



CITY OF  
YELLOWKNIFE

# Yellowknife 2024 Homeless Point-in-Time Count Results



**November 20, 2024**



**Government  
of Canada**

**Gouvernement  
du Canada**

Funding for the 2024 Point-in-Time count is provided through the City's participation in Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy.

# Executive Summary

The 2024 Yellowknife Point-in-Time (PIT) Count highlights critical shifts in homelessness patterns, documenting 327 individuals experiencing homelessness—a 5% increase since 2021.

This year's count stands out as the most detailed and comprehensive assessment conducted to date, achieved through the incorporation of enhanced methodologies, broader system participation, and improved data categorization.

## 327 total enumerated

The enumerated homeless population has grown to 327 as of October 2024, up from 312 in April 2021, with a significant rise in unsheltered individuals from 8 to 35 during this period.

When excluding those in couchsurfing situations (hidden homelessness), this is approximately one-third higher.

85% of the total survey respondents self-identified as Indigenous.

# Key Findings

## Sharp Increase in Unsheltered Homelessness

- The number of unsheltered individuals was **338%** higher from 8 in 2021 to 35 in 2024, indicating a substantial shift in the composition of the homeless population.
- This group now accounts for **11%** of the total homeless population, a significant increase from just 3% recorded in 2021.
- **Notably, seasonal timing** differences, with the count conducted in **October** rather than **April**, may have contributed to this notable rise in unsheltered homelessness.

**Over one-third** of the homeless population have a history of foster care, with most finding transition support inadequate.

## Changes in Housing Distribution

- The proportion in **transitional housing** saw a **38% increase**, now accommodating 165 individuals, or 50% of the homeless population, reflecting a growing reliance on temporary housing solutions.
- The proportion of individuals in **emergency shelters decreased by 12%**, with 87 people (27% of the homeless population) enumerated in these facilities.
- A newly tracked category, **systems homelessness**, accounts for 7% of the population, or 22 individuals, underscoring gaps in institutional discharge planning from treatment, hospitals and corrections.
- **Hidden homelessness**, which includes individuals staying with friends or family temporarily, dropped from 23% in 2021 to just 5%, totaling 15 individuals reflecting a focus on absolute homelessness in the 2024 count.

## Demographics and Health Challenges

- **Indigenous people** remain disproportionately affected, comprising **85%** of the homeless population, with 59% identifying as First Nations, 17% as Inuit, and 5% as Métis.
- **Health challenges** remain pervasive, with 74% of individuals reporting substance use issues and 41% identifying mental health struggles, including conditions such as depression, PTSD, and bipolar disorder.
- **Physical health barriers**, including mobility limitations, affect 29% of the population, adding complexity to housing and service needs.

**Forty-six percent** were homeless for the entire past year, with an average duration of 296 days.

**Three-quarters** of the surveyed reported substance use challenges.

**Nearly half** of the surveyed reported mental health challenges, including depression, PTSD, and bipolar disorder.

## Systemic Factors

- The **legacy of residential schools** remains a critical systemic factor, with **65%** of individuals reporting that their parents attended residential schools and **19% having attended themselves**.
- A **history of foster care** is reported by **35%** of individuals, with many citing inadequate support during transitions to adulthood as a contributing factor to their homelessness.
- **Economic instability** is a recurring issue, with **71%** of individuals reporting **no source of income** and **62%** experiencing **family separation** as a result of homelessness.

**Seventy-one percent** of homeless individuals report no income, with only **23%** having any form of employment.

**Forty percent** of respondents previously lived in the Northwest Territories, and **39%** resided in Nunavut.

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# Acknowledgements

## Special Thanks

The **65** volunteers who generously donated their time to help enumerate and administer surveys in the community.

## Thank You for Your Participation

We sincerely appreciate the time and effort you took to report information for your organization and programs. Your input is invaluable in shaping the future of programs and services within our community.

### Emergency Shelter Programs

1. **NTHSSA Sobering Centre** - Sobering Centre
2. **Home Base** - Youth Shelter
3. **YWCA - Allison McAteer House** - Allison McAteer House
4. **Yellowknife Women's Society** - Women's Centre Emergency Shelter
5. **Salvation Army** - Salvation Army Emergency Shelter

### Transitional Housing Programs

1. **Yellowknife Women's Society** - Housing First
2. **Home Base** - Dorms and Youth Shelter
3. **Yellowknife Women's Society** - Women's Centre
4. **Yellowknife Women's Society** - Spruce Bough
5. **Salvation Army** - Bailey House
6. **Salvation Army** - Withdrawal Management Services
7. **YWCA** - Transitional Housing Program / Violence Against Women Shelter
8. **Corrections** - Correctional Facility

### Public Systems Facilities

1. **North Slave Correctional Complex**
2. **Stanton Territorial Hospital**

## Acknowledgment of Funding

The 2024 Yellowknife Point-in-Time Count was supported through the **Government of Canada's Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy**.

Reaching Home is a community-based initiative aimed at preventing and reducing homelessness by providing funding and support to Designated Communities, Indigenous communities, territorial communities, and rural and remote communities across Canada.

## Disclaimer

The opinions and interpretations in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada.

## Project Management and Reporting

The Yellowknife Point-in-Time Count was locally managed by the City of Yellowknife with technical support provided by **HelpSeeker Technologies** on data validation, analysis, and preparation of this final report.

# Full Report

## Methods

The 2024 Yellowknife PIT Count was conducted using a combination of facility counts, administrative data, and surveys, with some enhancements compared to the 2021 and 2018 methodology. This snapshot of homelessness provides valuable insights into the population experiencing homelessness on a single night, capturing individuals in shelters, transitional facilities, systems, and unsheltered settings.

The Count demonstrates the evolution of our data collection practices, with the inclusion of public systems data marking a significant step forward. While the methodology has limitations, particularly in capturing hidden homelessness, the combination of administrative data, surveys, and unsheltered observations provides a comprehensive snapshot of homelessness in Yellowknife. This count serves as a critical tool for understanding homelessness trends, informing policy decisions, and shaping service delivery to meet the needs of the community.

## How the PIT Count Was Conducted

### 1. Facility and Transitional Housing Counts

The City collaborated with shelter and transitional housing facilities to enumerate individuals staying in these settings. These facilities provided administrative data on their clients, which was later categorized into the **Administrative Demographics** section of this report. This approach allowed us to gather consistent and reliable data for emergency and transitional facilities. Importantly, this time we expanded participation to include **systems** (such as health or justice systems), marking a new milestone for this count. Systems participation added depth to the dataset by capturing individuals experiencing homelessness within institutional settings.

### 2. Survey Responses

A survey was administered to individuals who agreed to participate, yielding 308 responses. The survey provided richer demographic and contextual information about the individuals enumerated. Notably, children who were with their parents were counted in the PIT Count totals even if they did not directly participate in the survey.

### 3. Unsheltered Homelessness

An **unsheltered count** was conducted concurrently with the facility count to minimize the risk of double-counting individuals. Observers enumerated individuals in public spaces who did not agree to participate in the survey but were visibly experiencing homelessness. This method ensured a more comprehensive picture of the unsheltered population.

A total of 16 volunteers participated in covering 5 areas.

#### 4. Observations of Hidden Homelessness

While the PIT Count is limited in its ability to capture **hidden homelessness** (e.g., individuals couchsurfing or staying with friends), we identified 15 individuals who reported staying at someone else's place on the night of the count. An additional three individuals were unsure of where they would sleep. These figures highlight the challenges of capturing hidden homelessness within the PIT framework, but they are included as part of the overall enumerated population.

### Methodological Considerations

#### Timing:

The facility and unsheltered counts were conducted overnight on October 9, 2024 during the same time frame to reduce the risk of double-counting individuals. This approach aligns with best practices for PIT Counts, ensuring accuracy in the total population reported.

#### Exclusions:

The PIT Count did not include targeted efforts to enumerate individuals in hidden homelessness due to the inherent limitations of the methodology. Instead, hidden homelessness was captured incidentally when individuals voluntarily disclosed this information during the survey.

#### Data Integrity:

By using administrative data for emergency and transitional facilities, we achieved a high level of reliability in these categories. Observations of unsheltered individuals and survey responses supplemented this data, creating a robust dataset that reflects the diversity of homelessness experiences in Yellowknife.

### Key Outcomes

- **Total Enumerated Population:** The PIT Count identified **327 individuals** experiencing homelessness in Yellowknife on the night of the count.
- **Survey Responses:** Of these, **308 individuals** participated in the survey, representing an excellent response rate for this type of enumeration.
- **Hidden Homelessness:** While not specifically targeted, **15 individuals** reported staying at someone else's place, and **three individuals** were unsure of where they would stay.
- **Administrative Data:** This was successfully collected for emergency and transitional facilities, providing detailed demographic information about individuals in these settings.

# Enumeration Results

## Historical Comparison Overview

This section highlights significant shifts in homelessness trends from 2018 to 2024. The **unsheltered population** has risen sharply, while **emergency shelter use** remains steady as a proportion despite declining numbers, and newly tracked categories like **systems homelessness** add depth. Lower in **hidden homelessness** and **unsure/other** numbers reflect methodological improvements, underscoring evolving homelessness dynamics and enumeration approaches.

2018 (April)	2021 (April)	2024 (October)
<b>Total:</b> 338	<b>Total:</b> 312	<b>Total:</b> 327
<b>Unsheltered:</b> 17 (5%)	<b>Unsheltered:</b> 8 (3%)	<b>Unsheltered:</b> 35 (11%)
<b>Emergency Shelter:</b> 93 (28%)	<b>Emergency Shelter:</b> 99 (32%)	<b>Emergency Shelter:</b> 87 (27%)
<b>Transitional Housing:</b> Not tracked	<b>Transitional Housing:</b> 120 (38%)	<b>Transitional Housing:</b> 165 (50%)
<b>Systems Homelessness:</b> Not tracked	<b>Systems Homelessness:</b> Not tracked	<b>Systems Homelessness:</b> 22 (7%)
<b>Couchsurfing/Someone else's place:</b> 213 (63%)	<b>Couchsurfing/Someone else's place:</b> 73 (23%)	<b>Couchsurfing/Someone else's place:</b> 15 (5%)
<b>Unsure/Other:</b> 15 (4%)	<b>Unsure/Other:</b> 12 (4%)	<b>Unsure/Other:</b> 3 (1%)

## Caution: Methodological Considerations

This analysis shows nuanced changes in homelessness patterns and reinforces the need for both seasonal sensitivity and consistent methodologies. By focusing on percentages and trends, stakeholders can prioritize unsheltered populations and hidden homelessness while leveraging improvements in transitional housing and data tracking.

### *Seasonal timing and tracking changes significantly affect trends:*

**Unsheltered Population:** October's milder conditions likely contribute to the higher percentage of unsheltered individuals in 2024.

**Hidden Homelessness:** Methodology changes explain the sharp decline in couch surfing percentages (63% in 2018 to 5% in 2024), making direct comparisons less reliable.

### *Seasonal Impacts (April vs. October) with Implications:*

**Unsheltered Population:** Seasonal differences in weather and daylight mean **higher unsheltered counts** in October (11% in 2024) compared to April (3% in 2021), reflecting a **shift from emergency shelter to unsheltered settings** during milder conditions.

**Emergency Shelter:** April counts (28–32%) likely reflect cold-weather crisis capacity, while October's count (27%) indicates **baseline demand** for shelter year-round.

**Data Precision:** The declining share of "Unsure/Other" (4% in 2018 to 1% in 2024) and the introduction of "Systems Homelessness" in 2024 suggest improved categorization and **more reliable distribution of data** over time.

## Key Trends and Observations: 2018, 2021, 2024

<b>Unsheltered Population:</b> A 338% increase in the unsheltered population from 2021 to 2024, rising from 3% to 11% of the total count. Seasonal timing likely influences this increase.	<b>2018:</b> 5% (17 individuals) <b>2021:</b> 3% (8) <b>2024:</b> 11% (35)
<b>Emergency Shelter Use:</b> A 12% decrease from 2021 to 2024 in absolute numbers, but the share of emergency shelter use remains consistent (~27–32%).	<b>2018:</b> 28% (93) <b>2021:</b> 32% (99) <b>2024:</b> 27% (87)
<b>Transitional Housing:</b> A 38% increase from 2021 to 2024, with transitional housing now comprising half of the total count.	<b>2018:</b> Not tracked <b>2021:</b> 38% (120) <b>2024:</b> 50% (165)
<b>Systems Homelessness:</b> Newly introduced category adds depth, representing 7% of the 2024 count.	<b>2018 &amp; 2021:</b> Not tracked <b>2024:</b> 7% (22)
<b>Hidden Homelessness (Couchsurfing):</b> A lower number by 80% from 2021 to 2024, reflecting both methodological shifts.	<b>2018:</b> 63% (213) <b>2021:</b> 23% (73) <b>2024:</b> 5% (15)
<b>Unsure/Other:</b> A 75% decrease from 2018 to 2024 supported by better categorization.	<b>2018:</b> 4% (15) <b>2021:</b> 4% (12) <b>2024:</b> 1% (3)

## Facility Administrative Data

Demographic data for shelter and transitional housing residents was gathered from administrative records and staff reports, offering a detailed snapshot of individuals currently using these facilities. Unlike the *occupancy number*, which reflects the total number of residents on a specific day, or the *survey numbers* from a homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) count, which depend on one-day surveys capturing unsheltered and sheltered populations, this analysis focuses solely on a subset of residents for whom demographic data was available.

### Emergency Shelters

are short-term accommodations designed to provide immediate relief and safety for individuals and families without fixed addresses. These facilities often operate on a night-to-night basis and cater to urgent needs such as extreme weather protection, safety from violence, or substance use stabilization.

### Transitional Housing

offers medium-term accommodations intended to bridge the gap between homelessness and permanent housing. These programs typically provide supportive services like case management, life skills training, and connection to permanent housing solutions.

This method provides a more in-depth look at age, gender, and inclusivity but lacks the broader scope of a PIT count that covers diverse living situations across the entire homeless population. This overview provides valuable guidance for tailoring services, resource allocation, and program development in shelters and transitional housing facilities.

## Key Insights

1. **Age patterns:** Working-age and middle-aged adults make up 63% of the known age group, highlighting the need for targeted services for these populations.
2. **Youth presence:** Children and youth represent a significant 20%, underscoring the need for family-oriented and youth-specific resources.
3. **Gender distribution:** Near parity between male (45%) and female (47%) residents reflects balanced demand for gender-specific services. Inclusive data collection also captures a notable 2% identifying as gender diverse or transgender.
4. **Data gaps:** A high proportion of unknown ages (33%) signals room for improving data quality and collection practices.

## Coverage & Data Quality

- Data covers 193 of 252 residents (76.6% coverage).
- Age data available for 130 individuals (67% of sample).
- Gender data available for 181 individuals (94% of sample).

## Age Distribution (based on known ages)

- **Largest groups:**
  - Middle-aged adults (45-64): 35% (46 individuals).
  - Working-age adults (25-44): 28% (36 individuals).
- **Children and youth:** 20% (25 individuals total).
  - Preschoolers (<6): 8% (10 individuals).
  - School-age (6-12): 4% (5 individuals).
  - Youth (13-17): 8% (10 individuals).
- **Other groups:**
  - Young adults (18-24): 8% (11 individuals).
  - Seniors (65+): 9% (12 individuals).
- **Unknown age:** 33% (63 individuals).

Age Group	Total	% Total	% Known Age	Male	Female	Gender Diverse & Transgender
Preschoolers (age 5 or younger)	10	5%	8%	5	5	
School-Age Children (age 6-12)	5	3%	4%	0	5	
Youth (age 13 to 17)	10	5%	8%	1	9	
Young Adults (age 18 to 24)	11	6%	8%	6	2	3
Working Age Adults (age 25 to 44)	36	19%	28%	10	26	
Middle-Aged Adults (age 45 to 64)	46	24%	35%	18	27	1
Seniors (age 65 and older)	12	6%	9%			
Unknown Age	63	33%	-	46	17	



## Gender Distribution

- Female: 47% (91 individuals).
- Male: 45% (86 individuals).
- Gender diverse & transgender: 2% (4 individuals).
- Unknown: 6% (12 individuals).

	Male	Female	Gender Diverse & Transgender
Total	86	91	4
% Known Gender	48%	50%	2%
% of Total	45%	47%	2%

## Survey Responses Analysis

In the 2024 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, a total of 327 individuals experiencing homelessness were identified. Of these, 304 participated in the survey, representing a high coverage rate of **92.9%**. This strong participation ensures the survey results are broadly representative of the overall homeless population counted during the PIT Count, providing a robust foundation for demographic and situational analysis. However, gaps in specific data fields, highlight the need for careful interpretation and ongoing efforts to improve data completeness and consistency.

To address data gaps, we focused on leveraging reliable fields, such as gender, while transparently acknowledging areas with missing information, like age, which accounted for 33% of respondents. Where possible, data was cross-referenced with administrative records to validate and supplement incomplete responses. Aggregating smaller subgroups, such as children or gender-diverse individuals, allowed us to present meaningful insights without compromising anonymity. By emphasizing clear trends and patterns while noting limitations, we aimed to provide an accurate and actionable analysis despite inherent inconsistencies in the dataset.

# Homelessness Experience

## 1.1) Current Living Situations

### Where are you staying tonight? / Where did you stay last night?

The data shows a high concentration in institutional settings, with emergency shelters and transitional housing accounting for two-thirds of current accommodations, while a significant minority remains unsheltered or in informal arrangements.

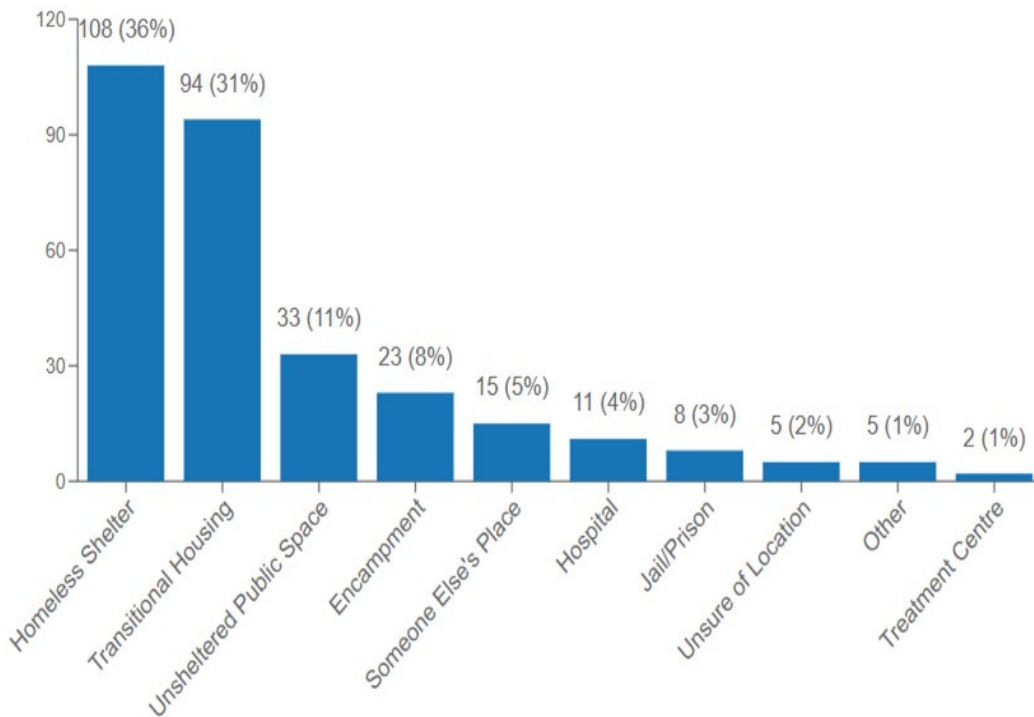
#### Key Points:

- 36% in emergency shelters
- 31% in transitional housing
- 11% unsheltered in public spaces
- 8% in encampments
- 67% in institutional settings

### Current Accommodation Types

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 301 (99%)

Institutional Housing Rate: 67% (Shelters + Transitional)



### Strategic Insights:

The high institutional housing rate (67%) indicates:

- Strong shelter system utilization
- Transitional housing importance
- System capacity pressures
- Service coordination needs

The significant unsheltered population (19% combined) suggests:

- Shelter system gaps
- Access barriers
- Outreach needs
- Alternative housing requirements

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Optimize shelter capacity
- Strengthen transitions
- Enhance outreach
- Improve accessibility

Program recommendations:

- Develop housing pathways
- Create alternative options
- Build support services
- Enable system navigation
- Resource allocation:
- Balance institutional/outreach
- Support transition programs
- Fund alternative housing
- Enable service coordination

The data emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach that maintains strong institutional capacity while developing alternatives for those unable or unwilling to access traditional shelter services.

## 1.2) Housing History

### Have you spent at least one night in any of the following locations in the past year?

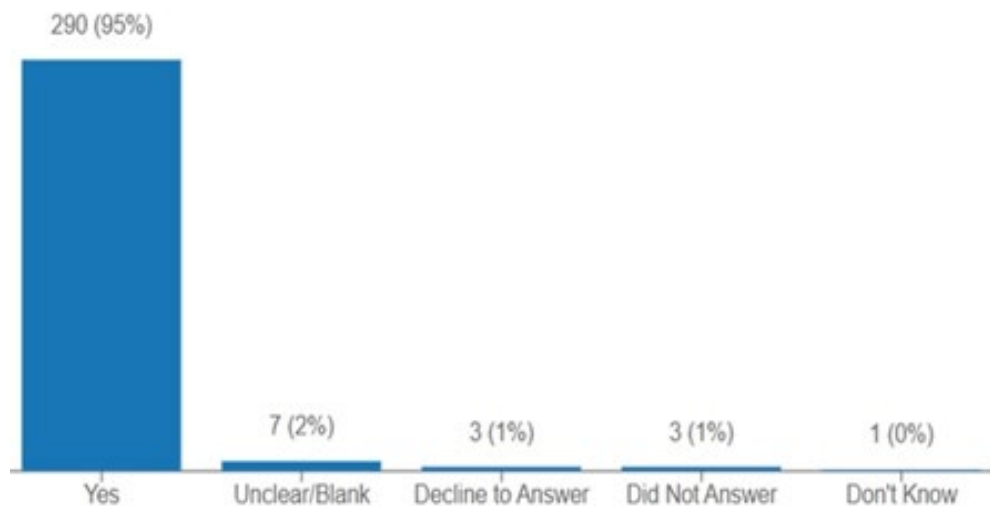
The data shows an exceptionally high response rate for the overnight stay question, with 95% (290 individuals) providing affirmative responses. Only 5% (14 individuals) had unclear or missing responses, indicating strong engagement with this particular survey question.

#### Key Points:

- Overwhelming majority (95%) confirmed overnight stays
- Very low non-response rate (2% combined declined/did not answer)
- Minimal confusion (2% unclear/blank responses)
- Near-complete data capture (98% provided some form of response)
- Total survey population: 304 individuals

### Overnight Stay Response Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The extremely high response rate (95%) suggests this question format is highly effective at engaging respondents, potentially serving as a model for other survey components. The clarity of responses indicates the question was well-understood by the target population.

The minimal non-response rate (5% total including all unclear/declined responses) suggests this question format effectively overcomes common barriers to survey participation, such as trust issues or comprehension challenges.

### Operational Insights:

The success of this question format should be analyzed to identify specific elements that contributed to the high response rate.

These elements might include:

- Question clarity
- Response option design
- Survey administrator approach
- Timing within the survey

Consider using this question's format and presentation as a template for redesigning other survey questions that have lower response rates, particularly those dealing with sensitive information.

The small number of unclear/blank responses (7 individuals) could be further reduced through targeted interviewer training focused on clarifying common points of confusion.

### 1.3) Patterns of Accommodation

#### Select all that apply

The data reveals a complex pattern of overnight stay locations, with many individuals reporting multiple types of accommodation over the past year. Institutional settings (homeless shelters and transitional housing) show the highest utilization, while unsheltered situations remain significantly common.

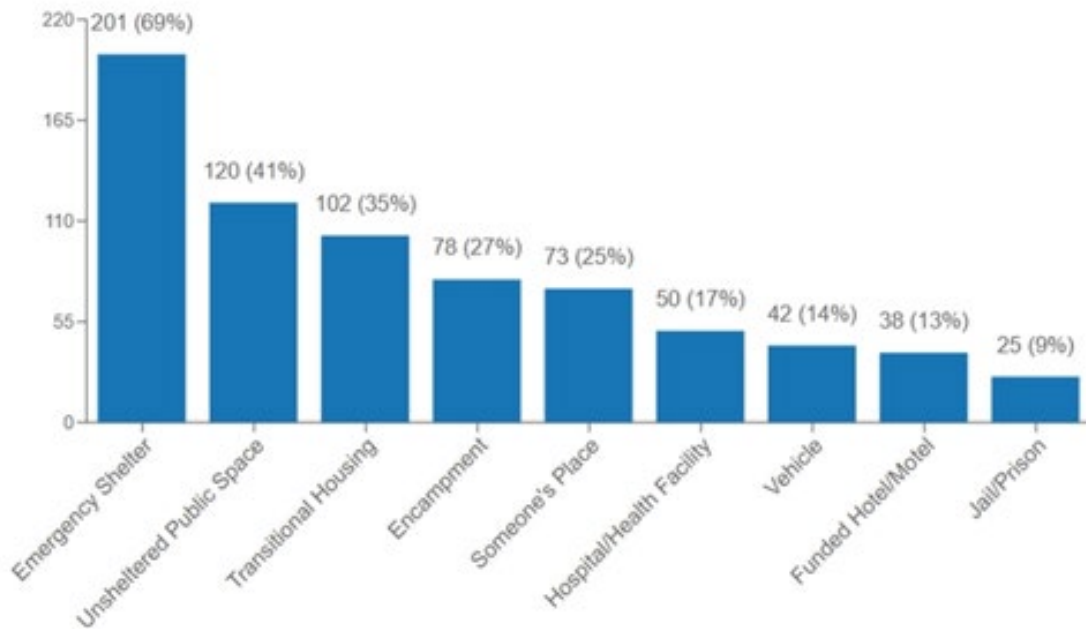
#### Key Points:

- Homeless shelters are the most common (69%, 201 individuals)
- Public space unsheltered stays are notably high (41%, 120 individuals)
- Transitional housing shows significant usage (35%, 102 individuals)
- Multiple accommodation types per person indicate frequent movement
- High response rate (95%) suggests reliable data

### Types of Accommodation Used

Based on 290 Respondents | Multiple Selections Allowed

Response Rate: 95% | Average: 2.5 Types Per Person



### **Strategic Insights:**

The high utilization of institutional settings (69% shelters, 35% transitional housing) suggests these services are crucial but potentially strained. The overlap in usage indicates people are moving between different types of accommodation, pointing to gaps in permanent housing solutions.

The significant proportion of unsheltered stays (41% in public spaces, 27% in encampments) despite high shelter utilization suggests either capacity issues in formal shelters or barriers preventing some individuals from accessing these services.

The variety of locations used (9 distinct categories) indicates the need for a diverse, flexible approach to housing solutions rather than a one-size-fits-all strategy.

### **Operational Insights:**

Immediate focus should be on understanding why 41% report staying in public spaces despite high shelter utilization - this could inform capacity planning and barrier reduction strategies.

Develop targeted interventions for vehicle residents (14%) and those staying with others (25%), as these groups might be more readily transitioned to stable housing with appropriate support.

The significant overlap in usage patterns suggests need for better coordination between different service providers to create more stable pathways to permanent housing.

## 1.4) Housing Security

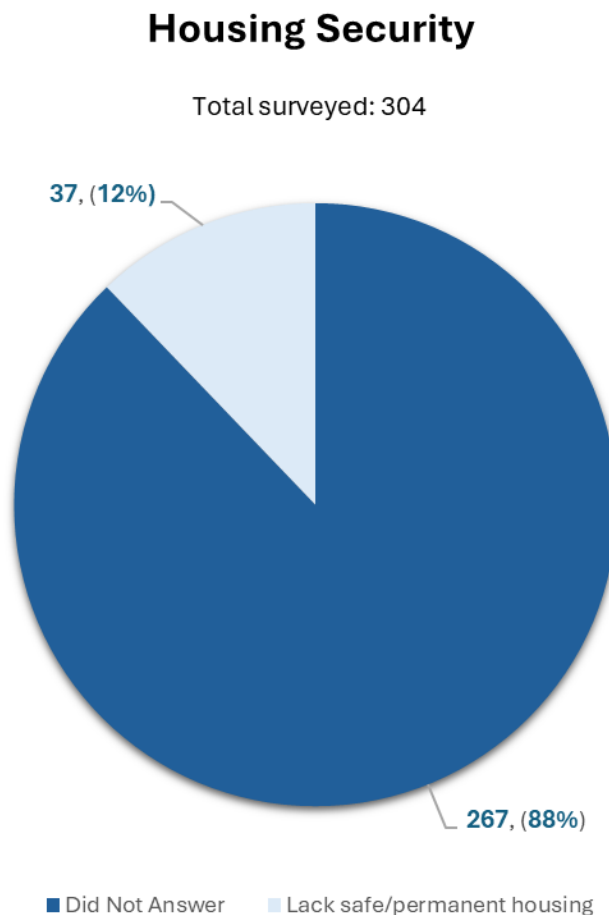
### Do you have access to a permanent residence where you can safely stay as long as you want?

The data reveals a significant challenge in assessing housing security, with 88% of individuals (267) not providing information about their access to permanent, safe housing. Among those who did respond, all 37 individuals (12%) reported lacking access to permanent and/or safe housing.

