LGBTQ+ Youth: Opportunities in Social and Behavioral Health Services

Elizabeth Cayden, System of Care Manager
Kimberly Wright, Adolescent Behavioral Health Access Manager
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
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Defining LGBTQ+ Demographics

- **LGBTQ+**
  - Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, +

- **SOGIE**
  - Sexual orientation, gender identity and expression

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### The Gender Unicorn

#### Gender Identity
- Female/Woman/Girl
- Male/Man/Boy
- Other Gender(s)

#### Gender Expression
- Feminine
- Masculine
- Other

#### Sex Assigned at Birth
- Female
- Male
- Other/Intersex

#### Physically Attracted to
- Women
- Men
- Other Gender(s)

#### Emotionally Attracted to
- Women
- Men
- Other Gender(s)

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To learn more, go to: [www.transstudent.org/gender](http://www.transstudent.org/gender)

Design by Landyn Pan and Anna Moore
Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (HYS)

- Biennial measurement of health risk behaviors that contribute to morbidity, mortality, and social problems among Washington State Youth
- 2018 HYS administration sampled over 230,000 students across all 39 counties
  - 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades
- Unless otherwise specified, data presented are from 2018 10th grade students
  - Variables examined:
    - Sexual orientation
    - Gender identity
With 2.2 times the risk, LGBTQ+ youth are disproportionately represented among homeless youth

- Among the general United States youth population, 5-7% identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender
  - Approximately 40% of homeless youth identify as LGBTQ+
- Increased rates of violence, discrimination, poor health, unmet needs, and longer periods of homelessness

Main drivers of elevated rates of LGBTQ+ youth homelessness include family rejection, harassment in schools, and experiences of shortcomings in the juvenile justice and child welfare systems.
LGBTQ+ Youth Homelessness Risk Factors

Once homeless, LGBTQ+ youth are more likely to experience victimization, mental health and substance use challenges, and engagement in unsafe sexual behaviors than non-LGBTQ+ homeless youth.

Presentation data represent LGBTQ+ youth, aged 12-24, for whom it is not safe to live with a relative or another designated caretaker.

- Inclusive of runaway, transitory or episodic, unaccompanied homeless youth and/or street-dependent youth.
- Washington-specific HYS data represents school-aged youth (approximately aged 12-19).
Multiple Marginalized Identities

- Intersectionality plays an important role in addressing youth homelessness
- Research suggests that among LGBTQ+ homeless youth, youth of color are further disproportionately represented
  - 2007 survey of LGBTQ+ homeless youth in New York, NY reported
  - Service providers additionally report a greater number of youth of color and higher rates of intersectional youth accessing LGBTQ+ specific programming
Washington LGBTQ+ Youth Demographics

**Gender Identity**
HYS Grade 10, 2018

- Male: 50%
- Female: 44%
- Transgender: 2%
- Questioning/not sure: 1%
- Something else fits better: 1%
- Don't know what the question is asking: 1%
- More than one response: 1%

**Sexual Orientation**
HYS Grade 10, 2018

- Heterosexual (straight): 78%
- Gay or lesbian: 3%
- Bisexual: 3%
- Questioning/not sure: 4%
- Something else fits better: 3%
- Don't know what the question is asking: 3%
- More than one response: 1%
Family Rejection and Lack of Support

What is coming out?

Family rejection

- Heard as messages of being fundamentally bad because of who you are
- Associated with many negative consequences:
  - Challenges with self esteem, self acceptance, confidence, value, and worth
  - Higher rates of risky behaviors, including substance use and unsafe sexual practices
  - Greater challenges with academic performance and planning for the future
  - Increased feelings of isolation and decreased feelings of places to turn for support
  - Increased rates of illegal drug use (3x), high risk for sexually transmitted diseases/infections (3x), depression (6x), and attempted suicide (8x)
Family Rejection and Lack of Support

- Family conflict and rejection due to sexual orientation and/or gender identity is the most common reason for homelessness cited by LGBTQ+ youth
  - Youth are coming out as LGBTQ+ at a younger age than in prior decades
  - While some youth leave willingly without their parents knowledge (‘runaway’ youth), others are forced out following rejection (‘throwaway’ youth)

HYS 2018: Who do you live with most of the time in the last 30 days? Percentage reporting their parents or guardians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male (n=2649)</th>
<th>Female (n=2981)</th>
<th>Transgender (n=86)</th>
<th>Other (n=276)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>94.6</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>81.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>86.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questioning, Something else fits better</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't understand question</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Percentage reporting their parents or guardians in the last 30 days.
Family Rejection and Lack of Support

The overwhelming majority of published research about youth coming out experiences pertains to lesbian, gay, and bisexual youth.

