

2017 Lower Mainland Report on Homelessness

Overview of 2017 Homeless Count and the results of the Vision Critical poll on public opinion on homelessness

Homeless Individuals

- 3,605 individuals across Metro Vancouver who were homeless on the night of the count (up by 30% from the previous count where there were 2,777 individuals counted)
- 2,138 individuals were found in the City of Vancouver on the night of the count (up by 19% from the previous count where there were 1,803 individuals counted)

Sheltered & Unsheltered Homeless Individuals 2017

	SHELTERED HOMELESS	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS	TOTAL
CITY OF VANCOUVER	1,601	537	2,138
METRO VANCOUVER	2,573	1,032	3,605
PROPORTION	62%	52%	59%

Change in Sheltered Homeless

	2017	2014	INCREASE/D ECREASE	CHANGE
CITY OF VANCOUVER	1,601	1,261	↑	340
METRO VANCOUVER	2,573	1,820	↑	753

Change in Street Homeless

	2017	2014	INCREASE/D ECREASE	% CHANGE
CITY OF VANCOUVER	537	536	--	--
METRO VANCOUVER	1,032	957	↑	8%

Youth Experiencing Homelessness

- 386 individuals identified on the night of the count were identified as youth (under 25)
- 169 individuals or 44% were found in the City of Vancouver
- 26% of the youth experiencing homelessness in Vancouver were unsheltered
- Outcome better than the Metro Vancouver region as a whole where 39% of youth experiencing homelessness on the night of the count were unsheltered

Seniors Experiencing Homelessness

- 503 individuals identified on the night of the count were identified as seniors (55 and older)
- 244 individuals who were identified as seniors or 49% were found in the City of Vancouver
- 35% of seniors experiencing homelessness in Vancouver were unsheltered homeless
- Outcome is slightly worse than the Metro Vancouver region as a whole where 33% of seniors experiencing homelessness on the night of the count were unsheltered

Indigenous Homelessness

	SHELTERED HOMELESS	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS	TOTAL
CITY OF VANCOUVER	220	228	448
METRO VANCOUVER	359	387	746

Length of Time Homeless

- Across Metro Vancouver approximately 190 individuals (5%) indicated that they were new to homelessness (homeless for less than 1 month)
- Similarly across Metro Vancouver there were 1,153 individuals (51%) who indicated that they had been homeless for more than 1 year

Self-Reported Health Status

- Across Metro Vancouver 1 in 5 individuals (16%) reported that they did not have any health-related conditions
- 84% reported that they have one or more health-related conditions
- This is the reverse of the general population where 1 in 5 (22%) report that they have a health and activity limitation and 80% do not

Reasons for Homelessness

- 49% indicated that their income was too low to find a place of their own
- 50% indicated that the rents were too high based on the resources that they have available
- 30% indicated that there is no housing available that meets their needs
- 19% identified addictions

Measure of Housing Need

Increased Demand/Increased Competition

The number of renter households in Vancouver is up by 15,615 between 2011 and 2016 going from 135,135 households in 2011 to 150,750 households in 2017

Measures of Housing Need

Increased Competition Pushes Up Rents

The average rent reported across renter households in Vancouver was \$1,296 in 2017 up from \$1,089 in 2011 (up by 20%)

Measures of Housing Need

Higher Rents More Affordability Pressures

The number of renter households in core housing need is up

There are 151,685 renter households in core housing need in Metro Vancouver including 66,782 (44.3%) in Vancouver

