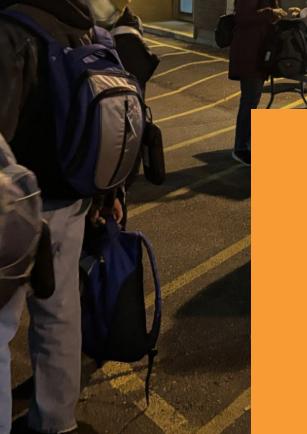


POINT-IN-TIME COUNT Calgary Report





Acknowledgements

Calgary Homeless Foundation (CHF) would like to express our appreciation to the individuals currently experiencing homelessness who provided the essential information that made this project possible.

We would also like to extend our sincere gratitude to the many volunteers and partners who offered their time and expertise in conducting the Point-in-Time Count. Thank you to our partners at the Government of Canada, Government of Alberta, and The City of Calgary for their support in fighting homelessness in Alberta and their critical role in this effort. Thank you as well to G4 (Stoney Nakoda – Tsuut'ina Tribal Council) for your ongoing collaboration. We also would like to thank Alberta Health Services and Alberta Justice for their role in sharing administrative data.

CHF's appreciation also extends to the researchers and data analysts who ensured the accuracy and integrity of the data collected.

Together these collective efforts strengthen our shared commitment to addressing homelessness in Calgary.

Prepared by Calgary Homeless Foundation

Report Contents

Executive Summary	03
Context & Key Terms	04
Background	06
Methodology	07
Findings	11
Demographics	15
Demographics by Shelter Status	20
Survey Data	24
Analysis & Discussion	27
Conclusion	28
Appendix A– Facilities & Classifications	29
Appendix B – Data Collection Tools & Forms	31
Appendix C – Data Tables	37

For more information visit us at www.calgaryhomeless.com

Executive Summary

P The 2024 PiT Count identified that despite unprecedented headwinds, Calgary's homeless-serving system of care has seen no increase in the rate of homelessness since 2022.

Point-in-Time (PiT) Counts provide an approach to enumerating individuals experiencing homelessness, presenting a "snapshot" of the homelessness landscape at a specific point-in-time. Conducted every two years, this count helps to track trends and inform resource allocation decisions, including both funding and the creation of targeted programming.

The following report presents the background, methodology, details, and findings of Calgary's 2024 PiT Count, including the night count conducted on Oct. 10, 2024, from 8 p.m. to 12 a.m.

The 2024 count identified 3,121 individuals experiencing homelessness. While this number has increased since the 2022 PiT count, it represents a ratio of just 2 out of every 1,000 Calgarians experiencing homelessness on the night of the count. This ratio remains unchanged since 2022 despite the city experiencing rapid population growth.

Data revealed that while the number of people utilizing shelters increased, the number of individuals living in encampments remained consistent with the 2022 Count. Overall, 74% of individuals experiencing homelessness were sheltered and 26% were unsheltered. This year's count methodology incorporated improvements based on feedback from previous counts, including leveraging Calgary Homeless Foundation's MAGE app to track encampments using real-time data.

Additionally, increased collaboration with partner agencies contributed to a more efficient count. The PiT Count is just one of many efforts that are part of Calgary Homeless Foundation's ongoing commitment to fighting homelessness and ensuring that data collection and analysis drive informed, impactful decisions.

While the data reveals an increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness in Calgary relative to 2022, it is important to consider these results in a historical context to observe a continuation of an important trend over time. Since 2008, the population of Calgary has increased by over 45%. Despite this, the number of people identified as experiencing homelesslness in Point-in-Time counts has fallen by 13% over the same period.

Overall, the data throughout this report highlights the positive impact of using research and data in conjunction with a highly coordinated system to support those in need of housing.

Context & **Key Terms**

A brief overview of the context and key terms to take into consideration throughout this report.

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RELATIORS

The Complex Causes of Homelessness

Homelessness in Calgary, Alberta is a complicated issue caused by many factors such as rapid population growth, immigration, intra-provincial migration, rising global inflation, very tight housing and rental markets, limited employment opportunities, and a limited availability of low-income housing options. These factors increase the risk of homelessness for many individuals and families. The spectrum of homelessness spans from transitional to chronic, with different forms of homelessness including unsheltered,

emergency sheltered, provisionally accommodated or at risk of homelessness. Addressing the full scope of homelessness in Calgary requires a collaborative approach that prioritizes the use of systems and tools such as prevention and diversion, affordable housing initiatives, and comprehensive support services tailored to individuals' specific challenges and circumstances.

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SYSTEMS FA

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Addiction: Facilities

Key Terms

To enhance clarity

and ensure a common understanding, the following list defines key terms that will be referenced throughout the body of this report.

Homeless Serving System of Care (HSSC)

The network of organizations and services working alongside CHF to support individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Prevention & Diversion

Prevention programs help keep individuals housed by providing support, such as financial aid. Diversion programs assist individuals at risk of homelessness regain stability through supports or interventions, promoting independence and preventing reliance on the homelessness system.

At Risk of Homelessness

Individuals who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is unstable or unsafe (i.e. sudden unemployment, eviction, violence at home, etc.).

Chronic Homelessness

Homeless for at least 180 days over the course of a year (not necessarily consecutive days); and/or, recurrent episodes of homelessness over three years that total at least 18 months.

Episodic Homelessness

Homeless for less than 180 days over the course of a year (not necessarily consecutive days); and/ or, recurrent episodes of homelessness over three years that is less than 18 months total.

Transitional Homelessness

Homeless for the first time (typically for less than three months) or has had less than two episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Sheltered Homelessness

Individuals residing in emergency shelters, domestic violence shelters, disaster shelters, or other temporary accommodations such as hospitals or correctional facilities. This includes people staying in hotels or motels funded by a city or homeless program, as well as those in transitional shelters or housing.

Provisionally Accommodated

Temporary accommodation or lacks security and permanence (i.e. hospitals, correctional facilities, couch surfing).

Unsheltered Homelessness

Without any form of shelter and residing in public places (i.e. streets, park, vacant buildings) or in areas not fit for habitation (i.e. cars, garages).

Encampments

Residing in a fixed or visible structure in an outdoor location.

MAGE (Mobile Awareness GEOINT Environment)

The MAGE app is a real-time data tool, developed by Calgary Homeless Foundation, that allows outreach teams to communicate and coordinate city-wide responses to encampments. MAGE provides insight into where people are living outside, enabling outreach teams to respond appropriately with necessary supports.

Head of Household

In the context of surveying a family unit, the head of household refers to the primary person whose ethnicity demographics are used to represent all individuals within the family.

Administrative Data

Information collected by organizations or institutions (i.e. hospitals and correctional facilities) as part of their regular operations or services.

Street or Night Count

A method of enumerating individuals residing unsheltered in a specific area during a particular period, typically conducted during the evening.

Point-In-Time Count Background

The Point-in-Time (PiT) Count of Homelessness is a biennial survey that, along with other data sources, provides an overall estimate of the number of individuals experiencing homelessness on a given night. It offers insight into the state of homelessness in a defined area and nationwide. This snapshot helps the Homeless-Serving System of Care (HSSC) identify trends over time, improve supports, and adjust strategies to better help individuals experiencing homelessness.

2020-2022 666 Canadian communities participated in the 2022

PiT count, coordinated through Reaching Home, the Government of Canada's Homelessness Strategy, to help provide a national picture of homelessness.

<u>(Covernment of Canada, 2025)</u>



Since 1992, Calgary has conducted a PiT Count every two years, except in 2020, when the event was postponed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, Calgary counted individuals based on administrative data but did not perform a street or night count of individuals. A full count was done again in 2022.

Although the PiT Count does not capture all aspects of homelessness, it helps indicate its scale. This data point is valuable for guiding decisions about funding future actions by service providers focused on reducing homelessness in Calgary.

The 2024 PiT Count was overseen by Calgary Homeless Foundation (CHF) as part of the Government of Canada's requirements for Calgary in the Reaching Home program.

2024 Point-In-Time Count Methodology

The PiT count aims to provide a comprehensive snapshot of individuals experiencing homelessness in Calgary and assess the overall state of homelessness in the city. This year, the PiT Count in Calgary was conducted on Thursday, October 10, 2024. A count of encampments was done during the day, while the night count took place from 8:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.

