2018 Regina Homelessness Count

Prepared by Addison Docherty (Director, Point-in-Time Count of Regina Homelessness) for the YMCA of Regina (September, 2018)

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A Special Thanks to the PiT-Count Committee

1. Janet Tzupa - *YWCA of Regina*
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10. *White Pony Lodge*
11. Suzanne Hehn – *Regina Transition House*
12. Dagan Harding – *Project Consultant*

Thanks to the Facilities that Participated in the 2018 PiT-Count

Facility	Agency/Organization
Isabel Johnson Shelter	YWCA of Regina
Kikinaw	YWCA of Regina
My Aunt's Place	YWCA of Regina
Men's Emergency Shelter	Soul's Harbour Rescue Mission
Waterston Shelter	Salvation Army
WISH Safehouse	TFHQ Safe Shelters Inc.
Downtown Browne's Emergency Youth Shelter	Street Culture Project Inc.
Sofia House	Sofia House Inc.
Regina Transition House	Regina Transition Women's Society

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Introduction

On Apri 18th, 2018, between, 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m., the YMCA of Regina and various community partners came together to conduct a Point-in-Time Homeless Count of the Regina Community. Over 230 volunteers and 50 organizations took part in varying capacities.

The YMCA of Regina and the PiT-Count Advisory Team hosted a Magnet Event in conjunction with the Pit-Count at the Mamaweyatitan Centre on **April 19th, 2018 from 11:30-1:30 p.m**. The event was a free community soup and buns luncheon, and included elements of traditional First Nations culture. The event targeted and aimed to grasp the scope of First Nations hidden homelessness in the Regina community. Those in attendance were offered the same 17-quesion survey from the PiT-Count, and given that the event was the following day, were asked where they stayed the night before.

This effort is part of a larger national count - Everyone Counts 2018 - which is being funded by the Government of Canada's Homelessness Partnering Strategy and facilitated by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. Over 60 communities from across the country took part in the campaign and it will give an unprecedented glimpse to what the state homelessness is nationally.

Benefits of conducting a PiT-Count

A PiT Count should serve as critical part of a community's response to homelessness. Conducting PiT Counts will enable communities to measure progress in reducing homelessness, particularly for those implementing Housing First – which Regina does. A count can provide a vital standard, especially in communities where systematic data on homelessness is meagre (homelesshub.ca, 2018)

Counts can significantly increase a community's ability to take action towards ending homelessness by:

- Identifying the characteristics of the local population.

- Increasing capacity to undertake a local needs assessment.

- Enhancing system planning and program development.

- Measuring progress towards ending homelessness.

- Increasing public awareness about homelessness.

- Enhancing the ability to test the efficacy of programs and interventions aimed at ending homelessness.

Snapshot of Homelessness in Regina

Out of the 286 individuals enumerated on April 18th (271 - PiT-Count) and 19th (15 - Magnet Event), 2018, 155 filled out a survey. In addition to information collected from the survey, participating facilities provided additional observable facility data. From these sources, the following trends were found:

- 172 (60.1%) were staying in an emergency shelter (91) or transitional housing facility (81).
- 85 (29.7%) were temporarily staying with a friend or family without a permanent place to return to.
- 6 (2.1%) identified that they were staying in a public space or makeshift shelter.
- 19 (6.1%) did not have a permanent residence that night or one to return to, and did not yet know where they would be sleeping.
- 3 (1.04%) people identified that they would be staying a public systems facility (detox, jail, hospital).
- 1 (.3%) stayed in a motel/hotel temporarily, without a permanent residence to return to.

Table 1: Where did People Stay?

Where did people Stay?	Number	%
Emergency Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter	91	31.8%
Transitional Housing Facility	81	28.3%
Someone Else's Place (Hidden Homeless)	85	29.7%
Public Space/Makeshift Shelter	6	2.1%
Homeless, but did not know where they were staying	19	6.6%
Public Systems (Hospital, Detox, Jail, Prison, etc.)	3	1.04%
Hotel/Motel	1	.3%
Total:	286	100%

Chat 1: Where are people sleeping tonight?
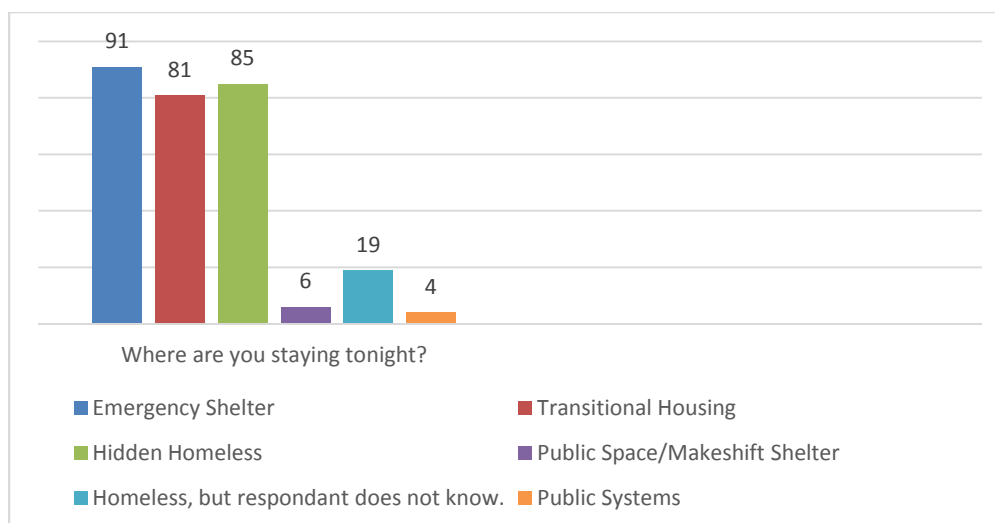
First Glance Key Findings

Table 2: Key Demographics of 155 Survey Respondents

Key Demographics	N	% (n = # of responses)
Male	71	47.33% (n = 150)
Female	76	50.66% (n = 150)
Canadian Military/RCMP	7	4.69% (n = 149)
Indigenous	118	79.72% (n = 148)
Immigrant/Refugee	6	4.25% (n = 141)
Youth (Under 18)	14	9.2% (n = 151)
Adult (18-59)	133	88.07% (n = 151)
Senior (60+)	4	2.6% (n = 151)
Non-Surveyed Dependent Children		
• Male	27	
• Female	26	
First experienced Homelessness under the age of 18	74	54.01% (n = 137)
Experienced homeless for 6+ months of the past year	61	47.29% (n = 129)
Experienced 3 or more episodes of homelessness in the past year	39	31.97% (n = 122)
Respondents Reporting Barriers to Finding Permanent Housing:	125	80% (n = 155)

Table 3: Top 5 Reasons for Most Recent Housing Loss of 139 Survey Respondents

Reason for Most Recent Housing loss? (top 5)	N	%
Addiction or Substance Abuse	41	29.4%
Family Conflict: Spouse or Partner	30	21.5%
Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage	29	20.8%
Experienced Abuse: Spouse or Partner	27	19.4%
Job Loss	21	15.1%

Table 4: Top 5 Barriers to Finding Permanent Housing of 125 Survey Respondents

Barriers to finding Permanent Housing? (top 5)	N	%
Rents Too High	77	61.6%
Low Income	74	59.2%
Addiction or Substance Abuse	48	38.4%
No Income Assistance	43	34.4%
Poor Housing Conditions	39	31.2%

Key Limitations

While the PiT-Count provides insight regarding the state of the homeless population in Regina, key limitations of this effort need to be explained.

All the decisions made during the planning process served to fulfill one ultimate goal: to find the most accurate enumeration of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city at that point-in-time. Therefore, to do so, a major focus of the 2018 PiT-Count was to improve the methodology and logistical planning of the street count. It was determined if this was done, it would yield more accurate enumeration results.

The Count was set for Wednesday, April 18th, 2018. First, as part of the larger national effort, the Count needed to be completed in March or April. Second, the communities of Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert coordinated their PiT-Count efforts to take place on the same day. April 18th worked best for each community, and while the Count in each city had slightly varying methodologies, participating on the same day will help begin to shift the conversation locally to provincially. Third, due to the nature of our cities harsh winters, which greatly impact the mobility of those that are experiencing homelessness, the effort was set for the end of April in hopes of steering towards warmer weather. Lastly, The Count was set mid-month and mid week based on recommendations from individuals and organizations familiar with social assistance payment schedules, when individuals experiencing homelessness may be housed in alternative accommodations (hotels, motels, etc.) due to access to payments, as we wanted to enumerate and survey as many individuals as possible.

The priority of the count was to enumerate and capture additional information for those sleeping rough, in sheltered facilities or that were hidden homeless. While Detox provided their bed capacity on the evening, we were unable to capture information on those in hospitals, jail, social assistance hotels, etc.

It is important to understand that no count is perfect due to the nature of the methods. A Point-in-Time count is merely a snapshot of the homelessness situation in a community at a given time, and results should be taken as such. Furthermore, it is said due to the time restrains, efforts like this greatly under count the homelessness population in a city. Worth noting is that the count relies on service providers and volunteers to enumerate and administer surveys, which can contain errors and omissions.

Despite the limitations, the benefits of conducting the PiT-Count heavily outweighed the drawbacks when considering the community capacity built and institutional knowledge gained.

Looking at the Bigger Picture

The question of what exactly constitutes homelessness can spark debate. The Canadian Observatory on Homelessness defines homelessness and the typologies of homelessness. The following section will touch on a variety of topics related to homelessness as a general concept, not necessarily directly related to the results of the current PiT-Count. Moreover, this section will examine current literature on homelessness to provide context and a framework for results detailed later.

Definition of Homelessness

"Homelessness describes the situation of an individual or family without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it. It is the result of systemic or societal barriers, a lack of affordable and appropriate housing, the individual/household's financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges, and/or racism and discrimination. Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, stressful and distressing." (COH, 2017)
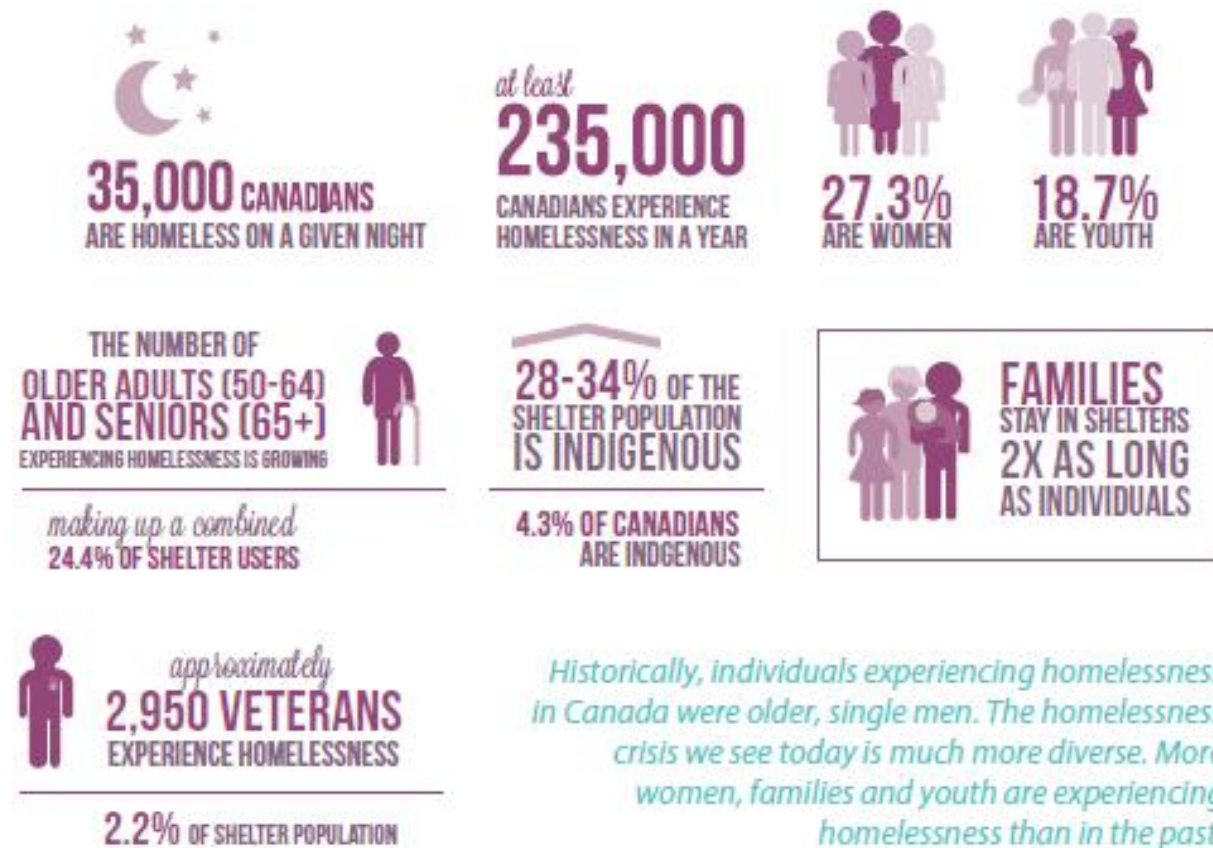
Typology of Homelessness

The COH also defines four typologies of homelessness, which refer to the different types of accommodations that people without permanent housing may experience. These four typologies are **unsheltered**, **emergency sheltered**, **provisionally accommodated**, and **at risk of homelessness**. For the sake of length and brevity, a brief definition of all four can be found below. A more in-depth description can be found online at www.homelesshub.ca. The blue highlighted typologies are the factions of homelessness enumerated and surveyed in the 2018 PiT-Count.

1. **Unsheltered:** This includes people who lack housing and are not accessing emergency shelters or accommodation, except during extreme weather conditions. In most cases, people are staying in places that are not designed for or fit for human habitation.

2. **Emergency Sheltered:** This refers to people that cannot secure permanent housing, and as a result are accessing emergency shelter and system supports.

3. **Provisionally accommodated:** This describes situations in which people, who are technically homeless and without permanent shelter, access accommodation that offers no prospect of permanence. Those who are provisionally accommodated may be accessing temporary housing provided by government or the non-profit sector, or may have independently made arrangements for short-term accommodation.

4. **At Risk of Homelessness:** Although not technically homeless, this includes individuals or families whose current housing situations are dangerously lacking security or stability, and so are considered to be at risk of homelessness.

Homelessness in Canada
Photo taken from the COOH's (2016) report, "The State of Homelessness in Canada 2016"

35,000 CANADIANS ARE HOMELESS ON A GIVEN NIGHT

at least **235,000** CANADIANS EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS IN A YEAR

27.3% ARE WOMEN

18.7% ARE YOUTH

THE NUMBER OF **OLDER ADULTS (50-64) AND SENIORS (65+)** EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IS GROWING

making up a combined 24.4% OF SHELTER USERS

28-34% OF THE SHELTER POPULATION **IS INDIGENOUS**

4.3% OF CANADIANS ARE INDGENOUS

FAMILIES STAY IN SHELTERS **2X AS LONG** AS INDIVIDUALS

approximately **2,950 VETERANS** EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS

2.2% OF SHELTER POPULATION

Historically, individuals experiencing homelessness in Canada were older, single men. The homelessness crisis we see today is much more diverse. More women, families and youth are experiencing homelessness than in the past.

WHAT DOES HOMELESSNESS LOOK LIKE?

There has been a steady decline in the number of Canadians using shelters in the last 10 years.

IN 2014 THERE WERE ALMOST **20,000 FEWER PEOPLE USING** EMERGENCY SHELTERS *than in 2005*

10 DAYS

most shelter stays ARE BRIEF WITH YOUTH AND ADULTS STAYING ON AVERAGE **10 DAYS**

BUT FOR ADULTS (50+) AND FAMILIES, THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IS **2X AS LONG**

THE NATIONAL OCCUPANCY RATE *– how full shelters are –* INCREASED BY MORE THAN 10% BETWEEN 2005-2014

Contextualizing Count Results

Here are some contextualizing larger economic and social trends that influence the state of homelessness in Regina.

