

# High School Students Experiencing Homelessness:

Findings from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)



**Report prepared by:**

Danielle R. Hatchimonji, PhD, Nemours Children's Health System

Claire A. Flatley, BS, Nemours Children's Health System

Dan Treglia, PhD, University of Pennsylvania

J. J. Cutuli, PhD, Nemours Children's Health System



Children's Health System

[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.

[Danielle R. Hatchimonji, PhD](#), is a Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for Healthcare Delivery Science with Nemours Children’s Health System. She is a researcher, clinical psychologist, and consultant dedicated to building school and healthcare systems that optimize social-emotional and character development in all children and adolescents. Her work emphasizes equity and inclusion and infuses a trauma-informed lens so that families, systems, and leaders can work together to build a more just and equitable world.

[Claire A. Flatley, BS](#), is a Clinical Research Coordinator at the Center for Healthcare Delivery Science at Nemours Children’s Health System. She is interested in risk factors associated with exposure to violence, and trauma-informed intervention for families and young children. She received her bachelor’s degree from the University of Utah with an emphasis in psychology.

[Dan Treglia, PhD](#), is Associate Professor of Practice at the University of Pennsylvania, the Associate Faculty Director at Penn’s Partnership for Effective Public Administration and Leadership Ethics, and Senior Research Fellow at United for ALICE. His research focuses on understanding and addressing the causes and devastating consequences of income insufficiency, housing instability, and homelessness. He received his doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania and master’s in public policy from Harvard University’s Kennedy School.

[J. J. Cutuli, PhD](#), is Senior Research Scientist at the Center for Healthcare Delivery Science with Nemours Children’s Health System. His research involves the developmental processes of resilience for children, youth, and families who experience high levels of adversity, such as homelessness, maltreatment, and poverty. Working in partnership with communities, Dr. Cutuli focuses on protective factors common in the lives of individuals who do well, and the processes through which those factors result in positive adaptation. He received his doctorate from the University of Minnesota with dual training in child development and clinical psychology.

**Suggested Citation for this Report:** Hatchimonji, D.R., Flatley C.A., Treglia, D., Cutuli, J. J. (2021). High School Students Experiencing Homelessness: Findings from the 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). [Nemours Children’s Health System](#).

## Acknowledgements

We are grateful for help, guidance, and encouragement from many in preparing this report, especially Lisa Whittle and colleagues at the CDC, Amanda Lewis at the Nemours Center for Healthcare Delivery Science, John McLaughlin of the U. S. Department of Education, Joe Willard of People's Emergency Center, and Patricia Juilanelle of SchoolHouse Connection. We are also thankful for the assistance of the state and local district education liaisons who provided official counts of homeless students: Penelope Buschardt, Sarah Slutterback, Claire Bohmann, Marcia Zashin, Tina Peterson, Willie Williams, and Linda Mirabal-Pace.

# Table of Contents

- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ..... 5
- BACKGROUND** ..... 6
  - Adolescent Homelessness in Context..... 6
  - Risks Associated with Homelessness ..... 6
  - Poor Outcomes Associated with Adolescent Homelessness..... 7
  - Identifying Adolescents Experiencing Homelessness: Advantages of the YRBSS..... 7
  - Objectives of this Report ..... 8
- FINDINGS** ..... 9
  - Procedure Overview..... 9
  - Prevalence of Self-Reported Homelessness among High School Students..... 9
  - Factors Associated with Homelessness..... 12
- CONCLUSIONS** ..... 16
  - Summary of Results..... 16
  - Recommendations ..... 16
  - Limitations ..... 18
  - Conclusion and Call to Action ..... 18
- REFERENCES** ..... 19
- APPENDICES** ..... 21
  - Appendix A: Data Source and Method**..... 22
    - Method ..... 22
    - Participants ..... 22
    - Variables ..... 22
    - Table A1: Operationalization of Report Variables from the 2019 YRBSS..... 25
    - Table A2. Questions Asked by States (Variables Used in Report Analyses)..... 26
    - Table A3. Questions Asked by School Districts (Variables Used in Report Analyses) ..... 28



<b>Appendix B: Data Tables</b> .....	30
Table B1: Demographic Characteristics by Homelessness for States (Unweighted N = 136,609).....	31
Table B2: Demographic Characteristics by Homelessness for Districts (Unweighted N = 26,230) .....	32
Table B3: Demographic Characteristics by States.....	33
Table B4: Demographic Characteristics by Districts .....	34
Table B5: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and State Education Agencies .....	35
Table B6: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and Local Education Agencies .....	36
Table B7: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (States) .....	37
Table B8: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (Districts).....	38
Table B9: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (States) .....	39
Table B10: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (Districts).....	40
Table B11: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (States) .....	41
Table B12: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (Districts).....	42
Table B13: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (States) .....	43
Table B14: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (Districts).....	44
<b>Appendix C: Infographics by Location</b> .....	45

## 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<sup>1-3</sup> and academic challenges.<sup>4</sup> Further, those experiencing homelessness are at high risk for having experienced additional forms of adversity, including sexual victimization and other forms of violence.<sup>5, 6</sup>

### 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> 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,<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> However, this number is likely an underestimation—particularly of high school students experiencing homelessness, who can be more difficult to recognize and support.<sup>10</sup>

---

**Homelessness affects over 1.3 million students<sup>9</sup> 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).<sup>11-13</sup> 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.<sup>7, 14, 15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> 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<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> Meanwhile, structural community factors (e.g., higher rent, higher eviction rates, higher-rates of drug-related deaths) contribute to housing instability and student homelessness.<sup>12</sup>

### 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.<sup>18, 19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>5, 6, 21-23</sup> They are at risk of further victimization once they lose stable housing.<sup>24</sup>

---

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

---

### **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.<sup>2, 25-27</sup> 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.<sup>26, 28</sup> 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.<sup>1, 20</sup> Further, a large body of evidence demonstrates higher rates of substance use and alcohol abuse for homeless youth compared to their housed peers.<sup>3, 27, 29, 30</sup>

#### **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.<sup>3, 22, 31</sup>

---

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

---

### **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.<sup>4, 18, 32-35</sup> Evidence is stronger linking homelessness to other indicators of poor educational functioning, such as school mobility, poor attendance, and low high school graduation rates.<sup>25</sup>

### **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.<sup>36</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup> These analyses of 2015 data, and subsequent analyses of the 2017 YRBSS data,<sup>37</sup> 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**

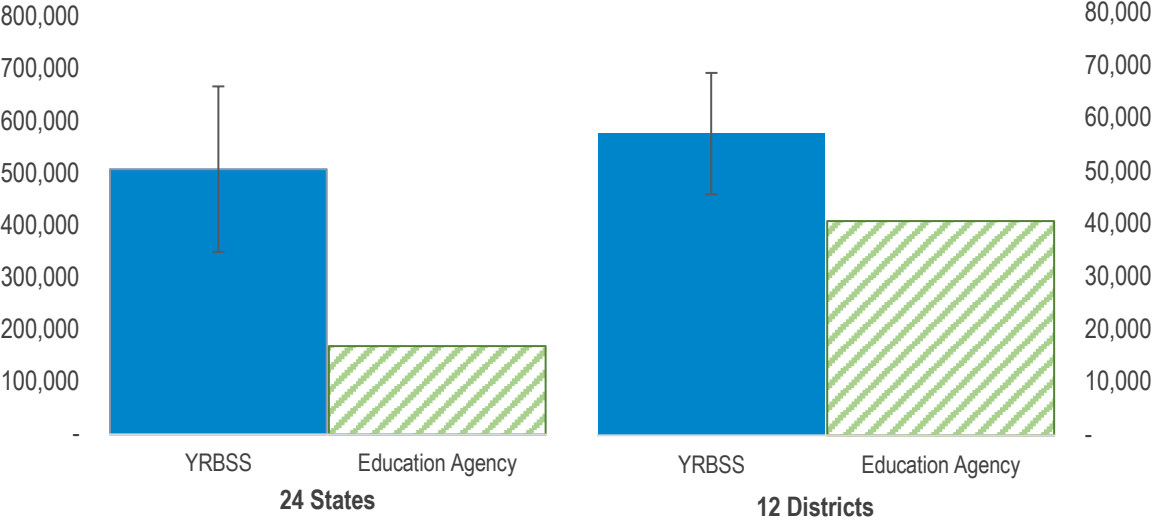
Question Stem	Answer choices (Bold responses indicate homelessness)	Locations using this question
During the last 30 days, where did you usually sleep?	1) In my parent’s or guardian’s home <b>2) In the home of a friend, family member, or other person because I had to leave my home or my parent or guardian cannot afford housing</b> <b>3) In a shelter or emergency housing; In a motel or hotel</b> <b>4) In a car, park, campground, or other public place</b> <b>5) I do not have a usual place to sleep</b> 6) Somewhere else 7) School or Dormitory Housing (Maine Only) 8) Foster/group home (New York City Only)	21 states 11 districts
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)?	<b>1) Yes</b> 2) No	17 states 10 districts

## 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**

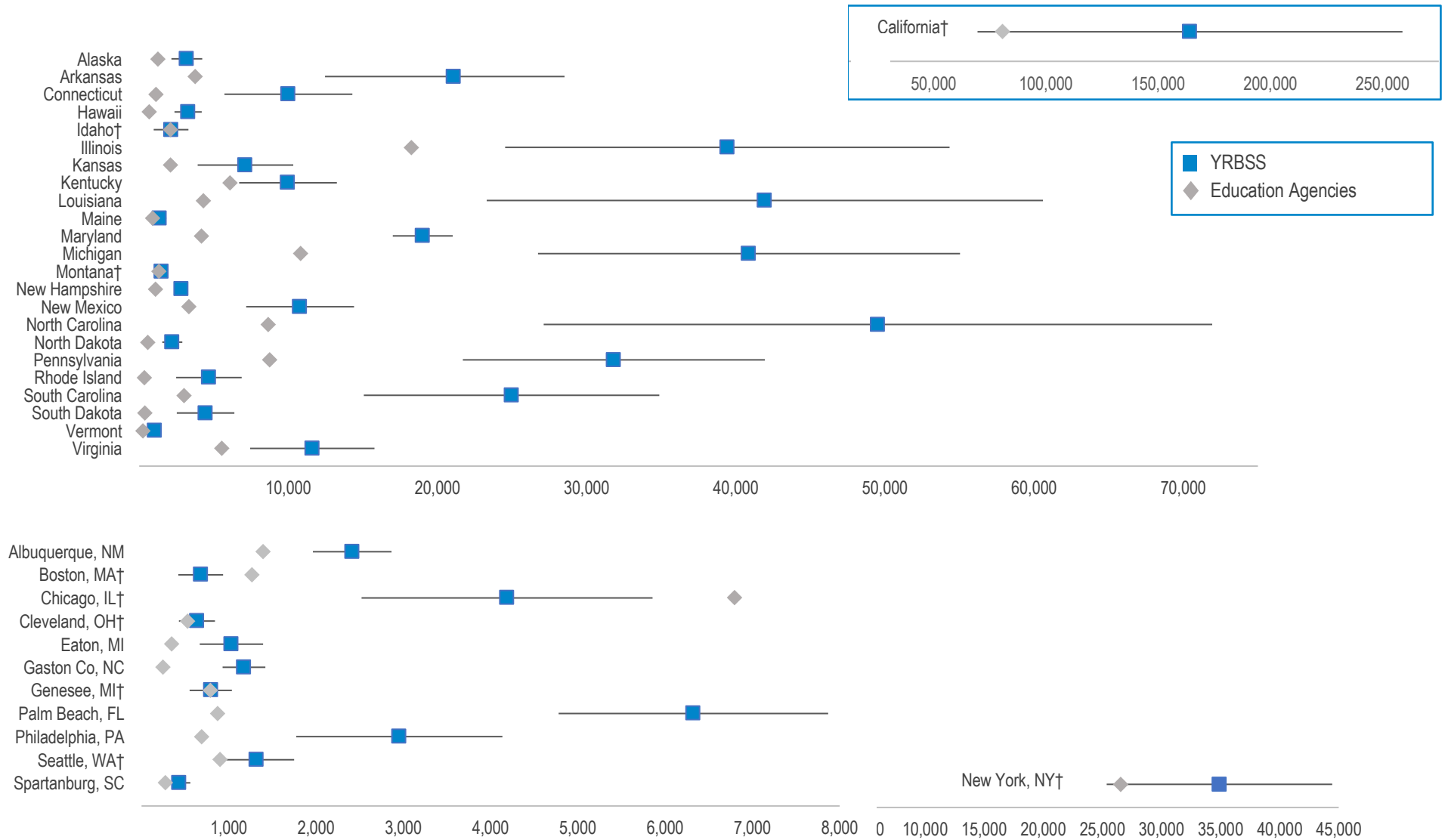


*Note. YRBSS estimates include 95% Confidence Intervals, which are a range within which the true population count is 95% likely to fall. Both state and district education agency counts fall outside of the 95% Confidence Interval for the YRBSS estimated number of students experiencing homelessness, which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

	Either unstable housing or kicked out/ran away		Kicked out/Ran away from parent's home		Usually slept in unstable housing		Both unstable housing & kicked out/ran away <sup>a</sup>	
	%	95 % CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
<b>24 states</b>	9.17%	7.77-10.80%	6.53%	5.84-7.31%	5.77%	4.52-7.35%	2.03%	1.62-2.55%
<b>12 districts</b>	13.68%	12.07%-15.47%	9.77%	8.57-11.13%	7.65%	6.60-8.86%	2.45%	1.99-3.02%

Note. Percentages are weighted. <sup>a</sup> 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

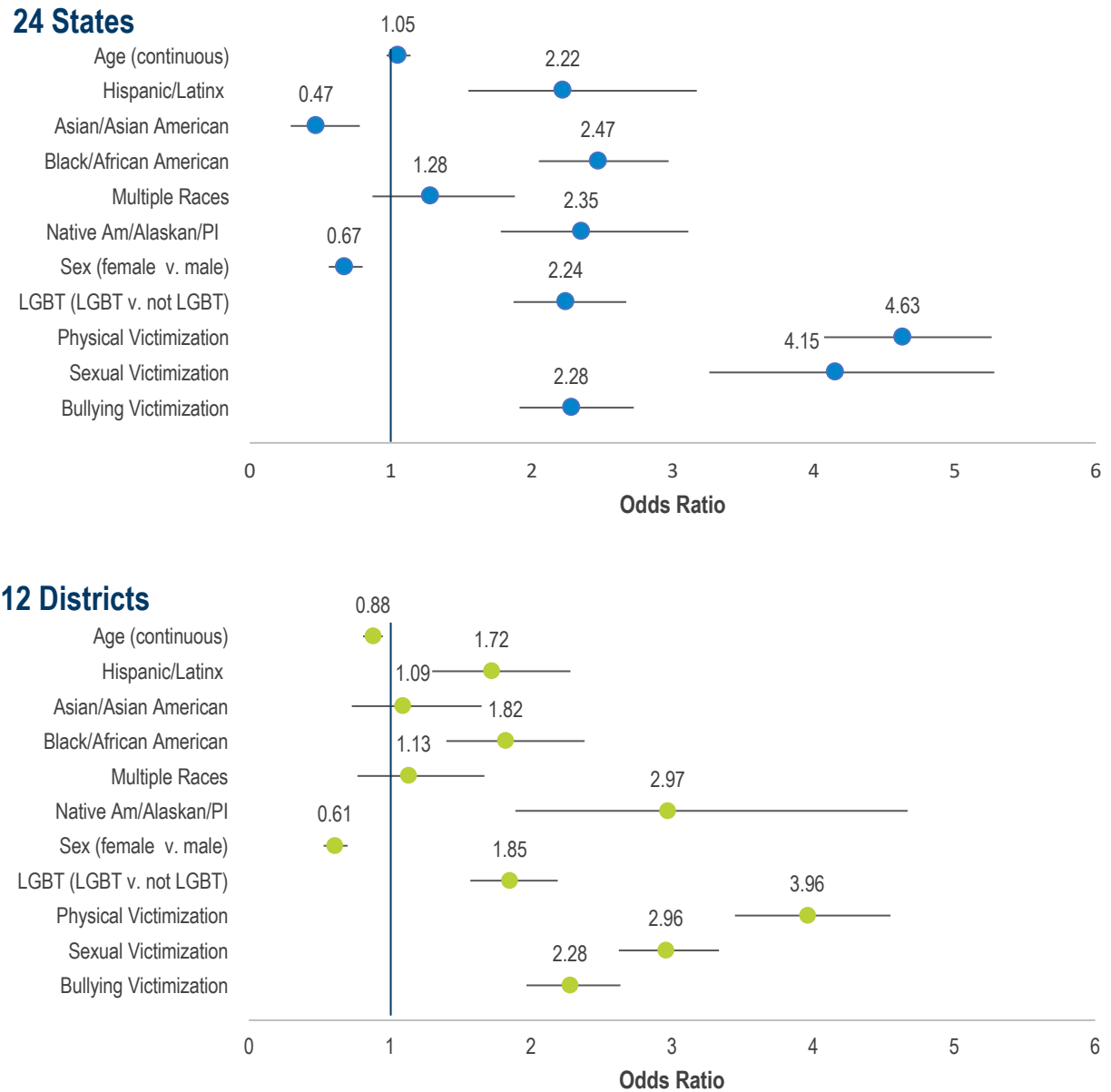
Students who experienced homelessness were more likely to be male, more likely to identify as LGBT, and more likely to be from Hispanic/Latinx ethnicity or Black/African American, Native American/Alaskan, or Pacific Islander racial groups<sup>1</sup> (Figure 3). Asian/Asian American students were less 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).