- Research on coming out as transgender is limited, however, indicates an even more challenging experience.
- Data and studies are particularly limited for transgender youth.

HYS 2018: If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male (n=1271)</th>
<th>Female (n=1518)</th>
<th>Transgender (n=47)</th>
<th>Other (n=145)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage reporting ‘yes’</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>53.1</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Straight (n=2304)</th>
<th>Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=378)</th>
<th>Questioning, Something else fits better (n=187)</th>
<th>Don’t understand question (n=86)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage reporting ‘yes’</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>70.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
School Climate Challenges

HYS 2018: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to and from school?

Percentage reporting missing at least one day

GLSEN 2017 School Climate Survey Indicators

- Biased and homophobic remarks on school grounds
- Feeling unsafe at school due to personal characteristics (sexual orientation, gender identity, race/ethnicity)
- Missing school due to safety concerns
- Harassment and assault in school
- School discriminatory policies and practices
Social Safety Net Systems and Juvenile Justice

- LGBTQ+ youth often enter social safety net or juvenile justice programming for similar reasons to their non-LGBTQ+ peers
  - Abuse or neglect within the home environment
  - Incarceration due to criminal activities

- LGBTQ+ youth are additionally unfairly and disproportionately driven into child welfare and institutional systems
  - Most commonly due to family rejection or removal from the home directly due to conflict related with sexual orientation and/or gender identity

- Unfortunately, system involvement is too frequently a bridge into LGBTQ+ youth homelessness
Social Safety Net Systems and Juvenile Justice

- LGBTQ+ youth in foster care
  - Up to 30% of youth in foster care report as LGBTQ+
  - When compared to non-LGBTQ+ peers, LGBTQ+ youth
    - Are twice more likely to report being treated poorly while in care
    - Experience a greater average number of placement disruptions
    - Are twice more likely to be placed into congregate care
  - LGBTQ+ adults are underrepresented as foster parents

- LGBTQ+ youth report increased rates of running away from placement settings to avoid further conflict, abuse, or harassment
  - Due to lack of sensitivity toward specific needs, institutional prejudice, lack of cultural humility among providers or foster parents, or blatant discrimination by peers, foster parents, and/or adult caretakers
Social Safety Net Systems and Juvenile Justice

Involvement with the justice system may additionally impact an LGBTQ+ youth’s ability to find housing when attempting to live on their own:

- Increased risk of being labeled as sex offender, even if not actually committing a sexually based crime
  - Among homeless youth, LGBTQ+ are three times more likely (27%) to have engaged in survival sex than non-LGBTQ+ homeless peers (9%)
  - More likely to be prosecuted for “age-appropriate consensual sexual activity” than non-LGBTQ+ homeless peers
- Once a registered sex offender, these youth are more likely to face challenges in finding stable housing and employment with the increased burden of navigating laws, regulations, and social mores.
HYS 2018: Have you ever been in a situation where someone made you engage in kissing, sexual touch or intercourse when you did not want to?

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male (n=1366)</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (n=1456)</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender (n=37)</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (n=133)</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight (n=2352)</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=350)</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Questioning, Something else fits better (n=201)</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don’t understand question (n=91)</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HYS 2018: Has an adult ever physically hurt you on purpose (like pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or punched you), leaving a mark, bruise or injury?

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

- **Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=344)**: 54.1%
- **Questioning, Something else fits better (n=199)**: 54.1%
- **Don’t understand question (n=90)**: 26.7%
- **Transgender (n=37)**: 43.1%
- **Female (n=1445)**: 24.7%
- **Other (n=130)**: 43.1%
- **Male (n=1362)**: 23.2%

### Gender
- **Male (n=1362)**: 23.2%
- **Female (n=1445)**: 24.7%
- **Transgender (n=37)**: 54.1%
- **Other (n=130)**: 43.1%

### Orientation
- **Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=344)**: 54.1%
- **Questioning, Something else fits better (n=199)**: 39.0%
- **Don’t understand question (n=90)**: 39.2%

**Percentage reporting ‘yes’**
Surviving as an LBGTTQ+ Homeless Youth

Following engagement in survival sex, youth are more vulnerable to acts of violence and rape, exposure to disease, and impacts of trauma.

