

# 2025 POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESS COUNT IN GREATER VANCOUVER

FINAL REPORT – SEPTEMBER 2025

Prepared for Lu'ma Native Housing Society  
by the Homelessness Services Association of BC

# How To Cite

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# Acknowledgements

We acknowledge with deep respect and gratitude that we are gathered on the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territories of the Coast Salish peoples. These lands have been home to Indigenous nations since time immemorial, stewarded with wisdom and care for countless generations.

We recognize the ḡicáý (Katzie), ḡwɑ:ńłáń (Kwantlen), kʷikwə́łəm (Kwkwetlem), máthxwi (Matsqui), xʷməθkʷə́yəm (Musqueam), ḡiqéyt (Qayqayt), Semiahmo, Sḡwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish), scə́wáθən məsteyəxʷ (Tsawwassen), and sə́lilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations as the original inhabitants and rightful stewards of these lands and waters. Their inherent sovereignty over these territories has never been ceded, surrendered, or given up through treaty.

We acknowledge that these Nations continue to live and thrive here, maintaining their distinct cultures, languages, governance systems, and spiritual connections to the land. Their ongoing presence enriches our communities and reminds us of our shared responsibility to protect and honor these territories.

The waters of the Salish Sea, the forests of the North Shore mountains, the fertile lands of the Fraser River delta, and all the natural systems that sustain life in this region have been nurtured by Indigenous knowledge and practices for millennia. This relationship between the Nations and the land is sacred, unbroken, and ongoing.

As we benefit from being on these traditional territories, we commit to supporting Indigenous sovereignty, self-determination, and the ongoing work of reconciliation. We recognize that this acknowledgement is only the beginning of our responsibility to learn about the true history of these lands and to support the rights and wellbeing of Indigenous peoples.

We honor the ancestors who came before, the current generations who continue to call this place home, and the children yet to come who will inherit these lands. May we all work together as good relatives, with respect for the Nations whose territories we share.

The 2025 Point-in-Time Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver is funded by Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, and Lu'ma Native Housing Society, as the Community Entity, who is responsible for delivering the Count on behalf of the Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee and the Greater Vancouver Community Advisory Board for Reaching Home.

The Count was conducted by the Homelessness Services Association of BC and Infocus Consulting, as well as community groups, agencies, volunteers and people with lived and living experience of homelessness.

This project is funded by:  
The Government of Canada's Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy

Canada 

And Lu'ma Native Housing Society



LU'MA NATIVE BCH HOUSING SOCIETY

The Count was conducted by the Homelessness Services Association of BC and Infocus Consulting



# Thank You

The 2025 Point-in-Time Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver (“the Count”) is the result of the collaborative efforts of individuals and organizations in both the time they committed to this project, and their ongoing work in the communities they serve.

## We Would Like to Thank:

- All those individuals experiencing homelessness who took their time to share their experience with us.
- The 383 volunteers and agency staff across the region who gave their time to make sure as many people as possible had the opportunity to participate in the survey.
- The 220 individuals with lived and living experience of homelessness that participated in conducting surveys on the day of the Count.
- The members of the Greater Vancouver Designated Community Advisory Board (DCAB) and the Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee (IHSC) for their guidance and support. In particular, the Project Management Team and Project Spokespersons: Lorraine Copas (Chair of the DCAB), David Wells (Chair of the IHSC), Dr. Patrick Stewart (Lu’ma), Linda Lavallee (Lu’ma), Dr. Dave Baspaly (Infocus), Cheryl Hogg (Infocus) and Stephen D’Souza (HSABC).
- The implementation team for the Count, including James Caspersen, Dustin Lupick, Zharkyn Baiazova, Kent Chan-Kusalik, Russell Han-Josef, Anya Petek, Chloe Good, Carol Ann Flanagan, Teresa Rossiello, Peter Greenwell, Mike Musgrove, Wyette Calihoo, Fraser Holland, Ginna Berg, Lizette Peters, Jeremy Johnson, Anna Hofmarks, Josie Kanu, Brian Francis, Maddi Grier, Kevin Parker, Rachel Plamondon-Assu, Tara Taylor, Kira Cheeseborough, Sophia-Luise Hladik, Jonquil Hallgate, Brad Beattie, Delia Warrington and Allison Murray.
- All staff and organizations who dedicated time and resources to attending planning sessions and completing surveys with their clients.
- Community staff and volunteers who supported their Local Coordinators in mapping street routes, planning events, and ensuring overall participation in this project was accessible to as many as possible.
- The BC Society of Transition Houses for supporting training and implementation of the survey in their member organizations.
- Staff at the Fraser Health Authority, Vancouver Coastal Health Authority, Local Police, and BC Corrections, for helping collect data on individuals with no fixed address within their facilities on the night of the Count.
- TransLink for the donation of bus tickets for youth experiencing homelessness.

# Introduction and How to Interpret and Use This Report

Point-in-time homeless counts (PiT counts; homeless counts, counts) have taken place in Greater Vancouver since 2005. These are collaborative efforts by service providers, volunteers, and researchers to enumerate and survey the population experiencing homelessness in the region. This year, the Count was conducted in the evening of March 10th in shelters, transition houses, safe houses, hospitals, and police holding cells; and from 6am-midnight on March 11th.

When interpreting the results, the key features are **the trend over time** and an **understanding of the limitations**. The trend over time is the strength of the PiT methodology. Because the same data collection process was done during this count as was used from the first regional count in 2005 through to the day of the Count in 2025, changes in trends are indicators that there is most likely to be an actual change in the population experiencing homelessness in a community. This comparison has been presented in this report for specific survey questions and results.

The limitations of this methodology are focused on the short timeframe the Count is conducted, and the process of being counted through a voluntary survey. While a more thorough discussion of limitations is made in the report, the key takeaway is that this methodology will create a result that is an absolute minimum number of people who are experiencing homelessness on the specific day of the Count. Therefore, those who are not currently accessing services or are easily found will most likely be excluded in the PiT methodology.

For example, people who identify as male, are in an adult age range, identify as white, and heterosexual are more likely to be included in these results than those who do not identify as one or more of these parts of identity, [because they are less likely to be experiencing hidden homelessness](#). The reason for this is that to be included in a count, a person experiencing homelessness must be found, either in a sheltered or unsheltered location. Those who are not known or found will not be included, and from other research this group is known to include more persons who are made more vulnerable, such as youth, seniors, Indigenous and racialized persons, those in the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, and others detailed in this report.

If an individual is in an unstable tenancy or living in substandard housing, they are not included in this report, as they do not meet the federal [definition of homelessness](#), although this [number is likely greater than those experiencing absolute homelessness](#).

Community members who took part in this process ask that when you review these data, remember that every number represents a person who is unhoused in the region, and took the time to tell their story through the survey. Also, remember that not everyone is included in this report, so decisions about projects or community investments should take into consideration other data sources and the lived experience of persons experiencing homelessness and the organizations that support them, particularly those representing communities made vulnerable, who will have perspectives and data that can complement this report.

# Key Findings

## Below is a selection of key findings from the 2025 Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver.

The total number of **individuals experiencing homelessness from 2023 to 2025 increased by 9% across the region.**

This increase is consistent with the growth trend since regional point-in-time homeless counts began in 2005, with the total number of **individuals experiencing homelessness from 2005 to 2025 increasing by 141%**. Comparatively, Statistics Canada estimates that the Vancouver census metropolitan area's total population from 2005 to 2024 has increased by 44%<sup>1</sup>.

### **Individuals who identify as Indigenous continue to be overrepresented in homelessness**

Consistent with the results of all previous counts conducted in Greater Vancouver, 34% of respondents identified as Indigenous, compared with 2% of the Census population. As in previous counts, a specific Indigenous Count was carried out in parallel with this Count. Details and analysis specific to the Indigenous population can be found in that final report [here](#).

Of note, there is a significant generational impact; 56% of Indigenous respondents reported experiencing homelessness for the first time as a youth under the age of 25 years, compared with 36% of non-Indigenous respondents.

### **Unsheltered homelessness has increased significantly since 2023.**

**1,893** individuals were identified as experiencing unsheltered homelessness in this year's count, compared to 1,461 in 2023, an increase of 22%.

**This is the largest increase measured between Counts since the 2005-2008 Counts.** This reflects a continued gap in shelter space supply and demand.

### **The proportion of individuals who were staying in shelter fell to its lowest since 2008.**

Only 64% of respondents were in sheltered locations the night of March 10th. In 2020, temporary shelter programs were opened across the region to help support the pandemic response. In several communities, many of these programs, always intended to be temporary, closed between the 2023 and 2025 Counts.

### **Overall number of people experiencing homelessness increased again.**

**There were 5,232** individuals found to be experiencing homelessness across the region, an increase from 4,821 in 2023. Combining this with the finding below indicates that the increase in homelessness measured in this report is predominantly by people who are now without a home in their own communities.

<sup>1</sup> [Statistics Canada \(2025\), Population estimates, July 1, by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2021 boundaries.](#)

### **Most people experiencing homelessness lost their housing in the community where they currently reside.**

Respondents were asked separate questions about how long they had been experiencing homelessness, and how long they had been in the community they were taking the survey in. Three quarters **(75%) of people who responded to both questions were in the community they currently reside in when their most recent experience of homelessness started.** This indicates that people prefer to access supports in their own community when an experience of homelessness starts, not leave and go to another community.

### **Those who do not identify as straight continue to be overrepresented.**

There were 309 individuals, or 11% of all respondents, identified as Asexual, Bisexual, Gay, Lesbian, Pansexual, Two-Spirit, Questioning and/or Queer, an increase from 282 and 11% in the 2023 Count.

### **Racial overrepresentation continues.**

When asked a specific question about their racial identity 255 respondents identified as Black (9%), 114 identified as Latin American (4%), 76 identified as East Asian (3%), 47 identified as South-East Asian (2%), 111 identified as South Asian (4%), 53 identified as West Asian (2%), and 36 identified as Arab (1%).

### **Youth and seniors continue to experience homelessness.**

In this year's Count, 6% of respondents were youth (under the age of 25), and 22% were seniors (55 years or older). This is relatively consistent with the 2023 Count. Youth and Seniors are more likely to be experiencing hidden homelessness, and less likely to be found on the day of the Count.

### **Almost half of seniors had their first experience of homelessness in their senior years.**

Almost half (47%) of respondents who were senior reported having their first experience of homelessness while they were already a senior. The reasons for this are complex, but likely reflect income, affordability, and health challenges.

### **Nicotine is the most common substance used.**

With the current public health emergency regarding opiate/opioid poisonings, that category of substances can be the number one substance discussed. However, these data show that the most common substance respondents used was nicotine (70%), followed by opiates/opioids and stimulants (49% each), and cannabis (41%). This highlights the importance of a diverse set of health services and harm reduction approaches.

### **People who use substances are less likely to be in a shelter.**

Across all substance categories, those in shelters were less likely to use them than those who were unsheltered, suggesting that shelters can be places that are interpreted as being unwelcoming or unsafe for those who use substances. This is particularly pronounced for those who use opiates/opioids, with 40% of those in shelters reporting using opiates/opioids, compared with 60% of those staying out of shelters.

### **Eviction is a common cause of homelessness.**

For the first time respondents were asked during the Count specifically if their most recent experience of homelessness was the result of an eviction. Forty-two percent (42%) of respondents responded that yes, they had been evicted to start their current experience of homelessness. The top reasons causing a loss of housing for those who were evicted were: not enough income (44%), conflict with landlord (28%) and addiction or substance use issue. Repairing a conflicted relationship is a potential opportunity for support services to intervene and prevent an experience of homelessness.

### **Most respondents reported accessing Provincial Income Assistance, but that income is insufficient.**

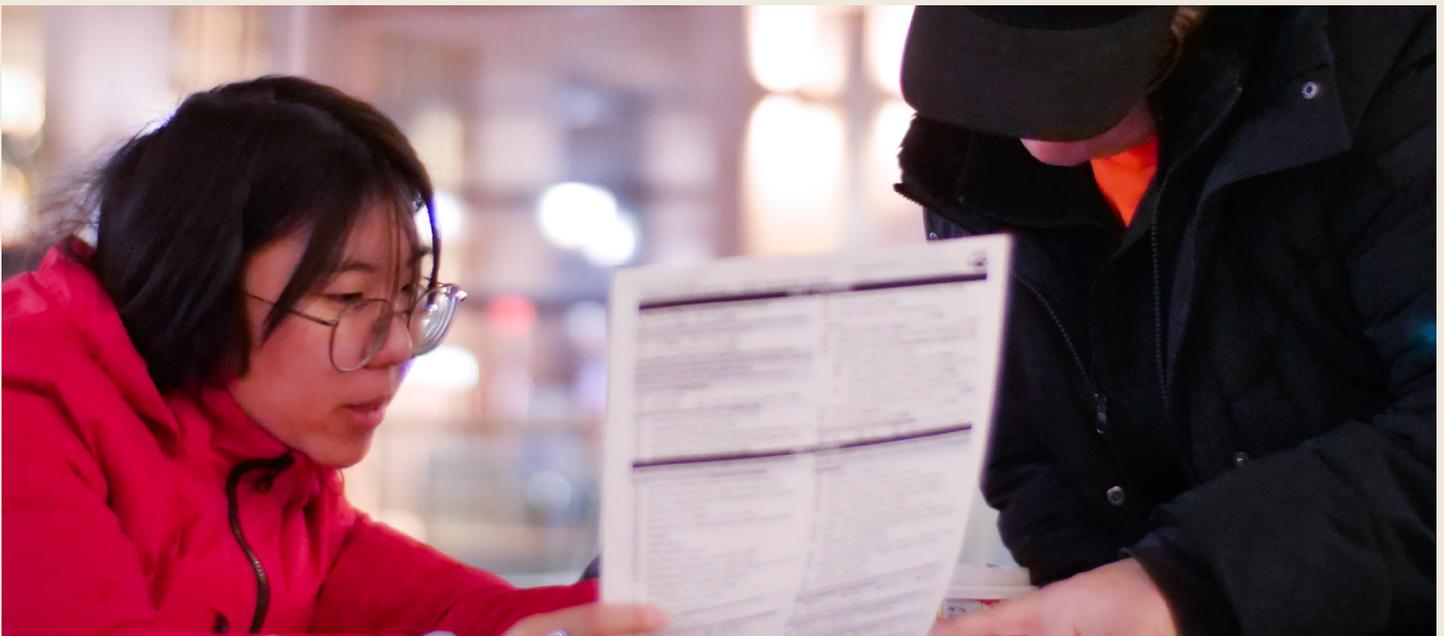
More than four out of five respondents (82%) reported being on income assistance; 43% basic income assistance, and 41% receiving persons with disability benefits. However, this income is insufficient, shown by 92% of respondents reporting having an additional income source.

### **Mental health continues to be a significant health challenge.**

In the population surveyed, 81% of respondents identified as having a mental health or substance use challenge, compared with around 18% of the general Canadian population. 54% reported having both a mental health and substance use challenge, 15% reported a substance use challenge with no mental health, and 12% reported a mental health challenge with no substance use.

