



Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania

**Report on Youth Homelessness:
Findings from the Youth Count, Brief Youth
Survey, and Provider Survey**

Youth Homelessness in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania: Findings from the Youth Count, Brief Youth Survey, and Provider Survey

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The substance and findings of the work are dedicated to the public. Chapin Hall is solely responsible for the accuracy of the opinions, statements, and interpretations contained in this publication and do not necessarily reflect the views of the government or any of Chapin Hall's other partners.

Executive Summary

Voices of Youth Count (VoYC) is a national, multicomponent research initiative focused on the experiences of runaway, homeless, and unstably housed youth. VoYC aims to accelerate progress toward ending youth homelessness by filling critical knowledge gaps. More and better evidence is needed to inform federal, state, and local policy and improve communities' response to this national problem. This work also builds a foundation for future research.

VoYC partnered with 22 counties across the US. The counties were selected using a stratified random sampling approach that was designed to ensure geographic diversity as well as variation in population density and homeless youth services infrastructure. Philadelphia County is one of the counties that was selected.

Together with its county partners, VoYC has engaged in a variety of research activities. This report presents results from three of those activities: the Youth Count, the Brief Youth Survey, and the Provider Survey. The purpose of the Youth Count and Brief Youth Survey, which were conducted in Philadelphia County on August 3, 2016, was to produce a point-in-time estimate of the size of Philadelphia County's homeless and unstably housed youth population and to collect information about the characteristics and experiences of those youth. The purpose of the Provider Survey, which was launched on August 22, 2016, was to gather information about the services available to runaway and homeless youth in Philadelphia County, including how those services are funded, and to identify any gaps in service provision. We also provide county-level data on the number of homeless students enrolled in Philadelphia County schools.

Key Findings

- On a single night in Philadelphia County in August 2016, there was an overall count of 569 homeless and unstably housed youth, ages 13 to 25 years old. This report discusses strengths, limitations, and context of the count.
- Forty-one percent of the surveyed homeless and unstably housed youth were sheltered the night before the count and 19 percent were unsheltered.
- Twenty-one percent of the surveyed homeless and unstably housed youth were 13 to 17 years old.
- Black or African American youth were overrepresented among the Philadelphia County population of homeless or unstably housed youth. Seventy percent of the surveyed youth identified as Black or African American, yet they represented only 44 percent of the overall Philadelphia County population.
- Thirty-nine percent of the homeless and unstably housed 16- to 24-year-olds in Philadelphia County were neither in school nor working, as compared to 20 percent of all 16- to 24-year-olds in Philadelphia County.
- Seventy-eight percent of homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds had a high school diploma/GED compared to 86 percent of 18- to 25-year-olds nationally.
- Thirty-four percent of the female youth in Philadelphia County reported being pregnant or a parent.
- Thirty-seven percent of the homeless and unstably housed youth in Philadelphia County homeless and unstably housed youth either had been in foster care or spent time in juvenile detention or jail or prison only but 14 percent had experienced both.
- There are twice as many shelter beds for youth ages 18 and older than for youth under age 18.
- Nearly all of the RHY-run programs offering overnight shelter have a waiting list and more than half had to turn youth away during the previous year.
- Analysis of homeless student enrollment data indicate that there were 80 unaccompanied students reported in the Philadelphia County public schools during the 2014-15 school year.

Twenty-one percent of the youth surveyed (53 youth) were 13- to 17-year-olds, making the Philadelphia County youth younger, on average, than the youth surveyed in the other large VoYC counties. Interestingly, the school districts in Philadelphia County identified only 80 unaccompanied students who were eligible for McKinney-Vento services during the 2014-

2105 school year.¹ Given how similar these two numbers are, and the commonly shared belief that point-in-time counts are undercounts—especially of minors—this may suggest that a large share of homeless and unstably housed minors in need of services are not seeking assistance from, or identified by, their schools.

The 18- to 25-year-olds in Philadelphia County were less likely to be sheltered than their peers in the other large VoYC counties or in the 22-county aggregate sample. One explanation for this finding comes from the Provider Survey data. More than half of the runaway and homeless youth (RHY) providers that run shelters, transitional living programs, permanent supportive housing, host home programs, and rapid-rehousing reported that they had to turn youth away during the past year, and nearly all reported that they had waiting lists. This suggests a need to increase the capacity of service providers to offer youth both emergency and longer term housing options, including improving the youth-friendliness of adult and family homeless services to ensure that youth are comfortable and able to access available services.

Thirty-nine percent of the Philadelphia County homeless or unstably housed 16- to 24-year-olds were neither attending school nor employed, compared to 20 percent of all 16- to 24-year-olds in Philadelphia County.² Although we do not know why these young people were not working or in school, their lack of education and employment could be a barrier to finding and maintaining housing, to their wellbeing in other domains, and to their ability to participate productively in the economy.

Most of the RHY providers and youth-serving organizations that serve runaway and homeless youth indicated that they offer employment services. However, only 36 percent of homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds indicated that they were employed, making them half as likely to be employed as a national sample of 18- to 25-year-olds. This reinforces the importance of supports for market-relevant skill development and employment services to help this population achieve sustained exits from homelessness and to contribute productively to the local economy.

Finally, half of the Philadelphia County homeless and unstably housed youth reported having spent time in foster care; in juvenile detention, jail or prison; or both, making them far more likely to have been in foster care or in detention, jail, or prison than their peers in the general population. Greater cross-sector investment and collaboration are clearly needed to ensure successful transitions for young people exiting the child welfare and juvenile or criminal justice systems.

¹ Schools count a child, regardless of age, as an unaccompanied youth if the child is living with a caretaker who is not the child's parent or legal guardian.

² Because the Brief Youth Survey was administered during the summer months, and some youth who were enrolled in school may have responded “no” to the school attendance question, these percentages may overestimate the percentage of 16- to 24-year-olds who were disconnected.

These data from the Youth Count, Brief Youth Survey, and Provider Survey can be used by local communities to support the mobilization of a coordinated, system-level response involving a broad array of service providers and range of service options that can address the diverse needs of this vulnerable population. They can also inform the development of federal, state, and local policies to prevent and end youth homelessness. Other VoYC research components will shed further light on the life trajectories of youth experiencing homelessness or housing instability, interventions that have been shown to improve runaway and homeless youth outcomes, and the policy changes that could improve the ability of communities like Philadelphia County to expedite progress towards ending youth homelessness.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
Background	1
Definition of Homeless or Unstably Housed Youth.....	2
Research Questions	2
Partnerships	3
Site Selection.....	3
Philadelphia County	5
Local Context	5
Youth Count and Brief Youth Survey.....	6
Methods	6
Philadelphia County Youth Count Context.....	8
Philadelphia County Results	8
Provider Survey.....	25
Methods	25
Philadelphia County Provider Survey Context	26
Philadelphia County Results	26
McKinney-Vento School Data.....	35
Discussion.....	37
Conclusion	39
Appendix A. Tally Sheet.....	40
Appendix B. Brief Youth Survey.....	41
Appendix C. Philadelphia County Brief Youth Survey Data Tables	43
VoYC Brief Youth Survey Sample	43
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	44
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age.....	48
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity	51

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity	53
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation	55
Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	56
Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	57
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Pregnant or Parenting Status	57
Appendix D. Large County Sample Brief Youth Survey Data Tables	58
VoYC Brief Youth Survey Sample	58
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	59
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age.....	63
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity	66
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity	68
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation	71
Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	72
Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	73
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Pregnant or Parenting Status	73
Appendix E. 22-County Aggregate Sample Brief Youth Survey Data Tables	74
VoYC Brief Youth Survey Sample	74
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	75
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age.....	79
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity	82
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity	84
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation	87
Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	88
Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth	89
Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Pregnant or Parenting Status	90
Appendix F. Provider Survey Data Tables	91
Appendix G. Glossary of Terms	94

List of Figures

Figure 1. Voices of Youth Count Sites	4
Figure 2. Philadelphia County Youth Count.....	9
Figure 3. Locations of Surveyed Youth	11
Figure 4. Age of Sample.....	12
Figure 5. Race and Ethnicity	13
Figure 6. Gender Identity.....	14
Figure 7. Sexual Orientation	15
Figure 8. Percentage of Youth who Identified as LGBTQA*	16
Figure 9. Where Youth Ages 13 to 17 Years Old Slept Last Night	17
Figure 10. Where Youth Ages 18 to 25 Years Old Slept Last Night	18
Figure 11. Education and Employment Among 13- to 17-year-olds	19
Figure 12. Education and Employment Among 18- to 25-year-olds	20
Figure 13. Disconnected 16- to 24-year-olds*	21
Figure 14. Systems Involvement	22
Figure 15. Pregnancy and Parenthood among Females	24
Figure 16. Partner Pregnancy and Parenthood among Males.....	25
Figure 17. Populations Served	27

List of Tables

Table 1. Type of Agency	26
Table 2. County-Level Data on the Number of Providers by Provider Type for the Large VoYC Counties.....	28
Table 3. Programs Operated by RHY Providers by Age of Youth Served	28
Table 4. County-Level Data on the Number of RHY Providers Operating Programs for the Large VoYC Counties.....	29
Table 5. Number of Homeless Service Providers Operating Programs by Age of Youth Served	29
Table 6. County-Level Data on the Number of Homeless Service Providers Operating Programs for the Large VoYC Counties	30
Table 7. Number of Youth RHY Providers Served by Program Type	31
Table 8. Number of RHY Providers with Unmet Demand for Services by Program Type	31
Table 9. RHY Provider Funding Sources	32
Table 10. County-Level Data on RHY Provider Funding Sources for the Large VoYC Counties	32
Table 11. Number of RHY Providers and Youth-Serving Organizations (YSOs) offering Services to Runaway and Homeless Youth.....	33
Table 12. Mean Number of RHY Providers and Youth-Serving Organizations (YSOs) Offering Services to Runaway and Homeless Youth in the Large VoYC Counties.....	34
Table 13. Prevention Services	35
Table 14. Students Eligible for McKinney-Vento Services.....	36

Background

Voices of Youth Count (VoYC) is a national, multicomponent research initiative focused on the experiences of runaway, homeless, and unstably housed youth. The purpose of the initiative is to inform the development of federal and state policies related to runaway, homeless, and unstably housed youth; improve the provision of services to that population; and build a foundation for future research with the ultimate goal of preventing and ending youth homelessness. The VoYC research activities include:

- **Youth Count:** a point-in-time visual count of homeless and unstably housed youth;
- **Brief Youth Survey:** a survey of homeless and unstably housed youth administered in conjunction with the Youth Count to collect information about the demographic characteristics and experiences of this population;
- **Provider Survey:** an online survey of runaway and homeless youth service providers, providers of services to homeless adults and families with children, and youth-serving organizations about the services they provide to runaway and homeless youth and how those services are funded;
- **In-Depth Interviews:** timeline narrative interviews with and survey of youth who have experienced homelessness or housing instability to explore housing trajectories and factors that shaped those trajectories, survival strategies, use of services, and perceptions of service effectiveness;
- **Analyses of Existing Data:** leveraging of Homeless Management Information System (HMIS),³ child welfare, and McKinney-Vento (schools) data to improve site- specific estimates and supplement the survey and interview data;

³ HMIS is the Homeless Management Information System that all HUD-funded homeless services agencies and organizations are required to use. In many communities, HMIS is used by most, if not all, homeless service providers, regardless of their funding source.

- **National Survey:** a survey of over 13,000 adults about 13- to 25-year-old household members who had run away, couch surfed, or been homeless in the past year;
 - **Policy and Fiscal Analysis:** an examination of the implications of specific federal policies on the ability of communities to address the needs of runaway and homeless youth; and
 - **Evidence Review:** a systematic review of evaluations to summarize what is known about programs and services intended to improve outcomes of runaway and homeless youth.
-

Definition of Homeless or Unstably Housed Youth

VoYC defines its target population broadly to include 13- to 25-year-olds who are either homeless or unstably housed. Homeless youth can be **sheltered** (i.e., sleeping in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or hotels or motels) or **unsheltered** (i.e., sleeping on the street, in parks, or otherwise outside; in vehicles or in abandoned buildings/vacant units; on trains/buses or in train/bus stations; or at 24-hour restaurants, laundromats, or other retail establishments). Youth **staying with others**⁴ include youth who lack a stable place to stay and are sleeping in their own apartment, the home of a parent or other relative, the home of a friend/girlfriend/boyfriend, a foster or group home, a hospital/emergency room, a residential treatment facility, at the home of someone the youth was having sex with, or at a juvenile detention center or jail.

Research Questions

VoYC focused on six research questions:

1. How many runaway, homeless, or unstably housed youth are there and what are their characteristics?

⁴ In the Brief Youth Survey, youth were asked where they stayed the night before the count, and depending on their response, if they had a stable place to stay. Youth were classified as “staying with others” if they indicated that they did not have a stable place to stay. This includes youth who were living in their own apartments. Youth in their own apartment could be unstably housed if, for example, they were in the process of being evicted. Please see Appendix B for more information about the survey instrument.

2. How do runaway, homeless, or unstably housed youth survive and how are they faring?
3. What factors are associated with how long and how often youth are homeless or away from home?
4. What services do runaway, homeless, or unstably housed youth use and which are likely to lead to better life outcomes?
5. In what ways are the experiences of runaway, homeless, or unstably housed youth influenced by local, state, or federal policies?
6. Why do youth become homeless or run away from home?

Partnerships

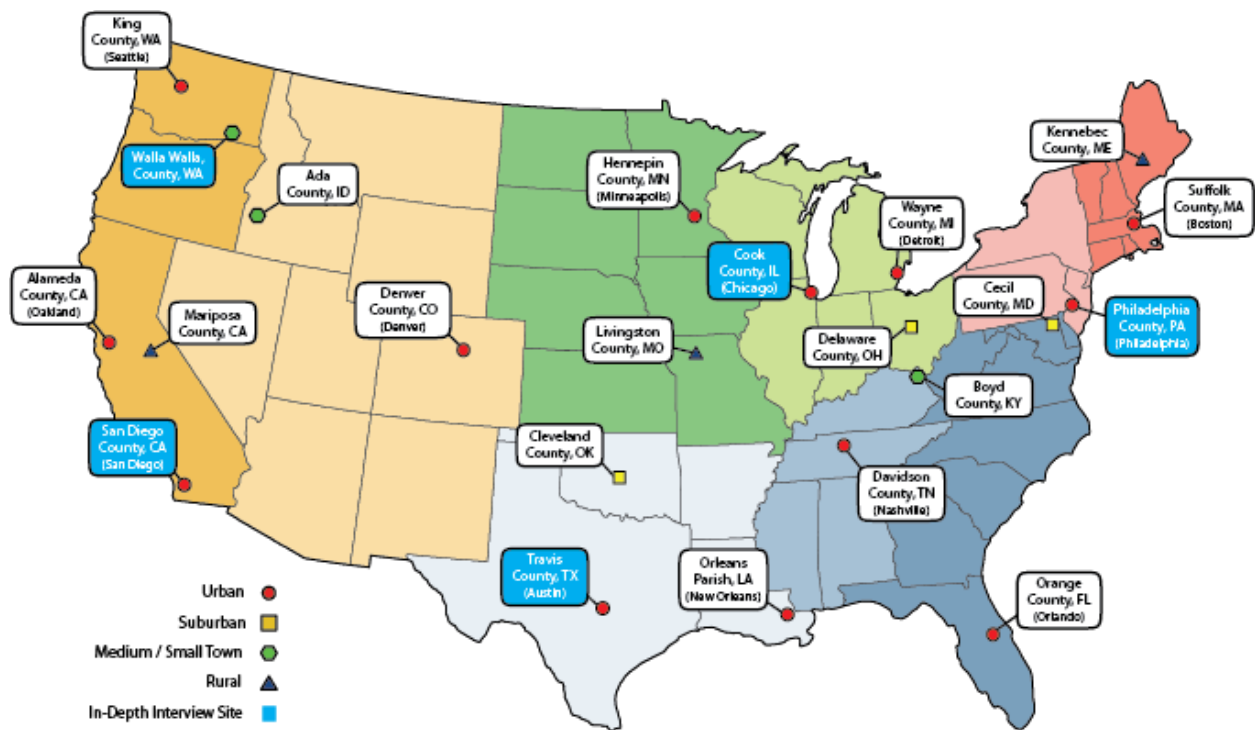
To address these research questions, VoYC partnered with 22 counties across the US. In each county, VoYC identified a lead agency. Lead agencies included homeless service providers, continuums of care, local government organizations, and universities. The VoYC lead agency engaged a broad network of local stakeholders and provided extensive support to ensure the success of local data collection activities.

Site Selection

We selected the VoYC counties using a stratified random sampling approach that was designed to ensure geographic diversity as well as variation in population density and homeless youth services infrastructure. Communities were identified as urban, suburban, medium or small town, or rural based on the US Center for Disease Control's National Center for Health Statistics classification system.⁵ Five of the 22 counties were selected as sites for in-depth youth interviews based on geography, population density, and the distinctiveness of the context for studying homeless and unstably housed youth. Philadelphia County was one of the five counties that were selected (see Figure 1).

⁵ https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data_access/urban_rural.htm

Figure 1. Voices of Youth Count Sites



This report presents results from the Youth Count, Brief Youth Survey, and Provider Survey for Philadelphia County. It includes a point-in-time estimate of the county's homeless and unstably housed youth population, information about the characteristics and experiences of those youth and the availability of services and gaps in service provision, and county-level data on homeless students enrolled in Philadelphia County schools.