To obtain the most complete enumeration of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, CHF facilitated the collection of administrative data from shelters, transitional housing programs, and correctional and health facilities to estimate the sheltered population. In addition, volunteer-led outreach teams coordinated a night count of unsheltered individuals, collecting data over a four-hour period. This effort captured information on those living unsheltered or in encampments. All demographic and survey information including age, gender, and ethnicity, was voluntarily self-reported by the individuals being surveyed.

Process Improvements

The 2024 PiT Count incorporated several key changes based on insights from previous counts. One significant change was the collaboration with G4 (Stoney Nakoda – Tsuut'ina Tribal Council), which organized a "magnet event" called "A Gathering to Support the People". This event not only brought individuals together to help collect PiT Count data, but also provided resources and support to those who attended. Additionally, CHF leveraged the MAGE app and partnered with outreach teams to visit encampments. There was also increased engagement with partner agencies to assist with survey completion. Partner agencies were more engaged to help complete surveys. These changes aimed to improve the overall quality of the data collected, reviewed, processed, and reported.







Facilities & Programs

Collected administrative and systems data for sheltered people experiencing homelessness.

Outreach Teams

Teams went across Calgary neighbourhoods to collect outreach and encampment data.



Volunteers

Counted and surveyed unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness.

Volunteers

Volunteers for the street count were primarily selected from outreach groups and agencies with expertise in serving people experiencing homelessness. The PiT Count placed a strong emphasis on the safety of both volunteers and the individuals being counted. CHF provided training and ongoing support to ensure volunteers were well-prepared. Each volunteer was equipped with a backpack containing safety equipment, essential items (i.e. water, food, socks, hand warmers, etc.), and tools to help them conduct the count efficiently and safely at night.

During the street count, volunteers not only conducted the count but also offered support and assistance to individuals experiencing homelessness. Volunteers actively engaged with the people they encountered, connecting them to the necessary supports and services when needed.



Volunteers that were students and professors from the University of Calgary's Nursing and Social Work programs.



Volunteers from the homelessserving sector that generously volunteered their time to support the PiT Count.



People who participated in the count as part of their professional duties.

Engaging the community

Calgary's 2024 PiT Count was made possible thanks to the support of over 120 volunteers from the community, including outreach workers, CHF staff and many other community partners. CHF and Community Outreach Teams utilized the MAGE app and other data sources to identify encampments inside and outside of the downtown core to survey on the night of the count.

Facility count

Time Period: October 10, 2024 | 7:00 a.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Contributors: CHF collected data from facilities including emergency shelters, short-term transitional housing facilities, women's shelters, hospitals, and correctional facilities.

Process: Facilities participating in the count provided information about all individuals staying at their facility who were identified as experiencing homelessness. The information collected included an age breakdown, gender, and ethnicity data.

Survey data

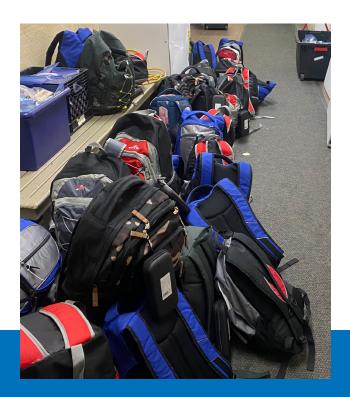
Time Period: October 10, 2024 – October 24, 2024

Survey Development: The survey questions remained unchanged from previous years and consisted of the mandatory questions provided by the Government of Canada. Participation in the survey was voluntary. Individuals who took part in the survey were informed of their right to skip any question they were not comfortable with or end the survey at any time.

Contributors: Over 120 volunteers and staff participated in the collection of survey data on the night of October 10th, 2024. The survey was also utilized to collect data during the G4 (Stoney Nakoda – Tsuut'ina Tribal Council) event, A Gathering to Support the People, on October 16th, 2024. Administrative data was collected from October 10 - October 24.

Process: All evening street count volunteers were required to attend a training session prior

to the PiT Count. During this training session, they received information about the purpose of PiT Counts, the history of Calgary's PiT Counts, safety procedures, and an overview and rationale for the survey questions. Volunteers were also provided with information on the comfort kits (i.e. water, food, socks, hand warmers, etc.) and honoraria that would be given to those experiencing homelessness on the evening of the street count.



Considerations

CHF is committed to ensuring volunteers are equipped to engage with individuals compassionately and effectively. Volunteers were required to attend a training session, covering topics related to the safety and well-being of individuals answering the survey. Volunteers were asked not to take any photographs and to maintain the confidentiality of the people they encountered. As indicated above, the majority of Calgary's PiT Count volunteers have backgrounds in interacting with people experiencing homelessness. Volunteers were provided with contact information to reach immediate assistance if they encountered a person in need.

The intention was for the survey questions to garner enough information to inform policies and programs, but not so much that it became overly invasive for the person being asked the survey questions. Participants were informed that they can skip any question or stop the survey at any time.

Overall Findings

The following outlines the results compiled from the outreach and encampment teams, as well as the administrative and systems data gathered during the 2024 PiT Count.

> individuals and heads of households were identified as experiencing homelessness. There is **no change** to the fraction of Calgarians experiencing homelessness from 2022.

> > Overall, the data reveals an increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness in Calgary relative to 2022. However, the data also reveals a continuation of an important trend over time. Since 2008, the population of Calgary has increased by over 45% (Government of Alberta, 2025). Despite this, the number of people identified as experiencing homelessness in PiT Counts has fallen by 13% over the same period. To put this differently, in 2008, 3.3 out of every 1,000 Calgarians were counted as homeless. In 2024, only 2 out of every 1,000 Calgarians were counted as homeless. This is a reduction of over 40% since 2008. The following chart (Figure 2 on page 12) exhibits this breakdown further.

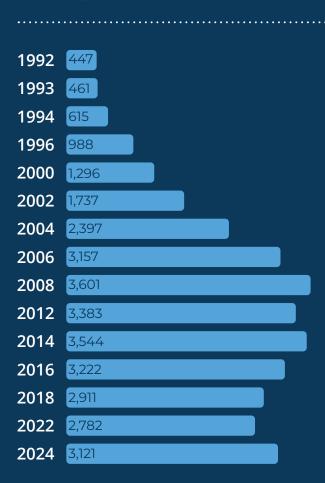


Figure 1 – Counts over the years

Calgary's Rate of Homelessness

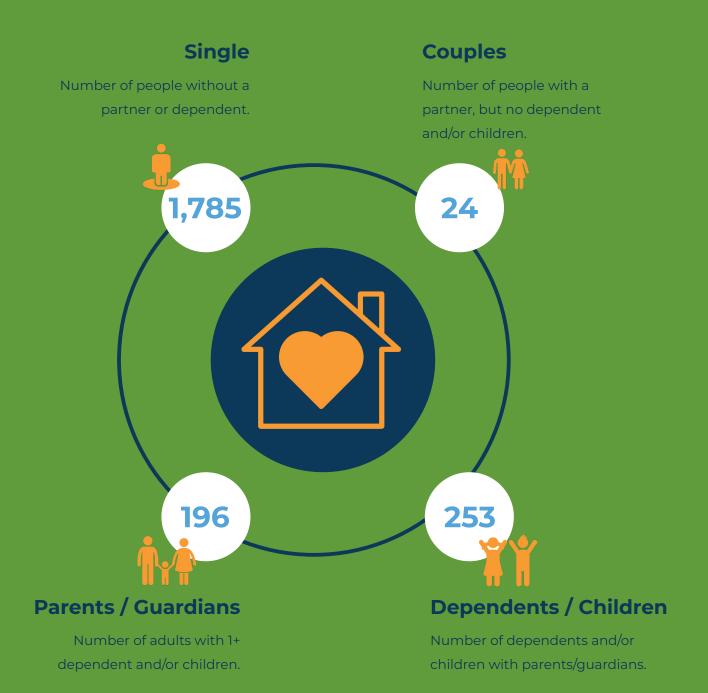
The Homelessness Rate is the number of people experiencing homelessness per 1,000 Calgarians on the night of the PiT count over the years.