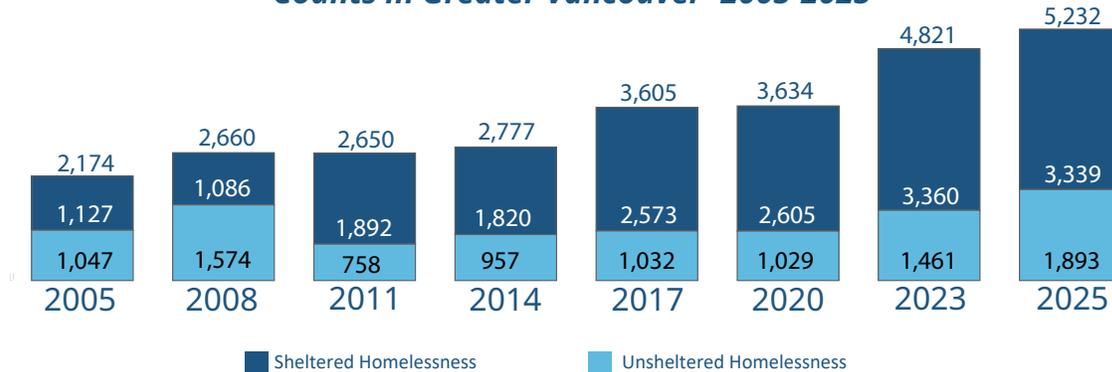
### **Homelessness Experienced By Those who Identify as Women or Another Gender Increased More than for Those Who Identify As Men.**

There are 18% more people who identify as men included in the 2025 Count than in 2023, while those who identify as women, agender, non-binary and/or two-spirit has increased by 34%. Additionally, Indigenous respondents were more likely to identify as women, agender, non-binary and/or two-spirit (39%) than non-Indigenous respondents (30%).



# 2025 Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver Summary Infographics

**Figure 1: Total Number Counted in Point in Time Homeless Counts in Greater Vancouver- 2005-2025**

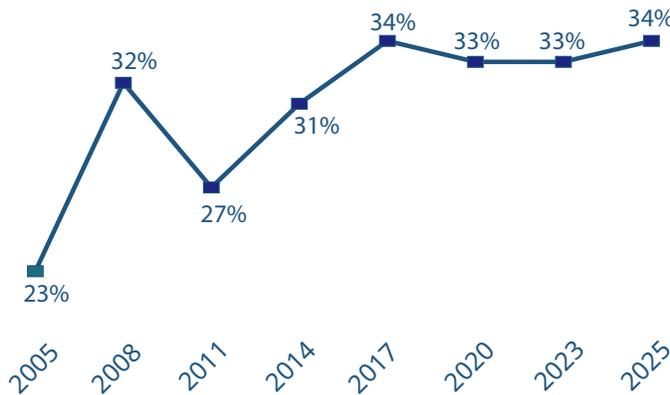


**Figure 2: Indigenous Identity**



The total number of individuals experiencing homelessness from 2023 to 2025 **increased by 9% across the region**, continuing an upward trend since 2005 shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 3: Percentage of Respondents Identifying As Indigenous (2005-2025)**



At the same time, persons who are Indigenous also continue to be overrepresented; with **34% identifying as Indigenous in the 2025 Count, compared with 2% of the general population** shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows this is not a new occurrence; but rather Counts since 2005 have shown a general trend upward in proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness in Greater Vancouver who identify as Indigenous.

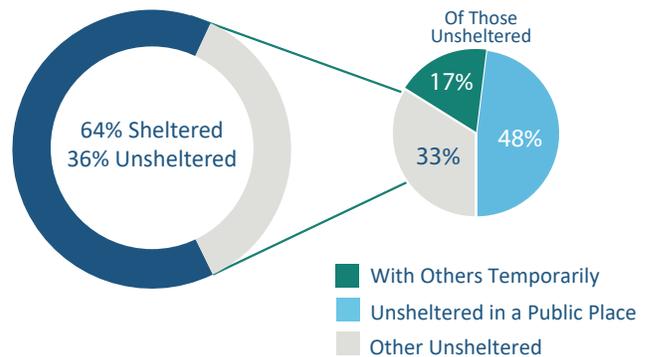
See page 20 for more information about trends over previous Counts.

1,893 individuals were identified as experiencing unsheltered homelessness in this year's count, compared to 1,461 in 2023, an increase of 22%. **This is the largest increase measured between Counts since the 2005-2008 Counts.**

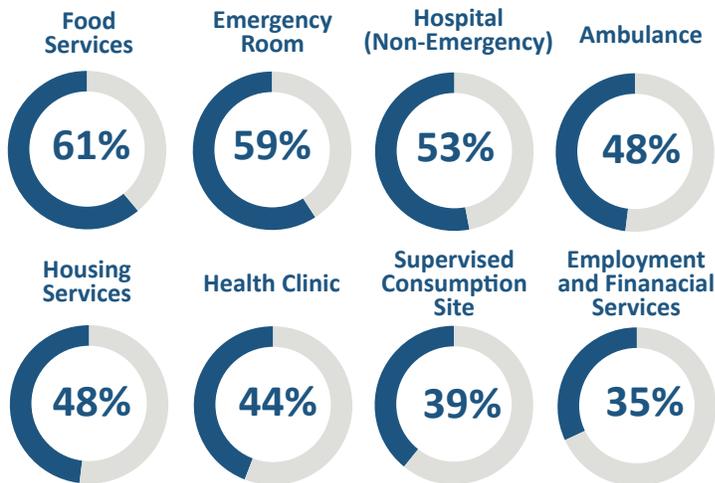
Figure 4 shows 17% of those unsheltered stayed with others (e.g. couchsurfing). Of those who were staying in other unsheltered locations, 8% stayed in encampments, and 9% stayed in a vehicle.

See page 63 for more information about locations stayed.

**Figure 4: Where Respondents Stayed the Night of the Count**



**Figure 5: Top Eight Services Used in the Past Year**



The top eight services respondents reported using in the past year are shown in Figure 5.

Income, however, remains a constraint, with the sources of income (including 82% of respondents being in Provincial Income Assistance) **most often being insufficient to meet cost of living in the region.** Top sources of income are shown in Figure 6.

See Page 53 for more information about service use, and Page 50 for more information about income.

**Figure 6: Most Common Income Sources**



People experiencing homelessness tend to have more health challenges, than the general population, and face greater challenges accessing care. Responses to health challenges are shown in Figure 7.

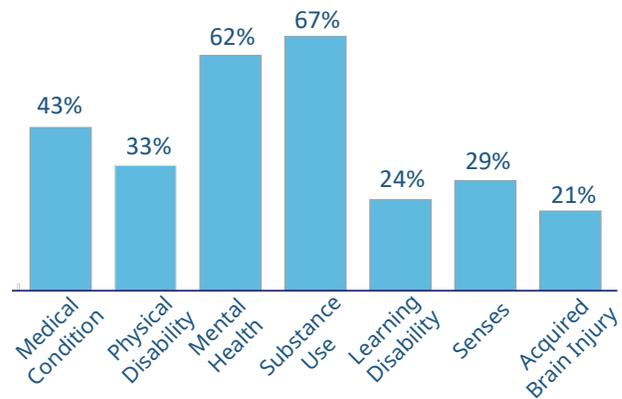
In particular, **mental health continues to be a significant health challenge**, with 81% of respondents identifying as having a challenge with mental health or substance use, compared with 18% of the general population.

This has a real daily impact on people, with those with a concurrent disorder (a mental health challenge combined with substance use) being more likely to be unsheltered on a given night than those with just one of the two challenges, shown in Figure 8.

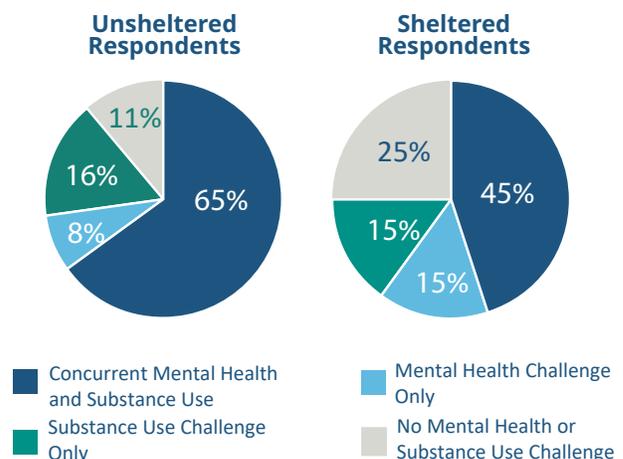
Not all persons experiencing homelessness use illicit drugs. When asked what substances respondents used, the most common response was nicotine, with 70% reporting use.

See Page 46 for more information about health.

**Figure 7: Percentage of Respondents Identifying As Having a Challenge with Their Health - By Category**



**Figure 8: Percentage of Respondents with Concurrent Disorders**

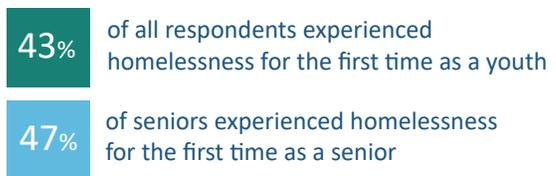
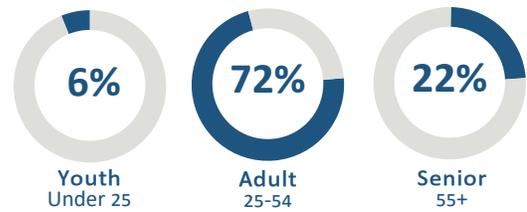


In this year's Count, 6% of respondents were youth, and 22% were seniors. This is relatively consistent with the 2023 Count, and shown in Figure 9.

**Almost half (47%) of respondents who were senior reported having their first experience of homelessness while they were already a senior**, shown in Figure 10. The reasons for this are complex, but likely reflect income, affordability, and health challenges.

See Page 32 for more information about age.

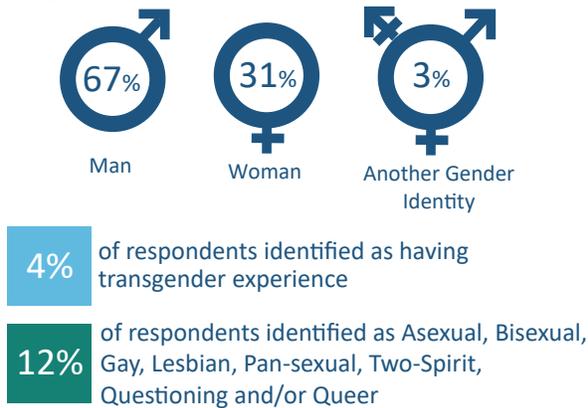
**Figure 9: Age of Respondents**



**Figure 10: Foster Care**



**Figure 11: Gender and Sexual Orientation**



Homelessness experienced by those who identify as women or another gender increased more than for those who identify as men. **Since 2023, the number of respondents who identify as men increased by 18%, while the number who did not identify as men increased by 34%.**

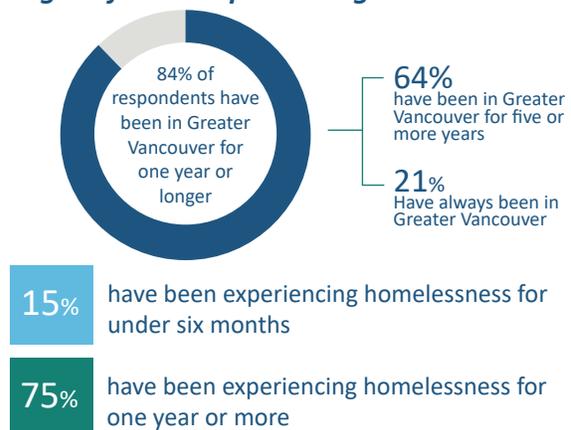
See Page 36 for more information about gender and Page 39 for information about sexual orientation.

**Most people experiencing homelessness lost their housing in the community where they currently reside.** The length of time respondents have been in the community the survey took place is shown in Figure 12.

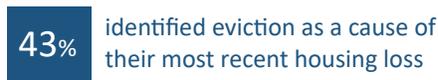
Figure 12 also shows the top four reasons for housing loss, and the result of a new, separate question in this year's Count about eviction.

See Page 55 for more information about housing loss, and Page 40 for more information about length of experiences of homelessness.

**Figure 12: Length of Time In Community and Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness**



**Figure 13: Eviction**



**Figure 14: Top Four Causes of Housing Loss**



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# About the 2025 Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver

This year's Point-in-Time (PiT) Homeless Count was conducted in the evening of March 10th in shelters, transition houses, safe houses, hospitals, and police holding cells, and from 6am-midnight on March 11th. This collaborative effort began planning stages in January 2025; and was conducted in a method consistent with previous counts that have been held in Greater Vancouver since 2005.

In total, the 2025 Homeless Count involved the participation of 383 community volunteers and outreach workers, approximately 150 shelter staff, and 220 persons with lived and living experience of homelessness. This team was led by 11 Local Coordinators, as well as coordinators supporting volunteers, peer engagement, youth organizations, and organizations that work with women. This team was supported and directed by the HSABC team.

Using a Point-in-time (PiT) count method, the 2025 Count provides a 24-hour snapshot of the **minimum** number of people experiencing homelessness in Greater Vancouver. The numbers presented in this report will always be an undercount of the experience of homelessness in the region. The purpose of the count is to estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness, obtain a demographic profile of those individuals, and identify trends that can be comparable to previous counts when a similar methodology was implemented.

The definition of homelessness used in the 2025 Point-in-Time Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver is **someone who does not have a place to pay rent**. Rent is considered a regular monthly payment of money to a landlord, who is a person or a corporation, for the ability to stay in a place of your own (or shared with roommates) for 30 days or more. Individuals were counted if they:

- **Stayed overnight on March 10th** in homeless shelters, including transition houses for those fleeing gender-based violence and youth safe houses, people with no fixed address (NFA) staying temporarily in hospitals, jails or detox facilities (defined as "sheltered"); or,
- **Were found by interviewers on March 11th** and stayed in a place where they did not pay rent the previous night. This includes those staying outside in alleys, doorways, parkades, parks, vehicles, temporarily at someone else's place (couch surfing), or will be evicted before the end of the month.

Those who stayed in shelters and transition houses had the option to complete a demographic survey if they wanted, but they were added to the enumerated as experiencing homelessness by staying there. Those who were considered unsheltered completed screening questions to ensure that individuals were not double counted.

As in prior years, this definition does not include those “who have no security of tenure beyond a thirty-day period” and lacks an understanding of Indigenous homelessness in its entirety – which “describes those who have suffered from the effects of colonization and whose social, economic, and political conditions have placed them in a disadvantaged position”. The Count’s definition of homelessness is “problematic from an Indigenous perspective” and “serves to under-report and mischaracterize the magnitude of Indigenous homelessness”<sup>2</sup>.

Some important considerations about the survey:

- Participation is anonymous, confidential, and voluntary. This is one reason a PiT count will be an undercount – if an individual does not want to participate, and were unsheltered, they are not counted. However, volunteers were trained to encourage respondents to complete the screening questions (the first four questions) to be counted.
- Participation relies on an individual being found; either staying in a transition house or shelter or found on March 11th by an interviewer. If they are not found or did not attend a community event to complete the survey, these individuals would not be counted. Youth, seniors, Indigenous and racialized persons, those in the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, and those who do not access homelessness services are populations understood to be underrepresented in the Count.



<sup>2</sup> [Infocus Consulting \(2023\), Understanding Indigenous Homelessness: Indigenous Homelessness Count in Metro Vancouver 2025, Lu'ma Native Housing Society. Vancouver, BC](#)

## Similarity to Previous PiT Counts is Important

Similar to previous counts, this project was coordinated in parallel with a designated Indigenous Count, coordinated by InFocus Consulting on behalf of the Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee. Resources including mapping routes, training sessions, and printing and material preparation, were shared between both counts. Both projects used the same survey.

