black and Latinx youth and those who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT).\textsuperscript{11-13} Longstanding systemic and institutionalized racism contributes to increased risk of homelessness for people from Black and Latinx backgrounds in the form of discriminatory housing practices, disproportionately high rates of poverty, and further strains on social and financial resources like high rates of paternal incarceration and poor access to health care.\textsuperscript{7, 14, 15} For LGBT youth, discriminatory experiences, bias, peer victimization, and family conflict and rejection related to sexual orientation or gender identity may contribute to greater rates of homelessness.\textsuperscript{16} Beyond racial/ethnic and LGBT identity, decades of research on homelessness has uncovered individual, family, community, and structural factors associated with homelessness (see Giano et al., 2020\textsuperscript{17} for a review). For example, experiences of specific negative life events (e.g., domestic violence, paternal incarceration) partially explain why some families living in poverty experience housing instability while others do not.\textsuperscript{17} Meanwhile, structural community factors (e.g., higher rent, higher eviction rates, higher-rates of drug-related deaths) contribute to housing instability and student homelessness.\textsuperscript{12}

Risks Associated with Homelessness

High school students who experience homelessness are at the extreme end of a continuum of poverty-related risk because homelessness tends to co-occur with other risk factors accompanying low-income status.\textsuperscript{18, 19} Children and adolescents who experience homelessness are more likely to experience chronic disadvantages resulting from socioeconomic- and race-related systemic inequity. In addition, the homeless episode, and the other short-term negative events that accompany it, represent time-limited, acute adversities that threaten positive developmental outcomes while histories of chronic risks related to disadvantage make resilience less likely.\textsuperscript{20} In other words, homelessness challenges children, youth, and families to successfully adapt to new adversities even though other chronic disadvantages likely limit their ability to do so.
Students experiencing homelessness are more likely than their housed peers to report victimization and violence. These experiences are in addition to the acute risks that compose a homeless episode (e.g., residential moves or living on the streets) and the chronic risks related to poverty and other systemic inequities. Compared to their housed peers, students who have experienced homelessness are more likely to have been a victim of sexual, physical, or emotional violence, including previous physical and sexual abuse.\(^5,6,21-23\) They are at risk of further victimization once they lose stable housing.\(^24\)

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**Homelessness occurs in the context of additional poverty-related risk and is often related to experiences of victimization and violence.**

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**Poor Outcomes Associated with Adolescent Homelessness**
Adolescents who have experienced homelessness are at risk of poor concurrent functioning in several domains, increasing the likelihood of continued problems as they transition to adulthood.

**Mental Health, Alcohol Abuse, and Substance Use**
Adolescent homelessness is associated with poor mental health, on average, compared to other children and adolescents living in poverty and compared to the general population.\(^2,25-27\) Previous findings from past YRBSS data found high rates of mental health problems among teens experiencing homelessness, including depressive symptoms and suicidal thoughts and behaviors.\(^26,28\) Findings support a risk gradient for mental health problems: high school students currently experiencing homelessness are at greatest risk, students with a history of homelessness are at the next greatest risk, and both of these groups are at greater risk than those who have never experienced homelessness.\(^1,20\) Further, a large body of evidence demonstrates higher rates of substance use and alcohol abuse for homeless youth compared to their housed peers.\(^3,27,29,30\)

**Risky Sexual Behaviors**
Adolescents experiencing homelessness have higher rates of sexually transmitted infections and risky sexual behavior (e.g., no condom use, multiple sexual partners) when compared to their housed peers. This difference for teens experiencing homelessness is well-established, although the rates of risky sexual behavior vary widely across studies.\(^3,22,31\)

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**Adolescent homelessness is a risk for mental health problems, substance use, risky sexual behaviors, and poor educational functioning.**

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**Educational Outcomes and Functioning**
Children and youth who experience homelessness are at risk for worse academic achievement and indicators of poor educational functioning (e.g., school mobility, poor attendance, lower likelihood of graduating high school) compared to housed students. Those who experience homelessness tend to perform worse than their housed peers on tests of academic achievement, though evidence is mixed when considering different types of homeless experiences and when accounting for other risks associated with poverty.\(^4,18,32-35\) Evidence is stronger linking homelessness to other indicators of poor educational functioning, such as school mobility, poor attendance, and low high school graduation rates.\(^25\)

**Identifying Adolescents Experiencing Homelessness: Advantages of the YRBSS**
Many students experiencing homelessness warrant a high level of support. Service systems need to know how many students experience homelessness to effectively plan for and serve these children, youth, and families. Unfortunately, neither the annual school-based counts provided by the Department of Education nor counts from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development likely capture an accurate estimate of adolescent homelessness. Not only are there notable methodological constraints in these approaches, but adolescents are...
especially likely to resist being found or refuse homeless services, and are unlikely to identify as homeless when asked using commonplace approaches.36

Every two years, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) administers the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS), an anonymous survey to produce findings that are representative of all public high school students in many individual school districts and most states. The YRBSS utilizes a complex sampling design to monitor the prevalence of risk behaviors and factors in the population of public high school students.

During the 2015 administration of the YRBSS, eight states inquired about student housing status. The number of students who self-reported experiencing homelessness was 46% greater than the number of students identified by relevant education officials in those states.10 These analyses of 2015 data, and subsequent analyses of the 2017 YRBSS data,37 focused narrowly on where teens “usually sleep” at night over sometimes-differing periods of time (e.g., during the past 30 days; during the past 12 months; unspecified).

Many more states and jurisdictions asked about student housing and homelessness on the 2019 YRBSS. Compared to past administrations, the 2019 YRBSS housing and homelessness questions were more similar between states and between districts, consistently asked about the same time period (past 30 days), and often included two questions: 1) where the teen usually slept and 2) whether the teen slept away from parents/guardians because they were kicked out, ran away, or abandoned. Thus, data from the 2019 YRBSS allow for a more comprehensive estimation of self-reported adolescent homelessness and its associated risks in these locales.

Objectives of this Report
Experiences of homelessness in high school likely affect many more students than identified by education agencies. Many students may not take advantage of their rights or receive the services to which they are entitled because their housing status does not come to the attention of education systems. Experiences of homelessness are linked to a host of negative outcomes across domains, which could potentially be mitigated by appropriately identifying and intervening with those students. Furthermore, experiences of homelessness are more common among students already experiencing marginalization based on race/ethnicity or LGBT identification. This confluence of marginalization experiences further exacerbates inequity in education and health outcomes. Following from these concerns, in this report, we:

- Estimate prevalence of adolescent homelessness, using the McKinney-Vento definition, across the 24 states and 12 school districts for which 2019 YRBSS data on housing status were available. We consider homeless those students who usually slept in a homeless situation during the preceding 30 days or slept away from their parents during the preceding 30 days because they were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned. We compare the number of students identified from the 2019 YRBSS estimates to the number identified by education agencies for states and school districts.

- Describe demographic characteristics and victimization experiences for students experiencing homelessness in comparison to their housed peers.

- Examine the relationship between homelessness and health, mental health and academic outcomes, above and beyond demographic characteristics and victimization experiences.

- Provide data-informed policy and practice recommendations for identifying and supporting high school students experiencing homelessness.
Findings

Procedure Overview
We use data from 24 states and 12 school districts that inquired about housing as part of the 2019 YRBSS and resulted in representative data. Respondents providing any of the answers bolded in Table 1 were coded as experiencing homelessness, based on the McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness. We analyzed state and school district data separately because some districts were nested within states for which we had data, so they could not be combined. State-based data included 136,309 observations representative of 5,876,440.83 public high school students when accounting for the complex sampling methodology. For school districts, 26,230 observations represented 522,915.62 students. We also report the numbers of students identified by states and school districts as experiencing homelessness from homeless education liaisons and publicly available data. More information on sampling, survey questions, and research methodology can be found in Appendix A. Demographic characteristics of the population surveyed can be found in Appendix B (States: Table B1, Districts: Table B2).

Table 1. 2019 YRBSS Housing Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Stem</th>
<th>Answer choices (Bold responses indicate homelessness)</th>
<th>Locations using this question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During the last 30 days, where did you usually sleep?</td>
<td>1) In my parent's or guardian's home 2) In the home of a friend, family member, or other person because I had to leave my home or my parent or guardian cannot afford housing 3) In a shelter or emergency housing; In a motel or hotel 4) In a car, park, campground, or other public place 5) I do not have a usual place to sleep 6) Somewhere else 7) School or Dormitory Housing (Maine Only) 8) Foster/group home (New York City Only)</td>
<td>21 states 11 districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During the past 30 days (NYC: past 12 months) did you ever sleep away from your parents or guardians because you were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned (Alaska: or felt unsafe)?</td>
<td>1) Yes 2) No</td>
<td>17 states 10 districts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevalence of Self-Reported Homelessness among High School Students
Many more students reported experiencing homelessness in 2019 than were identified by education systems in the 2018-2019 school year (Figure 1). Estimates based on YRBSS data find 9.17% of students experienced at least one type of homelessness in past 30 days across the population of public high school students from 24 states. This represents an estimated total of 509,025.11 students. For the 12 school districts, the estimated prevalence of homelessness was 13.68% or an estimated 56,848.49 students.
The combined YRBSS estimates of student homelessness exceed the combined education system counts of identified homelessness among high school students in states and districts. This difference is striking because the education system counts refer to student homelessness over a year, whereas the YRBSS refers to the 30 days preceding the survey. Breakdowns by location are available in Appendix B (States: Table B5, Districts: Table B6).

**Figure 1.**
Number of High School Students Experiencing Homelessness in 24 States and 12 Districts

Note. YRBSS estimates include 95% Confidence Intervals, which are a range within which the true population count is 95% likely to fall. Both state and district education agency counts fall outside of the 95% Confidence Interval for the YRBSS estimated number of students experiencing homelessness, which means there is more than 95% confidence that the YRBSS identified more students.

In the 2018-2019 school year, state education agencies in the 24 states analyzed here reported 169,580 students in grades 9 to 12 experiencing homelessness. Findings from the YRBSS suggest this is an underrepresentation of high school students experiencing homelessness by anywhere from 180,615.58 to 498,274.64 students. At the state level, the only individual education system counts that fell within the 95% Confidence Interval were California, Idaho, and Montana (Appendix B, Table B5). This suggests that, at most, only 3 out of the 24 states identified similar numbers of homelessness students over a school year as were estimated by the YRBSS for the previous 30 days (Figure 2).

The number of students experiencing homelessness identified by individual school districts is closer to the YRBSS estimates, though the YRBSS again estimated a greater number of students experiencing homelessness. In the 12 school districts included in this report, education system data from the 2018-2019 school year identified a total of 40,614 students in grades 9 to 12 as experiencing homelessness (Appendix B, Table B6). At the individual district level, the counts for six school districts fell within the 95% Confidence Interval for the estimated number of students identified from the corresponding YRBSS data (Figure 2). Yet, despite half the school districts identifying similar numbers of students as the YRBSS, the total number of students across the 12 districts is an underrepresentation of high school students experiencing homelessness by 5,082.36 to 28,077.63 students.
Figure 2.
Number of High School Students Identified as Experiencing Homelessness in 24 States and 12 Districts

Note. Lines represent 95% Confidence Intervals for YRBSS estimates. New York, NY and California are on different scales. † Denotes education agency counts that fell within or above the 95% Confidence Interval for estimated number of students reporting homelessness from the YRBSS.
Table 2.
YRBSS 2019 Estimated Percentage of Students Experiencing Homelessness by Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Either unstable housing or kicked out/ran away</th>
<th>Kicked out/Ran away from parent’s home</th>
<th>Usually slept in unstable housing</th>
<th>Both unstable housing &amp; kicked out/ran away*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 states</td>
<td>9.17%</td>
<td>6.53%</td>
<td>5.77%</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.77-10.80%</td>
<td>5.84-7.31%</td>
<td>4.52-7.35%</td>
<td>1.62-2.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 districts</td>
<td>13.68%</td>
<td>9.77%</td>
<td>7.65%</td>
<td>2.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.07%-15.47%</td>
<td>8.57-11.13%</td>
<td>6.60-8.86%</td>
<td>1.99-3.02%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Percentages are weighted. * Considers only students who were asked both housing questions.

Responses to the Housing Questions
Most locations asked both housing questions (24 of the 36 locations), but some only asked one question (9 states, 3 districts). Each housing question seems to elicit related but possibly distinct subgroups of teens who experience homelessness: of the 24 locations that asked both housing questions, only 2.03% of the states’ YRBSS population and 2.45% of the school districts’ YRBSS population reported both kinds of homeless experiences in the past 30 days (Table 2). Responses for the two housing questions are presented in more detail in Appendix B (States: Table B7, Districts: Table B8).