<sup>1</sup> 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**

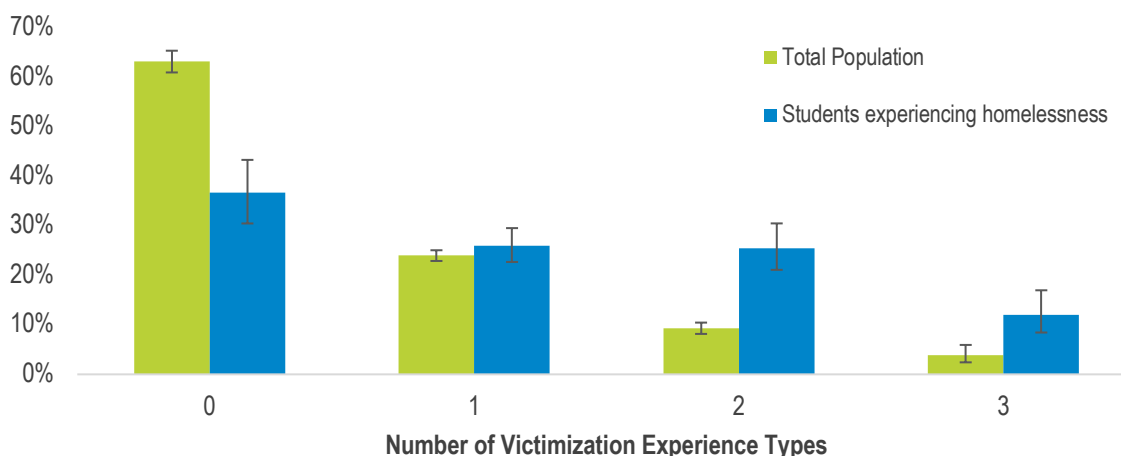


*Note. Odds ratios are represented as points and describe strength of association between reporting homelessness and demographic characteristics and victimization without adjusting for any additional variables. Lines represent 95% confidence intervals. Generally, odds ratios are statistically significant 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**



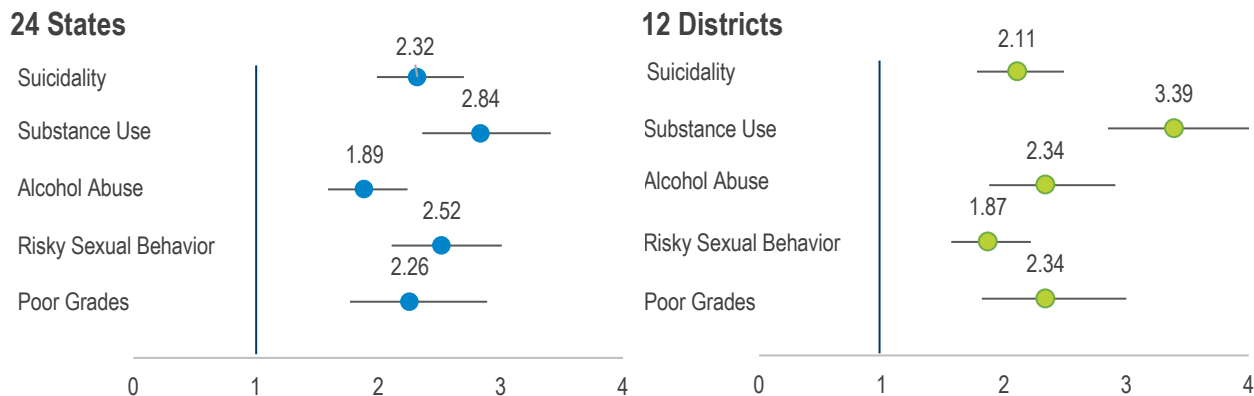
### Homelessness and Risk

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**

Outcome	Operationalization
<b>Suicidality</b>	Planned or attempted suicide; or was injured from a suicide attempt
<b>Substance Use</b>	Abused the following one or more times: cocaine, prescription pain medication, methamphetamine, heroin; or injected an illegal substance at least one time
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	Drove drunk one or more times; consumed four or more drinks in the span of a few hours; drank four or five drinks in the span of a few hours for one or more days.
<b>Risky Sexual Behavior</b>	Had four or more sexual partners in their life or in the last 3 months; did not use a condom the last time they engaged in intercourse; did not use any form of pregnancy prevention the last time engaged in intercourse.
<b>Poor Grades</b>	Received mostly D's or F's

**Figure 5.**  
**Homelessness Associations with Outcomes**



*Note. Odds ratios describe association of homelessness with poor outcomes, controlling for race/ethnicity, sex, age, and victimization. Lines represent 95% confidence intervals. All models control for demographics and victimization.*

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<sup>38</sup> and that homelessness is associated with at least some challenges above and beyond other risks.<sup>4, 18</sup>

## 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.<sup>39</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup> 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

1. Armstrong JM, Owens CR, Haskett ME. Mental health of homeless youth: Moderation by peer victimization and teacher support. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*. 2018;49(5):681-7. doi:10.1007/s10578-018-0790-z
2. Bassuk EL, Richard MK, Tsertsvadze A. The prevalence of mental illness in homeless children: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*. 2015;54(2):86-96.e2. doi:10.1016/j.jaac.2014.11.008
3. Medlow S, Klineberg E, Steinbeck K. The health diagnoses of homeless adolescents: A systematic review of the literature. *Journal of Adolescence*. 2014;37(5):531-42. doi:10.1016/j.adolescence.2014.04.003
4. Cutuli JJ, Desjardins CD, Herbers JE, et al. Academic achievement trajectories of homeless and highly mobile students: Resilience in the context of chronic and acute risk. *Child Development*. 2013;84(3):841-57. doi:10.1111/cdev.12013
5. Moore H, Astor RA, Benbenishty R. A statewide study of school-based victimization, discriminatory bullying, and weapon victimization by student homelessness status. *Social Work Research*. 2019;43(3):181-94. doi:10.1093/swr/svz010
6. Meltzer H, Ford T, Bebbington P, Vostanis P. Children who run away from home: Risks for suicidal behavior and substance misuse. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 2012;51(5):415-21. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2012.04.002
7. US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-time estimates of homelessness. <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5948/2019-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>. Published January 2020.
8. Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 USC §11431-11434a (1987). Pub L No. 100-77, 101 Stat 482.
9. National Center for Homeless Education at SERVE. National Overview. <http://profiles.nche.seiservices.com/ConsolidatedStateProfile.aspx#>.
10. Cutuli JJ, Treglia D, Herbers JE. Adolescent homelessness and associated features: Prevalence and risk across eight states. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*. 2020;51(1):48-58. doi:10.1007/s10578-019-00909-1
11. Corliss HL, Goodenow CS, Nichols L, Austin SB. High burden of homelessness among sexual-minority adolescents: Findings from a representative Massachusetts high school sample. *American Journal of Public Health*. 2011;101(9):1683-9. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2011.300155
12. Evangelist M, Shaefer HL. No place called home: Student homelessness and structural correlates. *Social Service Review*. 2020;94(1):4-35. doi:10.1086/707569
13. Morton MH, Dworsky A, Matjasko JL, et al. Prevalence and correlates of youth homelessness in the United States. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 2018;62(1):14-21. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2017.10.006
14. Creamer J. Poverty Rates for Blacks and Hispanics Reached Historic Lows in 2019: Inequalities Persist Despite Decline in Pverty for all Major Race and Hispanic Origin Groups. *America Counts: Stories Behind the Numbers*. 2020 Sept 15. <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2020/09/poverty-rates-for-blacks-and-hispanics-reached-historic-lows-in-2019.html>.
15. Olivet J, Dones M, Richard M. The intersection of homelessness, racism, and mental illness. In: Medlock M, Shtasel D, Trinh N-HT, Williams DR, eds. *Racism and Psychiatry: Contemporary Issues and Interventions*. New York, NY: Humana Press; 2019:55-69. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-90197-8
16. McCann E, Brown M. Homelessness among youth who identify as LGBTQ+: A systematic review. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*. 2019;28(11-12):2061-72. doi:10.1111/jocn.14818
17. Giano Z, Williams A, Hankey C, Merrill R, Lisnic R, Herring A. Forty years of research on predictors of homelessness. *Community Mental Health Journal*. 2020;56(4):692-709. doi:10.1007/s10597-019-00530-5
18. Brumley B, Fantuzzo J, Perlman S, Zager ML. The unique relations between early homelessness and educational well-being: An empirical test of the Continuum of Risk Hypothesis. *Children and Youth Services Review*. 2015;48:31-7. doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2014.11.012
19. Masten AS, Cutuli JJ, Herbers JE, Hinz E, Obradović J, Wenzel AJ. Academic risk and resilience in the context of homelessness. *Child Development Perspectives*. 2014;8(4):201-6. doi:10.1111/cdep.12088
20. Cutuli JJ. Homelessness in high school: Population-representative rates of self-reported homelessness, resilience, and risk in Philadelphia. *Social Work Research*. 2018;42(3):159-68. doi:10.1093/swr/svy013
21. Dawson-Rose C, Shehadeh D, Hao J, et al. Trauma, substance use, and mental health symptoms in transitional age youth experiencing homelessness. *Public Health Nursing*. 2020;37(3):363-70. doi:10.1111/phn.12727
22. Heerde JA, Scholes-Balog KE, Hemphill SA. Associations between youth homelessness, sexual offenses, sexual victimization, and sexual risk behaviors: A systematic literature review. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. 2015;44(1):181-212. doi:10.1007/s10508-014-0375-2
23. Tyler KA. A qualitative study of early family histories and transitions of homeless youth. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 2006;21(10):1385-93. doi:10.1177/0886260506291650



24. Whitbeck LB, Hoyt DR, Yoder KA, Cauce AM, Paradise M. Deviant behavior and victimization among homeless and runaway adolescents. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 2001;16(11):1175-204. doi:10.1177/088626001016011005
25. Edidin JP, Ganim Z, Hunter SJ, Karnik NS. The mental and physical health of homeless youth: A literature review. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*. 2012;43(3):354-75. doi:10.1007/s10578-011-0270-1
26. Perlman S, Willard J, Herbers JE, Cutuli JJ, Eyrich-Garg KM. Youth homelessness: Prevalence and mental health correlates. *Journal of the Society for Social Work and Research*. 2014;5(3):361-77. doi:10.1086/677757
27. Hodgson KJ, Shelton KH, van den Bree MB. Psychopathology among young homeless people: Longitudinal mental health outcomes for different subgroups. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*. 2015;54(3):307-25. doi:10.1111/bcj.12075
28. Flach Y, Razza TS. Suicidality in homeless children and adolescent: A systematic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*. 2021. doi:10.1016/j.avb.2021.101575
29. Rhoades H, Winetrobe H, Rice E. Prescription drug misuse among homeless youth. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. 2014;138:229-33. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2014.02.011
30. Thompson S, Jun J, Bender K, Ferguson KM, Pollio DE. Estrangement factors associated with addiction to alcohol and drugs among homeless youth in three U.S. cities. *Evaluation and Program Planning*. 2010;33(4):418-27. doi:10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2010.02.002
31. Solorio MR, Rosenthal D, Milburn NG, et al. Predictors of sexual risk behaviors among newly homeless youth: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 2008;42(4):401-9. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2007.09.023
32. Buckner JC, Bassuk EL, Weinreb L. Predictors of academic achievement among homeless and low-income housed children. *Journal of School Psychology*. 2001;39(1):45-69. doi:10.1016/S0022-4405(00)00059-5
33. Cutuli JJ, Herbers JE. Housing interventions and the chronic and acute risks of family homelessness: Experimental evidence for education. *Child Development*. 2019;90(5):1664-83. doi:10.1111/cdev.13041
34. Obradović J, Long JD, Cutuli JJ, Chan CK, Hinz E, Heistad D, et al. Academic achievement of homeless and highly mobile children in an urban school district: Longitudinal evidence on risk, growth, and resilience. *Development and Psychopathology*. 2009;21(2):493-518.
35. Tobin KJ. Homeless students and academic achievement: Evidence from a large urban area. *Urban Education*. 2016;51(2):197-220. doi:10.1177/0042085914543116
36. Pergamit M, Cunningham M, Burt M, Lee P, Howell B, Bertumen K. Urban Institute. Youth Count! Process Study. Published July 2013. <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/23851/412872-Youth-Count-Process-Study.PDF>
37. Brown K, Duffield B, Owens CR. SchoolHouse Connection. Risk and resilience: Differences in risk factors and health outcomes between homeless and non-homeless students in 2017 YRBS data. Published November 9, 2018. <https://schoolhouseconnection.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/APPAM-Final-SchoolHouse-Connection.pdf>
38. Evans GW, Li D, Whipple SS. Cumulative risk and child development. *Psychological Bulletin*. 2013;139(6):1342-96. doi:10.1037/a0031808
39. National Center for Homeless Education. Homeless Liaison Toolkit 2020. <https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Local-Liaison-Toolkit-2020.pdf>. Published August 2020.
40. Masten AS, Cutuli JJ, Herbers JE, Reed MGJ. Resilience in development. In: Lopez SJ, Snyder CR, eds. *The Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology*. 2nd ed. Oxford University Press; 2009:171. doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780195187243.001.0001
41. SchoolHouse Connection and Poverty Solutions at the University of Michigan. Lost in the Masked Shuffle and the Virtual Void: Children and youth experiencing homelessness amidst the pandemic. <https://schoolhouseconnection.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Lost-in-the-Masked-Shuffle-and-Virtual-Void.pdf>. Published November 19, 2020.
42. National Center for HIV/AIDS Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2015 YRBS Data User's Guide. [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/2015\\_yrbs-data-users-guide.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2015/2015_yrbs-data-users-guide.pdf). Published June 2016.
43. Underwood JM, Brener N, Thornton J, et al. Overview and methods for the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System-United States, 2019. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Supplements*. 2020;69(1):1-10. Published 2020 Aug 21. doi:10.15585/mmwr.su6901a1
44. EdFacts Data Files: Homeless Enrolled. US Department of Education. <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/data-files/school-status-data.html>
45. Costello EJ, Angold A. Developmental epidemiology. In: Cicchetti D, ed. *Developmental Psychopathology*. 3rd ed. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley and Sons, Inc; 2016:94-128.
46. Silverman JG, Raj A, Mucci LA, Hathaway JE. Dating violence against adolescent girls and associated substance use, unhealthy weight control, sexual risk behavior, pregnancy, and suicidality. *Journal of American Medical Association*. 2001;286(5):572-79. doi:10.1001/jama.286.5.572

# 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.<sup>42, 43</sup>

To compare homelessness counts, we collected publicly available U. S. Department of Education data for the 24 states included in the YRBSS analyses.<sup>44</sup> Homeless education liaisons, other district representatives, and public district websites provided counts for school districts. For 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup> 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/healthyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2019/2019\\_YRBS-Standard-HS-Questionnaire.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/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.<sup>8</sup> 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 genderfluid; 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 drunk 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.<sup>46</sup> 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 (Spartanburg 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 A1: Operationalization of Report Variables from the 2019 YRBSS**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Item(s)</b>	<b>Operationalization</b>
<b>Sexual Victimization</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?</li> <li>2. During the past 12 months, how many times did anyone force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?</li> <li>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?</li> </ol>	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
<b>Bullying Victimization</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?</li> <li>2. During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied?</li> </ol>	Any "yes"
<b>Physical Victimization</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> <li>2. During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?</li> </ol>	1 or more times to either of these experiences
<b>Homeless</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> <li>2. During the past 30 days, where did you usually sleep?</li> </ol>	1. Any "yes" or 2. Any response besides "In my parent's or guardian's house" or "Somewhere else"
<b>Suicidality</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?</li> <li>2. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?</li> <li>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?</li> </ol>	1. Any "yes" or 2. 1 or more times or 3. Any "yes"
<b>Substance Use</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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?</li> <li>2. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?</li> <li>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?</li> <li>4. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?</li> <li>5. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, or meth)?</li> <li>6. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?</li> </ol>	1 or more times to any of these six questions
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?</li> <li>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)?</li> <li>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?</li> </ol>	1. 1 or more times or 2. "1 or more days in a row" or 3. "Drank 5 or more drinks"
<b>Risky Sexual Behavior</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?</li> <li>2. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?</li> <li>3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?</li> <li>4. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?</li> </ol>	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"
<b>Poor Grades</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?</li> </ol>	1. Received "D's, F's"



**Table A2: Questions Asked by States (Variables Used in Report Analyses)**

	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>Demographics</b>																								
Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Race/Ethnicity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>LGBT Identification</b>																								
Sexual Orientation		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Transgender			X		X						X	X	X						X	X			X	X
Transgender/Gender fluid																X								
<b>Sexual Victimization</b>																								
Forced into sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Forced into sexual things by anyone	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X
Forced into sexual things by dating partner	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X
<b>Bully Victimization</b>																								
Bullied at school	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Bullied electronically	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Physical Victimization</b>																								
Threatened at school		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X
Physically harmed by dating partner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X
<b>Homeless</b>																								
Sleeping location		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Kicked out, abandoned, ran away	X	X	X	X			X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Suicidality</b>																								
Planned suicide	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Attempted suicide	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Injured from suicide attempt		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X

	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>Substance Use</b>																									
Ever abused pain meds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ever used cocaine	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Ever abused inhalants	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X		X	X	X	X	
Ever used heroin	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ever used meth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Ever injected illicit drugs		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X			
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>																									
Drunk Driving	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Number of days-consuming 4+ drinks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Largest # of drinks consumed		X	X				X		X	X	X		X	X		X			X		X			X	
<b>Risky Sexual Behavior</b>																									
Sexual partners ever	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Sexual partners in last 3 mo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Condom usage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pregnancy prevention	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Poor Grades</b>																									
Grades received	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

**Table A3: Questions Asked by School Districts (Variables Used in Report Analyses)**

	Albuquerque	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Eaton	Gaston	Genesee	NYC	Palm Beach	Philadelphia	Seattle	Spartanburg
<b>Demographics</b>												
Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Race/Ethnicity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>LGBT Identification</b>												
Sexual Orientation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Transgender		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Transgender/Gender fluid	X											
<b>Sexual Victimization</b>												
Forced into sex	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Forced into sexual things by anyone	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Forced into sexual things by dating partner		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Bully Victimization</b>												
Bullied at school	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bullied electronically	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Physical Victimization</b>												
Threatened at school		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Physically harmed by dating partner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Homeless</b>												
Sleeping location	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kicked out, abandoned, ran away	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Suicidality</b>												
Planned suicide	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Attempted suicide	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Injured from suicide attempt	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

