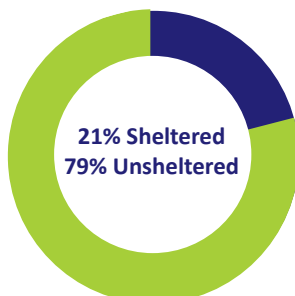## Highlights

This infographic includes data from the Cranbrook homeless count conducted on the evening of April 17 and during the day of April 18. This data provides an overall snapshot of homelessness in Cranbrook, informs B.C.'s Homelessness Action Plan, and will provide a baseline to measure progress.
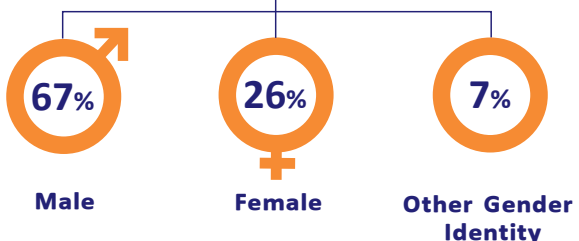
29
People were identified as experiencing homelessness

21% Sheltered
79% Unsheltered

GENDER IDENTITY

67% Male
26% Female
7% Other Gender Identity

AGE BREAKDOWN

4% Youth (Under 25 years of age)

35% Seniors (55 years of age and over)

33% Had been in foster care, a youth group home, or under a youth agreement

INDIGENOUS OVERREPRESENTATION

46% OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS SELF-IDENTIFIED AS INDIGENOUS

COMPARED TO **9%** OF THE GENERAL POPULATION (2016 CENSUS)
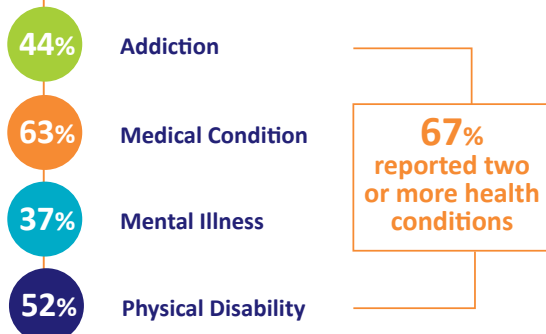
MAIN BARRIERS TO ACCESSING HOUSING

35% Rent too high
54% Income too low
12% Poor Housing Conditions

SOURCES OF INCOME

52% Income assistance
22% Seniors Benefits
37% Disability benefit
11% Employed

LENGTH OF TIME HOMELESS

67% had been homeless for one year or more
33% had been homeless for less than one year

HEALTH CONDITIONS

44% Addiction
63% Medical Condition
37% Mental Illness
52% Physical Disability
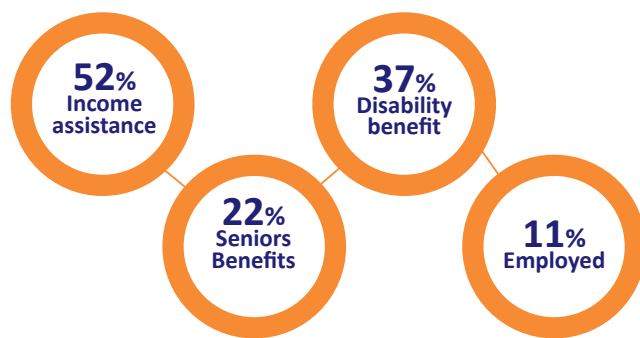
67% reported two or more health conditions

LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN COMMUNITY

42% lived in community ten years or always
19% lived in community one year to less than ten years
38% lived in community less than one year

[1] Percentages are based on the number of people who responded to survey questions and not the total number of people identified as experiencing homelessness.

Limitations and Methodological Considerations

Please note the following considerations in reviewing the data in this infographic.

In the spring of 2018, the Province of British Columbia funded homeless counts in 12 B.C. communities. The Homelessness Services Association of BC, Urban Matters and BC Non-profit Housing Association coordinated these counts and prepared this report. This report will inform B.C.'s Homelessness Action Plan and provide a baseline to measure progress.

Data from counts in the 12 B.C. count communities constitutes a benchmark to measure progress made to reduce homelessness over time but does not allow for any current longitudinal comparisons.

› Point-in-Time (PiT) homeless counts provide a snapshot of people who are experiencing homelessness in a twenty-four-hour period, their demographic characteristics, service use and other information.

› For the purpose of counts conducted in the 12 provincially funded B.C. communities, an individual was defined as experiencing homelessness if they did not have a place of their own where they paid rent and could expect to stay for at least 30 days. This included people who:

› Stayed overnight on the night of the count in homeless shelters, including transition houses for women fleeing violence and youth safe houses, people with no fixed address (NFA) staying temporarily in hospitals, jails or detox facilities (defined as "sheltered"); and,

› Stayed outside in alleys, doorways, parkades, parks and vehicles or were staying temporarily at someone else's place (couch surfing) and/or using homelessness services (defined as "unsheltered").

› During the count, we conduct surveys with people who identify as experiencing homelessness. In areas where surveys are not possible, and to support the PiT count, we collect additional information from shelter operators, hospitals, jails and BC Housing.

› PiT counts are an undercount and represent only those individuals identified during a 24-hour period.

› This is because not everyone experiencing homelessness can be found and not everyone who is found is willing to be surveyed.

› While PiT Counts are an accepted methodological tool, the numbers are understood to be the minimum number of people who are experiencing homeless on a given day in that community.

› A companion report ("2018 Report on Homeless Counts in B.C.") is available separately.

› In addition to data from the 12 B.C. funded counts, the report includes data from six federally funded 2018 homeless counts, two other independent 2018 counts, data from four counts conducted in 2017 and shelter data from other B.C. communities (collected by BC Housing).

› The approach provides a general picture of homelessness in B.C. with coverage of more than 85% of the province by population.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC HOUSING RESEARCH CENTRE

HSABC Homelessness Services Association of BC

urban matters

BCNPHA BC Non-Profit Housing Association