BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) youth are suggested to be overrepresented in unstable housing and foster care. In the current study, we assess whether LGBTQ youth are overrepresented in unstable housing and foster care and examine disparities in school functioning, substance use, and mental health for LGBTQ youth versus heterosexual youth in unstable housing and foster care.

METHODS: A total of 895,218 students (10–18 years old) completed the cross-sectional California Healthy Kids Survey from 2013 to 2015. Surveys were administered in 2,641 middle and high schools throughout California. Primary outcome measures included school functioning (eg, school climate, absenteeism), substance use, and mental health.

RESULTS: More youth living in foster care (30.4%) and unstable housing (25.3%) self-identified as LGBTQ than youth in a nationally representative sample (11.2%). Compared with heterosexual youth and youth in stable housing, LGBTQ youth in unstable housing reported poorer school functioning ($B_s = -0.10$ to $0.40$), higher substance use ($B_s = 0.26–0.28$), and poorer mental health (odds ratios = 0.73–0.80). LGBTQ youth in foster care reported more fights in school ($B = 0.16$), victimization ($B = 0.10$), and mental health problems (odds ratios = 0.82–0.73) compared with LGBTQ youth in stable housing and heterosexual youth in foster care.

CONCLUSIONS: Disparities for LGBTQ youth are exacerbated when they live in foster care or unstable housing. This points to a need for protections for LGBTQ youth in care and care that is affirming of their sexual orientation and gender identity.

WHAT’S KNOWN ON THIS SUBJECT: It has been suggested that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth are overrepresented in unstable housing and foster care and that the care they receive is not affirming of their sexual orientation or gender identity.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS: Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth were overrepresented in foster care and unstable housing and report worse school functioning, higher substance use, and poorer mental health compared with heterosexual youth in stable housing. Affirmative care is needed.
For youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ), disclosing their sexual identity to family members can mean facing verbal and physical harassment, sometimes even resulting in out-of-home placement or homelessness. Because of high rates of rejection and abuse among LGBTQ youth, it has been suggested that they are overrepresented in unstable housing and the child welfare system. When placed in an out-of-home setting, LGBTQ youth are more likely to experience vicimization and abuse by social work professionals, foster parents, and peers, which has been shown to be related to a lack of permanency and poorer functional outcomes. Existing studies have relied on local or regional samples or on samples of youth living out-of-home. With the current study, we use data from a large statewide school-based survey to assess, first, whether LGBTQ youth are overrepresented in unstable housing (defined according to guidelines from the federal McKinney-Vento Act as living in a friend’s home, hotel or motel, or shelter and other transitional housing) and foster care (foster home, group care, or waiting placement). Second, we examine disparities in school functioning, substance use, and mental health for LGBTQ youth in unstable housing and foster care compared with heterosexual youth in unstable housing and foster care and LGBTQ youth in stable housing.

A number of legal and social work professional accounts as well as researchers in qualitative studies have suggested an overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in out-of-home care. In a study in Los Angeles County, researchers confirmed that there were 2.3 times more LGBTQ youth in foster care than would be expected based on estimates of LGBTQ youth in national adolescent populations. Once in out-of-home care, LGBTQ youth are found to experience further mistreatment, such as verbal and physical violence, and more frequent hospitalization for emotional and physical reasons. In addition, LGBTQ youth in out-of-home placements have a general lack of formal and informal supportive relationships with adults, resulting in lower educational attainment, homelessness, and financial instability. The mistreatment of LGBTQ youth in their own family or foster family may lead them to leave their home, which is related to an overlapping issue: homelessness.

In addition to research signaling an overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in foster care, African American and American Indian youth are also found to be overrepresented in foster care. However, researchers have not examined whether LGBTQ youth are more vulnerable when they are in foster care or forms of unstable housing and from these racial and ethnic groups. Recognizing this gap in the literature, we explore whether outcomes differ for African American and American Indian youth (compared with non-Hispanic white youth) by LGBTQ status and living situation.

With the current study, we provide an examination of overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in unstable housing and foster care, and we examine disparities in school functioning, substance use, and mental health for LGBTQ youth versus heterosexual youth in stable housing versus unstable housing and foster care.

