2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Populations of Interest Analysis

Co-ordinated by the David Busby Street Centre

Table of Contents

Introduction:

The *2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Populations of Interest Analysis* has been developed as an additional document to compliment the *Everyone Counts 2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Report*. While the *Everyone Counts 2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Report* looks at results for the population experiencing homelessness on November 17th, 2020 as a whole, the *2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Populations of Interest Analysis* explores key factors related to homelessness for specific populations of interest within the population experiencing homelessness on November 17th, 2020 as a whole. For detailed information on the methodology, enumeration results overall, limitations, recommendations and lessons learned please refer to the *Everyone Counts 2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Report,* available at www.simcoe.ca/enumeration.

The populations of interest explored in this report include:

1. Enumeration area;
2. Age group (youth, adults, seniors);
3. Participants with children/dependent(s);
4. Gender identity;
5. Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry;
6. Those experiencing chronic homelessness;
7. Acuity score;
8. History of foster care;
9. Participants who identified as 2S-LGBTQ+; and,
10. Where participants stayed PiT Night.

Other populations of interest included veteran status and people who exited institutions to homelessness. Analysis by subpopulation was not performed due to the low number of survey participants represented in these groups as well as methodological challenges in capturing those who exited institutions to homelessness. Please see the analysis in the body of the *Everyone Counts 2020 Simcoe County Homeless Enumeration Report* for information on veteran status and people who exited institutions to homelessness.

Data Interpretation Considerations

The ten populations of interest were determined based on data availability and discussion with special population enumeration advisors and targets identified by the federal and provincial governments. The Chi-Square Test of Independence was used throughout the analysis to determine statistical significance of results and in most cases the results mentioned within the text portion of the report represent statistically significant differences.

1. Enumeration Area

The five enumeration areas in Simcoe County were:
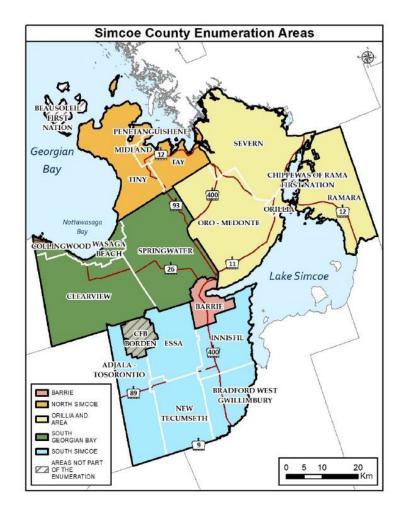
- Barrie
  Number surveyed: 178 (49%)

- North Simcoe
  Number surveyed: 86 (23%)

- Orillia and Area
  Number surveyed: 64 (17%)

- South Georgian Bay
  Number surveyed: 24 (7%)

- South Simcoe
  Number surveyed: 14 (4%)

Note: Due to the small sample size of participants who currently lived in South Georgian Bay and South Simcoe, statistical analysis was not conducted, and the findings should be interpreted with caution.

Simcoe County Enumeration Areas

Findings:

Barrie (67%) and Orillia (61%) showed a large percentage of participants who stayed in an Emergency Shelter PiT night whereas South Simcoe (43%) and South Georgian Bay (29%) showed a large percentage of participants who couch-surfed with friends'/family. South Simcoe showed a larger percentage of female/woman (64%) participants whereas every other area showed a larger percentage of male/man participants. South Georgian Bay showed a larger percentage of youth (33%) and North Simcoe showed a larger percentage of senior (29%) survey participants.

North Simcoe (44%) showed a larger percentage of participants who identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry compared to the other areas.

Orillia and area showed the largest percentage of participants who had substance use issues (71%), followed by North Simcoe (70%), Barrie (57%), South Simcoe (50%) and South Georgian Bay (46%).

The percentage of participants who reported having used a crisis service or hotline was the greatest in participants from South Simcoe (62%) followed by in Orillia and area (33%).

4

The percentage of participants who had used an emergency shelter in the past year was the greatest in Barrie (83%), followed by Orillia and Area (75%), South Simcoe (50%), North Simcoe (46%) and South Georgian Bay (29%).

The median age participants first experienced homelessness was youngest in South Georgian Bay (18), followed by Orillia and Area (24), South Simcoe (25.5), North Simcoe (27) and Barrie (29).

The top three reasons participants experienced homelessness varied between the Enumeration Areas. Welfare/social assistance and disability benefit were in the top two sources of income of most Enumeration Areas. Seniors benefit was the third in Barrie and GST/HST refund was the third in North Simcoe and Orillia and Area.

Key Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Enumeration Area					
	Barrie (n=178)	North Simcoe (n=86)	Orillia and Area (n=64)	South Georgian Bay (n=24)	South Simcoe (n=14)
Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count					
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	67%	28%	61%	25%	-
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	-	12%	13%	25%	-
• **Unsheltered Location**	15%	14%	-	-	-
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	8%	23%	19%	29%	43%
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	-	23%	-	-	-
Gender Identity:					
• **Female/woman**	40%	40%	48%	38%	64%
• **Male/man**	60%	60%	53%	63%	36%
Age Group:					
• **Youth**	17%	17%	14%	-	-
• **Adult**	61%	54%	64%	58%	79%
• **Senior**	22%	29%	22%	-	-
• **Median Age**	40	40	40	30.5	37
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	12%	11%	14%	-	-
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	27%	44%	31%	-	-
Have been in Foster Care	25%	18%	25%	-	-
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	15%	6%	14%	-	-
Wellness: Participant identified as having:					
• **Illness or medical condition**	41%	51%	40%	21%	39%
• **Physical disability**	33%	40%	35%	21%	36%
• **Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	41%	45%	41%	29%	43%
• **Mental health issue**	60%	69%	77%	74%	71%
• **Substance use issue**	57%	70%	71%	46%	50%

