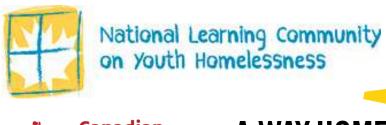


Stephen Gaetz York University
Bill O'Grady University of Guelph
Sean Kidd CAMH















Housing and hope for homeless youth

# Part 1

# Who is homeless?

# How do we define youth homelessness?

#### **DEFINITION**

"Youth homelessness" refers to the situation and experience of young people between the ages of 13 and 24 who are living independently of parents and/or caregivers, but do not have the means or ability to acquire a stable, safe or consistent residence.



# Diversity!



#### Gender differences within the youth homeless population

Gender	Percent	
Cisgender Male	57.6% (n620)	
Cisgender Female	36.4% (n392)	
Transgendered	1.8% (n90)	
Gender non-	2.5% (n27)	
binary		
2 Spirit	1.8% (n19)	
Total	1077	



# **Key Finding**





**LGBTQ2S** – 29%

**Indigenous youth** - 30.6%

Racialized youth – 28.2%

Newcomer youth – 10.1%

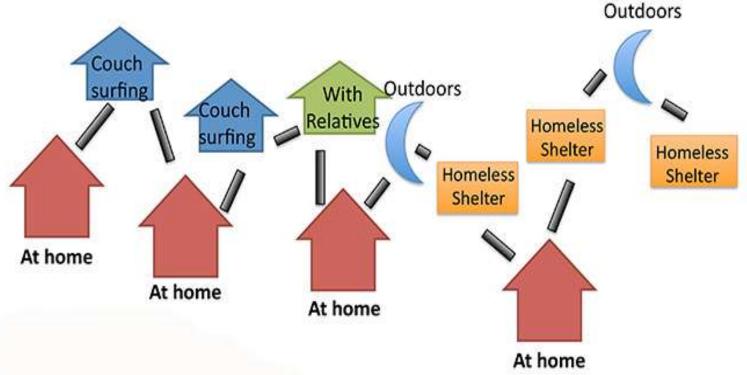


# Part 2

# Becoming homeless

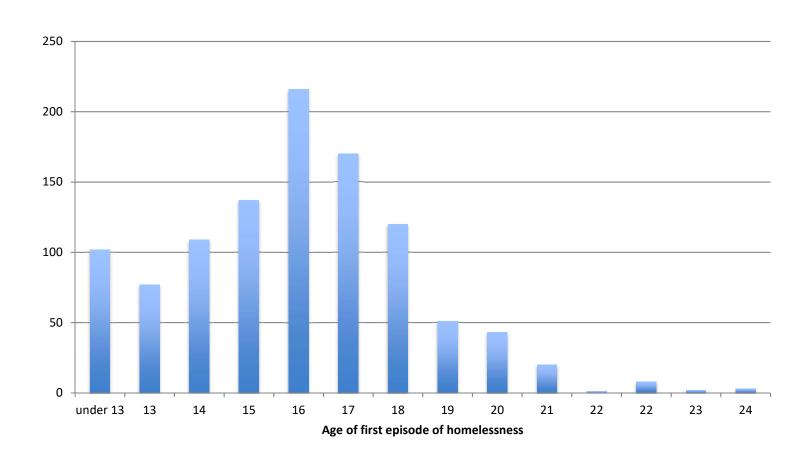
# **PATHWAYS**

#### into homelessness



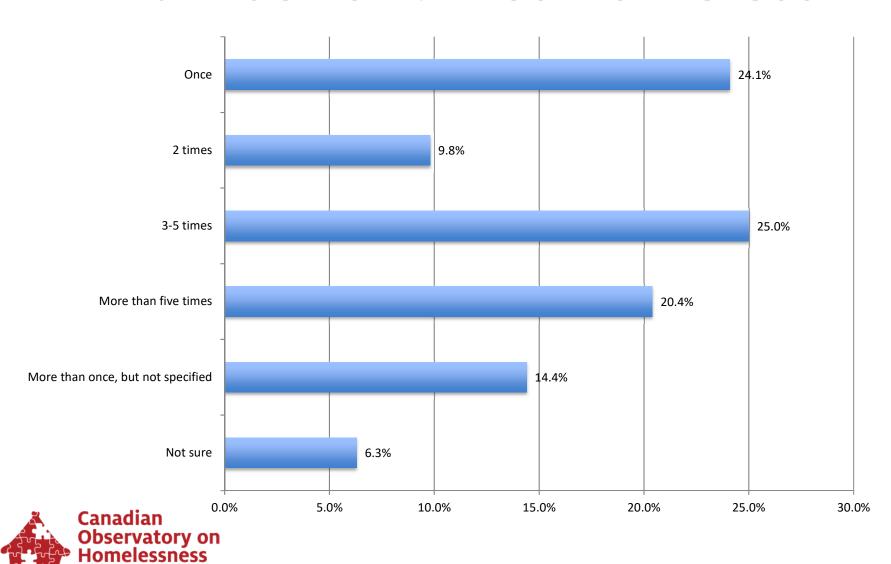


#### Age of first experience of homelessness



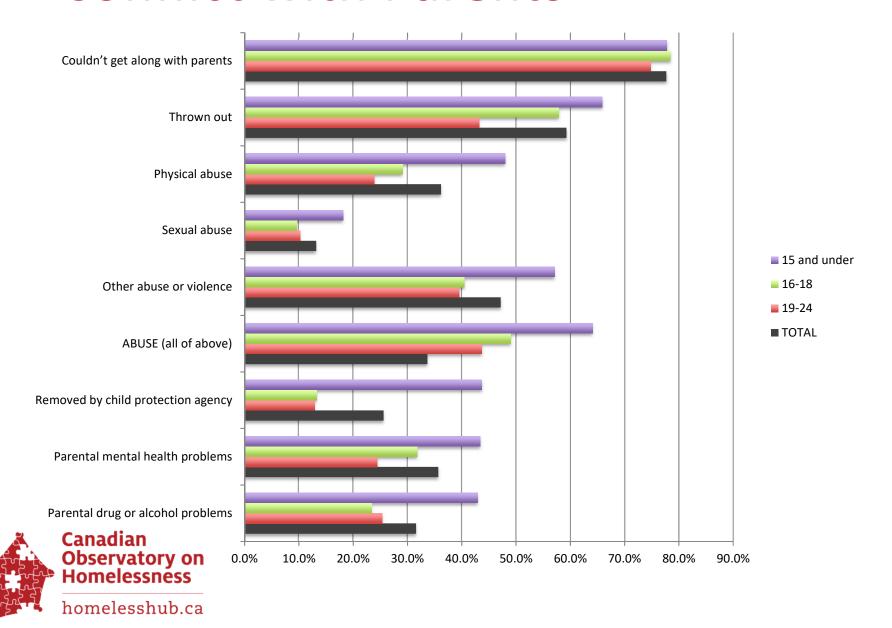


# Number of times homeless



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# **Conflict with Parents**



# Involvement with Child Protection Services

In our survey, almost sixty percent (57.8%) of youth indicated that they had some kind of involvement with child protection services in the past.

47.2% had foster care placements 30.9% were in group homes



Thirty percent of those who were previously involved in care saw leaving the system as having a direct impact on their current situation of homelessness.

"I had nothing set up. I was not prepared to move – turned 19 and got told I had to move."