The Count was coordinated at a regional level, and 11 Local Coordinators were responsible for implementing the day of the Count in each of 11 Sub-Regions. These Sub-Regions are based on areas that have been grouped together previously, who share a Community Homeless Table. These Sub-Regions are:

- The North Shore (incl. District of North Vancouver, City of North Vancouver, District of West Vancouver, and Bown Island)
- The City of Vancouver
- The City of Richmond
- The City of Delta
- The City of Burnaby
- The City of Surrey
- The City of New Westminster
- Langley (incl. City of Langley and Township of Langley)
- Tri-Cities (incl. The City of Port Coquitlam, The City of Port Moody, and The City of Coquitlam)
- Ridge Meadows (The City of Maple Ridge and The City of Pitt Meadows)
- The City of White Rock



Figure 1 - Geography of the Count Area and Sub-Regions

One of the strongest values of the PiT count methodology is its comparability over time, and although the result is always an undercount (see “Limitations”), the trend over time in the overall total number and the demographic questions provides valuable information for government and local organizations in their advocacy and grant writing processes.

That said, each year a count is conducted, efforts are made to better include people who are left out of the process previously, because of the potential for this advocacy work. As a result of this work, three new strategies were implemented as part of the 2025 Count.

## What is new in the 2025 PiT Count?

**A Persons with Lived and Living Experience (PWLLE) Engagement Strategy** involved recruiting over **220 peers with lived and living experience of homelessness**, supported by dedicated PWLLE Engagement Consultants Kevin Parker, Rachel Plamondon-Assu, and Tara Taylor, to conduct the survey across the region. Peers were supported through the main volunteer training and honoraria were provided for time at training and on the day of the Count.

**A Vehicle and Encampment Strategy** that included additional training to outreach workers and peers that involved the use of a revised script that avoided the word “homeless” when approaching vehicles, and safety considerations specific to approaching vehicles and encampments. Only these outreach workers, peers, and other individuals who normally work with persons experiencing homelessness in vehicles and encampments were assigned to these routes.

**The School and Youth Strategy** was supported by a dedicated Youth Engagement Consultant, Kira Cheeseborough. Secondary schools and youth-serving organizations across who serve youth 13 years of age and up participated in the Count.

**A Marginalized Gender Strategy** included engagement with agencies serving this population throughout the region in planning and implementation stages of the Count. In the planning stage, changes were made to the survey, including:

In the implementation phase, with support from Jonquil Hallgate at the Downtown Eastside Women’s Centre, magnet events were held specifically to encourage women, trans, Two-Spirit, nonbinary, and gender diverse people to complete the survey in Vancouver. Additionally, Sophia-Luise Hladik at the

BC Society of Transition Houses supported training and implementation of the survey in Transition Houses.

**An Indigenous Engagement Strategy**, in addition to designated Indigenous Count, coordinated by InFocus Consulting, there were two dedicated Indigenous Engagement Consultants to support the Local Coordinators, Brian Francis from the Vancouver Aboriginal Friendship Centre, and Maddi Grier from the Fraser River Aboriginal Friendship Centre.

**Icebreakers** are an important part of the Count. These are small gifts provided to interviewers to give to individuals experiencing homelessness to start a conversation. These are not incentives for doing the survey. As in 2020 and 2023, tobacco ties were prepared by the Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee and their member organizations and provided to all interviewers. For the 2025 Count, a video was produced with Elder Raven Wing (Lorelie Hawkins) on the cultural importance of the tobacco tie which was shared during Count interviewer trainings. In addition, chocolate snack bags were purchased as icebreakers from [Hype Chocolate](#), an Indigenous-owned, independent vendor.

All Sub-Regions held magnet events with food available to anyone, regardless of whether they completed a survey. Interviewers were also provided contact information for an outreach worker or system navigator in each community to help direct respondents to services if needed.

## Survey Changes

There were other changes to the survey based on feedback from either Community Advisory Board sub-committee members, to align with the Provincial Homelessness Count, or Infrastructure Canada's Reaching Home program. These changes were:

- In consultation with the Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee, options to specify if a person who identified as First Nations were status or non-status.
- Changes to how questions related to health were asked. Previously, the questions were worded as "Do You Identify as Having a Medical Condition or Illness?", repeated for each of: physical health, a mental health issue, an addiction, a learning disability or cognitive impairment, and an acquired brain injury. In the 2025 Count, the questions were worded as "Do You Identify as Having a *Challenge with* a Medical Condition or Illness?", repeated for each of: physical mobility, learning, intellectual, developmental or cognitive function, mental health, substance use, senses, and acquired brain injury.
- A new question was asked that asked respondents, separately from the question about substance use challenge, whether they used any of the following categories of substances: nicotine, cannabis, alcohol, opiates/opioids, and stimulants.
- Two questions were added about Indigenous service use: one asking if the respondent had accessed services from an Indigenous organization in the past 12 months, and one asking the respondent if they had accessed services from their Nation in the past 12 months.
- Respondents were asked specifically if they were on income assistance or PWD, before being asked if they had any other income as a separate question. In previous versions, income assistance was one income option respondents could choose.
- A new question was added after "What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently?" that asked specifically if a respondent's most recent housing loss was due to an eviction.

# Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

When discussing the total number of people identified as experiencing homelessness using the PiT Methodology remember that it is always an undercount, and those who access services and shelters are more likely to be included than those who do not.

However, because the methodology is relatively consistent every time a PiT count takes place, the trend over time is useful information when framed with local context. For example, since 2020, more shelter spaces have been opened in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, many of which remained open for the 2023 Count in many municipalities but have since closed by the time of the 2025 Count.

There have also been successes where municipalities have opened new housing buildings since 2023, therefore individuals who were actively experiencing homelessness in 2023 may now be housed. This should also be considered along with the trend over time.

## Total Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

**5,232 individuals were experiencing homelessness on March 10th and 11th, across Greater Vancouver.**

The total number of individuals identified as experiencing homelessness includes people who were counted by either completing a survey, or were counted in a shelter, transition house, safe home, hospital, local holding cells or detox centre. This trend is shown in Figure 2, and results by sub-region are shown in Table 1.

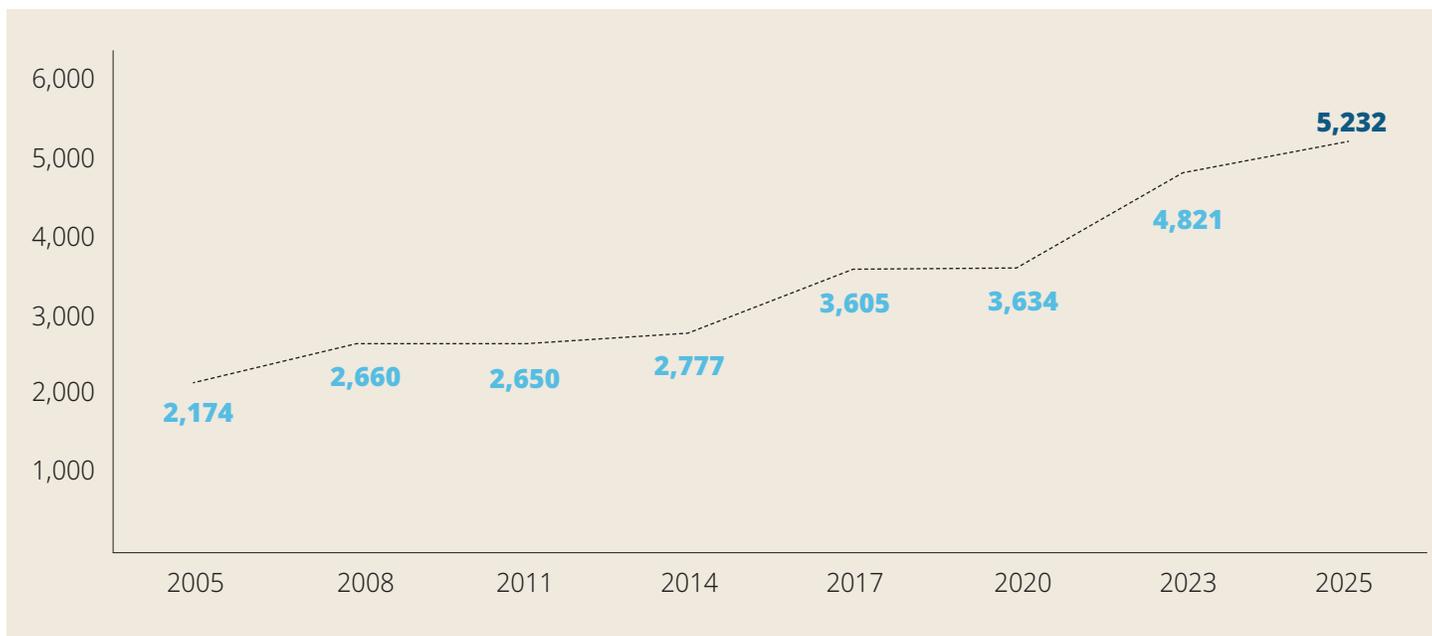


Figure 2 - Total number of individuals counted as part of point-in-time homeless counts in Greater Vancouver (2005-2025)

**Separation of EWR from Shelters:** EWR (Extreme Weather Response) shelters are temporary shelters that are only open on the coldest nights of the year, from mid-October to April. If the weather had been warmer the night of the Count and these shelters closed, those who accessed the EWR category would be considered unsheltered and may or may not have been found and included.

Similarly, the number of individuals categorized as having **No Fixed Address (NFA)** are staying in health facilities or police holding cells, with the vast majority – 266 across the region – being in health facilities with no place to return to when they are discharged, and that discharge is expected in around 30 days or less from March 11th.

**The total number of individuals experiencing homelessness from 2023 to 2025 increased by 9% across the region.** This increase is consistent with the growth trend since regional point-in-time homeless counts began in 2005, with the total number of **individuals experiencing homelessness from 2005 to 2025 increasing by 141%**. Comparatively, Statistics Canada estimates that the Vancouver census metropolitan area’s total population from 2005 to 2024 has increased by 44%<sup>6</sup>.

**Table 1: Total sheltered and unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness by sub-region (2025)**

Sub-region	Unsheltered Total	Sheltered				Total
		EWR	Shelters	No Fixed Address	Total	
Burnaby	97	8	89	11	108	205
Delta	58	6	10	1	17	75
Langleys (City and Township) <sup>3</sup>	138	17	70	18	105	243
New Westminister	74	3	122	18	143	217
North Shore (CNV, DNV, DWV, and Bowen Island)	85	12	66	5	83	168
Richmond	71	0	98	6	104	175
Ridge Meadows (Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows)	78	0	88	17	105	183
Surrey	439	56	495	88	639	1078
Tri-Cities (Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, and Port Moody)	69	0	70	5	75	144
Vancouver	763	93	1,676	183	1,952	2,715
White Rock <sup>4</sup>	18	0	0	8	8	26
UEL <sup>5</sup>	3	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>2784</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>5,232</b>

<sup>3</sup> In the daytime count (March 11th), 80 people experiencing homelessness completed a survey in the City of Langley, and 79 in the Township of Langley.

<sup>4</sup> In the daytime count (March 11th), 33 people experiencing homelessness completed a survey in the Semiahmoo Peninsula.

<sup>5</sup> UBC Campus Security, in partnership with on-campus groups, conducted an independent count on March 11th, 2025, on the University Endowment Lands using the same survey as the rest of the Count, but was not funded by Reaching Home.

<sup>6</sup> [Statistics Canada \(2025\), Population estimates, July 1, by census metropolitan area and census agglomeration, 2021 boundaries.](#)

## Changes to Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness by Sub-Region

The Count is the absolute minimum number of persons experiencing homelessness in each Sub-Region on March 11th. It excludes anyone who did not complete a survey or stay in a shelter, transition house, safe house, or health or police facility and did not have a place to return to when released (individuals categorized as NFA).

In contrast to the 2023 Count, many communities saw little change, or decreases, in the total number of people experiencing homelessness from the previous count. This result is shown in Table 2. However, numbers of those experiencing unsheltered homelessness increased in all but two, shown in the next section.

**Table 2: Changes in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness by sub-region (2005-2025)**

Sub-region	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023	2025	2023-2025 Change	
									#	%
Burnaby	42	86	78	58	69	124	209	205	-4	-2%
Delta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	17	44	75	31	70%
Langleys	57	86	103	92	206	209	235	243	8	3%
New Westminster	97	124	132	106	133	123	203	217	14	7%
North Shore	90	127	122	119	100	121	168	168	0	0%
Richmond	35	56	49	38	70	85	162	175	13	8%
Ridge Meadows	44	90	110	84	124	114	135	183	48	36%
Surrey	392	402	400	403	602	644	1,060	1,078	18	2%
Tri-Cities	40	94	48	55	117	86	160	144	-16	-10%
Vancouver	1,364	1,576	1,581	1,803	2,138	2,095	2,420	2,715	295	12%
White Rock	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	16	17	26	9	53%
UEL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8	3	-5	-3%
Unspecified	1	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>9%</b>

## Changes in Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness

Table 3 compares the totals of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, at the regional level, since 2005. This is also shown in Figure 3.

**Table 3: Unsheltered and sheltered homelessness - Trends (2008-2025)**

Type of Experience of Homelessness	2005		2008		2011		2014		2017		2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Unsheltered	1,047	48%	1,574	59%	758	29%	957	34%	1,032	29%	1,029	28%	1,461	30%	1,893	36%
Sheltered	1,127	52%	1,086	41%	1,892	71%	1,820	66%	2,573	71%	2,605	72%	3,360	70%	3,339	64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>100%</b>

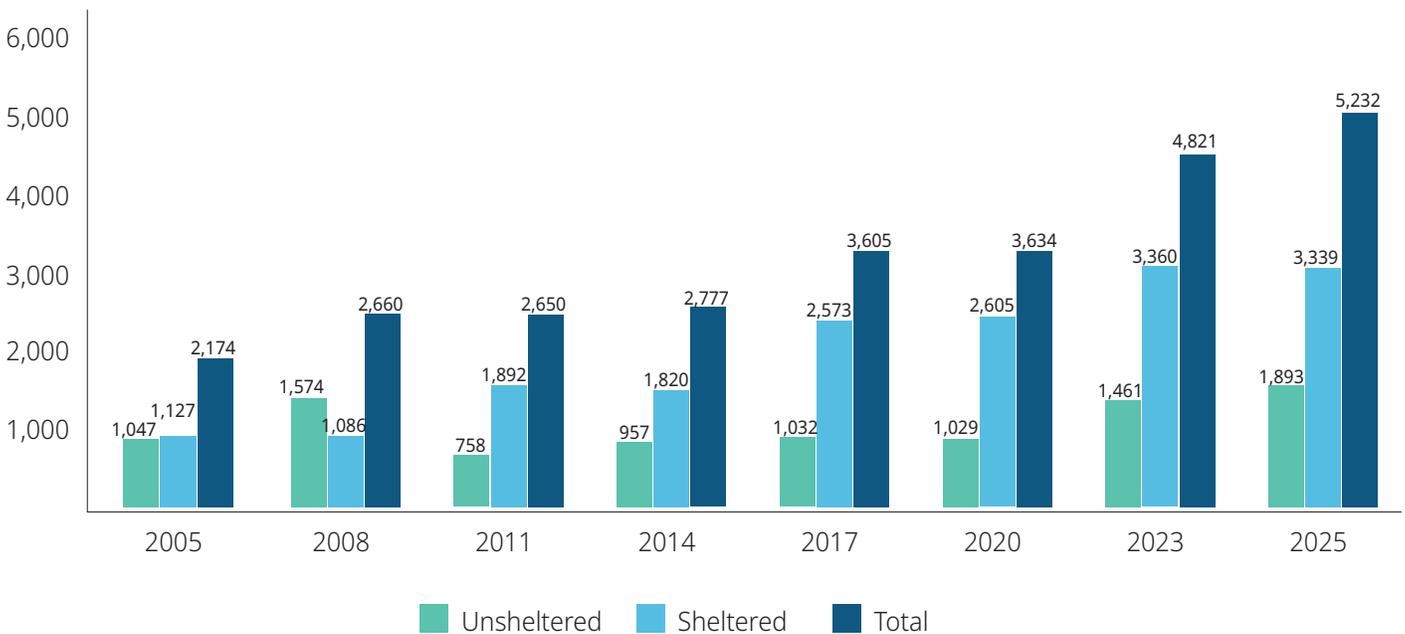


Figure 3 - Sheltered, Unsheltered, and Total Homelessness in Greater Vancouver Over Time

## Changes in Unsheltered Homelessness by Sub-Region

Table 4 includes those who were unsheltered on the night of the Count (sleeping outside, in makeshift shelters or tents, in vacant buildings, in vehicles, or staying informally with others) in each sub-region, compared to the 2023 Count.