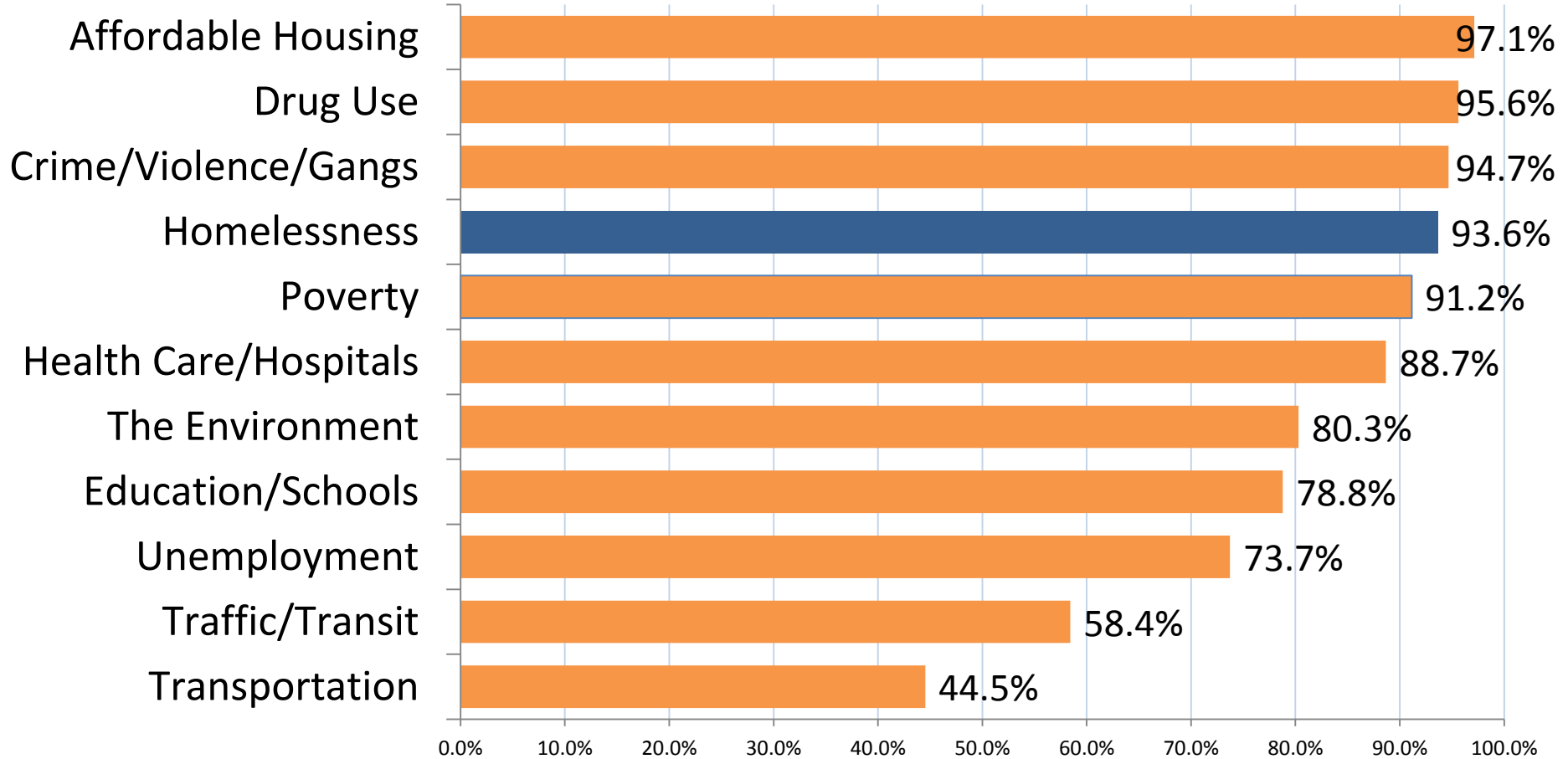
The number of renter households in Vancouver is also up from 2011 by 4,620 renter households (up from 62,162 in 2011)