	Albuquerque	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Eaton	Gaston	Genesee	NYC	Palm Beach	Philadelphia	Seattle	Spartanburg
<b>Substance Use</b>												
Ever abused pain meds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Ever used cocaine	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Ever abused inhalants		X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X
Ever used heroin	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Ever used meth	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X
Ever injected illicit drugs	X		X		X		X	X	X	X		X
<b>Alcohol Abuse</b>												
Drunk Driving	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Number of days-consuming 4+ drinks	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Largest # of drinks consumed	X		X		X		X		X	X		X
<b>Risky Sexual Behavior</b>												
Sexual partners ever	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sexual partners in last 3mo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Condom usage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pregnancy prevention	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Poor Grades</b>												
Grades received	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

## 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)**

	Total				Homeless			Not Homeless		
	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>c</sup>	Missing <sup>c</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>c</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>c</sup>
Female ***	48.89%	47.64-50.14%	67,944	1,222	40.36%	36.47-44.37%	3,945	50.36%	48.97-51.75%	61,970
Race/ethnicity ***				3,723						
Hispanic/Latinx	25.87%	21.96-30.22%	21,474		36.62%	28.39-45.72%	2,379	24.63%	20.87-28.83%	17,855
Asian/Asian American	5.66%	4.56- 7.01%	6,102		1.94%	1.16-3.22%	268	6.13%	4.89-7.67%	5,518
Black/African American	13.81%	12.62-15.10%	14,580		20.73%	17.45-24.45%	1,399	12.51%	11.42-13.68%	12,535
Multiple Races	4.27%	3.76-4.84%	7,920		3.74%	2.46-5.66%	556	4.37%	3.88-4.93%	7,061
Native American/Alaskan or PI	2.12%	1.82-2.48%	5,039		3.18%	2.40-4.19%	615	2.01%	1.70-2.39%	3,977
White	48.27%	44.64-51.92%	77,471		33.78%	28.32-39.71%	3,516	50.34%	46.66-54.01%	72,003
Age				378						
12 or younger	0.42%	0.31-0.56%	715		2.70%	1.65-4.39%	442	0.14%	0.09-0.22%	205
13	0.34%	0.24-0.49%	430		0.76%	0.48-1.20%	123	0.31%	0.20-0.47%	284
14	14.28%	12.08-16.81%	21,626		10.73%	8.16-13.97%	1,171	14.84%	12.47-17.55%	19,723
15	24.51%	22.74-26.37%	36,970		22.04%	18.15-26.50%	2,178	24.82%	23.05-26.68%	33,364
16	25.80%	23.52-28.22%	34,617		25.44%	22.13-29.05%	2,240	25.59%	23.12-28.24%	31,028
17	23.33%	21.61-25.15%	29,651		23.04%	20.05-26.33%	2,045	23.64%	21.83-25.55%	26,608
18 or older	11.30%	10.05-12.69%	11,922		15.29%	11.93-19.39%	1,124	10.67%	9.44-12.03%	10,187
Grade				1,179						
9	26.46%	23.28-29.92%	38,756		22.65%	19.30-26.40%	2,386	26.84%	23.39-30.58%	34,700
10	25.52%	22.88-28.36%	36,509		26.60%	19.95-34.50%	2,318	25.29%	22.74-28.02%	32,833
11	24.11%	21.34-27.11%	32,805		23.60%	19.77-27.91%	2,268	24.18%	21.18-27.46%	29,354
12	23.64%	21.07-26.41%	26,606		26.01%	19.84-33.29%	1,990	23.52%	20.93-26.33%	23,702
Ungraded	0.26%	0.18-0.38%	454		1.15%	0.68-1.92%	198	0.17%	0.10-0.29%	219
LGBT Identification ***	12.57%	11.78-13.42%	15,485	12,593	22.85%	20.05-25.91%	1,937	11.69%	10.97-12.45%	13,061
Experienced Homelessness	9.17%	7.77-10.80%	9,381	5,276						

Note. <sup>a</sup> LGBT identification data were not collected from 6 states, so the total population for this characteristic is smaller than the other demographic characteristics; <sup>b</sup> Percentages are weighted; <sup>c</sup> 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)**

	Total				Homeless			Not Homeless		
	% <sup>b</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>c</sup>	Missing <sup>c</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>c</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>c</sup>
Female***		47.51-51.71%	13,293	302	40.45%	36.67-44.35%	1,133	52.73%	50.49-54.96%	10,472
Race/ethnicity ***				899						
Hispanic/Latinx (ethnicity)	36.67%	33.44-40.03%	9,768		39.80%	34.99-44.81%	1,125	35.28%	32.22-38.46%	7,054
Asian/Asian American	9.70%	8.11-11.57%	2,196		7.80%	5.37-11.21%	166	10.86%	9.01-13.05%	1,794
Black/African American	28.92%	25.78-32.28%	5,964		32.25%	27.43-37.48%	669	26.98%	24.02-30.16%	4,165
Multiple Races	3.00%	2.70-3.33%	1,093		2.35%	1.59-3.45%	92	3.14%	2.78-3.56%	857
Native American/Alaskan or PI	2.13%	1.75-2.59%	566		3.31%	2.20-4.96%	91	1.74%	1.46-2.07%	376
White	19.58%	17.36-22.00%	5,744		14.49%	11.31-18.37%	420	22.00%	19.78-24.39%	4,863
Age ***				89						
12	0.59%	0.45-0.78%	170		3.22%	2.34-4.40%	95	0.2%	0.13-0.27%	49
13	1.96%	1.54-2.49%	376		2.58%	1.85-3.60%	64	1.43%	1.03-1.98%	209
14	17.88%	16.05-19.88%	4,507		18.85%	15.49-22.74%	413	16.45%	14.56-18.53%	3,308
15	25.14%	23.38-27.00%	6,765		23.25%	20.50-26.26%	647	25.25%	23.23-27.39%	5,112
16	24.66%	23.00-26.40%	6,816		24.05%	21.92-26.31%	686	25.05%	23.23-26.97%	5,181
17	21.15%	19.70-22.68%	5,427		18.62%	15.89-21.70%	566	22.71%	21.17-24.33%	4,165
18	8.61%	7.64-9.70%	2,080		9.42%	7.91-11.18%	279	8.91%	7.71-10.28%	1,534
Grade **				251						
9	27.98%	25.13-31.02%	7,268		30.17%	25.01-35.90%	693	25.78%	22.83-28.97%	5,313
10	25.89%	23.68-28.23%	6,803		24.98%	20.92-29.53%	694	25.64%	23.30-28.13%	5,104
11	23.26%	21.16-25.50%	6,301		22.08%	19.01-25.49%	663	24.36%	22.03-26.85%	4,805
12	22.39%	20.54-24.35%	5,411		21.37%	18.46-24.59%	587	23.95%	21.81-26.23%	4,164
Ungraded	0.49%	0.37-0.63%	196		1.40%	0.96-2.05%	54	0.27%	0.17-0.41%	100
LGBT Identification <sup>a***</sup>	14.31%	13.41-15.27%	3,685	1,470	22.53%	20.01-25.26%	616	13.57%	12.69-14.50%	2,636
Experienced Homelessness	13.76%	12.14-15.56%	2,768	3,864	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note. <sup>a</sup> LGBT identification data were not collected from one district, so the total population for this characteristic is smaller than the other demographic characteristics; <sup>b</sup> Percentages are weighted; <sup>c</sup> 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**

	# of observations (unweighted)	Representing # of students (weighted)	White	Am Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Asian American	Black/ African American	Native Hawaiian/ Other PI	Hispanic/ Latinx (any race)	Multiple Races	Female	Mean Age	LGBT
Alaska	1,875	29,364.14	45.48%	22.17%	8.36%	2.51%	3.01%	6.99%	11.49%	48.36%	16.00	-- <sup>a</sup>
Arkansas	2,024	142,699.82	62.01%	0.53%	1.13%	20.06%	0.74%	12.65%	2.89%	48.87%	16.10	12.17%
California	1,334	1,604,659.27	23.70%	1.34%	10.46%	5.34%	0.83%	52.91%	5.43%	49.08%	15.63	13.48%
Connecticut	2,015	160,334.06	56.43%	0.25%	3.71%	12.47%	0.05%	23.01%	4.08%	48.87%	15.92	12.80%
Hawaii	5,879	47,419.68	14.82%	0.08%	39.97%	0.33%	33.29%	6.38%	5.13%	48.03%	15.82	10.91%
Idaho	1,210	85,147.69	76.45%	1.19%	0.68%	1.46%	0.45%	16.78%	2.98%	49.28%	15.88	-- <sup>a</sup>
Illinois	3,125	576,495.80	52.03%	0.67%	5.14%	14.14%	0.45%	24.80%	2.77%	48.89%	16.14	12.22%
Kansas	1,417	143,537.70	65.08%	0.90%	2.94%	6.59%	0.32%	19.45%	4.72%	48.60%	16.12	-- <sup>a</sup>
Kentucky	1,996	195,521.10	78.50%	0.52%	1.37%	10.91%	0.13%	5.82%	2.75%	48.61%	15.99	12.82%
Louisiana	1,305	198,853.49	46.96%	0.94%	1.00%	42.96%	0.14%	5.97%	2.04%	49.73%	16.13	-- <sup>a</sup>
Maine	8,378	56,391.55	89.23%	1.35%	1.71%	2.40%	0.16%	2.98%	2.18%	48.20%	15.97	13.41%
Maryland	41,091	257,085.66	39.07%	0.61%	6.37%	33.20%	0.46%	16.09%	4.21%	49.01%	15.67	12.43%
Michigan	4,565	425,718.97	69.90%	0.81%	2.55%	15.39%	0.24%	7.37%	3.73%	49.25%	16.04	12.67%
Montana	3,819	42,299.69	79.84%	10.54%	0.50%	0.64%	0.24%	5.25%	2.98%	48.98%	16.02	-- <sup>a</sup>
New Hampshire	13,710	55,009.57	86.26%	0.78%	2.58%	1.91%	0.21%	5.78%	2.47%	48.15%	16.03	11.61%
New Mexico	7,603	99,398.37	22.19%	10.38%	1.01%	1.59%	0.35%	62.24%	2.24%	49.35%	15.66	15.63%
North Carolina	3,056	458,471.12	50.45%	0.92%	3.33%	24.63%	0.33%	16.45%	3.89%	48.93%	16.08	10.34%
North Dakota	2,045	32,813.52	76.41%	10.47%	0.74%	5.61%	0.21%	4.94%	1.62%	49.20%	16.05	9.46%
Pennsylvania	2,338	558,566.08	65.50%	1.09%	4.05%	9.28%	0.28%	15.51%	4.29%	48.16%	16.15	12.16%
Rhode Island	1,613	44,052.33	58.49%	0.50%	2.28%	8.53%	0.40%	25.59%	4.20%	48.98%	16.13	11.92%
South Carolina	1,221	200,996.93	52.88%	0.82%	1.98%	33.94%	0.22%	8.13%	2.04%	49.34%	16.07	14.88%
South Dakota	1,457	39,759.16	72.38%	13.51%	1.13%	1.87%	0.46%	5.99%	4.66%	48.54%	15.74	-- <sup>a</sup>
Vermont	18,613	25,957.50	84.12%	0.88%	3.43%	2.37%	0.16%	4.80%	4.23%	48.00%	16.01	12.86%
Virginia	4,620	395,887.62	49.37%	0.35%	5.30%	21.44%	0.26%	16.12%	7.10%	48.46%	15.71	11.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136,309</b>	<b>5,876,440.83</b>	<b>48.27%</b>	<b>1.39%</b>	<b>5.72%</b>	<b>13.81%</b>	<b>0.67%</b>	<b>25.87%</b>	<b>4.27%</b>	<b>48.89%</b>	<b>15.90</b>	<b>12.58%</b>

Note. Percentages are weighted. <sup>a</sup>The state YRBSS did not ask questions related to LGBT identification.

**Table B4: Demographic Characteristics by Districts**

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

Note. Percentages are weighted. <sup>a</sup>The district YRBSS did not ask questions related to LGBT identification.

**Table B5: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and State Education Agencies**

	YRBSS				State Education Agency Counts <sup>c</sup>	Difference
	% <sup>a</sup>	95%-CI	Estimated Count <sup>a</sup>	Missing <sup>b</sup>	Student's homeless grades 9-12	YRBSS - SEA Count
Alaska	11.56%	9.35-14.22%	3,192.59	132	1,255	1,937.59
Arkansas	15.52%	13.15-18.22%	21,099.89	85	3,757	17,342.89
California	10.46%	6.66-16.08%	164,170.71	25	80,722 <sup>†</sup>	83,448.71
Connecticut	6.94%	5.24-9.14%	10,002.39	192	1,140	8,862.39
Hawaii	7.97%	6.71-9.44%	3,278.00	761	670	2,608
Idaho	2.55%	1.65-3.93%	2,135.28	21	2,107 <sup>†</sup>	28.28
Illinois	7.87%	6.39-9.65%	39,430.71	525	18,258	21,172.71
Kansas	5.10%	3.68-7.04%	7,123.12	35	2,092	5,031.12
Kentucky	5.27%	4.28-6.47%	9,976.50	63	6,083	3,893.5
Louisiana	22.52%	17.20-28.92%	41,943.10	92	4,323	37,620.1
Maine	2.44%	2.11-2.82%	1,364.03	163	897	467.03
Maryland	7.43%	6.83-8.07%	19,011.09	125	4,192	14,819.09
Michigan	10.27%	8.52-12.33%	40,882.60	335	10,825	30,057.6
Montana	3.66%	2.90-4.60%	1,501.98	104	1,327 <sup>†</sup>	174.98
New Hampshire	5.23%	4.75-5.75%	2,817.26	276	1,088	1,729.26
New Mexico	11.52%	9.93-13.33%	10,787.74	380	3,322	7,465.74
North Carolina	12.19%	9.06-16.19%	49,526.89	392	8,659	40,867.89
North Dakota	6.96%	5.45-8.84%	2,218.18	62	590	1,628.18
Pennsylvania	6.11%	4.91-7.60%	31,821.67	228	8,749	23,072.67
Rhode Island	10.86%	8.37-13.97%	4,672.51	42	342	4,330.51
South Carolina	13.19%	10.12-17.01%	24,963.48	68	3,016	21,947.48
South Dakota	11.64%	8.97-14.97%	4,448.76	52	389	4,059.76
Vermont	4.28%	3.87-4.73%	1,051.36	990	243	808.36
Virginia	3.07%	2.37-3.96%	11,605.28	209	5,534	6,071.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.17%</b>	<b>7.77-10.80%</b>	<b>509,025.11</b>	<b>9381</b>	<b>169,580</b>	<b>339,445.11</b>

Note. <sup>a</sup>Percentage and estimate counts are both weighted. <sup>b</sup>Missing counts are unweighted. <sup>c</sup>Counts for state education authorities obtained from the U.S. Department of Education EDData data files. <sup>†</sup> Count is within 95% Confidence Interval for YRBSS count.

**Table B6: Students Experiencing Homelessness Identified by YRBSS and Local Education Agencies**

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

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)**

	Slept in public areas, emergency shelters, or unstable housing			Kicked out from parent/guardian house			Either unstable housing or kicked out			Both unstable housing and kicked out <sup>c</sup>		
	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est.	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est.
Alaska	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	11.56%	9.35-14.22%	3,192.59	11.56%	9.35-14.22%	3,192.59	--	--	--
Arkansas	8.30%	6.43-10.64%	11,138.45	10.85%	8.97-13.06%	14,404.95	15.52%	13.15-18.22%	21,099.89	3.78%	2.58-5.52%	4,443.52
California	7.00%	3.92-12.19%	109,642.13	5.26%	3.88-7.10%	81,262.85	10.46%	6.66-16.08%	164,170.71	1.89%	1.16-3.04%	26,734.26
Connecticut	4.24%	3.07-5.81%	6,036.07	4.52%	3.28-6.18%	6,476.01	6.94%	5.24-9.14%	10,002.39	1.86%	1.14-3.02%	2,509.69
Hawaii	7.97%	6.71-9.44%	3,278.00	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	7.97%	6.71-9.44%	3,278.00	--	--	--
Idaho	2.55%	1.65-3.93%	2,135.28	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	2.55%	1.65-3.93%	2,135.28	--	--	--
Illinois	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	7.87%	6.39-9.65%	39,430.71	7.87%	6.39-9.65%	39,430.71	--	--	--
Kansas	5.10%	3.68-7.04%	7,123.12	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	5.10%	3.68-7.04%	7,123.12	--	--	--
Kentucky	5.27%	4.28-6.47%	9,976.50	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	5.27%	4.28-6.47%	9,976.50	--	--	--
Louisiana	13.62%	9.95-18.37%	25,162.17	13.98%	11.08-17.48%	24,002.07	22.52%	17.20-28.92%	41,943.10	4.91%	3.52-6.80%	7,221.14
Maine	2.44%	2.11-2.82%	1,364.03	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	2.44%	2.11-2.82%	1,364.03	--	--	--
Maryland	3.06%	2.72-3.44%	7,706.59	5.67%	5.17-6.21%	14,370.08	7.43%	6.83-8.07%	19,011.09	1.30%	1.10-1.53%	3,065.59
Michigan	5.03%	3.90-6.48%	19,888.55	7.21%	6.11-8.50%	28,352.48	10.27%	8.52-12.33%	40,882.60	2.04%	1.47-2.82%	7,358.43
Montana	3.66%	2.90-4.60%	1,501.98	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	3.66%	2.90-4.60%	1,501.98	--	--	--
New Hampshire	2.18%	1.89-2.51%	1,146.86	4.15%	3.76-4.58%	2,232.69	5.23%	4.75-5.75%	2,817.26	1.11%	0.92-1.34%	562.29
New Mexico	5.43%	4.45-6.60%	5,018.45	8.40%	7.20-9.79%	7,836.45	11.52%	9.93-13.33%	10,787.74	2.47%	1.87-3.25%	2,067.17
North Carolina	7.08%	5.21-9.55%	28,470.67	7.65%	5.59-10.39%	30,411.59	12.19%	9.06-16.19%	49,526.89	2.59%	1.69-3.94%	9,355.37
North Dakota	3.48%	2.45-4.91%	1,096.44	4.96%	3.79-6.48%	1,570.39	6.96%	5.45-8.84%	2,218.18	1.51%	0.95-2.39%	448.65
Pennsylvania	2.95%	2.28-3.80%	15,265.54	4.17%	3.17-5.45%	21,423.96	6.11%	4.91-7.60%	31,821.67	1.00%	0.63-1.57%	4,867.83
Rhode Island	5.43%	4.06-7.23%	2,287.20	7.52%	5.70-9.88%	3,177.86	10.86%	8.37-13.97%	4,672.51	2.06%	1.32-3.22%	792.55
South Carolina	7.80%	5.59-10.78%	14,648.35	8.03%	5.84-0.94%	14,564.68	13.19%	10.12-17.01%	24,963.48	2.59%	1.47-4.52%	4,249.55
South Dakota	6.12%	4.31-8.61%	2,281.62	8.35%	6.32-10.95%	3,023.30	11.64%	8.97-14.97%	4,448.76	2.65%	1.81-3.86%	856.15
Vermont	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	4.28%	3.87-4.73%	1,051.36	4.28%	3.87-4.73%	1,051.36	--	--	--
Virginia	3.07%	2.37-3.96%	11,605.28	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	-- <sup>b</sup>	3.07%	2.37-3.96%	11,605.28	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.77%</b>	<b>4.52-7.35%</b>	<b>286,773.27</b>	<b>6.53%</b>	<b>5.84-7.31%</b>	<b>296,784.01</b>	<b>9.17%</b>	<b>7.77-10.80%</b>	<b>509,025.11</b>	<b>2.03%</b>	<b>1.62-2.55%</b>	<b>74,532.17</b>

Note. <sup>a</sup>Percentages are weighted; <sup>b</sup>The state did not ask the question; <sup>c</sup> Considers only students who were asked both housing questions.

