

2021

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT REPORT

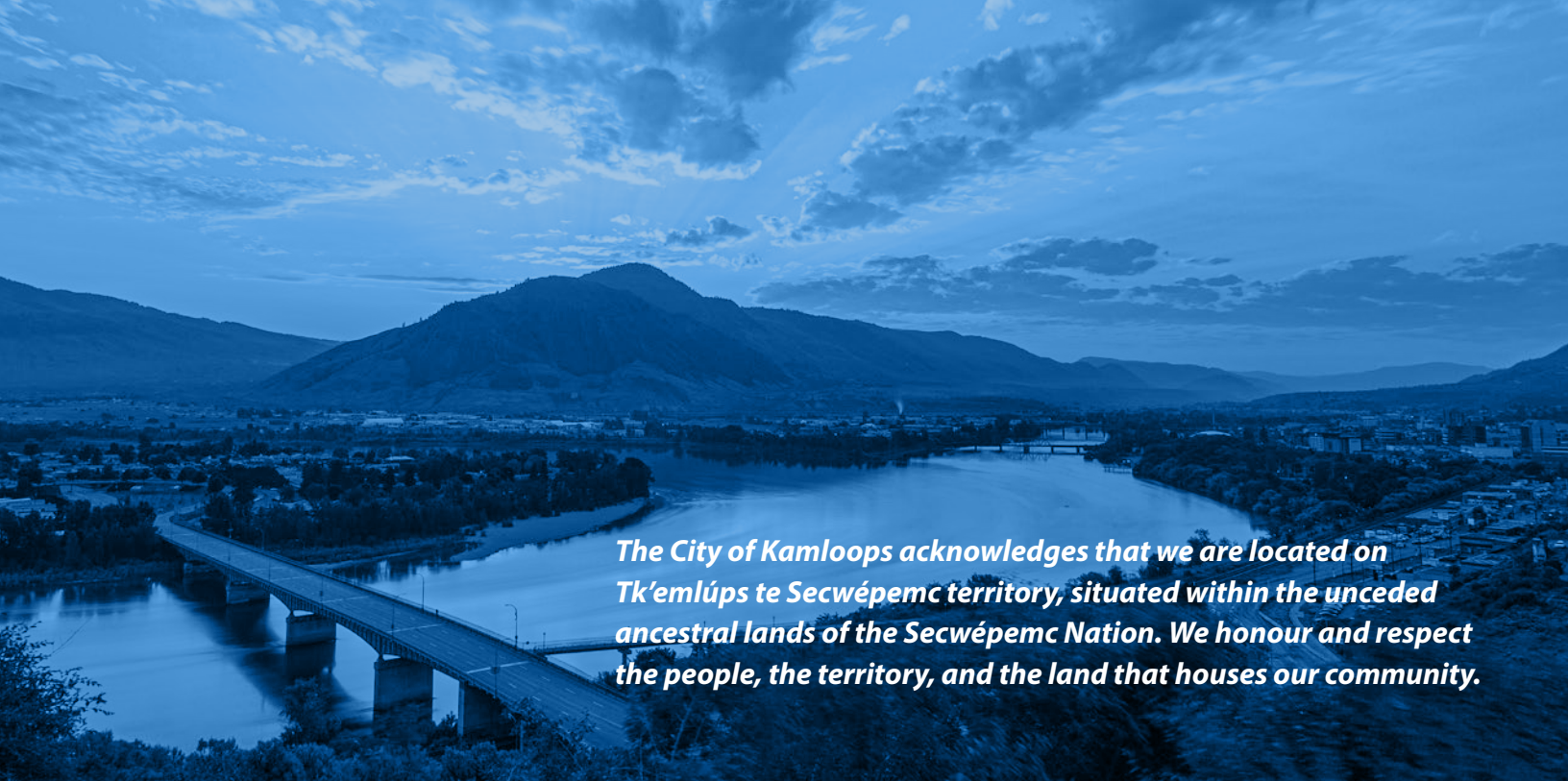
CITY OF KAMLOOPS | October 2021



Canada's Tournament Capital

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The City of Kamloops acknowledges that we are located on Tk'emlúps te Secwépemc territory, situated within the unceded ancestral lands of the Secwépemc Nation. We honour and respect the people, the territory, and the land that houses our community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to the Government of Canada's Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy as the key funder of the Point-in-Time (PiT) Count.

Special Thanks to:

- 5Bean Café
- ASK Wellness
- ASK Wellness Outreach Team
- Canadian Mental Health Association
- City of Kamloops
- Community Service Officers
- Homelessness Services Association of British Columbia
- Interior Community Services
- Interior Health
- Kamloops Aboriginal Friendship Society
- Kamloops Legion
- Local Sparks Unit
- Meaghan Blakely - Reaching Home PiT Coordinator
- Out of the Cold Society
- Point-in-Time Count Committee
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- The Mustard Seed
- The Y Women's Emergency Shelter
- TRU WolfPack

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Kamloops conducted the 2021 Reaching Home PiT sheltered count on Thursday, April 15, followed by the unsheltered count on Friday, April 16. The counts were conducted over a 24-hour period to provide a snapshot of homelessness in Kamloops.

This project is funded by the **Government of Canada's Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy**. The purpose of the PiT Count is to estimate the minimum number of people experiencing homelessness in Kamloops at a specific time, to obtain a demographic profile of this population, and to identify trends compared to previous counts.

The PiT Count featured a **PiT Count Committee** with representation from non-profit organizations, community groups, and other levels of government. A **PiT Count Coordinator** conducted the overall preparation, execution, and data analysis for the PiT Count. A large team of **105 volunteers** supported the count.

During the 24-hour window when the PiT Count was conducted, 147 surveys were completed, **206 individuals**

were identified as experiencing homelessness in the city, and 128 individuals were counted in shelters. This is an increase from the 2018 PiT Count results, when 201 individuals experiencing homelessness were counted.

During the survey, participants had the option to withdraw at any point and/or to skip any questions they did not feel comfortable answering. The homeless count provides a "point-in-time" snapshot of people who are experiencing homelessness in a 24-hour period; therefore, this picture can fluctuate over the course of the year.

The infographic included on page five showcases select data and key highlights from the results. Full survey results can be found on pages 11–67.

The Point-in-Time Count results should be considered in the process of identifying gaps and establishing solutions to help reduce and end homelessness in Kamloops.



105
VOLUNTEERS



24
HOUR
WINDOW



206
INDIVIDUALS
IDENTIFIED

COVID-19

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic during the planning and execution of the 2021 PiT Count, the City and PiT Count Committee consulted and worked collaboratively with Interior Health. It was of the utmost importance that we provide a count that was safe for everyone involved.



Two headquarter locations were established: the Kamloops Yacht Club (1140 River Street) and the Parkview Activity Centre (500 McDonald Avenue). Each volunteer was assigned to a specific headquarters and asked to check in, restock, and check out at their designated location. This allowed us to create two separate streams for our volunteers and limit contact.

Volunteer training occurred in person and virtually in small groups of 16. Volunteers were provided access to the COVID-19 vaccine, as approved by Interior Health, due to their direct interactions with this vulnerable population.

The sheltered count was conducted internally by the shelter operators. This made it difficult to survey all individuals in shelter; however shelter operators completed as many surveys as they could given the limited time frame. All sheltered individuals were enumerated.

For additional information on the scenario operations available to communities to execute PiT Counts during the pandemic, please refer to the appendix.



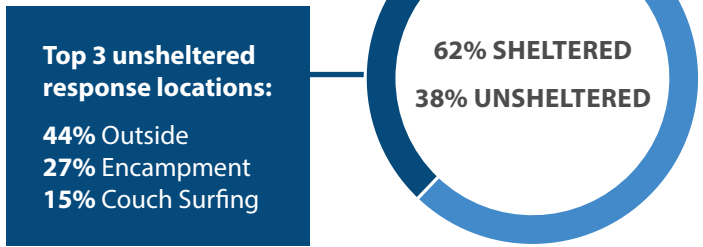
KEY FINDINGS

The City of Kamloops 2021 Reaching Home PiT Count occurred on Thursday, April 15, and Friday, April 16. This count provides a 24-hour snapshot of homelessness in the community.

206 PEOPLE WERE IDENTIFIED AS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS COMPARED TO 201 IN 2018

SHELTER/UNSHELTERED

Where did individuals stay the night of the count?



YOUTH SPOTLIGHT

63% experienced homelessness for the first time as a youth

50% were in foster care or a youth group home as a child

53% experienced homelessness while being in foster care or a youth group home

GENDER & AGE

76% Identified as Male	22% Identified as Female	2% Identified as LGBTQ2S+
Youngest Age 16	Average Age 43	Oldest Age 73

INDIGENOUS FINDINGS

47% of respondents identified as Indigenous (65 people) as compared to 10% of the general population (2016 Census)

26% of Indigenous respondents accessed shelter the night of the PiT Count

71% of youth identified to have been in foster care or a youth group home were Indigenous

LENGTH OF TIME HOMELESS

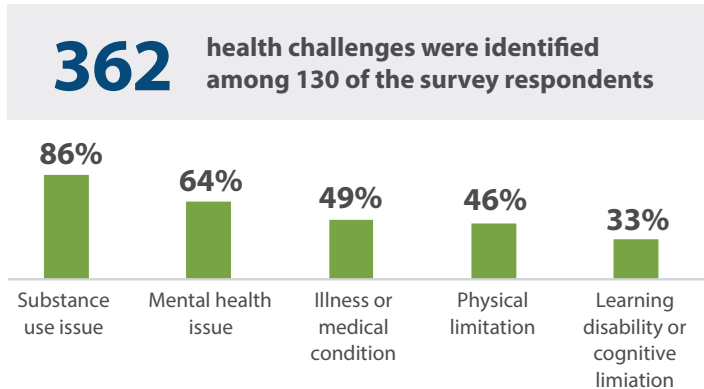
43% homeless for under six months

54% homeless for one year or more

76% have lived in Kamloops for at least one year

#1 REASON FOR ANYONE WHO MOVED TO KAMLOOPS WAS FAMILY

HEALTH CHALLENGES



REASON FOR HOMELESSNESS

#1 NOT ENOUGH INCOME FOR HOUSING

#2 SUBSTANCE USE ISSUE

#3 LANDLORD/TENANT CONFLICT

DEFINITIONS

HOMELESS - individual does not have a place of their own where they could expect to stay for more than 30 days and if they did not pay rent. This includes:

- if a person is couch surfing
- if a young person deemed their living situation was not safe and temporary
- if the individual stayed in an emergency or temporary accommodation such as a shelter, safe house, transition house, detox, hospital, or temporary holding cell in a jail the night before
- people sleeping outside, in vehicles, or unsuitable shelters (boats are included in the vehicle category)

SHELTERED HOMELESS - identified as homeless and stayed in an emergency shelter, a transition house for women and children fleeing violence, or a safe house for youth over night during the duration of the count.

UNSHelterED HOMELESS - had no physical shelter (e.g. staying “outside” in alleys, parks, vehicles, makeshift shelters, and abandoned/vacant buildings).

HIDDEN HOMELESS - stayed at someone else’s place, in a motel/hotel, hospital, jail, prison, or remand centre. This population is historically the most difficult to identify as being homeless.

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS - currently experiencing homelessness and meet one of the following criteria:

- they have a total of at least six months (180 days) of homelessness over the past year
- they have recurrent experiences of homelessness over the past three years with a cumulative duration of at least 18 months (546 days)

METHODOLOGY

The 2021 PiT Count followed the Government of Canada’s Homelessness Strategy Guide to PiT Counts and utilized a toolkit from the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. The count was conducted from 8:00 pm on Thursday, April 15, to 8:00 pm on Friday, April 16.



THIS CONSISTED OF TWO COMPONENTS:

- enumeration of sheltered homeless
- enumeration of unsheltered homeless

A questionnaire consisting of screening and survey questions was utilized for each component.



COUNT INTRODUCTION

SCREENING PROCESS

Screening individuals prior to surveying establishes whether they were eligible to participate.

SCREENING QUESTIONS FOR THE SHELTERED HOMELESS ENSURED:

- participants stayed at the shelter that night
- participants were willing to participate in the survey
- individuals who had already been interviewed did not complete the survey again

SCREENING QUESTIONS FOR THE UNSHELTERED HOMELESS ENSURED:

- those who stayed in their own apartment or house (paying rent) were not counted
- participants were willing to participate in the survey
- individuals who had already been interviewed did not complete the survey again

The unsheltered screening questions also targeted the hidden homeless by asking if they had stayed at someone else's place the previous night. If the respondent answered "yes", a follow-up question inquired if this was a temporary situation and/or was a safe place to return to. If they stayed with a friend or a family member temporarily and did not have a safe place to return to, the individual was screened into the survey.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Following the screening was the 33-question survey. This included 20 main questions and 13 sub-questions. The federal Reaching Home program required 23 of the questions to be included on the survey.

THE PIT COUNT COMMITTEE IMPLEMENTED 10 ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

- Are you a pet owner?
- Is/are the pet(s) with you?
- Have you ever experienced homelessness while being in care?
- What type of medical care did you access?
- Do you currently have valid, government-issued ID?
- What are the primary obstacles you have faced in attempting to secure ID?
- Where do you mainly access food?
- Do you have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least two meals per day (equivalent to a sandwich)?
- What days do you feel you do not have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least two meals per day (equivalent to a sandwich)? Check all that apply.
- What is the main reason you came to Kamloops?



COUNT PROCEDURE

ENUMERATING THE SHELTERED HOMELESS

The sheltered component of the count took place on Thursday, April 15. Shelters enumerated and surveyed homeless individuals staying at shelters overnight. These individuals are referred to as the “sheltered homeless”.

FACILITIES INCLUDED WERE:

- Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) Shelter locations
- Y Women’s Emergency Shelter
- ICS Youth Shelter
- The Mustard Seed
- ASK Wellness locations

Each organization appointed a lead staff member to execute the PiT Count at their shelter. The lead staff member attended training with the PiT Count Coordinator two weeks prior to the count. The City provided tote containers with the supplies and resources to execute the count.

ENUMERATING THE UNSHELTERED HOMELESS

The unsheltered component of the count took place on Friday, April 16. Volunteers enumerated and surveyed homeless individuals staying in public places or who stayed at someone else’s place without a safe place of their own to return to. These individuals are referred to as the “unsheltered homeless”. Individuals who stayed in a shelter the night before but who had not completed a survey were asked to complete one during the unsheltered count.

A total of 105 volunteers participated. These individuals received training at the Tournament Capital Centre with the PiT Count Coordinator. Volunteers worked in teams of at least two people and participated in four- to six-hour shifts. Each team was assigned a pre-identified route or site.

The PiT Count Committee established the routes and sites. A series of maps were created that marked known locations of where persons experiencing homelessness might gather or seek shelter in order to assign areas to volunteers.

Headquarter locations were prepped on Wednesday, April 14, and Thursday, April 15. Volunteers’ first shifts began at 6:00 am on Friday, April 16. The first route and/or site shift began at 8:00 am. Volunteers operated shifts until 8:00 pm. Upon arrival, teams checked in and received a survey kit, a volunteer tool bag, volunteer snack bags, survey thank you bags, outreach team contact numbers, and a resource list. They then reviewed their route, met up with their team, and proceeded to their designated site/route. When volunteers returned, they handed in their surveys and route map in an envelope and were asked about their experiences. Each volunteer was offered a volunteer thank you gift.

PIT COUNT MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

SURVEY KIT		VOLUNTEER TOOL BAG	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 surveys • 1 enumeration sheet per team • Route map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legion envelope • White envelope • Route label paper • Clipboard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand sanitizer bottle • Disinfectant wipe x 2 • Face shield • Lanyard and volunteer badge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 pens • Important contact sheet • Face mask
VOLUNTEER SNACK BAG		LOCAL SPARKS SURVEY THANK YOU BAG	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ziploc • Bottle of water • Fruity snack x 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snack bar • \$10 GC for food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscellaneous hygiene products 	
SURVEY THANK YOU BAG			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawstring bag • Ziploc bag • Gatorade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snack bar • Chapstick • Candy x 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feminine products (104 bags only) • Kleenex • Soap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toothbrush • Toothpaste • Kind note • Meal voucher

VOLUNTEER AND COUNT COORDINATION



Each generous volunteer helped in various ways. The volunteers have experience in working or volunteering with the vulnerable population and were recruited through networks with shelters, agencies, emergency services, and various levels of government.

All volunteers were required to participate in one two-hour training session in advance of the PiT Count. This helped to ensure that surveys would be completed as accurately and consistently as possible, and that the volunteers felt adequately prepared for what to expect. During these sessions, volunteers also learned the background and purpose of each of the survey questions.

The City and PiT Count Committee are very thankful for the contributions of all of our volunteers.





DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

In the week following April 16, all survey data was digitized. It was then provided to the Homelessness Services Association of British Columbia (HSABC), which delivered the surveys to Data Express, a company that collated the results and provided a data sheet with responses. These results were cross-referenced with the original surveys to ensure accuracy. This data was used to determine totals for the count itself and to generate percentages and graphs outlined in the results section of this report.



LIMITATIONS

All PiT Counts underestimate the number of people homeless at any one time. This PiT Count is no different, as it did not enumerate every homeless person in the city on April 15–16; however, homeless counts provide valuable information on the minimum number of individuals experiencing homelessness in a given period.

LIMITATIONS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- Did not count all people staying at someone else’s place, which is classified as hidden homelessness.
- Individuals had a choice whether to participate in the survey or not.
- Not all sheltered homeless individuals were surveyed; therefore, the sheltered survey data only showcases a portion of the sheltered residents. The percentage of sheltered homeless who completed the survey was 47%.
- Shelters and agencies were restricted to surveying within a two-hour window (8:00–10:00 pm). Due to this limited window, shelters may have missed clients who arrived after the PiT Count volunteers left. Further, clients may have already been settled and sleeping and therefore could not participate in the survey. These individuals are enumerated, but they are not a part of the survey data analysis.

It is noted that a PiT count such as this does not reflect the number of people who move in and out of homelessness over a longer period of time (e.g. over the course of one year). However, the methodology is consistent with past counts; allows for comparisons between years; and provides the best available information on the size, demographics, and trends of the homeless population in Kamloops.

DATA ANALYSIS

SCREENING QUESTIONS



A. Where did you stay last night?

CONTEXT:

This is the first question that homeless individuals were asked in the survey. This question was used as a screening tool to determine if participants were eligible to complete the rest of the survey, and 209 homeless individuals were asked this screening question.

Based on their answers, 147 respondents were eligible to complete the rest of the survey.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 1 outlines where respondents spent the evening of April 15.

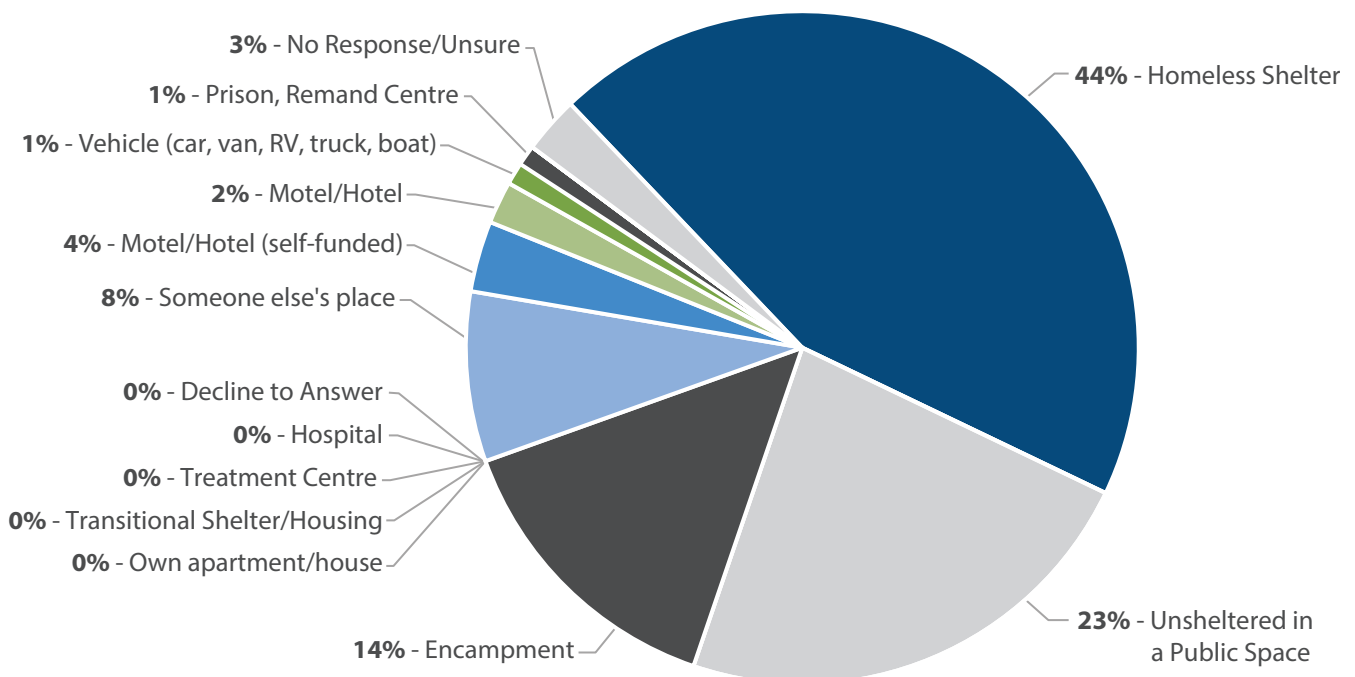
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **65 (44%)** homeless shelter
- **34 (23%)** unsheltered in a public space
- **21 (14%)** encampment

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

These findings show that a majority of homeless individuals are unsheltered.

FIGURE 1 - Where did you stay last night? [2021n=147]



SURVEY QUESTIONS (SHELTERED & UNSHELTERED)

QUESTION 1: Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?

CONTEXT:

This question identifies if homeless individuals are alone, with partners, children or friends. This data provides insight on the need for resources and types of shelter.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 2 outlines respondent's answers to if they were staying alone, with partners, children, or friends on the evening of Thursday April 15, 2021.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

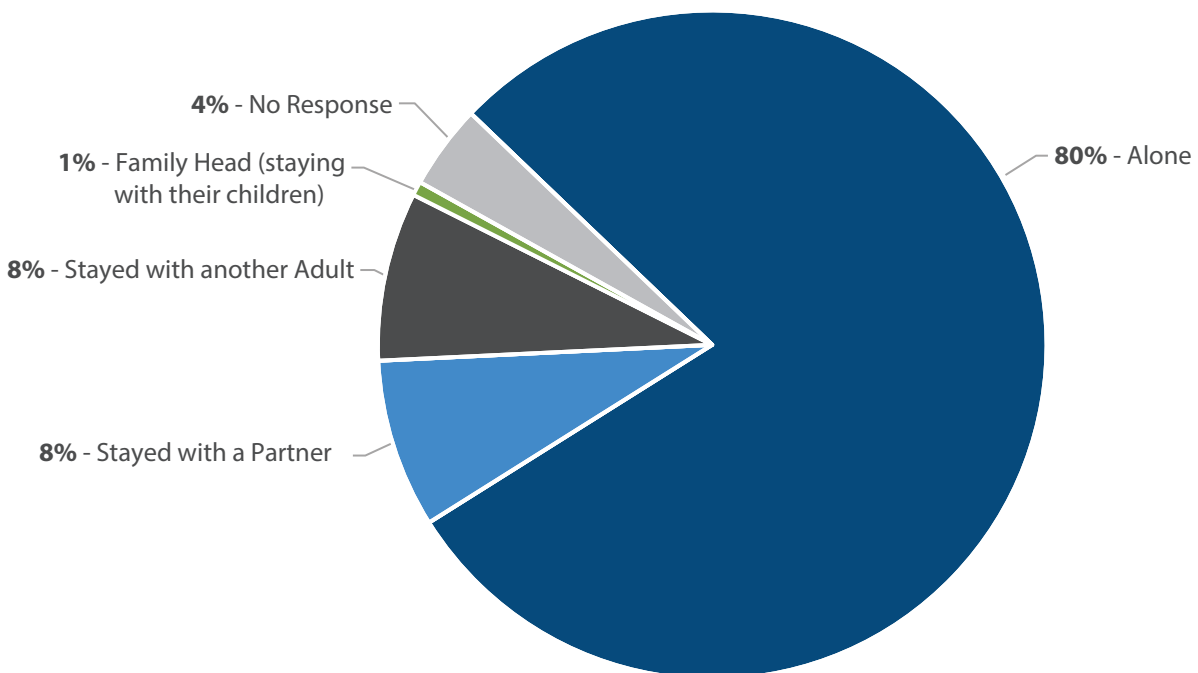
- 116 (80%) stayed alone
- 12 (8%) stayed with a partner
- 12 (8%) stayed with another adult

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

One (1%) respondent reported to be the family head; those considered the family head were staying with their children. Some respondents did not disclose the age, gender, or number of children staying with them; therefore, the numbers of reported children are underestimated.

These findings show that a majority of homeless individuals are staying alone overnight.

FIGURE 2 - Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night? [2021n=147]



QUESTION 1 (Sheltered response): Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 2.1 outlines the 69 sheltered respondent's answers to if they were staying alone or with partners, children, or friends on the evening of Thursday April 15. With this information, we are able to see the group type of people who are accessing shelter.

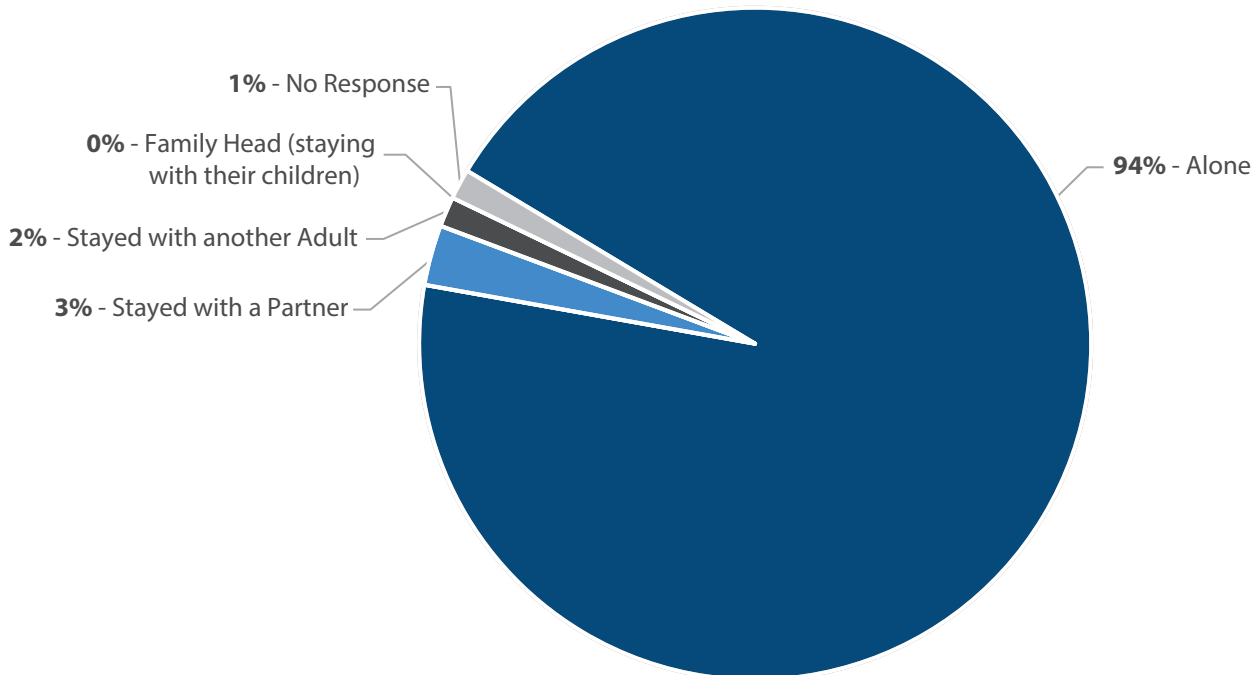
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 65 (94%) stayed alone
- 2 (3%) stayed with a partner
- 1 (2%) stayed with another adult

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

These findings show that shelters in Kamloops attract homeless individuals who are staying alone. The data displays that shelters do not attract homeless individuals who are staying with another individual, be it their partner, another adult, or children.