Once homeless, LGBTQ+ youth face additional disproportionate risk. A 2010 study in Hollywood, CA reported that of LGBTQ+ youth, while experiencing homelessness:

- Approximately 30% had been robbed (21% of non-LGBTQ+ peers)
- 28% had been physically assaulted (18% of non-LGBTQ+ peers)
- 22% had been sexually assaulted or raped (approximately 6% of non-LGBTQ+ peers)
- 33% had been the victim of a hate crime due to their sexual orientation and/or gender identity
Surviving as an LBG+ Homeless Youth

LGBTQ+ homeless youth are more likely to reengage in survival sex
- Layered additional risk factors of prior childhood sexual abuse, lack of supportive adult figures, lack of prevention/protective education, and inadequate opportunities to earn an income

Approximately half of LGBTQ+ homeless youth report hostile encounters with police or facing experiences of police harassment
- Given LGBTQ+ homeless youth are more likely to resort to criminal behavior for survival, they are also more likely to be arrested, face detainment, and navigate criminal labels
Surviving as an LGBTQ+ Homeless Youth

Drug use behaviors

- Among homeless youth, LGBTQ+ additionally
  - Are at a greater risk for drugs or alcohol dependency and abuse
  - Are more likely to use intravenous drugs and hard drugs, such as cocaine, heroin, or methamphetamines during the last year

- Despite these risks, there is some good news for LGBTQ+ homeless youth
  - Preliminary research LGBTQ+ homeless youth are not engaging more frequently in high-risk drug use behaviors (such as sharing needles)
  - LGBTQ+ homeless youth are more likely than non-LGBTQ+ homeless youth to seek out substance-abuse treatment opportunities
LGBTQ+ Youth Drug Use Behaviors

HYS 2018: During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use [alcohol, cigarette, e-cigarette/vaping device, marijuana, prescription drugs not prescribed to you, a pain killer to get high]?

Percentage reporting any substance use during the past 30 days
Surviving as an LBGTQ+ Homeless Youth

Mental health indicators

- Approximately 65% of LGBTQ+ homeless youth have a history of a mental health challenge, such as depression or anxiety
- LGBTQ+ homeless youth are more than twice as likely to report a prior diagnosis of bipolar disorder when compared to non-LGBTQ+ homeless peers
Surviving as an LBGTQ+ Homeless Youth

Mental health indicators

Suicidal ideation and attempts

- Approximately 73% of lesbian and gay homeless youth report suicidal ideation, compared to 53% of heterosexual peers
- 57% of lesbian and gay homeless youth report a prior suicide attempt, compared to 33% of heterosexual peers
- While research is limited, reports reveal these rates are the same or worse for transgender youth

HYS 2018: During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

Percentage reporting 1 or more attempts
Several factors influence greater rates of success for service access points serving LGBTQ+ homeless youth

- **Ease of access:**
  - Drop in centers, LGBTQ+-sensitive outreach and services, and housing options receive higher engagement when located near or within communities most affected by homelessness
    - This is especially critical to consider for LGBTQ+ youth of color
  - Opportunity for connections to community and natural supports

- **Fair and equal housing opportunities:**
  - Proactive strategic planning that is inclusive and demographically representative of the youth homeless population
Serving and Supporting LGBTQ+ Youth

- Genuine consideration of unique needs and experiences:
  - Provider education regarding violence, sexual exploitation and risk, mental health and substance abuse challenges, stigma, racism, transphobia, discrimination, trauma, etc.
  - Rapid and sustained exits from homelessness, Integration of safe spaces, positive adult connections, and culturally sensitive mental and physical health supports

- Proactive planning for LGBTQ+-specific provisions and procedures:
  - Access to Medicaid and eligible system resources
  - Trauma informed training and approaches

- Cross-system collaboration and coordinated efforts:
  - Community-based organizations, health centers, hospitals, schools/school districts, faith-based organizations, law enforcement, etc.

- Involvement of LGBTQ+ youth voice in system and service revisions
Family-Based Interventions

- Utilize time during early stages of difficulty as an opportunity for LGBTQ+ youth homelessness prevention
  - Homelessness from family environments is rarely an abrupt event
  - Reports indicate gradual conflict and escalation over time, with an increased sense of feeling rejected

- Typically, a youth’s sexual orientation and/or gender identity is a single contributing factor to a wider foundation of household tensions
  - Additional dynamics, not necessarily directly connected to the LGBTQ+ youth, frequently precede or co-occur with the youth’s coming out
    - Addiction, mental health diagnosis, poverty, unemployment, housing instability, family violence, law involvement/incarceration, neglect, loss/grief
Family Acceptance and Support