METHODS

Participants

The data used in this study are from the 2013 to 2015 California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) (N = 910,885). CHKS is conducted in middle and high schools across California and administered by WestEd to track health risks and resilience among youth. Both parents and students gave active or passive informed consent (dependent on the school’s requirements), and students’ participation was voluntary and anonymous. As recommended by WestEd, youth whose response validity was questionable were excluded. Exclusion of these youth was based on meeting 2 or more criteria related to inconsistent responses (eg, never using a drug and use in the past 30 days, exaggerated drug use, using a fake drug, and answering dishonestly to all or most of the questions on the survey). On the basis of these criteria, data from 1.7% of youth were excluded from the current analyses.

Students from schools that administered the question about living situation and sexual orientation and/or gender identity were included in the analytic sample. The analytic sample comprises 593,241 students (age range 10–18) enrolled in grades 6 to 12, or ungraded, across 1,211 schools. Slightly less than one-half of respondents identified as male (49.6%) and 50.4% identified as female. Respondents were asked about their ethnic and racial background; over half (52.0%) of respondents identified as Hispanic. In addition, 24.6% identified as white non-Hispanic, 13.8% as Asian American, 2.7% as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 5.8% as African American, 4.7% as American Indian or Alaska Native, and 40.49% as multiracial. See Supplemental Table 4 for characteristics of students by housing situation and LGBTQ status.

Measures

School Functioning

Grades were assessed with the following item: “During the past 12 months, how well did you do in school?” This was followed by the question: “How often did you have a B or better in all your classes?”
months, how would you describe the grades you mostly received in school” (1 = mostly A’s, 8 = mostly F’s).

Absence was assessed with the following item: “During the past 12 months, about how many times did you skip school or cut classes” (1 = 0 times, 6 = more than once a week). Perceived school safety was assessed with 2 items. An example item is “I feel safe in my school” (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree). School climate was assessed with 14 items about school belongingness, teacher-student relationships, and meaningful participation (α = .89). An example item is “I am happy to be at this school” (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree). Whether youth reported fights in school was assessed with the average of 7 items (α = .78). For example, “During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you been involved in a physical fight?” (1 = 0 times, 4 = 4 or more times). Whether youth experienced victimization at school was assessed with the average of 6 items (α = .79). For example, “During the past 12 months, how many times on school property have you been pushed, shoved, slapped, hit, or kicked by someone who wasn’t just kidding around?” (1 = 0 times, 4 = 4 or more times).

Substance Use
Substance use was assessed with the average of 3 items: “During the past 30 days on how many days on school property did you (1) smoke cigarettes, (2) have at least 1 drink of alcohol, (3) smoke marijuana?” (1 = 0 days, 6 = 20–30 days; α = .68); and "During your life, how many times have you been very drunk or sick after drinking alcohol” (1 = 0 times, 6 = 7 or more times).

Mental Health
Whether youth had felt depressed was assessed with the following item: “During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more that you stopped doing some usual activities?” (0 = no, 1 = yes). Whether youth had seriously considered suicide was assessed with the following item: “During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?” (0 = no, 1 = yes).

Living Situation
Participants were asked about their living situation: “What best describes where you live? A home includes a house, apartment, trailer, or mobile home.” Participants could check 1 of the following categories: (1) A home with 1 or more parents or guardians; (2) other relative’s home; (3) a home with more than 1 family; (4) friend’s home; (5) foster home, group care, or waiting placement; (6) hotel or motel; (7) shelter, car, campground, or other transitional or temporary housing; (8) other living arrangement. Those who chose option 1, 2, or 3 were classified as living in stable housing (n = 548817); those who chose option 4, 6, 7, or 8 were classified as living in unstable housing (n = 20231); those who chose option 5 were classified as living in foster care (n = 3344).

Gender and Sexual Identity
Participants were asked about their gender and sexual identity with 1 item. Participants could check 1 or more of the following categories: heterosexual (straight) (n = 443013); gay or lesbian or bisexual (n = 35126); transgender (n = 7931); not sure (n = 26065); or decline to respond (n = 31651). Categories are not mutually exclusive, and reported sample sizes are limited to students who completed the question on living situation. For the focal analyses, we compared youth who only reported being heterosexual (n = 430672) to youth who reported being gay or lesbian or bisexual, transgender, or not sure (LGBTQ) or any other composition of answers (n = 62431).

