



Central Florida Tri-County Youth Count

Final Report

Alison Chrisler, Ph.D., Beth Horwitz, and Matthew Morton, Ph.D.

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Foreword

A hidden population of individuals experiencing homelessness exists across the nation.

- They are seldom seen and even more seldom heard.
- They are living on the streets, in their cars, on friends' couches, and in abandoned buildings.
- They are alone and estranged from their immediate family.
- They are forced at too young an age to learn to fend for themselves.

They are unaccompanied youth, ages 13 to 24.

This population is unique. They do not often ask for help and keep their living conditions to themselves. This makes it difficult to gauge the true extent of the number of homeless youth in our region. Using the information gathered the 2016 Orange County *Voices of Youth Count*, the Central Florida community decided to conduct a second count that included Seminole and Osceola counties.

With the generosity of the City of Orlando, Walt Disney World, Wells Fargo, Orlando Health, Orlando City Soccer, Local Love Orlando, and private donors, the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness (CFCH), in partnership with the Homeless Services Network/Continuum of Care (HSN/CoC), and over 35 community organizations came together to conduct the first-ever regional count of youth homelessness.

While a youth count is not an exact science, this report provides a “snapshot in time” of the population of youth experiencing homelessness and the gaps in available services. With this baseline information, our region’s goal will be to continue to build on the data and regional partnerships created through this process with the end goal of creating a coordinated system of care to make youth homelessness rare, brief and one-time in Central Florida.

We owe it to these young people to do no less.

A special thank you to the team at Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago, Kay Rawlins, Orlando City Soccer; Aaron Hill, Reed Nissan; Kimberlee Riley, Ability Housing, the co-chairs of a joint committee of the CFCH Youth Committee, HSN/CoC, and CoC’s Youth Workgroup for their leadership, support and guidance through this project. Thanks, also, to all the leaders and staff from the organizations involved in this project for making a difference every day in the lives of the youth they are serving in Central Florida.



Shelley Lauten
Chief Executive Officer
Central Florida Commission on Homelessness



Executive Summary

The Central Florida Youth Count (CFYC) is a regional project organized by the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness, Homeless Services Network, and over 45 community organizations. The purpose was to conduct a three-day count and survey of unaccompanied homeless and unstably housed youth in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties, supplemented with analysis of administrative data, to provide an estimate of the size of the homeless youth population and its characteristics. Information was also gathered about the types of services available to young people experiencing homelessness.

This report presents results from the three-day CFYC, which consisted of a street count and organizational count, the administrative data analysis and the supply-side information. The CFYC was conducted in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties from October 17-19, 2017 with technical assistance provided by Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.

Key Findings

- On a single night in October 2017, there was an overall count of 268 homeless and unstably housed youth, ages 13 to 24 years old, in Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties.
- Forty-six percent of the surveyed homeless and unstably housed youth were sheltered, and twenty-one percent were unsheltered on October 16, 2017.
- Twelve percent of the surveyed homeless and unstably housed youth were 13 to 17 years old.
- Black or African American homeless and unstably housed youth were overrepresented in all three counties. Forty-seven, 27, and 18 percent of the surveyed youth identified as Black or African American, yet they represented only 23, 14, and 12 percent of Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties' overall populations, respectively.
- Thirty-six percent of the surveyed homeless and unstably housed 16- to 24-year-olds in the tri-county area were neither working nor in school.
- Youth in the foster care and justice systems were overrepresented in the tri-county area. Thirty percent of the youth surveyed had been in the foster care system, yet only 2 percent of the general youth population has been. Forty-four percent of the youth surveyed had been in juvenile detention, jail, or prison, yet only 15 percent of the general youth population has been. Additionally, 16 percent of youth surveyed had experienced both.
- Thirty-three percent of the female youth in the tri-county area reported being pregnant or a parent.

- Providers in Orange, Seminole and Osceola counties have 104 shelter, transitional living, rapid rehousing and subsidized affordable housing slots available for youth; only 10 of which serve youth under age 18.
- Analysis of schools data indicated that there were 530 unaccompanied students in the tri-county area during the 2015-16 school year.

Among youth surveyed, Orange County youth were more likely to be sheltered than youth in Osceola and Seminole counties. One explanation for this finding is that the only emergency shelter, which offers more than half of the youth-targeted beds in the tri-county area, is in Orange County.

Youth in Seminole County were more likely than youth in Orange and Osceola County to be currently employed, attending school, or to anticipate upcoming employment that would require them to work 30 or more hours a week. However, due to the small number of youth surveyed in Seminole County, this finding might not represent the larger population of homeless youth in Seminole County.

About 36 percent of homeless or unstably housed 16- to 24-year-olds in the tri-county area were neither attending school nor employed (“disconnected”). Disconnected youth were more likely to be from Osceola County. Although it is unclear why these youth were neither working nor attending school, their lack of education and employment could be a barrier to finding and maintaining housing, to their well-being, and to their ability to participate productively in the economy.

These data can be used by service providers in the Florida tri-county area to inform the development and refinement of a continuum of services provided to homeless and unstably housed youth. They underscore the diverse experiences and characteristics of youth facing homelessness in Central Florida and reveal the multiple needs young people have, as well as the different systems with which they interact. Urgent action is needed to design and implement an innovative, coordinated, multi-systems strategy to end youth homelessness, including housing, child welfare, justice, behavioral health, nutrition, education, and career supports. More creative identification and outreach is needed, such as youth navigators, coordinated online resources, and school-and college-based screening. Coordinated services and supports are needed for parenting youth, as well as safe, affirming, and prevention sensitive services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, queer, asexual, and pansexual youth. Additionally, there is a need to better map and address service gaps that are tailored to rural and suburban spatial realities, especially in Osceola and Seminole counties. With these tri-county data, Central Florida has new evidence underscoring the importance of a community-level coordinated strategy to prevent and end youth homelessness.

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Background

Adolescence and young adulthood represent a key developmental window in our lives. Every day of homelessness and housing instability represents missed opportunities to support healthy development and transitions to productive adulthood, as well as young people’s capacity to contribute to Central Florida’s community and economic competitiveness. We all lose out in these missed opportunities. This report provides first-time evidence on youth homelessness across Central Florida at a snapshot in time as a starting point for coordinated community action.

The Central Florida Youth Count (CFYC) is a regional project focused on the experiences of homeless and unstably housed youth. The purpose of the project was to conduct a three-day count and survey of unaccompanied homeless and unstably housed youth in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties, supplemented with the analysis of administrative data, to provide an estimate of the size of the homeless youth population, as well as its characteristics. The project activities included:

- **Street Count:** Teams were comprised of youth (“Guides”) and at least one community volunteer (“Team Leader”). Guides administered the brief youth survey to homeless and unstably housed youth to collect information about their demographic characteristics and experiences. A visual count of homeless and unstably housed youth was completed when teams were unable to administer the brief youth survey, such as when a youth was sleeping;
- **Organizational Count:** The brief youth survey was administered to youth in shelters, transitional living programs, drop-in centers, and other organizations from which homeless or unstably housed youth may have received services during the count; and
- **Administrative Data Analysis:** The results of the CFYC were supplemented with an analysis of available Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and McKinney-Vento schools data.

Definition of Homeless or Unstably Housed Youth

The target population included 13- to 24-year-olds¹ who were either homeless or unstably housed. Homeless youth included youth who were **sheltered** (i.e., sleeping in shelters, transitional housing, hotels, motels, or hostels) or **unsheltered** (i.e., sleeping on the street, in parks, or otherwise outside; in vehicles

¹ During the Voices of Youth Count, the youth included in the count were 13- to 25-year-olds. For the CFYC, the Leadership Team decided to only include youth ages 13 to 24 years old.

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 who were **staying with others**² included youth sleeping at the home of a relative, friend/girlfriend/boyfriend, neighbor, stranger or someone the youth did not know well, or someone the youth was having sex with. Youth who were **unstably housed** included those sleeping in their own apartment, the home of a parent, or a foster or group home. The last category, **other**, included youth sleeping at a hospital/emergency room, a residential treatment facility, a police station, juvenile detention center, or jail.

Research Questions

The CFYC focused on the following research questions:

1. How many unaccompanied homeless and unstably housed youth are in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties in Florida?
2. What are the characteristics of unaccompanied homeless and unstably housed youth in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties in Florida?

Partnerships

To answer the research questions, the Central Florida Commission on Homelessness, Homeless Services Network, and over 45 community organizations worked together to develop a CFYC Leadership Team and CFYC Stakeholder Team. The Leadership Team consisted of community members from 20 organizations. They oversaw all aspects of the planning process, including organizing focus groups and preparing for the CFYC, and engaged the broader set of providers and community groups with connections to homeless and unstably housed youth. The Stakeholder Team consisted of service providers and community and business leaders from 40 organizations. They helped recruit young people who reflected the diversity of experiences of homeless and housing instability in the community to help plan and conduct the CFYC.

² Staying with others (“couch surfing”) was included in our definition of homelessness per the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act definition. Some define staying with others more broadly as housing instability.

Youth Count and Brief Youth Survey

The CFYC was conducted over a three-day period in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties. The Leadership and Stakeholder Teams helped to identify and recruit young people who had lived experience with homeless or housing instability and a broad array of local service providers and other stakeholders to plan and execute the CFYC. The CFYC was conducted on October 17 to 19, 2017, with trainings both the day of the CFYC and the week prior. Seventeen teams, including 61 Guides and 36 Team Leaders, conducted the Street Count. Eight organizations participated in the Organizational Count by administering surveys to youth they served during the CFYC.

Method

Data collection for the CFYC included two components: a Street Count and an Organizational Count.

