

Spring 2021

Administrative Count Findings

Calgary Data Report | January 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2021 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNT	1
What is an Administrative Count?	1
COVID-19 Impacts on Sheltered Homelessness	1
GLOSSARY	3
Methodology	3
Transitional Housing	4
Facilities	5
Limitations	7
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNT KEY FINDINGS	8
Results of the 2021 Administrative Count	9
Demographics	13
Systems Data	24
Contextual Data	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Population Trends	41
Socio-economic Trends	53
CONCLUSION	63
APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY	64

2021 ADMINISTRATIVE COUNT

Every two years, communities across Canada participate in Point-in-Time Counts that enumerate the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night. The Point-in-Time Count provides a community-wide measure of homelessness to support systems and service planning and to inform efforts to prevent and reduce homelessness. In previous years, the 7 Cities of Alberta have coordinated their efforts to create a province-wide picture of homelessness through the alignment of methodology, analysis and reporting.

While the 7 Cities had planned to move forward with participation in the nationally coordinated Everyone Counts effort, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, local health authorities in several jurisdictions across the province recommended postponing in-person surveying. As a result, the 7 Cities opted to postpone a full count in favour of an Administrative Count only.

What is an Administrative Count?

An Administrative Count is a coordinated effort to enumerate individuals and families staying in shelters, transitional housing facilities, or in public systems such as hospitals, treatment and corrections facilities.

Unlike a PiT Count, an Administrative Count relies only on reported data from service facilities and systems. As a result, the rich survey data obtained from self-reported experiences of homelessness are not captured. Nor does an Administrative Count offer the enumeration provided through Street Counts. While an Administrative Count does not capture some important measures, such as the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness in a community, it does provide baseline information about the age, gender, racial identity and family status of those experiencing sheltered homelessness.

For Calgary, the Administrative Count comprised data collected from service providers in the community, and information provided by the Justice and Solicitor General's Offices, Alberta Community and Social Services, and Alberta Health Services (AHS).

COVID-19 Impacts on Sheltered Homelessness

With each iteration of the Point-in-Time Count, whether full or partial, the context and environment it is conducted in will change. The 2021 Administrative Count is unique, as it was conducted in an unprecedented context, during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic brought about many changes, including reduced shelter capacity to uphold public health

regulations, increases in poverty due to job loss, and increased demand for services that provide basic needs, mental health support, addictions, and more. At the same time, COVID-19 also demonstrated the incredible resolve of Calgary residents and the homeless-serving system as agencies, front-line workers, volunteers, and people with lived experience came together to act quickly and safely.

In response to the pandemic, an increase in financial investment was seen from all levels of government. By the time of the Administrative Count on April 20, 2021 the Government of Alberta had allocated \$193 million to homelessness and outreach support in the 2021 budget, as well as \$73 million to address the urgent needs in communities through diversion and prevention.¹ Those funds were distributed across Alberta and directly to front-line service providers. The Federal Government issued an additional \$31 million of one-time funding to the Calgary Homeless Foundation for COVID-19 emerging needs, allowing over 200 projects to be initiated to support COVID-19 responses. The increased investment from all levels of government was used to respond swiftly to the housing needs of the community, while allowing it to move forward with plans to introduce transitional housing options and to continue work on intensified housing-focused strategies in a shift toward a recovery-oriented system of care that provides adequate isolation supports for those who have nowhere to isolate, and increased cleaning to meet health requirements.

With these factors in mind, it is not known how the results of the Administrative Count may have been impacted. However, in the Calgary context, the reductions seen in sheltered homelessness in comparison to 2018 appear to reflect the intentional actions and successes that were carried out by the homeless-serving system over the past two years.

We thank the agencies that participated in the 2021 Administrative Count under difficult circumstances.

¹ Government of Alberta. (2021). Pandemic Supports for Albertans Experiencing Homelessness. Retrieved from: <https://www.alberta.ca/article-pandemic-supports-for-albertans-experiencing-homelessness.aspx>

GLOSSARY

Administrative Count: An enumeration of people experiencing sheltered homelessness on a single night completed by collecting administrative data from facilities and systems.

Administrative Data: Data collected from emergency shelters, violence against women's shelters, transitional housing facilities, treatment facilities, and COVID-19 isolation sites. It includes data on gender, age, and reported ethnicity, for people staying in the facility during the night of the Count.

Emergency Sheltered: Facilities that provide short-term accommodation and provide for basic needs for people experiencing homelessness.

Housing Continuum: The range of housing options available to households of all income levels, extending from emergency shelter and housing for the homeless through to affordable rental housing and home ownership.

No Fixed Address (NFA): Refers to people who have no permanent address.

Sheltered Homelessness: Residing inside, typically for short periods of time. In this report, that includes emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, treatment facilities, COVID-19 isolation sites, hotels/motels, and correctional facilities.

Systems Data: Data provided by the Justice and Solicitor General's offices, Alberta Community and Social Services, and Alberta Health Services (AHS). The systems data present in this report includes only information on individuals with NFA.

Transitional Housing: Refers to a supportive accommodation, usually up to two years, that supports a person's exit from homelessness with stable housing by offering structure, supervision, support (for addictions and mental health, for instance), life skills, and in some cases, education and training.

Unsheltered Homelessness: Staying outside, in a place not intended for human habitation and/or in a public or private space without consent or contract. This includes inside a vehicle, tent, makeshift shelter, bus shelter, or abandoned building. Unsheltered homelessness is not measured through an Administrative Count.

Methodology

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic led to the implementation of mandatory public health measures across the province, including no indoor social gatherings, mask requirements,

business closures, and capacity reductions. As the implementation of these measures coincided with the date of the intended Point-in-Time Count (April 20), no survey or unsheltered enumeration was conducted in Calgary.

As a result, only the Administrative portion of the PiT count was conducted, summarizing main trends identified through the administrative data provided by each of the participating facilities in the community. The Administrative portions of previous Point-in-Time Counts and the 2021 Administrative Count can be compared to understand patterns in sheltered homelessness; however, it is not known to what extent other forms of homelessness, such as unsheltered or hidden homelessness were impacted by the pandemic. Nonetheless, the administrative data provides important insights into the state of homelessness in Calgary on April 20, 2021.

Facilities in the following categories were included in the 2021 Administrative Count: Transitional Housing, Emergency Shelter, Hotel/Motel, Holding Cell, Violence Against Women Shelter, Treatment, Cold Weather Shelter, and COVID-19 Isolation Site. Facilities completed an Enumeration Form developed to collect administrative data and report on the number of individuals with No Fixed Address (NFA)² staying at those locations during the night of April 20.

Transitional Housing

This report provides a snapshot of those experiencing sheltered homelessness in Calgary, including individuals living in transitional housing facilities. While transitional housing is not a permanent solution for homelessness, it does offer greater housing stability for individuals than less stable housing options such as emergency shelters. The enumeration of individuals staying in transitional housing facilities is important to our understanding of where individuals are found along the housing continuum in our community.

Employment Social Development Canada (ESDC) considers all transitional facilities that provide support and housing for up to two years as being within the scope of the Point-in-Time Count. In 2018, the 7 Cities underwent a significant process to apply the federal definition, which expanded the scope of facilities – given that the length of stay in these facilities may not be limited in practice – thereby blurring the lines between long-term and short-term housing. This methodology was continued in the 2021 Administrative Count.

² Individuals with No Fixed Address refers to the number of individuals that reported not having a permanent address or a place to go after the night of the Administrative Count.

In such cases, when people can stay as long as they like in a supportive housing environment, they are not deemed as experiencing homelessness. In other cases, the time frame is limited to less than two years and enforced, and thus meets the definition requirements provided by ESDC. People living in transitional housing facilities also have the benefit of tailored housing plans and support in transitioning to permanent housing options, which complicates the issue of whether they ought to be considered to be experiencing homelessness. This issue is further complicated by the understanding that such facilities are available outside the homeless-serving system: correctional halfway houses, group homes, and others. Further direction is needed to understand which of these facilities are relevant to homelessness enumeration. However, at this time, participants in transitional housing programs that are supported by homeless-serving agencies are currently included in the administrative count, and represent 30.6% of the Administrative Count this year.

Facilities

The following is the list of agencies from which administrative data was collected in Edmonton, with each facility classified by Facility Type (as classified by the community entity providing the data).

Participating Facilities and Type, Calgary, 2021.

Agency Name	Agency Type
Brenda Strafford Society - Progressive Housing	Transitional Housing
Brenda Strafford Society - Second Stage	Transitional Housing
Calgary Dream Centre - Centre Tower	Transitional Housing
Oxford House Foundation	Transitional Housing
Recovery Acres (Calgary) Society	Transitional Housing
Aventa Centre of Excellence for Women with Addictions - Phase II	Treatment
Aventa Centre of Excellence for Women with Addictions - Phase III	Treatment
Aventa Centre of Excellence for Women with Addictions - YAT	Treatment
Calgary Dream Centre	Treatment
Fresh Start Recovery Centre	Treatment
Recovery Acres (Calgary) Society	Treatment
Simon House Recovery Centre	Treatment
Sonshine Community Services	Violence Against Women Shelter
Calgary Alpha House - Detox Isolation	COVID-19 Isolation Site
Calgary Alpha House - Main Shelter Isolation	COVID-19 Isolation Site
The Alex Community Health Centre (ASIS)	COVID-19 Isolation Site
Calgary Alpha House - Hostel Floor 1	Emergency Shelter

Calgary Alpha House - Main Shelter	Emergency Shelter
Calgary Alpha House - Seed Shelter (Overflow M.S)	Emergency Shelter
Children's Cottage Society - Brenda's House	Emergency Shelter
Inn from the Cold - Main site	Emergency Shelter
Inn from the Cold - Satellite Shelter (COVID)	Emergency Shelter
Kerby Centre Shelter	Emergency Shelter
The Calgary Drop-In & Rehab Centre Society - DI 2507	Emergency Shelter
The Calgary Drop-In & Rehab Centre Society - DI Main Building	Emergency Shelter
The Mustard Seed	Emergency Shelter
The Salvation Army-Community Services (Calgary) - Emergency Bed	Emergency Shelter
Trellis- Avenue 15	Emergency Shelter
YW Calgary (Young Women's Christian Association) - Emergency Shelter	Emergency Shelter
Calgary Young Offenders Centre	Holding Cell
Calgary Drop-In Centre - Overflow Hotel	Emergency Shelter
Calgary Alpha House - Hostel Floor 2	Transitional Housing
Calgary Alpha House - Lodging	Transitional Housing
Safe Haven Foundation	Transitional Housing
The Salvation Army-Community Services (Calgary) - CBRF	Transitional Housing
The Salvation Army-Community Services (Calgary) - Transitional Bed	Transitional Housing
Trellis - Tonis House	Transitional Housing
YW Calgary (Young Women's Christian Association) - Transitional Housing	Transitional Housing
Calgary Alpha House - Detox	Treatment
Sunrise Healing Lodge	Treatment
Awo Taan Healing Lodge Society	Violence Against Women Shelter
Calgary Women's Emergency Shelter	Violence Against Women Shelter
Discovery House	Violence Against Women Shelter
YW Calgary-Sheriff King Home	Violence Against Women Shelter

Provincial government organizations provided local health and correctional data for people experiencing homelessness on the night of April 20, 2021. Of note, some data, such as demographics, was not complete. Areas where this impacted the data are noted throughout the report.

- The Justice and Solicitor General's offices provided data from correctional facilities for records with No Fixed Address in Calgary.

- Alberta Community and Social Services provided data on the number of people staying in hotels and motels sponsored by Alberta Works, Assured Income for Severely Handicapped (AISH), or other Income Support in Calgary on the night of April 20, 2021.

Alberta Health Services (AHS) data was provided for all 7 Cities on people in Alberta's emergency departments, inpatient wards and detox/treatment facilities who had NFA on the night of April 20. To differentiate this data from the local facility administrative data, the term *systems data* will be used in this report for this government data.

More detail on the methodological strategies used to summarize the administrative and systems data collected in this year's Administrative Count can be found in Appendix A.

Limitations

By undertaking an Administrative Count this year, rather than a traditional PiT Count, the results rely only on administrative data, creating limitations on the analysis and use of the information presented. In particular, this report does not:

- Provide a picture of the experiences of homelessness enumerated on the night of the count.
- Provide a complete picture of self-reported identity, as it pertains to gender, sexuality, age, racial ethnicity, and Indigeneity.
- Indicate the length of time people that were enumerated experienced homelessness, and thus does not provide information on chronicity.
- Articulate how the COVID-19 pandemic may have impacted the extent or nature of homelessness locally.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNT KEY FINDINGS

Sheltered enumeration

Through the 2021 Administrative Count for Calgary, **1,935 people were enumerated through the collection of administrative and systems data.** The majority were reported to be staying in emergency shelters (41%, n=788), and transitional housing facilities (31%, n=592). Other places where individuals were staying included correctional facilities (n=175), treatment facilities (n=127), violence against women shelters (n=147), COVID-19 isolation sites (n=58), and Alberta health care facilities (n=48).

Sheltered homelessness is not bound to a specific age range or gender.

The data indicated individuals as young as under 5 years old to 65 or more. The largest age groups included adults ages 25-44, making up 40% (n=769) of those enumerated, and those 45-64, making up 29% (n=570). Those identified as male (71%) and female (28%) were represented in the data. Gender diverse and transgender identifying individuals accounted for less than 1% of the total.

Indigenous and non-Caucasian people experiencing sheltered homelessness account for almost half of those enumerated through the Administrative Count.

The data shows that Indigenous-identifying individuals accounted for 22% (n=430) of all individuals enumerated through the Administrative Count in Calgary while those of other racial identities (non-Caucasian) accounted for 21% (n=400). Among those reported as Indigenous, the majority were noted to be staying in emergency shelters (n=177), and transitional housing facilities (n=125). A similar proportion was reported for those who were enumerated as having other racial identities (non-Caucasian).

The number of individuals in families experiencing sheltered homelessness account for over one-quarter of the overall number of people enumerated.

There were 107 families, making up a total of 311 individuals (16%), reported as experiencing sheltered homelessness through the Administrative Count.

Results of the 2021 Administrative Count

Individuals at Sheltered Locations

Through the 2021 Administrative Count, a total of 1,935 people were reported to be experiencing sheltered homelessness in Calgary, most in emergency shelters (41%, n=788) and transitional housing facilities (31%, n=592). Other places where individuals were staying during the Administrative Count included correctional and treatment facilities, COVID-19 isolation sites, health care facilities, and hotels and motels sponsored by Alberta Works.

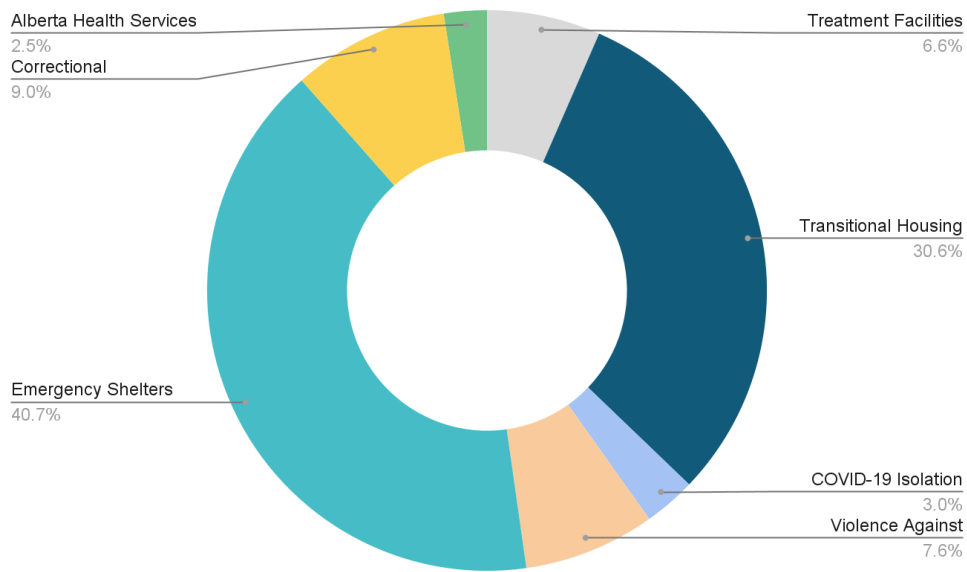


FIGURE 1. FACILITY TYPE, CALGARY 2021

Figure 2 shows the comparison of individuals enumerated through administrative data, according to the different types of facilities in Calgary for 2018 and 2021. There was an overall decrease from 2,852 enumerated in 2018 to 1,935 in 2021.