Contextualizing Homelessness with Economic Trends

Population increase & Employment

Regina has experienced population grown in the past several years. In fact, according to the Regina Census Profile located on Statistics Canada (2016), Regina continues to grow faster than other urban areas across the country. The population had a remarkable surge in growth from 2011-2014 at 9.2%. This incredible surge resulted mainly from employment opportunities resulting from the resource extraction industry. Then, from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, the population grew another 1.9%. The most recent population statistics illustrate that from May, 2015 to May, 2016 the population increased again by 0.7%.

The population flow has decreased as the resource extraction sector has slowed down, causing people to move elsewhere to find employment.

Table 5: Regina Population Growth & Employment

Regina Population Growth			Regina Unemployment Rates		
Time Frame	Change in Population	Total Estimated 2018 Population	May, 2017	May, 2018	Change in unemployment
2011-2016	11.8%	236,481	4.7%	6.3%	+1.6%

Indigenous Population in Regina

Table 6: Indigenous Population (2016 National Housing Survey Focus on Geography Series):

Indigenous Population Growth			Indigenous Population Rates		
Time Frame	Change in Population	Total Estimated 2018 Population	First Nations	Metis	Inuit
2011-2016	9.2%	21,650	60.7% (13,145)	36.8% (7,975)	.3% (75)

Aboriginal populations are growing at faster rates in Regina than non-Aboriginal populations, and have been grossly overrepresented in homeless counts in Regina. Despite representing 9% of the Regina population, 79% of individuals surveyed (n=155) in the 2018 PiT-Count self-identified as being First Nations, Inuit, or Metis. According to Statistics Canada (December, 2017), unemployment among Indigenous people in Regina is 14.6%, more than double the rate.

Housing Market Trends

The Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation published a report in the fall of 2017 that outlined that vacancy rates continue to increase in Regina.

These vacancy rates can be explained by a number of intertwining factors. Slower employment growth and a lower net migration to the city have reduced the rental demand in Regina, despite this, rental supply continued to rise for the past three years.

Table 8: Vacancy Rates in Primary Rental Markets

Rental Vacancy In Private Apartments - Primary Markets

Type	Vacancy Rate Oct. 2015	Vacancy Rate Oct. 2016	Vacancy Rate Oct. 2017	Change in Vacancy Rate 15-17
Bachelor	5.5%	6%	7.8%	+2.3%
1 Bedroom	5.2%	6%	7.9%	+2.7%
2 Bedroom	5.5%	5.1%	6.1%	+0.6%
3 Bedroom	4.5%	5.3%	9.9%	+5.4%
Total	5.4%	5.5%	7.0%	+1.6%

Primary Market: refers to privately-initiated structures that are intended to supply the rental market. The RMS specifically targets privately initiated structures with at least three rental units, which have been on the market for at least three months

Table 9: Vacancy Rates in Secondary Rental Markets

Rental Vacancy In Private Apartments - Secondary Markets

Vacancy Rate Oct. 2015	Vacancy Rate Oct. 2016	Vacancy Rate Oct. 2017	Change in Vacancy Rate 15-17
1.4%	1%	.4%	-1%

Secondary Market: to include all rented dwellings not situated within structures that have at least three rental dwellings. This encompasses a wide range of rental dwelling types that include rented: single-detached houses; semi-detached houses; duplex apartments (one-above-the-other); freehold row/town homes; condominiums; and, other apartments in dwellings that do not have more than two separate units.

As the rental vacancy rate increased in primary markets and slightly decreased in secondary markets, the average rental costs in primary markets continued to climb while those in secondary markets are marginally dropping.

Table 10: Rental Costs in Primary and Secondary Markets in Regina

Type	Average Rental Costs - Primary Market				Average Rental Costs – Secondary Market			
	Oct. 2015	Oct. 2016	Oct. 2017	Change in Rental Cost 15-17	Oct. 2015	Oct. 2016	Oct. 2017	Change in Rental Cost 15-17
Bachelor	$699	$713	$710	+$11	-	-	-	-
1 Bedroom	$918	$926	$935	+$17	-	$1,066	-	
2 Bedroom	$1,097	$1,109	$1,116	+$19	$1,209	$1,354	$1,350	+$149
3 bedroom	$1,251	$1,327	$1,292	+$41	-	-	-	-
Total	$1,007	$1,023	$1,026	+$19	-	$1,340	$1,336	-$4

Housing Affordability & Homeless Risk
Data is taken from the 2011 National Housing Survey.

The individuals enumerated and surveyed during the night of the PiT-Count are a small percentage of those that experience housing instability in Regina. According to Statistics Canada (2011), one-fifth, or 18,900 households, experience housing affordability challenges primarily due to high housing costs relative to income. These housing affordability challenges impact their housing instability, increasing their risk of homelessness.

Table 11: Poverty and Housing Affordability

Poverty and Housing Affordability in Regina: Income and Shelter Costs	
Persons Low Income Measure – After Tax	Households Overspending on Shelter, >30% of income
12.0%	22.1%

From the Regina 2015 PiT-Count Report:

> We have to look beyond the Count number to understand the broader housing affordability dynamics and other factors contributing to homelessness in our community. When we look deeper at housing affordability and poverty, specifically data on those facing extreme housing affordability challenges with very low income, we found that there were 5,715 households who were earning less than $20,000 per year and paying 50% or more of their income on shelter costs. Of these, 71% were renter households who are earning very low incomes while competing for high cost units in a relatively tight marketplace.

Table 12: Extreme Core Housing Needs in Regina

Extreme Core Housing Needs in Regina (50%+ of income on shelter, incomes under 20,000)		
Under $10,000	$10,000-$19,999	Total
2,910	2,805	5, 715

Contextualizing Homelessness with Social Factors

It is important to note that economic factors are not the only element that effects outcomes pertaining to homelessness. Moreover, social factors also play a significant role in understanding the current state of homelessness. The stigma of homelessness, domestic/family violence rates in Saskatchewan and social dynamics as it pertains to racialized communities play a large factor in perpetuating homelessness, and act as a barrier to determining proactive solutions-based methods for ending homelessness all together.

Homeless Risk Factors and Protective Factors

In addition to low income and high shelter costs, an exploration of homelessness suggests that it is more likely to occur when a predictable combination of risk factors are present and a number of protective factors are not.

Table 13: Homeless Risk and Protective Factors

Homeless Risk & Protective Factors

Risk Factors	Protective Factors (Economic, social, human capital)
• Imbalance of income and housing costs	• Healthy relationships
• Chronic health issues (mental, physical, etc)	• Education
• Substance abuse and addiction	• Access to affordable housing
• Experiences of abuse and trauma, and	• Adequate income
• Interaction with public systems, particularly correctional and child service systems	

The Stigma of Homelessness

The stigma surrounding homelessness negatively impacts the ability to make drastic social changes. John R. Belcher and Bruce R. DeForge (2012) outline how stigmatism of homeless individuals limits the capacity for social change. Some of their points can be seen in Table 14 the following page.

Table 14: Stigma of Homelessness

Stigma of Homelessness
• Society focuses solely on the individual as the cause of their current state and does not focus on larger economic and social trends (housing affordably, poverty, institutional racism, etc).
• In a capitalist society, people who are homeless are considered to be of no use or function, since they do not actively participate in the system.
• Stigma causes individuals who are experiencing homeless to feel less than or great shame, resulting in them not trying to seek help or assistance, marginalizing themselves further.
• Blames homeless persons for their state, which legitimizes inequality.
• Homeless individuals are often demonized and viewed as inherently violent or dangerous.
• Homeless individuals all have addictions and abuse substances, and thus we should not give them money or assistance.
• Homeless individuals "free load" off the government.

Domestic/Family Violence and Homelessness

Contextualizing social factors would not be adequate without examining how domestic violence towards women affects the current state of homelessness in Regina. In general, women are disproportionately affected by domestic and family violence. The results of the 2018 PiT-Count echoed this sentiment. Findings showed that 32.8% of survey respondents that identified as female or trans-female were without home due to experiencing abuse by a spouse or partner, compared to 2.8% for their male counterparts. Below are some statistics regarding domestic violence rates in Saskatchewan.

Table 15: Saskatchewan Domestic Violence Rates (Statistics Canada, 2018)

Domestic Violence in Saskatchewan
• Saskatchewan has the highest rate of reported domestic violence of all provinces in Canada.
• Stats Canada reported that there were 6043 reported incidents reported in Saskatchewan in 2012.
• In 2011, Saskatchewan's family violence rate per 100,000 people was 583 (more than double Ontario's).
• Saskatchewan has highest rates of intimate partner violence rates in Canada.

The scenario regarding women and homelessness as it relates to experiencing domestic violence is complex. Often times, the abuse is not strictly just physical. It involves emotional and psychological abuse. There are many layers that complicate the situation and affect how and when women seek help. The stigma of homelessness compounds and is even more detrimental as it applies to women and children experiencing domestic abuse, especially as it might deter them from seeking alternative shelter and cause them to stay in an environment that is dangerous for themselves and their children.

Racialized Communities and Homelessness

A disproportionate number of individuals from racialized and newcomer communities experience Homelessness in Canada. For reference, racialized persons are defined as non-Caucasian. Statistics below are a composition by a number of different racially diverse groups, taken from The Homeless Hub (2016).

Racialized Communities & Risk of Homelessness

- In Canada, 1 in 5 racialized families will live in poverty compared to only 1 in 20 non-racialized families.
- Racialized women earn an average of 32% less in the workplace.
- Youth who end up experiencing homelessness are more likely to belong to a marginalized and discriminated against group in terms of race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality.
- 28.2% of those experiencing homelessness are members of racialized groups, compared to the Canadian average of 19.1%.
- Indigenous Peoples make up only 4.3% of the overall Canadian population but comprise 30.6% of the youth homelessness population.

Indigenous Peoples:

While indigenous people only account for just over 9% of the Regina population, they accounted for 79% of the surveyed population in 2018 PiT-Count.

A wide range of factors need to be considered when accounting for the overrepresentation of Indigenous people experiencing homelessness. This includes first and foremost the historical trauma and oppression faced by Indigenous Peoples, who were victims of mistreatment and cultural erosion through the exploitations of colonization, residential schools and the 60's scoop. The residual affects of

generational trauma include instability in family dynamics and housing, along with other issues related to substance use, addiction, community violence and other health issues (Homeless Hub, 2017).

Within this framework, within Indigenous Cultures, the very idea of "home" and what it means to experience homelessness is more than simply having a roof over their head. Homelessness includes variables such as relationships and connection to human kinship, earth, lands, waters, animals, plants, spirits, elements, traditional songs, teaching, ancestors and names.

As noted by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (2017), because of these variables, Indigenous homelessness does not fit conveniently into the four Canadian categories of homeless (unsheltered, emergency sheltered, provisionally accommodated and at risk of homelessness).

Refugees and Newcomers to Canada

The scenario for newcomers is often more complicated than those experiencing homelessness that are Canadian-Born. Furthermore, newcomers often struggle to adapt to a new language and culture, may lack social capital, and face other unique challenges with respect to housing, employment, health and legal issues.

It is noted that newcomer homelessness is often the most difficult to track. Within this community, there is a prevalence of hidden homelessness, overcrowding, and precarious housing situations – which adds a complexity to solving the issue.

Because of their unique situations, Newcomers often have to survive poor labour markets, adverse working conditions relative to Canadian-born citizens, and other broad trends that leave them vulnerable to exploitation. (Homelesshub.ca, 2017)

Past Efforts to Capture Homelessness in Regina

The YMCA of Regina and various community organizations have attempted to capture the state of homelessness in the City of Regina. Below are a few of the efforts with standardized methodologies.

2015 Point-in-Time (PiT) Count

On May 13th, 2015, the YMCA of Regina, with the help of roughly 150 volunteers, conducted Regina's first Point-in-Time count. The effort included a 33-question survey that was administered in both a street and facilities count. Regina was one of the first jurisdictions to put into action measures towards a more standardized methodology helping pave the way in Canada. On that evening, it was found that:

- 232 (188 sheltered, 16 Detox, 28 street) individuals were enumerated, and
- 66 valid surveys were able to be used for data analysis.

It should be noted that the enumerated number of 232 is estimated to barely scratch the surface of homelessness in Regina, as the PiT-Count did not include a count of the hidden homeless community.

The 2015 PiT-Count was a monumental step forward in Regina's fight to understand and improve community efforts regarding homelessness.

2016 Shelter-Census

On March 7th, 2016, the YMCA of Regina coordinated a Shelter-Census of Emergency and Transitional Housing Facilities. There was no public systems or street count. The purpose of focussing solely on the sheltered locations was to improve methodology and logistical planning for future counts as it related to sheltered participation. The survey offered included 12 questions, and at the time, all 11 open facilities participated. On the evening in question, it was found that:

- 126 individuals were using shelters (59 emergency shelter, 67 transitional).
- 64 valid surveys were administered.

Shelter Utilization

Shelter utilization patterns are important when trying to understand the scope of homelessness in a community. It is also important to distinguish the difference between shelter utilization patterns and PiT-Counts. While Point-in-Time Counts tell the story of homelessness at a given point in time, shelter utilization refers to longitudinal patterns in shelter usage over longer periods of time.

According to research done during the 2015 Point-in-Time count, which looked at data from seven facilities that use Homelessness individuals and Family Information Systems database (HIFIS), from 2008-2011, approximately 4,500 unique individuals or families used emergency services or transitional housing facilities for an average of 56 days. 907 individuals used emergency beds in 2008 which rose to 1,411 in 2010. It is important to note that individuals that use emergency shelters are more likely to stay for shorter period of time, but will use the services more often. This is in contrast to the 735 individuals that used transitional housing facilities in 2008, which went up to 818 in 2010, that typically stay longer but are less likely to return.

For the 2018 PiT-Count, participating facilities were asked to provide longitudinal facility data from April 2017 to April 2018 to help contextualize the results from the PiT-Count. Eight of the nine facilities that participated in the PiT-Count provided additional facility information. The following table summarizes that information.

Table 16: Shelter-Utilization, Regina, Saskatchewan, Ca. April 2017-April 2018

Facility	Unique Individuals	Average length of stay	Turned away due to lack of bed capacity
Salvation Army Men's Waterston Emergency	435 individuals – Men	4.69 days	None
Street Culture Downtown Browne's Youth shelter	220 individuals - Youth	12.1 days	None
YWCA – My Aunt's Place	558 individuals - 407 Women, 135 children, 16 youth	11.82 days	1478 – 1070 women, 408 children
YWCA – Isabel Johnson	123 Individuals - 67 Women, 56 dependent children, 3 youth	22.92 days	745 – 456 adults, 289 children
YMCA – Kikinaw	131 individuals - Women	-	300 Women
Regina Transition House	358 individuals – 157 women, 201 children	18.41 days	716 – 406 women, 310 children
WISH Safehouse (Emergency)	358 individuals - 119 women, 239 children	5 days	877 – 469 women, 408 children
Sofia House	N/A	7 months	N/A

Worth noting that this does not account for the same individual using different services/facilities. The overlap that can be seen in communities is typically 15-20%.

Methodology for the 2018 PiT-Count

Overview

The PiT-Count was comprised of three main components: a street count and facilities count (both April 18th, 2018) & a magnet event (April 19th, 2018). All elements used the same 17 question survey to collect data from participants. The survey was administered only on paper copies, which were returned to PiT-Cout Headquarters (which was located at the Downtown YMCA of Regina) by the teams of volunteers and shelter staff. Thereafter, the surveys were entered into the Homeless Individuals and Family Information System (HIFIS) in the days and weeks following the PiT-Count.

Over 230 volunteers participated in the street count, walking to enumerate and offer a housing survey to anyone they saw. All 9 facilities provided their own staff to administer the survey in their respective facilities. In addition, sheltered locations provided observable facility data via a tally sheet, or a form that was to be submitted to the PiT-Count Team afterwards that included longitudinal shelter-utilization statistics to contextualize PiT-Count Results.