(Male, 24)



# **Experiences in school**

#### **Highest Level of Education**

	% (Number)
<grade 9<="" td=""><td>8.1% (n84)</td></grade>	8.1% (n84)
Some High School	58.7% (n608)
Failed to complete high school TOTAL	65% ( <u>n(</u> 692)
High School Graduate	21.1% (n218)
More than High School	12% (n129)



# **Learning Disabilities**

50% tested for a learning disability 41% tested for ADHD



# **Being Bullied**

When growing up were you ever bullied at school?	%
No	17% (N172)
Sometimes	37% (N363)
Often	46% (N453)



# Part 3

# Life on the Streets The experience of being homeless

# 1. Housing – Where people stay?





# How long have people been homeless?

#### **A Typology of Chronic Homelessness**

Categories of Chronicity	% (N)
TRANSITIONAL: Individuals and families who generally enter the shelter system for a short stay (less than a month) and usually for one stay only.	32% (347)
<b>EPISODIC:</b> This includes individuals who move into and out of homelessness several times over a three year period (and some of the moves may be into corrections or hospital).	13.3% (144)
CHRONIC: Individuals and families who are homeless more than	54.8% (594)



# 2. Health and Well-being





#### **Nutritional Vulnerability**

In the past month, how often have you	Daily	Several times a week	Once a week or less
Eaten a good quality, balanced meal when you wanted or needed one	26.8%	26.8%%	46.3%
Accessed clean drinking water	70.6%	15.1%	14.3%
Eaten on a clean surface	50.8%	24.7%	24.6%



# 3. Mental Health and Addictions



#### **Mental Health and Addictions - Context**

- A high degree of adversity in key mental health determinants
- Evidence of challenge pre and post homelessness
- PTSD, depression, addictions most common
- High suicide attempt rates
- Suicide and overdose leading causes of death



#### **Mental Health and Addictions - Context**

#### But also – **Resilience**!

- navigating very complex social and cultural scenarios
- street survival knowledge
- creativity
- keeping engaged in efforts to care for self and others



- 85.4% in the high symptom distress category
- 42% at least 1 suicide attempt
- 35.2% at least 1 overdose requiring hospitalization
- Struggling to sustain resilience, older youth reported greater resilience with indications of a strength in this area for Indigenous and LGBTQ2S youth



#### **Important variables:**

- Age of first homelessness
- Female youth poorer mental health and more suicide attempts
- LGBTQ2S participants (e.g., 70% suicide attempt rate)
- Racialized youth in more distress but lower suicide attempt rate
- Indigenous youth with higher suicide attempt rate and addictions concerns
- Child protection involvement, abuse and neglect
- Physical and sexual violence while homeless



- Connections with at least 1 family member
- Support of friends
- Pragmatic supports
  - Contributes to resilience
  - Reduce risk across key domains



#### Belonging to the highest risk group (n=144)

- LGBTQ2S overrepresented
- Racialized youth underrepresented
- Age of first homeless episode
- Victimization while homeless
- Social supports equivocal

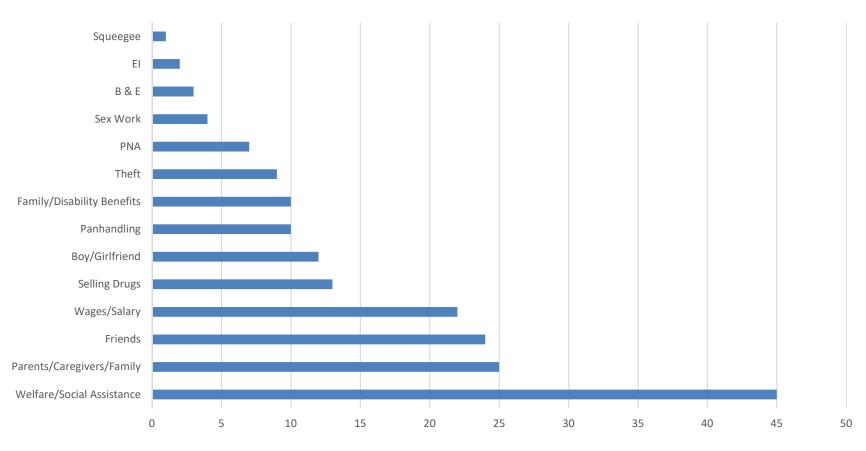


# 4. Employment and Financial Security





# Money Making: Past 30 Days (%)





# 4 Groups of \$ Making

- Employment
- Gov't/NGO Assistance
- Money from Friends and/or Family
- Subterranean/illegal income generation