	Barrie (n=178)	North Simcoe (n=86)	Orillia and Area (n=64)	South Georgian Bay (n=24)	South Simcoe (n=14)
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least a year and a half of the last three years)	67%	67%	61%	48%	39%
Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	34%	28%	34%	24%	-
Acuity Score:					
• **High**	53%	69%	63%	50%	54%
• **Moderate**	38%	-	-	-	-
• **Low**	9%	-	-	-	-
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:					
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	62%	58%	65%	50%	62%
• **Taken an ambulance**	40%	30%	39%	23%	-
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	27%	29%	35%	27%	-
• **Used a crisis service or hotline**	24%	21%	33%	-	62%
• **Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	47%	53%	60%	41%	54%
• **Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	16%	25%	18%	-	-
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	83%	46%	75%	29%	50%
Age at First Experience of Homelessness:					
• **15 and under**	16%	15%	23%	-	-
• **16 to 24**	26%	30%	29%	48%	-
• **25 to 54**	47%	38%	34%	30%	50%
• **55 and over**	10%	16%	15%	-	-
• **Median Age**	29	27	24	18	25.5
Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:					
• **0**	46%	32%	31%	-	-
• **1-3**	36%	41%	45%	54%	57%
• **4-6**	10%	13%	10%	-	-
• **7 and over**	9%	14%	15%	-	-

	Barrie (n=178)	North Simcoe (n=86)	Orillia and Area (n=64)	South Georgian Bay (n=24)	South Simcoe (n=14)
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness					
1.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=29)	Substance use issue (n=18)	Not enough income for housing (n=16)	Not enough income for housing (n=9)	-
2.	Not enough income for housing (n=27)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=16)	Substance use issue (n=12)	Mental health issue (n=7)	-
3.	Conflict with: parent / guardian (n=26)	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=16)	Conflict with: other (n=12)	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=6)	-
Top 3 Income Sources					
1.	Welfare/social assistance (n=72)	Disability benefit (n=46)	Welfare/social assistance (n=25)	Welfare/social assistance (n=8)	Welfare/social assistance (n=5)
2.	Disability benefit (n=48)	Welfare/social assistance (n=19)	Disability benefit (n=21)	Disability benefit (n=5)	-
3.	Seniors benefits (n=18)	GST/HST refund (n=19)	GST/HST refund (n=9)	-	-
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories.					

2. Age Group

Survey participants were broken into three age groups: youth (16-24); adults (25-54); and, seniors (55 and over). The median age of participants was 20.5 for youth, 39 for adults, and 61 for senior participants. The median age participants first experienced homelessness was 16 for youth, 28 for adult, and 55 for senior participants.

Several statistically significant differences were seen between youth, adult, and senior participants.

Youth participants differed from adult and senior participants through where they stayed PiT night, gender, history of foster care, wellness, length and frequency of homelessness, and emergency service utilization. A larger percentage of youth participants:

- stayed in transitional housing (21%) or with friends/family PiT night (33%)
- were female/woman (57%)
- had been in foster care (32%)
- had a learning disability or cognitive illimitation (57%) or mental health issue (80%)

A smaller percentage of youth participants were experiencing chronic homelessness (47%) while a larger percentage had experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the last three years (49%). A larger percentage reported having used a crisis service or hotline (40%) or talked to the police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on (65%) in the past 6 months.

A larger percentage of adult participants:

- had children/dependents with them PiT night (16%)
- reported a substance use issue (70%)
- experiencing chronic homelessness (68%)
- had high acuity (64%)
- stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison (23%)

A larger percentage of senior participants:

- stayed in an emergency shelter PiT night (63%)
- were male/man (75%)
- had an illness or medical condition (69%)
- had a physical disability (66%)
- had moderate acuity (47%)
- had not stayed temporarily with friends or family in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own (63%)

Conflict with spouse/partner and not enough income for housing was in the top three reasons of homelessness for all age groups. Disability benefit was in the top three sources of income for all age groups.

Key Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Age Group			
	Youth (16-24) (n=66)	Adults (25-54) (n=225)	Seniors (55+) (n=83)
*Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count			
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	39%	53%	63%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	21%	9%	-
• **Unsheltered Location**	-	16%	13%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	33%	15%	-
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	-	8%	11%
*Gender Identity:			
• **Female/woman**	57%	44%	25%
• **Male/man**	43%	56%	75%
Age Group:			
• **Youth**			
• **Adult**			
• **Senior**			
• **Median Age**	20.5	39	61
*Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	8%	16%	-
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	32%	34%	21%
*Have been in Foster Care	32%	24%	10%
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	15%	14%	10%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:			
• ***Illness or medical condition**	20%	38%	69%
• ***Physical disability**	8%	30%	66%
• ***Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	57%	40%	31%
• ***Mental health issue**	80%	69%	53%
• ***Substance use issue**	52%	70%	45%
*Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	47%	68%	64%
*Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	49%	29%	20%
*Acuity Score:			
• **High**	60%	64%	43%
• **Moderate**	-	28%	47%
• **Low**	-	7%	10%