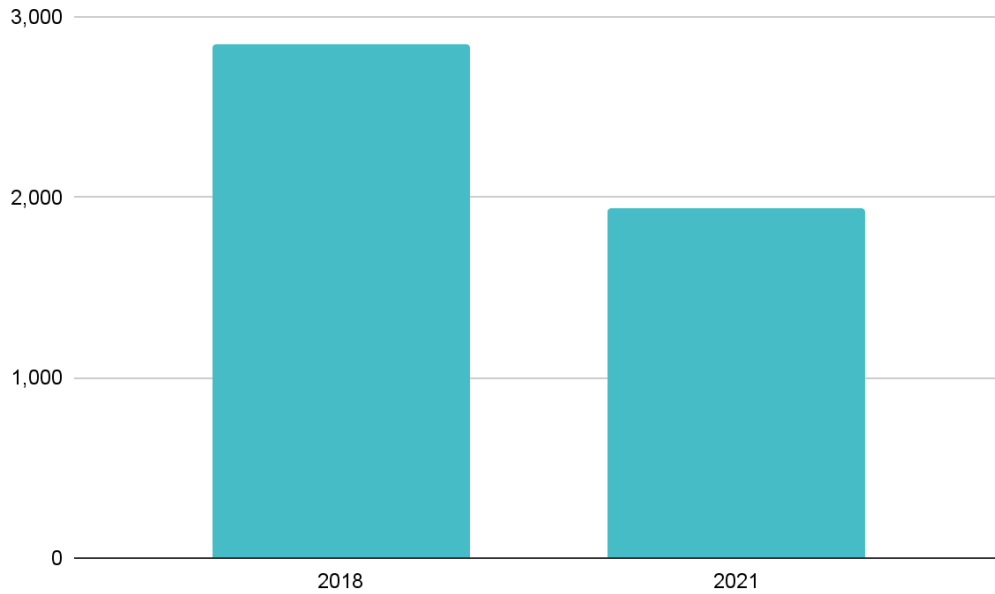


FIGURE 2. TOTAL ENUMERATED THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE DATA, CALGARY 2018 & 2021.

The most notable changes can be seen in emergency shelters (n=1,374, 2018 to n=788, 2021) and transitional housing facilities (n=903, 2018 to n=592, 2021) (Table 1).

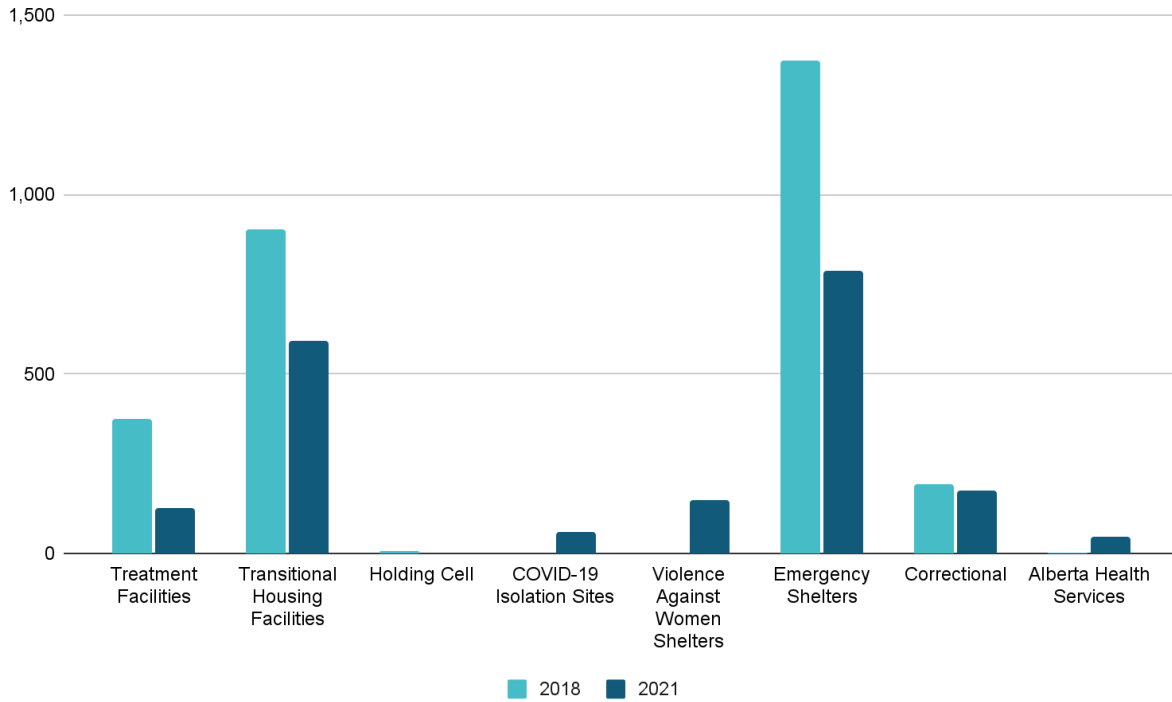


FIGURE 3. FACILITY TYPE COMPARISON, CALGARY 2018 & 2021.

Table 1. Facility Type comparison, Calgary 2018 & 2021.

Facility Type	2018		2021	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Treatment Facilities	373	13%	127	7%
Transitional Housing Facilities	903	32%	592	31%
Holding Cell	8	0%	0	0%
COVID-19 Isolation Sites	0	0%	58	3%
Violence Against Women Shelters	0	0%	147	8%
Emergency Shelters	1,374	48%	788	41%
Correctional Facilities	193	7%	175	9%
Alberta Health Services	1	0%	48	2%
Total	2,852	100%	1,935	100%

Sheltered Capacity 2021

On April 20, a total of 1,964 beds were available in Calgary for individuals experiencing homelessness in the community, most (52%, n=1,012) in emergency shelter facilities.

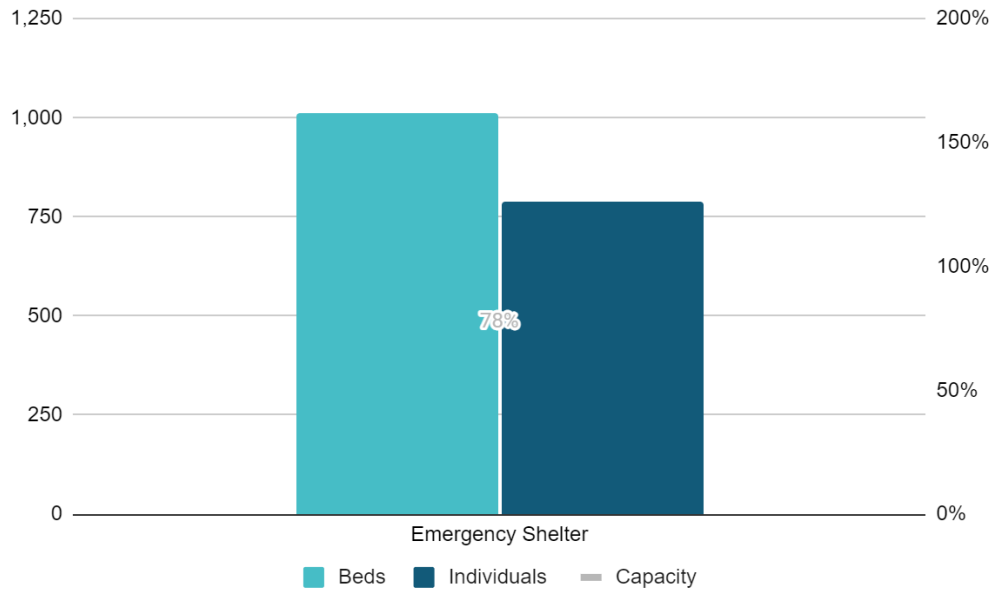


FIGURE 4. EMERGENCY SHELTER CAPACITY DURING COVID-19, CALGARY 2021.

Through the data collected, it was observed that emergency shelters were operating at 78%.

Reported Numbers of Units and Beds

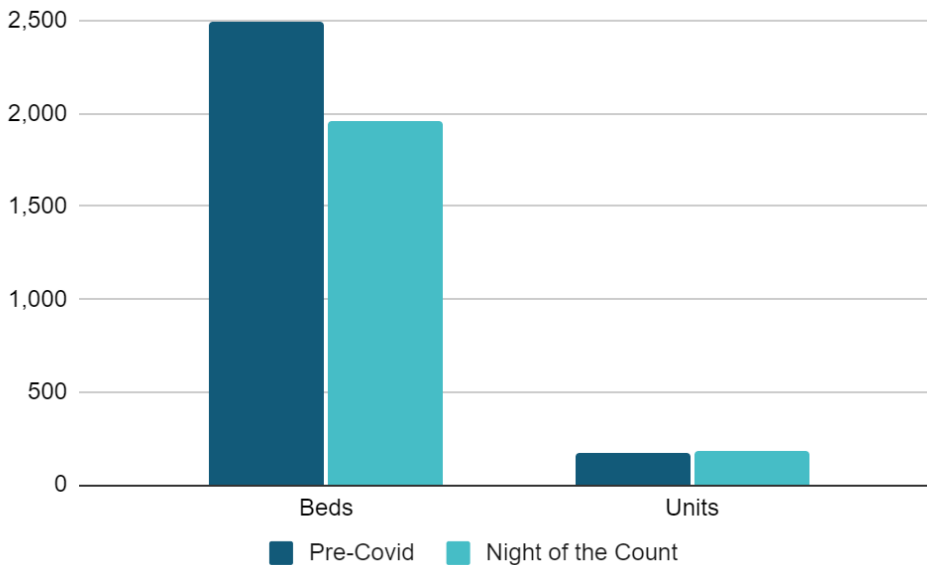


FIGURE 5. NUMBER OF UNITS AND BEDS.

Figure 5 above displays the number of beds and units pre-COVID, and during COVID (the night of the Count) in 2021. Note that while units refer to rooms and spaces that may hold multiple beds, a bed typically indicates a single occupant. The number of beds decreased by 527 beds (from 2,491 to 1,964 at the night of the Count), but the number of units increased by seven units (175 units pre-COVID to 182 units during COVID).

Table 2. Number of units and beds.

	Pre-Covid	Night of the Count
Beds	2,491	1,964
Units	175	182

Demographics

Age

The age of those reported through the Administrative Count ranged from children under five years old to adults 65 and over. The age of 9% of those enumerated was unknown due to the absence of reported age in systems data.

Adults aged 25 to 44 and those aged 45 to 64 were the two largest age groups reported at sheltered locations in Calgary for the 2021 Count, making up 40% (n=769) and 29% (n=570) of the total number, respectively.

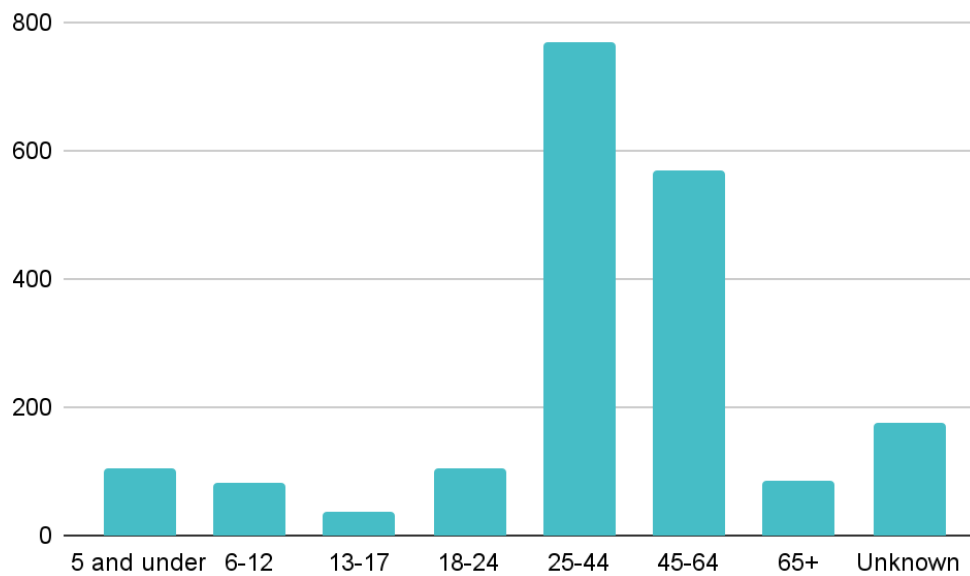


FIGURE 6. AGE GROUPS, CALGARY 2021.

Table 3. Age Groups, Calgary 2021.

Age	Count	Percentage
5 and under	105	5%
6-12	84	4%
13-17	39	2%
18-24	106	5%
25-44	769	40%
45-64	570	29%
65+	85	4%
Unknown	177	9%
Total	1,935	100%

Facility Type and Age

As shown in Figure 7, it was reported that across all age groups, the majority of individuals were staying in emergency shelters. Those ages 25-44 and 45-64 accounted for most of the people enumerated in emergency shelters (n=342 and n=334, respectively). This age distribution was similar for transitional housing facilities. In the 25-44 age group, there was more variety of facilities being used.

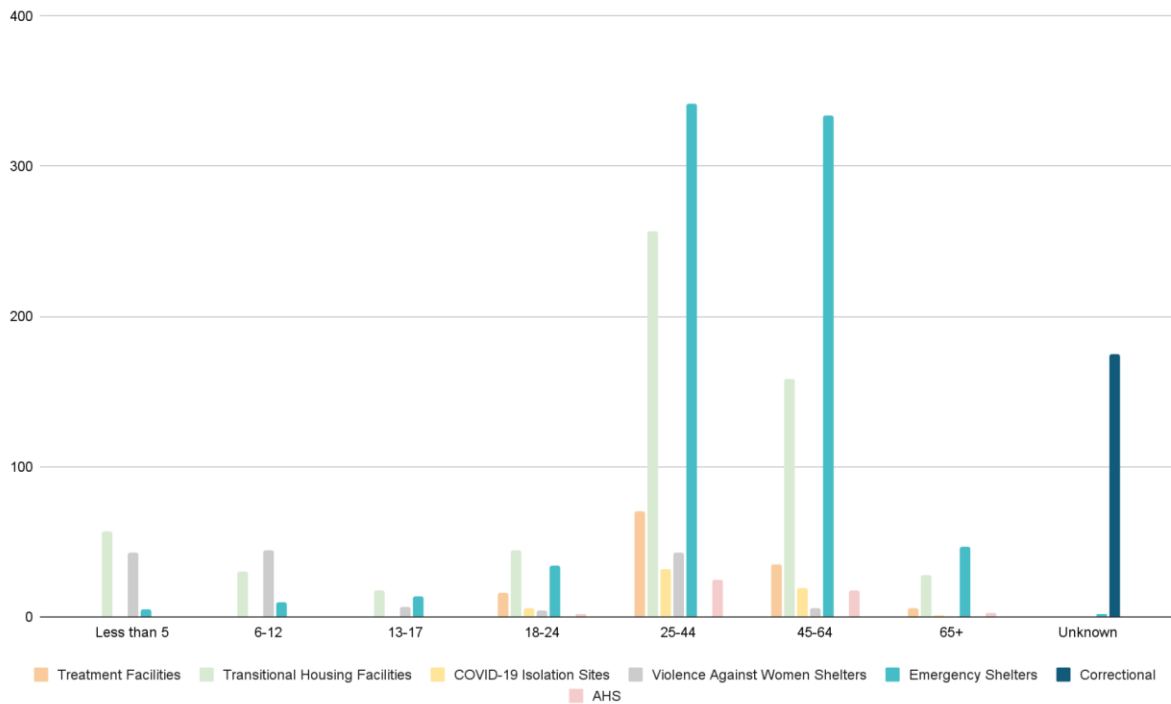


FIGURE 7. FACILITY TYPE AND AGE, CALGARY 2021.

Table 4. Facility Type and Age, Calgary 2021.

Age	Treatment Facilities	Transitional Housing Facilities	COVID-19 Isolation Sites	Violence Against Women Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Correctional	AHS	Total
5 and under	0	57	0	43	5	0	0	105
6-12	0	30	0	44	10	0	0	84
13-17	0	18	0	7	14	0	0	39
18-24	16	44	6	4	34	0	2	106
25-44	70	257	32	43	342	0	25	769
45-64	35	158	19	6	334	0	18	570
65+	6	28	1	0	47	0	3	85
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	175	0	177
Total	127	592	58	147	788	175	48	1,935

Gender Identity

In the 2021 Administrative Count, 71% (n=1,371) were identified as male gender, 29% as female gender (n=549). Transgender and gender diverse people accounted for less than 1% of those enumerated through the data. People with unknown gender identity accounted for 1%. Past survey results have indicated a small percentage of respondents identifying as either transgender or gender diverse.

However, although few transgender and gender diverse individuals were identified in the administrative data, this is not necessarily reflective of the community of people experiencing homelessness. The fulsome Point-in-Time Counts conducted historically include trauma-informed language and facilitation of gender identity questions via in-person surveys.

Individuals may have been missed or incorrectly identified due to the nature of administrative data. Some people may also choose to keep their gender identity hidden because of fear of discrimination, stigma, and concern for their overall safety.

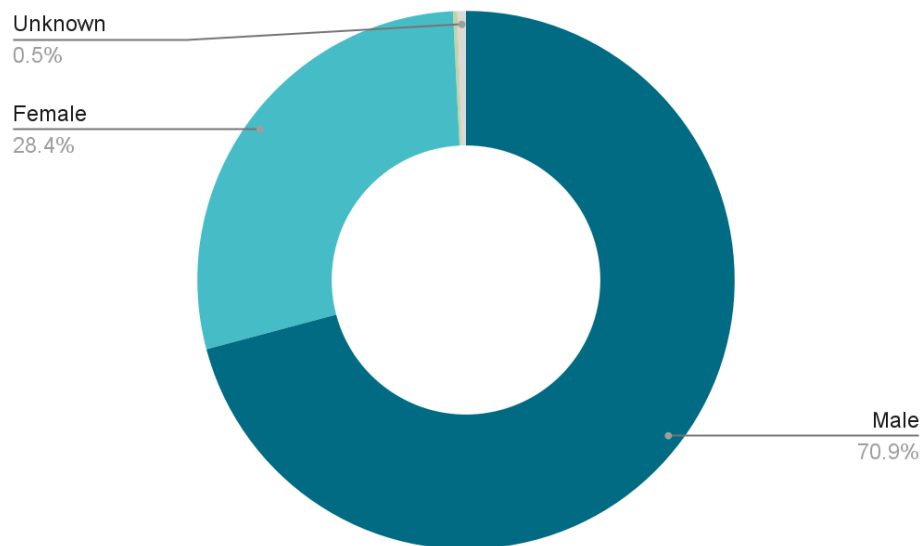


FIGURE 8. GENDER IDENTITY, CALGARY 2021.