Philadelphia County

Local Context

The experiences of homeless and unstably housed youth are influenced by the community context in which they live. This context includes the local climate, the service provider infrastructure, and the other systems with which youth are likely to interact.

Philadelphia County is located in southeastern Pennsylvania and it is a consolidated city-county. It is one of 13 urban counties that partnered with VoYC. In 2015, the population of Philadelphia County was 1,567,442 and 18.5 percent of the population was between 13 and 25 years old.⁶ The poverty rate in Philadelphia County was 25.4 percent.⁷ Philadelphia County has an extensive homeless services network, including a number of organizations focused on runaway and homeless youth. The provider network works together regularly, partnering to address the needs of homeless individuals in Philadelphia County, and conducts quarterly homeless youth counts.

The City of Philadelphia Office of Homeless Services (OHS) served as the VoYC lead agency in Philadelphia County. Together with Valley Youth House, a runaway and homeless youth service provider, OHS engaged the broader community, identified and convened stakeholders and provided extensive support to ensure the success of data collection

⁶ United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, United States July 1st resident population by state, county, age, sex, bridged-race, and Hispanic origin. Compiled from 1990-99 bridged-race intercensal population estimates (released by NCHS on 7/26/2004); revised bridged-race 2000-09 intercensal population estimates (released by NCHS on 10/26/2012); and bridged-race vintage 2015 (20-2015) postcensal population estimates (released by NCHS on 6/28/2016). Available on CDC WONDER Online Database. Accessed at <http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-v2015.html> on March 28, 2017.

⁷ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/philadelphiacountypennsylvania/PST045216>

activities. Other homeless services organizations, youth service providers, and community-based organizations were important partners in the planning efforts.

Youth Count and Brief Youth Survey

The VoYC Youth Counts were conducted over a 24-hour period on different dates in each of the 22 counties. In each community, the VoYC lead agency helped identify and recruit young people who had lived experience with homelessness or housing instability and a broad array of local service providers and other stakeholders to plan and execute the Youth Count.

Methods

The VoYC Youth Counts were conducted using the same methodology in all 22 communities.

The complete Youth Count methodology is detailed in the *VoYC Toolkit*, which is available for download.⁸

The key features of the VoYC Youth Count approach included:

- Counting youth experiencing *homelessness or housing instability* to capture youth with a diversity of experiences.
- Engaging currently and formerly homeless youth as experts in the planning of the count and full participants in the execution of the count.
- Engaging a broad set of community stakeholders, including service providers,

VOYC YOUTH COUNTS

Strengths

- Youth driven
- Collaboratively planned
- Hot spots mapped
- Multiple settings for surveying youth
- Integrated data
- Age-appropriate surveys

Limitations

- Difficult to count youth experiencing more hidden forms of homelessness
- Snapshot approach may undercount sporadic homelessness
- Limited school engagement during the summer

⁸ <http://voicesofyouthcount.org/resource/conducting-a-youth-count-a-toolkit/>

who support and are connected to the diverse population of youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability.

Data collection for the Youth Count and Brief Youth Survey included three components: a Street Count, an Organizational Count and a Community Count.

The Street Count. The Street Count focused on “hot spots,” or locations identified by community members as places where youth experiencing homelessness or housing instability were likely to be found. Youth who had experienced homelessness or housing instability, as well as service providers connected to those youth, participated in focus groups a few weeks prior to the Youth Count to identify the hot spots and determine when the Youth Count should be conducted. On the day of the count, teams composed of youth who had experienced homelessness or housing instability (Guides) and a supportive community volunteer (Team Leader) were given maps of the hot spots where they were to count and survey youth.

Teams conducted a visual count of youth in the hot spots as well as in other areas where homeless or unstably housed youth were likely to be found. The teams used tally sheets (see Appendix A) to record information about youth who appeared to be homeless or unstably housed and between 13- and 25-years-old. Immediately following the visual count, these youth were approached by Guides and asked to complete a Brief Youth Survey (see Appendix B) that included questions about where youth had slept the night before as well as demographic and other background characteristics. Although teams made every effort to administer surveys to every youth who was counted, this was not always possible. For example, some youth left the area before they could be surveyed and some youth were sleeping.

The Organizational Count. Staff or other volunteers administered the Brief Youth Survey to youth in shelters, transitional living programs, drop-in centers, and other organizations from which homeless or unstably housed youth may have received services on the day of the count. A visual count was not conducted in these locations.

The Community Count. Volunteers also administered the Brief Youth Survey to youth at locations in the community, including parks and libraries. Youth were notified of these opportunities to be surveyed through service providers, social media, and other forms of outreach. A visual count was not conducted at these sites.

Philadelphia County Youth Count Context

The Philadelphia County trainings were held on August 2, 2016 and the Youth Count was conducted on August 3. Twenty-two teams, including 59 Guides and 28 Team Leaders, conducted the Street Count. Ten organizations participated in the Organizational Count by administering surveys to youth they were serving on the day of the Youth Count.

Philadelphia County had beautiful weather on the day of the Youth Count, resulting in many more people being outside than anticipated.

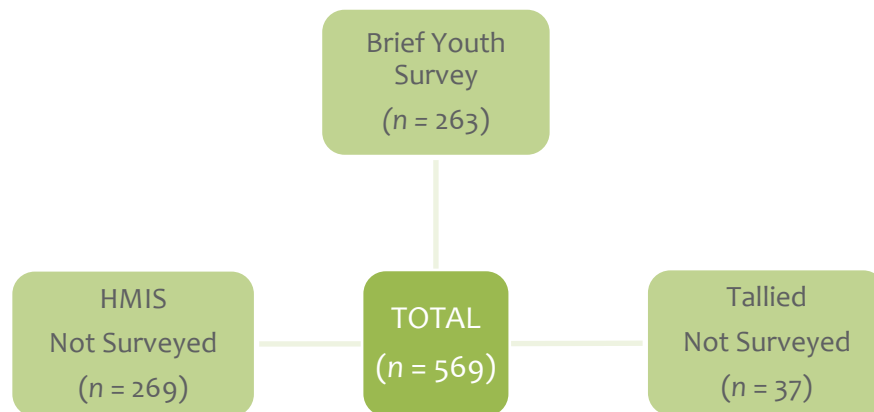
Philadelphia County Results

Youth Count

The Youth Count total integrates data from three sources: the brief youth survey, the visual count, and data from the Philadelphia County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Of the 939 youth who were surveyed in Philadelphia County, 263 were between 13 and 25 years old and categorized as homeless or unstably housed based on where they had slept the night before.⁹ Another 37 homeless or unstably housed youth were tallied but not surveyed. The HMIS data included records for 282 youth who were staying in shelters or transitional living programs on the night before the Youth Count. However, 13 of these youth participated in the Brief Youth Survey. The VoYC point-in-time count total for Philadelphia County was 569 homeless or unstably housed youth.

⁹ See the VoYC definition of homeless or unstably housed on page 2.

Figure 2. Philadelphia County Youth Count



Brief Youth Survey

In this section, we present the Brief Youth Survey results. The results include information about the locations where youth were surveyed and where they slept the night before the count. They also include information about youths' demographic characteristics, education, employment, history of systems involvement, and whether they were pregnant or parenting. The percentages reported below are calculated out of the total number of youth who responded to the relevant survey question. This number is often less than the total sample size.

Where relevant, we provide context for interpreting the Philadelphia County data by comparing the responses of the homeless and unstably housed youth who were surveyed in Philadelphia County to:

- data collected from the 22-county aggregate sample of 4,139 youth;
- data collected from the large-county sample of 2,772 youth (i.e., counties with a population greater than 1,000,000);
- Philadelphia County data from the 2015 American Community Survey, which is administered annually by the US Census Bureau; or

- data from a recent Gallup poll of 18- to 25-year-olds across the US.¹⁰

Additional results from the Brief Youth Survey conducted in Philadelphia County can be found in Appendix C. Comparison data for the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample can be found in Appendices D and E, respectively.

It is important to keep in mind that these data provide a snapshot of surveyed youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Philadelphia County during a 24-hour period in August 2016. They do not necessarily reflect the experiences of youth who were in shelters or transitional housing on the night of the Youth Count, nor the experiences of youth who are homeless or unstably housed at other times during the year or whose homelessness is more hidden because they are couch surfing, doubled up, or do not want to be found or surveyed.

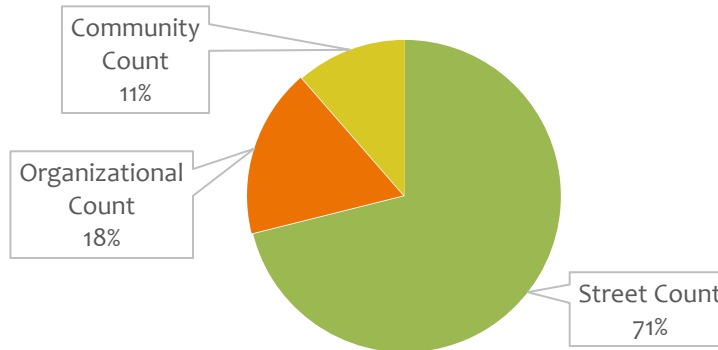
Additionally, although the focus of VoYC is on unaccompanied homeless youth, the youth who completed the survey were not asked if they were staying with a parent or legal guardian. It is possible, for example, that some of the youth who reported sleeping at the home of a friend or family member may have been doubled up together with a parent. For this reason, we do not use the term “unaccompanied” in reporting the Brief Youth Survey results.

Locations of Surveyed Youth

Of the 263 homeless and unstably housed youth who were surveyed in Philadelphia County, 187 were surveyed during the Street Count, 46 were surveyed during the Organizational Count, and 30 were surveyed during the Community Count (see Figure 3).

¹⁰ VoYC also includes a national population-based survey on youth homelessness that included both landline and cell phone samples. During this survey, all participants, both stably and unstably housed, were asked about high school completion and current employment. The information gathered from all respondents offers a nationally-representative sample of the experiences of 18- to 25-year-olds. The results of this national survey will be presented in greater detail in a separate report.

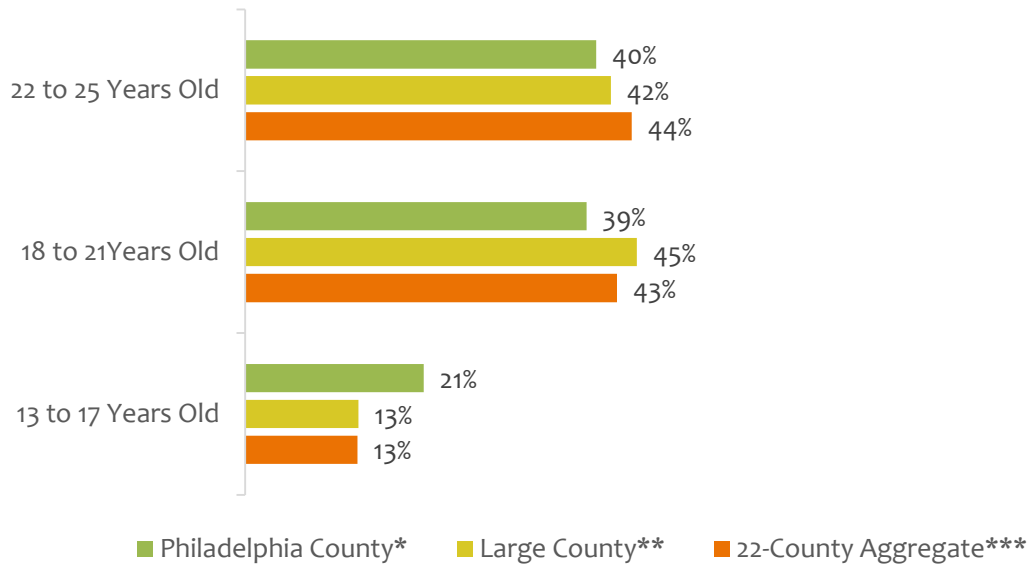
Figure 3. Locations of Surveyed Youth



Demographic Characteristics

We asked youth for their date of birth and used this to calculate their age. Twenty-one percent of the Philadelphia County youth were under age 18 compared to 13 percent of both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample. Conversely, 39 percent of the Philadelphia County sample were 18- to 21 year-olds compared to 45 percent of the large-county sample and 43 percent of the 22-county aggregate sample. Thus, the Philadelphia County sample was younger, on average, than either the large-county sample or the 22-county aggregate sample.

Figure 4. Age of Sample



* Five respondents in the Philadelphia County sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

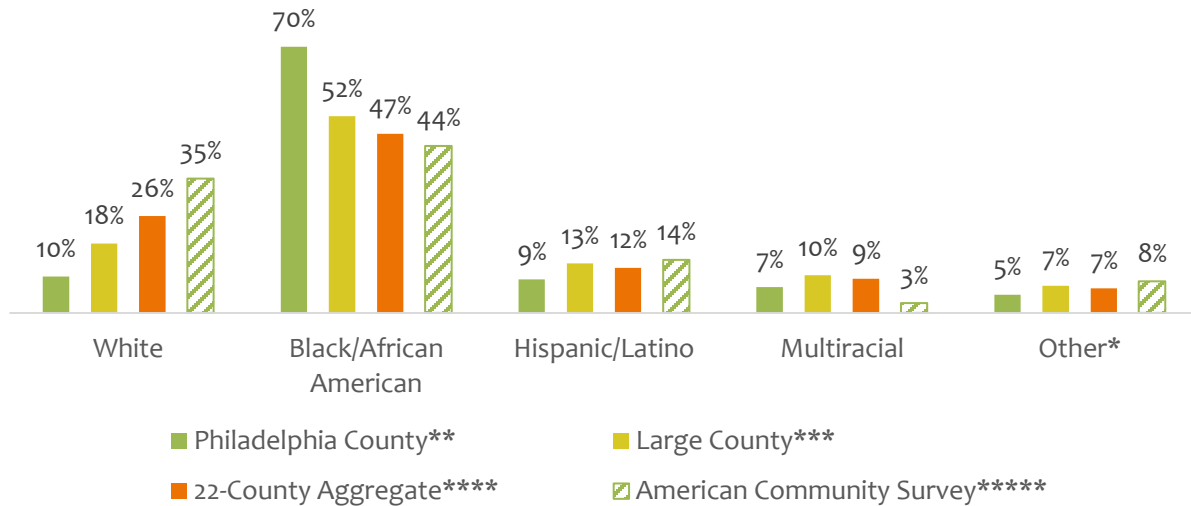
** 158 respondents in the large-county sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

*** 223 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

We also asked youth about their race or ethnicity, gender identity and sexual orientation. Black or African American youth were overrepresented among the Philadelphia County population of homeless or unstably housed youth. Seventy percent of the surveyed youth identified as Black or African American, yet they represented only 44 percent of the overall Philadelphia County population (see Figure 5).¹¹

¹¹ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045216/42101>

Figure 5. Race and Ethnicity



* “Other” includes youth who identified as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Asian, and other.

** Data were missing for 12 respondents in the Philadelphia County sample.

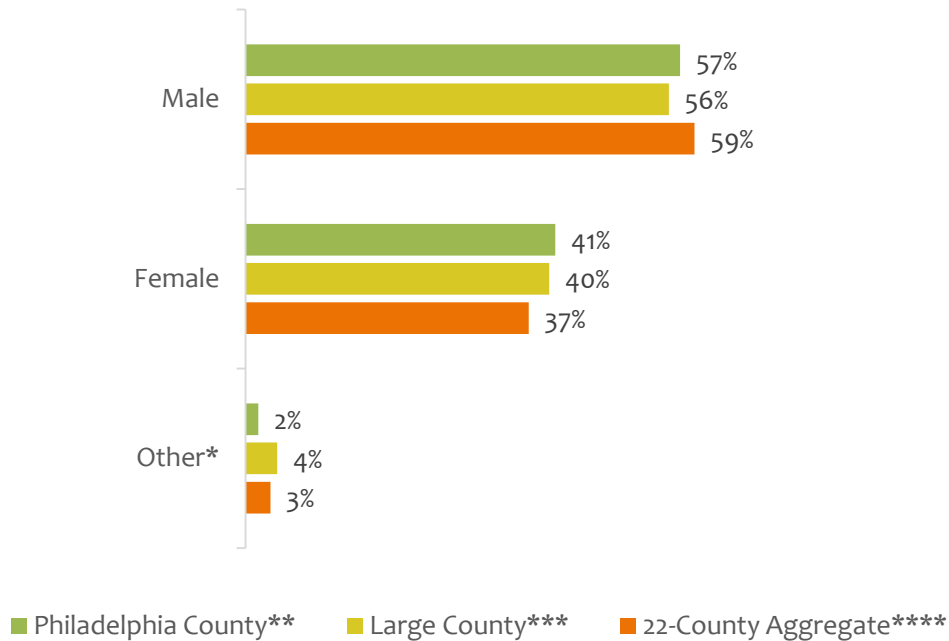
*** Data were missing for 123 respondents in the large-county sample.

**** Data were missing for 192 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample.

***** The American Community Survey is data about the entire population of Philadelphia County. It adds to more than 100% because individuals may have identified as both Hispanic/Latino and another race.

Similar to both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample, the Philadelphia County sample was disproportionately male (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Gender Identity



* "Other" includes youth who identified as transgender, genderqueer/nonconforming, intersex, or other.