	Youth (16-24) (n=66)	Adults (25-54) (n=225)	Seniors (55+) (n=83)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:			
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	73%	58%	57%
• **Taken an ambulance**	30%	36%	42%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	37%	27%	29%
• ***Used a crisis service or hotline**	40%	25%	14%
• ***Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	65%	53%	34%
• ***Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	8%	23%	10%
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	58%	68%	73%
*Age at First Experience of Homelessness:			
• **15 and under**	32%	17%	-
• **16 to 24**	68%	25%	-
• **25 to 54**	0%	58%	29%
• **55 and over**	0%	0%	55%
• **Median Age**	16	28	55
*Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:			
• **0**	19%	33%	63%
• **1-3**	51%	42%	29%
• **4-6**	17%	12%	-
• **7 and over**	14%	14%	-
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness			
1.	Conflict with: parent / guardian (n=30)	Substance use issue (n=46)	Not enough income for housing (n=20)
2.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=9)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=43)	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=16)
3.	Not enough income for housing or Experienced abuse by: parent / guardian (n=8)	Not enough income for housing (n=41)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=11)
Top 3 Income Sources			
1.	Welfare/social assistance (n=33)	Welfare/social assistance (n=87)	Seniors benefits (n=34)
2.	Disability benefit (n=13)	Disability benefit (n=80)	Disability benefit (n=33)
3.	Child and family tax benefits (n=6)	GST/HST refund (n=22)	GST/HST refund (n=14)

- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories.
* Represents statistically significant differences

3. Participants with Children/Dependent(s) with Them PiT Night

Several statistically significant differences were seen between participants with and without children/dependent(s) with them PiT night.

Participants with children/dependent(s) were more likely to:

- have stayed in transitional housing PiT night (24% vs 8%)
- be female/woman (73% vs 39%)
- be adults (80% vs 58%)

Participants with children/dependent(s) were less likely to:

- have reported an illness or medical condition (21% vs 44%)
- have reported a learning disability or cognitive limitation (22% vs 44%)
- be experiencing chronic homelessness (50% vs 66%)
- have taken an ambulance in the past six months (19% vs 39%)
- have used an emergency shelter in the past year (47% vs 71%)

The top three reasons of homelessness for participants with children/dependent(s) with them PiT night were: landlord/tenant conflict, experienced abuse by spouse/partner and substance use issues whereas those without were not enough income for housing, conflict with spouse/partner, and substance use issue.

Welfare/social assistance was in the top three income source for both those with and without children/dependent(s) having stayed with them PiT night.

Key Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Participants with Children/Dependent(s)		
	With Children/Dependent(s) (n=45)	Without Children/Dependent(s) (n=326)
*Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count		
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	44%	54%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	24%	8%
• **Unsheltered Location**	-	14%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	20%	16%
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	-	8%
*Gender Identity:		
• **Female/woman**	73%	39%
• **Male/man**	27%	62%
*Age Group:		
• **Youth**	-	18%
• **Adult**	80%	58%
• **Senior**	-	24%
• **Median Age**	32	41
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night		
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	31%	31%
Have been in Foster Care	18%	23%
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	-	15%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:		
• ***Illness or medical condition**	21%	44%
• **Physical disability**	27%	35%
• ***Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	22%	44%
• **Mental health issue**	76%	65%
• **Substance use issue**	51%	63%
*Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	50%	66%
Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	24%	32%
Acuity Score:		
• **High**	56%	60%
• **Moderate**	33%	33%
• **Low**	12%	7%

	With Children/Dependent(s) (n=45)	Without Children/Dependent(s) (n=326)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:		
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	56%	61%
• ***Taken an ambulance**	19%	39%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	23%	30%
• **Used a crisis service or hotline**	37%	24%
• **Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	40%	53%
• **Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	12%	19%
*Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	47%	71%
Age at First Experience of Homelessness:		
• **15 and under**	-	19%
• **16 to 24**	39%	28%
• **25 to 54**	48%	41%
• **55 and over**	-	12%
• **Median Age**	25	28
Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:		
• **0**	33%	38%
• **1-3**	49%	39%
• **4-6**	-	11%
• **7 and over**	-	12%
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness		
1.	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=10)	Not enough income for housing (n=61)
2.	Experienced abuse by: spouse / partner (n=10)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=55)
3.	Substance use issue (n=8)	Substance use issue (n=50)
Top 3 Income Sources		
1.	Welfare/social assistance (n=27)	Disability benefit (n=119)
2.	Child and family tax benefits (n=20)	Welfare/social assistance (n=106)
3.	GST/HST refund (n=8)	Seniors benefits (n=38)
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories. *** Represents statistically significant differences**		

4. Gender Identity

For the purpose of this analysis only survey participants who identified as male/man or female/woman were included. Participants who selected additional responses were excluded because there were too few responses to conduct further analysis.

Several statistically significant differences were seen between female/woman and male/man survey participants.

Female/women participants were more likely to have stayed in transitional housing (17% vs 6%) or with friends or family (20% vs 14%) compared to males/men.

A larger percentage of female/women participants were youth (24% vs 13%) and a larger percentage of males/men participants were seniors (29% vs 13%). The median age of female/women participants was 35 and 44.5 for males/men.