Table 5. Gender Identity, Calgary 2021.

Gender	Count	Percentage
Male	1,371	71%
Female	549	28%
Transgender	<5	<1%
Gender Diverse	<5	<1%
Unknown	10	1%
Total	1,935	100%

Gender and Age

The data indicates that males were slightly more represented, making up over 50% in all age groups. Almost all people aged 65+ (83%) or with an unknown age category (88%) identified as male. Data on the age of 177 individuals was unknown due to the nature of administrative datasets.

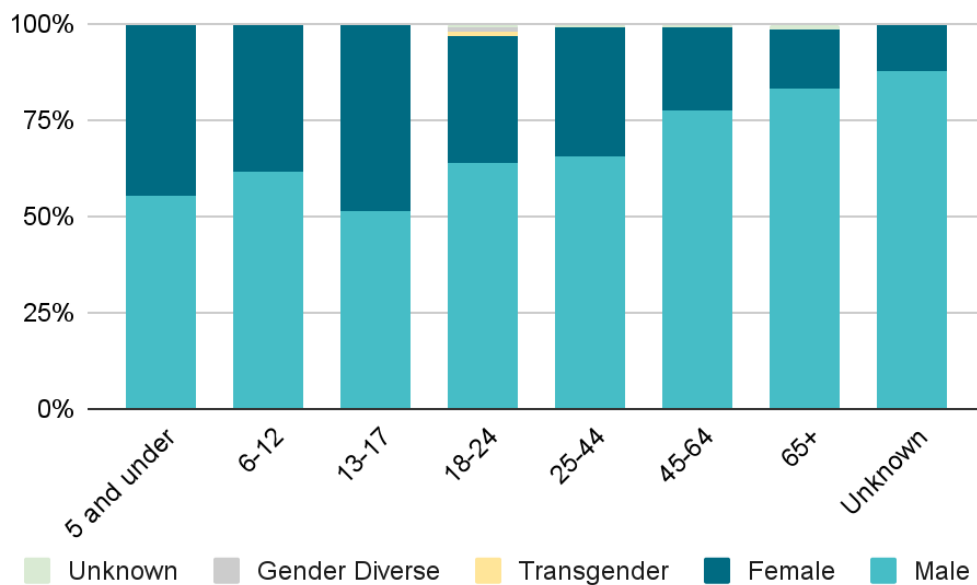


FIGURE 9. GENDER IDENTITY AND AGE, CALGARY 2021.

Table 6. Gender Identity and Age, Calgary 2021.

Gender Identity	5 and under	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Male	58	52	20	68	505	442	71	155	1,371
Female	47	32	19	35	257	124	13	22	549
Transgender	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	4
Gender Diverse	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	10
Total	105	84	39	106	769	570	85	177	1,935

Gender and Facility Type

Figure 10 shows that males are more represented across all facility types with the exception of violence against women shelters. In treatment facilities, males accounted for 79% (n=100) compared to females at 20% (n=26). In emergency shelters, males accounted for 78% (n=611) and females for 21% (n=165). It was also reported in correctional facilities that most people identified were male (89%, n=155).

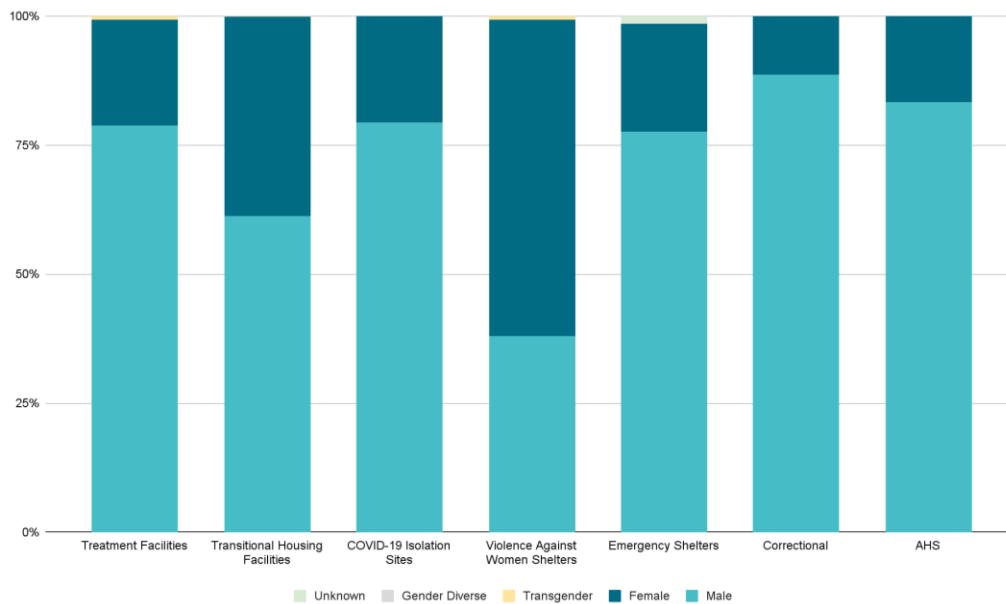


FIGURE 10. GENDER AND FACILITY TYPE, CALGARY 2021.

Table 7. Gender and Facility Type, Calgary 2021.

Gender Identity	Treatment Facilities	Transitional Housing Facilities	COVID-19 Isolation Sites	Violence Against Women Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Correctional	AHS	Total
Male	100	363	46	56	611	155	40	1,371
Female	26	228	12	90	165	20	8	549
Transgender	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5
Gender Diverse	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Total	127	592	58	147	788	175	48	1,935

Racial Identity

With respect to the racial identity of those enumerated, 47% were identified as Caucasian (n=909), and 22% as Indigenous (n=430). Those with other racial identity accounted for 21% (n=400) of those enumerated, and unknown racial identity accounted for 10% (n=196).

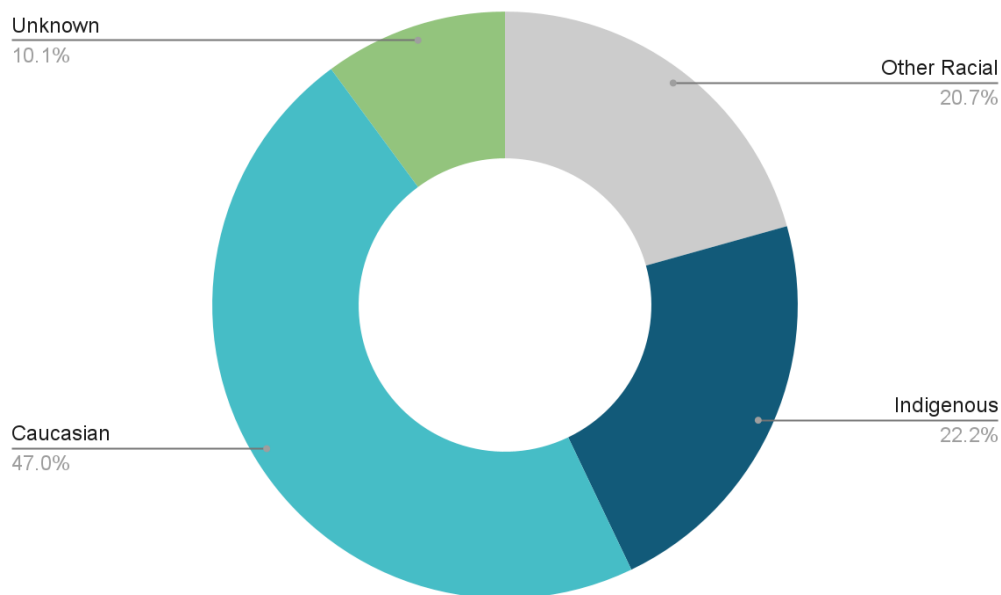


FIGURE 11. RACIAL IDENTITY, CALGARY 2021

Table 8. Racial Identity, Calgary 2021.

Racial Identity	Count	Percentage
Other Racial Identity	400	21%
Indigenous	430	22%
Caucasian	909	47%
Unknown	196	10%
Total	1,935	100%

Age Distribution

Indigenous-identifying persons were noted across all reported age groups. Most Indigenous individuals were aged 25-44 (n=189), and aged 45-64 (n=104). The proportions were similar for Caucasian individuals, with 373 people aged 25-44, and 354 people aged 45-64. The age of 177 individuals was unknown, although 54 of these individuals were reported as Indigenous. Those reported as having other racial identities were primarily aged 12 and under.

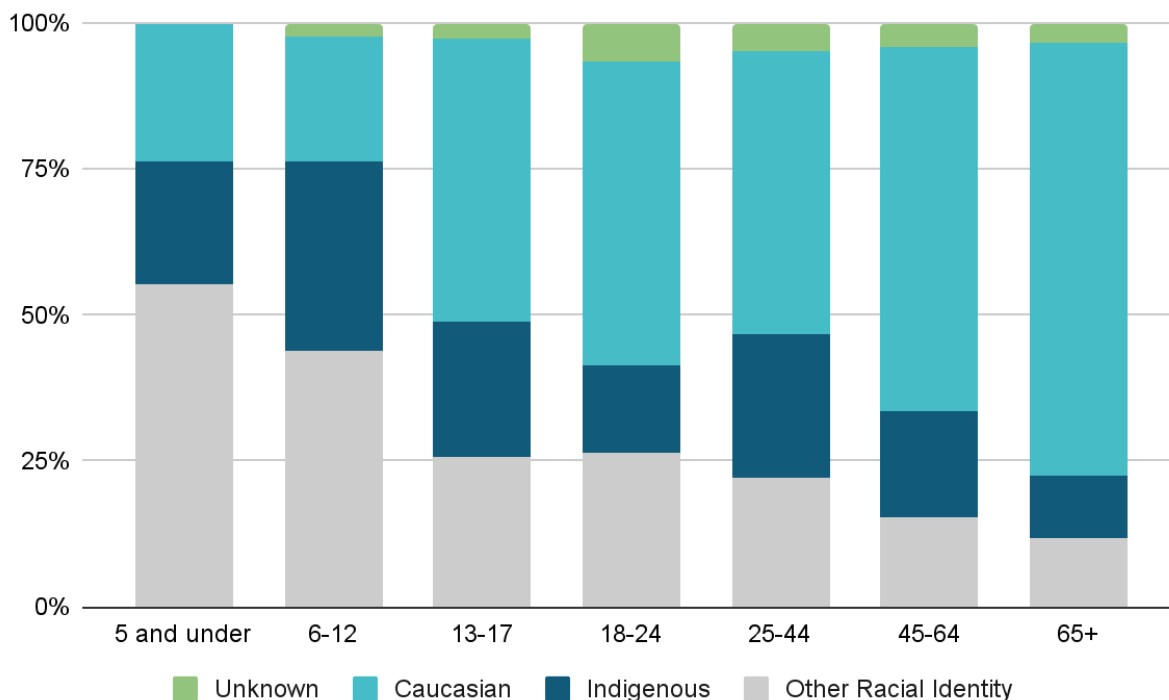


FIGURE 12. RACIAL IDENTITY AND AGE, CALGARY 2021

Table 9. Racial Identity and Age, Calgary 2021.

Racial Identity	5 and under	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Other Racial Identity	58	37	10	28	169	88	10	0	400
Indigenous	22	27	9	16	189	104	9	54	430
Caucasian	25	18	19	55	373	354	63	<5	909
Unknown	0	<5	<5	7	38	24	<5	121	196
Total	105	84	39	106	769	570	85	177	1,935

Facility Distribution

Figure 13 shows the majority of those reported as Caucasian were staying at emergency shelters on the night of the Count (n=440), followed by transitional housing facilities (n=314). The data showed a significant representation of Indigenous individuals in emergency shelters (22%, n=177), treatment facilities (20%, n=25) and correctional facilities (31%, n=54).

It is unknown how Indigenous identity was reported by these systems, and it is not clear whether this is self-identified Indigenous identity. Through the delivery of a survey, the next Point-in-Time Count will allow for a more robust collection of self-reported data on racial identity, as per ESDC’s nationally standardized questions.

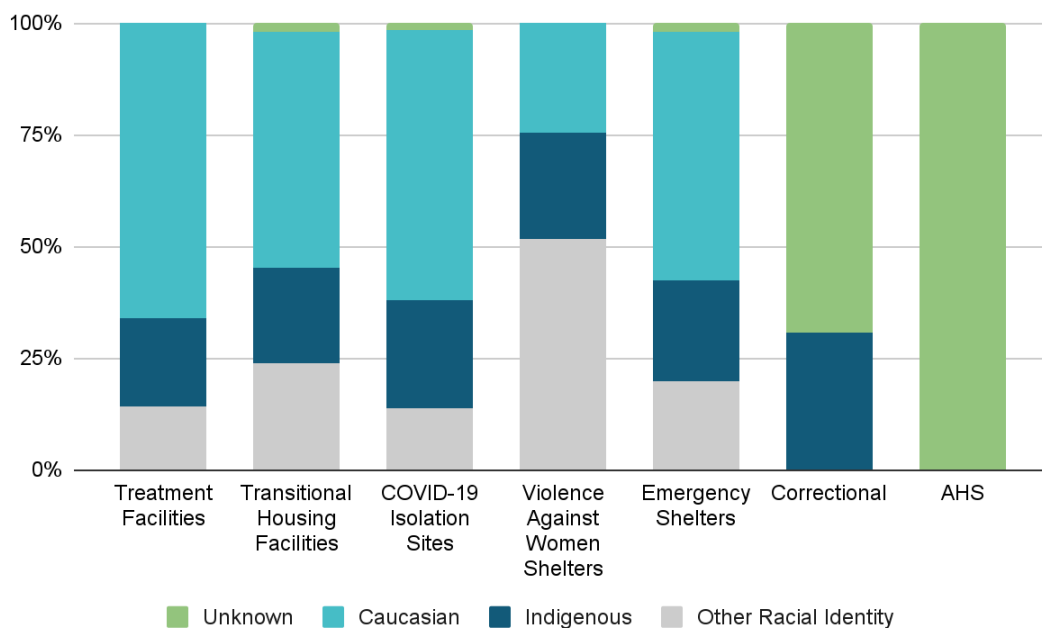


FIGURE 13. RACIAL IDENTITY AND FACILITY TYPE, CALGARY 2021.

Table 10. Racial Identity and Facility Type, Calgary 2021.

Racial Identity	Treatment Facilities	Transitional Housing Facilities	COVID-19 Isolation Sites	Violence Against Women Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Correctional	AHS	Total
Other Racial Identity	18	142	8	76	156	0	0	400
Indigenous	25	125	14	35	177	54	0	430
Caucasian	84	314	35	36	440	0	0	909
Unknown	0	11	<5	0	15	121	48	196
Total	127	592	58	147	788	175	48	1,935

Gender Distribution

More males were enumerated for all racial identities. People of Caucasian and Indigenous identity accounted for 79% and 57%, respectively, among those identified as male. Those of Indigenous identity accounted for 43% of females.

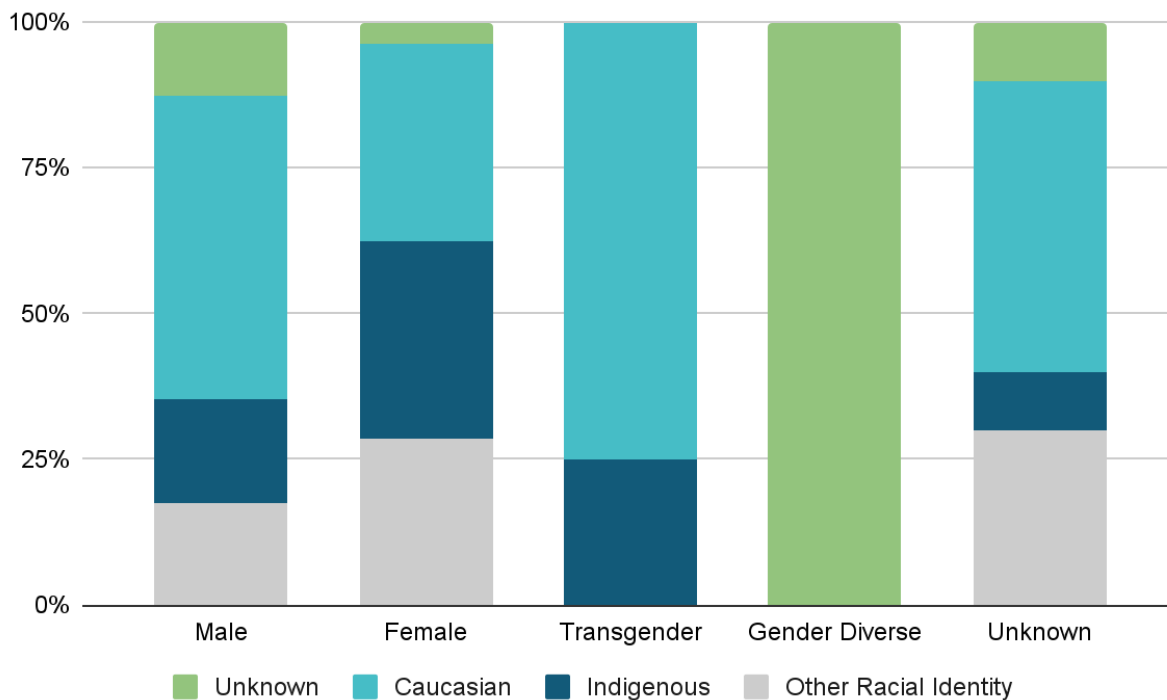


FIGURE 14. RACIAL IDENTITY AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION, CALGARY 2021.