Population	PiT Count	Year	Homelessness Rate (per 1,000 Calgarian)
929,118	1,737	2002	1.87
966,449	2,397	2004	2.48
1,027,816	3,157	2006	3.07
1,079,960	3,601	2008	3.33
1,171,192	3,383	2012	2.89
1,242,004	3,544	2014	2.85
1,278,707	3,222	2016	2.52
1,306,586	2,911	2018	2.23
1,388,702	2,782	2022	2.00
1,562,600	3,121	2024	2.00

Figure 2 – The homelessness rate in Calgary over the years

Family Composition

Family composition on the night of the street count excludes dependents or partners who were not present and is based solely on administrative and survey data.



13

Sheltered & Unsheltered Status

Of the total 3,121 individuals and household members enumerated, 804 (~26%) were unsheltered while 2,317 (~74%) were sheltered. Compared to the 2022 count, the percentage of unsheltered individuals decreased by almost 3 percentage points.



Figure 3 – Total individuals & household members by sheltered status

By Location / Program Type

The most common location/program type to find individuals experiencing homelessness is emergency shelters (43%). Of those who answered the survey, 77% reported having at least one overnight shelter stay in the past year. It is important to acknowledge that this was a multiple-choice question on the survey, and individuals may have had other sleeping locations in the past year.

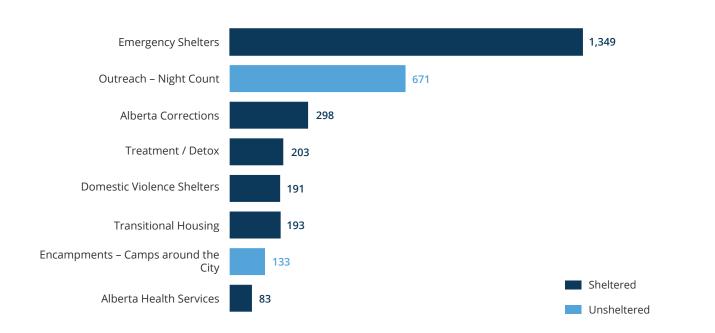


Figure 4 – Total individuals & households by program type

Demographics

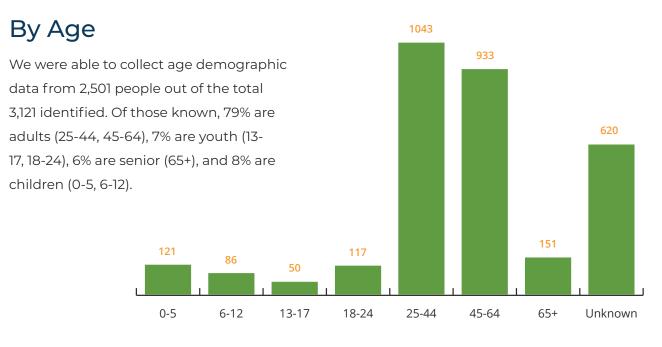
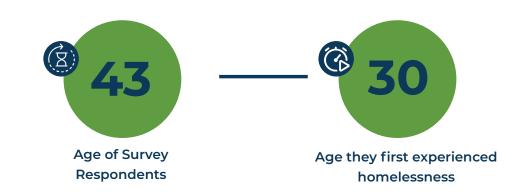


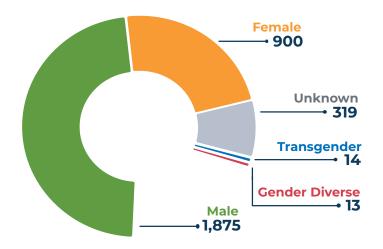
Figure 5 – Total individuals & household members by age group

- The Unknown age group accounts for 20% of the total count, up from 14% in 2022.
- The demographic information for unsheltered data (encampments and outreach) comes from completed survey data only.
- Adults (ages 25-64) account for 63% of the total count, with 1,976 individuals.
- Youth (13-24) account for 5.4% (167 individuals), down from 8.6% (239 individuals) in 2022.
- The senior age group (65+) remains consistent at 4%.

Median Age



By Gender Identity



Out of the total enumeration, 1,875 (60%) of the total individuals and household members identified as male, and 900 (29%) identified as female. Individuals who identified as transgender or gender diverse represented <1% of the population, a combined total of 27.

Figure 6 – Total individuals & household members by gender

It can be difficult for someone in a marginalized or vulnerable position to disclose their gender diversity, therefore we suspect that the number of transgender or gender diverse individuals experiencing homelessness is both under-reported and not fully understood.

Gender Identity by Age Group

Gender identity below 25 years is evenly split between male and female, with 178 (48%) identifying as female and 190 (51%) identifying as male which is similar to 2022 (47.5% female and 52.4% male). For adult age groups, the gender identity skews towards male, with 1,296 (65%) identifying as male and 644 (33%) identifying as female. Out of all the participants with unknown age, males have a higher proportion (44%).

Unknown

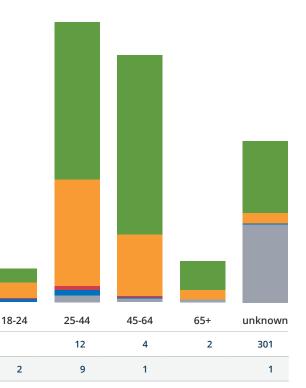
Transgender

0-5

6-12

13-17

1



Gender Diverse 1 1 1 8 2 Female 57 39 22 60 408 236 37 41 Male 63 47 26 54 606 690 112 277

Figure 7 – Breakdown of age group by gender identity

By Ethnicity

In collecting ethnicity data, varying levels of information were provided from different sources. Some sources provided comprehensive ethnicity information, while others only distinguished between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, and some sources were largely unknown. By combining data sources that offered full ethnicity breakdowns with those that provided only Indigenous vs. non-Indigenous distinctions, we saw the following distribution out of the total 3,121 individuals and heads of household members counted:

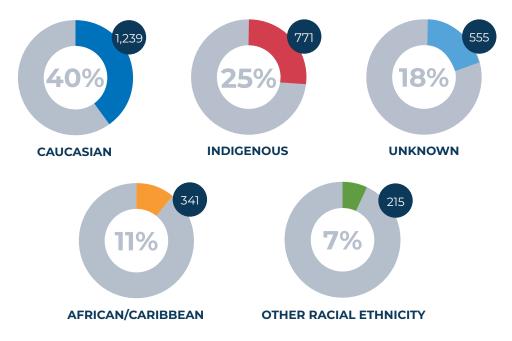


Figure 8 – Total individuals & household members by ethnicity

When further reducing the percentage breakdown to only those with a *known* ethnicity (2,566 individuals out of the total 3,121), we found that Caucasian represents 48.3%, Indigenous 30%, African/Caribbean 13.3%, and Other Racial Ethnicity 8.4%. The number of individuals experiencing homelessness who identified as Indigenous increased from 700 to 771 between

2022 and 2024, however, the relative percentage remained the same. Those who identified as Caucasian marginally increased from 1,231 in 2022 to 1,239 in 2024, but in terms of relative percentage it decreased in 2024 by 6% from 54.3% in 2022.

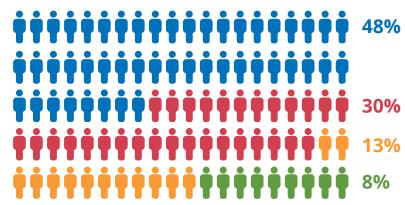


Figure 9 – Percentage breakdown for known ethnicity population (n= 2,566)

Ethnicity by Age Group

Those who identified as Caucasian represented the majority of individuals over the age of 45 (57% of 45-64 year olds and 79% of those 65+ years old) and were the most common ethnicity between those aged 25-44 (42%). For those under the age of 18 the majority identifed as Indigenous (47% of 0-5 year olds, 51% of 6-12 year olds, and 52% of 13-17 year olds). This shows that at younger ages, a greater proportion of the population experiencing homelessness were Indigenous.

