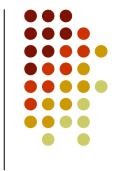
OVERVIEW of the TORONTO STUDY

The Youth in Transition [YIT] Study Background, Sample and Methods

Patricia G. Erickson, CAMH



YIT Team



PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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CO-INVESTIGATORS

- Edward Adlaf (CAMH)
- Jennifer Butters (CUHI)
- Deborah Goodman (CAST)
- Andy Hathaway (CAR-BC)
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- Lori Ross (Women's College)
- Carol Strike (CAMH)
- Chris Wekerle (U West. On.)

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

- Bruce Leslie (CCAS)
- Sharon Cirone (SHOUT)
- Christine O'Rourke (SHOUT)

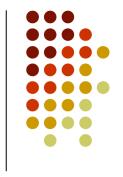
RESEARCH STAFF

- Katharine King (Coordinator)
- Maritt Kirst
- Tyler Frederick
- Tara Fidler
- Eman Leung

FUNDING

Girls: SSHRC; Boys: CIHR

PURPOSE



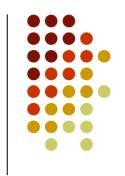
- To examine and compare pathways or transitions to independent living among high-risk young women and men over time
- To understand patterns, predictors and consequences of housing status in relation to drug use, drug selling and other factors
 - Key Concepts: diversity; housing instability
- Sample: 150 street-involved youth (75 women;
 75 men) and 35 CAS youth (30 women; 5 men)

APPROACH – to explore:



- Sources of Vulnerability in High-Risk Youth
 - Age, sex, ethnicity, language, immigration status
 - Sexual orientation
 - Income sources
 - Housing instability
 - Physical and mental health
 - History of maltreatment
 - Drug use and dependency
 - Access to health and social services
 - Criminal activities and police arrests
 - Violence and victimization

DEFINITION OF HOMELESS STREET-INVOLVED YOUTH



 "Young people up to age 24 who are absolutely, periodically, or temporarily without shelter...or at substantial risk of being on the street in the near future" (Daly)

Key aspect: instability of housing

Toronto estimate: 1200-1700 nightly



- Background: Under supervision of Children's Aid Society at time of study
- Had been Crown Wards and/or were in Extended Care and Maintenance

METHODS of YIT

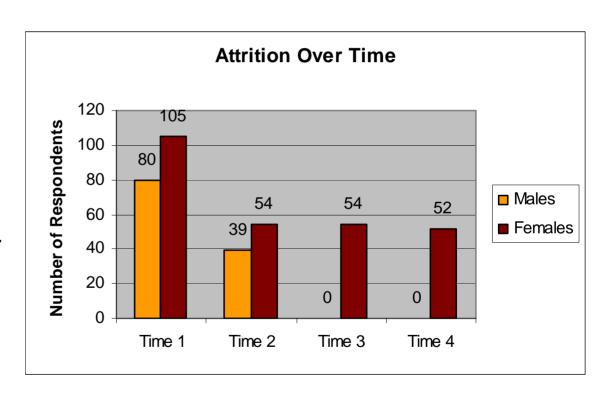


- Design: longitudinal short follow-up of 1 yr
- Data collection: baseline, 4,8,12 mos. (women);
 baseline, 4 mos. only (men)
- Recruitment:
 - Young women and men aged 16 to 20 at first contact
 - Group 1 Agencies serving street-involved youth
 - Group 2 Children's Aid Society involvement
- Data collection: survey and open-ended
- Follow-up abbreviated survey/qualitative interview

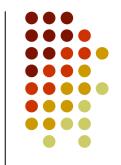
Attrition:



- Difficult to retain
- For Female and Male, Street Youth, similar loss between t1 and t2
- CAS more difficult to locate, but easier to retain (but small n for males)
- For the girls, retention was quite stable at t3 and t4







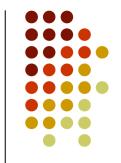
		Men % (N=75)	Women% (N=75)
Age	16-17 Years	10.7	17.3
	18-20 Years	89.3	82.7
Sexual	Heterosexual	73.3	64
Orientation: Diversity	Bisexual	14.7	29.3
	Gay/Lesbian	10.7	2.7
	Other	1.3	4