**Table 4: Changes in unsheltered homelessness by sub-region (2023-2025)**

Sub-region	2023 Unsheltered	2025 Unsheltered	2023-2025 Change	
			#	%
Burnaby	77	97	+20	+26%
Delta	27	58	+31	+115%
Langley	133	138	+5	+4%
New Westminster	57	74	+17	+30%
North Shore	51	85	+34	+67%
Richmond	80	71	-9	-11%
Ridge Meadows	49	78	+31	+66%
Surrey	301	439	+138	+46%
Tri-Cities	62	69	+7	+11%
Vancouver	605	763	+158	+26%
White Rock	11	18	+7	+64%
UEL	8	3	-5	-63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>+434</b>	<b>+30%</b>

## Changes in Sheltered Homelessness by Sub-Region

Table 5 presents those who were sheltered on the night of the Count in either sheltering facilities (shelters, transition houses, safe houses), or who were in hospital or police holding cells without a place to return to when they left and would most likely leave in less than 30 days (No fixed address; NFA) in each sub-region, compared to 2023.

**Table 5: Changes in sheltered homelessness by sub-region (2023-2025)**

Sub-region	2023 Sheltered			2025 Sheltered				Total Change (2023 to 2025)	Percentage Change (2023 to 2025)
	Shelters & NFAs	EWR	Total	Shelters	No Fixed Address	EWR	Total		
Burnaby	118	14	132	89	11	8	108	-24	-22%
Delta	11	6	17	9	0	8	17	0	0%
Langleys	87	15	102	70	18	17	105	3	3%
New Westminster	146	n/a	146	122	18	3	143	-3	-2%
North Shore	106	11	117	66	5	12	83	-34	-41%
Richmond	50	32	82	98	6	0	104	22	21%
Ridge Meadows	79	7	86	88	17	0	105	19	18%
Surrey	650	109	759	495	88	56	639	-120	-19%
Tri-Cities	88	10	98	70	5	0	75	-23	-31%
Vancouver	1,719	96	1,815	1,676	183	93	1,952	137	7%
White Rock	6	n/a	6	0	8	0	8	2	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-1%</b>

# Profile of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

This section presents the findings of the demographic questions on this survey. It is important to note that each of these questions are voluntary, so respondents can choose to skip any question they want or end the survey at any time. The **percentages presented are of those who answered each question, not of the total number of persons identified as experiencing homelessness**. It is also important to consider that like the total number of persons experiencing homelessness, many of the demographics will be under representation as well. See Limitations for more information.

## Indigenous Identity

Respondents were asked “Do you identify as Indigenous, including First Nations (with or without status, Treaty/Non-Treaty), Métis, or Inuit, or do you have other North American Indigenous ancestry?”. Responses were categorized as “yes” or “no”.

In total, **1,068 respondents identified as Indigenous**. The percentage of respondents who identify as Indigenous increased from 33% in 2023 to 34% in 2025.

Figure 4 - Number of Total Respondents Identifying as Indigenous (2008-2025)

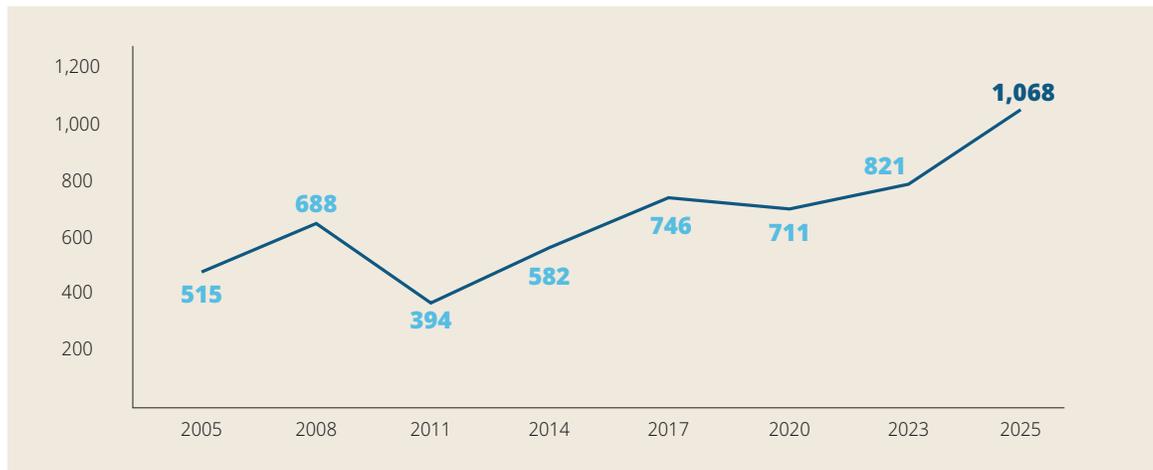
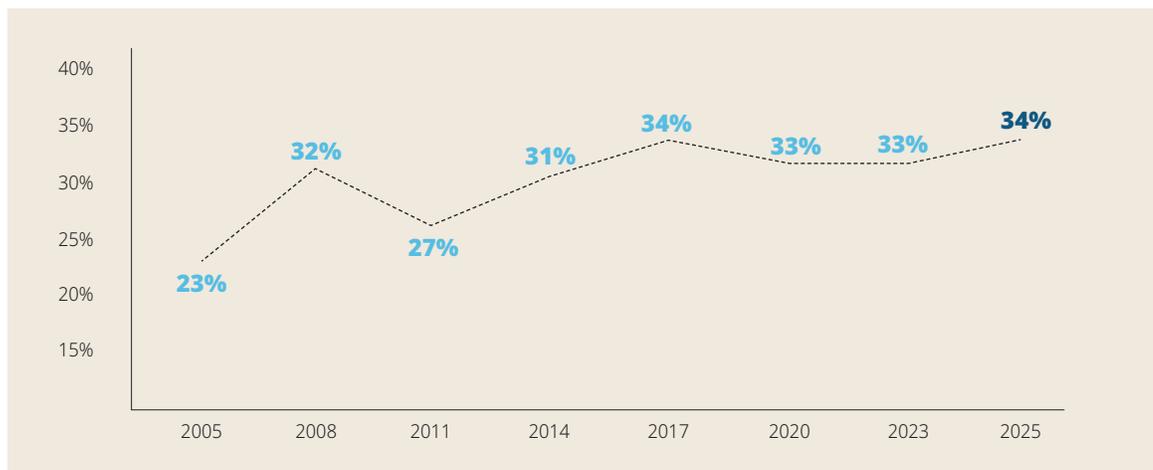


Figure 5 - Percentage of Total Respondents Identifying as Indigenous (2008-2025)



Indigenous People remain vastly overrepresented in the Count. The over-representation of Indigenous Peoples among the homeless population has also remained relatively similar from 2005 to 2025, at 34%, with the number of **respondents who identified as Indigenous increasing from 515 in 2008 to 1,068 in 2025**. This is shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Changes in homelessness by Indigenous identity (2008-2025)**

	2005	2008	2011	2014	2017	2020	2023	2025
Indigenous	515	688	394	582	746	711	821	1,068
Percentage of Total Respondents	23%	32%	27%	31%	34%	33%	33%	34%

This continued overrepresentation reflects how the “enduring effects of colonization, the legacy of the residential school system and the impact of child welfare and the foster care system continue to impact the daily experience of many Indigenous Peoples and families; and directly contribute to the high incidence of Indigenous homelessness”<sup>7</sup>.

**Table 7: Indigenous identity by sheltered, unsheltered and total**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Indigenous	488	29%	580	40%	1,068	34%
Not Indigenous	1,181	71%	872	60%	2,053	66%
Total Respondents	1,669	100%	1,452	100%	3,121	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,670		441		2,111	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

<sup>7</sup> [Infocus Consulting \(2023\). Understanding Indigenous Homelessness: Indigenous Homelessness Count in Metro Vancouver 2025, Lu'ma Native Housing Society. Vancouver, BC](#)

Within this overall overrepresentation, Indigenous persons are even more overrepresented in unsheltered populations experiencing homelessness (Table 7 and 8). While 42% of non-Indigenous respondents were unsheltered, **54% of Indigenous respondents were experiencing unsheltered homelessness.**

**Table 8: Sheltered and unsheltered by Indigenous identity**

	Indigenous		Not Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sheltered	488	46%	1,181	58%	1,669	53%
Unsheltered	580	54%	872	42%	1,452	47%
Total Respondents	1,068	100%	2,053	100%	3,121	100%

This report is the first time in Greater Vancouver that homeless count data on Indigenous identity has been published with a distinction-based approach<sup>8</sup>, shown in Table 9.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 9: Indigenous Identity – By Distinction**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Indigenous	488	29%	580	40%	1,068	34%
<i>First Nations</i>	318	19%	410	28%	728	23%
<i>Inuit</i>	6	0%	7	0%	13	0%
<i>Metis</i>	117	7%	132	9%	249	8%
<i>Other Indigenous Ancestry</i>	61	4%	35	2%	96	3%
<i>Not Listed</i>	18	1%	14	1%	32	1%
Not Indigenous Identity	1,181	71%	872	60%	2,053	66%
Total Respondents	1,669	100%	1,452	100%	3,121	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,670		441		2,111	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

<sup>8</sup> Publication of this data is consistent with the Province of BC's [adoption of a distinctions-based approach to advancing reconciliation and implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

## Residential School Experience

Similar to the 2023 Count, in consultation with the Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee, respondents were asked “Have you, a parent, or grandparent ever attended Residential School?” The Indigenous Homelessness Steering Committee member organizations and the Indian Residential School Survivor’s Society made sure supports were available for interviewers and respondents if needed.

The impact of Residential Schools is profound, and continues to be felt today. This excerpt from The [National Centre for Truth & Reconciliation’s](#) Residential School History teaching resource provides this background:

*“For a period of more than 150 years, First Nations, Inuit and Métis Nation children were taken from their families and communities to attend schools which were often located far from their homes. More than 150,000 children attended Indian Residential Schools. Many never returned.*

*The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada (TRC) concluded that residential schools were “a systematic, government-sponsored attempt to destroy Aboriginal cultures and languages and to assimilate Aboriginal peoples so that they no longer existed as distinct peoples.” The TRC characterized this intent as “cultural genocide.”*

*The schools hurt the children. The schools also hurt their families and their communities. Children were deprived of healthy examples of love and respect. The distinct cultures, traditions, languages, and knowledge systems of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples were eroded by forced assimilation.*

*The damages inflicted by Residential Schools continue to this day.”*

Note in the table on the following page the numbers of respondents who identified a parent or grandparent having attended residential school, which highlights the generational experience of Residential School. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s [What We Have Learned](#) Report discusses the generational impact of Residential Schools:

*“Many students were permanently damaged by residential schools. Separated from their parents, they grew up knowing neither respect nor affection. A school system that mocked and suppressed their families’ cultures and traditions destroyed their sense of self-worth and attachment to their own families. Poorly trained teachers working with an irrelevant curriculum left them feeling branded as failures. Children who had been bullied and physically or sexually abused carried a burden of shame and anger for the rest of their lives. Overwhelmed by this legacy, many succumbed to despair and depression. Countless lives were lost to alcohol and drugs. Families were destroyed, and generations of children have been lost to child welfare.*

*The Survivors are not the only ones whose lives have been disrupted and scarred by the residential schools. The legacy has also profoundly affected the Survivors’ partners, their children, their grandchildren, their extended families, and their communities. Children who were abused in the schools sometimes went on to abuse others. Some students developed addictions as a means of coping. Students who were treated and punished as prisoners in the schools sometimes graduated to real prisons.”*

Table 10 presents the results of this question for all respondents who identified as Indigenous who answered it. Some notes:

- The proportion of those who has an experience with Residential School, either lived or generational (those who identified a parent or grandparent having attended Residential School) was about the same for those who were sheltered and those who were unsheltered.
- This table only represents those who answered the question; those who skipped this question or ended the survey before this point are not included, so these can be considered to be underestimates.

For more information about Residential Schools, child welfare systems, and Indigenous Homelessness, see this report from the Surrey Indigenous Leadership Committee [here](#).

**Table 10: Experience with Residential School (Indigenous respondents)**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Yes</b>	249	65%	278	71%	<b>527</b>	<b>68%</b>
<i>Yes - self</i>	27	7%	29	7%	<b>56</b>	<b>7%</b>
<i>Yes - parent</i>	122	32%	128	33%	<b>250</b>	<b>32%</b>
<i>Yes - grandparent</i>	149	39%	161	41%	<b>310</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>No</b>	135	35%	114	29%	<b>249</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Racial Identity

After responding to the question of “Do you identify as Indigenous?” respondents were asked “In addition to your response, what racial groups do you identify with (e.g. Black, South Asian, White, etc.)?” An option was included for the respondent to identify as Indigenous only. Categories were created for comparability to categories used by the Census<sup>9</sup>.

Interviewers were trained to follow up with respondents who identified as “Canadian”, or with another cultural identity, to see if they wanted to choose an option from the list. “Not Listed” includes mostly respondents who chose to write in a cultural identity. This was a check all that apply question; many of those who responded as such did include another response. Table 11 shows the results for this question.

For more information about racial identity and homelessness in Canada, see this topic on the Homeless Hub [here](#).

**Table 11: Racial Identity**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Arab	21	1%	15	1%	36	1%
Asian - East	45	3%	31	2%	76	3%
Asian - South East	30	2%	17	1%	47	2%
Asian - South	69	4%	42	3%	111	4%
Asian - West	37	2%	16	1%	53	2%
Black	188	12%	67	5%	255	9%
<i>Black - Caribbean and Latin America</i>	43	3%	23	2%	66	2%
<i>Black - African</i>	65	4%	27	2%	92	3%
<i>Black - Canadian/American</i>	88	5%	26	2%	114	4%
Latin American	60	4%	54	4%	114	4%
White	955	59%	830	61%	1,785	60%
Not Listed	47	3%	30	2%	77	3%
Total Respondents	1,631		1,358		2,989	
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,708		535		2,243	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Canada (2022), [Visible Minority and Population Group Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021](#)

## Age

Respondents were asked “How old are you, or what year were you born?” with only one response being required. Note that youth (under 25 years old) and seniors (age 55+) are more likely to experience hidden homelessness, and thus not be included in the Count, than adults. Age-related health problems are an important consideration in homelessness supports. Table 12 and 13 show the results for this question. Table 14 and 15 show age category changes over time since 2008 and 2011, respectively.

Fifty-five years of age or older is used as the benchmark for “senior” in this report as it aligns with the eligibility for [BC Housing’s Seniors’ Supportive Housing program](#). Additionally, it is consistent with previous count reporting.

To learn more about youth homelessness in Canada, click [here](#) for this topic on the Homeless Hub, and to learn more about homelessness in seniors in Canada, click [here](#).