** Data were missing for 26 respondents in the Philadelphia County sample.

*** Data were missing for 310 respondents in the large-county sample.

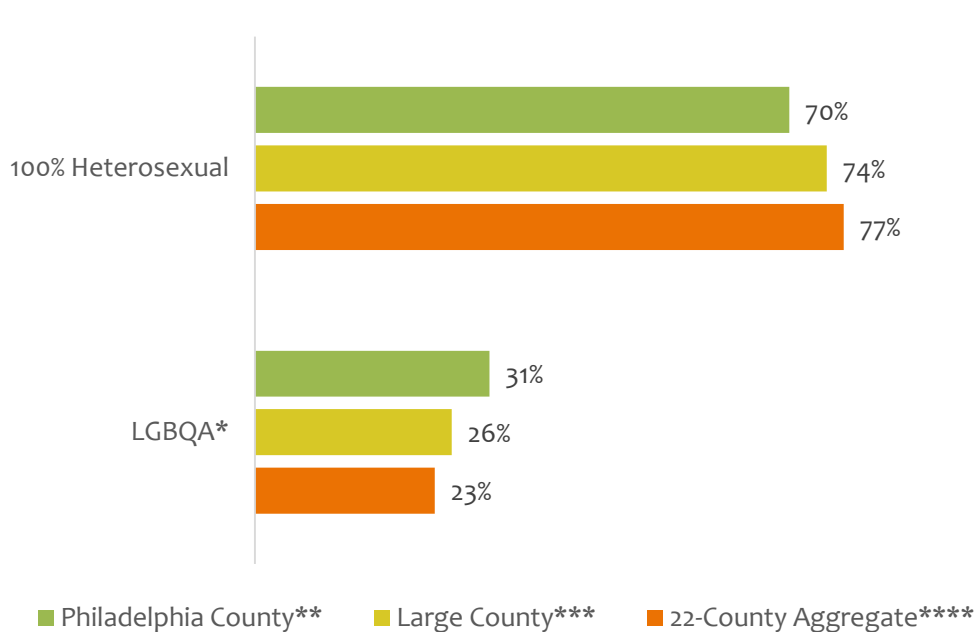
**** Data were missing for 470 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample.

Thirty-one percent of the Philadelphia County homeless and unstably housed youth identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, or asexual (LGBQA) to some extent (see Figure 7).¹² The percentage of youth who identified as LGBQA may be higher than these data suggest because some young people may have felt uncomfortable sharing information about sexual orientation. The percentage of youth who identify as LGBQA in Philadelphia County is higher than the percentage of youth who identify as LGBQA in either the large-county sample or the 22-county aggregate sample. In all three samples that percentage was

¹² We counted youth as bisexual if they identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, or mostly gay or lesbian.

significantly higher than the percentage of youth who identify as LGBQA in the general population.¹³

Figure 7. Sexual Orientation



* “LGBQA” includes youth who identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, mostly gay or lesbian, 100% gay or lesbian, not sexually attracted to either males or females, or other.

** Data were missing for 24 respondents in the Philadelphia County sample.

*** Data were missing for 181 respondents in the large-county sample.

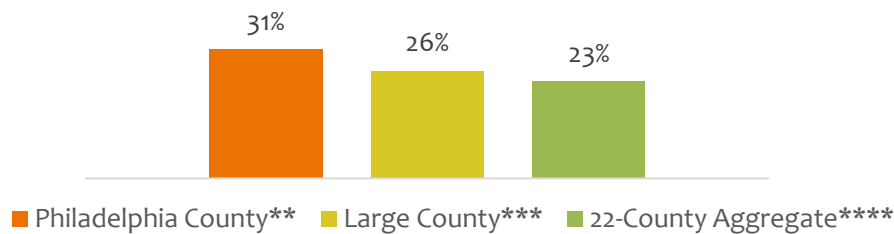
**** Data were missing for 269 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample.

When responses to both the gender identity and sexual orientation question are taken into account, we find that 31 percent of homeless and unstably housed youth in Hennepin County identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, questioning, transgender, or asexual (LGBTQA) to some extent (see Figure 8).¹⁴ This was higher than the percentage of youth who identified as LGBTQA in both the large-county and 22-county aggregate samples.

¹³ A recent Gallup poll found that approximately 7% of millennials in the US identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (http://www.gallup.com/poll/201731/lgbt-identification-rises.aspx?g_source=Social%20Issues&g_medium=newsfeed&g_campaign=tiles).

¹⁴ We counted youth as transgender if they identified themselves as transgender F-M, transgender M-F, intersex, genderqueer/nonconforming, other, or do not know.

Figure 8. Percentage of Youth who Identified as LGBTQA*



* “LGBQTA” includes youth who identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, mostly gay or lesbian, 100% gay or lesbian, not sexually attracted to either males or females, transgender F-M, transgender M-F, intersex, genderqueer/nonconforming, other, or do not know.

** Data were missing for 38 respondents in the Philadelphia County sample.

*** Data were missing for 388 respondents in the large-county sample.

**** Data were missing for 579 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample.

Where Youth Slept Last Night

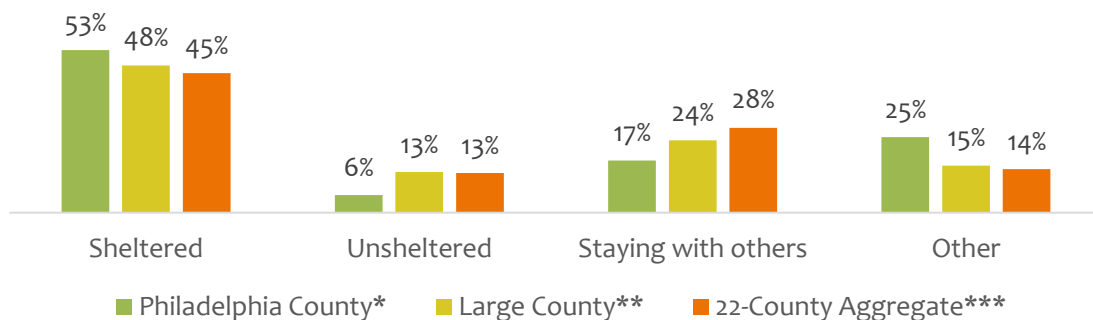
We asked youth “Where did you sleep last night?” and categorized them as belonging to one of four groups based on their responses to this question. Youth who responded that they were staying in their own home or the home of a friend or relative were also asked if they had a stable place to stay. Those who said “no” were categorized as unstably housed. See Appendix B for more information about the survey instrument.

- The homeless **sheltered** category includes youth who slept in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and hotels or motels.
- The homeless **unsheltered** category includes youth who slept in vehicles, abandoned buildings, or vacant units; on trains/buses or in train/bus stations; at 24-hour restaurants, laundromats, or other business or retail establishments; or anywhere outside (e.g., on the street or in a park).

- The **staying with others** category includes youth who did not have a stable place to stay and slept in their own apartment, the home of a parent or other relative, the home of a friend/boyfriend/girlfriend, or in a foster or group home.
- The **other** category includes youth who did not fall into any of the previous categories but lacked a stable place to stay. These are youth who had spent the night before the count in a hospital, emergency room, residential treatment facility, at the home of someone the youth was having sex with, or a juvenile detention center or jail. It also includes youth who didn't know where they had slept or who refused to answer.

Based on their responses, 53 percent of the youth ages 13 to 17 years old were categorized as sheltered, 6 percent as unsheltered, 17 percent as staying with others, and 25 percent as “other” the night before the count (see Figure 9). Philadelphia County youth aged 13 to 17 years old were more likely to have been categorized as “other” the night before the count than youth in the large-county sample or the 22-county aggregate sample.

Figure 9. Where Youth Ages 13 to 17 Years Old Slept Last Night



* Five respondents in the Philadelphia County sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

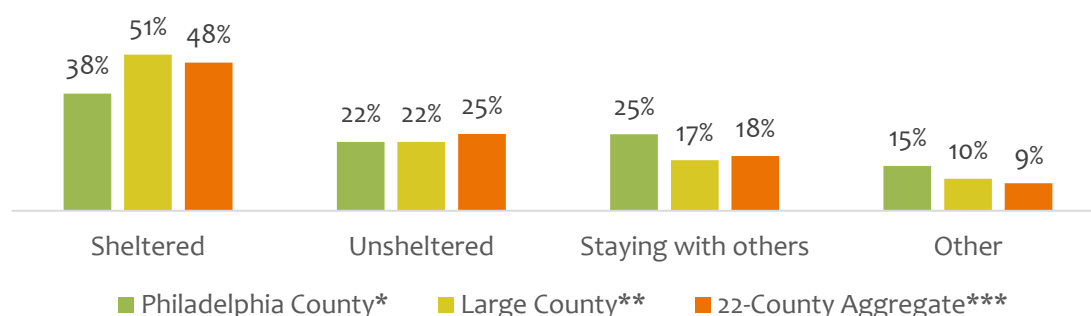
** 158 respondents in the large-county sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

*** 223 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Based on their responses, 38 percent of surveyed youth ages 18 to 25 years old were categorized as sheltered, 22 percent as unsheltered, 25 percent as unstably housed and 15

percent as “other” the night before the count (see Figure 10). Notably, fewer surveyed 18- to 25-year-olds in Philadelphia County were categorized as sheltered than surveyed 18- to 25-year-olds in either the large-county sample or 18- to 25-year-olds in the 22-county aggregate sample.

Figure 10. Where Youth Ages 18 to 25 Years Old Slept Last Night



* Five respondents in the Philadelphia County sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

** 158 respondents in the large-county sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

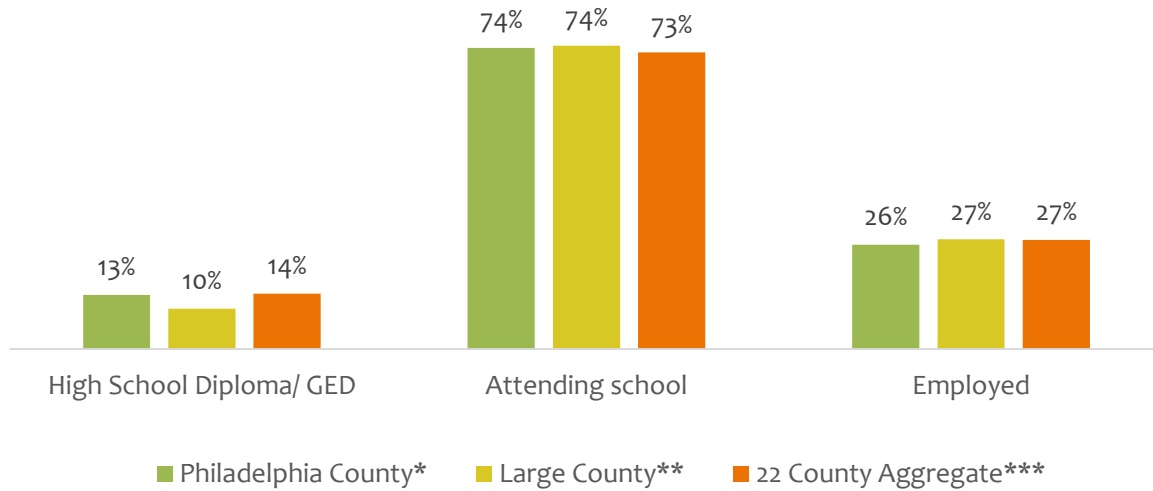
*** 223 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Education and Employment

Youth were asked if they had a high school diploma or GED, if they were currently attending school or another education program, and if they were currently employed at a job for which they receive a pay-check. Because the Brief Youth Survey was administered during the summer months, some youth who were enrolled in school may have responded “no” to the question about school attendance. Thus, the percentage of youth attending school during the school year may be higher than these data suggest.

Thirteen percent of the 13- to 17-year-olds reported having a high school diploma or GED, 74 percent reported that they were currently attending school, and 25 percent reported that they were currently employed (see Figure 11). These percentages are comparable to the responses in the large-county sample and 22-county aggregate sample.

Figure 11. Education and Employment Among 13- to 17-year-olds



* In the Philadelphia County sample, data on employment were missing for 2 respondents.

** In the large-county sample, data on high school completion were missing for 17 respondents, data on school attendance were missing for 16 respondents, and data on employment were missing for 19 respondents.

*** In the 22-county aggregate sample, data on high school completion were missing for 21 respondents, data on school attendance were missing for 20 respondents, and data on employment were missing for 24 respondents.

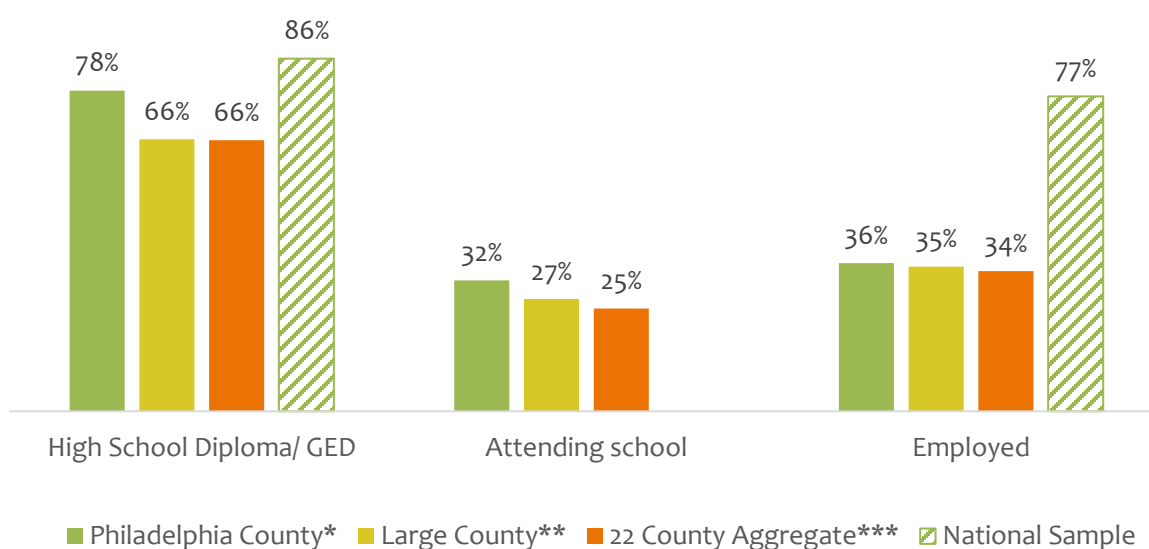
Seventy-eight percent of the homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds reported having a high school diploma or GED (see Figure 12). This is lower than the percentage of 18- to 25-year olds in a national sample who reported having a high school diploma or GED (86%).¹⁵ However, it is higher than the percentage of homeless and unstably housed youth who reported having a high school diploma or GED in the large-county sample or the 22-county aggregate sample.

Thirty-two percent of the homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds in Philadelphia County reported that they were currently attending school, compared to 27 percent of the

¹⁵ VoYC also includes a national population-based survey on youth homelessness that included both landline and cell phone samples. During this survey, all participants, both stably and unstably housed, were asked about high school completion and current employment. The information gathered from all respondents offers a nationally-representative sample of the experiences of 18- to 25-year-olds. The results of this national survey will be presented in greater detail in a separate report. Gallup, Inc. Daily Tracking Poll data from July to September 2016.

homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds in the large-county sample and 25 percent of the homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds in the 22-county aggregate sample. Thirty-six percent of the homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds in Philadelphia County reported that they were currently employed. This is comparable to the percentage of youth who were employed in both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample. In fact, the homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds in Philadelphia County were half as likely to be employed as a national sample of 18- to 25-year-olds.¹⁶

Figure 12. Education and Employment Among 18- to 25-year-olds



* In the Philadelphia County sample, data on high school completion were missing for two respondents, data on school attendance were missing for eight respondents, and data on employment were missing for nine respondents.

** In the large-county sample, data on high school completion were missing for 71 respondents, data on school attendance were missing for 94 respondents, and data on employment were missing for 90 respondents.

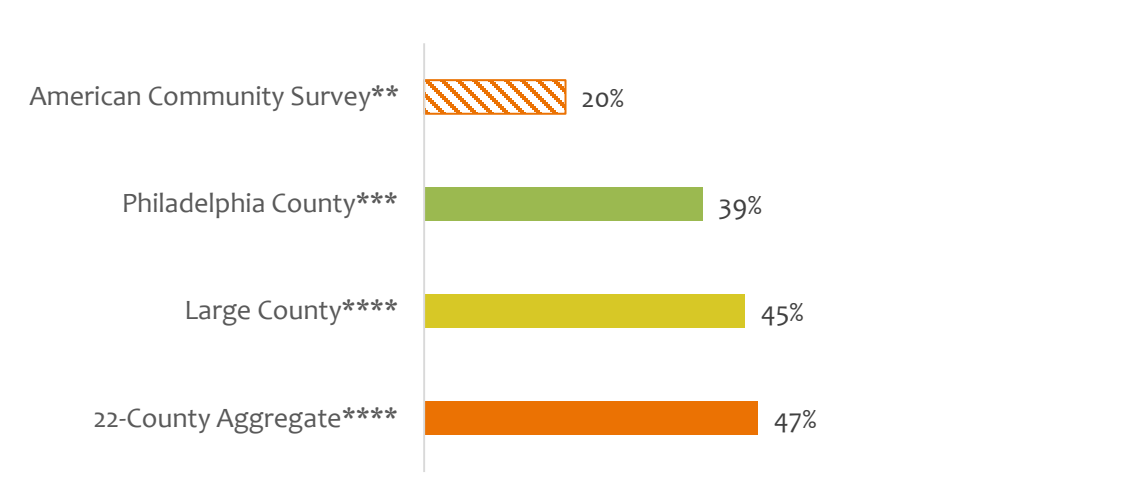
*** In the 22-county aggregate sample, data on high school completion were missing for 112 respondents, data on school attendance were missing for 141 respondents, and data on employment were missing for 137 respondents.