A larger percentage of female/women participants reported having children/dependent(s) with them PiT night compared to males/men (21% vs 6%).

A larger percentage of female/women participants reported having moved to Simcoe County in the last year compared to males/men (18% vs 10%).

A larger percentage of female/women participants reported a mental health issue (78% vs 58%) while a larger percentage of males/men participants reported a substance use issue (66% vs 55%).

Acuity score differed by gender identity. A larger percentage of females/women had high acuity compared to males/men (70% vs 51%) while a larger percentage of males/men participants had moderate (39% vs 26%) or low acuity (10% vs 4%) compared to females/women.

A larger percentage of female/woman participants reported having used a crisis service or hotline (40% vs 14%) and/or talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on (58% vs 44%) compared to males/men.

Not enough income for housing and conflict with spouse/partner were in the top three reasons of homelessness while having experienced abuse by spouse/partner was the second most common reason female/women experienced homelessness and substance use issue was the third most common reason males/men experienced homelessness. Welfare/social assistance and disability benefit were in the top two income sources for both gender identities while child and family tax benefit was third for females/women and seniors' benefit was third for males/men.

Key Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Gender Identity		
	Female/woman (n=155)	Male/man (n=212)
*Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count		
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	47%	57%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	17%	6%
• **Unsheltered Location**	7%	17%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	20%	14%
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	9%	7%
Gender Identity:		
• **Female/woman**		
• **Male/man**		
*Age Group:		
• **Youth**	24%	13%
• **Adult**	63%	59%
• **Senior**	13%	29%
• **Median Age**	35	44.5
*Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	21%	6%
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	36%	27%
Have been in Foster Care	22%	22%
*Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	18%	10%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:		
• ***Illness or medical condition**	47%	36%
• **Physical disability**	36%	33%
• **Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	41%	40%
• ***Mental health issue**	78%	58%
• ***Substance use issue**	55%	66%
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	59%	67%
Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	34%	29%
*Acuity Score:		
• **High**	70%	51%
• **Moderate**	26%	39%
• **Low**	4%	10%

	Female/woman (n=155)	Male/man (n=212)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:		
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	65%	58%
• **Taken an ambulance**	35%	38%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	33%	27%
• ***Used a crisis service or hotline**	40%	14%
• ***Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	58%	44%
• **Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	15%	20%
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	64%	70%
Age at First Experience of Homelessness:		
• **15 and under**	19%	16%
• **16 to 24**	29%	30%
• **25 to 54**	43%	41%
• **55 and over**	10%	14%
• **Median Age**	25	28
Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:		
• **0**	29%	42%
• **1-3**	48%	36%
• **4-6**	11%	10%
• **7 and over**	13%	11%
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness		
1.	Not enough income for housing (n= 33)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=38)
2.	Experienced abuse by: spouse / partner (n=33)	Not enough income for housing (n=36)
3.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=25)	Substance use issue (n=35)
Top 3 Income Sources		
1.	Welfare/social assistance (n=61)	Welfare/social assistance (n=68)
2.	Disability benefit (n=58)	Disability benefit (n=66)
3.	Child and family tax benefits (n=23)	Seniors benefits (n=28)
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories. *** Represents statistically significant differences**		

5. Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry

Several statistically significant differences were seen between participants who identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry and those who did not.

Participants who identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry were more likely to:

- Have been in foster care (33% vs 17%)
- Report an illness or medical condition (50% vs 38%)
- Report a learning disability or cognitive limitation (55% vs 38%)
- Report a mental health issue (78% vs 62%)
- Report a substance use issue (69% vs 57%)
- Be experiencing chronic homelessness (75% vs 59%)
- Have high acuity (75% vs 52%)
- Have used a crisis service or hotline in the past 6 months (32% vs 22%)
- Have talked to the police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on (61% vs 45%)
- Have stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison (24% vs 14%)
- Have first experienced homelessness at a younger age (23.5 median age vs 28)

Not enough income for housing, conflict with: spouse / partner, and substance use issues were in the top three reasons of homelessness for those who identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry and those who did not, just in a different order. Disability benefit and welfare/social assistance were in the top three income sources for those who identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry and those who did not.

Key Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Those who Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry		
	Indigenous (n=112)	Not Indigenous (n=253)
Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count		
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	50%	54%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	11%	10%
• **Unsheltered Location**	12%	13%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	19%	15%
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	9%	8%
Gender Identity:		
• **Female/woman**	50%	39%
• **Male/man**	51%	62%
Age Group:		
• **Youth**	19%	18%
• **Adult**	66%	57%
• **Senior**	15%	25%
• **Median Age**	38	40
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	13%	12%
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry		
*Have been in Foster Care	33%	17%
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	11%	14%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:		
• ***Illness or medical condition**	50%	38%
• **Physical disability**	38%	32%
• ***Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	55%	34%
• ***Mental health issue**	78%	62%
• ***Substance use issue**	69%	57%
*Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	75%	59%
Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	36%	29%
*Acuity Score:		
• **High**	75%	52%
• **Moderate**	-	38%
• **Low**	-	10%