Table 11. Racial Identity and Gender Distribution, Calgary 2021.

Racial Identity	Male	Female	Transgender	Gender Diverse	Unknown	Total
Other Racial Identity	240	157	0	0	<5	400
Indigenous	243	185	<5	0	<5	430
Caucasian	715	186	<5	0	5	909
Unknown	173	21	0	<5	<5	196
Total	1,371	549	<5	<5	10	1,935

Family Homelessness

Table 12 shows the number of families with No Fixed Address, as well as the number of individuals in families with NFA. The data indicated that 107 families (311 people in total) had NFA.

Table 12. Family Homelessness, Calgary 2021.

Family Homelessness	Count
Families with no fixed address (NFA)	107
Individuals in families with no fixed address (NFA)	311

Systems Data

In the context of this Administrative Count, *systems data* refers to data provided by the following provincial government organizations:

- The Justice and Solicitor General’s offices
- Alberta Community and Social Services
- Alberta Health Services (AHS)

The types of systems data in this report include information on individuals with NFA staying at correctional facilities, emergency departments, inpatient wards and detox and treatment facilities, as well as in emergency hotels and motels sponsored by Alberta Works or Assured Income for Severely Handicapped (AISH) or other Income Support.

Correctional Services

In Calgary, a total of 175 people were enumerated in correctional facilities the night of the Count. Of these, 31% (n=54) were reported as Indigenous, while information was lacking to determine the racial identity of the others. Therefore, the true proportion of Indigenous compared to other racial identities enumerated cannot be determined. The methodology for how Indigenous identity was reported by these facilities is not known.

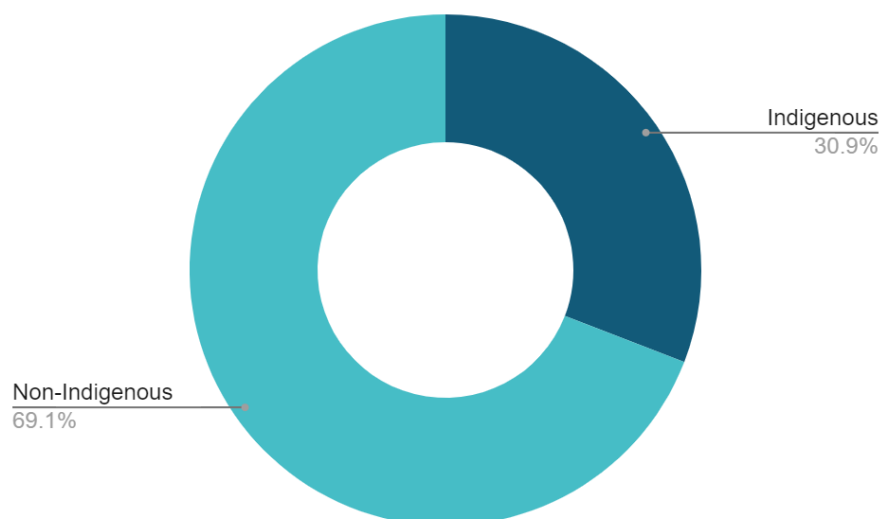


FIGURE 15. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES AND RACIAL IDENTITY, CALGARY 2021.

Table 13. Correctional Services and Racial Identity, Calgary 2021.

Indigenous	Total	Percentage
Indigenous	54	31%
Non-Indigenous	121	69%
Total	175	100%

Alberta Health Services

The data in this section includes information on people reported to have No Fixed Address, who were treated at an Alberta health care facility during the time period of April 19, 2021, at 10 pm, to April 20, 2021, at 9 am. People admitted prior to April 19, or during the specified time frame that had not yet been discharged as of May 31, 2021 are not included in the data.

Table 14 and Figure 16 present the type of health care facilities where people with No Fixed Address were enumerated, with reported gender identity.

Table 14. Admission Type and Gender Identity, Calgary 2021.

Admission Type	Female	Male	Total
Emergency Department & Urgent Care Centre	2	9	11
Acute Care Inpatient	6	31	37
Total	8	40	48

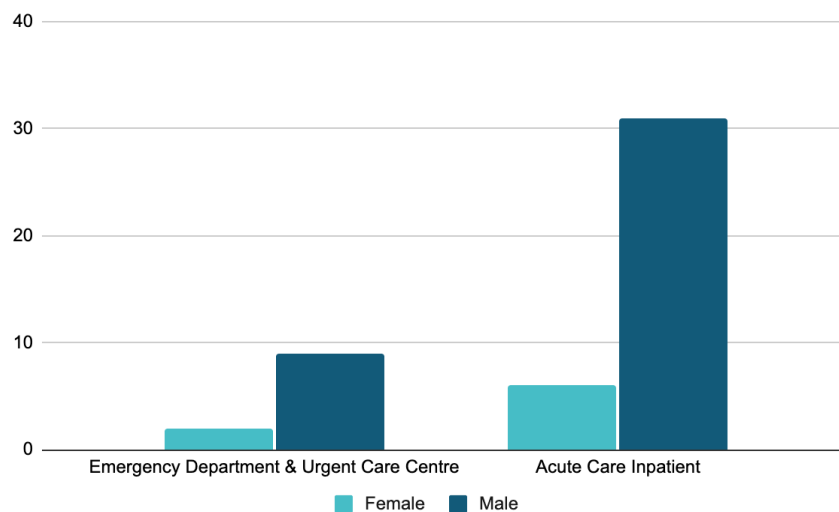


FIGURE 16. ADMISSION TYPE AND GENDER IDENTITY, CALGARY 2021

Of the 48 people reported to have NFA treated in an Alberta health care facility, 11 were counted in an emergency department or urgent care centre, and 37 were in acute inpatient care. The data indicates that over 80% of those enumerated were male.

Half (n=24) 24 of the 48 were aged 25-44, and 19 were aged 45-64. Three people were aged 65 or older, and two were between the ages of 18 and 24 (Table 15).

Table 15. Admission Type and Age, Calgary 2021.

Admission Type	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
Emergency Department & Urgent Care Centre	0	0	1	6	3	1	11
Acute Care Inpatient	0	0	1	18	16	2	37
Total	0	0	2	24	19	3	48

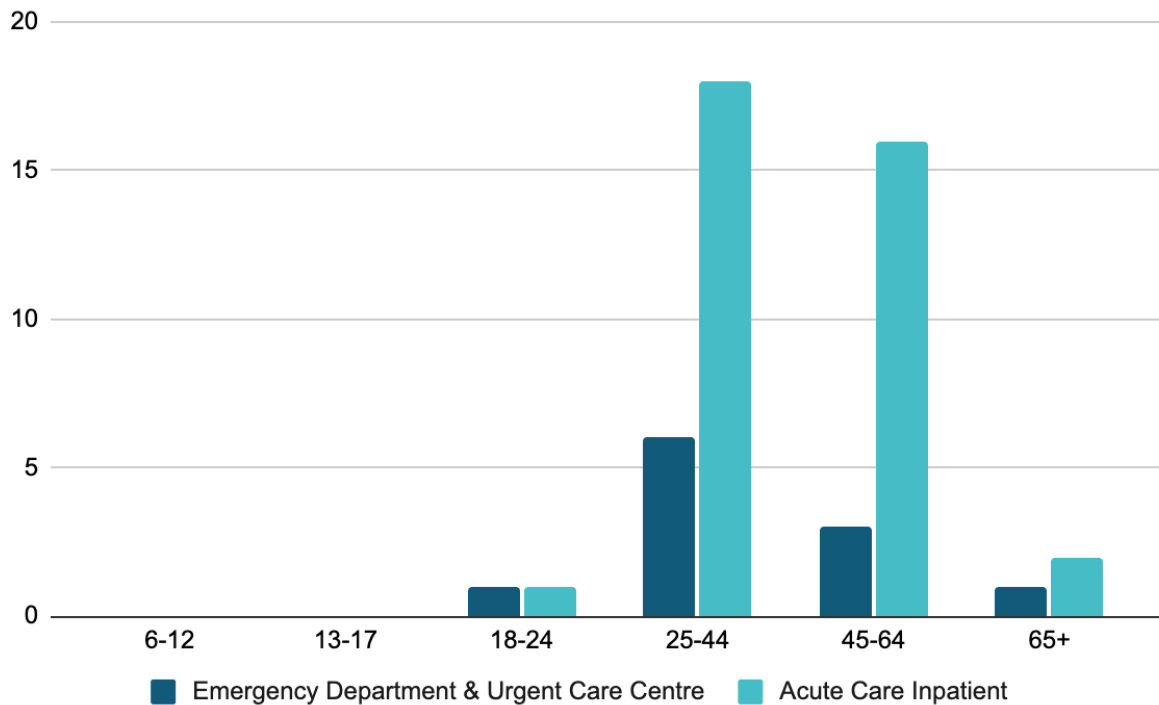


FIGURE 17. ADMISSION TYPE AND AGE, CALGARY 2021

Figure 18 and Table 16 show the facilities where people with NFA were reported. Similar numbers of people accounted for in health care facilities during the 2021 Administrative Count were admitted to the Foothills Medicine Centre (n=13), Peter Lougheed Centre (n=14), and Rockyview General Hospital (n=14). Most of these people had been admitted to acute inpatient care at each facility.

Table 16. Health care facility and Admission Type, Calgary 2021.

Site	Emergency Department & Urgent Care Centre	Acute Care Inpatient	Total
Foothills Medical Centre	1	12	13
Peter Lougheed Centre	1	13	14
Rockyview General Hospital	6	8	14
Sheldon M. Chumir Health Centre	3	0	3
South Health Campus	0	4	4
Total	11	37	48

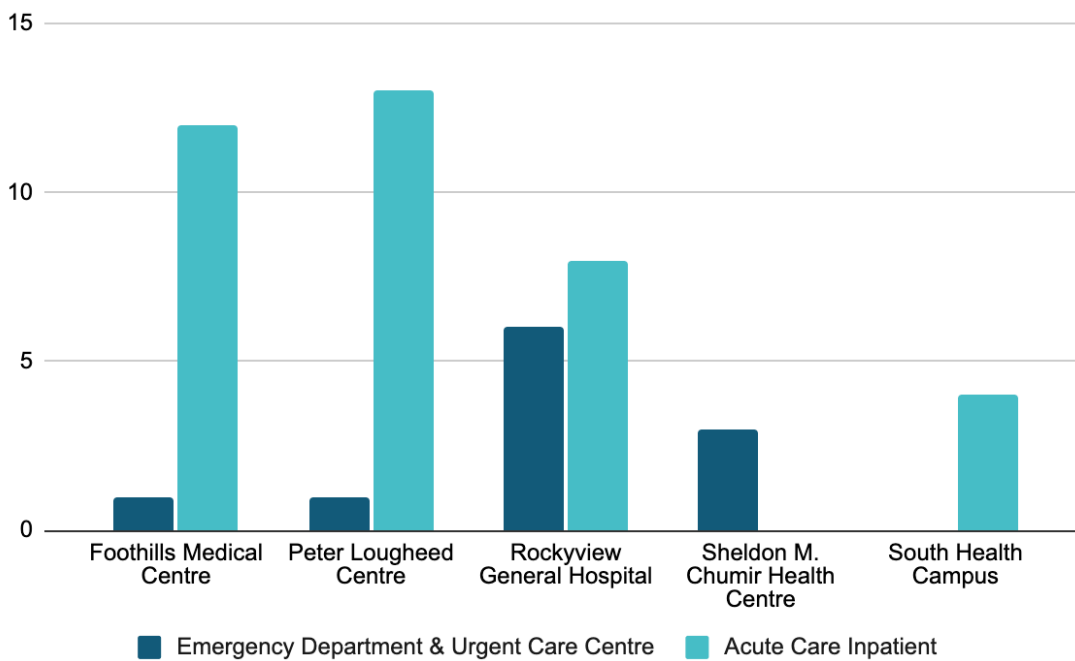


FIGURE 18. HEALTH CARE FACILITY AND ADMISSION TYPE, CALGARY 2021.

Emergency Hotels

Nobody was reported to be staying in government-funded emergency hotels connected to Calgary during the Administrative Count.

Contextual Data

While the Administrative Count provides a micro perspective on the nature of homelessness in a community, additional datasets are presented to offer further context on the system-level drivers of homelessness in Calgary. These datasets include housing-related indicators, population-level trends, and socioeconomic indicators for the city of Calgary.

Housing

Housing Sale Prices

From 2019 to 2020, the average housing sale prices for absorbed single detached units in Calgary and in Alberta trended downward. Conversely, average housing prices in Canada rose during the same period (Figure 19).

Table 17. Average Sale Prices for absorbed single-detached units (2020, 2021)

	Dec 2019	Dec 2020
Calgary	\$665,244	\$637,253
Alberta	\$603,135	\$564,616
Canada	\$889,583	\$912,632

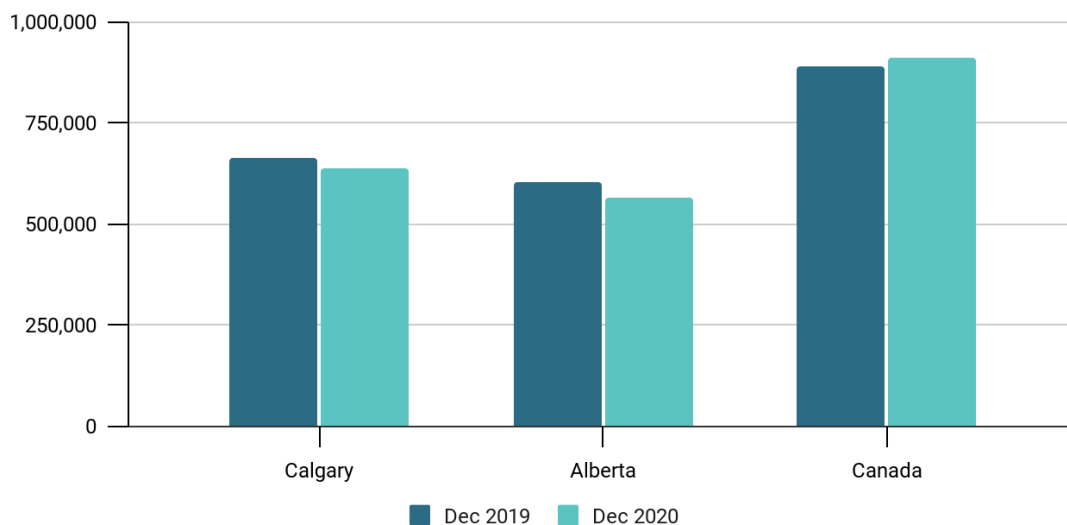


FIGURE 19. AVERAGE SALE PRICES (2020, 2021)

Average Residential Rent

From 2018 to 2019, the average rent in Calgary for all unit types increased, with the largest increase seen for one-bedroom units. Subsequently, in 2019 to 2020, similar increases in the average rent were observed, with the largest increase for three-bedroom units (3.6%), while bachelor units decreased in average rent (-1.8%).

Table 18. Average residential rent by unit type, Calgary 2018-2020.

Year	Rental Unit Type	Average Rent (\$)	Annual Change
2018	One-bedroom	1,012.75	
2019	One-bedroom	1,043.50	3.0%
2020	One-bedroom	1,066.00	2.2%
2018	Two-bedroom	1,248.75	
2019	Two-bedroom	1,282.25	2.7%
2020	Two- bedroom	1,318.50	2.8%
2018	Three-bedroom	1,343.50	
2019	Three-bedroom	1,374.75	2.3%
2020	Three-bedroom	1,424.25	3.6%
2018	Bachelor	879.00	
2019	Bachelor	899.67	2.4%
2020	Bachelor	883.33	-1.8%

Vacancy Rates and Rental Costs

The vacancy rate in Calgary trended downward from 2017 to 2018, and remained the same from 2018 to 2019, reaching a vacancy rate of 3.9%. Although, most recently, from 2019 to 2020, the vacancy rate increased to 6.6%. Average rental costs steadily increased during those years, reaching an average of \$1,195 for a private apartment in 2020. The most recent rise in vacancy rates may be attributed to these price increases and the reduction of income for some people as a result of COVID-19.

Table 19. Vacancy rates and average rental cost (private apartment), 2017-2020.