Street Count. The Street Count focused on “hot spots,” meaning locations identified by youth and 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 CFYC to identify the hot spots. On the day of the count, teams were given maps of the hot spots where they were to survey youth and provided training on how to use the maps and administer the survey and tally sheet. The brief youth survey (see Appendix A) included questions about where youth had slept the night before, as well as demographic and other background characteristics.

During the Street Count, teams made every effort to administer surveys to every youth who they believed could be experiencing homelessness or housing instability. However, this was not always possible. For example, some youth were sleeping or left the area before they could be surveyed. In those instances, teams conducted a visual count of youth in those areas. To record this information, teams used tally sheets (see Appendix B).

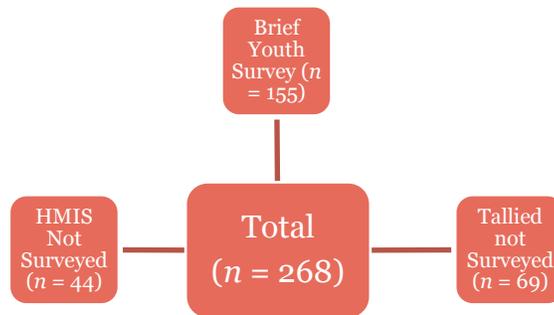
Organizational Count. Staff or other volunteers administered the brief youth survey to youth in shelters, transitional living programs, drop-in centers, and other organizations from which homeless or unstably housed youth may have received services during the count.

Results

Youth Count

The youth count total integrates data from three sources: the brief youth survey administered during the Street Count and Organizational Count, the tally sheet used during the Street Count, and data from the community’s homelessness management information system (HMIS). Of the 435 youth who were surveyed in the tri-county area, 155 were 13 to 24 years old and categorized as homeless or unstably housed based on where they had slept on October 16, 2017. Another 69 homeless or unstably housed youth were tallied but not surveyed. The HMIS data included records for 54 youth who were staying in shelters or transitional living programs on October 16, 2017. However, 10 of these completed the brief youth survey. The CFYC point-in-time count total for the tri-county area was 268 homeless or unstably housed youth.

Figure 1. Central Florida Youth Count



Brief Youth Survey

In this section, we present results from the brief youth survey. The results include information about the locations where youth slept the night of October 16, 2017. Information about where youth were surveyed, youth’s demographic characteristics, education, employment, history of system involvement, whether they were pregnant or parenting, and whether they experienced food insecurity is also provided. Additional results from the brief youth survey conducted in the tri-county area can be found in Appendix C.

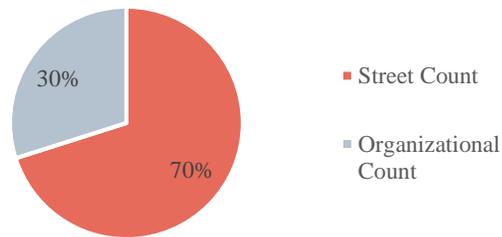
The data presented in this report provide a snapshot of youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties. The data do not necessarily reflect the experiences

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 otherwise avoid being found or surveyed.

Locations of Surveyed Youth

Of the 155 homeless and unstably housed youth who were surveyed in the tri-county area, 109 were surveyed through the Street Count, and 46 youth were surveyed through the Organizational Count.

Figure 2. Locations of Surveyed Youth



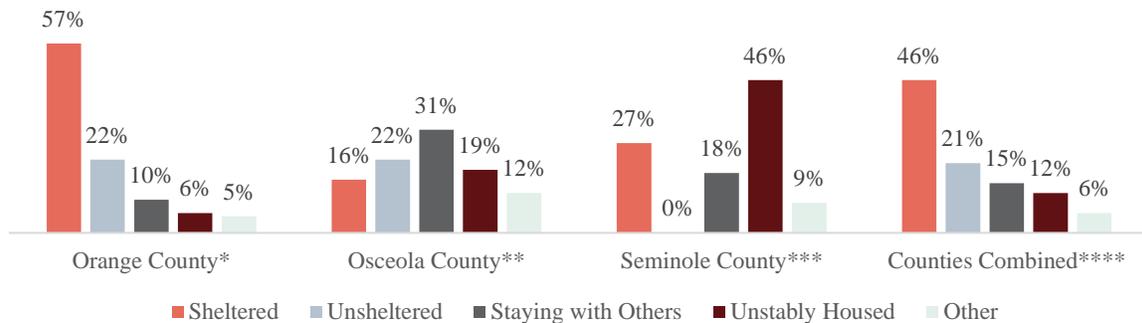
Where Youth Slept on October 16, 2017

Youth were asked, “Where did you sleep on Monday, October 16th?” For youth that reported they were staying in their own apartment, at their parent’s home, with a foster family home, in a group home, or in the home of a relative, friend, neighbor, or girlfriend/boyfriend, they were categorized as either staying with others or unstably housed only if they also reported not having a stable place to stay. Responses were categorized into five groups.

- The homeless **sheltered** category included youth who slept in emergency shelters, transitional housing, hotels, motels, or hostels.
- The homeless **unsheltered** category included youth who slept in vehicles, abandoned buildings/vacant units, on trains/buses or in train/bus stations, at 24-hour restaurants/laundromats/retail establishments, or outside (e.g., streets, parks, or viaducts).
- The **staying with others** category included youth who slept at the home of a relative, neighbor, friend, girlfriend, boyfriend, stranger or someone the youth didn’t know well, or someone the youth was having sex with in exchange for a place to sleep.
- The **unstably housed** category included youth who slept in their own home/apartment, parents’ home, or a foster or group home.
- The **other** category included youth who did not fall into the categories outlined above. This included youth who slept at a hospital or emergency room, residential treatment facilitation, police station, jail, or juvenile detention station.

Based on the responses, 46 percent of homeless youth in the tri-county area were categorized as sheltered, 21 percent as unsheltered, 15 percent as staying with others, 12 percent as unstably housed, and 6 percent as “other” on October 16th (see Figure 3 for a break down by county). It is important to note that, based on national survey data, we expect that there are significantly higher numbers of youth in Central Florida who are unstably housed and staying with others because they lack another safe and stable living arrangement, but it is difficult to identify these young people in point-in-time counts because their homelessness is less visible.

Figure 3. Where Youth Slept on October 16, 2017



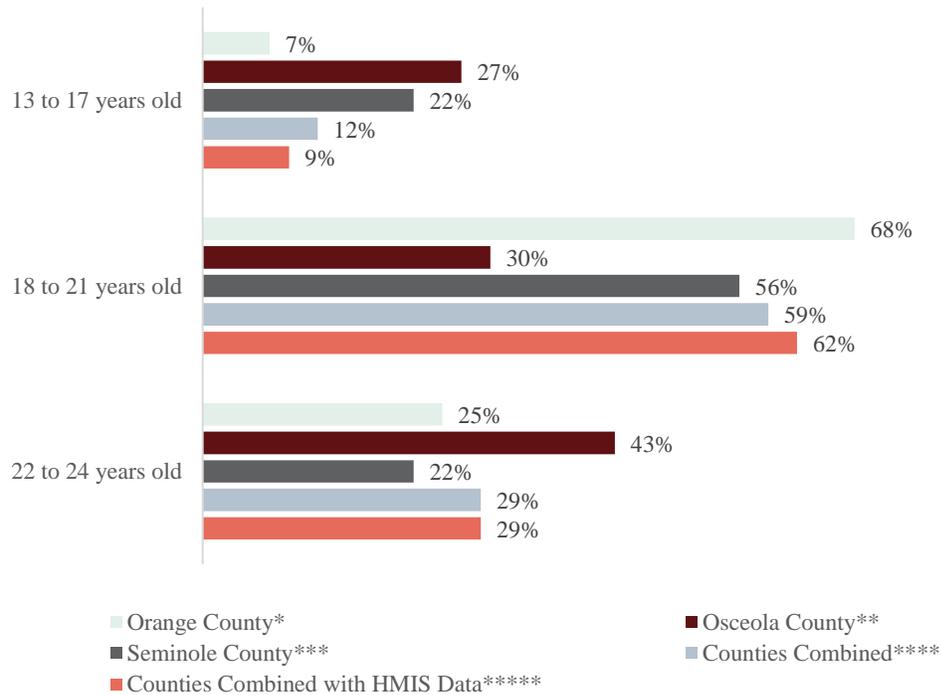
* Orange County n = 112
 ** Osceola County n = 32
 *** Seminole County n = 11
 **** Counties Combined n = 155

Demographic Characteristics

Youth were asked for their date of birth which was used to calculate their age. About 12 percent of youth in the tri-county area were under 18 years old, and of those youth, 35 percent were not with their parent(s)/legal guardian(s) ($n = 6$). The remaining 88 percent of the youth in the tri-county sample were 18- to 24-years old, and of those youth, 80 percent ($n = 97$) reported not being with their parent(s)/legal guardian(s) on October 16, 2017 (see Figure 4 for a break down by county).³

³ Youth who did not respond to a particular question were classified as “missing.” Missing responses were not included in the percentage totals reported in the figures and tables.

Figure 4. Age of Youth

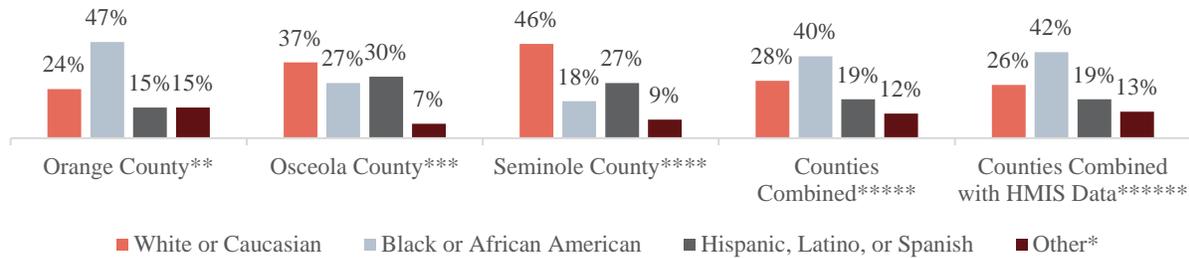


* ($n = 100$): 12 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.
 ** ($n = 30$): 2 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.
 *** ($n = 9$): 2 respondents in the Seminole County sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.
 **** ($n = 139$): 16 respondents in the sample did not respond to the question about date of birth.
 ***** ($n = 183$): 16 respondents in the brief youth survey did not respond to the question about date of birth. All of the youth in the HMIS data had a recorded date of birth.