#### Key Points:

High non-response rate: 267 individuals (88%) did not answer

- All respondents (37 people, 12%) indicated lacking safe/permanent housing
- Zero positive responses regarding housing security
- Total survey population: 304 individuals
- Complete absence of reported stable housing among respondents





### Strategic Insights:

The extremely high non-response rate (88%) suggests potential systemic barriers in data collection, possibly including trust issues, fear of stigma, or communication challenges. This significant data gap hampers accurate assessment of housing needs.

Among those who did respond, the uniform indication of housing insecurity (100% of respondents) suggests a severe housing crisis, though response bias may be present if those in most urgent need were more likely to respond.

The absence of any positive responses regarding housing security indicates a potential crisis even more severe than raw numbers suggest.

### Operational Insights:

Immediate priority should be improving response rates through:

- Enhanced trust-building measures
- Simplified data collection methods
- Clear communication about how information will be used
- Training for surveyors in trauma-informed approaches

Develop targeted interventions for the 37 individuals who explicitly reported lacking safe/permanent housing, as they represent a known high-priority group for immediate assistance.

Consider implementing a revised screening protocol that addresses potential barriers to response, such as:

- Privacy concerns
- Language barriers
- Fear of consequences
- Stigma associated with housing insecurity

## 1.5) Insights for Service Improvement

### Would you like to share anything about your housing situation or experience of homelessness that might help improve services and programs?

The data highlights that a significant majority of respondents reported no income source, emphasizing financial instability as a critical factor in housing challenges.

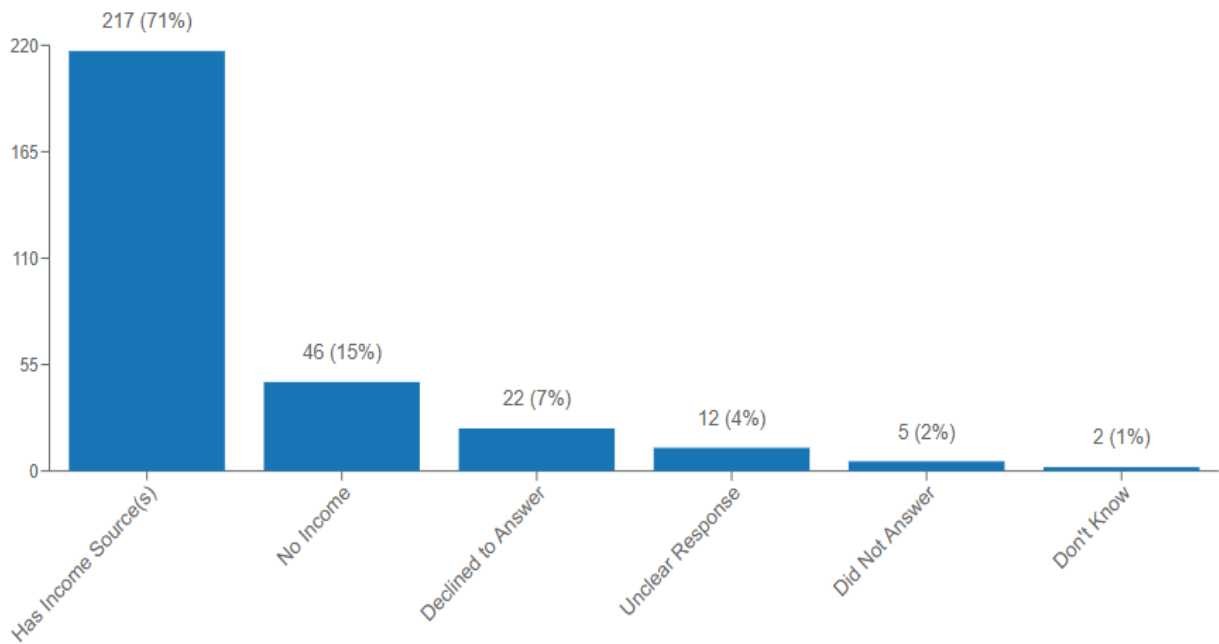
#### Key Points:

- 71% (217 individuals) reported having no income source.
- 15% (46 individuals) identified government support as their primary income source.
- Income rate among clear responses: 83%.

### Income Source Response Distribution

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 263 (86%)

Income Rate Among Clear Responses: 83%



### Strategic Insights:

The high prevalence of no income (71%) among respondents suggests:

- Economic instability as a primary barrier to securing housing and maintaining stability.
- Limited access to financial assistance systems, leaving a significant portion of individuals unsupported.
- Systemic barriers to employment, such as gaps in education, skills, or access to job markets.

The smaller proportions relying on government support (15%) and employment (7%) highlight:

- Underutilization of structured income supports, indicating a need for better outreach and enrollment initiatives.
- Limited opportunities for sustainable jobs, reflecting broader issues in employment accessibility for this population.

### Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

- Strengthen income support programs for individuals with no income.
- Enhance job training and placement initiatives to improve employment rates.
- Improve access to government assistance programs for those not currently enrolled.

Program Recommendations:

- Develop income stabilization programs, including emergency financial aid.
- Expand employment readiness programs tailored to marginalized groups.
- Increase awareness and access to government support services.

Resource Allocation:

- Prioritize investments in financial assistance and employment support.
- Direct funding toward programs for individuals with no income.
- Ensure adequate resources for government support outreach.

The overwhelming percentage of respondents with no income highlights a critical gap in financial stability and access to resources.

## Demographic Information

### 2.1) Educational Attainment

#### What is the highest level of education you completed?

The data reveals significant educational attainment gaps, with a large proportion not completing high school and relatively few achieving post-secondary education.

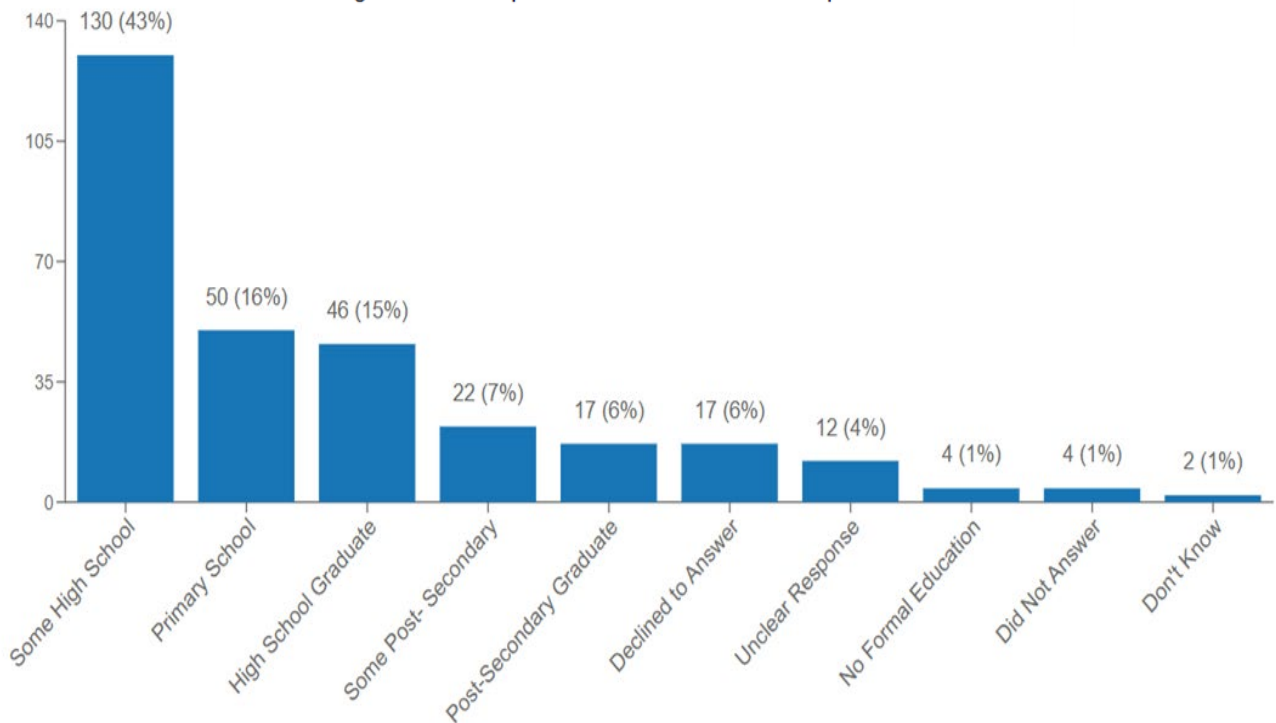
#### Key Points:

- 43% (130) have some high school
- 16% (50) completed primary school only
- 15% (46) completed high school
- 13% combined post-secondary experience
- 1% no formal education

### Highest Level of Education Completed

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 269 (88%)

High School Completion Rate: 32% of Clear Responses



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of incomplete high school (43%) indicates:

- Critical education barriers
- Early intervention needs
- Employment challenges
- Skill development opportunities

The low post-secondary attainment (13%) suggests:

- Limited advanced skills
- Career development needs
- Education access barriers
- Training opportunities

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Support education completion
- Enable skills development
- Create learning opportunities
- Build education pathways

Program recommendations:

- Develop GED programs
- Create vocational training
- Enable adult education
- Build learning support

Resource allocation:

- Fund education programs
- Support skill development
- Enable learning access
- Create education partnerships

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive educational support and skill development programs to improve employment prospects and economic stability.

## 2.2) Age

**How old are you? [OR] What year were you born? (If unsure, ask for best estimate.)**

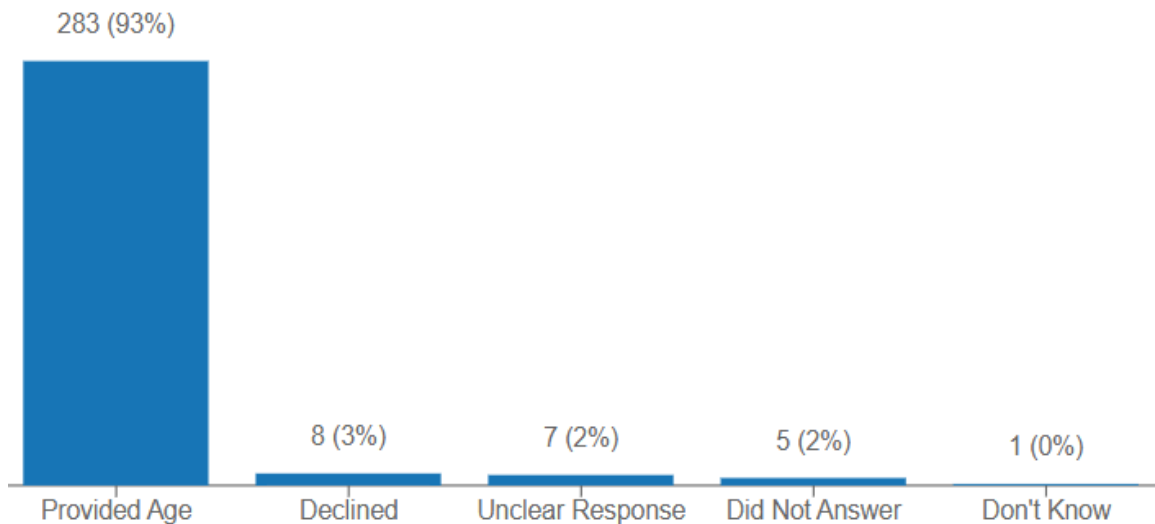
The data shows an exceptionally high response rate for age information, with 93% of individuals providing their age or birth year. This high response rate suggests effective data collection methods and respondent trust in sharing basic demographic information.

### Key Points:

- Very high response rate (283 individuals, 93%)
- Low declination rate (8 individuals, 3%)
- Minimal missing data (5 individuals, 2%)
- Few unclear responses (7 individuals, 2%)
- Near-complete demographic capture

## Age Information Response Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The high response rate (93%) for age information provides a strong foundation for age-based service planning and demographic analysis. This successful data collection approach could be used as a model for gathering other sensitive demographic information.

The combined non-response rate of 7% (21 individuals) is relatively low, suggesting that age-related questions are generally well-received and could be positioned early in surveys to build respondent confidence.

### Operational Insights:

The success in collecting age data suggests:

- Effective question formulation (offering both age and birth year options)
- Comfortable interviewer-respondent dynamics
- Appropriate survey timing and context
- Clear communication of purpose

To further improve response rates, focus on:

- Understanding why 8 individuals declined to answer
- Clarifying instructions to reduce unclear responses
- Training interviewers on handling age estimation sensitively
- Developing strategies for engaging hesitant respondents

Consider implementing similar flexibility (multiple ways to answer) in other demographic questions to maintain high response rates across the survey.

### 2.3) Age Distribution

The age distribution reveals a broad spectrum of individuals experiencing homelessness, with a concentration in middle adulthood. The mean and median ages both at 44 years indicate a symmetrical distribution centered on middle age.

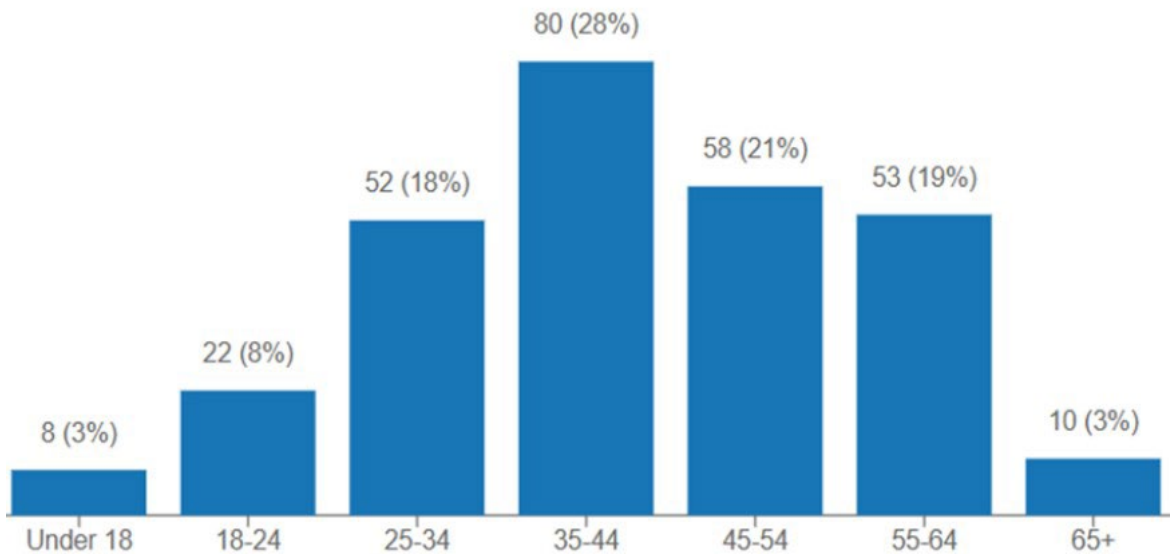
#### Key Points:

- Largest group is 35-44 years (28%)
- Significant presence of 45-54 years (21%)
- Notable youth presence (11% under 25)
- Small elderly population (3% over 65)
- Wide age range (13-86 years)

## Age Distribution of Surveyed Population

Total Respondents: 283 (Excluding 21 No Response)

Average: 44.2 years | Median: 44 years | Range: 13-86 years





### Strategic Insights:

The concentration of individuals in their prime working years (25-54, 67% combined) suggests a critical need for employment-focused interventions and job training programs. This demographic should be capable of maintaining stable housing with appropriate support and employment opportunities.

The presence of both youth (11% under 25) and elderly (3% over 65) populations indicates a need for age-specific services and housing solutions. These groups often require specialized support services and may be particularly vulnerable.

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery should be tailored to address:

- Employment barriers for working-age adults
- Educational support for youth
- Healthcare access for aging populations
- Age-appropriate mental health services
- Physical accessibility needs for elderly

Housing strategies should consider:

- Mixed-age housing developments
- Youth-specific housing programs
- Senior-friendly accommodations
- Family units for those with dependents
- Accessibility features for aging residents

Resource allocation should prioritize:

- Job training and employment services for prime-age adults
- Educational support for youth
- Healthcare coordination for elderly
- Age-appropriate social services
- Targeted outreach to vulnerable age groups

## 2.4) Gender Identity

### What gender do you identify with?

The data reveals a significant gender disparity in the homeless population, with men representing the majority, while also showing the presence of diverse gender identities.

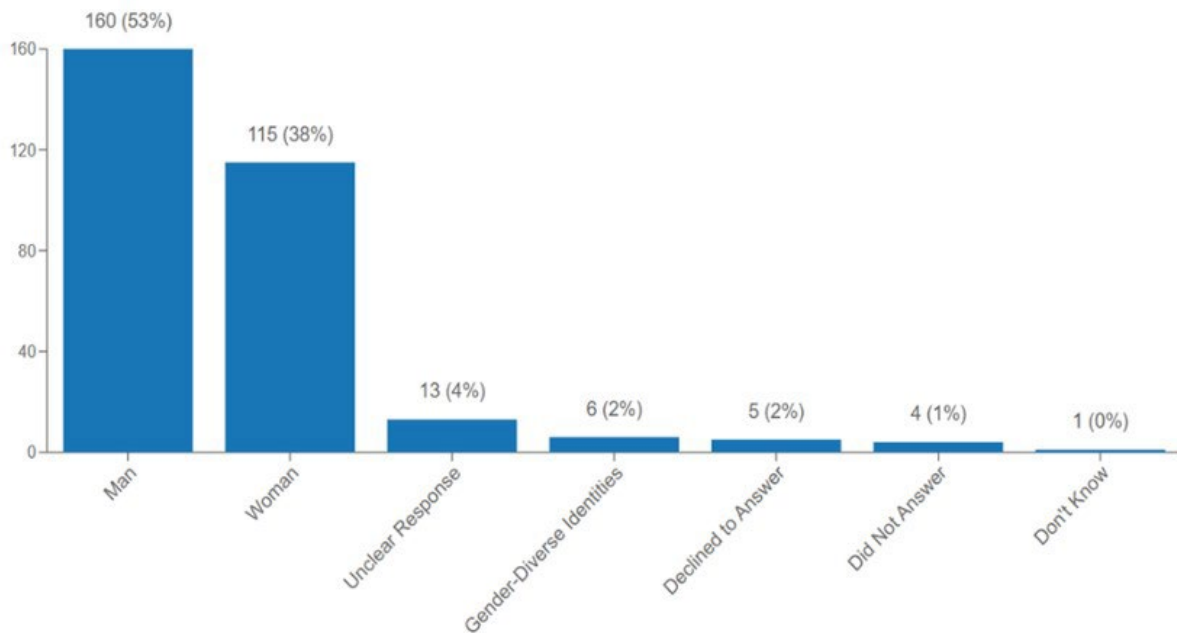
#### Key Points:

- 53% (160) identify as men
- 38% (115) identify as women
- 2% (6) diverse gender identities
- 7% combined no answer/unclear/declined
- 92% clear response rate

### Gender Identity Distribution

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 281 (92%)

Gender-Diverse Identities: 2% of Population



### Strategic Insights:

The gender distribution indicates:

- Need for gender-specific services
- Safety considerations for women
- Support for gender-diverse individuals
- Tailored program approaches

The presence of diverse gender identities (2%) suggests:

- Need for inclusive services
- Gender-affirming care requirements
- Staff training needs
- Safe space considerations

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Create gender-specific spaces
- Ensure safety protocols
- Provide inclusive services
- Enable privacy options

Program recommendations:

- Develop gender-specific programs
- Train staff in gender sensitivity
- Create inclusive environments
- Build safe spaces

Resource allocation:

- Fund gender-specific services
- Support inclusive programming
- Enable safe accommodations
- Invest in staff training

The data emphasizes the need for gender-responsive services while ensuring inclusivity for all gender identities, with particular attention to safety and privacy considerations.

## 2.5) Sexual Orientation

### How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian?

The data shows a predominance of heterosexual individuals, with a small but significant LGBTQ+ population requiring specific support considerations.

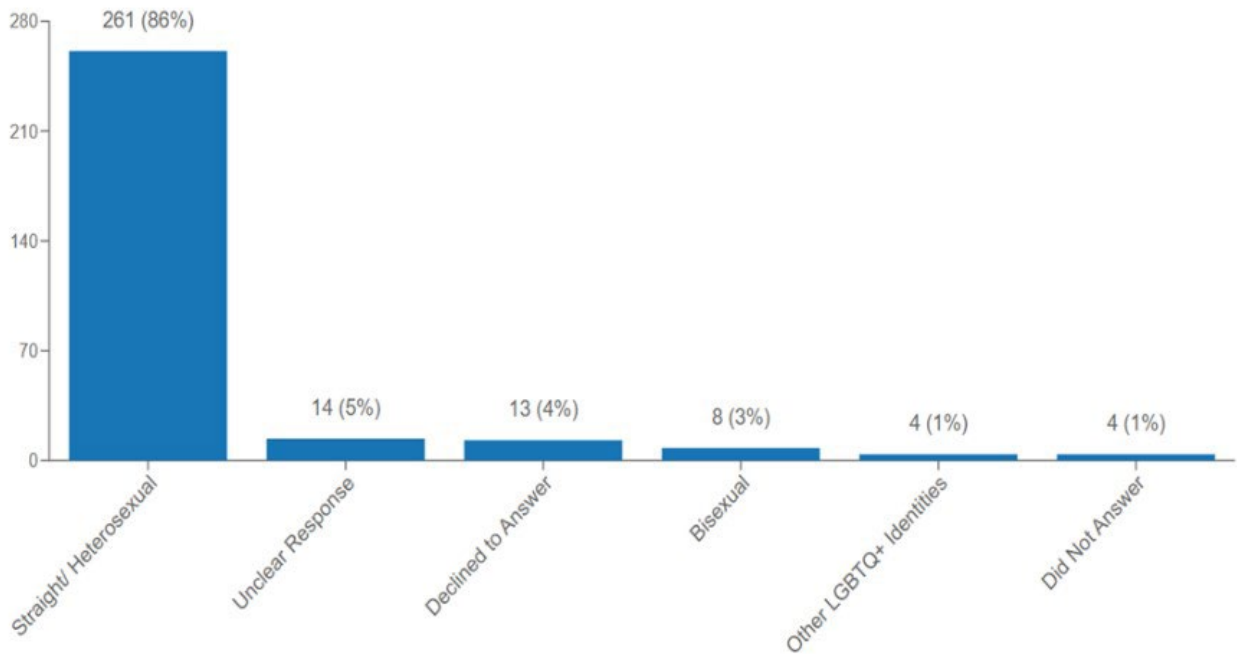
#### Key Points:

- 86% (261) identify as straight/heterosexual
- 4% (12) identify as LGBTQ+
- 4% (13) declined to answer
- 6% combined unclear/no answer
- 90% clear response rate

### Sexual Orientation Distribution

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 273 (90%)

LGBTQ+ Representation: 4% of Total Population



### Strategic Insights:

The presence of LGBTQ+ individuals (4%) indicates:

- Need for inclusive services
- Safe space requirements
- Specialized support needs
- Cultural competency importance

The high response rate (90%) suggests:

- Comfort discussing orientation
- Effective question format
- Trust in survey process
- Good data reliability

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Create inclusive environments
- Ensure LGBTQ+ safety
- Provide specialized support
- Enable confidential services

Program recommendations:

- Develop LGBTQ+ competency
- Train staff in inclusivity
- Create safe spaces
- Build support networks

Resource allocation:

- Support inclusive programming
- Fund staff training
- Enable specialized services
- Maintain confidential support

The data emphasizes the need to maintain inclusive services that accommodate LGBTQ+ individuals while ensuring safety and support for all sexual orientations.

## Immigration

### 3.1) Immigration Status

**Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee, asylum claimant (i.e., applied for refugee status after coming to Canada), or through another process?**

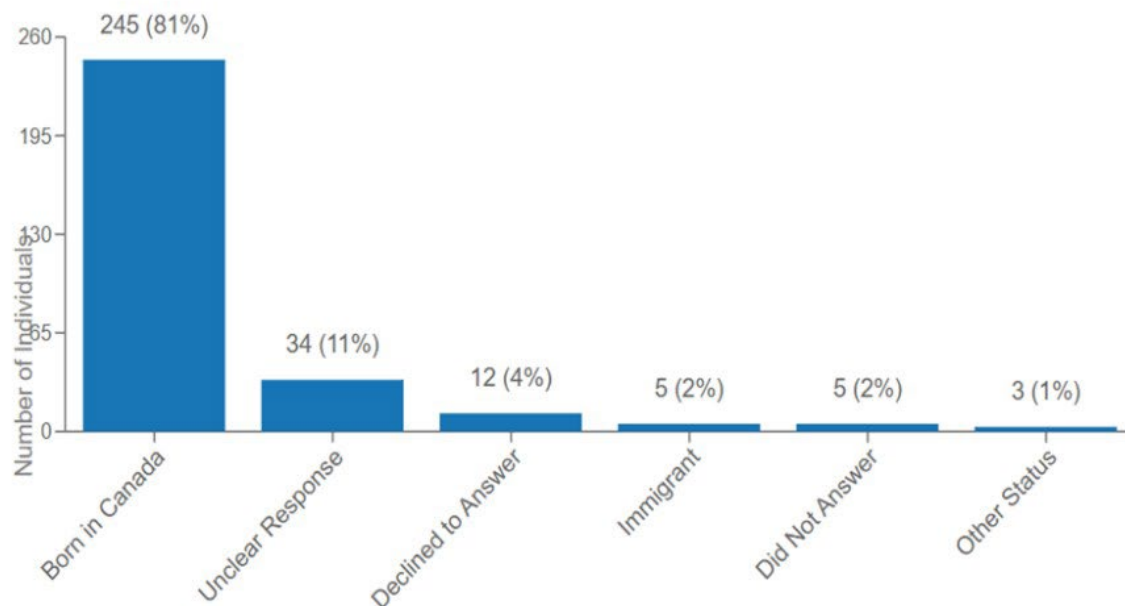
The data shows that the vast majority of surveyed individuals experiencing homelessness were born in Canada, with a relatively small proportion having immigrant or refugee backgrounds. However, the significant number of unclear responses suggests some potential underreporting of immigration status.

#### Key Points:

- 81% (245 individuals) born in Canada
- Only 3% (9 individuals) with immigrant/refugee status
- 11% (34 individuals) gave unclear responses
- 6% combined declined/did not answer
- Very low refugee/asylum seeker presence

### Immigration Status Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of Canadian-born individuals (81%) suggests that homelessness in this community is primarily driven by domestic factors rather than immigration-related challenges. This indicates a need to focus on:

- Local economic conditions
- Domestic housing market issues
- Local social support systems
- Canadian-specific service delivery

The significant number of unclear responses (11%) suggests potential barriers in collecting immigration status data, possibly due to:

- Privacy concerns
- Fear of status implications
- Question clarity issues
- Trust barriers

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery considerations:

- Focus on culturally appropriate services for the predominantly Canadian-born population
- Maintain specialized support capacity for immigrant/refugee cases
- Develop better data collection methods for immigration status
- Ensure privacy protection in status reporting

Program recommendations:

- Strengthen domestic-focused prevention programs
- Maintain targeted support for immigrant/refugee individuals
- Improve status documentation procedures
- Develop trust-building initiatives for data collection

Data collection improvements:

- Clarify immigration status questions
- Train staff on sensitive status inquiries
- Implement better privacy protections
- Reduce unclear response rates through improved methodology

### 3.2) Duration of Residency in Canada

#### How long have you been in Canada?

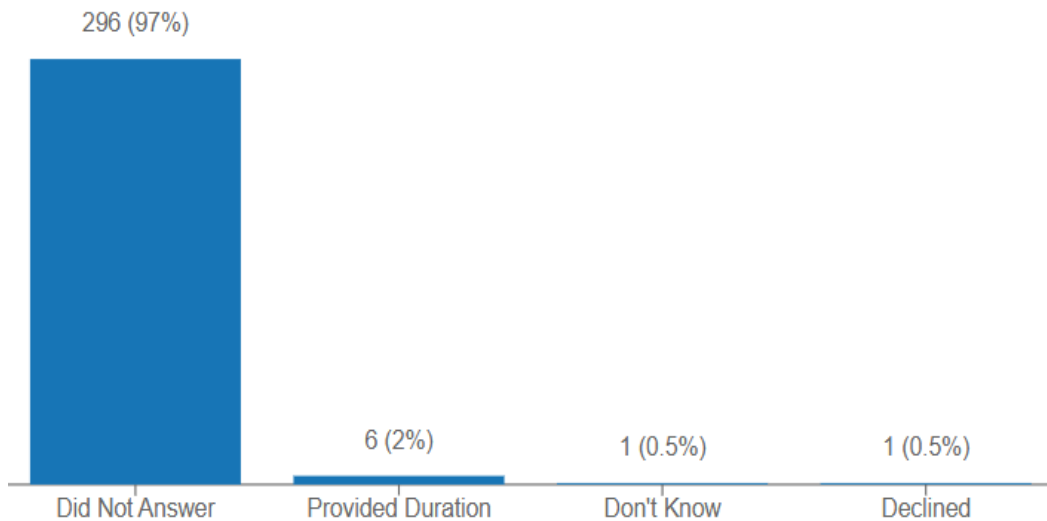
The data shows an extremely low response rate for length of time in Canada, with 97% not providing an answer. This aligns with the previous finding that the vast majority of surveyed individuals were born in Canada and therefore would not need to answer this question.

#### Key Points:

- 97% (296 individuals) did not answer
- Only 2% (6 individuals) provided duration
- Minimal uncertainty (1 "Don't Know")
- Very low declination rate (1 individual)
- Response pattern consistent with immigration status data

### Length of Time in Canada Response Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals





### Strategic Insights:

The extremely high non-response rate (97%) is primarily explained by the previous finding that 81% of respondents were born in Canada. The non-response here is largely appropriate rather than indicating a data collection issue.

The small number of responses (6 individuals) aligns with the previous data showing few immigrant/refugee individuals in the surveyed population, suggesting consistent reporting across related questions.