Year	Vacancy Rate	Rental Cost
2017 October	6.30	\$1,128
2018 October	3.90	\$1,149
2019 October	3.90	\$1,181
2020 October	6.60	\$1,195

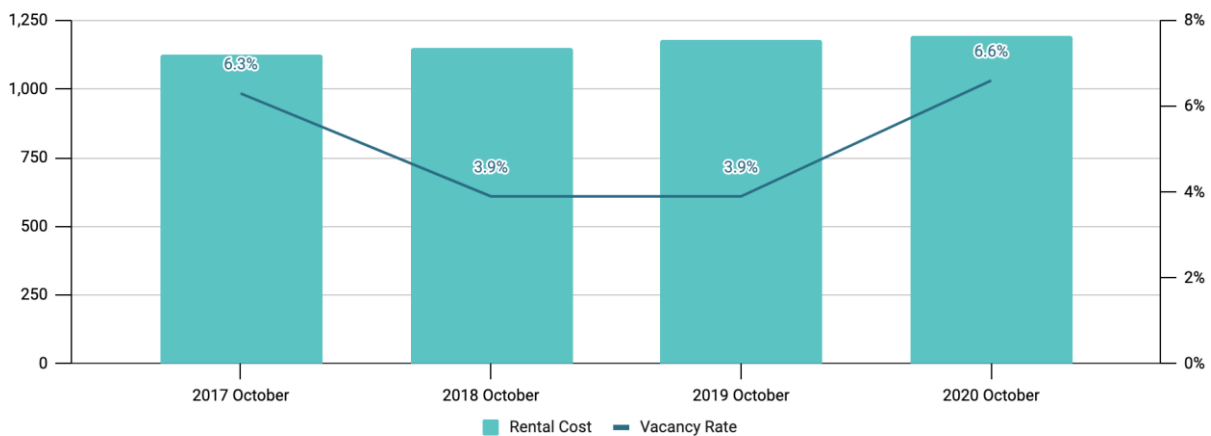


FIGURE 20. VACANCY RATES AND AVERAGE RENTAL COST (PRIVATE APARTMENT), 2017-2020.

Housing Starts

Housing starts refer to the number of privately owned new properties on which construction has been started in a given period.

From 2018 to 2019, Calgary had the largest increase in housing starts for apartments (22%), but modest increases for other housing types, except single detached homes (-7%). For the subsequent 2019-2020 period, there were decreases for housing starts of all housing types, with apartment (-39%) and row house (-30%) units reporting the greatest decline. Overall, for all housing types, housing starts decreased from 11,909 in 2019 to 9,235 in 2020.

Table 20. Housing starts by housing type, Calgary 2018-2020.

Period	Housing Type	Count	Annual Change
2018	Apartment	4,403	
2019	Apartment	5,383	22%
2020	Apartment	3,299	-39%
2018	Row	1,561	
2019	Row	1,853	19%
2020	Row	1,300	-30%
2018	Semi-detached	1,080	
2019	Semi-detached	1,138	5%
2020	Semi-detached	908	-20%
2018	Single detached	3,791	
2019	Single detached	3,535	-7%
2020	Single detached	3,246	-8%
2018	Total	10,971	
2019	Total	11,909	9%
2020	Total	9,235	-22%

Non-Market Housing

Non-market housing is accommodation that requires investments from levels of government, private businesses, or nonprofits for capital and/or operational costs, to allow for the cost of housing to be offered at a price less than the current market value.

This section outlines the number of households living in subsidized housing³ in the community, as compared to the provincial and national figures. As seen in Table 21, in 2016, 13,895 households were living in subsidized housing in Calgary, totaling 32.4% of all households living in subsidized housing in Alberta.

³ 'Subsidized housing' refers to whether a renter household lives in a dwelling that is subsidized. Subsidized housing includes rent geared to income, social housing, public housing, government-assisted housing, nonprofit housing, rent supplements and housing allowances.

Table 21. Number of households in subsidized housing, 2016.⁴

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Subsidized Housing	13,895	42,860	576,710

When standardized per 100,000 households, Calgary has a greater rate of households in subsidized housing (1,121 per 100,000) compared to Alberta (1,054 per 100,000) (Figure 21).

Table 22. Number of households in subsidized housing per 100,000, 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Subsidized Housing	1,121	1,054	1,641

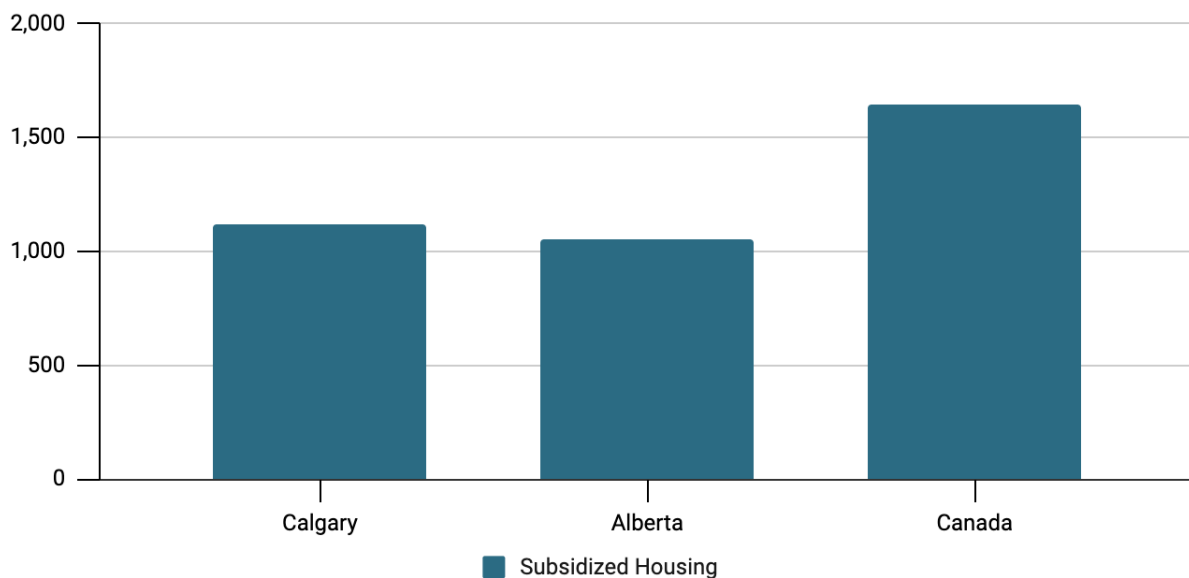


FIGURE 21. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING PER 100,000, 2016.⁵

Core Housing Need (CHN)⁶

Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), produced the CMHC's core housing need indicator for the 2016 Census. A household in core housing need is one whose dwelling is considered unsuitable, inadequate or

⁴ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

⁵ Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

⁶ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Housing Market Information Portal

unaffordable, and whose income levels are such that they cannot afford alternative, suitable and adequate housing in their community.⁷

As shown in Table 23, from 2011 to 2016, the total number of households in core housing need in Calgary went from 44,465 to 56,670.

Table 23. Core housing need for total population, 2016.

	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Core Housing Need Total	44,465	56,670	137,485	164,275	1,552,145	1,693,775
Core Housing Need (%)	10.1%	11.3%	10.7%	11.4%	12.5%	12.7%

Immigrant Core Housing Need

Increases for Immigrant households in core housing need were reported for Calgary, for Alberta, and for Canada. Relative to provincial and national averages, Calgary had a 41% increase for Immigrant households in core housing need. This finding is comparable to that for Alberta (40%), but is notably above the 19% increase reported for Canada.

Table 24. Immigrants in core housing need, 2016.

	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Core Housing Need Immigrants	16,235	22,945	34,770	48,600	486,915	578,565

⁷ Housing suitability assesses whether the dwelling has enough bedrooms according to its size and composition. Housing adequacy evaluates if the dwelling is in need of major repairs. Households spending less than 30% of their total income are considered affordable.

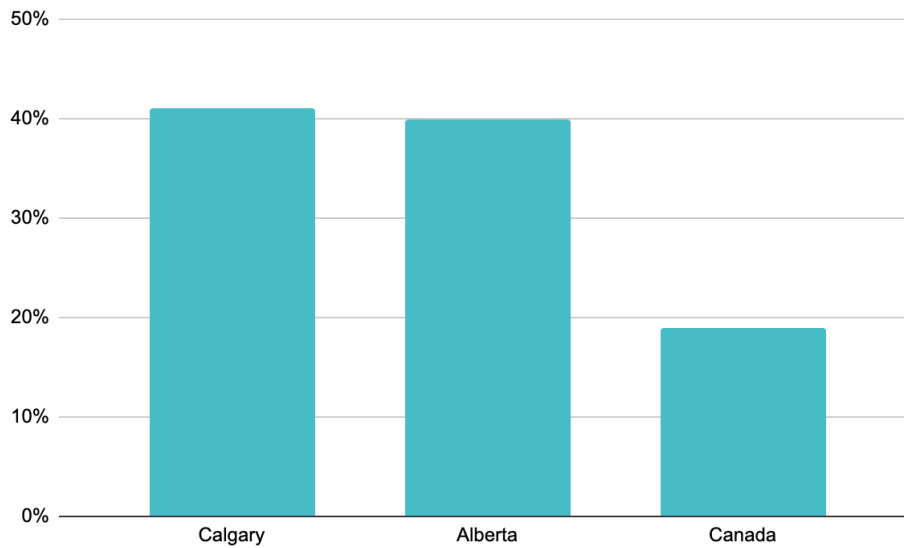


FIGURE 22. PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF IMMIGRANT CORE HOUSING NEED, 2011-2016.

There are more immigrant households in Calgary (32%) compared to Alberta (23%) or Canada (24%). Similar proportions apply to immigrant households in core housing need in Calgary (14%) in Alberta (14%) and in Canada (18%).

Table 25. Core Housing Need in immigrant households, 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Immigrant Households	32%	23%	24%
Immigrant Households in CHN	14%	14%	18%

Indigenous Core Housing Need

Increases for Indigenous households in core housing need were reported for Calgary (19%), for Alberta (19%), and for Canada (24%).

Table 26. Indigenous Households in Core Housing Need, 2016.⁸

	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Core Housing Need Indigenous	2,560	3,045	13,505	16,130	95,780	118,500

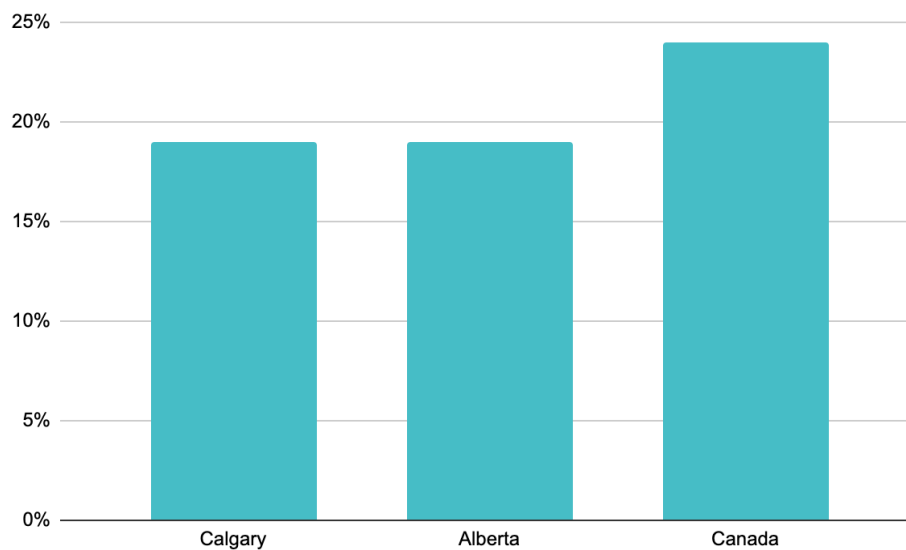


FIGURE 23. PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF INDIGENOUS CORE HOUSING NEED, 2011-2016.

Table 27 shows that the proportion of Indigenous households in Calgary (4%) is similar to that seen in Alberta (7%) and in Canada (5%). The proportion of Indigenous households in core housing need is also comparable between Calgary (15%), Alberta (17%) and Canada (18%). These findings suggest an overrepresentation of Indigenous households in core housing need, not only in Calgary, but across the province and nationally.

⁸ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Housing Market Information Portal

Table 27. Indigenous households in Core Housing Need, 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Indigenous Households	4%	7%	5%
Indigenous Households in CHN	15%	17%	18%

Female Lone-Parent Household Core Housing Need

The percentage of female lone-parent households was similar in Calgary (7%), in Alberta (7%), and in Canada (8%). There were totals of 27% of female lone-parent households in Calgary, 29% in Alberta, and 27% in Canada reported to be in core housing need. The data illustrates an overrepresentation of female lone-parent households, and the financial difficulties of maintaining housing on a single-parent household income.

Table 28. Female lone-parent households in Core Housing Need, 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Female Lone-Parent Households	7%	7%	8%
Female Lone-Parent Households in CHN	27%	29%	27%

Extreme Core Housing Need

Those who spend 50% or more of their income for housing are deemed to be in extreme core housing need. Calgary has a similar percentage of total households in extreme core housing need (9%) compared to that in Alberta (8%). The data for Calgary also indicates, among those in extreme core housing need, 50% of households are renters, and 50% are owners. Elsewhere in Alberta and in Canada, more renters than owners are typically in extreme core housing need.

Table 29. Household spending 50% or more in Shelter Expenses by Tenure, 2016

	Total Households	Total Households in Extreme Core Housing Need	Owner	Renter
Calgary	518,320	44,370	22,040	22,325
Alberta	1,485,695	120,575	56,910	63,665
Canada	13,821,180	1,386,245	590,315	795,935

Table 30. Percentage of households spending 50% or more in Shelter Expenses by Tenure, 2016.

	Total Households	Total Households in Extreme Core Housing Need	Owner	Renter
Calgary	518,320	9%	50%	50%
Alberta	1,485,695	8%	47%	53%
Canada	13,821,180	10%	43%	57%

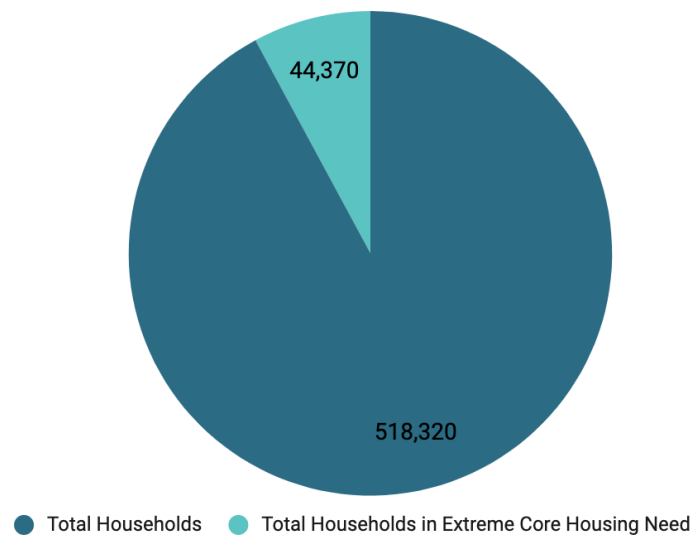


FIGURE 24. HOUSEHOLDS SPENDING 50% OR MORE IN SHELTER EXPENSES, CALGARY 2016.

Shelter Capacity

Table 31 and Table 32 show the average number of shelter beds available, and the average number of beds occupied on a single night in April for 2018 to 2021.

Pre-COVID (2018-2019), adult emergency shelters averaged 1,437 available beds each night during the months of April. During COVID (2020-2021), the average number of available beds significantly decreased, in accordance with Alberta Health Services Shelter Guidance policies. However, expanded shelters and isolation sites were added because of COVID, increasing total beds for 2020 and 2021.

Capacities for other facilities remained fairly stable between 2018 and 2019. However, decreases were observed for 2020 and 2021, as per AHS COVID shelter guidelines. It is not known what impact the decrease in capacity in emergency shelter facilities, along with the addition of new facilities, has had on patterns of accessing emergency shelters, and to what degree these changes impacted the 2021 Administrative Count.

The average overnight occupancy in adult emergency shelters slightly decreased from 2018 to 2019, and dropped significantly in 2020, due to a reduction in available beds. Many other facilities also had a steep reduction in beds, due to an inability to operate under COVID-19 shelter guidelines, while others were required to reduce capacity. However, long-term and short-term supportive housing remained fairly consistent during this period. Additionally, capacity in shelters providing COVID-19 social distancing measures had a notable influx in

overnight occupancy during the pandemic.

Table 31. Average available beds, Calgary, April 2018-2021.⁹

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adult Emergency	1,437	1,437	701	357
COVID19 Expanded Shelter	0	0	510	238
COVID19 Isolation Site	0	0	114	112
COVID19 Social Distancing Measures	0	0	375	490
Family Emergency	180	180	108	108
Intox	120	120	88	45
Long Term Supportive	0	68	68	68
Short Term Supportive	545	463	437	205
Women Emergency	6	6	10	20

Table 32. Average overnight occupancy, Calgary, April 2018-2021¹⁰

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adult Emergency	1104	991	547	172
COVID19 Expanded Shelter	0	0	255	125
COVID19 Isolation Site	0	0	13	44
COVID19 Social Distancing Measures	0	0	413	378
Family Emergency	125	118	37	38
Intox	120	114	79	44
Long Term Supportive	0	68	68	65
Short Term Supportive	452	310	266	200
Women Emergency	6	5	8	15

Shelter Costs

Shelter Costs are defined as the average monthly total for all shelter expenses, including property taxes and fees, and the costs of electricity, heat, water, and other municipal services.¹¹

Average shelter costs in Calgary (\$1,565) were greater than Alberta's (\$1,462), and Canada's average costs (\$1,213). These costs are not reflective of the additional costs the homeless-

⁹ Government of Alberta. (2021). Emergency Shelters Daily Occupancy AB. Retrieved from <https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/funded-emergency-shelters-daily-occupancy-ab>

¹⁰ Government of Alberta. (2021). Emergency Shelters Daily Occupancy AB. Retrieved from <https://open.alberta.ca/opendata/funded-emergency-shelters-daily-occupancy-ab>

¹¹ Statistics Canada. (2017). Shelter Cost Definition. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/households-menage033-eng.cfm>

serving system of care incurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. Decreases in emergency shelter capacity, and increased capital costs due to additional facilities needed to operate shelters expanded because of COVID-19, as well as COVID-19 isolation sites, have increased shelter costs across Canada.