Factors Associated with Homelessness
Demographic Characteristics of High School Students Experiencing Homelessness
Students who experienced homelessness were more likely to be male, more likely to identify as LGBT, and more likely to be from Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity or Black/African American, Native American/Alaskan, or Pacific Islander racial groups1 (Figure 3). Asian/Asian American students were less likely to report homelessness in the state data. Experiences of homelessness did not vary across age or grade level in analyses of state YRBSS data, but older students were more likely to report homelessness in the school district YRBSS data. Appendix B (States: Table B1, Districts: Table B2) provides details on significant differences in demographic characteristics. Location-specific infographics in Appendix C provide details on the significant differences in demographic factors.

- **LGBT Identity**: Students who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender had *increased odds* of reporting homelessness compared to those who did not identify as LGBT.
- **Sex**: Students who reported their sex as male had *increased odds* of reporting homelessness compared to those who reported their sex as female.
- **Race/Ethnicity**:
  - Students who identified as Asian/Asian American (non-Hispanic/Latinx) had *decreased odds* of reporting homelessness, compared to students who identified as White (non-Hispanic/Latinx), within the states data only.
  - Students who identified as Hispanic/Latinx (any race) had *increased odds* of reporting homelessness, compared to students who identified as White (non-Hispanic/Latinx).
  - Students who identified as Black/African American (non-Hispanic/Latinx) had *increased odds* of reporting homelessness, compared to students who identified as White (non-Hispanic/Latinx).

1 Racial/ethnic group categories used for this report mirror those used by the YRBSS: Asian/Asian American (non-Hispanic/Latinx), Black/African American (non-Hispanic/Latinx), Hispanic/Latinx (any race or multiple races), Native American/Hawaiian/Alaskan, American Indian, or Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic/Latinx), White (non-Hispanic/Latinx), Multiple Races (non-Hispanic/Latinx). More information about how these categories were created can be found in Appendix A.
Students who identified as Native American, American Indian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander or Native Alaskan had increased odds of reporting homelessness, compared to students who identified as White (non-Hispanic/Latinx).

- **Age:** For the school districts data only, younger students were more likely to report homelessness.

**Figure 3.**
Associations of Homelessness with Demographic Characteristics and Victimization

**Note.** Odds ratios are represented as points and describe strength of association between reporting homelessness and demographic characteristics and victimization without adjusting for any additional variables. Lines represent 95% confidence intervals. Generally, odds ratios are statistically significant when the confidence interval does not include 1.
Victimization Experiences of High School Students Experiencing Homelessness

Students who reported homelessness were more likely to have experienced physical, sexual and bullying victimization compared to their housed peers (Figure 3). Students who reported homelessness also were more likely to have experienced multiple types of victimization: Student homelessness was linked to a lower likelihood of reporting no experiences of victimization and a higher likelihood of experiencing two or more types of victimization (Figure 4). More details can be found in Appendix B (States: Table B9, Districts: Table B10).

Figure 4.
Homelessness and Victimization in 24 States

Homelessness and Risk

We used logistic regression taking into account the complex sampling design to test whether homelessness was related to poor outcomes beyond differences based on sex, race/ethnicity, age, and victimization. Table 3 describes our operationalization of outcome variables (more details in Appendix A). Student homelessness was linked to a greater likelihood of suicidality, substance use, alcohol abuse, risky sexual behavior, and poor grades in school (Tables B11 and B12), even when controlling for differences based on sex, race/ethnicity, age, and victimization (Figure 5). In these models, the only variable related to poor outcomes with similar consistency and strength as homelessness was the number of victimization experiences a student experienced (Tables B11 and B12).

Table 3.
Operationalization of Outcome Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Operationalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality</td>
<td>Planned or attempted suicide; or was injured from a suicide attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>Abused the following one or more times: cocaine, prescription pain medication,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>methamphetamine, heroin; or injected an illegal substance at least one time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Abuse</td>
<td>Drove drunk one or more times; consumed four or more drinks in the span of a few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hours; drank four or five drinks in the span of a few hours for one or more days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risky Sexual Behavior</td>
<td>Had four or more sexual partners in their life or in the last 3 months; did not use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a condom the last time they engaged in intercourse; did not use any form of pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prevention the last time engaged in intercourse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Grades</td>
<td>Received mostly D’s or F’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Homelessness was linked to increased odds of poor outcomes after accounting for associations with race/ethnicity, sex, age, and cumulative victimization. For data from 24 states:

- **Suicidality**: 132% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Substance Use**: 184% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Alcohol Abuse**: 89% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Risky Sexual Behavior**: 152% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Poor Grades**: 126% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness

For high school students from 12 school districts:

- **Suicidality**: 111% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Substance Use**: 239% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Alcohol Abuse**: 134% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Risky Sexual Behavior**: 87% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness
- **Poor Grades**: 134% greater odds for students experiencing homelessness

**Spotlight on LGBT Students**

We ran the same logistic regression models testing the association of homelessness with outcome variables using data from the sites that included LGBT identification questions in their 2019 YRBSS survey. Overall, in these 18 states and 11 school districts, identifying as LGBT was associated with additional risk for almost all poor outcomes, beyond age, sex, race/ethnicity, victimization, and homelessness (Appendix B, Tables B13 and B14). The only exception was that LGBT identification did not predict additional risk for alcohol abuse in the state data. Homelessness remained a significant predictor of poor functioning beyond LGBT identification and the other demographic characteristics (race/ethnicity, age, sex) and victimization experiences in all models.
CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results
Many more high school students experience homelessness, as defined by McKinney-Vento legislation, than are identified by schools. The 2019 YRBSS found an estimated 509,025.11 students in 24 states and 56,848.49 students in 12 school districts who reported experiences of homelessness during the past 30 days. The 2019 YRBSS found estimated rates of homelessness above 10% for nine states and eight school districts.

Education agencies did not identify approximately 339,445 high school students in 24 states, or approximately two out of three students experiencing homelessness. Official counts from local education agencies, or school districts, were closer to YRBSS estimates than state education agency counts. Yet, even with half of the districts reporting a similar number of students experiencing homelessness to the YRBSS, approximately 16,234 students were not identified across the 12 districts.

Homelessness reflects inequity. Students experiencing homelessness disproportionately reported being male, Black/African American, Hispanic/Latinx (any race), Native American/Alaskan/Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, and LGBT.

Homelessness is associated with multiple forms of victimization. Students who reported homelessness also reported sexual, physical, and bullying victimization at higher rates than their housed peers.

Homelessness co-occurs with poor functioning across behavioral health and academic domains. When accounting for demographic characteristics and victimization experiences, homelessness was associated with increased odds for reporting suicidality, substance use, alcohol abuse, risky sexual behavior, and poor grades in school.

Findings from the 2019 YRBSS are in line with previous research on homelessness that suggests a higher number of risks experienced in childhood is associated with poorer outcomes and that homelessness is associated with at least some challenges above and beyond other risks.

Recommendations
Improve Systems for Identifying and Serving Students who Experience Homelessness
The 2019 YRBSS produced rates of student homelessness that exceeded the rates of identified student homelessness in high school for state and local education agencies. These findings underscore the myriad challenges faced by educators when it comes to recognizing and responding to student homelessness. Many homeless students and their families may not know what rights and resources are available to support their education, others may not consider themselves homeless, still others may actively avoid sharing their situation because of stigma or fear of child welfare agency involvement. Meanwhile, education systems may have limited resources to assist students experiencing homelessness, given chronic federal underfunding of McKinney-Vento programs. This may lead to a deprioritizing of programs for students experiencing homelessness, especially in districts that serve students with high levels of other needs.

Nevertheless, students must first be identified before they can be supported through McKinney-Vento legislation. Federal, state, and local education agencies should ensure they are meeting their obligations to students experiencing homelessness through supporting Homeless Education Liaisons in implementing current best practices. Meanwhile, education researchers should work to develop practice and policy interventions tested through rigorous research and evaluations to help educators fulfill these mandates. To help education systems and researchers understand the effectiveness of their identification systems, future surveys for the YRBSS should include standardized housing questions for all locations.
Facilitate Sharing Information, Alignment, and Coordination between Systems

High school students who experience homelessness have varied needs that may require a coordinated response from multiple service sectors, including housing supports, education, alcohol and substance abuse counseling, and mental health care. Some may need legal assistance in obtaining vital documents or status to gain rights needed to live independently. Aligning service systems, establishing information sharing procedures, and coordinating care can aid both efforts at identification as well as more comprehensively meeting the needs of these teens.

Recognize the Developmental Characteristics of Adolescent High School Students

Current policies and practices aimed at identifying and supporting individuals and families experiencing homelessness must consider the unique needs of high school students. Social stigma and a desire for independence may be especially salient for adolescents, contributing to lower likelihood of approaching providers and becoming involved with formal systems of care for homeless teens. Meanwhile, many teens are at risk for family conflict and rejection as otherwise relatively normative adolescent behavior in the service of identity formation may run afoul of parents or guardians’ expectations (e.g., experimenting with alcohol use; exploring sexual and gender identities). Still others may have run away from abusive home contexts and, while initially in homeless situations, may be using the independence that comes with adolescence as a means to heal and adapt. The 2019 YRBSS findings generally support the conclusion that these varied pathways to homelessness are plausible. Educators and other providers can recognize the diversity of pathways to homelessness and varied strengths and risks that accompany students who experience homelessness. These factors and presentations all occur in the context of adolescent development.

Consider Housing Instability More Broadly

There is a continuum of service needs among students meeting the technical definitions of homelessness as defined by McKinney-Vento and operationalized through two questions in the YRBSS. Some may need intensive services to obtain housing stability and mitigate the ill effects of homelessness, while others may need little or no support. For example, many students reported having been “kicked out” or running away in the last 30 days but also reported stable housing on the question indicating where they usually sleep. While these youth appear to meet the McKinney-Vento definition of student homelessness, it is unclear whether they require any system-level intervention and, if so, which responses are commonly needed. This suggests a need for further investigation and validation of questions about housing with adolescent respondents. When services are needed, efforts could include family-finding and family-mediation to help resolve conflict and improve the odds that (a) students who have returned home are able to stably remain there, and (b) students kicked out can safely and stably return home. This would capitalize on some students’ and families’ openness to reunification.

Move Toward a Strengths-Focused Framework

The stated goals of the YRBSS to monitor risks, morbidity, and mortality means that protective factors are not well-represented in the standard battery of questions. This emphasis on risk focuses the discussion on negative outcomes and pathology, even though many children and adolescents who experience homelessness demonstrate resilience and adaptation. Moving forward, population-based surveys that consider risks and outcomes should also include assessments of strengths and assets. These might include social supports and close relationships with immediate and extended family, non-familial mentors, school personnel, or peers. Patterns of varied service provision (e.g., participation in health and mental health care) can help identify important systems of care for engaging youth.

Work to End Racism, Poverty and Other Forces of Systemic Oppression

The current findings affirm homelessness is more common among high school students from Black/African American, Latinx, and Native racial and ethnic groups and students who identify as LGBT.

The disproportionate impact of poverty, housing instability, and homelessness on people of color is unacceptable, longstanding, and unsurprising. Poverty and disadvantage are commonly concentrated in certain geographies, the result of generations of unjust policies, practices, and behaviors which are the manifestations of institutionalized oppression on the basis of race. This disadvantage contributes to the likelihood of homelessness which, in turn, further threatens health, education, and overall wellbeing. Homelessness perpetuates disadvantage in this way. Investing in families and communities of color is necessary to stop this perpetuating disadvantage through promoting
stability in the forms of affordable housing, consistent access to a quality education, comprehensive health and behavioral health supports, and meaningful economic opportunities for families, to name a few.

The disproportionate impact of homelessness on students who identify as LGBT must also be addressed through systemic efforts to combat discrimination and bias based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In addition, more research is needed to collect data on LGBT youth experiencing homelessness to better understand their unique experiences, health, and education needs.

Limitations
The findings of this report should be considered in light of limitations of the YRBSS data. For one, the purpose of the YRBSS is to provide estimates of risks and indicators of functioning in broad strokes. As such, we cannot offer detailed assessments of the status and experiences of these teens. Furthermore, for some locations, the number of students surveyed resulted in wide confidence intervals, underscoring variability and another source of imprecision in some cases. In other cases, variability in the prediction of poor functioning signals the presence of resilience – teens who avoid problems despite the presence of risks like homelessness and victimization. Resilience happens because of assets and strengths like close relationships with supportive adults, self-regulation, and responsive support systems, all things that are not generally asked about on the YRBSS. The YRBSS is limited when it comes to predicting who will show resilience and who will develop problems, why this happens, and what to do about it. Thus, the findings reported here are best understood as shining a light on areas for future investigation and providing data to support policy and practice changes to support students experiencing homelessness.

We are careful to point out that the findings in this report only apply to students who were in a public high school on the day of the survey. Many students who experience homelessness and other adversities struggle with attendance. Many drop out and become disconnected from school altogether. The YRBSS methodology does not allow us to learn about teens who are not in public high school. On a similar methodological note, we acknowledge that the counts of identified homeless students from PIT data, education data, and from the YRBSS data must be compared cautiously because of the different timeframes (for example, YRBSS asks about the past 30 days while education agency counts cover an entire year), imprecision based on including or excluding “ungraded” students, and potential for including charter schools in some cases but not in others.