# **Labour Market: Important Variables**

#### Gender

Males 24.6%

Females 19.1%

Trans/ Gender non-binary 15.3%

(n= 236; p < .05)



#### **Education**

1/1 20/

< Grade 9	14.5%
Some High School	20.3%
High School Graduate	28.4%
Post-Secondary	27.1%

(n=231; p<.01)

< Crada O



## State/NGO Support: Important Variables

#### Gender

Males 53.3%

Females 58.0%

Trans/ Gender non-binary 69.7%





### **Tested for Learning Disability at School**

Yes 53.9%

No 38.5%

$$(n=547; p < .01)$$



### Age

<16 39.5%

16-17 45.4%

18-20 57.6%

21+ 61.3%

(n=604; p<.001)



#### Money From Family/Friends: Important Variables

#### **Education**

< Grade 9	4	8.	8	9/	0
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Some High School 42.8%

High School 38.5%

Post-secondary 33.3%



(n=425; p<.05)

### **Age First Left Home**

< 13 56.0%

13-15 45.2%

16-17 39.4%

18-20 31.6%

21+ 33.3%

(n=428; p< .001)



### **Indigenous Status**

Indigenous 46.5%

Non-Indigenous 37.3%

(n=443; p<.05)



### Age

< 16 67.4%

17-18 48.1%

19-20 38.5%

21+ 36.8%

(n=436; p<.001)



#### **Subterranean and Illegal Means: Important Variables**

#### Gender

Male 25.8%

Female 17.3%

Transgender 39.4%

(n= 252; p<.001)



#### **Age First Left Home**

	<1	3	3	6	.4%
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### **Indigenous Status**

Aboriginal 29.1%

Non-Aboriginal 21.2%

(n=261; p<.05)



#### **Tested at School for ADHD**

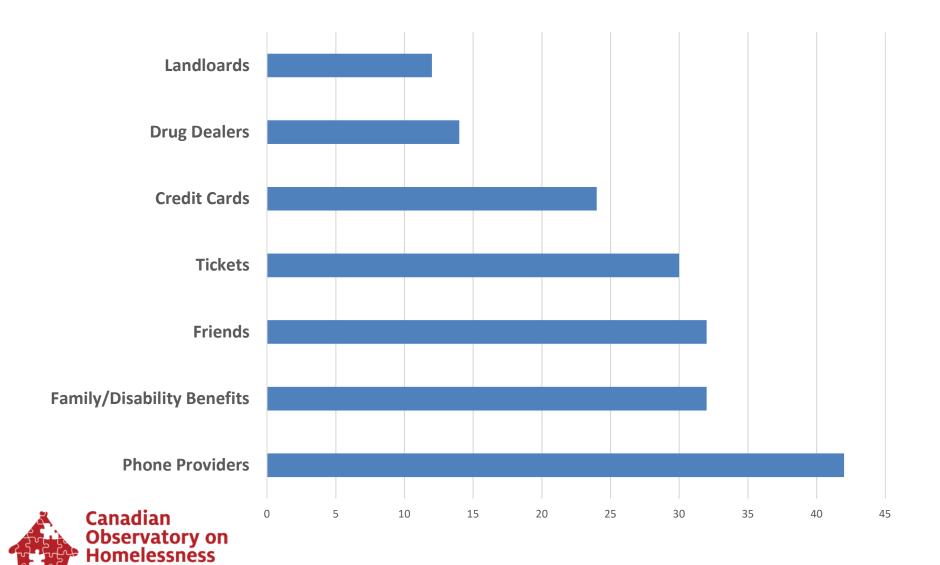
Yes 51.1%

No 38.1%

(n=251; p<.001)

