



UNIVERSITY  
OF MANITOBA

# Including the voices of youth: homelessness and housing instability

**Marleny M. Bonnycastle—University of Manitoba**  
**Lee Anne Deegan—University of Manitoba**



# Acknowledgements

- The researchers wish to acknowledge the enormous contributions for the project:
  - Our financial funders: The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada through the Urban Aboriginal Knowledge Network (SSHRC-UAKN) and the Manitoba Research Alliance (MRA )grant: Partnering for Change—Community-based solutions for Aboriginal and inner-city poverty.
  - Numerous participants contribute to the research including youth, service providers, community members and students from the University of Manitoba, Northern Social Work Program and the University College of the North.
  - Locally based representatives from diverse organizations working with youth, Aboriginal organizations, government, NGOs and academia participated in the design and data collection of the youth count and provided valuable perspective and input for this research.
  - Research assistants: Tina Mckay and Janet Tait and the Coordinator of the youth count, Lydia Blais
  - The University of Manitoba Northern Social Work Program and the University College of the North, Faculty of Arts, Business and Science.



# Overview

- Background
- Research questions
- Key findings
- Youth Homelessness Gathering – Building a community action plan to end youth homelessness in Thompson
- Where next?



# Background

2013 grant from  
MRA

2015 grant from  
UAKN

## Three phases:

- Ethics; initial meetings; Youth and Service Provider survey; Community Café Consultation on youth homelessness; Inventory of community services, programs and resources for youth; Hip Hop Event.
- Youth Count
- Community Action Plan on Youth Homelessness; Knowledge mobilization



**Research represents a first step  
in beginning to answer two  
questions about youth  
homelessness in Thompson:**

- What are the pathways and the causes of youth homelessness?
- From the viewpoint of youth, what changes are needed to support youth and their families?



# Background

## Phase I – relationship building

- Community Café, focus groups and Mapping

## Phase II – Youth Count

- Conducted May 11-19, 2016

## Phase III – in progress

- Development of collaborative community action plan for youth who are homeless or experiencing housing instability in Thompson and surrounding communities – Youth Homelessness Gathering April 10, 2017



# Phase II - Youth Count key findings: Demographics

- 69 female, male, transgender, and LGBTQ youth
- More females (57%) than males (38%) who identified that they were experiencing homelessness or housing instability
- Average age was 22.3 years
- 85% identified as Indigenous



# Key findings – Top main causes of homelessness:

- Dysfunctional family
- Lack of housing
- Involvement in criminal justice system
- Poverty
- Parental addictions
- Ageing out of care



# Other key findings from phase II

- 45% of youth in the study came from outer areas
- 29% had experienced 3 or more episodes of homelessness



*“No place to go” - picture take by a youth participant*



# Experience with child welfare system

Nearly half, **46%** of participants were involved with the foster care system in which **56%** of them were female youth and **81%** of them were 24 years old or younger.



# Criminal Justice system

- More than half, **52%** of participants had been involved at some time with the law. Those youth 24 and younger represented 67% of the youth involved in criminal justice.
- **78%** of youth involved with the criminal justice system were not attending school.
- **30%** of youth were involved both with the foster care and criminal justice systems.