In addition, results from these 24 states and 12 school districts should not be construed to represent the enumeration of adolescent homelessness in jurisdictions not included in this dataset. While there are clear trends in the undercounting of adolescent homelessness among traditional methods in included geographies, this is not a representative sample for the 26 remaining states or countless municipalities for which there is no data. Similarly, these rates are unlikely to apply to students in private and parochial schools, which are not included in the YRBSS.

Finally, these data were collected in the spring of 2019, before the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the findings are valid for 2019 and, likely, informative of the general phenomena of high school homelessness. However, restrictions and disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic present an extremely different context. The pandemic will likely influence who becomes homeless and the rate of homelessness as communities experience economic consequences and loss of life, thereby altering findings on the population of student homelessness. The pandemic also affects how education and social service systems operate, with many schools reporting sizeable declines in the number of students experiencing homelessness that they are identifying and serving. Additional research and monitoring, including through subsequent administrations of the YRBSS, will help understand these shifts and how to best serve these students.

Conclusion and Call to Action
While it has long been acknowledged that current methods for identifying adolescents experiencing homelessness must be improved, it has been difficult to appreciate the magnitude of the problem because of varying methods used to define and identify homeless students. The fact that 24 states and 12 school districts were able to collect representative data on housing through standardized questions on the 2019 YRBSS has allowed us to more accurately capture the number of students who may not be identified or supported through the current systems. Our hope is that this knowledge supports improvements in systems to identify students experiencing homelessness to promote resilience.
REFERENCES


doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195187243.001.0001
APPENDICES

Appendix A: Data Source and Method
Appendix B: Data Tables
Appendix C: Infographics by Location
Appendix A: Data Source and Method

Method
We use data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). In 2019, 25 states and 13 school districts collected representative data about housing using one or two of the standard housing questions provided by the CDC. The complex sampling design allows data analyses to represent the entire population of the location where the survey was conducted. The 25 states were: Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Idaho, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, and Vermont. The 13 school districts were: Albuquerque (NM), Boston (MA), Chicago (IL), Cleveland (OH), Washington, DC, Eaton (MI), Gaston County (NC), Genesee (MI), New York City (NY), Palm Beach (FL), Philadelphia (PA), Seattle (WA), and Spartanburg County (SC). Data were not available to us from Washington DC and Massachusetts at the time of data analysis, so those locations are not included. Separate analyses consider combined data from 24 states apart from combined data from 12 districts because some districts are nested within states, and we wanted to acknowledge differences in how states and districts can respond to student homelessness. More detailed information on YRBSS methods is available elsewhere.42, 43

To compare homelessness counts, we collected publicly available U. S. Department of Education data for the 24 states included in the YRBSS analyses.44 Homeless education liaisons, other district representatives, and public district websites provided counts for school districts. For 9th to 12th grade students, we collected the number of students identified as experiencing homelessness and total enrollment in school year 2018-19. For education data we did not include “ungraded” students because these students could be younger than high school age.

Participants
Participants attending public schools in each state or district were selected using a two-stage cluster sample design. Schools were selected based on enrollment size. YRBSS locations differed in whether they included charter schools in their sampling method. Students in a randomly-selected, required class period completed the YRBSS as an anonymous paper-and-pencil survey. For states, this resulted in 136,609 observations relevant to the current analyses, representative of a population of 5,876,440.83 public high school students when accounting for the complex sampling design. For school districts, 26,230 observations represent a population of 522,915.62 students.

Nemours Children’s Health Institutional Review Board determined the study was not human subjects research.

Variables
Students reported demographic information, including age, race, ethnicity, grade, and sex. They also reported on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (LGBT) identification, homelessness, victimization, risky sexual behaviors, and functioning in different domains including substance use, suicidality, alcohol abuse, and poor academic functioning. We indexed constructs as dichotomous (absent/present) variables based on responses to one or more relevant items. Table A1 describes the operationalization of all variables used in our analyses. Indicators of poor functioning were severe behaviors that would warrant intervention, distinguishing them from more normative risk-taking behaviors of adolescence.45 There is a high degree of standardization across states and school districts for most questions, though there was some variation in phrasing and construct measurement. Table A2 represents a mapping of all the locations included in this report and which questions were asked in each location. The 2019 YRBSS high school standard questionnaire can be found at the CDC website: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/2019_YRBS-Standard-HS-Questionnaire.pdf
**Homelessness**

We operationalized homelessness using the McKinney-Vento definition federally required of education agencies, including students who usually slept in a homeless setting or slept away from their parents because they had been kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned. Most states included in our analysis (except Alaska, Illinois, and Vermont) and school districts (except Chicago) included a question asking about nighttime residence: “During the past 30 days, where did you usually sleep?” with the response options: “In my parent’s or guardian’s home; In the home of a friend, family member, or other person because I had to leave my home or my parent or guardian cannot afford housing; In a shelter or emergency housing; In a motel or hotel; In a car, park, campground, or other public place; I do not have a usual place to sleep; Somewhere else.” All responses indicated homelessness except “In my parent’s or guardian’s home” and “Somewhere else.” Two locations included an additional response option: “school or dormitory housing” (Maine) and “foster/group home” (New York City). These responses did not indicate homelessness.

Seventeen states and ten school districts in our analysis included a question intended to index unaccompanied homelessness: “During the past 30 days, did you ever sleep away from your parents or guardians because you were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned?” We considered homeless those students who responded, “Yes,” to this item. There were two variations: New York City asked this question in the context of 12 months rather than 30 days, and Alaska had a slight variation that added “During the past 30 days, did you ever sleep away from your parents or guardians because you were kicked out, ran away, abandoned, or felt unsafe” (emphasis added). Overall, nine states and three districts asked only one of the two questions related to indexing homelessness; 15 states and nine districts asked both items.

We categorized any student as homeless who reported a homeless sleeping location on the first housing question or answered that they had slept away from their parents/guardians because they had been kicked out of their home, run away, or abandoned on the second housing question.

**Covariate Variables**

**Race/ethnicity.** In all locations, students were asked one question about ethnicity: “Are you Hispanic or Latino?” and one question about race: “What is your race?” A) American Indian or Alaska Native, B) Asian, C) Black or African American, D) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or E) White. Respondents could choose one or more responses to the race question. The Hawaii questionnaire included additional response options, which we categorized to correspond to the survey options on other states’ forms: We categorized Filipino, Japanese, and Other Asian as “Asian.” Hawaii offered separate responses for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander which we grouped together to match the other locations. For infographic analyses based on samples from specific locations, we sometimes collapsed race or ethnicity categories to ensure adequate cell counts.

**Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender identification.** Students reported their sexual orientation and gender identity on separate questions. Eighteen states and 11 school districts asked about students’ sexual orientation with the question, “Which of the following best describes you?” containing the possible responses, “Heterosexual (straight); Gay or Lesbian; Bisexual; Not sure.” A second question on nine state and eight district YRBSS surveys asked about transgender identity: “Some people describe themselves as transgender when their sex at birth does not match the way they think or feel about their gender. Are you transgender?” with the following options, “No, I am not transgender; Yes, I am transgender; I am not sure if I am transgender; and I am not sure what the question is asking.” New Mexico and Albuquerque asked a variation of the transgender question: “Do you consider yourself transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid?” with the following options: “No, I am not transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid; Yes, I am transgender, genderqueer, or genderfluid; I am not sure if I am transgender, genderqueer, or genderqueer; and I am not sure what the question is asking.” For our analyses, we categorized responses of “No, I am not transgender (or genderqueer/genderfluid)” and “I am not sure if I am transgender (or genderqueer/genderfluid)” as “Not transgender”.

We considered students to identify as LGBT if they selected gay/lesbian or bisexual as a sexual orientation and/or reported being transgender. Responses of “I am not sure what the question is asking” were categorized as missing and did not contribute to the overall LGBT index. Overall, six states and one district did not ask any questions related
to LGBT status; eight states and two districts asked one of the two items; and ten states and nine districts asked both items.

**Physical victimization.** Students indicated a history of physical victimization if they reported they were threatened or injured with a weapon at school or had been physically hurt by a dating partner in the past 12 months. One state (ND) did not ask any questions related to physical victimization; four states and one school district asked one of the two questions; 19 states and 11 districts asked both questions.

**Sexual victimization.** Three items indexed sexual victimization, including questions about ever being physically forced to have unwanted sex, being forced by a dating partner to have unwanted sex in the past 12 months, and being forced by anyone to do sexual acts in the past 12 months. Two states asked zero out of the three questions; two states and one school district asked one out of the three questions; seven states and four districts asked two out of the three questions; and 13 states and seven districts asked all three questions.

**Bullying victimization.** Bullying victimization was indexed through questions that asked whether students had been bullied at school or been electronically bullied in the past 12 months. One state (VT) asked one of the two questions related to bullying; 23 states and all 12 school districts asked both questions.

**Dependent Variables/Outcomes**

**Alcohol abuse.** Alcohol abuse involved having driven while using alcohol, having engaged in binge drinking (males who consumed five or more drinks in a row or females who consumed four or more drinks in a row within a couple of hours in the past 30 days), or having drank at least 5 drinks in a row within a couple of hours. All states and school districts asked about at least one of these behaviors. Two states and two school districts asked one out of the three questions; 11 states and four districts asked about 2 out of the three questions; 11 states and six districts asked all three behaviors.

**Substance use.** Our operationalization of substance use involved ever using the following drugs or engaging in drug use related behaviors: pain medicine without doctor prescription, cocaine, inhalants, methamphetamines, heroin, or injection of an illicit substance. One state (VA) did not ask any questions related to hard drug use; one school district (Cleveland) asked one of the six questions; two states and one school district (Seattle) asked two of the six questions; two states and one district (Gaston County) asked three of the six questions; one state and two districts asked four of the six questions; 10 states and one district (Albuquerque) asked five of the six questions; and eight states and six districts asked all six questions. We coded students as demonstrating substance use if they reported using any of these substances one or more times.

**Poor grades.** We considered students who reported “Mostly D’s” or “Mostly F’s,” to have poor grades. All states and districts (except NYC) asked about grade performance.

**Risky sexual behavior.** Four questions indexed risky sexual behavior: the number of lifetime and current sexual partners, condom use, and pregnancy prevention. We considered sexually active students to have engaged in risky sexual behavior if they had four or more sexual partners, did not use a condom the last time they had intercourse, or did not use any method to prevent pregnancy to have engaged in risky sexual behavior. This definition combines two standards of risky sexual behavior common in past work: (a) no method to prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted disease during intercourse, or (b) a high number of partners. One state (LA) did not ask any questions related to sexual behaviors; one state (ID) asked two of the four questions; two states and one district (Gaston County) asked three of the four questions; and 20 states and 11 districts asked all four questions.

**Suicidality.** Up to three questions indexed severe suicidality: having made a plan to commit suicide, having attempted suicide, and having attempted suicide in a way that resulted in injury. All states asked at least one question related to suicidality. Two states and one district (Spartanburg County) asked one of the three questions; five states and two districts asked two of the three questions; and 17 states and nine districts asked all three questions.
<table>
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<th>Variable</th>
<th>Item(s)</th>
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| **Sexual Victimization** | 1. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?  
2. During the past 12 months, how many times did anyone force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?  
3. During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do? | 1. “Yes” to any instance of forced sexual intercourse or  
2 & 3. “1 or more times” of forced sexual experiences from anyone or a dating partner |
| **Bullying Victimization** | 1. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?  
2. During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied? | Any “yes” |
| **Physical Victimization** | 1. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?  
2. During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose? | 1 or more times to either of these experiences |
| **Homeless** | 1. During the past 30 days, did you ever sleep away from your parents or guardians because you were kicked out, ran away, or were abandoned?  
2. During the past 30 days, where did you usually sleep? | 1. Any “yes” or  
2. Any response besides “In my parent’s or guardian’s house” or “Somewhere else” |
| **Suicidality** | 1. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?  
2. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?  
3. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse? | 1. Any “yes” or  
2. 1 or more times or  
3. Any “yes” |
| **Substance Use** | 1. During your life, how many times have you taken prescription pain medicine without a doctor’s prescription or differently than how a doctor told you to use it?  
2. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?  
3. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?  
4. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?  
5. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)?  
6. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body? | 1 or more times to any of these six questions |
| **Alcohol Abuse** | 1. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?  
2. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 4 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours (if you are female) or 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours (if you are male)?  
3. During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? | 1. 1 or more times or  
2. “1 or more days in a row” or  
3. “Drank 5 or more drinks” |
| **Risky Sexual Behavior** | 1. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?  
2. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?  
3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?  
4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? | 1 & 2. “4 or more” sexual partners in life or the last 3 months or  
3. “No” Condom use or  
4. “No method was used to prevent pregnancy” |
<p>| <strong>Poor Grades</strong> | 1. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school? | 1. Received “D’s, F’s” |</p>
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Appendix B: Data Tables