	Indigenous (n=112)	Not Indigenous (n=253)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:		
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	65%	58%
• **Taken an ambulance**	37%	34%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	30%	28%
• ***Used a crisis service or hotline**	32%	22%
• ***Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	61%	45%
• ***Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	24%	14%
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	65%	68%
***Age at First Experience of Homelessness:**		
• **15 and under**	-	16%
• **16 to 24**	35%	27%
• **25 to 54**	47%	40%
• **55 and over**	-	17%
• **Median Age**	23.5	28
Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:		
• **0**	32%	40%
• **1-3**	44%	40%
• **4-6**	11%	10%
• **7 and over**	13%	11%
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness		
1.	Not enough income for housing (n=28)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=42)
2.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=21)	Substance use issue (n=39)
3.	Substance use issue Landlord/tenant conflict (n=17)	Not enough income for housing Landlord/tenant conflict (n=37)
Top 3 Income Sources		
1.	Disability benefit (n=44)	Welfare/social assistance (n=89)
2.	Welfare/social assistance (n=40)	Disability benefit (n=78)
3.	GST/HST refund (n=16)	Seniors benefits (n=35)
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories. *** Represents statistically significant differences**		

6. Experiencing Chronic Homelessness

Chronic Homelessness is defined as those who have been homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years. Several statistically significant differences were seen between participants who were experiencing chronic homelessness and those who were not.

Participants who were experiencing chronic homelessness were more likely to:

- Have stayed in an unsheltered location PiT Night (17% vs 7%)
- Be adults 25-54 years of age (65% vs 54%)
- Identify as Indigenous or have Indigenous Ancestry (35% vs 21%)
- Report a learning disability or cognitive limitation (46% vs 33%)
- Report a substance use issue (67% vs 51%)
- Have experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years (39% vs 17%)
- Have high acuity (66% vs 48%)
- Have used an emergency shelter in the past year (72% vs 60%)
- Have stayed with 7 or more different friends or family members in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own (18% vs 2%)

Participants who were experiencing chronic homeless were less likely to:

- Have stayed in an Emergency Shelter PiT night (48% vs 62%)
- Report having children/dependents with them PiT night (9% vs 16%)
- Have used a crisis service or hotline in the past 6 months (22% vs 32%)

Not enough income for housing was in the top three reasons for homelessness for both those who were and were not experiencing chronic homelessness. Welfare/social assistance and disability benefit were in the top three income sources for both those who were and were not experiencing chronic homelessness.

Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Chronic Homelessness		
	Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (n=230)	Not Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (n=132)
*Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count		
• Sheltered - Emergency Shelter	48%	62%
• Sheltered - Transitional Housing	10%	10%
• Unsheltered Location	17%	7%
• Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)	17%	15%
• Other Provisional Accommodations	8%	6%
Gender Identity:		
• Female/woman	39%	48%
• Male/man	61%	52%
*Age Group:		
• Youth	12%	24%
• Adult	65%	54%
• Senior	23%	22%
• Median Age	41	35
*Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	9%	16%
*Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	35%	21%
Have been in Foster Care	25%	19%
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	11%	16%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:		
• Illness or medical condition	45%	37%
• Physical disability	38%	29%
• *Learning disability or cognitive limitation	46%	33%
• Mental health issue	66%	67%
• *Substance use issue	67%	51%
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)		
*Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	39%	17%
*Acuity Score:		
• High	66%	48%
• Moderate	31%	38%
• Low	3%	15%

	Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (n=230)	Not Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (n=132)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:		
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	59%	64%
• **Taken an ambulance**	35%	39%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	25%	34%
• ***Used a crisis service or hotline**	22%	32%
• **Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	50%	50%
• **Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	20%	13%
***Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year**	72%	60%
Age at First Experience of Homelessness:		
• **15 and under**	20%	13%
• **16 to 24**	25%	33%
• **25 to 54**	44%	40%
• **55 and over**	12%	14%
• **Median Age**	29	25
***Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:**		
• **0**	35%	41%
• **1-3**	37%	46%
• **4-6**	10%	11%
• **7 and over**	18%	2%
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness		
1.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=51)	Not enough income for housing (n=23)
2.	Not enough income for housing (n=44)	Conflict with: parent / guardian (n=22)
3.	Substance use issue (n=43)	Landlord/tenant conflict, conflict with other (n=17)
Top 3 Income Sources		
1.	Welfare/social assistance (n=86)	Welfare/social assistance (n=43)
2.	Disability benefit (n=83)	Disability benefit (n=38)
3.	GST/HST refund (n=28)	Seniors benefits (n=15)
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories.		
***Represents statistically significant differences**		

7. Acuity Score

Several statistically significant differences were seen between participants with high, moderate, and low acuity.

Participants with high acuity were more likely to:

- Have stayed with friends/family PiT night compared to those with moderate acuity (19% vs 13%)
- Have an even balance of female/woman and male/man participants
- Have a slightly younger median age of 38 compared to 45 and 42.5 for those with moderate and low acuity
- Identify as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry compared to those with moderate acuity (39% vs 22%)
- Have been in foster care compared to those with moderate acuity (27% vs 14%)
- Report an illness or medical condition compared to those with moderate acuity (49% vs 35%)
- Report a physical disability compared to those with moderate acuity (40% vs 28%)
- Report a learning disability compared to those with moderate acuity (52% vs 27%)
- Report a mental health issue compared to those with moderate or low acuity (76% vs 56% vs 31%)
- Report a substance use issue compared to those with moderate or low acuity (69% vs 51% vs 42%)
- Be experiencing chronic homelessness compared to those with moderate or low acuity (71% vs 59% vs 28%)
- Experience three or more episodes of homelessness in the last three years compared to those with moderate acuity (41% vs 18%)
- Report having gone to the emergency room/department in the past 6 months compared to those with moderate or low acuity (68% vs 52% vs 39%)
- Report having taken an ambulance in the past 6 months compared to those with moderate acuity (43% vs 29%)
- Report having used a crisis service or hotline in the past 6 months compared to those with moderate acuity (33% vs 16%)
- Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on compared to those with moderate acuity (66% vs 33%)
- Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison compared to those with moderate or low acuity (23% vs 12% vs 0%)
- Have first experienced homelessness at a younger age compared to those with moderate or low acuity (median age 23 vs 33 and 34)
- Have stayed with 7 or more different friends or family members in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own compared to those with moderate acuity (16% vs 6%)