Youth were asked about race, ethnicity, gender identity, and sexual orientation (see Figure 5).⁴ Black or African American homeless and unstably housed youth were overrepresented in all three counties. In Orange County, 47 percent of the youth surveyed identified as Black or African American, yet they represent only 23 percent of the overall Orange County population. Similarly, 27 percent and 18 percent of the youth surveyed in Osceola and Seminole counties, respectively, identified as Black or African American, yet they represent only 14 percent and 12 percent of their county’s overall population, respectively.

⁴ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/seminolecountyflorida,osceolacountyflorida,orangecountyflorida/RHI825216>

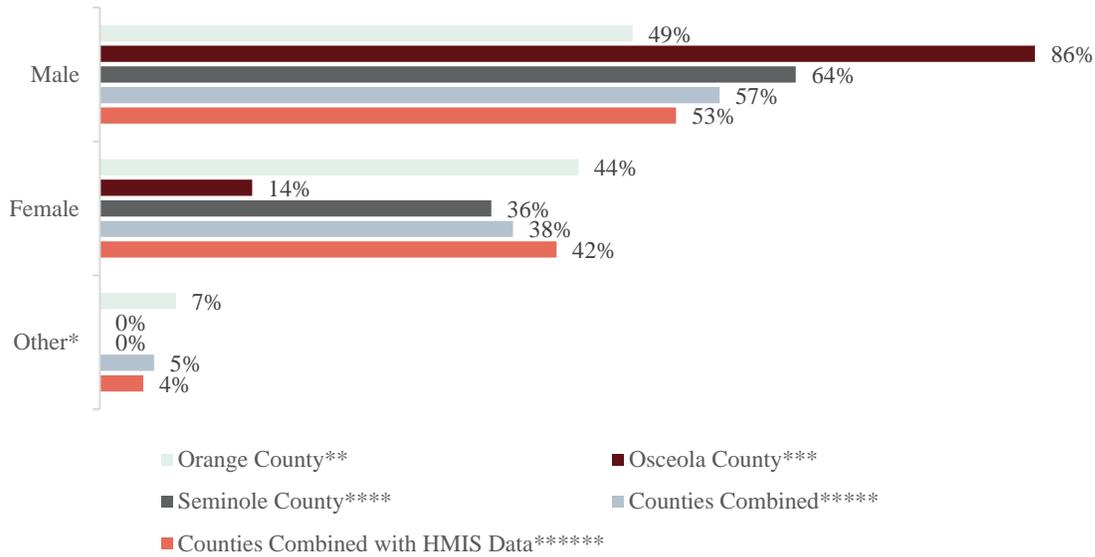
Figure 5. Race and Ethnicity



* “Other” includes youth who identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, another unspecified race or ethnicity, or multiracial, as well as youth that reported they didn’t know their race or ethnicity.
 ** (n = 103): 9 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity.
 *** (n = 30): 2 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity.
 **** (n = 11): 0 respondents were missing in the Seminole County sample.
 ***** (n = 144): 11 respondents did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity.
 ***** (n = 188): 11 respondents in the brief youth survey did not respond to the question about race/ethnicity. All of the youth in the HMIS data had recorded information about their race/ethnicity.

Youth surveyed in Osceola and Seminole counties were more likely to be male (86% and 64%) than female (14% and 36%), respectively (see Figure 6). In Orange County, however, the youth surveyed tended to be more evenly split among males (49%) and females (44%).

Figure 6. Gender Identity

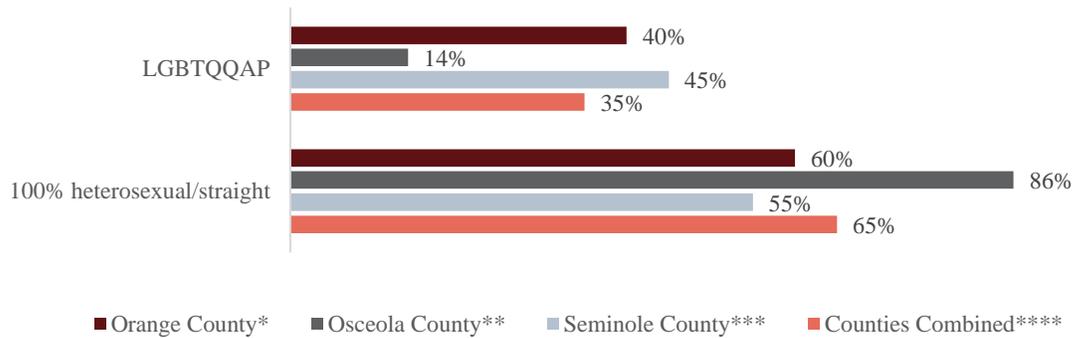


* “Other” includes youth who identified as transgender, genderqueer, gender nonconforming, or nonbinary.
 ** (n = 97): 15 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about gender identity.
 *** (n = 28): 4 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about gender identity.
 **** (n = 11): 0 respondents were missing in the Seminole County sample.
 ***** (n = 136): 19 respondents did not respond to the question about gender identity.
 ***** (n = 180): 19 respondents in the brief youth survey did not respond to the question about gender identity. All of the youth in the HMIS data had recorded information about their gender identity.

About 35 percent of youth in the tri-county area identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, genderqueer, gender nonconforming, non-binary, questioning, asexual, or pansexual (LGBTQQAP) to some extent (see Figure 7 for a break-down by county). Youth who identify as LGBTQQAP may be higher than these data suggest because some young people may have felt uncomfortable sharing information about their sexual orientation or gender identity. In all three counties, the reported percentage of LGBTQQAP youth was significantly higher than the percentage of youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender in the general population.⁵

⁵ A recent Gallup poll found that approximately 7% of millennials in the US identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and/or transgender (http://www.gallup.com/poll/201731/lgbt-identification-rises.aspx?g_source=Social%20Issues&g_medium=newsfeed&g_campaign=tiles).

Figure 7. LGBTQQAP



* (n = 99): 13 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about sexual orientation or gender identity.

** (n = 29): 3 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about sexual orientation or gender identity.

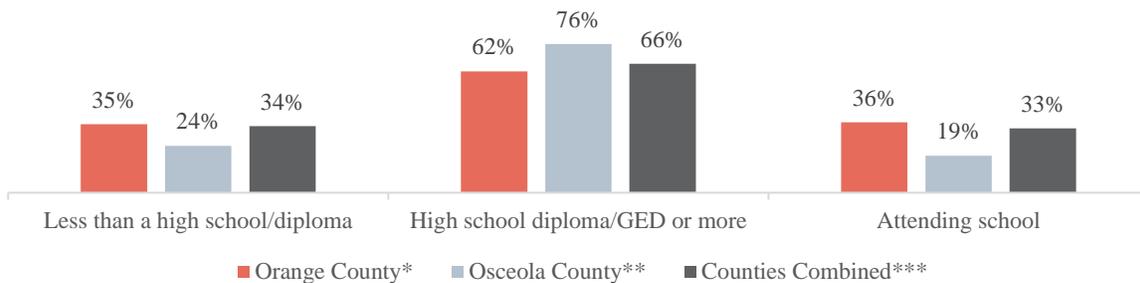
*** (n = 11): 0 respondents were missing in the Seminole County sample

**** (n = 139): 16 respondents did not respond to the question about sexual orientation or gender identity.

Education

Youth were asked about the highest level of education they completed and whether they were currently attending or enrolled in a school or degree program. Of the youth ages 18 to 24 years old in the tri-county area, 66 percent had a high school diploma/GED, technical/vocational school training, some college, a college degree, or a graduate degree. Additionally, 33 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 years old in the tri-county area were attending or enrolled in school or a degree program (see Figure 8 for a break down by county).

Figure 8. Education among 18- to 24-year-olds



* (n = 85; n = 78): 8 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about the highest level of education achieved, and 15 respondents did not respond to the question about attending school.

** (n = 21; n = 21): 1 respondent in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about the highest level of education achieved, and 1 respondent did not respond to the question about attending school.

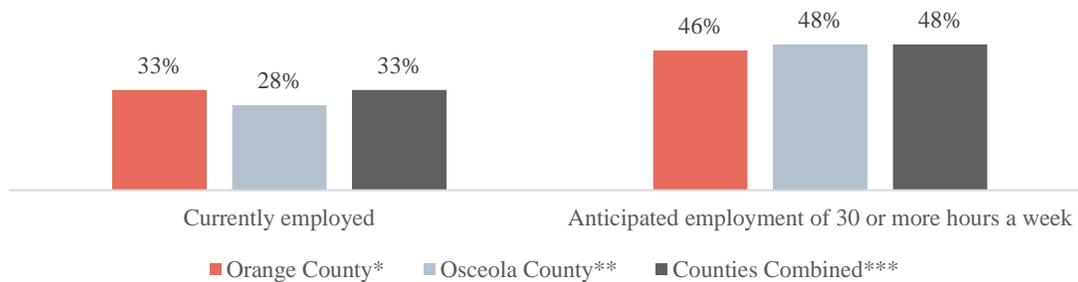
*** (n = 113; n = 106): 9 respondents did not respond to the question about the highest level of education achieved, and 16 respondents did not respond to the question about attending school.