FIGURE 2.1 - Sheltered response: Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night? [2021n=69]



QUESTION 1 (Unsheltered response): Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 2.2 outlines 78 unsheltered respondent's answers to if they were staying alone, with partners, children, or friends on the evening of Thursday April 15. With this information, we are able to see the group type of people who are not accessing shelter.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

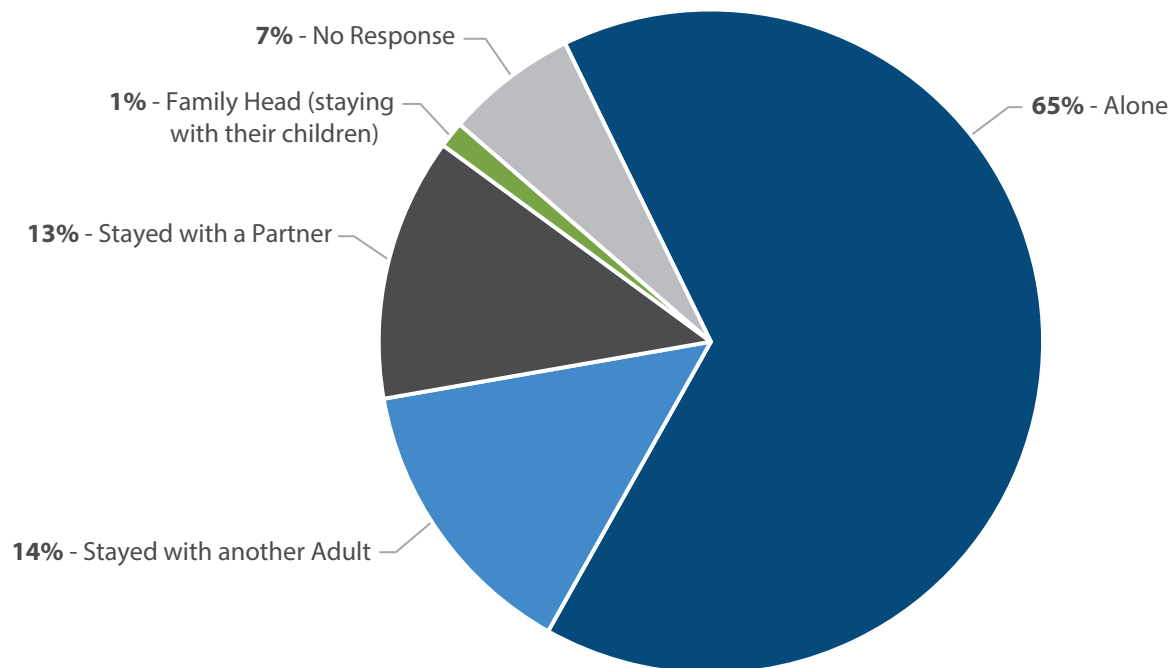
- 51 (65%) stayed alone
- 11 (14%) stayed with another adult
- 10 (13%) stayed with a partner

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Unique to unsheltered results, one (1%) respondent said they were staying with children.

These findings show that homeless individuals who are staying with another individual, be it their partner, another adult, or children, are staying predominantly unsheltered.

FIGURE 2.2 - Unsheltered response: Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night? [2021n=78]



QUESTION 1 (Overall data comparison): Did you have any family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Table 1 below displays data that correlates which homeless individuals stayed in shelter vs. unsheltered and to what extent they were alone.

This information displays the overall data, which makes gaps and trends easily identifiable.

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

These findings show that shelters in Kamloops attract homeless individuals who are staying alone. The data displays that shelters do not attract homeless individuals who are staying with another individual, be it their partner, another adult, or children.

These findings show that homeless individuals who are staying with another individual, be it their partner, another adult, or children, are staying predominantly unsheltered.

Additional information, such as age and gender about the one identified child was not provided.

TABLE 1 - WHO RESPONDENTS HAD STAYED WITH* [2021n=148]

	Alone	Other Adult	Partner	Family Head	Children	No Response
Sheltered	65	1	2	0	0	1
Unsheltered	51	11	10	1	1	5
No Response	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	116	12	12	1	1	6

*With 147 survey respondents, in table 1 above we have also included the one additional child that was mentioned by family heads. This provides us a total of 148 people overall.

QUESTION 2: How old are you? [OR] What year were you born?

CONTEXT:

This question provides current age demographic information for the homeless population. This information is helpful for provisions of resources, services, youth supports, and shelter.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3 outlines respondent's current age as of Friday April 16.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

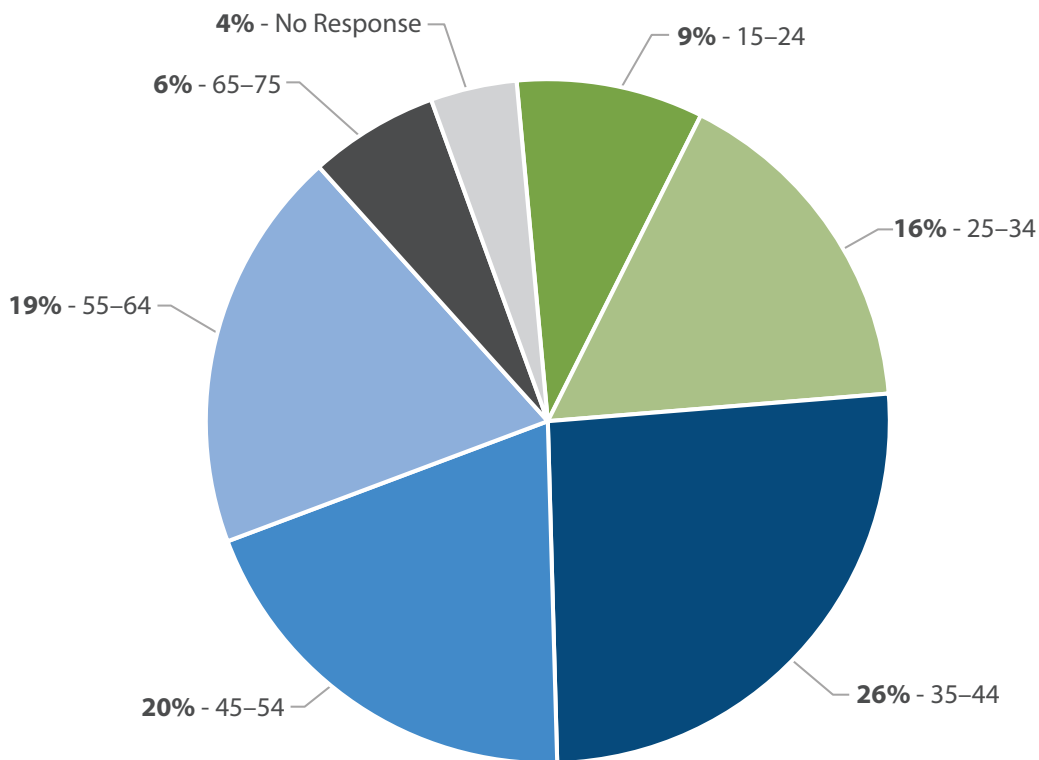
- **38 (26%)** aged 35–44
- **29 (20%)** aged 45–54
- **28 (19%)** aged 55–64

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

The average age of respondents is 43 years old.

These findings show that there are significantly less individuals experiencing homelessness in ages 65–75 as compared to other age ranges.

FIGURE 3 - Age of Respondents [2021n=147]



QUESTION 2: (2018 and 2021 data comparison) How old are you? [OR] What year were you born?

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

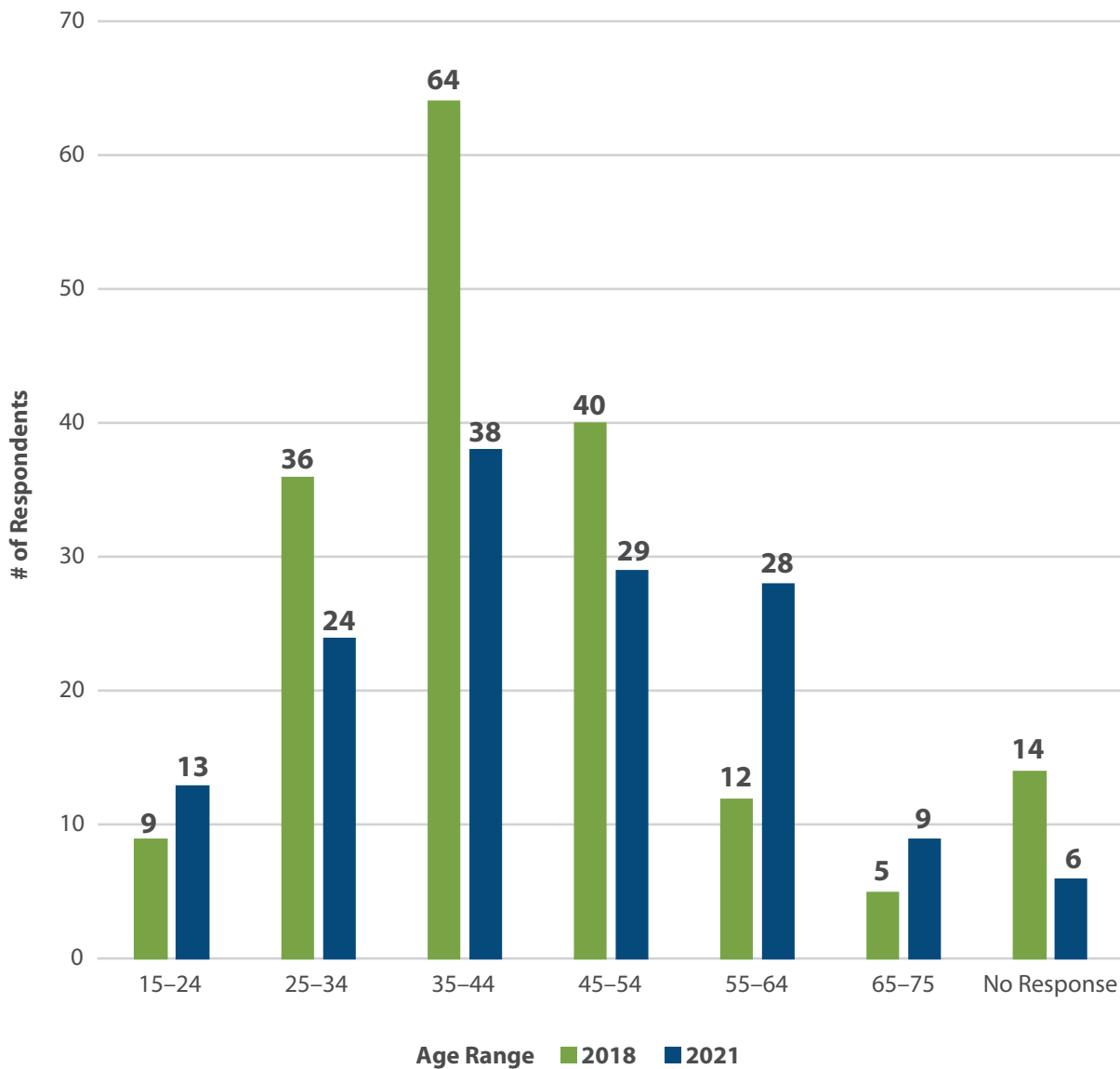
Figure 3.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021 for age of respondents.

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

These findings show a 44% increase in homeless individuals aged 15–24 as well as a 133% increase in homeless individuals aged 55–64.

Decreases can be noted in the other age ranges, predominantly the 68% decrease in those aged 35–44.

FIGURE 3.1 - Age of Respondents [2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 2 - Female/Woman's Results:

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3.2 displays the 30 female/woman respondent results of the 147 surveyed. This provides a picture of age demographic for this specified gender identification.

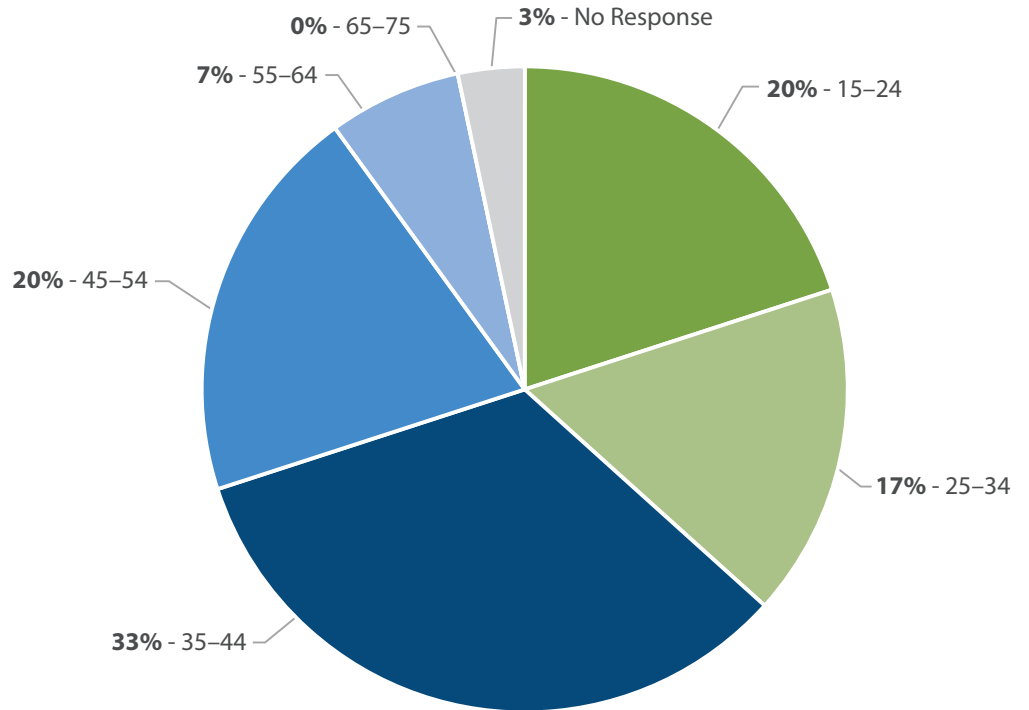
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 10 (33%) aged 35–44
- 6 (20%) aged 15–24
- 6 (20%) aged 45–54

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

A large percentage of respondents were ages 5–24 (20%) in comparison to male/men results found in Figure 3.4. No one responded between the ages of 65–75 (0%). The findings indicate that there were few female homeless individuals aged 55+.

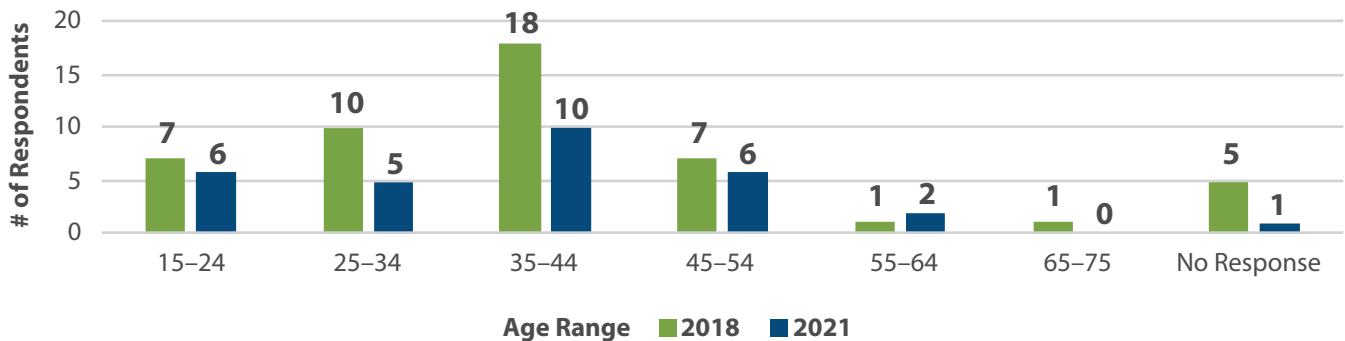
FIGURE 3.2 - Female/Woman's Ages [2021n=30]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3.3 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. These findings show that female/woman are experiencing homelessness less in comparison to 2018.

FIGURE 3.3 - Female/Woman's Ages [2018n=49, 2021n=30]



QUESTION 2 - Male/Men's Results:

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3.4 displays the 103 male/men respondent results of the 147 surveyed. This provides a picture of age demographic for this specified gender identification.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

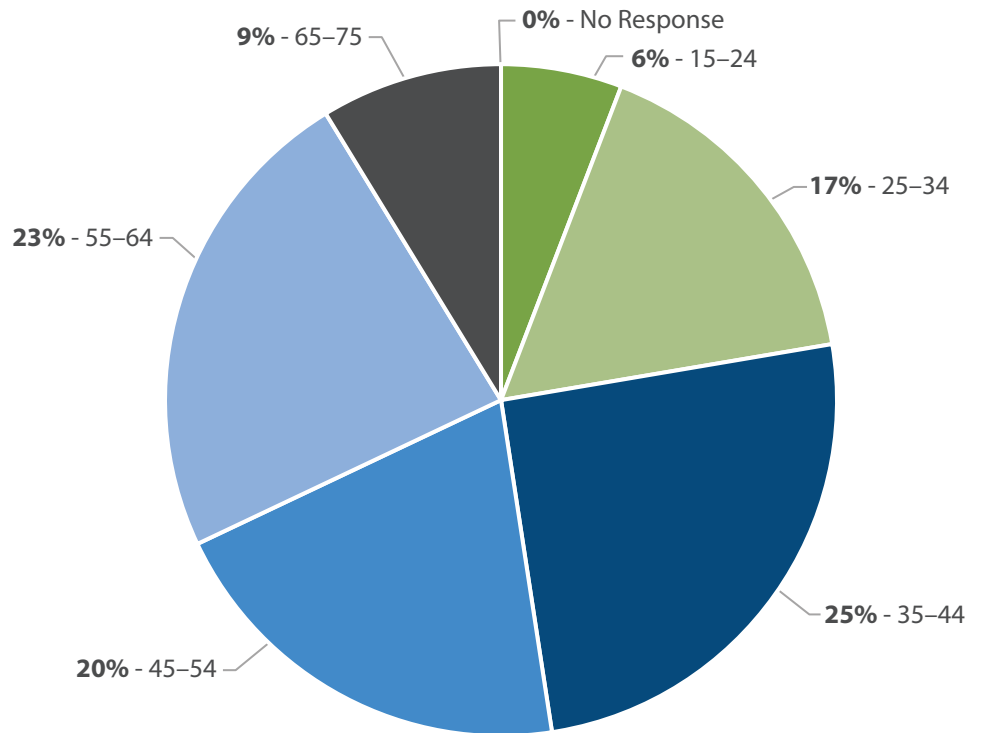
- 26 (25%) aged 35–44
- 24 (23%) aged 55–64
- 21 (20%) aged 45–54

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

The findings identify that there are few male homeless individuals aged 65+.

In comparison to results from female respondents, there were noticeably less male respondents in the 15–24 year old age range, and more 55+ respondents.

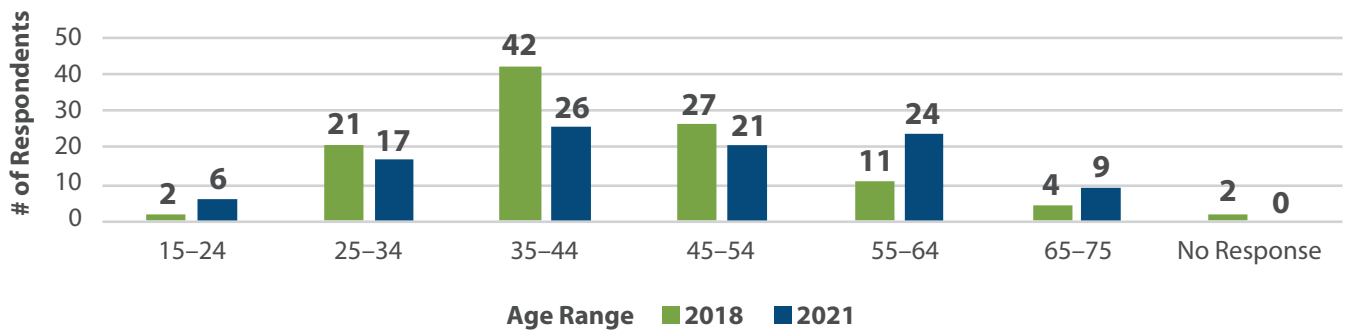
FIGURE 3.4 - Male/Men's Ages [2021n=103]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3.5 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. These findings show a decrease in ages 35–44 and large increases in age ranges 15–24 and 55–64.

FIGURE 3.5 - Male/Men's Age [2018n=109, 2021n=103]



QUESTION 2 - LGBTQ2S+ Individuals' Results:

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3.6 displays the 5 LGBTQ2S+ respondent results of the 147 surveyed. This provides a picture of age demographic for this identification.

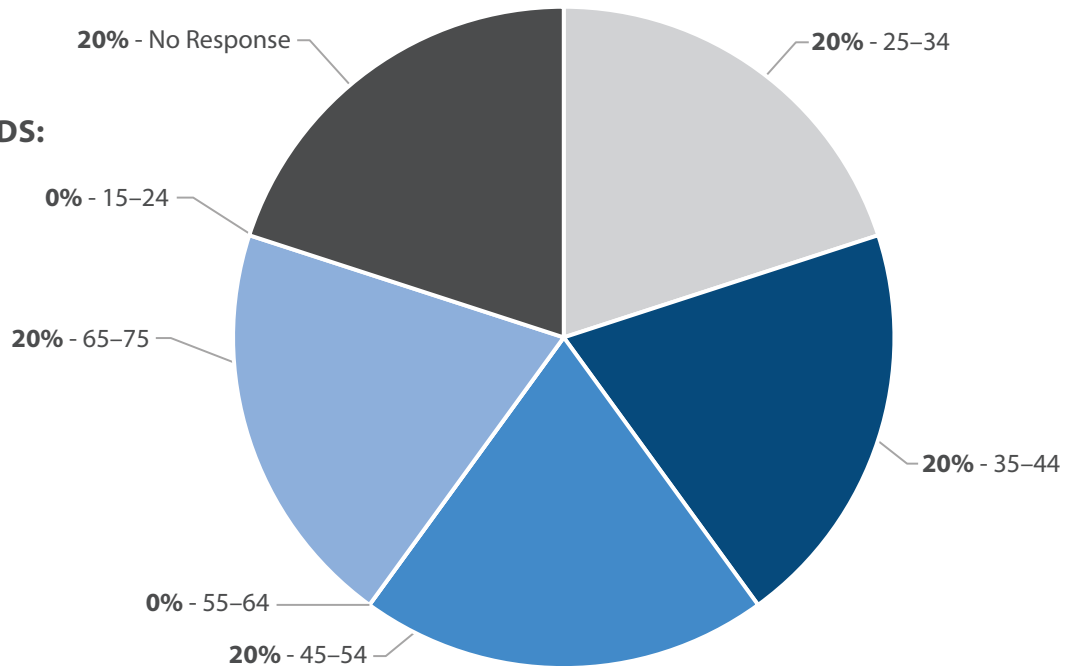
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 1 (20%) homeless individuals aged 25–34, tied with aged 35–44, 45–54, 65–75, and no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show consistent results across age categories in terms of LGBTQ2S+ individuals experiencing homelessness.

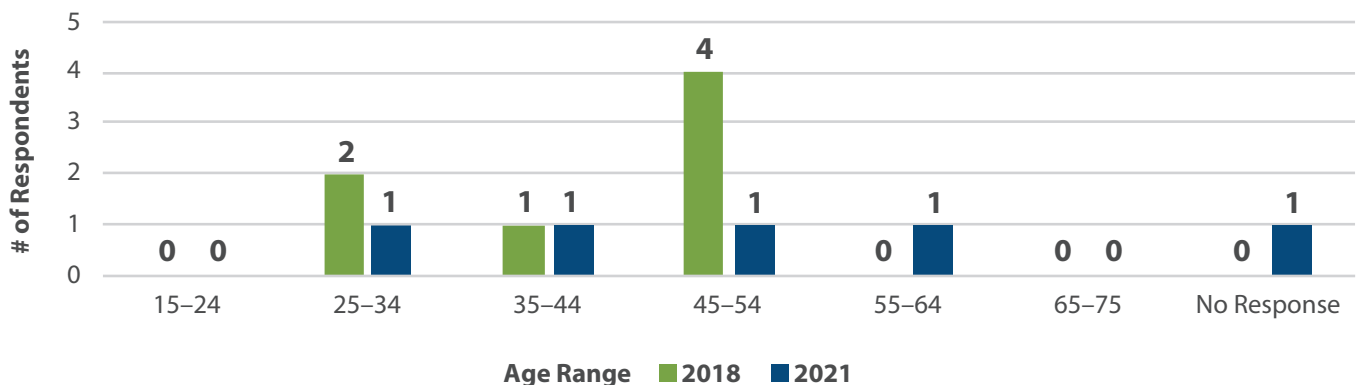
FIGURE 3.6 - LGBTQ2S+ Individuals Ages [2021n=5]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 3.7 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. These findings show a slight decrease in ages 45–54.

FIGURE 3.7 - LGBTQ2S+ Individuals Ages [2018n=7, 2021n=5]



QUESTION 3: How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

This question provides age demographic information for when individuals first experienced homelessness. This information assists in identifying trends and key events that cause homelessness, which is important in developing preventative measures.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 4 provides results for the age at which respondents first experienced homelessness.

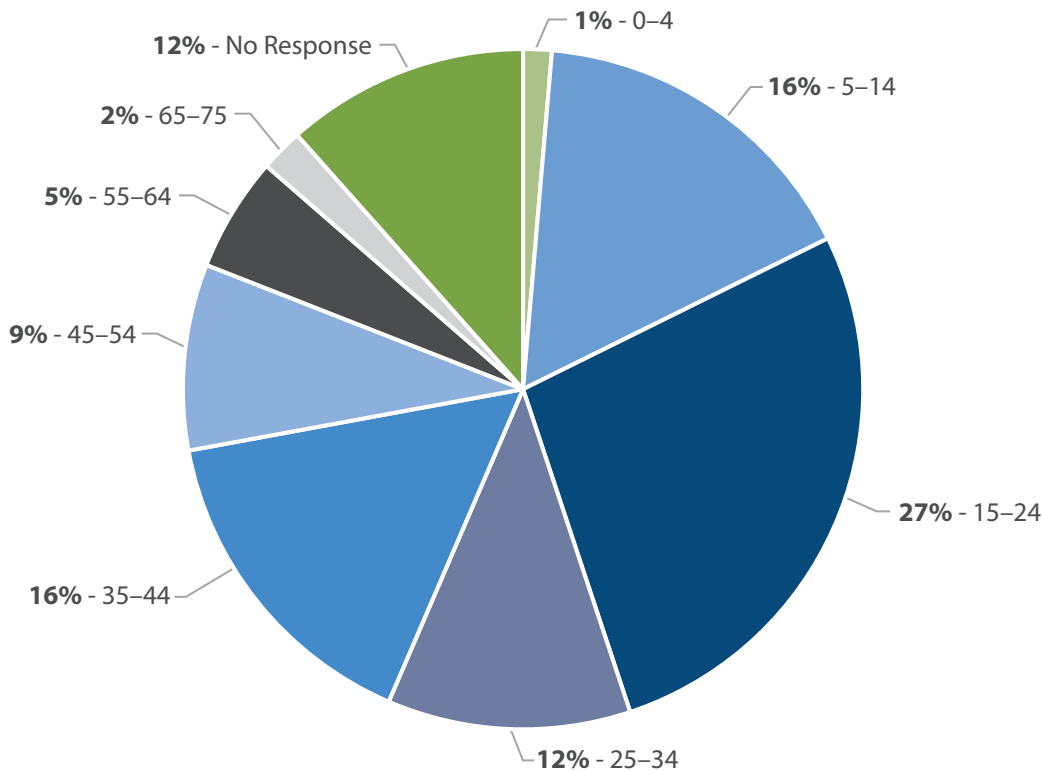
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **40 (27%)** aged 15–24
- **24 (16%)** aged 5–14
- **23 (16%)** aged 35–44

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

The average age of all respondents was 29 years old. This data shows a large majority of individuals experienced homelessness for the first time as youth. In comparisons with Figure 3 (Age of Respondents) where the current age of majority is 35–44, these results show that once an individual first experiences homelessness, it is common for them to either stay homeless or become homeless again later in life.