Table B1: Demographic Characteristics by Homelessness for States
Table B2: Demographic Characteristics by Homelessness for Districts
Table B3: Demographic Characteristics by States
Table B4: Demographic Characteristics by Districts
Table B5: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and State Education Agencies
Table B6: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and Local Education Agencies
Table B7: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (States)
Table B8: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (Districts)
Table B9: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (States)
Table B10: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (Districts)
Table B11: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (States)
Table B12: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (Districts)
Table B13: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (States)
Table B14: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (Districts)
### Table B1: Demographic Characteristics by Homelessness for States (Unweighted \( N = 136,609 \))

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<td>18 or older</td>
<td>11.30%</td>
<td>10.05-12.69%</td>
<td>11,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>26.46%</td>
<td>23.28-29.92%</td>
<td>38,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.52%</td>
<td>22.88-28.36%</td>
<td>36,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>24.11%</td>
<td>21.34-27.11%</td>
<td>32,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>23.64%</td>
<td>21.07-26.41%</td>
<td>26,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>0.18-0.38%</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT Identification ***</td>
<td>12.57%</td>
<td>11.78-13.42%</td>
<td>15,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced Homelessness</td>
<td>9.17%</td>
<td>7.77-10.80%</td>
<td>9,381</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. a LGBT identification data were not collected from 6 states, so the total population for this characteristic is smaller than the other demographic characteristics; b Percentages are weighted; c Counts are unweighted. *** Characteristic differed significantly between homeless and not homeless students at the p < .001 level.
### Table B2: Demographic Characteristics by Homelessness for Districts (Unweighted \( N = 26,230 \))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/ethnicity</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Homeless</th>
<th>Not Homeless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%b</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Countc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47.51-51.71%</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity ***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx (ethnicity)</td>
<td>36.67%</td>
<td>33.44-40.03%</td>
<td>9,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>9.70%</td>
<td>8.11-11.57%</td>
<td>2,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>28.92%</td>
<td>25.78-32.28%</td>
<td>5,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
<td>2.70-3.33%</td>
<td>1,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaskan or PI</td>
<td>2.13%</td>
<td>1.75-2.59%</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>19.58%</td>
<td>17.36-22.00%</td>
<td>5,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
<td>0.45-0.78%</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.96%</td>
<td>1.54-2.49%</td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>17.88%</td>
<td>16.05-19.88%</td>
<td>4,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>25.14%</td>
<td>23.38-27.00%</td>
<td>6,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>24.66%</td>
<td>23.00-26.40%</td>
<td>6,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>21.15%</td>
<td>19.70-22.68%</td>
<td>5,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>8.61%</td>
<td>7.64-9.70%</td>
<td>2,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>27.98%</td>
<td>25.13-31.02%</td>
<td>7,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>25.89%</td>
<td>23.68-28.23%</td>
<td>6,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>23.26%</td>
<td>21.16-25.50%</td>
<td>6,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>22.39%</td>
<td>20.54-24.35%</td>
<td>5,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungraded</td>
<td>0.49%</td>
<td>0.37-0.63%</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT Identification***</td>
<td>14.31%</td>
<td>13.41-15.27%</td>
<td>3,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced Homelessness***</td>
<td>13.76%</td>
<td>12.14-15.56%</td>
<td>2,768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** *LGBT* identification data were not collected from one district, so the total population for this characteristic is smaller than the other demographic characteristics; *Percentages are weighted; *Counts are unweighted. *** Characteristic differed significantly between homeless and not homeless students at the p < .001 level, ** p < .01 level.
### Table B3: Demographic Characteristics by States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of observations (unweighted)</th>
<th>Representing # of students (weighted)</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Am Indian/Alaska Native</th>
<th>Asian/African American</th>
<th>Black/African American</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian/Other PI</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino (any race)</th>
<th>Multiple Races</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Mean Age</th>
<th>LGBT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>2,375</td>
<td>1,318.14</td>
<td>1,256.14</td>
<td>45.48%</td>
<td>22.17%</td>
<td>8.36%</td>
<td>2.51%</td>
<td>3.01%</td>
<td>6.99%</td>
<td>11.49%</td>
<td>48.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>2,024</td>
<td>1,803.82</td>
<td>1,668.82</td>
<td>62.01%</td>
<td>5.33%</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
<td>20.06%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>12.65%</td>
<td>2.89%</td>
<td>48.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>1,604.59</td>
<td>1,269.59</td>
<td>23.70%</td>
<td>1.34%</td>
<td>10.46%</td>
<td>5.34%</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
<td>52.91%</td>
<td>5.43%</td>
<td>49.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>160.334</td>
<td>156.334</td>
<td>56.43%</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>3.71%</td>
<td>12.47%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>23.01%</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
<td>48.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>5,879</td>
<td>47,419.68</td>
<td>46,199.68</td>
<td>14.82%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>39.97%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>33.29%</td>
<td>6.38%</td>
<td>5.13%</td>
<td>48.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>85,147.69</td>
<td>78,647.69</td>
<td>76.45%</td>
<td>1.19%</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>1.46%</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
<td>16.78%</td>
<td>2.98%</td>
<td>49.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>3,125</td>
<td>576,495.80</td>
<td>52,035.80</td>
<td>52.03%</td>
<td>0.67%</td>
<td>5.14%</td>
<td>14.14%</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
<td>24.80%</td>
<td>2.77%</td>
<td>48.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>143,537.70</td>
<td>135,037.70</td>
<td>65.08%</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td>2.94%</td>
<td>6.59%</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
<td>19.45%</td>
<td>4.72%</td>
<td>48.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>1,996</td>
<td>195,521.10</td>
<td>185,521.10</td>
<td>78.50%</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
<td>10.91%</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>5.82%</td>
<td>2.75%</td>
<td>48.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>198,853.49</td>
<td>180,853.49</td>
<td>46.96%</td>
<td>0.94%</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
<td>42.96%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>5.97%</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
<td>49.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>8,378</td>
<td>56,391.55</td>
<td>42,991.55</td>
<td>89.23%</td>
<td>1.35%</td>
<td>1.71%</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td>2.98%</td>
<td>2.18%</td>
<td>48.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>41,091</td>
<td>257,085.66</td>
<td>234,085.66</td>
<td>39.07%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>6.37%</td>
<td>33.20%</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
<td>16.09%</td>
<td>4.21%</td>
<td>49.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>425,718.97</td>
<td>387,718.97</td>
<td>69.90%</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
<td>15.39%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>7.37%</td>
<td>3.73%</td>
<td>49.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>3,819</td>
<td>42,299.69</td>
<td>37,299.69</td>
<td>79.84%</td>
<td>10.54%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>5.25%</td>
<td>2.98%</td>
<td>48.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>13,710</td>
<td>55,009.57</td>
<td>46,009.57</td>
<td>86.26%</td>
<td>0.78%</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>5.78%</td>
<td>2.47%</td>
<td>48.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>7,603</td>
<td>99,398.37</td>
<td>86,398.37</td>
<td>22.19%</td>
<td>10.38%</td>
<td>1.01%</td>
<td>1.59%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>62.24%</td>
<td>2.24%</td>
<td>49.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>3,066</td>
<td>458,471.12</td>
<td>409,471.12</td>
<td>50.45%</td>
<td>0.92%</td>
<td>3.33%</td>
<td>24.63%</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>16.45%</td>
<td>3.89%</td>
<td>48.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>2,045</td>
<td>32,813.52</td>
<td>28,813.52</td>
<td>76.41%</td>
<td>10.47%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>5.61%</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
<td>49.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2,338</td>
<td>558,566.08</td>
<td>510,566.08</td>
<td>65.50%</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>9.28%</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
<td>15.51%</td>
<td>4.29%</td>
<td>48.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1,613</td>
<td>44,052.33</td>
<td>39,052.33</td>
<td>58.49%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>2.28%</td>
<td>8.53%</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>25.59%</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
<td>48.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>200,996.3</td>
<td>183,996.3</td>
<td>52.88%</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
<td>33.94%</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>8.13%</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
<td>49.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>39,759.16</td>
<td>35,759.16</td>
<td>72.38%</td>
<td>13.51%</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
<td>5.99%</td>
<td>4.66%</td>
<td>48.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>18,613</td>
<td>25,957.50</td>
<td>21,957.50</td>
<td>84.12%</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
<td>3.43%</td>
<td>2.37%</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td>4.80%</td>
<td>4.23%</td>
<td>48.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>395,887.62</td>
<td>345,887.62</td>
<td>49.37%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>21.44%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>16.12%</td>
<td>7.10%</td>
<td>48.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>136,309</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,876,440.83</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.27%</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.39%</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.72%</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.81%</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.67%</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.87%</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.27%</strong></td>
<td><strong>48.89%</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note. Percentages are weighted. *The state YRBSS did not ask questions related to LGBT identification.*
Table B4: Demographic Characteristics by Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th># of observations (unweighted)</th>
<th>Representing # of students (weighted)</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Am Indian/Alaska Native</th>
<th>Asian/Asian American</th>
<th>Black/African American</th>
<th>Native Hawaiian/Other PI</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latinx (any race)</th>
<th>Multiple Races</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Mean Age</th>
<th>LGBT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>3,216</td>
<td>22,708.06</td>
<td>19.81%</td>
<td>3.74%</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
<td>3.14%</td>
<td>0.61%</td>
<td>67.39%</td>
<td>3.19%</td>
<td>49.29%</td>
<td>15.52</td>
<td>16.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>15,631.11</td>
<td>11.55%</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
<td>10.45%</td>
<td>34.02%</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>41.40%</td>
<td>1.90%</td>
<td>49.52%</td>
<td>16.24</td>
<td>14.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>1,562</td>
<td>71,577.19</td>
<td>12.15%</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>5.48%</td>
<td>30.47%</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>49.86%</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>51.22%</td>
<td>16.13</td>
<td>16.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>1,241</td>
<td>9,211.44</td>
<td>26.79%</td>
<td>0.21%</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>64.60%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>5.94%</td>
<td>2.04%</td>
<td>50.22%</td>
<td>15.77</td>
<td>17.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton, MI</td>
<td>1,058</td>
<td>9,681.86</td>
<td>52.98%</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
<td>4.28%</td>
<td>21.78%</td>
<td>0.22%</td>
<td>13.24%</td>
<td>6.23%</td>
<td>48.05%</td>
<td>15.84</td>
<td>13.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston Co, NC</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>9,198.82</td>
<td>59.55%</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
<td>21.47%</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>12.70%</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>48.02%</td>
<td>15.96</td>
<td>11.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee, MI</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>5,441.20</td>
<td>32.09%</td>
<td>1.45%</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
<td>56.22%</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
<td>4.39%</td>
<td>50.98%</td>
<td>15.96</td>
<td>16.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>9,534</td>
<td>272,098.19</td>
<td>14.54%</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
<td>13.43%</td>
<td>27.72%</td>
<td>1.12%</td>
<td>38.37%</td>
<td>3.02%</td>
<td>49.35%</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>13.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>2,652</td>
<td>52,597.45</td>
<td>33.35%</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>26.35%</td>
<td>0.81%</td>
<td>33.72%</td>
<td>2.90%</td>
<td>49.66%</td>
<td>15.97</td>
<td>12.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>33,046.00</td>
<td>12.64%</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
<td>11.22%</td>
<td>51.56%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>19.93%</td>
<td>3.42%</td>
<td>49.77%</td>
<td>16.01</td>
<td>15.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>13,577.62</td>
<td>44.49%</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
<td>18.03%</td>
<td>16.59%</td>
<td>1.28%</td>
<td>11.05%</td>
<td>7.74%</td>
<td>48.85%</td>
<td>15.60</td>
<td>14.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanburg, SC</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>7,246.66</td>
<td>63.61%</td>
<td>0.34%</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
<td>21.95%</td>
<td>0.39%</td>
<td>8.00%</td>
<td>3.46%</td>
<td>47.34%</td>
<td>16.07</td>
<td>--a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,230</strong></td>
<td><strong>522,915.62</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.58%</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.27%</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.70%</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.92%</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.86%</strong></td>