- Families can be – and often are – a simultaneous support and stressor
  - Feeling valued and understood by parents, caretakers, and family members helps youth learn to value, accept, and care about themselves
  - Family engagement in services can be utilized as a key protective factor

- Opportunities for caretakers to access community programming that build parenting communication skills, cultural humility, and prosocial youth involvement within the family system

![HYS 2018: Family protective factor – opportunities for prosocial involvement](chart)

Percentage calculated above cutoff point

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male (n=1275)</th>
<th>Female (n=1519)</th>
<th>Transgender (n=45)</th>
<th>Other (n=145)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=379)</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questioning, Something else fits better (n=188)</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't understand question (n=86)</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Positive Adult Connections

- Finding valuable and affirming connections and social supports outside of the biological family is especially important.
- Acceptance of the youth as both an LBGTQ+ identified individual and a holistic, valuable, and multidimensional individual.

### Straight (n=2207)

- Parent or Guardian: 32.2%
- Adult friend or relative: 7.8%
- Friend or peer: 20.3%
- Sibling or cousin: 25.8%
- Religious or faith leader: 8.8%
- Adult in my school: 8.9%
- Don't have anyone: 8.9%
- Never depressed: 0.0%

### Transgender (n=44)

- Parent or guardian: 13.4%
- Adult friend or relative: 9.9%
- Friend or peer: 15.0%
- Sibling or cousin: 11.5%
- Religious or faith leader: 9.6%
- Adult in my school: 9.6%
- Don't have anyone: 0.0%
- Never depressed: 0.0%

### Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=363)

- Parent or guardian: 23.7%
- Adult friend or relative: 9.6%
- Friend or peer: 16.3%
- Sibling or cousin: 43.8%
- Religious or faith leader: 11.3%
- Adult in my school: 18.2%
- Don't have anyone: 8.3%
- Never depressed: 0.0%
School Interventions

- Establish and maintain standards that protect LBGTQ+ youth from bullying, harassment, and discrimination in schools

- Access to school-based resources
  - GSAs/QSAs (gay-straight alliances/queer-straight alliances) or similar organizations
  - Supportive and comprehensive policies, specifically inclusive of transgender and gender nonconforming students
  - Supportive school staff and teachers
  - Curricular resources that are inclusive of LGBTQ+ topics (such as historical context, culturally appropriateness, health and sex education, etc.)
Establishing a Safe Space

HYS 2018: In the past 30 days, how often were you bullied, harassed, or intimidated at school or on your way to or from school: Because someone thought you were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (whether you are or are not)?

Percentage reporting any incidents of harassment
Surviving in the System

Targeted efforts to address LGBTQ+ structural barriers within care systems for homeless and displaced youth. Creating affirming environments for:

- Gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth
- Transgender and gender-expansive youth
- Continuum of gender expression, identity, physical attraction, and emotional attraction

Staff are knowledgeable, competent, and willing to learn

- LGBTQ+ youth report that the most important factor in deciding whether to engage with service agencies is if they will be entering into a safe and affirming space
LGBTQ+ Adults – Placement Families?

- LGBTQ+ adults remain an untapped resource for child welfare agencies
  - Fear of being turned away

- As of June 2019, nine states have license to discriminate laws that impact child welfare and placement with LGBTQ+ adults
  - Washington is one of 13 states with non-discrimination laws and protections for LGBTQ+ adults to become licensed foster parents

- When placed with LGBTQ+ foster parent(s), LGBTQ+ youth report a better understanding of their experience from their caregiver(s) as well as an increased sense of safety
Supportive LGBTQ+ Youth Services

- Services existing and being accessible is not sufficient for engagement
  - Youth judge an agency or resource reputation prior to engaging
  - While identifying as LGBTQ+ is an important factor in choosing whether to access services, research indicates it’s only a piece of the consideration
    - Will this be demonstrably safe for someone like me?

- Beyond housing: protecting quality of life and prioritizing youth voice

- Efforts for improvements - increased sensitivity in data collection and research
  - Do LGBTQ+ youth access services at similar rates?
  - Do youth who access services remain engaged?
  - How do LGBTQ+ youth service experiences differ when additional demographic variables are considered?
Additional State Agency Resources

- Washington State Department of Children, Youth, and Families
  - https://www.dcyf.wa.gov/services

- At risk/runaway youth
  - Family reconciliation services
  - HOPE Act
  - Crisis residential centers
  - Secure crisis residential centers

- Washington State Department of Commerce, Office of Homeless Youth Prevention and Protective Programs
  - https://www.commerce.wa.gov/

