
This article covers the road to housing instability amongst gay latino men. They spent 18 months studying multiple men inside halfway housing and homeless shelters. They conducted one on one interviews as well. Many LGBTQ youth are homeless in America, yet there is so little research as to why or how. So this article does just that.


This report uses statistics to support the given research about how there needs to be changes in policy in regards to LGBT youths that are homeless. The researchers state that LGBT youths are overly represented in the homeless count, meaning that there is just too many. They state the youths are ready to come out because society is telling them that it’s okay to be gay but they are not old enough to live on their own, and they fear their parents rejection. Statistics state that homeless LGBT youths are most likely to suffer from depression, mental health issues, increase of suicidal thoughts, and are prone to sexually transmitted diseases. Researchers have stated that these youths have to overcome two barriers which include working to overcome homelessness, and coping with their mistreatment because of how they identify themselves.


The researchers state that LGBT homelessness are relevant to current social work and policy, and that family communication is key. They suggest that families should attend therapy to talk about their teen’s sexual identity, to create a better understanding and decrease the chances of them living on their own. It always relates back to their family dynamic; families without a great family dynamic are most likely to reject their child’s sexuality and the opposite for those with a greater dynamic.


This article specially studies the process that lead fourteen young gay men to homelessness in the span of 18 months. It provides data that suggests that family conflict can lead any individual, regardless of sexual orientation, to potential homelessness. Some of these men were placed in state institutions that cared for them but it showed to be just as traumatic as homelessness.

Hyatt uses statistics and states that 15-25% of the youth LGBT community are homeless and suggests that because these youths face special circumstances, there needs to be a state policy that helps these homeless youths. Hyatt uses the experiences of these youths that live on the streets as his support for his argument that the youth LGBT community needs specific attention from the state to help decrease the percentage of youths on the streets. He argues that a large percentage of these youths face hate crimes everyday on the streets and proposes that there should be a community centers for these youths. Hyatt lists several policy recommendations that would offer these youths a place to live safely, be current with today’s literature, and a place where they can go to talk about their experiences. This relates to our coalition because the youths experiences help our group grasp onto what it would be like to be a homeless youth.


Lolai focuses on the causes of LGBT Youth homelessness. The most recurring cause is rejection from their parents and how most youths expect to be rejected from their parents simply for being who they are. This rejection leads to mental and physical abuse which causes the youths to be exiled from their own home. This could lead to health problems and dangerous circumstances when youths become homeless. Lolai offers a call-to-action for society and proposes a court order for parents who kick their kids out; if these parents do not comply, they will be imprisoned. This article helps our research group because it gives us an idea of what these youths have been through.


Within this article the author discusses a multitude of items that have to do with LGBTQ homeless youth. They conducted research involving the staff at multiple homeless housing complexes to see if they accommodated the needs of teens in the LGBTQ community. They created a database based on the information they gathered which may help legislators and lawmakers in the future.

This article explains the mental, emotional, physical, and health concerning effects of homelessness among LGBTQ youths. They make up majority of the homelessness population in 2009 and face more risks and abuse than the minority of that same population. This article also talks about new techniques and treatments being taught in medical school that will help the LGBTQ community since the curriculum rarely considers these individuals.


The LGBTQ youth that runaway tend to have a very rough and high stress level background. In this article the author identifies the results of high stress living situations amongst the homeless youth. They took an assortment of teens and asked a multitude of questions. They found that females and transgender teens tended to self harm more than others. They also studied drug abuse and suicidal tendencies amongst the LGBTQ teens.


This article focuses on a program for LGBTQ youths living in New York City. In this program, you have an option of being discharge or staying within the program, both decisions play an important role. This articles presents different variations of exists, it also includes the status of employment and school enrollment at the exit.


This research article talks about homelessness among middle school students specifically. Here, homelessness is defined in three different ways: sheltered, unsheltered, and staying with strangers. Despite how they are homelessness, those middle school students experience the same heartbreak and pain that comes to not being accepted by their loved ones or by society in general. This research calculated statistics on what percentage of middle school students identify as LGBTQ and have reported to spend at least one night of homelessness.

Robinson, J., & Espelage, D. (2012). Bullying Explains Only Part of
This article discusses about teens who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning are often at higher risks of being bullied. LGBTQ youths have greater rates of suicidal ideation, suicidal attempts, and unexcused absences from school. These investigations suggest that policies should be aimed to reduce the bullying of LGBTQ teens as well as implementing a safer and more supportive environment on school campuses.

This article poses the question of whether homelessness plays a factor in the psychological and mental issues LGBTQ youths may have. Rosario acknowledges that homelessness in itself is devastating especially on the younger generation, but he believes the actions that lead to homelessness are more detrimental to one’s mindset rather than actually being homelessness.

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This article takes on homelessness through the eyes of the Transgender community. Often it is unsafe for transgender youth in halfway homes, or homeless shelters. There is very little laws protecting them from mistreatment. This article explains the barriers they face and the many setbacks they have as a group. Cis-gender people have hard times understanding the trans community, therefore there is not many programs helping the homeless transgender youth.

http://eds.a.ebscohost.com.proxy.lib.csus.edu/ehost/detail/detail?sid=b57b6cc3-4f31-4a4b-9069-da54ab7cf5f3%40sessionmgr4008&vid=0&hid=4105&bdata=#db=a9h&AN=99263222  
This article discusses about the collaboration between social workers and librarians as they care for homeless lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youths. It unveils the struggles of being an LGBTQ teen, as they encounter violence, rejection and discrimination.


This article explores the criminality side of homeless LGBTQ youth. Weather that be prostitution, theft, or drug dealing. The author correlates continuous illegal behavior with recurrent homelessness amongst the youth. It also covers victimization based on identifying with the LGBTQ community, and also setbacks within the work force and justice department.


This review essay distinguishes LGBTQ youths who run away from those who were thrown out. It exposes the abuse, neglect, and abandonment of LGBTQ teens and the consequences of being homeless whether short or long term. How their ethnic backgrounds also play a role to their homelessness. These stories of homeless LGBTQ teens illustrate the danger of being homeless and of not having a place to call home.


This article shows that homeless LGBT youths are more prone to suicidal attempt, drug usage, and sexually transmitted diseases. The researchers shows that there is no correlation between ethnicity and specific demographics, but female LGBT youths were more represented. They concluded that child welfare must be more lenient on LGBT homeless youths because of their experiences and must ensure that these youths are placed in safe and welcoming environments to prevent them from going homeless again.