Disconnected youth are often defined as 16- to 24-year-olds who are neither working nor in school. Based on this definition, 39 percent of the homeless and unstably housed 16- to 24-year-olds in Philadelphia County who completed the Brief Youth Survey would be

¹⁶ Gallup, Inc. Daily Tracking Poll data from July to September 2016.

categorized as “disconnected” compared to 45 percent of the 16- to 24-year-olds in the large-county sample and 47 percent of the 16- to 24-year-olds in the 22-county aggregate sample (see Figure 13).¹⁷ By contrast, 20 percent of all 16- to 24-year-olds in Philadelphia County were categorized as “disconnected” based on analysis of American Community Survey data.¹⁸

Figure 13. Disconnected 16- to 24-year-olds*



* “Disconnected” is often defined as neither being in school nor working.

** The American Community Survey is data about the entire population, ages 16 to 24, of Philadelphia County.

*** Data were missing for 8 respondents in the Philadelphia County sample.

**** Data were missing for 99 respondents in the large-county sample.

***** Data were missing for 148 respondents in the 22-county aggregate sample.

Systems Involvement

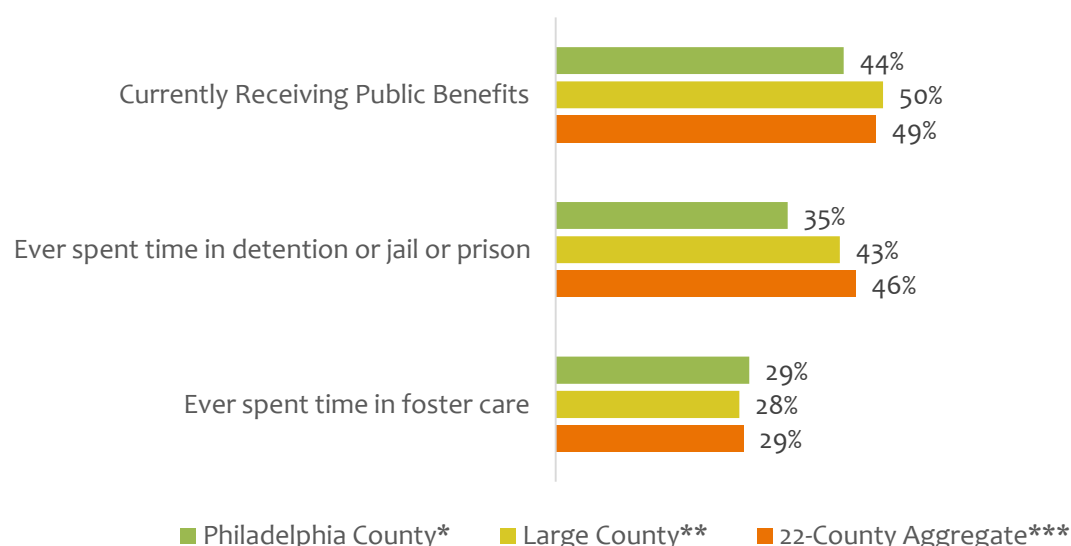
Youth were asked if they were currently receiving any government benefits, had ever spent time in juvenile detention or jail or prison, or had ever been in foster care. Forty-four percent of the Philadelphia County youth were currently receiving benefits, 35 percent had ever spent time in juvenile detention or jail or prison, and 29 percent had ever been in foster care

¹⁷ Because the Brief Youth Survey was administered during the summer months, and some youth who were enrolled in school may have responded “no” to the school attendance question, these percentages may overestimate the percentage of 16- to 24-year-olds who were disconnected.

¹⁸ Measure of America analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey PUMS Microdata (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>), and custom tabulations for county and county equivalents provided by special arrangement with the US Census Bureau. See <http://opportunityindex.org/#6.00/37.929/-84.064/Philadelphia/Pennsylvania>

(see Figure 14). There was some overlap between the youth who had been in foster care and the youth who had spent time in juvenile detention or jail or prison. Thirty-seven percent of the Philadelphia County homeless and unstably housed youth had either been in foster care or spent time in juvenile detention or jail or prison only, but 14 percent had experienced both. Compared to homeless and unstably housed youth in both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample, the Philadelphia County youth were less likely to receive public benefits or to have spent time in juvenile detention or jail or prison.

Figure 14. Systems Involvement



* In the Philadelphia County sample, data on benefit receipt were missing for 11 respondents, data on detention/incarceration were missing for 16 respondents and data on foster care were missing for 8 respondents.

** In the large-county sample, data on benefit receipt were missing for 124 respondents, data on detention/incarceration were missing for 160 respondents, and data on foster care were missing for 113 respondents.

*** In the 22-county aggregate sample, data on benefit receipt were missing for 189 respondents, data on detention/incarceration were missing for 241 respondents, and data on foster care were missing for 179 respondents.

These data indicate that Philadelphia County youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability are far more likely to have been in foster care and to have been in detention, jail, or prison than their peers in the general population. For example, the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) found that just over 2 percent of a nationally

representative sample of young adults (ages 18 to 28) had ever lived in a foster home.¹⁹ The Add Health Study also found that just over 15 percent of a nationally representative sample of 24- to 34-year-olds had ever spent time in a jail, prison, juvenile detention center, or other correctional facility.²⁰

Pregnancy and Parenthood

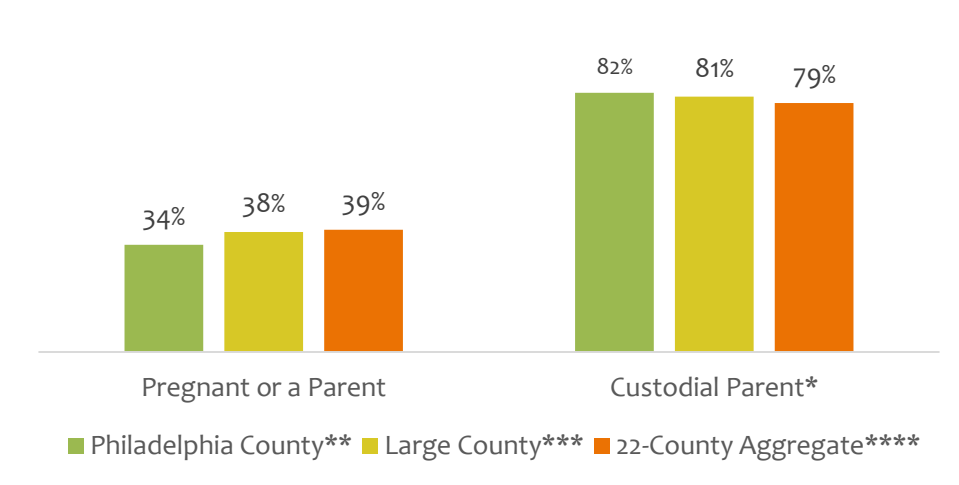
Youth were asked if they were pregnant or parenting, and youth who responded yes were asked if they had custody of their children. The question about custody was asked of all young people who responded affirmatively to the question about being pregnant or a parent. Thus, the data may underestimate the percentage of parents who have custody of their children.

Thirty-four percent of the females in Philadelphia County reported that they were pregnant or a parent (see Figure 15). Eighty-two percent of those young women reported having custody of their children. The percentage of Philadelphia County female youth who reported being pregnant or a parent and having custody of their children was similar to the percentage of female youth in both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample.

¹⁹ The Add Health figure does not include young adults who were in group care settings but not in foster homes. See Harris, K. (2009). *The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), Wave III, 2001–2002*. Chapel Hill, NC: Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

²⁰ The Add Health sample is considerably older than the VoYC sample, which makes the comparison even more compelling. See Harris, K. (2009). *The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health), Wave IV, 2007–2009*. Chapel Hill, NC: Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Figure 15. Pregnancy and Parenthood among Females



* Only includes youth who reported being pregnant or a parent.

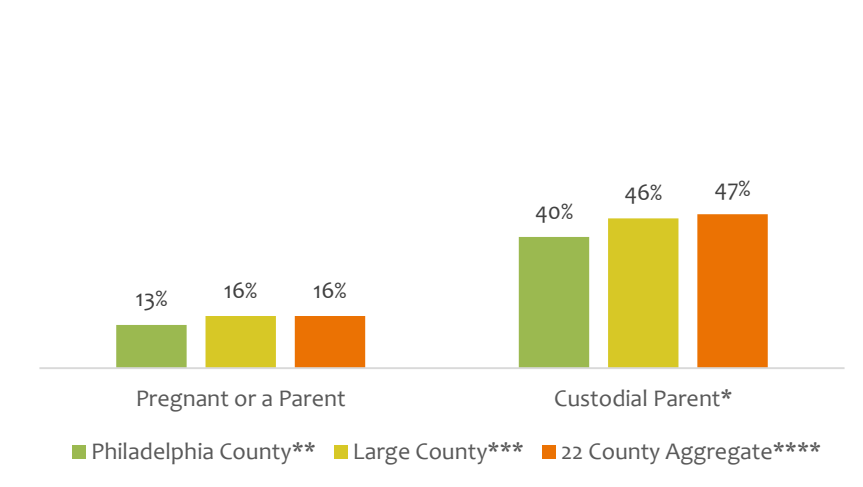
** In the Philadelphia County sample, data on pregnancy and parenthood were missing for 3 female respondents and data on custody were missing for 4 female respondents.

*** In the large-county sample, data on pregnancy and parenthood were missing for 31 female respondents and data on custody were missing for 28 female respondents.

**** In the 22-county aggregate sample, data on pregnancy and parenthood were missing for 44 female respondents and data on custody were missing for 44 female respondents.

Thirteen percent of the Philadelphia County male youth reported that their partner was pregnant or that they were parents and 40 percent of those young men reported having custody of their children (see Figure 16). The Philadelphia County male youth were about as likely as male youth in both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample to have a pregnant partner or to be a parent but were less likely than males in both the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample to have custody of their children if they were a parent.

Figure 16. Partner Pregnancy and Parenthood among Males



* Only includes youth who reported being pregnant or a parent.

** In the Philadelphia County sample, data on pregnancy and parenthood were missing for 15 male respondents and data on custody were missing for 1 male respondents.

*** In the large-county sample, data on pregnancy and parenthood were missing for 57 male respondents and data on custody were missing for 23 male respondents.

**** In the 22-county aggregate sample, data on pregnancy and parenthood were missing for 92 male respondents and data on custody were missing for 32 male respondents.

Provider Survey

The VoYC Provider Survey gathered information from service providers to better understand the range of services available to runaway and homeless youth in Philadelphia County and how those services are funded.

Methods

For each of the 22 counties, the VoYC team compiled a comprehensive list of organizations serving runaway and homeless youth (RHY), homeless adults, and families, and other youth-serving organizations (YSOs). A link to an online survey was sent to one representative from each of the provider agencies shortly after the Youth Count was conducted. The survey included questions about their agency, the programs they operate, how some programs are funded, and the services they provide.

Philadelphia County Provider Survey Context

The Philadelphia County Provider Survey was conducted in late August through September 2016. The survey link was sent to 75 service providers and 38 responded—a 51 percent response rate. Because nearly half of the service providers to whom the survey link was sent did not respond, these results do not provide a complete picture of the services potentially available to Philadelphia County’s runaway and homeless youth. Additionally, these results are based on the information self-reported by the agencies that participated in the survey. Some of that self-reported information may have been incorrect.

Philadelphia County Results

Below we present the Provider Survey results. The results include information about the types of programs run by RHY providers as well as providers that serve homeless adults and families; the way programs run by RHY providers are funded; and the services provided to runaway and homeless youth by RHY providers and YSOs. Where relevant, we compare the responses of the Philadelphia County providers to aggregate results from the large VoYC counties.

Additional results from the Provider Survey conducted in Philadelphia County can be found in Appendix F.

All the Philadelphia County providers were nonprofit organizations (see Table 1).

Table 1. Type of Agency

(n = 38)	
Type	# of agencies
Nonprofit organization	38
Religious/faith-based organization	0
Other	0

Twelve of the providers that completed the survey reported operating programs for runaway and homeless youth, 19 reported operating programs for homeless adults, 15 reported operating programs for homeless families, and 17 reported operating programs for other youth populations (see Figure 17). Some of these providers reported serving more

than one population (e.g., runaway and homeless youth and homeless adults, homeless adults and homeless families).

Agencies were categorized as RHY providers if they indicated that they operated any programs specifically for runaway and homeless youth regardless of whether those programs were funded by the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB). Throughout the report, we use the short-hand “RHY provider” for these organizations. Similarly, agencies were categorized as “homeless adult” or “homeless family” providers if they indicated that they operated any programs for homeless adults without children or homeless families with children, respectively. Finally, agencies were categorized as YSOs if they indicated that they operated any programs youth ages 13 to 25 years old, regardless of their housing status.

Figure 17. Populations Served



In Table 2, we compare the number of providers of each type that participated in the Philadelphia County Provider Survey to the number of providers of each type that participated in the other large VoYC county Provider Surveys. About one-third of the other eight large counties have more providers of each type than Philadelphia County.

Table 2. County-Level Data on the Number of Providers by Provider Type for the Large VoYC Counties *

(n = 9)	Provider Type			
Number of providers	RHY	Homeless adults	Homeless families	YSOs
Zero	0	0	0	0
1 to 5	0	0	0	0
6 to 10	4	3	4	4
11 to 15	3	1	3	2
16 to 20	0	4	1	2
More than 20	2	1	1	1

*The shaded cells represent the categories into which Philadelphia County falls.

Types of Programs Operated by RHY Providers by Age of Youth Served

Table 3 shows the number of Philadelphia County Provider Survey respondents that operate different types of RHY programs, the number that operate those programs for youth under age 18 and the number that operate those programs for youth age 18 and older. Half of the RHY providers operate transitional housing programs and street outreach programs. One-third operate drop-in centers, while less than 20 percent operate emergency shelters, permanent supportive housing programs and/or rapid rehousing programs. Except for drop-in centers, street outreach programs, and emergency shelters, RHY providers are more likely to operate programs for youth age 18 and older than for youth under age 18.

Table 3. Programs Operated by RHY Providers by Age of Youth Served

(n = 12)			
Program type	# of providers	# of providers serving youth < 18	# of providers serving youth ≥ 18
Drop-in centers	4	3	3
Street outreach	6	5	5
Emergency shelters	2	2	1
Transitional housing	6	0	6
Supportive housing	2	0	2
Host home	1	0	1
Rapid rehousing	2	0	2

Compared to the eight other large counties, Philadelphia County has more RHY providers that operate street outreach and transitional housing programs than the other eight large counties (see Table 4). It is fairly typical with respect to the number of RHY providers that operate emergency shelters, supportive housing and rapid rehousing.

Table 4. County-Level Data on the Number of RHY Providers Operating Programs for the Large VoYC Counties*

(n = 9)		Program Type					
# of RHY Providers	Drop-in centers	Street outreach	Emergency shelters	Transitional housing	Supportive housing	Host home	Rapid rehousing
	Number of Counties						
Zero	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
One to two	2	1	3	1	4	4	5
Three to four	4	2	4	2	2	0	2
Five or more	3	6	2	6	3	0	0

*The shaded cells represent the categories into which Philadelphia County falls.

Table 5 provides a more complete picture of the provider landscape because it is based on the responses of all 32 of the homeless service providers that responded to the survey: RHY providers, providers that serve homeless adults, and providers that serve homeless families with children. Half of these providers operate transitional housing programs, however none of these programs serve youth under age 18. Regardless of target population(s), nearly all of these homeless service providers report that their programs serve youth age 18 and over.

Table 5. Number of Homeless Service Providers Operating Programs by Age of Youth Served

(n = 32)			
Program type	# of providers	# of providers serving youth < 18	# of providers serving youth ≥ 18
Drop-in centers*	4	3	3
Street outreach	8	7	7
Emergency shelters	8	2	7
Transitional housing	16	0	16
Supportive housing	14	1	14
Host home**	1	0	1
Rapid rehousing	7	0	7

* Providers were not asked about drop-in centers for homeless adults or families with children.

** Providers were not asked about host home programs for homeless adults or families with children.

As is the case in all of the large VoYC counties, five or more providers in Philadelphia County operate each of the following: street outreach programs, emergency shelters, transitional housing programs and supportive housing programs (see Table 6). Philadelphia County looks fairly typical with respect to the number of providers that operate drop-in centers and rapid rehousing programs. Unlike many of the large counties, Philadelphia County has a provider that runs a host home program.

Table 6. County-Level Data on the Number of Homeless Service Providers Operating Programs for the Large VoYC Counties*

(n = 9)	Program Type						
# of providers	Drop-in centers	Street outreach	Emergency shelters	Transitional housing	Supportive housing	Host home	Rapid rehousing
	Number of Counties						
Zero	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
One to two	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
Three to four	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Five or more	3	9	9	9	9	0	8

*The shaded cells represent the categories into which Philadelphia County falls.