- Priority areas
  - Stable housing
  - Family reconciliation
  - Permanent connections
  - Education and employment
  - Social and emotional well-being
Further Reading

- Center for American Progress (https://www.americanprogress.org/)
  - Seeking Shelter: The Experiences and Unmet Needs of LGBT Homeless Youth

- Family Acceptance Project; San Francisco State University (https://familyproject.sfsu.edu/)
  - A Practitioners Resource Guide: Helping Families to Support Their LGBT Children
  - Establishing a New Field of Family Acceptance

- GLSEN (https://www.glsen.org/)
  - 2017 National School Climate Survey
  - 10 Ways School Staff Can Help LGBTQ Youth Experiencing Homelessness

- National Alliance to End Homelessness (https://endhomelessness.org/)

- Northwest Journal of Law & Social Policy (https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/)
  - Forgotten Youth: Homeless LGBT Youth of Color and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

- The Trevor Project (https://give.thetrevorproject.org/)

- The Williams Institute; University of California Los Angeles Law School (https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/)
  - Serving Our Youth in 2015: The Needs and Experiences of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Questioning Youth Experiencing Homelessness

- United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (https://www.usich.gov/)
  - Homelessness in America: Focus on Youth

- Voices of Youth Count; Chapin Hall, The University of Chicago (https://www.voicesofyouthcount.org)
  - Missed Opportunities: LGBTQ Youth Homelessness in America

- Washington State Healthy Youth Survey (HYS) (https://www.askhys.net/)
Thank you!

Lizzie Cayden
System of Care Manager,
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
Elizabeth.Cayden@hca.wa.gov

Kimberly Wright
Adolescent Behavioral Health Access Manager,
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
Kimberly.Wright@hca.wa.gov

Melissa Thoemke
Behavioral Health Communications Manager,
Communications Division
Melissa.Thoemke@hca.wa.gov
HYS 2018: Where did you live most of the time in the last 30 days? Percentage reporting 'in my family’s home'

Male (n=2652) 95%
Female (n=2986) 96%
Transgender (n=88) 65%
Other (n=278) 68%

Straight (n=4678) 99%
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=733) 95%
Questioning, Something else fits better (n=393) 80%
Don't understand question (n=178) 4%
LGBTQ+ Family Conditions

HYS 2018: The rules in my family are clear
*Percentage reporting ‘yes’*

- **Male (n=1274)**
- **Female (n=1516)**
- **Transgender (n=47)**
- **Other (n=144)**

- **Straight (n=2303)**
- **Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=379)**
- **Questioning, Something else fits better (n=188)**
- **Don’t understand question (n=86)**

Washington State Health Care Authority
LGBTQ+ Family Conditions

HYS 2018: My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

Male (n=1270)  Female (n=1516)  Transgender (n=42)  Other (n=145)

Straight (n=2301)  Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=377)  Questioning, Something else fits better (n=187)  Don’t understand question (n=86)
HYS 2018: My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them

Percentage reporting ‘yes’
LGBTQ+ Family Conditions

HYS 2018: My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (n=1520)</td>
<td>86%</td>
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<td>Transgender (n=48)</td>
<td>63%</td>
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<td>Other (n=145)</td>
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<td>Straight (n=2312)</td>
<td>92%</td>
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<td>80%</td>
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<td>Questioning, Something else fits better (n=188)</td>
<td>74%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don't understand question (n=86)</td>
<td>95%</td>
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</table>
HYS 2018: When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

- Male (n=1274)
- Female (n=1522)
- Transgender (47)
- Other (n=144)
- Straight (n=2309)
- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=381)
- Questioning, Something else fits better (n=187)
- Don’t understand question (n=85)
HYS 2018: Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Questioning, Something else</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't understand question</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Washington State Health Care Authority
HYS 2018: How often in the past 12 months did you or your family have to cut meal size or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

Percentage reporting ‘yes’
LGBTQ+ Family Conditions

HYS 2018: How often do you eat dinner with your family?

Percentage reporting ‘usually’

Male (n=1371) | Female (n=1459) | Transgender (n=34) | Other (n=135) | Straight (n=2355) | Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=346) | Questioning, Something else fits better (n=203) | Don’t understand question (n=96)
LGBTQ+ Family Conditions

HYS 2018: Did you eat breakfast today?

Percentage reporting ‘yes’

- Male (n=1367)
- Female (n=1448)
- Transgender (n=37)
- Other (n=133)

- Straight (n=2347)
- Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual (n=345)
- Questioning, Something else fits better (n=202)
- Don’t understand question (n=94)