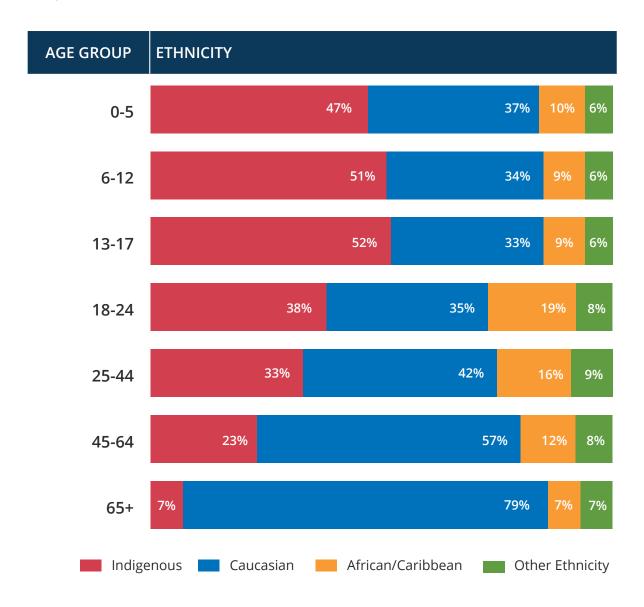


Figure 10 – Percentage breakdown of known age group by known ethnicity (n= 2,259)

*This chart does not include any unknown gender ethnicity in its representation.



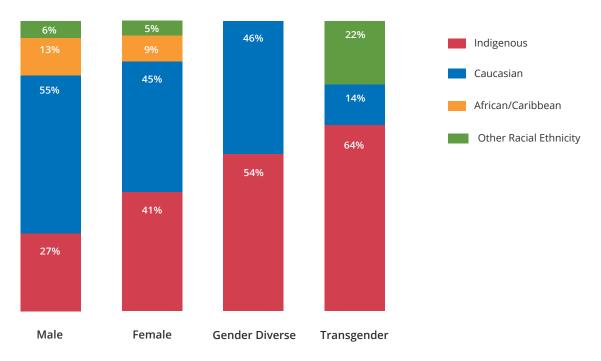


Figure 11 – Total percentage breakdown of ethnicity by gender identity

Out of the total individuals and heads of households:

- 55% of males and 45% of females identify as Caucasian
- 27% of males and 41% of females identify as Indigenous
- This shows that Indigenous females experiencing homelessness are overrepresented to a greater degree than Indigenous males experiencing homlessness.

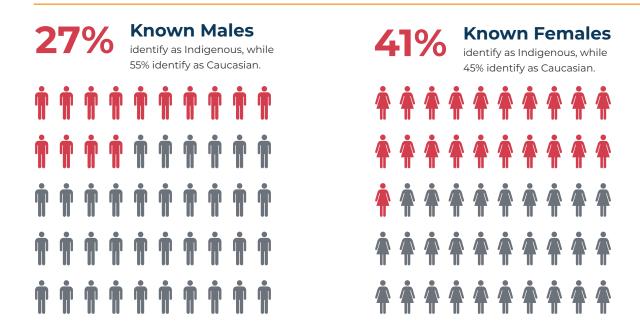


Figure 12 - Percentage breakdown of male and female gender identity by known ethnicity (n= 2,529)

Demographics by **Shelter Status**

Shelter Status by Age Group

A higher proportion of people over 65 were shelter users (5.4%) compared to those who were unsheltered (3.4%). The largest age group for both sheltered (34%) and unsheltered (31%) users is 25-44 years of age. Focusing on those aged 25-44, the proportion of unsheltered individuals becomes more pronounced compared to 2022: 50% in 2024 versus 67% in 2022. The proportion of sheltered individuals remained relatively stable: 40% in 2024 versus 44% in 2022.

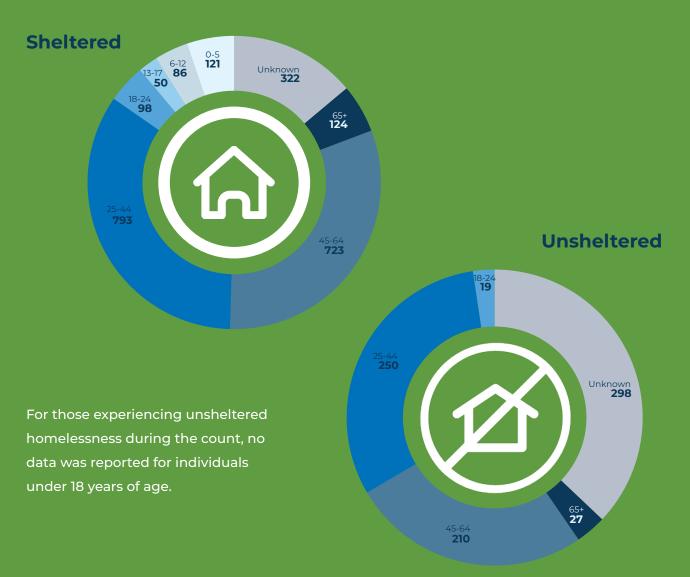


Figure 13 – Breakdown of sheltered status by age group

Shelter Status by Gender Identity

In 2024, the gender distribution was:

- Sheltered: 67% male, 33% female.
- Unsheltered: 68% male, 29% female.

This is nearly identical to 2022:

- Sheltered: 65% male, 34% female
- Unsheltered: 73% male, 27% female.

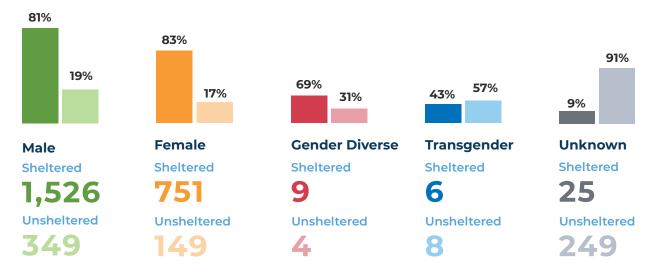


Figure 14 – Breakdown of sheltered status by gender identity

*The demographic information for Unsheltered Data comes from completed Survey data only. It can be difficult for someone in a marginalized or vulnerable position to disclose their gender diversity, therefore we suspect that the number of transgender or gender diverse individuals experiencing homelessness is both under-reported and not fully understood.

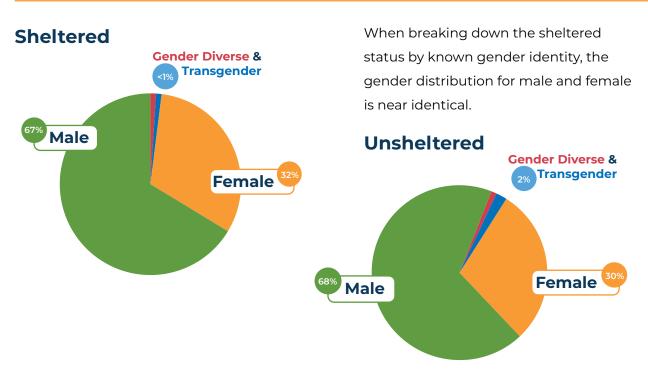


Figure 15 – Breakdown of sheltered status by known gender identity (n=2,802)

The number of individuals identified as being unsheltered in 2022 was almost one-third of the total count, which has marginally decreased in the 2024 count. As a result, there has been an increase in the use of emergency shelters and outreach programs. Those experiencing homelessness while in a transitional program (i.e. transitional housing and treatment/detox programs) increased from 335 (12%) in 2022 to 396 (13%) in 2024.

Shelter Status by Ethnicity

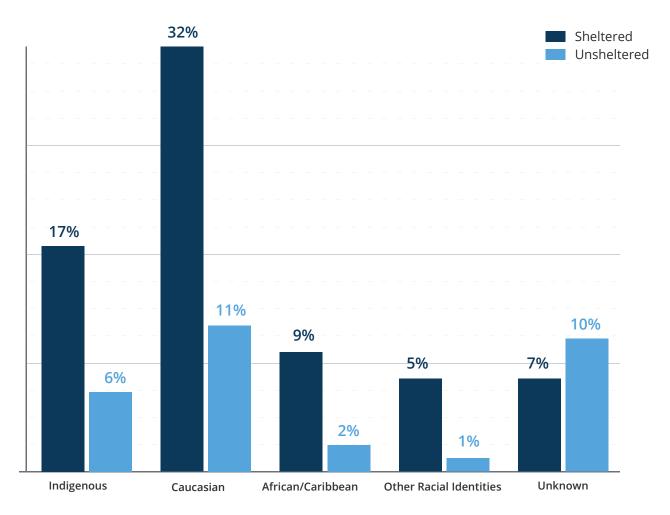
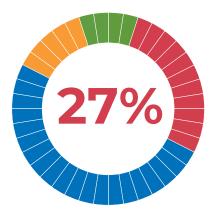


Figure 16 – Percentage breakdown of sheltered status by ethnicity

*The demographic information for unsheltered data comes from completed survey data only. The survey collected information on non-Indigenous ethnicity, broken down into Caucasian, Other Racial Identities, African/Caribbean, and Unknown. Ethnicity information was collected from agencies for sheltered data, with some providing detailed data on non-Indigenous ethnicities, while others reported only a general "Non-Indigenous" category, labelled as Non-Specified Non-Indigenous.