Table 17: Components of Facilities Count

	Component	
	Sheltered:	Street:
Target	Emergency Shelters Transitional Housing	Rough sleepers Hidden homeless
Timing & Location	8:00-11:00 p.m., April 18th, 2018 Known location determined by community members and PiT-Count Committee.	Survey Administration: 8:00-11:00 p.m., April 18th, 2018 Facilities before and after check-in
Weather	-3 Degrees Celsius	
Administration	Paper survey Tally sheet of observed characteristics by staff. PiT-Count Observable Facility Data Form Staff were also asked to report bed capacity and demographic details in facility survey.	Paper Survey Tally sheet for observed characteristics

Survey

While this report provides information the total number enumerated, the survey results and analysis are from a sample of the total enumeration. The Canadian Observatory on Homelessness provides a template of 14 core questions that are a minimum requirement for community participation. In an attempt to determine the best methodology to increase survey participation, it was decided that going with only those 14 core questions, plus an additional 3 local questions, might give better participation results. The hypothesis proved true, which is reflected in the results detailed in later sections. The survey included screening questions to determine whether someone was eligible to be enumerated and further, surveyed.

Table 18: PiT-Count Survey Questions

PiT-Count Survey Questions
Screening Question for Survey Participation
Where are you staying tonight?
Survey Questions
1. What family members are staying with you tonight?
2. How old are you?
3. How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?
4. In total, how MUCH TIME have you been homeless in the PAST YEAR?
5. In total, how MANY Times have you experienced homelessness in the PAST YEAR?
6. How long have you been in Regina?
7. Have you stayed in an emergency shelter in the PAST YEAR?
8. Did you come to Canada as an immigrant or refugee or refugee claimant?
9. Do you identify as Indigenous or do you have indigenous ancestry?
10. Have you ever had any service in the Canadian Military or RCMP?
11. What gender do you identify with?
12. How do you describe your sexual orientation?
13. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently?
14. Where do you get your money from?
15. What challenges or problems have you experienced when trying to find housing?
16. Have you ever been in foster care/Social Services?
17. Public Systems Analysis; In the past year have you:
A. Been to an emergency room? How many times?
B. Been hospitalized? How many times and for how many days?
C. Interacted with police? How many times?
D. Been to prison/jail? How many times and for how many days?
Where Have You Slept Analysis; in the past year have you:
A. Slept rough (public space, makeshift shelter, etc.)?
B. Cough Surfed?
C. Been to detox?

Defining Emergency, Transitional and Hidden Homelessness

Table 19: definitions of emergency shelter, transitional housing and hidden homelessness are taken from the Government of Canada's Homeless Partnering Strategy.

Emergency Shelters	Facilities providing temporary and short-term accommodation for homeless individuals and families, which may include essential services such as food, clothing, and counselling.
Transitional Housing	Provides temporary shelter, but can be differentiated from emergency shelters by the longer length of stay and greater intensity of support services offered to clients. Transitional housing is an intermediate step between emergency shelter and permanent housing. Support services help clients gain stability and self-sufficiency to maintain permanent housing. Lengths of stays vary, but some last up two years.
Hidden Homelessness	The "hidden homelessness" population falls under the category of "provisionally accommodated." It refers specifically to people who live "temporarily with others but without guarantee of continued residency or immediate prospects for accessing permanent housing." Often known as "couch surfing," this describes people who are staying with relatives, friends, neighbours or strangers because they have no other option. They generally are not paying rent and it is not a sustainable long-term living arrangement.

Classification of Sheltered facilities in Regina

Table 20: Classification of Sheltered Locations

Facility	Classification	Available Beds	PiT-Count Participation
YWCA Isabel Johnson	Emergency	10	Yes
YWCA Kikinaw	Emergency	5	Yes
YWCA of M.A.P.	Emergency	26	Yes
Soul's Harbour Men	Emergency	12	Yes
Waterston Sal. Army	Emergency/Transitional	99	Yes
Regina Transition House	Transitional	27	Yes
Street Culture Youth	Emergency/Transitional	15	Yes
Sofia House	Transitional	34	Yes
WISH Safehouse	Emergency	14	Yes

Enumeration vs. Survey Results

It is important to note the differences between enumeration and survey participation. Furthermore, from enumerations standpoint, all persons that stayed in a sheltered location on the night of the PiT-Count, regardless of classification or participation in the survey, were counted. This was not true for individuals that volunteers saw during the street portion. In order to be enumerated during the street count, a street count volunteer would have to ask said individual if they would like to participate in a housing survey, and by virtue of the screening question results, it would deem them eligible for enumeration and further survey participation. In terms of the survey, all 155 individuals were staying at their respective locations without a permanent residence to return to. Therefore, for example, if an individual was temporarily couch surfing at "Someone Else's Place" on April 18th, but had a permanent residence to return to, they would not fit the criteria for enumeration or to continue with the survey.

The goal was to approach and survey as many people as possible. Youth/minors (14-18) were given an opportunity to participate in the census if they were willing and they did not have an adult accompanying them. Without the presence of their legal parent or guardian, the sheltered location in which they are staying acts as a temporary proxy of guardianship. Youth/minors/and children that had an adult accompanying them were not approached, but their parents/guardians were. Regardless, their information is still accounted for in the result analysis as dependent children.

Who was counted?

The following list summarizes briefly the typology of homelessness, as well as the types of individuals that were enumerated and surveyed during the PiT-Count and Magnet Event.

1. **Unsheltered:** This includes people who lack housing and are not accessing emergency shelters or accommodation, except during extreme weather conditions. In most cases, people are staying in places that are not designed for or fit for human habitation.
2. **Emergency Sheltered:** This refers to people that cannot secure permanent housing, and as a result are accessing emergency shelter and system supports.
3. **Provisionally accommodated:** This describes situations in which people, who are technically homeless and without permanent shelter, access accommodation that offers no prospect of permanence. Those who are provisionally accommodated may be accessing temporary housing provided by government or the non-profit sector, or may have independently made arrangements for short-term accommodation.

Implementation Process

PiT-Count Coordinator

In January, 2018, the YMCA of Regina hired Addison Docherty, a graduate of the University of Regina, as the PiT-Count Coordinator. He worked alongside the project manager to complete a wide range of tasks including the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the PiT-Count.

Addison was the lead researcher and was responsible for entering the data into the online HIFIS database, as well as consulting other community entities for specific help as needed. Addison was also responsible for any reporting to the Government of Canada as well as disseminating PiT-Count results to the community.

Advisory Committee

The PiT-Count advisory committee was formed in early February. The committee included individuals mainly of homelessness-support non-profits, lived experience, and representatives from the Government of Saskatchewan & City of Regina (Regina Police Service). The group met roughly every 3-4 weeks leading up to the PiT-Count to advise the process of planning and implementation of the project.

Determining local needs was a key function of the PiT-Count Committee. This included leveraging organizational relationships to attain lived experience perspective on survey administration and search locations, volunteer recruitment & management, event management & report content and dissemination.

Volunteer Recruitment, Training, and Management

The goal was to have as many community members volunteering as possible. With the help of Dagan Harding (Project Consultant) and the PiT-Count Advisory Committee, an aggressive volunteer recruitment strategy began six weeks prior to the PiT-Count. This strategy included media appearances (TV, radio & print), social media campaigns, as well as multiple face-to-face presentations with ad-hoc committees and organizations to raise awareness of the volunteer opportunity.

Volunteers signed-up through an online form that required input of basic contact information (name, phone #, etc.) for submission. As well, on the form, volunteers were asked to sign up for one of three roles available. The first option was Team Leader. A _Team Leader_ led a group of survey volunteers to through a designated area, following a walking route. These people would likely have experience in the homeless sector, and if not, would have experience working with other vulnerable and marginalized

groups. They were responsible for keeping the group safe. _Survey Volunteers_ were placed in a group, and following the direction of an assigned Team Leader in a designated area, would walk and offer a housing survey to anyone they saw. The last role that one could sign up for was a _Headquarters Volunteer_. A person in this role was assigned to a team, but was stationed at PiT-Count Headquarters for the duration of the PiT-Count time frame. Every 30 minutes, they performed routine check-ins on their assigned group to make sure everyone was safe or if there was need for a supplies drop off.

Volunteers were made aware of which areas/hot-spot locations they were stationed at a week ahead of the PiT-Count. The volunteer packages included a copy of the survey & training materials, event timelines, recommendations for clothing, and contact information for group members so they could coordinate any necessary logistics beforehand.

Members of the PiT-Advisory Committee trained Team leaders the weekend before the PiT-Count. Given that the Team Leader role had more responsibility, it was paramount that this group of volunteers receive specific information, instruction and training in terms of what to do in case of an emergency. Addison (Director, PiT-Count) & Sheri Wild of the Regina Police Service trained survey and headquarters volunteers on the night of the PiT-Count, at PiT-Count Headquarters, a few hours prior to the PiT-Count happening.

In the end, over 230 volunteers showed up to devote their time to the cause. Because Volunteers were asked to show up during dinnertime hours, they were fed a meal on the night of the PiT-Count, which was generously donated by the Homebuilders Association.

Community Engagement & Capacity Building

Without an engaged community, efforts like a PiT-Count would not be effective or even possible. From a community readiness standpoint, having a second PiT-Count in and of itself is an opportunity to build capacity for stakeholders. This is true for members of the host organization, the PiT-Count Advisory Committee, policy makers, media, the PiT-Count volunteers, and participating shelters. Everyone gets an opportunity to build and add on to the institutional knowledge, and make adjustments based on recommendations and lessons learned from the previous counts. In terms of practical skills learned, with each PiT-Count that takes place, the community will be more ready for the next one. An example of capacity building over time as it pertains to survey volunteers highlights this sentiment. Moreover, as more survey volunteers develop comfortability administering the survey, they may graduate from that role to a team leader role in future counts. In theory, with more team leaders, more walking/hot-spot

groups can be created, which enables an expansion of the search in terms of areas covered. The more areas covered in the city, the more accurate the enumerated number will be.

From a grassroots perspective, continuing to raise awareness of what exactly a Point-in-Time count seeks to achieve is paramount for community buy-in. By virtue of raising awareness of these types of communal efforts, it makes it easier to leverage public educational opportunities about homelessness in general. After all, the goal is to have as many members of the Regina community develop agency and stewardship towards solving this issue of homelessness.

Reaching out to various sectors and organizations is also critical in getting advice and feedback before, during, and after the PiT-Count is completed to ensure that the effort is being conducted at its highest possible functionality. No one knows what is needed best than the members of the community, and including them in the process and having their voices heard is paramount for current and future count success.

Communications strategy

A communications strategy was necessary for the PiT-Count to be successful, and was drawn up with the help of Dagan Harding, who was the Projects Consultant. The PiT-Count received a considerable amount of media attention, and as such, a strategy in terms of when to release information was necessary as to not compromise confidential information. Director, PiT-Count Addison Docherty was assigned to be the projects spokesperson throughout the planning and implementation of the count.

Survey Administration: Street & Facilities Count

Street Count

Surveys were administered during the street count by volunteers that walked in groups of 2-4 people. These groups were either given a walking route in a designated residential area, or were given a "hot spot" location to occupy during the PiT-Count time-frame. To clarify, a "hot-spot" location was not a place that was determined as a hot bed for individuals that may be sleeping rough, rather, they were public locations that would get more traffic than residential areas during the PiT-Count time-frame. Examples of "hot spot" locations that were used during the PiT-Count were various Tim Hortons and McDonald's locations around the city. *A map of the areas used and a list of the hotspot locations can be found in the appendix.*

Sheltered facilities provided their own staff to conduct surveys in their respective facilities. The goal was to create a sense of comfortability and familiarity during the process of asking individuals if they would be willing to participate in the survey. Having staff they have likely interacted with on previous occasions seemed like a reasonable solution to this predicament.

Individuals that participated in the survey were given a gift card honorarium of $5.00 (establishments included: Tim Hortons, 7-Eleven, McDonalds, Safeway, Giant Tiger, among others).

Magnet Event

*A **magnet event** is a strategy used during a PiT-Count to attract a specific target group to a planned time and location. This allows a community to survey individuals experiencing homelessness who might otherwise not be surveyed through a sheltered or unsheltered count.*

To supplement the PiT-Count, the PiT-Advisory team, along with YMCA HPS staff, hosted a free soup and buns luncheon on April 19th, from 11:30-1:30, at the Mamaweyatitan centre, located in the heart of Regina's North Central neighbourhood. 105 members of the community showed up to eat. Catering was provided by Street Culture Project and served to the community by members of the Regina Police Service's Community Engagement Unit. The event kicked off with a traditional prayer by an Elders Helper along with Female First Nations Dancers & Drumming by grade 6-8 students at Mother Teresa Middle School. Organizations that work with homeless populations were also able to set up booths and offer individuals opportunities to learn about services available based on their needs. Aside from research perspectives, the event served as a means to continue to build community capacity on a multitude of fronts, including, but not limited to, strengthening a relationship within the North Central Community.

The same 17 question survey that was offered the night before was offered at the magnet event as well. With help from the national team, phrasing for the screening questions were altered to suit the event being the following day. Moreover, "*Where are you staying tonight?*" was changed to *"Where did you stay last night?".* The demographic that was targeted during the magnet event were those that are part of Regina's First Nations Hidden Homeless population.

At the event, 33 surveys were completed, but only 11 were valid after going through data cleaning and removing any duplicates from the night before.

Results

Enumeration

The following tables break the enumeration of 286 counted on the night of the PiT-Count. Table 21 refers to the enumeration in sheltered locations. Table 22 does the same, but for the street count and magnet event. The totals in table 21 include a combination of survey participation as well as observable facility data from tally sheets, while table 22 only includes information sourced from the survey.

Table 21: Facilities Enumeration

Facility	Available Beds	Number Enumerated	Occupancy Rate	Adults	Dependent Children	Youth
YWCA Isabel Johnson	13	12	92%	7	5	0
YWCA Kikinaw	5	5	100%	5	0	0
YWCA of M.A.P.	27	26	96%	21	5	0
Soul's Harbour Men	12	12	100%	12	0	0
Waterston Sal. Army	99	53	54%	53	0	0
Regina Transition House	27	18	67%	9	9	0
Street Culture Youth	15	10	67%	0	0	10
Sofia House	34	22	65%	8	14	0
WISH Safehouse	14	14	100%	6	8	0
Total	246	172	70%	121	41	10

Table 22: Street/Magnet Enumeration Matrix

Where did they stay?	Adults	Dependent Children	Under 18	Total
Rough/makeshift shelter	6	-	-	6
Hidden Homeless	67	13	5	85
Homeless, did not know where they were staying	18	1	-	19
Public System	3	-	-	3
Motel/Hotel	1	-	-	1
Total	95	14	5	114

Survey Participation

In total, 155 of 251 surveys that were completed and brought back to PiT-Count Headquarters on the night of the count, and the following day after the magnet event, were valid and entered by PiT-Count Director Addison Docherty into the Homelessness Individuals and Family Information System (HIFIS).

In terms of completed surveys in relation to the number of individuals enumerated, the goal is to have 80% of individuals that get enumerated to also be surveyed. This year, 155 of 286 (54%) individuals that were enumerated were also surveyed. This was a +25% improvement on the 2015 PiT-Count in which 64 of 232 (27.5%) were surveyed. The improvement is worth noting because it shows that with recommendations from previous counts, improved methodology and community readiness, all parties involved were more comfortable administering and participating in the survey.

Worth noting is that despite the fact that 155 people agreed to participate in a survey, each question has less than 155 responses. Survey participants were able to skip any question and carry on with the rest of the survey, or they could excuse themselves from participation at any point in the interview process entirely. If a participant left the interview, they would still be enumerated based on the answers to the screening questions.

Table 23: Valid Surveys by Location

Location	Number of Valid Surveys Completed
Transitional Housing	13
Emergency Shelter	40
Street Count	91
Magnet Event	11
Total	155

Question by Question Results

Where did people stay April 18th, 2018?

For this question, the information seen below is sourced from survey findings in addition to observable facility data provided by participating emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities. Following can be said about 286 individuals enumerated and where that stayed April 18th, 2018:

Table 24: Where are you sleeping tonight?