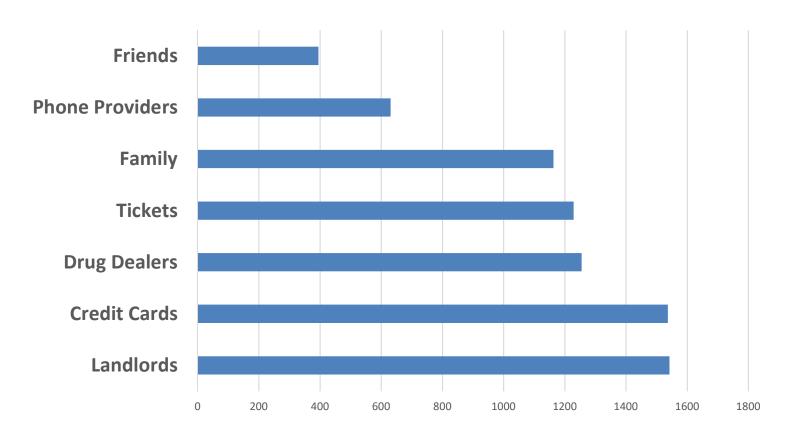


### Debt



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### Average Amount \$ Owed





### Payday Loan past year



N 9	%
-----	---

**No** 558 54

**Yes** 475 46

#### For those who did:

**1-5 times** 295 29

6+ times 181 17



### Age of those who took out Payday loans

<16 22%

16-17 39%

18-20 48%

21+ 50%

P<.01



### 5. Going to School



### **Dropping Out**

Drop out rate in Canada: <9%

Drop out rate amongst homeless youth: 53.7%

# Not In Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

	% (Number)
Employed	8.0%% (n82)
Employed AND in training/education	12.0% (n123)
Training or Education	29.4% (n300)
Not in Employment, Training or Education	50.5% (n516)



# 6. Assets: Relationships with Friends and Family, and Self Esteem





#### People you can count on

Do you have someone you can count on to:	Disagree	Neither	Agree
	(strongly or	disagree	(strongly or
	somewhat)	nor agree	somewhat)
Provide help in an emergency?	21.3%	12.3%	66.4%
	(227)	(131)	(708)
Provide you with emotional support?	22.2%	15.9%	61.8%
	(237)	(170)	(659)
Check in to see how you are doing?	22.1%	13.8%	64.2%
	(234)	(146)	(680)

#### Friendship: Level of engagement and quality

Quality of friendship		Responses to questions on friendship	%(N)
POSITIVE Relations with	1)	Very engaged (respondents agreed ("Strongly" or "Somewhat" with all nine statements)	23.9% (264)
friends	2)	Engaged (respondents agreed with 5 to 8 statements)	27.3% (301)
MODERATE	3)	Moderate	24.3% (268)
NEGATIVE Relations with friends	4)	<b>Disengaged</b> (respondents disagreed with 5 to 8 statements)	13.2% (146)
	5)	Very disengaged (respondents disagreed ("Strongly" or "Somewhat" with all nine statements)	8.2% (90)



### **Family Relationships**

72% currently have contact with some family member at least once a month

64% consider contact with family to be important

77% would like to improve relations with family





## Part 4

# DISCUSSION

Implications for policy and practice

# 4.1 Priority Populations – Taking Account of Diversity

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### **Priority Populations**

- Transgender youth
- LGBTQ2S
- Racialized Minorities
- Indigenous youth



# 4.2 The Need to Shift from a Crisis Response to Prevention





### First experience of homelessness

Those who first leave home at an early age were more likely to:

- Experience multiple episodes of homelessness
- Be involved with Child Protection Services
- Be tested for ADHD
- Experience bullying
- Be victims of crime once homeless, including sexual assault
- Have greater mental health and addictions symptoms
- Experience poorer quality of life
- Attempt suicide
- Be chronically homeless



### **Housing Instability**

75.9% experienced multiple episodes.

Amongst those who had multiple experiences of homelessness

- 63% had two to five experiences
- 37% had more than five

Who is most likely to experience multiple episodes of homelessness?

