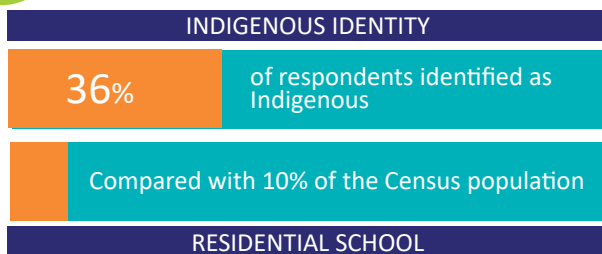
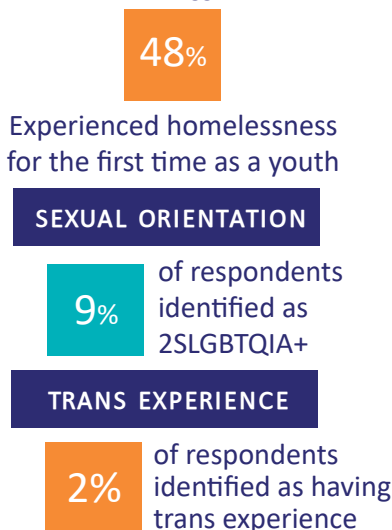
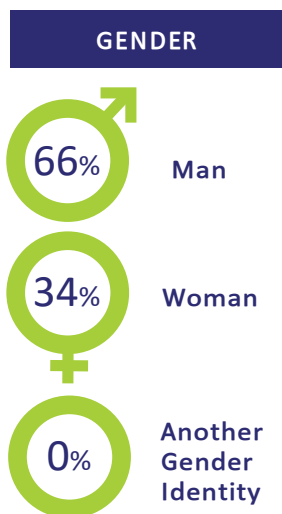
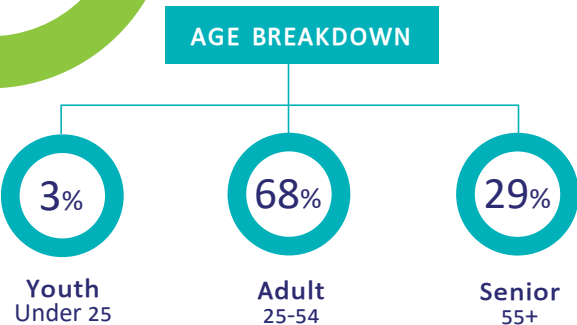
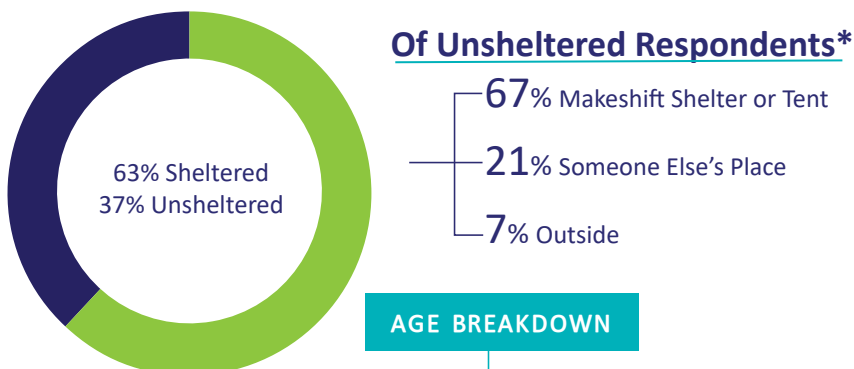


Cranbrook - 2023 Homeless Count

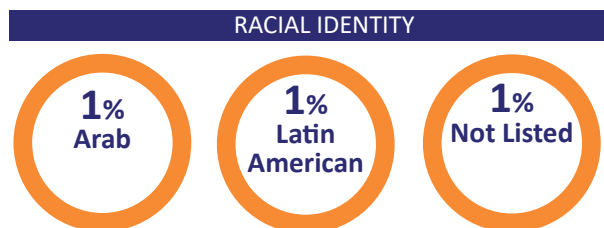
Point-in-Time (PiT) homeless counts provide a snapshot of people who are experiencing homelessness in a 24-hour period, their demographic characteristics, service use and other information.

116 People were identified as experiencing homelessness compared to 63 in 2020.

Where did individuals stay the night of the count?



61% of Indigenous-identifying respondents reported having lived or generational experience with residential school



* Top responses highlighted

For the purpose of this count, 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”).

The 2023 PiT Count took place in Cranbrook on the evening of April 12 and the daytime of April 13.

In the 2020 PiT Count, 14% of respondents were under the age of 25. It is important to consider that although this represents an decrease from 2020, youth are often underreported in this methodology, and percentages can be effected by random chance and the overall number of persons included in the survey.

In the 2020 PiT Count, 48% of respondents identified as Indigenous.

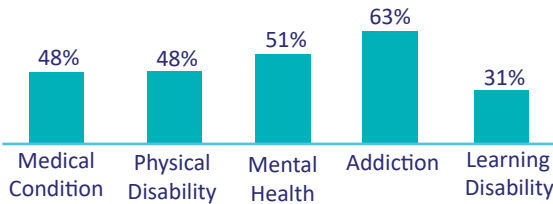
This year, the PiT Survey asked respondents if they, a parent, or grandparent attended residential school. The Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee and the Indian Residential School Survivors Society were instrumental in helping create this question and provide resources for respondents and interviewers to stay safe.



REASONS FOR HOUSING LOSS*



HEALTH CONCERNS

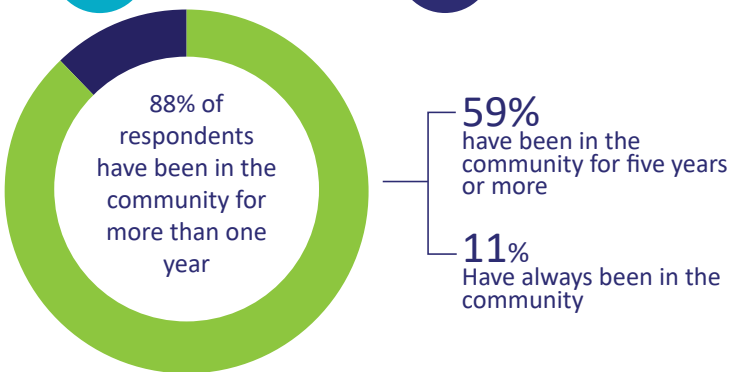


32% Reported an acquired brain injury

70% Reported two or more health concerns

LENGTH OF TIME EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

19% Under six months 67% One year or more



SERVICES ACCESSED*



OVERNIGHT LOCATIONS IN LAST YEAR*



* Top responses highlighted

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

- While PiT Counts are an accepted methodological tool, the numbers are understood to be the minimum number of people who are experiencing homelessness on a given day in that community.
- Percentages are based on the number of respondents to each question, not the total population experiencing homelessness.

Compared to 2020, more respondents reported physical disabilities and acquired brain injuries.

In 2020, 39% of respondents reported experiencing homelessness for less than six months, and 35% reported experiences of one year or more.

Compared to 2020, fewer respondents have been in the community for less than one year, suggesting many people experiencing homelessness in the community were in the community the last time they were housed.

94% of respondents reported having an income source. The most common income sources were income assistance and disability benefit. Around 11% reported CPP or another pension.

New for the 2023 PiT Count, the survey asked respondents to check all the locations they had stayed in the past year from a list, rather than only asking if they had stayed in a shelter.