Substance use issue was the top reason for homelessness for participants with high acuity compared to not enough income for housing for those with moderate acuity. Welfare/social assistance was in the top three income sources for those with high, moderate and low acuity.

Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Acuity Score			
	High Acuity (n=201)	Moderate Acuity (n=116)	Low Acuity (n=26)
*Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count			
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	45%	60%	73%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	10%	10%	19%
• **Unsheltered Location**	16%	11%	0%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	19%	13%	-
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	10%	6%	-
*Gender Identity:			
• **Female/woman**	51%	33%	23%
• **Male/man**	49%	67%	77%
*Age Group:			
• **Youth**	18%	18%	-
• **Adult**	65%	50%	58%
• **Senior**	17%	32%	-
• **Median Age**	38	45	42.5
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	12%	12%	20%
*Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	39%	22%	-
*Have been in Foster Care	27%	14%	-
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	13%	13%	-
Wellness: Participant identified as having:			
• ***Illness or medical condition**	49%	35%	-
• ***Physical disability**	40%	28%	-
• ***Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	52%	27%	-
• ***Mental health issue**	76%	56%	31%
• ***Substance use issue**	69%	51%	42%
*Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	71%	59%	28%
*Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	41%	18%	-
Acuity Score:			
• **High**			
• **Moderate**			
• **Low**			

	High Acuity (n=201)	Moderate Acuity (n=116)	Low Acuity (n=26)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:			
• ***Gone to the emergency room/department**	68%	52%	39%
• ***Taken an ambulance**	43%	29%	-
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	33%	26%	-
• ***Used a crisis service or hotline**	33%	16%	-
• ***Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	66%	33%	-
• ***Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	23%	12%	0%
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	67%	70%	69%
*Age at First Experience of Homelessness:			
• **15 and under**	21%	12%	-
• **16 to 24**	32%	25%	20%
• **25 to 54**	41%	41%	56%
• **55 and over**	7%	22%	-
• **Median Age**	23	33	34
*Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:			
• **0**	32%	44%	56%
• **1-3**	39%	43%	32%
• **4-6**	13%	7%	-
• **7 and over**	16%	6%	-
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness			
1.	Substance use issue (n=44)	Not enough income for housing (n=21)	-
2.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=40)	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=20)	-
3.	Not enough income for housing (n=39)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=19)	-
Top 3 Income Sources			
1.	Disability benefit (n=86)	Welfare/social assistance (n=40)	Welfare/social assistance (n=10)
2.	Welfare/social assistance (n=71)	Disability benefit (n=26)	-
3.	GST/HST refund (n=25)	Seniors benefits (n=22)	-
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories. *** Represents statistically significant differences**			

8. History of Foster Care

Several statistically significant differences were seen between participants who had and had not been in foster care environments.

Participants who had been in foster care environments were more likely to:

- Be younger in age (median age 34.5 vs 41)
- Identify as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry (46% vs 26%)
- Report a learning disability or cognitive limitation (64% vs 35%)
- Report a mental health issue (86% vs 62%)
- Have experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years (44% vs 27%)
- Have high acuity (73% vs 55%)
- Have used an emergency shelter in the past year (78% vs 64%)
- Have first experienced homelessness at a younger age (median age 17 vs 30)

The top three reasons of homelessness for participants who had been in foster care environments were conflict with spouse/partner, landlord/tenant conflict and conflict with other compared to not enough income for housing, substance use issue and conflict with spouse/partner. The top three sources of income for participants who had been in foster care environments were disability benefit, welfare/social assistance and GST/HST refund.

Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by History of Foster Care		
	Have Been in Foster Care (n=83)	Have Not Been in Foster Care (n=286)
Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count		
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	60%	51%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	-	11%
• **Unsheltered Location**	13%	12%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	17%	17%
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	-	9%
Gender Identity:		
• **Female/woman**	43%	43%
• **Male/man**	58%	58%
***Age Group:**		
• **Youth**	24%	15%
• **Adult**	66%	59%
• **Senior**	10%	26%
• **Median Age**	34.5	41
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	10%	13%
***Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry**	46%	26%
Have been in Foster Care		
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	15%	13%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:		
• **Illness or medical condition**	43%	41%
• **Physical disability**	37%	34%
• ***Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	64%	35%
• ***Mental health issue**	86%	62%
• **Substance use issue**	69%	59%
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	70%	62%
***Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years**	44%	27%
***Acuity Score:**		
• **High**	73%	55%
• **Moderate**	-	37%
• **Low**	-	8%