Considering only the population with known ethnicity, the ethnic breakdown for sheltered versus unsheltered individuals is significantly different. Of those who were sheltered, only 27% identified as Indigenous. In contrast, 42% of those who were unsheltered identified as Indigenous.



Sheltered

Indigenous = 27% Caucasian = 51% African/Caribbean = 13% Other Racial Ethnicity = 9%

Unsheltered

Indigenous = 42% Caucasian = 38% African/Caribbean = 11% Other Racial Ethnicity = 9%

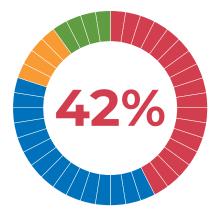


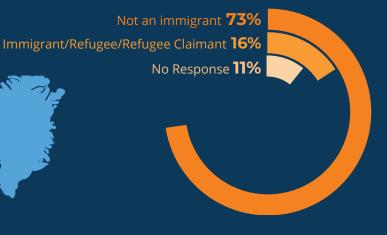
Figure 17 – Percentage breakdown of sheltered status by known ethnicity (n=2,566)

*The demographic information for unsheltered data comes from completed survey data only. The survey collected information on non-Indigenous ethnicity, broken down into Caucasian, Other Racial Identities, African/Caribbean, and Unknown. Ethnicity information was collected from agencies for sheltered data, with some providing detailed data on Non-Indigenous ethnicities, while others reported only a general "Non-Indigenous" category, labelled as Non-Specified Non-Indigenous.

Survey Data

Immigration Status

Out of 751 survey respondents, 122 (16%) said they came to Canada under some kind of immigration status (immigrant, refugee, or refugee claimant), 545 (73%) said they are not an immigrant, and the remaining 84 (11%) did not respond.



PREVIOUS LOCATION

188

Figure 19 – Previous location before moving to Calgary (n=384)

Figure 18 – Immigration status (n=751)

Out of 751 survey respondents, 685 answered the question regarding length of stay in Calgary. 212 (31%) said they have always lived in Calgary and 410 (61%) provided the corresponding number of days that they've lived in Calgary.

>16% said they came to Canada under some kind of immigration status.

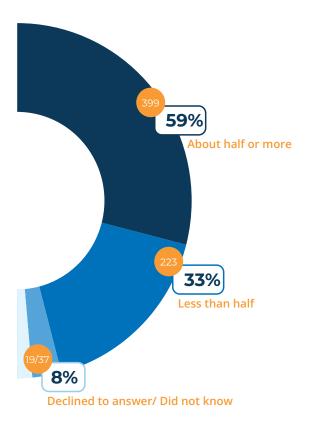
Regarding reasons for moving to Calgary, 466 survey participants responded. Of these, 123 (26%) said they moved to Calgary for reasons related to employment, 107 (23%) moved due to family/friends, 57 (12%) moved to access supports and services, 45 (10%) moved due to reasons related to fear for safety, and 18 (4%) moved for reasons related to housing. The remaining 116 (25%) cited other reasons or responded as unknown.

Homeless Episodes in the Past Year

Out of 751 survey responses, 551 answered the question regarding the number of homeless episodes, or the number of times they have experienced homelessness, in the past year. Of these, 361 (66%) stated they had one episode in the last year compared to 42 (8%) who stated they had 10 or more episodes. Overall, 90% of respondents said they had five episodes or less over the past year.



Figure 20 – Number of homeless episodes in the past year (n=551)



Time Spent Experiencing Homelessness over the Past Three Years

Out of 678 survey respondents 399 (59%) individuals stated they had experienced homelessness for about half or more of the past three years, 223 (33%) responded that they had experienced homelessness for less than half the time, and the remaining 8% (56) either did not know or declined to answer.

Figure 21 – Time spent experiencing homelessness in the past 3 years (n=678)

Reason for Housing Loss



35% Not Enough Income



26% Partner Related Issues



16% Substance Use



15% Landlord



11% Health Related



9% Housing Conditions Changed



5% Parent / Guardian Related

Figure 22 – Reasons for recent housing loss (n=789)

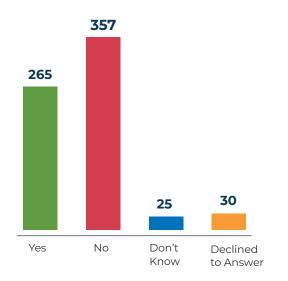


Figure 23 – Housing loss related to an eviction (n=677)

35% of the respondents to this survey question said it was due to not enough income, 31% stated it was related to domestic issues, 27% said it was health and substance-related, and 24% said it was housing-related—such as eviction, renovation, owners moving in, unfit tenant, etc. This survey question, as well as Income Sources, were multiple selection (e.g. check all that apply), so each individual could have selected more than one option.

Out of 677 responses, 265 (39%) confirmed that their most recent housing loss was related to an eviction. 53% replied "no" and 8% either did not know or declined to answer.

Income Sources

9%

Some form of employment

6%

Informal income sources

29%

Welfare / Social assistance (provincial benefits)

32%

No income

35%

EI / Benefits / Refunds

Figure 24 – Sources of income (n=681)

Analysis and **Discussion**

99 The overall findings of the 2024 PiT Count report highlight the positive impact of investing in essential support services.

The findings from the 2024 Point-in-Time (PiT) Count provide valuable insights into the current state of homelessness in Calgary that contribute to the broader understanding of the sector. The following key themes emerged from the analysis of the data collected during the count.

1. There has been no change in the fraction of Calgarians experiencing homelessness since the 2022 PiT Count. Despite very rapid population growth, the rate of homelessness in Calgary has remained unchanged since 2022. In 2024, 2 out of every 1,000 Calgarians were counted as experiencing homelessness on the night of the count and that is unchanged since 2022 despite a 12.5% increase in Calgary's population.

2. Indigenous children (ages 0-17) are significantly overrepresented, making up approximately 50% of this age group.

Indigenous individuals, in general, represent 25% of the population experiencing homelessness, which is a significant overrepresentation compared to their proportion in the general population. This year-over-year pattern reflects broader systemic inequalities and underscores the importance of culturally appropriate services and programs that address the unique challenges faced by Indigenous communities.

3. The proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness who hold some form of immigration status has risen to 16%, up from 10% in 2022. This increase points to the growing role of immigration in shaping the homeless population, signaling a need for more tailored support for this group.

The 2024 PiT count identified 3,121 individuals experiencing homelessness. While the overall number of individuals experiencing homelessness has risen, Calgary also saw a rise in the number of individuals utilizing shelters, while the number of people living unsheltered or residing in encampments remained consistent with 2022.

The data also reveals a continuation of an important trend over time. Since 2008, the population of Calgary has increased by over 45%. Despite this, the number of people identified as experiencing homelessness in PiT Counts has fallen by 13% over the same period. To put this differently, in 2008, 3.3 out of every 1,000 Calgarians were counted as homeless. In 2024, only 2 out of every 1,000 Calgarians were counted as homeless. **This is a reduction of over 40% since 2008.**

Research into the causes of homelessness identifies key drivers to be rapid population growth, tight rental markets, high rates of inflation, growing rates of poverty, and increased rates of substance abuse. Since the previous PiT Count, Calgary has suffered the effects of every one of these influences. Consequently, the homeless serving sector in Calgary has faced unprecedented headwinds, challenging its ability to help people retain their housing and support those in need of rehousing. Despite these challenges, the data reveals that the sector has made great strides in the fight against homelessness.