**Table B8: Responses on Two Homeless Questions (Districts)**

	Slept in public areas, emergency shelters, or unstable housing			Kicked out from parent/guardian house			Either unstable housing or kicked out			Both unstable housing and kicked out <sup>c</sup>		
	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est.	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Est.
Albuquerque, NM	5.38%	4.23-6.81%	1,143.60	8.24%	6.84-9.91%	1,766.29	11.21%	9.45-13.24%	2,414.07	2.57%	1.80-3.65%	495.82
Boston, MA	4.93%	3.58-6.74%	677.94	--b	--b	--b	4.93%	3.58-6.74%	677.94	--	--	--
Chicago, IL	--b	--b	--b	7.37%	5.76-9.38%	--b	7.37%	5.76-9.38%	4,188.50	--	--	--
Cleveland, OH	8.03%	6.20-10.35%	634.63	--b	--b	--b	8.03%	6.20-10.35%	634.63	--	--	--
Eaton, MI	5.70%	4.02-8.02%	510.19	7.59%	5.42-10.54%	673.56	11.38%	8.59-14.93%	1,029.93	1.91%	0.96-3.78%	153.82
Gaston Co, NC	9.75%	7.64-12.36%	736.48	9.32%	7.47-11.57%	689.19	15.30%	12.75-18.25%	1,173.80	3.83%	2.62-5.58%	251.87
Genesee, MI	7.66%	5.53-10.52%	384.03	10.95%	8.62-13.81%	543.67	15.65%	12.56-19.32%	792.92	3.10%	1.91-5.01%	134.78
New York, NY	8.61%	6.86-10.76%	16,968.73	12.12%	9.92-14.72%	22,565.00	17.73%	14.67-21.27%	35,258.44	2.66%	1.94-3.65%	4,275.30
Palm Beach, FL	7.39%	5.86-9.29%	3,529.08	8.19%	6.58-10.14%	3,761.97	13.16%	10.83-15.90%	6,323.80	2.31%	1.59-3.35%	967.25
Philadelphia, PA	6.32%	4.07-9.69%	1,693.28	6.28%	4.37-8.95%	1,655.01	10.91%	8.01-14.70%	2,954.07	1.63%	0.81-3.27%	394.22
Seattle, WA	6.19%	4.44-8.56%	773.46	5.94%	4.52-7.77%	742.15	10.45%	8.22-13.20%	1,315.93	1.75%	0.99-3.09%	199.68
Spartanburg, SC	2.35%	1.56-3.53%	169.16	4.63%	3.27-6.51%	331.57	5.95%	4.55-7.75%	429.97	1.04%	0.56-1.91	70.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.65%</b>	<b>6.60-8.86%</b>	<b>27,220.58</b>	<b>9.77%</b>	<b>8.57-11.13%</b>	<b>36,916.92</b>	<b>13.76%</b>	<b>12.14-15.56%</b>	<b>57,194.00</b>	<b>2.45%</b>	<b>1.99-3.02%</b>	<b>6,943.50</b>

Note. <sup>a</sup>Percentages are weighted; <sup>b</sup>The district did not ask question; <sup>c</sup>Considers only students who were asked both housing questions.

**Table B9: Victimization and Outcomes by Homelessness (States)**

	Total				Homeless			Not Homeless		
	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>b</sup>	Missing <sup>b</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>b</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>b</sup>
Victimization Type										
Sexual Victimization***	17.51%	14.83%-20.56%	10,926	61,020	42.08%	33.48%-51.19%	1,853	14.90%	13.09%-16.92%	8,346
Physical Victimization***	11.82%	9.97%-13.97%	14,145	2,837	32.63%	28.13%-37.48%	2,995	9.47%	8.07%-11.09%	10,400
Bullying Victimization***	25.91%	24.02%-27.90%	33,230	908	42.43%	36.89%-48.17%	3,925	24.41%	23.03%-25.84%	28,076
Victimization <sup>c</sup> ***				86						
0 Victimization Types	63.00%	60.77%-65.17%	91,998		36.58%	30.41%-43.22%	3,735	65.73%	64.21%-67.22%	84,911
1 Victimization Type	23.82%	22.76%-24.92%	32,116		25.91%	22.65%-29.47%	3,038	23.71%	22.70%-24.76%	27,849
2 Victimization Types	9.35%	8.22%-10.62%	10,142		25.46%	21.06%-30.42%	2,041	7.59%	6.94%-8.30%	7,580
3 Victimization Types	3.83%	2.47%-5.89%	1,967		12.05%	8.43%-16.94%	551	2.97%	1.86%-4.69%	1,271
Dependent Variables										
Suicidality***	19.40%	16.99%-22.07%	23,088	1,581	44.84%	37.89%-52.00%	3,729	16.89%	15.17%-18.77%	18,359
Substance Use***	21.21%	18.24%-24.53%	21,163	2,082	51.58%	43.12%-59.94%	4,091	17.82%	15.71%-20.15%	16,111
Alcohol Abuse***	11.08%	10.32%-11.88%	18,308	6,759	20.56%	17.35%-24.20%	2,620	10.10%	9.35%-10.89%	14,937
Risky Sexual Behaviors***	18.61%	17.19%-20.12%	22,438	17,089	41.51%	37.46%-45.7%	2,692	17.06%	15.71%-18.50%	19,008
Poor Grades***	5.63%	4.81%-6.57%	5,433	14,245	14.89%	10.94%-19.95%	1,138	4.66%	4.03%-5.39%	4,124

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); <sup>a</sup>Percentages are weighted; <sup>b</sup>Counts are unweighted; <sup>c</sup>Victimization 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)**

	Total				Homeless			Not Homeless		
	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>b</sup>	Missing <sup>b</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>b</sup>	% <sup>a</sup>	95% CI	Count <sup>b</sup>
Victimization Types										
Sexual Victimization***	13.27%	12.49-14.09%	3,580	526	27.90%	25.81%-30.10%	788	11.57%	10.78-12.40%	2,327
Physical Victimization***	11.39%	10.57-12.26%	2,896	78	27.28%	24.82%-29.88%	750	8.65%	7.96-9.40%	1,663
Bullying Victimization***	21.58%	20.55-22.65%	5,746	283	35.27%	32.27%-38.40%	966	19.31%	18.42-20.24%	3,912
Victimization <sup>c</sup> ***				22						
0 Victimization Types	66.40%	65.2-67.6%	17,301		44.6%	41.82%-47.54%	1,196	69.71%	68.63-70.76%	13,582
1 Victimization Type	23.67%	22.9-24.5%	6,179		30.92%	28.42%-33.55%	849	22.59%	21.72-23.48%	4,393
2 Victimization Types	7.81%	7.2-8.5%	2,141		17.37%	15.17%-19.82%	508	6.43%	5.83-7.08%	1,330
3 Victimization Types	2.11%	1.9-2.4%	587		7.04%	5.96%-8.30%	213	1.28%	1.08-1.51%	283
Dependent Variables										
Suicidalities***	13.81%	12.90-14.76%	3,790	1,924	29.89%	27.36%-32.59%	803	11.63%	10.77-12.55%	2,519
Substance Use***	14.04%	13.03-15.12%	3,926	1,074	37.53%	34.41%-40.76%	1,101	10.63%	9.88-11.42%	2,457
Alcohol Abuse***	9.21%	8.56-9.90%	2,447	1,361	19.93%	17.86%-22.19%	521	7.93%	7.22-8.69%	1,658
Risky Sexual Behaviors***	16.57%	15.60-17.60%	3,736	5,178	29.08%	26.32%-32.01%	510	15.42%	14.41-16.49%	2,858
Poor Grades***	5.68%	4.91-6.55%	901	2,130	13.58%	11.35%-16.16%	192	4.48%	3.88-5.16%	648

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); <sup>a</sup>Percentages are weighted; <sup>b</sup>Counts are unweighted; <sup>c</sup>Victimization 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)**

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

*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. <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 B12: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models (Districts)**

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

*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. <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 B13: Odds Ratios from Logistic Regression Models Including LGBT Identification (States)**

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

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)**

	Suicidality (n = 19,300)		Substance Use (n = 20,417)		Alcohol Abuse (n = 19,975)		Risky Sexual Behavior (n = 17,587)		Poor Grades (n = 12,713)	
	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Age (continuous)	1.01	0.97-1.07	1.07***	1.02-1.13	1.31***	1.23-1.40	1.57***	1.49-1.66	0.98	0.88-1.09
Race/ethnicity										
Hispanic/Latinx	1.38***	1.18-1.61	1.17	0.98-1.39	0.69***	0.57-0.84	1.73***	1.43-2.10	2.02***	1.49-2.73
Asian/Asian American	0.97	0.73-1.28	0.68**	0.51-0.91	0.37***	0.24-0.58	0.41***	0.32-0.52	0.68	0.41-1.12
Black/African American	1.47***	1.21-1.80	1.25*	1.00-1.55	0.34***	0.27-0.43	1.87***	1.48-2.36	1.64***	1.21-2.21
Multiple Races	1.25	0.92-1.70	1.05	0.79-1.39	0.53***	0.36-0.78	1.44*	1.03-2.00	1.77*	1.13-2.75
Native American/Alaskan or PI	1.53	0.97-2.42	1.23	0.77-1.96	0.52***	0.35-0.79	1.04	0.69-1.58	2.98**	1.62-5.49
White <sup>a</sup>	--a	--a	--a	--a	--a	--a	--a	--a	--a	--a
Sex (female v. male <sup>a</sup> )	1.19***	1.07-1.31	0.75***	0.65-0.87	1.08	0.95-1.22	0.66***	0.58-0.76	0.63***	0.50-0.79
LGBT (LGBT v. not LGBT <sup>a</sup> )	2.62***	2.32-2.96	1.86***	1.60-2.16	1.34***	1.14-1.58	1.84***	1.56-2.17	1.56***	1.20-2.04
Victimization (continuous) <sup>b</sup>	2.37***	2.20-2.54	2.07***	1.92-2.22	1.69***	1.54-1.85	1.72***	1.59-1.87	1.42***	1.27-1.59
Experienced Homelessness (homeless v. not homeless <sup>a</sup> )	1.94***	1.64-2.29	3.30***	2.75-3.95	2.29***	1.85-2.85	1.82***	1.52-2.18	2.23***	1.74-2.85

*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. <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).*

# Appendix C: Infographics by Location

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ACROSS 24 STATES

**509,025** students

9.17% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS<sup>a</sup>

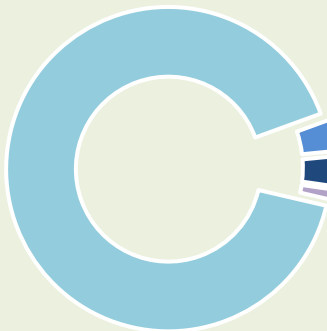
**2 in 3**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **339,445** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
4.01%

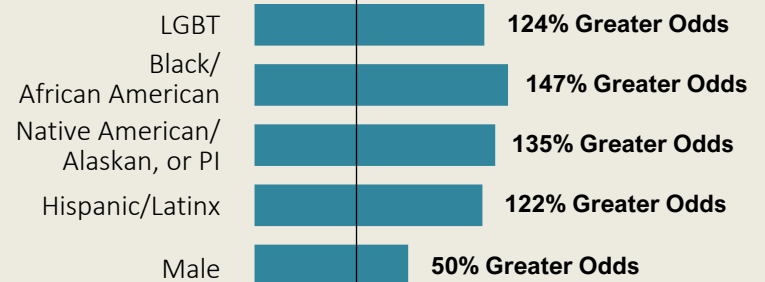
Usually slept in  
a homeless  
situation, 3.83%

Both homeless  
situations, 1.34%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 90.83%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### More likely to be<sup>b</sup>



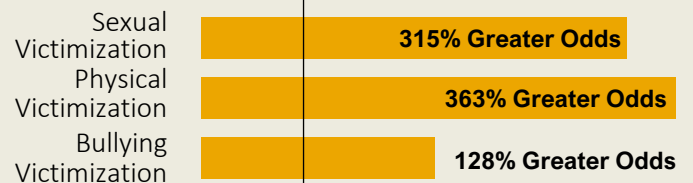
### Less likely to be<sup>b</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>b</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>b</sup>



0 1 2 3 4 5  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>c</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



- 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 OR=1.0

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ALASKA

**3,193** students

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

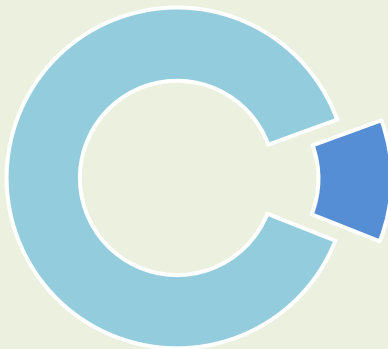
**2 in 3**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **1,938** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
11.56%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 88.44%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Native American/  
Alaskan, or PI **90% Greater Odds**

### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Black/  
African American

Multiple Races

Hispanic/Latinx

Asian/  
Asian American

Male

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

Sexual  
Victimization **287% Greater Odds**

Physical  
Victimization **654% Greater Odds**

Bullying  
Victimization **221% Greater Odds**

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

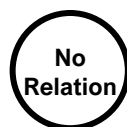
Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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

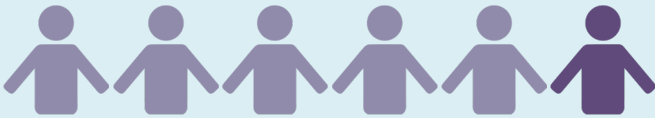
# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ARKANSAS

**21,100** students

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

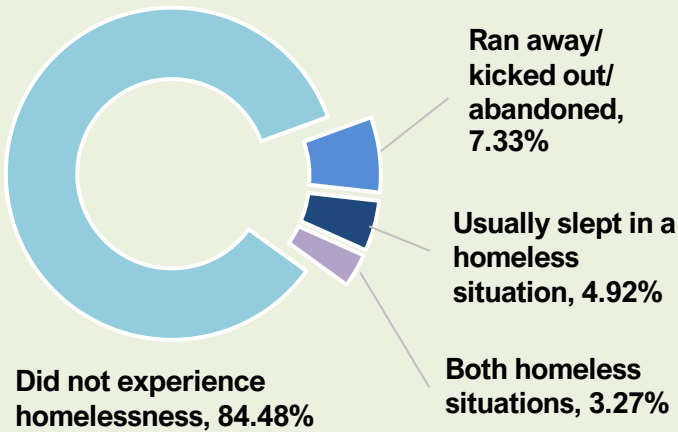
**5 in 6**

students not identified by school districts



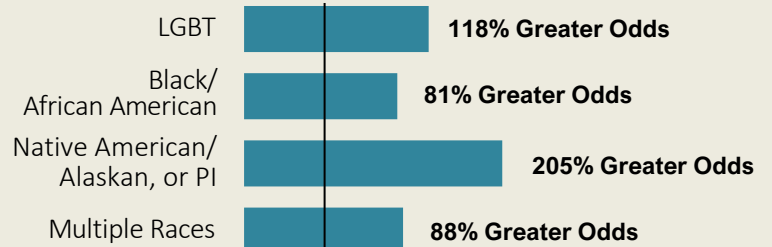
an estimated **17,343** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

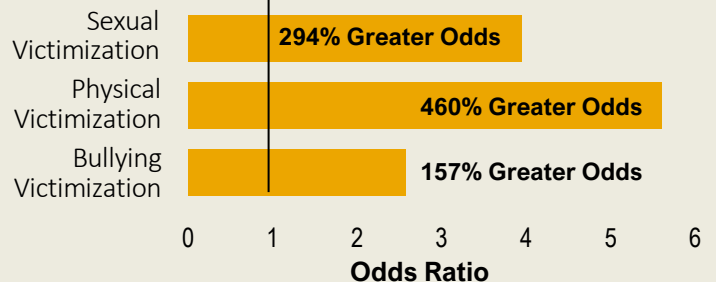
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: 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

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
3.48%

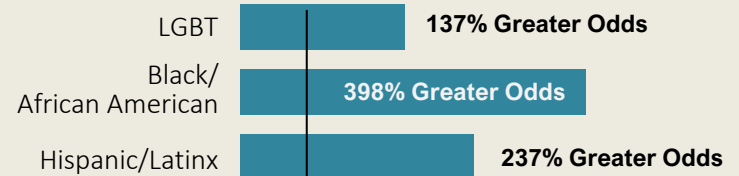
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 5.28%