**** Given the small number of respondents in Seminole County, their responses have been suppressed to preserve confidentiality.

Employment

Youth were asked whether over the past 7 days, they had been employed for an hour or more and whether in the next four weeks, they anticipated having a job that required them to work 30 or more hours a week. About 33 percent of youth ages 18 to 24 years old in the tri-county area reported employment in the past seven days. Additionally, 48 percent of the youth ages 18 to 24 years old in the tri-county area anticipated having a job that required them to work 30 or more hours a week (see Figure 9 for a break down by county).

Figure 9. Employment among 18- to 24-year-olds



* ($n = 84$; $n = 84$): 9 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about being employed, and 9 respondents did not respond to the question about future employment of 30 or more hours a week.

** ($n = 22$; $n = 21$): All respondents in the Osceola County sample responded to the question about being employed, and 1 respondent did not respond to the question about future employment of 30 or more hours a week.

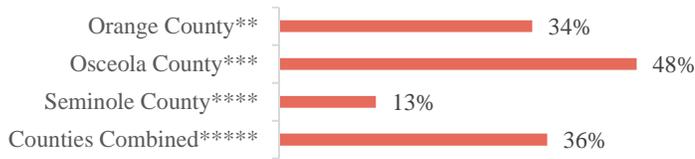
*** ($n = 113$; $n = 112$): 9 respondents did not respond to the question about being employed, and 10 respondents did not respond to the question about future employment of 30 or more hours a week.

**** Given the small number of respondents in Seminole County, their responses have been suppressed to preserve confidentiality.

Disconnected youth are often defined as 16- to 24-year-olds who are neither working nor in school. Based on this definition, 36 percent of the 16- to 24-year olds in the tri-county area who completed the brief youth survey would be categorized as “disconnected” (see Figure 10 for a break down by county). Additionally, the CFYC county averages were higher than the 2016 reported county averages of the overall population of youth, ages 16 to 24 (12% in Orange County, 17% in Osceola County, and 10% in Seminole County).⁶

⁶ 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. Available at: <https://opportunityindex.org/detail/12095?y1=2016&y2=2016>.

Figure 10. Disconnected 16- to 24-year-olds*



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

** (n = 79): 17 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about current employment or enrollment in school.

*** (n = 25): 3 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about current employment or enrollment in school.

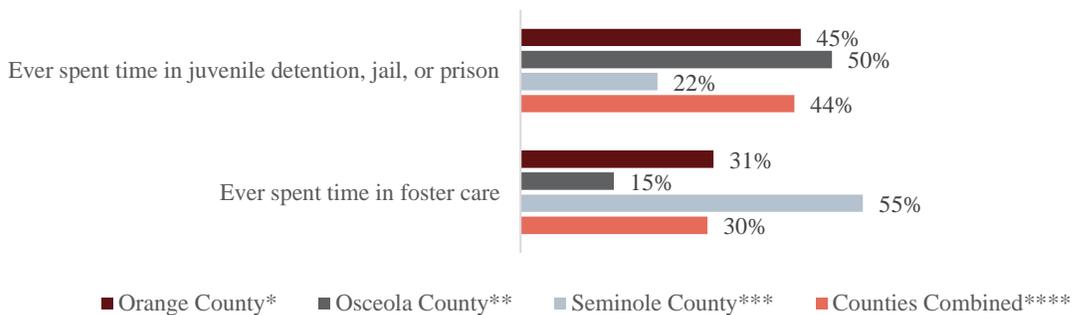
**** (n = 8): 0 respondents were missing in the Seminole County sample.

***** (n = 112): 20 respondents did to respond to the question about current employment or enrollment in school.

Systems Involvement

Youth were asked if they had ever been in foster care or had spent any time in prison, jail, or juvenile detention. Thirty percent of the youth surveyed had been in foster care at some point in their life, and about 44 percent of the youth had spent some time in prison, jail, or juvenile detention (see Figure 11 for a break down by county). There was some overlap between the youth who had been in foster care and the youth who had spent time in prison, jail, or juvenile detention. About 16 percent of the youth in the tri-county area had experienced both.

Figure 11. System Involvement



* (n = 94; n = 99): 18 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about ever spending time in detention/jail, and 13 respondents did not respond to the question about ever spending time in foster care.

** (n = 26; n = 27): 6 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about ever spending time in detention/jail, and 5 respondents did not respond to the question about ever spending time in foster care.

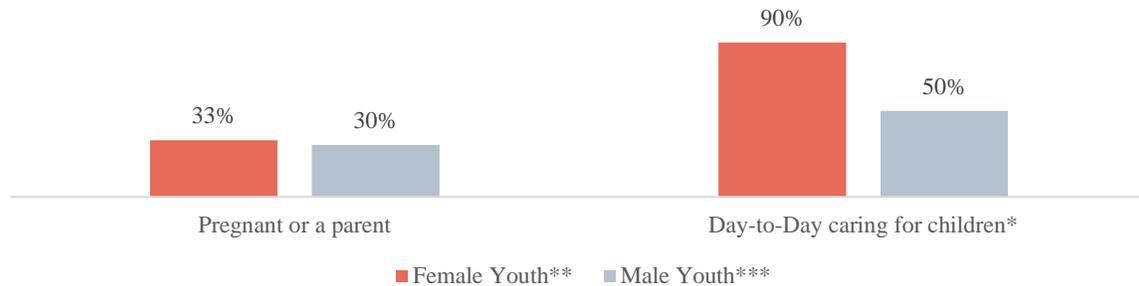
*** (n = 9; n = 11): 2 respondents in Seminole County did not respond to the question about ever spending time in detention/jail, and all respondents responded to the question about ever spending time in foster care.

**** (n = 129; n = 137): 26 respondents did not respond to the question about ever spending time in detention/jail, and 18 respondents did not respond to the question about ever spending time in foster care.

Pregnancy and Parenthood

Youth were asked whether they were pregnant, a parent, or if their partner was pregnant and if so, whether they were responsible for caring for their children on a day-to-day basis. About 33 percent of the females, and 30 percent of the males, in the tri-county area reported being pregnant or being a parent (see Figure 12). Among them, about 90 percent of the females and 50 percent of the males reported being responsible for the caring for their children on a day-to-day basis.

Figure 12. Pregnancy and Parenthood among Youth in the Tri-County Area



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

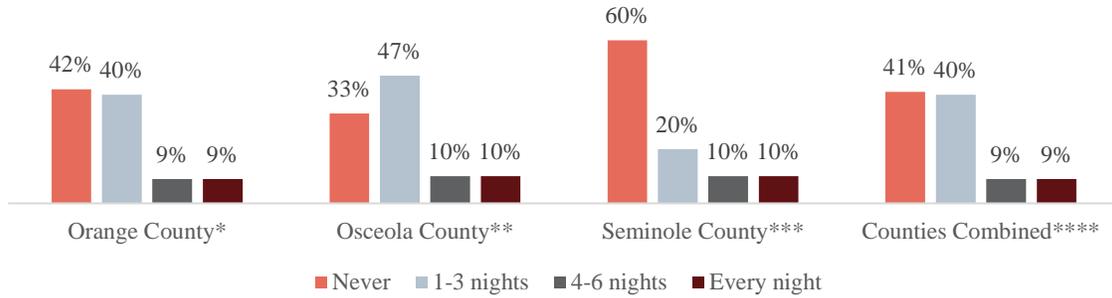
** ($n = 49$; $n = 11$): 2 female respondents in the sample did not respond to the question about being a parent, and of those that were parents, 5 female respondents did not respond to the question about day-to-day care of their children.

*** ($n = 66$; $n = 8$): 12 male respondents in the sample did not respond to the question about being a parent, and of those that were parents, 3 male respondents did not respond to the question about day-to-day care of their children.

Food Insecurity

Youth were asked how many nights they went to bed hungry in the last week. Of the youth surveyed in the tri-county area, 41 percent reported never going to bed hungry, 40 percent reported going to bed hungry 1 to 3 nights, 9 percent reported going to bed hungry 4 to 6 nights, and 9 percent went to bed hungry every night (see Figure 13 for a break down by county).

Figure 13. Going to Bed Hungry within the Last Week



* (n = 105): 7 respondents in the Orange County sample did not respond to the question about going to bed hungry.
 ** (n = 30): 2 respondents in the Osceola County sample did not respond to the question about going to bed hungry.
 *** (n = 10): 1 respondent in the Seminole County sample did not respond to the question about going to bed hungry.
 **** (n = 145): 10 respondents did not respond to the question about going to bed hungry.

Supply-Side Assessment

Information was gathered from service providers to better understand the range of services available to runaway and homeless youth in Orange, Seminole and Osceola counties.

Methods

The Central Florida Commission on Homelessness gathered information from local service providers through a web-based survey. The survey included questions about the programs they operate and the populations of youth they serve.

Results

In the Tri-County area, there are eight service providers that have services available for, or designated for, youth between the ages of 13-24. Providers were more likely to operate programs for youth age 18 and older than for youth under age 18. Subsidized/affordable housing is a notable exception (see Table 1).

Table 1. Number of Providers Operating Programs by Age of Youth Served

Program Types	# of providers	# of providers serving youth <18	# of providers serving youth ≥ 18
Emergency shelter	1	0	1
Transitional housing	2	0	2
Rapid rehousing	1	0	1
Subsidized or affordable housing	1	1	0
Drop-in centers	2	1	2
Street Outreach	4	4	4
Host Homes	0	--	--

While a variety of services exist to serve homeless and unstably housed youth, there remain only limited overnight beds that target, or are designated for, youth. The vast majority of these beds are only for youth who are over age 18 (see Table 2).