Public attitudes and beliefs on homelessness

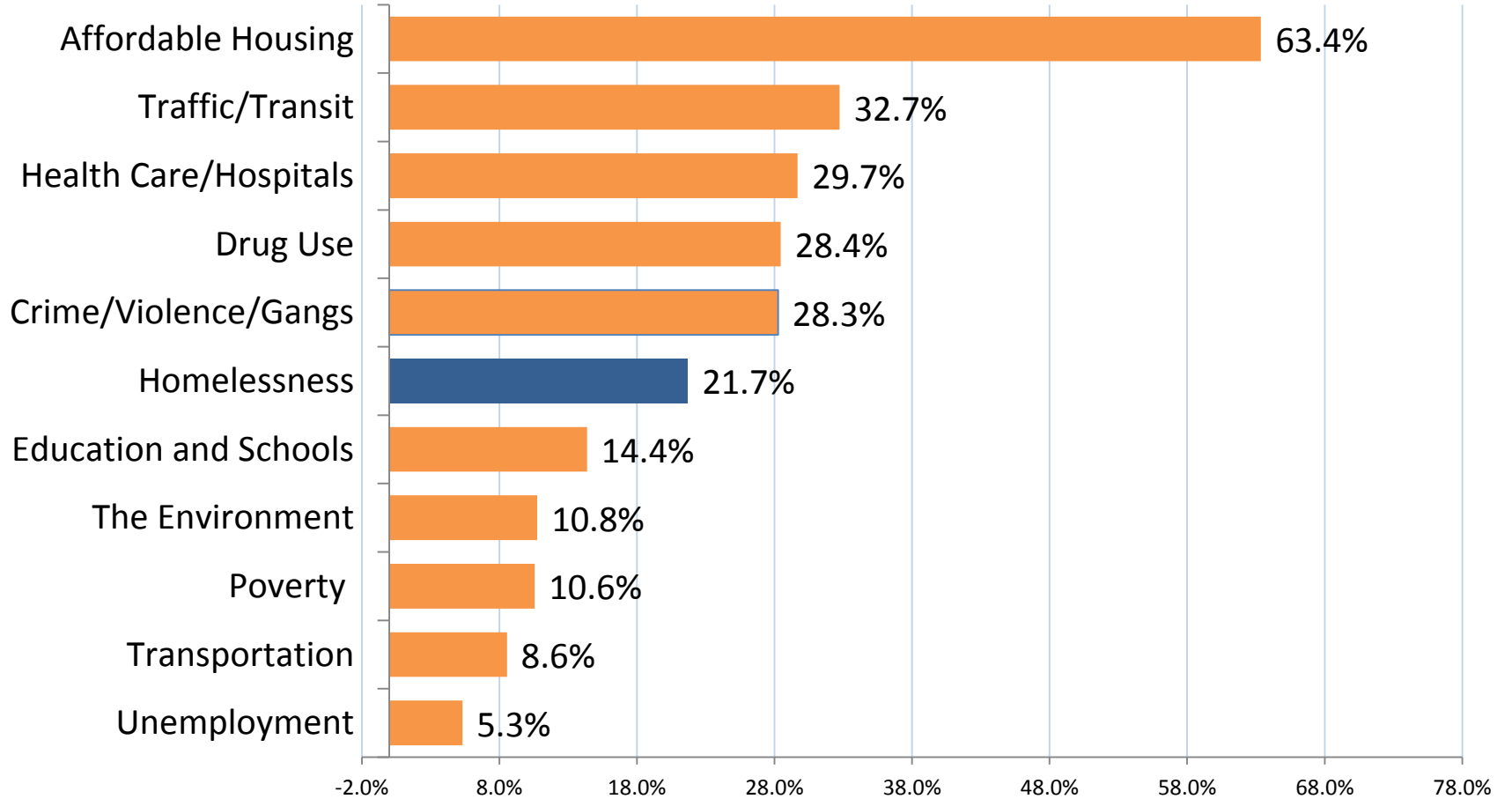
Vision Critical Survey

- Responses from 1,051 individuals
- Across the Lower Mainland (Metro Vancouver and the FVRD)
- Representative sample by age, gender, income and education
- Original public opinion survey completed in five (5) years ago -2012