<td><strong>36.67%</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.00%</strong></td>
<td><strong>49.61%</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.69</strong></td>
<td><strong>14.31%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note. Percentages are weighted. ^The district YRBSS did not ask questions related to LGBT identification.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>YRBSS %</th>
<th>95%-CI</th>
<th>Estimated Count</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>State Education Agency Counts</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>YRBSS - SEA Count</td>
<td></td>
<td>Student's homeless grades 9-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>11.56%</td>
<td>9.35-14.22%</td>
<td>3,192.59</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>1,255</td>
<td>1,937.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>15.52%</td>
<td>13.15-18.22%</td>
<td>21,099.89</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>3,757</td>
<td>17,342.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>10.46%</td>
<td>8.66-12.08%</td>
<td>164,170.71</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>80,722</td>
<td>33,448.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>6.94%</td>
<td>5.24-9.14%</td>
<td>10,002.39</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>8,862.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
<td>6.71-9.44%</td>
<td>3,278.00</td>
<td>761</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>2,608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
<td>1.65-3.93%</td>
<td>2,135.28</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,107†</td>
<td>28.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>7.87%</td>
<td>6.39-9.65%</td>
<td>39,430.71</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>18,258</td>
<td>21,172.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
<td>3.68-7.04%</td>
<td>7,123.12</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,092</td>
<td>5,031.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>5.27%</td>
<td>4.28-6.47%</td>
<td>9,796.50</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6,083</td>
<td>3,893.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>22.52%</td>
<td>17.20-28.92%</td>
<td>41,943.10</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4,323</td>
<td>37,620.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
<td>2.11-2.82%</td>
<td>1,364.03</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>467.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>7.43%</td>
<td>6.83-8.07%</td>
<td>19,011.09</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>4,192</td>
<td>14,819.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>10.27%</td>
<td>8.52-12.33%</td>
<td>40,882.60</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>10,825</td>
<td>30,057.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
<td>2.90-4.60%</td>
<td>1,501.98</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,327†</td>
<td>174.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>5.23%</td>
<td>4.75-5.75%</td>
<td>2,817.26</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>1,729.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>11.52%</td>
<td>9.93-13.33%</td>
<td>10,787.74</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>3,322</td>
<td>7,465.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>12.19%</td>
<td>9.06-16.19%</td>
<td>49,526.89</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>8,659</td>
<td>40,867.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>6.96%</td>
<td>5.45-8.84%</td>
<td>2,218.18</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>1,628.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>6.11%</td>
<td>4.91-7.60%</td>
<td>31,821.67</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>8,749</td>
<td>23,072.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>10.86%</td>
<td>8.37-13.97%</td>
<td>4,672.51</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>4,330.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>13.19%</td>
<td>10.12-17.01%</td>
<td>24,963.48</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3,016</td>
<td>21,947.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>11.64%</td>
<td>8.97-14.97%</td>
<td>4,448.76</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>4,059.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>4.28%</td>
<td>3.87-4.73%</td>
<td>1,051.36</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>808.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3.07%</td>
<td>2.37-3.96%</td>
<td>11,605.28</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>5,534</td>
<td>6,071.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9.17%</td>
<td>7.77-10.80%</td>
<td>509,025.11</td>
<td>9381</td>
<td>169,580</td>
<td>339,445.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. aPercentage and estimate counts are both weighted. b Missing counts are unweighted. c Counts for state education authorities obtained from the U.S. Department of Education EDFacts data files. ^ Count is within 95% Confidence Interval for YRBSS count.
### Table B6: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and Local Education Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YRBSS</th>
<th></th>
<th>Local Education Agency Counts&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Difference:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>95%-CI</td>
<td>Estimated Count&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Missing Count&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Student's homeless grades 9-12</td>
<td>YRBSS – LEA Count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>11.21%</td>
<td>9.45-13.24%</td>
<td>2,414.07</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>1,025.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>4.93%</td>
<td>3.58-6.74%</td>
<td>677.94</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1,262†</td>
<td>-584.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>7.37%</td>
<td>5.76-9.38%</td>
<td>4,188.5</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>6,796†</td>
<td>-2607.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>8.03%</td>
<td>6.20-10.35%</td>
<td>634.634</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>526†</td>
<td>108.634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton, MI</td>
<td>11.38%</td>
<td>8.59-14.93%</td>
<td>1,029.93</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>686.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston Co, NC</td>
<td>15.30%</td>
<td>12.75-18.25%</td>
<td>1,173.8</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>931.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee, MI</td>
<td>15.65%</td>
<td>12.56-19.32%</td>
<td>792.92</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>785†</td>
<td>7.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>17.73%</td>
<td>14.67-21.27%</td>
<td>35,258.44</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>26,544†</td>
<td>8,368.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>13.16%</td>
<td>10.83-15.90%</td>
<td>6,323.8</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>868</td>
<td>5,455.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>10.91%</td>
<td>8.01-14.70%</td>
<td>2,954.07</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>2,264.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>10.45%</td>
<td>8.22-13.20%</td>
<td>1,315.93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>899†</td>
<td>416.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanburg, SC</td>
<td>5.95%</td>
<td>4.55-7.75%</td>
<td>429.97</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>159.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.68%</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.07-15.47%</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,848.49</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,873</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,614</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,234.49</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note.** <sup>a</sup>Percentage and estimate count are both weighted. <sup>b</sup>Missing count is unweighted. <sup>c</sup>Local Education Agency count data obtained from district websites or correspondence with education personnel. † Count is within or above 95% Confidence Interval for YRBSS count or percentage.
Table B7: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Slept in public areas, emergency shelters, or unstable housing (%a)</th>
<th>Kicked out from parent/guardian house (%a)</th>
<th>Either unstable housing or kicked out (%a)</th>
<th>Both unstable housing and kicked out (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Est.</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>-- b</td>
<td>-- b</td>
<td>11.56%</td>
<td>9.35-14.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>8.30%</td>
<td>6.43-10.64</td>
<td>11,138.45</td>
<td>10.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
<td>3.92-12.19</td>
<td>109,642.13</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>4.24%</td>
<td>3.07-5.81</td>
<td>6,036.07</td>
<td>4.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
<td>6.71-9.44</td>
<td>3,278.00</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
<td>1.65-3.93</td>
<td>2,135.28</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
<td>3.68-7.04</td>
<td>7,123.12</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>5.27%</td>
<td>4.26-6.47</td>
<td>9,976.50</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>13.62%</td>
<td>9.95-18.37</td>
<td>25,162.17</td>
<td>13.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
<td>2.11-2.82</td>
<td>1,364.03</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>3.06%</td>
<td>2.72-3.44</td>
<td>7,706.59</td>
<td>5.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>5.03%</td>
<td>3.90-6.48</td>
<td>18,888.55</td>
<td>7.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>3.66%</td>
<td>2.90-4.60</td>
<td>1,501.98</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>2.18%</td>
<td>1.89-2.51</td>
<td>1,146.86</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>5.43%</td>
<td>4.45-6.60</td>
<td>5,018.45</td>
<td>8.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>7.08%</td>
<td>5.21-9.55</td>
<td>28,470.67</td>
<td>7.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>3.48%</td>
<td>2.45-4.91</td>
<td>1,096.44</td>
<td>4.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2.95%</td>
<td>2.28-3.80</td>
<td>15,265.54</td>
<td>4.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>5.43%</td>
<td>4.06-7.23</td>
<td>2,287.20</td>
<td>7.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
<td>5.59-10.78</td>
<td>14,648.35</td>
<td>8.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>6.12%</td>
<td>4.31-8.61</td>
<td>2,281.62</td>
<td>8.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>-- b</td>
<td>-- b</td>
<td>4.28%</td>
<td>3.87-4.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>3.07%</td>
<td>2.37-3.96</td>
<td>11,605.28</td>
<td>-- b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.77%</td>
<td>4.52-7.35</td>
<td>286,773.27</td>
<td>6.53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Percentages are weighted *The state did not ask the question + Considers only students who were asked both housing questions.
Table B8: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (Districts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Slept in public areas, emergency shelters, or unstable housing</th>
<th>Kicked out from parent/guardian house</th>
<th>Either unstable housing or kicked out</th>
<th>Both unstable housing and kicked out</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%± 95% CI  Est</td>
<td>%± 95% CI  Est</td>
<td>%± 95% CI  Est</td>
<td>%± 95% CI  Est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, NM</td>
<td>5.38% 4.23-6.81% 1,143.60</td>
<td>8.24% 6.84-9.91% 1,766.29</td>
<td>11.21% 9.45-13.24% 2,414.07</td>
<td>2.57% 1.80-3.65% 495.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, MA</td>
<td>4.93% 3.58-6.74% 677.94</td>
<td>7.59% 5.42-10.54% 673.56</td>
<td>11.38% 8.59-14.93% 1,029.93</td>
<td>-- -- --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>7.66% 5.53-10.52% 384.03</td>
<td>10.95% 8.62-13.81% 543.67</td>
<td>15.65% 12.56-19.32% 792.92</td>
<td>3.10% 1.91-5.01% 134.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, OH</td>
<td>8.03% 6.20-10.35% 634.63</td>
<td>7.59% 5.42-10.54% 673.56</td>
<td>11.38% 8.59-14.93% 1,029.93</td>
<td>1.91% 0.96-3.78% 153.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaton, WI</td>
<td>5.70% 4.02-8.02% 510.19</td>
<td>9.32% 7.47-11.57% 689.19</td>
<td>15.30% 12.75-18.25% 1,173.80</td>
<td>3.83% 2.62-5.58% 251.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaston Co, NC</td>
<td>7.61% 6.86-10.76% 16,968.73</td>
<td>12.12% 9.92-14.72% 22,565.00</td>
<td>17.73% 14.67-21.27% 35,258.44</td>
<td>2.66% 1.94-3.65% 4,275.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genesee, MI</td>
<td>7.66% 5.53-10.52% 384.03</td>
<td>10.95% 8.62-13.81% 543.67</td>
<td>15.65% 12.56-19.32% 792.92</td>
<td>3.10% 1.91-5.01% 134.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>8.61% 6.86-10.76% 16,968.73</td>
<td>9.32% 7.47-11.57% 689.19</td>
<td>15.30% 12.75-18.25% 1,173.80</td>
<td>3.83% 2.62-5.58% 251.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach, FL</td>
<td>7.39% 5.86-9.29% 3,529.08</td>
<td>8.19% 6.58-10.14% 3,761.97</td>
<td>13.16% 10.83-15.90% 6,323.80</td>
<td>2.31% 1.59-3.35% 967.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>6.32% 4.07-9.69% 1,693.28</td>
<td>6.28% 4.37-8.95% 1,655.01</td>
<td>10.91% 8.01-14.70% 2,954.07</td>
<td>1.63% 0.81-3.27% 394.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA</td>
<td>6.19% 4.44-8.56% 773.46</td>
<td>5.94% 4.52-7.77% 742.15</td>
<td>10.45% 8.22-13.20% 1,315.93</td>
<td>1.75% 0.99-3.09% 199.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spartanburg, SC</td>
<td>2.35% 1.56-3.53% 169.16</td>
<td>4.63% 3.27-6.51% 331.57</td>
<td>5.95% 4.55-7.75% 429.97</td>
<td>1.04% 0.56-1.91% 70.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.65% 6.60-8.86% 27,220.58</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.77% 8.57-11.13% 36,916.92</strong></td>
<td><strong>13.76% 12.14-15.56% 57,194.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.45% 1.99-3.02% 6,943.50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note. *%Percentages are weighted *b The district did not ask question *c Considers only students who were asked both housing questions.*
### Table B9: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Victimization Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Homeless</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Not Homeless</th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%a</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Countb</td>
<td>Missingb</td>
<td>%a</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Countb</td>
<td></td>
<td>%a</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Countb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Victimization***</td>
<td>17.51%</td>
<td>14.83%-20.56%</td>
<td>10,926</td>
<td>61,020</td>
<td>42.08%</td>
<td>33.48%-51.19%</td>
<td>1,853</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.90%</td>
<td>13.09%-16.92%</td>
<td>8,346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Victimization***</td>
<td>11.82%</td>
<td>9.97%-13.97%</td>
<td>14,145</td>
<td>2,837</td>
<td>32.63%</td>
<td>28.13%-37.48%</td>
<td>2,995</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.47%</td>
<td>8.07%-11.09%</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying Victimization***</td>
<td>25.91%</td>
<td>24.02%-27.90%</td>
<td>33,230</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>42.43%</td>
<td>36.89%-48.17%</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.41%</td>
<td>23.03%-25.84%</td>
<td>28,076</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Victimization Types</td>
<td>63.00%</td>
<td>60.77%-65.17%</td>
<td>91,998</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.58%</td>
<td>30.41%-43.22%</td>
<td>3,735</td>
<td></td>
<td>65.73%</td>
<td>64.21%-67.22%</td>
<td>84,911</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Victimization Type</td>
<td>23.82%</td>
<td>22.76%-24.92%</td>
<td>32,116</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.91%</td>
<td>22.65%-29.47%</td>
<td>3,038</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.71%</td>
<td>22.70%-24.76%</td>
<td>27,849</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Victimization Types</td>
<td>9.35%</td>
<td>8.22%-10.62%</td>
<td>10,142</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.46%</td>
<td>21.06%-30.42%</td>