Where did people Stay?	Number	%
Emergency Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter	91	31.8%
Transitional Housing Facility	81	28.3%
Someone Else's Place (Hidden Homeless)	85	29.7%
Public Space/Makeshift Shelter	6	2.1%
Homeless, but did not know where they were staying	19	6.6%
Public Systems (Hospital, Detox, Jail, Prison, etc.)	3	1.04%
Hotel/Motel	1	.3%
Total:	286	100%

Chart 2: Where Are You Sleeping Tonight?
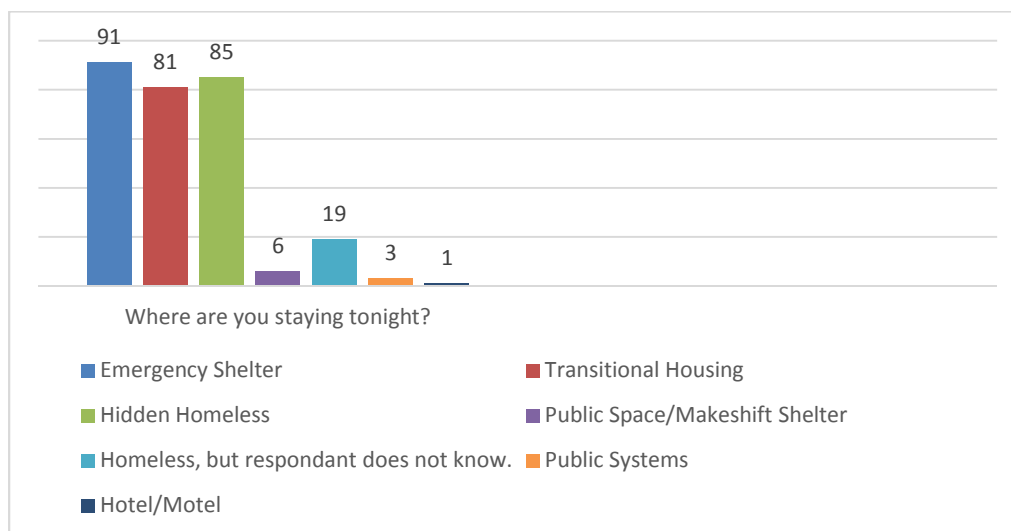
Where Did You Stay April 18th – Demographic Matrix

The following is a further analysis of where people slept. The information is sourced solely from 155 survey respondents.

Table 24a: Where Did Indigenous People Stay?

Where did people Stay?	First Nations	Metis	Inuit	Ancestry
Emergency Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter	27	3	-	2
Transitional Housing Facility	10	-	-	-
Someone Else's Place (Hidden Homeless)	52	5	-	-
Public Space/Makeshift Shelter	5	-	-	-
Homeless, but did not know where they were staying	10	2	-	-
Public Systems (Hospital, Detox, Jail, Prison, etc.)	1	-	-	-
Hotel/Motel	-	-	1	-
Total:	105	10	1	2

Table 24b: Where Did People Stay Based on Gender?

Where did people Stay?	Male	Female	Trans Female	Two Spirit	Gender Queer
Emergency Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter	15	25	-	-	-
Transitional Housing Facility	1	13	1	-	-
Someone Else's Place (Hidden Homeless)	37	31	-	1	-
Public Space/Makeshift Shelter			-	-	-
Homeless, but did not know where they were staying	12	5	-	-	1
Public Systems (Hospital, Detox, Jail, Prison, etc.)	2	2	-	-	-
Hotel/Motel	1		-	-	-
Total:	71	76	1	1	1

Table 24c: Where Did People Stay Based on Age Ranges?

Where did people Stay?	<18	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Emergency Shelter/Domestic Violence Shelter	9	5	11	10	5	-
Transitional Housing Facility			7	6	1	1
Someone Else's Place (Hidden Homeless)	5	14	23	14	7	6
Public Space/Makeshift Shelter	-	2	3	1	-	-
Homeless, but did not know where they were staying	-	4	4	6	3	1
Public Systems (Hospital, Detox, etc.)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hotel/Motel	-	-	-	1		
Total:	14	25	48	38	17	9

Family Members

The following can be said about 144 survey respondents and whether they had family members accompanying them:
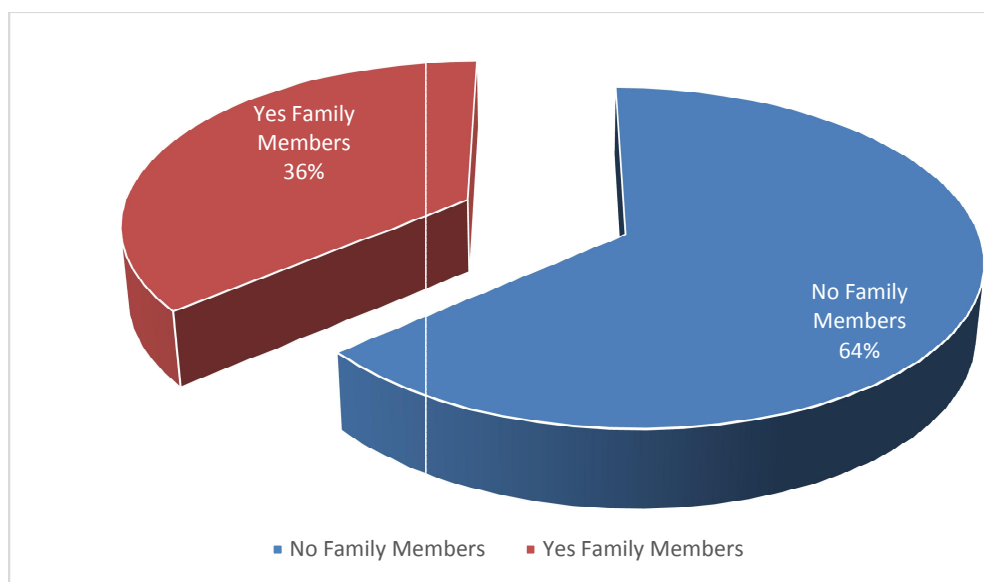
Key Findings:

52 (36.11%) of survey respondents had family members with them. Family included dependent children, a partner or another adult. 28 (19.4%) survey respondents identified having 53 dependant children staying with them. Of those, 24 (85.7%) were female and 4 (14.3%) were male. 47 (86.7%) of the dependent children were with females, and 7 (13.3%) were with males. In terms of where the dependent children were staying, 39 were staying in sheltered locations, 13 were part of the hidden homeless population, and 1, along with their parents, did not know where they were staying. 18 women with 39 dependent children stayed in either emergency or transitional housing facilities, of those, 15 women (83.3%) and 30 children (77%), respectively, were without home due to the experiencing abuse by a spouse or partner/family violence.

Table 25: Family Members

	N = 144	92.9%
Yes	52	36.11%
No	92	63.88%
Total	144	100%

Chart 3: Family Members

Age

The following can be said regarding the age of 151 survey respondents:

Key Findings:

86 (56%) individuals were between the ages of 25-44. The average age of survey respondents was 32.43 years old. The oldest person was 63 and the youngest was 14 years old. 44 of the 48 (90.66%) individuals in the age range of 25-34 identified as being Indigenous (43 First Nation, 1 Metis). According to the Government of Canada, Youth Homelessness refers to individuals that are between the ages of 13-24 living independently of parents and/or caregivers, but do not have the means or ability to acquire a stable, safe or consistent residence. Within that framework, 25.8% of survey respondents were experiencing homelessness in their youth.

Table 26: Age

Age Ranges	N = 151	97.42%
Under 18	14	9.27 %
18 to 24	25	16.56 %
25 to 34	48	31.79 %
35 to 44	38	25.17 %
45 to 54	17	11.26 %
55 to 64	9	5.96 %
Total	151	100%

Chart 4: Age and Gender
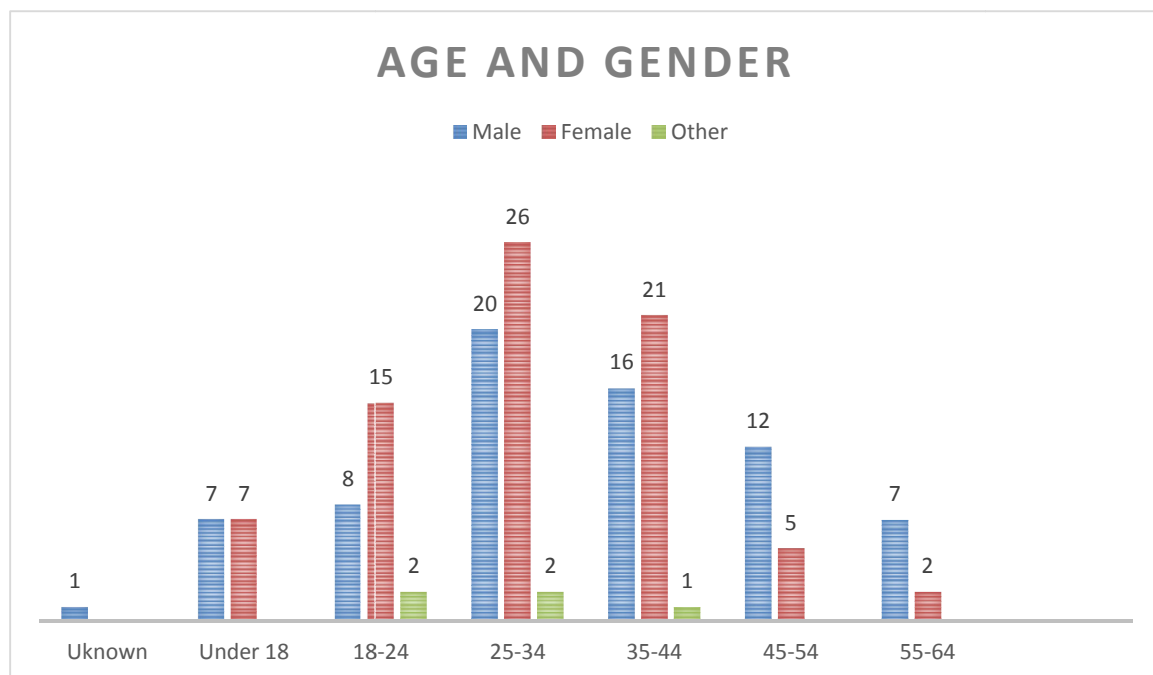
Age First Experienced Homelessness

The following can be said about how old 137 survey respondents and the age they first experienced homelessness:

Key Findings:

Over half (54.01%) first experienced homelessness before the age of 18. Of the 74 (54.01%) individuals that reported first experiencing homelessness before the age of 18, 45 (60.81%) identified having been in Foster Care/Social Services. Worth noting is that the average age of survey respondents first experiencing homelessness is 18.88 years old. The age that was reported by survey respondents most frequently, (the mode) was 16 years old. Keeping in mind the Government of Canada's definition of Youth Homelessness (13-24 years old), 73.7% of survey respondents first experienced homelessness in their youth.

Table 27: Age first Experienced Homelessness

Age	N = 137	88.39%
Under 18	74	54.01%
18 to 24	27	19.71%
25 to 34	17	12.41%
35 to 44	12	8.76%
45 to 54	4	2.92%
55 to 64	3	2.19%
Total	137	100%

Chart 5: Age First Experienced Homelessness
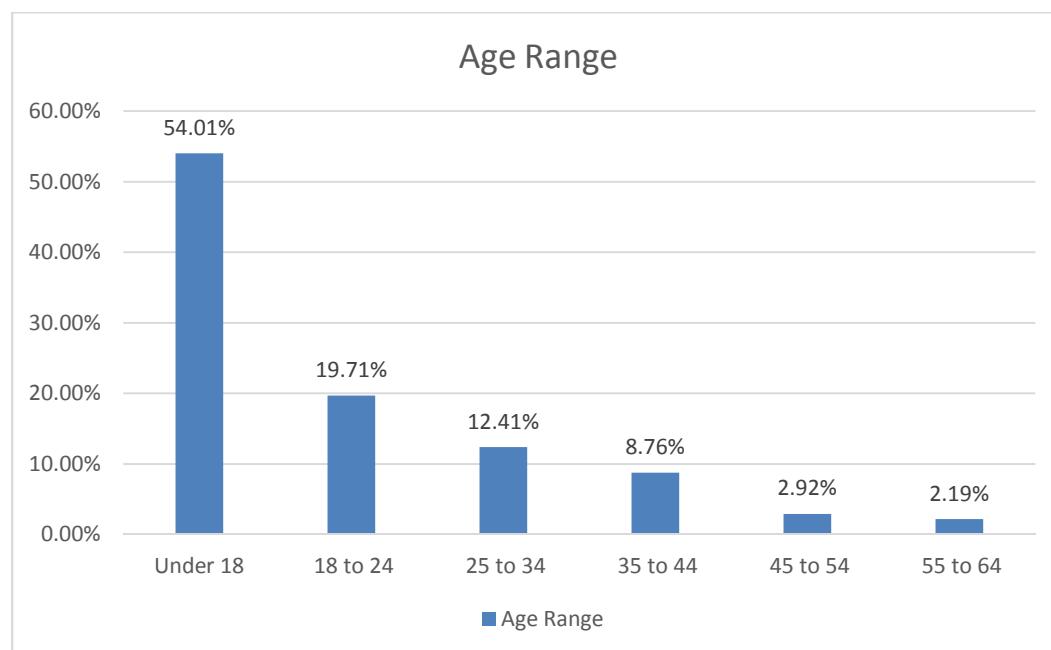
Chronic & Episodic Homelessness

Chronic and episodic homelessness are terms that are frequently used in the homelessness sector. According to the Government of Canada's definition, an individual is categorized as chronically homeless if they had one continuous episode of homelessness for 6 months or more in the past year. Episodic homelessness refers to the number of times an individual has been homeless in the past year. A person is characterized as episodically homeless if they have 3 or more episodes of homelessness in a year.

Chronic Homelessness

The following can be said about 129 survey respondents and ***how much time*** they have spent homelessness in the past year:

Key Findings:

61 (47.29%) survey respondents have been homeless for over 6 months in the past year. Of the 61 that were homeless for 6 months or more, 30 individuals (49.18%) were chronically homeless, meaning they only had one episode of homelessness and it lasted longer than 6 months.

Table 28: Chronic Homelessness

Chronically homeless?	N = 129	83.23%
0-3 Months	50	38.76%
3-5 Months	18	13.95%
6+ Months	61	47.29%
Total	129	100%

Chart 6: Chronic Homelessness
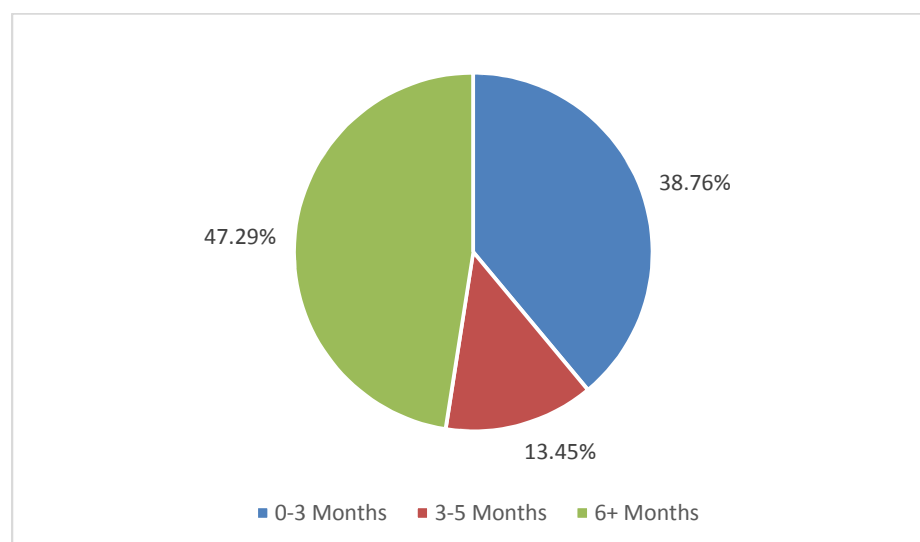
Episodic Homelessness

The following can be said about 122 survey respondents and how ***many different times*** they have experienced homelessness in the past year:

Key Findings:

69 (56.56%) individuals have experienced homelessness 1 time in the past year. 39 (31.97%) identified as having 3 or more episodes of homelessness in the past year, which categorizes them as being episodically homeless.