Race and/or Ethnicity
Students were asked whether they were of “Hispanic or of Latino origin.” With answer options yes or no. Students were also asked, “What is your race?” with the following answer options: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; white, or multiracial (2 or more races). For the current analyses, comparisons were made between African American (1) and non-Hispanic white (0) students and American Indian (1) and non-Hispanic white students (0).

Analysis Strategy
Because CHKS contains nested data (students nested in school), survey-adjusted percentages and means were used to assess the living situation of LGBTQ and heterosexual youth. Survey-adjusted analyses (svy in Stata [Stata Corp, College Station, TX]) account for the complex (nested) data and adjusts SEs. First, the disproportionality representation index (DRI) was used to document whether LGBTQ youth were overrepresented in foster care. The DRI is calculated by dividing the percentage of LGBTQ youth by the percentage of sexual minority youth in the general population (taken from the 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey33). When DRI values are > 1.00, this indicates an overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in the CHKS sample; when DRI values are < 1.00, this indicates underrepresentation. Second, survey-adjusted (linear and logistic) regression analyses in Stata version 14.0 were conducted to examine whether LGBTQ status, foster care engagement, and unstable housing and interactions between these factors were associated with school functioning, substance use, and mental health. Third, when interaction terms were significant, estimates for LGBTQ youth in foster care and unstable housing were
compared with estimates for LGBTQ youth in stable housing, and estimates for LGBTQ youth in foster care and unstable housing were compared with estimates for heterosexual youth in foster care and unstable housing (pwcompare in Stata, Bonferroni adjusted). Last, as sensitivity analyses, we examined whether findings were similar across youth who identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB); transgender; or unsure, compared with youth who did not identify as such. In addition, we examined whether there were 3-way interactions between LGBTQ status, living situation, and race and/or ethnicity (African American or American Indian versus non-Hispanic white). In all analyses, we included student age and sex as covariates.

RESULTS

Overrepresentation of LGBTQ Youth in Unstable Housing and Foster Care

Using the estimates of students in different living situations in CHKS, the results revealed an overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in foster care; <1% of our sample is in foster care, but of those youth, 30.4% report an LGBTQ identity (see Table 1). We compared the proportion of LGBTQ youth in foster care in the CHKS sample with data from the 2015 edition of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey that includes a measure of sexual orientation (not gender identity). In the national probability-based sample, 11.2% of 12- to 18-year-olds identified as LGB or unsure; comparing this to the percentage of LGBTQ youth in foster care in the current study (30.4%), there is an overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in foster care. This results in a DRI of 2.71. LGBTQ youth are also overrepresented in other forms of unstable housing: 3.53% of our total sample lives in unstable housing, and of those youth, 25.3% report an LGBTQ identity, resulting in a DRI of 2.26. In sum, the proportion of LGBTQ youth in foster care and unstable housing is 2.3 to 2.7 times larger than would be expected from estimates of LGBTQ youth in nationally representative adolescent samples.

**Disparities by Sexual and Gender Identity and Housing**

With several survey-adjusted regression analyses, we examined whether LGBTQ youth and youth in unstable housing and foster care compared with heterosexual youth and youth in stable housing differed in their school functioning, substance use, and mental health. Generally, the results revealed that LGBTQ youth report poorer school functioning, more substance use, and poorer mental health compared with heterosexual youth ($P < .001$). Youth in unstable housing ($P < .001$) and foster care ($P < .001$) also reported poorer school functioning, more substance use, and poorer mental health compared with youth in stable housing (Table 2).

To examine the interaction between LGBTQ status (LGBTQ versus heterosexual) and living situation (foster care versus stable housing; unstable housing versus stable housing) in terms of school functioning, substance use, and mental health, we added 2 interaction terms to the model: LGBTQ × unstable housing and LGBTQ × foster care. The findings revealed significant interaction effects, indicating disparities for LGBTQ youth in unstable housing and foster care for several outcomes.