**Table 12: Age (groups)**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	86	5%	86	6%	172	6%
Adult (25-54 Years)	1,100	68%	1,071	76%	2,171	72%
Senior (55+)	433	27%	244	17%	677	22%
Total Respondents	1,619	100%	1,401	100%	3,020	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,720		492		2,212	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

**Table 13: Age Ranges**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 19 Years	10	1%	37	3%	47	2%
19-25 Years	76	5%	49	3%	125	4%
25-34 Years	273	17%	294	21%	567	19%
35-44 Years	457	28%	468	33%	925	31%
45-54 Years	370	23%	309	22%	679	22%
55-64 Years	310	19%	188	13%	498	16%
65-74 Years	99	6%	51	4%	150	5%
75+ Years	25	2%	5	0%	30	1%
Total Respondents	1,620	100%	1,401	100%	3,021	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,719		492		2,211	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

**Table 14: Changes in homelessness by age groups (2008-2025)**

Age Groups	2008		2011		2014		2017		2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (under 25 years)	364	15%	397	24%	410	20%	386	16%	193	9%	196	8%	172	6%
Adults (25-54 years)	1,823	76%	1,000	60%	1,257	62%	1,509	63%	1,463	67%	1,820	70%	2,171	72%
Seniors (55 years or over)	212	9%	268	16%	371	18%	518	22%	513	24%	568	22%	677	22%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>100%</b>
Don't Know/No Answer	261		985		739		1,197		1,465		2,237		2,212	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660</b>		<b>2,650</b>		<b>2,777</b>		<b>3,605</b>		<b>3,634</b>		<b>4,821</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

**Table 15: Changes in homelessness by age ranges (2011-2025)**

Age Groups	2011		2014		2017		2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 19 years	102	6%	191	9%	199	8%	54	2%	49	2%	47	2%
19-24 years	221	13%	219	11%	179	8%	139	6%	147	6%	125	4%
25-34 years	275	17%	332	16%	419	18%	422	19%	580	22%	567	19%
35-44 years	328	20%	413	20%	504	21%	508	23%	656	25%	925	31%
45-54 years	397	24%	512	25%	524	22%	533	25%	584	23%	679	22%
55-64 years	210	13%	281	14%	380	16%	380	18%	415	16%	498	16%
65+ years	58	3%	90	4%	176	7%	133	6%	n/a	n/a	150	5%
75+ years	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22	1%	30	1%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>100%</b>
Don't Know/No Answer	985		739		1,224		1,465		2,237		2,211	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,650</b>		<b>2,777</b>		<b>3,605</b>		<b>3,634</b>		<b>4,821</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

## Indigenous Focus – Age

Tables 16, 17, and 18 below present a comparison of age categories between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous persons experiencing homelessness in three settings: all those experiencing homelessness, then those experiencing sheltered homelessness, then those experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 16: All Respondents**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	55	5%	114	6%	169	6%
Adult (25-54 Years)	814	80%	1,303	68%	2,117	72%
Senior (55+)	153	15%	507	26%	660	22%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 17: Sheltered Respondents**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	24	5%	62	5%	86	5%
Adult (25-54 Years)	365	78%	722	64%	1,087	68%
Senior (55+)	81	17%	345	31%	426	27%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 18: Unsheltered Respondents**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	31	6%	52	7%	83	6%
Adult (25-54 Years)	449	81%	581	73%	1,030	76%
Senior (55+)	72	13%	162	20%	234	17%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Age First Time Experiencing Homelessness

Respondents were asked “How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?” If needed, interviewers clarified that this meant how old they were when they did not have a place of their own, or how old they were when their family did not have a place of their own.

As in previous years, it is most common for a respondent who is experiencing homelessness now to have had a first experience before the age of 25. Results for this are shown in Table 19.

**Table 19: Age First Experience of Homelessness**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	502	34%	635	54%	1,137	43%
Adult (25-54 Years)	768	52%	460	39%	1,228	47%
Senior (55+)	201	14%	71	6%	272	10%
Total Respondents	1,471	100%	1,166	100%	2,637	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,868		727		2,595	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

By age group, Table 20 shows that 34% of all respondents experienced homelessness for the first time as a youth, and 47% of seniors experienced homelessness for the first time as a senior.

**Table 20: Age of First Experience of Homelessness**

	Youth		Adult		Senior		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	153	100%	862	46%	95	17%	248	34%
Adult (25-54 Years)	0	0%	993	54%	212	37%	212	29%
Senior (55+)	0	0%	0	0%	267	47%	267	37%
Total Respondents	153	100%	1,855	100%	574	100%	727	100%

## Indigenous Focus – Age of First Experience of Homelessness

Table 21 below presents a comparison of the age of a first experience of homelessness for those who identified as Indigenous and those who identified as non-Indigenous.

**Table 21: Age when first experienced homelessness**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Youth (Under 25 Years)	514	56%	619	36%	1,133	43%
Adult (25-54 Years)	363	39%	854	50%	1,217	46%
Senior (55+)	43	5%	227	13%	270	10%
Total Respondents	920	100%	1,700	100%	2,620	100%

## Gender Identity and Experience

Respondents were asked “What gender do you identify with?” Response options were: agender, man, non-binary, two-spirit, woman, and an option for not listed for the respondent to specify. Gender identity and experience are important when discussing homelessness for many reasons, including how to improve safety in spaces, and understanding needs for supports that are welcoming and effective for everyone. Results for this question are shown in Table 22.

**Table 22: Gender Identity**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Man	1,088	64%	1,037	69%	2,125	67%
Woman	554	33%	423	28%	977	31%
Another Gender Identity (including multiple responses)	48	3%	45	3%	93	3%
Total Respondents	1,690	100%	1,505	100%	3,195	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,649		388		2,037	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

Table 23 presents the change in homelessness by gender over time since 2011. Note that in 2011 and 2014, “transgender” was a response option. Since then, there has been a separate question that asks if an individual identifies as having trans experience, either in the past or present, which is reported below.

**Table 23: Changes in homelessness by gender identity (2011-2025)**

Gender Identity	2011		2014		2017		2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Man	1,452	69%	1,419	73%	1,688	72%	1,570	73%	1,794	69%	2,125	67%
Woman	652	31%	527	27%	628	27%	546	25%	718	28%	977	31%
Another Gender Identity	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25	1%	42	2%	80	3%	93	3%
Transgender	8	0%	9	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,158</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>100%</b>
Don't Know/No Answer	538		822		1,264		1,476		2,230		2,037	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,650</b>		<b>2,777</b>		<b>3,605</b>		<b>3,634</b>		<b>4,821</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

As a separate question, respondents were asked whether they identify as someone with trans experience (meaning their gender identity is different than what they were assigned at birth). Results for this question are shown in Table 24.

**Table 24: Trans Experience**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Trans Experience	70	4%	34	3%	104	4%
No Trans Experience	1,527	96%	1,274	97%	2,801	96%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>100%</b>
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1742		585		2,327	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

## Indigenous Focus – Gender

Table 25 below presents a comparison of gender for those who identified as Indigenous and those who identified as non-Indigenous. While 30% of non-Indigenous respondents identified as a gender other than man, including women and those with another gender identity, 39% of Indigenous respondents did.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 25: Gender - Indigenous**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Man	648	61%	1,407	69%	2,055	67%
Woman	365	35%	571	28%	936	30%
Another Gender Identity (including multiple responses)	43	4%	48	2%	91	3%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,082</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Sexual Orientation

Respondents were asked “How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example gay, straight, lesbian?” As with the question on gender, sexual orientation is an important consideration when planning support and homelessness prevention services. Results for this question are shown in Table 26, and a comparison of results since 2020 are shown in Table 27.

For more information about sexual orientation and homelessness in Canada, click [here](#).

**Table 26: Sexual Orientation**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Straight/ Heterosexual	1,381	87%	1,201	89%	2,582	88%
Asexual, Bisexual, Gay, Lesbian, Pansexual, Two-Spirit, Questioning, or Queer	184	12%	125	9%	309	11%
Another Response (Not Listed/ Multiple Responses)	17	1%	23	2%	40	1%
Total Respondents	1,582	100%	1,349	100%	2,931	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,757		544		2,301	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

**Table 27: Changes in homelessness by Sexual Orientation (2020-2025)**

Sexual Orientation	2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asexual, Bisexual, Gay, Lesbian, Pansexual, Two-Spirit, Questioning, or Queer	220	11%	288	12%	309	11%
Straight/Heterosexual	1,850	89%	2,106	87%	2,582	88%
Other	n/a	n/a	22	1%	40	1%
Total Respondents	2,070	100%	2,416	100%	2,931	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,564		2,405		2,301	
Total	3,634		4,821		5,232	

## Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness

Respondents were asked “How long have you been without a place of your own?” with interviewers trained to specify that this means how long has it been since you had a place where you paid rent, not how long have you lived with roommates or another communal living arrangement. Results for this question are shown in Table 28, and a comparison of results since 2008 are shown in Table 28a.

An experience of homelessness longer than one year is one definition of chronic homelessness<sup>10</sup>. [Support needs are often different for those experiencing chronic homelessness](#), than those experiencing episodic or transitional experiences of less than one year.

**Table 28: Length of Time Homeless**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Under 6 months</b>	267	18%	149	12%	<b>416</b>	<b>15%</b>
<i>Up to and including 7 days</i>	10	1%	9	1%	<b>19</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>8 days to &lt; 1 Month</i>	93	6%	41	3%	<b>134</b>	<b>5%</b>
<i>1 month &lt; 6 months</i>	164	11%	99	8%	<b>263</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>6 months to &lt;1 year</b>	171	12%	104	8%	<b>275</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>1 year and over</b>	1,030	70%	1,032	80%	<b>2,062</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear</b>	1,871		608		<b>2,479</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

<sup>10</sup> According to Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, [chronic homelessness](#) refers to persistent or long-term homelessness where people have: (a) been homeless for at least 180 days at some point over the course of a year (not necessarily consecutive days); and/or, (b) recurrent episodes of homelessness over three years that total at least 18 months.

**Table 28a: Changes in length of time experiencing homelessness (2008-2020)**

Length of time experiencing homelessness	2008		2011		2014		2017		2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Under 6 months</b>	828	39%	685	45%	921	51%	778	34%	548	30%	471	20%	416	15%
<i>Under 1 month</i>	272	-	233	-	337	-	190	-	-	-	163	-	153	-
<i>1 month to under 6 months</i>	556	-	452	-	584	-	588	-	397	-	308	-	263	-
<b>6 months to under 1 year</b>	271	13%	222	15%	145	8%	331	15%	443	25%	252	11%	275	10%
<b>1 year or more</b>	1017	48%	610	40%	751	41%	1,153	51%	810	45%	1597	69%	2062	75%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Don't Know/No Answer</b>	544		1,133		960		1,343		1,833		2,501		2,479	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,660</b>		<b>2,650</b>		<b>2,777</b>		<b>3,605</b>		<b>3,634</b>		<b>4,821</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

As a separate question, respondents were asked “In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the past year?” Results for this question are shown in Table 29.

**Table 29: Length of time Homeless in Past Year**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Under 6 months</b>	310	21%	160	13%	<b>470</b>	<b>18%</b>
<i>Up to and including 7 days</i>	18	1%	11	1%	<b>29</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>8 days to &lt; 1 Month</i>	91	6%	38	3%	<b>129</b>	<b>5%</b>
<i>1 month &lt; 6 months</i>	201	14%	111	9%	<b>312</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>6 months to &lt;1 year</b>	246	17%	175	15%	<b>421</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>1 year and over</b>	921	62%	863	72%	<b>1,784</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear</b>	1,862		695		2,557	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

As a new question, respondents were asked “In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the past three years?” Respondents were asked to estimate if it was less than half, or about half or more, shown in Table 30. 80% of unsheltered respondents are experiencing chronic homelessness<sup>10</sup>, shown in Table 31.

**Table 30: How long experience of homelessness over last three years**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than half	478	32%	248	20%	726	27%
About half or more	1,028	68%	969	80%	1,997	73%
Total Respondents	1,506	100%	1,217	100%	2,723	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,833		676		2,509	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

**Table 31: Chronic Homelessness**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chronic Homeless	1,169	75%	1,062	85%	2,231	79%
Not Chronic Homeless	392	25%	193	15%	585	21%
Total Respondents	1,561	100%	1,255	100%	2,816	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,778		638		2,416	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

<sup>10</sup> According to Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, [chronic homelessness](#) refers to persistent or long-term homelessness where people have: (a) been homeless for at least 180 days at some point over the course of a year (not necessarily consecutive days); and/or, (b) recurrent episodes of homelessness over three years that total at least 18 months.

## Indigenous Focus – Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness

Table 32 below compares the length of time experiencing homelessness for those who identified as Indigenous compared to those who did not, and Table 33 compares the same for length of time experiencing homelessness in the past year.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 32: Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Under 6 months</b>	108	11%	306	17%	<b>414</b>	<b>15%</b>
<i>Up to and including 7 days</i>	6	1%	13	1%	<b>19</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>8 days to &lt; 1 Month</i>	34	4%	100	6%	<b>134</b>	<b>5%</b>
<i>1 month &lt; 6 months</i>	68	7%	193	11%	<b>261</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>6 months to &lt;1 year</b>	75	8%	198	11%	<b>273</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>1 year and over</b>	765	81%	1,279	72%	<b>2,044</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 33: Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness in The Past Year**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Under 6 months</b>	135	15%	333	19%	<b>468</b>	<b>18%</b>
<i>Up to and including 7 days</i>	9	1%	20	1%	<b>29</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>8 days to &lt; 1 Month</i>	36	4%	93	5%	<b>129</b>	<b>5%</b>
<i>1 month &lt; 6 months</i>	90	10%	220	13%	<b>310</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>6 months to &lt;1 year</b>	131	14%	287	16%	<b>418</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>1 year and over</b>	645	71%	1,124	64%	<b>1,769</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Length of Time in Community

Respondents were asked “How long have you been in (*community*)?” with community replaced by the Sub-Region the survey took place in. Responses to this question are shown in Table 34.

Similar to all people, those who experience homelessness, travel throughout the region for a variety of reasons. **75% of people were in the community they reside when their most recent experience of homelessness started**, suggesting that any new shelters or initiatives do not cause large groups of individuals to choose to move to another community and that individuals experiencing homelessness prefer to access services in their home community. This is shown in Table 35.

**Table 34: Length of time in Community**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 1 Year	295	20%	135	11%	430	16%
1 year to under 5 years	297	20%	222	19%	519	20%
5 years to under 10 years	158	11%	169	14%	327	12%
10 years or more	445	30%	383	32%	828	31%
Always been here	278	19%	279	23%	557	21%
Total Respondents	1,473	100%	1,188	100%	2,661	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1866		705		2,571	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

**Table 35: Where Experience of Homelessness Started**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
In Community	587	76%	1,046	75%	1,633	75%
Outside of community	184	24%	351	25%	535	25%
Total Respondents	771	100%	1,397	100%	2,168	100%

## Indigenous Focus – Where Lived Most Recently Before Greater Vancouver

Table 35 below compares where individuals stayed most recently by those who identified as Indigenous and those who did not.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 35: Where Lived Most Recently Before Greater Vancouver - Total**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Always been here	188	22%	364	22%	552	22%
Metro Vancouver	159	18%	452	27%	611	24%
Elsewhere in B.C.	255	29%	245	15%	500	20%
Elsewhere in Canada	226	26%	402	24%	628	25%
Other Country	38	4%	208	12%	246	10%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Health Conditions

Respondents were asked about each of the health conditions included below separately, for example “Do you identify as having a challenge with a medical condition or illness?” then “Do you identify as having a challenge with a physical disability?” and so on. Interviewers were trained to provide prompts if needed, including:

- A medical condition, *such as diabetes or asthma,*
- A mental health issue, *such as depression or anxiety.*

All health conditions were self-reports. If a respondent said they thought they had a medical condition, but they haven’t been treated or diagnosed, the interviewer was trained to ask “would you say you have a challenge with that?” Results for this question are shown in Table 36, and a comparison since 2011 is shown in Table 37. Table 38 shows those who identified as having a mental health challenge, substance use challenge, or both – considered “concurrent disorders” and usually requiring specialized supports.