Both homeless  
situations, 1.70%

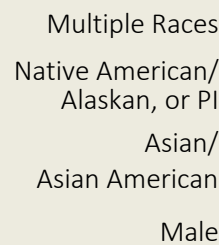
Did not experience  
homelessness, 89.54%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

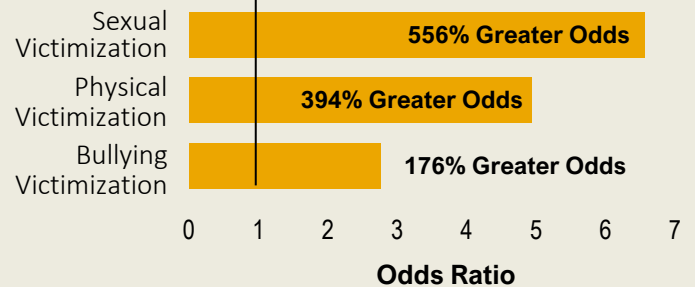
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



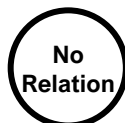
## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



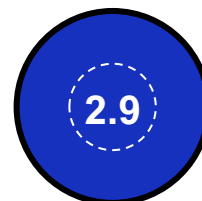
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: CONNECTICUT

**10,002** students

6.94% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

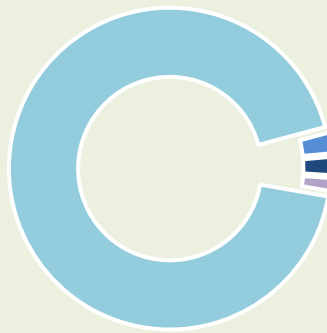
**8 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **8,862** missed cases of homelessness

## 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%**

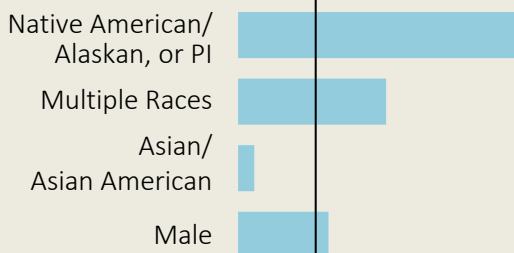
Both homeless  
situations, **1.74%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

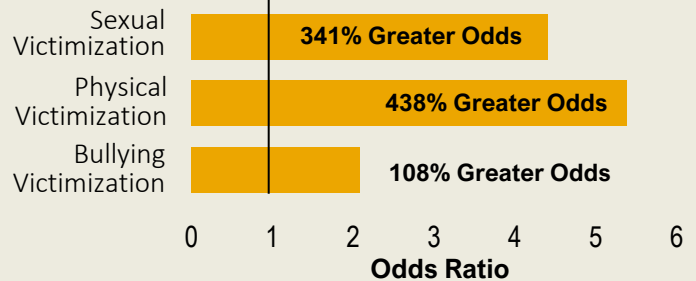
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



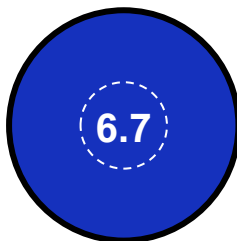
## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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

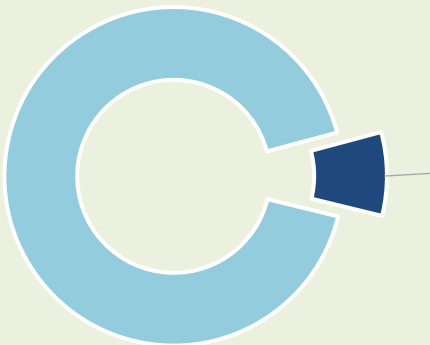
**7 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **2,608** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

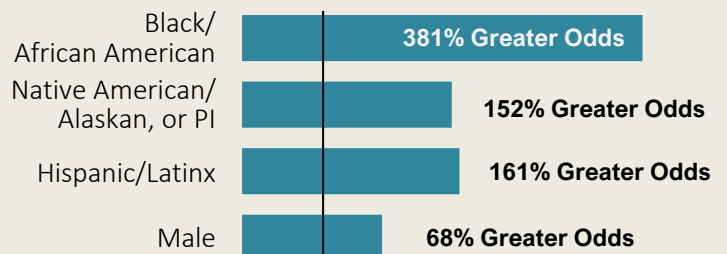


Usually slept in a homeless situation, **7.97%**

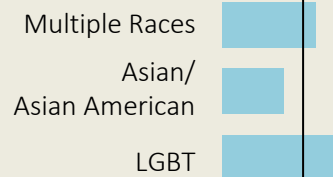
Did not experience homelessness, **92.03%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

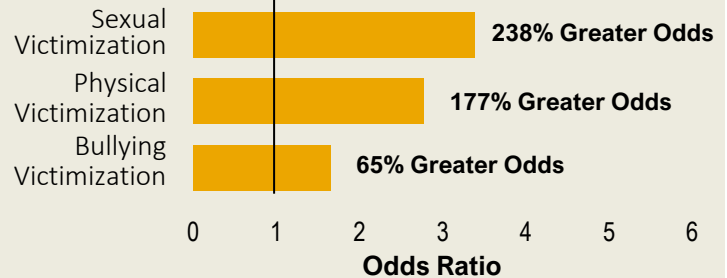
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

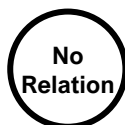
Alcohol Abuse



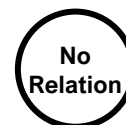
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: IDAHO

**2,135** students

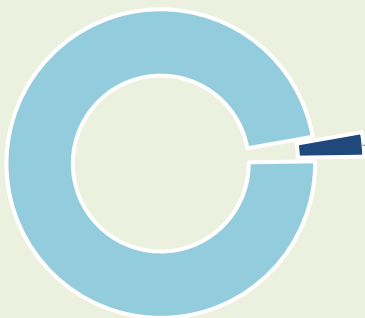
2.55% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## No Difference



2,107 students identified by Idaho schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Usually slept in a homeless situation, 2.55%

Did not experience homelessness, 97.45%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Hispanic/Latinx **101% Greater Odds**

### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Black/African American

Other Race

Male

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

Sexual Victimization **168% Greater Odds**

Physical Victimization **291% Greater Odds**

### As likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

Bullying Victimization

0 1 2 3 4 5  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

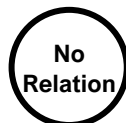
Alcohol Abuse



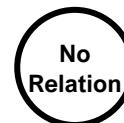
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ILLINOIS

**39,431** students

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

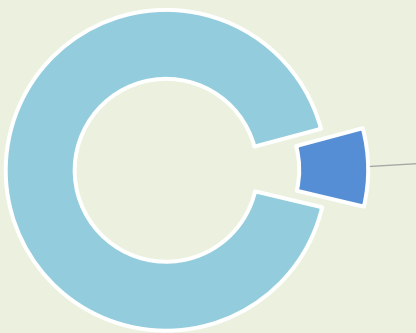
**5 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **21,173** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

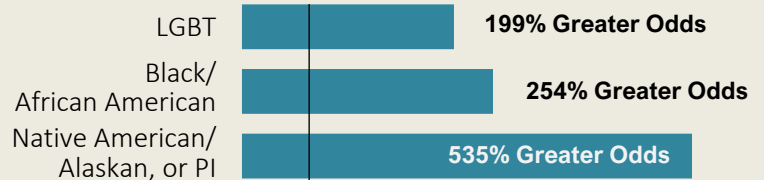


**Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
7.87%**

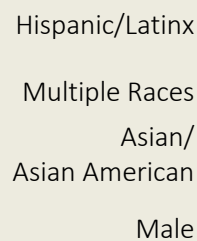
**Did not experience  
homelessness, 92.13%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

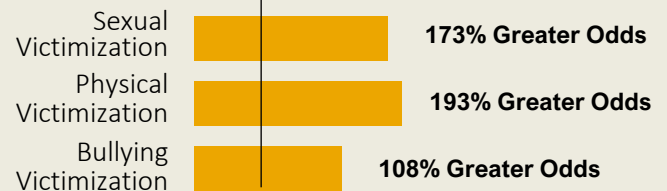
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

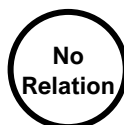
Alcohol  
Abuse



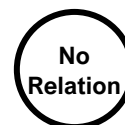
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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: KANSAS

7,123 students

5.10% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

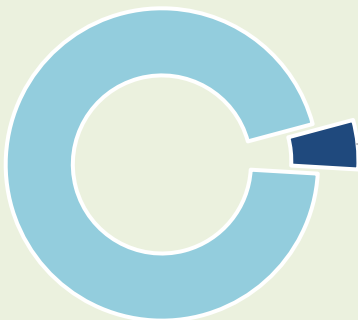
2 in 3

students not identified by school districts



an estimated 5,031 missed cases of homelessness

Housing Reported  
(last 30 days)

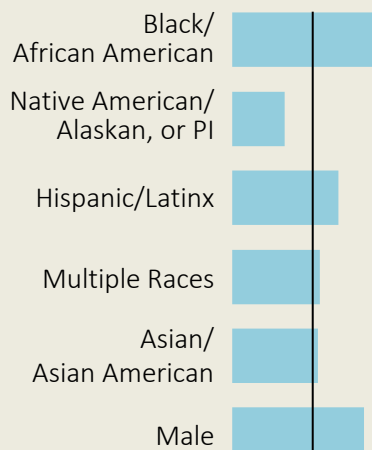


Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.10%

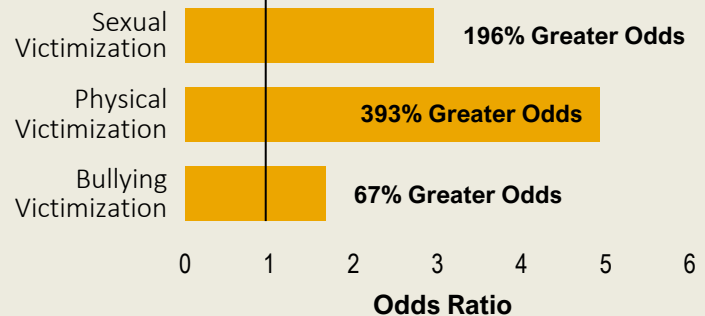
Did not experience homelessness, 94.90%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

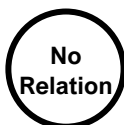
Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: KENTUCKY

9,976 students

5.27% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

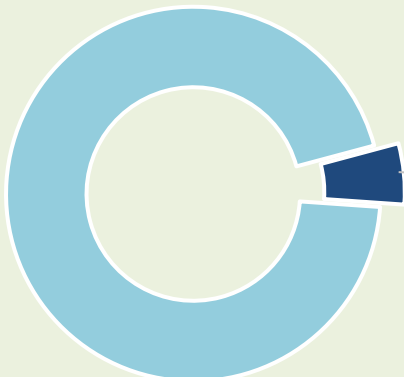
4 in 9

students not identified by school districts



an estimated 3,894 missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

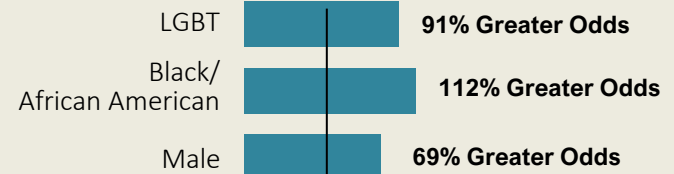


Usually slept in a homeless situation, 5.27%

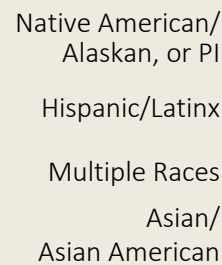
Did not experience homelessness, 94.73%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

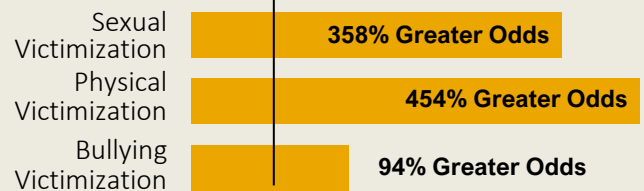
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



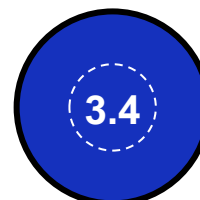
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: LOUISIANA

**41,943** students

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

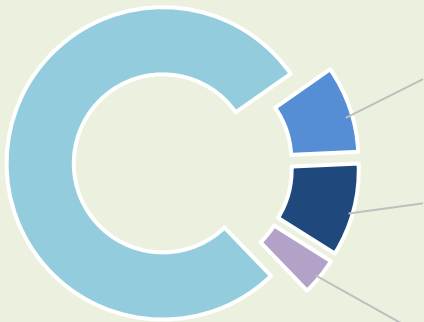
**8 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **37,620** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Did not experience homelessness, 77.48%

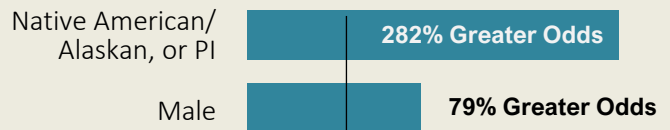
Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
9.01%

Usually slept in  
a homeless  
situation, 9.63%

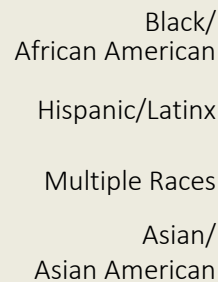
Both homeless  
situations, 3.88%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

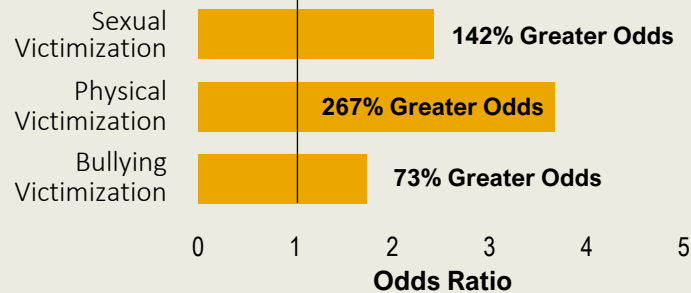
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

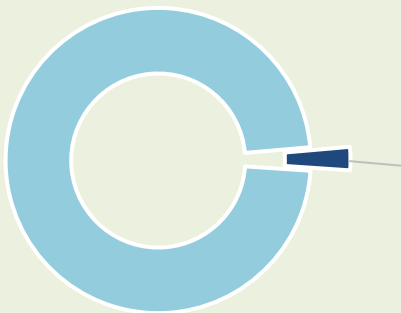
**1 in 3**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **467** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

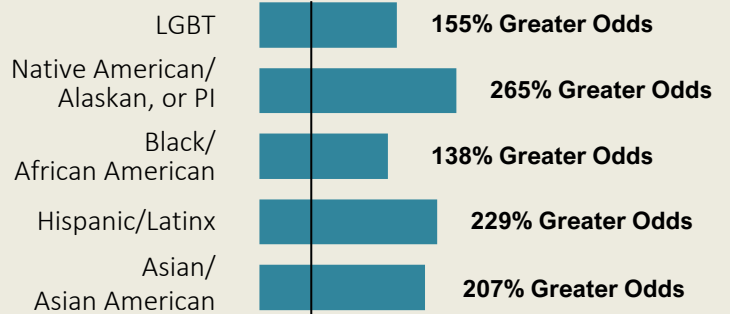


Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, **2.46%**

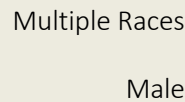
Did not experience  
homelessness, **97.54%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

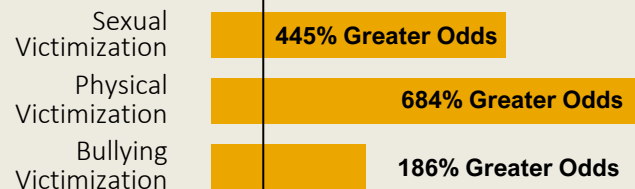
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

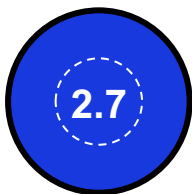


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



- 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: MARYLAND

**19,011** students

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

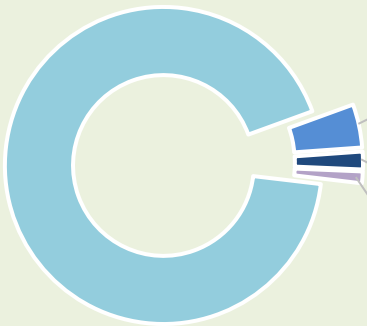
**7 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **14,819** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Did not experience homelessness, 92.57%

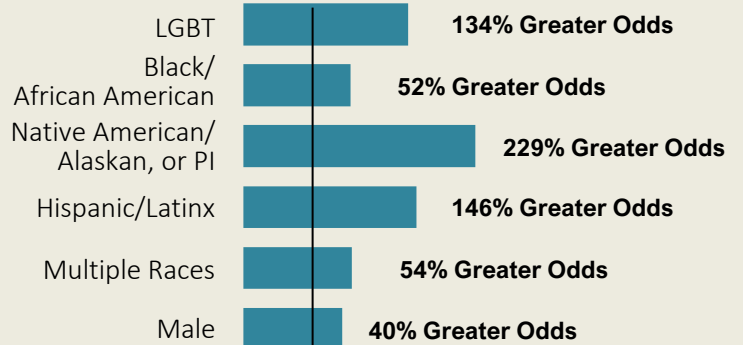
Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
4.42%

Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 1.81%

Both homeless  
situations, 1.20%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

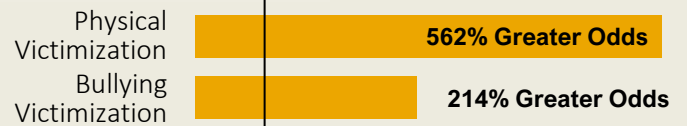
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Asian/  
Asian American

