

Data Point	Citation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 30% of youth experiencing homelessness surveyed reported being lesbian, gay, or bisexual               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 6.8% reported being transgender</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Administration for Children and Families and Youth Services Bureau Street Services Program. Data Collection Study, Final Report, 2-16. <a href="https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fysb/data_collection_study_final_report_street_outreach_program.pdf">https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fysb/data_collection_study_final_report_street_outreach_program.pdf</a>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transgender people report high rates of discrimination that contribute to their housing instability and also deter folks from accessing services.</li> <li>● nearly a quarter of transgender adults surveyed (N=27,715) reported experiencing housing discrimination related to their gender identity.</li> <li>● Providers are more likely to report longer periods of homelessness for the transgender youth they serve.</li> </ul>	<p>James, S. E., Herman, J. L., Rankin, S., Keisling, M., Mottet, L., &amp; Anafi, M. (2016). The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey. Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● LGBTQ Young Adults (YA) most commonly experienced homelessness because they were kicked out/asked to leave the home of their parents, relatives, foster or group homes.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This experience was more common among transgender YA.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Shelton, J., DeChants, J., Bender, K., Hsu, H., Narendorf, S., Ferguson, K., Petering, R., Barman-Adhikari, A., &amp; Santa Maria, D. (in press). Homelessness and housing experiences among LGBTQ youth and young adults: An intersectional examination across seven U.S. cities. <i>Cityscape</i>.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In a survey of homeless youth service providers, respondents reported that:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ transgender YA were in worse physical health than their cisgender counterparts were.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Researchers found:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ statistically significant differences across seven of nine indicators of past trauma</li> <li>○ Survey respondents reported a higher proportion of transgender YA (compared to cisgender LGBTQ YA) had histories of harassment and bullying, intimate partner violence, family rejection, physical, sexual or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Choi, Soon Kyu, Bianca D.M. Wilson, Jama Shelton, and Gary Gates. 2015. Serving our youth 2015: The needs and experiences of LGBTQ youth experiencing homelessness. Los Angeles, CA: Williams Institute with the True Colors Fund.</p>

<p>emotional abuse, mental health issues, sexual exploitation, and alcohol or substance abuse</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transgender YAs and Latino gay and bisexual male YA experiencing homelessness face unique challenges.</li> </ul>	<p>Shelton, Jama, and Lynden Bond. 2017. "It just never worked out': How transgender and gender expansive youth understand their pathways into homelessness," <i>Families in Society: The Journal of Contemporary Social Services</i> 98 (4): 284–291.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transgender people of color were more likely to experience housing instability than their White counterparts.</li> </ul>	<p>Begun, Stephanie, and Shanna K. Kattari. 2016. "Conforming for survival: Associations between transgender visual conformity/passing and homelessness experiences," <i>Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services</i> 28 (1): 54–66.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transgender YA reported higher frequencies of running away or being kicked out of their family home, foster home, or relative's home than their LGB counterparts.</li> <li>• Transgender YA more often reported becoming homeless due to an inability to pay rent or having nowhere to go after leaving prison or moving to a new city.</li> <li>• Higher percentages of transgender YA reported experiencing discrimination due to their gender, gender identity, or gender expression.</li> <li>• Compared to the full LGBTQ sample, higher percentages of transgender YA also reported discrimination due to their sexual orientation, indicating that although sexual orientation and gender identity are two separate entities, many transgender YA have minority sexual orientations.</li> <li>• White transgender YA were more likely to report discrimination due to sexual orientation than transgender Black or Latino YA.</li> </ul>	<p>Shelton, J., DeChants, J., Bender, K., Hsu, H., Narendorf, S., Ferguson, K., Petering, R., Barman-Adhikari, A., &amp; Santa Maria, D. (in press). <i>Homelessness and housing experiences among LGBTQ youth and young adults: An intersectional examination across seven U.S. cities. Cityscape.</i></p>

- White youth were significantly more likely than Black or Latino YA to go to someone they trusted for support.
  - Latino YA reported higher frequencies of being kicked out of their family home than White or Black YA.
  - Latino bisexual YA reported higher frequencies of running away from their family home than Black or White bisexual YA.
  - Latino YA (in the full LGBTQ sample and the transgender and ibisexual subsamples) were more likely to report stress related to finding a place to sleep and reported a desire for help with housing at a higher frequency than their Black and White counterparts.
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- According to a 2015 survey of nearly 28,000 adults, transgender people face high rates of mistreatment in K-12.
    - Out of those who were out or perceived as transgender in K-12, nearly three quarters (77%) experienced mistreatment because of being transgender, including 54% who were verbally harassed, 24% who were physically attacked, and 13% who were sexually assaulted because of being transgender.
  - Nearly one in five (17%) of students who were out or perceived as transgender in school left a K-12 school because the mistreatment was so bad.
  - Respondents frequently reported that teachers and staff members, whose job in part includes ensuring student safety, often ignored or even contributed to the harassment and violence.
    - Discriminatory school policies--such as policies that excluded transgender students from school activities, forced them to present according to the gender they were thought to be at birth, or subjected them to discipline because of their transgender status

Durwood, Lily & Mclaughlin, Katie & R. Olson, Kristina. (2016). Mental Health and Self-Worth in Socially-Transitioned Transgender Youth. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*. 56. 10.1016/j.jaac.2016.10.016.

- Mistreatment at school had a lifelong impact on many respondents, with respondents who faced mistreatment at school experiencing higher rates of homelessness, poverty, and psychological distress as adults.
- While discrimination in school is profoundly harmful for transgender youth, transgender students who are affirmed and respected in school are more likely to thrive.