### Operational Insights:

Data collection recommendations:

- Consider making this a conditional question only for those who indicate foreign birth
- Improve question flow to avoid unnecessary non-responses
- Better integrate immigration-related questions
- Streamline survey structure

Process improvements:

- Implement skip logic in surveys
- Clarify question applicability
- Better coordinate related questions
- Reduce unnecessary data collection

Future considerations:

- Maintain focused data collection for immigrant population
- Develop more efficient survey routing
- Consider separate analysis for immigrant subset
- Design more targeted questions for relevant populations

### 3.3) Duration of Time in Canada

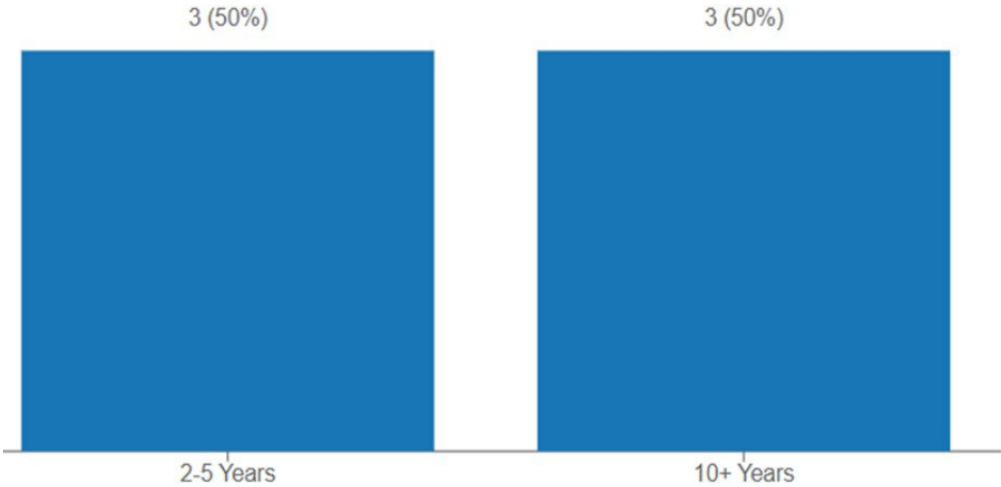
Among the six individuals who provided duration data, there is a clear split between relatively recent arrivals and long-term residents, with durations ranging from 2 years to over 37 years in Canada.

**Key Points:**

- Only 6 individuals (2%) provided duration data
- Equal split between newer (2-5 years) and established (10+ years) residents
- Wide range of durations (2-37 years)
- Average stay of 15.5 years
- Median stay of 7.5 years

### Duration of Time in Canada

Respondents Who Provided Duration: 6 of 304 Individuals  
Average: 15.5 years | Median: 7.5 years | Range: 2-37 years



### Strategic Insights:

The bimodal distribution (recent arrivals vs. long-term residents) suggests different pathways to homelessness:

- Recent arrivals may face integration challenges
- Long-term residents may have experienced later-life housing instability. This indicates a need for differentiated support strategies.

The limited sample size (6 respondents) means these patterns should be interpreted cautiously, but they suggest that:

- Immigration status alone doesn't predict timing of housing instability
- Both early intervention and long-term support are needed
- Various factors contribute to housing loss regardless of time in country

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery considerations:

- Develop support for both new arrival challenges
- Address long-term integration issues
- Provide culturally appropriate services
- Consider length of residence in support planning

Program recommendations:

- Create targeted early intervention for new arrivals
- Maintain long-term support options
- Develop prevention strategies for established immigrants
- Build cultural competency in service delivery

Future data collection:

- Consider more detailed immigration history
- Track pathways to housing instability
- Document intervention effectiveness
- Monitor duration patterns over time

## Homelessness History

### 4.1) Homelessness Duration

**In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR (the last 12 months)?**

The data shows a substantial response rate for the duration of homelessness question, with 71% providing specific duration information. However, there's notable uncertainty among respondents, with 13% unable to specify their duration of homelessness.

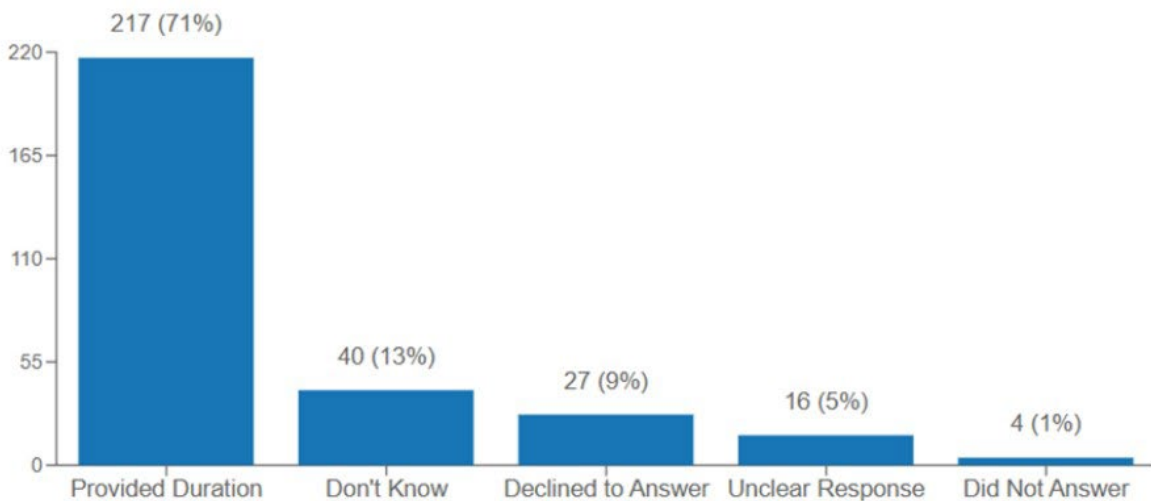
#### Key Points:

- Strong response rate (217 individuals, 71%)
- Significant uncertainty (40 individuals, 13% "Don't Know")
- Notable declination rate (27 individuals, 9%)
- Small proportion of unclear responses (16 individuals, 5%)
- Minimal complete non-responses (4 individuals, 1%)

### Past Year Homelessness Duration Responses

Total Population: 304 Individuals

Clear Response Rate: 71% | Uncertainty Rate: 18%



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of respondents who provided duration information (71%) suggests this metric can be reliably collected, offering valuable data for understanding patterns of homelessness and planning interventions. However, the combined 28% who either didn't know or declined to answer indicates potential challenges in accurate self-reporting of homelessness duration.

The significant number of "Don't Know" responses (13%) could indicate:

- Intermittent periods of housing instability
- Difficulty tracking time while homeless
- Complex housing histories This suggests a need for more nuanced assessment tools.

### Operational Insights:

Immediate improvements could focus on:

- Developing timeline tools to help track housing status
- Training interviewers in techniques to help estimate durations
- Creating more structured questions to break down time periods
- Implementing follow-up questions for unclear responses

Consider modifying the data collection approach to:

- Include calendar-based tools
- Break down the year into smaller periods
- Use significant events as time markers
- Provide range options instead of requiring exact durations

The relatively high declination rate (9%) suggests need for:

- Better explanation of why this information is important
- More sensitive approaches to timeline questions
- Alternative ways to capture duration information
- Clear privacy protection protocols

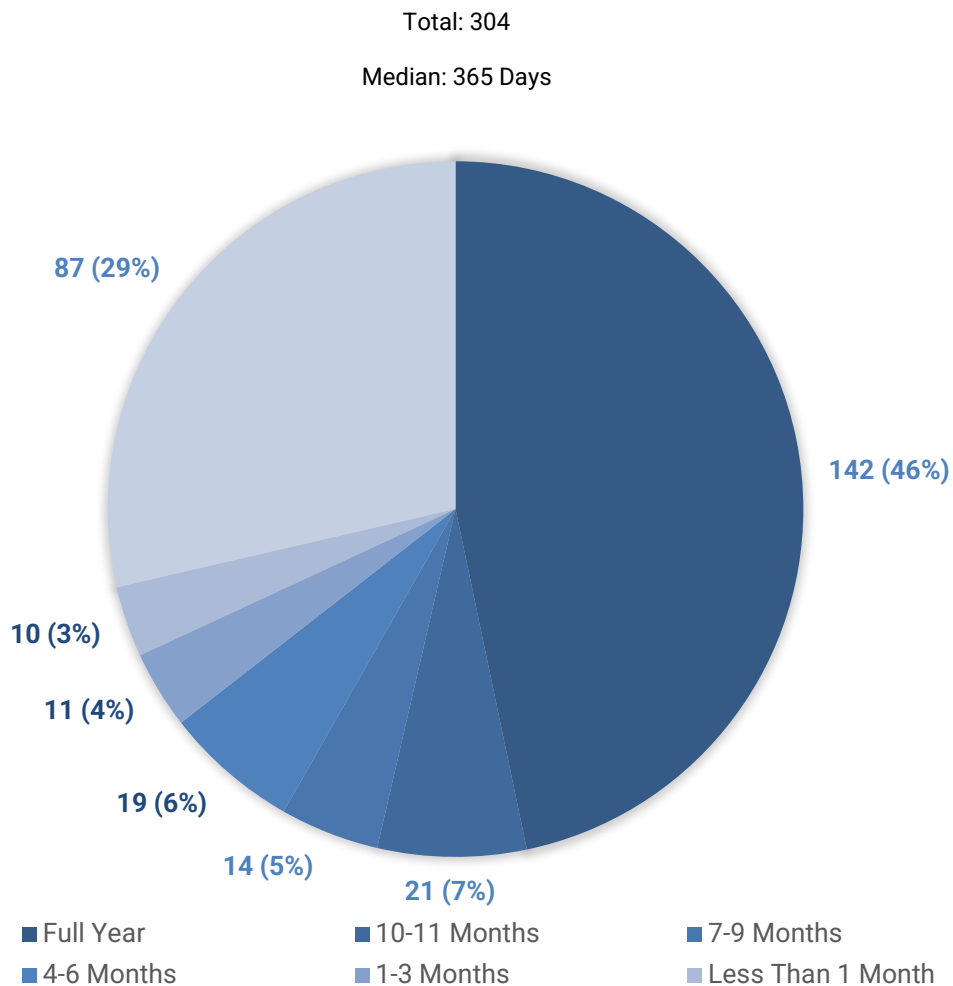
## 4.2) Homelessness Duration Past Year

The data reveals a stark pattern of chronic homelessness, with nearly half of respondents reporting continuous homelessness throughout the entire year. The average duration of 296 days and median of 365 days further emphasize the long-term nature of the housing crisis.

### Key Points:

- 46% experienced homelessness for the full year
- 29% did not provide duration information
- 7% reported 10-11 months of homelessness
- Only 4% reported less than 2 months
- Average duration is 296 days

## Duration of Homelessness in Past Year



### Strategic Insights:

The high prevalence of chronic homelessness (46% experiencing it for the full year) suggests:

- Systemic gaps in long-term housing solutions, leading to persistent instability.
- A significant need for programs targeting chronic homelessness, as nearly half the respondents face prolonged housing insecurity.

The proportion of individuals with 10–11 months of homelessness (7%) reflects:

- Limited transition opportunities for individuals nearing stable housing.
- Shortcomings in rapid rehousing programs, which could help those in intermediate stages of homelessness.

### Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

- Expand long-term housing programs to address chronic homelessness.
- Develop transitional housing initiatives for individuals with 7–11 months of homelessness.
- Enhance early intervention services for individuals at risk of entering prolonged homelessness.

Program Recommendations:

- Strengthen programs targeting individuals with chronic homelessness (12 months or more).
- Create pathways from emergency to stable housing for those nearing year-long instability.
- Implement preventative measures for individuals with shorter durations of homelessness.

Resource Allocation:

- Prioritize funding for permanent supportive housing solutions.
- Allocate resources to transitional and rapid rehousing services.
- Invest in outreach and case management to identify and address chronic homelessness early.

### 4.3) Homelessness Duration Past 3 Years

#### In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the PAST 3 YEARS?

The data reveals a pattern of persistent long-term homelessness, with two-thirds of respondents experiencing homelessness for half or more of the past three years. This suggests a significant chronic homelessness issue in the community.

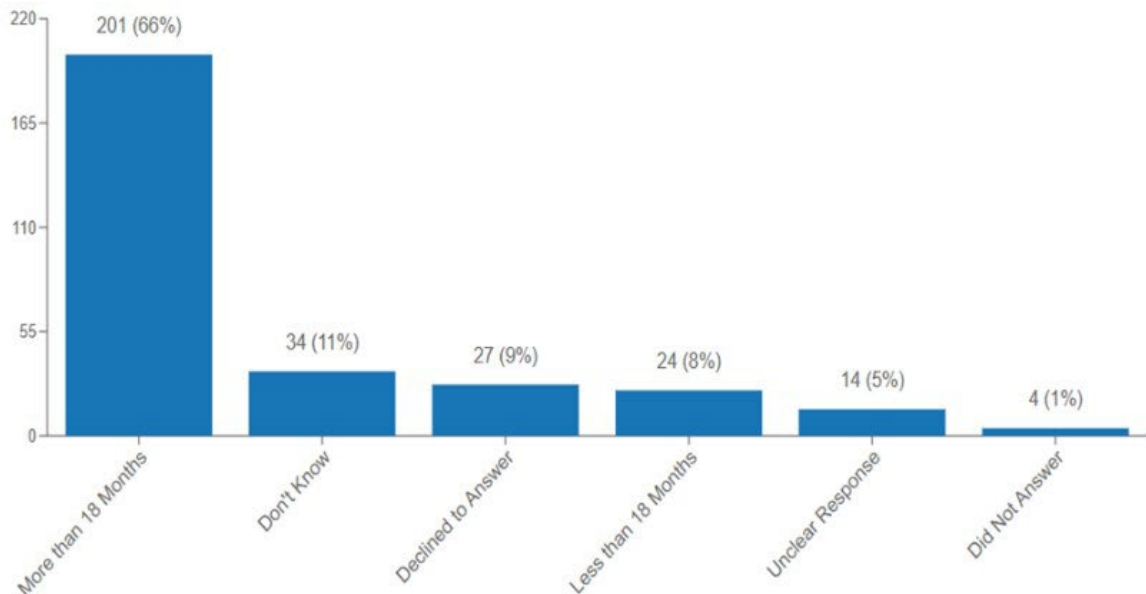
#### Key Points:

- 66% (201 individuals) homeless for half or more of 3 years
- Only 8% (24 individuals) homeless for less than half the time
- 11% (34 individuals) uncertain of duration
- 15% combined unclear/declined/no response
- Strong response rate (85%) for this question

### Duration of Homelessness Over Past 3 Years

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 225 (74%)

Chronic Homelessness Rate (Among Clear Responses): 89%





### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion (66%) experiencing extended homelessness over a three-year period indicates a deeply entrenched chronic homelessness problem. This suggests current interventions may be insufficient to help people achieve stable, long-term housing outcomes.

The relatively small percentage (8%) reporting shorter-term homelessness might indicate either:

- Effective rapid rehousing for short-term cases
- Under-representation of temporarily homeless individuals
- Quick progression from temporary to chronic homelessness

### Operational Insights:

Immediate priorities should include:

- Developing specialized programs for chronic homelessness
- Creating intervention strategies to prevent progression to long-term homelessness
- Establishing better tracking systems for housing status changes
- Implementing coordinated support services

Resource allocation recommendations:

- Increase investment in permanent supportive housing
- Expand long-term case management services
- Strengthen prevention programs to reduce new chronic cases
- Develop specialized services for long-term homeless individuals

System improvements needed:

- Better mechanisms for tracking duration of homelessness
- Enhanced data collection to reduce "Don't Know" responses
- Improved follow-up systems for those at risk of chronic homelessness
- More detailed assessment tools for housing history

#### 4.4) Homelessness Episodes in Past Year

**In total, how many different times have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR (the last 12 months)?**

The data reveals significant challenges in collecting information about the frequency of homelessness episodes, with only 25% of respondents able to provide a clear answer. The high levels of uncertainty and unclear responses suggest difficulties in tracking housing status changes.

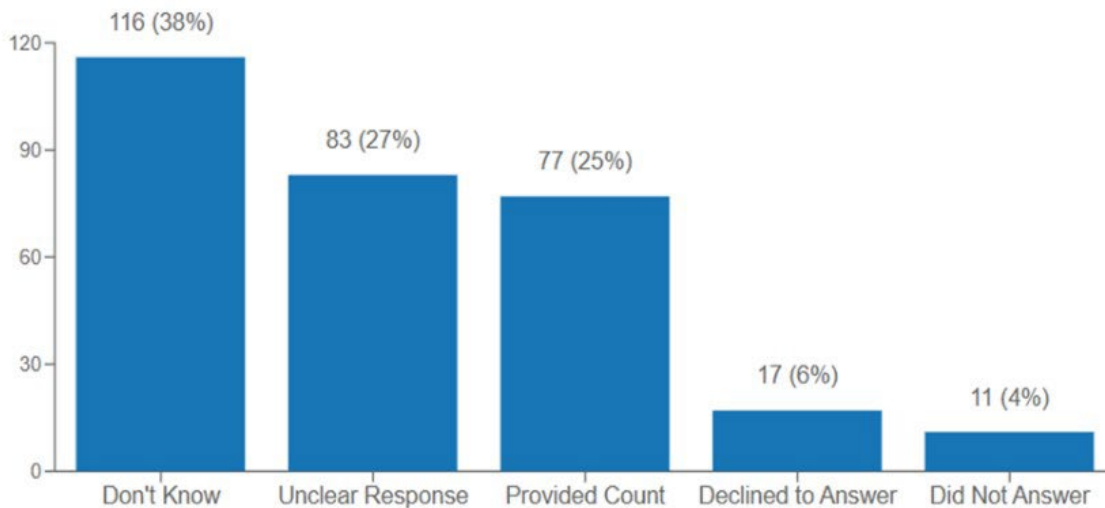
##### Key Points:

- 38% (116 individuals) don't know the number of episodes
- 27% (83 individuals) gave unclear responses
- Only 25% (77 individuals) provided clear answers
- 10% combined declined or did not answer
- 75% unable to provide clear episode count

### Response Rate: Episodes of Homelessness (Past Year)

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 77 (25%)

Combined Uncertainty Rate: 65% (Don't Know + Unclear)



### Strategic Insights:

The extremely high rate of uncertainty (38% "Don't Know") suggests significant challenges in:

- Tracking housing status changes
- Defining distinct episodes of homelessness
- Recalling housing history accurately This indicates a need for better systems to monitor and document housing transitions.

The low clear response rate (25%) combined with high unclear responses (27%) points to potential issues with:

- Question clarity or complexity
- Understanding what constitutes an "episode"
- Data collection methodology
- Respondent recall ability

### Operational Insights:

Immediate improvements needed:

- Clearer definition of what constitutes an "episode"
- Simplified tracking tools for housing status changes
- Better training for interviewers on collecting this data
- Modified question format to improve comprehension

Consider implementing:

- Housing history timeline tools
- Regular check-ins to track status changes
- Simplified categorization of housing situations
- Better documentation systems for service providers

Data collection modifications:

- Break down question into smaller components
- Use visual aids or timelines
- Provide examples of what constitutes an episode
- Train staff on helping respondents recall housing history

## Causes of Homelessness

### 5.1) Causes of Most Recent Housing Loss

**What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? (Do not read the options. Check all that apply. "Housing" does not include temporary arrangements (e.g., couch surfing) or shelter stays. Follow up for the reason if the respondent says "eviction" or that they "chose to leave".)**

The data shows a high response rate regarding causes of housing loss, with 84% of respondents able to identify specific reasons for their most recent loss of housing. This strong response rate provides valuable insights into pathways to homelessness.

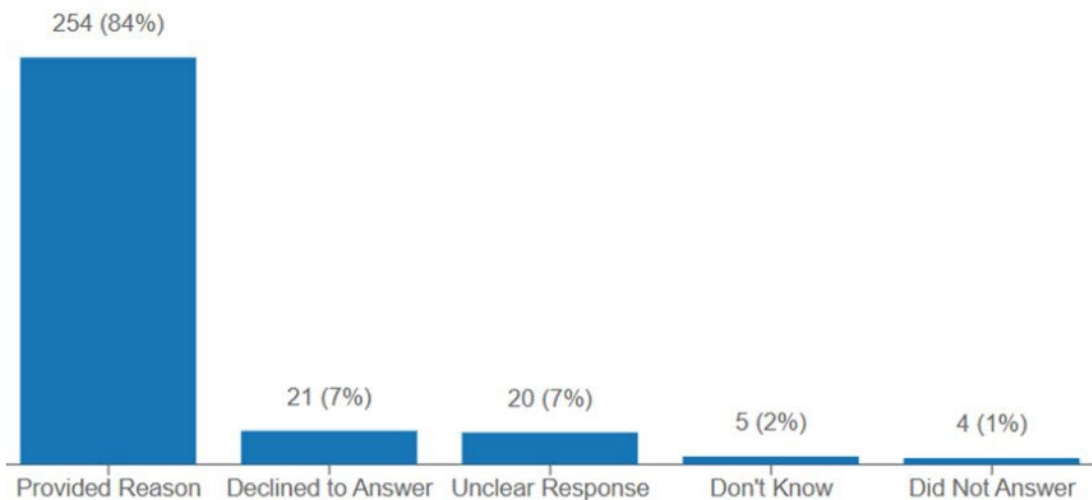
#### Key Points:

- 84% (254) provided specific reasons
- 7% (21) declined to answer
- 7% (20) gave unclear responses
- 2% (5) don't know
- 1% (4) did not answer

### Response Rate: Causes of Housing Loss

Total Population: 304 Individuals

Clear Response Rate: 84%



### Strategic Insights:

The high response rate (84%) indicates:

- Clear understanding of housing loss
- Ability to identify specific causes
- Good recall of circumstances
- Effective question format

The relatively low uncertainty rate (2% don't know) suggests:

- Clear pathways to homelessness
- Identifiable intervention points
- Opportunity for prevention
- Reliable data for planning

### Operational Insights:

Data collection strengths:

- Effective question design
- Good interviewer approach
- Clear response categories
- Comfortable discussion environment

Program recommendations:

- Use data for prevention planning
- Target identified causes
- Develop early interventions
- Create targeted supports

Future considerations:

- Maintain effective question format
- Continue detailed cause tracking
- Monitor emerging patterns
- Enable prevention strategies

The high response rate provides a strong foundation for understanding and addressing the primary causes of housing loss in the community.

## 5.2) Contributing Factors to Housing Loss

The data reveals a complex web of interrelated causes leading to housing loss, with economic factors, relationship issues, and substance use emerging as the primary drivers.

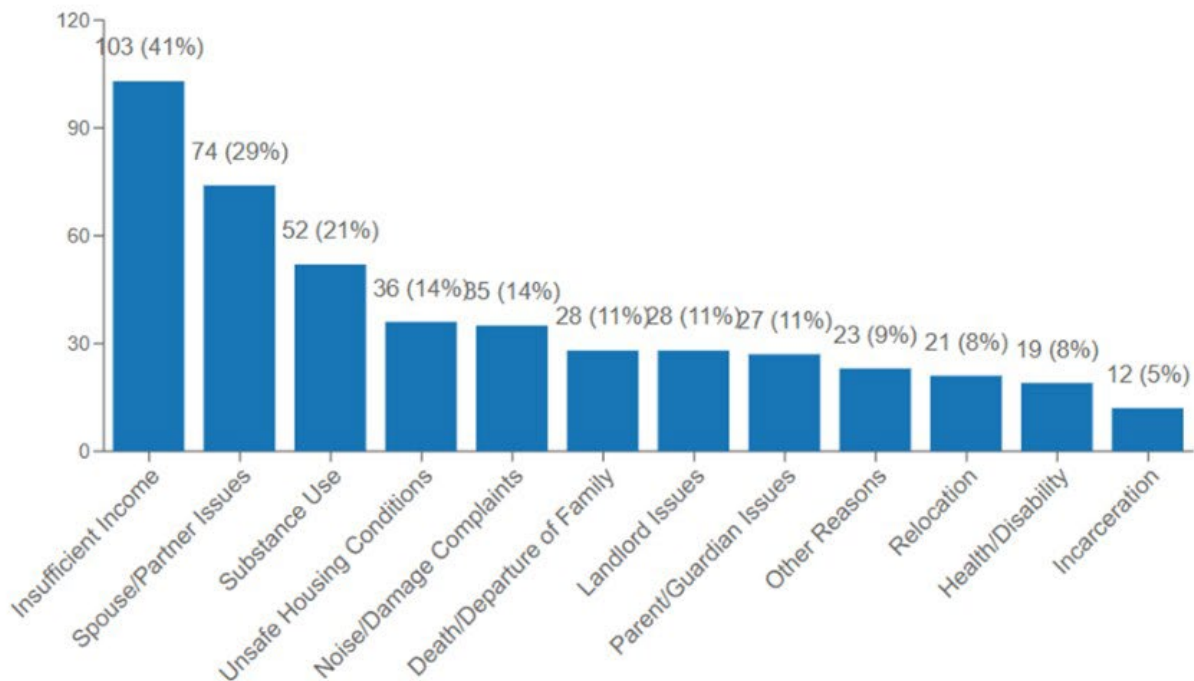
### Key Points:

- Income insufficiency is leading cause (41%)
- Relationship issues significant (29%)
- Substance use major factor (21%)
- Housing conditions/complaints (28% combined)
- Multiple family-related factors

## Primary Reasons for Loss of Housing

Based on 253 Respondents | Multiple Selections Allowed

Top 3 Reasons: Income (41%), Relationship Issues (29%), Substance Use (21%)



### Strategic Insights:

The dominance of economic factors (41%) indicates:

- Critical need for income support
- Affordable housing shortage
- Employment support requirements
- Prevention through financial stability

High relationship/family impact suggests:

- Need for family support services
- Domestic violence interventions
- Family mediation services
- Support network strengthening

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Income support programs
- Relationship counseling
- Substance use treatment
- Housing quality improvement

Program recommendations:

- Develop employment support
- Create family services
- Establish addiction treatment
- Build mediation programs

Prevention strategies:

- Early financial intervention
- Relationship support services
- Substance use programs
- Housing quality monitoring

The data emphasizes the need for a multi-faceted approach to preventing housing loss, addressing economic, social, and health-related factors simultaneously.

### 5.3) Eviction as a Driver of Housing Loss

#### Was your most recent housing loss related to an eviction?

The data reveals that eviction plays a significant role in housing loss, with 30% of all respondents (40% of clear responses) indicating their most recent housing loss was related to eviction.

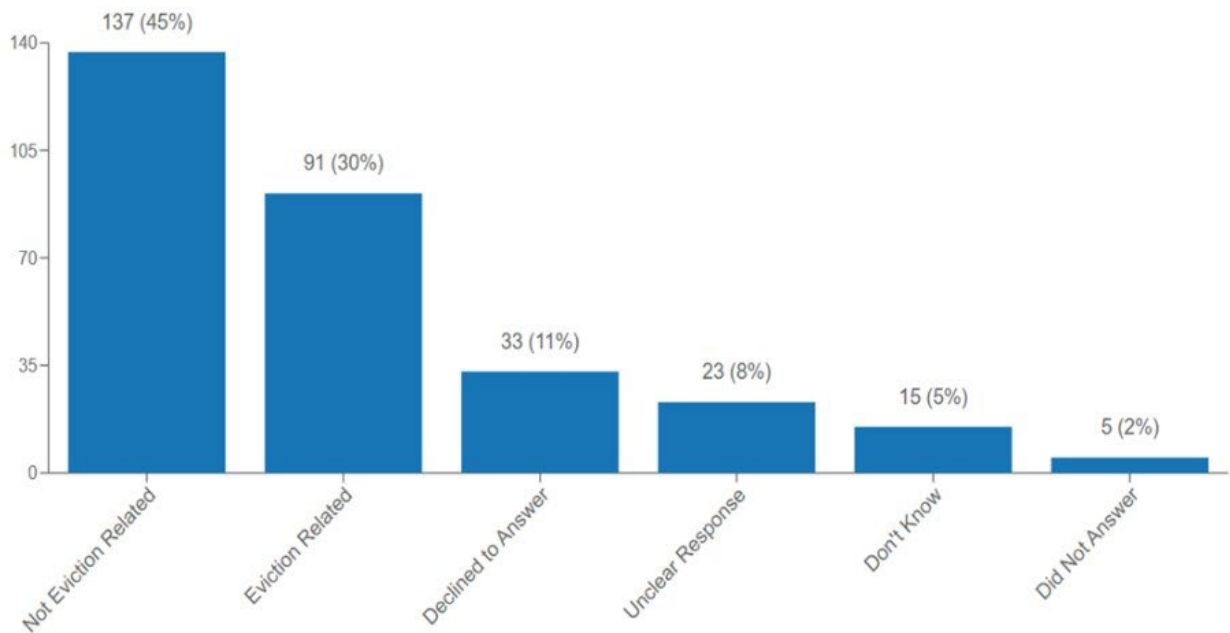
#### Key Points:

- 45% (137) not eviction-related
- 30% (91) eviction-related
- 11% (33) declined to answer
- 13% combined unclear/don't know
- 75% clear response rate

#### Housing Loss Related to Eviction

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 228 (75%)

Eviction Rate Among Clear Responses: 40%





### Strategic Insights:

The high rate of eviction-related housing loss (30%) indicates:

- Critical need for eviction prevention
- Tenant rights education importance
- Legal support requirements
- Early intervention opportunities

The significant non-response rate (25% combined) suggests:

- Possible stigma around eviction
- Complex housing loss situations
- Need for clearer definitions
- Potential under-reporting

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Develop eviction prevention
- Provide legal assistance
- Create tenant education
- Enable emergency support

Program recommendations:

- Establish legal aid partnerships
- Create landlord mediation
- Build emergency funds
- Design prevention programs

Prevention strategies:

- Early warning systems
- Rental assistance programs
- Tenant rights education
- Landlord engagement

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive eviction prevention strategies while highlighting the importance of understanding and addressing various pathways to housing loss.