Number of Youth Served by and Capacity of RHY-Provider Run Programs

We asked the Philadelphia County RHY providers that responded to the survey about the number of youth they do or can serve, but the questions varied by program type. Both the drop-in centers and street outreach programs run by RHY providers were serving approximately 192 youth per day but some youth may be served by both types of programs. The transitional and supportive housing programs run by RHY providers were serving a total of 109 youth and 28 youth, respectively (see Table 8). By contrast, only 24 youth were being served by rapid rehousing programs run by RHY providers. This may reflect that using the rapid rehousing model with homeless youth is a relatively recent development.

The RHY providers that responded to the survey had a total of 51 beds for youth age 18 and older but only 28 beds for youth under age 18. The disproportionate share of shelter beds for young adults may reflect both the difficulty of providing shelter to minors (e.g., due to licensing requirements or funding availability) and the age distribution of the runaway and homeless youth population in Philadelphia County. Although youth under age 18 are likely to

have been undercounted, 80 percent of the youth who completed the VoYC survey during the Youth Count were 18 to 25 years old.

Table 7. Number of Youth RHY Providers Served by Program Type

(n = 12)		
Program type	Total # of youth served per day	Total # of youth served at a point in time
Drop-in centers (n = 4)	113	
Street outreach (n = 6)	79	
Transitional housing (n = 6)		109
Supportive housing (n = 2)		28
Host homes (n = 1)		3
Rapid rehousing (n = 1)		24

We asked RHY providers if they had waiting lists for their programs and if programs had turned youth away during the past year. Their responses demonstrate an unmet need for housing among Philadelphia County's homeless and unstably housed youth. Eighty-five percent reported that their programs had waiting lists and 58 percent reported that their programs had turned youth away (see Table 8).

Table 8. Number of RHY Providers with Unmet Demand for Services by Program Type

(n = 12)			
Program type	# with waiting lists	# turned youth away past year	# either
Emergency shelters (n = 2)	2	2	2
Transitional housing (n = 6)	5	3	5
Supportive housing (n = 2)	2	1	2
Host home (n = 1)	0	0	0
Rapid rehousing (n = 2)	2	1	2

Funding Sources

RHY providers were asked about their funding sources. Most receive funding from federal and local government and from foundations/philanthropy, but only few receive any type of state government funding (see Table 9).

Table 9. RHY Provider Funding Sources

(n = 12)	
Funding Sources	#
Federal government	7
State government	2
Local government	6
Foundations/philanthropy	7
Individual donors	6

Philadelphia County providers were more likely than RHY providers in the other large counties to report receiving funding from either federal or local government sources or individual donors. As was the case in all of the large counties, five or more Philadelphia County providers reported receiving funding from foundations/philanthropy.

Table 10. County-Level Data on RHY Provider Funding Sources for the Large VoYC Counties*

(n = 9)	Funding Sources				
# of providers	Federal	State	Local	Foundations/philanthropy	Individual donors
	Number of Counties				
Zero	0	0	0	0	0
One to two	1	2	1	0	0
Three to four	2	3	2	0	1
Five or more	6	4	6	9	8

*The shaded cells represent the categories into which Philadelphia County falls.

Services Offered to Runaway and Homeless Youth by Provider Type

We asked both RHY providers and other youth-serving organizations (YSOs) that serve runaway or homeless youth in Philadelphia County about the types of services they offer. All the RHY providers and YSOs that responded to the survey offer case management services. Most of the RHY providers offer assistance with basic needs, transportation, and life skills training. Three-quarters of the RHY providers offer employment assistance, housing, and recreation activities. YSOs are less likely to offer most of the services than their RHY counterparts, with the exception of legal assistance, which YSOs are more likely to offer (see Table 11).

Table 11. Number of RHY Providers and Youth-Serving Organizations (YSOs) offering Services to Runaway and Homeless Youth

Service Types	# of RHY Providers (n = 12)	# of YSOs (n = 6)
Case management	12	6
Assistance with basic needs	11	3
Life skills training	10	2
Employment	9	2
Transportation	10	2
Housing assistance	9	2
Education	7	4
Mental/behavioral health	8	3
Recreation	9	1
Family reunification	8	--
Physical health	8	3
Mentoring	6	1
Storage facilities	2	--
Legal assistance	3	3

On average, Philadelphia County has similar numbers of RHY providers offering services to the other large VoYC counties. Notably, Philadelphia County RHY providers are less likely than RHY providers in other large VoYC counties to offer storage facilities and more likely to offer family reunification services (see Table 12).

Table 12. Mean Number of RHY Providers and Youth-Serving Organizations (YSOs) Offering Services to Runaway and Homeless Youth in the Large VoYC Counties

	Mean # of RHY Providers	Mean # of YSOs
Case management	11.6	4.9
Assistance with basic needs	10.4	4.7
Life skills training	10.2	3.8
Employment	9.9	3.2
Transportation	10.0	3.1
Housing assistance	9.6	2.8
Education	8.4	3.9
Mental/behavioral health	9.0	3.4
Recreation	8.0	2.8
Family reunification	3.0	-----
Physical health	5.9	2.3
Mentoring	5.3	2.8
Storage facilities	7.1	-----
Legal assistance	2.7	1.4

Seven RHY providers and five YSOs in Philadelphia County that responded to the survey reported that they offer services to prevent youth from running away or becoming homeless (see Table 13). By comparison, an average of 5.7 RHY providers and 4 YSOs offer prevention services in the nine large VoYC counties.

All the prevention service providers in Philadelphia County offer prevention services to youth under age 18 and most offer those services to youth age 18 and older. YSOs tend to provide a wider range of prevention services than RHY providers.

Table 13. Prevention Services

Populations served	# of RHY Providers (n = 7)	# of YSOs (n = 5)
Youth under 18	7	5
Youth age 18 and older	6	5
Parents or guardians	3	4
Services provided		
Case management	4	5
Individual counseling/therapy	4	4
Group counseling/therapy	2	4
Family counseling/therapy	3	4
Crisis intervention	6	2

McKinney-Vento School Data

The US Department of Education’s Office of Elementary and Secondary Education requires state educational agencies (SEAs) to submit information about the number and characteristics of homeless students enrolled in public school. These data are used to determine whether homeless children and youth have equal access to a free, appropriate public education as required under Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act, which authorizes the federal Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program. The EHCY Program was reauthorized in December 2015 by Title IX, Part A, of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA).

VoYC used the data on homeless student enrollment reported by Local Education Agencies (LEAs) in each of the 22 VoYC counties to calculate the number of homeless students in kindergarten through grade 12 who were eligible for McKinney-Vento services during the 2014-15 school year (the most recent year for which data were available).²¹ Those data include information about the night time residence of the students, whether the students belong to one or more special populations (i.e., students with disabilities, limited English

²¹ <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/data-files/school-status-data.html#lep>

proficiency, migrant students), and the number of students who are unaccompanied homeless youth. Because the data are reported at the LEA level and not at the individual student level, no additional analysis of the data was possible.

Philadelphia County includes one LEA, which reported a total of 3,430 students eligible for McKinney-Vento services during the 2014-15 school year (see Table 14). A majority of the homeless students in Philadelphia County were doubled-up (n = 1,740). Only 2 percent (n = 80) were identified as unaccompanied youth.²²

Table 14. Students Eligible for McKinney-Vento Services*

Number of Local Education Agencies (LEAs)	1
Total number of students eligible	3,430
Students who are unaccompanied youth	80
Students living in hotels or motels	26
Unsheltered students	0
Sheltered students	1,664
Doubled-up students	1,740
Students with disabilities	507
Students with limited English proficiency	251
Migrant students	84

*If the number students in a given category was ≤ 2, the number of students in that category was not reported for the LEA. We assigned a value of 1 for our calculations.

²² Schools count a child, regardless of age, as an unaccompanied youth if the child is living with a caretaker who is not the child's parent or legal guardian.

Discussion

Twenty-one percent of the youth surveyed (53 youth) were 13- to 17-year-olds, making the Philadelphia County youth younger, on average, than the youth surveyed in the other large VoYC counties. Interestingly, the school districts in Philadelphia County identified only 80 unaccompanied students who were eligible for McKinney-Vento services during the 2014-2015 school year.²³ Given how similar these two numbers are, and the commonly shared belief that point-in-time counts are undercounts—especially of minors—this may suggest that a large share of homeless and unstably housed minors in need of services are not seeking assistance from, or identified by, their schools.

The 18- to 25-year-olds in Philadelphia County were less likely to be sheltered than their peers in the other large VoYC counties or in the 22-county aggregate sample. One explanation for this finding comes from the Provider Survey data. More than half of the runaway and homeless youth (RHY) providers that run shelters, transitional living programs, permanent supportive housing, host home programs, and rapid-rehousing reported that they had to turn youth away during the past year, and nearly all reported that they had waiting lists. This suggests a need to increase the capacity of service providers to offer youth both emergency and longer term housing options, including improving the youth-friendliness of adult and family homeless services to ensure that youth are comfortable and able to access available services.

Thirty-nine percent of the Philadelphia County homeless or unstably housed 16- to 24-year-olds were neither attending school nor employed, compared to 20 percent of all 16- to 24-

²³ Schools count a child, regardless of age, as an unaccompanied youth if the child is living with a caretaker who is not the child's parent or legal guardian.

year-olds in Philadelphia County.²⁴ Although we do not know why these young people were not working or in school, their lack of education and employment could be a barrier to finding and maintaining housing, to their wellbeing in other domains, and to their ability to participate productively in the economy.

Most of the RHY providers and youth-serving organizations that serve runaway and homeless youth indicated that they offer employment services. However, only 36 percent of homeless and unstably housed 18- to 25-year-olds indicated that they were employed, making them half as likely to be employed as a national sample of 18- to 25-year-olds. This reinforces the importance of supports for market-relevant skill development and employment services to help this population achieve sustained exits from homelessness and to contribute productively to the local economy.

Finally, half of the Philadelphia County homeless and unstably housed youth reported having spent time in foster care; in juvenile detention, jail or prison; or both, making them far more likely to have been in foster care or in detention, jail, or prison than their peers in the general population. Greater cross-sector investment and collaboration are clearly needed to ensure successful transitions for young people exiting the child welfare and juvenile or criminal justice systems.

²⁴ Because the Brief Youth Survey was administered during the summer months, and some youth who were enrolled in school may have responded “no” to the school attendance question, these percentages may overestimate the percentage of 16- to 24-year-olds who were disconnected.

Conclusion

Youth homelessness and housing instability are a significant challenge for communities across the country. This report provides a snapshot of the number and characteristics of youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability in a particular county and the local services available to address their needs. It also points to gaps in service provision and the need for greater cross-system collaboration.

These data, along with the data from the other 21 VoYC counties, can be used by local communities to support the mobilization of a coordinated, system-level response involving a broad array of service providers and a range of service options that can address the diverse needs of this vulnerable population. They can also inform the development of federal, state and local policies to prevent and end youth homelessness. Other VoYC research components will shed further light on the life trajectories of youth experiencing homelessness or housing instability, interventions that have been shown to improve runaway and homeless youth outcomes, and the policy changes that could improve the ability of communities like Philadelphia County to expedite progress towards ending youth homelessness.

Additional results from the Brief Youth Survey conducted in Philadelphia County can be found in Appendix C. Comparison data for the large-county sample and the 22-county aggregate sample can be found in Appendices D and E, respectively. Additional results from the Provider Survey conducted in Philadelphia County can be found in Appendix F.

Youth Point-In-Time Count Street Tally Sheet

Shade Circles Like This--> ●
Not Like This--> ⊗

○ REVIEW

Search area: _____
Deployment Center: _____
Team map: _____

Directions: Fill in one line per person counted.

COUNTY TEAM SEARCH AREA PAGE SHEET #

Team Members

Name: _____
Name: _____
Name: _____
Name: _____
Name: _____

Deployment/Captain

Name: _____
Number: _____

Gender - Appearance				Age - Appearance				Race - Appearance					Has a child	Location	Physical Characteristics	Survey was completed	
M	F	T	U	13-17	18-25	U	W	B	L	A	PI-NH	AI-AN	Mark if "yes"	(Address or nearest cross street)	Note physical description, permanent characteristics (e.g. tattoos, scars), or other distinguishing characteristics	Mark if "yes"	
1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

M = Male
F = Female
T = Transgender
U = Unsure

W = White PI-NH = Pacific Islander-Native Hawaiian
B = Black AI-AN = American Indian/Alaskan Native
L = Latino O = Other
A = Asian

Has a child = Please mark if the person has a child with them.

Voices of Youth Count Brief Survey

COUNTY TEAM AREA TALLY SHEET SS

☐ Tally
☐ Shelter
☐ CBC

(Interviewer: Read question & answers to the respondent)

Shade Circles Like This--> ●
Not Like This--> ○

SURVEY #

3.

4.

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____

Team / map : _____

Hello. My name is [name of the surveyor] and I'm working with Voices of Youth Count. We are talking to youth between the ages of 13 to 25 so that we can better understand their housing experiences. I would like to ask you a few questions about that. Or, if you feel more comfortable talking to the Team Lead, he/she can ask you the questions. You will receive a \$5 gift card for taking the survey. It will take about 5 minutes and your participation is voluntary. Your answers will not be shared with anyone outside the Voices of Youth Count team. Even though we will keep your answers private, there is a small risk that someone outside of the team might see them. There is also a small risk that you will feel uncomfortable answering some questions. However, you can skip any questions that you don't want to answer or stop the survey at any time. Do you have any questions?

Would you like to participate? ☐ Yes [GO TO Q1] ☐ No [THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY]

1. Have you already completed a survey with a person who has a badge like this [identifier badge]?

☐ Yes [THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY] ☐ No [GO TO Q2]

2. How old are you? _____ years ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c

- a) If the person is 13 to 25 years old, go on to Q3.
b) If the person is age 26 or older, THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY.
c) If the person is 12 or younger, THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY.

3. What are your initials? First _____ Middle _____ Last _____ ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

4. What is your date of birth? MM _____ DD _____ YYYY _____ ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

5. Where did you sleep last night? [CHECK ONE RESPONSE THAT BEST MATCHES THE ANSWER; FOR "OTHER" WRITE IN RESPONSE]

Sheltered

- ☐ Shelter (emergency, temporary) (Specify: _____)
☐ Transitional housing (Specify: _____)
☐ Hotel or motel
☐ Home of person I'm having sex with

Other

- ☐ Hospital or emergency room
☐ Residential treatment facility
☐ Juvenile detention center or jail
☐ Other (Specify: _____)
☐ Don't know
☐ Refuse to answer

Unsheltered

- ☐ Car or other vehicle
☐ Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat
☐ On a train/bus or in train/bus station
☐ 24-hour restaurant/laundromat or other business/retail establishment
☐ Anywhere outside (street, park, viaduct)

Potentially Permanent

- ☐ Own apartment or house
☐ Parent's home
☐ Other relative's home
☐ Foster family home
☐ Group home
☐ Home of boyfriend/girlfriend
☐ Friend's home

6. Do you have a stable place to stay?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

7. Do you have a high school diploma or GED? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

8. Are you currently attending school or another education program? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

9. Are you currently employed at a job for which you receive a pay check? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

10. Do you currently receive any public or government benefits, such as Medicaid, food stamps, SSI, or welfare cash assistance? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

11. Have you ever been in foster care? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

12. Have you ever been in juvenile detention, prison or jail? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

13. Are you pregnant or a parent?

- ☐ Yes [GO TO Q13A] ☐ No [GO TO Q14] ☐ Don't know [GO TO Q14] ☐ Refuse to answer [GO TO Q14]

→ 13a. Do you have custody of your child(ren)? In other words, are you responsible for caring for your child(ren) on a day-to-day basis?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refuse to answer

14. What is your race? [CHECK ALL THAT YOUTH MENTION]

- ☐ White/Caucasian ☐ Hispanic/Latino
☐ Black/African American ☐ Asian
☐ Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian ☐ Other(Specify: _____)
☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native ☐ Don't Know
☐ Refuse to answer

15. How would you describe your gender identity?

- ☐ Female ☐ Genderqueer/Gender-Nonconforming
☐ Male ☐ Other (Specify: _____)
☐ Transgender - Male to Female ☐ Don't know my identity
☐ Transgender - Female to Male ☐ Refuse to answer
☐ Intersex

16. Which of the following best fits how you think about your sexual orientation?

[READ LIST AND SELECT ONE THAT APPLIES; FOR "OTHER" WRITE IN RESPONSE]

- ☐ 100% Heterosexual (Straight)
☐ Mostly Heterosexual (Straight) but somewhat attracted to people of my own sex
☐ Bisexual-that is, attracted to men and women equally
☐ Mostly Gay or Lesbian, but somewhat attracted to people of the opposite sex
☐ 100% Gay or Lesbian
- ☐ Not sexually attracted to either males or females
☐ Other(Specify: _____)
☐ Don't know my orientation
☐ Refuse to answer

Una Breve Encuesta de Voices of Youth Count
[Las Voces de los Jóvenes Cuentan]

COUNTY TEAM AREA TALLY SHEET SS

☐ Tally
☐ Shelter
☐ CBC

(Encuestador: Lea las preguntas & respuestas al encuestado)

Nombre del entrevistador: _____

Team / map : _____

IMPORTANTE: Por favor sombree los círculos así => ●

SURVEY #

3.

4.