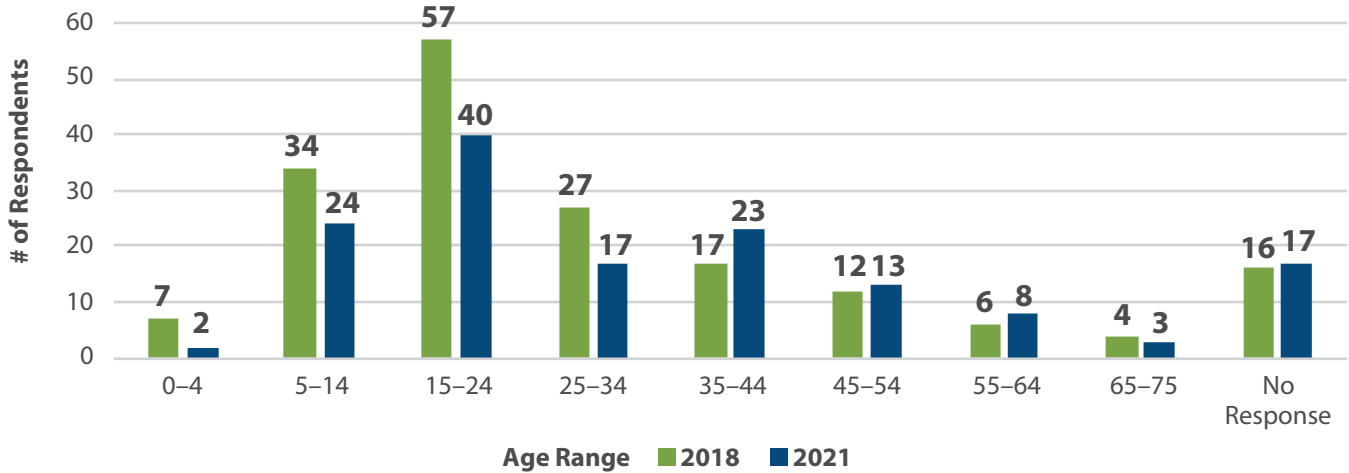
FIGURE 4 - Age at First Homelessness [2021n=147]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 4.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. These findings show a decrease in the number of individuals who experience homelessness for the first time, as a youth.

FIGURE 4.1 - Age at First Homelessness [2018n=180, 2021n=147]

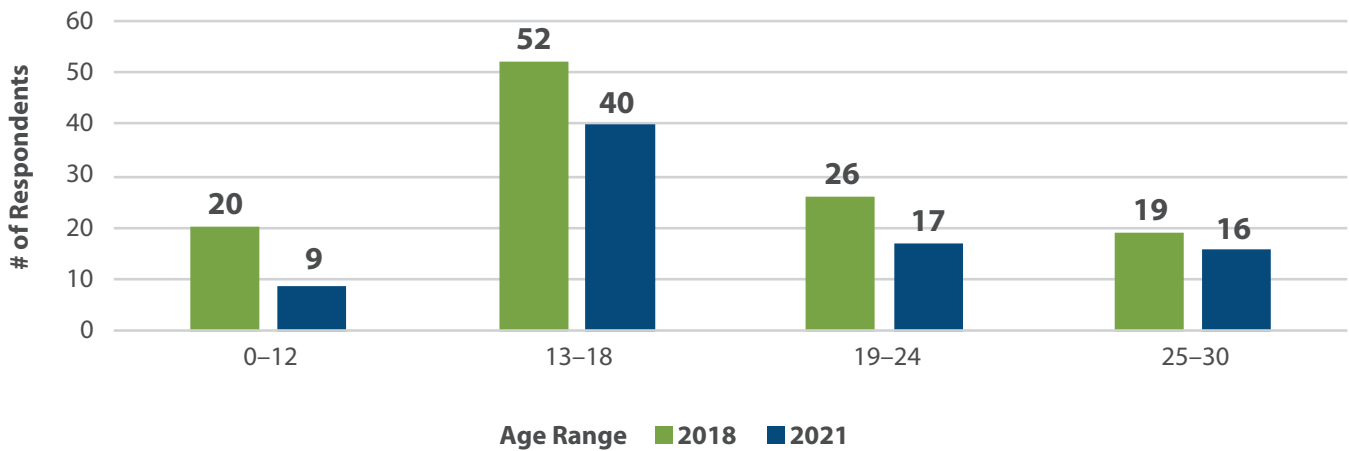


QUESTION 3 - Youth Specific Results:

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Due to the highest number of responses for age of first experience of homelessness being youth, we have provided Figure 4.2 to showcase detailed results based on youth. Depending on the organization, youth may be defined as anyone 30 and under. Ages 13-18 is the majority age in both 2018 and 2021 where individuals experience homelessness for the first time.

FIGURE 4.2 - Youth Age at First Homelessness [2018n=117, 2021n=82]



QUESTION 3 - Current Age Correlation with Age at First Homeless Results:

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Table 2 correlates data of the 147 homeless individuals surveyed for their current age to their age at first homelessness. This information can be useful in attempts to track the potential impact of historical events as causations for homelessness.

TABLE 2 - CURRENT AGE AND AGE WHEN HOMELESSNESS FIRST EXPERIENCED [2021n=147]										
Age at First Homelessness	CURRENT AGE									Total
	0-4 (0%)	5-14 (0%)	15-24 (9%)	25-34 (16%)	35-44 (26%)	45-54 (20%)	55-64 (19%)	65-75 (6%)	No Response (4%)	
0-4 (1%)						1	1			2
5-14 (16%)			5	4	11	3	1			24
15-24 (27%)			7	11	9	9	2	2		40
25-34 (12%)				7	7	2	1			17
35-44 (16%)					9	7	6	1		23
45-54 (9%)						5	7	1		13
55-64 (5%)							7	1		8
65-75 (2%)								2		2
No Response (12%)			1	1	2	2	3	2	7	18
Total	0	0	13	23	38	29	28	9	7	147

QUESTION 4: In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR (the last 12 months)?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data to establish the number of short-term and chronic homeless individuals. Chronic homelessness as defined by the Government of Canada's Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy is a total of six months of time spent homeless in the past year or at least 18 months homeless over the past three years. Solutions to homelessness may differ depending on the length of time an individual has been homeless.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 5 provides data on the length of time an individual has been experiencing homelessness.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

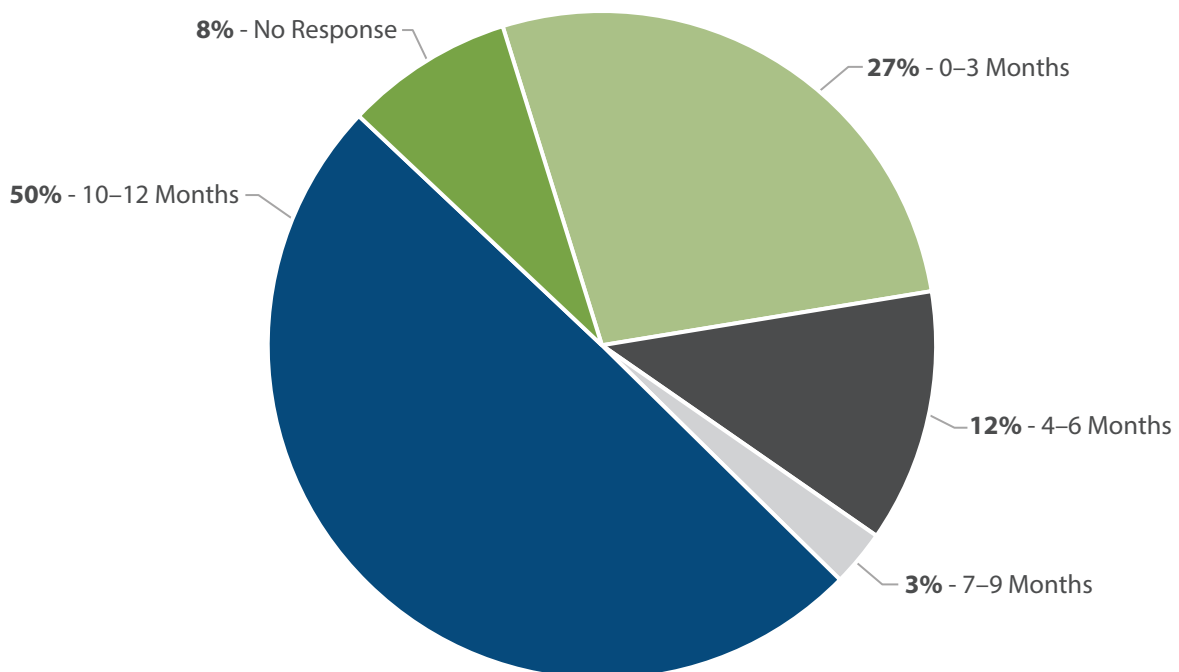
- **73 (50%)** 10–12 months
- **40 (27%)** 0–3 months
- **18 (12%)** 4–6 months

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a large majority of 73 individuals (53%) classify as experiencing chronic homelessness.

There are notably less respondents who reported between 3 to 10 months experiencing homelessness in the past year.

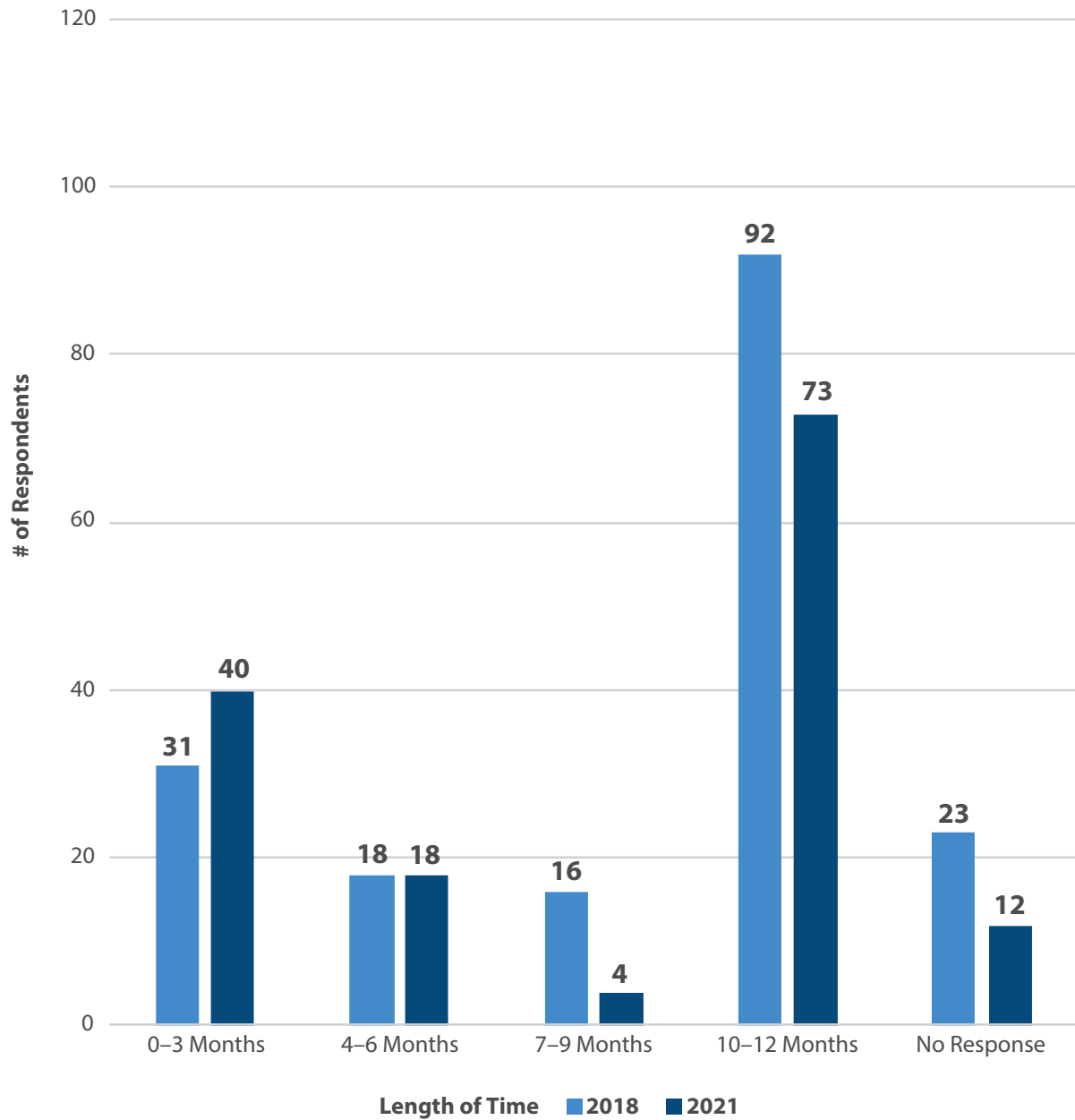
FIGURE 5 - Homelessness Over the Past Year [2021n=147]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 5.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Findings show a noticeable increase in homeless individuals experiencing homelessness within 0–3 months.

FIGURE 5.1 - Homelessness Over the Past Year [2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 4 - Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Results:

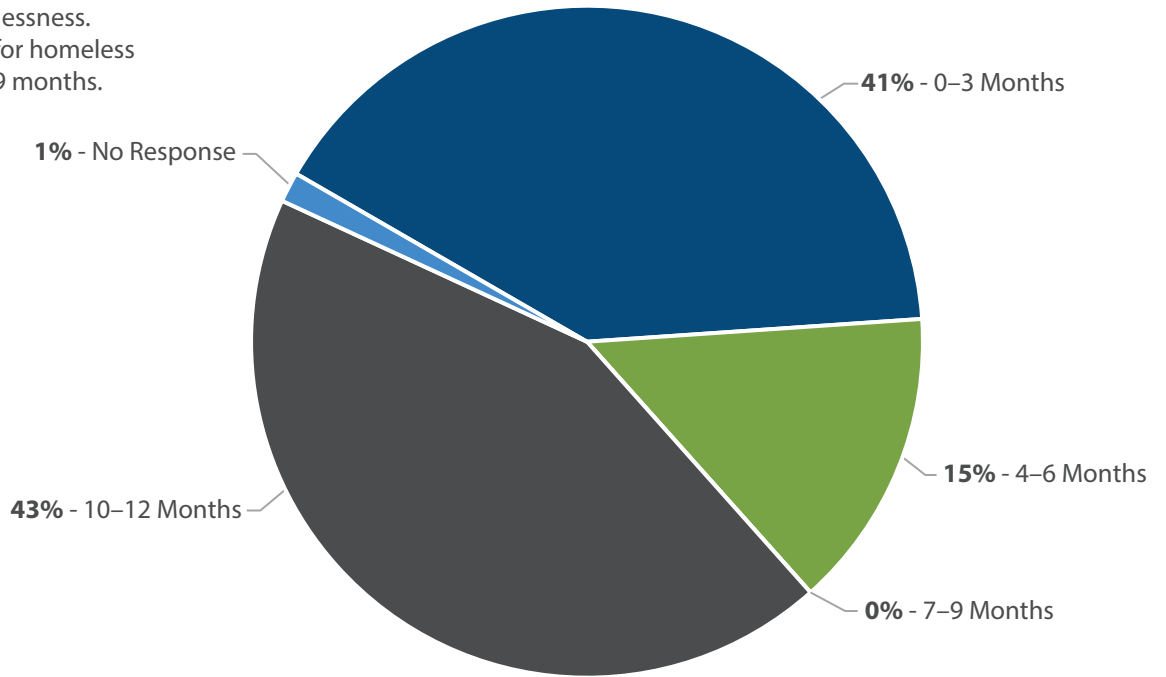
The below figures showcase results specific to sheltered (n=69) and unsheltered respondents (n=78). Please be aware of the different sample sizes between the sheltered and unsheltered graphs.

Findings show homeless individuals who are still homeless after three months are not accessing shelter until they are experiencing longer-term chronic homelessness (10–12 months).

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 5.2 data shows the length of time someone was homeless, who is accessing shelter. The majority of respondents were experiencing chronic homelessness. Results show no responses for homeless individuals homeless for 7–9 months.

FIGURE 5.2 - Homelessness Over the Past Year (Sheltered) [2021n=69]

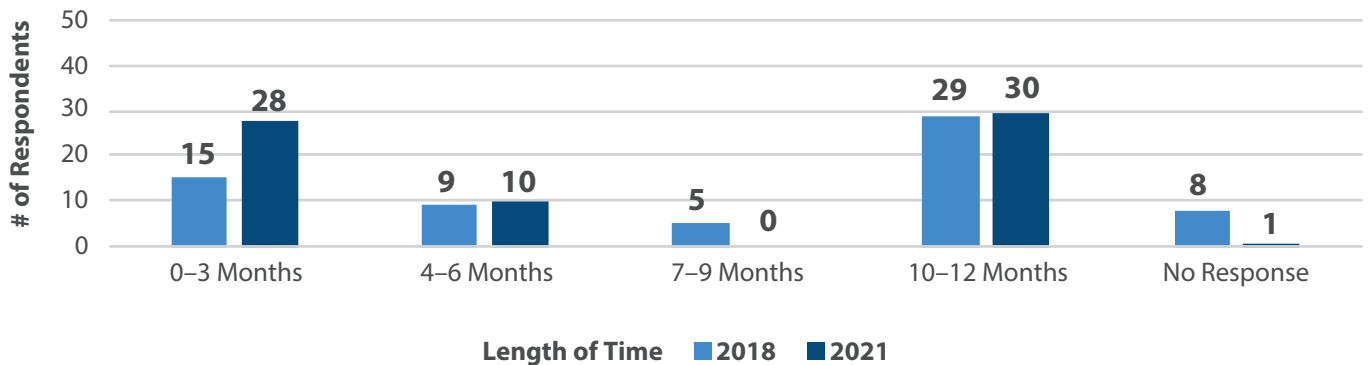


GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 5.3 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Findings show individuals who are accessing shelter, in relation with the length of time that they have been experiencing homelessness. There was a notable increase in individuals who had been experiencing homelessness for less than 6 months, and a slight increase in individuals who had been experiencing homelessness for more than 10 months. Findings show a trend that homeless individuals experiencing chronic homelessness are accessing shelter.

FIGURE 5.3 - Homelessness Over the Past Year (Sheltered)

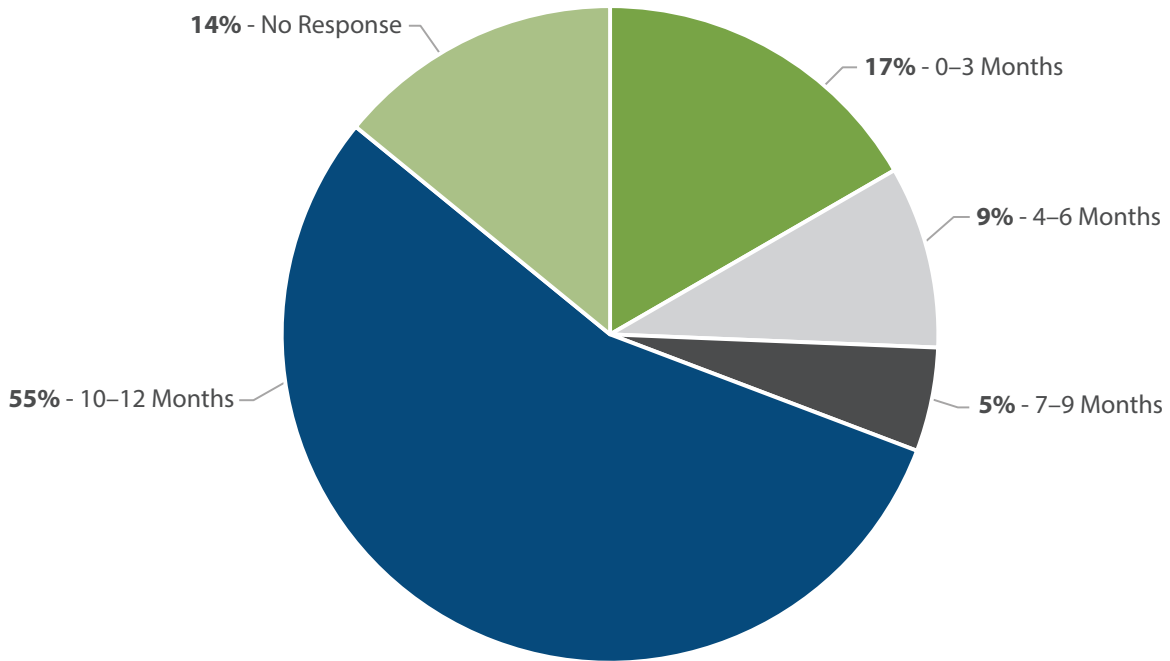
[2018n=66, 2021n=69]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 5.4 shows the length of time someone was homeless who is not accessing shelter. Findings show a variety of responses. Noticeably, the majority of chronic homeless individuals are not accessing shelter.

FIGURE 5.4 - Homelessness Over the Past Year (Unsheltered) [2021n=78]

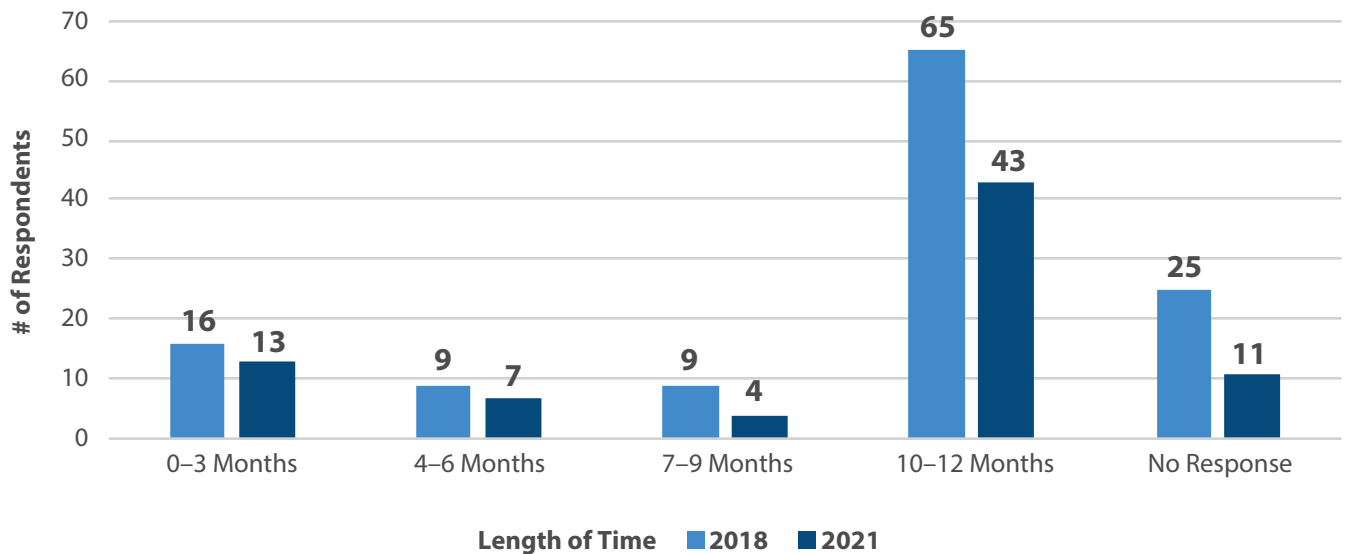


GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 5.5 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show length of time someone is homeless who is not accessing shelter. Findings show a noticeable decrease of individuals who were not accessing shelter experiencing homelessness for 10 or more months.

FIGURE 5.5 - Homelessness Over the Past Year (Unsheltered)

[2018n=124, 2021n=78]



QUESTION 4B: In total, how many different times have you experienced homelessness over the past year? (the last 12 months)

CONTEXT:

This question assessed how often homeless individuals moved in and out of homelessness (episodic homelessness) over the past year. If homeless individuals were housed for brief period, such as shelter stays and/or couch surfing, they are considered homeless.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 6 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show how many times homeless individuals experienced homelessness over the past year.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

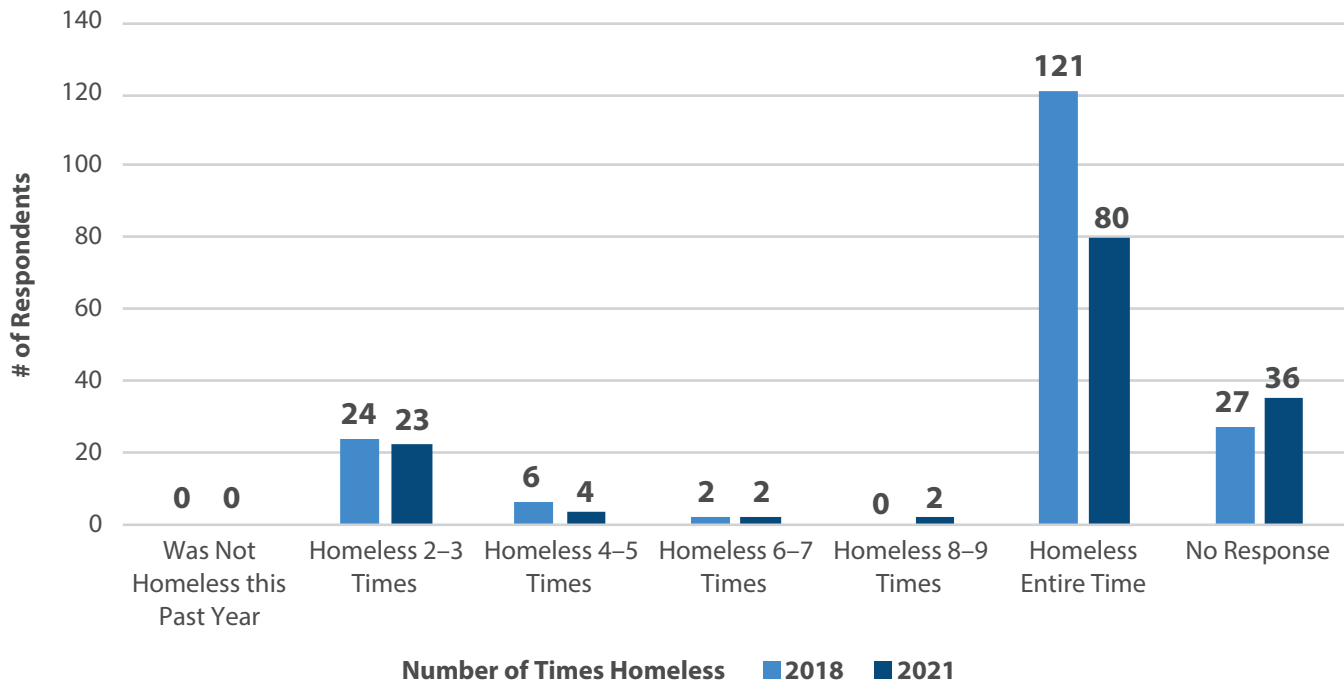
- **80 (54%)** homeless entire time
- **36 (24%)** no response
- **23 (16%)** two to three times

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show an increase in attempts for homeless individuals to find housing.

FIGURE 6 - In total, how many different times have you experienced homelessness over the past year? (the last 12 months)

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 5: Have you stayed in a homeless shelter in the past year?