## 5.4) Timing of Housing Loss

### How long ago did that happen (that you lost your housing most recently)? (Best estimate.)

The data shows a moderate response rate regarding time since housing loss, with just over half of respondents able to provide specific timeframes. The high level of uncertainty and non-response suggests challenges in precise recall of housing loss timing.

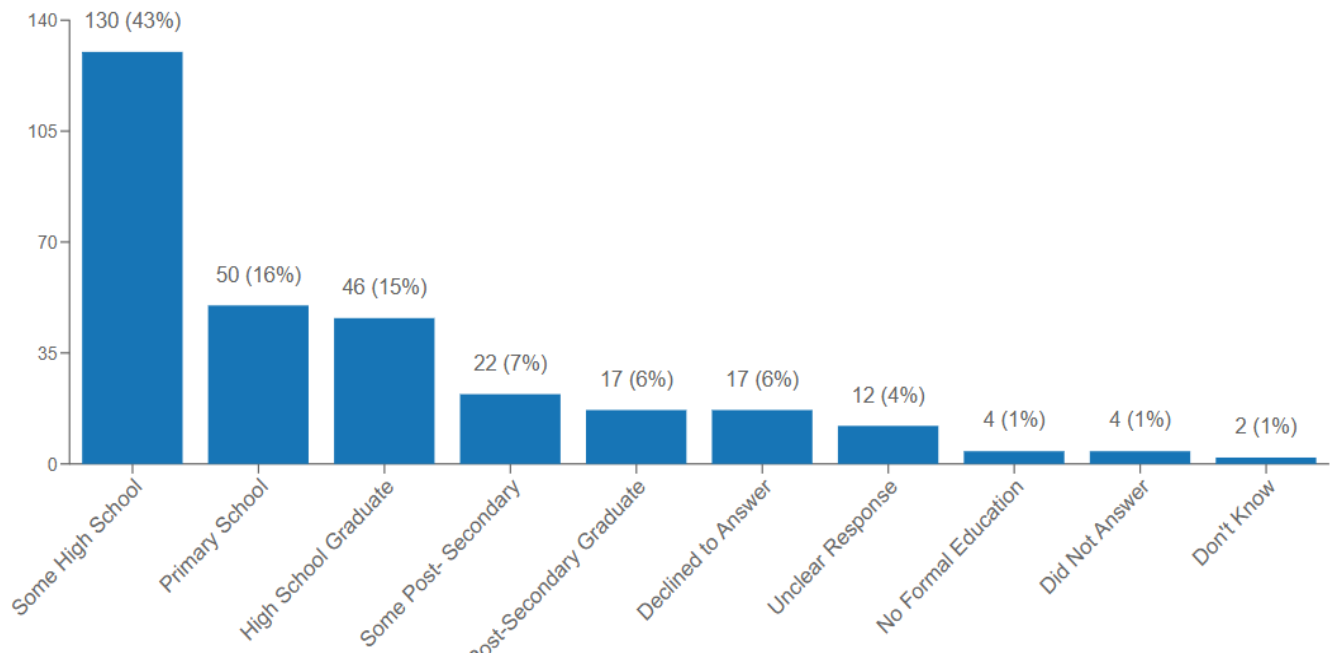
#### Key Points:

- 56% (169) provided specific timeframes
- 16% (49) declined to answer
- 15% (46) don't know
- 12% (35) gave unclear responses
- 27% combined unclear/don't know

## Highest Level of Education Completed

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 269 (88%)

High School Completion Rate: 32% of Clear Responses



### Strategic Insights:

The moderate response rate (56%) suggests:

- Difficulty tracking housing history
- Complex housing trajectories
- Potential memory challenges
- Need for better tracking systems

The high uncertainty rate (27% combined) indicates:

- Blurred transitions to homelessness
- Multiple housing losses
- Complex housing situations
- Need for clearer definitions

### Operational Insights:

Data collection improvements:

- Develop timeline tools
- Create clearer categories
- Enable better tracking
- Improve documentation

Program recommendations:

- Implement housing history tracking
- Create standardized timelines
- Build better documentation
- Enable consistent monitoring

System improvements:

- Standardize time measurements
- Improve record-keeping
- Create tracking protocols
- Enable data verification

The data suggests a need for improved systems to track housing loss timing, while acknowledging the complex nature of housing instability patterns.

## 5.5) Duration Since Housing Loss

The data indicates a diverse range of timeframes since respondents lost their housing, with a significant proportion not providing responses. Those who did report durations show a skew toward longer-term homelessness.

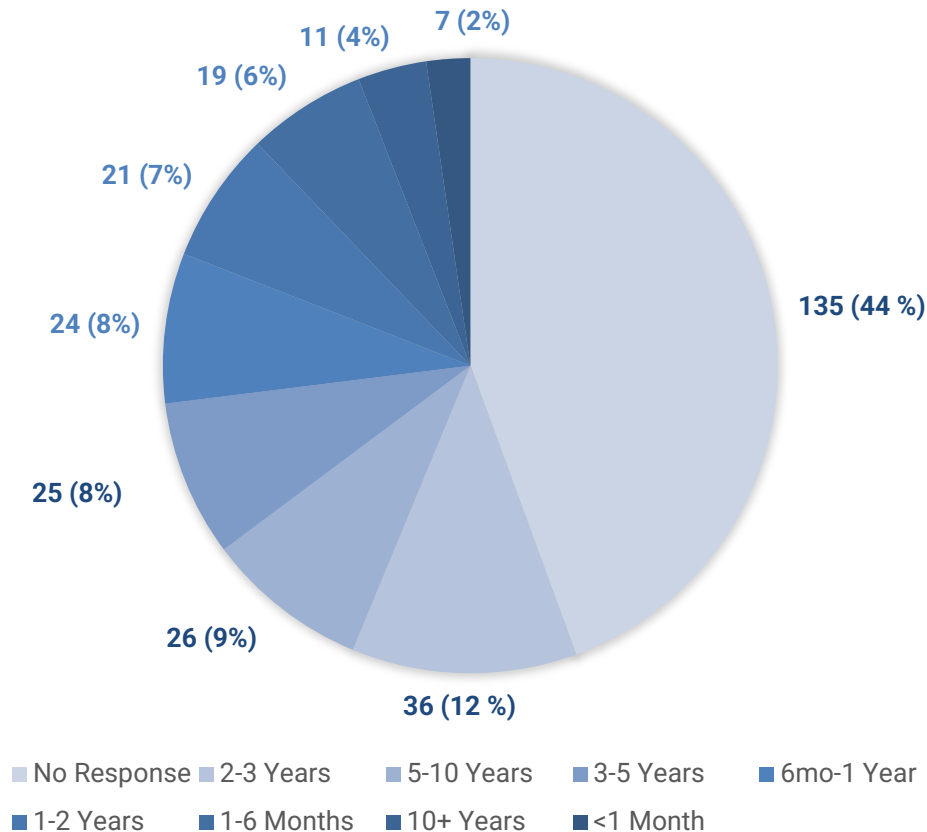
### Key Points:

- 44% (135 individuals) did not provide a response.
- 12% (36 individuals) lost housing 2–3 years ago.
- 9% (26 individuals) reported housing loss 5–10 years ago.
- 8% (25 individuals) lost housing 3–5 years ago.
- 8% (24 individuals) reported housing loss 6 months–1 year ago.
- 7% (21 individuals) reported housing loss 1–2 years ago.
- 6% (19 individuals) reported housing loss 1–6 months ago.
- 4% (11 individuals) experienced housing loss 10+ years ago.
- 2% (7 individuals) lost housing less than 1 month ago.
- Median duration since housing loss: 3 years.

Average duration: 5.5 years (ranging from 2 days to 76 years).

### Duration Since Housing Loss

Total Population: 204 – Median: 3 Years - Range: 2 days to 27 years – Average: 5.5 years



## Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of individuals with extended periods since housing loss (e.g., 2+ years) suggests:

- Prolonged housing instability is a significant challenge, requiring interventions targeting long-term homelessness.
- Many respondents are likely entrenched in cycles of homelessness, reflecting systemic gaps in housing support over time.
- The high percentage of non-respondents (44%) indicates potential barriers to collecting accurate data, such as lack of trust, literacy issues, or survey fatigue.

The varied durations since housing loss provide:

- Opportunities for targeted interventions based on the duration of homelessness (e.g., rapid rehousing for recent cases, permanent housing for long-term cases).
- Insights into the importance of early intervention, as those with shorter durations may be at risk of becoming chronically homeless.

## Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

Enhance long-term housing support for those with 2+ years of housing instability.

Develop early intervention strategies for individuals who recently lost housing (<1 year).

Address barriers to data collection, improving outreach and trust-building measures.

Program Recommendations:

Create permanent housing programs for individuals with long durations since housing loss (5+ years).

Expand transitional housing services for those between 1–5 years of homelessness.

Introduce rapid rehousing initiatives for respondents who lost housing within the last year.

Resource Allocation:

- Prioritize funding for permanent and transitional housing programs.
- Invest in outreach efforts to engage non-respondents and address gaps in data.
- Allocate resources to early intervention services for individuals at risk of long-term homelessness.

## 5.6) Age of First Homelessness Responses

### How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

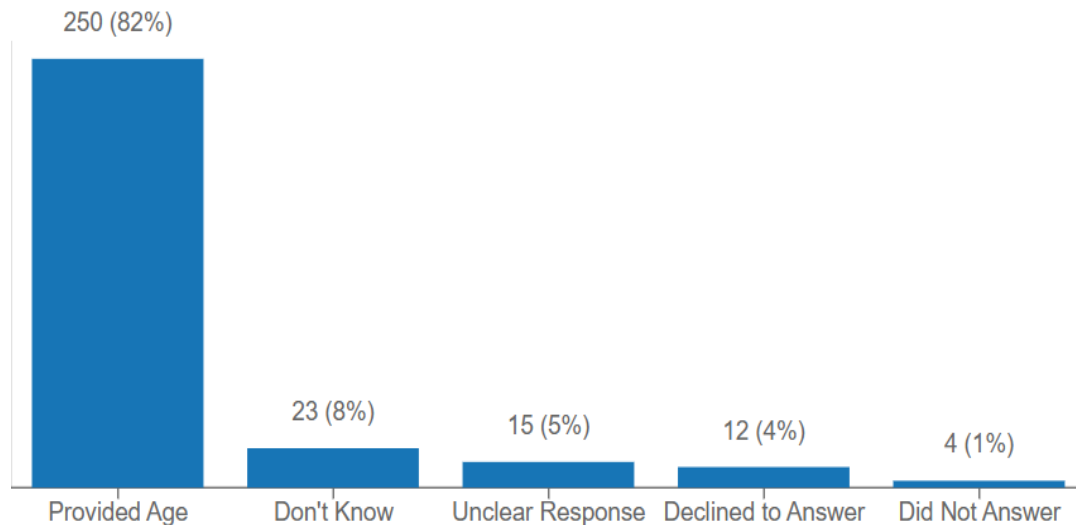
The data shows a high response rate for the age of first homelessness, with 82% of respondents able to recall and provide this information. This strong response rate suggests this is a well-remembered life event for most individuals experiencing homelessness.

#### Key Points:

- High response rate (250 individuals, 82%)
- Small uncertainty rate (23 individuals, 8% "Don't Know")
- Low declination rate (12 individuals, 4%)
- Minimal missing data (4 individuals, 1%)
- Good data quality with only 5% unclear responses

## Response Distribution: Age of First Homelessness Experience

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The high response rate (82%) indicates that first experience of homelessness is a well-remembered milestone. This reliable recall suggests that:

- The experience is significant and memorable
- The question format is effective
- Respondents are willing to share this information  
This data point could be valuable for understanding pathways into homelessness.

The relatively low combined rate of uncertainty and unclear responses (13%) suggests this metric could be:

- A reliable indicator for tracking homelessness patterns
- Useful for identifying critical intervention points
- Helpful in designing prevention strategies

### Operational Insights:

Leverage the high response rate by:

- Using this question early in surveys to build engagement
- Expanding follow-up questions about circumstances
- Identifying common age-related patterns
- Developing age-specific prevention strategies

Consider enhancing data collection by:

- Adding context questions about life circumstances
- Exploring factors leading to homelessness at different ages
- Creating age-specific intervention protocols
- Documenting successful prevention strategies

Use this data point to:

- Target prevention efforts at high-risk age groups
- Design age-appropriate services
- Develop early intervention programs
- Guide resource allocation for prevention programs

## 5.7) Age of First Homelessness Span

The data reveals diverse pathways into homelessness across the lifespan, with significant concentrations in youth and young adulthood. The average age of first homelessness (28.7 years) and median (24.5 years) indicate that initial housing loss often occurs in early adulthood.

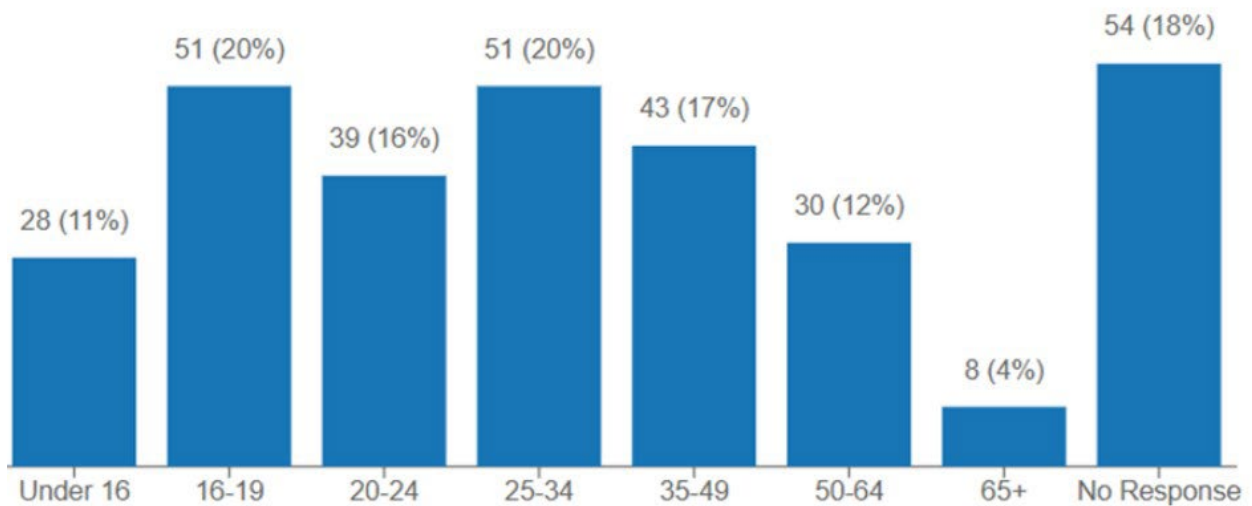
### Key Points:

- Youth vulnerability (31% first experienced homelessness under age 20)
- Early adulthood concentration (36% between 20-34 years)
- Significant childhood homelessness (11% under 16)
- Later-life onset cases (16% over 50)
- Wide age range (3-85 years)
- 

## Age of First Homelessness Experience

Total Population: 304 | Average Age: 28.7 years

Median: 24.5 years | Range: 3-85 years





### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of youth and young adult first experiences (51% under 25) suggests critical intervention points during:

- Transition from child to adult services
- Exit from foster care or youth programs
- Early employment years  
This indicates a need for targeted prevention and support during these transitions.

The substantial number of childhood-onset cases (11% under 16) points to:

- Intergenerational homelessness patterns
- Family system failures
- Need for early family-focused interventions
- Critical role of educational institutions in identification

### Operational Insights:

Age-specific prevention strategies needed for:

- Youth transitioning to adulthood
- Families with young children
- Working-age adults
- Seniors facing housing instability

Service delivery should consider:

- Age-appropriate intervention models
- Family-centered approaches for youth
- Employment support for working-age adults
- Healthcare coordination for older adults

System improvements should focus on:

- Early warning systems in schools
- Youth transition support programs
- Adult retraining and employment programs
- Senior housing stability programs

## Family and Social Relationships

### 6.1) Household Composition

**Do you have family members or anyone else who is staying with you tonight? / Did any family members or anyone else stay with you last night?**

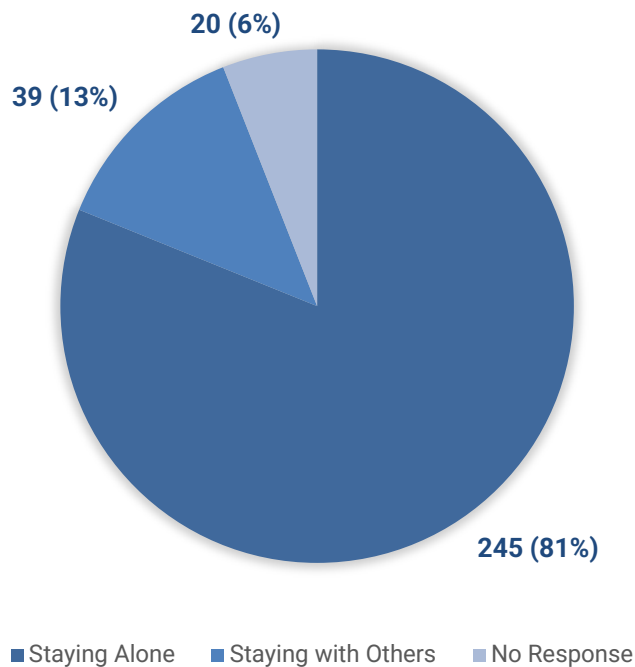
The data reveals that the vast majority of surveyed individuals are experiencing homelessness alone, with only a small portion staying with family members or others. The high response rate (94%) provides strong confidence in these findings.

#### Key Points:

- Overwhelming majority (81%, 245 individuals) are staying alone
- 13% (39 individuals) reported staying with others
- Small non-response rate (6% combined declined/did not answer)
- Clear response pattern with minimal ambiguity
- Total survey population: 304 individuals

#### Household Composition

Total Surveyed: 304



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of individuals staying alone (81%) suggests a need for single-occupancy housing solutions and support services tailored to individuals rather than families. This has implications for shelter design and housing program development.

The presence of 39 individuals staying with others (13%) indicates a need for family-oriented or multiple-occupancy housing options. These cases may represent more complex service needs and require coordinated support for multiple individuals.

### Operational Insights:

Immediate action should focus on:

- Developing appropriate ratios of single vs. family accommodation units
- Ensuring support services are properly scaled for individual vs. group needs
- Creating targeted outreach strategies for both demographics

Consider implementing specialized assessment protocols for the 13% staying with others to:

- Evaluate relationships and dependencies
- Assess combined household needs
- Identify appropriate family-oriented services
- Ensure all accompanying individuals are counted and served

The relatively small non-response rate (6%) suggests effective data collection methods, but further improvements could be made to reduce the number of declined responses (16 individuals).

## 6.2) Household Members

### Specify Members

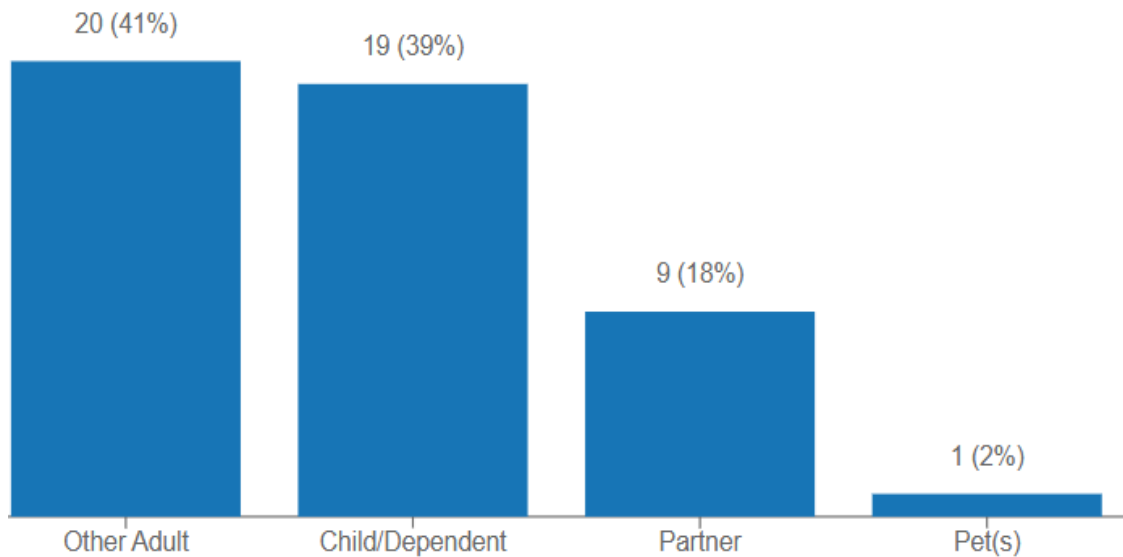
Among the 39 individuals who reported not staying alone, there's a diverse mix of accompanying members, with other adults and children/dependents being the most common companions. The data reveals complex household structures within the homeless population.

#### Key Points:

- Other adults are most common (41%, 20 cases)
- Child/dependent accompaniment is significant (39%, 19 cases)
- Partner accompaniment is notable (18%, 9 cases)
- Multiple accompaniment types per individual indicate complex households
- Children/dependent numbers range from 1 to 13 per household

### Types of Accompanying Members

Based on 39 Individuals Reporting Accompaniment | Multiple Selections Possible



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of individuals with children/dependents (39% of accompanied cases) indicates a critical need for family-oriented services and housing solutions. The range of dependent numbers (1-13) suggests need for flexible accommodation options.

The presence of other adults (41%) alongside partners (18%) indicates complex social networks and potential support systems that could be leveraged in housing solutions and support services.

### Operational Insights:

Immediate priorities should include:

- Developing varied unit sizes to accommodate different household compositions
- Ensuring child-specific support services are available
- Creating safe spaces for families with children
- Establishing protocols for managing complex household relationships

Service delivery should be adapted to account for:

- Multiple-occupant households
- Child safety and educational needs
- Family support services
- Partner relationship dynamics

Resource allocation should consider:

- Larger unit requirements for families with multiple children
- Support services for various household compositions
- Child-specific resources and services
- Family counseling and support services

### 6.3) Family Separation Due to Homelessness

#### Are you currently separated from your family due to homelessness?

The data reveals an alarming rate of family separation due to homelessness, with nearly two-thirds of respondents currently separated from their families. This indicates a severe impact on family connections and support systems.

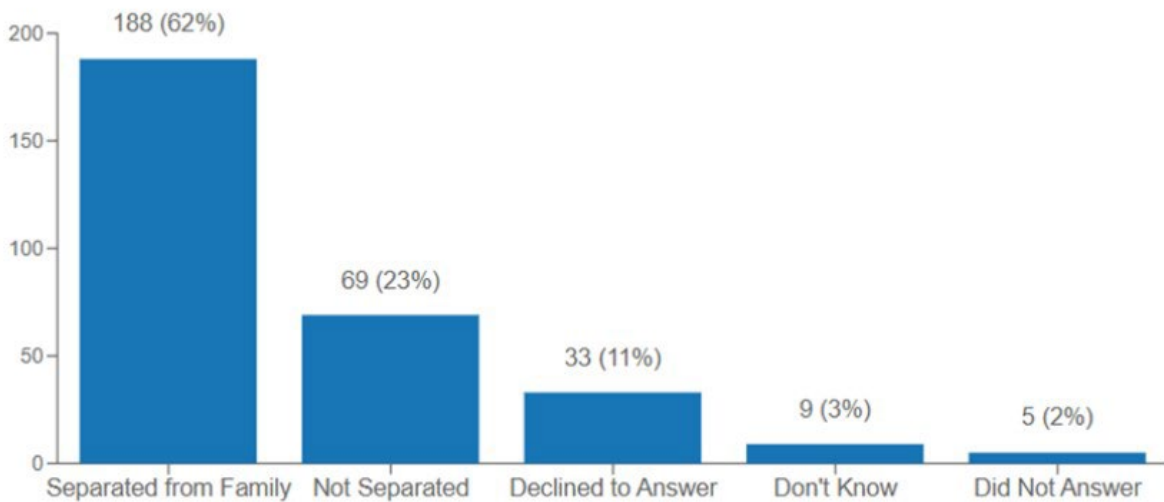
#### Key Points:

- 62% (188) separated from family
- 23% (69) not separated
- 11% (33) declined to answer
- 5% combined don't know/no answer
- 73% separation rate among clear responses

### Current Family Separation Due to Homelessness

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 257 (85%)

Separation Rate Among Clear Responses: 73%



### Strategic Insights:

The extremely high rate of family separation (62%) indicates:

- Severe family system disruption
- Loss of support networks
- Emotional/social impacts
- Need for reunification support

The notable declination rate (11%) suggests:

- Emotional sensitivity
- Complex family situations
- Potential trauma
- Communication challenges

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Enable family reconnection
- Support communication
- Provide family services
- Create reunification paths

Program recommendations:

- Develop family programs
- Create communication support
- Build reunification services
- Enable family stability

Resource allocation:

- Fund family services
- Support communication tools
- Enable reunification
- Invest in family housing

The data emphasizes the critical need for services that address family separation, with focus on maintaining connections, enabling communication, and supporting eventual reunification where appropriate.

## 6.4) Military and RCMP Service

**Have you ever served in the Canadian Military or RCMP? (Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, and Air Force, Regular and Reserve, Army Rangers including completing basic training)**

The data reveals a significant presence of military and RCMP veterans among the homeless population, with 10% of respondents having served in either or both capacities. This represents an important subgroup with potentially unique needs and challenges.

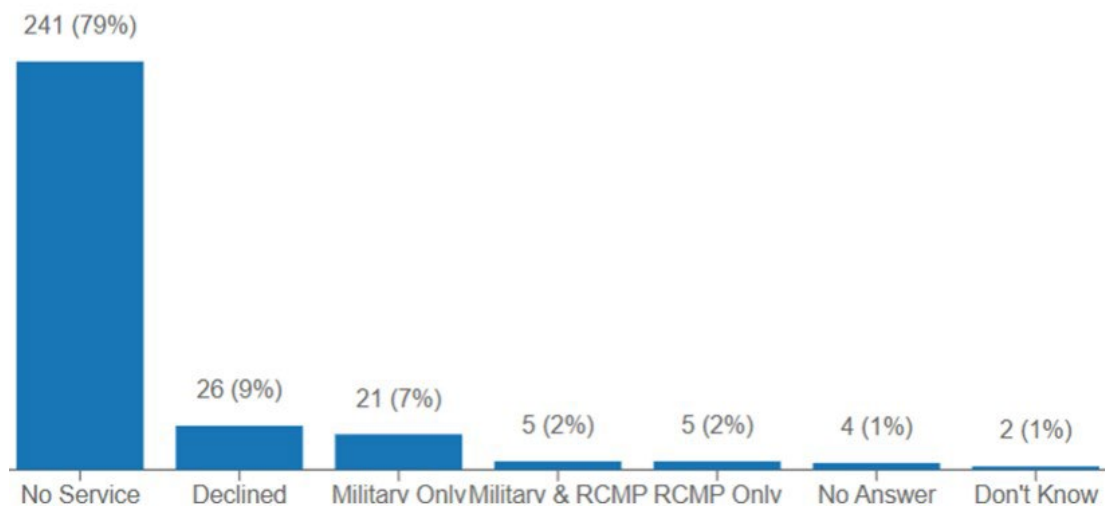
### Key Points:

- 79% (241) have no service background
- 7% (21) served in military only
- 2% (5) served in both military and RCMP
- 2% (5) served in RCMP only
- 11% combined non-response rate

## Military and RCMP Service Background

Total Population: 304 | Service Members: 31 (10%)

Combined Military/RCMP Service Rate: 10%





### Strategic Insights:

The substantial veteran presence (10% combined) suggests:

- Need for veteran-specific services
- Importance of service-related support
- Potential access to veteran resources
- Value of specialized programs

The mix of service types indicates:

- Different service-related needs
- Varied transition challenges
- Multiple support pathways
- Complex service histories

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Develop veteran-specific programs
- Connect with veteran services
- Create specialized support
- Enable service coordination

Program recommendations:

- Establish veteran outreach
- Build service partnerships
- Create transition support
- Design targeted interventions

Resource allocation:

- Fund veteran-specific services
- Support service coordination
- Enable specialized programs
- Maintain veteran connections

The data emphasizes the need for specialized services targeting the unique needs of military and RCMP veterans experiencing homelessness.

## Indigenous Identity and Impact

### 7.1) Indigenous Identity and Representation

**Do you identify as First Nations (with or without status), Métis, or Inuit? (If yes, please specify)**  
**(COMMUNITY NOTE: The wording of this question can be adapted to what makes sense in your community, for example by listing specific First Nations)**

The data reveals a very high proportion of Indigenous individuals among the homeless population, with First Nations representing the largest group, followed by Inuit and Métis identities.