Table 33. Average Shelter Cost, Calgary 2016.¹²

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Average Shelter Cost	\$1,565	\$1,462	\$1,213

Population Trends

From 2011 to 2016, Calgary's population increased by 13%, which is similar to the increase for Alberta overall (12%), but greater than Canada's increase (5%).

Table 34. Population Growth, 2011-2016.

	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Population	1,096,833	1,239,220	3,645,257	4,067,175	33,476,688	35,151,728
Population Percentage Change, 2011 to 2016	11%	13%	11%	12%	6%	5%

Table 35. Population Percent Change, 2011-2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Population Percentage Change, 2011 to 2016	13%	12%	5%

¹² Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

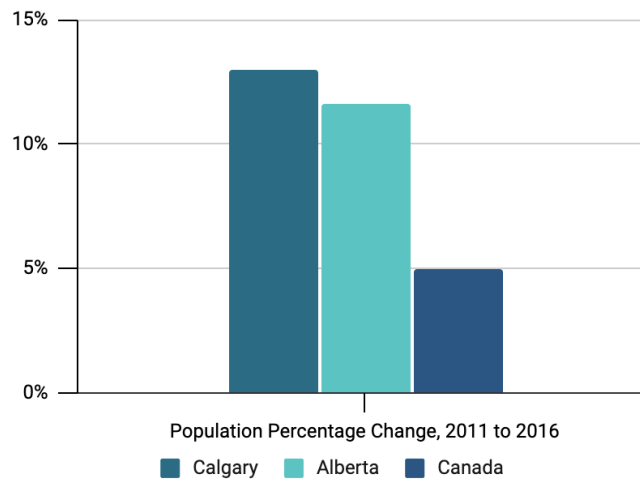


FIGURE 25. POPULATION PERCENT CHANGE, 2011-2016.

Immigrant Population

The immigration population in Calgary had a notable increase from 2011 to 2016, with a 28% increase in the immigrant population. This is comparable to the 31% noted for Alberta, but much larger than that for Canada (11%).

Table 36. Immigrant population growth, 2011-2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Immigrant Population Growth, 2011 to 2016	28%	31%	11%

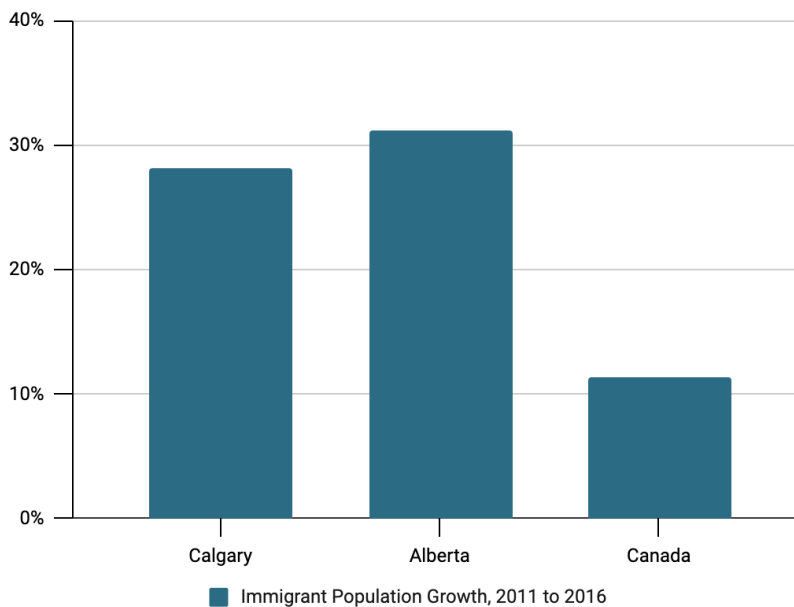


FIGURE 26. IMMIGRANT POPULATION GROWTH, 2011-2016.

Indigenous Population

The Indigenous population in Calgary increased by 22% from 2011 to 2016. This increase is larger than that for Alberta (17%) and for Canada (19%). The data suggests that the Indigenous population in Calgary is increasing at a slightly greater rate than that of the provincial and national levels (Figure 27).

Table 37. Indigenous population growth, 2011-2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Indigenous Population Growth, 2011 to 2016	22%	17%	19%

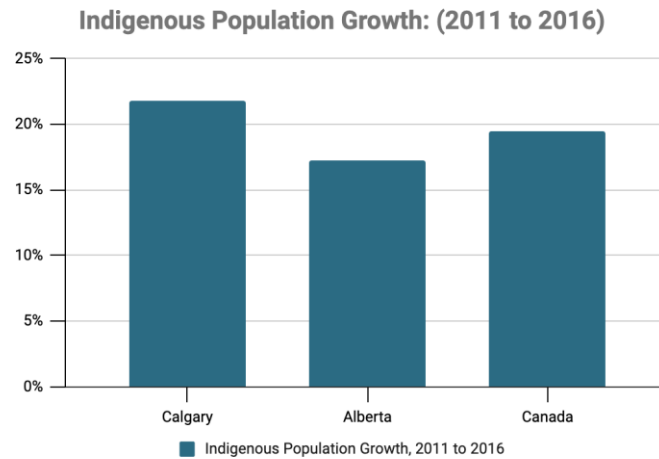


FIGURE 27. INDIGENOUS POPULATION GROWTH, 2011-2016.

Culture and Diversity

Data from Table 38 and 39 and Figure 28 is based on a sample of the 25% of households that completed the Census 2011 and 2016 long-form questionnaire.

Immigrant Identity

From 2011 to 2016, there was an increase in the percentage of immigrants in Calgary, in Alberta, and in Canada. As of 2016, 31% of Calgary's population identified as immigrants, which is greater than that in Alberta (21%) and in Canada (22%).

Table 38. Immigrant Identity, 2011-2016.

	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Total - Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration for the Population in Private Households - 25% Sample Data	1,082,230	1,222,405	3,567,975	3,978,145	32,852,320	34,460,065
Immigrants	298,820	383,065	644,115	845,220	6,775,765	7,540,830
Percentage of Immigrants	28%	31%	18%	21%	21%	22%

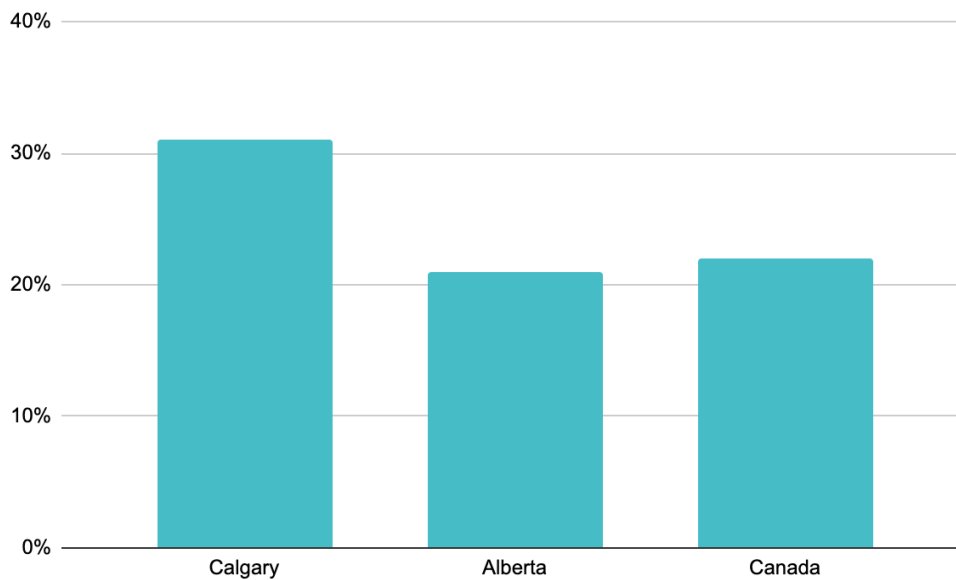


FIGURE 28. IMMIGRANTS FOR THE POPULATION IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, 2016.

Indigenous Identity

There were small increases (1% for each) in the proportion of Indigenous individuals in Calgary, in Alberta, and in Canada. As of 2016, Calgary had a lower proportion of Indigenous-identifying individuals in private households (3%) compared to Alberta (7%) and Canada (5%).

Table 39. Immigrant and Indigenous Identity, 2011-2016.

	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Indigenous Identity for the Population in Private Households - 25% Sample Data	1,082,235	1,222,405	3,567,975	3,978,145	32,852,325	34,460,065
Indigenous Identity	28,905	35,195	220,695	258,640	1,400,685	1,673,785
Percentage of Indigenous Identity	3%	3%	6%	7%	4%	5%

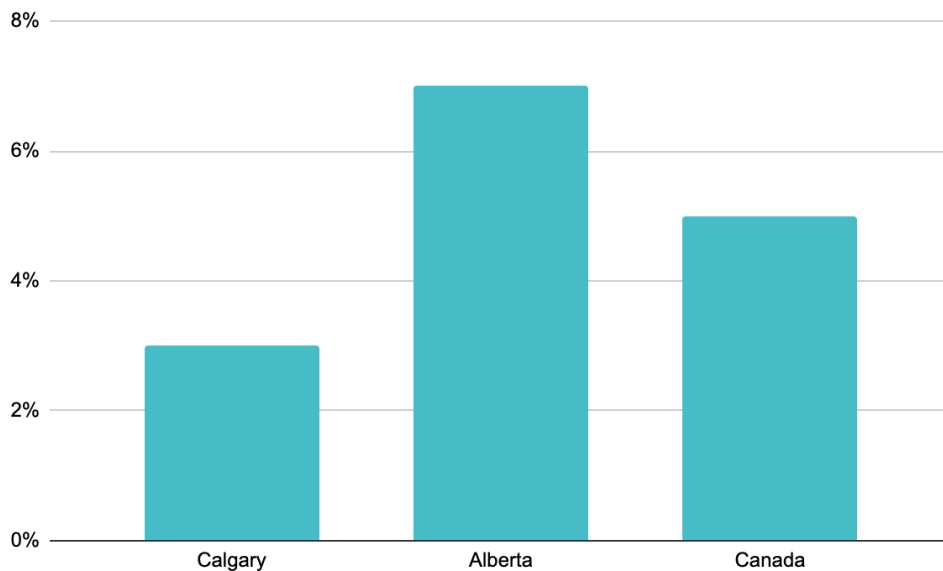


FIGURE 29. INDIGENOUS IDENTITY FOR THE POPULATION IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, 2016.

Community Well-being Index

The Community Well-Being (CWB) index is a measure used to assess socioeconomic well-being for Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities over time. The index helps to show where improvements in well-being have been achieved and where significant gaps still exist.¹³ The four components of the index are education, housing, labour, and income.

In 2016, the CWB scores for Calgary were highest for housing (95), income (89), and labour (88), and lowest for education (72). Calgary's overall 2016 CWB index score was 86. This finding matches that of Alberta's scores for each category, but Calgary scores higher overall compared to Alberta (80).

However, when comparing Calgary's scores to that for Alberta's First Nations communities, the data indicates a large difference between these scores across all components of the CWB (Table 40). The trauma brought on by Canada's colonial history has greatly impacted the state of Indigenous communities across the country. As a step toward reconciliation, greater attention from governments at all levels is required to support the needs of First Nations communities.

¹³ Government of Canada. (n.d.). National Overview of the Community Well-Being index, 1981 to 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1419864229405/1557324163264>

Table 40. Community Well-being index, 2016.

	Education	Housing	Labour	Income	Community Well-Being Index
Calgary	72	95	88	89	86
Alberta - Non-Indigenous Community	57	94	81	86	80
Alberta - First Nations Community	34	61	51	65	53
Canada - Non-Indigenous Community	0	0	0	0	77
Canada - First Nations Community	0	0	0	0	58

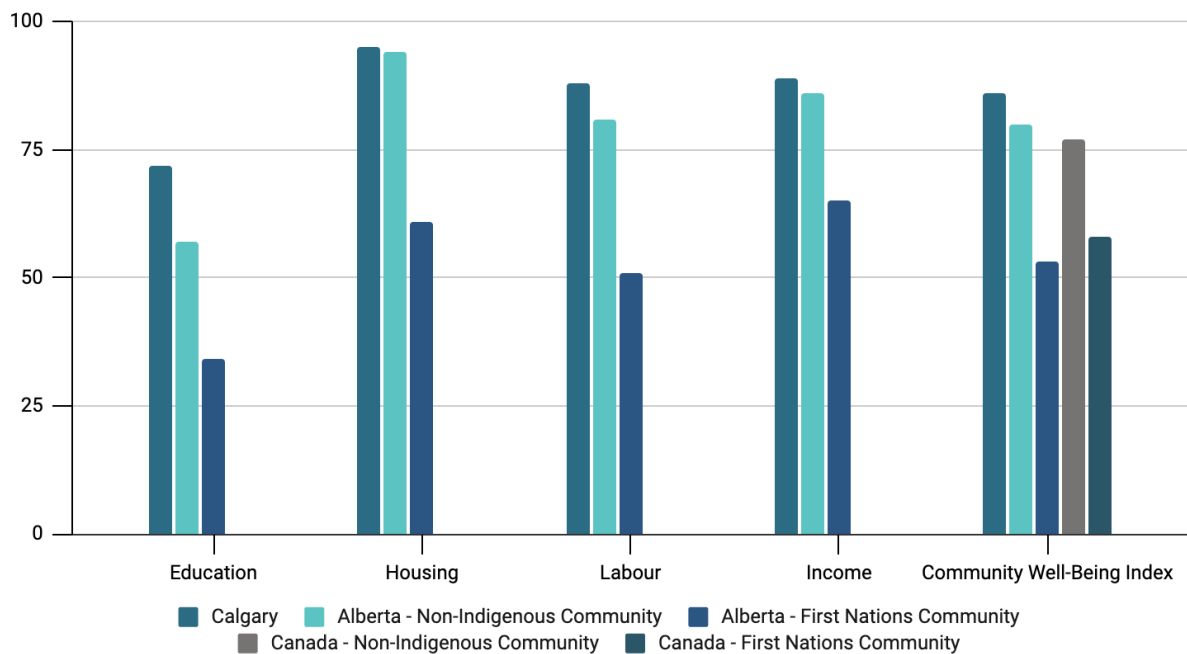


FIGURE 30. COMMUNITY WELL-BEING INDEX, 2016.

COVID-19 Reported and Active Cases

Table 41 provides information on COVID-19, reported and active cases, from March 2020 to February 2021. Alberta identified 4,601 cases during the peak of the first wave in April 2020, and 43,477 cases during the peak of the second wave in December 2020. Alberta and Canada had similar trends of COVID-19 cases during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 31).

Table 41. COVID-19 Reported and Active Cases, Alberta Mar 2020 - Feb 2021.

Month	Alberta
Mar-20	754
Apr-20	4,601
May-20	1,655
June-20	1,098
Jul-20	2,735
Aug-20	3,059
Sep-20	4,160
Oct-20	10,183
Nov-20	29,932
Dec-20	43,477
Jan-21	22,554
Feb-21	7,395

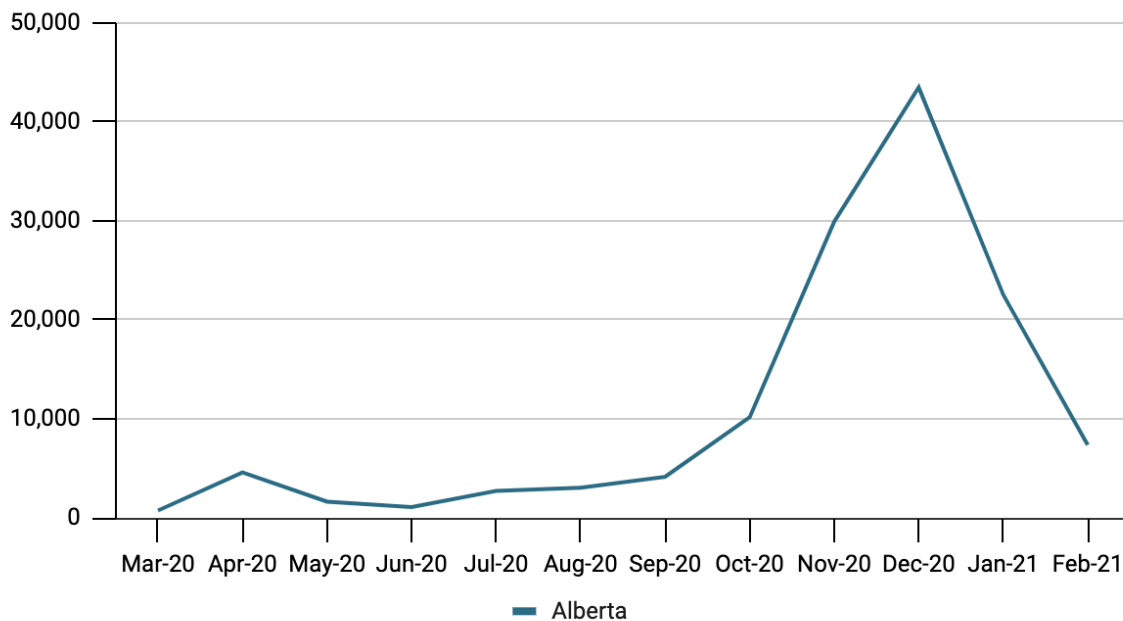


FIGURE 31. COVID-19 REPORTED AND ACTIVE CASES, ALBERTA MAR 2020 - FEB 2021.