Final **Conclusion**

The 2024 PiT Count in Calgary provided data that enhances the understanding of the state of homelessness in the city for all levels of government and service providers. The overall findings of the PiT Count indicate that despite very rapid population growth, the rate of homelessness in Calgary has remained unchanged since 2022. The data reveals an important trend over time: in 2008, 3.3 out of every 1,000 Calgarians were counted as experiencing homelessness, whereas in 2024, this number has decreased to 2 out of every 1,000 Calgarians counted as experiencing homelessness. This is a reduction of over 40% since 2008.

Appendix A List of Facilities & Classifications



Emergency Shelters

These are all considered emergency shelters but who they serve may vary.

- Alpha House Society
- Calgary Drop-In Centre
- · Children's Cottage Society Brendas House (Families)
- Inn from the Cold (Families)
- The Mustard Seed Foothills Shelter
- The Mustard Seed Women's Shelter
- The Salvation Army Centre of Hope (Men Only)
- The Salvation Army West Campus (Women only)
- Trellis Society Avenue 15 (Under 18 years of age only)
- Unison (For ages 55+)
- YWCA Emergency Shelter (Women only)



Domestic Violence Shelters

Specifically women and/or their children leaving family-based violence.

- Awo Taan Healing Lodge
- Discovery House
- Fear Is Not Love
- Radiance
- YWCA Domestic Violence Shelter



Transitional Housing

Programs that allow people to stay for two years or less.

- Brenda Strafford Transitional Housing
- Inn From The Cold Emma House
- Reset Society
- YWCA Transitional Housing

- Alberta Health Services: Reported numbers from all the hospitals in and around Calgary—both the emergency department and individuals who are inpatient.
- Alberta Correctional Division: Reported numbers from all the correctional facilities in Calgary and the surrounding areas.



Detox & Treatment

Programs related to detox, treatment and recovery.

- Alcove Addiction Recovery Centre
- Alpha House Detox
- Aventa
- Calgary Drop-In Centre Withdrawal Management / Recovery Transition
 Program
- Calgary Dream Centre
- Fresh Start Recovery
- Simon House
- Sunrise Healing Lodge



Street Count

Participating agencies and partners for the Street Count.

- Calgary Alpha House Society
- Calgary Distress Centre
- Calgary Homeless Foundation
- Calgary Transit Public Safety
- The City of Calgary
- Government of Canada
- Recovery Alberta / Alberta Health Services (AHS)
- Radicare Ventures
- The Salvation Army
- Siksika Family Services
- Street Sisters Society
- The Alex
- Trellis Society
- University of Calgary
- Woods Homes

Appendix B **Data Collection Tools &** Forms

Admin Data Submission Template

Shelters, transitional housing, detox and treatment facilities and programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA - Treatment, Detox, & Transitonal Programs Submitting Organization: Date Submitted: Date Relevant to: 10-Oct-24

Key Contact for Followup Questions:

Total facility occupancy overnight October 10, 2024: Number of individuals in facility with no fixed address(See intructions below):

INSTRUCTIONS: Please insert age, gender and ethnicity for each individual with no fixed address(NFA) in your facility on the night of October 10, 2024. Do not include name. No fixed address individuals would be defined as anyone who would not have a fixed place to stay if they were not in your program. Ex: We would consider an individual as NFA if they would be residing on the streets if the individual was not in your program. If an individual would be couch surfing, staying with family, or have their own place then if not in your program they would not constitute NFA.

Individual example	Age	Gender	Inigenous	
example	18-24	Man	Non-Indigenous	
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Family Admin Data Submission Template

Family and domestic violence facilities and programs.

Submitting Organization: Date Submitted: Date Relevant to: Key Contact for Follow-up Questions:

10-Oct-24

Total number of indivuiduals facility can hold Number of individuals in facility with no fixed address

INSTRUCTIONS: Please insert age, gender and ethnicity for each individual with no fixed address in your facility on the night of October 10, 2024. Do not include name. **For family shelters/DV programs:** please group families together by listing the head of household first, followed by all dependents, so it is clear how many families there are, and how many dependents are in each. No fixed address (NFA) individuals would be defined as anyone who would not have a fixed place to stay if they were not in your program. Ex: We would consider an individual as NFA if he would be residing on the streets if the individual was not in your program on Oct. 10th. If an individual would be couch surfing, living with family or have their own place if not in your program they would not be NFA.

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Individual	Age	Gender	Inidgenous	Family Status (Head of Household, Dependent - Family/DV programs only)
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example	6-12	Woman	Indigenous (unspeci	dependent
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Encampment Tally Count Sheet

ENCAMPMENT TALLY SHEET

Time:

_to_____ Surveyor: ___

Contact phone #: ____

Instructions: To record *observed homelessness*, please take note of those who decline to or are unable to respond, but who may be experiencing homelessness in the table below. Please also indicate the reason you believe they are experiencing homelessness (e.g., alseep outside with belongings).

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	Location	Interaction	Observed	Indicators of Homelessness (e.g., alseep outside with belongings)	
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12					

Unsheltered Tally Count Sheet

UNSHELTERED TALLY SHEET

Zone: ___

Time:_____to____ Surveyor: ____

_ Contact phone #: __

Instructions: To record *observed homelessness*, please take note of those who decline to or are unable to respond, but who may be experiencing homelessness in the table below. Please also indicate the reason you believe they are experiencing homelessness (e.g., alseep outside with belongings).

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2024 Point-In-Time Count Survey

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g. JAIL, PRISON, REMAND CENTRE	d. Decline to a					
h. HOMELESS SHELTER (e.g. emergenc			<u>ر د</u>		* ****	144.1
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j. TRANSITIONAL SHELTER/HOUSING				- 1 17	i i i i	
k. UNSHELTERED IN A PUBLIC SPACE (e.g. street, park, bus she	lter, forest, or	F	7157	<u> </u>	
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EGIN SURVEY						
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before you before you before you to Acce to	u came here? the main rease SS EMERGENCY S SS SERVICES AND MOVED HERE	O On yo SHELTO SUPP	DECLINE TO A DU Came to (ER(S) PORTS	NSWER commun o EMPL o EMPL	<i>nity no</i> .0ymen .0ymen	a me)? (I NT (SEEKI NT (SECUI	Do not ro NG)	ead ca	tegories;	; select or	ne)
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. In <i>additic</i>	on to your resp	onse	e in the ques	stion abo	ove, d	o you id	entify	with a	ny of th	ne racial	identities liste
below? (Show or Read lis	st. Se	lect all that a	(vlgg		-			-		
	Y AS INDIGENOUS					BLACK	-AFRICA	N (e.g.,	Ghanaiar	n. Ethiopia	n, Nigerian)
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🗇 ASIAN- S	SOUTH-EAST (e.g.,	, Filipi	no, Vietnames	e,		LATIN	AMERIC	AN (e.g	., Brazilia	n, Mexicai	n, Chilean, Cuban
Cambod	lian, Malaysian, La	aotian	ı)) WHITE	e.g. Eu	ropean	, French,	Ukrainian,	, Euro-Latinx)
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	VEST (e.g., Iranian	-	nan)			DECLI	NE TO AN	ISWER			
BLACK-C											
	CANADIAN/AMERI	(AN									

training) o YES, MILITARY o BOTH MILITARY AND RCMP o DON'T KNOW o YES, RCMP o NO o DECLINE TO ANSWER

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

o YES	0 NO	O DON'T KNOW	0	DECLINE TO ANSWER

11. Have you been experiencing difficulties related to any of the following?:

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	DECLINE TO ANSWER
ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION (e.g. diabetes, tuberculosis (TB) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV))	0	0	0	o
PHYSICAL MOBILITY (e.g. spinal cord injury, arthritis, or limited movement or dexterity)	0	0	o	o
LEARNING, INTELLECTUAL/DEVELOPMENTAL, OR COGNITIVE FUNCTION (e.g. fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), dyslexia or dementia)	0	0	o	o
ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURY (e.g. due to an accident, violence, overdose, stroke, or brain tumour)	0	0	0	0
MENTAL HEALTH [diagnosed/undiagnosed] (e.g. depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), bipolar, or schizophrenia)	0	0	o	o
SUBSTANCE USE (e.g. alcohol or opiates)	0	0	0	0
SENSES, SUCH AS SEEING OR HEARING (e.g. blindness or deafness)	0	0	0	o

12. What gender do you identify with? (Show list or read list.)

0	MAN	0	TRANS	WOMAN		0	NOT LISTED:
0	WOMAN	0	TRANS	MAN		0	DON'T KNOW
0	TWO-SPIRIT	0	NON-P	INARY (GEN	DERQUEER)	0	DECLINE TO ANSWER

