

Canadian Definition of Youth Homelessness

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Part 1

Canadian Definition of Homelessness





A common Canadian Definition of Homelessness allows us to:

- Share a common language about homelessness
- More easily enumerate the problem
- Evaluate outcomes and progress
- Coordinate responses to homelessness
- Develop stronger policy responses



Developing the Definition A good definition must be:

- Inclusive and Comprehensive
- Meaningful
- Clear
- Practical and Useable
- Canadian





Canadian Definition Of Homelessness

DEFINITION

Homelessness describes the situation of an individual or family without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it. It is the result of systemic or societal barriers, a lack of affordable and appropriate housing, the individual/household's financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges, and/or racism and discrimination. Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, stressful and distressing.

Homelessness describes a range of housing and shelter circumstances, with people being without any shelter at one end, and being insecurely housed at the other. That is, homelessness encompasses a range of physical living clantidian organized here in a *typology* that includes 1) **Unsheltered**, or absolutely homeless and living **Observatory Observatory Observatory**

Housing and Shelter Circumstances

OPERATIONAL CATEGORY		LIVING SITUATION		
1	Unsheltered	People living in pu consent or contra	ublic or private spaces without ct	
		People living in plants human habitation	aces not intended for permanent	
2	Emergency Sheltered	1 Emergency overni homeless	Emergency overnight shelters for people who are homeless	
		2 Violence-Against-\	Women (VAW) shelters	
			r for people fleeing a natural ction of accommodation due to	
3	Provisionally Accommodated 3.1 Interim Housing for people who a		or people who are homeless	
		guarantee of cont	porarily with others, but without inued residency or immediate essing permanent housing.	
			short term, temporary rental without security of tenure	
		People in instituti housing arrangem	onal care who lack permanent ents.	
		Accommodation / arrived immigrant	Reception centres for recently s and refugees	
adian ervatory on nelessness ^{is}		1 People at immine	nt risk of homelessness	



Addressing the needs of sub-populations

- Aboriginal people
- Youth
- Families
- Etc.



Part 2

Definition of Youth Homelessness



What we did:

- a) Conducted an extensive *literature review* of definitions of homelessness in Canada and abroad
- b) Assembled a stakeholder working group with the National Learning Community on Youth Homelessness to craft the definition
- c) Consulted young people with lived experience
- d) Consulted with other key stakeholders



What is covered

- Definition
- Why a separate definition?
- Differences within the youth population
- Typology of homelessness and housing insecurity
- Pathways into homelessness
- Conditions of youth homelessness
- Youth Homelessness from a Human Rights perspective



A good definition of youth homelessness will:

- Help ensure young people get better services based on their needs
- Support community focus on the needs of young people
- Avoid jurisdictional disputes over who is responsible for supporting young people



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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.



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Youth homelessness is a complex social issue because as a society we have failed to provide young people and their families with the necessary and adequate supports that will enable them to move forward in their lives in a safe and planned way. In addition to experiencing economic deprivation and a lack of secure housing, many young people experiencing homelessness lack personal experience of living independently and at the same time may be in the throes of significant developmental (social, physical, emotional and cognitive) changes. As a result, they may not have the resources, resilience, education, social supports or life skills necessary to foster a safe and nurturing transition to adulthood and independence. Few young people choose to be homeless, wish to be defined by their homelessness, and the experience is generally negative and stressful.

Youth homelessness is the denial of basic human rights and once identified as such, it must be remedied. All young people have the right to the essentials of life including adequate housing, food, safety, education and justice.



WHY do we need a definition of *YOUTH* homelessness?





Age Matters!

- Lack of experience living independently
- May not have necessary skills and experience
- Adolescent Development
- Young people seek and use services differently
- Young people need age appropriate services
- Institutional and jurisdictional service differences based on age



Diversity!



Key differences within the youth population

- Differences within the youth population
- Age
- Gender
- Sexual orientation
- Ethno-racial background
- Indigenous youth



The Typology of Youth Homelessness

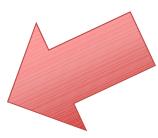
- 1) "Unsheltered, or absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation;
- 2) **Emergency Sheltered**, including those staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as shelters for those impacted by family violence;
- 3) **Provisionally Accommodated**, referring to those whose accommodation is temporary or lacks security of tenure, and finally,
- 4) At Risk of Homelessness, referring to people who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards."

(Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2012:1)

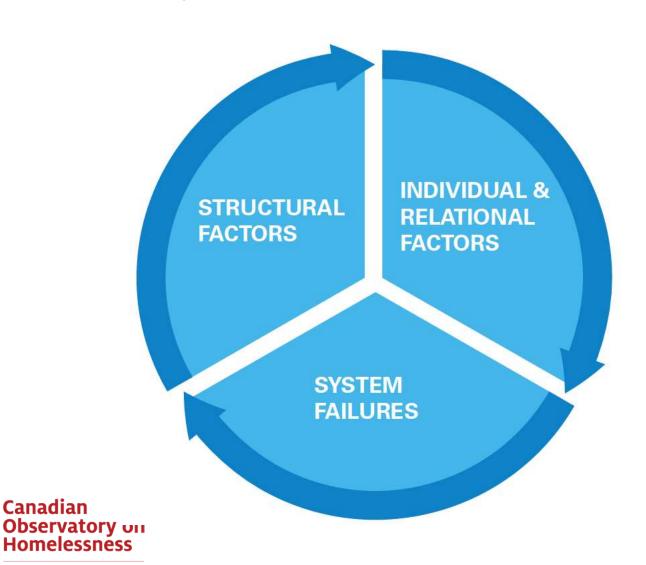


The Typology of Youth Homelessness

	OPERATIONAL CATEGORY			LIVING SITUATION
	1	Unsheltered	1.1	People living in public or private spaces without consent or contract
			1.2	People living in places not intended for permanent human habitation
	2	Emergency Sheltered	2.1	Emergency overnight shelters for people who are homeless
			2.2	Violence-Against-Women (VAW) shelters
			2.3	Emergency shelter for people fleeing a natural disaster or destruction of accommodation due to fires, floods etc.
	3	Provisionally Accommodated	3.1	Interim Housing for people who are homeless
			3.2	People living temporarily with others, but without guarantee of continued residency or immediate prospects for accessing permanent housing.
Canadian Observatory on Homelessness		3.3	People accessing short term, temporary rental accommodations without security of tenure	
ho	homelesshub.ca		3.4	People in institutional care who lack permanent housing arrangements.



Pathways into homelessness



Canadian

homelesshub.ca

Conditions of youth homelessness





When we let young people remain homeless ...

- Health worsens
 - Mental health challenges
 - Potential for exploitation
 - Greater risk of addictions
 - Involvement with the law
 - Dropping out of school
 - Trauma and criminal victimization





Youth Homelessness from a Human Rights perspective



A Human Rights perspective

While all human rights apply to youth the list below represents the most relevant. THE RIGHT TO: ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING **EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE ADEQUATE HOUSING ADEQUATE FOOD EDUCATION PERSONAL SECURITY & PRIVACY** FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION **ASSEMBLY** HEALTH WORK LIFE



Questions or comments?