<td>2,041</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.59%</td>
<td>6.94%-8.30%</td>
<td>7,580</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Victimization Types</td>
<td>3.83%</td>
<td>2.47%-5.89%</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.05%</td>
<td>8.43%-16.94%</td>
<td>551</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.97%</td>
<td>1.86%-4.69%</td>
<td>1,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent Variables</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality***</td>
<td>19.40%</td>
<td>16.99%-22.07%</td>
<td>23,088</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>44.84%</td>
<td>37.89%-52.00%</td>
<td>3,729</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.89%</td>
<td>15.17%-18.77%</td>
<td>18,359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use***</td>
<td>21.21%</td>
<td>18.24%-24.53%</td>
<td>21,163</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>51.58%</td>
<td>43.12%-59.94%</td>
<td>4,091</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.82%</td>
<td>15.71%-20.15%</td>
<td>16,111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Abuse***</td>
<td>11.08%</td>
<td>10.32%-11.88%</td>
<td>18,308</td>
<td>6,759</td>
<td>20.56%</td>
<td>17.35%-24.20%</td>
<td>2,620</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.10%</td>
<td>9.35%-10.89%</td>
<td>14,937</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risky Sexual Behaviors***</td>
<td>18.61%</td>
<td>17.19%-20.12%</td>
<td>22,438</td>
<td>17,089</td>
<td>41.51%</td>
<td>37.46%-45.7%</td>
<td>2,692</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.06%</td>
<td>15.71%-18.50%</td>
<td>19,008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Grades***</td>
<td>5.63%</td>
<td>4.81%-6.57%</td>
<td>5,433</td>
<td>14,245</td>
<td>14.89%</td>
<td>10.94%-19.95%</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.66%</td>
<td>4.03%-5.39%</td>
<td>4,124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Variable differed significantly between homeless and not homeless students at the *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 levels. Most locations asked all questions and are included in all analyses. Exceptions are Virginia (not included in Substance Use), Vermont, Maryland (not included in Sexual Victimization), North Dakota (not included in Physical Victimization), Louisiana (not included in Risky Sexual Behaviors); aPercentages are weighted; bCounts are unweighted; cVictimization was calculated by adding the number of victimization types for a total possible three types (sexual, physical, and bullying).
Table B10: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (Districts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%a</td>
<td>95% CI</td>
<td>Countb</td>
<td>Missingb</td>
<td>%a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization Types</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Victimization***</td>
<td>13.27%</td>
<td>12.49-14.09%</td>
<td>3,580</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>27.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Victimization***</td>
<td>11.39%</td>
<td>10.57-12.26%</td>
<td>2,896</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>27.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying Victimization***</td>
<td>21.58%</td>
<td>20.55-22.65%</td>
<td>5,746</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>35.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization:***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 Victimization Types</td>
<td>66.40%</td>
<td>65.2-67.6%</td>
<td>17,301</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>44.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Victimization Type</td>
<td>23.67%</td>
<td>22.9-24.5%</td>
<td>6,179</td>
<td></td>
<td>30.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Victimization Types</td>
<td>7.81%</td>
<td>7.2-8.5%</td>
<td>2,141</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Victimization Types</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
<td>1.9-2.4%</td>
<td>587</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dependent Variables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality***</td>
<td>13.81%</td>
<td>12.90-14.76%</td>
<td>3,790</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>29.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use***</td>
<td>14.04%</td>
<td>13.03-15.12%</td>
<td>3,926</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>37.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Abuse***</td>
<td>9.21%</td>
<td>8.56-9.90%</td>
<td>2,447</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>19.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risky Sexual Behaviors***</td>
<td>16.57%</td>
<td>15.60-17.60%</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>5,178</td>
<td>29.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Grades***</td>
<td>5.68%</td>
<td>4.91-6.55%</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>13.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Variable differed significantly between homeless and not homeless students at the *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 levels. Most locations asked all questions and are included in all analyses. Exception is New York City (not included in Poor Grades); aPercentages are weighted; bCounts are unweighted; cVictimization was calculated by adding the number of victimization types for a total possible three types (sexual, physical, and bullying).
Table B11: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Suicidality (n = 125,922)</th>
<th>Substance Use (n = 121,450)</th>
<th>Alcohol Abuse (n = 125,486)</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior (n = 113,123)</th>
<th>Poor Grades (n = 117,088)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (continuous)</td>
<td>0.96 0.91-1.02</td>
<td>1.04 0.98-1.10</td>
<td>1.46*** 1.38-1.54</td>
<td>1.71*** 1.63-1.78</td>
<td>0.94 0.88-1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>1.72*** 1.36-2.16</td>
<td>1.88*** 1.46-2.42</td>
<td>0.65** 0.49-0.87</td>
<td>1.19 0.99-1.43</td>
<td>2.35*** 1.68-3.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>1.40* 1.03-1.90</td>
<td>0.96 0.74-1.24</td>
<td>0.46*** 0.32-0.65</td>
<td>0.46*** 0.33-0.65</td>
<td>0.52* 0.27-0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>1.52*** 1.31-1.75</td>
<td>1.56*** 1.34-1.82</td>
<td>0.26*** 0.22-0.32</td>
<td>1.44*** 1.27-1.63</td>
<td>1.53** 1.17-2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>1.29 1.00-1.66</td>
<td>1.19 0.90-1.57</td>
<td>0.80 0.58-1.09</td>
<td>1.20 0.94-1.53</td>
<td>1.14 0.71-1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaskan or PI</td>
<td>2.18*** 1.55-3.08</td>
<td>1.41** 1.09-1.82</td>
<td>0.74 0.54-1.02</td>
<td>0.92 0.74-1.15</td>
<td>1.64** 1.16-2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitea</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female v. malea)</td>
<td>1.28*** 1.13-1.45</td>
<td>1.00 0.90-1.11</td>
<td>1.04 0.92-1.18</td>
<td>0.91 0.81-1.04</td>
<td>0.71** 0.58-0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization (continuous)b</td>
<td>2.72*** 2.37-3.12</td>
<td>2.38*** 2.01-2.82</td>
<td>1.40*** 1.22-1.61</td>
<td>1.83*** 1.71-1.97</td>
<td>1.42*** 1.18-1.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced Homelessness (homeless v. not homelessa)</td>
<td>2.32*** 1.99-2.70</td>
<td>2.84*** 2.36-3.41</td>
<td>1.89*** 1.59-2.24</td>
<td>2.52*** 2.11-3.01</td>
<td>2.26*** 1.77-2.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Operationalization of all variables described in Appendix A. Most locations asked all questions and are included in all analyses. Exceptions are Virginia (not included in Substance Use), Vermont, Maryland (not included in Sexual Victimization), North Dakota (not included in Physical Victimization), Louisiana (not included in Risky Sexual Behaviors). Relationships significant at the *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 levels. *Denotes reference group for categorical variables race/ethnicity, sex, and homelessness; **Victimization was calculated by adding the number of victimization types for a total possible three types (sexual, physical, and bullying).
Table B12: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (Districts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Suicidality (n = 20,338)</th>
<th>Substance Use (n = 21,474)</th>
<th>Alcohol Abuse (n = 21,012)</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior (n = 18,549)</th>
<th>Poor Grades (n = 13,690)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (continuous)</td>
<td>1.02 0.98-1.07</td>
<td>1.08*** 0.75-1.89</td>
<td>1.32*** 1.23-1.40</td>
<td>1.57*** 1.49-1.65</td>
<td>0.97 0.88-1.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>1.39*** 1.20-1.62</td>
<td>1.16 0.98-1.36</td>
<td>0.73*** 0.60-0.88</td>
<td>1.80*** 1.49-2.18</td>
<td>2.08*** 1.56-2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>0.92 0.71-1.21</td>
<td>0.65*** 0.49-0.87</td>
<td>0.39*** 0.25-0.60</td>
<td>0.41*** 0.32-0.53</td>
<td>0.68 0.41-1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>1.44*** 1.19-1.76</td>
<td>1.22 0.99-1.52</td>
<td>0.35*** 0.28-0.45</td>
<td>1.91*** 1.53-2.40</td>
<td>1.70*** 1.27-2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>1.37* 1.01-1.86</td>
<td>1.09 0.84-1.41</td>
<td>0.57*** 0.38-0.84</td>
<td>1.55*** 1.12-2.15</td>
<td>1.95*** 1.29-2.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaskan or PI</td>
<td>1.59 1.00-2.52</td>
<td>1.19 0.75-1.89</td>
<td>0.55*** 0.36-0.84</td>
<td>1.09 0.73-1.63</td>
<td>3.04*** 1.67-5.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitea</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female v. malea)</td>
<td>1.35*** 1.23-1.48</td>
<td>0.82*** 0.72-0.94</td>
<td>1.113 0.98-1.26</td>
<td>0.72*** 0.63-0.81</td>
<td>0.68*** 0.55-0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization (continuous)b</td>
<td>2.48*** 2.31-2.67</td>
<td>2.14*** 1.99-2.31</td>
<td>1.71*** 1.57-1.88</td>
<td>1.79*** 1.65-1.93</td>
<td>1.48*** 1.33-1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced Homelessness (homeless v. not homelessb)</td>
<td>2.11*** 1.78-2.49</td>
<td>3.39*** 2.85-4.03</td>
<td>2.34*** 1.88-2.91</td>
<td>1.87*** 1.57-2.22</td>
<td>2.34*** 1.82-3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Operationalization of all variables described in Appendix A. Most locations asked all questions and are included in all analyses. Exception is New York City (not included in Poor Grades). Relationships significant at the *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 levels. aDenotes reference group for categorical variables race/ethnicity, sex, and homelessness; bVictimization was calculated by adding the number of victimization types for a total possible three types (sexual, physical, and bullying).
### Table B13: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (States)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Suicidality (n = 115,077)</th>
<th>Substance Use (n = 110,559)</th>
<th>Alcohol Abuse (n = 114,737)</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior (n = 104,459)</th>
<th>Poor Grades (n = 106,800)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
<td>OR 95% CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (continuous)</td>
<td>0.95 0.89-1.02</td>
<td>1.03 0.97-1.09</td>
<td>1.47 1.38-1.57</td>
<td>1.71*** 1.63-1.79</td>
<td>0.95 0.88-1.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>1.75*** 1.37-2.22</td>
<td>1.97*** 1.52-2.57</td>
<td>0.67*** 0.49-0.90</td>
<td>1.15 0.95-1.39</td>
<td>2.30*** 1.61-3.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>1.41* 1.01-1.97</td>
<td>1.00 0.75-1.33</td>
<td>0.49*** 0.34-0.70</td>
<td>0.46*** 0.33-0.65</td>
<td>0.51* 0.27-0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>1.40*** 1.20-1.63</td>
<td>1.51*** 1.28-1.77</td>
<td>0.28*** 0.23-0.35</td>
<td>1.41*** 1.24-1.61</td>
<td>1.57*** 1.16-2.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>1.17 0.87-1.57</td>
<td>1.21 0.88-1.65</td>
<td>0.84 0.60-1.19</td>
<td>1.18 0.91-1.53</td>
<td>1.13 0.68-1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaskan or PI</td>
<td>2.11*** 1.42-3.14</td>
<td>1.42* 1.07-1.89</td>
<td>0.76 0.51-1.13</td>
<td>0.81 0.62-1.06</td>
<td>1.42 0.92-2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female v. male&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>1.14 0.98-1.32</td>
<td>0.97 0.86-1.09</td>
<td>1.06 0.92-1.21</td>
<td>0.88 0.76-1.01</td>
<td>0.69*** 0.57-0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT (LGBT v. not LGBT&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>2.78*** 2.33-3.31</td>
<td>1.52*** 1.29-1.78</td>
<td>0.95 0.79-1.14</td>
<td>1.54*** 1.34-1.77</td>
<td>1.34* 1.01-1.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization (continuous)&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2.62*** 2.26-3.04</td>
<td>2.35*** 1.95-2.84</td>
<td>1.38*** 1.19-1.60</td>
<td>1.78*** 1.66-1.92</td>
<td>1.39*** 1.13-1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced Homelessness&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt; (homeless v. not homeless&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>2.18*** 1.84-2.59</td>
<td>2.71*** 2.21-3.32</td>
<td>1.96*** 1.63-2.36</td>
<td>2.45*** 2.04-2.95</td>
<td>2.25*** 1.76-2.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Operationalization of all variables described in Appendix A. Most locations asked all questions and are included in all analyses. Exceptions are Virginia (not included in Substance Use), Vermont, Maryland (not included in Sexual Victimization), North Dakota (not included in Physical Victimization). States that did not ask LGBT and are excluded from all analyses are: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, South Dakota, and Idaho. Relationships significant at the *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 levels. <sup>a</sup>Denotes reference group for categorical variables race/ethnicity, sex, and homelessness; <sup>b</sup>Victimization was calculated by adding the number of victimization types for a total possible three types (sexual, physical, and bullying).
Table B14: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (Districts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Suicidality (n = 19,300)</th>
<th>Substance Use (n = 20,417)</th>
<th>Alcohol Abuse (n = 19,975)</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior (n = 17,587)</th>
<th>Poor Grades (n = 12,713)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (continuous)</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.07***</td>
<td>1.31***</td>
<td>1.57***</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>1.38***</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>0.69***</td>
<td>1.73***</td>
<td>2.02***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>0.68**</td>
<td>0.37***</td>
<td>0.41***</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>1.47***</td>
<td>1.25*</td>
<td>0.34***</td>
<td>1.87***</td>
<td>1.64***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.53***</td>
<td>1.44*</td>
<td>1.77*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaskan or PI</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>0.52***</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>2.98**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitea</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
<td>--a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex (female v. malea)</td>
<td>1.19***</td>
<td>0.75**</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>0.66***</td>
<td>0.63***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT (LGBT v. not LGBTa)</td>
<td>2.62***</td>
<td>1.86***</td>
<td>1.34***</td>
<td>1.84***</td>
<td>1.56***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization (continuous)b</td>
<td>2.37***</td>
<td>2.07***</td>
<td>1.69***</td>
<td>1.72***</td>
<td>1.42***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experienced Homelessness (homeless v. not homelessa)</td>
<td>1.94***</td>
<td>3.30***</td>
<td>2.29***</td>
<td>1.82***</td>
<td>2.23***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. Operationalization of all variables described in Appendix A. Spartanburg did not ask about LGBT identification and is not included in any analyses. Most locations asked remaining questions and are included in all analyses. Exception is New York City (not included in Poor Grades). Relationships significant at the *** p < .001, ** p < .01, * p < .05 levels. aDenotes reference group for categorical variables race/ethnicity, sex, and homelessness; bVictimization was calculated by adding the number of victimization types for a total possible three types (sexual, physical, and bullying).
Appendix C: Infographics by Location
9.17% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS\(^a\)