Table 2. Number of Beds Available by Age of Youth Served

SUPPLY			
Program Types	# of beds	# of beds for youth <18	# of beds for youth ≥ 18
Emergency shelter	62	0	62
Transitional housing	25	0	25
Rapid rehousing	7	0	7
Subsidized or affordable housing	10	10	0
Host Homes	0	--	--
Total	104	10	94
DEMAND			
	Total Count	Youth < 18 count⁷	Youth ≥ 18 count
	268	24	244
SERVICE DEFICIENCY/SURPLUS (basic and illustrative estimates given that, in practice, specific youth are best served by services that meet their individually assessed needs, and some youth may require only support services rather than a shelter/housing intervention).			
	Total Net	Youth < 18 net	Youth ≥ 18 net
	-164	-14	-150

Most of the service providers offer services in all three counties. Notably, the only emergency shelter is located in Orange County (see Table 3).

Table 3. Number of Providers Operating Programs by County

Program Types	Orange County	Seminole County	Osceola County
Emergency shelter	1	0	0
Transitional housing	2	2	2
Rapid rehousing	1	1	1
Subsidized or affordable housing	1	1	1
Drop-in centers	2	0	1
Street Outreach	2	1	3
Host Homes	0	--	--

Some of the programs only serve subpopulations of homeless and unstably housed youth, which limits the services available to youth who do not meet these criteria. Notably, the only rapid rehousing and subsidized or affordable housing that is available for, or designated to, only serves certain subpopulations of young people experiencing homelessness and housing instability (see Table 4).

⁷ Applying the 12% proportion based on the brief youth surveys.

Table 4. Number of Providers Operating Programs by Subpopulation

Program Types	# of providers	# of providers with target population	# of providers with no target population
Emergency shelter	1	0	1
Transitional housing	2	1	1
Rapid rehousing	1	1	0
Subsidized or affordable housing	1	1	0
Drop-in centers	2	0	2
Street Outreach	5	0	5

McKinney-Vento School Data

The U.S. 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).

The data used included homeless student enrollment reported by the Local Education Agencies (LEAs) in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties to calculate the number of homeless students in kindergarten through grade 12 who were eligible for McKinney-Vento services during the 2015–16 school year (the most recent year for which data were available). Those data included 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 proficiency, migrant students), and the number of students who are unaccompanied homeless youth. Because the data were reported at the LEA level and not at the individual student level, no additional analysis of the data was possible.

Only one LEA was reported for each county. Orange County reported a total of 6,835 students, Osceola County reported a total of 3,561 students, and Seminole County reported a total of 1,897 students eligible for McKinney-Vento services during the 2015–16 school year (see Table 5). A majority of the students were doubled up in each county (Orange County: $n = 4,669$; Osceola County: $n = 2,439$; Seminole County: $n = 1,437$). Five percent, 2 percent, and 6 percent ($n = 344$; $n = 74$; $n = 113$) were identified as unaccompanied youth⁸ in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties, respectively.

⁸ 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.

Table 5. Students Eligible for McKinney-Vento Services

Category	Orange County	Osceola County	Seminole County
Number of Local Education Agencies	1	1	1
Total number of eligible students	6,835	3,561	1,897
Students who were unaccompanied youth	344	73	113
Students living in hotels or motels	1,642	942	289
Unsheltered students	76	93	22
Sheltered students	448	87	149
Doubled-up students	4,669	2,439	1,437
Students with disabilities	1,065	533	396
Students with limited English proficiency	1,036	961	141
Migrant students	13	6	Missing

Discussion

This report presents results of the first-ever tri-county youth count of youth homelessness in Central Florida. We identified 268 youth and young adults, ages 13 to 24, experiencing some form of homelessness on a single night in October. These young people present substantial levels of vulnerability compared to their stably housed peers, and some subpopulations are especially at-risk of homelessness. These findings should inspire urgency and collective action across a range of systems and organizations to end youth homelessness in Central Florida.

Every day a young person experiences homelessness is a missed opportunity to support their healthy development and ability to contribute productively to Central Florida's community and economic competitiveness. We also know from broader research that the longer a youth experiences homelessness, the harder it is for them to exit homelessness and the more expensive are the interventions needed to help them. Using these data to support urgent and strategic action is vital.

This tri-county youth count served as a critical step forward for the Central Florida community to better understand the size and characteristics of youth experiencing homelessness at a point-in-time. It provided the community an opportunity to collaborate with youth and youth services for a more youth-inclusive homelessness count process. During the tri-county youth count, over 400 surveys were completed—this speaks volumes to the level of effort and community engagement.

Additionally, the tri-county youth count proved to be an important learning experience. We expect that, if anything, these counts are *conservative* estimates of the size of the youth population experiencing homelessness at a given time. This is because many needed collaborations for fully identifying youth homelessness through relevant systems (e.g., school, colleges, justice, child welfare, behavioral health, and health) and services were not fully developed in time for the count. Deeper partnership with faith-based organizations, family service providers, and organizations from the private sector would benefit future youth counts. Special outreach to formal and informal Hispanic connectors and increased youth collaboration throughout the youth count planning process would likely substantially increase identification. Additionally, future tri-county youth counts would benefit from additional staff, ideally one staff member dedicated to each county, to assist in the planning and coordination of the youth count. Overall, the Street Count demonstrated success, but there is opportunity to strengthen the identification of youth by increasing the coordination of services in Osceola and Seminole counties and especially through

more—and better advertised—Come-and-Be-Counted sites, locations where youth can drop-in and complete the brief youth survey.

Hurricane Irma also presented some challenges for the CFYC. Critical planning meetings and focus groups were rescheduled. As a result, it is possible that the rescheduled focus groups resulted in low focus group turnout, which in turn, had an effect on the number of identified hot spot locations. Additionally, we know from the Voices of Youth Count national survey that much of youth homelessness is hidden to even the best youth point-in-time counts.⁹ This is because many young people experience homelessness in the forms of couch surfing, doubling up, staying in their cars, and in other ways that are disconnected from services and hard to capture without representative survey approaches.

Among all youth surveyed, Orange County youth were more likely to be sheltered than youth in the other two counties. One explanation for this finding is that the only emergency shelter, which accounts for more than half of the youth-targeted beds in the tri-county area, is in Orange County.

When we undertook the tri-county youth count, we expected to find more 18- to 24-year-olds than 13- to 17-year-olds experiencing homelessness or housing instability. That about 12 percent of the surveyed youth were minors, while the school systems identified 530 unaccompanied minors who were eligible for McKinney-Vento Services, suggests that the homelessness experiences of those younger than 18 years old are especially hidden. This hiddenness may be exacerbated by the paucity of homeless youth services for youth under age 18 in the tri-county area. Enhanced collaborations with the local school districts and other youth-serving organizations and the development of more community resources are needed to meet the needs of younger youth.

About 35 percent of the youth surveyed identified as LGBTQAP. None of the transgender, genderqueer, gender nonconforming, and non-binary identified youth were from Osceola or Seminole counties, which suggests these youth are especially hidden in these counties. Future counts need to place special attention on partnering with local agencies in Osceola and Seminole counties that serve transgender, genderqueer, gender nonconforming, and non-binary identified youth who are homeless or unstably housed.

Youth in Seminole County were more likely than youth in Orange and Osceola County to be currently employed, attending school, or to anticipate an upcoming employment that would require them to work 30 or more hours a week. However, due to the small sample size of youth surveyed in Seminole County, this finding might not represent the larger population of homeless youth in Seminole County.

⁹ The full report is available at: http://voicesofyouthcount.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ChapinHall_VoYC_NationalReport_Final.pdf

About 36 percent of homeless or unstably housed 16- to 24-year olds in in the tri-county area were neither attending school nor employed (“disconnected”). Disconnected youth were more likely to be from Osceola County. Although it is unclear why these youth were neither working nor attending school, their lack of education and employment could be a barrier to finding and maintaining housing, to their well-being domains, and to their ability to participate productively in the economy.

Forty-four percent of youth surveyed in the tri-county area had spent time in prison, jail, or juvenile detention and were more likely to be from Osceola and Orange counties. Of those youth, about 16 percent also spent time in foster care and were more likely to be from Orange County. More cross-sector investment and collaboration are needed to ensure successful transitions for youth exiting the child welfare and juvenile or criminal justice systems. This is a critical area for prevention and early intervention and reinforces the reality that ending youth homelessness in Central Florida will require more than homelessness and housing systems and services alone.

More than half of the youth surveyed reported going to bed hungry at least one night within the last week. Youth reporting food insecurity were more likely to be from Osceola County. Reason for this finding might include the lack of food resources available to homeless and unstably housed youth in Osceola County.

In conclusion, this report provides a snapshot of youth experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole counties in Florida on a single night. These data can be used by service providers in the Florida tri-county area to inform the development and refinement of a continuum of services provided to homeless and unstably housed youth. This report underscores the diverse experiences and characteristics of youth and young adults facing homelessness in Central Florida. These data also reveal the multiple needs young people have, as well as the different systems with which they interact.

Urgent action is needed in designing and implementing an innovative, coordinated multi-systems strategy to end youth homelessness, including housing, child welfare, justice, behavioral health, nutrition, education, and career supports. More creative identification and outreach is needed, such as youth drop-in centers, navigators, coordinated online resources, and school-and college-based screening. Coordinated services and supports are need for parenting youth, as well as safe, affirming, and prevention sensitive services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, queer, asexual, and pansexual youth. Additionally, there is a need to better map and address service gaps that are tailored to rural and suburban spatial realities, especially in Osceola and Seminole counties. With these tri-county data, Central Florida has new evidence underscoring the importance of a community-level coordinated strategy to prevent and end youth homelessness for good.

Appendix A. Brief Youth Survey

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____ Street County: _____
 Team number: _____ Area: _____ Tally Sheet: _____ Survey #: _____ «Number»

Hello. My name is [name of surveyor] and I'm working with the Tri-County Youth Count. We are talking to youth ages 13 to 24 to better understand their housing experiences. I would like to ask you a few questions about that. Or, if you feel more comfortable, the Team Lead can ask you the questions. You will receive a \$5 gift card for answering the questions. It will take about 5 minutes and your participation is voluntary. You can skip any questions that you don't want to answer or stop the survey at any time. Do you want to participate? Do you have any questions?