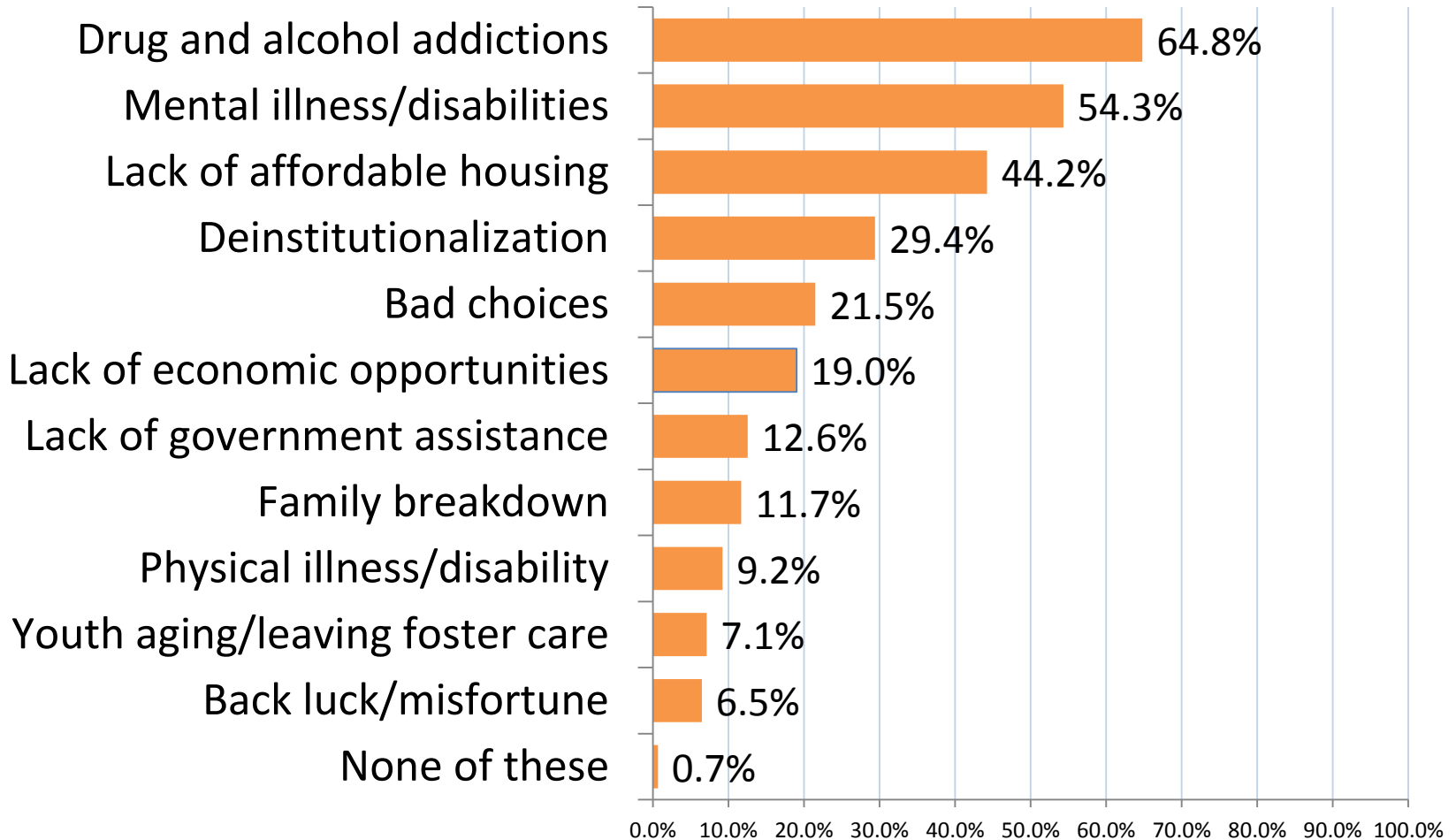
Seen as a Problem



Most Important Regional Issue



Leading Cause of Homelessness



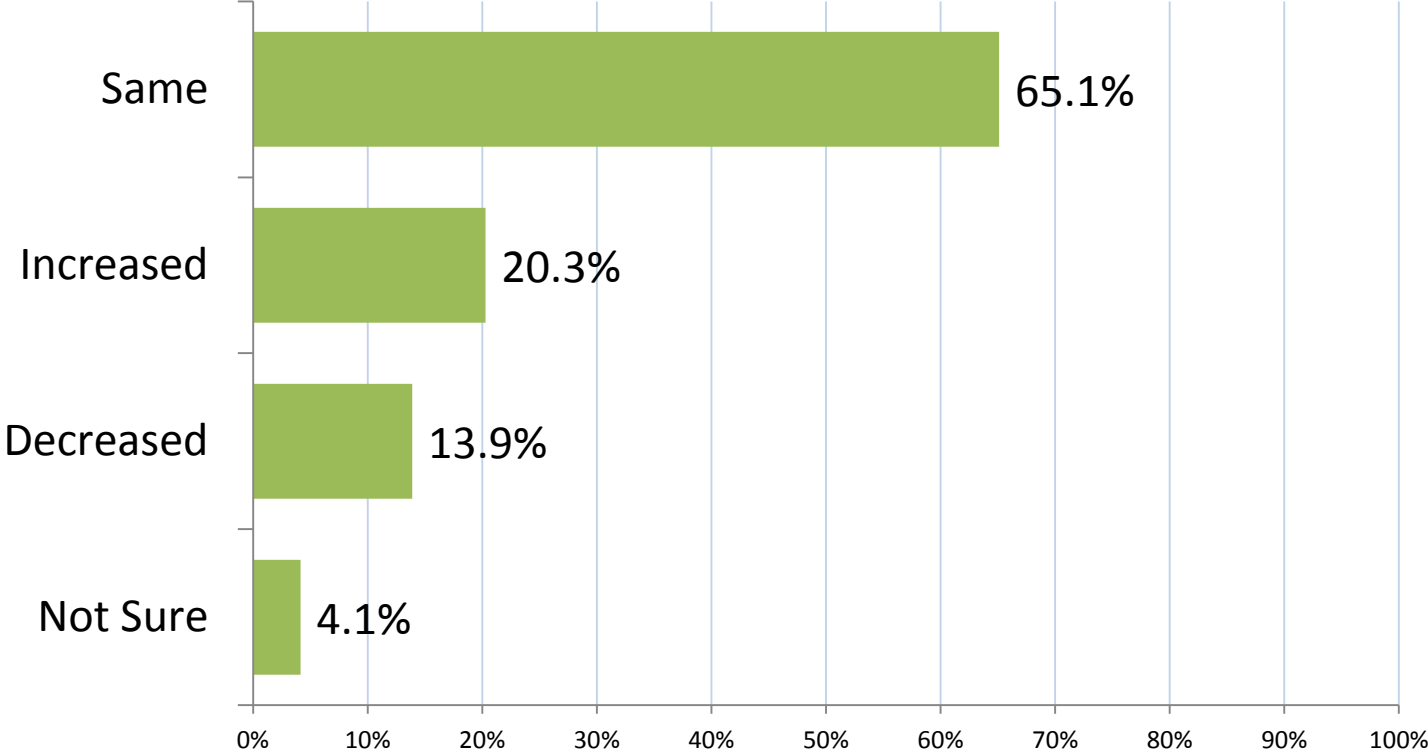
Who Should Play a Greater Role

Who should play a greater role?	Number of Respondents	%
Provincial government	923	88%
Municipal governments	886	84%
Community organizations	854	81%
Federal government	837	80%
Private sector	729	69%