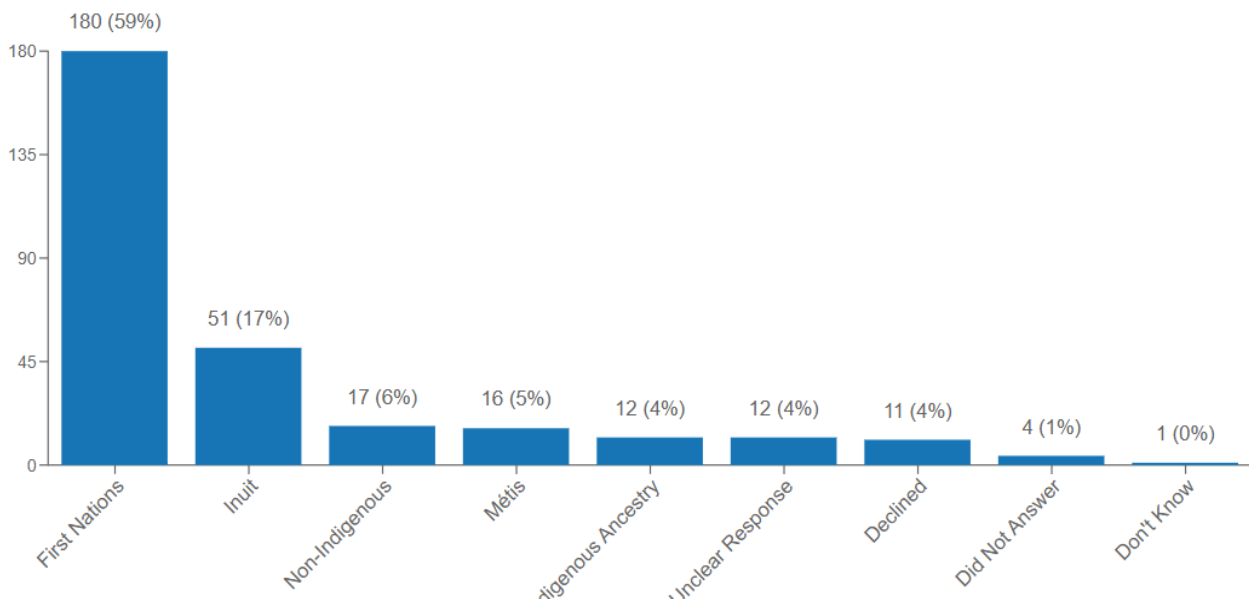
#### Key Points:

- 59% (180) identify as First Nations
- 17% (51) identify as Inuit
- 5% (16) identify as Métis
- 4% (12) claim Indigenous ancestry
- Only 6% (17) identify as non-Indigenous

### Indigenous Identity Distribution

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 276 (91%)

Indigenous Identification Rate: 85% of Total Population



### Strategic Insights:

The overwhelming Indigenous representation (85% total) indicates:

- Critical need for culturally appropriate services
- Systemic issues affecting Indigenous communities
- Importance of Indigenous-led solutions
- Need for targeted support programs

The diversity within Indigenous identities suggests:

- Need for culture-specific approaches
- Importance of recognizing distinct needs
- Opportunity for community-specific programs
- Value of traditional knowledge integration

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Develop culturally appropriate programs
- Engage Indigenous leadership
- Include traditional practices
- Support cultural connections

Program recommendations:

- Create Indigenous-led initiatives
- Incorporate cultural healing practices
- Build community partnerships
- Establish cultural safety protocols

Resource allocation:

- Prioritize Indigenous-focused services
- Support cultural programming
- Fund Indigenous-led organizations
- Invest in community capacity building

The data strongly emphasizes the need for Indigenous-led, culturally appropriate solutions that recognize and respect the distinct identities and needs of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis individuals experiencing homelessness.

## 7.2) Identifying Indigenous Origins

### Which Indigenous community are you from?

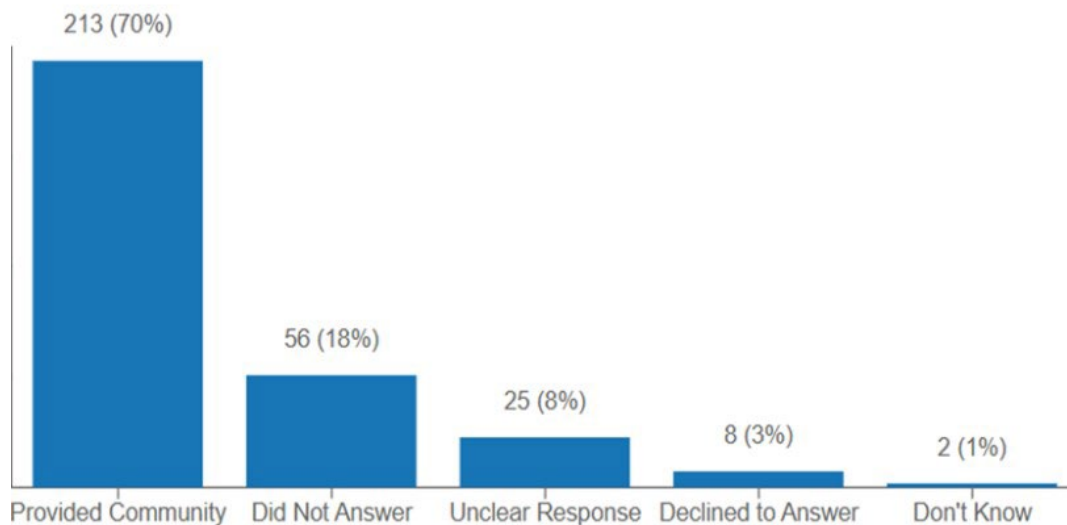
The data shows a high response rate for Indigenous community identification, with 70% of respondents able to specify their community of origin. This strong response rate suggests strong connection to Indigenous identity and community.

#### Key Points:

- 70% (213) provided specific community information
- 18% (56) did not provide an answer
- 8% (25) gave unclear responses
- 3% (8) declined to answer
- Very few (1%) don't know their community

### Indigenous Community Response Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The high response rate (70%) indicates:

- Strong community connections
- Clear cultural identity awareness
- Potential for community-based solutions
- Opportunity for targeted support

The combined non-response/unclear rate (29%) suggests:

- Some disconnection from community
- Potential identity documentation issues
- Need for reconnection support
- Privacy or trust concerns

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Maintain community connections
- Support cultural identity
- Enable community-specific programs
- Facilitate community reconnection

Program recommendations:

- Develop community-specific supports
- Create cultural reconnection programs
- Build inter-community networks
- Establish community liaison roles

Resource allocation:

- Support community-based programs
- Fund cultural connection initiatives
- Invest in community partnerships
- Enable community outreach efforts

The high response rate suggests strong potential for community-based approaches and the importance of maintaining cultural connections in service delivery.

### 7.3) Community Representation

#### Community / Reserve name

The data reveals a wide distribution across 33 different Indigenous communities, with several larger communities representing significant portions of the population, while many smaller communities contribute to the diversity of the group.

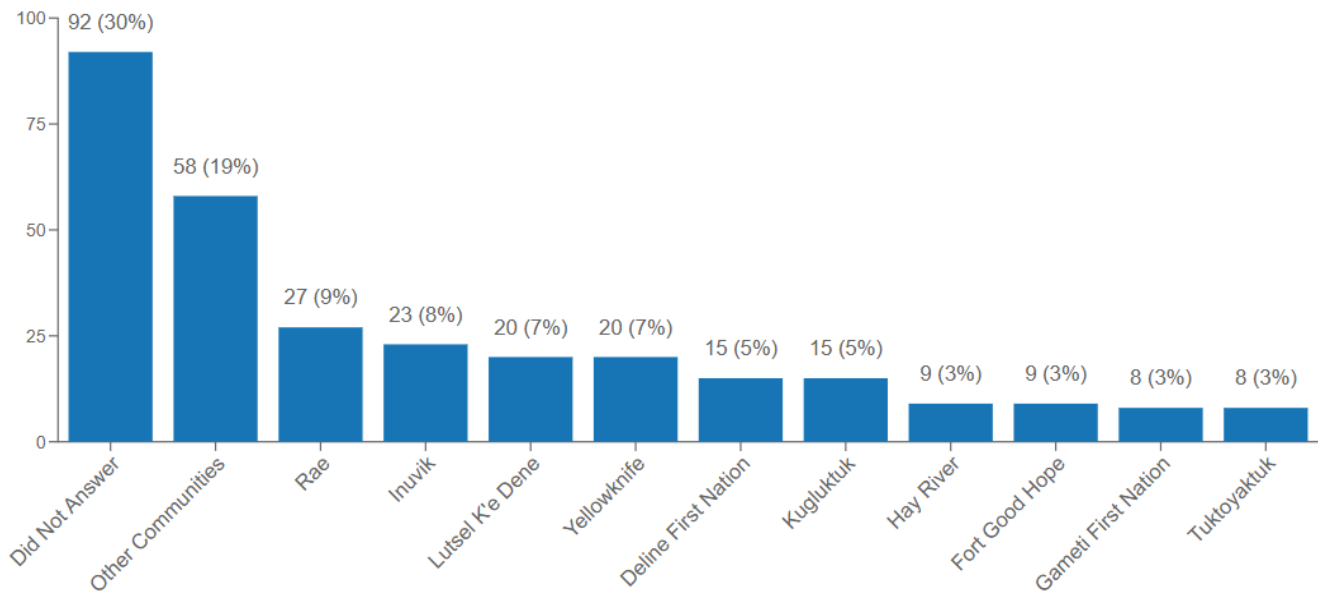
#### Key Points:

- 30% (92) did not specify community
- Significant representation from Rae (9%)
- Strong presence from Inuvik (8%)
- Equal representation from Lutsel K'e and Yellowknife (7% each)
- Wide distribution across 33 communities

### Indigenous Community of Origin

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 212 (70%)

Communities Represented: 33



### Strategic Insights:

The diverse community representation suggests:

- Need for multi-community coordination
- Importance of regional approaches
- Value of inter-community networks
- Opportunity for shared resources

The concentration in certain communities (Rae, Inuvik, etc.) indicates:

- Potential service hubs
- Strategic location importance
- Community-specific challenges
- Resource allocation priorities

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Develop regional service networks
- Create community-specific programs
- Enable inter-community coordination
- Support cultural continuity

Program recommendations:

- Establish community liaison system
- Build regional support networks
- Create community-specific resources
- Enable cultural programming

Resource allocation:

- Balance community-specific needs
- Support regional coordination
- Fund cultural programs
- Enable community connections

The data emphasizes the need for a coordinated regional approach while maintaining respect for individual community identities and needs.

## 7.4) Racialized Identities

**In addition to your response in the question above, do you identify with any of the racial identities listed below?**

The data shows that the vast majority of respondents identify exclusively as Indigenous, with a small portion reporting additional racial identities. There's a notable level of clear responses, indicating good data quality on this question.

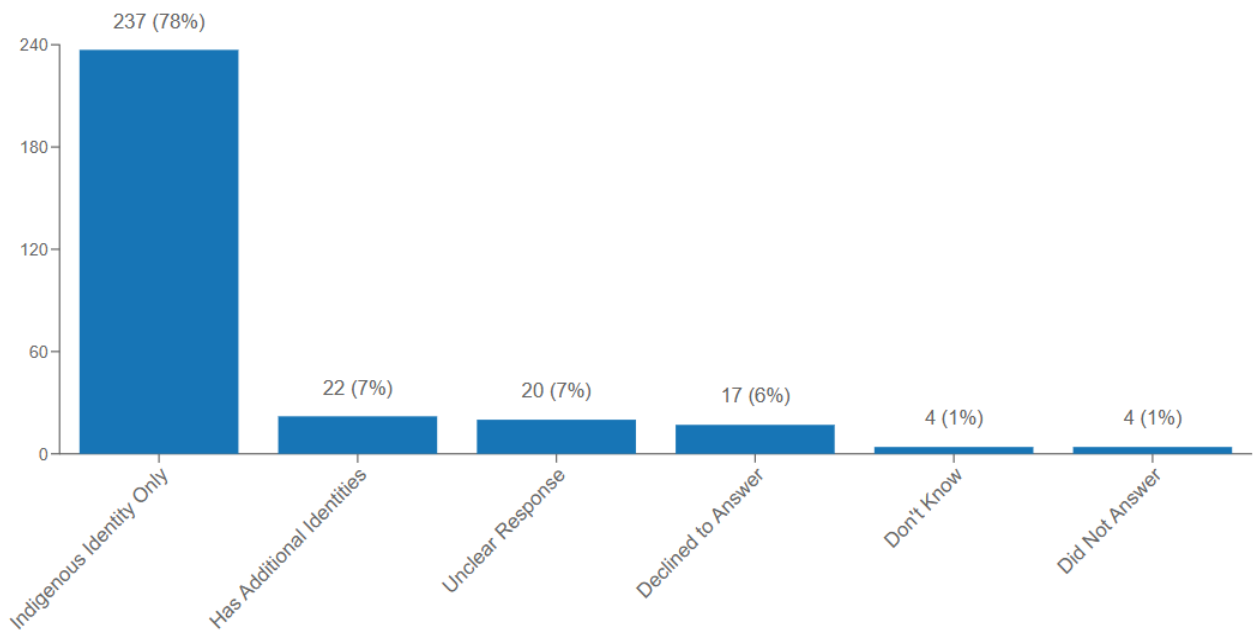
### Key Points:

- 78% (237) identify exclusively as Indigenous
- 7% (22) report additional racial identities
- 7% (20) gave unclear responses
- 6% (17) declined to answer
- Very low non-response rate (2% combined)

### Additional Racial Identity Distribution

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 259 (85%)

Multiple Racial Identities: 8% Among Clear Responses





### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of exclusive Indigenous identification (78%) reinforces:

- Need for culturally-focused services
- Importance of Indigenous-led programs
- Value of traditional approaches
- Centrality of Indigenous culture

The presence of multiple identities (7%) suggests:

- Need for inclusive service approaches
- Value of diverse cultural competencies
- Importance of individualized support
- Complexity of identity considerations

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Center Indigenous cultural practices
- Maintain inclusive programming
- Support identity-based needs
- Enable cultural expression

Program recommendations:

- Develop culturally-grounded services
- Create inclusive support systems
- Build cultural competency
- Enable identity-affirming practices

Resource allocation:

- Prioritize Indigenous-led initiatives
- Support cultural programming
- Maintain inclusive services
- Fund cultural competency training

The data emphasizes the need to maintain strong Indigenous-focused services while ensuring inclusivity for those with multiple racial identities.

## 7.5) Racial Identity Distribution

### Select all that apply

The data represents a small subset of individuals reporting additional racial identities, with most respondents identifying as Indigenous or not providing a response.

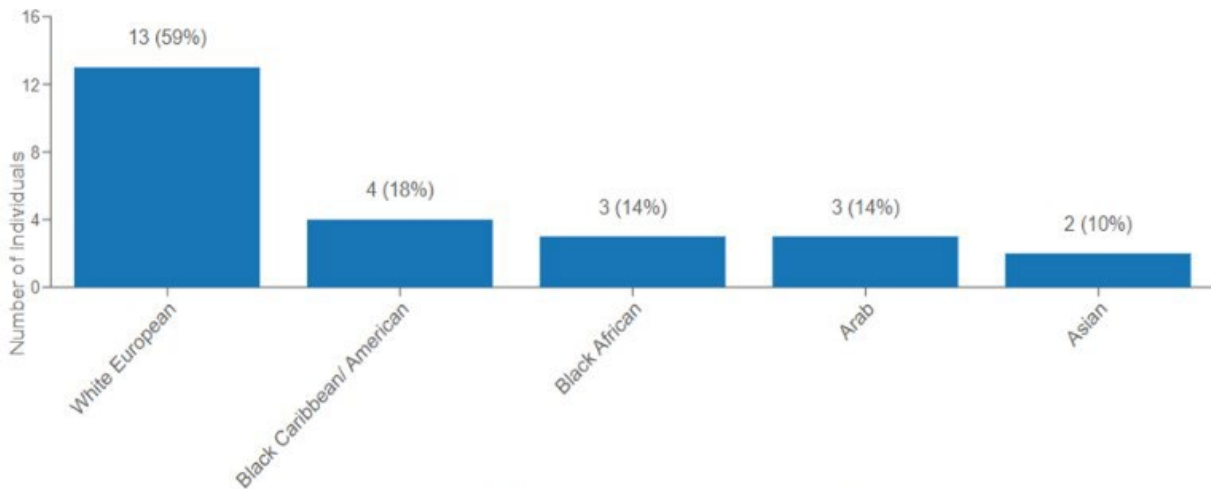
### Key Points:

- 22 individuals (7% of the total population) reported additional racial identities.
- 59% (13 individuals) identified as White/European.
- 18% (4 individuals) identified as Black (Caribbean/African).
- 14% (3 individuals) identified as Black (Mixed).
- 14% (3 individuals) identified as Arab.
- 10% (2 individuals) identified as Asian.
- 93% of the total population (282 individuals) identified as Indigenous only or did not respond.

### Additional Racial Identity Distribution

Among 22 Individuals Reporting Additional Identities

(282 identified as Indigenous only or did not answer)



Note: Percentages are among those reporting additional racial identities (7% of total population)

## Strategic Insights:

The limited representation of additional racial identities (7%) suggests:

- The community is predominantly Indigenous, with a small presence of other racial groups.
- The distribution reflects the need to center services and programs around Indigenous populations while considering the unique needs of non-Indigenous racial groups.

The largest secondary group (White/European at 59%) highlights:

- A potential blend of cultural perspectives influencing service requirements.
- Opportunities for inclusive programs that reflect diversity among non-Indigenous individuals.

The presence of Black, Arab, and Asian populations (combined 41%) indicates:

- The importance of culturally responsive services for minority racial groups.
- Opportunities to build targeted outreach strategies for these smaller groups to ensure equitable access to housing and support services.

## Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

- Focus on developing Indigenous-centered services, as they represent the majority population.
- Incorporate cultural competency training for service providers to meet the needs of smaller racial groups.
- Address barriers that may limit minority populations from accessing programs effectively.

Program Recommendations:

- Design culturally inclusive housing programs that integrate the needs of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous groups.
- Implement targeted outreach initiatives for Black, Arab, and Asian populations to increase program participation.
- Develop partnerships with cultural organizations to support culturally relevant services.

Resource Allocation:

- Prioritize resources for Indigenous-specific programs, given their representation.
- Allocate supplementary resources to culturally inclusive initiatives for non-Indigenous populations.

## 7.6) Residential School Attendance

### Have you attended a residential school?

The data reveals a significant proportion of residential school survivors among the surveyed population, highlighting the ongoing impact of this historical trauma on homelessness.

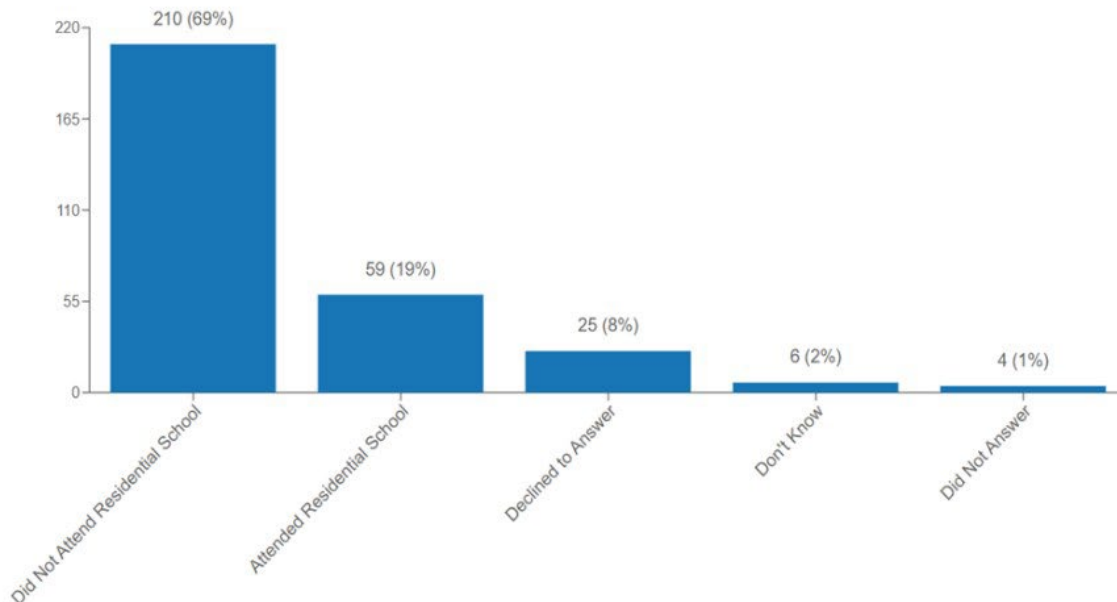
#### Key Points:

- 69% (210) did not attend residential school
- 19% (59) attended residential school
- 8% (25) declined to answer
- 3% combined don't know/no answer
- 22% attendance rate among clear responses

### Personal Residential School Attendance

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 269 (88%)

Attendance Rate Among Clear Responses: 22%



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of residential school survivors (19%) indicates:

- Intergenerational trauma impact
- Cultural healing needs
- Trauma-informed care requirements
- Need for Indigenous-led services

The notable declination rate (8%) suggests:

- Sensitivity of the topic
- Potential trauma triggers
- Need for careful approach
- Trust-building importance

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Implement trauma-informed care
- Enable cultural healing
- Provide Indigenous-led services
- Create safe spaces

Program recommendations:

- Develop cultural programs
- Create healing circles
- Build support networks
- Enable traditional practices

Resource allocation:

- Fund cultural programs
- Support healing services
- Enable Indigenous leadership
- Invest in trauma support

The data emphasizes the critical need for trauma-informed, culturally appropriate services that acknowledge and address the lasting impacts of residential schools on the homeless population.

## 7.1) Intergenerational Impact of Residential Schools

### Did your parents or guardians attend a residential school?

The data reveals an extremely high rate of parental residential school attendance, with nearly two-thirds of respondents reporting their parents or guardians attended residential schools. This indicates profound intergenerational impacts.

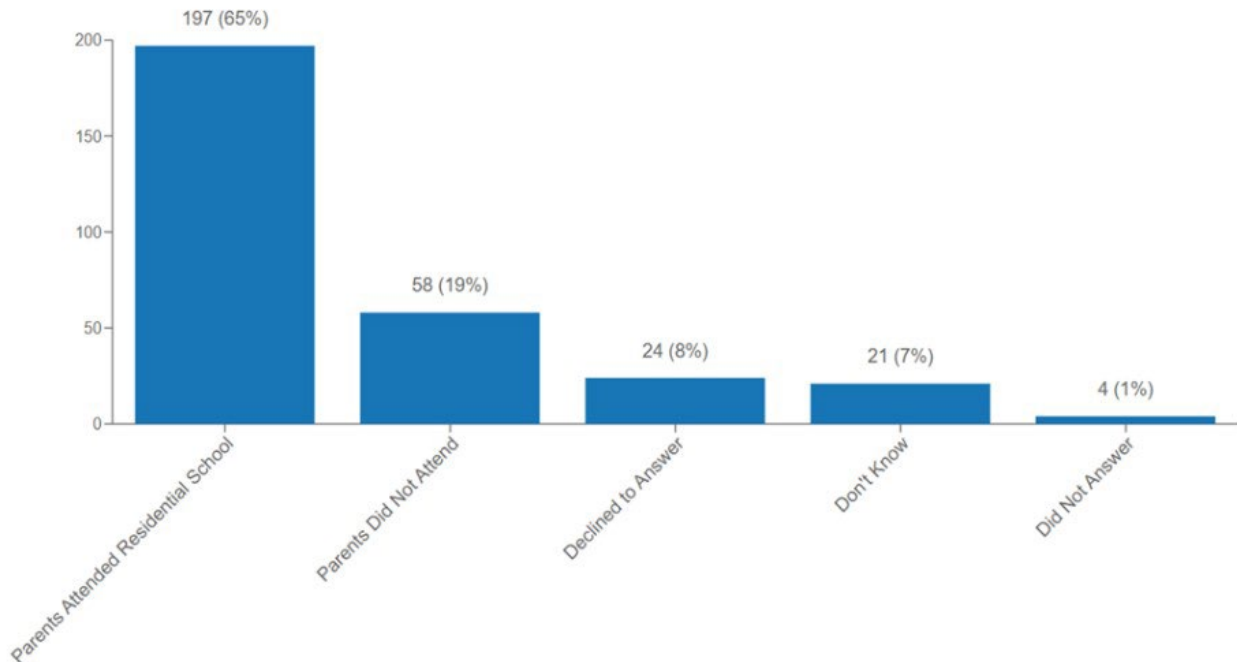
#### Key Points:

- 65% (197) had parents attend
- 19% (58) parents did not attend
- 8% (24) declined to answer
- 7% (21) don't know
- 77% parental attendance among clear responses

### Parental/Guardian Residential School Attendance

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 255 (84%)

Parental Attendance Rate Among Clear Responses: 77%



### Strategic Insights:

The exceptionally high rate of parental attendance (65%) indicates:

- Widespread intergenerational trauma
- Deep cultural disruption
- Family system impacts
- Generational healing needs

The significant uncertainty rate (7% don't know) suggests:

- Family communication barriers
- Historical knowledge gaps
- Cultural disconnection
- Identity challenges

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Address intergenerational trauma
- Support family healing
- Enable cultural reconnection
- Create safe spaces

Program recommendations:

- Develop family healing programs
- Create cultural programs
- Build intergenerational support
- Enable knowledge transfer

Resource allocation:

- Fund family programs
- Support cultural initiatives
- Enable healing services
- Invest in community connection

The data emphasizes the critical need for services that address the profound intergenerational impacts of residential schools, with focus on family healing and cultural reconnection.

## Community Connection

### 8.1) Duration of Residency

#### How long have you been in Yellowknife?

The data shows a high response rate for community duration, with 84% of respondents able to provide clear information (either specific duration or "always been here"). This suggests strong awareness of community connection among the surveyed population.

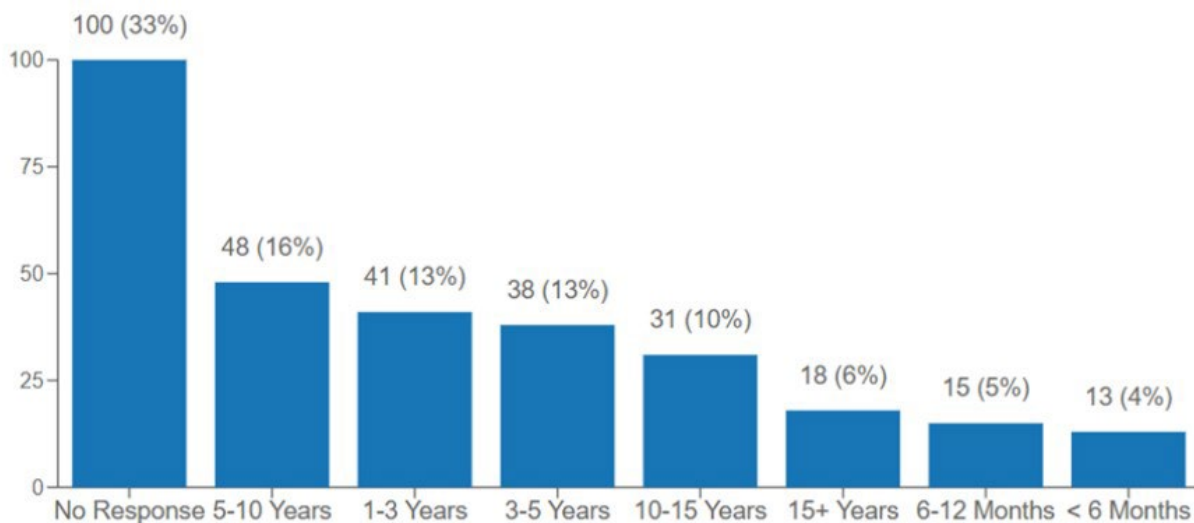
#### Key Points:

- 67% (204 individuals) provided specific duration
- 17% (52 individuals) have always lived in the community
- Low uncertainty (2% don't know)
- Small non-response rate (2%)
- Moderate declination/unclear rate (12% combined)

### Length of Time in Community

Total Population: 304 | Response Rate: 67%

Average: 13.5 years | Median: 10 years | Range: 7 days - 61 years





### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of individuals who could provide duration information (84% combined) suggests:

- Strong community awareness
- Clear connection to place
- Good recall of movement patterns
- Effective question format This data quality enables better planning for local services.

The significant number of lifelong residents (17%) indicates:

- Local origins of homelessness
- Strong community ties
- Potential family/social connections
- Need for community-based solutions

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery implications:

- Focus on maintaining local connections
- Leverage existing community knowledge
- Build on established relationships
- Consider family/social network support

Program recommendations:

- Develop locally-focused solutions
- Maintain connection to community resources
- Build on existing social networks
- Create community-integrated services

Planning considerations:

- Account for strong local ties
- Build on community knowledge
- Integrate local support systems
- Consider both newcomers and long-term residents' needs

The high response rate and clear patterns suggest this data point is reliable for planning purposes and indicates strong community connections among the homeless population.

## 8.2) Residency Duration Patterns

The data reveals a diverse range of community attachment durations, from very recent arrivals to long-term residents. The median stay of 10 years and average of 13.5 years indicates substantial community roots for many individuals experiencing homelessness.