Compared with heterosexual youth in unstable housing and LGBTQ youth in stable housing, LGBTQ youth in unstable housing reported lower grades ($P = .020$), higher rates of absenteeism ($P < .001$), school safety ($P = .001$), lower school climate ($P = .049$), more fights in school ($P < .001$), and more victimization ($P < .001$). They were also more likely to have been depressed (not different from LGBTQ youth in stable housing) or suicidal in the past year, to have been drunk or sick from alcohol ($P < .001$), and they reported higher levels of substance use ($P < .001$).

Compared with heterosexual youth in foster care and LGBTQ youth in stable housing, LGBTQ youth in foster care reported more fights in school ($P < .001$) and more victimization ($P = .009$). They were also more likely to have been depressed (not different from LGBTQ youth in stable housing) or suicidal in the past year. See Table 2 and Fig 1 for an example.

We also tested main effects and interactions with LGB, unsure, and transgender status (Supplemental Table 5). Findings from main effects were largely similar to the analyses, including LGBTQ status. However, interaction effects became nonsignificant for LGB youth in foster care (except for suicidality) and unsure youth in unstable housing (except for grades, school climate, and school safety).
TABLE 2 Survey-Adjusted Regression Analyses and Means of School Functioning, Substance Use, Mental Health of Heterosexual and LGBTQ Youth in Stable Housing, Unstable Housing, and Foster Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>LGBTQ</th>
<th>Main</th>
<th>Interaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stable Housing</td>
<td>Unstable Housing</td>
<td>Foster Care</td>
<td>Stable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School functioning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades past 12 mo</td>
<td>3.11 (0.02)</td>
<td>3.85 (0.02)</td>
<td>3.94 (0.05)</td>
<td>3.43 (0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absenteeism past 12 mo</td>
<td>1.84 (0.01)</td>
<td>2.53 (0.02)</td>
<td>2.67 (0.05)</td>
<td>2.11 (0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived school safety</td>
<td>3.73 (0.01)</td>
<td>3.49 (0.01)</td>
<td>3.53 (0.03)</td>
<td>3.15 (0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School climate</td>
<td>−0.01 (0.01)</td>
<td>−0.23 (0.01)</td>
<td>−0.19 (0.02)</td>
<td>−0.18 (0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fights in school</td>
<td>1.18 (0.00)</td>
<td>1.34 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.45 (0.02)</td>
<td>1.35 (0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization</td>
<td>1.43 (0.00)</td>
<td>1.54 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.63 (0.02)</td>
<td>1.74 (0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance use during past 30 d</td>
<td>1.35 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.61 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.84 (0.05)</td>
<td>1.58 (0.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunk or sick after drinking alcohol</td>
<td>1.58 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.89 (0.02)</td>
<td>2.25 (0.06)</td>
<td>2.51 (0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed for 2 wk or more during past 12 mo</td>
<td>29.23</td>
<td>35.56</td>
<td>37.31</td>
<td>53.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously considered suicide past 12 mo</td>
<td>15.13</td>
<td>20.92</td>
<td>26.04</td>
<td>39.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controlling for student age and sex. Stable housing is the reference category. Sample sizes ranged from 476,922 (depressive symptoms) to 482,779 (school climate). OR, odds ratio.

* Significantly different from LGBTQ youth in stable housing (P < .05).

Significantly different from heterosexual youth in unstable housing (P < .05).

Significantly different from heterosexual youth in foster care (P < .05).

* P < .05; ** P < .005; *** P < .001.

Similar to patterns for youth living in foster care, there are significant interactions for school absenteeism (B = 0.66; P > .05), fighting at school (B = 0.28; P > .05), and having been drunk or having been drunk or sick from alcohol (B = 0.65; P < .01). Overall, these results revealed a general pattern of LGBTQ African American students living in unstable housing compared with LGBTQ non-Hispanic white students living in unstable housing.

For LGBTQ African American students living in unstable housing, there are significant interactions for school absenteeism (B = 0.21; P < .05), school safety (B = 0.21; P < .05), fighting at school (B = 0.28; P > .05), and having been drunk or sick from alcohol (B = 0.65; P < .01). Overall, these results revealed a general pattern of LGBTQ African American students living in unstable housing compared with LGBTQ non-Hispanic white students living in unstable housing.