For example, the Mustard Seed, Curling Club, Emerald Centre

CONTEXT:

This question is informative to shelters, agencies, and other service providers to establish what proportion of the homeless population is accessing shelter. It provides the ability to identify gaps based on results for those not accessing shelter.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 7 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Data provides a percentage of the homeless population accessing shelter within the past year.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

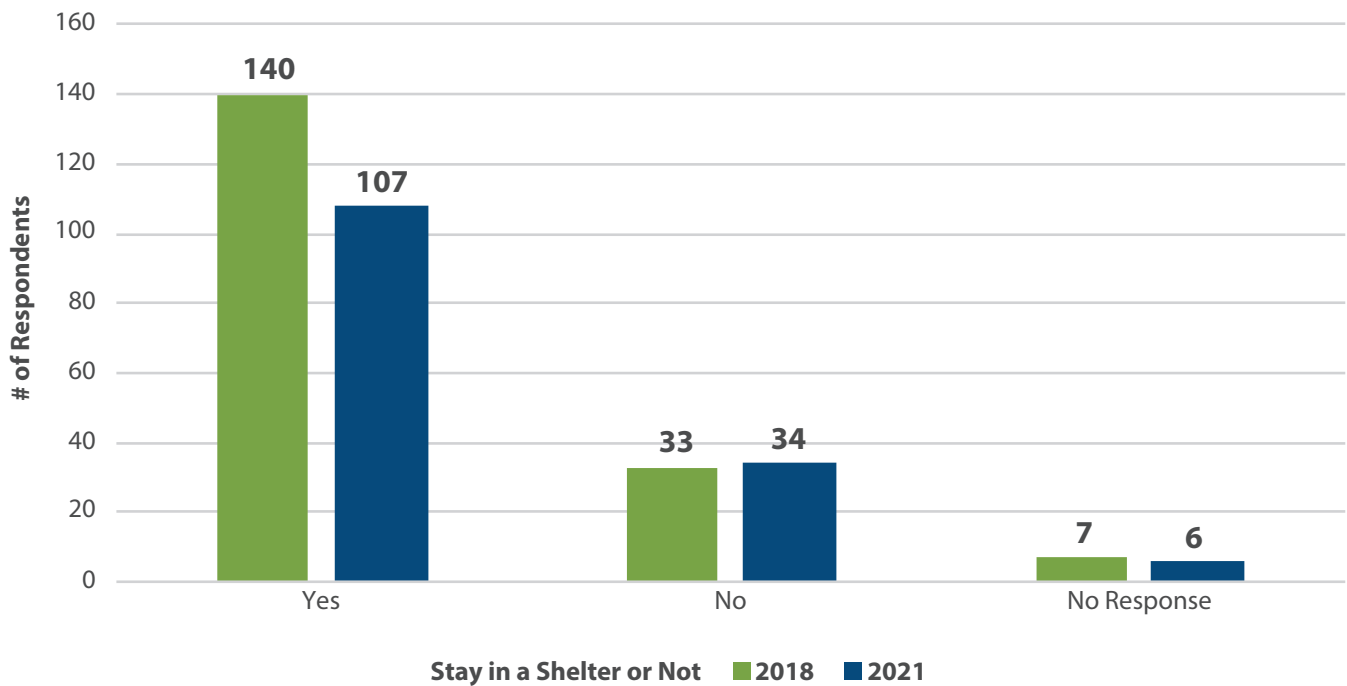
- 107 (73%) yes
- 34 (23%) no
- 6 (4%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a decrease in homeless individuals accessing shelter.

FIGURE 7 - Have you stayed in a homeless shelter in the past year?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 5B: If not, what are the main reasons?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data for why homeless individuals had not accessed shelter in the past year.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 7.1 shows the 34 (23%) homeless individuals that have not stayed in a homeless shelter in the past year. Response percentages are based on the 34 individual respondents.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

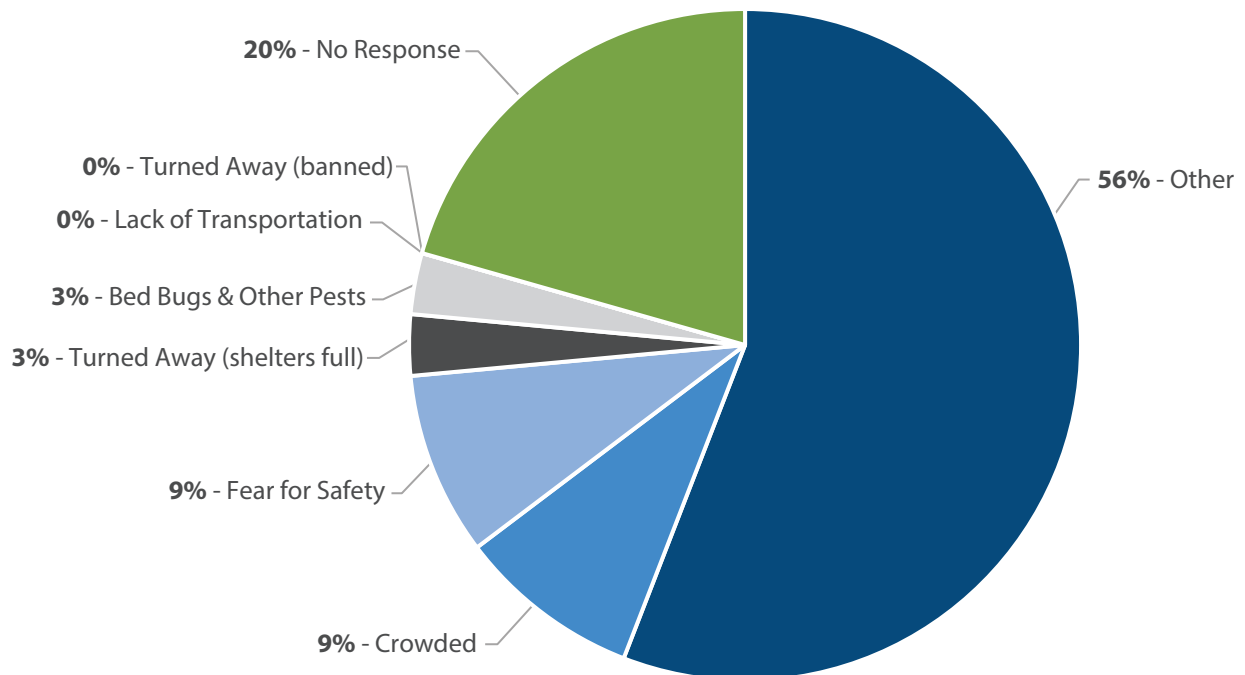
- 19 (56%) other
- 7 (20%) no response
- 5 (9%) fear for safety tied with crowded at 5 (9%)

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

An in-depth analysis is required to review the majority response of other. Please refer to Figure 7.3.

Findings show crowded and fear for safety as prevalent responses.

FIGURE 7.1 - If you have not accessed shelter, what are the main reasons? [2021n=34]

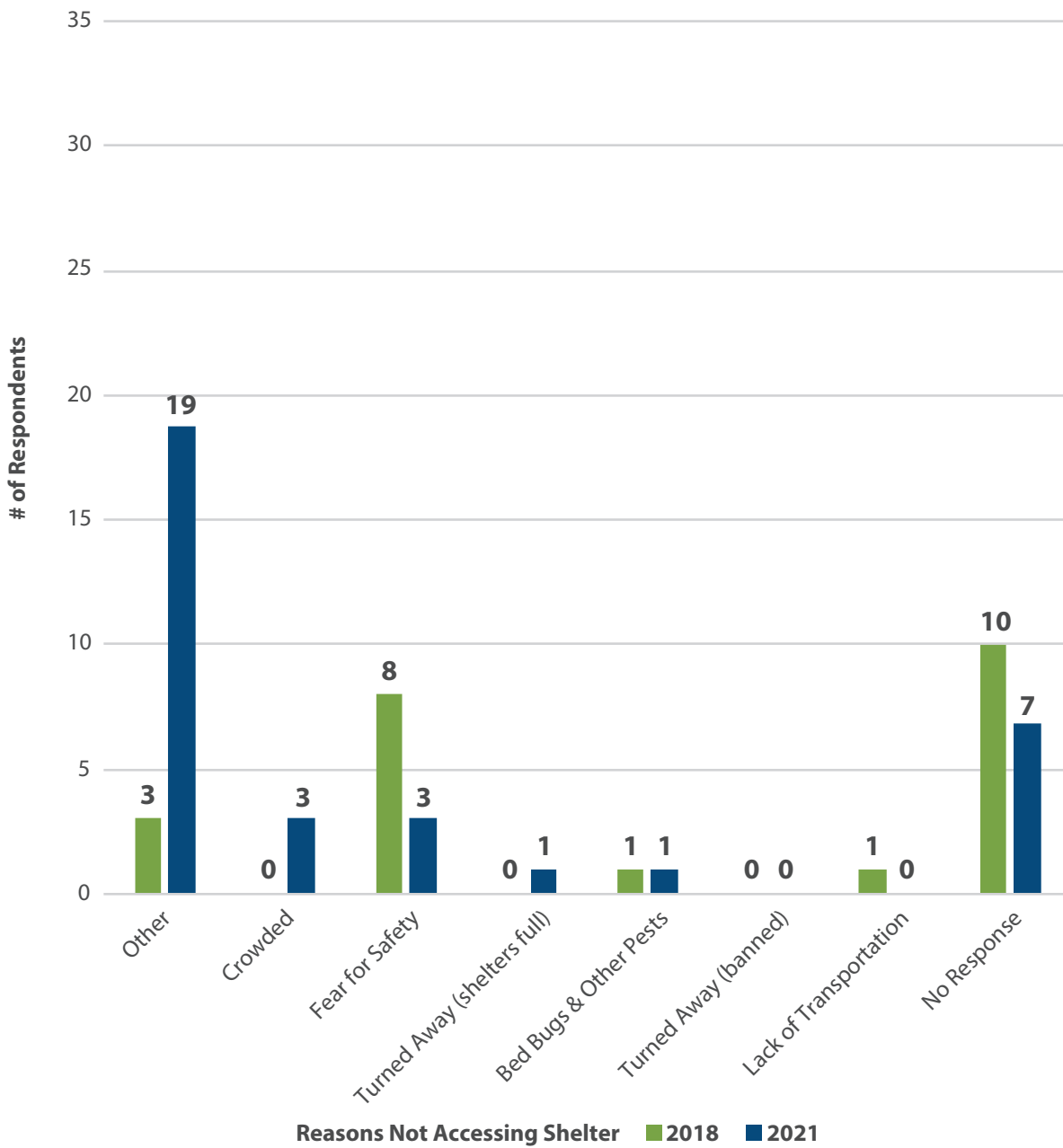


GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 7.2 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. This data shows the main reasons homeless individuals have not accessed shelter in the past year.

Findings show substantial increase in other and crowded compared to 2018.

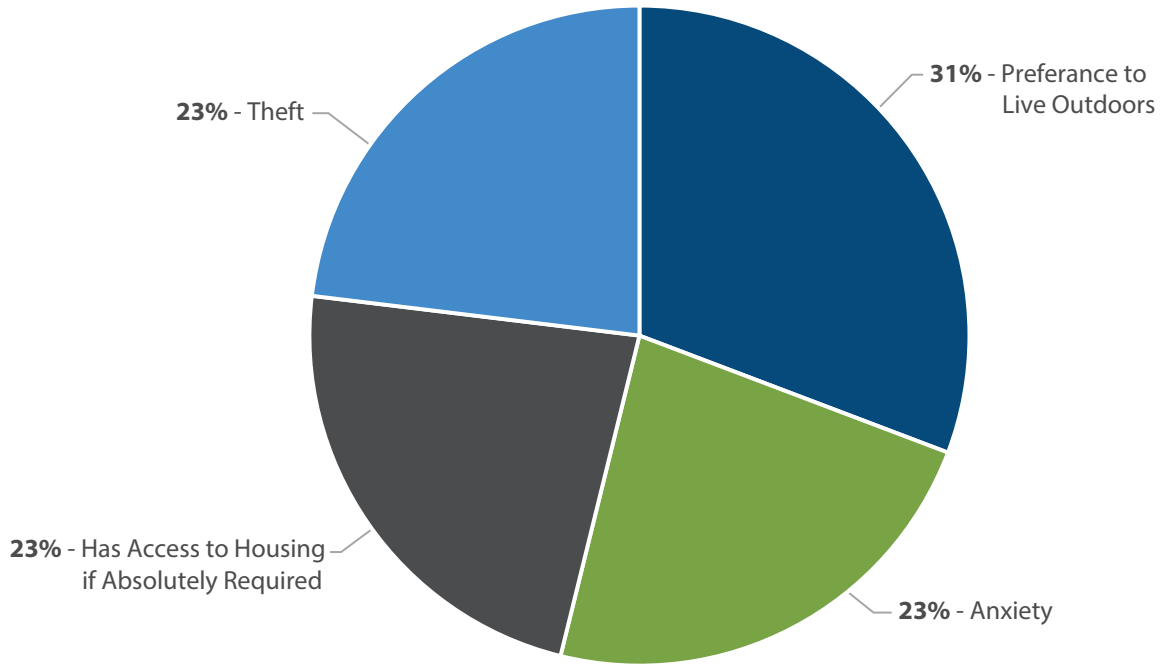
FIGURE 7.2 - If you have not accessed shelter, what are the main reasons? [2018n=33, 2021n=34]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Data further analyzed to provide a more in-depth figure for other responses. Figure 7.3 shows trends found amongst 13 homeless individuals out of the 18 respondents.

FIGURE 7.3 - If other was selected as the reason for not accessing homeless shelter, why? [2021n=13]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 7.4 displays a 2018 to 2021 data comparison on Indigenous populations accessing shelter.

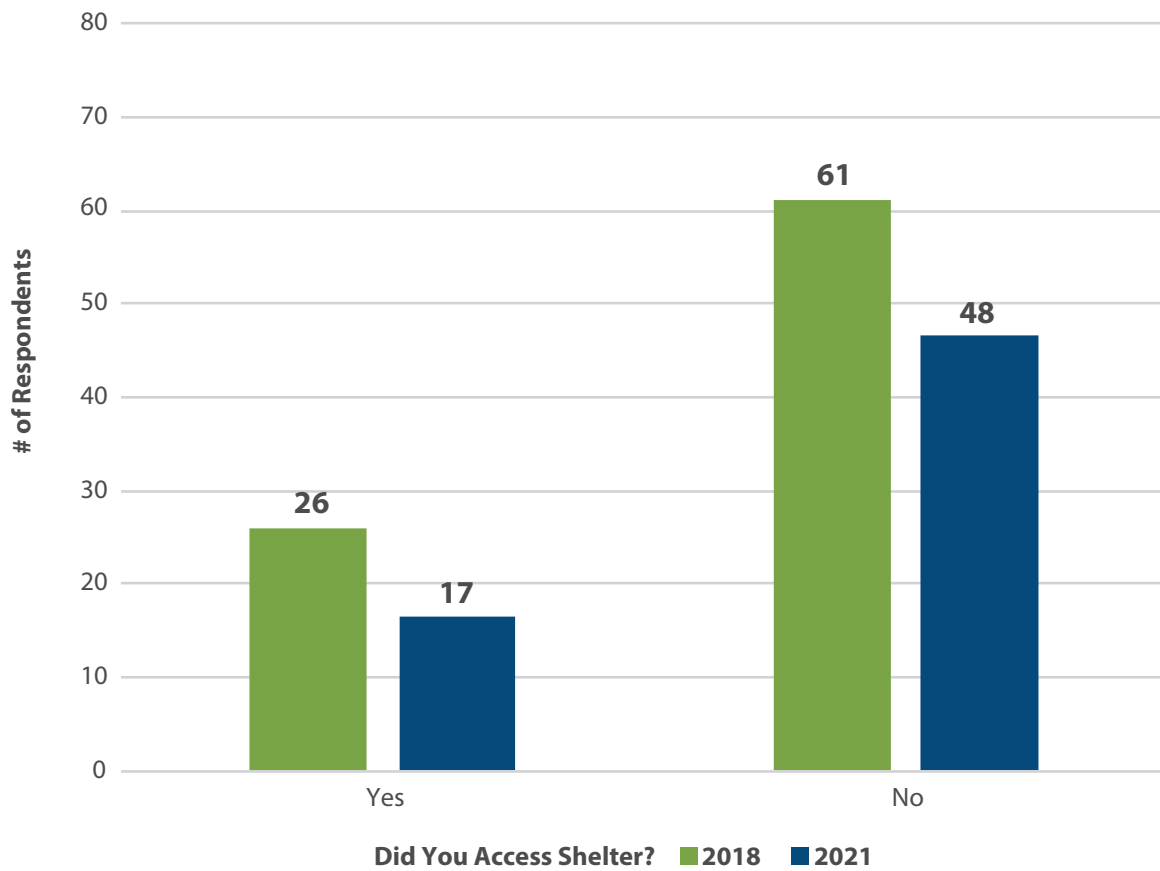
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 48 (74%) no
- 17 (26%) yes
- n/a

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a decrease in homeless Indigenous individuals accessing shelter.

FIGURE 7.4 - Indigenous Population Accessing Shelter Night of the PiT Count [2018n=87, 2021n=65]



QUESTION 6: Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee, or a refugee claimant (i.e. applied for refugee status after coming to Canada)?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data for whether more supports and additional resources could be of benefit for immigrants, refugees, or refugee claimants to avoid homelessness.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 8 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show how many respondents came to Canada as an immigrant, refugee, or as a refugee claimant.

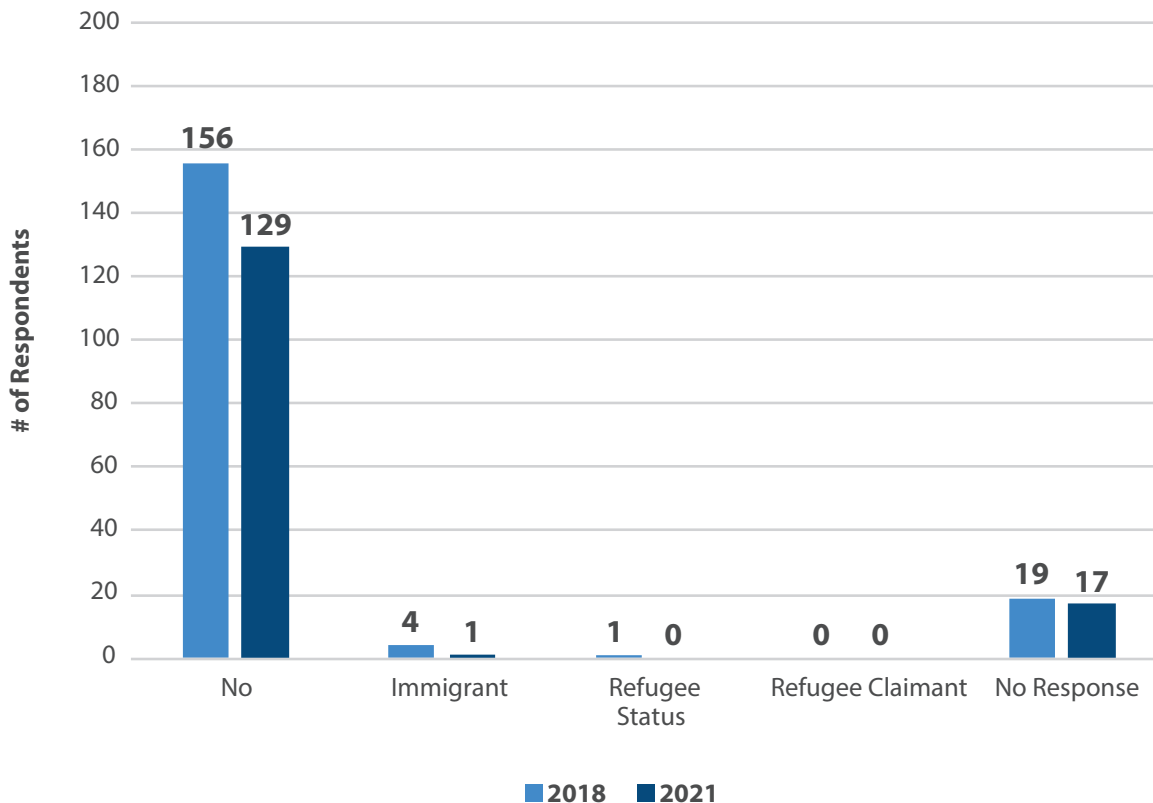
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 129 (88%) no
- 17 (11%) no response
- 1 (1%) immigrant

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a decrease in homeless individuals who are immigrants and refugees since 2018.

FIGURE 8 - Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee, or a refugee claimant? [2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 6B: If YES, How long have you been in Canada?

CONTEXT:

This question provides the opportunity for more in-depth analysis of those who are immigrants, refugees, or refugee claimants.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

No graph provided of results due to minimal findings.

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Individual who responded as an immigrant did not provide further details.

QUESTION 7: How long have you been in Kamloops?

CONTEXT:

This question provides context on the length of time homeless respondents have been in Kamloops. Data displays how many respondents are long-term residents of Kamloops, and how many are newly arrived from other communities.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 9 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show the length of time homeless individuals have lived in Kamloops.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

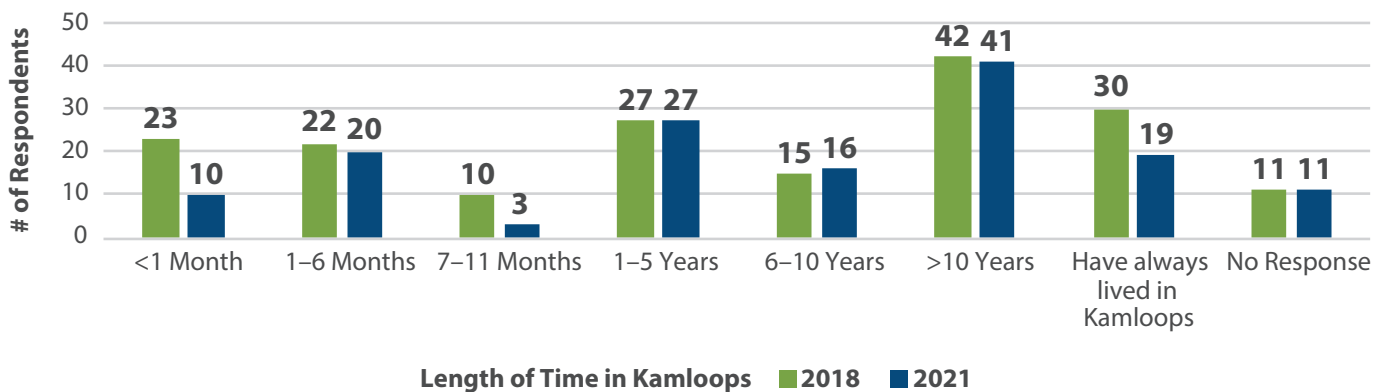
- **41 (28%)** >10 years
- **27 (18%)** 1–5 years
- **20 (14%)** 1–6 months

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

The graph shows that a large population of homeless individuals are long-term residents of Kamloops.

FIGURE 9 - How long have you been in Kamloops?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 7B: Where did you live before you came here?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data that can show identifiable trends in the homeless population that are from other communities.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

In the results, 48 unique communities were listed as responses.

Due to the large list of unique communities, Figure 10 includes top responses by 45 (31%) respondents for nine communities.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

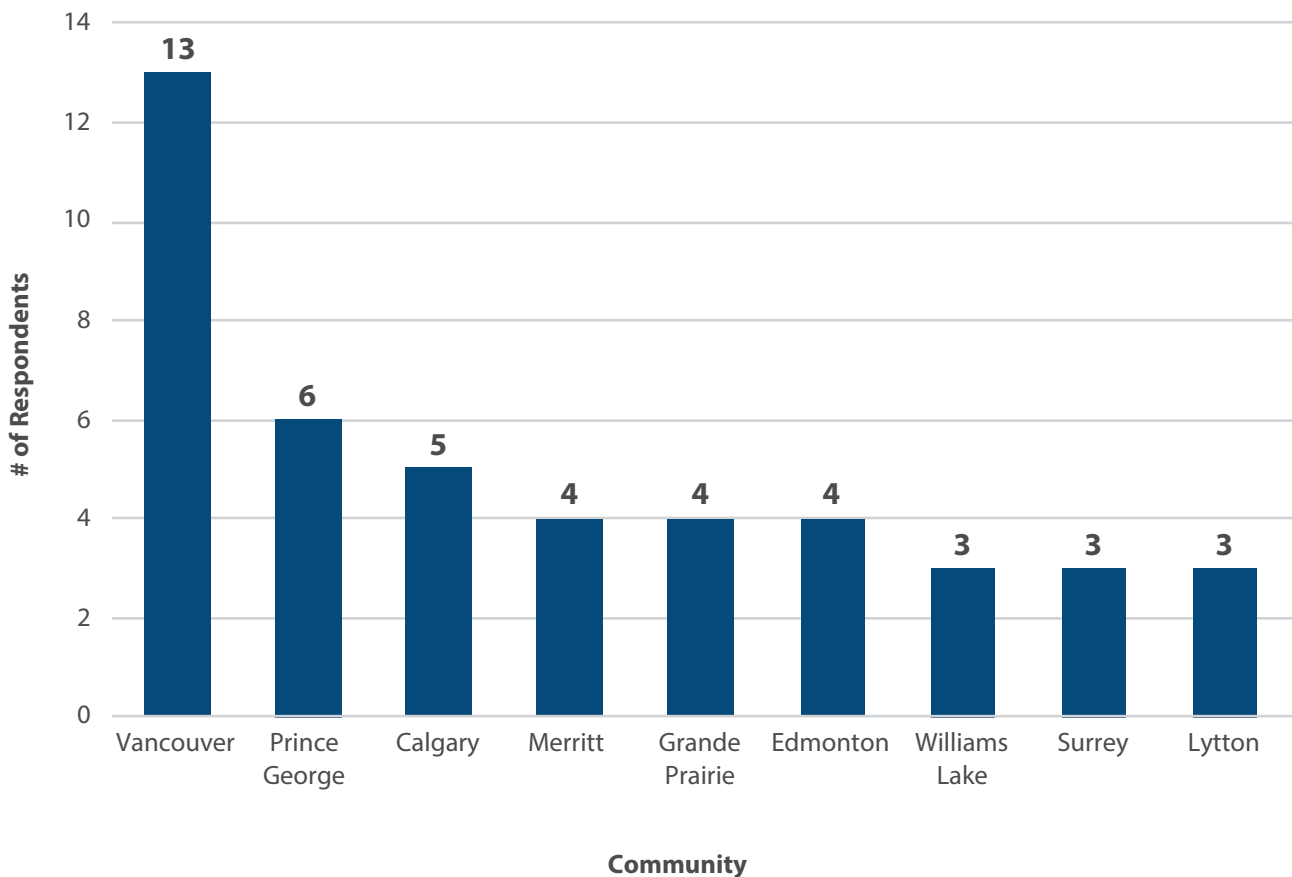
- 13 (27%) Vancouver
- 6 (13%) Prince George
- 5 (10%) Calgary

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

These results show homeless individuals who are travelling to Kamloops are from a wide range of communities.

FIGURE 10 - Where did you live before you came here?

[2021n=45]



QUESTION 7B - Provincial Results:

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

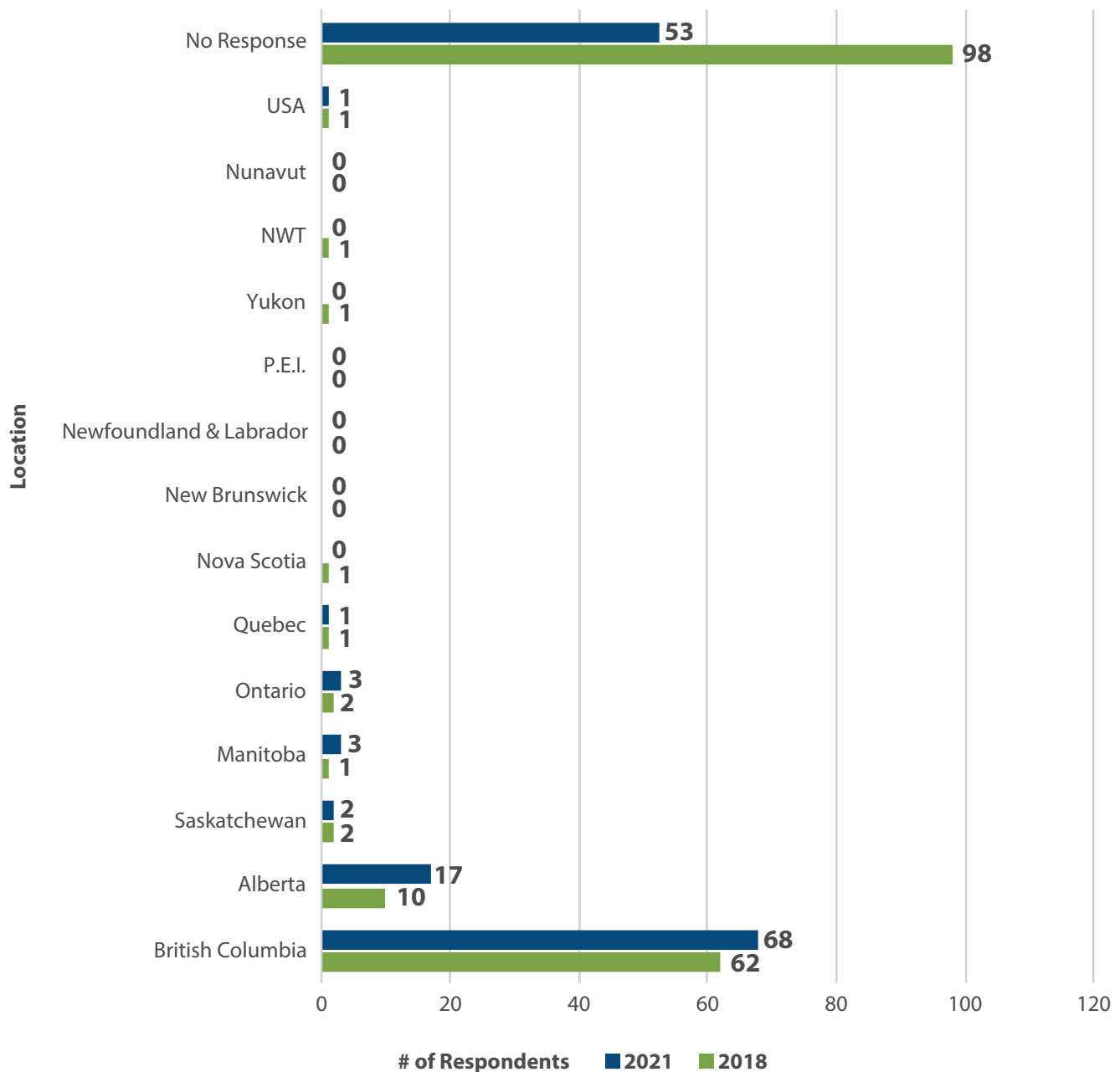
Figure 10.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Data shows which province homeless individuals are from.