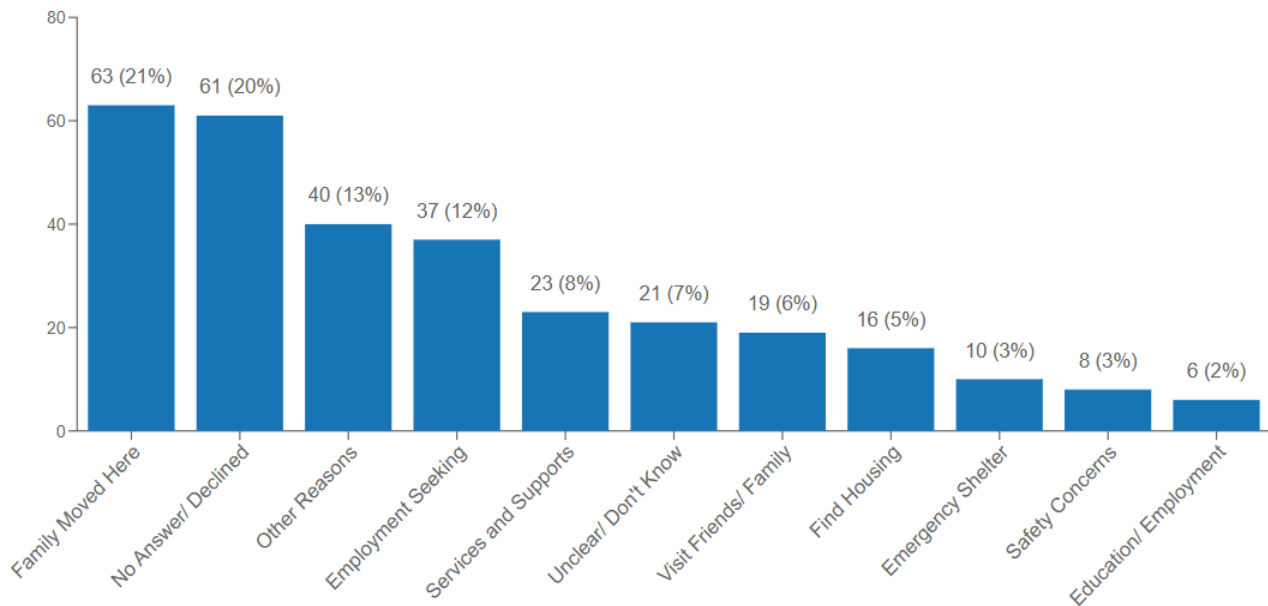
### Key Points:

- 33% no response rate
- 8% recent arrivals (<1 year)
- 23% medium-term (1-6 years)
- 24% long-term (7-15 years)
- 12% very long-term (16+ years)

### Main Reasons for Coming to Community

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 222 (73%)

Family & Employment Account for 45% of Clear Responses



### Strategic Insights:

The substantial proportion of long-term residents (36% over 7 years) suggests:

- Deep community connections
- Local origins of housing instability
- Potential for community-based solutions
- Need for prevention within established communities

The significant number of recent arrivals (8% under 1 year) indicates:

- Ongoing inflow to the community
- Need for newcomer support services
- Importance of early intervention
- Migration-related housing pressures

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery should address:

- Integration support for newcomers
- Preservation of existing community ties
- Range of duration-appropriate services
- Community connection building

Program recommendations:

- Develop targeted newcomer programs
- Maintain long-term resident support
- Create duration-specific interventions
- Build on existing community networks

Resource allocation:

- Balance newcomer vs. established needs
- Consider length of stay in service design
- Leverage community knowledge
- Support both integration and maintenance

### 8.3) Previous Residence

#### Where did you live before you came here?

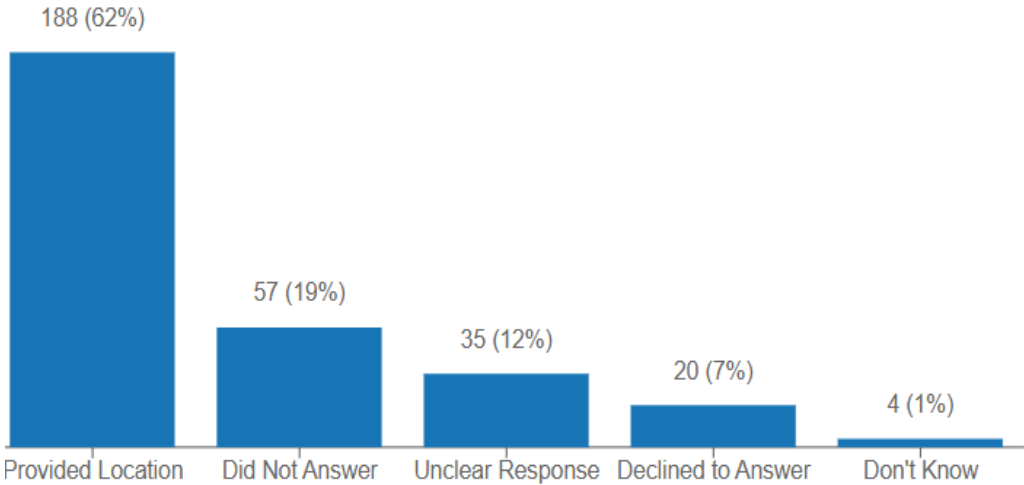
The data shows a moderate response rate for previous residence information, with 62% of respondents providing location details. However, there's a notable proportion of missing or unclear responses, suggesting potential challenges in collecting this information.

#### Key Points:

- 62% (188 individuals) provided location information
- 19% (57 individuals) did not answer
- 12% (35 individuals) gave unclear responses
- 7% (20 individuals) declined to answer
- Very few (1%) didn't know

### Previous Residence Response Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The moderate response rate (62%) suggests that while many can identify their previous location, there are significant gaps in capturing this information. This could impact:

- Understanding migration patterns
- Planning regional services
- Coordinating inter-community support
- Tracking housing instability pathways

The combined 38% of missing/unclear responses indicates potential issues with:

- Question clarity
- Privacy concerns
- Memory/recall challenges
- Complex housing histories

### Operational Insights:

Data collection improvements:

- Clarify question format
- Provide location categories
- Train staff on sensitive information gathering
- Develop better documentation methods

Service delivery considerations:

- Account for varied geographic origins
- Develop regional coordination
- Create location-specific support
- Build inter-community networks

Program recommendations:

- Enhance regional data sharing
- Improve migration tracking
- Strengthen cross-jurisdiction coordination
- Develop targeted outreach based on origin patterns

The significant proportion of missing data suggests a need for improved methods of capturing migration patterns while respecting privacy concerns.

### 8.4) Prior Country of Residence

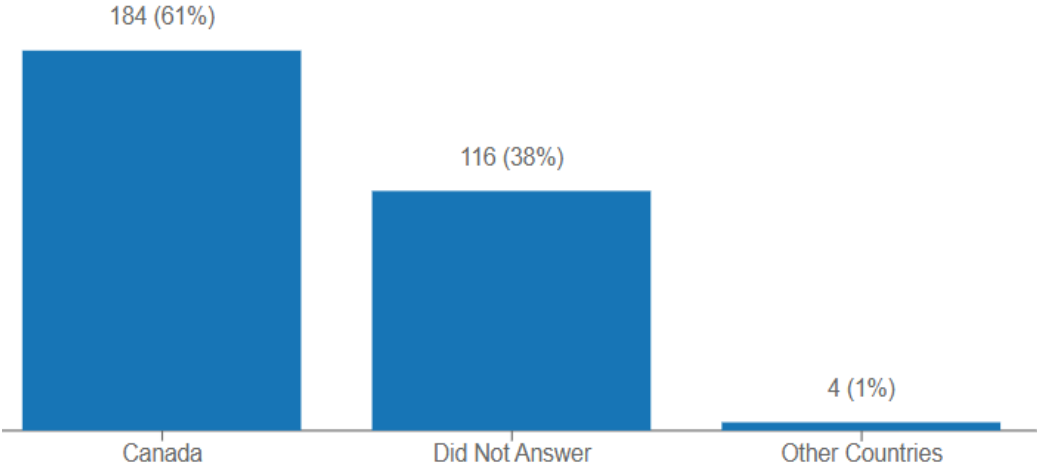
The data shows that the vast majority of respondents who provided information previously resided in Canada, with only a very small number coming from other countries. This aligns with earlier findings about immigration status.

**Key Points:**

- 61% (184 individuals) previously resided in Canada
- 38% (116 individuals) did not provide information
- Only 1% (4 individuals) from other countries
- Four different countries represented in international moves
- High domestic stability pattern

### Previous Country of Residence Distribution

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



### Strategic Insights:

The strong domestic previous residence pattern (61% from Canada) suggests:

- Internal migration as primary movement pattern
- Domestic housing system challenges
- Need for inter-provincial/municipal coordination
- Opportunity for domestic-focused solutions

The very low international movement (1%) indicates:

- Limited direct international pathways to homelessness
- Primarily domestic housing crisis
- Need to focus on internal system improvements
- Opportunity for domestic policy solutions

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Focus on domestic system navigation
- Strengthen inter-regional coordination
- Maintain limited international support capacity
- Develop regional housing strategies

Program recommendations:

- Create domestic housing pathways
- Build regional service networks
- Maintain minimal international support services
- Focus on internal system improvements

Resource allocation:

- Prioritize domestic program development
- Maintain basic international support capacity
- Focus on regional coordination
- Invest in domestic prevention strategies

The data strongly suggests that homelessness in this community is primarily a domestic issue requiring domestic solutions, while maintaining minimal capacity for international support.

## 8.5) Regional Migration

### Province / Territory

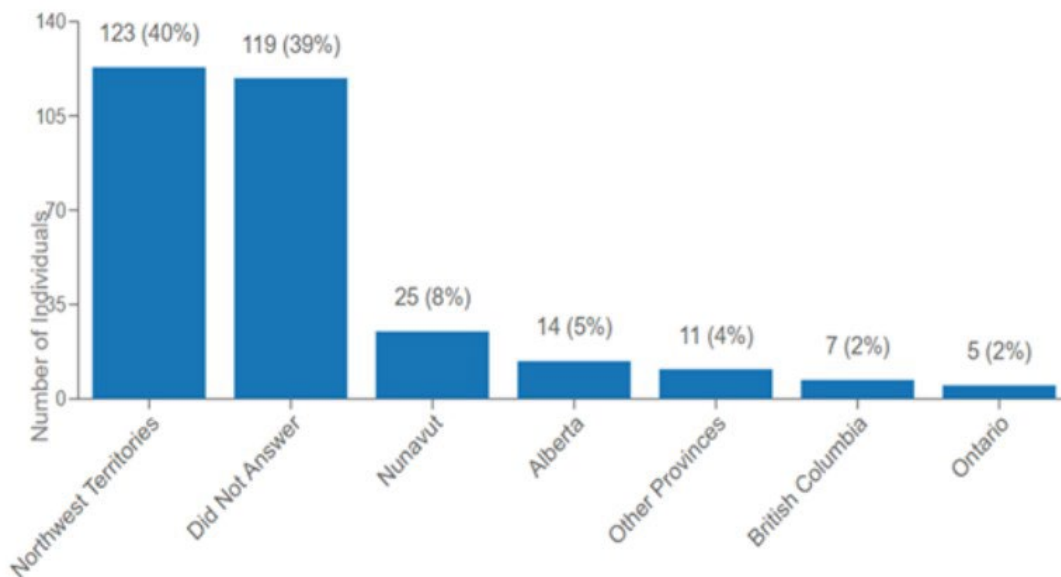
The data reveals that the majority of respondents previously resided in the Northwest Territories or Nunavut, with much smaller proportions coming from other provinces. This reflects a strong pattern of migration within northern regions.

#### Key Points:

- 40% (123 individuals) previously resided in the Northwest Territories.
- 39% (119 individuals) previously resided in Nunavut.
- 8% (25 individuals) from Manitoba.
- A significant focus on migration within northern territories.
- Limited migration from southern provinces.

### Previous Province/Territory of Residence

Total Population Surveyed: 304 Individuals



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### Strategic Insights:

The strong concentration in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (79% combined) suggests:

- Inter-territorial migration dominates movement patterns in northern Canada.
- The housing crisis and social support needs are highly localized in northern regions.
- Increased need for targeted housing and support solutions in the North.
- Opportunity for regional coordination between the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

The smaller migration from southern provinces highlights:

- A limited external migration impact from southern regions.
- The housing crisis remains primarily a regional issue in the North.

### Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

- Focus on improving services in Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
- Strengthen regional collaboration between northern territories.
- Develop relocation pathways tailored to regional needs.

Program Recommendations:

- Expand housing infrastructure in northern territories.
- Build inter-territorial housing pathways to support migration patterns.
- Foster northern territorial partnerships for shared resources.
- Maintain minimal services for southern migrants while prioritizing northern solutions.

Resource Allocation:

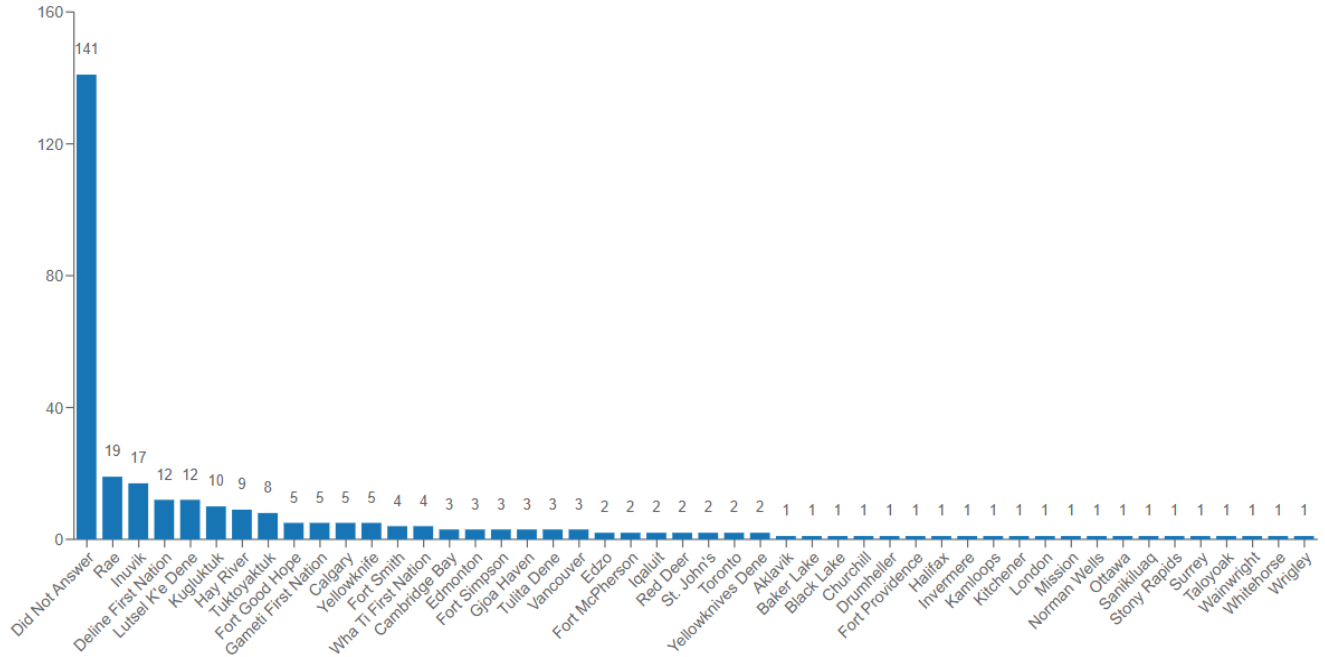
- Prioritize investments in northern regions, especially Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
- Fund territorial housing initiatives and inter-regional support.
- Allocate limited resources for southern migration support.

## 8.6) Community of Origin

### All Previous Communities

Total Population: 304 | Communities: 43

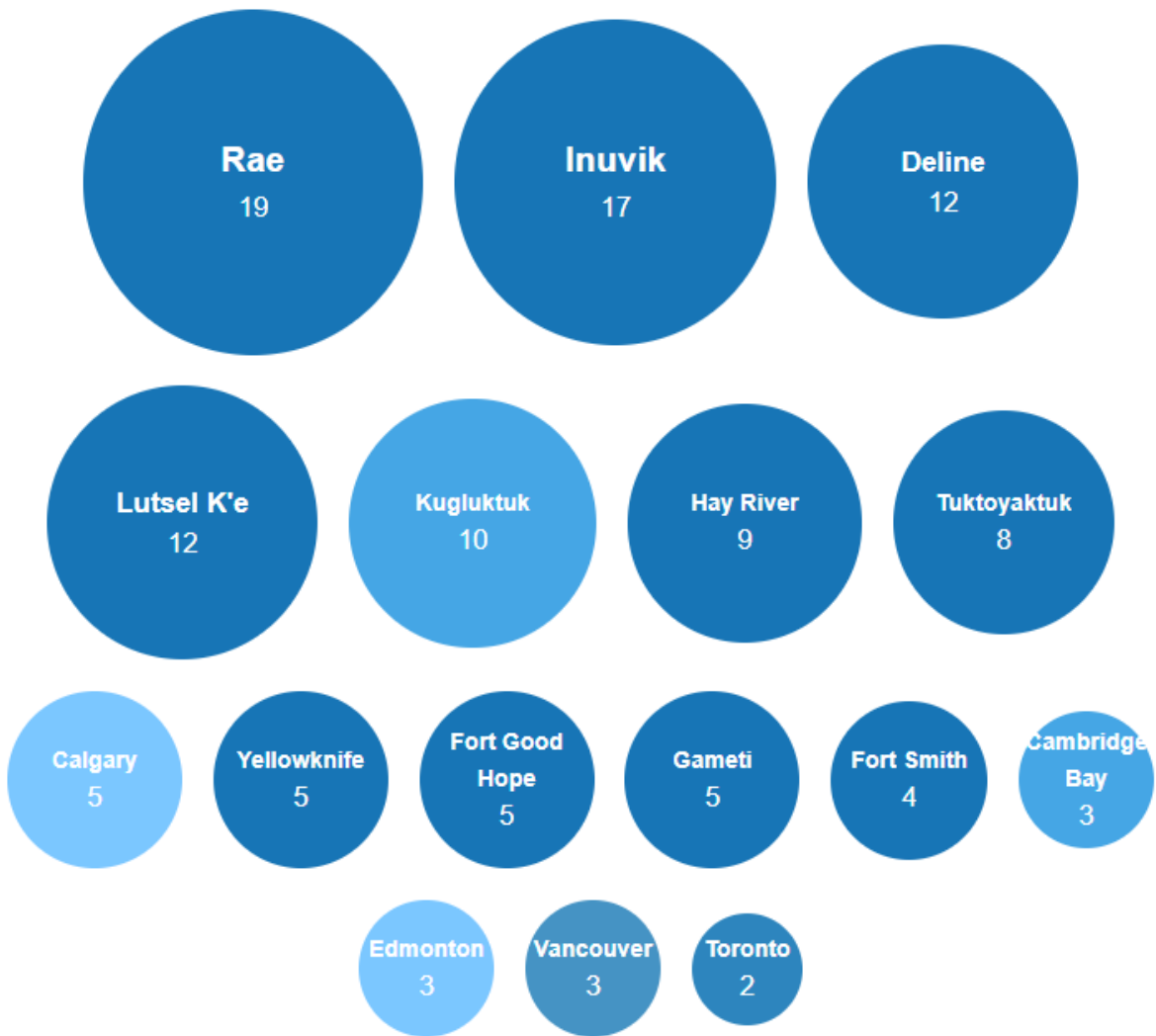
Response Rate: 54% (163 individuals)



# Community Distribution

Bubble size represents number of individuals

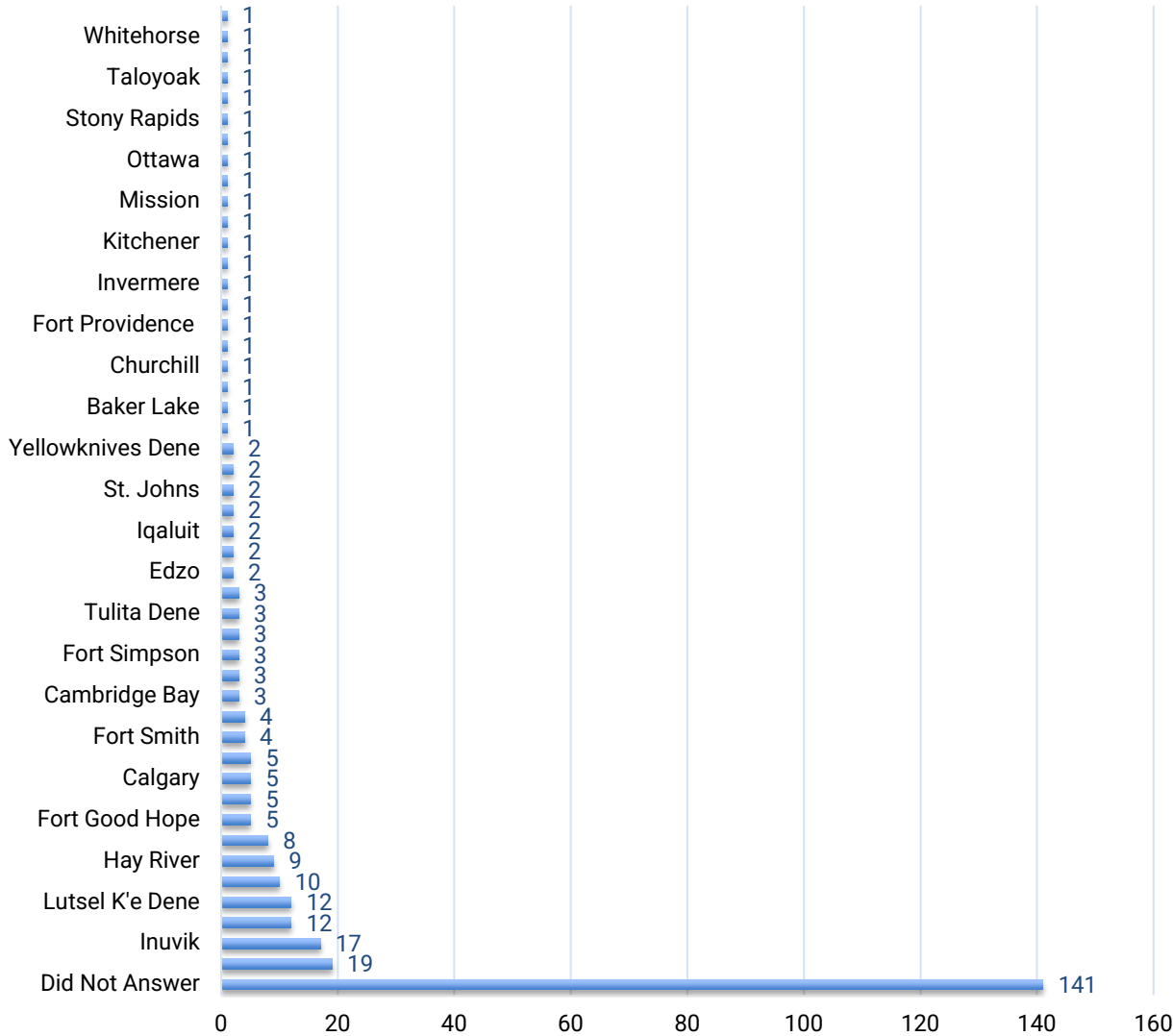
● NWT ● Nunavut ● Alberta ● BC ● Ontario ● Other



Shows communities with 2 or more individuals. 27 additional communities had 1 individual each.

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# Communities of Origin



### Strategic Insights:

The strong territorial concentration (76% of responses) suggests:

- Regional migration patterns
- Territory-specific needs
- Northern service requirements
- Inter-community movement

The southern urban presence indicates:

- North-south migration
- Urban-northern connections
- Service coordination needs
- Multi-jurisdictional support

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Focus on territorial coordination
- Enable regional support
- Create northern solutions
- Support inter-community movement

Program recommendations:

- Develop regional networks
- Build territorial connections
- Create coordination systems
- Enable smooth transitions

Resource allocation:

- Prioritize northern needs
- Support regional programs
- Enable territorial coordination
- Maintain southern connections

The data emphasizes the need for strong territorial and northern-focused solutions while maintaining appropriate connections with southern urban centers.

## 8.7) Motivations for Migration

### What is the main reason you came to Yellowknife?

The data reveals diverse motivations for coming to the community, with family movement and employment opportunities being the primary drivers, followed by access to services and support systems.

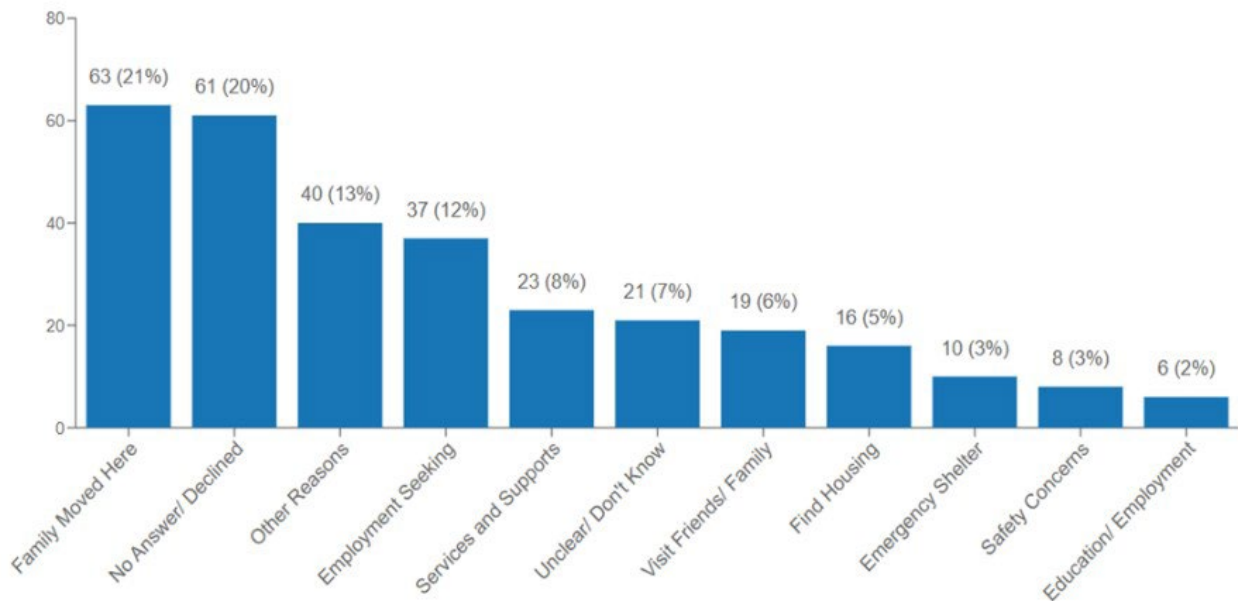
#### Key Points:

- 21% followed family moves
- 12% seeking employment
- 8% accessing services
- 27% combined no answer/unclear
- Multiple service-related reasons

### Main Reasons for Coming to Community

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 222 (73%)

Family & Employment Account for 45% of Clear Responses



### Strategic Insights:

The prominence of family moves (21%) indicates:

- Strong family/social network influence
- Family-based migration patterns
- Need for family-oriented services
- Social connection importance

The significant employment motivation (14% combined) suggests:

- Economic opportunity seeking
- Job market importance
- Need for employment support
- Economic development role

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Support family integration
- Enable employment access
- Coordinate service delivery
- Create safety provisions

Program recommendations:

- Develop family support
- Create employment programs
- Build service networks
- Enable safe transitions

Resource allocation:

- Fund family services
- Support job programs
- Enable service access
- Provide safety resources

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive support systems that address both social (family) and economic (employment) factors while ensuring access to essential services.

## 8.8) Specific Factors Influencing Migration Decisions

The data shows that a vast majority of respondents did not specify additional reasons for coming to the community. Among those who did, legal and court orders were the most cited specific reason.

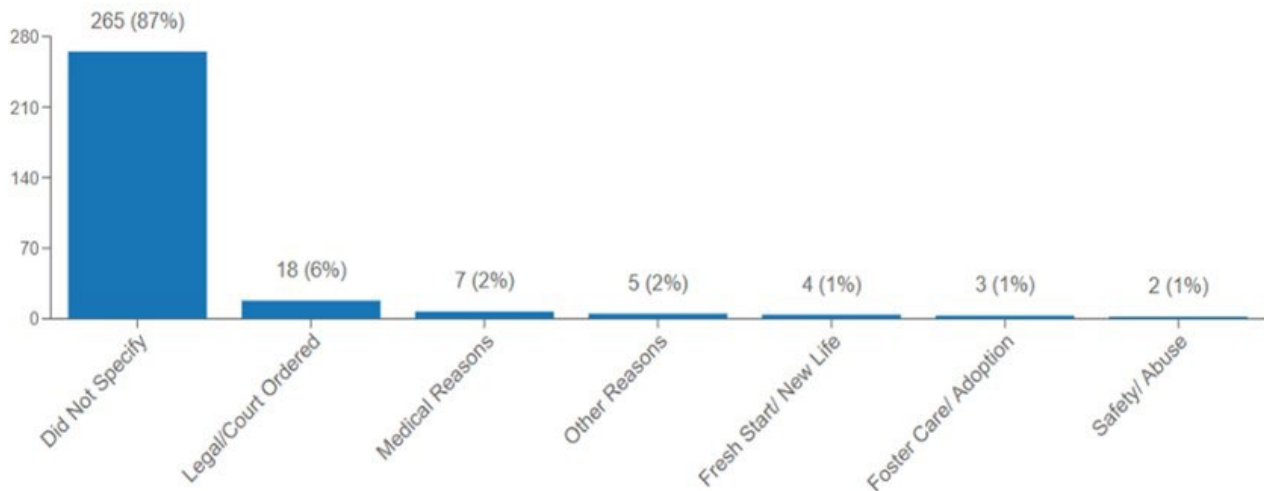
### Key Points:

- 87% (265 individuals) did not specify additional reasons.
- 6% (18 individuals) cited legal/court-ordered reasons as the primary factor.
- 2% (7 individuals) reported medical reasons.
- 2% (5 individuals) mentioned other reasons.
- 1% (4 individuals) were seeking a fresh start/new life.
- 1% (3 individuals) referenced foster care/adoptions.
- <1% (2 individuals) mentioned safety/abuse.

### Additional Specified Reasons for Coming to Community

Total Population: 304 | Additional Reasons: 39 (13%)

Legal/Court Orders Most Common Specific Reason



Note: Similar reasons have been grouped into categories for clarity



### Strategic Insights:

The high percentage of unspecified reasons (87%) suggests:

- Challenges in collecting detailed information, possibly due to lack of disclosure or survey fatigue.
- Opportunities to improve data collection methods, such as conducting follow-ups or providing assistance during surveys.