To examine whether associations between LGBTQ status and living situation were different for African American and American Indian youth, we added the following set of interaction terms to the models:

African American × LGBTQ status × living situation

For American Indian and LGBTQ African American students living in unstable housing, there are significant interactions for school absenteeism (B = 0.26; P > .05), fighting at school (B = 0.28; P > .05), and having been drunk or sick from alcohol (B = 0.65; P < .01). Overall, these results revealed a general pattern of LGBTQ African American and separately American Indian and LGBTQ African American students living in unstable housing compared with LGBTQ non-Hispanic white students living in foster care.

The interaction terms revealed a general pattern of LGBTQ African American students living in unstable housing compared with LGBTQ non-Hispanic white students living in foster care.
DISCUSSION

The current study shows that LGBTQ youth are overrepresented in unstable housing and foster care. Our findings also revealed that LGBTQ youth in unstable housing have poorer school functioning outcomes (e.g., absenteeism, safety, victimization), higher substance use, and poorer mental health (depression, suicidality) compared with LGBTQ in stable housing and heterosexual youth in unstable housing. For youth in foster care, disparities for LGBTQ youth were less robust; LGBTQ youth in foster care reported more fights in school and victimization and more mental health

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>LGBTQ</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stable Housing</td>
<td>Unstable Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School functioning, mean (SE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grades past 12 mo</td>
<td>3.54 (0.03)</td>
<td>4.12 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absenteeism past 12 mo</td>
<td>1.88 (0.02)</td>
<td>2.94 (0.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived school safety</td>
<td>3.58 (0.02)</td>
<td>3.27 (0.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School climate (standardized)</td>
<td>−0.06 (0.01)</td>
<td>−0.36 (0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fights in school</td>
<td>1.23 (0.00)</td>
<td>1.55 (0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victimization</td>
<td>1.46 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.64 (0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance use, mean (SE)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance use during past 30 d</td>
<td>1.35 (0.01)</td>
<td>1.85 (0.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunk or sick after drinking alcohol</td>
<td>1.41 (0.01)</td>
<td>2.23 (0.07)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health, %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed for 2 wk or more during past 12 mo</td>
<td>23.85</td>
<td>29.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seriously considered suicide past 12 mo</td>
<td>12.58</td>
<td>19.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

African American, n = 18,810 | 834 | 210 | 3353 | 540 | 121

School functioning, mean (SE) |
| Grades past 12 mo    | 3.60 (0.03)  | 3.62 (0.08)  | 3.45 (0.15) | 3.67 (0.04)  | 3.76 (0.15)  | 3.58 (0.29)  |
| Absenteeism past 12 mo | 2.01 (0.02)  | 2.55 (0.06)  | 2.45 (0.11) | 2.24 (0.04)  | 3.07 (0.13)  | 2.94 (0.24)  |
| Perceived school safety | 3.65 (0.01)  | 3.53 (0.03)  | 3.47 (0.07) | 3.37 (0.02)  | 3.11 (0.07)  | 3.18 (0.14)  |
| School climate (standardized) | −0.12 (0.01) | −0.23 (0.03) | −0.25 (0.05) | −0.27 (0.02) | −0.44 (0.03) | −0.42 (0.08) |
| Fights in school    | 1.23 (0.01)  | 1.33 (0.02)  | 1.41 (0.05) | 1.50 (0.02)  | 1.76 (0.05)  | 1.64 (0.10)  |
| Victimization       | 1.41 (0.01)  | 1.47 (0.02)  | 1.54 (0.05) | 1.80 (0.02)  | 1.94 (0.06)  | 1.90 (0.11)  |
| Substance use, mean (SE) |
| Substance use during past 30 d | 1.44 (0.01)  | 1.61 (0.04)  | 1.82 (0.08) | 1.73 (0.03)  | 2.08 (0.09)  | 1.88 (0.16)  |
| Drunk or sick after drinking alcohol | 1.68 (0.02)  | 1.94 (0.06)  | 2.16 (0.12) | 2.04 (0.04)  | 2.40 (0.11)  | 2.23 (0.23)  |
| Mental health, %    |
| Depressed for 2 wk or more during past 12 mo | 29.51  | 30.57  | 30.61  | 51.58  | 48.31  | 56.60  |
| Seriously considered suicide past 12 mo | 15.15  | 17.49  | 29.15  | 40.75  | 37.99  | 46.15  |
problems (although depression did not differ from LGBTQ youth in stable housing). In addition, exploratory analyses revealed the disadvantaged position for LGBTQ African American youth in unstable housing in terms of substance use, mental health problems, and school functioning. The findings revealed similar patterns of disparities for American Indian youth, but these differences did not reach significance, likely because of small sample sizes.