Hola. Mi nombre es [Nombre del entrevistador] y yo trabajo con *Voices of Youth Count*. Estamos hablando con jóvenes de 13 a 25 años para entender mejor sus experiencias de vivienda. Quisiera hacerte unas preguntas que tardarán más o menos 5 minutos. Tu participación es voluntaria y tus respuestas no serán compartidas con ninguna persona fuera del equipo de investigación. Aunque mantendremos sus respuestas en privada, hay un pequeño riesgo que una persona fuera del equipo de investigación vea sus respuestas. Hay también un pequeño riesgo de usted no sentirse a gusto contestando algunas de las preguntas. Sin embargo, si no quiere contestar alguna pregunta, no tiene que hacerlo y puedes terminar el cuestionario en cualquier momento. Por tu participación, tú recibirás una tarjeta de 5 dólares. ¿Tiene usted alguna pregunta?

¿Te gustaría participar en nuestra encuesta? ☐ Sí [Pase a 1] ☐ No [Agradezca al entrevistado y finalice la encuesta]

1. ¿Has completado un cuestionario con alguien que lleva una identificación como ésta [tarjeta de identificación]?

☐ Sí [Agradezca al entrevistado y finalice encuesta] ☐ No [Pase a 2]

2. ¿Cuántos años tienes? _____ años ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c

a) Si el entrevistado tiene de 13 a 25 años, pase a la pregunta 3

b) Si el entrevistado tiene 26 años o más, agradezca y finalice la encuesta

c) Si el entrevistado tiene 12 años o menos, agradezca y finalice la encuesta

3. ¿Cuáles son tus iniciales? Primer nombre _____ Segundo nombre _____ Apellido _____ ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

4. ¿Cuál es tu fecha de nacimiento? Mes _____ Día _____ Año _____ ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

5. ¿Dónde dormiste anoche? [Marque la casilla que mejor representa la respuesta; Para "Otro", escriba la respuesta]

Amparo

☐ Amparo (emergencia, temporario) (Especifique: _____)

☐ Viviendas de transición (Especifique: _____)

☐ Hotel o motel

☐ Casa de la persona con quien tengo relaciones sexuales

Otro

☐ Hospital o sala de emergencias

☐ Centro de tratamiento residencial

☐ Centro de detención juvenil o la cárcel

☐ Otro (Especifique: _____)

☐ No sé

☐ Decliné

Desamparo

☐ Carro u otro vehículo

☐ Edificio abandonado/apartamento vacante

☐ En el tren/bus o en estación de trenes/buses

☐ Restaurante/lavandería u otro negocio/establecimiento de reventa de 24 horas

☐ En cualquier sitio (la calle, el parque, viaducto)

Potencialmente Permanente

☐ Propio apartamento o casa

☐ Casa de tus padres

☐ Casa de otro familiar

☐ Casa de familia temporal

☐ Orfanato/Group Home

☐ Casa de novio/novia

☐ Casa de amigo/amiga

6. ¿Tienes un lugar donde te quedas con frecuencia?

☐ Sí

☐ No

7. ¿Tienes un diploma de escuela secundaria o GED?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

8. ¿Estás actualmente en la escuela o algún programa educacional?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

9. ¿Estás actualmente en un trabajo donde recibes un cheque?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

10. ¿Actualmente usted ha recibido beneficios del Gobierno tales como Medicaid (asistencia médica), Food Stamps (Estampillas de Comida o SNAP), SSI (Seguridad de Ingreso Suplementario) o asistencia de dinero?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

11. ¿Alguna vez has estado con una familia temporal (Foster Care)?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

12. ¿Alguna vez has estado en detención juvenil o en la cárcel?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

13. ¿Estás embarazada o criando hijos?

☐ Sí [Pase a 13A] ☐ No [Pase a 14] ☐ No sé [Pase a 14] ☐ No contesta [Pase a 14]

13a. ¿Tienes custodia de tus hijo(s)? En otras palabras, eres responsable por cuidar a tus hijo(s) diariamente?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé ☐ Decliné

14. ¿Cuál es tu raza? [Marque todas la mencionadas por el entrevistado]

☐ Blanco/Caucásico

☐ Negro/Afroamericano

☐ Islas del Pacifico/Nativo Hawaiano

☐ Nativo Americano/Nativo de Alaska

☐ Hispano/Latino

☐ Asiático

☐ Otro (Especifique: _____)

☐ No sé

☐ Decliné

15. Cómo describirías tu identidad de género?

☐ Femenino

☐ Masculino

☐ Transgénero - Hombre a Mujer

☐ Transgénero - Mujer a Hombre

☐ Intersexual

☐ Genderqueer/Género-Inconforme

☐ Otro (Especifique: _____)

☐ No sé mi identidad

☐ No desea responder

16. ¿Cuáles de las respuestas siguientes mejor describe como piensas de tu orientación sexual?

[LEA LA LISTA Y SELECCIONE UNA SOLA OPCIÓN; PARA "OTRO", ESCRIBA LA RESPUESTA]

☐ Totalmente Heterosexual o 100% heterosexual

☐ Mayormente heterosexual pero con inclinación a sentir atracción hacia individuos del mismo sexo

☐ Bisexual – soy igualmente atraído por hombres y mujeres

☐ Mayormente homosexual/gay/lesbiana pero con inclinación a sentir atracción por individuos del sexo opuesto

☐ Totalmente homosexual/gay/lesbiana o 100% homosexual/gay/lesbiana

☐ Asexual – sin interés sexual por hombres o por mujeres

☐ Otro (Especifique: _____)

☐ No sé mi orientación

☐ Decliné

Appendix C. Philadelphia County Brief Youth Survey Data Tables

VoYC Brief Youth Survey Sample

Table C1. Brief Youth Survey Records (*n* = 939)

	#	%
Total records	939	100.0
Homeless or unstably housed	263	28.0
Records dropped	676	72.0
Not between 13 and 25 years old	2	0.3
Not homeless or unstably housed	598	88.5
Did not consent	70	10.4
Previously surveyed	0	0
Removed during de-duplication	6	0.9

Table C2. Where Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth Were Surveyed (*n* = 263)

	#	%
Street Count	187	71.1
Organizational Count	46	17.5
Community Count	30	11.4

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table C3. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count (*n* = 263)

	#	%
Sheltered	109	41.4
Emergency or temporary shelter	69	26.2
Transitional housing	28	10.7
Hotel or motel	12	4.6
Unsheltered	50	19.0
Car or other vehicle	7	2.7
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	6	2.3
On a train/bus or in a station	6	2.3
24-hour retail establishment	1	0.4
Outside	30	11.4
Unstably Housed	61	23.2
Home of parent	17	6.5
Own apartment or house	9	3.4
Home of other relative	5	1.9
Group home	1	0.4
Home of BF/GF	1	0.4
Home of friend	28	10.7
Other	43	16.4
Residential treatment facility	1	0.4
Hospital or emergency room	5	1.9
Juvenile detention center or jail	1	0.4
Home of person youth is having sex with	31	11.8
Other	5	1.9

Table C4. Age in Years of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 258)*

	#	%
13 to 17	53	20.5
18 to 21	101	39.2
22 to 25	104	40.3

*Age could not be computed for 5 young people who did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Table C5. Race/Ethnicity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 251)*

	#	%
American Indian	2	0.8
Asian	3	1.2
Black/African American	176	70.1
Hispanic	22	8.8
Multiracial	17	6.8
Other	3	1.2
Pacific Islander	4	1.6
White	24	9.6

*Twelve young people did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity.

Table C6. Gender Identity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 237)*

	#	%
Female	97	40.9
Male	136	57.4
Transgender M-F	1	0.4
Genderqueer/Nonconforming	3	1.3

*Twenty-six young people did not respond to the question about gender identity.

Table C7. Sexual Orientation of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 239)*

	#	%
100% heterosexual/straight	166	69.5
Mostly heterosexual but attracted to own sex	13	5.4
Bisexual/equally attracted to men and women	33	13.8
Mostly gay/lesbian but attracted to opposite sex	4	1.7
100% gay/lesbian	20	8.4
Not sexually attracted to either males or females	1	0.4
Other	1	0.4
Don't know	1	0.4

*Twenty-four young people did not respond to the question about sexual orientation.

Table C8. High School Diploma or GED (*n* = 259)*

	#	%
Yes	167	64.5
No	92	35.5

*Four young people did not respond to the question about high school diploma/GED.

Table C9. Currently Attending School (*n* = 255)*

	#	%
Yes	105	41.2
No	147	57.7
Don't know	3	1.2

*Eight young people did not respond to the question about current school attendance.

Table C10. Currently Employed (*n* = 252)*

	#	%
Yes	86	34.1
No	165	65.5
Don't know	1	0.4

*Eleven young people did not respond to the question about current employment.

Table C11. Ever in Foster Care (*n* = 255)*

	#	%
Yes	75	29.4
No	179	70.2
Don't know	1	0.4

*Eleven young people did not respond to the question about foster care.

Table C12. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail, or Prison (*n* = 247)*

	#	%
Yes	87	35.2
No	159	64.4
Don't know	1	0.4

*Sixteen young people did not respond to the question about juvenile detention, jail or prison.

Table C13. Currently Receives Public Assistance Benefits (*n* = 252)*

	#	%
Yes	110	43.7
No	134	53.2
Don't know	8	3.2

*Eleven young people did not respond to the question about public assistance benefits.

Table C14. Pregnant or a Parent (*n* = 233)*

	#	%
Yes	50	21.5
No	178	76.4
Don't know	5	2.2

*Thirty young people did not respond to the question about pregnancy or parenting.

Table C15. Custodial Parent (*n* = 46)*

	#	%
Yes	30	68.2
No	13	29.6
Don't know	1	2.3

*Only includes youth who were pregnant or parents. Four young people did not answer the question.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age

Tables C16 – C23 compare the homeless and unstably housed youth who were 13 to 17 years old to the homeless and unstably housed youth who were 18 to 25 years old.

Table C16. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count by Age*

	13-17 year olds (n = 53)		18-25 year olds (n = 205)	
	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	28	52.8	78	38.1
Emergency or temporary shelter	17	32.1	51	24.9
Transitional housing	9	17.0	17	8.3
Hotel or motel	2	3.8	10	4.9
Unsheltered	3	5.7	46	22.4
Car or other vehicle	1	1.9	6	2.9
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	0	0	6	2.9
On a train/bus or in a station	1	1.9	4	2.0
24-hour retail establishment	1	1.9	0	0
Outside	0	0	30	14.6
Unstably Housed	9	17.0	51	24.9
Home of parent	7	13.2	10	4.9
Own apartment or house	1	1.9	8	3.9
Home of other relative	0	0	5	2.4
Group home	1	1.9	0	0
Home of BF/GF	0	0	1	0.5
Home of friend	0	0	27	13.2
Other	13	24.5	30	14.6
Hospital or emergency room	1	1.9	4	2.0
Residential treatment facility	1	1.9	0	0
Juvenile detention center or jail	1	1.9	0	0
Home of person youth is having sex with	8	15.1	23	11.2
Other	2	3.8	3	1.5

*Five young people did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Table C17. High School Diploma or GED by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 53)		18-25 year olds (n = 203)*	
	#	%	#	%
Has a High School Diploma or GED	7	13.2	159	78.3

*Data were missing for two 18 to 25 year olds.

Table C18. School Attendance by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 53)		18-25 year olds (n = 197)*	
	#	%	#	%
Attending school	39	73.6	63	32.0

*Data were missing for eight 18 to 25 year olds.

Table C19. Employment by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 51)*		18-25 year olds (n = 196)*	
	#	%	#	%
Employed	13	25.5	71	36.2

*Data were missing for two 13 to 17 year olds and nine 18 to 25 year olds.

Table C20. Ever in Foster Care by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 53)		18-25 year olds (n = 198)*	
	#	%	#	%
Ever in Foster Care	10	18.9	63	31.8

*Data were missing for seven 18 to 25 year olds.

Table C21. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 51)*		18-25 year olds (n = 192)*	
	#	%	#	%
Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	11	21.6	76	39.6

*Data were missing for two 13 to 17 year olds and thirteen 18 to 25 year olds.

Table C22. Public Assistance Receipt by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 53)		18-25 year olds (n = 194)*	
	#	%	#	%
Receives Public Assistance	10	18.9	98	50.5

*Data were missing for eleven 18 to 25 year olds.

Table C23. Pregnancy or Parenting by Age

	13-17 year olds (n = 49)*		18-25 year olds (n = 179)*	
	#	%	#	%
Pregnant or a Parent	2	4.1	48	26.8

*Data were missing for four 13 to 17 year olds and twenty-six 18 to 25 year olds.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Tables C24 – C28 show the relationship between the race/ethnicity of the homeless and unstably housed youth and several characteristics. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified as being a particular race or ethnicity.

Table C24. High School Diploma or GED by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Has a High School Diploma or GED	
	#	%
Black/African American (<i>n</i> = 174)	117	67.2
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 22)	9	40.9
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 17)	13	76.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 12)	5	41.7
White (<i>n</i> = 24)	16	66.7

*Data were missing for 14 respondents.

Table C25. School Attendance by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Attending School	
	#	%
Black/African American (<i>n</i> = 176)	77	43.8
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 22)	10	45.5
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 16)	6	37.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 12)	4	33.3
White (<i>n</i> = 24)	7	29.2

*Data were missing for 13 respondents.

Table C26. Employment by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Currently Employed	
	#	%
Black/African American (<i>n</i> = 174)	65	37.4
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 22)	8	36.4
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 16)	3	18.8
Other (<i>n</i> = 11)	5	45.5
White (<i>n</i> = 24)	3	12.5

*Data were missing for 16 respondents.

Table C27. Ever in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
Black/African American (<i>n</i> = 175)	57	32.6
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 22)	4	18.2
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 17)	7	41.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 12)	1	8.3
White (<i>n</i> = 24)	5	20.8

*Data were missing for 13 respondents.

Table C28. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
Black/African American (<i>n</i> = 170)	56	32.9
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 21)	7	33.3
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 15)	6	40.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 12)	3	25.0
White (<i>n</i> = 24)	12	50.0

*Data were missing for 21 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity

Tables C29 – C35 show the relationship between the gender identity of the homeless and unstably housed youth and several characteristics. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified as being a particular gender.

Table C29. High School Diploma or GED by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Has a High School Diploma or GED	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 96)	59	61.5
Male (<i>n</i> = 135)	90	66.7
Other (<i>n</i> = 4)	3	75.0

*Data were missing for 28 respondents.

Table C30. School Attendance by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Attending School	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 96)	47	49.0
Male (<i>n</i> = 135)	52	38.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	25.0

*Data were missing for 28 respondents.

Table C31. Employment by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Currently Employed	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 96)	36	37.9
Male (<i>n</i> = 134)	43	32.1
Other (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	25.0

*Data were missing for 30 respondents.

Table C32. Ever in Foster Care by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 96)	32	33.3
Male (<i>n</i> = 136)	36	26.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	25.0

*Data were missing for 27 respondents.

Table C33. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 93)	23	24.7
Male (<i>n</i> = 132)	58	43.9
Other (<i>n</i> = 3)	0	0

*Data were missing for 35 respondents.

Table C34. Pregnant or a Parent by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Pregnant or a Parent	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 94)	32	34.0
Male (<i>n</i> = 121)	16	13.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 4)	0	0

*Data were missing for 44 respondents.

Table C35. Custodial Parent by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Custodial Parent	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 28)	23	82.1
Male (<i>n</i> = 15)	6	40.0

*Only includes young people who were pregnant or parents. Five young people did not answer the question.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation

Tables C36 – C37 show the relationship between the sexual orientation of the homeless and unstably housed youth and systems involvement. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified themselves as a certain sexual orientation.

Responses were coded as “at least somewhat attracted to same sex” if youth identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, mostly homosexual, or 100% homosexual; and “other sexual orientation” if youth identified as not sexually attracted to either males or females, other, or don’t know.

Table C36. Ever in Foster Care by Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
100% heterosexual (<i>n</i> = 166)	45	27.1
At least somewhat attracted to same sex (<i>n</i> = 69)	24	34.8
Other sexual orientation (<i>n</i> = 3)	2	66.7

*Data were missing for 25 respondents.

Table C37. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
100% heterosexual (<i>n</i> = 162)	57	35.2
At least somewhat attracted to same sex (<i>n</i> = 67)	25	37.3
Other sexual orientation (<i>n</i> = 2)	0	0

*Data were missing for 32 respondents.

Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Tables C38 – C40 provide additional information about the education and employment of the homeless and unstably housed youth. In the first table, the percentages in the cells sum to 100%.

Table C38. Employment by School Attendance for 18 to 25 Year Olds ($n = 194$) *

Attending School	Employed					
	Yes ($n = 70$)		No ($n = 123$)		Don't know ($n = 2$)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes ($n = 61$)	31	16.0	30	15.5	0	0
No ($n = 131$)	39	20.1	92	47.4	0	0
Don't know ($n = 2$)	0	0	1	0.5	1	0.5

*Data were missing for 11 respondents.

Table C39. School Attendance by High School Diploma or GED for 18 to 25 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Attending School	
	#	%
Yes ($n = 154$)	46	29.9
No ($n = 43$)	17	39.5

*Data were missing for 8 respondents.

Table C40. Employment by High School Diploma or GED for 18 to 25 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Employed	
	#	%
Yes ($n = 156$)	64	41.0
No ($n = 40$)	7	17.5

*Data were missing for 9 respondents.

Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table C41 shows the relationship between whether the homeless and unstably housed youth had ever been in foster care and whether they had ever spent time in in juvenile detention, jail or prison. The percentages in the cells sum to 100%.

Table C41. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Ever in Foster Care (*n* = 246)*

Ever in Foster Care	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison					
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 87)		No (<i>n</i> = 158)		Don't know (<i>n</i> = 1)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 71)	34	13.8	37	15.0	0	0
No (<i>n</i> = 174)	53	21.5	121	49.2	0	0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 1)	0	0	0	0	1	0.4

*Data were missing for 17 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Pregnant or Parenting Status

Table C42 show the relationship between whether the homeless and unstably housed youth were pregnant or parenting and receiving public benefits.