Legal/court-ordered reasons (6%) as the most common specified factor highlights:

- System-driven relocation patterns, such as parole requirements or mandated residence changes.
- A need to evaluate the effectiveness of community reintegration programs for individuals relocating for legal reasons.

### Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

- Enhance engagement strategies to encourage more detailed responses from respondents.
- Focus on reintegration services for individuals relocating due to legal/court orders.

Program Recommendations:

- Develop support programs for court-mandated individuals, such as housing, employment, and mental health services.
- Strengthen healthcare access initiatives for those relocating for medical reasons.
- Build trauma-informed support systems for individuals escaping abuse or unsafe environments.

Resource Allocation:

- Allocate resources toward improving data collection and respondent engagement.
- Prioritize funding for legal reintegration and safety-focused programs.

The data highlights the dominance of legal/court-ordered relocation among specified reasons, reflecting a need for targeted reintegration services.

## 8.9) Preference for Returning to Home Community

### Do you want to move back to your home community?

The data shows a clear preference among respondents to remain in their current location, with less than a third expressing a desire to return to their home communities. A significant portion are already in their home community of Yellowknife.

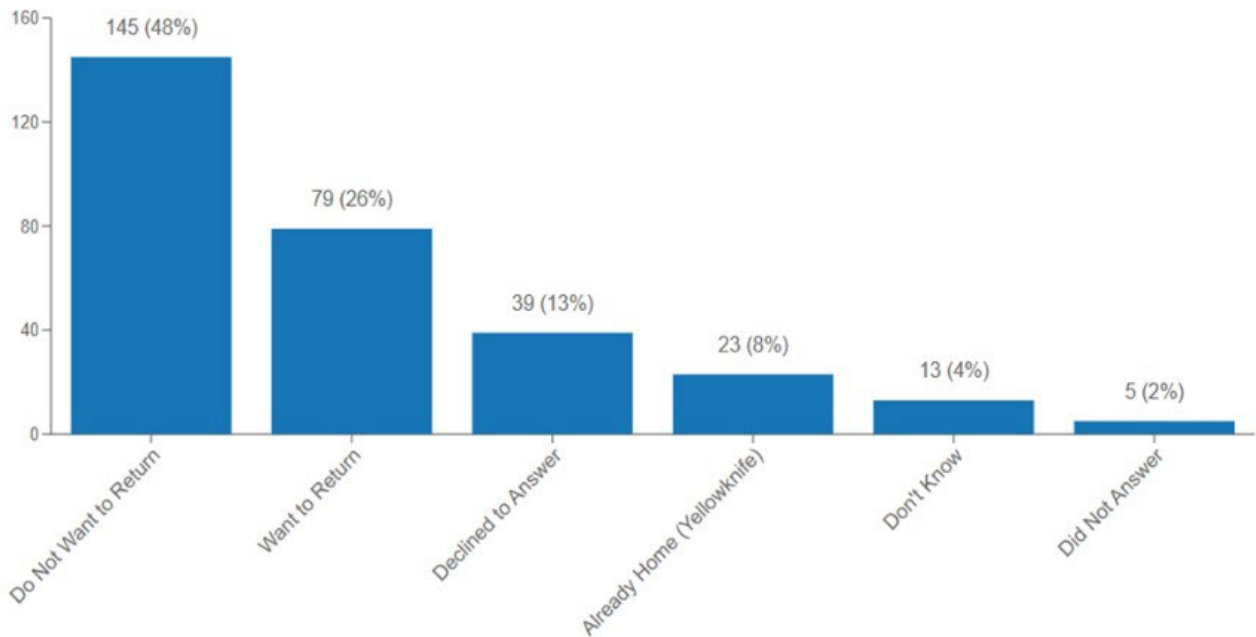
#### Key Points:

- 48% (145) do not want to return
- 26% (79) want to return
- 8% (23) already home
- 13% (39) declined to answer
- 6% combined don't know/no answer

### Desire to Return to Home Community

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 247 (81%)

Return Rate Among Those Not Already Home: 35%



### Strategic Insights:

The strong preference to stay (48%) suggests:

- Current location advantages
- Home community barriers
- Service access benefits
- Established connections

The significant desire to return (26%) indicates:

- Community connection importance
- Potential support networks
- Cultural ties
- Family connections

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Support both staying/returning
- Enable informed choices
- Create transition support
- Maintain connections

Program recommendations:

- Develop local integration
- Create return pathways
- Build community links
- Enable choice support

Resource allocation:

- Balance local/return support
- Fund transition programs
- Support community connections
- Enable informed decisions

The data emphasizes the need for flexible support systems that can accommodate both those who wish to stay and those who want to return to their home communities, while recognizing that many are already in their home community.

## 8.10) Barriers to Returning Home

### If yes, what prevents you from moving back to your community?

The data reveals a complex mix of barriers preventing return to home communities, with personal choice being the predominant factor, followed by family issues and economic barriers.

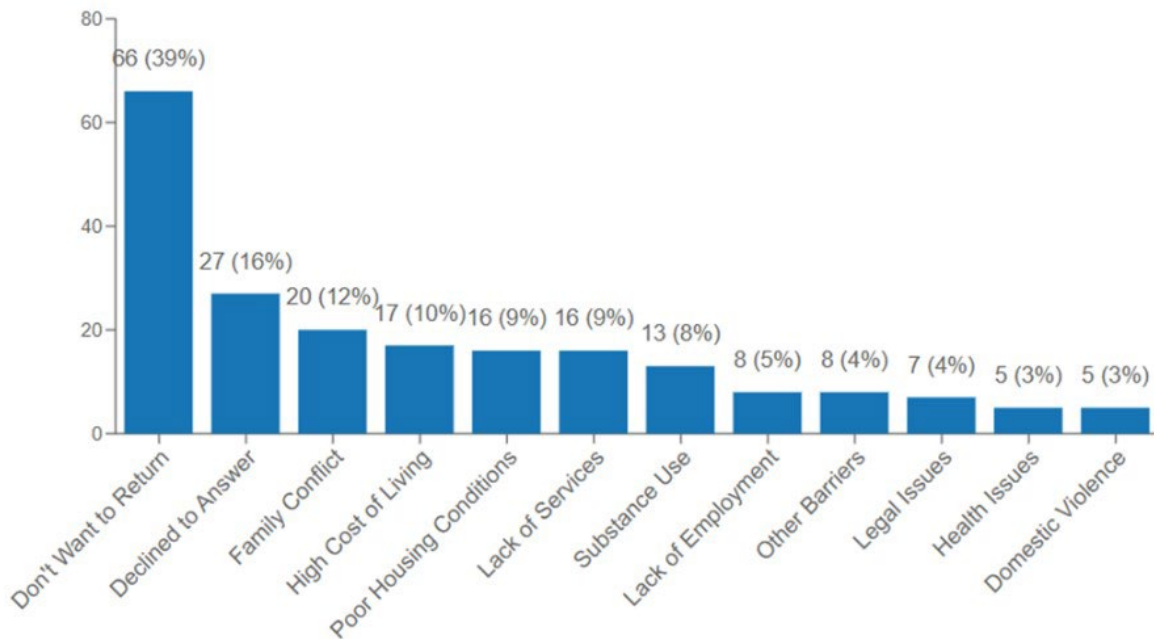
#### Key Points:

- 39% choose not to return
- 12% cite family conflicts
- 10% cite cost barriers
- 9% each cite housing/services
- Multiple barriers common

## Barriers to Returning to Home Community

Based on 169 Respondents | Multiple Selections Possible

Top Barriers: Personal Choice (39%), Family Issues (12%), Cost (10%)



### Strategic Insights:

The high rate of personal choice (39%) indicates:

- Preference for current location
- Push/pull factors
- Service accessibility importance
- Community integration value

The significant role of family issues (12%) suggests:

- Complex social barriers
- Need for mediation
- Relationship healing
- Support system challenges

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Support informed choices
- Address family conflict
- Enable affordability
- Improve local services

Program recommendations:

- Develop family mediation
- Create housing support
- Build service capacity
- Enable economic support

Resource allocation:

- Fund family programs
- Support housing initiatives
- Enable service development
- Create economic opportunities

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive support that addresses both personal choice and systemic barriers while recognizing the complex interplay of social, economic, and service-related factors.

# Health and Wellness

## 9.1) Health Challenges:

### Have you been experiencing difficulties related to any of the following?

The data shows an exceptionally high response rate to questions about difficulties, with 91% of respondents providing clear answers. This suggests both willingness to share personal challenges and effective question design.

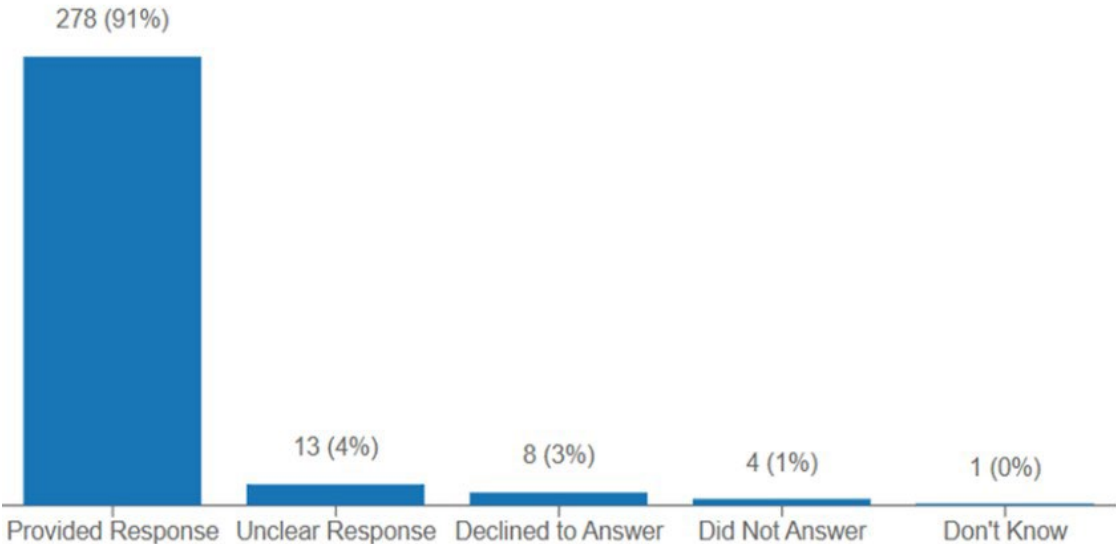
#### Key Points:

- 91% (278) provided clear responses
- 4% (13) gave unclear responses
- 3% (8) declined to answer
- 1% (4) did not answer
- Nearly complete data capture

## Response Rate: Experiencing Difficulties

Total Population: 304 Individuals

Clear Response Rate: 91%



### Strategic Insights:

The very high response rate (91%) indicates:

- Strong engagement with the survey
- Effective question format
- Willingness to share challenges
- Trust in the process

The low non-response rate (8% combined) suggests:

- Well-designed questions
- Comfortable interview environment
- Clear communication
- Effective surveyor approach

### Operational Insights:

Survey methodology strengths:

- Question clarity
- Interviewer effectiveness
- Respondent comfort
- Trust building

Process recommendations:

- Maintain current question format
- Share successful approaches
- Document effective practices
- Train new surveyors similarly

Future considerations:

- Use similar question structure
- Replicate interview environment
- Maintain trust-building practices
- Continue effective approaches

The high response rate provides confidence in the data quality and suggests this section's methodology could serve as a model for other sensitive survey topics.

## 9.2) Chronic Illness and Medical Needs

### Illness or Medical Condition (e.g. Diabetes, tuberculosis (TB) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV))

The data reveals that over a quarter of the surveyed population reports having medical conditions, with a high response rate providing confidence in these findings.

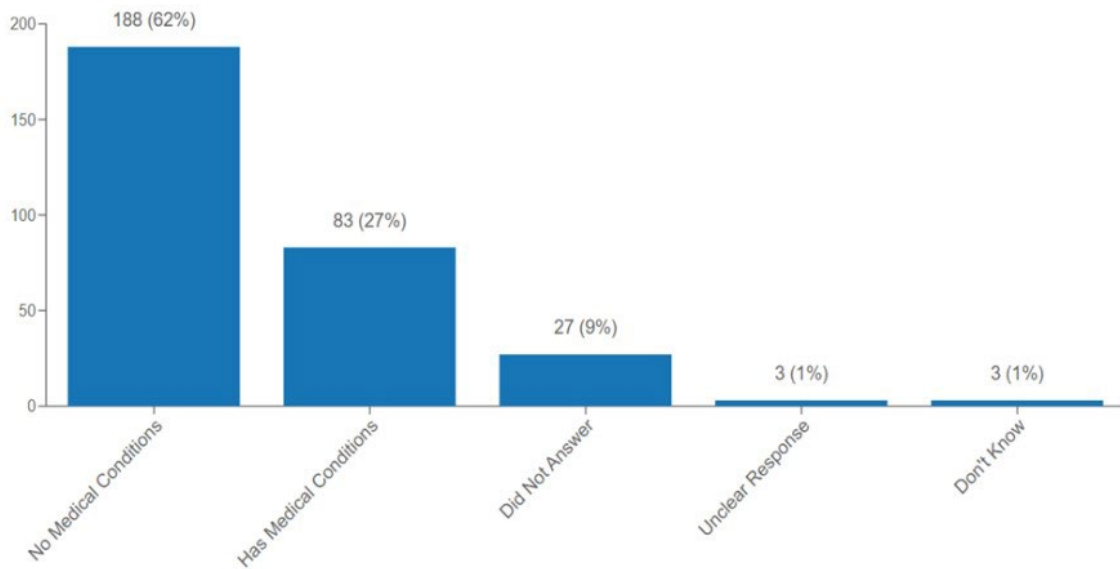
#### Key Points:

- 62% (188) report no medical conditions
- 27% (83) report having medical conditions
- 9% (27) did not answer
- 2% combined unclear/don't know
- 31% medical condition rate among clear responses

### Medical Conditions

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 271 (89%)

Medical Condition Rate Among Clear Responses: 31%





### Strategic Insights:

The significant prevalence of medical conditions (27%) indicates:

- Need for healthcare integration
- Medical support requirements
- Health service coordination
- Complex care needs

The high response rate (89% clear responses) suggests:

- Comfort discussing health
- Clear question format
- Good health awareness
- Effective data collection

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Integrate healthcare services
- Coordinate medical support
- Enable health access
- Provide chronic care management

Program recommendations:

- Develop health partnerships
- Create medical outreach
- Establish care coordination
- Design accessible services

Resource allocation:

- Fund healthcare access
- Support medical services
- Enable care coordination
- Invest in health programs

The data emphasizes the need for integrated healthcare services and suggests that medical support should be a key component of homelessness services.

### 9.3) Physical Mobility Limitations

#### Physical Mobility (e.g. spinal cord injury, arthritis, or limited movement or dexterity)

The data reveals a significant proportion of individuals experiencing physical mobility challenges, with nearly one-third of respondents reporting mobility issues. This high prevalence has important implications for service delivery and housing design.

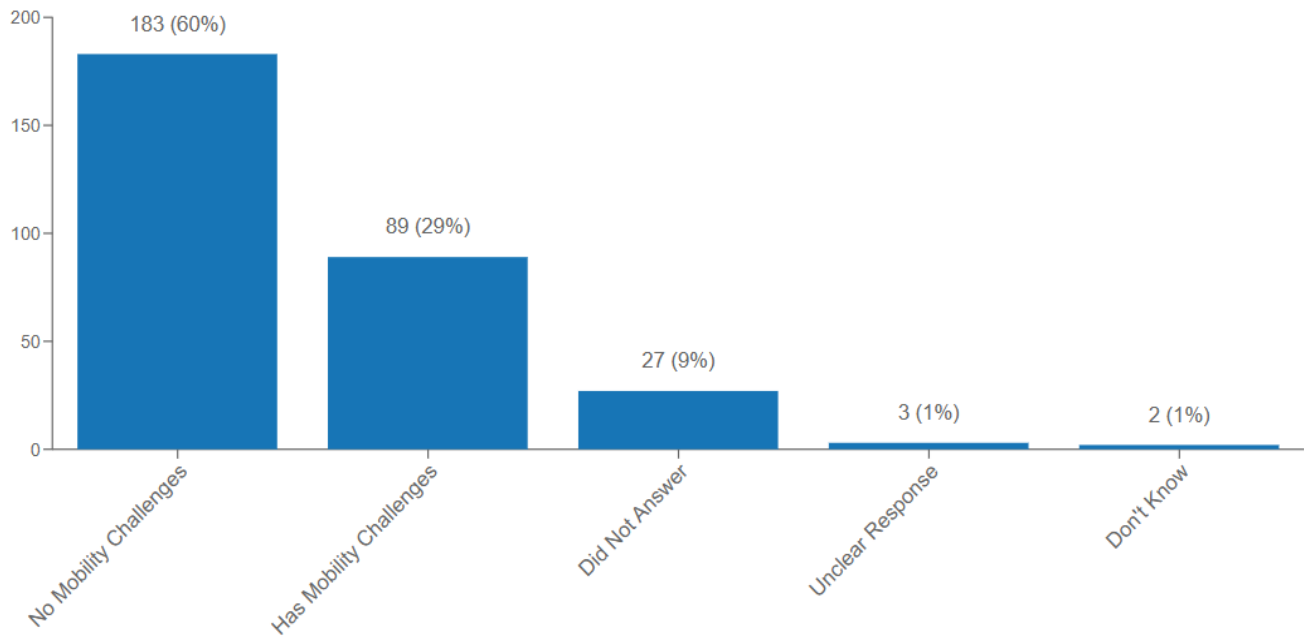
#### Key Points:

- 60% (183) report no mobility challenges
- 29% (89) report mobility challenges
- 9% (27) did not answer
- 2% combined unclear/don't know
- 33% mobility challenge rate among clear responses

### Physical Mobility Challenges

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 272 (89%)

Mobility Challenge Rate Among Clear Responses: 33%



### Strategic Insights:

The high prevalence of mobility challenges (29%) indicates:

- Critical need for accessible housing
- Accessibility requirements in services
- Healthcare coordination needs
- Transportation support requirements

The clear response pattern (89% response rate) suggests:

- Well-understood question
- Clear identification of needs
- Reliable data for planning
- Effective assessment process

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Ensure physical accessibility
- Adapt service locations
- Provide mobility assistance
- Coordinate medical support

Program recommendations:

- Design accessible spaces
- Create transportation support
- Develop assistance programs
- Enable healthcare access

Resource allocation:

- Fund accessibility modifications
- Support mobility aids
- Enable transportation services
- Invest in accessible housing

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive accessibility considerations in all aspects of homeless services and housing solutions.

## 9.4) Cognitive and Developmental Challenges

### Learning, Intellectual/Developmental, or Cognitive Function (e.g. fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), dyslexia or dementia)

The data shows a significant minority of individuals reporting learning, intellectual, developmental, or cognitive challenges, with implications for service delivery and support requirements.

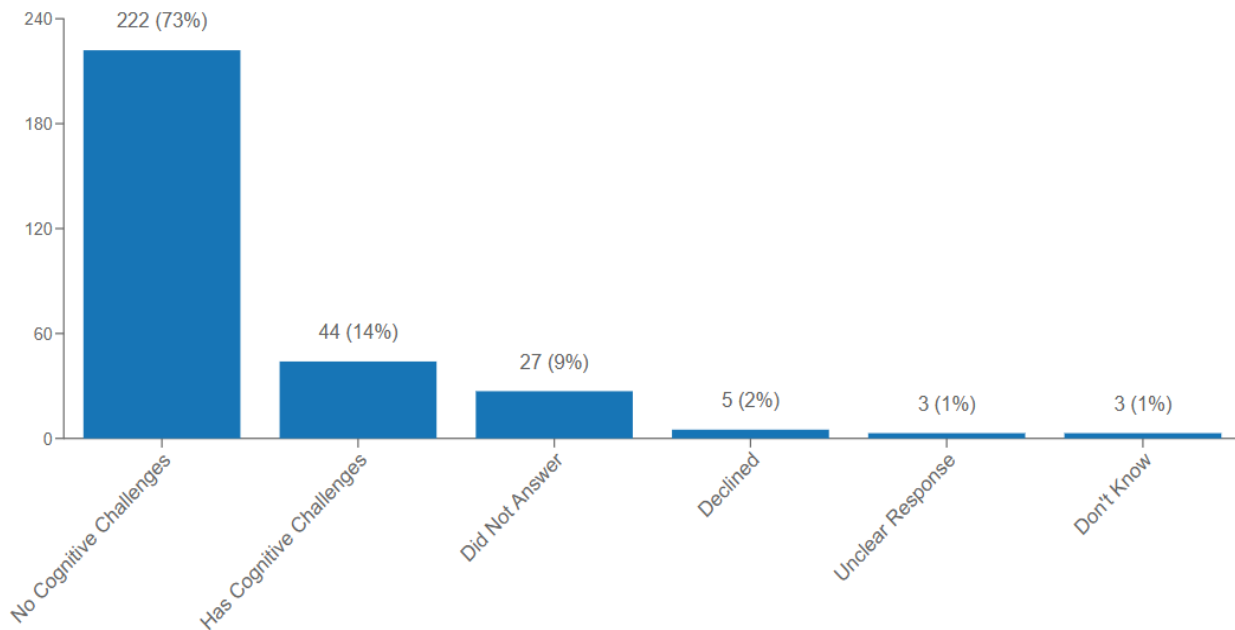
#### Key Points:

- 73% (222) report no cognitive challenges
- 14% (44) report cognitive challenges
- 9% (27) did not answer
- 4% combined declined/unclear/don't know
- 17% challenge rate among clear responses

### Learning, Intellectual & Developmental Challenges

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 266 (87%)

Challenge Rate Among Clear Responses: 17%



### Strategic Insights:

The notable presence of cognitive challenges (14%) indicates:

- Need for adapted communication
- Support for daily living skills
- Specialized service approaches
- Modified program delivery

The high clear response rate (87%) suggests:

- Effective question format
- Good understanding of conditions
- Reliable self-reporting
- Clear assessment process

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Adapt communication methods
- Provide additional support
- Create accessible programs
- Enable specialized assistance

Program recommendations:

- Develop targeted support
- Train staff in adaptations
- Create clear materials
- Build supportive environments

Resource allocation:

- Fund specialized support
- Enable staff training
- Support adapted programs
- Invest in accessible materials

The data emphasizes the need for adapted service delivery methods and specialized support systems to address cognitive challenges effectively.

## 9.5) Acquired Brain Injuries

### Acquired Brain Injury (e.g. due to an accident, violence, overdose, stroke, or brain tumour)

The data reveals a significant proportion of individuals with acquired brain injuries, highlighting the need for specialized support services and adapted program delivery.

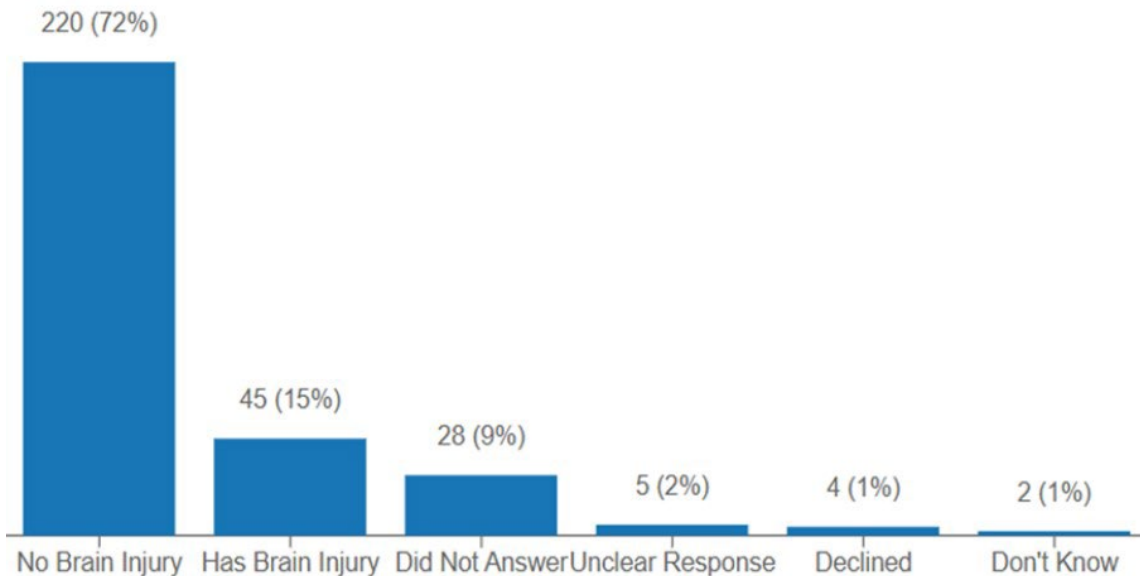
#### Key Points:

- 72% (220) report no brain injury
- 15% (45) report brain injury
- 9% (28) did not answer
- 4% combined declined/unclear/don't know
- 17% brain injury rate among clear responses

## Acquired Brain Injury Prevalence

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 265 (87%)

Brain Injury Rate Among Clear Responses: 17%



### Strategic Insights:

The substantial presence of brain injuries (15%) indicates:

- Need for specialized medical support
- Cognitive accommodation requirements
- Complex care coordination needs
- Risk of ongoing health issues

The high response rate (87% clear responses) suggests:

- Good awareness of condition
- Clear diagnostic history
- Effective question format
- Reliable self-reporting

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Develop specialized support
- Coordinate medical care
- Create adapted programs
- Enable cognitive support

Program recommendations:

- Establish medical partnerships
- Train staff in brain injury support
- Design accessible services
- Build support networks

Resource allocation:

- Fund specialized care
- Support medical coordination
- Enable rehabilitation services
- Invest in adapted programming

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive support systems that address the complex needs of individuals with acquired brain injuries, including both medical and social support services.

## 9.6) Mental Health Conditions

### Mental Health [diagnosed/undiagnosed] (e.g. depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), bipolar, or schizophrenia)

The data reveals an extremely high prevalence of mental health challenges, with 41% of all respondents (46% of clear responses) reporting mental health issues. This represents a critical area for service provision and support.

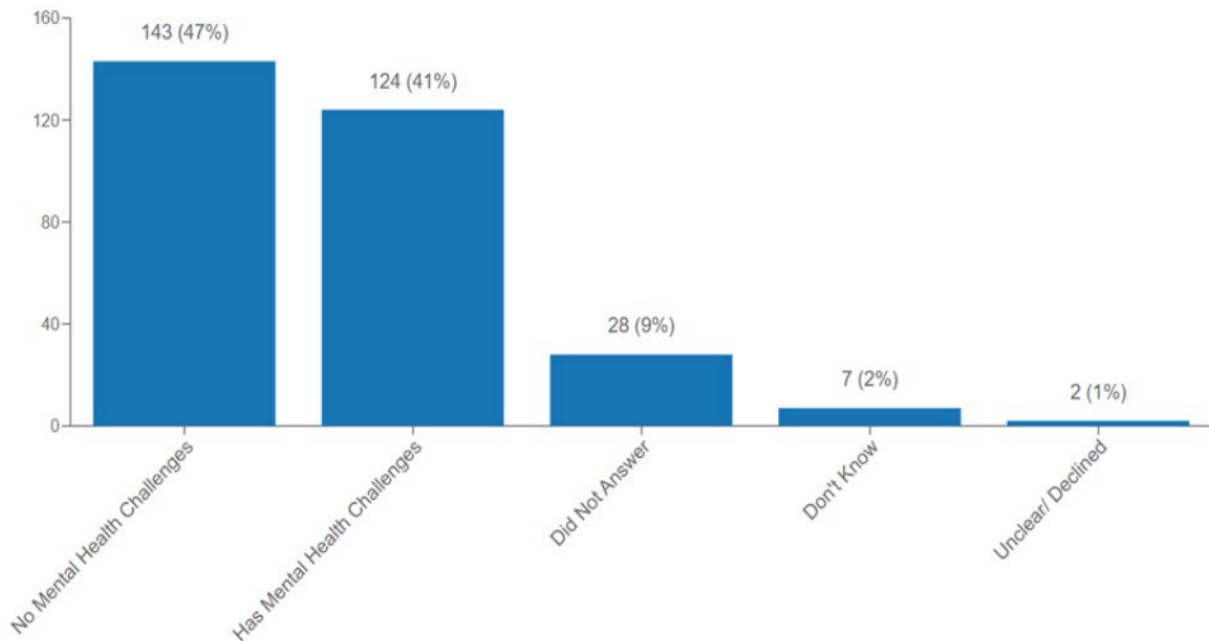
#### Key Points:

- 47% (143) report no mental health challenges
- 41% (124) report mental health challenges
- 9% (28) did not answer
- 2% (7) don't know
- 46% challenge rate among clear responses

### Mental Health Challenges

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 267 (88%)

Mental Health Challenge Rate Among Clear Responses: 46%





### Strategic Insights:

The exceptionally high rate of mental health challenges (41%) indicates:

- Critical need for mental health services
- Significant role of mental health in homelessness
- Need for integrated support systems
- High priority for intervention

The high response rate (88% clear responses) suggests:

- Good mental health awareness
- Willingness to discuss mental health
- Effective question design
- Trust in the assessment process

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Integrate mental health services
- Provide immediate access to care
- Create supportive environments
- Enable continuous care

Program recommendations:

- Develop mental health partnerships
- Train staff in mental health support
- Create crisis intervention protocols
- Build therapeutic relationships

Resource allocation:

- Prioritize mental health services
- Fund counseling support
- Enable psychiatric care
- Support ongoing treatment

The data emphasizes that mental health support should be a cornerstone of homeless services, with nearly half of the population requiring mental health interventions as part of their pathway to stability.