We sought to understand the similar and distinct ways multiple forms of nonpermanency experienced by youth were associated with various outcomes. The current findings revealed a larger overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in foster care than was previously found. Considering the current sample is geographically more comprehensive and diverse than the earlier study in Los Angeles County, we conclude that earlier estimations of overrepresentation may reflect underestimates at the state level. In the context of unstable housing, our estimates of LGBTQ youth in California appear consistent with previous estimates of overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth who are unstably housed, although this area of research is less developed. In previous studies, researchers assessing sexual orientation and gender identity among unstably housed youth (typically studied under the framework of youth experiencing homelessness) have estimated that LGBTQ youth make up anywhere from 20% to 45% of homeless youth. As such, it is unclear how this study compares to previous assessments of disproportionality of LGBTQ youth in unstable housing. However, because almost all previous reports of sexual orientation and gender identity demographics among unstably housed youth indicate high rates of LGBTQ youth in this subpopulation, it is clear that the current study is consistent with others in its claim of disproportionality.

Our findings suggest that LGBTQ youth living in foster care or unstable housing are similar in some ways; both groups showed disparities in victimization and mental health, whereas only unstably housed LGBTQ youth showed disparities in school functioning and substance use. One might, therefore, conclude that LGBTQ youth in foster care are in some way protected from negative school functioning and substance use outcomes, at least during adolescence.

**Implications**

California is 1 of only 13 states that has laws and policies in place to protect foster youth from harassment and discrimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity. However, the current findings revealed that LGBTQ foster care youth in California are not faring as well as their non-LGBTQ or non–foster care counterparts, indicating potential areas for future research and intervention. Not only does previous research indicate that LGBTQ youth experience rejection in foster care and other child welfare settings, it also suggests that the child welfare system is not prepared to provide safe and affirming care. With this study, we highlight the importance of encouraging further cross-system collaboration within county and state departments to address the unique needs of sexual- and gender-minority youth.

**Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research**

There are several important limitations to note. The current data are cross-sectional and not representative of all adolescents in California. Therefore, we cannot conclude any causal mechanisms and, despite the large sample size, we cannot generalize our findings to...
youth in California that did not participate. Because youth in different forms of unstable housing are less likely to be enrolled in school or regularly attend school, and the current study used a school-based survey, the CHKS sample may present an underrepresentation of marginally housed youth in California. Moreover, we cannot ascertain whether disparities are even more severe in states without protections from harassment and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Further, as the CHKS only contains self-report measures, some youth may underreport undesirable behaviors such as truancy and experiences of violence. In addition, because of a lack of information about family relationships and stability in the home, we cannot conclude that living with parents is more stable for LGBTQ youth than living in foster care. However, empirical work does suggest that because of a higher number of placements, foster care might be particularly unstable for LGBTQ youth. Qualitative work could home in on the environment from which youth are removed and why LGBTQ youth are moved from placement to placement more often than heterosexual youth. Focusing on young people’s experiences should offer more detailed information about families, foster parents, siblings, and the role of school.

CONCLUSIONS
Using a statewide youth sample, we document overrepresentation of LGBTQ youth in unstable housing and foster care and disproportionate risks related to schooling, substance use, and mental health. LGBTQ youth, in general, showed poorer outcomes, which was exacerbated when they lived in unstable housing or foster care. The findings of this study point to the need for care that is affirming and respectful of youth’s sexual orientation and gender identity.

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POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

REFERENCES

ABBREVIATIONS
CHKS: California Healthy Kids Survey
DRI: disproportionality representation index
LGB: lesbian, gay, or bisexual
LGBTQ: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning


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