- Youth whose first experience happened before they were 16 (86.7%)
- Trans / Gender non-binary youth (82.8%)
- LGBTQ2S youth (80.2%)
- Indigenous youth (80.4%)



### **Involvement with Child Protection**

#### **Abuse**

63.1% - experienced childhood trauma and abuse

#### **Involvement in Child Protection**

57.3% involved in Child Protection

47.2% had foster care placements

30.9% were in group homes



#### S0000000...

### If we know the following:

- Many young people experience homelessness at a very young age
- Many demonstrate high rates of housing instability
- Many have a history of involvement in child protection





### We need to consider the following:

Develop a system that more aggressively addresses the needs of young people 16 and under

- 1. Family First approaches
- 2. Early intervention strategies
- 3. School-Community partnerships
- 4. Transitional supports for young people leaving care



# 4.3 Helping young people make rapid exits from homelessness.



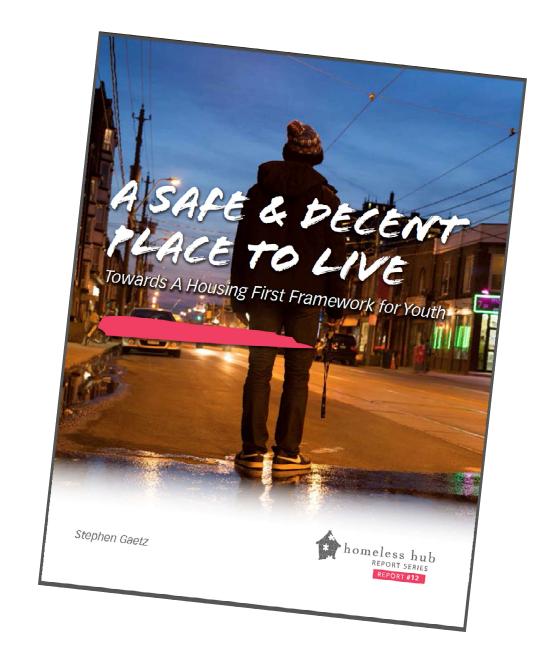


### The data from our Finding Home study confirm:

- Ongoing housing instability
- Nutritional Vulnerability
- Declining mental health
- Lower rates of school participation
- Higher unemployment
- Greater risk of criminal victimization
- Higher levels of chronicity



# Housing First for Youth





# 4.4 The importance of targeted plans focusing on systems integration





# 4.5 Addressing education and employment





# 4.6 The need to support youth with mental health challenges



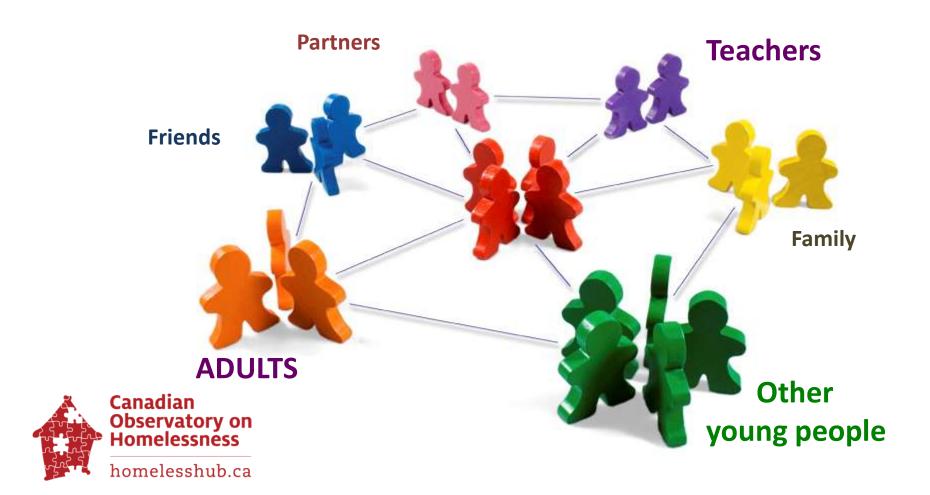


# 4.7 Building Resilience, Assets and Opportunities





# 4.8 The Importance of Fortifying Natural Supports



### 4.9 Supporting Youth Voice





Questions or comments?