Of those surveyed, 68 (46%) homeless individuals responded they are from British Columbia. This is an increase compared to 2018.

One (<1%) respondent is from the United States and has been included in Figure 10.1.

FIGURE 10.1 - Province/Territory of origin?

[2018n=190, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 7C: What is the main reason you came to Kamloops?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data for homeless individuals decisions to travel to Kamloops over other communities.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 11 shows results for what reasons homeless individuals decided to come to Kamloops.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 42 (29%) no response
- 37 (25%) other
- 23 (16%) family moving to Kamloops

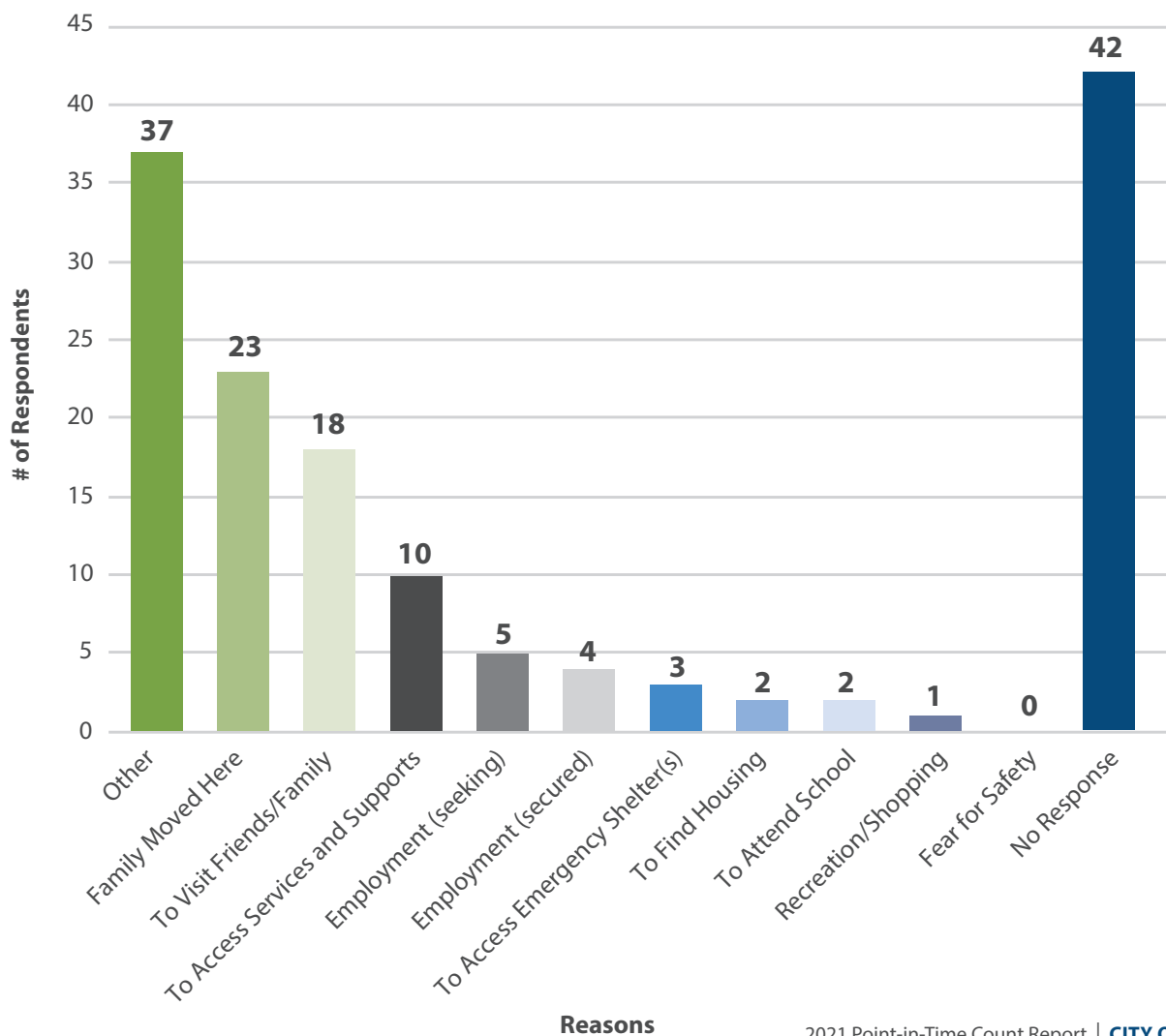
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

An in-depth analysis is required to review the large response of other. Please refer to Figure 11.1.

The results show the homeless individuals reasons for coming to Kamloops largely focus around family and friends.

FIGURE 11 - What is the main reason you came to Kamloops?

[2021n=147]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

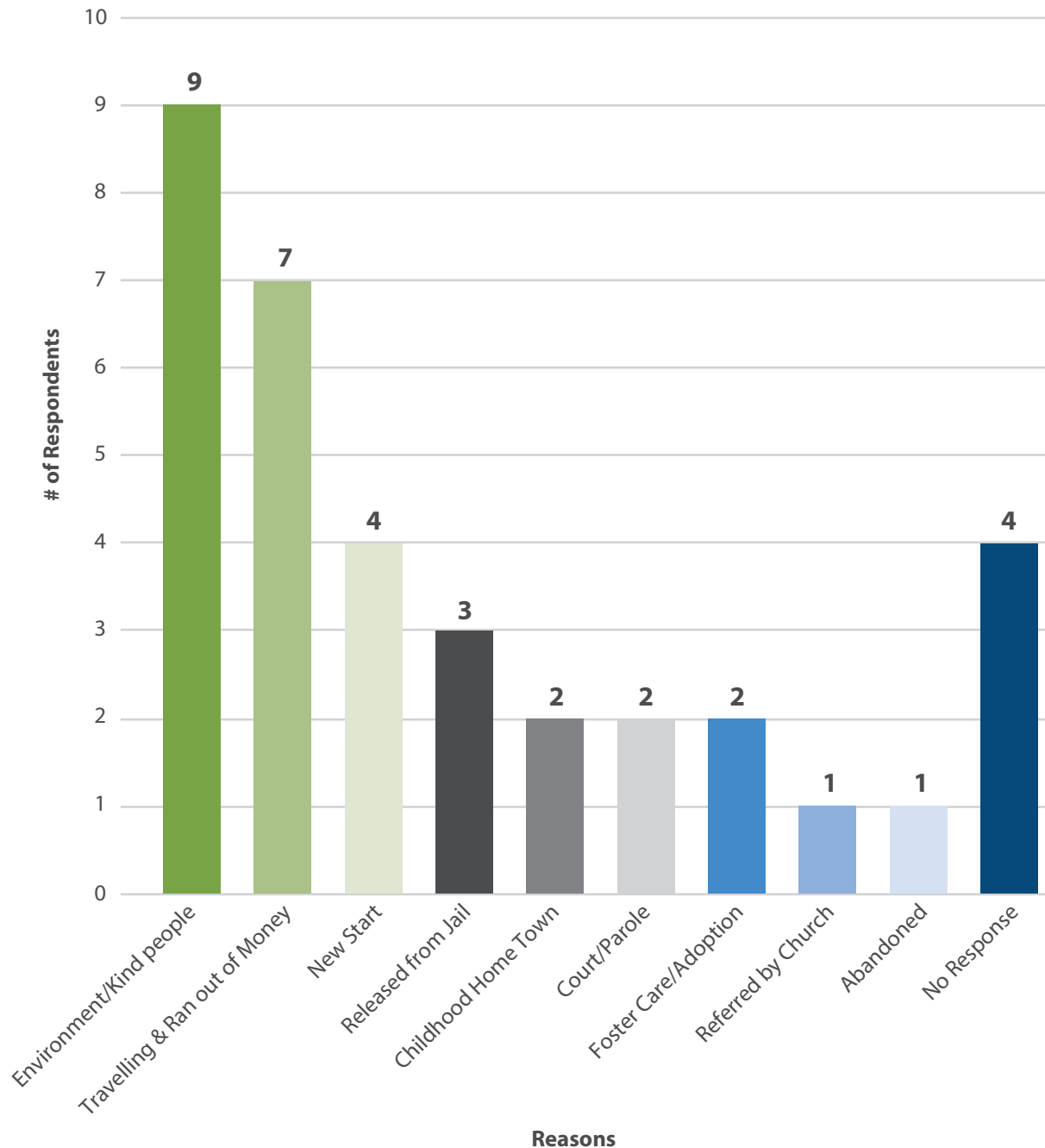
Data further analyzed to provide a more in-depth figure for other responses. Figure 11.1 provides the top responses for “Other”. Trends found amongst all 35 homeless individuals who responded other.

Results show the top response for other was Environment/Kind People with nine (26%) respondents.

The second most frequent response was Travelling and Ran out of Money, with seven (20%) respondents.

FIGURE 11.1 - Other respondents as described in Figure 11

[2021n=35]



QUESTION 8: Do you identify as First Nations (with or without status), Métis, or Inuit, or do you have North American Indigenous ancestry?

CONTEXT:

This question provides demographic information of the Indigenous population. This information is important due to the over representation of Indigenous people in the homeless population.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 12 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show the number of respondents identifying as Indigenous.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 72 (49%) no
- 65 (44%) Indigenous
- 10 (7%) no response or don't know

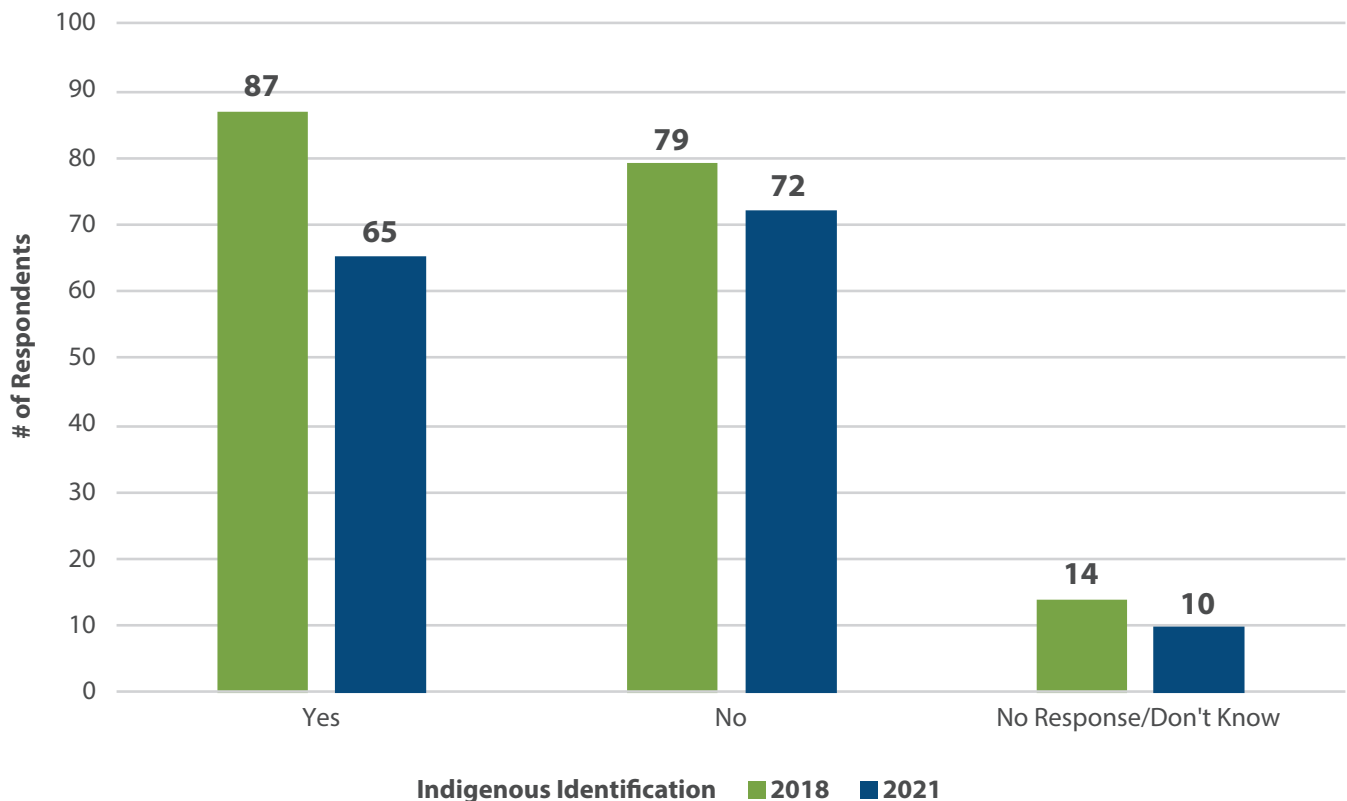
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show 44% of the local homeless population are Indigenous. 2016 Census data shows 10% of the Kamloops population is Indigenous.

This shows a significant overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the city's homeless population.

FIGURE 12 - Do you identify as Indigenous?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Table 3 provides in-depth results for homeless individuals identifying as Indigenous. Findings show amongst the Indigenous population, First Nations is of large majority.

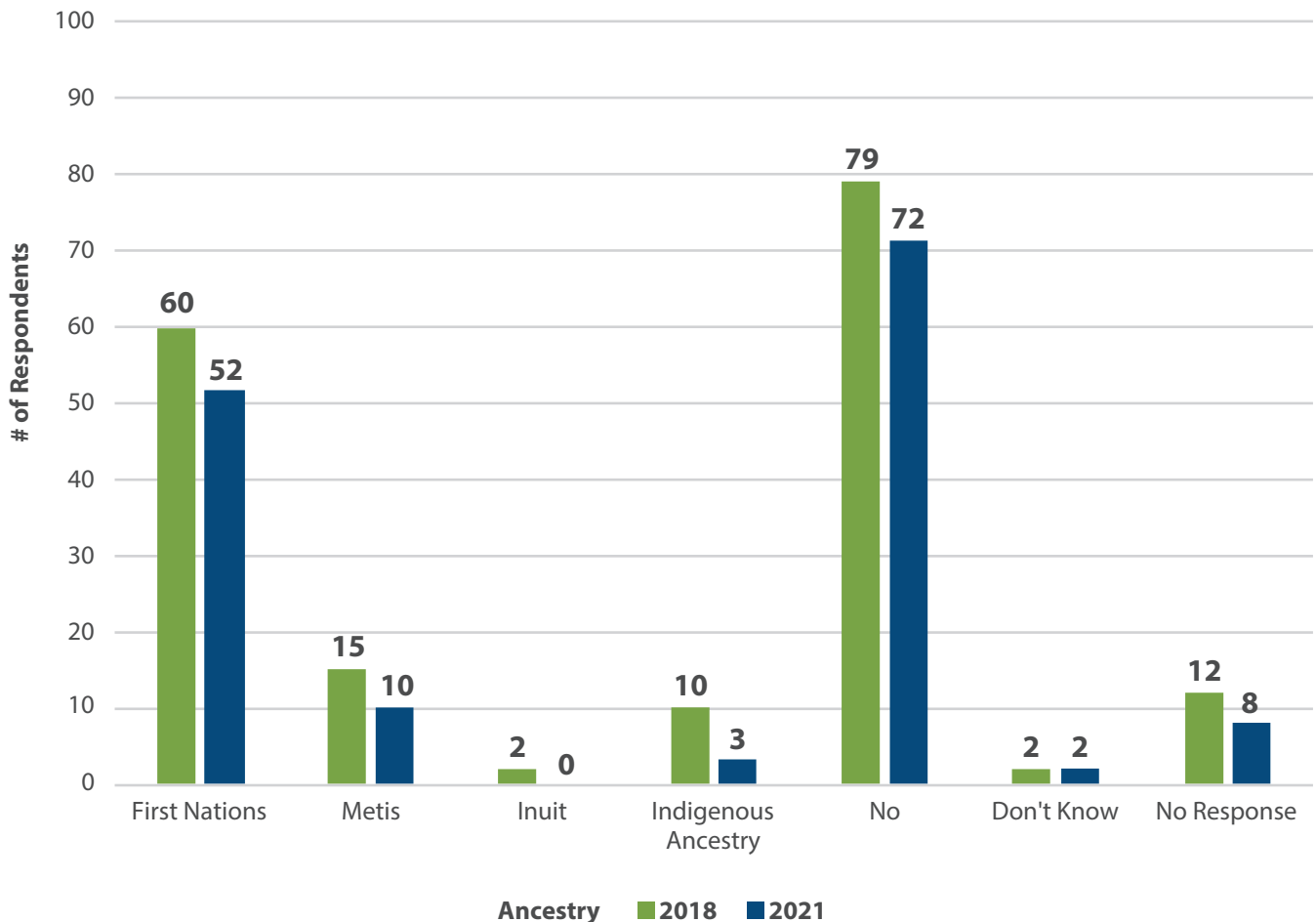
TABLE 3 - INDIGENEITY OF RESPONDENTS [2021n=147]						
First Nations	Metis	Inuit	Indigenous Ancestry	No	Don't Know	No Response
52 (35%)	10 (7%)	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	72 (49%)	2 (1%)	8 (5%)

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 12.1 displays a data comparison of the 2018 results on homeless individuals identifying as Indigenous to the 2021 results. Findings show amongst the Indigenous population, First Nations is the large majority and has increased since 2018.

FIGURE 12.1 - Indigeneity of Respondents

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 8B: In addition to your response in the question above, do you identify with any of the racial identities listed below?

CONTEXT:

This question identifies ethnic groups impacted by homelessness. It can provide data to support additional resources to combat racial and cultural discrimination.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Table 4 shows data results for 123 homeless individuals identified ethnicities.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **45 (36%)** Indigenous
- **44 (36%)** white
- **10 (8%)** Indigenous and white

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

The majority of homeless individuals identified as having one ethnicity.

TABLE 4 - IN ADDITION TO YOUR RESPONSE IN THE QUESTION ABOVE, DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH ANY OF THE RACIAL IDENTITIES LISTED BELOW? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY) [2021n=123]

1 ETHNICITY		2 ETHNICITIES	
98 People		22 People	
Indigenous	45	Indigenous & White	10
White	44	Indigenous & Don't Know	5
Not Listed	5	Asian - South/Indo-Caribbean & Not Listed	1
Don't Know	3	Asian - West & White	1
Asian - West	1	Asian - East & White	1
		Asian - East & Latin American	1
		Indigenous & Asian - East	1
		Indigenous & Not Listed	1
		Not Listed & Don't Know	1
3 ETHNICITIES		3 People	
Indigenous, White, Not Listed		1	
Black - Afro Caribbean or Afro, Black African, White		1	
Indigenous, Black - Afro Caribbean or Afro, White		1	

QUESTION 9: Have you ever served in the Canadian Military or RCMP?

[Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, or Air Force]

CONTEXT:

This question provides statistics on veteran homelessness. Veterans have a higher rate of experiencing episodic homelessness, and are older, on average, than homeless non-veterans. This information compared to results in Question 15 - What are your main sources of income, determine what percentage of veterans identified are receiving veteran financial supports.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 13 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Data shows those who responded yes to either Military, both Military and RCMP, or RCMP.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 10 (77%) Canadian Military
- 3 (23%) both Military and RCMP

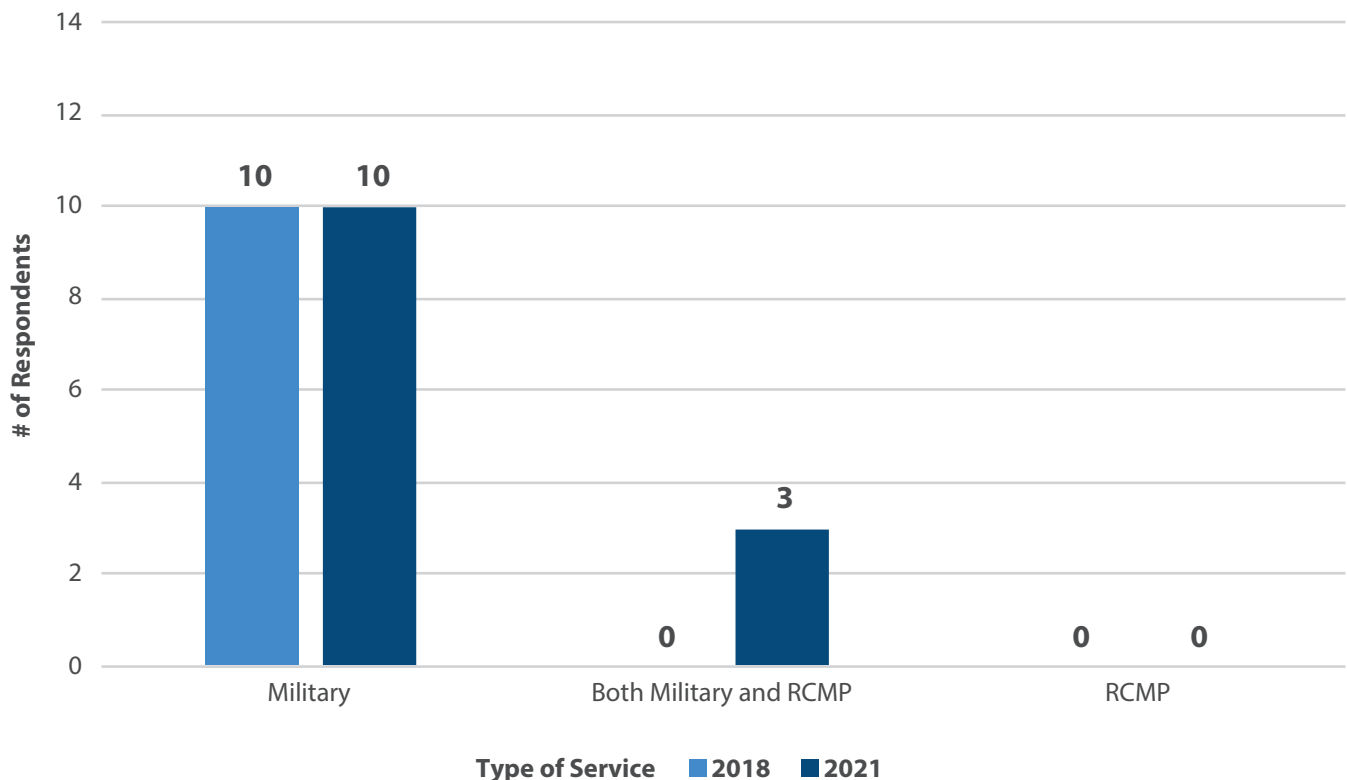
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show 13 (9%) out of the 147 homeless individuals served in Canadian Military Service.

This is 4.6% higher than the national average of 4.4% (2018 Everyone Counts report).

FIGURE 13 - Canadian Military Service

[2018n=10, 2021n=13]



QUESTION 10: As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or in a youth group home?

[Note: This question applies specifically to child welfare programs.]

CONTEXT:

This question provides data on homeless individuals' lived experiences as a youth. Those who have spent time in foster care or a youth group home are 200 times more likely to become homeless (Homeless Without a Home: The National Youth Homelessness Survey, 2016).

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 14 shows results for homeless individuals who experienced time as a youth in foster care or a youth group home.

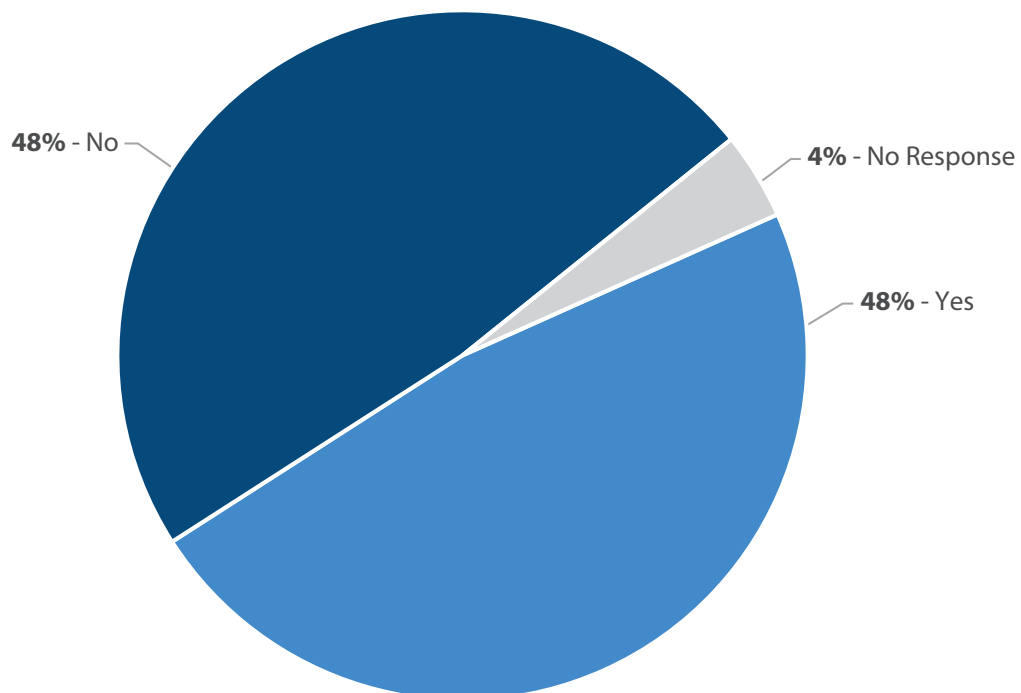
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 71 (48%) no
- 70 (48%) yes
- 6 (4%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a significant percentage of the local homeless population experienced time as a youth in foster care or a youth group home. This is 8% higher than the national average of 40% (Homeless Hub, 2016).