		Men % (N=75)	Women % (N=75)
Country of Birth	Canada	85.3	82.7
	Other	14.7	17.3
Citizenship	Canadian	92	89.3
	Other	8	10.7
Language Spoken at Home	English	69.3	78.7
	French	4	2.7
	Other	26.7	18.7





		Men (N=5)	Women (N=30)
Age	16-17 Years	0	4
	18-20 Years	5	26
Sexual Orientation: Diversity	Heterosexual	5	28
	Bisexual	0	2
	Gay/Lesbian	0	0
	Other	0	0

Diversity—CAS continued...

		Men (N=5)	Women (N=30)
Country of Birth	Canada	2	21
	Other	3	9
Citizenship	Canadian	2	23
	Other	3	7
Language Spoken at Home	English	2	22
	French	0	0
	Other	3	8





# of Moves	Men % (N=68)	Women % (N=68)
None	11.8	11.8
1-2	35.3	29.4
3-4	29.4	29.4
5 or more	23.5	29.4





# of Moves	Men (N=5)	Women (N=30)
None	3	21
1-2	2	7
3-4	0	2
5 or more	0	0

Place Stayed the Longest - CAS

AG	
HJ	

	Men (N=5)	Women (N=24)
Rented apartment or room	4	14
Mother, father or parents'	0	2
Girlfriend, boyfriend or friends'	0	3
Foster Family	1	1
Group Home	0	4

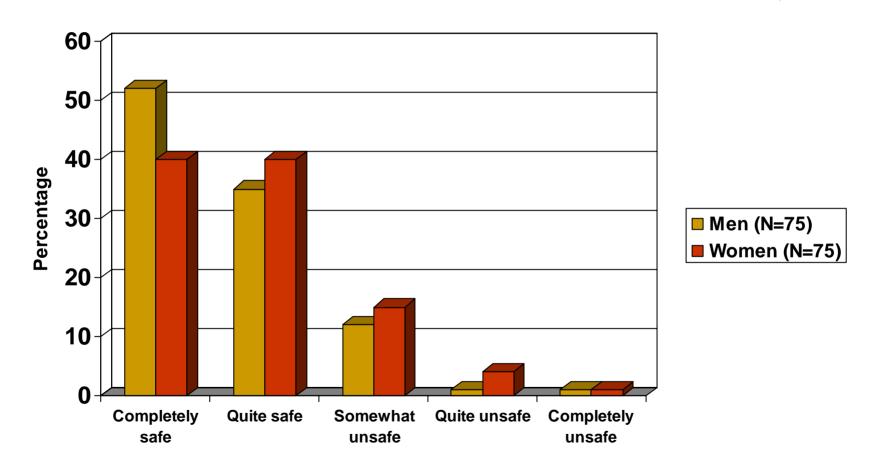




	Men % (N=75)	Women % (N=73)
Hostel or shelter	35	33
Rented apartment or room	17	25
Mother, father or parents'	15	10
Girlfriend, boyfriend or friends'	15	18
Street	5	4
Detention centre	7	1
Internet café	1	3