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



### Did not ask

Sexual  
Victimization

Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

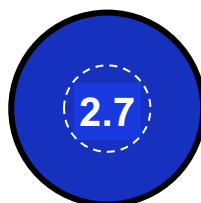
Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



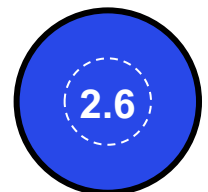
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: MICHIGAN

**40,883** students

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

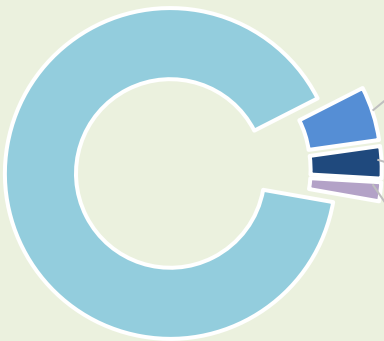
**7 in 9**

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%**

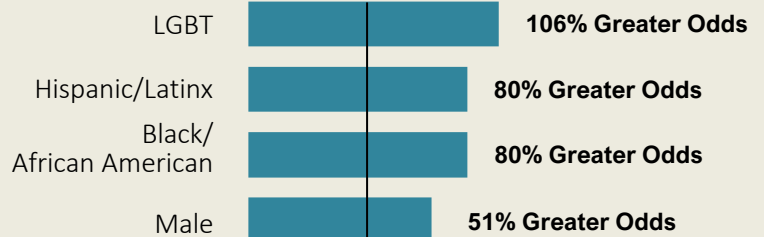
**Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 3.15%**

**Both homeless  
situations, 1.85%**

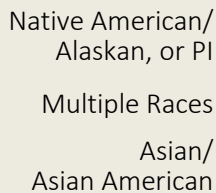
**Did not experience  
homelessness, 89.73%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

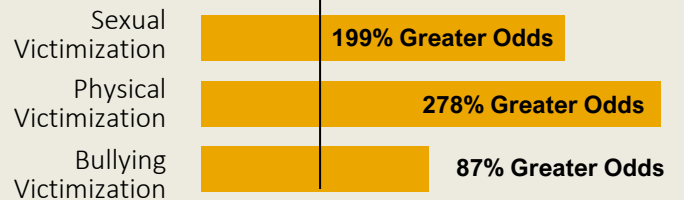
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



0 1 2 3 4  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

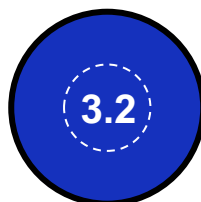
Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



- 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: MONTANA

1,502 students

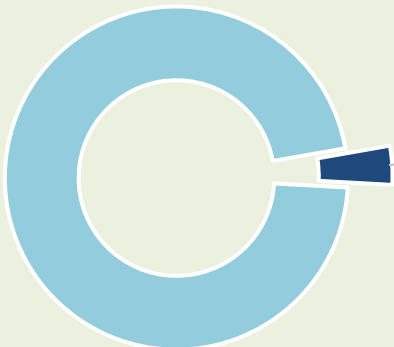
3.66% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## No Difference



1,327 students identified by Montana schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

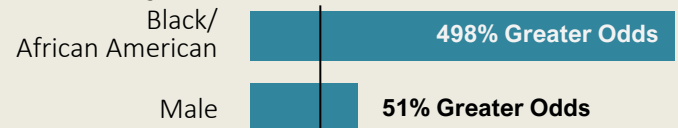


Usually slept in a homeless situation, 3.66%

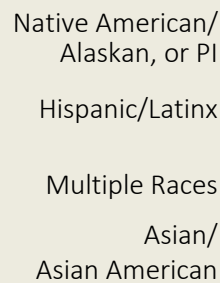
Did not experience homelessness, 96.34%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

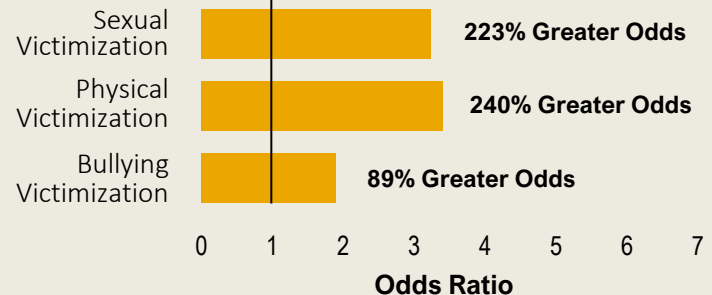
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

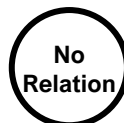
Alcohol Abuse



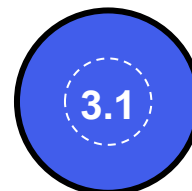
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: NEW HAMPSHIRE

**2,817** students

5.23% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

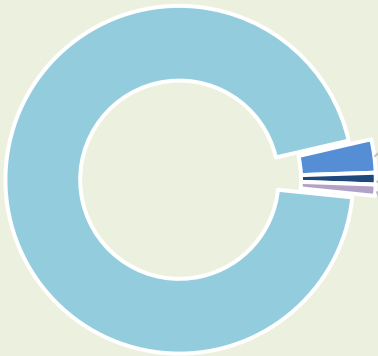
**2 in 3**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **1,729** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
3.10%

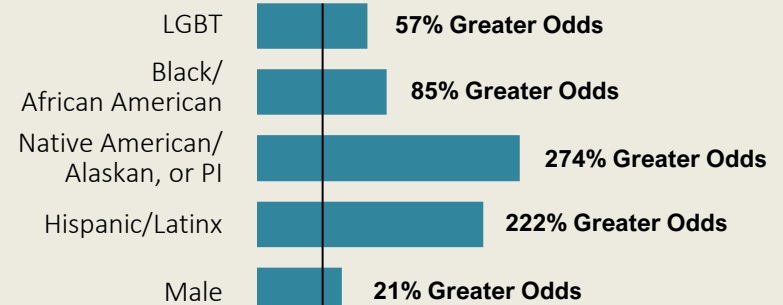
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 1.08%

Both homeless  
situations, 1.04%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 94.77%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Multiple Races  
Asian/  
Asian American

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

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

Odds Ratio (0 to 7)

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

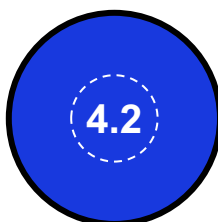
Alcohol Abuse



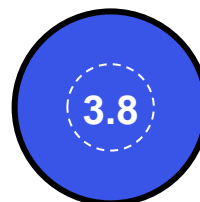
Suicidality



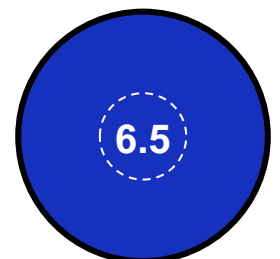
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

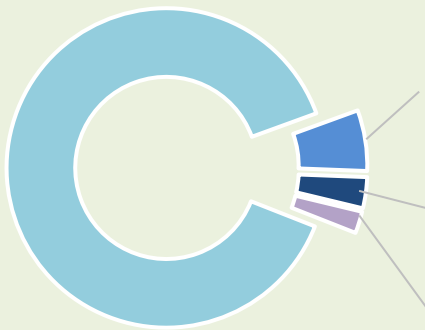
**2 in 3**

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%

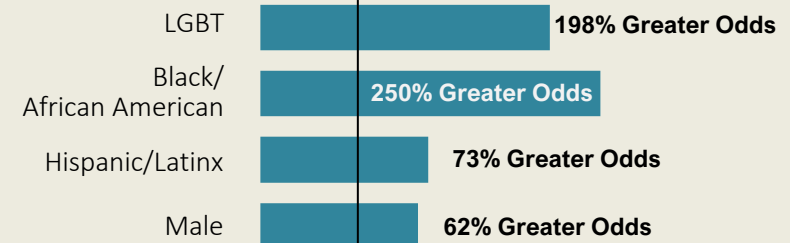
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 3.15%

Both homeless  
situations, 2.21%

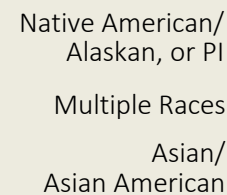
Did not experience  
homelessness, 88.48%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

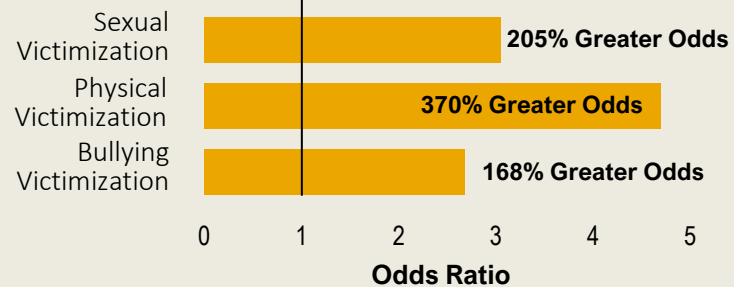
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

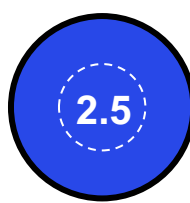
Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



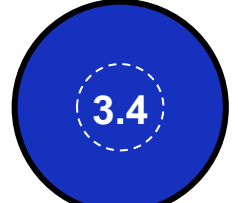
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

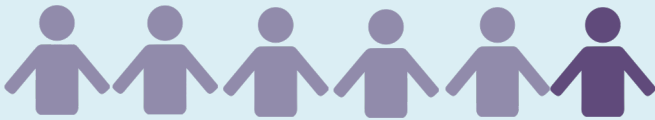
# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: NORTH CAROLINA

**49,527** students

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

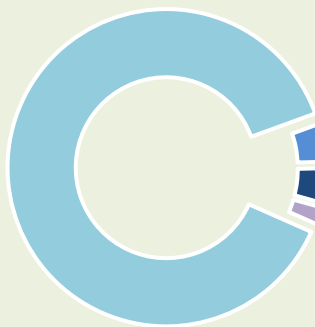
**5 in 6**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **40,868** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
5.18%

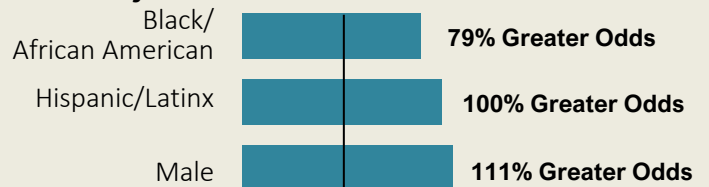
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 4.70%

Both homeless  
situations,  
2.30%

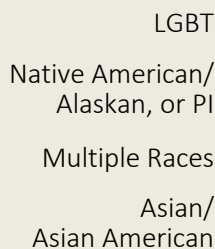
Did not experience  
homelessness, 87.81%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

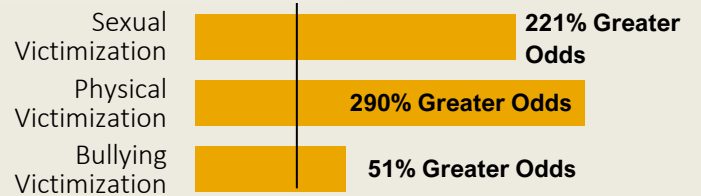
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



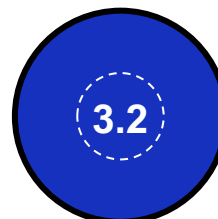
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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 DAKOTA

2,218 students

6.96% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

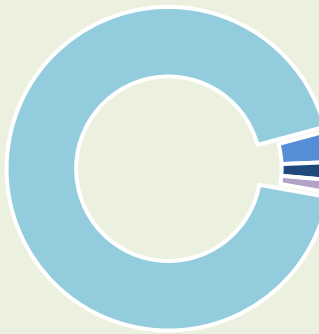
7 in 9

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%

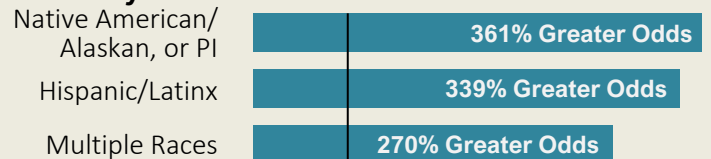
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 2.03%

Both homeless  
situations, 1.41%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 93.04%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



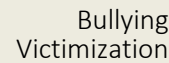
### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



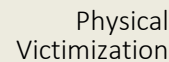
### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



### Did Not Ask



0 1 2 3 4 5

Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

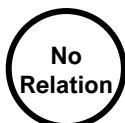
Alcohol  
Abuse



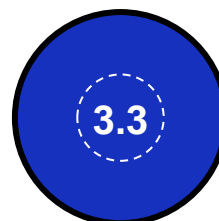
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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: PENNSYLVANIA

**31,822** students

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

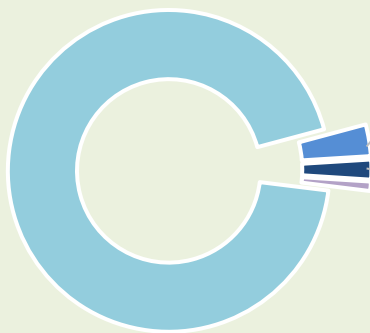
**7 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **23,073** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
**3.18%**

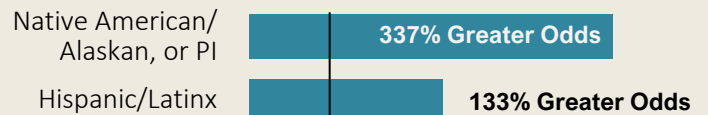
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, **2.00%**

Both homeless  
situations, **0.94%**

Did not experience  
homelessness, **93.89%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

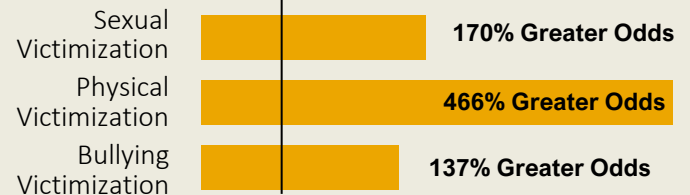
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



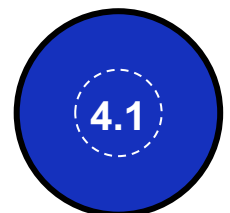
Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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: RHODE ISLAND

**4,673** students

10.86% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

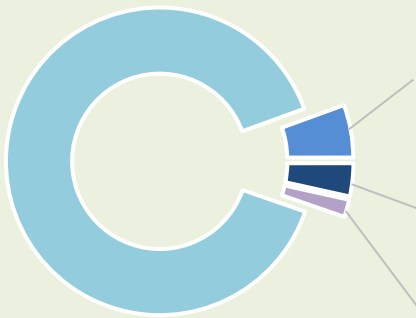
**8 in 9**

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%**

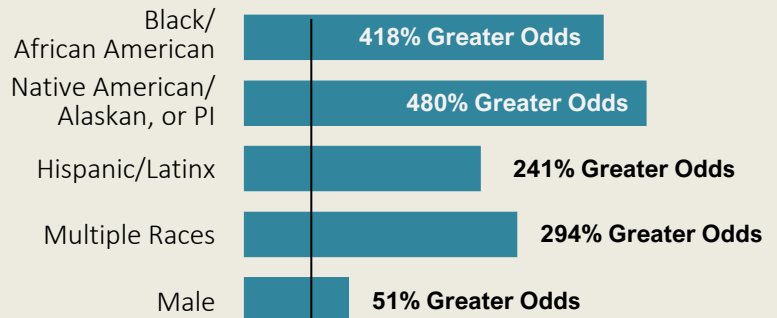
**Usually slept in  
a homeless  
situation, 3.47%**

**Both homeless  
situations, 1.84%**

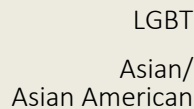
**Did not experience  
homelessness, 89.14%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

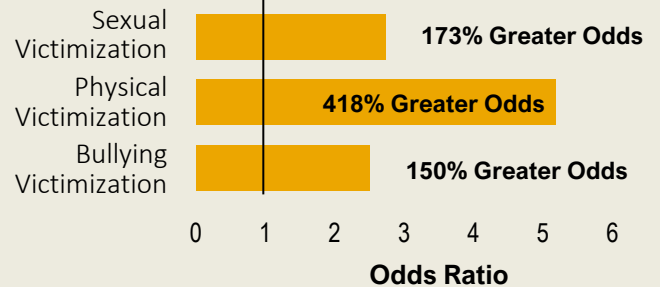
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

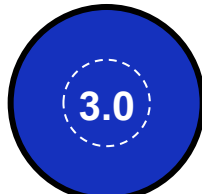
Alcohol  
Abuse



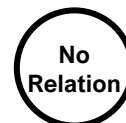
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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: SOUTH CAROLINA

**24,963** students

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

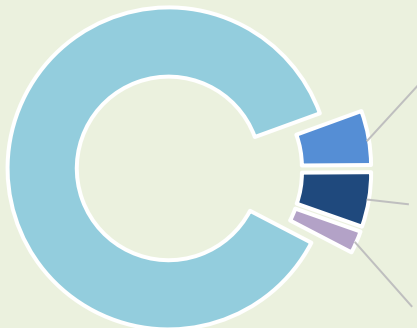
**8 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **21,917** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Did not experience homelessness, 86.81%

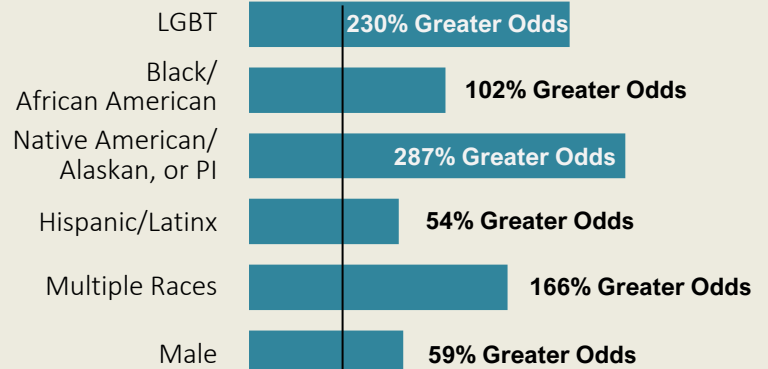
Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
5.45%