Table 29: Episodic Homelessness

Episodically Homeless?	N = 122	78.71%
1 Time	69	56.56%
2 Times	14	11.48%
3+ Times	39	31.97%
Total	122	100%

Chart 7: Episodic Homelessness
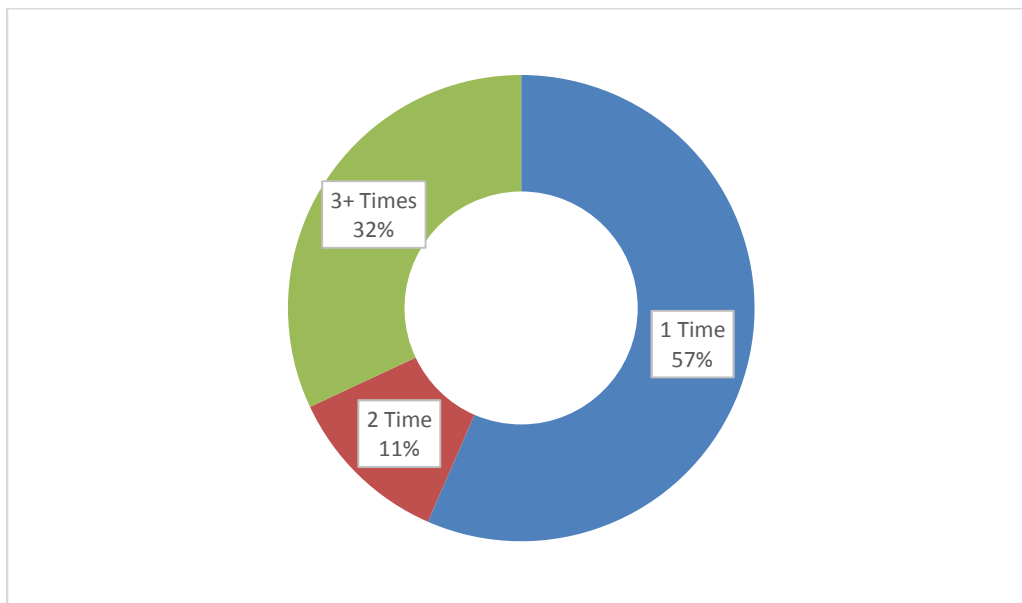
Sleeping When Experiencing Homelessness

Participants were asked where they were staying the night of the PiT-Count as means of understanding if they fit the criteria to be enumerated and further, surveyed. During the survey, they were asked where they had slept in the past year when they experienced homelessness. The following can be said about survey respondents and where they had slept in the past year when experiencing homelessness.

Key Findings:

More people had couch surfed (65.16%) in the past year when experiencing homelessness than using emergency shelters (61.16%) or public spaces (43.22%). 27 (17.4%) individuals used all four options in the past year when experiencing homelessness. Of those 27, 20 (74%) had been homeless for 6 months or more. The latter is an example that homelessness is an incredibly transient lifestyle.

Table 30: Sleeping When Experiencing Homelessness

In the past year, have you…	Yes	%
Been to an emergency shelter?	96	61.94%
Slept Rough (public space, makeshift shelter, vehicle, etc.)?	67	43.22%
Couch surfed, without a permanent residence to return to?	101	65.16%
Been to detox?	49	31.61%

Chat 8: Sleeping When Experiencing Homelessness
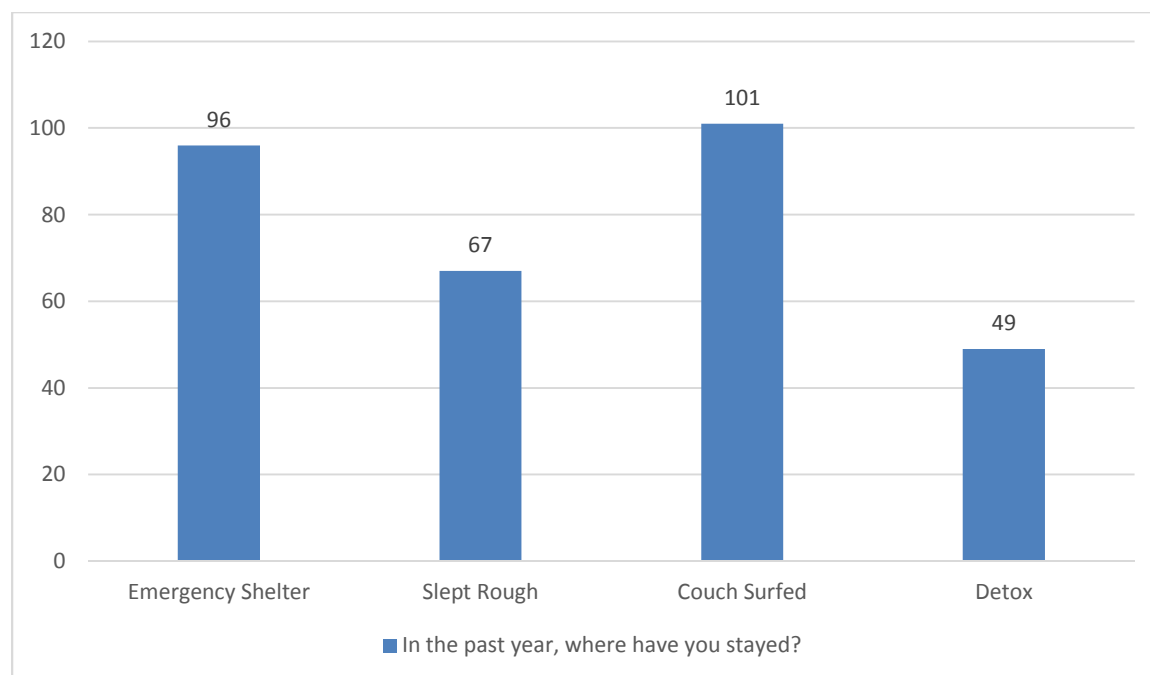
Migration to Regina

The following can be said about 143 survey respondents and if they migrated to Regina:

Key Findings:

106 (74.12%) individuals were not originally from the Regina Community, and of the people that identified where they migrated from within Canada, 61.7% of those individuals came from places within Saskatchewan.

Table 31: Moved to Community

Moved Here from another community?	N = 143	92.25%
Moved here from another community	106	74.12%
Always been here	37	25.87%
Total	143	100%

Chart 9: How long have you been in Regina?
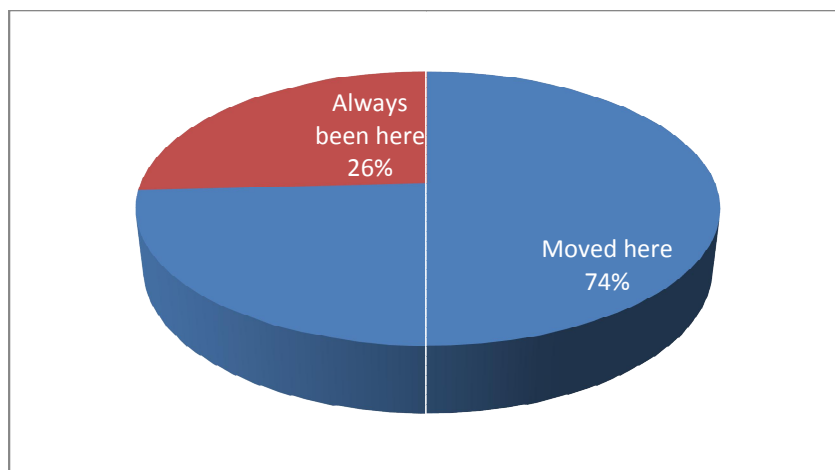
Table 32: Migration from within Canada (n=60)

Moved Here from another community?	N	%
Alberta	12	21.7%
British Columbia	4	6.7%
Manitoba	2	3.3%
Newfoundland & Labrador	1	1.7%
Northwest Territories	1	1.7%
Nova Scotia	2	3.3%
Saskatchewan	37	61.7%

Migration to Canada

The following can be said about 141 survey respondents and coming to Canada as an immigrant, refugee, or refugee claimant:

Key Findings:

Only (5) 3.23% and 1 (.65%) of survey respondents reported being an immigrant or refugee claimant, respectively. Of the five respondents that identified as an immigrant, 80% identified as female, 20% male. Of the four women that identified as an immigrant, 75% reported experiencing abuse by their spouse as a reason for their most recent housing loss.

Table 33: Immigrant/Refugee

Immigrant / Refugee?	N = 141	91%%
Answered	141	91%
Yes, Immigrant	5	3.23%
Yes, Refugee	-	-
Yes, Refugee Claimant	1	.65%
No	135	95.74%
Total	141	100%

Chart 10: Migration to Canada
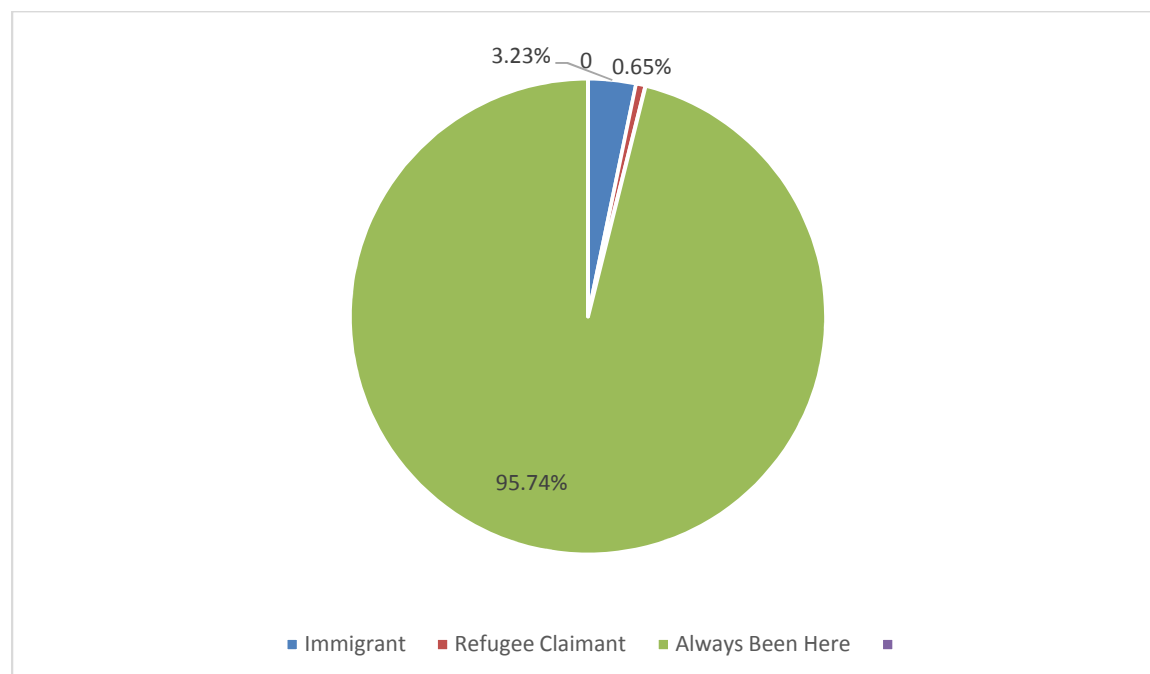
Indigenous

The following can be said about 148 survey respondents identifying as indigenous or having indigenous ancestry:

Key Findings:

118 (79.73%) identified as being indigenous or having indigenous ancestry. Of those, 105 (88.98%) further identified as First Nations, 10 (8.4%) as Metis, 1 (.84%) as Inuit & 2 (1.69) as being Non-Status but having Indigenous Ancestry.

Table 34a: Aboriginal Indication

Indigenous Indicator?	N = 148	95.4%
Not Indigenous	30	20.27%
Identified as Indigenous	118	79.73

Table 34b: Indigenous Ancestry

Of the 118 that identified as Indigenous		
First Nations	105	88.98%
Inuit	1	.84%
Métis	10	8.4%
Non-Status/Have Indigenous Ancestry	2	1.69%
Total	118	100%

Chart 11a: Aboriginal Indication (n = 148)
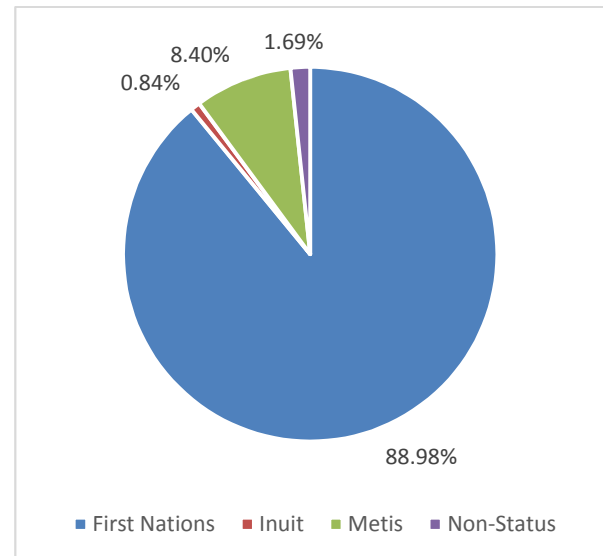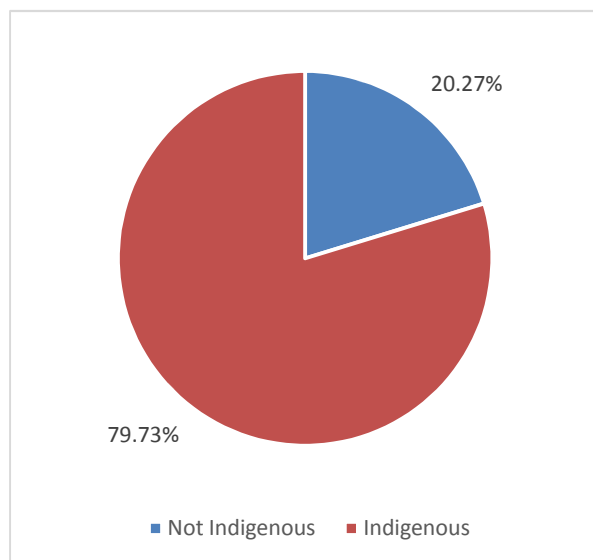
Chart 11b: Indigenous Ancestry (n=118)

Canadian Military or RCMP Service

The following can be said about 149 survey respondents and their service in the Canadian Military or RCMP:

Key Findings:

Of the 6 (4.02%) individuals that identified having service in the Canadian Military, 50% were indigenous. In addition, 66% identified as male, 16% identified as female and 16% identified as genderqueer/non-conforming.

Table 35: Veteran Status

Veteran Indicator?	N = 149	96.12%
Yes, RCMP	1	.67%
Yes, Military	6	4.02%
No	142	95.3%
Total	149	100%

Chart 12: Veteran Status
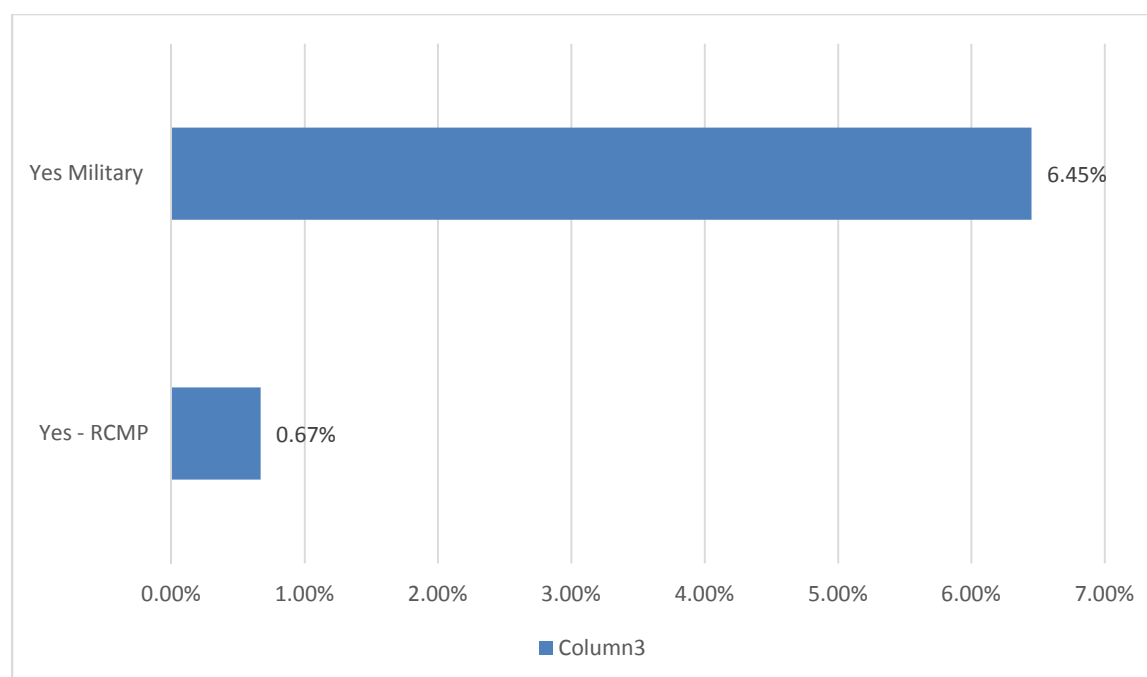
Gender

The following can be said about 150 survey respondents and the gender they identified with:

Key Findings:

71 (47.33) identified as male & 76 (50.66%) identified as female. 31% of survey respondents that identified their gender as female reported experiencing abuse by their spouse as their reason for most recent housing loss. This was also the leading cause for women to lose their housing most recently. The leading cause for survey respondents that identified as male for their most recently housing loss was addiction or substance use at 32%.