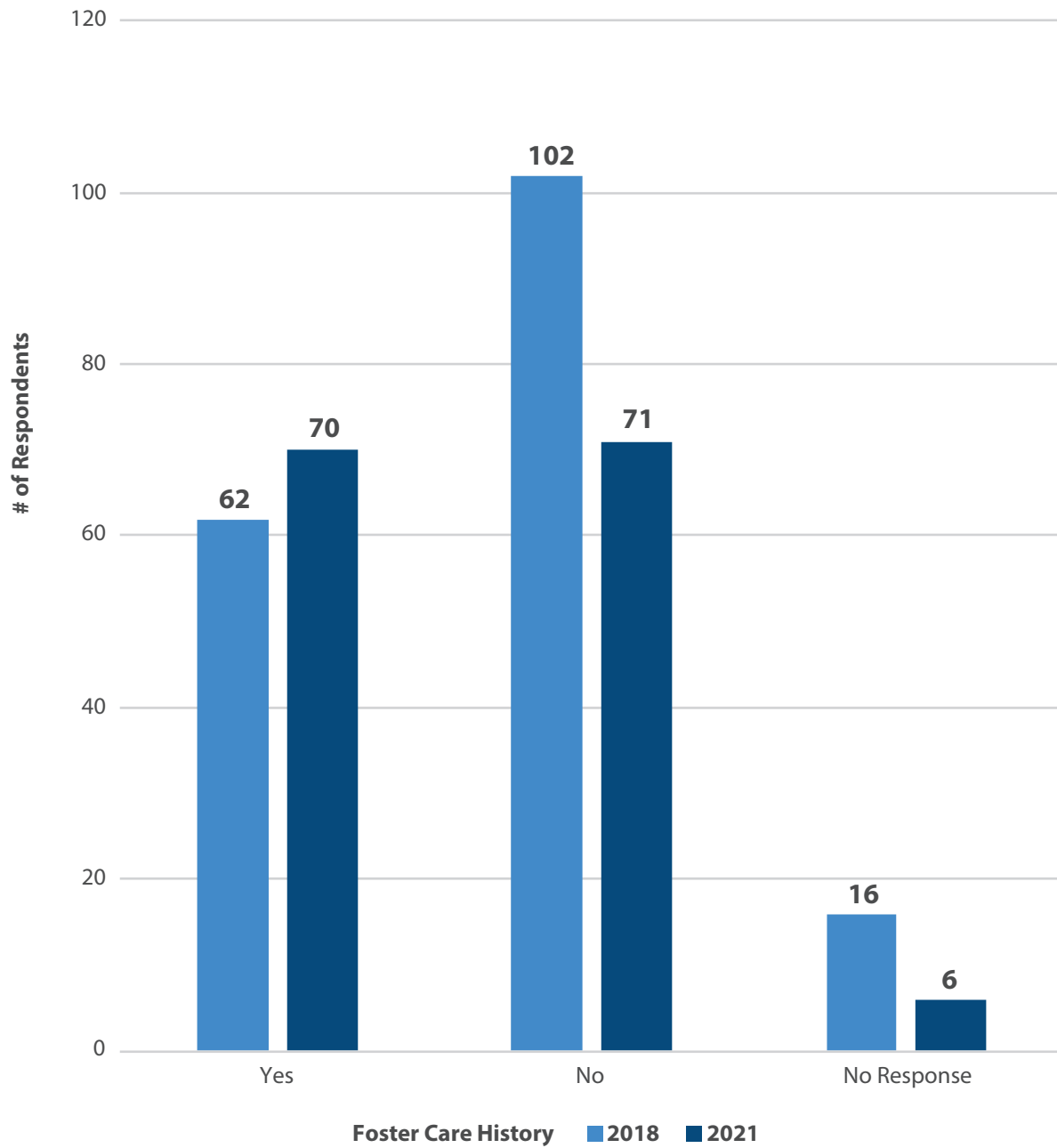
FIGURE 14 - As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or in a youth group home? [2021n=147]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 14.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021.

FIGURE 14.1 - As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or in a youth group home? [2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 10B: Have you ever experienced homelessness while being in care?

CONTEXT:

This question provides insight into a homeless individuals youth experiences while in foster care or a youth group home.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 14.2 involves the 70 homeless individuals who responded yes to Question 10 - As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or in a youth group home. This sub-question asked these homeless individuals if they had ever experienced homelessness while being in care.

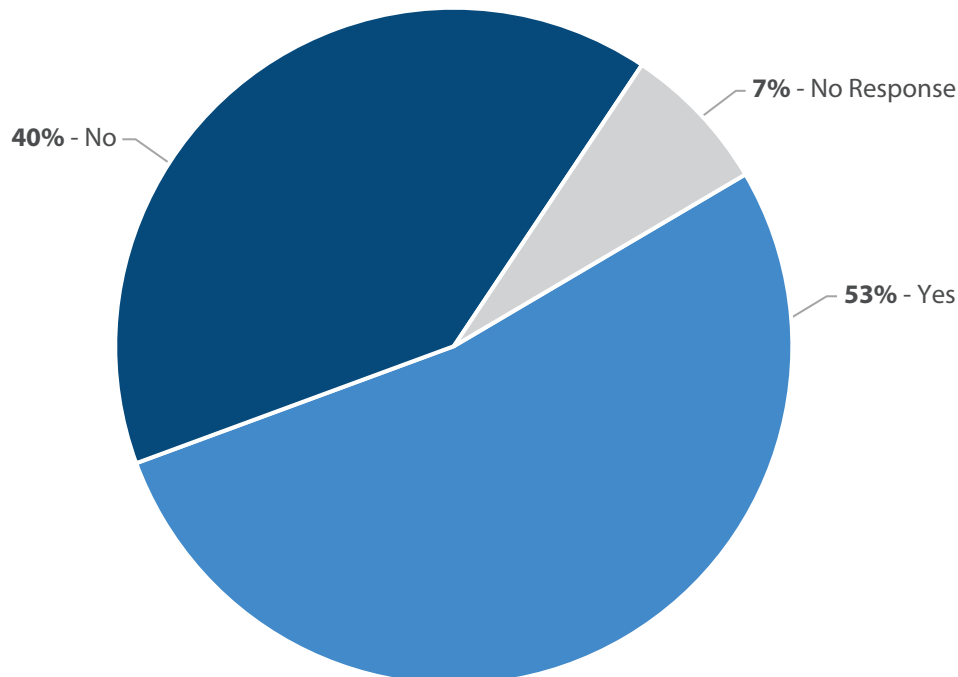
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 37 (53%) yes
- 28 (40%) no
- 5 (7%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show that a majority of homeless individuals who were in foster care or a youth group home as a youth experienced homelessness while being in care.

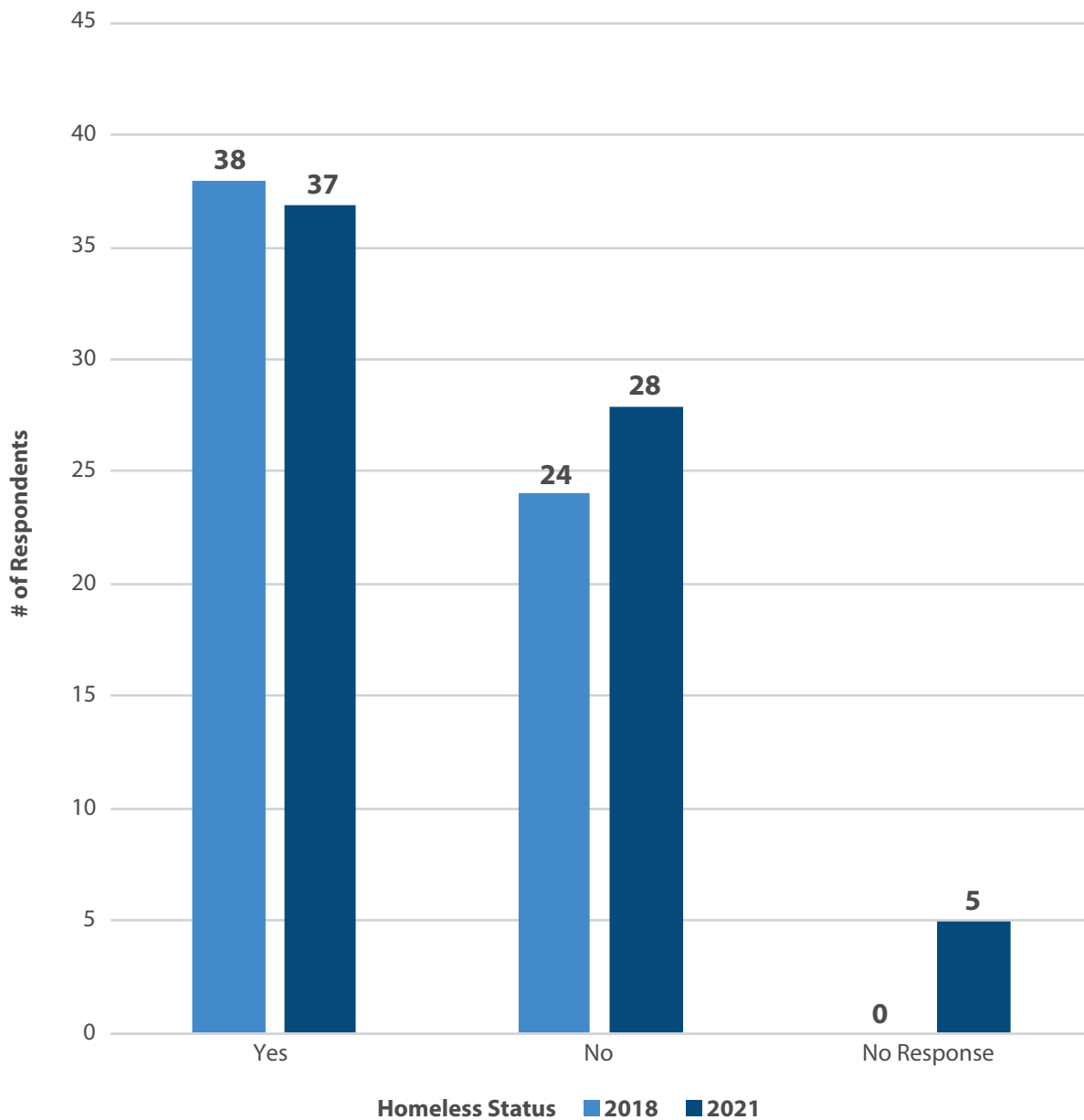
FIGURE 14.2 - Have you ever experienced homelessness while being in care? [2021n=70]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 14.3 displays a data comparison from 2018 to 2021. Findings show relatively consistent results in comparison of 2018 to 2021.

FIGURE 14.3 - Have you ever experienced homelessness while being in care? [2018n=62, 2021n=70]



QUESTION 11: Do you identify as having any of the following health challenges at this time:

CONTEXT:

This question provides data on health challenges that the homeless population endures. This information is beneficial to review health supports, resources, and services.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 15 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Each respondent was provided the ability to say yes or no to five different health challenge categories, and 130 respondents selected 362 health challenges total. Percentages are based off of the 130 respondents who identified as having health challenges.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **112 (86%)** substance use issue
- **83 (64%)** mental health issue
- **64 (49%)** illness or medical condition

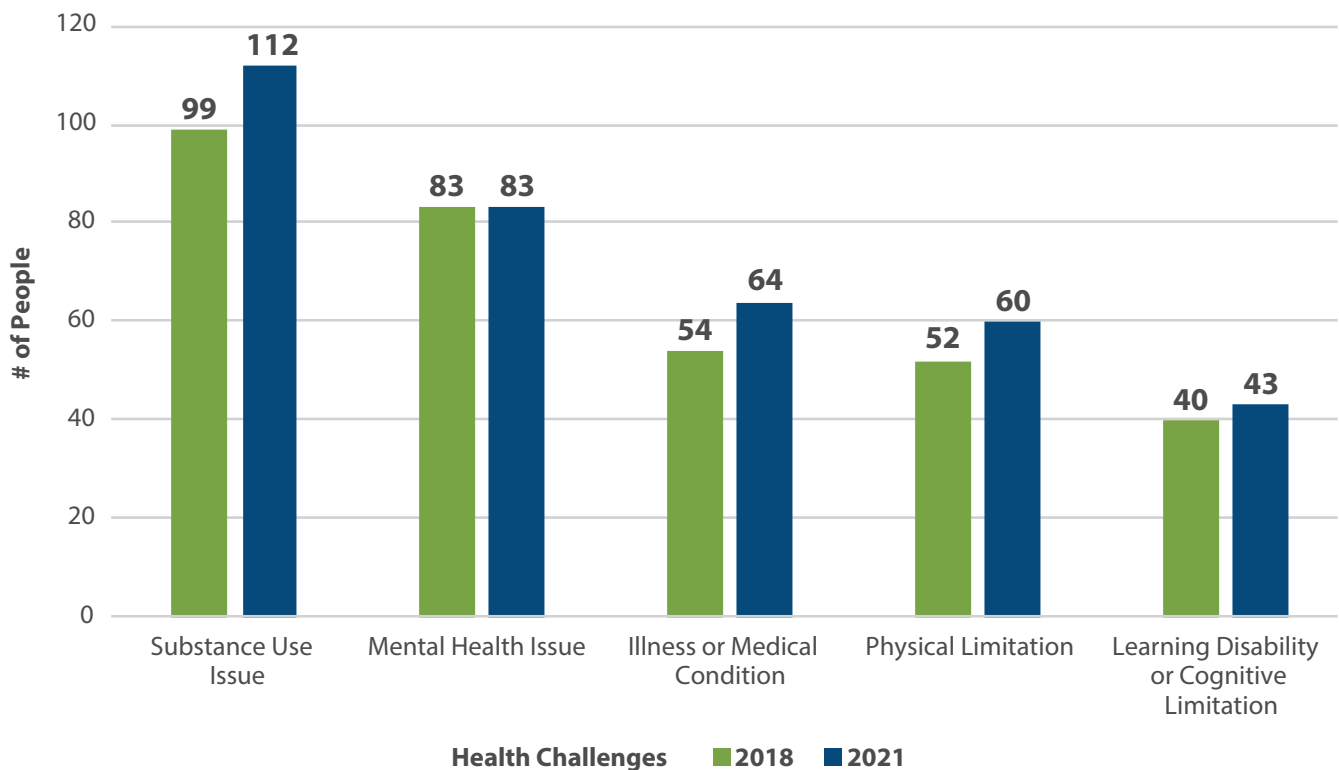
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a large majority of homeless population have multiple health challenges.

There is a noticeable increase of homeless individuals experiencing substance use issues.

FIGURE 15 - Do you identify as having any of the following health challenges at this time?

[2018n=328 responses, 180 respondents, 2021n=362 responses, 130 respondents]



GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Table 5 provides in-depth results for homeless individuals identifying health challenges. Through this table, data shows identified trends in combination of health challenges. This table is reflective of the 130 (88%) homeless individuals who identified as having health challenges.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **18 (14%)** substance use
- **15 (12%)** mental and substance use
- **14 (11%)** medical, physical, mental, and substance use

TABLE 5 - HEALTH CHALLENGE DETAILS [2021n=130]

1 HEALTH CHALLENGE		2 HEALTH CHALLENGES	
26 People		29 People	
Medical Issue	2	Medical, Physical	4
Physical Issue	1	Medical, Substance	4
Learning / Cognitive Issue	1	Physical, Substance	4
Mental Health Issue	4	Learning, Substance	1
Substance Issue	18	Learning, Mental	1
		Mental, Substance	15
3 HEALTH CHALLENGES		4 HEALTH CHALLENGES	
35 People		27 People	
Medical, Physical, Substance	7	Medical, Learning, Mental, Substance	7
Medical, Physical, Mental	1	Medical, Physical, Learning, Mental	3
Medical, Physical, Learning	1	Medical, Physical, Learning, Substance	1
Medical, Mental, Substance	6	Medical, Physical, Mental, Substance	14
Medical, Learning, Substance	1	Physical, Learning, Mental, Substance	2
Physical, Mental, Substance	7		
Physical, Learning, Substance	2		
Learning, Mental, Substance	10		
5 HEALTH CHALLENGES		13 People	
Medical, Physical, Learning, Mental, Substance			13

QUESTION 12: What gender do you identify with?

CONTEXT:

This question provides insight into gender identities of homeless individuals. In particular, LGBTQ2S+ identities are over-represented in homelessness nationally. Through these results, service providers and agencies are able to have a better understanding of this population and beneficial resources.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 16 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Surveyed homeless individuals identified their gender.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

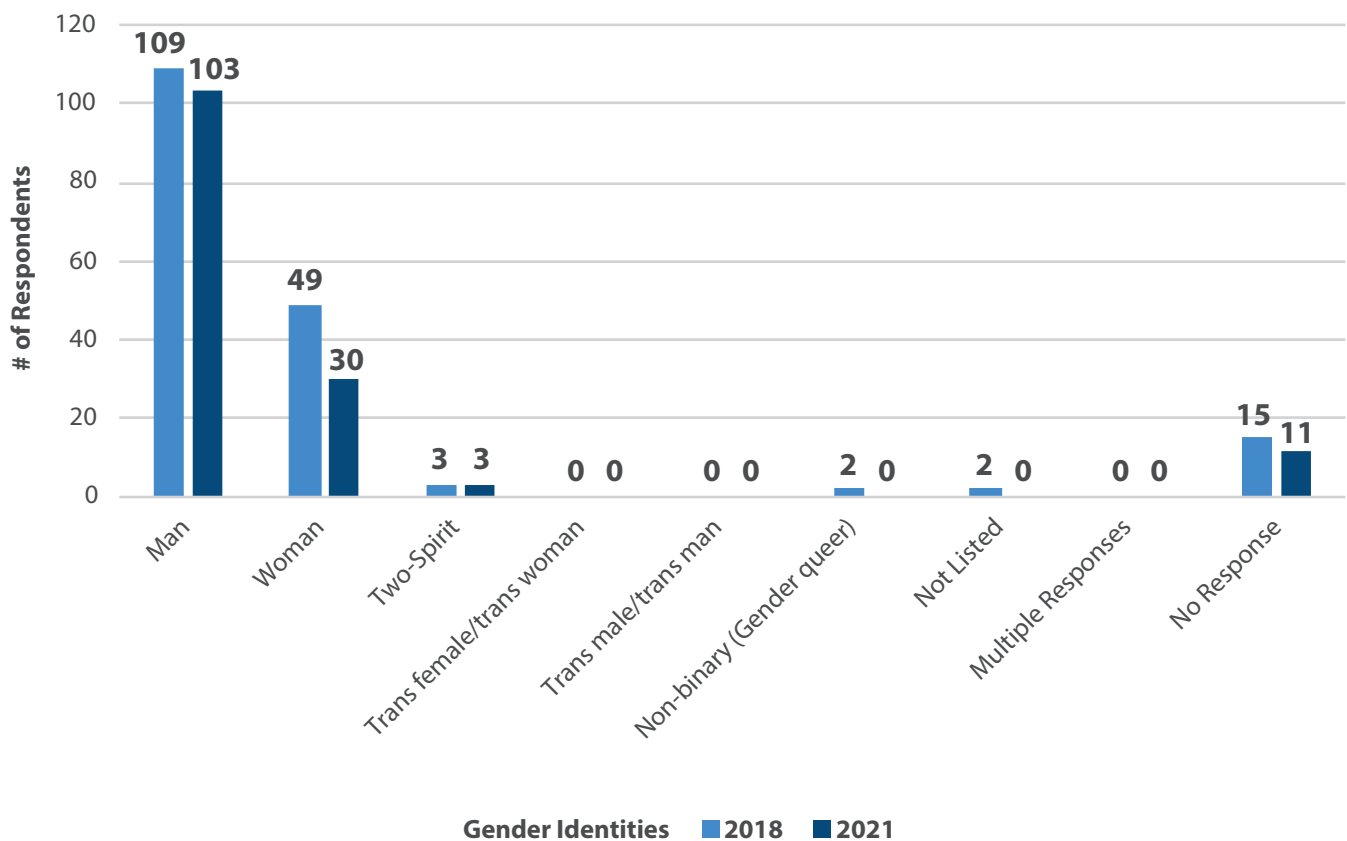
- 103 (70%) man
- 30 (20%) woman
- 11 (7%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show consistent results in male's experiencing homelessness and a decrease in woman experiencing homelessness.

FIGURE 16 - What gender do you identify with?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 13: How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian?

CONTEXT:

This question provides insight into sexual orientation of homeless individuals. In particular, LGBTQ2S+ identities are over-represented in homelessness nationally. Through these results, service providers and agencies are able to have a better understanding of this population and beneficial resources.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 17 displays a data comparisons from 2018 to 2021. Results show the sexual orientation identification of the homeless individuals surveyed.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

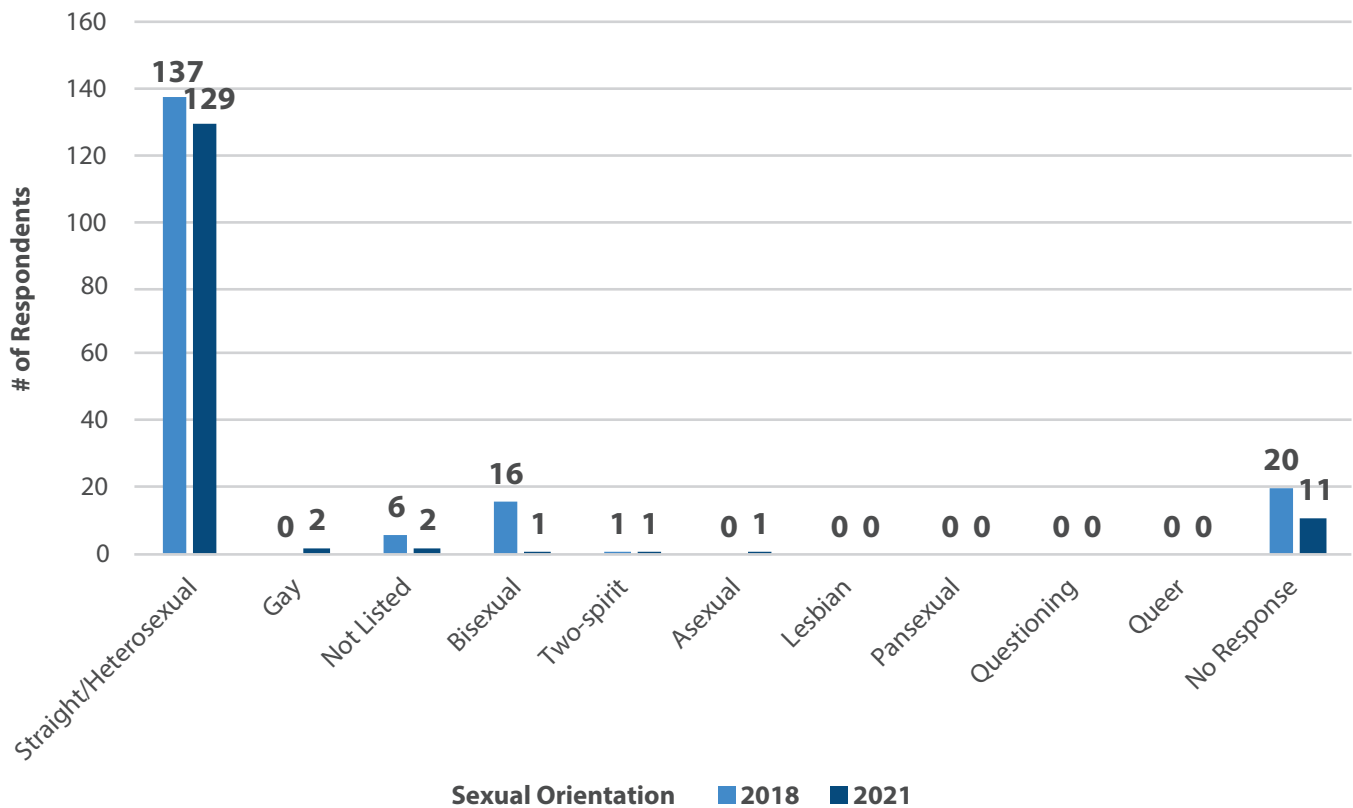
- 129 (88%) straight/heterosexual
- 11 (7%) no response
- 2 (1%) gay, tied with 2 (1%) not listed

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a large decrease in bisexual orientation.

FIGURE 17 - How do you describe your sexual orientation?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 14: What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently?

CONTEXT:

This question provides information on how homeless individuals identify the reasons for their loss of housing. Utilizing this data can assist establishing solutions to prevent homelessness.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 18 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Each respondent was provided the ability to say yes or no to a range of reasons for housing loss, and 137 respondents selected 153 reasons for housing loss. Response percentages are based on the 137 individual respondents.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **38 (28%)** other
- **18 (13%)** not enough income for housing
- **17 (12%)** substance use issue

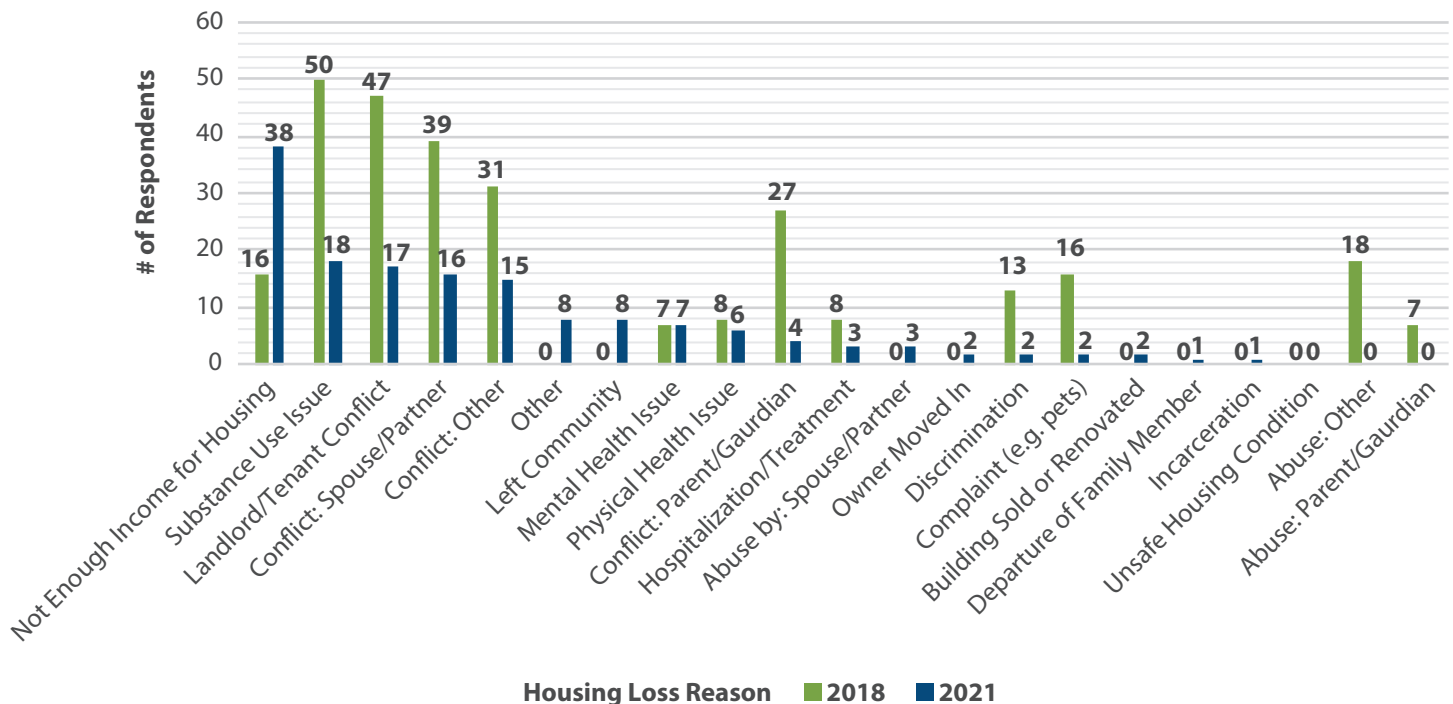
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

An in-depth analysis is required to review the large response of other. Please refer to Figure 18.1.

Findings show the majority of homeless individuals reasons for loss of housing was due to not enough income for housing and substance use issues. Other as a response has largely increased and a majority of reasons have decreased.

FIGURE 18 - What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently?