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

**More likely to be\(^b\)**
- LGBT: 124% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 147% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 135% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 122% Greater Odds
- Male: 50% Greater Odds

**Less likely to be\(^b\)**
- Asian/Asian American: 53% Reduced Odds

**As likely to be\(^b\)**
- Multiple Races

**More likely to experience\(^b\)**
- Sexual Victimization: 315% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 363% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 128% Greater Odds

---

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness\(^c\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Abuse</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Grades</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risky Sexual Behavior</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(a.\) States include: AK, AR, CA, CT, HI, ID, IL, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MI, MT, NH, NM, NC, ND, PA, RI, SC, SD, VT, VA

\(b.\) Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

\(c.\) Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line \(\text{OR}=1.0\)
HOMELINESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ALASKA

3,193 students

11.56% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

2 in 3

students not identified by school districts

an estimated 1,938 missed cases of homelessness

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

Native American/ Alaskan, or PI

90% Greater Odds

As likely to be

Black/ African American

654% Greater Odds

Multiple Races

287% Greater Odds

Hispanic/Latinx

221% Greater Odds

Asian/ Asian American

90% Greater Odds

Male

More likely to experience

Sexual Victimization

287% Greater Odds

Physical Victimization

654% Greater Odds

Bullying Victimization

221% Greater Odds

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 11.56%

Did not experience homelessness, 88.44%

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse

2.2

Suicidality

1.6

Poor Grades

No Relation

Risky Sexual Behavior

2.4

Substance Use

1.8

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ARKANSAS

21,100 students

15.52% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

5 in 6

students not identified by school districts

an estimated 17,343 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Did not experience homelessness, 84.48%
- Both homeless situations, 3.27%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.92%
- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 7.33%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT: 118% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 81% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 205% Greater Odds
- Multiple Races: 88% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Hispanic/Latinx
- Asian/Asian American
- Male

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization: 294% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 460% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 157% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
- Suicidality: 1.9
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 1.9
- Substance Use: 1.9

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELINESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: CALIFORNIA

164,171 students
10.46% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

No Difference

80,722 students identified by California schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT: 137% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 398% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 237% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Multiple Races
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
- Asian/Asian American
- Male

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization: 556% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 394% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 176% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Alcohol Abuse</th>
<th>Suicidality</th>
<th>Poor Grades</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior</th>
<th>Substance Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Abuse</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
8 in 9 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 8,862 missed cases of homelessness

8 in 9

students not identified by school districts

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Did not experience homelessness, 93.06%

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 2.75%

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 2.45%

Both homeless situations, 1.74%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:

LGBT 170% Greater Odds
Black/ African American 140% Greater Odds
Hispanic/Latinx 146% Greater Odds

As likely to be:

Native American/ Alaskan, or PI
Multiple Races
Asian/ Asian American
Male

More likely to experience:

Sexual Victimization 341% Greater Odds
Physical Victimization 438% Greater Odds
Bullying Victimization 108% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessnessb

Alcohol Abuse 2.7
Suicidality 6.7
Poor Grades 3.5
Risky Sexual Behavior 2.6
Substance Use 4.2

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: HAWAII

3,278 students
7.97% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

7 in 9
students not identified by school districts

an estimated 2,608 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 7.97%

Did not experience homelessness, 92.03%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- Black/African American: 381% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 152% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 161% Greater Odds
- Male: 68% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American
- LGBT

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization: 238% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 177% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 65% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: 1.7
Suicidality: 2.3
Poor Grades: No Relation
Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
Substance Use: 2.9

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0

[Diagram showing percentages and odds ratios]
**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- **Alcohol Abuse**: 2.9
- **Suicidality**: No Relation
- **Poor Grades**: No Relation
- **Risky Sexual Behavior**: No Relation
- **Substance Use**: 2.6

---

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness; Other Race category includes Native American, Alaskan, PI, Asian/Asian American, Multiple Races

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELINESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ILLINOIS

39,431 students

7.87% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

5 in 9

Students not identified by school districts

an estimated 21,173 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 7.87%

Did not experience homelessness, 92.13%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

LGBT

199% Greater Odds

Black/African American

254% Greater Odds

Native American/Alaskan, or PI

535% Greater Odds

As likely to be

Hispanic/Latinx

Male

More likely to experience

Sexual Victimization

173% Greater Odds

Physical Victimization

193% Greater Odds

Bullying Victimization

108% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse

2.2

Suicidality

2.1

Poor Grades

No Relation

Risky Sexual Behavior

No Relation

Substance Use

No Relation

---

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.10% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS.

2 in 3 students not identified by school districts.

an estimated 5,031 missed cases of homelessness.

Housing Reported (last 30 days):

- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.10%
- Did not experience homelessness, 94.90%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- Black/African American
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American
- Male

More likely to experience:

- Sexual Victimization: 196% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 393% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 67% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning:

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness:

- Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
- Suicidality: No Relation
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 3.5
- Substance Use: 3.9

---

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness.
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
5.27% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

**4 in 9**

Students not identified by school districts

an estimated 3,894 missed cases of homelessness

**Housing Reported (last 30 days)**

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.27%

Did not experience homelessness, 94.73%

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

More likely to be:
- LGBT: 91% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 112% Greater Odds
- Male: 69% Greater Odds

As likely to be:
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience:
- Sexual Victimization: 358% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 454% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 94% Greater Odds

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: 1.9
- Suicidality: No Relation
- Poor Grades: 3.2
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 3.4
- Substance Use: 3.3

---

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

- Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

---

*a.* Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

**b.* Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
8 in 9 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 37,620 missed cases of homelessness

22.52% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- More likely to be:
  - Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 282% Greater Odds
  - Male: 79% Greater Odds
  - Black/African American
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American

- As likely to be:
  - Black/African American
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American

- More likely to experience:
  - Sexual Victimization: 142% Greater Odds
  - Physical Victimization: 267% Greater Odds
  - Bullying Victimization: 73% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
- Suicidality: 1.6
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: Not Asked
- Substance Use: 2.0

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
**HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: MAINE**

1,364 students

2.44% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

1 in 3 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 467 missed cases of homelessness

**Housing Reported (last 30 days)**

- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 2.46%
- Did not experience homelessness, 97.54%

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Victimization</td>
<td>186%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Victimization</td>
<td>445%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying Victimization</td>
<td>684%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/Alaskan, or PI</td>
<td>265%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>138%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>229%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>207%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBT</td>
<td>155%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.7
- Suicidality: 2.2
- Poor Grades: 2.6
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 2.5
- Substance Use: 3.2

---

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
7 in 9 students not identified by school districts

7.43% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

19,011 students

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- More likely to be a LGBT 134% Greater Odds
- Black/African American 52% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI 229% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx 146% Greater Odds
- Multiple Races 54% Greater Odds
- Male 40% Greater Odds

As likely to be a Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience a Physical Victimization 562% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization 214% Greater Odds
- Sexual Victimization

Did not ask

Did not experience homelessness, 92.57%

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 4.42%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 1.81%
- Both homeless situations, 1.20%

HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: MARYLAND

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Abuse</th>
<th>Suicidality</th>
<th>Poor Grades</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior</th>
<th>Substance Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELINESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: MICHIGAN

10.27% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

40,883 students

7 in 9
students not identified by school districts

an estimated 30,058 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 5.27%

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 3.15%

Both homeless situations, 1.85%

Did not experience homelessness, 89.73%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:

- LGBT: 106% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 80% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 80% Greater Odds
- Male: 51% Greater Odds

As likely to be:

- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience:

- Sexual Victimization: 199% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 278% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 87% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: 2.1
Suicidality: 2.3
Poor Grades: 3.2
Risky Sexual Behavior: 2.4
Substance Use: 2.6

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
3.66% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

- **More likely to be**: Black/African American - 498% Greater Odds
  - Male - 51% Greater Odds

- **As likely to be**: Native American/Alaskan, or PI
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American

- **More likely to experience**: Sexual Victimization - 223% Greater Odds
  - Physical Victimization - 240% Greater Odds
  - Bullying Victimization - 89% Greater Odds

---

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- **Alcohol Abuse**: 3.4
- **Suicidality**: 2.0
- **Poor Grades**: No Relation
- **Risky Sexual Behavior**: 3.1
- **Substance Use**: 3.1

---

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity (except Alcohol Abuse), and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
5.23% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

### More likely to be

- **LGBT**: 57% Greater Odds
- **Black/African American**: 85% Greater Odds
- **Native American/Alaskan, or PI**: 274% Greater Odds
- **Hispanic/Latinx**: 222% Greater Odds
- **Male**: 21% Greater Odds

### As likely to be

- **Multiple Races**:
- **Asian/Asian American**:

### More likely to experience

- **Sexual Victimization**: 386% Greater Odds
- **Physical Victimization**: 548% Greater Odds
- **Bullying Victimization**: 208% Greater Odds

---

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- **Alcohol Abuse**: 3.6
- **Suicidality**: 2.8
- **Poor Grades**: 4.2
- **Risky Sexual Behavior**: 3.8
- **Substance Use**: 6.5

---

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: NEW MEXICO

10,788 students

11.52% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

2 in 3 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 7,466 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 6.16%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 3.15%
- Both homeless situations, 2.21%
- Did not experience homelessness, 88.48%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT: 198% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 250% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 73% Greater Odds
- Male: 62% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization: 205% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 370% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 168% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: 2.6
Suicidality: 2.2
Poor Grades: 2.5
Risky Sexual Behavior: 2.0
Substance Use: 3.4

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: NORTH CAROLINA

49,527 students
12.19% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

5 in 6
students not identified by school districts

an estimated 40,868 missed cases of homelessness

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:
- Black/African American: 79% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 100% Greater Odds
- Male: 111% Greater Odds

As likely to be:
- LGBT: 51% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 221% Greater Odds
- Multiple Races: 290% Greater Odds
- Asian/Asian American: 100% Greater Odds

More likely to experience:
- Sexual Victimization: 3.2
- Physical Victimization: 51% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 2.9

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: 2.6
Suicidality: 2.9
Poor Grades: No Relation
Risky Sexual Behavior: 3.2
Substance Use: 2.8

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
7 in 9
students not identified by school districts

an estimated 1,628 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 3.52%

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 2.03%

Both homeless situations, 1.41%

Did not experience homelessness, 93.04%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be
Native American/ Alaskan, or PI
Hispanic/Latinx
Multiple Races

361% Greater Odds
339% Greater Odds
270% Greater Odds

As likely to be
Black/ African American
Asian/ Asian American
LGBT
Male

Bullying Victimization

259% Greater Odds

Did Not Ask
Physical Victimization

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
Suicidality: 1.9
Poor Grades: No Relation
Risky Sexual Behavior: 3.3
Substance Use: 2.3

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELINESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: PENNSYLVANIA

31,822 students

6.11% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

7 in 9

students not identified by school districts

an estimated 23,073 missed cases of homelessness

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
  - 337% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx
  - 133% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- LGBT
- Black/African American
- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American
- Male

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization
  - 170% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization
  - 466% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization
  - 137% Greater Odds

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 3.18%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 2.00%
- Both homeless situations, 0.94%
- Did not experience homelessness, 93.89%