Yes [GO TO Q1] No [THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY]

1. Have you completed a survey like this already this week with a person who has a lanyard like this [point to lanyard]?
 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 24 years old, go to Q3.
 b) If the person is 25 years or older, THANK RESPONDENT AND END SURVEY.
 c) If the person is 12 years 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 on **MONDAY, OCTOBER 16TH**? [CHECK ONE RESPONSE; FOR "OTHER" WRITE IN RESPONSE]

<input type="radio"/> Shelter (emergency, temporary) (Specify _____)	<input type="radio"/> 24-hour restaurant/laundromat/retail establishment	<input type="radio"/> Home of boyfriend/girlfriend	<input type="radio"/> Residential treatment facility
<input type="radio"/> Transitional housing (Specify _____)	<input type="radio"/> Outside (street, park, viaduct, etc.)	<input type="radio"/> Friend's home	<input type="radio"/> Police station, jail or juvenile detention center
<input type="radio"/> Hotel, motel or hostel	<input type="radio"/> Own home or apartment	<input type="radio"/> House or apartment of a stranger or someone I don't know well	<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify _____)
<input type="radio"/> Car or other vehicle	<input type="radio"/> Parent's home	<input type="radio"/> Home of someone I was having sex with in exchange for housing or survival needs	<input type="radio"/> Don't know
<input type="radio"/> Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	<input type="radio"/> Relative's home	<input type="radio"/> Hospital or emergency room	<input type="radio"/> Refuse to answer
<input type="radio"/> On a train/bus or in a train/bus station	<input type="radio"/> Neighbor's home		
	<input type="radio"/> Foster family home		
	<input type="radio"/> Group home		

6. Do you have a safe and stable place to stay? By that I mean a place where you can come and go freely and safely whenever you want and for which you have your own set of keys. Yes [GO TO Q7] No [GO TO Q6A and Q6B] Don't know [GO TO Q7] Refuse to answer [GO TO Q7]

6a. About how long has it been since you *did* have a safe and stable place to stay? _____

6b. What is the primary reason for your current housing situation? Health or disability Job loss or financial hardship Family or relationship problems Relocation or housing became unavailable Left jail, hospital, or treatment facility Natural or other disaster Recent immigration Other (Specify _____)
 Don't know Refuse to answer

7. Were you with your parent or legal guardian on Monday night? Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

8. Within the last week, how many nights did you go to bed hungry? Never 1-3 nights 4-6 nights
 Every night Don't know Refuse to answer

9. Are you attending (or enrolled) in school or a degree program? Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

10. What is the highest level of education you've completed?

<input type="radio"/> Less than high school diploma/GED	<input type="radio"/> Technical/vocational school	<input type="radio"/> Graduate degree
<input type="radio"/> High school diploma/GED	<input type="radio"/> Some college	<input type="radio"/> Don't know
	<input type="radio"/> College degree	<input type="radio"/> Refuse to answer

11. Over the past 7 days, have you been employed for an hour or more by a job that pays you?
 Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

12. In the next four weeks, will you have a job that requires you to work at least 30 hours a week?
 Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

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

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

15. Are you pregnant or a parent? Yes [GO TO Q15A] My partner is pregnant [GO TO Q15A] No [GO TO Q16]
 Don't know [GO TO Q16] Refuse to answer [GO TO Q16]

15a. Are you responsible for caring for your children on a day-to-day basis? Yes No Don't know Refuse to answer

We are asking the following questions to help us understand whether groups of youth have different housing experiences.

16. What is your race and/or ethnicity? [CHECK ALL THAT YOUTH MENTION]

<input type="radio"/> White or Caucasian	<input type="radio"/> American Indian or Alaskan Native	<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify _____)
<input type="radio"/> Black or African American	<input type="radio"/> Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish	<input type="radio"/> Don't know
<input type="radio"/> Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	<input type="radio"/> Asian	<input type="radio"/> Refuse to answer

17. How would you describe your current gender identity?

<input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Transgender male	<input type="radio"/> Intersex
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Genderqueer, gender nonconforming, nonbinary	<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify _____)
<input type="radio"/> Transgender female		<input type="radio"/> Refuse to answer

18. What was your sex assigned at birth? Female Male Don't know Refuse to answer

19. How would you describe your sexual orientation?

<input type="radio"/> 100% Gay or Lesbian	<input type="radio"/> Mostly heterosexual but somewhat attracted to people of my own sex	<input type="radio"/> Pansexual
<input type="radio"/> Mostly Gay or Lesbian but somewhat attracted to people of the opposite sex	<input type="radio"/> 100% heterosexual/straight	<input type="radio"/> Questioning
<input type="radio"/> Bisexual	<input type="radio"/> Asexual	<input type="radio"/> Other (Specify _____)
		<input type="radio"/> Refuse to answer

Appendix B. Tally Sheet

Team map: _____

County: _____

Date: _____

Tally Sheet Number: _____

Directions: Fill in one line per person not counted.

#	Location (e.g., building, park, nearest location)	Observed Homelessness															Reasons not Surveyed							
		Evidence of homelessness [Check one]			Perceived Age [Check one]		Perceived gender [Check one]				Perceived race [Check all that apply]						Has a child?	Asleep	Felt unsafe to approach	Left the area or refused	Other			
		V	K	U	13 – 17 years old	18 – 24 years old	M	F	T	U	W	B	NH-OPI	AI-AN	HLS	A	U					[Y/N]		
1																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
10																								
11																								
12																								

V = Visible evidence
 K = Known person to experience homelessness
 U = Unsure

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

W = White
 B = Black or African American
 NH-OPI = Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
 AI-AN = American Indian or Alaskan Native
 HLS = Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish
 A = Asian
 U = Unsure

Appendix C. Brief Youth Survey Data Tables

Central Florida Brief Youth Survey Sample

Table C1. Brief Youth Survey Records (<i>n</i> = 155)		
	#	%
Total records	435	100
Homeless or unstably housed	155	35.6
Records dropped	280	64.4
Not 13 to 24 years old	22	7.9
Not homeless or unstably housed	215	76.8
Did not consent	37	13.2
Previously surveyed	0	0
Removed during de-duplication	6	2.1

Table C2. Where Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth Were Surveyed (<i>n</i> = 155)								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Street count	68	60.7	30	93.8	11	100	109	70.3
Organizational count	44	39.3	2	6.3	0	0	46	29.7

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table C3. Where Youth Stayed the Night Before the Count (n = 155)								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	64	57.2	5	15.6	3	27.3	72	46.5
Shelter	37	33.1	1	3.1	1	3.1	39	25.2
Transitional housing	15	13.4	0	0	0	0	15	9.7
Hotel, motel, or hostel	12	10.7	4	12.5	2	18.2	18	11.6
Unsheltered	25	22.3	7	21.9	0	0	32	20.6
Car or other vehicle	3	2.7	1	3.1	0	0	4	2.6
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	5	4.5	0	0	0	0	5	3.2
On a train/bus or in a train/bus	3	2.7	0	0	0	0	3	1.9
24-hour restaurant/laundromat/retail establishment	2	1.8	1	3.1	0	0	3	1.0
Outside	12	10.7	5	15.6	0	0	17	11
Staying with Others	11	9.8	10	31.2	2	18.2	23	14.8
Relative's home	1	0.9	1	3.1	0	0	2	1.3
Boyfriend/girlfriend's home	1	0.9	1	3.1	1	9.1	3	1.9
Friend's home	3	2.7	3	9.4	0	0	6	3.9
House or apartment of a stranger or someone I don't know well	6	5.5	4	12.5	1	9.1	11	7.1
House or apartment of someone I was having sex with in exchange for housing or survival needs	0	0	1	3.1	0	0	1	0.6
Unstably Housed	7	6.3	6	18.8	5	45.5	18	11.6
Own home or apartment	2	1.8	2	6.3	0	0	4	2.6
Parent's home	4	3.6	4	12.5	5	45.5	13	8.4
Group home	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Other	5	4.5	4	12.5	1	9.1	10	6.5
Hospital or emergency room	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
Police station, jail, or juvenile detention center	0	0	1	3.1	0	0	1	0.6
Other	4	3.6	3	9.4	1	9.1	8	5.2

Table C4. Age in Years of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 139)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
13 to 17	7	7.0	8	26.7	2	22.2	17	12.2
18 to 21	68	68.0	9	30.0	5	55.6	82	59.0
22 to 24	25	25.0	13	43.3	2	22.2	40	28.8

*Age could not be computed for 16 young people who did not respond to the question about date of birth.

Table C5. With Parent on October 16th (n = 130)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18 and not with parent(s)/legal guardian(s)	3	3.2	3	11.1	0	0	6	4.6
Under 18 and with parent(s)/legal guardian(s)	4	4.3	3	11.1	2	22.2	9	7.0
Over 18 and not with parent(s)/legal guardian(s)	76	80.9	17	63	4	44.5	97	74.6
Over 18 and with parent(s)/legal guardian(s)	9	9.6	4	14.8	3	33.3	16	12.3
Don't know	2	2.0	0	0	0	0	2	1.5

* Twenty-five young people did not respond to the question about whether they were with their parent.