Table C42. Currently Receives Public Benefits by Pregnant or a Parent*

Pregnant or Parenting	Currently Receives Public Benefits	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 49)	32	65.3
No (<i>n</i> = 177)	65	36.7
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 5)	2	40.0

*Data were missing for 32 respondents.

Appendix D. Large County Sample Brief Youth Survey Data Tables

VoYC Brief Youth Survey Sample

Table D1. Brief Youth Survey Records ($n = 5150$)*

	#	%
Total records	5150	100.0
Homeless or unstably housed	2772	53.8
Records dropped	2378	46.2
Not between 13 and 25 years old	58	2.4
Not homeless or unstably housed	2102	88.4
Did not consent	120	5.0
Previously surveyed	1	0.0
Removed during de-duplication	97	4.1

Table D2. Where Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth Were Surveyed ($n = 2772$)*

	#	%
Street Count	1548	55.8
Organizational Count	576	20.8
Community Count	648	23.4

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table D3. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count (*n* = 2772)*

	#	%
Sheltered	1389	50.1
Emergency or temporary shelter	771	27.8
Transitional housing	479	17.3
Hotel or motel	139	5.0
Unsheltered	615	22.2
Car or other vehicle	100	3.6
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	60	2.2
On a train/bus or in a station	48	1.7
24-hour retail establishment	8	0.3
Outside	399	14.4
Unstably Housed	469	16.9
Home of parent	75	2.7
Own apartment or house	35	1.3
Home of other relative	59	2.1
Foster family home	3	0.1
Group home	1	0.0
Home of BF/GF	12	0.4
Home of friend	284	10.3
Other	299	10.8
Residential treatment facility	40	1.4
Hospital or emergency room	17	0.6
Juvenile detention center or jail	15	0.5
Home of person youth is having sex with	203	7.3
Other	24	0.9

Table D4. Age in Years of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 2614)*

	#	%
13 to 17	340	13.0
18 to 21	1177	45.0
22 to 25	1097	42.0

*Age could not be computed for 158 young people who did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Table D5. Race/Ethnicity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 2649)*

	#	%
American Indian	51	1.9
Asian	37	1.4
Black/African American	1371	51.8
Hispanic	343	13.0
Multiracial	263	9.9
Other	64	2.4
Pacific Islander	32	1.2
White	484	18.3
Don't know	4	0.2

*123 young people did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity.

Table D6. Gender Identity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 2462)*

	#	%
Female	986	40.1
Male	1375	55.9
Transgender M-F	36	1.5
Transgender F-M	13	0.5
Intersex	4	0.2
Genderqueer/nonconforming	32	1.3
Other	12	0.5
Don't know	4	0.2

*310 young people did not respond to the question about gender identity.

Table D7. Sexual Orientation of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 2591)*

	#	%
100% heterosexual/straight	1927	74.4
Mostly heterosexual but attracted to own sex	119	4.6
Bisexual/equally attracted to men and women	286	11.0
Mostly gay/lesbian but attracted to opposite sex	42	1.6
100% gay/lesbian	140	5.4
Not sexually attracted to either males or females	26	1.0
Other	34	1.3
Don't know	17	0.7

*181 young people did not respond to the question about sexual orientation.

Table D8. Has High School Diploma or GED (*n* = 2672)*

	#	%
Yes	1579	59.1
No	1089	40.8
Don't know	4	0.2

*100 young people did not respond to the question about high school diploma/GED.

Table D9. Currently Attending School (*n* = 2652)*

	#	%
Yes	878	33.1
No	1762	66.4
Don't know	12	0.5

*120 young people did not respond to the question about current school attendance.

Table D10. Currently Employed (*n* = 2648)*

	#	%
Yes	880	33.2
No	1748	66.0
Don't know	20	0.8

*124 young people did not respond to the question about current employment.

Table D11. Ever in Foster Care (*n* = 2659)*

	#	%
Yes	743	27.9
No	1888	71.0
Don't know	28	1.1

*113 young people did not respond to the question about foster care.

Table D12. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail, or Prison (*n* = 2612)*

	#	%
Yes	1125	43.1
No	1472	56.4
Don't know	15	0.6

*160 young people did not respond to the question about juvenile detention, jail or prison.

Table D13. Currently Receives Public Assistance Benefits (*n* = 2648) *

	#	%
Yes	1316	49.7
No	1287	48.6
Don't know	45	1.7

*124 young people did not respond to the question about public assistance benefits.

Table D14. Pregnant or a Parent (*n* = 2585)*

	#	%
Yes	615	23.8
No	1934	74.8
Don't know	36	1.4

*187 young people did not respond to the question about pregnancy or parenting.

Table D15. Custodial Parent (*n* = 555) *

	#	%
Yes	374	67.4
No	166	29.9
Don't know	15	2.7

*Only includes youth who were pregnant or parents; sixty young people who were pregnant or parents who did not answer the question.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age

Tables D16 – D23 compare the homeless and unstably housed youth who were 13 to 17 years old to the homeless and unstably housed youth who were 18 to 25 years old.

Table D16. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count by Age*

	13-17 year olds (n = 340)		18-25 year olds (n = 2274)	
	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	163	47.9	1154	50.8
Emergency or temporary shelter	93	27.4	636	28.0
Transitional housing	46	13.5	411	18.1
Hotel or motel	24	7.1	107	4.7
Unsheltered	45	13.2	510	22.4
Car or other vehicle	16	4.7	75	3.3
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	5	1.5	43	1.9
On a train/bus or in a station	3	0.9	37	1.6
24-hour retail establishment	2	0.6	5	0.2
Outside	19	5.6	350	15.4
Unstably Housed	80	23.5	374	16.5
Home of parent	23	6.8	51	2.2
Own apartment or house	2	0.6	33	1.5
Home of other relative	8	2.4	48	2.1
Foster family home	1	0.3	1	0
Group home	1	0.3	0	0
Home of BF/GF	0	0	12	0.5
Home of friend	45	13.2	229	10.1
Other	52	15.3	236	10.4
Residential treatment facility	3	0.9	36	1.6
Hospital or emergency room	1	0.3	13	0.6
Juvenile detention center or jail	4	1.2	10	0.4
Home of person youth is having sex with	37	10.9	161	7.1
Other	7	2.1	16	0.7

*158 young people did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Table D17. High School Diploma or GED by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 323)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2203)*	
	#	%	#	%
Has a High School Diploma or GED	32	9.9	1462	66.4

*Data were missing for seventeen 13 to 17 year old and seventy-one 18 to 25 year olds.

Table D18. School Attendance by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 324)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2180)*	
	#	%	#	%
Attending school	240	74.1	597	27.4

* Data were missing for sixteen 13 to 17 year olds and ninety-four 18 to 25 year olds.

Table D19. Employment by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 321)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2184)*	
	#	%	#	%
Employed	86	26.8	770	35.3

* Data were missing for nineteen 13 to 17 year olds and ninety 18 to 25 year olds.

Table D20. Ever in Foster Care by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 320)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2197)*	
	#	%	#	%
Ever in Foster Care	68	21.3	636	29.0

*Data were missing for twenty 13 to 17 year olds and seventy-seven 18 to 25 year olds.

Table D21. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 319)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2157)*	
	#	%	#	%
Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	90	28.2	986	45.7

*Data were missing for twenty-one 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and seventeen 18 to 25 year olds.

Table D22. Public Assistance Receipt by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 320)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2185)*	
	#	%	#	%
Receives Public Assistance	92	28.8	1178	53.9

*Data were missing for twenty 13 to 17 year olds and eighty-nine 18 to 25 year olds.

Table D23. Pregnancy or Parenting by Age

	13-17 year olds (<i>n</i> = 318)*		18-25 year olds (<i>n</i> = 2132)*	
	#	%	#	%
Pregnant or a Parent	20	6.3	576	27.0

*Data were missing for twenty-two 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and forty-two 18 to 25 year olds.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Tables D24 – D28 show the relationship between the race/ethnicity of the homeless and unstably housed youth and several characteristics. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified as being a particular race or ethnicity.

Table D24. High School Diploma or GED by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Has a High School Diploma or GED	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 51)	25	49.0
Asian (<i>n</i> = 37)	25	67.6
Black (<i>n</i> = 1346)	835	62.0
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 340)	160	47.1
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 263)	150	57.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 64)	43	67.2
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 32)	15	46.9
White (<i>n</i> = 480)	289	60.2
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	25.0

*Data were missing for 155 respondents.

Table D25. School Attendance by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Attending School	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 51)	12	23.5
Asian (<i>n</i> = 37)	10	27.0
Black (<i>n</i> = 1351)	472	34.9
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 336)	130	38.7
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 257)	90	35.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 62)	17	27.4
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 32)	11	34.4
White (<i>n</i> = 475)	119	25.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 167 respondents.

Table D26. Employment by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Currently Employed	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 48)	9	18.8
Asian (<i>n</i> = 36)	15	41.7
Black (<i>n</i> = 1346)	489	36.3
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 338)	100	29.6
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 256)	93	36.3
Other (<i>n</i> = 64)	26	40.6
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 32)	13	40.6
White (<i>n</i> = 477)	124	26.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	1	25.0

*Data were missing for 171 respondents.

Table D27. Ever in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 50)	18	36.0
Asian (<i>n</i> = 37)	8	21.6
Black (<i>n</i> = 1344)	373	27.8
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 338)	79	23.4
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 262)	94	35.9
Other (<i>n</i> = 64)	19	29.7
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 32)	9	28.1
White (<i>n</i> = 480)	126	26.3
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 161 respondents.

Table D28. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 49)	31	63.3
Asian (<i>n</i> = 36)	8	22.2
Black (<i>n</i> = 1330)	534	40.2
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 329)	135	41.0
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 254)	117	46.1
Other (<i>n</i> = 64)	32	50.0
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 30)	12	40.0
White (<i>n</i> = 471)	231	49.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 205 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity

Tables D29 – D35 show the relationship between the gender identity of the homeless and unstably housed youth and several characteristics. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified as being a particular gender.

Table D29. High School Diploma or GED by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Has a High School Diploma or GED	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 974)	571	58.6
Male (<i>n</i> = 1354)	788	58.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 97)	67	69.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	1	33.3

*Data were missing for 344 respondents.

Table D30. School Attendance by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Attending School	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 969)	342	35.3
Male (<i>n</i> = 1349)	426	31.6
Other (<i>n</i> = 97)	27	27.8
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	2	66.7

*Data were missing for 354 respondents.

Table D31. Employment by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Currently Employed	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 969)	342	35.3
Male (<i>n</i> = 1348)	429	31.8
Other (<i>n</i> = 96)	28	29.2
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	2	66.7

*Data were missing for 356 respondents.

Table D32. Ever in Foster Care by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 975)	277	28.4
Male (<i>n</i> = 1351)	379	28.1
Other (<i>n</i> = 96)	27	28.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	1	33.3

*Data were missing for 347 respondents.

Table D33. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 961)	311	32.4
Male (<i>n</i> = 1323)	675	51.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 92)	38	41.3
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	2	66.7

*Data were missing for 393 respondents.

Table D34. Pregnant or a Parent by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Pregnant or a Parent	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 955)	363	38.0
Male (<i>n</i> = 1318)	209	15.9
Other (<i>n</i> = 91)	7	7.7
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 2)	0	0.0

*Data were missing for 406 respondents.

Table D35. Custodial Parent by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Custodial Parent	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 335)	271	80.9
Male (<i>n</i> = 186)	85	45.7
Other (<i>n</i> = 7)	1	14.3

*Only includes young people who were pregnant or parents; 51 young people who were pregnant or parents who did not answer the question.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation

Tables D36 – D37 show the relationship between the sexual orientation of the homeless and unstably housed youth and systems involvement. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified themselves as a certain sexual orientation.

Responses were coded as “at least somewhat attracted to same sex” if youth identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, mostly homosexual, or 100% homosexual; and “other sexual orientation” if youth identified as not sexually attracted to either males or females or other.

Table D36. Ever in Foster Care by Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
100% heterosexual (<i>n</i> = 1897)	502	26.5
At least somewhat attracted to same sex (<i>n</i> = 581)	191	32.9
Other sexual orientation (<i>n</i> = 60)	21	35.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 17)	3	17.7

*Data were missing for 217 respondents.

Table D37. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
100% heterosexual (<i>n</i> = 1869)	831	44.5
At least somewhat attracted to same sex (<i>n</i> = 567)	230	40.6
Other sexual orientation (<i>n</i> = 59)	26	44.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 17)	3	17.7

*Data were missing for 260 respondents.

Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Tables D38 – D40 provide additional information about the education and employment of the homeless and unstably housed youth. In the first table, the percentages in the cells sum to 100%.

Table D38. Employment by School Attendance for 18 to 25 Year Olds (*n* = 2154)*

Attending School	Employed					
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 764)		No (<i>n</i> = 1374)		Don't know (<i>n</i> = 16)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 582)	271	12.6	307	14.3	4	0.2
No (<i>n</i> = 1560)	492	22.9	1061	49.3	7	0.3
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 11)	1	0	5	0.2	5	0.2

*Data were missing for 279 respondents.

Table D39. School Attendance by High School Diploma or GED for 18 to 25 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Attending School	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 1441)	335	23.3
No (<i>n</i> = 723)	258	35.7
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	0	0.0

*Data were missing for 265 respondents.

Table D40. Employment by High School Diploma or GED for 18 to 25 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Employed	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 1448)	576	39.8
No (<i>n</i> = 720)	187	26.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	1	33.3

*Data were missing for 261 respondents.

Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table D41 shows the relationship between whether the homeless and unstably housed youth had ever been in foster care and whether they had ever spent time in in juvenile detention, jail or prison. The percentages in the cells sum to 100%.

Table D41. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Ever in Foster Care (*n* = 2593)*

Ever in Foster Care	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison					
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 1117)		No (<i>n</i> = 1462)		Don't know (<i>n</i> = 14)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 722)	424	16.4	294	11.3	4	0.2
No (<i>n</i> = 1844)	682	26.3	1161	44.8	1	0.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 27)	11	0.4	7	0.3	9	0.3

*Data were missing for 179 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Pregnant or Parenting Status

Table D42 show the relationship between whether the homeless and unstably housed youth were pregnant or parenting and receiving public benefits.

Table D42. Currently Receives Public Benefits by Pregnant or a Parent*

Pregnant or Parenting	Currently Receives Public Benefits	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 605)	394	65.1
No (<i>n</i> = 1902)	865	45.5
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 31)	12	35.3

*Data were missing for 231 respondents.

Appendix E. 22-County Aggregate Sample Brief Youth Survey Data Tables

VoYC Brief Youth Survey Sample

Table E1. Brief Youth Survey Records ($n = 7839$)*

	#	%
Total records	7389	100.0
Homeless or unstably housed	4139	56.0
Records dropped	3250	44.0
Not between 13 and 25 years old	133	4.1
Not homeless or unstably housed	2717	83.6
Did not consent	245	7.5
Previously surveyed	8	0.2
Removed during de-duplication	147	4.5

Table E2. Where Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth Were Surveyed ($n = 4139$)*

	#	%
Street Count	2318	56.0
Organizational Count	862	20.8
Community Count	959	23.2

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table E3. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count (*n* = 4139)*

	#	%
Sheltered	1968	47.6
Emergency or temporary shelter	1179	28.5
Transitional housing	582	14.1
Hotel or motel	207	5.0
Unsheltered	998	24.1
Car or other vehicle	147	3.6
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	89	2.2
On a train/bus or in a station	54	1.3
24-hour retail establishment	17	0.4
Outside	691	16.7
Unstably Housed	774	18.7
Home of parent	109	2.6
Own apartment or house	52	1.3
Home of other relative	84	2.0
Foster family home	8	0.2
Group home	1	0.0
Home of BF/GF	22	0.5
Home of friend	498	12.0
Other	399	9.6
Residential treatment facility	45	1.1
Hospital or emergency room	29	0.7
Juvenile detention center or jail	22	0.5
Home of person youth is having sex with	268	6.5
Other	35	0.9

Table E4. Age in Years of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 3916) *

	#	%
13 to 17	504	12.9
18 to 21	1672	42.7
22 to 25	1740	44.4

*Age could not be computed for 223 young people who did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Table E5. Race/Ethnicity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 3947) *

	#	%
American Indian	67	1.7
Asian	48	1.2
Black/African American	1861	47.2
Hispanic	470	11.9
Multiracial	354	9.0
Other	92	2.3
Pacific Islander	41	1.0
White	1006	25.5
Don't know	8	0.2

*192 young people did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity.

Table E6. Gender Identity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 3669) *

	#	%
Female	1371	37.4
Male	2176	59.3
Transgender M-F	40	1.1
Transgender F-M	16	0.4
Genderqueer/Nonconforming	36	1.0
Intersex	7	0.2
Other	18	0.5
Don't know	5	0.1

*470 young people did not respond to the question about gender identity.

Table E7. Sexual Orientation of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (*n* = 3870)*

	#	%
100% heterosexual/straight	2964	76.6
Mostly heterosexual but attracted to own sex	166	4.3
Bisexual/equally attracted to men and women	379	9.8
Mostly gay/lesbian but attracted to opposite sex	52	1.3
100% gay/lesbian	206	5.3
Not sexually attracted to either males or females	36	0.9
Other	45	1.2
Don't know	22	0.6

*269 young people did not respond to the question about sexual orientation.