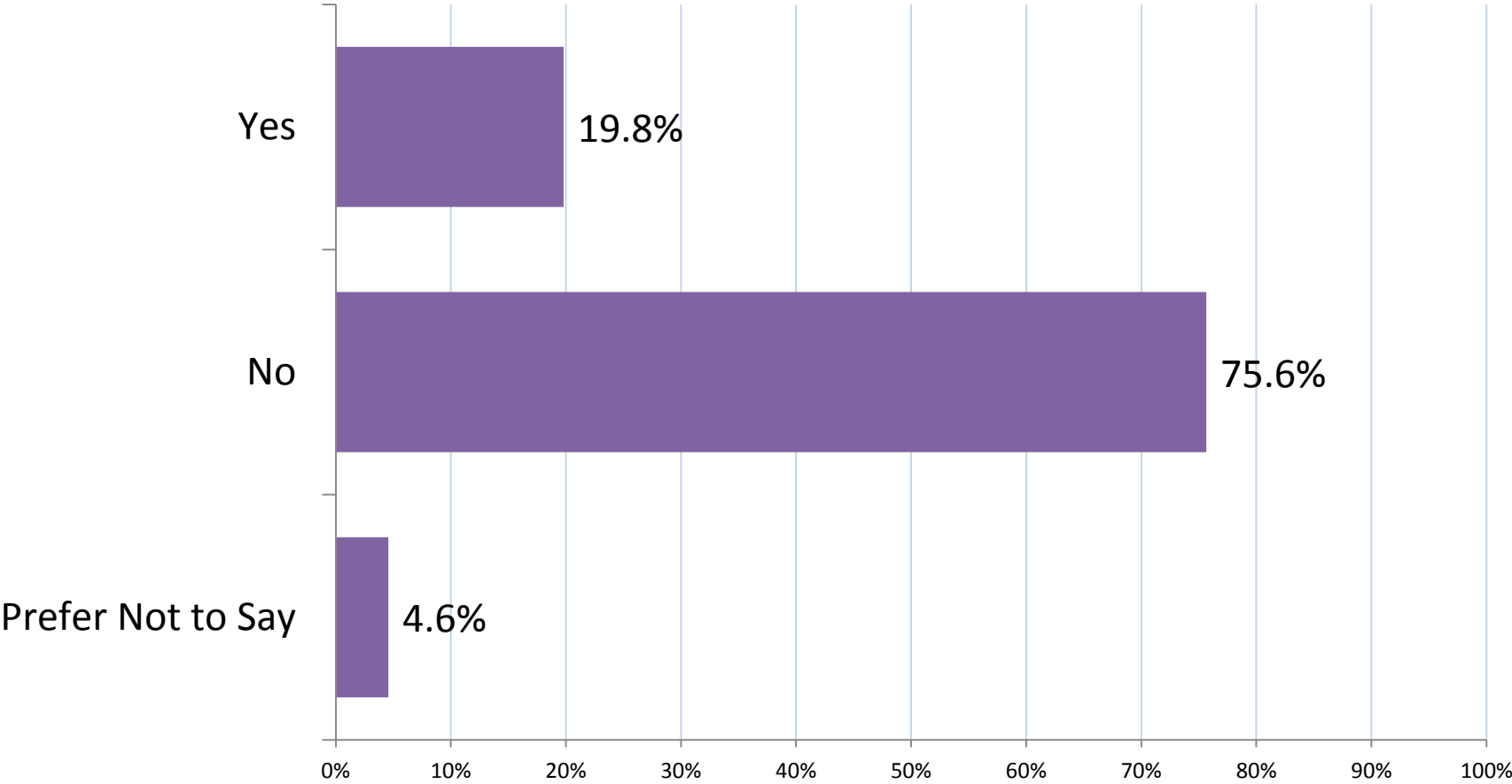
It Takes a Community to End Homelessness

Who should play a greater role?	Number of Respondents	%
Charities and Non-Profits	811	77%
Medical Professionals	800	76%
Housing Co-operatives	734	70%
Police/Law Enforcement	699	67%
Churches/Religious Organizations	695	66%
Foundations	663	63%
Municipal governments	617	59%
The Province	606	58%
Community Activists	598	57%
Academic Researchers	584	56%
The Federal government	566	54%
Private Business	384	37%
Private Sector Developers	198	19%
The Real Estate Sector	168	16%