13. How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian? (Show list or read list.)

Γ	0	STRAIGHT/HETEROSEXUAL	0	BISEXUAL	0	ASEXUAL	0	NOT LISTED:
	0	GAY	0	TWO-SPIRIT	0	QUEER	0	DON'T KNOW
	0	LESBIAN	0	PANSEXUAL	0	QUESTIONING	0	DECLINE TO ANSWER

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

	euson n'ene respondent suys eviction of t		iney energy concernents in		
HO	USING AND FINANCIAL ISSUES	CO	NFLICT WITH:	EX	PERIENCED DISCRIMINATION BY:
	NOT ENOUGH INCOME FOR HOUSING (e.g.		SPOUSE/PARTNER		SPOUSE/PARTNER
	rental increase, loss of benefit, income or		PARENT/GUARDIAN		PARENT/GUARDIAN
	job)		LANDLORD		LANDLORD
	UNFIT/UNSAFE HOUSING CONDITION		OTHER ()		OTHER ()
	BUILDING SOLD OR RENOVATED				
	OWNER MOVED IN				
OT	HFR	EVE	PERIENCED ABUSE BY:	Lur	ALTH OR CORRECTIONS
01		CAP	PERIENCED ABUSE BY:	1 116	ALTH OR CORRECTIONS
	COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage)		SPOUSE/PARTNER		PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY
	COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage)		SPOUSE/PARTNER		PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY
	COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage) LEFT THE COMMUNITY/RELOCATED		SPOUSE/PARTNER PARENT/GUARDIAN		PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE
	COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage) LEFT THE COMMUNITY/RELOCATED DEATH OR DEPARTURE OF FAMILY MEMBER		SPOUSE/PARTNER PARENT/GUARDIAN LANDLORD		PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE SUBSTANCE USE ISSUE
	COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage) LEFT THE COMMUNITY/RELOCATED DEATH OR DEPARTURE OF FAMILY MEMBER PET(S)		SPOUSE/PARTNER PARENT/GUARDIAN LANDLORD		PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE SUBSTANCE USE ISSUE HOSPITALIZATION OR TREATMENT
	COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage) LEFT THE COMMUNITY/RELOCATED DEATH OR DEPARTURE OF FAMILY MEMBER PET(S)		SPOUSE/PARTNER PARENT/GUARDIAN LANDLORD		PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE SUBSTANCE USE ISSUE HOSPITALIZATION OR TREATMENT PROGRAM

14b. Was your most recent housing loss related to an eviction?

o NO

o YES

DON'T KNOW

O DECLINE TO ANSWER

14c. How long ago did that happen (that you lost your housing most recently)? (Best estimate)

What are your sources of inco	me	? (Reminder that this survey is anonyr	nous.	Read list and check all that ap
ormal or Informal Work	Bei	nefits	Ot	her
FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT		EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		MONEY FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS
PART TIME EMPLOYMENT		DISABILITY BENEFIT (name of Prov.		OTHER MONEY FROM A SERVICE
CASUAL EMPLOYMENT (e.g.		DISABILITY BENEFIT)		AGENCY
contract work)		SENIORS BENEFITS (e.g. CPP/OAS/GIS)		OTHER:
INFORMAL INCOME SOURCES		WELFARE/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (Prov.		NO INCOME
(e.g. bottle returns, panhandling,		benefit)		DON'T KNOW
sex work)		VETERAN/VAC BENEFITS		DECLINE TO ANSWER
		CHILD AND FAMILY BENEFITS		
		GST/HST REFUND		

Appendix C Data Tables

Figure 1 – Counts over the years

YEAR	COUNTED
1992	447
1993	461
1994	615
1996	988
2000	1296
2002	1737
2004	2397
2006	3157
2008	3601
2012	3383
2014	3544
2016	3222
2018	2911
2022	2782
2024	3121

Note: two counts were taken in both 2012 and 2014. The results have been averaged.

Figure 2 – Rate of Homelessness in Calgary over the years

	RATE OF HOMELESSNESS											
YEAR	Homelessness Rate (Per 1,000 Calgarians)	PiT Count	Population									
2002	1.87	1,737	929,118									
2004	2.48	2,397	966,449									
2006	3.07	3,157	1,027,816									
2008	3.33	3,601	1,079,960									
2012	2.89	3,383	1,171,192									
2014	2.85	3,544	1,242,004									
2016	2.52	3,222	1,278,707									
2018	2.23	2,911	1,306,586									
2022	2.00	2,782	1,388,702									
2024	2.00	3,121	1,562,600									

Figure 3 – Total individuals & household members by sheltered status (n=3,121)

SHELTER STATUS	#	%
Sheltered	2,317	74%
Unsheltered	804	26%

Figure 4.1 – Total individuals & households by location/program type (n=3,121)

LOCATION / PROGRAM	COUNTED
Emergency Shelters	1349
Outreach - Night count	671
Alberta Corrections	298
Treatment/Detox	203
Domestic Violence Shelters	191
Transitional Housing	193
Encampments	133
Alberta Health Services	83

Figure 4.2 – Breakdown of program type by age group (n=3,121)

	PROGRAM TYPE												
AGE GROUP	Alberta Corrections	DV Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Encampments	Outreach	Transitional Housing	Treatment & Detox	AHS					
0-5		53	33			30	5						
6-12		41	26			19							
13-17		22	14			6	8						
18-24		8	60		19	12	16	2					
25-44		64	503	14	236	67	115	44					
45-64		3	601	10	200	30	57	32					
65+			112		27	5	2	5					
Unknown	298			109	189	24							
TOTAL	298	191	1349	133	671	193	203	83					

Figure 4.3 – Breakdown of program type by gender identity (n=3,121)

	PROGRAM TYPE												
GENDER IDENTITY	Alberta Corrections	DV Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Encampments	Outreach	Transitional Housing	Treatment & Detox	AHS					
Male	265	64	956	20	329	30	153	58					
Female	33	127	383	5	144	139	44	25					
Transgender			3		8		3						
Gender Diverse			6		4		3						
Unknown			1	108	186	24							
TOTAL	298	191	1349	133	671	193	203	83					

Figure 4.4 – Breakdown of program type by ethnicity (n=3,121)

	PROGRAM TYPE													
ETHNICITY	Alberta Corrections	DV Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Encampments	Outreach	Transitional Housing	Treatment & Detox	AHS						
Unknown		36	76	111	212	34	3	83						
Other Racial Ethnicity			79	1	40									
Non- Specified	200	93	251			98	140							
Caucasian			519	10	173									
African / Carib- bean			135	1	55									
Indigenous	98	62	289	10	191	61	60							
TOTAL	298	191	1349	133	671	193	203	83						

Figure 4.5 – Percentage breakdown of program type by known ethnicity (n=2,566)

PROGRAM TYPE								
ETHNICITY	Alberta Corrections	DV Shelters	Emergency Shelters	Encampments	Outreach	Transitional Housing	Treatment & Detox	
Other Racial Ethnicity			6%	5%	9%			
Non-Specified	68%	60%	20%			62%	70%	
Caucasian			41%	45%	38%			
African / Carib- bean			11%	5%	11%			
Indigenous	32%	40%	23%	45%	42%	38%	30%	

Figure 5 – Total individuals & household members by age group (n=3,121)

AGE GROUP	#	%
0-5	121	4%
6-12	86	2%
13-17	50	2%
18-24	117	4%
25-44	1043	33%
45-64	933	30%
65+	151	5%
Unknown	620	20%

Figure 6 – Total individuals & household members by gender identity (n=3,121)

GENDER IDENTITY	#	%
Male	1875	60%
Female	900	29%
Gender Diverse	13	<1%
Transgender	14	<1%
Unknown	319	11%

Figure 7 – Breakdown of age group by gender identity (n=3,121)

AGE GROUP								
GENDER IDENTITY	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Unknown
Male	63	47	26	54	606	690	112	277
Female	57	39	22	60	408	236	37	41
Transgender			1	2	9	1		1
Gender Diverse	1		1	1	8	2		
Unknown					12	4	2	301
TOTAL	121	86	50	117	1043	933	151	620