[2018n= 180 respondents, 297 responses, 2021n=137 respondents, 153 responses]



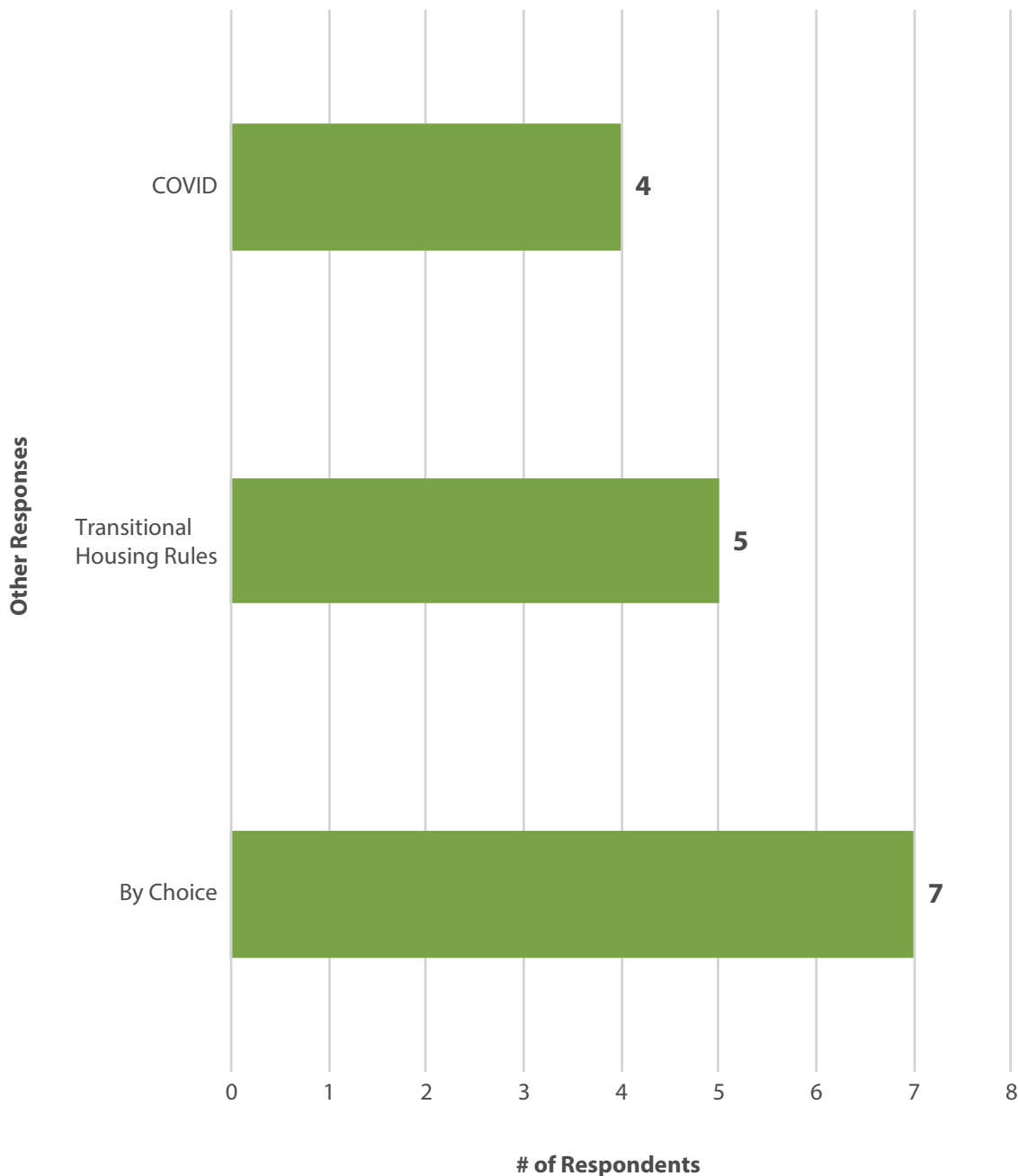
GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 18.1 displays data analyzed to provide a more in-depth figure for other responses. Figure 18.1 provides the top responses for "Other". 38 homeless individuals responded with other. Trends were discovered amongst 16 of the 32 other respondents. Figure 18.1 provides data based upon the trends identified in those 16 responses.

Findings show the majority of other responses lost housing by choice.

FIGURE 18.1 - Other responses in regards to what happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently?

[2021n=16]



QUESTION 14B: Was your most recent housing loss related to the COVID-19 pandemic?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data on the COVID-19 pandemic effects on homelessness.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 19 provides results for homeless individuals who have identified that their loss of housing related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

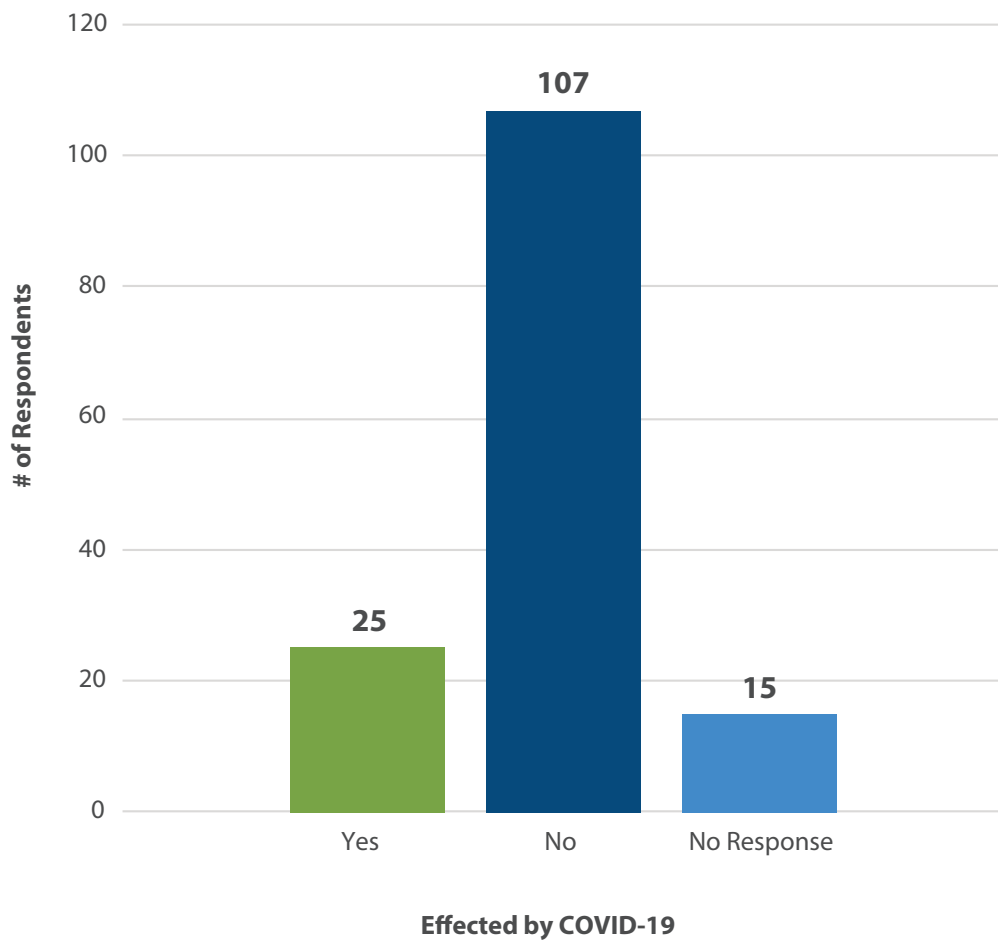
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 107 (73%) no
- 25 (17%) yes
- 15 (10%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show that 25 (17%) of the respondents attributed their most recent loss of housing to the COVID-19 pandemic.

FIGURE 19 - Was your most recent housing loss related to the COVID-19 pandemic? [2021n=147]



QUESTION 14C: How long ago did that happen (that you lost your housing most recently)?

CONTEXT:

This question provides a timeline for length of time an individual has experienced homelessness. Utilizing this data is done in a multitude of ways: Either defining homeless individuals experiencing chronic homelessness or identify trends in homelessness causation due to impactful events.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 19.1 provides results for how long ago a homeless individual lost their housing.

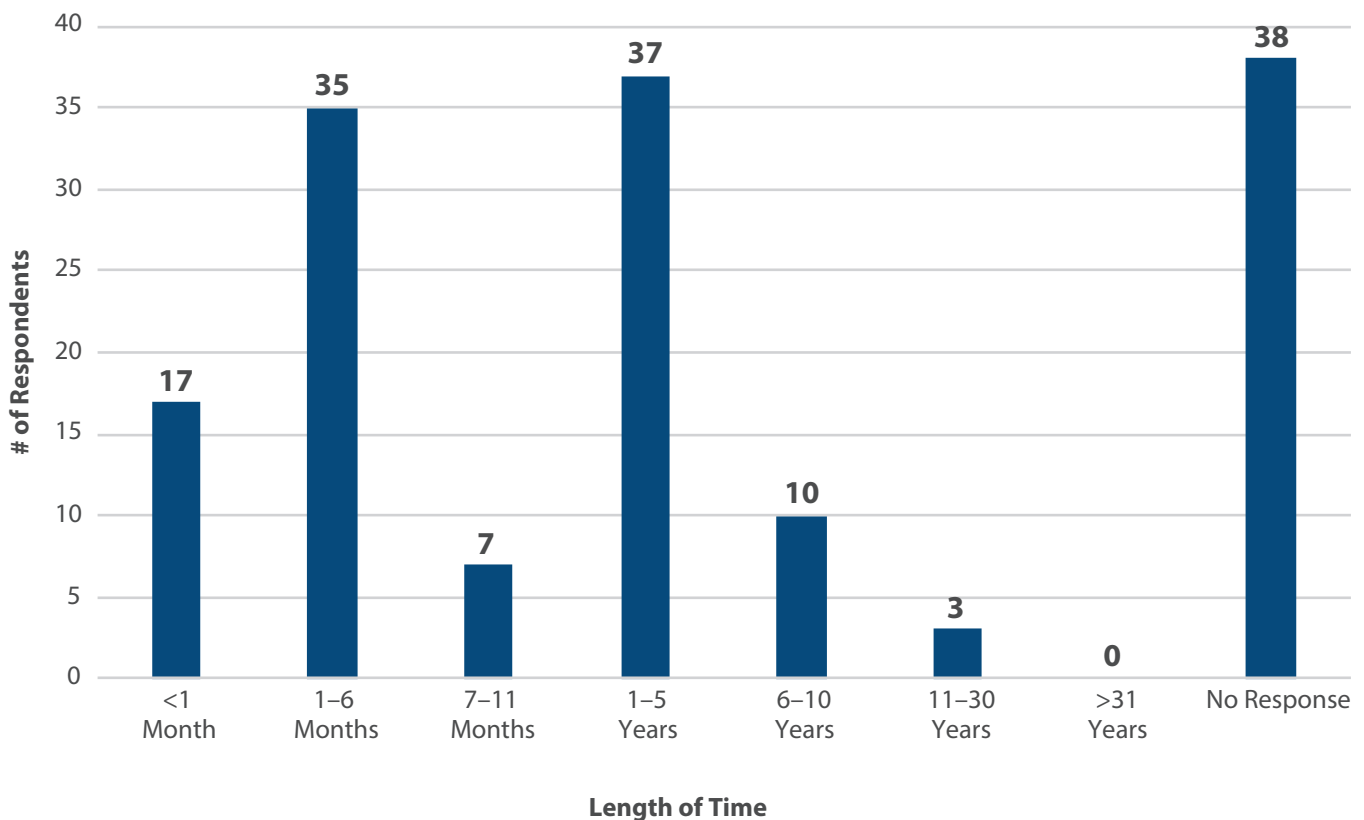
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **38 (26%)** no response
- **37 (25%)** 1–5 years
- **35 (24%)** 1–6 months

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a majority of homeless individuals are chronically homeless, and a significant portion of respondents lost their housing in the last six months.

FIGURE 19.1 - How long ago did that happen (that you lost your housing most recently?) [2021n=147]



QUESTION 15: What are your sources of income?

CONTEXT:

This question provides insight for sources of income. This information is used to identify gaps in services and resources.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 20 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Each respondent was provided the ability to select multiple sources of income, and 133 respondents selected 165 reasons for sources of income. Response percentages are based on the 133 individual respondents.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **54 (41%)** disability benefit
- **43 (32%)** welfare/social assistance
- **23 (17%)** other

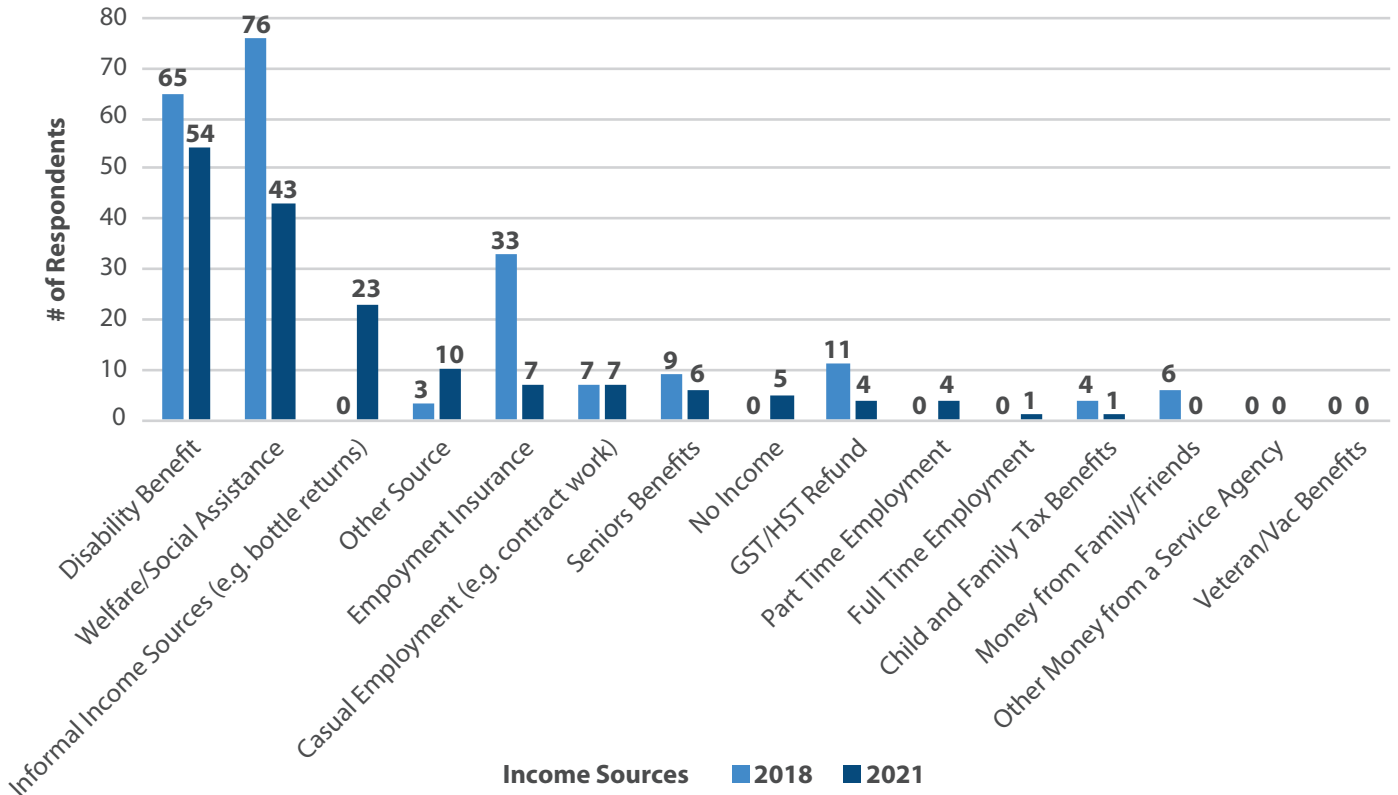
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a large majority of homeless individuals main source of income is disability benefit and/or welfare/social assistance. These two results have swapped rankings in comparison of 2018 to 2021. Evaluating Other responses, only one trend was established. Eight (5%) survey respondents replied CERB (Canada Emergency Response Benefit).

Question 9, Figure 13, showed that 15 (9%) respondents were Veterans. Findings in Question 15 show that 0 (0%) homeless individuals are receiving Veteran/Vac supports.

FIGURE 20 - What are your sources of income?

[2018n= 155 respondents, 214 responses, 2021n=133 respondents, 165 responses]



QUESTION 16: Where do you mainly access food?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data valuable to assess food availability. Results can show gaps for accessibility, affordability, nutrition, and education.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 21 provides data on where homeless individuals are accessing food. Each respondent was provided the ability to select multiple sources for accessing food, and 136 respondents selected 264 responses. Response percentages are based on the 136 individual respondents.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

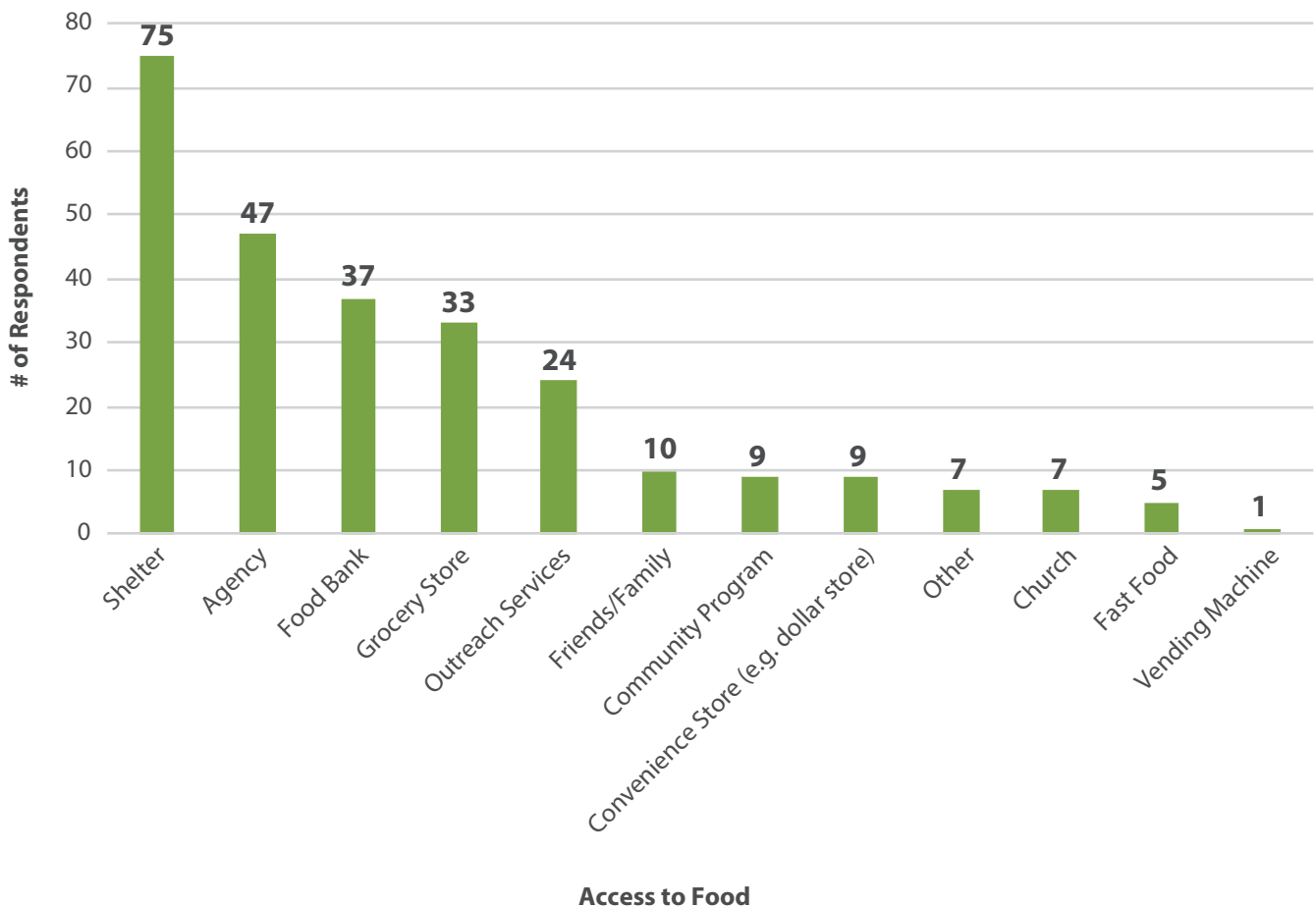
- **75 (55%)** shelter
- **47 (35%)** agency
- **37 (27%)** food bank

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

This figure shows that there is a large reliance on food provided by shelters and agencies.

FIGURE 21 - Where do you mainly access food?

[2021n=136 respondents, 264 responses]



QUESTION 16B: Do you have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least 2 meals per day? (Equivalent to a sandwich)

CONTEXT:

This question provides data valuable to assess food availability. Results can show gaps for accessibility, affordability, nutrition, and education.

For the purpose of this survey, it is established that a meal is the equivalent to a sandwich.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 21.1 provides data from homeless individuals identifying if they have access to a minimum of two meals per day.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

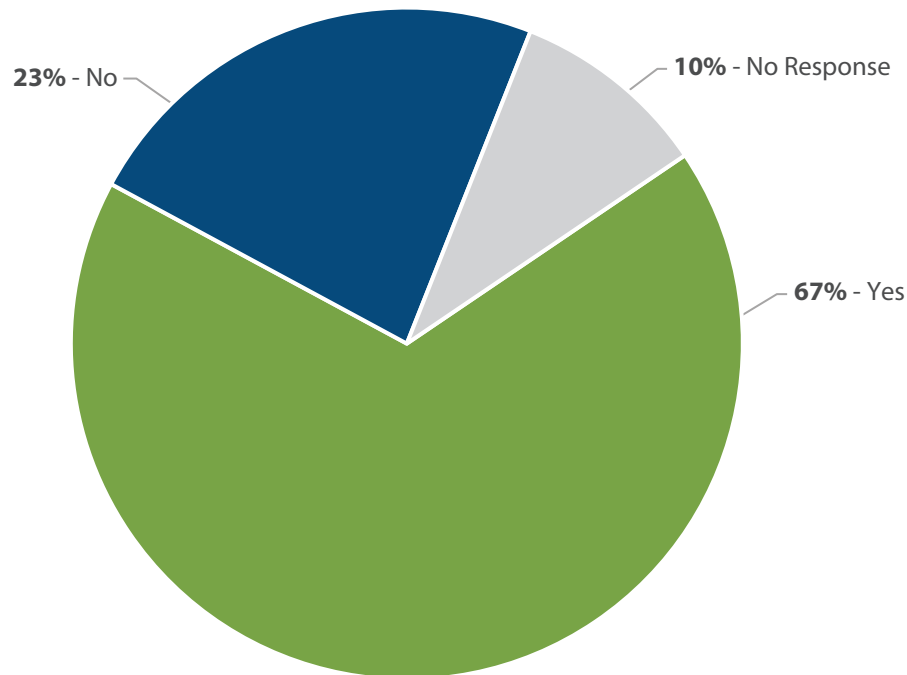
- 99 (67%) yes
- 34 (23%) no
- 14 (10%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a quarter of local homeless individuals identified they do not have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least two meals per day.

This figure shows that there is a large reliance on food provided by shelters and agencies.

FIGURE 21.1 - Do you have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least 2 meals per day? (Equivalent to a sandwich) [2021n=147]



QUESTION 16C: What days do you feel you do not have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least two meals per day? (Equivalent to a sandwich) Check all that apply.

CONTEXT:

This question provides data valuable to assess food availability. Results can show gaps for accessibility, affordability, nutrition, and education. For the purpose of this survey, it is established that a meal is the equivalent to a sandwich.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 21.2 provides data on what days homeless individuals identify as lacking food accessibility. Each respondent was provided the ability to select multiple days of the week, and 42 respondents answered this question with 162 responses. Response percentages are based on the 42 individual respondents.

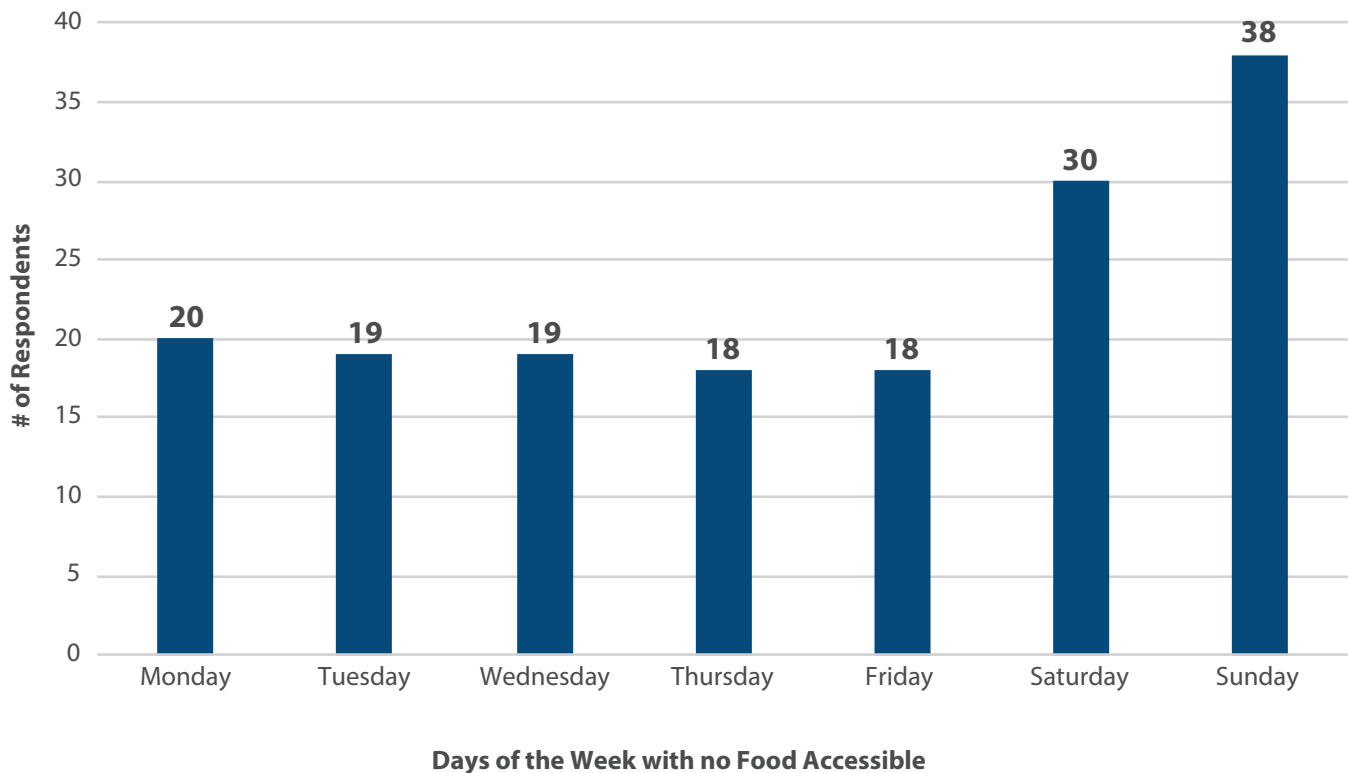
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **38 (90%)** Sunday
- **30 (71%)** Saturday
- **20 (48%)** Monday

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings identified a lack of food accessibility on the weekends.

FIGURE 21.2 - What days do you feel you do not have access to meal services in Kamloops for at least two meals per day? (Equivalent to a sandwich) [2021n= 42 respondents, 162 responses]



QUESTION 17: Are you a pet owner?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data useful for agencies and service providers to establish pet supplies and service needs for the homeless population's pets. Pet ownership may be identified whether or not the pet is staying with the homeless individual or with another individual.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 22 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show status of pet ownership.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

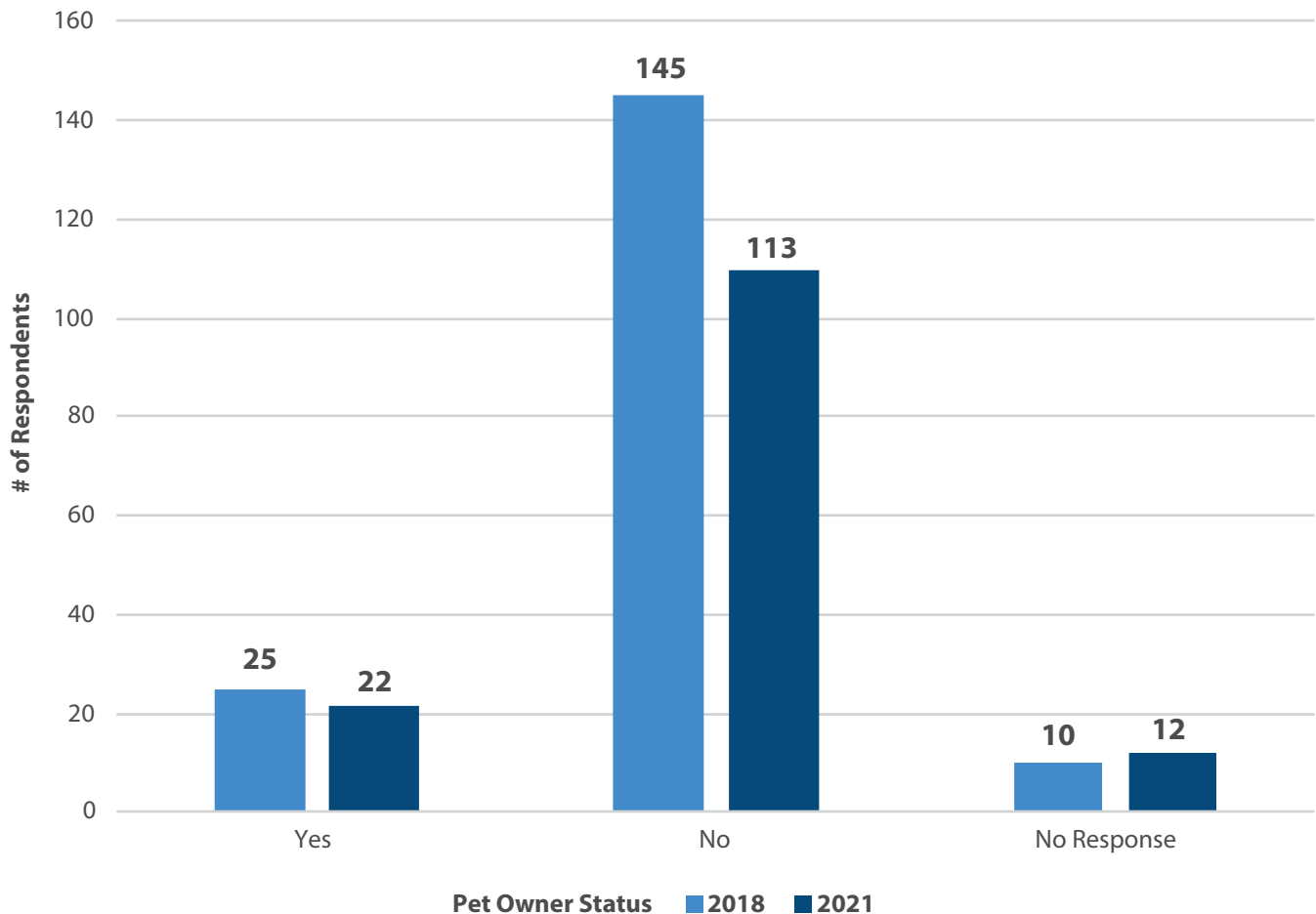
- 113 (77%) no
- 22 (15%) yes
- 12 (8%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show that a small portion of the homeless population identify as pet owners.