Table C6. Race/Ethnicity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 144)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian	25	24.3	11	36.7	5	45.5	41	28.5
Black or African American	48	46.6	8	26.7	2	18.2	58	40.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3	2.9	0	0	0	0	3	2.1
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish	15	14.5	9	30	3	27.3	27	18.7
Asian	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7
Multiracial	9	8.7	2	6.6	1	9	12	8.3
Don't know	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7

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

Table C7. Gender Identity of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 136)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	43	44.3	4	14.3	4	36.4	51	37.5
Male	47	48.5	24	85.7	7	63.6	78	57.4
Transgender	4	4.1	0	0	0	0	4	2.9
Genderqueer, gender nonconforming, non-binary	3	3.1	0	0	0	0	3	2.2

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

Table C8. Sex Assigned at Birth of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 127)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female	43	47.8	4	15.4	4	36.4	51	40.1
Male	45	50	22	84.6	7	63.6	74	58.3
Don't know	2	2.2	0	0	0	0	2	1.6

*Twenty-eight young people did not respond to the question about sex assigned at birth.

Table C9. Sexual Orientation of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth (n = 139)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
100% gay or lesbian	8	8.1	0	0	1	9.1	9	6.5
Mostly gay or lesbian but somewhat attracted to people of the opposite sex	3	3	0	0	1	9.1	4	2.9
Bisexual	12	12.1	1	3.5	3	27.3	16	11.5
Mostly heterosexual but somewhat attracted to people of my own sex	6	6.1	2	6.9	0	0	8	5.7
100% heterosexual/straight	60	60.6	25	86.2	6	54.5	91	65.5
Asexual	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.4
Pansexual	4	4.1	0	0	0	0	4	2.9
Questioning	0	0	1	3.4	0	0	1	0.7
Other	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2.9

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

Table C10. Highest Level of Education Completed (n = 142)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than high school/diploma	39	37.9	9	31	3	30	51	36
High school diploma/GED	33	32	14	48.3	3	30	50	35.2
Technical/vocational school	3	2.9	1	3.4	0	0	4	2.8
Some college	20	19.4	3	10.4	3	30	26	18.3
College degree	4	3.9	0	0	1	10	5	3.5
Graduate degree	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7
Don't know	3	2.9	2	6.9	0	0	5	3.5

* Thirteen young people did not respond to the question about their level of education.

Table C11. Currently Attending School (n = 132)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	35	37.6	10	33.3	5	55.6	50	37.9
No	51	54.8	17	56.7	3	33.3	71	53.8
Don't know	7	7.5	3	10	1	11.1	11	8.3

* Twenty-three young people did not respond to the question about current school attendance.

Table C12. Currently Employed (n = 142)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	35	34.6	7	23.3	5	45.5	47	33.1
No	63	62.4	22	73.4	6	54.5	91	64.1
Don't know	3	3	1	3.3	0	0	4	2.8

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

Table C13. Upcoming Employment of ≥ 30 hours a Week (n = 140)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	46	46	10	34.5	6	54.5	62	44.3
No	37	37	16	55.2	4	36.4	57	40.7
Don't know	17	17	3	10.3	1	9.1	21	15

*Fifteen young people did not respond to the question about upcoming employment.

Table C14. Ever in Foster Care (n = 137)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	31	31.3	4	14.8	6	54.5	41	29.9
No	67	67.7	23	85.2	5	45.5	95	69.4
Don't know	1	1.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7

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

Table C15. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail, or Prison (n = 129)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	42	44.7	13	50	2	22.2	57	44.2
No	51	54.3	13	50	7	77.8	71	55
Don't know	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.8

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

Table C16. Going to Bed Hungry (n = 145)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never	44	41.9	10	33.3	6	60	60	41.3
1-3 nights	42	40	14	46.7	2	20	58	40
4-6 nights	9	8.55	3	10	1	10	13	9
Every night	9	8.55	3	10	1	10	13	9
Don't know	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7

*Ten young people did not respond to the question about going to bed hungry.

Table C17. Pregnant or a Parent (n = 128)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	17	18.1	9	37.5	2	20	28	21.9
My partner is pregnant	9	9.6	2	8.3	0	0	11	8.6
No	63	67	12	50	8	80	83	64.8
Don't know	5	5.3	1	4.2	0	0	6	4.7

* Twenty-seven young people did not respond to the question about pregnancy or parenting.

Table C18. Day-to-Day Caring for Children (<i>n</i> = 20)*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	11	84.6	3	50	1	100	15	75
No	1	7.7	3	50	0	0	4	20
Don't know	1	7.7	0	0	0	0	1	5

*Only includes youth who were pregnant or parents. Of those 39 youth, 19 youth did not respond to the question about who cares for their child on a day-to-day basis.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Age

Tables C19 – C26 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 24 years old. Given how few youth under age 18 were surveyed, data is provided for the tri-county area for the 13- to 17-year-olds.

	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined									
	13-17 year olds (n = 7)		18-24 year olds (n = 93)		13-17 year olds (n = 8)		18-24 year olds (n = 22)		13-17 year olds (n = 2)		18-24 year olds (n = 7)		13-17 year olds (n = 17)		18-24 year olds (n = 122)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	5	71.4	55	59.1	1	12.5	4	18.2	1	50	1	14.3	7	41.2	60	49.2
Unsheltered	1	14.3	21	22.6	0	0	7	31.8	0	0	0	0	1	5.9	28	23
Staying with Others	0	0	9	9.7	4	50	5	22.7	0	0	2	28.6	4	23.5	16	13.1
Unstably Housed	0	0	4	4.3	2	25	3	13.6	1	50	3	57.1	3	17.6	10	8.2
Other	1	14.3	4	4.3	1	12.5	3	13.6	0	0	1	14.3	2	11.8	8	6.6

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

	Counties Combined			
	13-17 year olds (n = 17)		18-24 year olds (n = 122)	
	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	7	41.2	60	49.2
Shelter	3	17.6	31	25.4
Transitional housing	0	0	15	12.3
Hotel, motel, or hostel	4	23.5	14	11.5
Unsheltered	1	5.9	28	23
Car or other vehicle	0	0	4	3.3
Abandoned building/vacant unit/squat	0	0	4	3.3
On a train/bus or in a train/bus	1	5.9	2	1.6
24-hour restaurant/laundromat/retail establishment	0	0	2	1.6
Outside	0	0	16	13.1

Staying with Others	4	23.5	16	13.1
Relative's home	1	5.9	1	0.8
Boyfriend/girlfriend's home	1	5.9	2	1.6
Friend's home	0	0	5	4.1
House or apartment of a stranger or someone I don't know well	1	5.9	8	6.6
House or apartment of someone I was having sex with in exchange for housing or survival needs	1	5.9	0	0
Unstably Housed	3	17.6	10	8.2
Own home or apartment	1	5.9	2	1.6
Parent's home	2	11.8	8	6.6
Other	2	11.8	8	6.6
Hospital or emergency room	0	0	1	0.8
Police station, jail, or juvenile detention center	0	0	1	0.8
Other	2	11.8	6	4.9
* Sixteen people did not respond to the question about date of birth.				

Table C20. High School Diploma, GED, Technical/Vocational School, Some College, College Degree, or Graduate Degree by Age*																
	Orange County				Osceola County				Seminole County				Counties Combined			
	13-17 year olds (n = 6)*		18-24 year olds (n = 85)*		13-17 year olds (n = 6)*		18-24 year olds (n = 21)*		13-17 year olds (n = 2)*		18-24 year olds (n = 7)*		13-17 year olds (n = 14)*		18-24 year olds (n = 113)*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Attending school	--	--	53	62.4	--	--	16	76.2	--	--	--	--	3	21.4	75	66.4
*Data were missing for three 13 to 17 year old and nine 18 to 24 year olds.																

Table C21. School Attendance by Age*																
	Orange County				Osceola County				Seminole County				Counties Combined			
	13-17 year olds (n = 7)*		18-24 year olds (n = 78)*		13-17 year olds (n = 7)*		18-24 year olds (n = 21)*		13-17 year olds (n = 2)*		18-24 year olds (n = 7)*		13-17 year olds (n = 16)*		18-24 year olds (n = 106)*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Attending school	--	--	28	35.9	--	--	4	19	--	--	--	--	9	56.3	35	33
*Data were missing for one 13 to 17 year old and sixteen 18 to 24 year olds.																

Table C22. Employment by Age*																
	Orange County				Osceola County				Seminole County				Counties Combined			
	13-17 year olds (n = 7)*		18-24 year olds (n = 84)*		13-17 year olds (n = 6)*		18-24 year olds (n = 22)*		13-17 year olds (n = 2)*		18-24 year olds (n = 7)*		13-17 year olds (n = 15)*		18-24 year olds (n = 113)*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Employed	--	--	28	33.3	--	--	6	27.3	--	--	--	--	5	33.3	37	32.7
*Data were missing for two 13 to 17 year old and nine 18 to 24 year olds.																

Table C23. Upcoming Employment of \geq 30 hours a Week by Age*																
	Orange County				Osceola County				Seminole County				Counties Combined			
	13-17 year olds (n = 7)*		18-24 year olds (n = 84)*		13-17 year olds (n = 6)*		18-24 year olds (n = 21)*		13-17 year olds (n = 2)*		18-24 year olds (n = 7)*		13-17 year olds (n = 15)*		18-24 year olds (n = 112)*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Upcoming employment	--	--	39	46.4	--	--	10	47.6	--	--	--	--	3	20	54	48.2
*Data were missing for two 13 to 17 year old and ten 18 to 24 year olds.																

Table C24. Pregnancy or Parenting by Age*																
	Orange County				Osceola County				Seminole County				Counties Combined			
	13-17 year olds (n = 7)*		18-24 year olds (n = 77)*		13-17 year olds (n = 5)*		18-24 year olds (n = 18)*		13-17 year olds (n = 2)*		18-24 year olds (n = 6)*		13-17 year olds (n = 14)*		18-24 year olds (n = 101)*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pregnant or a Parent	--	--	21	27.3	--	--	9	50	--	--	--	--	3	21.4	31	30.7
*Data were missing for three 13 to 17 year old and twenty-one 18 to 24 year olds.																