Table 42. COVID-19 Reported and Active Cases, Alberta & Canada Jan 2020 - Jan 2021.

Geography	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	June-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Total
Alberta			754	4,601	1,655	1,098	2,735	3,059	4,160	10,183	29,932	43,477	22,554	124,208
Canada	4	11	8,521	44,689	37,711	13,257	12,105	12,650	29,810	76,686	142,695	203,288	198,426	779,853

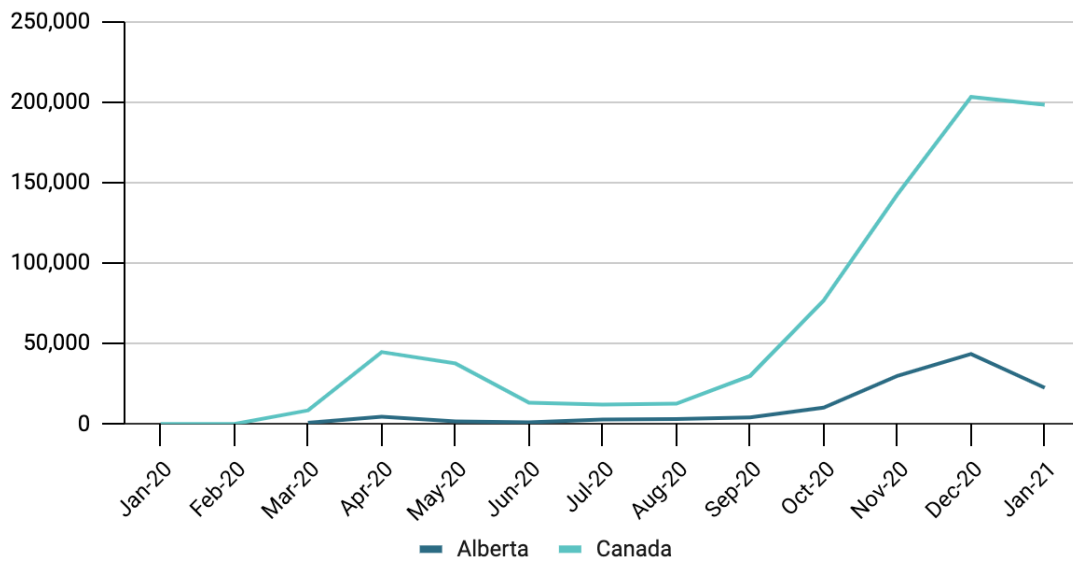


FIGURE 32. COVID-19 REPORTED AND ACTIVE CASES, ALBERTA & CANADA JAN 2020 - JAN 2021.

Opioid/Stimulant

From the first quarter (Jan-Mar) of 2020 to the second quarter (Apr-Jun), Alberta’s rate of opioid/stimulant deaths per 100,000 doubled (3.6 to 7.4). This is a greater rate increase than that seen for Canada overall.

Table 43. Rate of opioid/stimulant deaths per 100,000 (Jan-Jun 2020)

	2020 (Jan to Mar)	2020 (Apr to Jun)
Alberta	3.6	7.4
Canada	2.9	4.6

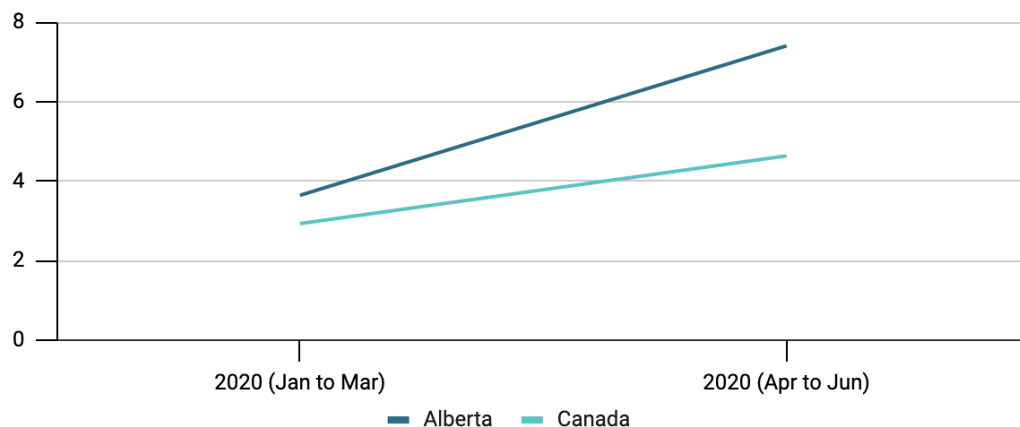


FIGURE 33. RATE OF OPIOID/STIMULANT DEATHS PER 100,000 (JAN-JUN 2020)

In addition, Alberta’s rate of apparent opioid toxicity deaths (20.3 per 100,000), opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations (18.6 per 100,000), and accidental opioid-related poisoning hospitalizations (12.9 per 100,000) were all greater than the rates observed for Canada (Table 46).

Table 44. Rate of opioid-related deaths & hospitalizations per 100,000 (Jan-Jun 2020)

	Alberta	Canada
Total Apparent Opioid Toxicity Deaths	20.3	14.6
Total Opioid-Related Poisoning Hospitalizations	18.6	16.1
Accidental Opioid-Related Poisoning Hospitalizations	12.9	10.6

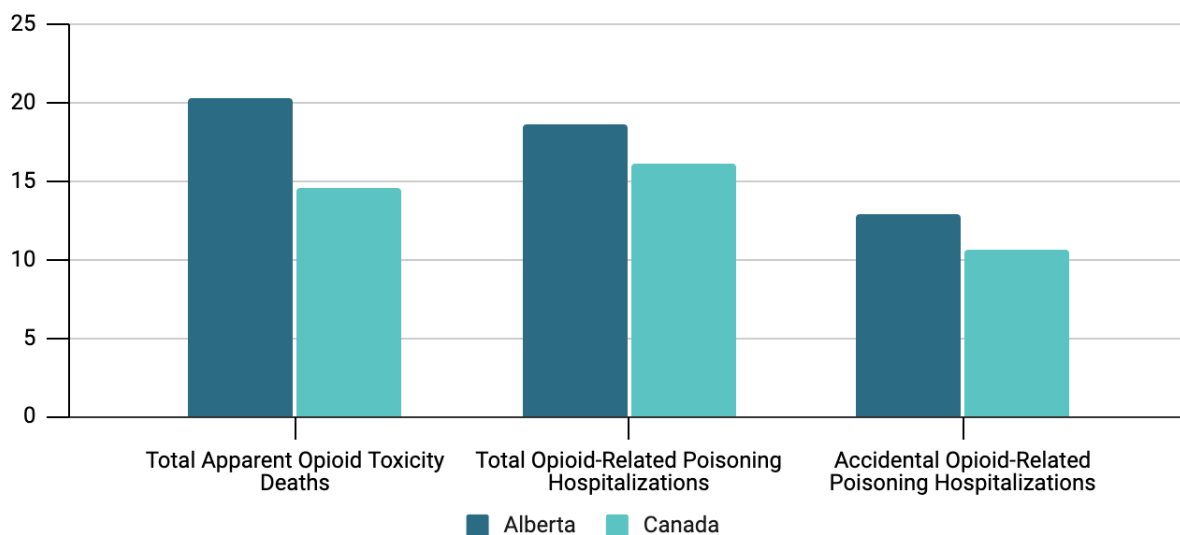


FIGURE 34. RATE OF OPIOID-RELATED DEATHS & HOSPITALIZATIONS PER 100,000 (JAN-JUN 2020).

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Visits

The following data for EMS visits in Calgary is based on data collected from January to June 2019, and January to June 2020. Calgary had 730 EMS visits (107 per 100,000) in the 2019 period, which decreased to 660 (95 per 100,000) in 2020.

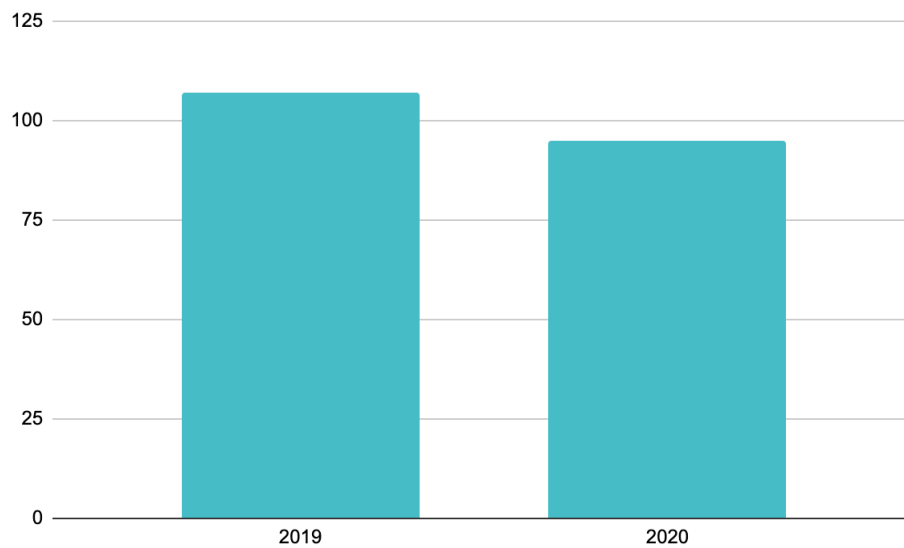


FIGURE 35. NUMBER OF EMS VISITS PER 100,000, CALGARY (JAN-JUN) 2019 & 2020.

Table 45. Number of EMS Visits, Calgary (Jan-Jun) 2019 & 2020.

Year	Count	Rate (x 100,000)
2019	730	107
2020	660	95

Supervised Consumption Sites

The following data for supervised consumption visits in Calgary is based on data collected from January to March 2019, and January to March 2020. From 2019 to 2020, Calgary observed a 14.7% increase in visits to supervised consumption sites (Table 46).

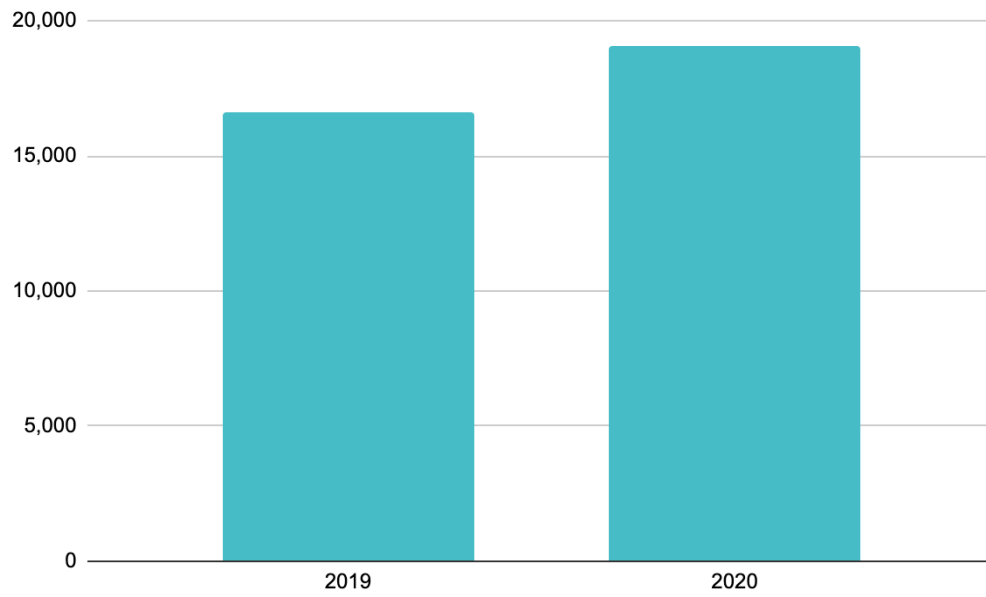


FIGURE 36. SUPERVISED CONSUMPTION SITE VISITS, CALGARY JAN-MAR 2019 & 2020.

Table 46. Supervised consumption site visits, Calgary Jan-Mar 2019 & 2020.

Year	Count	Annual Change
2019	16,623	-
2020	19,071	14.7%

Socio-economic Trends

Life Expectancy

Life expectancy for females was consistently greater than life expectancy for males from 2016 to 2018. Changes in life expectancy throughout this period were not reported. Females continued to average a life expectancy of about 85 years, while males averaged around 81 years.

Table 49. Life expectancy, Calgary 2016-2018.

Year	Gender	Age	Annual Change
2016	Female	84.93	
2017	Female	84.95	0.02%
2018	Female	85.09	0.16%
2016	Male	81.15	
2017	Male	81.28	0.16%
2018	Male	81.3	0.02%
2016	Both	83.1	
2017	Both	83.15	0.06%
2018	Both	83.22	0.08%

Unemployment Rate

From 2016 to 2020, Calgary's unemployment rate remained largely above the provincial and national unemployment rates. The trend for Calgary's unemployment rate followed patterns similar to the provincial and national rates.

The most notable finding from Figure 38 below is the increase in unemployment rates due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Unemployment rates for all 3 geographical regions started rising around March 2020, peaking in June 2020 (15% in Calgary, 14.8% Alberta, and 13% Canada). Shortly thereafter, unemployment rates were observed to be trending downwards, with Calgary's unemployment rate observed to be lower than provincial levels of unemployment, but greater than the national level.

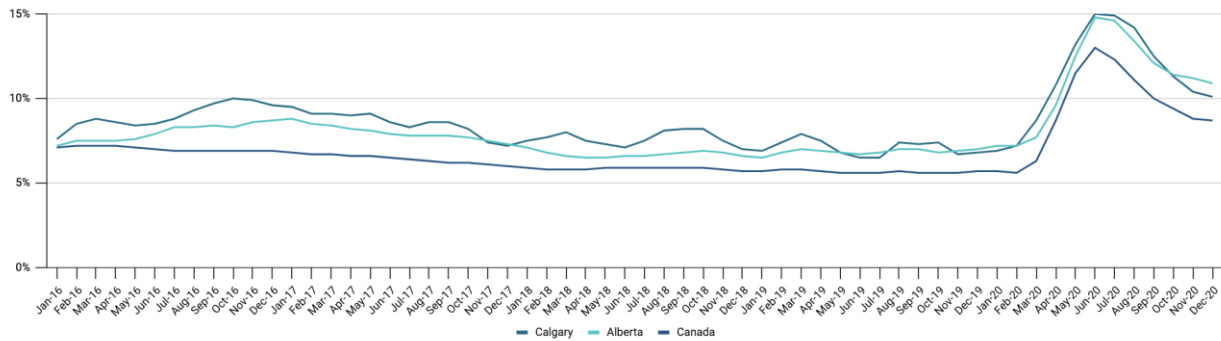


FIGURE 37. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED), 2016-2020.

Employment Insurance

Table 47 shows the number of beneficiaries who qualified for employment insurance benefits in Calgary from 2017 to 2019. As seen, while the number of recipients decreased from 2017 to 2018, there was an increase of 64% in 2019.

While females accounted for only about 37% of recipients in 2017 and 2018, the percentage of women receiving employment insurance compared to men increased to 59% in 2019.

Overall, individuals aged 25 to 54 had the most beneficiaries in Calgary from 2017 to 2019.

Table 47. Recipients of Employment Insurance, Calgary 2017-2019.

Age	2017		2018		2019		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
15-24	371	1,108	233	758	704	793	3,967
25-54	5,658	10,108	4,023	6,912	12,922	7,450	47,073
55+	1,914	3,014	1,497	2,138	1,493	2,190	12,246
Total	7,943	14,230	5,753	9,808	15,119	10,433	63,286

Education

Table 48 indicates that enrollment from kindergarten to Grade 9 decreased marginally from 2016 to 2019. High school enrollment (Grade 10-12) also decreased, but at a slightly greater rate, though there was a marginal increase (0.2%) from 2018 to 2019. With respect to post-secondary enrollment, data for Calgary indicates consistent decreases in enrollment, with the most recent being -0.3%.

Table 48. K-9 Enrollment, Calgary 2016-2019.

	Count	Annual Change
2016	2,746,188	
2017	2,741,564	-0.2%
2018	2,737,018	-0.2%
2019	2,732,965	-0.1%

Table 49. Grade 10-12 Enrollment, Calgary 2016-2019.

	Count	Annual Change
2016	47,080	
2017	46,072	-2.1%
2018	44,384	-3.7%
2019	44,493	0.2%

Table 50. Post-secondary Enrollment, Calgary 2016-2019.