FIGURE 22 - Are you a pet owner?

[2018n=180 , 2021n=147]



QUESTION 17B: Is/are your pet(s) with you?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data useful for agencies and service providers to establish pet supplies and service needs for the homeless population's pets. If a pet is identified as being with the homeless individual, it is likely that the pet is experiencing homelessness as well.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 23 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Results show whether or not the pet is staying with the homeless individual. This figure provides responses from the 22 homeless individuals who identified as being a pet owner in Question 17.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

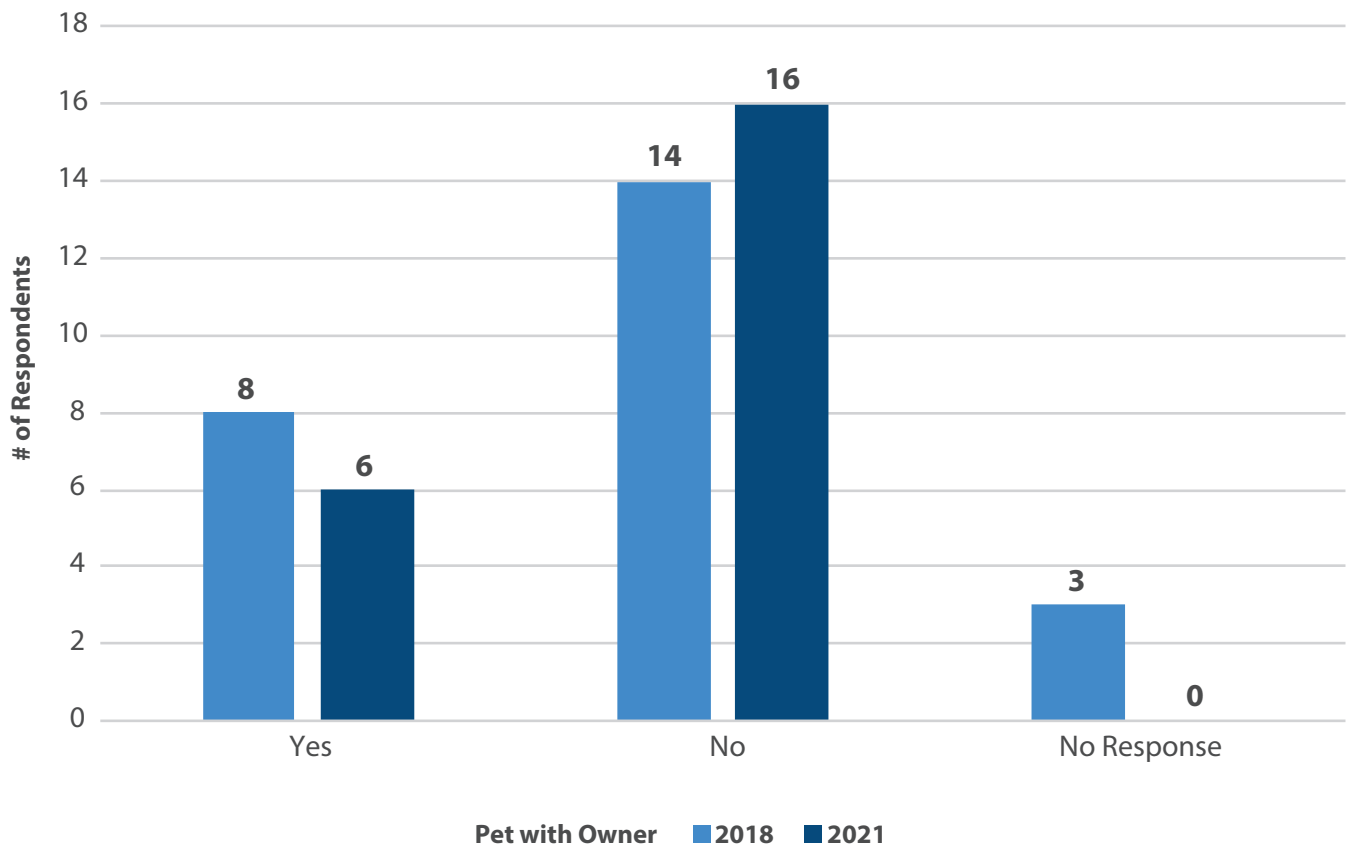
- 16 (73%) no
- 6 (27%) yes
- n/a

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show one-third of pets are staying with the pet owner.

FIGURE 23 - Is/are your pet(s) with you?

[2018n=25, 2021n=22]



QUESTION 18: In the past year have you accessed medical care?

CONTEXT:

This question provides information on medical needs for the vulnerable population.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 24 provides results on the number of homeless individuals who have accessed medical care in the past year.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **102 (70%)** yes
- **27 (18%)** no
- **18 (12%)** no response

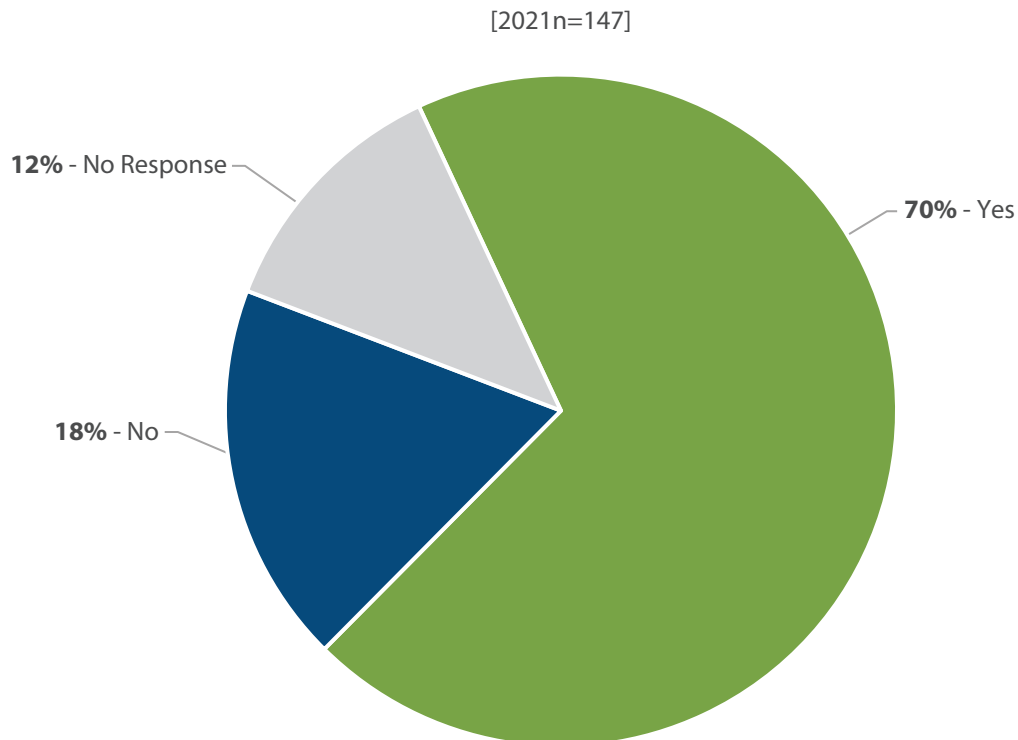
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show the large majority of homeless individuals have accessed medical care in the past year.

Question 11 identified that 130 (88%) of respondents have health challenges.

An analysis between these two results show 45 (30%) homeless individuals who identify as having health challenges have not accessed medical care in the past year.

FIGURE 24 - In the past year have you accessed medical care?

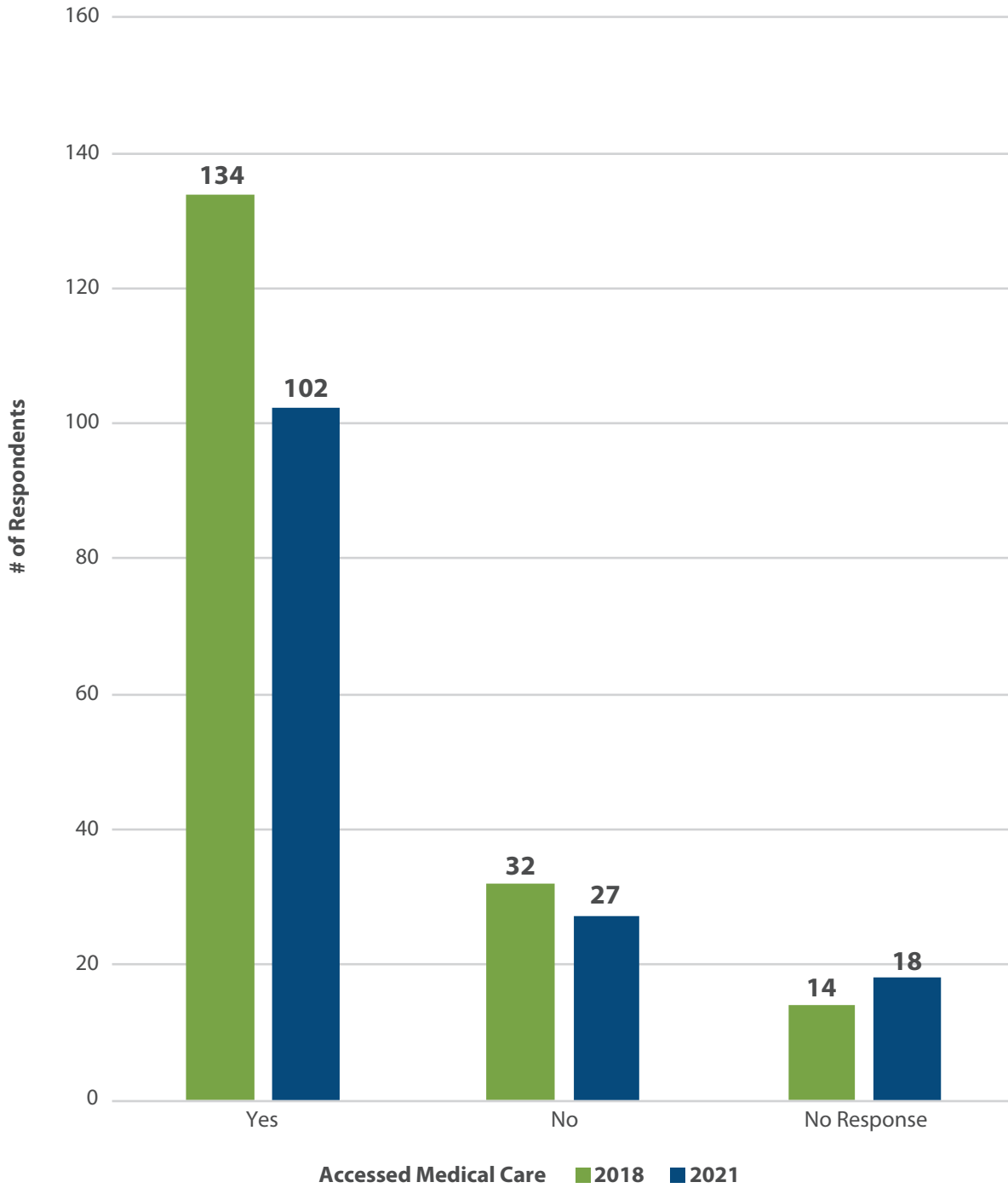


GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 24.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Findings show a decrease in homeless individuals accessing medical care.

FIGURE 24.1 - In the past year have you accessed medical care?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 18B: What type of medical care did you access?

CONTEXT:

This question provides data on what types of medical care is being accessed. This information is utilized to review services and resources available.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 25 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Each respondent was provided the ability to select multiple types of medical care accessed, and 108 respondents selected 165 medical accesses. Response percentages are based on the 108 individual respondents.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- **69 (64%)** hospital emergency
- **26 (24%)** ambulance
- **20 (19%)** walk in clinic

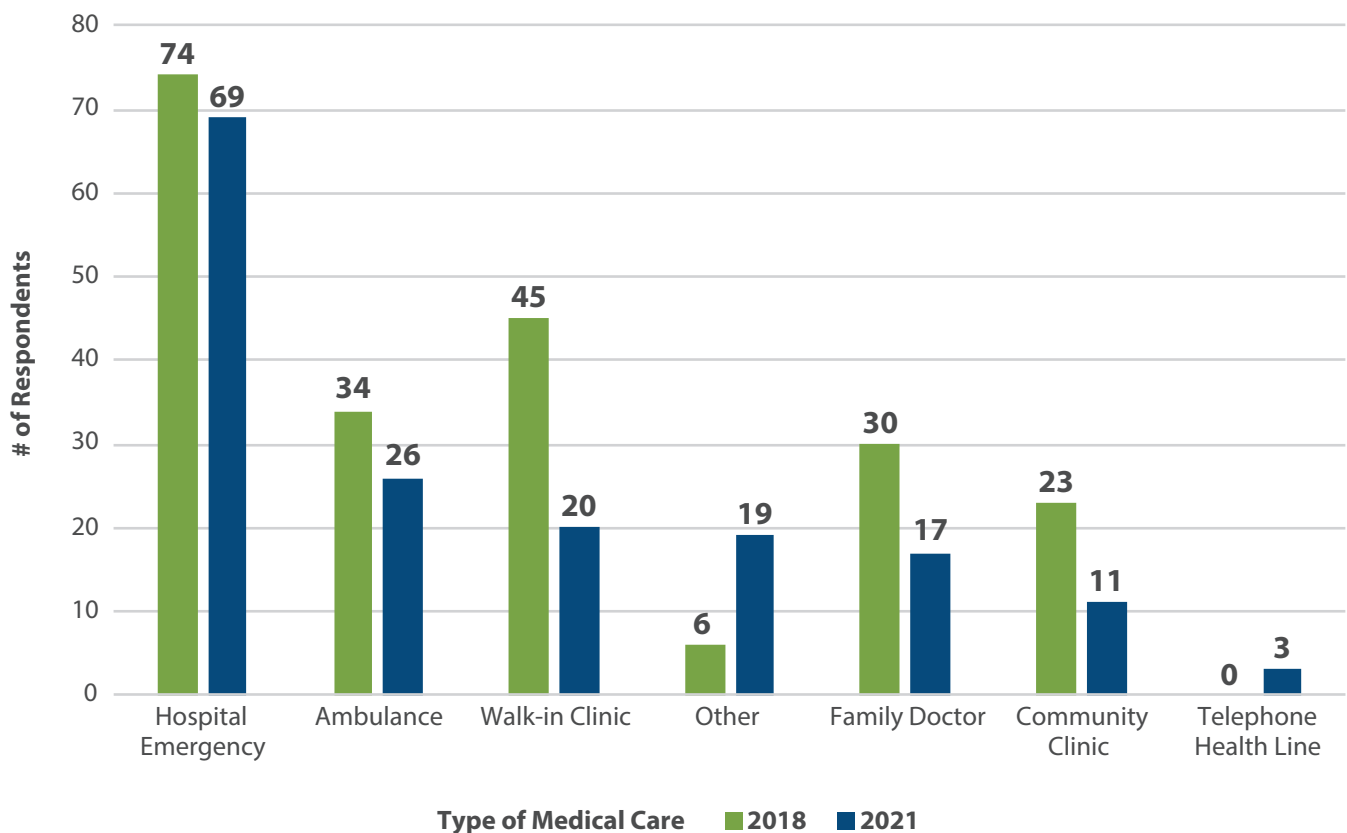
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a large decrease of homeless individuals accessing walk in clinics.

Upon review, other results including 19 respondents, established three trends. These are COVID testing, dentist visits, and mental health supports.

FIGURE 25 - What type of medical care did you access?

[2018n=134 respondents, 212 responses, 2021n=108 respondents, 165 responses]



QUESTION 19: Do you currently have valid government-issued ID?

CONTEXT:

This question provides information on what percentage of the homeless population has valid government-issued ID. Having this documentation is important to access multiple resources in community. These results can identify if there is a need for services and agencies to supply homeless individuals resources and opportunities to obtain valid government-issued ID.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 26 shows data for what percentage of the homeless population has valid government-issued ID.

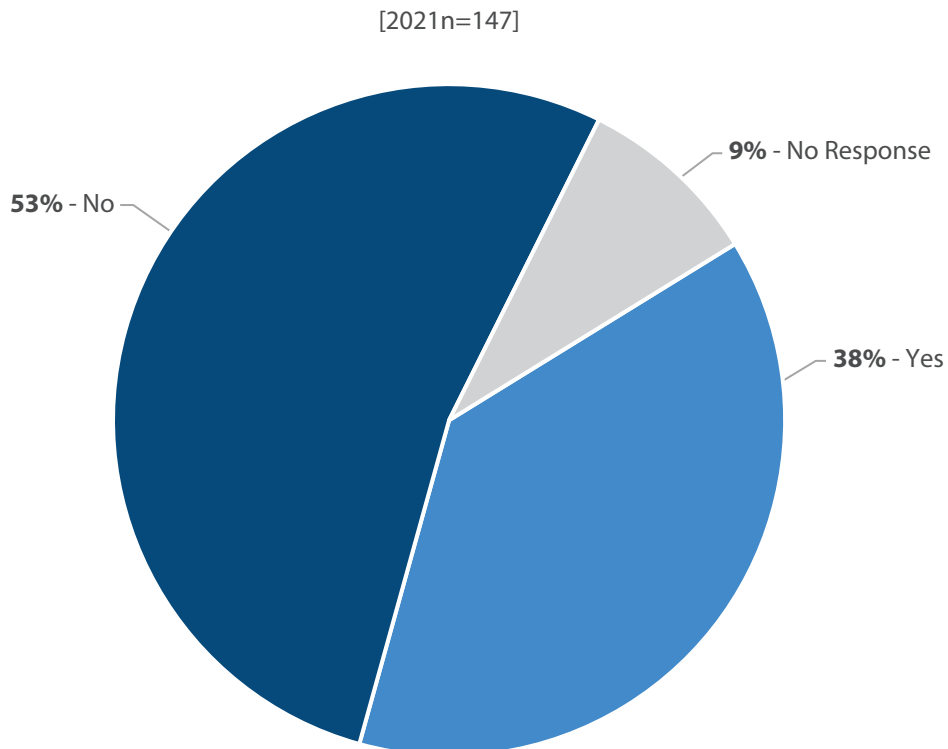
TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 78 (53%) no
- 56 (38%) yes
- 13 (9%) no response

DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show the majority of homeless individuals do not have valid government-issued ID.

FIGURE 26 - Do you currently have valid, government-issued ID?



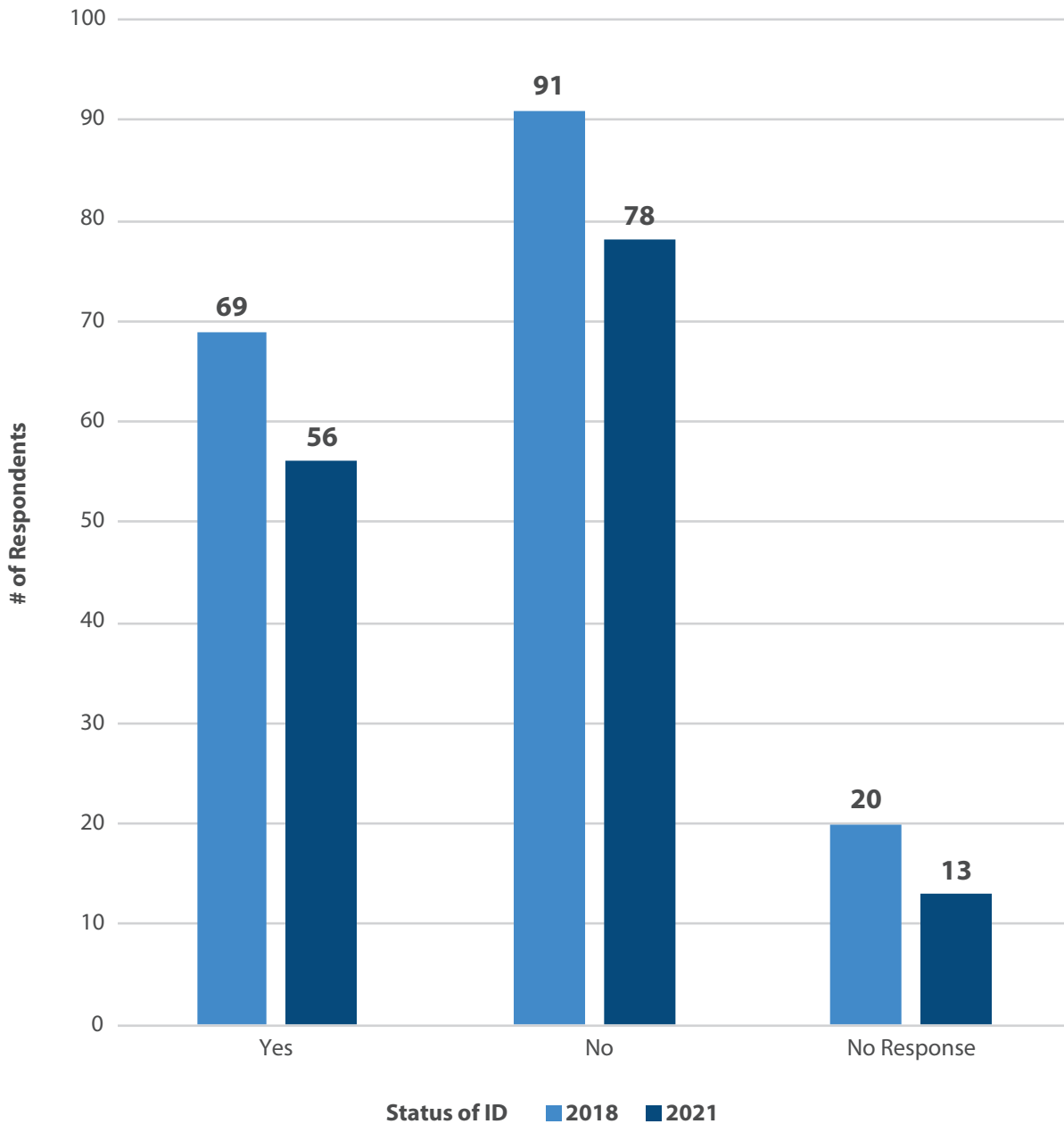
GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 26.1 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021.

Findings show consistencies in homeless individuals who do not have valid government-issued ID.

FIGURE 26.1 - Do you currently have valid, government-issued ID?

[2018n=180, 2021n=147]



QUESTION 20: What are the primary obstacles you have faced in attempting to secure ID?

CONTEXT:

This question provides identifiable barriers and challenges for homeless individuals to obtain valid government-issued ID.

GRAPH INTRODUCTION:

Figure 27 displays a data comparison of 2018 to 2021. Each respondent was provided the ability to select multiple types of obstacles to obtaining valid, government-issued ID, and 86 respondents selected 121 obstacles. Response percentages are based on the 86 individual respondents.

TOP 3 RESPONSES:

- 28 (33%) other
- 27 (31%) lack of supporting documents
- 23 (27%) lack of money

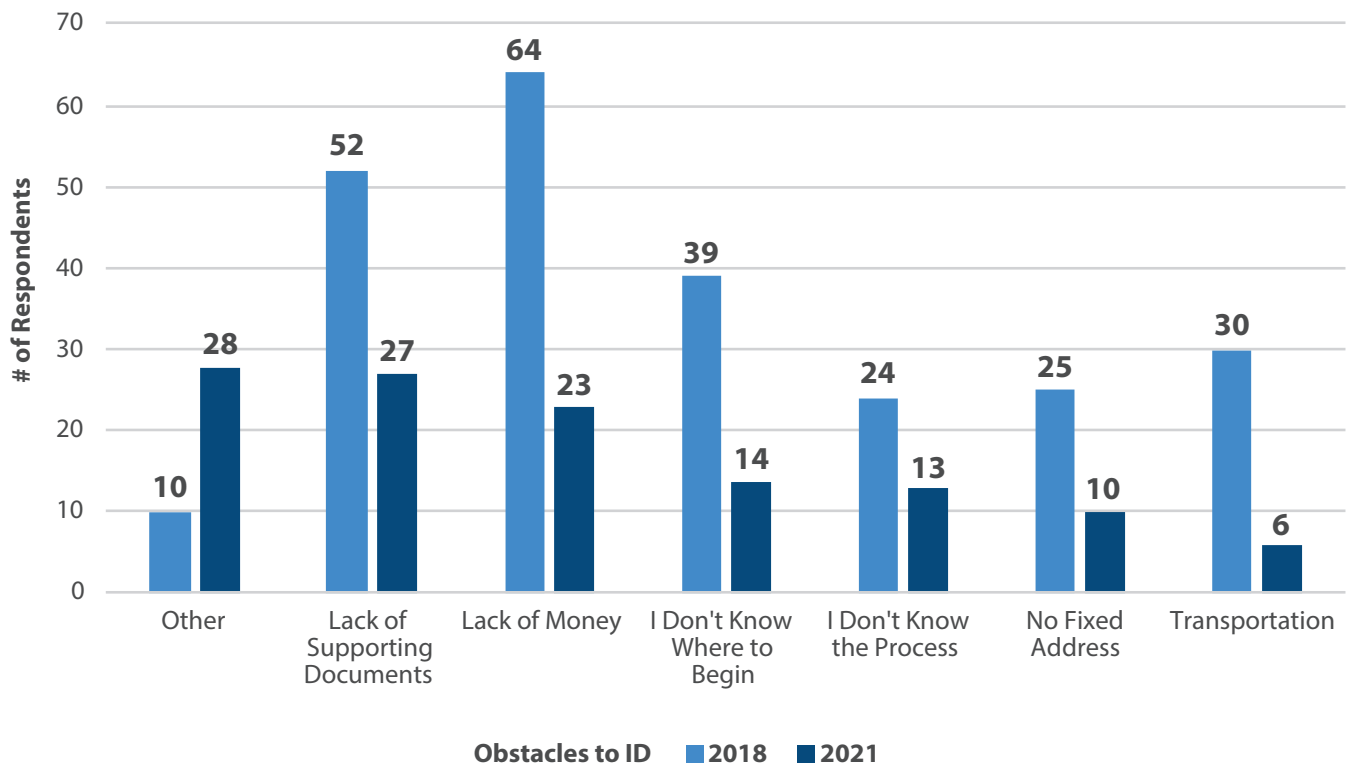
DATA FINDINGS AND TRENDS:

Findings show a large increase in other while noticeable decreases are seen in all other categories.

A total of 28 (33%) survey respondents answered other. Upon review, one trend was established and identified 10 (12%) of respondents have had their ID stolen.

FIGURE 27 - What are the primary obstacles you have faced in attempting to secure ID?

[2018n= 98 respondents, 244 responses, 2021n=86 respondents, 121 responses]





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