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Race/Ethnicity

Tables C25 – C30 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 C25. High School Diploma, GED, Technical/Vocational School, Some College, College Degree, or Graduate Degree by Race/Ethnicity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more		Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more		Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more		Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian (<i>n</i> = 24, 11, 5)	10	41.7	--	--	--	--	18	45
Black or African American (<i>n</i> = 47, 8, 2)	37	78.7	--	--	--	--	45	78.9
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish (<i>n</i> = 14, 8, 3)	6	42.9	--	--	--	--	14	56
Other (<i>n</i> = 11, 2, 0)	8	72.7	--	--	--	--	9	69.2

*Data were missing for 16 respondents.

Table C26. School Attendance by Race/Ethnicity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Attending School		Attending School		Attending School		Attending School	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian (<i>n</i> = 21, 11, 5)	7	33.3	--	--	--	--	14	37.8
Black or African American (<i>n</i> = 45, 7, 1)	19	42.2	--	--	--	--	22	41.5
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish (<i>n</i> = 12, 9, 3)	4	50	--	--	--	--	8	33.3
Other (<i>n</i> = 9, 2, 0)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	45.5

*Data were missing for 27 respondents.

Table C27. Employment by Race/Ethnicity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Currently Employed		Currently Employed		Currently Employed		Currently Employed	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian (<i>n</i> = 23, 11, 5)	8	34.8	--	--	--	--	14	35.9
Black or African American (<i>n</i> = 48, 8, 2)	16	33.3	--	--	--	--	19	32.8
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish (<i>n</i> = 14, 9, 3)	4	28.6	--	--	--	--	7	26.9
Other (<i>n</i> = 11, 2, 1)	7	63.6	--	--	--	--	7	50.0

*Data were missing for 15 respondents.

Table C28. Upcoming Employment of ≥ 30 hours a Week by Race/Ethnicity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Upcoming employment		Upcoming employment		Upcoming employment		Upcoming employment	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian ($n = 23, 11, 5$)	7	30.4	--	--	--	--	12	30.8
Black or African American ($n = 46, 8, 2$)	25	54.3	--	--	--	--	29	51.8
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish ($n = 14, 8, 3$)	5	35.7	--	--	--	--	12	48
Other ($n = 12, 2, 1$)	8	66.7	--	--	--	--	8	53.3

*Data were missing for 17 respondents.

Table C29. Ever in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian ($n = 23, 9, 5$)	5	21.7	--	--	--	--	10	27
Black or African American ($n = 45, 7, 2$)	13	28.9	--	--	--	--	14	25.9
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish ($n = 14, 9, 3$)	7	50.0	--	--	--	--	11	42.3
Other ($n = 12, 2, 1$)	6	50.0	--	--	--	--	6	40.0

*Data were missing for 20 respondents.

Table C30. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Race/Ethnicity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
White or Caucasian ($n = 21, 10, 5$)	7	33.3	--	--	--	--	14	38.9
Black or African American ($n = 44, 6, 0$)	17	38.6	--	--	--	--	18	36
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish ($n = 13, 8, 3$)	8	61.5	--	--	--	--	15	62.5
Other ($n = 12, 2, 1$)	9	75.0	--	--	--	--	9	60.0

*Data were missing for 28 respondents.

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Gender Identity

Tables C31 – C38 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 C31. High School Diploma, GED, Technical/Vocational School, Some College, College Degree, or Graduate Degree by Gender Identity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more		Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more		Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more		Has a High School Diploma, GED, or more	
Gender Identity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 42, 3, 4)	26	61.9	--	--	--	--	30	61.2
Male (<i>n</i> = 46, 24, 6)	26	56.5	17	70.8	--	--	47	61.8

*Data were missing for 30 respondents.

Table C32. School Attendance by Gender Identity*		
	Counties Combined	
	Attending School	
Gender Identity	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 42)	22	52.4
Male (<i>n</i> = 73)	23	31.5

*Data were missing for 44 respondents.

Table C33. Employment by Gender Identity*									
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined		
	Currently Employed		Currently Employed		Currently Employed		Currently Employed		
Gender Identity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Female (<i>n</i> = 43, 4, 4)	13	30.2	--	--	--	--	16	31.4	
Male (<i>n</i> = 45, 24, 7)	16	35.6	6	25	--	--	25	32.9	

*Data were missing for 28 respondents.

Table C34. Upcoming Employment of ≥ 30 hours a Week by Gender Identity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Upcoming Employment		Upcoming Employment		Upcoming Employment		Upcoming Employment	
Gender Identity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 42, 3, 4)	19	45.2	--	--	--	--	22	44.9
Male (<i>n</i> = 45, 24, 7)	19	42.2	9	37.5	--	--	32	42.1
*Data were missing for 30 respondents.								

Table C35. Ever in Foster Care by Gender Identity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care	
Gender Identity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 42, 3, 4)	16	38.1	--	--	--	--	20	40.8
Male (<i>n</i> = 44, 23, 7)	9	20.5	4	17.4	--	--	15	20.3
*Data were missing for 32 respondents.								

Table C36. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Gender Identity*		
	Counties Combined	
	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison	
Gender Identity	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 48)	16	34.0
Male (<i>n</i> = 70)	36	51.4
*Data were missing for 37 respondents.		

Table C37. Pregnant or a Parent by Gender Identity*								
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined	
	Pregnant or a Parent		Pregnant or a Parent		Pregnant or a Parent		Pregnant or a Parent	
Gender Identity	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 42, 4, 3)	12	28.6	--	--	--	--	16	32.7
Male (<i>n</i> = 40, 19, 7)	11	27.5	8	42.1	--	--	20	30.3
*Data were missing for 40 respondents.								

Table C38. Day-to-Day Caring for Children by Gender Identity*		
	Counties Combined	
	Pregnant or a Parent	
Gender Identity	#	%
Female (<i>n</i> = 11)	10	90.1
Male (<i>n</i> = 8)	4	50
*Only includes youth who were pregnant or parents and reported their gender identity. Of those 36 youth, data were missing for 17 respondents.		

Characteristics of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth by Sexual Orientation

Tables C39 – C40 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.

Table C39. Ever in Foster Care by Sexual Orientation*									
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined		
	Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		Ever in Foster Care		
Sexual Orientation	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
LGBTQQAP (<i>n</i> = 33, 1, 5)	13	39.4	--	--	--	--	16	41.0	
100% heterosexual/straight (<i>n</i> = 59, 23, 6)	17	28.8	--	--	--	--	24	27.3	

*Data were missing for 28 respondents. LGBTQQAP includes youth who identified as 100% gay or lesbian, mostly gay or lesbian but somewhat attracted to people of the opposite sex, bisexual, mostly heterosexual but somewhat attracted to people of my own sex, pansexual or other.

Table C40. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Sexual Orientation*									
	Orange County		Osceola County		Seminole County		Counties Combined		
	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison		
Sexual Orientation	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
LGBTQQAP (<i>n</i> = 27, 2, 4)	16	59.3	--	--	--	--	19	57.6	
100% heterosexual/straight (<i>n</i> = 57, 23, 5)	24	42.1	--	--	--	--	35	41.2	

*Data were missing for 37 respondents. LGBTQQAP includes youth who identified as 100% gay or lesbian, mostly gay or lesbian but somewhat attracted to people of the opposite sex, bisexual, mostly heterosexual but somewhat attracted to people of my own sex, pansexual or other.

Education and Employment of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Tables C41 – C42 provide additional information about the education and employment of the homeless and unstably housed 18- to 24-year-olds. In the first table, the percentages in the cells sum to 100%. In table C42, the percentages are calculated out of the horizontal number.

Table C41. Employment by School Attendance for 18 to 24 Year Olds (<i>n</i> = 95)*				
	Counties Combined			
	Employed			
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 33)		No (<i>n</i> = 62)	
Attending School	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 35)	12	12.6	23	24.2
No (<i>n</i> = 60)	21	22.1	39	41.1
*Data were missing for 27 respondents.				

Table C42. School Attendance by High School Diploma, GED, Technical/Vocational School, Some College, College Degree, or Graduate Degree for 18 to 24 Year Olds (<i>n</i> = 95)*				
	Counties Combined			
	Attending School			
	Yes (<i>n</i> = 35)		No (<i>n</i> = 60)	
High School Diploma, GED, or More	#	%	#	%
Yes (<i>n</i> = 66)	28	42.4	38	57.6
No (<i>n</i> = 29)	7	24.1	22	75.9
*Data were missing for 27 respondents.				

Systems Involvement among of Homeless and Unstably Housed Youth

Table C43 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 C43. Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison by Ever in Foster Care (n = 114)*				
	Counties Combined			
	Ever in Juvenile Detention, Jail or Prison			
	Yes (n = 51)		No (n = 63)	
Ever in Foster Care	#	%	#	%
Yes (n = 34)	18	15.8	16	14.0
No (n = 80)	33	28.9	47	41.2
*Data were missing for 41 respondents.				

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Boys and Girls Club
CareerSource Central Florida
Central Florida Urban League
Central Florida Cares Health System
Changing the Narratives
City of Kissimmee
City of Orlando
City of Sanford
Coalition for the Homeless of Central Florida
Community Based Care of Central Florida
Community Hope Center

Covenant House Florida
CT Social
Department of Children and Families
Easter Seals Florida
Faine House
FL-507 CoC Youth Work Group
FL-507 CoC Youth Advisory Board
Foundation for Foster Children
Health Care Center for the Homeless
Holland & Knight
IMPOWER
Orange County
Orange County Public Schools

Orlando Sentinel
Osceola County
Premium Trash Services
Reed Nissan
Rollins College
Second Harvest Food Bank of Central Florida
Seminole County
The Braswell Group
University of Central Florida
Valencia College
Westgate Reports
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321-710-HOME (4663)
255 South Orange Avenue, Suite #108
Orlando, FL 32801

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