Usually slept in  
a homeless  
situation, 5.49%

Both homeless  
situations, 2.25%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

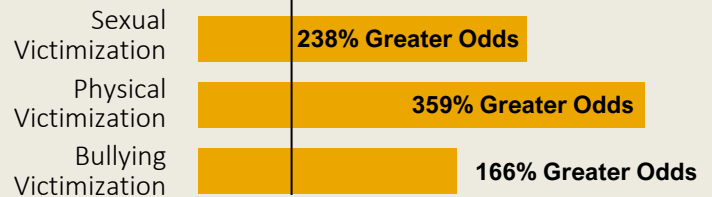
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Asian/  
Asian American

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

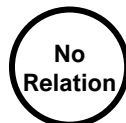
Alcohol  
Abuse



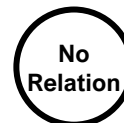
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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: SOUTH DAKOTA

**4,449** students

11.64% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

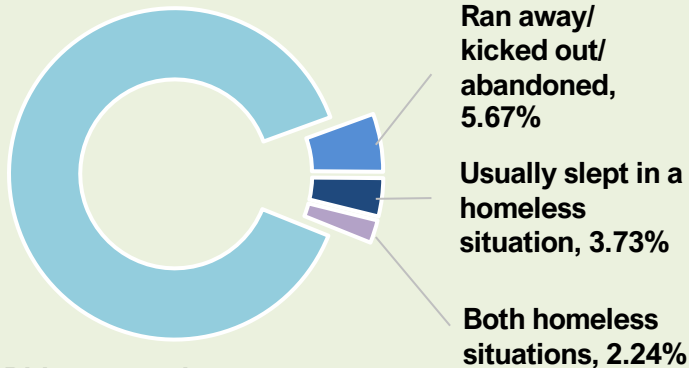
**8 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **4,060** missed cases of homelessness

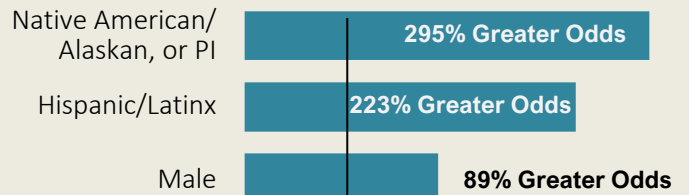
## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Did not experience homelessness, 88.36%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

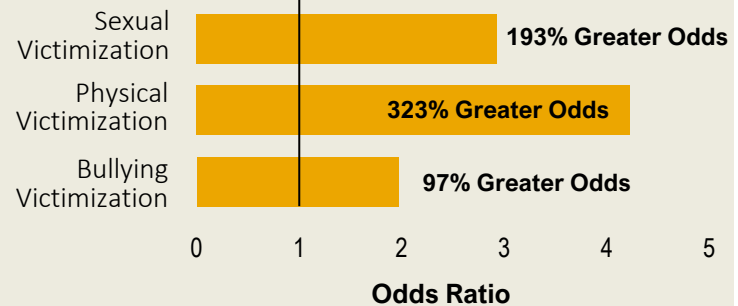
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

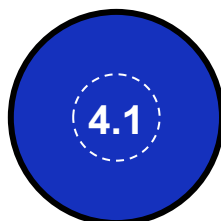
Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: VERMONT

**1,051** students

4.28% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

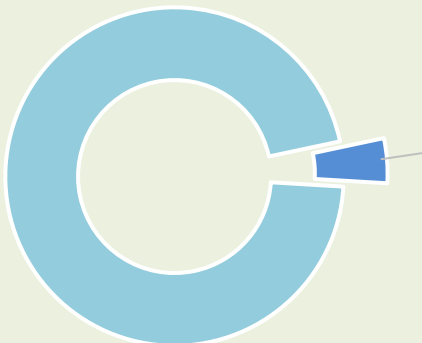
**7 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **808** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

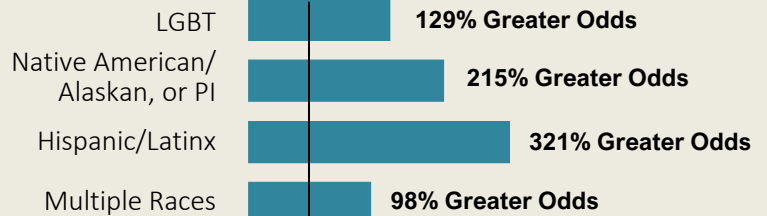


**Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
4.28%**

**Did not experience  
homelessness, 95.72%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

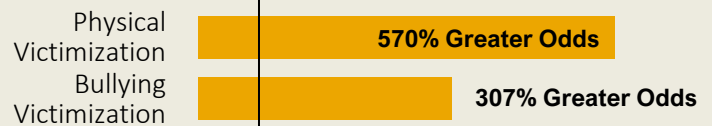
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



### Did not ask

Sexual  
Victimization

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

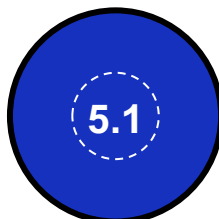
Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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: VIRGINIA

**11,605** students

3.07% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

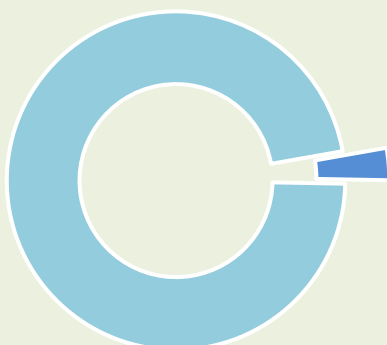
**3 in 6**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **6,071** missed cases of homelessness

**Housing Reported**  
(last 30 days)

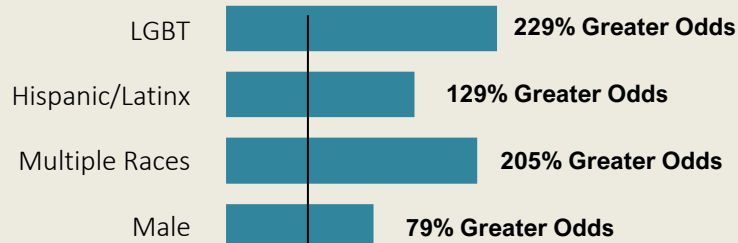


Usually slept in a homeless situation, **3.07%**

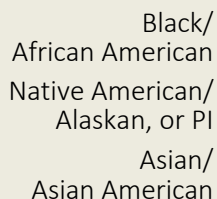
Did not experience homelessness, **96.93%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

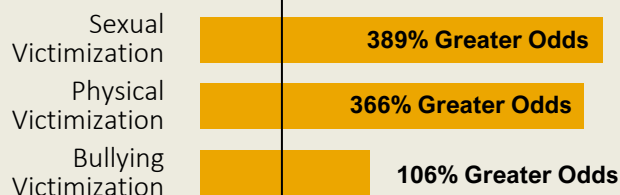
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

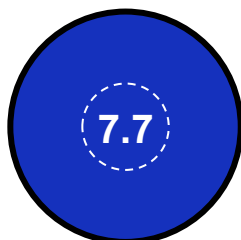
Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



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



# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ACROSS 12 DISTRICTS

**57,194** students

13.76% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS<sup>a</sup>

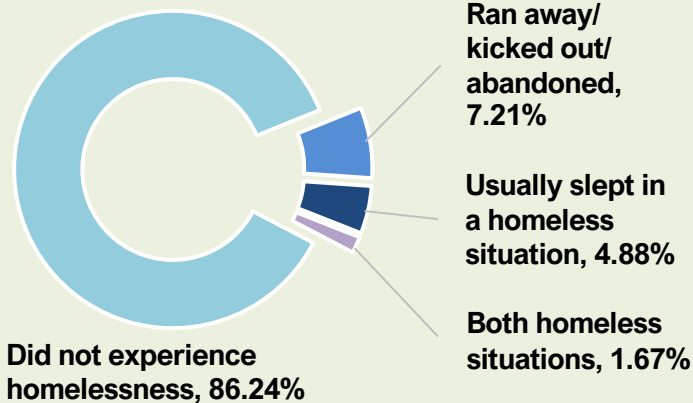
**1 in 3**

students not identified by school districts



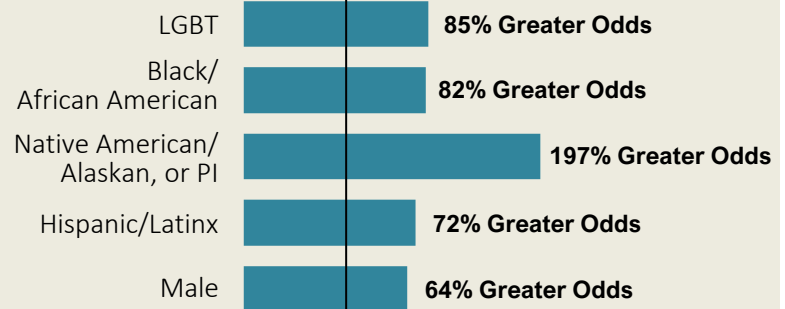
an estimated **16,580** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

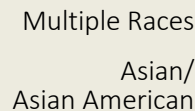


## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

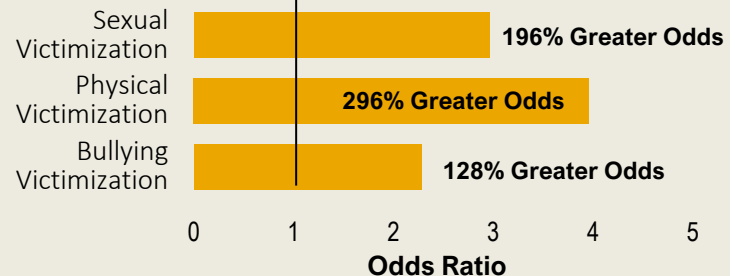
### More likely to be<sup>b</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>b</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>b</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>c</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



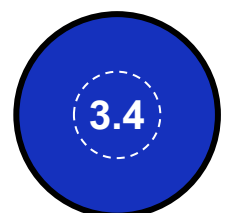
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: ALBUQUERQUE

2,414 students

11.21% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

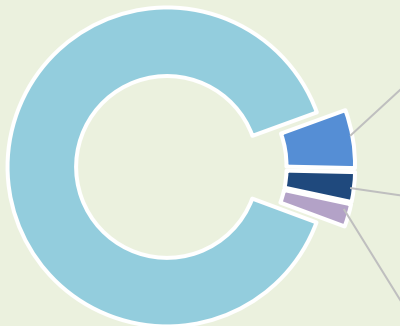
4 in 9

students not identified by school districts



an estimated 1,205 missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
5.90%

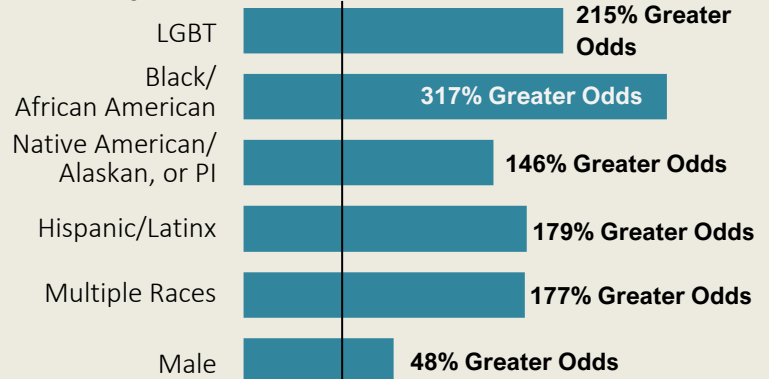
Usually slept in  
a homeless  
situation, 3.01%

Both homeless  
situations, 2.30%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 88.79%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

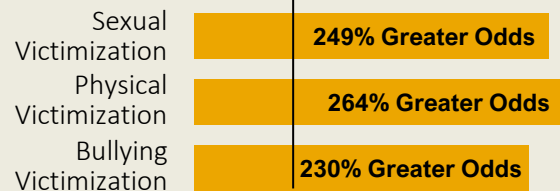
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Asian/  
Asian American

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



0 1 2 3 4 5  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol  
Abuse



Suicidality



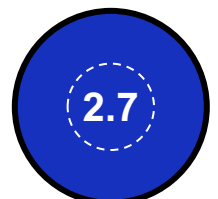
Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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

678 students

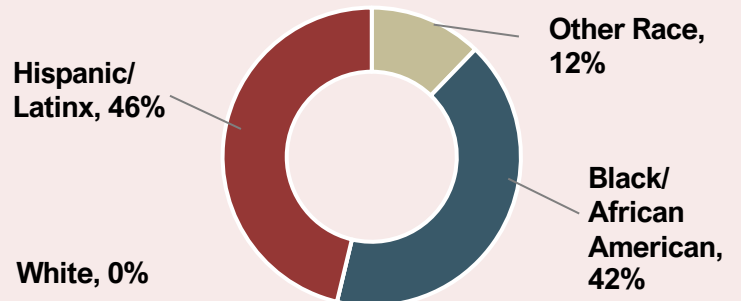
4.93% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## Identified more than YRBSS

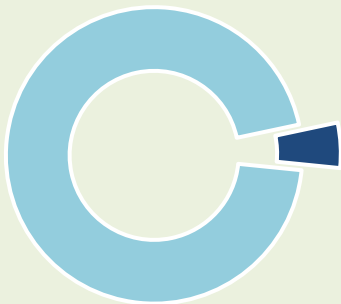


Boston Public Schools identified an estimated **584** more cases of homelessness

## No White students reported homelessness



## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Usually slept in a homeless situation, 4.93%

Did not experience homelessness, 95.07%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

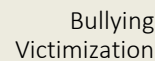
As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



As likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



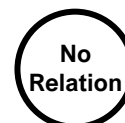
Suicidality



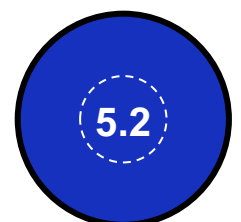
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

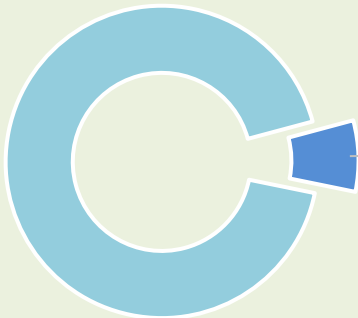
7.37% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## Identified more than YRBSS



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

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
7.37%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 92.63%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>

LGBT **199% Greater Odds**

### Less likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Other Race **93% Reduced Odds**

### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Black/  
African American

Hispanic/Latinx

Male

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

Sexual  
Victimization **192% Greater Odds**

Physical  
Victimization **184% Greater Odds**

Bullying  
Victimization **132% Greater Odds**

0 1 2 3 4  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol  
Abuse



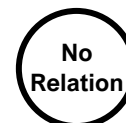
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: CLEVELAND

635 students

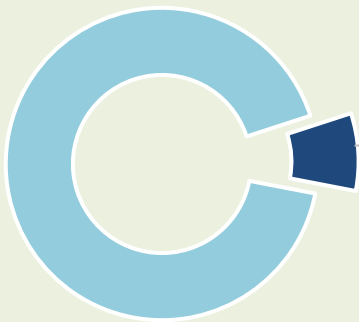
8.03% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## No Difference



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

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

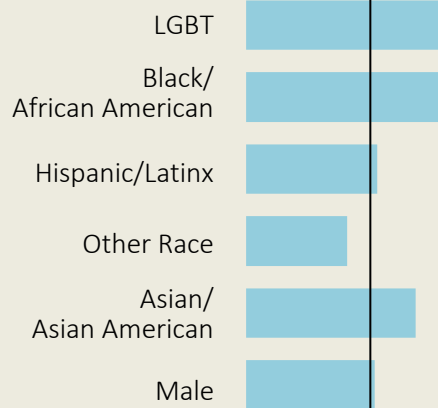


Usually slept in a homeless situation, 8.03%

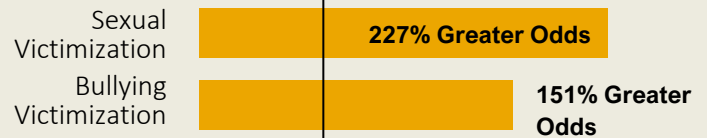
Did not experience homelessness, 91.97%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

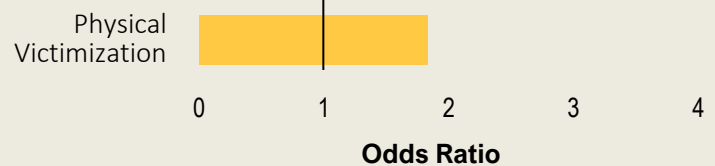
### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



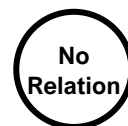
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

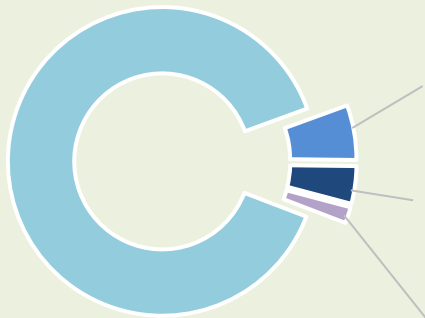
**2 in 3**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **687** missed cases of homelessness

## 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%

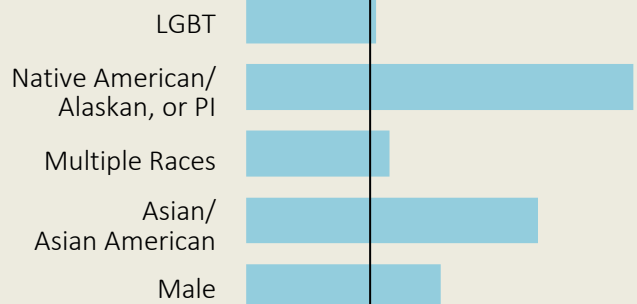
Did not experience  
homelessness, 88.62%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