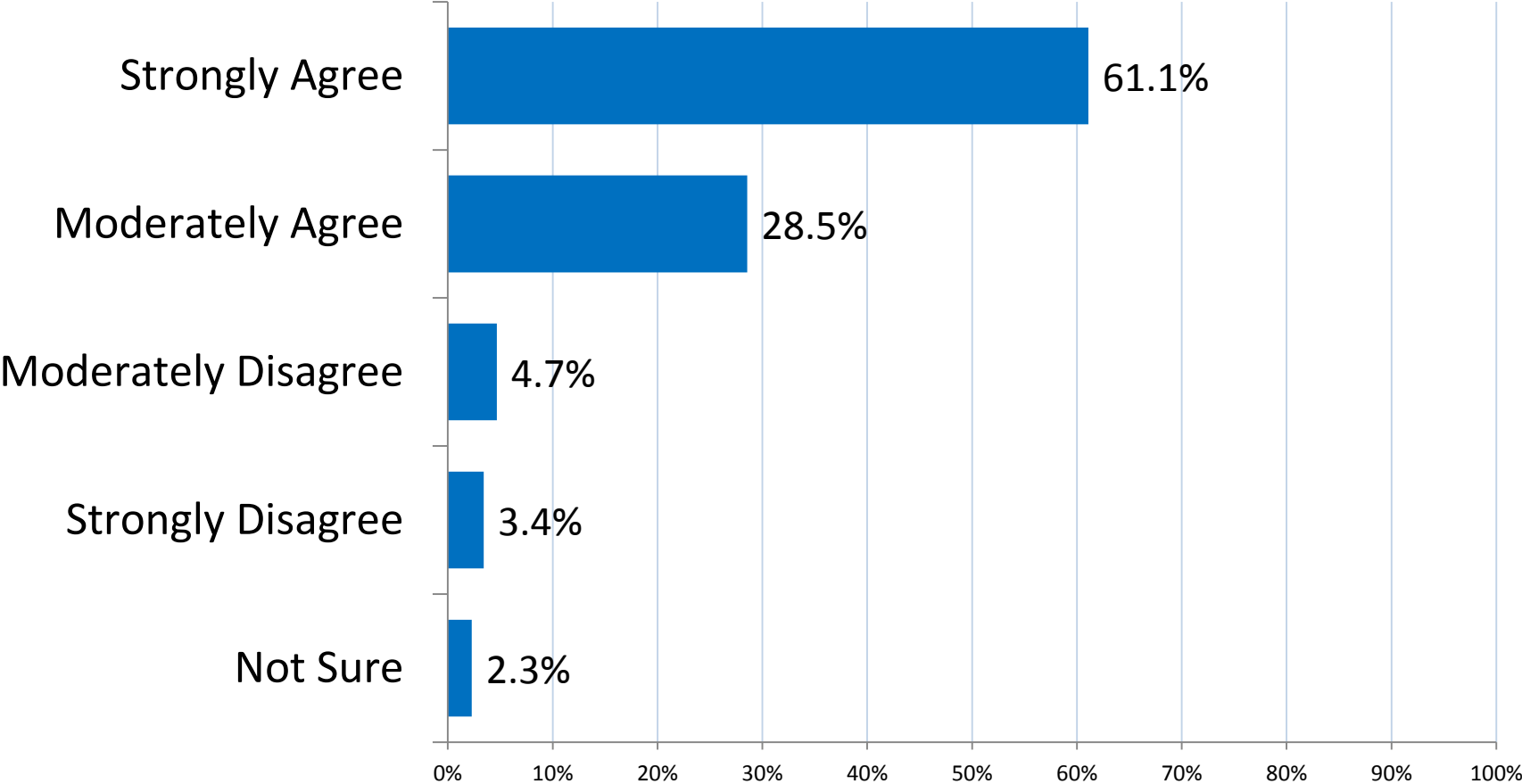
Level of Sympathy



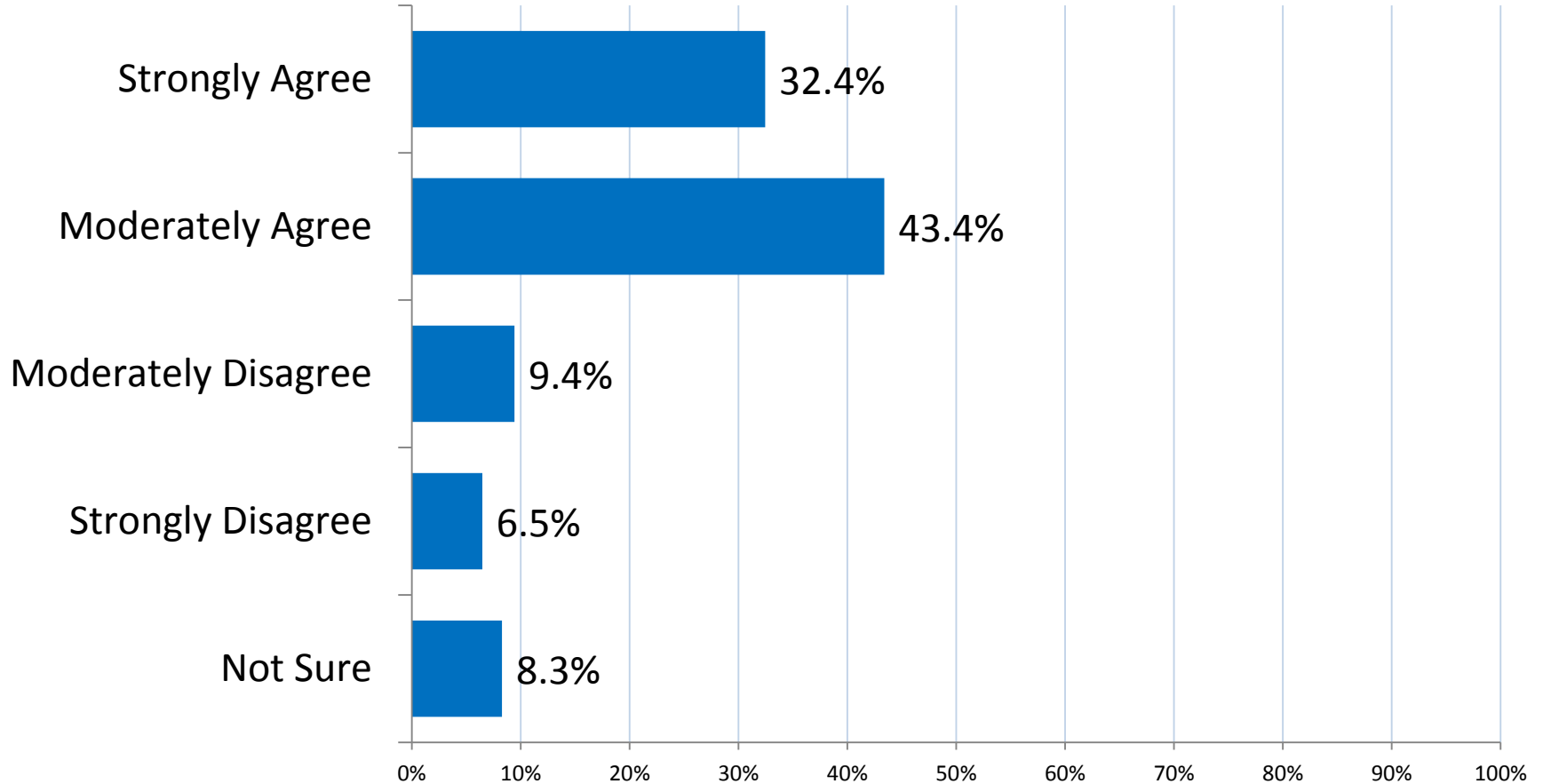
Know Someone Who Was Homeless