**Table 36: Health Conditions**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Medical Condition/Illness	658	41%	592	44%	1,250	43%
Physical Disability	503	31%	473	35%	976	33%
Learning, intellectual, developmental, cognitive function	338	21%	371	28%	709	24%
Mental Health	909	57%	904	67%	1,813	62%
Substance Use	931	58%	1,035	77%	1,966	67%
Senses	453	28%	412	31%	865	29%
Acquired brain injury	272	17%	335	25%	607	21%
Total Respondents	1,597	100%	1,341	100%	2,938	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,742		552		2,294	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

**Table 37: Changes in health conditions (2011-2025)**

Health conditions (more than one response possible)	2011		2014		2017		2020		2023		2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Medical condition/illness	608	46%	723	41%	967	44%	991	46%	1,115	45%	1,250	43%
Physical disability	470	36%	507	29%	742	33%	786	36%	936	38%	976	33%
Mental health issue	463	35%	610	34%	848	38%	990	46%	1,198	49%	1,813	62%
Addiction	712	54%	871	49%	1,172	53%	1,306	60%	1,542	63%	1,966	67%
Learning disability or cognitive impairment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	506	23%	540	22%	709	24%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,314</b>		<b>1,775</b>		<b>2,221</b>		<b>2,160</b>		<b>2,467</b>		<b>2,938</b>	
Don't Know/No Answer	1,336		1,002		1,384		1,474		2,444		2,294	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,650</b>		<b>2,777</b>		<b>3,605</b>		<b>3,634</b>		<b>4,821</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

**Table 38: Concurrent Disorders**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Concurrent Disorder (both mental health and addiction)	650	45%	761	65%	<b>1,411</b>	<b>54%</b>
Mental Health, no addiction	214	15%	92	8%	<b>306</b>	<b>12%</b>
Addiction, no mental health	215	15%	188	16%	<b>403</b>	<b>15%</b>
Neither	360	25%	129	11%	<b>489</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Indigenous Focus – Health Conditions

Table 39 below compares reported health conditions of those who identified as Indigenous and those who did not.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 39: Health Conditions**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Medical Condition/Illness	477	49%	750	40%	1,227	43%
Physical Disability	367	37%	580	31%	947	33%
Learning, intellectual, developmental, cognitive function	291	30%	402	21%	693	24%
Mental Health	690	70%	1,078	57%	1,768	62%
Substance Use	787	80%	1,120	59%	1,907	66%
Senses	361	37%	494	26%	855	30%
Acquired brain injury	267	27%	331	18%	598	21%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>100%</b>



## Substances Used – New for 2025

As a new question for 2025, respondents were asked whether they used any of the following categories of substances: nicotine, cannabis, alcohol, opiates/opioids, and stimulants.

This question was asked to all respondents, and was not related to their response to the previous question about substance use challenges. Results are shown in Table 40.

**Table 40: Do you currently use the following substances?**

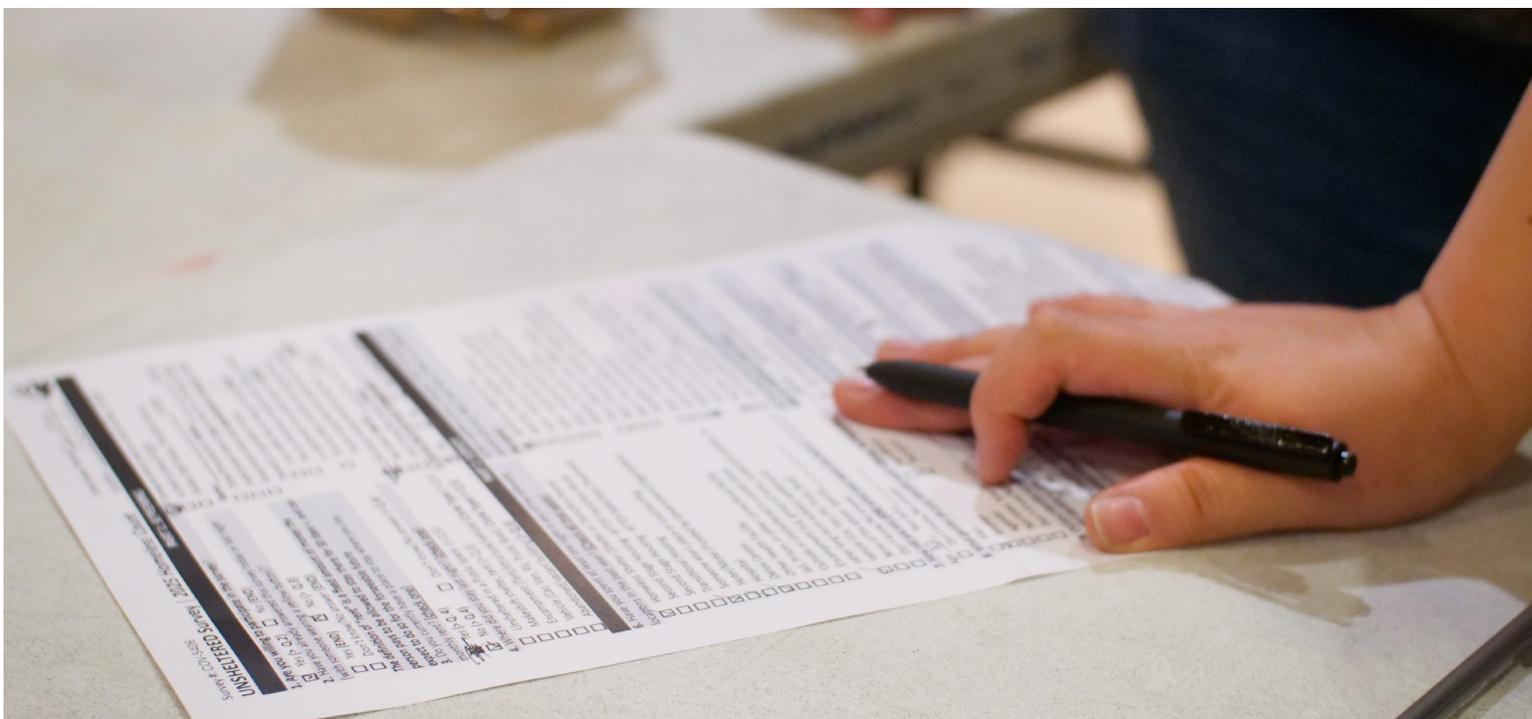
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nicotine	1,013	64%	1,011	77%	2,024	70%
Alcohol	488	31%	553	42%	1,041	36%
Cannabis	574	37%	608	46%	1,182	41%
Opiates	622	40%	789	60%	1,411	49%
Stimulants	648	41%	778	59%	1,426	49%
No	321	20%	91	7%	412	14%
Total Respondents	1,572	100%	1,311	100%	2,883	
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,767		582		2,349	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

## Sources of Income

New for this year, respondents were asked specifically if they were on income assistance. The vast majority of respondents reported being on income assistance, a provincial benefit that was created to provide for the minimum requirements of living. Results are shown in Table 41.

**Table 41: Are you on income assistance?**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Yes</b>	1,214	80%	994	83%	<b>2,208</b>	<b>82%</b>
<i>Yes - Income Assistance</i>	644	43%	511	43%	<b>1,155</b>	<b>43%</b>
<i>Yes - PWD</i>	595	39%	512	43%	<b>1,107</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>No</b>	295	20%	203	17%	<b>498</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear</b>	1,830		696		<b>2,526</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	



In addition, respondents were asked “Do you have any other sources of income?” Interviewers were trained to show and read this list to the respondent. This is a check all that apply question. Results are shown in Table 42.

**Table 42: Income**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Income Assistance	644	42%	511	41%	1,155	41%
Persons with Disability (PWD)	595	38%	512	41%	1,107	40%
GST/HST refund	268	17%	154	12%	422	15%
Informal employment	105	7%	180	15%	285	10%
Money from family/ friends	126	8%	111	9%	237	9%
CPP or other pension	158	10%	55	4%	213	8%
Other Sources	77	5%	93	8%	170	6%
Job part time	81	5%	53	4%	134	5%
Job casual	61	4%	77	6%	138	5%
Old Age Security (OAS)/ guaranteed income supplement	81	5%	34	3%	115	4%
Sex work	40	3%	54	4%	94	3%
Child and Family Tax Benefit	33	2%	10	1%	43	2%
Honoraria	28	2%	25	2%	53	2%
Employment Insurance	30	2%	9	1%	39	1%
Veteran VAC benefits	6	0%	8	1%	14	1%
Job Full time	16	1%	17	1%	33	1%
Youth Agreement	3	0%	7	1%	10	0%
No Income	120	8%	106	9%	226	8%
Total Respondents	1,551	100%	1,234	100%	2,785	
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,788		659		2,447	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

## Indigenous Focus – Sources of Income

Table 43 below shows reported sources of income comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous respondents.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 43: Sources of Income**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Income Assistance	413	44%	732	40%	1,145	42%
Persons with Disability (PWD)	433	46%	663	37%	1,096	40%
GST/HST refund	132	14%	284	16%	416	15%
Informal employment	109	12%	175	10%	284	10%
Money from family/ friends	95	10%	142	8%	237	9%
CPP or other pension	39	4%	173	10%	212	8%
Other Sources	69	7%	98	5%	167	6%
Job part time	39	4%	95	5%	134	5%
Job casual	44	5%	92	5%	136	5%
Old Age Security (OAS)/ guaranteed income supplement	15	2%	99	5%	114	4%
Sex work	40	4%	49	3%	89	3%
Child and Family Tax Benefit	14	1%	29	2%	43	2%
Honoraria	24	3%	29	2%	53	2%
Employment Insurance	9	1%	30	2%	39	1%
Veteran VAC benefits	9	1%	5	0%	14	1%
Job Full time	10	1%	23	1%	33	1%
Youth Agreement	5	1%	5	0%	10	0%
No Income	53	6%	173	10%	226	8%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>942</b>		<b>1,815</b>		<b>2,757</b>	

## Service Usage

Respondents were asked “What services have you used in the past 12 months?” Interviewers were trained to show and read this list to the respondent. This is a check all that apply question. Results are shown in Table 44. Note:

- A Supervised Consumption Site is an umbrella term that covers both safe injection and safe smoking sites. These programs are designed for individuals to bring their own substances and use them under supervision by staff if an overdose occurs. Some offer drug testing.
- Some dental care is provided as a benefit for individuals receiving Persons With Disabilities (PWD) or Persons With Persistent Multiple Barriers (PPMB) benefits from the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction.

**Table 44: Services Accessed**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Food Services	900	58%	787	65%	1,687	61%
Emergency Room	910	59%	698	58%	1,608	59%
Hospital (non-emergency)	825	54%	622	52%	1,447	53%
Ambulance	759	49%	552	46%	1,311	48%
Housing Services	809	53%	504	42%	1,313	48%
Health Clinic	695	45%	526	44%	1,221	44%
Supervised Consumption Site	493	32%	582	48%	1,075	39%
Employment and Financial Services	539	35%	416	35%	955	35%
Mental Health Services	470	31%	356	30%	826	30%
Legal Services	432	28%	363	30%	795	29%
(Other) addiction services	318	21%	331	27%	649	24%
Dental Clinic or dentist	407	26%	224	19%	631	23%
Cultural Services	215	14%	217	18%	432	16%
Settlement Services	78	5%	61	5%	139	5%
Other Services	74	5%	73	6%	147	5%
No Services Accessed	54	4%	45	4%	99	4%
Total Respondents	1,540	100%	1,204	100%	2,744	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,799		689		2,488	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

## Indigenous Focus – Service Usage

Table 45 below compares services used between those who identify as Indigenous and those who do not.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 45: Services Accessed**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Food Services	615	65%	1,059	60%	1,674	62%
Emergency Room	618	65%	976	55%	1,594	59%
Hospital (non-emergency)	556	59%	879	50%	1,435	53%
Ambulance	506	53%	794	45%	1,300	48%
Housing Services	483	51%	817	46%	1,300	48%
Health Clinic	479	51%	731	41%	1,210	44%
Supervised Injection Site	503	53%	566	32%	1,069	39%
Employment and Financial Services	360	38%	589	33%	949	35%
Mental Health Services	308	33%	510	29%	818	30%
Legal Services	309	33%	479	27%	788	29%
(Other) Addiction Services	290	31%	357	20%	647	24%
Dental Clinic or Dentist	253	27%	373	21%	626	23%
Cultural Services	292	31%	139	8%	431	16%
Settlement Services	49	5%	89	5%	138	5%
Other Services	48	5%	96	5%	144	5%
No Services Accessed	19	2%	80	5%	99	4%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>947</b>		<b>1,773</b>		<b>2,720</b>	

## Reasons for Most Recent Housing Loss

Respondents were asked “What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently?” Interviewers were trained to ask this as an open-ended question, to listen to the story that the person told, and then check responses as they hear them come up in the story. After, interviewers checked responses with respondents to make sure everything they wanted to include was included. This is a check all that apply question. Results are shown in Table 46.

The causes of homelessness are multifaceted and complex. It is rare for a person to cite one cause of their housing loss, and even for those who list one cause, there are other factors that contribute to housing loss in most cases. Some of these factors are included as responses, and others include structural factors such as housing affordability, employment stability, and connection to supports and resources.

**Table 46: Causes of Housing Loss**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not enough income for housing	667	44%	450	38%	1,117	41%
Addiction/ substance use issue	299	20%	235	20%	534	20%
Unfit/Unsafe housing condition	248	16%	187	16%	435	16%
Conflict with spouse/ partner	247	16%	182	15%	429	16%
Conflict with landlord	247	16%	179	15%	426	16%
Mental health issue	243	16%	160	14%	403	15%
Other reason	191	13%	153	13%	344	13%
Experienced abuse by spouse/ partner	200	13%	131	11%	331	12%
Physical health issue	203	13%	108	9%	311	12%
Conflict with other	162	11%	127	11%	289	11%
Experienced discrimination by landlord	161	11%	125	11%	286	11%
Conflict with parent/guardian	91	6%	95	8%	186	7%
Experienced abuse by landlord	118	8%	78	7%	196	7%
Incarceration (jail or prison)	94	6%	93	8%	187	7%
Left the community	126	8%	60	5%	186	7%
Death or departure of family member	100	7%	81	7%	181	7%
Building sold or renovated	91	6%	65	6%	156	6%
Experienced abuse by parent/ guardian/ caregiver	100	7%	68	6%	168	6%
Experienced discrimination by spouse/ partner	119	8%	55	5%	174	6%
Hospitalization or treatment program	107	7%	53	4%	160	6%
Experienced abuse by other	77	5%	51	4%	128	5%
Experienced discrimination by parent/ guardian/ care giver	85	6%	47	4%	132	5%
Experienced discrimination by other	80	5%	53	4%	133	5%
Complaint (e.g. pets, noise, damage)	55	4%	56	5%	111	4%
Guest policy	51	3%	43	4%	94	3%
Rent supplement expired	28	2%	15	1%	43	2%
Owner moved in	37	2%	27	2%	64	2%
Experienced abuse by child/ dependent	16	1%	6	1%	22	1%
Total Respondents	1,517		1,180		2,697	
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,822		713		2,535	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

## Indigenous Focus – Causes of Housing Loss

Table 47 below compares cause of housing loss for those who identified as Indigenous and those who did not.