	Have Been in Foster Care (n=83)	Have Not Been in Foster Care (n=286)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:		
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	61%	61%
• **Taken an ambulance**	42%	34%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	35%	28%
• **Used a crisis service or hotline**	28%	25%
• **Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	60%	48%
• **Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	24%	16%
*Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	78%	64%
*Age at First Experience of Homelessness:		
• **15 and under**	37%	11%
• **16 to 24**	33%	28%
• **25 to 54**	30%	46%
• **55 and over**	0%	15%
• **Median Age**	17	30
Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:		
• **0**	35%	38%
• **1-3**	43%	41%
• **4-6**	11%	10%
• **7 and over**	11%	12%
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness		
1.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=16)	Not enough income for housing (n=60)
2.	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=13)	Substance use issue (n=52)
3.	Conflict with: other (n=13)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=48)
Top 3 Income Sources		
1.	Disability benefit (n=36)	Welfare/social assistance (n=102)
2.	Welfare/social assistance (n=31)	Disability benefit (n=86)
3.	GST/HST refund (n=7)	Seniors benefits (n=41)
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories. *** Represents statistically significant differences**		

9. Sexual Orientation

2S-LGBTQ+ participants consist of those who identified as bisexual, lesbian, asexual, pansexual, two spirited, questioning, and gay. These participants were grouped together for analysis because the number of participants who identified with each group was too small to analyze on its own.

Several statistically significant differences were seen between participants who identified as 2S-LGBTQ+ and those who identified as straight/heterosexual.

Participants who identified as 2S-LGBTQ+ were more likely to:

- Identify as female/women (91% vs 36%)
- Be younger in age (median age 29 vs 41)
- Have been in foster care (42% vs 21%)
- Report a learning disability or cognitive limitation (58% vs 39%)
- Report a mental health issue (90% vs 64%)
- Have high acuity (77% vs 58%)
- Have used a crisis service or hotline in the past 6 months (54% vs 22%)
- Have talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on (71% vs 49%)
- Have first experienced homelessness at a younger age (median age 17 vs 29)

Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by Sexual Orientation		
	2S-LGBTQ+ (n=41)	Straight/Heterosexual (n=318)
Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count		
• **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**	61%	52%
• **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**	-	9%
• **Unsheltered Location**	-	15%
• **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**	24%	16%
• **Other Provisional Accommodations**	-	8%
*Gender Identity:		
• **Female/woman**	91%	36%
• **Male/man**	-	64%
*Age Group:		
• **Youth**	39%	14%
• **Adult**	49%	63%
• **Senior**	12%	23%
• **Median Age**	29	41
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	17%	12%
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	38%	30%
*Have been in Foster Care	42%	21%
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	13%	13%
Wellness: Participant identified as having:		
• **Illness or medical condition**	54%	40%
• **Physical disability**	37%	35%
• ***Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	58%	39%
• ***Mental health issue**	90%	64%
• **Substance use issue**	66%	61%
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	51%	65%
Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	40%	30%
*Acuity Score:		
• **High**	77%	58%
• **Moderate**	-	34%
• **Low**	-	8%

	2S-LGBTQ+ (n=41)	Straight/Heterosexual (n=318)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:		
• **Gone to the emergency room/department**	69%	60%
• **Taken an ambulance**	43%	36%
• **Been hospitalized as an inpatient**	37%	30%
• ***Used a crisis service or hotline**	54%	22%
• ***Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on**	71%	49%
• **Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison**	17%	18%
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	78%	66%
***Age at First Experience of Homelessness:**		
• **15 and under**	34%	15%
• **16 to 24**	39%	28%
• **25 to 54**	-	44%
• **55 and over**	-	13%
• **Median Age**	17	29
Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:		
• **0**	28%	38%
• **1-3**	51%	39%
• **4-6**	-	11%
• **7 and over**	-	12%
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness		
1.	Not enough income for housing (n=7)	Not enough income for housing (n=60)
2.	Conflict with: other (n=7)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=56)
3.	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=6) Conflict with: parent / guardian (n=6)	Substance use issue (n=52)
Top 3 Income Sources		
1.	Welfare/social assistance (n=18)	Disability benefit (n=109)
2.	Disability benefit (n=12)	Welfare/social assistance (n=108)
3.	-	Seniors benefits (n=39)
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories. *** Represents statistically significant differences**		

10. Where Participants Stayed PiT Night

For the purpose of this analysis, participants were grouped into categories based on where they stayed PiT night.

Sheltered - Emergency Shelter (n=198) represents those who stayed in a homeless shelter (emergency, family or domestic violence shelter) or those who stayed in a hotel/motel (funded by city or homeless program).

Sheltered - Transitional Housing (n=39) represents those who stayed in a transitional shelter/housing.

Unsheltered Location (n=48) represents those who stayed unsheltered in a public space, vehicle, or were unsure of their location.

Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family) (n=62) represents those who stayed at someone else's place.

Other Provisional Accommodations (n=30) represents those who stayed in a motel/hotel (self funded) or hospital, jail, prison, remand centre, or treatment centre.

Due to the small sample size of participants who stayed in other provisional accommodations and sheltered in transitional housing, statistical analysis was not conducted, and the findings should be interpreted with caution.

Those who stayed in transitional housing were more likely to be female/woman, younger in age and have children/dependent(s) with them PiT night compared to those who stayed in other locations.

Those who stayed in an unsheltered location were more likely to be male/man, adults, report a substance use issue, be experiencing chronic homelessness, and have high acuity compared to those who stayed in other locations.