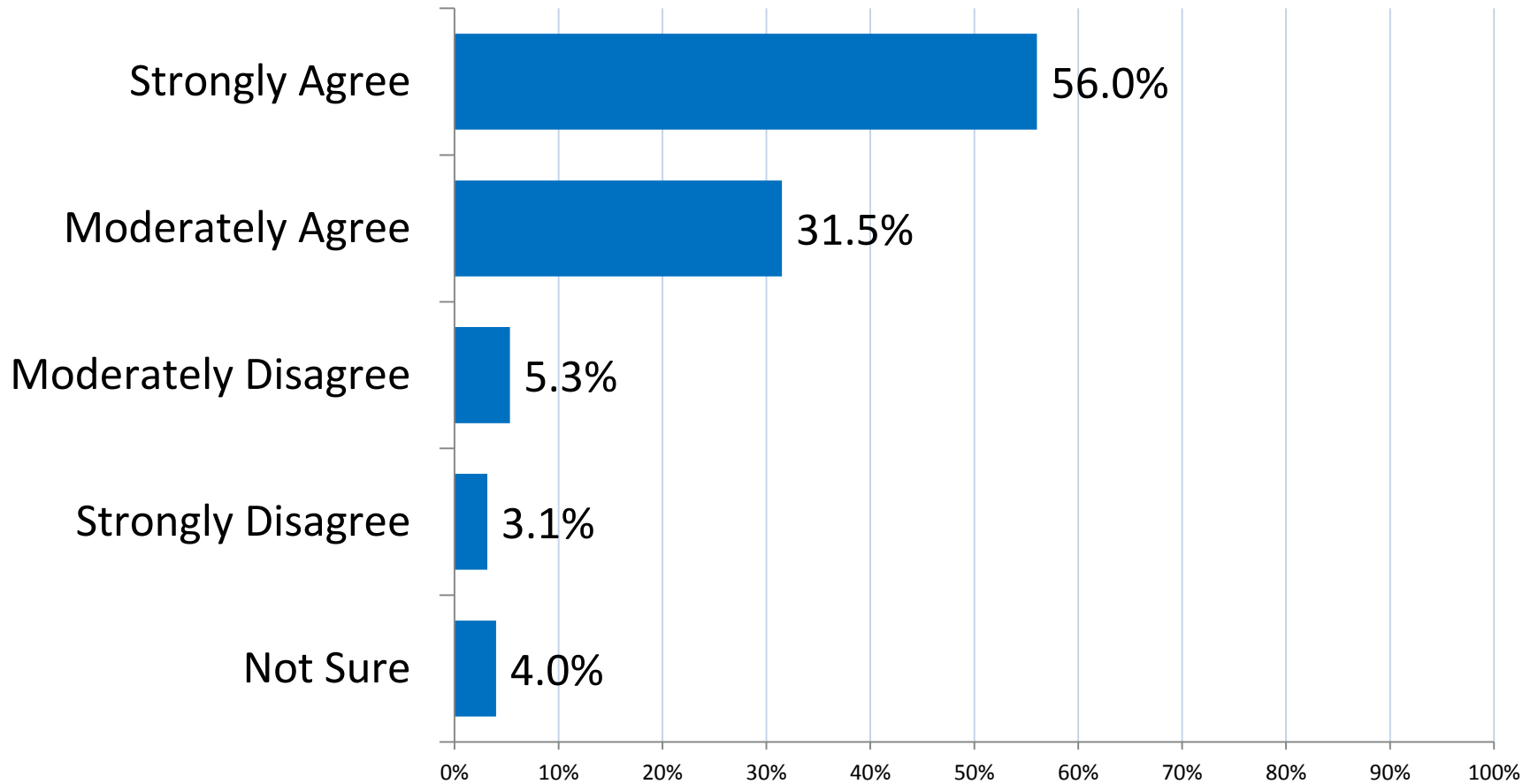
Believe that homeless people should have access to the services and information they need