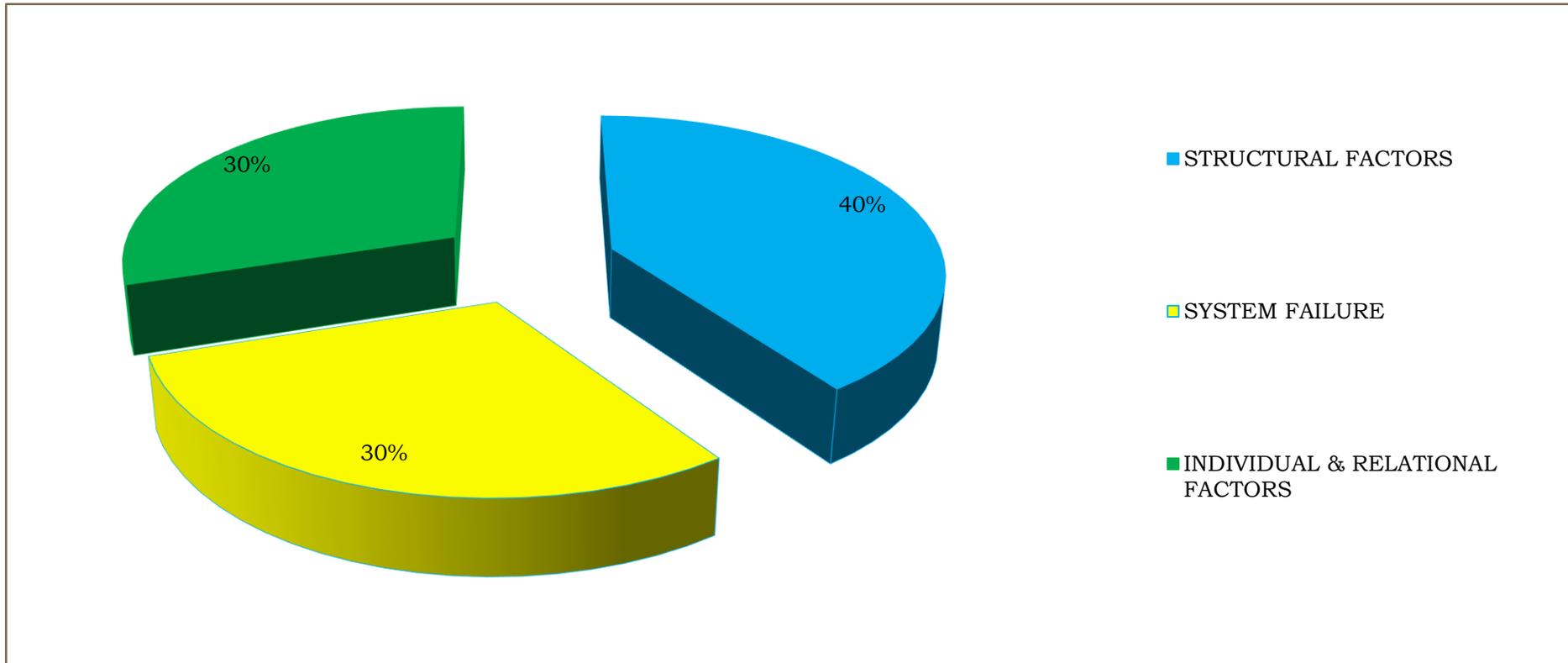


# FACTORS - CAUSES - PATHWAYS TO YOUTH BECOMING HOMELESS

STRUCTURAL	SYSTEM FAILURE	INDIVIDUAL & RELATIONAL
Lack of housing <b>(32)(12.6%)</b>	Involvement with the criminal justice system <b>(26) (10.3%)</b>	Dysfunctional family life <b>(39) (15.4%)</b>
Poverty <b>(26)(10.3%)</b>	Aging out of care <b>(24)(9.5%)</b>	Parental addictions (25)(9.9%)
Intergenerational trauma <b>(13)(5.1%)</b>	Lack of activities for youth <b>(18)(7.1%)</b>	Mental health issues <b>(11)(4.3%)</b>
Parents are homeless <b>(12)(4.7%)</b>	Physical health <b>(7)(2.8%)</b>	Alcoholism <b>(1)(0.4%)</b>
Racism <b>(10)(4.0%)</b>		
Sexual identity <b>(5)(2.0%)</b>		
High rent <b>(3)(1.2%)</b>		
Co-signer issues <b>(1)(0.4%)</b>		