Figure 8.1 – Total individuals & household members by ethnicity (n=3,121)

ETHNICITY	#	%
Caucasian	1,239	40%
African/Caribbean	341	11%
Other Ethnicity	215	7%
Indigenous	771	25%
Unknown	555	18%

Figure 8.2 – Breakdown of individuals & household members by ethnicity (n=3,121)

ETHNICITY	#	%
Indigenous	771	25%
Caucasian	702	22%
African/Caribbean	191	6%
Other Ethnicity	120	4%
Unknown	555	18%

Figure 9 – Precentage breakdown for known ethnicity population (n= 2,566)

ETHNICITY	%
Caucasian	48%
Indigenous	30%
African/Caribbean	13%
Other Ethnicity	8%

Figure 10.1 – Percentage breakdown of known age group by known ethnicity type (n=2,259)

AGE GROUP								
ETHNICITY	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Other Racial Ethnicity				5%	5%	6%	6%	
Non-Specified	53%	49%	48%	29%	28%	19%	12%	
Caucasian				15%	23%	44%	70%	
African / Caribbean				13%	11%	8%	5%	
Indigenous	47%	51%	52%	38%	33%	23%	7%	

Figure 10.2 – Breakdown of age group by ethnicity type (n=3,121)

AGE GROUP								
ETHNICITY	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Unknown
Unknown	16	17	8	6	92	92	11	313
Other Racial Ethnicity				5	51	53	8	3
Non-Specified	56	34	20	32	264	159	17	200
Caucasian				17	217	368	98	2
African / Caribbean				14	105	64	7	1
Indigenous	49	35	22	43	314	197	10	101
	121	86	50	117	1043	933	151	620

Figure 11.1 – Percentage breakdown of ethnicity by gender (n=3,121)

GENDER IDENTITY								
ETHNICITY	Male	Female	Gender Diverse	Transgender	Unknown			
Unknown	9%	9%	15%		96			
Other Racial Ethnicity	5%	3%		22%	1%			
Non-Specified	25%	35%	15%	7%				
Caucasian	30%	15%	23%	7%	1%			
African / Caribbean	8%	3%			1%			
Indigenous	23%	35%	47%	64%	1%			

Figure 11.2 – Breakdown of ethnicity by gender identity (n=3,121)

GENDER IDENTITY								
ETHNICITY	Male	Female	Gender Diverse	Transgender	Unknown			
Unknown	166	80	2		307			
Other Racial Ethnicity	87	26		3	4			
Non-Specified	464	315	2	1				
Caucasian	558	139	3	1	1			
African / Caribbean	160	28			3			
Indigenous	440	312	6	9	4			
TOTAL	1875	900	13	14	319			

Figure 12 – Percentage breakdown of male and female gender identity by known ethnicity (n=2,529)

	GENDER IDENTITY						
ETHNICITY	Male	Female					
Other Racial Ethnicity	5%	3%					
Non-Specified	27%	38%					
Caucasian	33%	17%					
African / Caribbean	9%	3%					
Indigenous	26%	38%					

Figure 13 – Breakdown of sheltered status by age group (n=3,121)

AGE GROUP	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED
0-5	121	
6-12	86	
13-17	50	
18-24	98	19
25-44	793	250
45-64	723	210
65+	124	27
Unknown	322	298

Figure 14 – Breakdown of sheltered status by gender identity (n=3,121)

GENDER IDENTITY	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED
Male	1526	349
Female	751	149
Gender Diverse	9	4
Transgender	6	8
Unknown	25	294

Figure 15 – Percentage breakdown of sheltered status by known gender identity (n=2,802)

GENDER IDENTITY	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED
Male	67%	68%
Female	32%	30%
Gender Diverse & Transgender	<1%	2%

Figure 16 - Breakdown of sheltered status by ethnicity (n=3,121)

ETHNICITY	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED
Indigenous	570	201
Caucasian	519	183
African/Caribbean	135	56
Other Ethnicity	79	41
Unknown	149	323

Figure 17 – Percentage breakdown of sheltered status by known ethnicity (n=2,566)

ETHNICITY	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED
Indigenous	27%	42%
Caucasian	25%	38%
African/Caribbean	6%	11%
Other Ethnicity	4%	9%

Figure 18.1 – Immigration status (Survey n=751)

STATUS	#	%
Not an immigrant	545	73%
Immigrant/Refugee Claimant	122	16%
No Response	84	11%

Figure 18.2 – Length of stay in Calgary (Survey n=685)

LENGTH OF STAY	#	%
Always been here	212	31%
Don't know	38	5%
Decline to answer	25	4%
Length in days	410	60%

Figure 19.1 – Previous location before moving to Calgary (Survey n=348)

PREVIOUS LOCATION	#	%
Alberta	157	41%
Other parts of Canada	188	49%
Out of Country	33	9%
USA / Mexico	6	2%

Figure 19.2 – Reason for moving to Calgary (Survey n=466)

REASON	#	%
Access to supports and services	57	12%
Family/friends	107	23%
Housing	18	4%
Employment	123	26%
Fear for Safety	45	10%
Other	87	19%
Unknown	29	6%

Figure 20 – Number of homeless episodes in the past year (Survey n=551)

EPISODE RANGE	#	%
Once	361	66%
Two to five episodes	131	23%
Six to 10 episodes	17	3%
More than 10 episodes	42	8%

Figure 21 – Time spent experiencing homelessness in the past three years (Survey n=678)

TIME SPENT	#	%
Less than half	223	33%
About half or more	399	59%
Decline to Answer	19	3%
Don't know	37	5%

Figure 22 – Reasons for recent housing loss (Survey n=789)

*Multiple selection question. Respondents could have chosen more than one option.

REASON	#	%
Not enough income	237	35%
Partner related issues	175	26%
Parent/ Guardian related	31	5%
Landlord	100	15%
Substance use	108	16%
Health related	75	11%
Housing conditions changed (e.g. renovation, owner moved in, unfit)	63	9%

Figure 23 – Recent housing loss related to an eviction (Survey n=677)

EVICTED	#	%
Yes	265	39%
No	357	53%
Don't know	25	4%
Declined to answer	30	4%

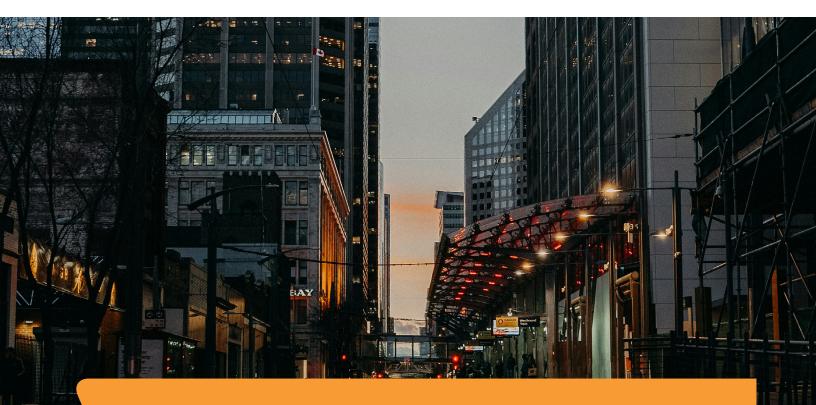
Figure 24 – Sources of income (Survey n=681)

*Multiple selection question. Respondents could have chosen more than one option.

INCOME SOURCE		#	%	TOTAL #	TOTAL %
Some form of employment	Full time employment	23	3%	. 61	9%
	Part time employment	13	2%		
	Casual employment (e.g. contract work)	25	4%		
Informal Income sources	Money from family/friends	13	2%	39	6%
	Other informal sources (e.g. bottle returns, panhandling)	39	5%		
El / Benefits / Refunds	Employment insurance	9	1%	235	35%
	Disability benefit	91	13%		
	Seniors Benefit (e.g. CPP/OAS/GIS)	59	9%		
	Veteran / VAC Benefits	1	<1%		
	Child and Family tax benefits	29	4%		
	GST/HST refund	43	6%		
	Other money from a service agen- cy	3	<1%		
Welfare / Social assistance (Provincial benefits)		196	29%	196	29%
No income		216	32%	216	32%
Don't know		5	<1%	5	<1%
Decline to answer		16	2%	16	2%
Other source		39	6%	39	6%







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