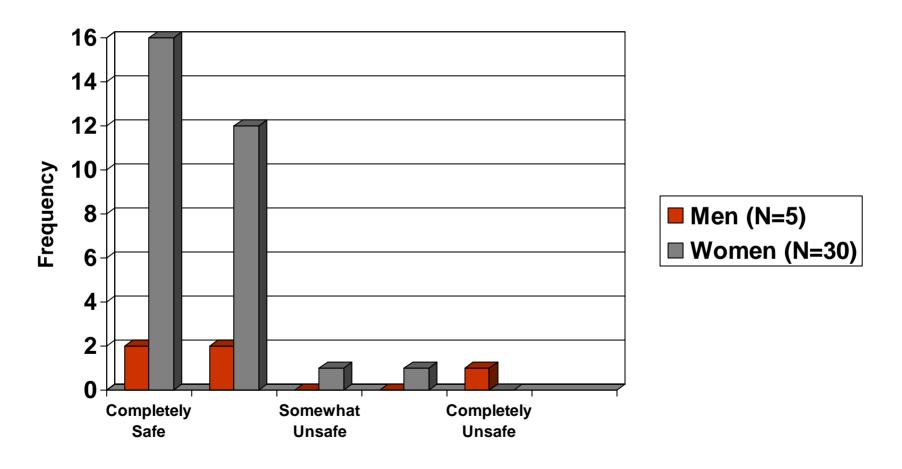




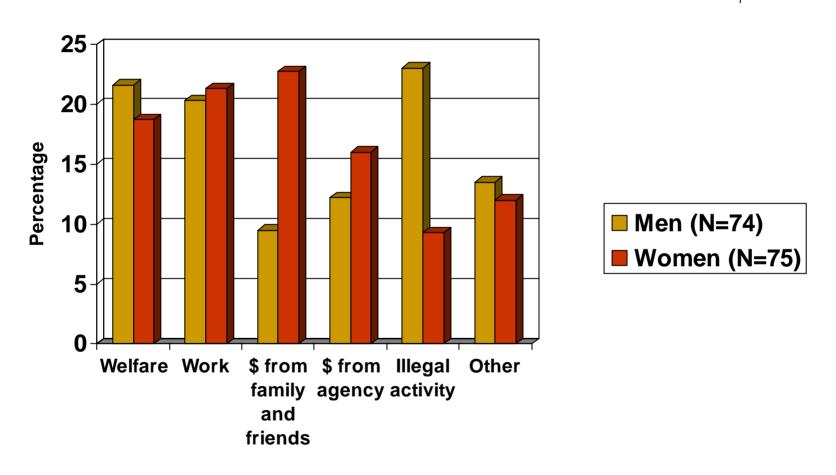


Safety - Place Currently Staying CAS

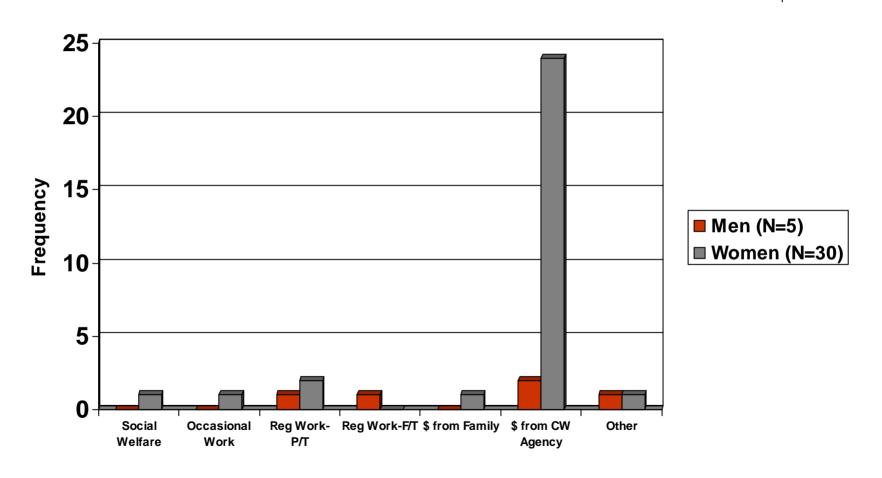




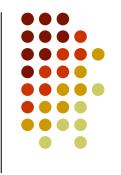
Sources of income -SY- past 4 mos.



Sources of Income-CAS-last 4 mos.



SUMMARY



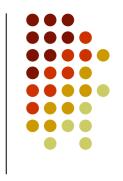
- Street youth similar to CAS youth on most measures of diversity, except sexual orientation; also F more diverse than males
- Street youth experience less housing stability
- CAS youth more likely to live in a apt/home
- Majority of both groups express feeling safe
- CAS youth more likely to have agency as source of income; SY multiple sources of \$

LIMITATIONS



- Smaller sample of CAS youth
- Very few boys from CAS
- Follow up of male SY more limited
- Attrition over one year more than half of female SY

DIRECTIONS



- What interventions or services would improve the situation of high-risk youth?
- Should the focus be on main sources of vulnerability, e.g. housing instability, income
- What sorts of harm reduction initiatives would meet the needs of high-risk youth?