For more details about Indigenous homelessness and the 2025 Indigenous Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver, please see the *2025 Metro Vancouver Indigenous Homeless Count Report* at <https://www.lnhs.ca/homelessness-entity>.

**Table 47: Causes of Housing Loss**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Not enough income for housing	296	33%	809	46%	1,105	41%
Rent supplement expired	215	24%	316	18%	531	20%
Unfit/Unsafe housing condition	172	19%	260	15%	432	16%
Building sold or renovated	166	18%	257	15%	423	16%
Owner moved in	164	18%	257	15%	421	16%
Guest policy	154	17%	246	14%	400	15%
Conflict with spouse/ partner	100	11%	243	14%	343	13%
Conflict with parent/guardian	132	15%	196	11%	328	12%
Conflict with landlord	111	12%	173	10%	284	11%
Conflict with other	123	14%	160	9%	283	11%
Experienced abuse by spouse/ partner	110	12%	197	11%	307	11%
Experienced abuse by parent/ guardian/ caregiver	68	7%	116	7%	184	7%
Experienced abuse by child/ dependent	75	8%	118	7%	193	7%
Experienced abuse by landlord	84	9%	98	6%	182	7%
Experienced abuse by other	79	9%	105	6%	184	7%
Experienced discrimination by spouse/ partner	80	9%	100	6%	180	7%
Experienced discrimination by parent/ guardian/ care giver	55	6%	97	6%	152	6%
Experienced discrimination by landlord	72	8%	94	5%	166	6%
Experienced discrimination by other	73	8%	99	6%	172	6%
Physical health issue	63	7%	96	5%	159	6%
Mental health issue	52	6%	73	4%	125	5%
Addiction/ substance use issue	54	6%	76	4%	130	5%
Hospitalization or treatment program	64	7%	66	4%	130	5%
Incarceration (jail or prison)	52	6%	42	2%	94	4%
Complaint (e.g. pets, noise, damage)	49	5%	62	4%	111	4%
Left the community	23	3%	20	1%	43	2%
Death or departure of family member	17	2%	45	3%	62	2%
Other reason	13	1%	8	0%	21	1%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>910</b>		<b>1,760</b>		<b>2,670</b>	

## Most Recent Housing Loss Caused by Eviction – New for 2025

A new question was added that asked if a respondent's most recent housing loss was due to an eviction, in addition to the question that has been asked in previous counts about causes of housing loss above. Eviction prevention, or rapid re-housing after an eviction, is a promising practice in addressing homelessness. Results are shown in Table 48.

**Table 48: Was your most recent housing loss related to an eviction?**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	528	38%	481	46%	1,009	42%
No	849	62%	566	54%	1,415	58%
Total Respondents	1,377	100%	1,047	100%	2,424	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,962		846		2,808	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

## Ministry Care

Respondents were asked “As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care, in a youth group home, on an Independent Living Agreement?” This is a check one question, so a yes to any of these options is a yes to the question. This includes experience with any child welfare-like system, in BC or elsewhere. Results are shown in Table 49.

As in previous counts, individuals with experience with Ministry Care are overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness.

**Table 49: Youth in Care**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	428	28%	434	37%	862	32%
No	1,077	72%	749	63%	1,826	68%
Total Respondents	1,505	100%	1,183	100%	2,688	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,834		710		2,544	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

## Indigenous Focus – Youth in Care

Table 50 below presents a comparison of respondents who did and who did not identify being in care as a youth of those who identified as Indigenous and those who did not.

**Table 50: Youth in Care - Indigenous**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	462	51%	394	22%	<b>856</b>	<b>32%</b>
No	445	49%	1,365	78%	<b>1,810</b>	<b>68%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces or RCMP

Respondents were asked “Have you ever had any service in the Canadian Forces? (Includes army, navy, air force, - regular forces and reserve, RCMP, or Canadian Rangers)”. Responses for both Yes – Canadian Forces and Yes - RCMP are combined as Yes in the table below. Results are shown in Table 51 below.

Interviewers were trained to specify that this is the definition used by Veterans Affairs Canada; excluding, for example, municipal police or another country’s military service.

For more information about Veterans experiencing homelessness in Canada, click [here](#).

**Table 51: Military Service in Canadian Forces**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	56	4%	70	6%	<b>126</b>	<b>5%</b>
No	1,462	96%	1,122	94%	<b>2,584</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>100%</b>
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,821		701		<b>2,522</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

## Indigenous Focus – Veterans

Table 52 below compares the proportion of those who identified as being a veteran of the Canadian Forces or RCMP between those who identified as Indigenous and those who did not.

**Table 52: Canadian forces**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	66	7%	59	3%	125	5%
No	859	93%	1,706	97%	2,565	95%
Total Respondents	925	100%	1,765	100%	2,690	100%

## Immigrants or Refugees to Canada

Respondents were asked “Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee or a refugee claimant (e.g. applied for refugee status after coming to Canada), or on a temporary visa?”

To learn more about homelessness among newcomers to Canada, click [here](#).

**Table 53: Newcomers - Immigrants or Refugee**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Immigrant or Refugee	397	26%	133	11%	530	19%
Non-Immigrant/ Refugee	1,146	74%	1,074	89%	2,220	81%
Total Respondents	1,543	100%	1,207	100%	2,750	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	1,796		686		2,482	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

Table 54 below presents a comparison of sheltered and unsheltered respondents who entered Canada by their immigration status upon arrival.

**Table 54: Newcomers - Entry into Canada**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Immigrant	186	47%	74	56%	260	49%
Refugee	86	22%	22	17%	108	20%
Refugee Claimant	48	12%	8	6%	56	11%
Temporary Foreign Worker	3	1%	2	2%	5	1%
Other Work Permit	13	3%	0	0%	13	2%
Study Permit	20	5%	4	3%	24	5%
Temporary Resident	9	2%	6	5%	15	3%
Other	32	8%	17	13%	49	9%
Total Respondents	397	100%	133	100%	530	100%
Don't Know/ No Answer	2,942		1,760		4,702	
Total	3,339		1,893		5,232	

Since 2023, the proportion of newcomers who have been in Canada for between 1 and 5 years or more has increased, and those who arrived in the past year has decreased, shown in Table 55.

**Table 55: Newcomers - Time in Canada**

	Total - 2023		Total - 2025	
	#	%	#	%
Under 1 Year	68	22%	73	15%
1 year to under 5 years	37	12%	92	19%
5 years to under 10 years	25	8%	42	9%
10 years or more	179	58%	285	58%
Total Respondents	309	100%	492	100%

## Accompanying People Experiencing Homelessness

Respondents were asked “Do you have family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?” If the respondent identified as having a child under the age of 19 with them the night of the count, these individuals were added as accompanied children. If the respondent identified as having any adults staying with them who also met the definition of homeless, the interviewer asked them to get in touch with that other person and encourage them to complete a survey that day. Results from this table are shown in Table 56.

**Table 56: With someone the night of the count**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>With Someone</b>	251	16%	324	26%	<b>575</b>	<b>20%</b>
<i>Partner</i>	119	8%	149	12%	<b>268</b>	<b>10%</b>
<i>Child/Children</i>	64	4%	22	2%	<b>86</b>	<b>3%</b>
<i>Pet(s)</i>	25	2%	48	4%	<b>73</b>	<b>3%</b>
<i>Not Listed</i>	59	4%	106	8%	<b>165</b>	<b>6%</b>
<i>Not Specified</i>	13	1%	25	2%	<b>38</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Alone</b>	1,303	84%	941	74%	<b>2,244</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear</b>	1,785		628		<b>2,413</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

## Indigenous Focus – Accompaniment

Table 57 below presents a comparison of those who had someone staying with them the night of the count, by those who identified as Indigenous and those who did not.

**Table 57: With someone the night of the count**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>With Someone</b>	233	25%	335	18%	<b>568</b>	<b>20%</b>
<i>Partner</i>	117	12%	148	8%	<b>265</b>	<b>9%</b>
<i>Child/Children</i>	18	2%	68	4%	<b>86</b>	<b>3%</b>
<i>Pet(s)</i>	29	3%	43	2%	<b>72</b>	<b>3%</b>
<i>Not Listed</i>	71	8%	92	5%	<b>163</b>	<b>6%</b>
<i>Not Specified</i>	17	2%	20	1%	<b>37</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Alone</b>	713	75%	1,511	82%	<b>2,224</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Preferred Language

Respondents were asked “Do you prefer to access services in English, French or another language?” Interviewers were trained to specify the importance of the word *prefer* in this question. For example, if someone was able to access services in English but would prefer French, the response would be French. Results for this question are shown in Table 58.

In interpreting this response, consider that most services are provided in English, and people who are connected to services are more likely to be counted in this methodology.

Of the languages respondents specified, those with more than 10 responses were Spanish (38), Punjabi (12), Farsi (11) and Arabic (11).

**Table 58: Preferred Language**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>English</b>	1,481	96%	1,173	98%	<b>2,654</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>French</b>	27	2%	17	1%	<b>44</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Other Preferred Language</b>	95	6%	39	3%	<b>134</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,539</b>		<b>1,196</b>		<b>2,735</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Don't Know/ No Answer</b>	1,800		697		<b>2,497</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

## Where the Unsheltered Respondents Stayed

In the Unsheltered survey, respondents were asked where they stayed the night of the Count, from a list of options. In addition, here was a follow up question after asking where the respondent stayed, asking if they felt safe there. Interviewers were instructed that this question is optional and will not affect the respondent's screening. Training also clarified that "safety" is an inherently subjective assessment, and can include things like neighborhood safety, physical safety, safety of belongings, emotional safety, and others. Results for this question are shown in Table 59.

"Not listed" includes those who may have stayed in an overnight drop-in centre that is not designated as a shelter, in their own place they will be evicted from in less than 30 days, or those who reported that they did not sleep.

**Table 59: Where Unsheltered Respondents Stayed and Safety**

	Unsheltered		Felt Safe there
	#	%	%
Unsheltered in a Public Place	894	48%	45%
Makeshift shelter or tent	223	12%	50%
Encampment	147	8%	57%
Vehicle	169	9%	81%
Abandoned/Vacant building	51	3%	50%
Someone else's place	312	17%	76%
Hotel/ Motel where I pay to stay for less than 30 days	18	1%	69%
Hotel/ Motel where an organization pays	18	1%	69%
Parent/guardian - Temporary and nowhere to go to	14	1%	75%
Not listed	18	1%	73%
Total Respondents	1,864	100%	56%
Don't Know / No Answer / Unclear	29		
Total	1,893		

Interviewers were instructed that this question is optional and will not affect the respondent's screening. Training also clarified that "safety" is an inherently subjective assessment, and can include things like neighborhood safety, physical safety, safety of belongings, emotional safety, and others.

## Locations Stayed in the Past Year

All respondents were asked “Have you spent at least one night in any of the following locations in the past year?” with response options presented in the table below. This was a check all that apply question. Results for this question are shown in Table 60. Note:

- “Homeless Shelter” included temporary and permanent homeless shelters, transitions for women fleeing domestic violence, and youth safe houses.
- There were two options for “Second Stage Housing.” One was for the type of second stage housing people access after attending a transition house for women fleeing domestic violence. The other was for the type of second stage housing people access after attending a residential substance use treatment program. These types of second stage housing involve sober living agreements.
- “Transitional Housing” includes temporary modular housing, and other housing options accessed by persons exiting homelessness that are meant to be lived in on a temporary basis, usually a number of years.
- “Hotel/Motel” was specifically for those who stayed in hotels that an organization or government paid for, which was common as part of the COVID-19 response.

**Table 60: Locations stayed in the last year**

	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless shelter	1,562	93%	842	57%	2,404	76%
Second stage housing - AFTER transition house	102	6%	63	4%	165	5%
Second stage housing - AFTER addictions treatment	90	5%	63	4%	153	5%
Transitional housing	167	10%	91	6%	258	8%
Someone else's place or couchsurfing	612	36%	716	49%	1,328	42%
Hotel/ Motel (funded by government organization)	255	15%	220	15%	475	15%
Hospital	652	39%	522	35%	1,174	37%
Detox	193	11%	186	13%	379	12%
Other Health Facility	117	7%	73	5%	190	6%
Jail, Prison, other corrections	262	16%	353	24%	615	19%
Outside or unsheltered in a public place	731	44%	817	55%	1,548	49%
Encampment	330	20%	429	29%	759	24%
Vehicle	299	18%	347	24%	646	20%
None of the listed	29	2%	43	3%	72	2%
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>1,680</b>		<b>1,476</b>		<b>3,156</b>	<b>100%</b>
Don't Know/ No Answer / Unclear	1,659		417		2,076	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,339</b>		<b>1,893</b>		<b>5,232</b>	

# Methodology and Limitations

## Point-In-Time Methodology

### Shelter Count

The shelter count took place on the evening of Monday, March 10th, 2025. This part of the Count involved obtaining information from individuals staying overnight in emergency homelessness shelters, Emergency Weather Response shelters (EWRs), transition houses for women and children fleeing violence, safe houses, detox facilities, and people with No Fixed Address (NFA) staying in hospitals and jails.

As in past years, shelters and transition houses, youth safe houses and detox facilities had staff conduct the interviews.

To ensure that the Count was as accurate as possible, each emergency shelter, transition house for women and children fleeing violence, youth safe house and detox facility was asked to complete a “shelter statistics form” to record the total number of people who stayed overnight on March 10th, 2025. Not all clients in the shelters agreed to or were available to be surveyed; however, because of the shelter statistics form, the total number of people staying in a shelter facility was available. The shelter statistics form includes information on the capacity and total number of occupants for adults, unaccompanied youth and accompanied children. The number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness is solely derived from the shelter statistics form to ensure no one is double counted if they are interviewed the day after the Shelter Count.

Similar to the shelter statistics form, police holding cells and hospitals conducted a person-by-person tally of individuals with No Fixed Address (NFA) staying overnight on the night of March 10th.

### Street Count

Planning this 24-hour event started in January, to ensure that the survey was available to as many individuals who were experiencing sheltered or unsheltered homelessness as possible. The three main activities used to make the survey available in each community were:

- Volunteer teams walking pre-mapped routes in the community from 6am to midnight in some communities.
- Peers with lived and living experience walking pre-mapped routes, or stationed at locations where they had rapport with individuals who would take the survey.
- Outreach workers tasked with supporting these volunteers, or finding their clients to offer the survey.
- Magnet events, or volunteers stationed at regular community meals, to help encourage people to come to a designated place to complete a survey.

Planning these activities was the responsibility of a local coordinator in each Sub-Region. Routes were mapped with experts, including RCMP, Bylaw staff, outreach workers, and peers with lived and living experience in January-February.

From February 23st to March 9th, the HSABC team led 20 community training sessions across Greater Vancouver, and an additional 20 training sessions in-house at various agencies, most notably being school district staff across the region. Local Coordinators were also provided scripts for day-of refresher training on how to approach people, and how to use icebreakers to encourage conversation. Over 900 survey packages were prepared for the count.

## Volunteer Interviewers

As in previous counts, volunteers were an important part of making sure as many areas as possible were covered. In total, 578 volunteers participated across the region. The implementation team is grateful to their contribution of time and expertise that was foundational to being able to present the results in this report.

## Survey Participation

A response rate can only be calculated for the Shelter Count. Of 2,622 individuals counted in shelters and other sites where they had the opportunity to complete a survey, 1,690 surveys were completed, a response rate of 64%. This is higher than the response rate of 36% in 2023.