Table 36: Gender

Gender?	N = 150	96.77%
Answered	150	96.77%
Male/Man	71	47.33%
Female/Woman	76	50.66
Trans Female/ Trans Woman	1	.66%
Two-Spirit	1	.66%
Genderqueer/Gender Non-Conforming	1	.66%
Total	150	100%

Chart 13: Gender
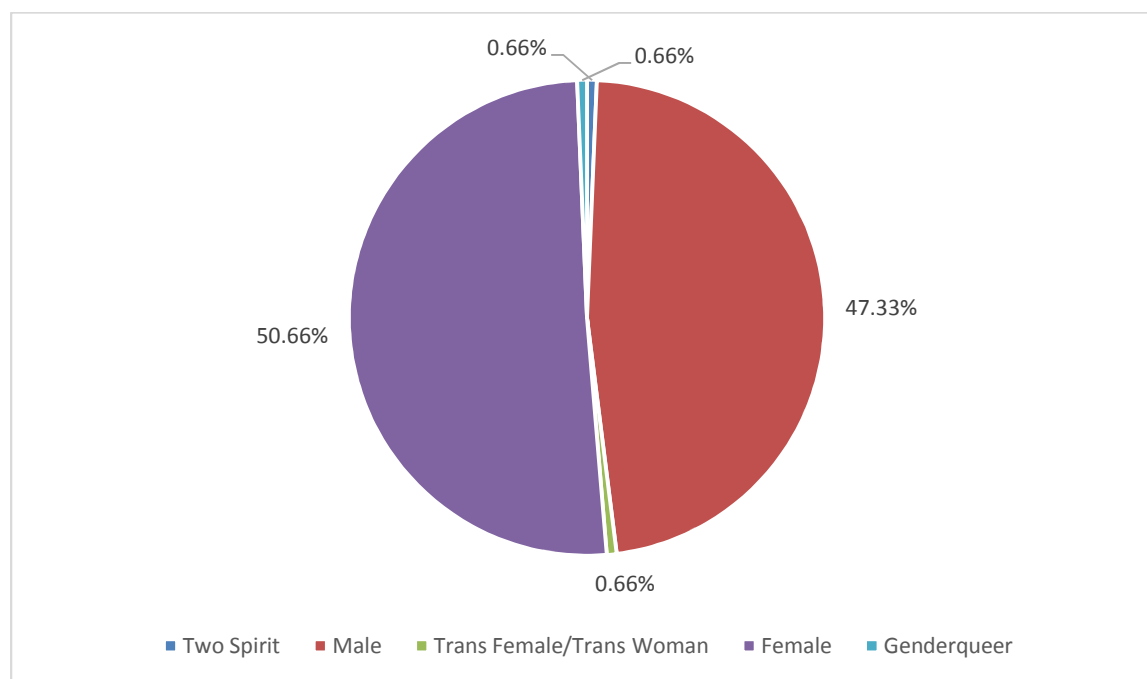
Sexual Orientation

The following can be said about 143 survey respondents and how they described their sexual orientation:

Key Findings:

12 (8.39%) individuals identified as being gay, lesbian or bisexual.

Table 37: Sexual Orientation

Gender?	N = 143	92.25%
Straight/Heterosexual	130	90.9%
Gay	2	1.39%
Lesbian	1	.69%
Bisexual	9	6.29%
Questioning	1	.69%
Total	143	100%

Chart 14: Sexual Orientation
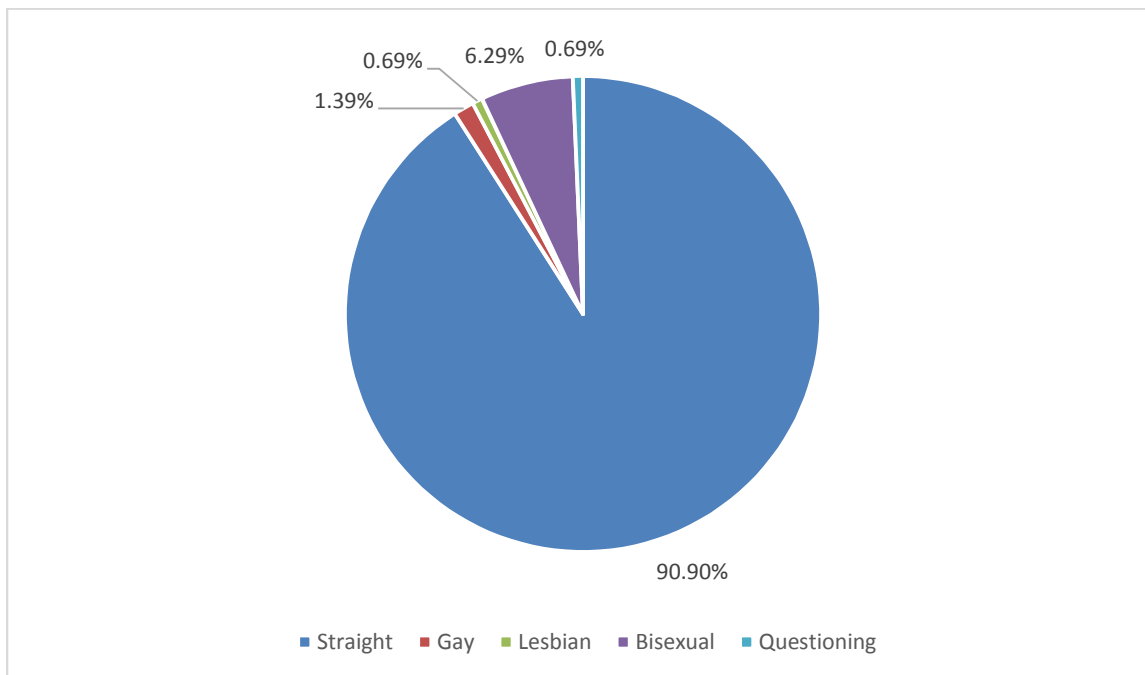
Reason for Housing Loss

The following can be said about 139 survey respondents and what caused them to lose their housing most recently (respondents could select more than one reason):

Table 38: Reason for Housing Loss

Reason for Housing loss?	N	
Illness or Medical Condition	15	10.79%
Addiction or Substance Abuse	41	29.4%
Job Loss	21	15.1%
Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage	29	20.8%
Experienced Abuse: Spouse or Partner	27	19.4%
Experienced Abuse: Parent or Guardian	10	7.1%
Family Conflict: Spouse or Partner	30	21.5%
Family Conflict: Parent or Guardian	17	12.2%
Incarcerated (Jail or Prison)	9	6.4%
Hospitalization or Treatment program	12	8.6%
Unsafe Housing Conditions	22	15.8%
Death in the family	4	2.88%
Other, not listed	17	12.2%

Chart 15: Reason for Housing Loss
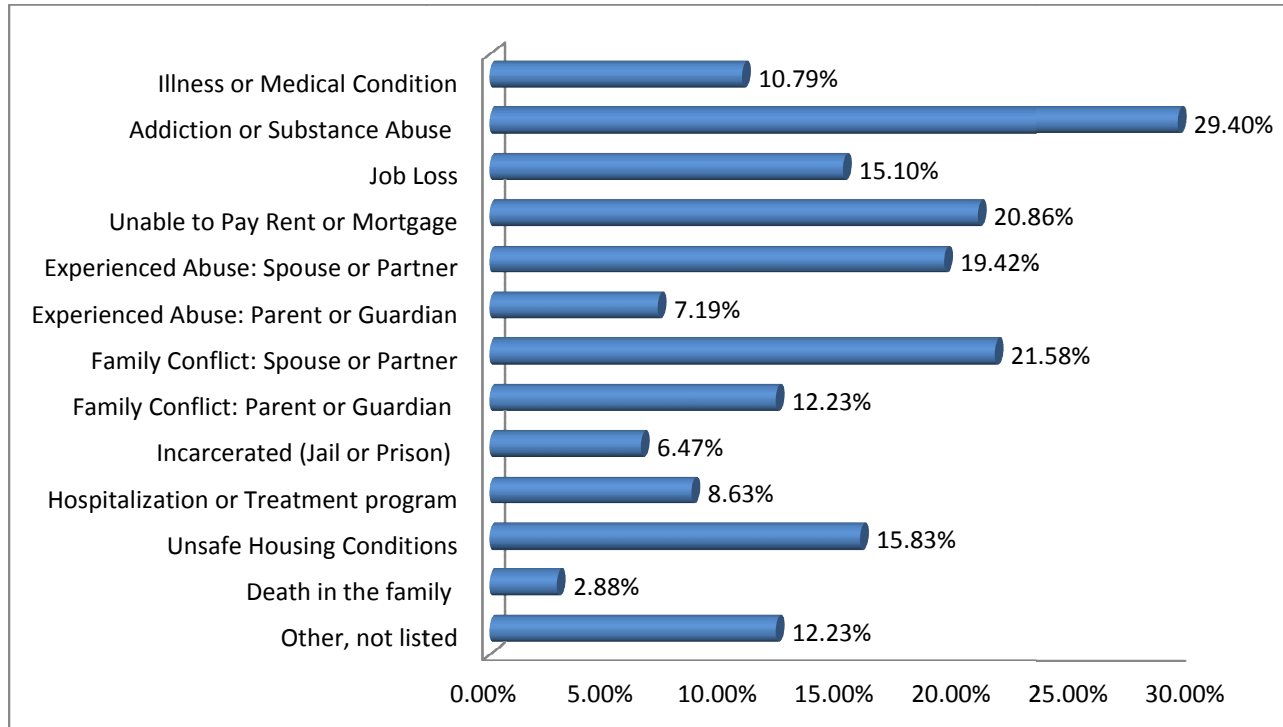
Income

The following could be said about 123 survey respondents and where they got their money from (respondents could select more than one source):

Table 39: Income

Source of Income?	N	%
Employment	15	12.2%
Informal/Self Employment	17	13.8%
Welfare/Income Assistance	77	62.6%
Disability Benefit	10	8.1%
Seniors Benefit	2	1.6%
Child and Family Tax Benefits	6	4.8%
Money from Family/Friends	7	5.6%
GST Refund	8	6.5%
Other	4	3.2%
No Source of Income	25	20.3%

Chart 16: Income
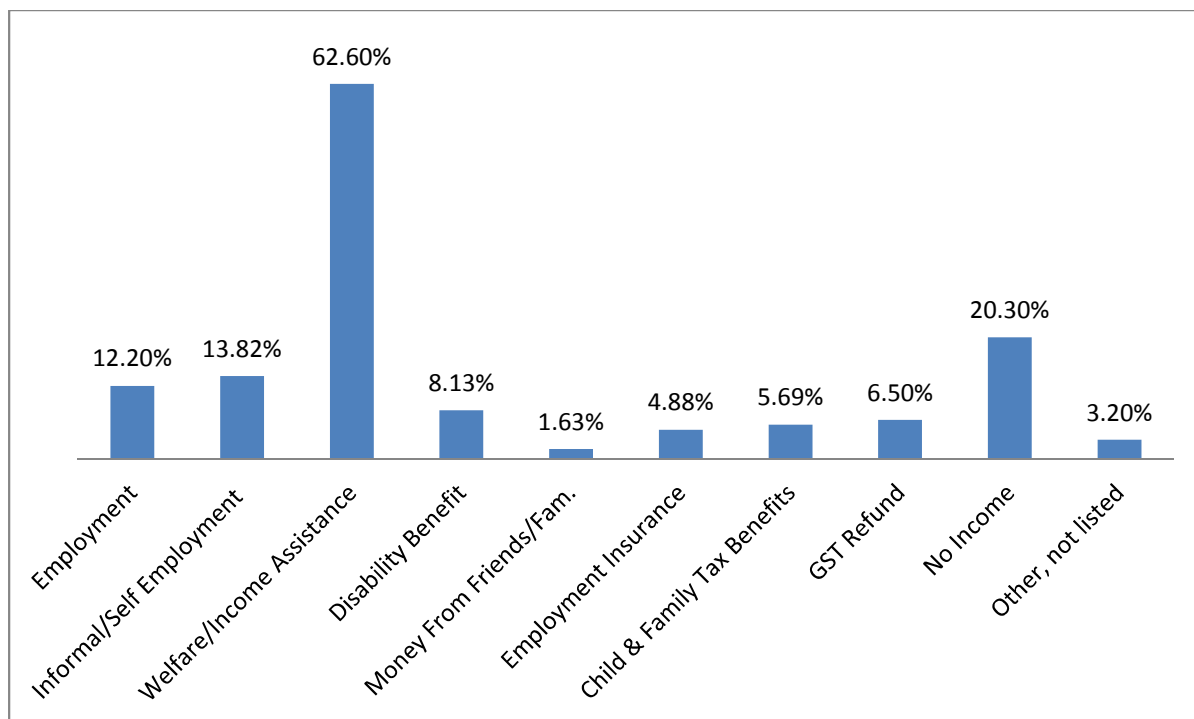
Barriers to Finding Housing

The following could be said about 125 survey respondents and the barriers they face finding permanent housing (respondents could select more than one barrier):

Table 40: Barriers to Finding Housing

Barriers to findings housing	N	%
Low Income	74	59.2%
No Income Assistance	43	34.4%
Rents Too High	77	61.6%
Poor Housing Condition	39	31.2%
Family Breakdown/Conflict	41	32.8%
Domestic Violence	22	17.6%
Health/Disability Issues	28	22.4%
Mental Health Issues	34	27.2%
Addiction or Substance Issues	48	38.4%
Criminal History	24	19.2%
Pets	11	8.8%
Children	17	13.6%
Discrimination	28	22.4%

Chart 17: Barriers to Finding Housing
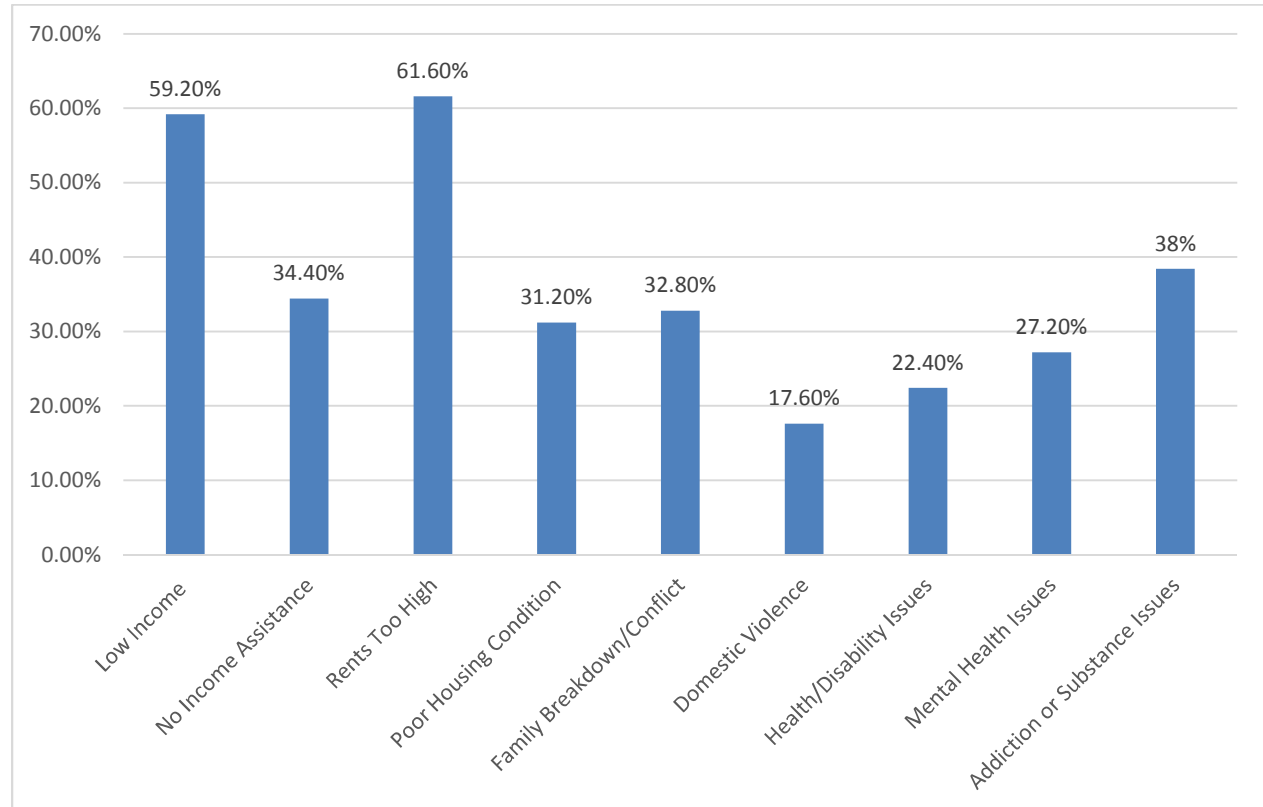
Foster Care/Social Services?