Table E8. High School Diploma or GED (*n* = 3984)*

	#	%
Yes	2365	59.4
No	1608	40.4
Don't know	11	0.3

*155 young people did not respond to the question about high school diploma/GED.

Table E9. Currently Attending School (*n* = 3959)*

	#	%
Yes	1228	31.0
No	2714	68.6
Don't know	17	0.4

*180 young people who did not respond to the question about current school attendance.

Table E10. Currently Employed (*n* = 3952)*

	#	%
Yes	1292	32.7
No	2631	66.6
Don't know	29	0.7

*187 young people who did not respond to the question about current employment.

Table E11. Ever in Foster Care (*n* = 3960) *

	#	%
Yes	1130	28.5
No	2795	70.6
Don't know	35	0.9

*179 young people did not respond to the question about foster care.

Table E12. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail, or Prison (*n* = 3898) *

	#	%
Yes	1775	45.5
No	2106	54.0
Don't know	17	0.4

*241 young people did not respond to the question about juvenile detention, jail, or prison.

Table E13. Currently Receives Public Assistance Benefits (*n* = 3950) *

	#	%
Yes	1918	48.6
No	1982	50.2
Don't know	50	1.3

*189 young people who did not respond to the question about public assistance benefits.

Table E14. Pregnant or a Parent (*n* = 3853) *

	#	%
Yes	913	23.7
No	2894	75.1
Don't know	46	1.2

*286 young people did not respond to the question about pregnancy or parenting.

Table E15. Custodial Parent (*n* = 820) *

	#	%
Yes	537	65.5
No	260	31.7
Don't know	23	2.8

*Only includes youth who were pregnant or parents; 93 young people who were pregnant or a parent and did not answer the question.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age

Tables E16 – E23 compare the homeless and unstably housed youth who were 13 to 17 years old to the homeless and unstably housed youth who were 18 to 25 years old.

Table E16. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count by Age*

	13-17 year olds (n = 504)		18-25 year olds (n = 3412)	
	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	229	45.4	1643	48.2
Emergency or temporary shelter	118	23.4	1003	29.4
Transitional housing	77	15.3	477	14.0
Hotel or motel	34	6.8	163	4.8
Unsheltered	65	12.9	851	25.0
Car or other vehicle	22	4.4	115	3.4
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	8	1.6	68	2.0
On a train/bus or in a station	3	0.6	43	1.3
24-hour retail establishment	2	0.4	12	0.4
Outside	30	6.0	613	18.0
Unstably Housed	139	27.6	607	17.8
Home of parent	33	6.6	74	2.2
Own apartment or house	6	1.2	46	1.4
Home of other relative	9	1.8	72	2.1
Foster family home	5	1.0	2	0.1
Group home	1	0.2	0	0
Home of BF/GF	1	0.2	21	0.6
Home of friend	84	16.7	392	11.5
Other	71	14.1	311	9.1
Residential treatment facility	3	0.6	40	1.2
Hospital or emergency room	2	0.4	23	0.7
Juvenile detention center or jail	6	1.2	15	0.4
Home of person youth is having sex with	51	10.1	208	6.1
Other	9	1.8	25	0.7

*223 young people did not respond to the question about date of birth

Table E17. High School Diploma or GED by Age

Has a High School Diploma or GED	13-17 year olds (n = 483)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3300)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	65	13.5	2185	66.2
No	416	86.1	1110	33.6
Don't know	2	0.4	5	0.2

*Data were missing for twenty-one 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and twelve 18 to 25 year olds.

Table E18. Currently Attending School by Age

Currently Attending School	13-17 year olds (n = 484)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3271)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	351	72.5	822	25.1
No	132	27.3	2437	74.5
Don't know	1	0.2	12	0.4

*Data were missing for twenty 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and forty-one 18 to 25 year olds.

Table E19. Currently Employed by Age

Currently Employed	13-17 year olds (n = 480)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3275)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	128	26.7	1121	34.2
No	349	72.7	2132	65.1
Don't know	3	0.6	22	0.7

*Data were missing for twenty-four 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and thirty-seven 18 to 25 year olds.

Table E20. Ever in Foster Care by Age

Ever in Foster Care	13-17 year olds (n = 480)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3285)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	104	21.7	968	29.5
No	372	77.5	2289	69.7
Don't know	4	0.8	28	0.9

*Data were missing for twenty-four 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and twenty-seven 18 to 25 year olds.

Table E21. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Age

Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	13-17 year olds (n = 480)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3230)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	128	26.7	1575	48.8
No	351	73.1	1640	50.8
Don't know	1	0.2	15	0.5

*Data were missing for twenty-four 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and eighty-two 18 to 25 year olds.

Table E21. Public Assistance Receipt by Age

Currently Receives Public Assistance Benefits	13-17 year olds (n = 479)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3274)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	150	31.3	1701	52.0
No	306	63.9	1548	47.3
Don't know	23	4.8	25	5.2

*Data were missing for twenty-five 13 to 17 year olds and one hundred and thirty-eight 18 to 25 year olds.

Table E23. Pregnant or a Parent by Age

Pregnant or Parenting	13-17 year olds (n = 472)*		18-25 year olds (n = 3192)*	
	#	%	#	%
Yes	29	6.1	855	26.8
No	433	91.7	2307	72.3
Don't know	10	2.1	30	0.9

*Data were missing for thirty-two 13 to 17 year olds and two hundred and twenty 18 to 25 year olds.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Tables E24 – E28 show the relationship between the race/ethnicity of the homeless and unstably housed youth and several characteristics. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified as being a particular race or ethnicity.

Table E24. High School Diploma or GED by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Has a High School Diploma or GED	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 66)	32	48.5
Asian (<i>n</i> = 48)	30	62.5
Black (<i>n</i> = 1828)	1140	62.4
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 465)	226	48.6
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 353)	210	59.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 91)	58	63.7
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 41)	21	51.2
White (<i>n</i> = 995)	593	59.6
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 7)	1	14.3

*Data were missing for 245 respondents.

Table E25. School Attendance by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Attending School	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 66)	18	27.3
Asian (<i>n</i> = 48)	15	31.3
Black (<i>n</i> = 1833)	623	34.0
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 461)	160	34.7
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 348)	112	32.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 89)	27	30.3
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 41)	13	31.7
White (<i>n</i> = 989)	238	24.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 7)	3	42.9

*Data were missing for 257 respondents.

Table E26. Employment by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Currently Employed	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 63)	15	23.8
Asian (<i>n</i> = 47)	20	42.6
Black (<i>n</i> = 1827)	668	36.6
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 461)	143	31.0
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 347)	122	35.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 90)	35	38.9
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 41)	17	41.5
White (<i>n</i> = 989)	254	25.7
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 7)	1	14.3

*Data were missing for 267 respondents.

Table E27. Ever in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 65)	22	33.8
Asian (<i>n</i> = 48)	15	31.3
Black (<i>n</i> = 1823)	487	26.7
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 461)	113	24.5
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 353)	143	40.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 91)	32	35.2
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 41)	13	31.7
White (<i>n</i> = 991)	276	27.9
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 7)	4	57.1

*Data were missing for 259 respondents.

Table E28. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Race/Ethnicity*

Race/Ethnicity	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
American Indian (<i>n</i> = 65)	35	56.5
Asian (<i>n</i> = 48)	13	28.3
Black (<i>n</i> = 1823)	752	41.5
Hispanic (<i>n</i> = 461)	201	44.7
Multiracial (<i>n</i> = 353)	163	47.5
Other (<i>n</i> = 91)	47	48.5
Pacific Islander (<i>n</i> = 41)	18	46.2
White (<i>n</i> = 991)	505	51.7
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 7)	4	57.1

*Data were missing for 259 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity

Tables E29 – E35 show the relationship between the gender identity of the homeless and unstably housed youth and several characteristics. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is the number of youth who identified as being a particular gender.

Table E29. High School Diploma or GED by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Has a High School Diploma or GED	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 1355)	788	58.2
Male (<i>n</i> = 2142)	1273	59.4
Other (<i>n</i> = 116)	77	66.4
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 522 respondents.

Table E30. School Attendance by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Attending School	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 1345)	468	34.8
Male (<i>n</i> = 2135)	618	29.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 117)	32	27.4
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 538 respondents.

Table E31. Employment by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Currently Employed	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 1345)	471	35.0
Male (<i>n</i> = 2134)	665	31.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 116)	38	32.8
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 540 respondents.

Table E32. Ever in Foster Care by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 1348)	394	29.2
Male (<i>n</i> = 2139)	599	28.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 116)	34	29.3
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 532 respondents.

Table E33. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 1334)	450	33.7
Male (<i>n</i> = 2101)	1118	53.2
Other (<i>n</i> = 112)	49	43.8
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 4)	2	50.0

*Data were missing for 588 respondents.

Table E34. Pregnant or a Parent by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Pregnant or a Parent	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 1327)	513	38.7
Male (<i>n</i> = 2087)	332	15.9
Other (<i>n</i> = 110)	11	10.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 3)	1	33.3

*Data were missing for 615 respondents.

Table E35. Custodial Parent by Gender Identity*

Gender Identity	Custodial Parent	
	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 469)	370	78.9
Male (<i>n</i> = 300)	141	47.0
Other (<i>n</i> = 11)	1	9.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 1)	1	100.0

*Only includes young people who were pregnant or parents; 76 young people who were pregnant or a parent and did not answer the question.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation

Tables E36 – E37 show the relationship between the sexual orientation of the homeless and unstably housed youth and systems involvement. The denominator used to calculate the percentages is either the number of youth who identified themselves as a certain sexual orientation.

Responses were coded as “at least somewhat attracted to same sex” if youth identified as mostly heterosexual, bisexual, mostly homosexual, or 100% homosexual; and “other sexual orientation” if youth identified as not sexually attracted to either males or females or other.

Table E36. Ever in Foster Care by Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	Ever in Foster Care	
	#	%
100% heterosexual (<i>n</i> = 2914)	781	26.8
At least somewhat attracted to same sex (<i>n</i> = 792)	273	34.5
Other sexual orientation (<i>n</i> = 81)	31	38.3
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 22)	5	22.7

*Data were missing for 330 respondents.

Table E37. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Sexual Orientation*

Sexual Orientation	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
	#	%
100% heterosexual (<i>n</i> = 2883)	1352	46.9
At least somewhat attracted to same sex (<i>n</i> = 771)	334	43.3
Other sexual orientation (<i>n</i> = 79)	35	44.3
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 22)	4	18.2

*Data were missing for 384 respondents.

Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Tables E38 – E41 provide additional information about the education and employment of the homeless and unstably housed youth. In the first table, the percentages in the cells sum to 100%.

Table E38. Employment by School Attendance for 18 to 25 Year Olds (*n* = 3231) *

Attending School	Employed					
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 1111)		No (<i>n</i> = 2098)		Don't know (<i>n</i> = 22)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 804)	379	11.7	421	13.0	4	0.1
No (<i>n</i> = 2415)	730	22.6	1672	51.7	13	0.4
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 12)	2	0.1	5	0.2	5	0.2

*Data were missing for 181 respondents.

Table E39. School Attendance by High School Diploma or GED for 13 to 17 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Attending School	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 33)	24	38.1
No (<i>n</i> = 412)	318	77.2
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 2)	0	0.0

*Data were missing for 27 respondents.

Table E40. School Attendance by High School Diploma or GED for 18 to 25 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Attending School	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 2153)	464	21.6
No (<i>n</i> = 1093)	352	32.2
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 5)	0	0.0

*Data were missing for 161 respondents.

Table E41. Employment by High School Diploma or GED for 18 to 25 Year Olds*

High School Diploma or GED	Employed	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 2162)	836	38.7
No (<i>n</i> = 1089)	273	25.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 5)	2	40.0

*Data were missing for 156 respondents.

Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table E42 shows the relationship between whether the homeless and unstably housed youth had ever been in foster care and whether they had ever spent time in in juvenile detention, jail or prison. The percentages in the cells sum to 100%.

Table E42. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Ever in Foster Care (*n* = 3876)*

Ever in Foster Care	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison					
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 1764)		No (<i>n</i> = 2087)		Don't know (<i>n</i> = 16)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 1098)	673	17.4	420	10.9	5	0.1
No (<i>n</i> = 2736)	1076	27.8	1658	42.9	2	0.1
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 33)	15	0.4	9	0.2	9	0.2

*Data were missing for 212 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Pregnant or Parenting Status

Table E43 show the relationship between whether the homeless and unstably housed youth were pregnant or parenting and receiving public benefits.

Table E43. Currently Receives Public Benefits by Pregnant or a Parent *

Pregnant or Parenting	Currently Receives Public Benefits	
	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 898)	579	64.5
No (<i>n</i> = 2845)	1251	44.0
Don't know (<i>n</i> = 44)	17	38.6

*Data were missing for 352 respondents.

Appendix F. Provider Survey Data Tables

Table F1. Referral Sources for RHY Providers (*n* = 12)

Referral Sources	RHY Providers
	#
Other runaway or homeless youth (peer referral)	9
Other homeless service providers	11
National Runaway Safeline	2
Street outreach programs	6
Schools	7
Law enforcement agencies	3
Youth refer themselves	10
Child welfare agencies	7
Hospitals or other health care providers	5
Other	1

Table F2. Types of Housing Offered by RHY Providers by Program Type

Housing Types	Transitional Living (<i>n</i> = 6)	Permanent Supportive Housing (<i>n</i> = 2)
	#	#
Only Single Site Housing	3	2
Only Scattered Site Housing	0	0
Both Single and Scattered Site	3	0

Table F3. Time Limits on RHY Program Participation by Program Type

	Any Time Limit #	Maximum Length of Stay in Days #	Mean
Emergency Shelters			
Youth under age 18 (<i>n</i> = 2)	2	2	17
Youth age 18 and older (<i>n</i> = 1)	0	n/a	n/a
Transitional Living Programs			
Youth under age 18 (<i>n</i> = 0)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Youth age 18 and older (<i>n</i> = 6)	4	4	593
Host Home Programs (<i>n</i> = 1)	1	1	30
Rapid Rehousing Programs (<i>n</i> = 2)	1	1	240

Table F4. Programs Operated by Homeless Adult Service Providers by Age of Youth Served (*n* = 19)

Program Types	# of providers	# of providers serving youth < 18	# of providers serving youth ≥ 18
Street Outreach Programs	2	2	2
Emergency Shelters	4	0	4
Transitional Living Programs	8	0	8
Permanent Supportive Housing	11	1	11
Rapid Rehousing Programs	5	0	5

Table F5. Programs Operated by Homeless Family Service Providers by Age of Youth Served (*n* = 15)

Program Types	# of providers	# of providers serving youth < 18	# of providers serving youth ≥ 18
Street Outreach Programs	2	2	2
Emergency Shelters	4	0	4
Transitional Living Programs	7	0	7
Permanent Supportive Housing	7	0	7
Rapid Rehousing Programs	3	0	3

Table F6. Types of Youth Serving Organizations Serving RHY (*n* = 6)

	YSOs
Target Population	#
Low income youth	3
Foster youth/youth in the child welfare system	4
Delinquent youth/youth in the juvenile justice system	2
Pregnant or parenting youth	2
Youth who identify as LGBTQ	2
Middle school students	2
High school students	2
Disconnected (i.e., not in school or working) youth	3

Appendix G. Glossary of Terms

Continuum of Care – A Continuum of Care is a regional or local body designed to promote community-wide planning and strategic use of resources to address homelessness; increase service coordination and integration; improve data collection and performance measurement; and allow programs to be tailored to the particular needs of homeless individuals (including unaccompanied youth) and families in each community.

Drop-In Center – Drop-in centers provide homeless youth immediate assistance with basic needs such as food, clothing, showers, laundry facilities, bus tokens, and personal hygiene supplies in an informal environment with limited rules or requirements. Drop-in centers may also serve as a hub for other services or connect homeless youth with other service providers.

Emergency Shelter – Emergency shelters provide runaway or homeless youth with a safe place to stay as well as short-term services including assistance with basic needs, crisis intervention, assessment, case management, and support for family connection. Basic Centers are federally funded emergency shelters for youth under age 18.

Host Home – Host Homes provide homeless youth with stable housing and supports in the homes of community members. Service providers offer coordination, host support, and case management.

Supportive Housing – Supportive housing provides “high needs” homeless youth (e.g., youth with mental health or substance use problems) with a combination of non-time-limited affordable housing with wrap-around supportive services.

Rapid Rehousing – Rapid rehousing is a housing first approach that provides time-limited rental assistance to help homeless youth become stably housed as quickly as possible. Case management and voluntary supportive services are provided as needed.

Street Outreach – Street Outreach focuses on developing relationships between outreach workers and homeless youth, address basic needs for clothing, food, and hygiene supplies, and make referrals to other services. Federally funded street outreach programs also aim to prevent street youth from being sexually exploited or trafficked.

Transitional Housing– Transitional housing is time-limited (usually 18-24 months) supportive housing for homeless youth that focuses on developing life skills and engaging youth in education and employment. Transitional housing models include clustered or single-site units with on-site supervision as well as scattered-site units. Federally funded transitional housing programs provide housing and services to youth ages 16 to 22.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program—This is the common name for the Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program which was authorized under Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. The McKinney-Vento Act was originally authorized in 1987 and most recently re-authorized in December 2015 by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). That legislation requires state educational agencies (SEAs) to ensure that every homeless child and youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education as their non-homeless peers.