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: 3.4
- Suicidality: 2.9
- Poor Grades: 3.2
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 3.1
- Substance Use: 4.1

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
8 in 9 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 4,330 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 5.54%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 3.47%
- Both homeless situations, 1.84%
- Did not experience homelessness, 89.14%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:
- Black/African American: 418% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 480% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 241% Greater Odds
- Multiple Races: 294% Greater Odds
- Male: 51% Greater Odds

As likely to be:
- LGBT
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience:
- Sexual Victimization: 173% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 418% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 150% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: 2.7
Suicidality: 2.1
Poor Grades: 3.0
Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
Substance Use: 2.7

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELINESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: SOUTH CAROLINA

24,963 students
13.19% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

8 in 9
students not identified by school districts
an estimated 21,917 missed cases of homelessness

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be a
- LGBT: 230% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 102% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 287% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 54% Greater Odds
- Multiple Races: 166% Greater Odds
- Male: 59% Greater Odds

As likely to be a
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience a
- Sexual Victimization: 238% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 359% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 166% Greater Odds

Housing Reported (last 30 days)
- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 5.45%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.49%
- Both homeless situations, 2.25%
- Did not experience homelessness, 86.81%

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness b

Alcohol Abuse
- 2.9
Suicidality
- 2.4
No Relation
Poor Grades
Risky Sexual Behavior
- No Relation
Substance Use
- 3.1

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0

Nemours. Children's Health System
8 in 9 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 4,060 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 5.67%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 3.73%
- Both homeless situations, 2.24%

Did not experience homelessness, 88.36%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- More likely to be
  - Native American/ Alaskan, or PI: 295% Greater Odds
  - Hispanic/Latinx: 223% Greater Odds
  - Male: 89% Greater Odds

- As likely to be
  - Black/ African American
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/ Asian American

- More likely to experience
  - Sexual Victimization: 193% Greater Odds
  - Physical Victimization: 323% Greater Odds
  - Bullying Victimization: 97% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: 3.1
- Suicidality: 2.4
- Poor Grades: 4.1
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 2.5
- Substance Use: 2.2

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
4.28% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

7 in 9
students not identified by school districts

an estimated 808 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 4.28%

Did not experience homelessness, 95.72%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

LGBT 129% Greater Odds
Native American/ Alaskan, or PI 215% Greater Odds
Hispanic/Latinx 321% Greater Odds
Multiple Races 98% Greater Odds

As likely to be

Black/ African American
Asian/ Asian American
Male

More likely to experience

Physical Victimization 570% Greater Odds
Bullying Victimization 307% Greater Odds

Did not ask

Sexual Victimization

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse
3.2

Suicidality
4.1

Poor Grades
5.1

Risky Sexual Behavior
3.6

Substance Use
3.5

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
3.07% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

11,605 students

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:
- LGBT: 229% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 129% Greater Odds
- Multiple Races: 205% Greater Odds
- Male: 79% Greater Odds

As likely to be:
- Black/African American
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience:
- Sexual Victimization: 389% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 366% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 106% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness:

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.9
- Suicidality: 1.8
- Poor Grades: 7.7
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 2.7
- Substance Use: Not Asked

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMLESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ACROSS 12 DISTRICTS

13.76% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

57,194 students

1 in 3

students not identified by school districts

an estimated 16,580 missed cases of homelessness

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT: 85% Greater Odds
- Black/African American: 82% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 197% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latix: 72% Greater Odds
- Male: 64% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization: 196% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 296% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 128% Greater Odds

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 7.21%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.88%
- Both homeless situations, 1.67%
- Did not experience homelessness, 86.24%

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.3
- Suicidality: 2.1
- Poor Grades: 2.3
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 1.9
- Substance Use: 3.4

a. Districts include: Albuquerque, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Eaton (MI), Gaston (NC), Genesee (MI), New York City, Palm Beach, Philadelphia, Seattle, Spartanburg (SC)

b. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

c. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
4 in 9 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 1,205 missed cases of homelessness

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

- More likely to be:
  - LGBT: 215% Greater Odds
  - Black/African American: 317% Greater Odds
  - Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 146% Greater Odds
  - Hispanic/Latinx: 179% Greater Odds
  - Multiple Races: 177% Greater Odds
  - Male: 48% Greater Odds

- As likely to be:
  - Asian/Asian American

- More likely to experience:
  - Sexual Victimization: 249% Greater Odds
  - Physical Victimization: 264% Greater Odds
  - Bullying Victimization: 230% Greater Odds

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness:

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.8
- Suicidality: 2.1
- Poor Grades: 2.3
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 1.5
- Substance Use: 2.7

---

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: BOSTON

4.93% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

678 students

Identified more than YRBSS

Boston Public Schools identified an estimated 584 more cases of homelessness

No White students reported homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race, 12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

Did not experience homelessness, 95.07%

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.93%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- As likely to be a sexual victimization, 130% Greater Odds
- More likely to experience physical victimization, 289% Greater Odds
- More likely to experience bullying victimization, 5.2 Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

- Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
- Suicidality: No Relation
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
- Substance Use: 5.2

---

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: CHICAGO

4,188 students

7.37% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

Identified more than YRBSS

Chicago Public Schools identified an estimated 2,608 more cases of homelessness than the YRBSS

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

Did not experience homelessness, 92.63%

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 7.37%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT: 199% Greater Odds
- Black/African American
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Male

Less likely to be

- Other Race: 93% Reduced Odds

As likely to be

- Sexual Victimization: 192% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 184% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 132% Greater Odds

More likely to experience

- Substance Abuse: 2.6
- Suicidality: No Relation
- Poor Grades: 2.9
- Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
- Substance Use: 2.0

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness; Other Race category includes Native American, Alaskan, PI, Asian/Asian American, Multiple Races

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
8.03% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

**No Difference**

526 students identified by Cleveland Metropolitan Schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

**Housing Reported**
(last 30 days)

- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 8.03%
- Did not experience homelessness, 91.97%

**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>227%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latinx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian American</td>
<td>151%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**More likely to experience**

- Sexual Victimization: 227% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 151% Greater Odds

**As likely to experience**

- Physical Victimization: 2.5

---

**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Odds Compared to Students Not Reporting Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Abuse</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Grades</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risky Sexual Behavior</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use</td>
<td>No Relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness; Other Race includes Native American/Alaskan/ other PI and Multiple Races

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: EATON, MI

1,030 students

11.38% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 5.74%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 3.94%
- Both homeless situations, 1.70%
- Did not experience homelessness, 88.62%

2 in 3 students not identified by school districts

an estimated 687 missed cases of homelessness

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- More likely to be:
  - Black/African American: 206% Greater Odds
  - Hispanic/Latinx: 205% Greater Odds

- As likely to be:
  - LGBT
  - Native American/Alaskan, or PI
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American
  - Male

- More likely to experience:
  - Sexual Victimization: 164% Greater Odds
  - Physical Victimization: 184% Greater Odds
  - Bullying Victimization: 78% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
- Suicidality: 1.9
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
- Substance Use: 2.8

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
15.30% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

7 in 9 students not identified by school districts
an estimated 931 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)
- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 5.70%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 6.32%
- Both homeless situations, 3.28%
- Did not experience homelessness, 84.70%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:
- Black/African American: 135% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx: 91% Greater Odds
- Male: 73% Greater Odds

As likely to be:
- LGBT
- Other Race

More likely to experience:
- Sexual Victimization: 201% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 293% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 117% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning
Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse: No Relation
Suicidality: 1.9
Poor Grades: No Relation
Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
Substance Use: 2.3

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness; Other Race category includes Native American, Alaskan, PI, Asian/Asian American, Multiple Races
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
15.65% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

793 students

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be:
- LGBT: 107% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 202% Greater Odds

As likely to be:
- Black/African American
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American
- Male

More likely to experience:
- Sexual Victimization: 181% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 302% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 82% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness:

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.2
- Suicidality: 2.2
- Poor Grades: 2.8
- Risky Sexual Behavior: 2.1
- Substance Use: 3.4

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0

No Difference

785 students identified by Genesee schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 8.07%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.92%
- Both homeless situations, 2.66%

Did not experience homelessness, 84.35%
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: NEW YORK CITY

35,258 students

17.73% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

No Difference

26,544 students identified by NYC schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 9.20%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 6.38%
- Both homeless situations, 2.15%
- Did not experience homelessness, 82.27%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT
  - 66% Greater Odds
- Black/African American
  - 70% Greater Odds
- Native American/Alaskan, or PI
  - 153% Greater Odds
- Hispanic/Latinx
  - 70% Greater Odds
- Male
  - 65% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Multiple Races
- Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization
  - 265% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization
  - 328% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization
  - 117% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol Abuse</th>
<th>Suicidality</th>
<th>Poor Grades</th>
<th>Risky Sexual Behavior</th>
<th>Substance Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Not Asked</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
**HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: PALM BEACH, FL**

**6,324 students**

13.16% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

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**8 in 9**

Students not identified by school districts

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 5.81%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.33%
- Both homeless situations, 2.01%

- Did not experience homelessness, 86.84%

An estimated **5,456** missed cases of homelessness

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**Housing Reported**

(last 30 days)

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**Students Experiencing Homelessness were:**

- **More likely to be a**
  - LGBT: 179% Greater Odds
  - Black/African American: 64% Greater Odds
  - Native American/Alaskan, or PI: 383% Greater Odds
  - Male: 77% Greater Odds

- **As likely to be a**
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American

- **More likely to experience a**
  - Sexual Victimization: 207% Greater Odds
  - Physical Victimization: 457% Greater Odds
  - Bullying Victimization: 123% Greater Odds

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**Homelessness and Student Functioning**

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- **Alcohol Abuse**: No Relation
- **Suicidality**: 2.2
- **Poor Grades**: 3.5
- **Risky Sexual Behavior**: No Relation
- **Substance Use**: 3.3

---

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, LGBT identification, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: PHILADELPHIA

2,954 students

10.91% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

7 in 9

students not identified by school districts

an estimated 2,264 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported
(last 30 days)

Ran away/ kicked out/ abandoned, 4.66%

Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.80%

Both homeless situations, 1.46%

Did not experience homelessness, 89.09%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

More likely to be

- LGBT: 120% Greater Odds
- Male: 105% Greater Odds

As likely to be

- Black/ African American
- Native American/ Alaskan, or PI
- Hispanic/Latinx
- Multiple Races
- Asian/ Asian American

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization: 223% Greater Odds
- Physical Victimization: 205% Greater Odds
- Bullying Victimization: 85% Greater Odds

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

Alcohol Abuse
- No Relation

Suicidality
- No Relation

Poor Grades
- 2.5

Risky Sexual Behavior
- 2.1

Substance Use
- No Relation

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness

b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
1,316 students

10.45% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

No Difference

899 students identified by Seattle Public which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 4.31%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.56%
- Both homeless situations, 1.59%
- Did not experience homelessness, 89.55%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- More likely to be
  - Black/African American
  - American/Alaskan, or PI
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Male
- As likely to be
  - LGBT
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American

More likely to experience

- Sexual Victimization
- Physical Victimization
- Bullying Victimization
- 230% Greater Odds
- 368% Greater Odds
- 154% Greater Odds
- Odds Ratio

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.2
- Suicidality: 3.2
- Poor Grades: 3.6
- Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
- Substance Use: 2.5

a. Males are compared to females; LGBT youth are compared to non-LGBT youth; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness;
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, LGBT Identification, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0
HOMlessness IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SC

430 students
5.95% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

1 in 3 students not identified by school districts
an estimated 160 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 3.61%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 1.36%
- Both homeless situations, 0.98%
- Did not experience homelessness, 94.05%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- As likely to be a
  - Black/African American
  - Native American/Alaskan, or PI
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American
  - Male

- More likely to experience a
  - Sexual Victimization
  - Physical Victimization
  - Bullying Victimization

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness b

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.7
- Suicidality: 2.8
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
- Substance Use: 2.3

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0

5.95% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

430 students

1 in 3 students not identified by school districts
an estimated 160 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported (last 30 days)

- Ran away/kicked out/abandoned, 3.61%
- Usually slept in a homeless situation, 1.36%
- Both homeless situations, 0.98%
- Did not experience homelessness, 94.05%

Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

- As likely to be a
  - Black/African American
  - Native American/Alaskan, or PI
  - Hispanic/Latinx
  - Multiple Races
  - Asian/Asian American
  - Male

- More likely to experience a
  - Sexual Victimization
  - Physical Victimization
  - Bullying Victimization

Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness b

- Alcohol Abuse: 2.7
- Suicidality: 2.8
- Poor Grades: No Relation
- Risky Sexual Behavior: No Relation
- Substance Use: 2.3

a. Males are compared to females; Race/Ethnicity categories are compared to White; Odds are compared to students not reporting homelessness
b. Outcomes controlled for Age, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Victimization; Dotted line OR=1.0