	Count	Annual Change
2016	2,067,795	
2017	2,063,078	-0.2%
2018	2,057,801	-0.3%
2019	2,051,294	-0.3%

Government Assistance

Government transfers cover a range of programs. For example, Employment Insurance provides temporary income assistance to those who lose their job or are absent for reasons of illness or the birth or adoption of a child. The Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan are the two public pension plans in Canada. Old Age Security, including the Guaranteed Income Supplement, provides financial support to seniors. Child tax benefits and other child credits or allowances are aimed at families with children. Other government transfers include social assistance from provincial and municipal programs, Workers' Compensation benefits, the GST/HST Credit and provincial refundable tax credits, such as the Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador sales tax credits.

Most income received by those aged 15 and older in private households in Calgary (94%), in Alberta (93%), and in Canada (89%), is earned through employment. Government transfers are received by 58% in Calgary, This is comparable to the 58% seen for Alberta, but less than that for Canada (72%). This data suggests that many who rely on market income are also relying on government transfers to support their daily costs of living.

Table 51. Income recipients aged 15 and over in private households by income source (%), 2016

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Government transfers	58%	58%	72%
Market Income	94%	93%	89%
Total Income	100%	100%	100%

Table 52. Income recipients aged 15 and over in private households by income source, 2016

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Government transfers	544,200	1,785,065	19,743,240
Market Income	884,260	2,839,590	24,583,315
Total Income	945,615	3,053,470	27,488,530

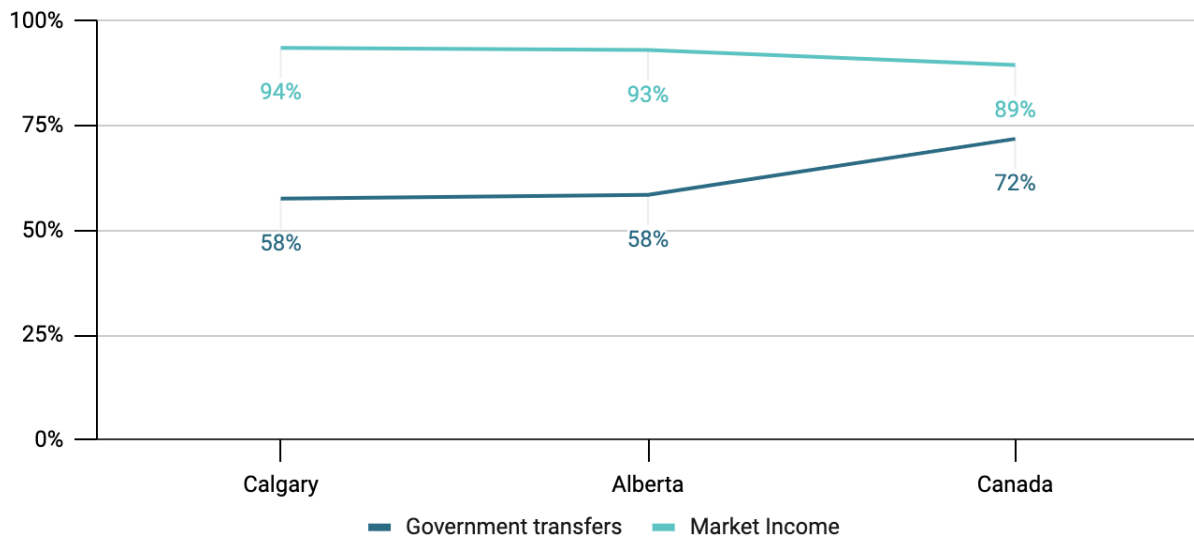


FIGURE 38. INCOME RECIPIENTS AGED 15 AND OVER IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME SOURCE, 2016.

Median Income

From 2011 to 2016, the individual median income in Calgary, in Alberta, and in Canada increased. The median income for individuals in Calgary was greater than that for Alberta and for Canada (Figure 39).

Table 53. Median income - individuals, 2011 & 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
2011	\$38,518	\$36,269	\$28,018
2016	\$43,333	\$42,717	\$34,204

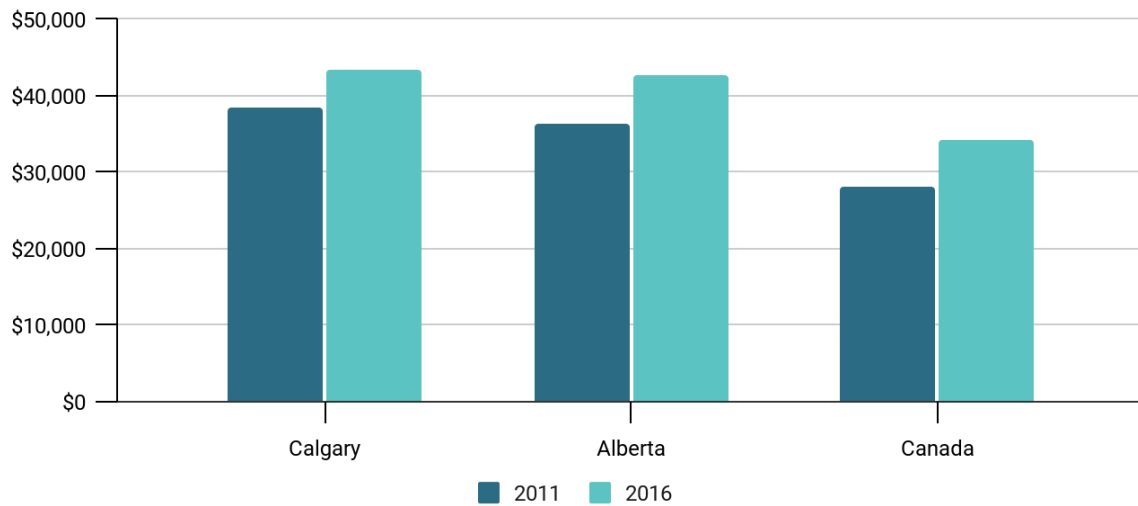


FIGURE 39. MEDIAN INCOME - INDIVIDUALS, 2011 & 2016.

Household median income also increased from 2011 to 2016 for Calgary, for Alberta, and for Canada. These increases mirror those for individual incomes, with incomes larger in Calgary compared to Alberta and Canada (Figure 40).

Table 54. Median Income - Households, 2011 & 2016

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
2011	\$81,256	\$78,632	\$61,072
2016	\$83,074	\$80,300	\$61,348

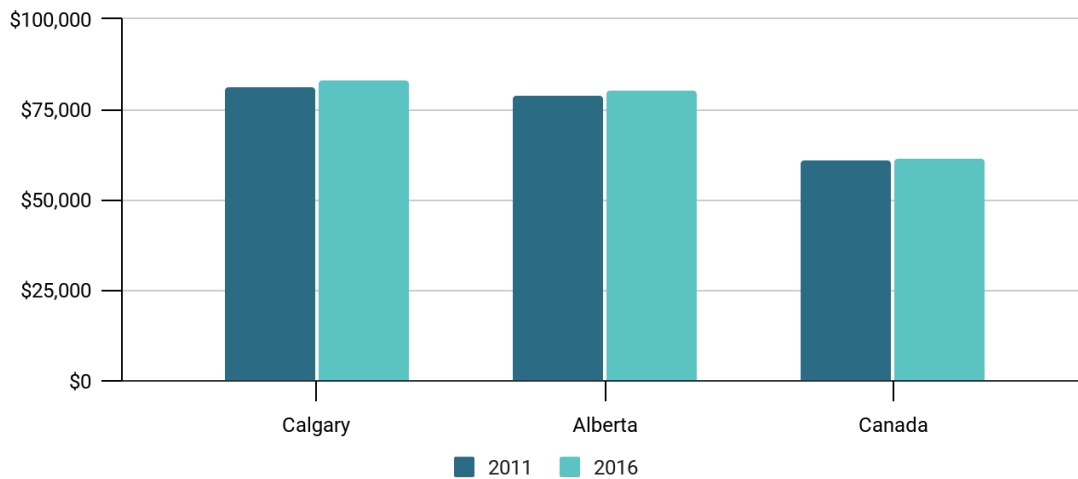


FIGURE 40. MEDIAN INCOME - HOUSEHOLDS, 2011 & 2016

Immigrant Household Median Income

The median income for immigrant households in Calgary (\$37,045) is similar to that for in Alberta (\$37,446), and more than that for Canada (\$29,768). Compared to the median total household incomes for the overall population, immigrants are receiving significantly less.

Table 55. Immigrant Households (%) and Median Household Income, 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Immigrant Households	32%	23%	24%
Immigrant Median Income	\$37,045	\$37,446	\$29,768

Indigenous Household Median Income

The median income for Indigenous households in Calgary (\$36,180) was more than the median income for Indigenous households Alberta (\$29,522) or Canada (\$25,526). However, the Indigenous household median income is observed to be far below that of the total population. The income inequality between Indigenous and non-Indigenous households arises from systemic historic and current discrimination faced by Indigenous communities, discrimination that continues to erect barriers for these communities.

Table 56. Indigenous Households (%) and Median Household Income, 2016.

	Calgary	Alberta	Canada
Indigenous Households	4%	7%	5%
Indigenous Median Income	\$36,180	\$29,522	\$25,526

Market Basket Measure

Market Basket Measure (MBM) is a measure of low income, based on the cost of a specific basket of goods and services that represent a modest, basic standard of living, a measure developed by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). The threshold represents the costs of specified qualities and quantities of food, clothing, footwear, transportation, shelter, and other expenses for a reference family of two adults and two children.¹⁴

The MBM threshold (2016) for Calgary was identified as \$49,331 while the median household income in Calgary was \$83,074. The data shows that 18% of households in Calgary were noted to be within or below the income group of MBM.

Table 57. MBM Thresholds for the reference family by MBM Region, Component and Base Year, 2016

	Total threshold - 2016
Calgary, Alberta	\$49,331

¹⁴ Statistics Canada. (2017). Market Basket Measure Definition. Retrieved from: <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/pop165-eng.cfm>

Table 58. Number of households below or within the income group of MBM Threshold, 2016

	Calgary	
MBM Threshold	\$49,331	
Median Income of Households in 2016	\$83,074	
Households Below or Within Income Group of MBM	118,740	18%
Households Above MBM	531,005	82%
Total Number of Households	649,745	100%

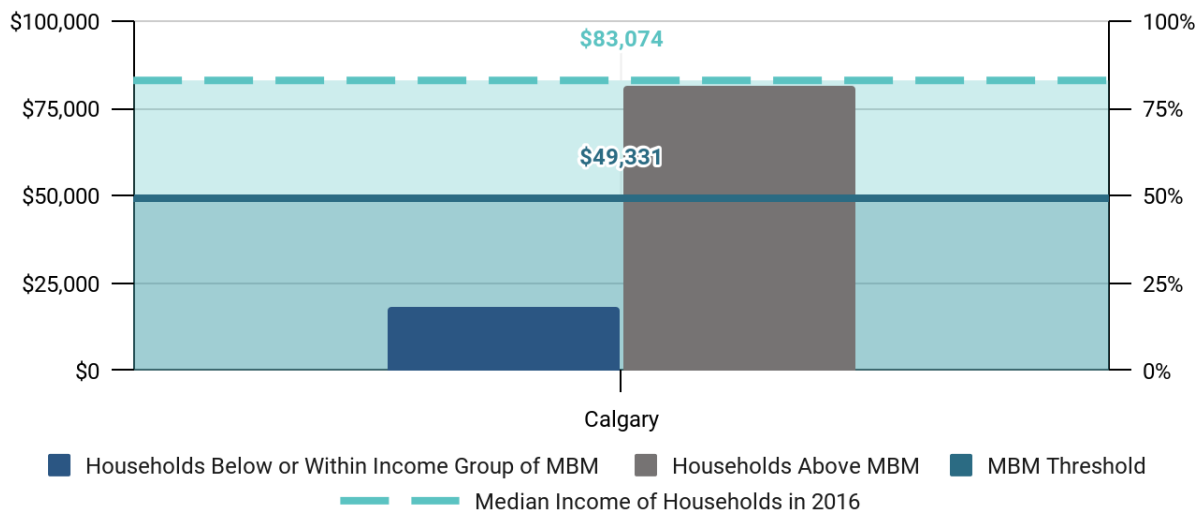


FIGURE 41. MBM THRESHOLDS - \$'S AND % OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW OR WITHIN MBM THRESHOLD, 2016.

Income Distribution by Age Group

The figures and tables below illustrate the after-tax income distribution by age groups (2016), in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area. The data indicates that income is mostly concentrated among the 25-64 age groups, coinciding with typical working ages. However, there is a gap in income between men and women across all age groups. Women at the peak of their seniority in working age (45-54) have a comparable income (\$67,285) as men (\$64,155) who are at an early stage of their career (25-34). These discrepancies point to gender-based income inequality, a larger structural problem in the workforce.

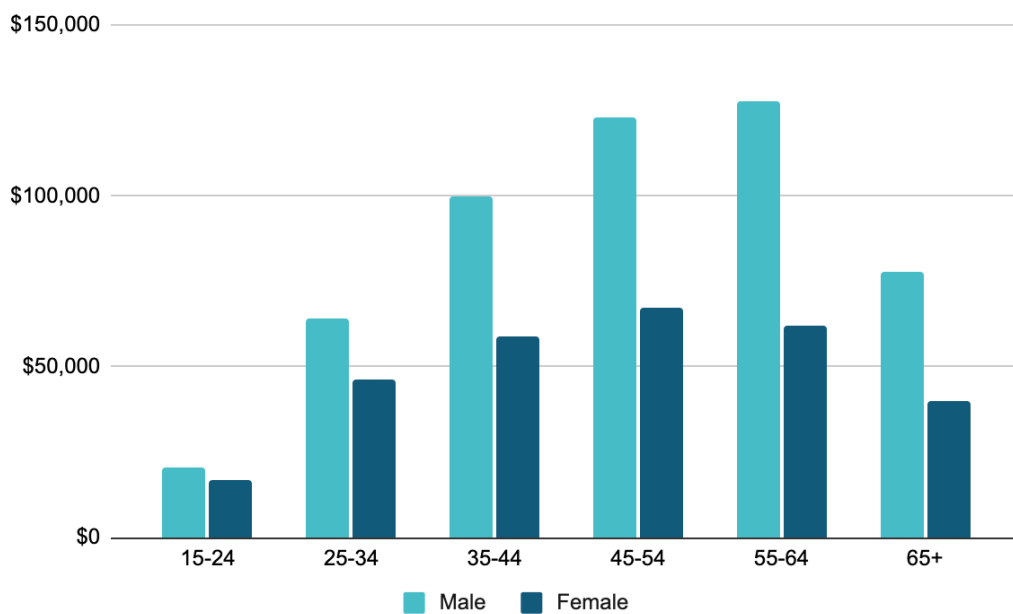


FIGURE 42. INCOME DISTRIBUTION (AVERAGE) BY AGE GROUP, CALGARY 2016.

Table 59. Income distribution (average) by age group, Calgary 2016

	Male	Female	Total
15-24	\$20,294	\$16,869	\$18,609
25-34	\$64,155	\$46,040	\$55,055
35-44	\$99,837	\$59,053	\$79,278
45-54	\$123,076	\$67,285	\$95,338
55-64	\$127,949	\$62,191	\$95,185

65+	\$77,867	\$40,122	\$57,950
Total	\$88,050	\$50,548	\$69,177

CONCLUSION

This 2021 Administrative Count was a collaborative effort undertaken by the 7 Cities on Housing and Homelessness that required considerable investments of time, research, discussion, and debate from all involved.

A total of 1,935 individuals were enumerated as experiencing sheltered homelessness in Calgary on April 20, 2021. The findings of this report indicate that sheltered homelessness is not specific to any age or gender. Most people reported in the data were residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility, and many children and families are without long-term, stable housing.

The data reconfirms that Indigenous peoples are overrepresented among those experiencing sheltered homelessness in the community, an overrepresentation entwined with the ongoing impacts of colonialism, reinforcing the need for the social services sector to prioritize implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Calls to Action.

Calgary Homeless Foundation would like to recognize all those who are experiencing housing instability throughout the community. Although the data presented in this report is strictly of sheltered homelessness, recognizing the effects of homelessness, both seen and unseen, is integral to understanding the bigger picture.

Calgary Homeless Foundation would also like to extend sincere appreciation for all service delivery organizations in the community during these unprecedented times. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the entire health and social services sector, and all those working towards improving social outcomes in the community should be applauded.

APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

Both administrative and systems data were submitted in Excel forms, allowing for uniform cleaning and use. The majority of administrative and systems data included counts categorized by gender, age, and Indigenous identity.

In order to reduce duplication, the analysis approach for including administrative data was the same as the overall Count. For example, administrative data from treatment facilities was cross-referenced with the information obtained from Alberta Health Services from the same facilities. Only one source of information was used to report on the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in these facilities, to avoid duplication of records.

Descriptive statistics through the use of simple tables, and graphs were primarily used to communicate the findings in this report:

- Frequency distributions were used to summarize and compress data by grouping it into classes and recording how many data points fall into each class. Converting these raw numbers into percentages provides an even more useful description of the data. Percentages were calculated after removing all duplicates.
- Cross tabulations were used to examine the relationship between two categorical variables. For example, using Age category as a row variable and Gender as a column variable, a two-dimensional cross tabulation is generated that shows the number of males and females in each age category. Again, converting these raw numbers into percentages provides an even more useful description of the data.