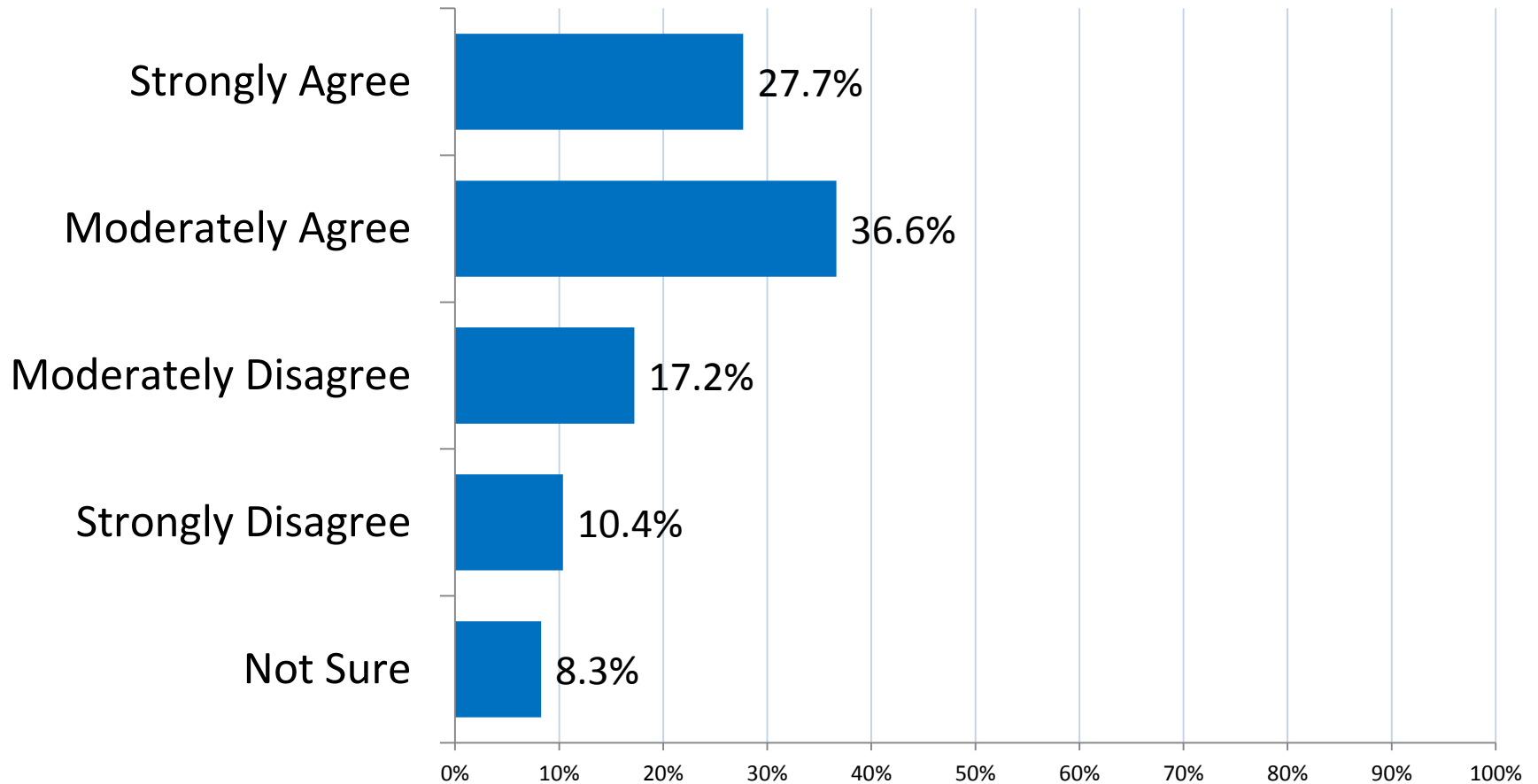
Believe that homeless people should have adequate income to afford basic necessities



Believe that homeless people should be treated with dignity and respect



Believe that it is possible to have a community in which there will be a home for everyone who choose to have one



We believe homelessness is
solvable –join us

#stophomelessness

Website:www.stophomelessness.ca

It takes a community to end homelessness

Canada 