# FACTORS - CAUSES - PATHWAYS TO YOUTH BECOMING HOMELESS

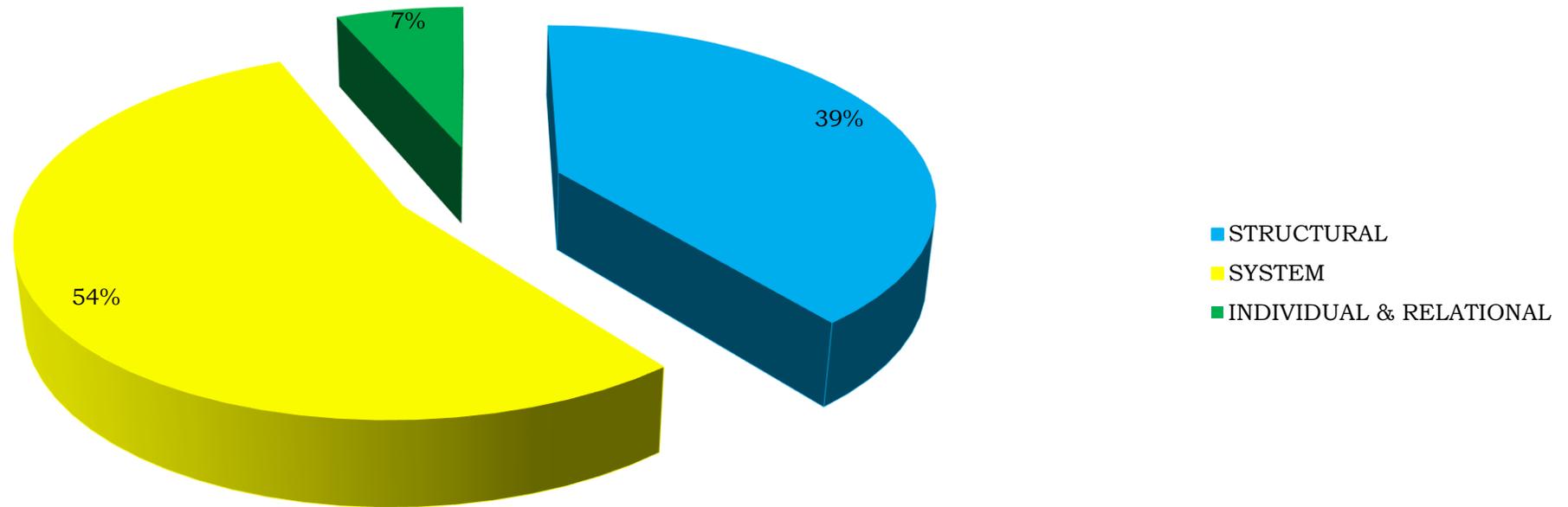


# Changes That Youth Would Like To See In Thompson

STRUCTURAL	SYSTEM	INDIVIDUAL & RELATIONAL
Housing for youth <b>(49)(17.8%)</b>	Job training for youth <b>(43)(15.6%)</b>	Support for parents economically and psychologically <b>(18)(6.5%)</b>
A Youth centre and shelter <b>(48)(17.4%)</b>	More cultural and recreational activities <b>(26)(9.4%)</b>	
Support for LGBTQ youth <b>(9)(3.3%)</b>	Support regarding addictions <b>(24)(8.7%)</b>	
Break the cycle <b>(1)(0.4)</b>	More social and sport activities <b>(15)(5.4%)</b>	
Support for marginalized youth <b>(1)(0.4)</b>	Support for those with disabilities <b>(12)(4.3%)</b>	
	Mental health resources <b>(11)(4.0%)</b>	
	BCR program community <b>(10)(3.6%)</b>	
	Information about physical health <b>(8)(2.9%)</b>	
	Programing for school <b>(1)(0.3%)</b>	



# Changes That Youth Would Like To See In Thompson



# Winnipeg Action Plan to end youth homelessness

- Developed a youth count in 2015
- Winnipeg has developed a community action plan to address youth homelessness released October 2016.
- Had identified that a significant number of youth who were homeless or at risk in Winnipeg are from northern Manitoba communities
- Most of northern Manitoba youth who are homeless or at risk do not have family support in Winnipeg



# Developing Effective Strategies to End Youth Homelessness

A review of strategic responses to youth homelessness identifies several core components of an effective framework. This includes:

1. Develop a plan
2. Create an integrated system response
3. Facilitate active, strategic and coordinated engagement by all levels of government and interdepartmental collaboration
4. Adopt a youth development orientation
5. Incorporate research, data gathering and information sharing



# Youth Homelessness Gathering

- April 10<sup>th</sup> gathering brought broad cross section of community together to begin the development of a community action plan to end youth homelessness in Thompson
- Findings are included in the City of Thompson Youth Homelessness Instability Count 2016 report.

Reinforced some of the findings from the 2016 Youth Count:

- Youth want a safe place, a center open 24hrs where they can drop in, sleep, and access resources.
- Youth housing options
- Employment and training



# Where next?

- Knowledge mobilization through dissemination of findings
- Making an inventory of services accessible
- Community action plan on youth homelessness



# Resources

- Bonnycastle, M. & Simpkins, M. (2017). City of Thompson Youth Homelessness/ Housing Instability Count 2016. Unpublished report
- Gaetz, S. (2014). Coming of age: Reimagining the response to youth homelessness in Canada. Toronto: The Canadian Homelessness Research Network Press.
- Gaetz, S., O'Grady, B., Kidd, S., & Schwan, K. (2016). Without a Home: The National Youth Homelessness Survey. Toronto: Canadian Observatory on Homelessness Press.