Those who were hidden homeless and stayed with friends/family were more likely to be younger in age, have first experienced homelessness at a younger age, have a mental health issue, high acuity and have stayed with more friends or family in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own compared to those who stayed in other locations.

Those who stayed in other provisional accommodations were more likely to be older in age, have an illness or medical condition, have a physical disability, have a mental health issue, have high acuity and not have stayed with friends or family in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own compared to those who stayed in other locations.

Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by PiT Night Location					
	Sheltered - Emergency Shelter (n=198)	Sheltered - Transitional Housing (n=39)	Unsheltered Location (n=48)	Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family) (n=62)	Other Provisional Accommodations (n=30)
Type of Location Participants Stayed the Night of the PiT Count					
1. **Sheltered - Emergency Shelter**					
2. **Sheltered - Transitional Housing**					
3. **Unsheltered Location**					
4. **Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family)**					
5. **Other Provisional Accommodations**					
Gender Identity:					
6. **Female/woman**	38%	68%	23%	52%	50%
7. **Male/man**	62%	32%	77%	48%	50%
Age Group:					
8. **Youth**	13%	-	-	36%	-
9. **Adult**	60%	53%	73%	53%	62%
10. **Senior**	26%	-	-	11%	-
11. **Median Age**	43	29	41.5	32	46
Participants who had children/dependent(s) with them PiT night	10%	29%	-	15%	-
Identified as Indigenous or having Indigenous Ancestry	29%	32%	28%	36%	35%
Have been in Foster Care	26%	16%	24%	23%	-
Mobility: Moved to Simcoe County in the last year	14%	-	15%	12%	-
Wellness: Participant identified as having:					
12. **Illness or medical condition**	46%	21%	31%	31%	72%
13. **Physical disability**	35%	21%	32%	28%	66%
14. **Learning disability or cognitive limitation**	39%	36%	47%	42%	52%
15. **Mental health issue**	64%	69%	53%	83%	72%
16. **Substance use issue**	59%	53%	79%	59%	55%
Experiencing Chronic Homelessness (homeless at least 6 of the last 12 months and/or at least two episodes of homelessness totaling at least one and a half of the last three years)	58%	65%	81%	66%	69%
Experienced three or more episodes of homelessness in the past three years	33%	21%	32%	37%	-
Acuity Score:					
17. **High**	51%	55%	72%	70%	70%
18. **Moderate**	39%	32%	28%	-	-
19. **Low**	11%	13%	0%	-	-

	Sheltered - Emergency Shelter (n=198)	Sheltered - Transitional Housing (n=39)	Unsheltered Location (n=48)	Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family) (n=62)	Other Provisional Accommodation (n=30)
Emergency Service Utilization in the Past 6 Months:					
20. Gone to the emergency room/department	64%	50%	59%	59%	56%
21. Taken an ambulance	43%	16%	37%	24%	37%
22. Been hospitalized as an inpatient	34%	16%	13%	32%	37%
23. Used a crisis service or hotline	26%	26%	13%	33%	26%
24. Talked to police due to involvement in a crime or told to move on	44%	42%	70%	63%	44%
25. Stayed one or more nights in jail, a holding cell or prison	18%	-	24%	15%	22%
Shelter Use: Have used an emergency shelter in the past year	85%	46%	65%	38%	39%
Age at First Experience of Homelessness:					
26. 15 and under	15%	-	19%	-	-
27. 16 to 24	25%	42%	21%	37%	41%
28. 25 to 54	46%	34%	49%	28%	35%
29. 55 and over	14%	-	11%	-	-
30. Median Age	32	20.5	30	18.5	28
*Number of different friends or family members participants had temporarily stayed with in the last year because they didn't have a place of their own:					
31. 0	43%	45%	48%	-	38%
32. 1-3	38%	34%	33%	58%	41%
33. 4-6	10%	-	-	-	-
34. 7 and over	9%	-	-	23%	-
- Represents numbers that have been suppressed because the value was less than 5 participants or to maintain confidentiality from corresponding categories.					

Demographics and Characteristics of People Who Experienced Homelessness November 17th, 2020 by PiT Night Location				
Sheltered - Emergency Shelter (n=198)	Sheltered - Transitional Housing (n=39)	Unsheltered Location (n=48)	Hidden Homeless (Couch-Surfing at Friends'/Family) (n=62)	Other Provisional Accommodations (n=30)
Top 3 Reasons of Homelessness				
1. Not enough income for housing (n=34)	Conflict with: parent / guardian (n=12)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=12)	Substance use issue (n=17)	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=7)
2. Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=30)	Mental health issue (n=12)	Landlord/tenant conflict (n=8)	Conflict with: spouse / partner (n=12)	Not enough income for housing (n=6)
3. Conflict with: other (n=30)	Not enough income for housing (n=11) or substance use issue (n=11)	Not enough income for housing (n=7)	Not enough income for housing (n=12)	Unfit/unsafe housing condition (n=5)
Top 3 Income Sources				
1. Welfare/social assistance (n=69)	Welfare/social assistance (n=21)	Disability benefit (n=21)	Welfare/social assistance (n=29)	Disability benefit (n=15)
2. Disability benefit (n=66)	GST/HST refund (n=10)	Welfare/social assistance (n=10)	Disability benefit (n=15)	Seniors benefits (n=8)
3. Seniors benefits (n=28)	Child and family tax benefits (n=10)	No income (n=7)	GST/HST refund (n=9)	GST/HST refund (n=5)