Canada failing homeless youth, report charges

Stress on emergency assistance, not prevention, solves little in the long run, professor says.

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**By:** [**Leslie Ferenc**](http://www.thestar.com/authors.ferenc_leslie.html) GTA, Published on Mon Mar 03 2014

Canada falls short of meeting the needs of homeless youth by treating them as adults and expecting shelter care to solve the problem, according to a new report.

Many youth find themselves “languishing in a shelter for four or five years when they should be in school learning to be an adult with the supports they need . . . instead of rushing them to be adults, living in poverty and becoming chronically homeless adults,” says report author Stephen Gaetz, a professor in York University’s education faculty and director of the Homeless Hub (Canadian Homelessness Research Network).

“By continuing to emphasize emergency supports, as important as they are, rather than prevention or rapid rehousing, our strategy is simply to manage the problem,” he said.

Gaetz is author of [Coming of Age: Reimagining the Response to Youth Homelessness in Canada](http://www.homelesshub.ca/comingofage) which was released Monday.

The report looks at remedies used in Canada and countries such as the United Kingdom and Australia which address youth homelessness differently.

“Youth homelessness is distinct from adult because of conditions … it’s not just an age difference,” he said, adding they are thrust into adult roles before their time and the transition is often traumatic.

For one, they don’t have the resources and support they need to be independent. “They leave a home where they were dependent on the care of adults.”

Family conflict can also be a factor with youth fleeing difficulties at home, including abuse. They land in shelters and “suddenly, they find themselves having to behave as adults.” said Gaetz.

While he acknowledged there will always be a need for emergency services, they are not the solution.

“We need to refocus our efforts on preventing it from happening in the first place,” he wrote in the report.

“For those who can no longer stay at home we must develop a crisis response that allows them to rapidly move into housing in a safe and planned way, with the supports they need to help them transition to a healthy and fulfilling adulthood.”

The report recommends an integrated system of care that reconnects youth to their families if possible, offers outreach mental health and harm reduction programs as well as legal support for youth in conflict with the law.

To meet the needs of youth means looking at what others are doing “so we can put together a framework for responding to youth homelessness differently,” said Gaetz, adding it will also mean a shift in thinking.

Australia’s [Reconnect](http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/housing-support/programs-services/homelessness/reconnect) program targets youth 12-18 and their families. School social workers and teachers help identify at-risk or homeless youth. A series of programs and services such as assessment, counselling and practical support are available to help young people work through their problems.

A shelter diversion program in the UK offers youth a bed and support from a family in their neighbourhood, a place to chill while they resolve their problems. An integrated system of care includes housing and, if possible, family reunificiation.

The report also cites the [Infinity Project](http://www.boysandgirlsclubsofcalgary.ca/programs/youth-housing-shelter/youth-housing/the-infinity-project), run by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Calgary, which offers young people 16-24 permanent housing, leading to greater self-sufficiency.

In Niagara Region, [Youth Reconnect](http://www.niagarafallsreview.ca/2013/04/30/fewer-niagara-youth-in-shelters) is a community-based shelter diversion program to help homeless and at-risk youth stay in their communities and in school.

In Toronto, outreach and harm reduction programs at frontline agencies such as Eva’s Satellite help meet service needs of diverse groups.

For Gaetz, it’s a start, but he wants every community in Canada to make ending youth homelessness a priority.

“Moreover, outside of the Province of Alberta which is readying its strategic response to youth homelessness, most higher levels of government across the country are largely silent on the issue,” he said.

“This means in most communities the response is fragmented and ad hoc, and the focus is on managing the problem rather than ending it through a coordinated response that shifts the focus to prevention and rehousing.”

The next step for Gaetz is to engage citizens, agencies, community groups and all levels of government across the country to come to the table

“We are looking at developing a coalition model to support communities to end homelessness,” he said.

“It’s not a cookie cutter response. Toronto’s will be different from [York Region](http://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2013/10/25/york_region_tackles_youth_homelessness.html)’s or Kenora. I’m positive this can happen because there is a lot of momentum in Canada.”

**Questions**

Read the article and answer the following questions.

1. What is the lifestyle of many homeless youth in Canada?

2. Why is youth homelessness different from adult homelessness?

3. What framework is being suggested by Professor Gaetz to assist homeless youth?

4. List three Canadian service organizations that attempt to help homeless youth.

5. According to Professor Gaetz, what is the next step in dealing with the youth homeless

problem?