The following could be said about 133 survey respondents and having been in foster care/social services.

Key Findings:

77 (57.89%) of individuals identified having a history with foster care or social services.

Table 41: Foster Care/Social Services

Foster Care/Social Services	N = 133	85.8%
Yes	77	57.89%
No	56	42.1
Total	133	100%

Chart 18: Foster Care/Social Services
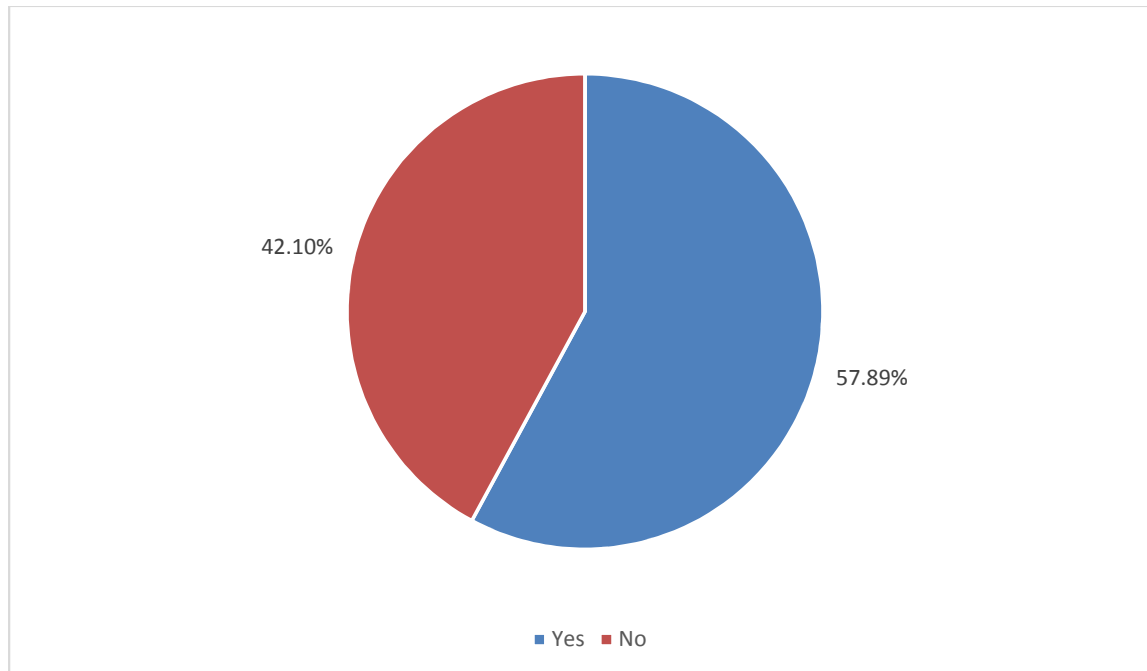
Public Systems Analysis

For this section, participants were asked if they had interactions with public systems in the past year. As well, they were asked to give an estimation of how many interactions they had, along with an estimation of how many days they spent in public systems they interacted with (if applicable).

Table 42: Public Systems Interactions

System	Number of Survey Respondents Reporting Interactions	% of Respondents Reporting Interactions	Estimated Total Number of Interactions	Estimated Days Total
Emergency Room	63	40.64%	208	N/A
Hospitalization	48	30.96%	83	591
Police	64	41.29%	256	N/A
Jail/Prison	37	23.87%	81	580
Detox	49	31.6%	49	49
Total	-	-	677	1220

Chart 19: % of Survey Respondents & Public Systems Interactions
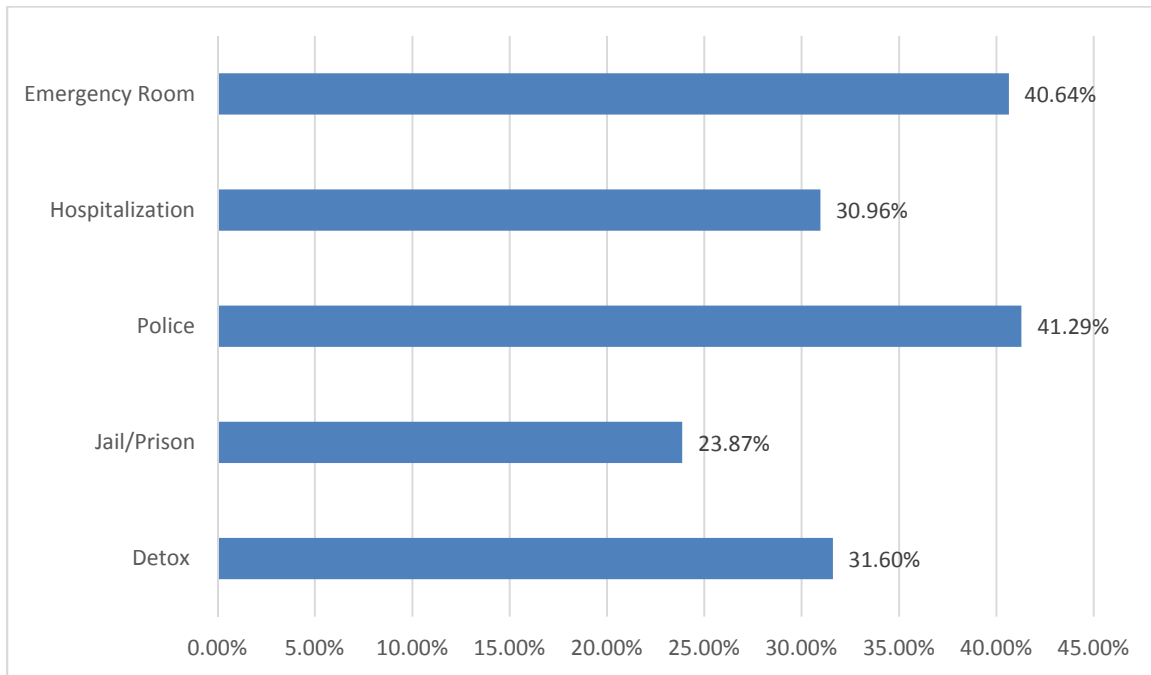
Table 43: Estimated # of Emergency Room Visits

Been to an Emergency Room	N	%
Answered yes	63	40.64
Of the 63 responses:		
Yes, 1 time	24	38.09%
Yes, 2-5 Times	33	52.38%
Yes, 6 times and over	6	9.5%%

Chart 20: Emergency Room Visits

Chart 21: Times Hospitalized
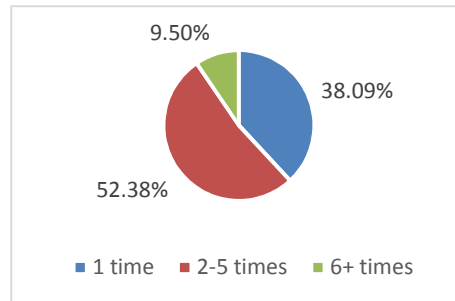
Table 44: Estimated # of Times Hosptialized

Been Hospitalized (times)	N	%
Answered Yes	48	30.32%
Of the 48 responses:		
Yes, 1 time	25	52.03%
Yes, 2-5 times	22	45.83%
Do not know	1	2.08%
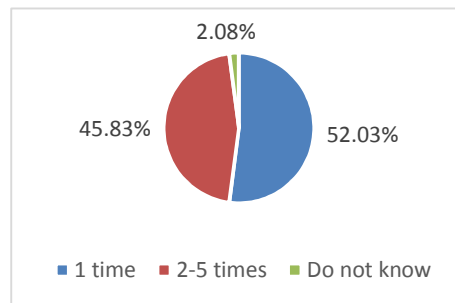
Table 45: Estimated # of Days Hospitalized

Been Hospitalized (days)	N	%
Answered	48	30.96%
Of the 48 respondents:		
Yes, 1-6 days	31	64.58%
Yes, 7-30 says	13	27.08%
Yes, 31 days and over	4	8.33%

Chart 22: Days Hospitalized
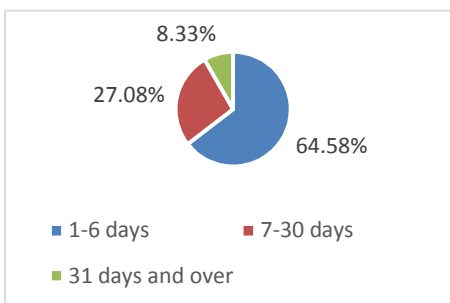
Police & Jail Interaction

Table 46: Estimated # of Interactions with Police

Interacted with police	N	%
Answered Yes	64	41.29%
Of the 64 responses:		
Yes, 1 time	28	43.75%
Yes, 2-5 times	25	39.06%
Yes, 6 times and over	11	17.18%

Chart 23: Police Interactions
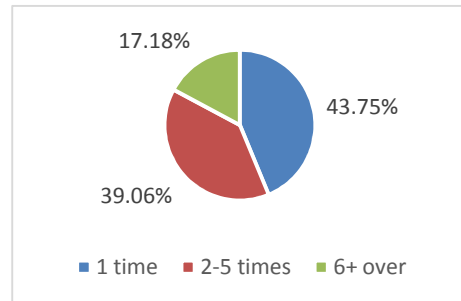
Table 47: Estimated # of Interactions with Jail/Prison

Been to Jail/Prison (times)	N	%
Answered Yes	37	21.2%
Of the 37 responses:		
Yes, 1 time	24	64.86%
Yes, 2-5 times	11	29.72%
Yes, 6 times and over	2	5.4%

Chart 24: Jail/Prison Interactions
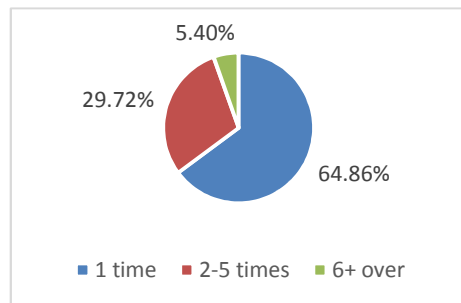
Table 48: Estimated # of Days in Jail/Prison

| Been to Jail Prison (Days)	N	%
Answered	33	21.29%
Of the 33 responses:		
Yes, 1 day	18	54.54%
Yes, 2-6 days	4	12.12%
Yes, 7-30 says	6	18.18%
Yes, 31 days and over	5	15.15%

Chart 25: Jail/Prison Days
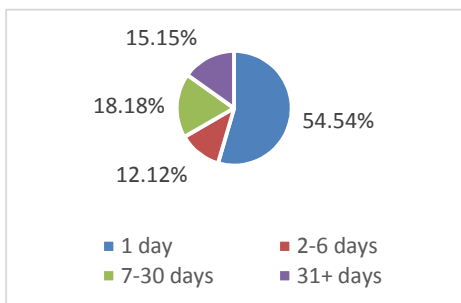
Appendix

Street Count Logistics

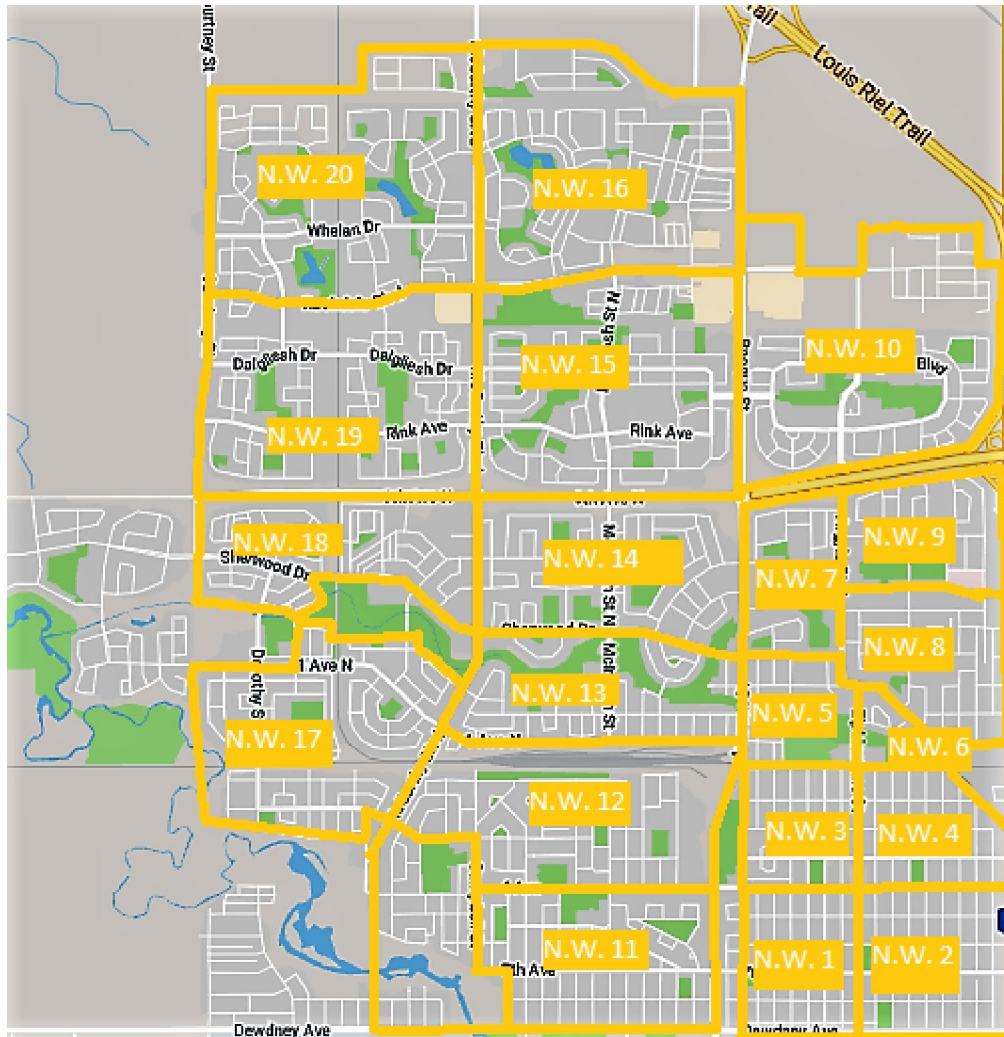The city was divided up into four quadrants for planning purposes:

- North West (NW -Yellow) – Dewdney West & Albert North
- North East (NE - Green) – Albert North & Victoria East
- South West (SW Blue) – Dewdney West & Albert South
- South East (SE - Red) – Victoria East & Albert South
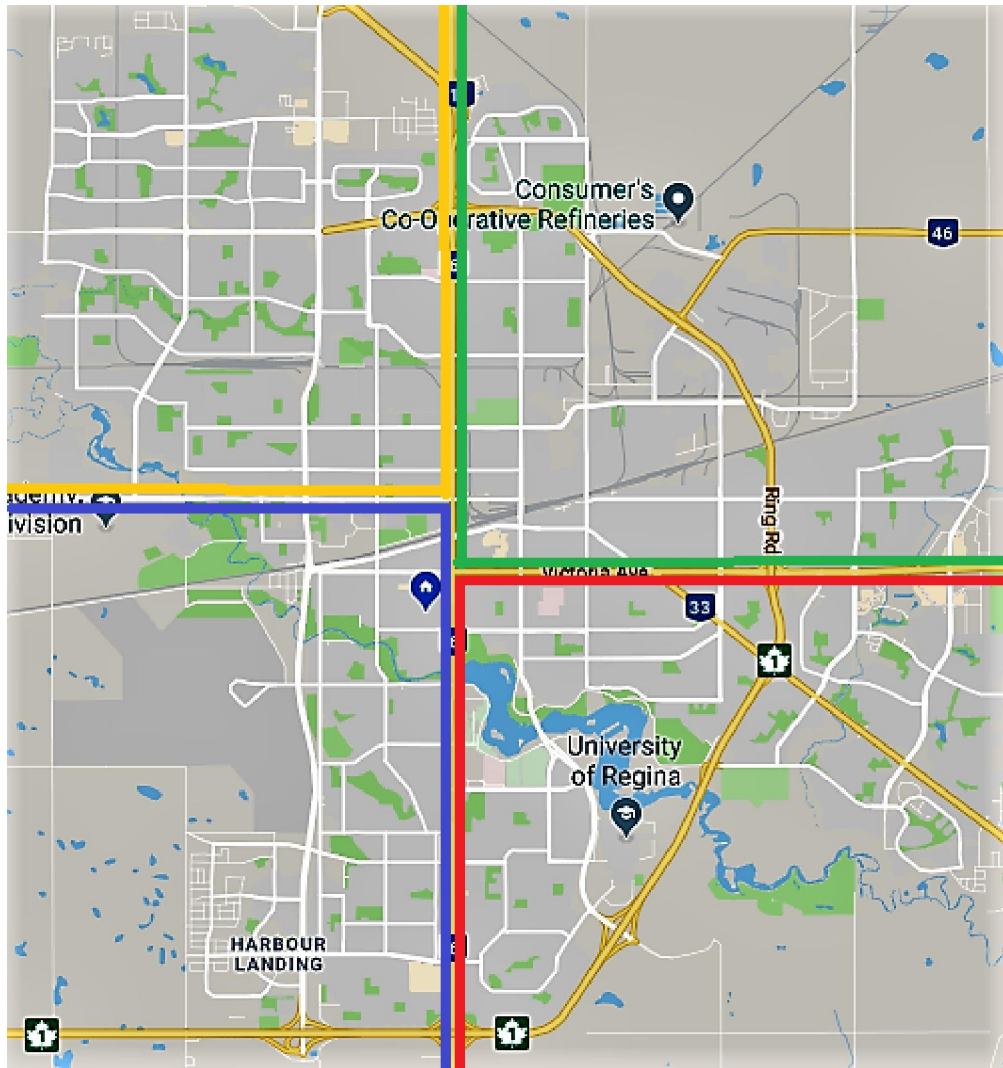
Quadrant 1 – NW – Dewdney West & Albert North Boundaries
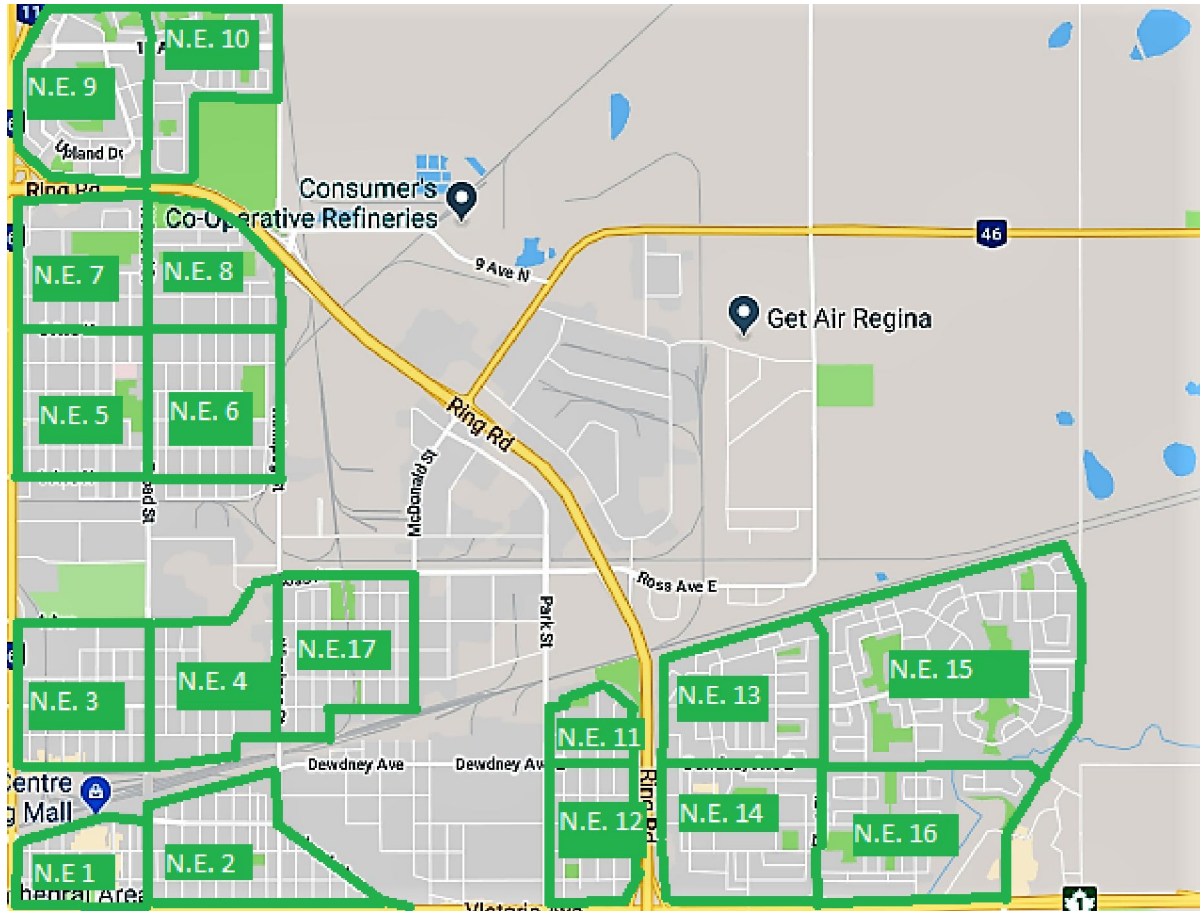
Map:

Walking Areas in this Quadrant: NW 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9

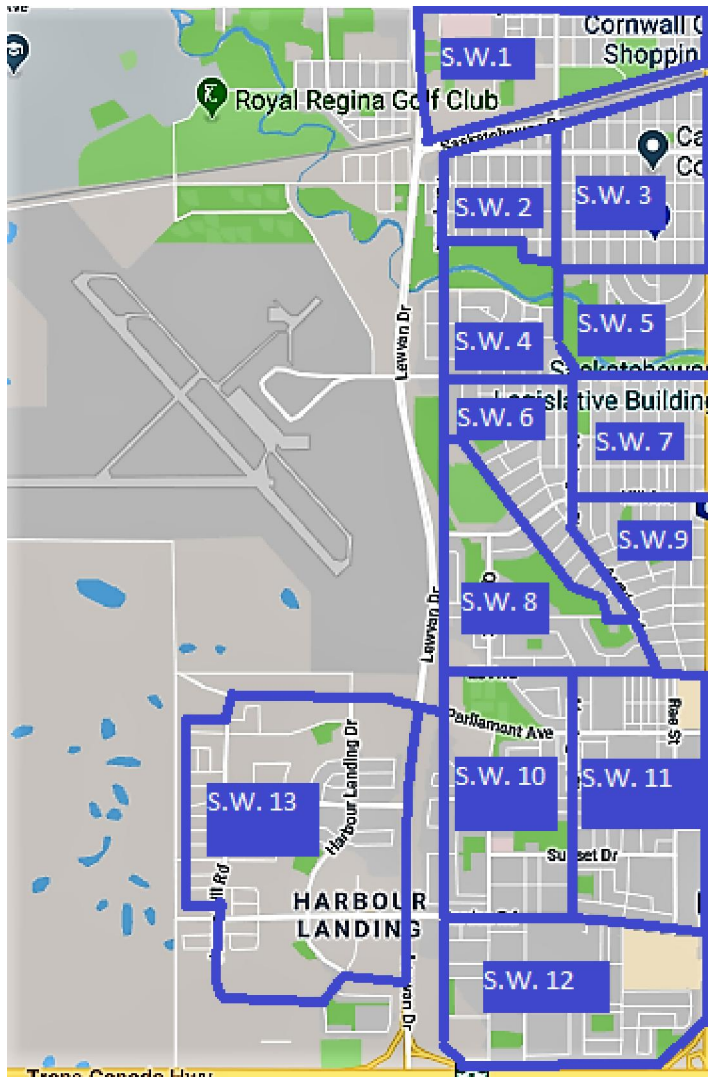## Quadrant 2 NE: Albert North & Victoria Avenue Eat Boundaries
Map:

Walking Areas in this Quadrant: NE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 & 16

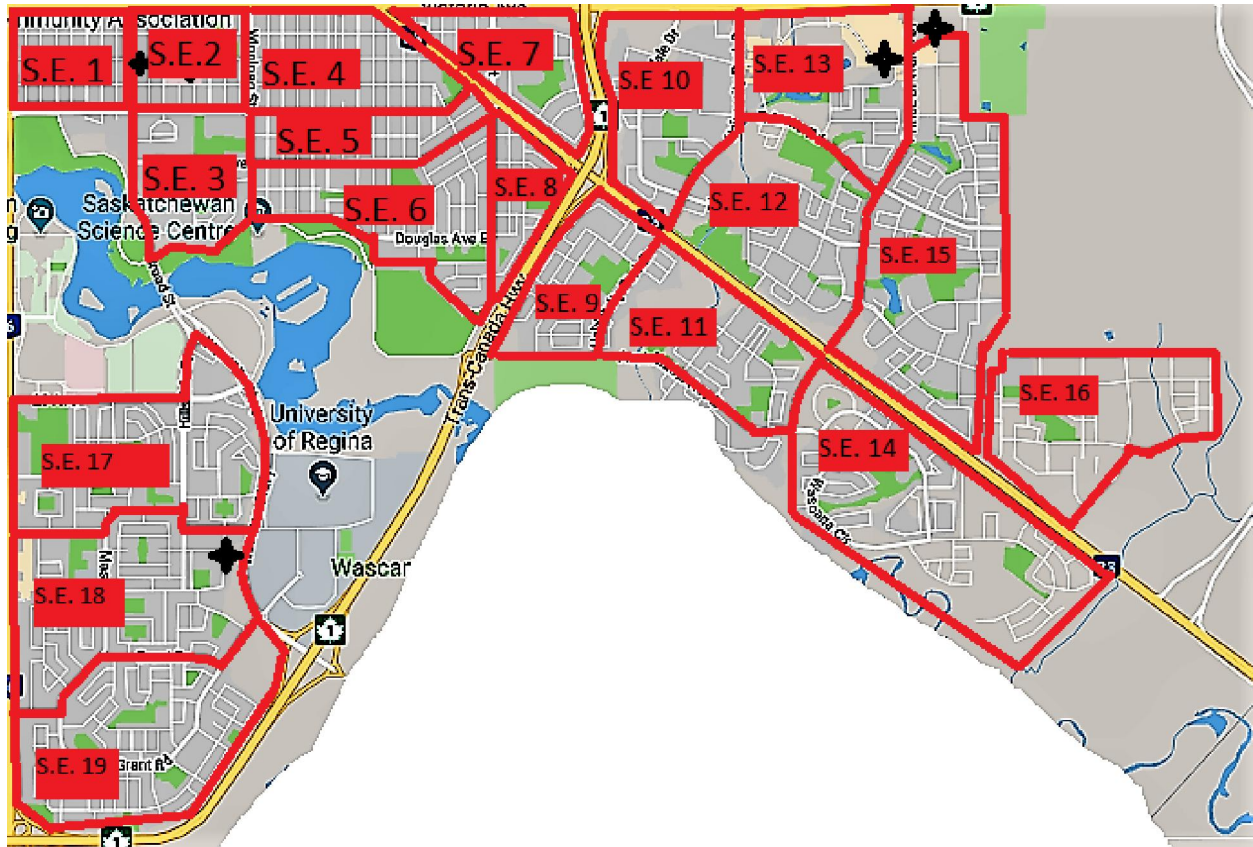## Quadrant 3 SW: Dewdney West & Albert South Boundaries

Map:

Walking areas in this quadrant: SW 1, 2, 3, 4, & 11

Quadrant 3 SE: Victoria Ave East & Albert St. South Boundaries

Maps:

Walking areas in this quadrant: SE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6

Hot-Spot Locations

This table below lists the hot-spot locations we placed volunteers

1. **7-Eleven (Rochdale)**	**Q1 – N.W. 20**	**1106 Devonshire Dr**
2. **Real Canadian Superstore**	Q1-N.W. 16	4450 Rochdale BLVD
3. **Normanview Mall (Galaxy Cinemas)**	Q1 – N.W. 18	330 N McCarthy BLVD.
4. **Crown & Hand/Petro Canada**	Q1- N.W. 11	6370 Dewdney Avenue
5. **Safeway (regent park)**	Q1-N.W. 5	3859 Sherwood Drive
6. **Giant Tiger**	Q1 – N.W. 6	2735 Avonhurst Dr
7. **Tim Hortons**	Q1 – N.W. 4	970 Albert St.
8. **McDonald's**	Q1 – N.W. 2	2620 Dewdney Ave, Regina
9. **Tim Hortons (11th & Broad)**	Q2 – N.E. 1	1800 11th Avenue
10. **Centennial Shopping Centre/Value Village**	Q2 – N.E. 2	1230 Broad St.
11. **Northgate Mall**	Q2 – N.W. 7	489 Albert St. N
12. **Salvation Army Thrift Store/7-Eleven/Western Pizza**	Q2 – N.E. 14	1711-Dewedney Avenue East
13. **7-Eleven (Vic/Winnipeg)**	Q2 – N.E. 2	938 Victoria Avenue
14. **Southland Mall**	Q3 – S.W. 12	2965 Gordon Rd.
15. **Golden Mile**	Q3 – S.W. 11	3806 Albert St, Regina
16. **Regina Sportsplex/Lawson**	Q3 – S.W. 1	1717 Elphinstone St.
17. **Pasqua Hospital/Emergency**	Q3 – S.W. 1	4101 Dewdney Avenue
18. **Safeway (Cathedral)**	Q3 – S.W. 3	2931 13th Avenue
19. **7-Eleven – 14th/Broad**	Q4 – S.E. 2	2177 Broad St.
20. **General Hospital Emergency Waiting Room**	Q4 – S.E. 2	1440 14h Avenue
21. **McDonald's (Kramer)**	Q4 – S.E. 18	1105 Kramer BLVD
22. **Superstore (East)**	Q4 – S.E. 13	2055 Prince of Wales Dr, Regina

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