## 9.7) Sensory Challenges

### Senses, such as seeing or hearing (e.g. blindness or deafness)

The data shows a significant minority of individuals experiencing sensory challenges, with 13% of all respondents (14% of clear responses) reporting vision or hearing difficulties. This represents an important consideration for service accessibility and communication.

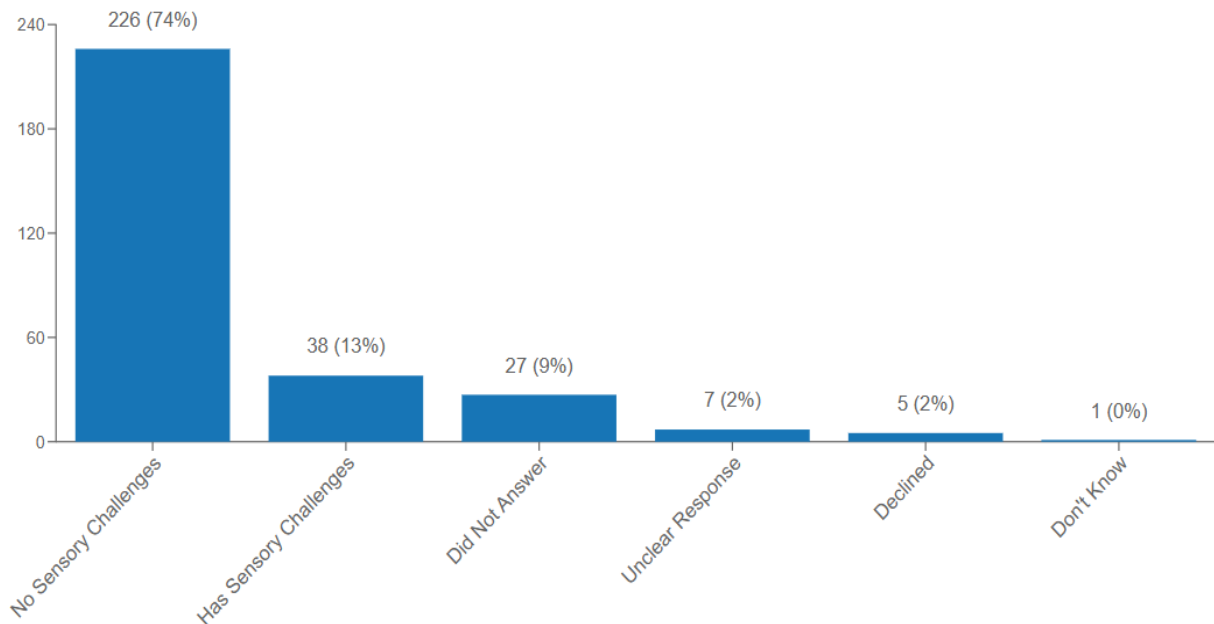
#### Key Points:

- 74% (226) report no sensory challenges
- 13% (38) report sensory challenges
- 9% (27) did not answer
- 4% combined declined/unclear/don't know
- 14% challenge rate among clear responses

### Sensory Challenges (Vision/Hearing)

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 264 (87%)

Sensory Challenge Rate Among Clear Responses: 14%



### Strategic Insights:

The notable presence of sensory challenges (13%) indicates:

- Need for accessible communication methods
- Importance of environmental adaptations
- Service delivery modifications required
- Specialized support needs

The high response rate (87% clear responses) suggests:

- Clear understanding of sensory issues
- Effective question format
- Good awareness of conditions
- Reliable self-reporting

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Implement accessible communication
- Adapt physical environments
- Provide assistive devices
- Enable alternative formats

Program recommendations:

- Create accessible materials
- Train staff in accommodation
- Develop alternative formats
- Build supportive environments

Resource allocation:

- Fund accessibility adaptations
- Support assistive technology
- Enable communication tools
- Invest in staff training

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive accessibility considerations in service delivery, particularly in communication and environmental design, to accommodate individuals with sensory challenges.

## 9.8) Substance Use Prevalence

### Substance Use (e.g. alcohol or opiates)

The data reveals an extraordinarily high prevalence of substance use issues, with nearly three-quarters of all respondents (82% of clear responses) reporting substance use challenges. This represents a critical area requiring immediate and comprehensive intervention.

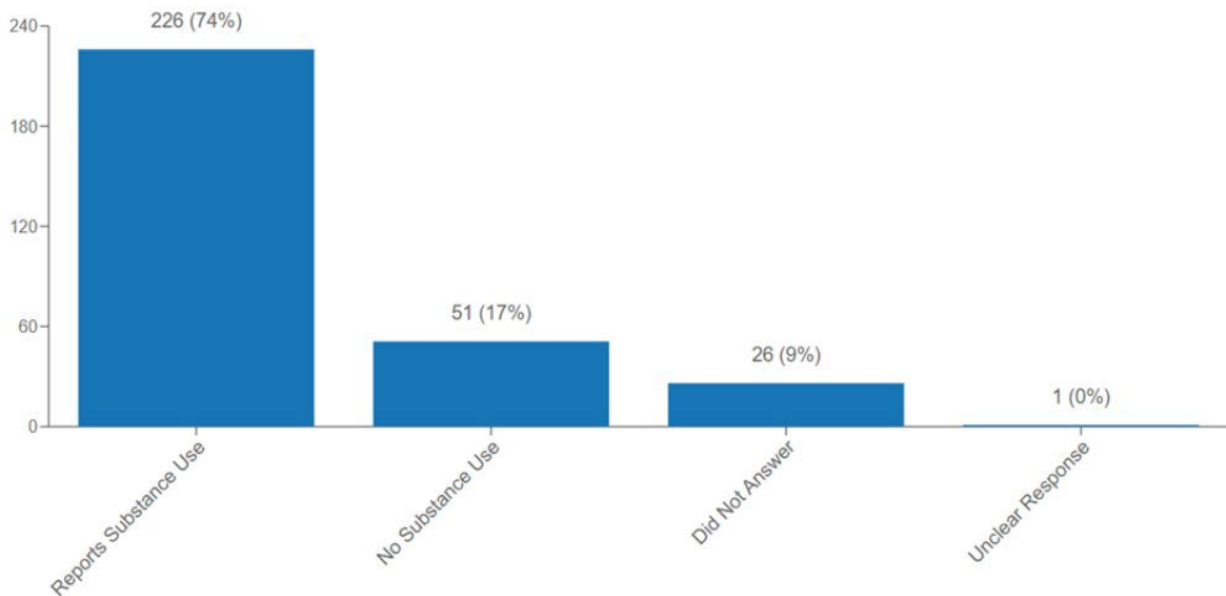
#### Key Points:

- 74% (226) report substance use issues
- 17% (51) report no substance use
- 9% (26) did not answer
- 91% clear response rate
- 82% substance use rate among clear responses

### Substance Use Challenges

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 277 (91%)

Substance Use Rate Among Clear Responses: 82%



### Strategic Insights:

The extremely high rate of substance use (74%) indicates:

- Critical need for addiction services
- Substance use as major contributing factor
- Need for harm reduction approaches
- High priority for intervention programs

The high response rate (91%) suggests:

- Willingness to discuss substance use
- Good awareness of issues
- Trust in assessment process
- Effective question design

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Integrate addiction services
- Implement harm reduction
- Provide immediate access
- Enable treatment options

Program recommendations:

- Develop comprehensive treatment
- Create safe use spaces
- Build recovery support
- Design trauma-informed services

Resource allocation:

- Fund addiction services
- Support harm reduction
- Enable treatment access
- Invest in recovery programs

The data emphasizes that substance use support must be a fundamental component of homeless services, with the vast majority of the population requiring substance use interventions as part of their pathway to stability.

## Youth and Foster Care History

### 10.1) Foster Care Experiences

**As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or in a youth group home (COMMUNITY NOTE: include any other Provincial child welfare programs)? (Note: This question applies specifically to child welfare programs.)**

The data reveals a strikingly high proportion of individuals with foster care experience, indicating a strong correlation between childhood involvement with the child welfare system and later homelessness.

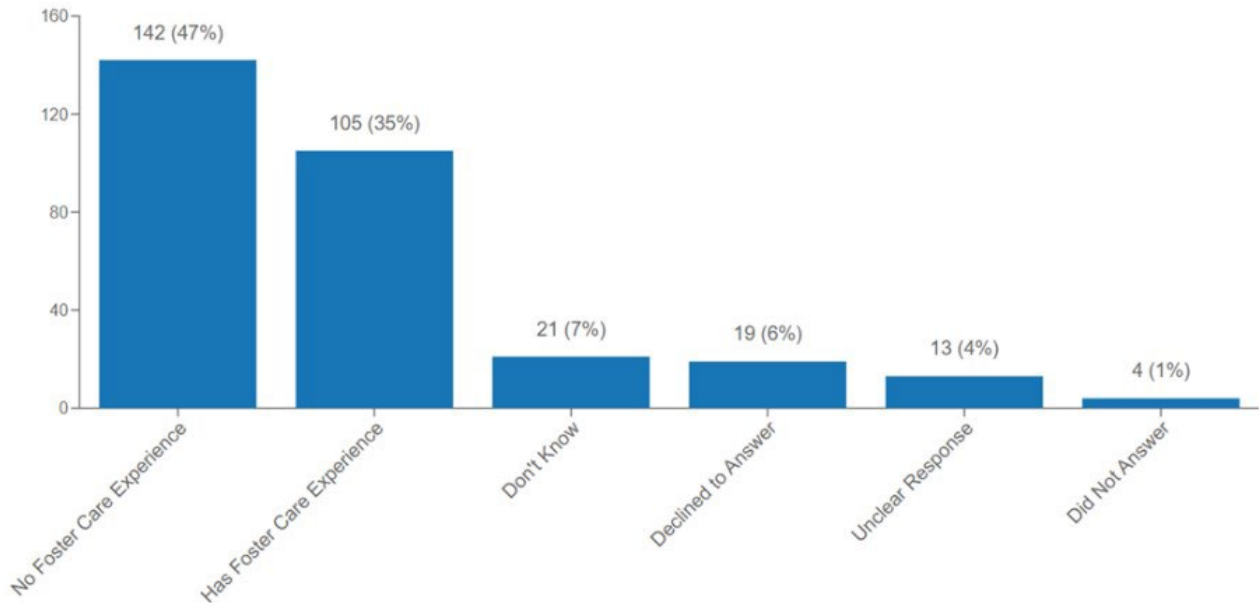
#### Key Points:

- 35% (105) report foster care experience
- 47% (142) report no foster care history
- 7% (21) uncertain of their status
- 11% combined unclear/declined/no answer
- 43% foster care rate among clear responses

### Experience in Foster Care or Group Homes

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 247 (81%)

Foster Care Rate Among Clear Responses: 43%



### Strategic Insights:

The high prevalence of foster care experience (35%) suggests:

- Critical link between child welfare and homelessness
- Need for targeted transition support
- Importance of early intervention
- System-level prevention opportunities

The significant uncertainty rate (7% don't know) indicates:

- Possible system involvement gaps
- Need for better record keeping
- Complex childhood histories
- Information access challenges

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Develop youth transition programs
- Create foster care-specific support
- Enable system navigation assistance
- Strengthen aftercare services

Program recommendations:

- Establish transition planning
- Build long-term support systems
- Create prevention programs
- Design trauma-informed services

Resource allocation:

- Focus on youth transition support
- Fund preventive programs
- Support system coordination
- Enable long-term assistance

The data strongly suggests the need for targeted interventions at the intersection of child welfare and homelessness, with emphasis on transition support and prevention.

## 10.2) Transition from Foster Care to Homelessness

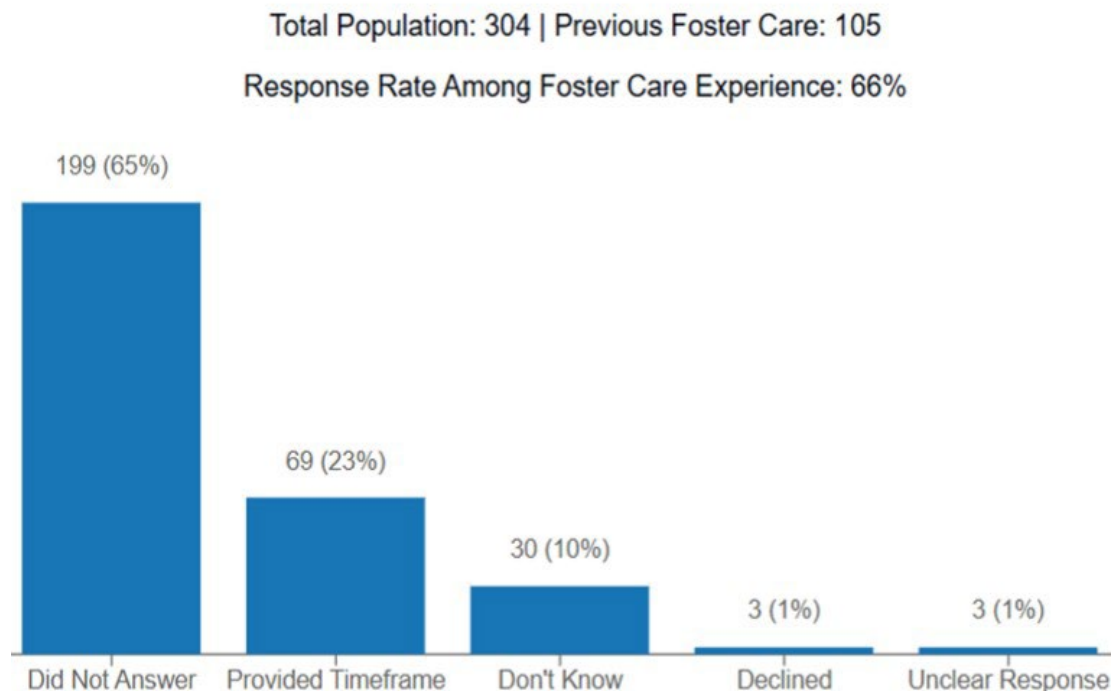
### Approximately how long after leaving foster care/group home did you become homeless?

Among the 105 individuals with foster care experience, 66% were able to provide information about their transition to homelessness, while a significant portion either couldn't recall or didn't provide this information. The data emphasizes the need for better tracking and support systems during the critical transition period from foster care to independent living.

#### Key Points:

- 23% (69) provided specific timeframe
- 65% (199) did not answer
- 10% (30) couldn't recall timing
- 2% combined declined/unclear
- 66% response rate among foster care experienced

### Time Between Foster Care Exit and Homelessness





### Strategic Insights:

The moderate response rate (66%) among those with foster care experience suggests:

- Clear recollection of transition period
- Important temporal connection
- Critical intervention window
- Need for transition tracking

The high "Don't Know" rate (10%) indicates:

- Complex transition patterns
- Gradual housing instability
- Difficulty pinpointing onset
- Need for better monitoring

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Strengthen transition monitoring
- Develop early warning systems
- Create intervention timelines
- Enable better tracking

Program recommendations:

- Establish transition checkpoints
- Create longitudinal support
- Build follow-up systems
- Design prevention programs

Resource allocation:

- Focus on transition support
- Fund tracking systems
- Support long-term monitoring
- Enable data collection

### 10.3) Duration of Homelessness Post-Foster Care

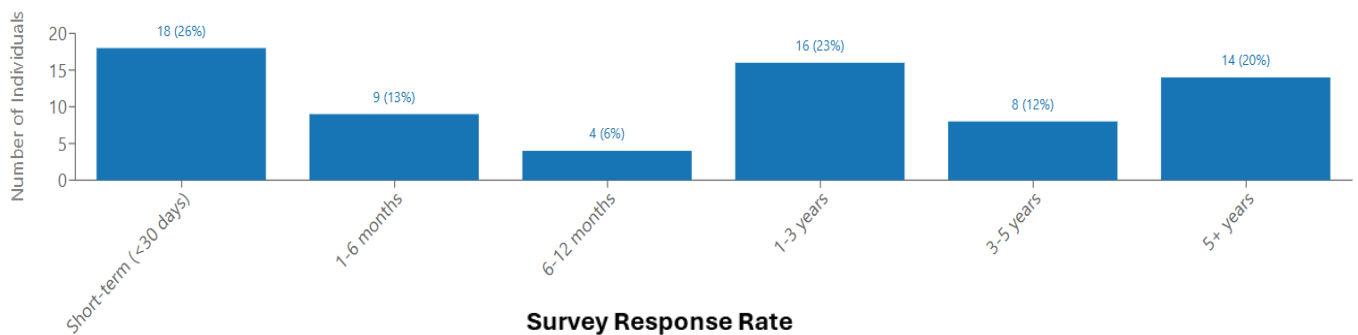
#### Duration - Approximately how long after leaving foster care/group home did you become homeless?

This data outlines the duration respondents have spent in their current housing or homelessness situation, highlighting a range of short- and long-term circumstances.

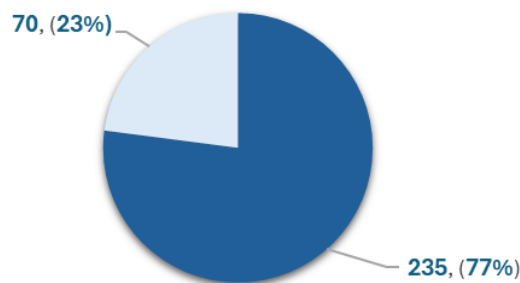
#### Key Points:

- 26% (18 individuals) reported a short-term duration of ≤30 days.
- Survey response rate: 77% (235 individuals).
- Average duration: 1,647 days (~4.5 years).
- Median duration: 540 days (~1.5 years).
- Minimum duration: 0 days (just entered).
- Maximum duration: 14,600 days (~40 years).

**Duration of Homelessness Post-Foster Care**



**Survey Response Rate**



■ Answered Survey    ■ Did not respond

Average Duration 1,647 days	Median Duration 540 days
Minimum 0 days	Maximum 14,600 days

## Strategic Insights:

The distribution of duration in current situations reveals:

- A significant portion of respondents (43%) have been in their situation for over a year, indicating a chronic or prolonged pattern of housing instability.
- Short-term situations (26%) highlight recent instability, presenting an opportunity for early intervention and rapid rehousing efforts.
- Long-term durations of 5+ years (20%) reflect deeply entrenched challenges requiring permanent supportive housing solutions.

These trends suggest:

- Distinct service pathways are needed for short-term, medium-term, and chronic cases.
- Barriers to exit long-term situations may include lack of affordable housing, systemic issues, or insufficient support services.
- Early intervention strategies could reduce the number of individuals entering chronic homelessness.

## Operational Insights:

Service Delivery Priorities:

- Expand rapid rehousing initiatives for those in short-term situations.
- Focus on transitional housing programs for those in medium-term situations (1–3 years).
- Develop permanent supportive housing solutions for individuals in long-term or chronic situations (5+ years).

Program Recommendations:

- Increase funding for prevention and stabilization programs targeting individuals in their first 30 days of instability.
- Build case management systems to address barriers for those in medium- to long-term situations.
- Foster collaboration with housing providers to create permanent housing pathways for individuals in 5+ year situations.

Resource Allocation:

- Prioritize resources for chronic homelessness solutions, given the high duration of many cases.
- Invest in rapid rehousing and early intervention to reduce inflow into long-term situations.

Tailored housing and support programs targeting these durations can effectively reduce housing instability and prevent further entrenchment into homelessness.

## 10.4) Effectiveness of Child Protection Services

**Do you feel that Child Protection Services was helpful in transitioning you to independence after leaving foster care/group home?**

Among those who provided clear responses about their transition experience with Child Protection Services, the majority found the support inadequate, though a significant minority reported positive experiences.

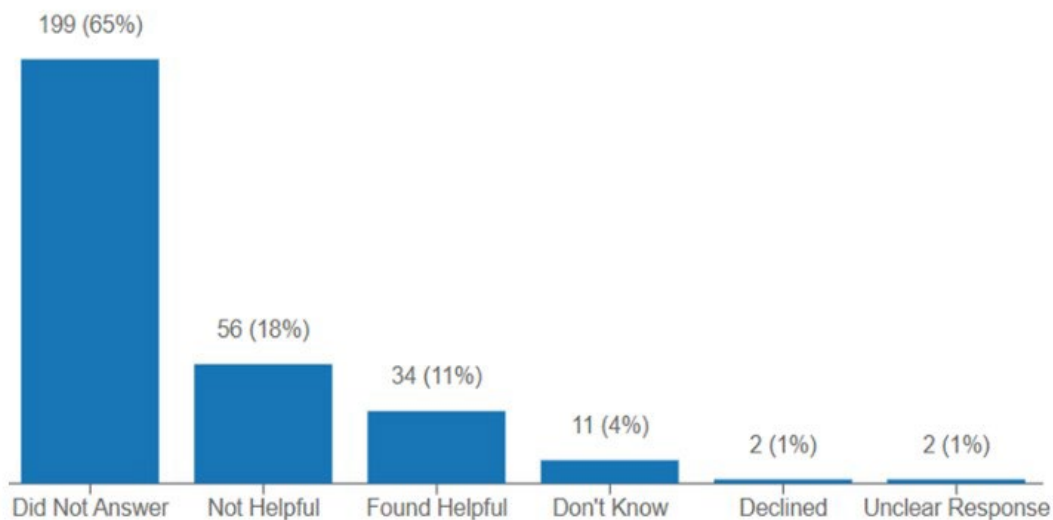
### Key Points:

- 18% (56) found services not helpful
- 11% (34) found services helpful
- 65% (199) did not answer
- 4% (11) uncertain
- 38% found services helpful among those who responded

## Child Protection Services Transition Support Effectiveness

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 90 (30%)

Among Those Who Responded: 38% Found Services Helpful



### Strategic Insights:

The high proportion of negative experiences (62% of clear responses) suggests:

- Systemic gaps in transition support
- Need for service improvement
- Transition program weaknesses
- Opportunity for reform

The significant minority reporting positive experiences (38% of responses) indicates:

- Some effective practices exist
- Potential for improvement
- Variable service quality
- Need for consistency

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Identify successful practices
- Address transition gaps
- Improve support consistency
- Strengthen follow-up services

Program recommendations:

- Study successful transitions
- Develop best practices
- Create feedback systems
- Enhance support programs

Resource allocation:

- Invest in transition support
- Fund program evaluation
- Support successful practices
- Enable service improvements

The data suggests a clear need for systemic improvement in transition support services, while also indicating the presence of some effective practices that could be expanded.

# Income and Employment

## 11.1) Income Sources

### What are your sources of income?

The data shows a high response rate regarding income sources, with 86% providing clear information (including those reporting no income). A significant portion reported having no income, highlighting severe economic vulnerability.

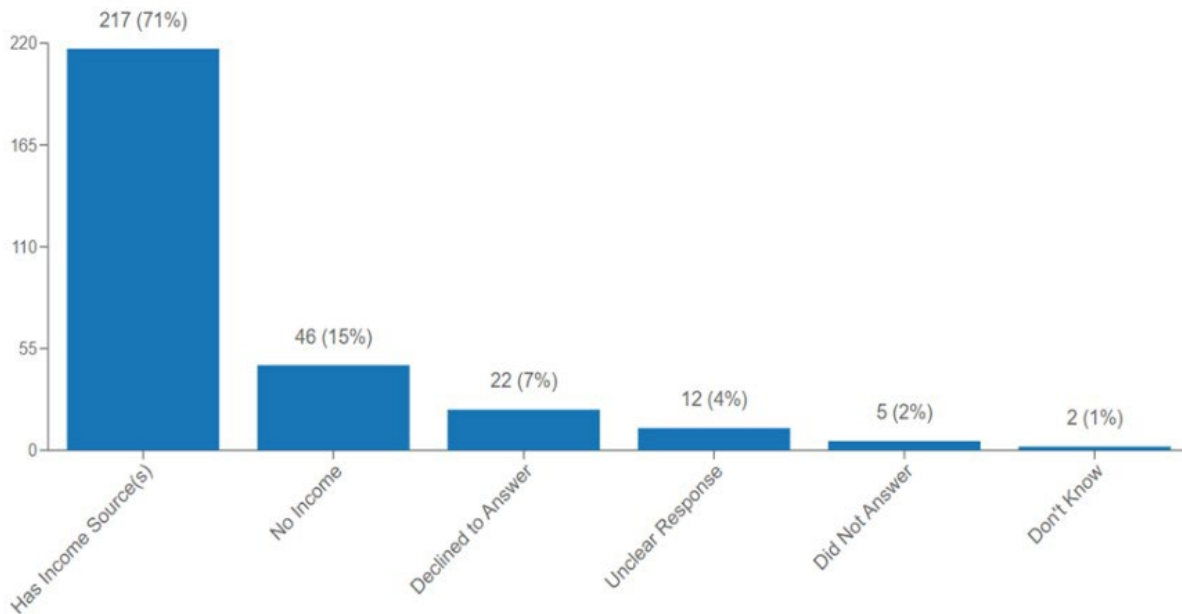
#### Key Points:

- 71% (217) provided income sources
- 15% (46) report no income
- 7% (22) declined to answer
- 7% combined unclear/no answer/don't know
- 86% clear response rate

### Income Source Response Distribution

Total Population: 304 | Clear Responses: 263 (86%)

Income Rate Among Clear Responses: 83%



### Strategic Insights:

The high response rate (86% clear responses) suggests:

- Good understanding of income sources
- Willingness to share financial info
- Clear question format
- Effective data collection

The significant no-income population (15%) indicates:

- Severe economic vulnerability
- Need for immediate support
- Income assistance gaps
- Employment barriers

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Target no-income population
- Develop income support
- Enable employment access
- Create financial stability

Program recommendations:

- Establish income programs
- Build employment support
- Create financial services
- Enable benefit access

Resource allocation:

- Prioritize income support
- Fund employment programs
- Support financial services
- Enable benefit navigation

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive income support and employment services, particularly for the significant portion of the population reporting no income.

## 11.2) Income Source Details

### Select all that apply

The data reveals a complex mix of income sources, with heavy reliance on government assistance and informal sources, while employment-based income remains relatively low.

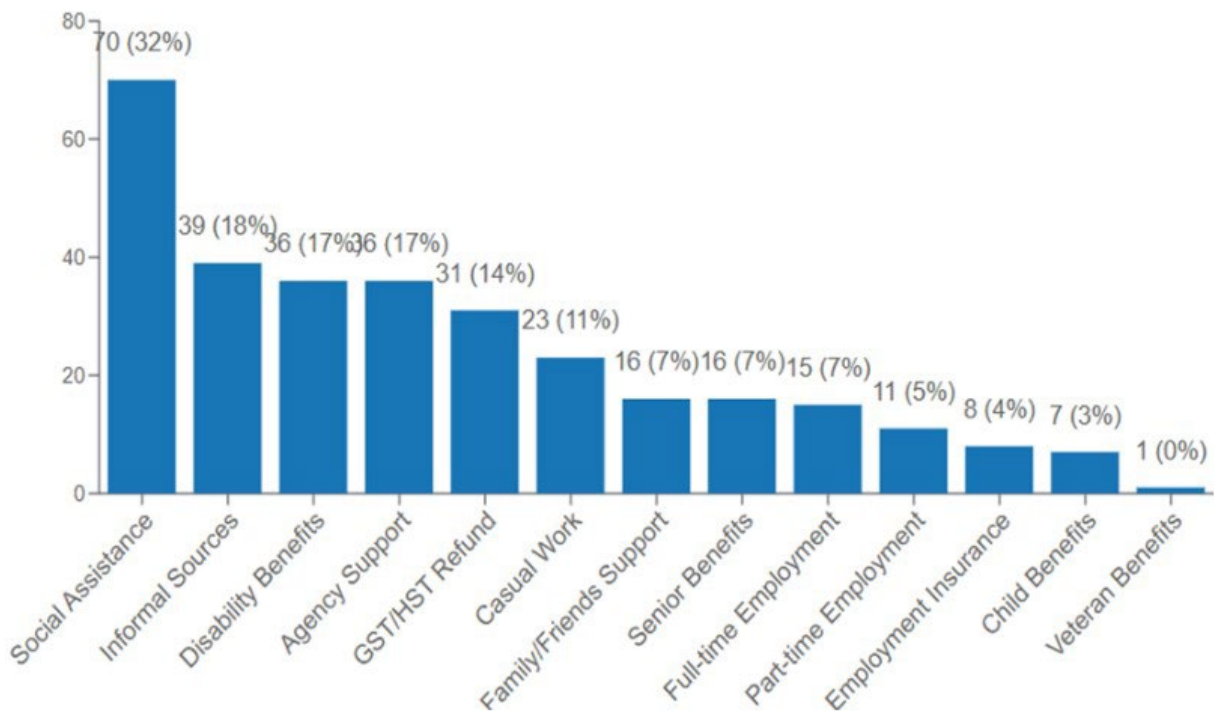
### Key Points:

- 32% receive social assistance
- 18% rely on informal sources
- 17% receive disability benefits
- 23% have some form of employment
- Multiple benefit streams common

## Sources of Income

Based on 217 Respondents | Multiple Selections Allowed

Top Sources: Social Assistance (32%), Informal Sources (18%), Disability (17%)





### Strategic Insights:

The dominance of government assistance (32% social assistance) indicates:

- High benefit system dependence
- Potential benefit adequacy issues
- System navigation challenges
- Income stability concerns

The significant informal income (18%) suggests:

- Income inadequacy
- System gaps
- Survival strategies
- Economic vulnerability

### Operational Insights:

Service delivery priorities:

- Improve benefit access
- Support employment transition
- Enable income stability
- Streamline assistance

Program recommendations:

- Develop employment programs
- Create benefit navigation
- Build financial literacy
- Enable income diversification

Resource allocation:

- Fund employment support
- Support benefit access
- Enable transition programs
- Create stability pathways

The data emphasizes the need for comprehensive income support strategies, combining improved access to benefits with enhanced employment opportunities.