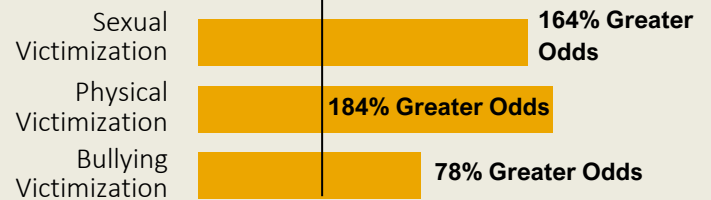
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



0 1 2 3 4  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol  
Abuse



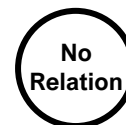
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



- 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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: GASTON COUNTY, NC

1,174 students

15.30% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

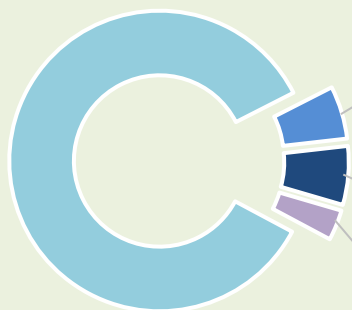
7 in 9

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%

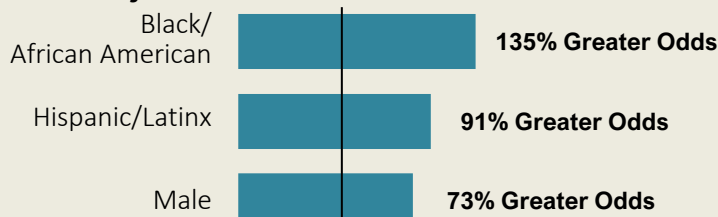
Usually slept  
in a homeless  
situation,  
6.32%

Both homeless  
situations, 3.28%

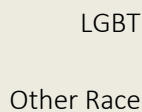
Did not experience  
homelessness, 84.70%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

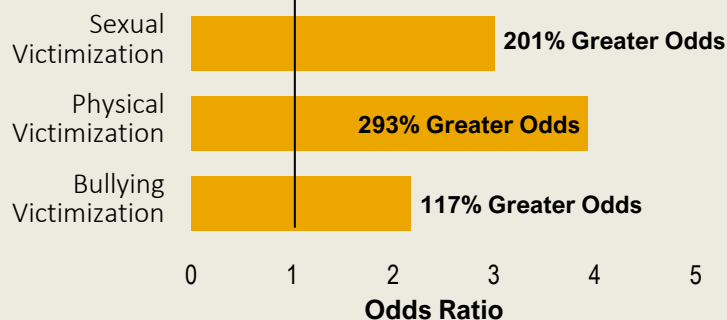
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



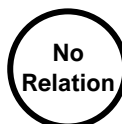
Suicidality



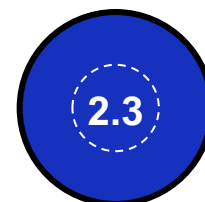
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

# HOMELESSNESS IN HIGH SCHOOL 2019: GENESEE, MI

793 students

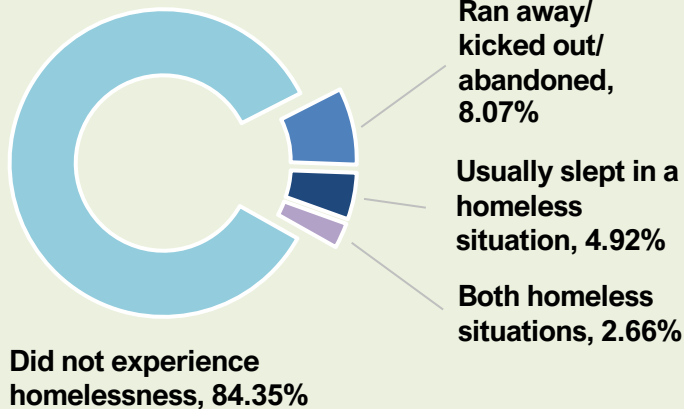
15.65% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## No Difference



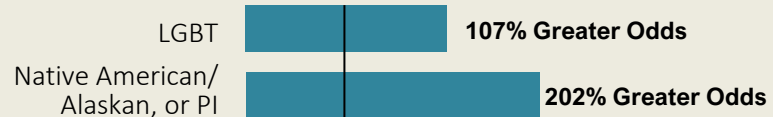
785 students identified by Genesee schools which falls within the YRBSS confidence interval

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

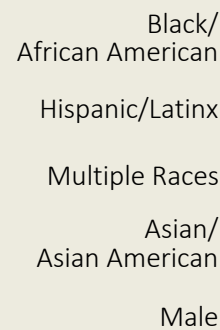


## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

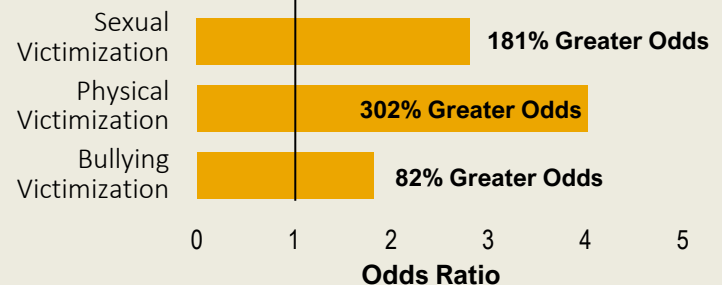
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

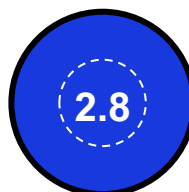
Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



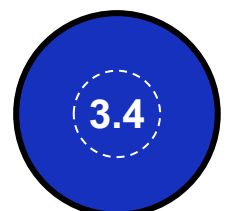
Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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 YORK CITY

**35,258** students

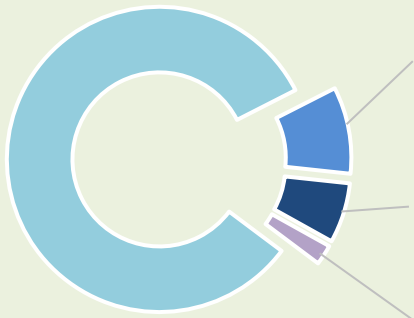
17.73% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## 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%

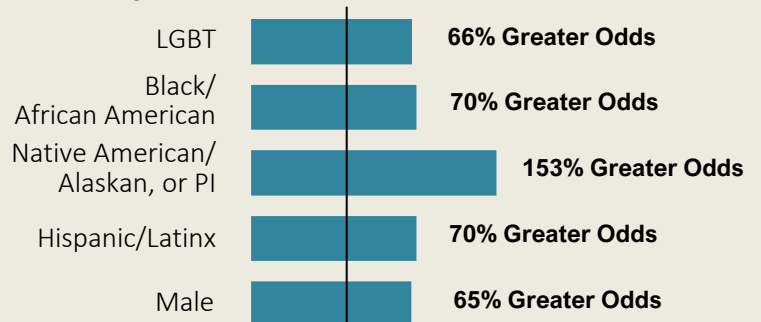
Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 6.38%

Both homeless  
situations, 2.15%

Did not experience  
homelessness, 82.27%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

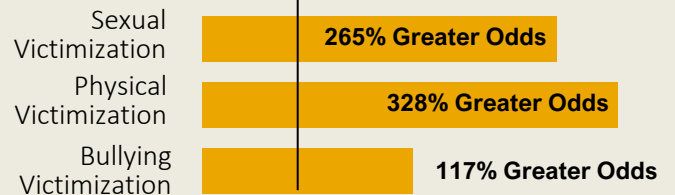
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>

Multiple Races  
Asian/  
Asian American

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



0 1 2 3 4 5  
Odds Ratio

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



Suicidality



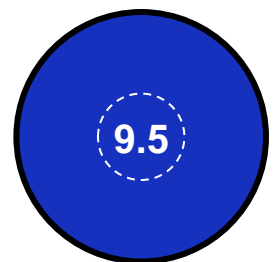
Poor Grades

Not Asked

Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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

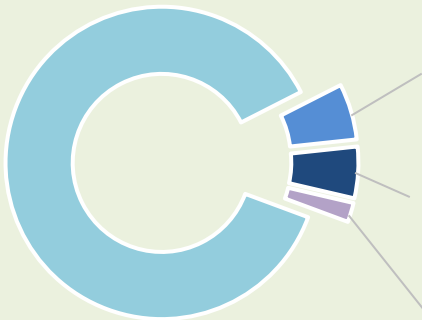
**8 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



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

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



**Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
5.81%**

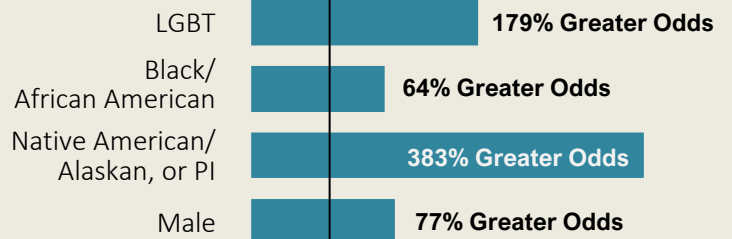
**Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 5.33%**

**Both homeless  
situations, 2.01%**

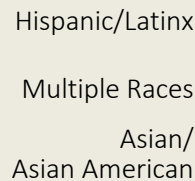
**Did not experience  
homelessness, 86.84%**

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

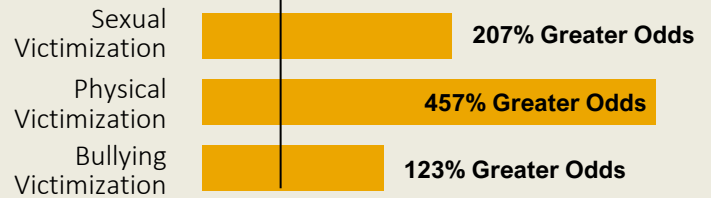
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio (Scale: 0 to 6)

## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

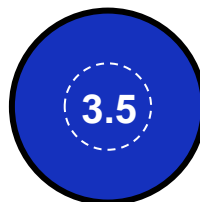
Alcohol  
Abuse



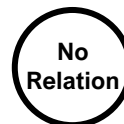
Suicidality



Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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

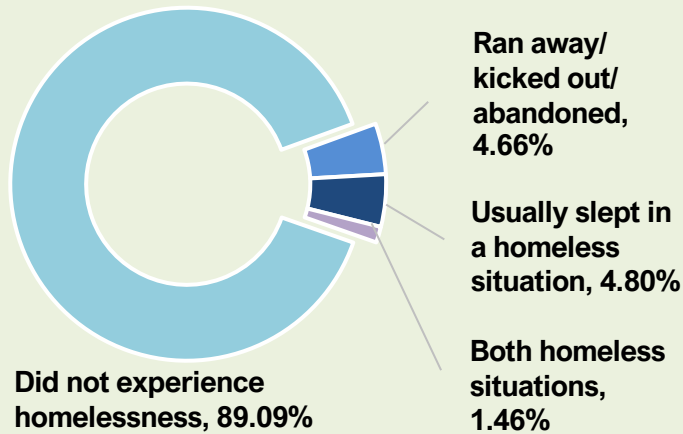
**7 in 9**

students not identified by school districts



an estimated **2,264** missed cases of homelessness

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)

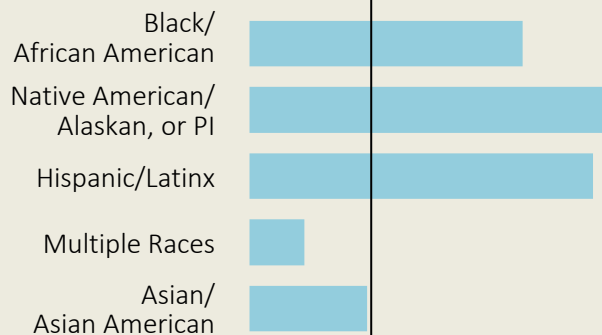


## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

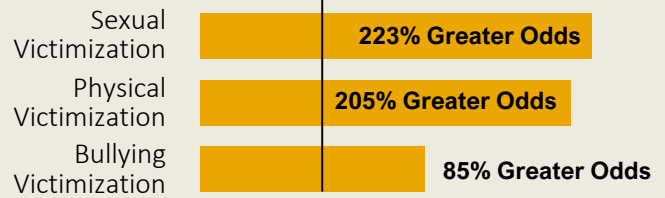
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



Odds Ratio

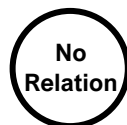
## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

Alcohol Abuse



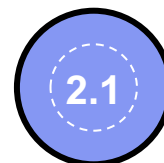
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: SEATTLE

1,316 students

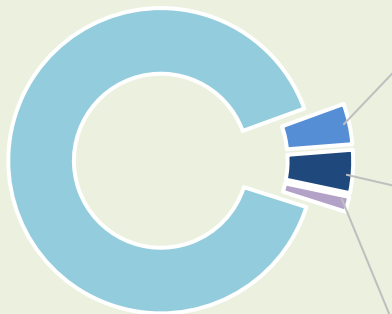
10.45% of public high school students reported homelessness on the YRBSS

## No Difference



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

## Housing Reported (last 30 days)



Did not experience homelessness, 89.55%

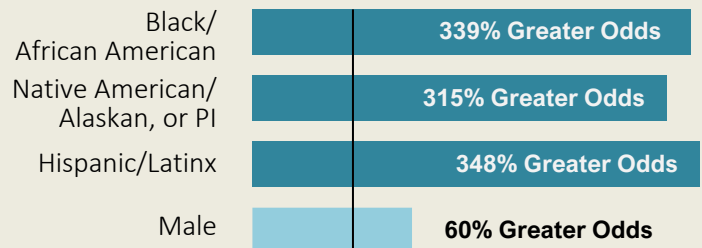
Ran away/  
kicked out/  
abandoned,  
4.31%

Usually slept in a  
homeless  
situation, 4.56%

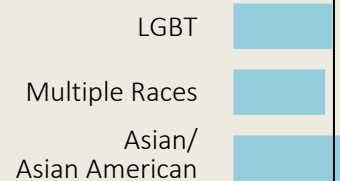
Both homeless  
situations, 1.59%

## Students Experiencing Homelessness were:

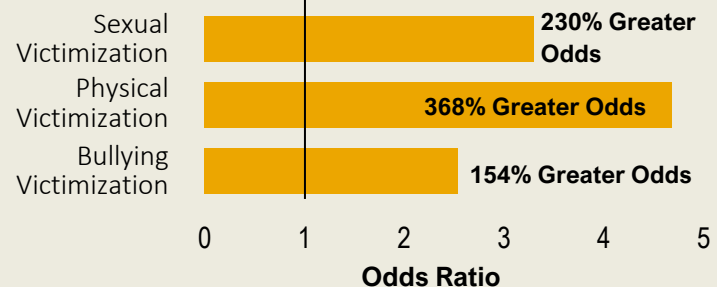
### More likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### As likely to be<sup>a</sup>



### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

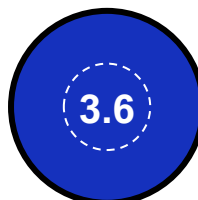
Alcohol Abuse



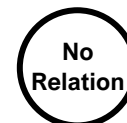
Suicidality



Poor Grades



Risky Sexual Behavior



Substance Use



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: SPARTANBURG COUNTY, SC

**430** students

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

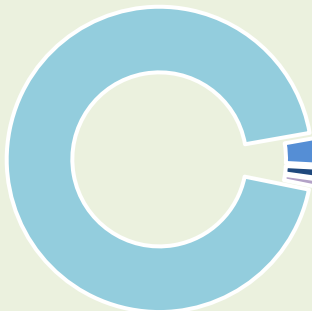
**1 in 3**

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<sup>a</sup>

Black/  
African American

Native American/  
Alaskan, or PI

Hispanic/Latinx

Multiple Races

Asian/  
Asian American

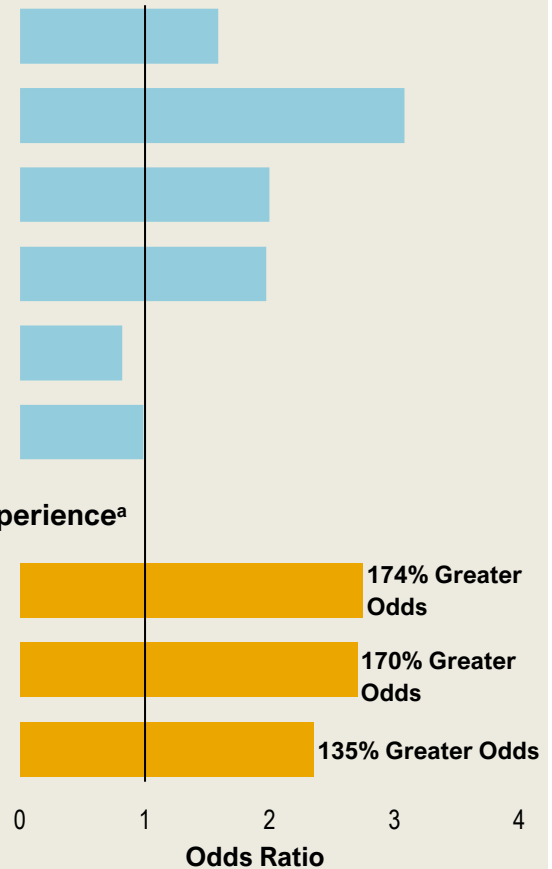
Male

### More likely to experience<sup>a</sup>

Sexual  
Victimization

Physical  
Victimization

Bullying  
Victimization



## Homelessness and Student Functioning

Odds compared to students not reporting homelessness<sup>b</sup>

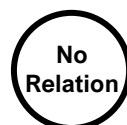
Alcohol  
Abuse



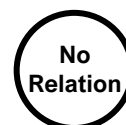
Suicidality



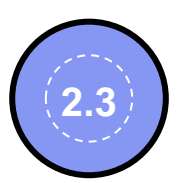
Poor  
Grades



Risky Sexual  
Behavior



Substance  
Use



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