## Limitations

While the Point in Time homeless count methodology is generally considered to produce an undercount of those experiencing homelessness, various other factors may have also impacted the accuracy of the 2025 Homeless Count in Greater Vancouver. The value of the Count remains the comparison of trends over time.

## Community Geography

Seventeen distinct communities participate in the Metro Vancouver homeless count and with a wide variety of local terrain, certain circumstances may impact a community's ability to locate and include all those experiencing homelessness in their community.

Low-density neighborhoods, forests, shorelines, and park land are especially difficult for volunteers to cover even with teams being deployed in cars and on bicycles. Professional park rangers and by-law officers provide some support for the count in many communities, but even so, areas with more complex terrain may see lower count numbers given the nature of the space that needs to be covered, and the decreased likelihood of these individuals accessing services.

## Weather

Weather can impact homeless counts in a variety of ways and can pose a challenge to the accuracy of longitudinal comparability between count years. The weather for this year's count was 4 degrees Celsius and raining overnight of March 10th, with a daytime high of 7 degrees Celsius, with rain clearing by mid-morning.

## Survey-based Methodology and Hidden Homelessness

Like any survey, an individual must come across a survey to be able to complete it. As has been discussed throughout this report, those who cannot be found living unsheltered, those who do not access services, and those who do not stay in shelters are less likely to be found by an interviewer than those who do. This particularly impacts those in communities made vulnerable, including those who are racialized, do not identify as male, are members of the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, or are youth or seniors.

# Appendices

# Appendix A. Survey Instrument

Survey #:

**UNSHeltered Survey | 2025 Homeless Count**

Interviewer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_



## PART 1: SCREENING

### 1. Are you willing to participate in the survey?

- Yes (> Q.2)  No (END)

### 2. Have you already answered this survey today or last night (with someone wearing a yellow button)?

- Yes (END)  No (> Q.3)  
 Don't know/No answer (END)

The definition of "rent" is a fixed amount of money the person pays to be allowed to stay there for 30 days +, and can expect to do so for the foreseeable future

### 3. Do you currently have a place to stay where you pay monthly rent? [check one]

- Yes (> Q. 4)  
 No (> Q.4)  Don't know/No answer (> Q.4)

### 4. Where did you stay last night? [check one]

- Unsheltered in a Public Space (> Q.5)  
 Makeshift shelter, tent (> Q.5)  
 Encampment (Tent/shelter/vehicle). Circle Type (> Q.5)  
 Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck, Boat). Circle Type (> Q.5)  
 Abandoned/vacant building (> Q.5)

- Someone else's place or couchsurfing (> Q.5)

- A client's place (> Q.5)

- Shelter, Safe House, Transition House.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (> Q.5)

- Detox/Hospital/Jail. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (> Q.5)

- Hotel/motel where I pay to stay for <30 days (> Q.5)

- Hotel/motel where an organization is paying (> Q.5)

Parent(s) or guardian's house

- I can safely stay as long as I want (END)

- This is a temporary situation and I have a house or apartment I can safely return to (END)

- This is a temp. situation and I do not have a house or apartment to safely return to (> Q.5)

- Own place inside where you pay rent. \_\_\_\_\_ (END)

- Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_ (> Q.5)

- Don't know/No answer (END)

### 5. Did you feel safe there? [check one]

- Yes  No  Don't know/No answer

## PART 2: SURVEY

### 6. Have you spent at least one night in any of the following locations in the past year? [Check all that apply]

- Homeless Shelter (Shelter or Transition House)  
 Second Stage Housing - AFTER Transition House  
 Second Stage Housing - AFTER Addictions Treatment  
 Transitional Housing  
 Someone else's place or couchsurfing  
 Hotel/Motel (Funded by Government/Organization)  
 Hospital  
 Detox Centre  
 Other Health Facility  
 Jail, Prison, or other correctional facility  
 Outside or Unsheltered in a public place  
 Encampment (e.g. group of tents, makeshift shelters, or other long-term outdoor settlement)  
 Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck, Boat)  
 None of the above. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know/No answer

### 7. How old are you (OR) what year were you born?

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Year born \_\_\_\_\_

- Don't know/No answer

### 8. What gender do you identify with? [Show & check one]

- Man  Non-Binary  
 Woman  Two-spirit  
 Agender  
 Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know/No answer

### 9. Do you identify as someone with trans experience (your gender identity is different than was assigned at birth)?

- Yes  No  Don't know/No answer

### 10. How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example gay, straight, lesbian? [Show or read list]

- Straight/heterosexual  Pansexual  
 Asexual  Two-spirit  
 Bisexual  Questioning  
 Gay  Queer  
 Lesbian  
 Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know/No answer

### 11.a) Do you identify as Indigenous, including First Nations (with or without status, Treaty/Non-Treaty), Métis, Inuit, or do you have other North American Indigenous ancestry?

- Yes. Check all that apply  
 First Nations. Specify Nation: \_\_\_\_\_  
 With Status  
 Without Status  
 Inuit. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

### 11.b) In addition to your response, what racial groups do you identify with (e.g. Black, South Asian, White, etc.)? [Check all that apply]

- Identify as Indigenous only  
 Arab (e.g. Syrian, Egyptian, Yemeni)  
 Asian – East (e.g. Chinese, Korean, Japanese)  
 Asian – South-East (e.g. Vietnamese, Filipino)  
 Asian – South and Indo Caribbean (e.g. Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Indo-Fijian)  
 Asian – West (e.g. Iranian, Afghan, Turkish)  
 Black – African (e.g. Ghanaian, Ethiopian, Nigerian)  
 Black – Afro-Caribbean and Afro-Latinx (e.g. Jamaican, Trinidadian, Afro-Brazilian)  
 Black – Canadian/American  
 Latin American (e.g. Brazilian, Mexican, Chilean, Cuban)  
 White (e.g. European – English, Italian, Ukrainian, French; or Euro-Latinx)  
 Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know/No answer

### 12. How long have you been without a place of your own?

Refer to Definition of Rent Above

\_\_\_\_ (#) Days \_\_\_\_ (#) Weeks \_\_\_\_ (#) Months \_\_\_\_ (#) Years

- Don't know/No answer

### 13. In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the last YEAR (12 Months)?

\_\_\_\_ (#) Days \_\_\_\_ (#) Weeks \_\_\_\_ (#) Months

- Don't know/No answer

### 14. In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the past THREE YEARS?

- Less than Half  About Half or More  
 Don't Know/No Answer

### 15. How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  Don't know/No answer

### 16. Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee or asylum claimant (e.g. applied for refugee status after coming to Canada), or through another process?

Yes. Check one:

- Immigrant (Go to Q.16a)  
 Refugee (Go to Q.16a)  
 Asylum Claimant in Canada (Go to Q.16a)  
 Temporary Foreign Worker (Go to Q.16a)  
 Other Work Permit (Go to Q.16a)  
 Study Permit (Go to Q.16a)  
 Temporary Resident (Go to Q.16a)  
 Other (incl. undocumented) (Go to Q.16a)  
 No (Go to Q.17)  
 Don't know/No answer (Go to Q.17)

**PART 2: SURVEY (CONTINUED)**

17. Do you have family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?

- Yes. **Check all that apply:**
  - Partner/Spouse  Pets
  - Child(ren)/Dependents: #1 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #2 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #3 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #4 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #5 Age: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Not listed. **Specify:** \_\_\_\_\_
- No  Don't Know/No Answer

18. Do you identify as having the following challenges at this time? **[Ask Each Question Individually]**

	Yes	No	DK/NA
18a. Illness or medical condition (diabetes, asthma, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18b. Physical Mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18c. Learning, Intellectual, Developmental, Cognitive Function	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18d. Mental Health (depression, anxiety, PTSD etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18e. Substance Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18f. Senses (seeing, hearing etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18g. Acquired Brain Injury (happened after birth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19. Do you currently use any of the following substances?

- Nicotine (Tobacco, vaping etc.)
- Alcohol
- Cannabis ("weed" etc.)
- Opiates ("down", heroin, fentanyl, etc.)
- Stimulants ("side", methamphetamine, cocaine, etc.)
- No  Don't Know/No Answer

20. How long have you been in (city name)?

- Always been here **(Go to Q.21)**  
Days \_\_\_\_\_ Weeks \_\_\_\_\_ Months \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs **(Go to Q.20a)**  
(#) (##) (###) (####)
- Don't know/No answer **(Go to Q.21)**

20a. Where did you live before you came here (i.e. city)?

City: \_\_\_\_\_ AND province: \_\_\_\_\_ OR country: \_\_\_\_\_

- Don't know/No answer

21. As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care, in a youth group home, on an Independent Living Agreement?

- Yes  No  Don't Know/No Answer

**INTERVIEWER: The following question is sensitive and can be prefaced by asking for consent ("can I ask you a question about residential school?")**

22. Did you, your parents, or grandparents ever attend an Indian residential school?

- Yes. **Check all that apply:**
  - I did
  - One or more parents did
  - One or more grandparents did
- No  Don't know/No answer

23. What services have you used in the past 12 months? **[Read list & Check all that apply]**

- Cultural Supports
- Ambulance
- Emergency room
- Hospital (non-emergency)
- Dental clinic or dentist
- Mental health services
- Safe consumption site (e.g OPS)
- (Other) addiction services
- Health clinic
- Food Services
- Legal Services
- Employment and Financial services
- Housing Services
- Settlement Services
- Other Services. **Specify:** \_\_\_\_\_
- No services used in the past 12 months

25. In the past 12 months, have you accessed services from an Indigenous Organization?

- Yes. **Specify Org:** \_\_\_\_\_
- No
- Don't know/No Answer

26. Have you ever served in the Canadian Military or RCMP? (Regular, Reserve, or Army Rangers; completed basic training)

- Yes, Canadian military  Yes, RCMP
- No  Don't Know/No Answer

27a. Are you on Income Assistance (or PWD)?

- Yes - Income Assistance (Basic IA)
- Yes - Persons with Disability (PWD)
- No
- Don't know/No answer

27b. Do you have any other sources of income?

- Employment insurance
- Old age security (OAS)/ (GIS)
- CPP or other pension
- Youth agreement
- Veteran/VAC benefits
- Child and family tax benefits
- GST/HST refund
- Job full time
- Job part time
- Job casual (e.g Contract work)
- Sex Work
- Honoraria
- Informal employment (binning, panhandling)
- Money from Family/Friends
- Other source(s): \_\_\_\_\_
- No income
- Don't know/No answer

28. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? **[Do not read list & Check all that apply]**

**A. Housing and Financial Issue:**

- Not enough income for housing (e.g. Lost benefit, Income, or job)
- Rental supplement (HPP, HOP, etc.) expired
- Unfit/unsafe housing condition
- Building sold or renovated
- Owner moved in
- Guest policy

**B. Conflict With:**

- Spouse / partner
- Parent / guardian / caregiver
- Landlord
- Conflict with: other: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Experienced Abuse By:**

- Spouse /partner
- Parent /guardian / caregiver
- Child / dependent
- Landlord
- Experienced abuse by: other: \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Experienced Discrimination By:**

- Spouse / partner
- Parent / guardian / caregiver
- Landlord
- Experienced discrimination by: other: \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Health or Corrections**

- Physical health issue/disability
- Mental health issue
- Addiction/substance use issue
- Hospitalization or treatment program
- Incarceration (jail or prison)

**F. Other**

- Complaint (e.g. pets, noise, damage)
- Left the community/relocated
- Death or departure of family member
- Other reason: \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know/No answer

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

- Yes  No  Don't now/No Answer

Survey #:

# SHELTER Survey | 2025 Homeless Count

Interviewer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_



## PART 1: SCREENING

1. Are you willing to participate in the survey?

- Yes (Go to Q.2)
- No (END)

2. Have you already answered this survey today or last night (with someone wearing a yellow button)?

- Yes (END)
- No (Go to Q.3)
- Don't know/No answer (END)

3. Will you be sleeping here tonight?

- Yes (Go to Q.4)
- No (END)
- Don't know/No answer (END)

The definition of "rent" is a fixed amount of money the person pays to be allowed to stay there for 30 days or more, and can expect to do so for the foreseeable future. INTERVIEWER: Continue to Part 2: Survey regardless of response

4. Do you currently have a place to stay where you pay monthly rent? [check one]

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/No answer

## PART 2: SURVEY

5. Have you spent at least one night in any of the following locations in the past year? [Check all that apply]

- Homeless Shelter (Shelter or Transition House)
- Second Stage Housing - AFTER Transition House
- Second Stage Housing - AFTER Addictions Treatment
- Transitional Housing
- Someone else's place or couchsurfing
- Hotel/Motel (Funded by Government/Organization)
- Hospital
- Detox Centre
- Other Health Facility
- Jail, Prison, or other correctional facility
- Outside or Unsheltered in a public place
- Encampment (e.g. group of tents, makeshift shelters, or other long-term outdoor settlement)
- Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck, Boat)
- None of the above. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know/No answer

6. How old are you (OR) what year were you born?

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Year born \_\_\_\_\_

- Don't know/No answer

7. What gender do you identify with? [Show & check one]

- Man
- Woman
- Agender
- Non-Binary
- Two-spirit
- Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know/No answer

8. Do you identify as someone with trans experience (your gender identity is different than was assigned at birth)?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know/No answer

9. How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example gay, straight, lesbian? [Show or read list]

- Straight/heterosexual
- Asexual
- Bisexual
- Gay
- Lesbian
- Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know/No answer
- Pansexual
- Two-spirit
- Questioning
- Queer

10.a) Do you identify as Indigenous, including First Nations (with or without status, Treaty/Non-Treaty), Métis, Inuit, or do you have other North American Indigenous ancestry?

- Yes. Check all that apply
  - First Nations. Specify Nation: \_\_\_\_\_
    - With Status
    - Without Status
  - Inuit. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

10.b) In addition to your response, what racial groups do you identify with (e.g. Black, South Asian, White, etc.)? [Check all that apply]

- Identify as Indigenous only
- Arab (e.g. Syrian, Egyptian, Yemeni)
- Asian – East (e.g. Chinese, Korean, Japanese)
- Asian – South-East (e.g. Vietnamese, Filipino)
- Asian – South and Indo Caribbean (e.g. Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Indo-Fijian)
- Asian – West (e.g. Iranian, Afghan, Turkish)
- Black – African (e.g. Ghanaian, Ethiopian, Nigerian)
- Black – Afro-Caribbean and Afro-Latinx (e.g. Jamaican, Trinidadian, Afro-Brazilian)
- Black – Canadian/American
- Latin American (e.g. Brazilian, Mexican, Chilean, Cuban)
- White (e.g. European – English, Italian, Ukrainian, French; or Euro-Latinx)
- Not listed. Specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know/No answer

11. How long have you been without a place of your own? Refer to Definition of Rent Above

\_\_\_\_ (#) Days \_\_\_\_ (#) Weeks \_\_\_\_ (#) Months \_\_\_\_ (#) Years

- Don't know/No answer

12. In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the YEAR (12 Months)?

\_\_\_\_ (#) Days \_\_\_\_ (#) Weeks \_\_\_\_ (#) Months

- Don't know/No answer

13. In total, for how much time have you experienced homelessness over the past THREE YEARS?

- Less than half
- About half or more
- Don't know/No answer

14. How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

- Don't know/No Answer

15. Did you come to Canada as an immigrant, refugee or asylum claimant (e.g. applied for refugee status after coming to Canada), or through another process?

Yes. Check one:

- Immigrant (Go to Q.15a)
- Refugee (Go to Q.15a)
- Asylum Claimant in Canada (Go to Q.15a)
- Temporary Foreign Worker (Go to Q.15a)
- Other Work Permit (Go to Q.15a)
- Study Permit (Go to Q.15a)
- Temporary Resident (Go to Q.15a)
- Other (incl. undocumented) (Go to Q.15a)
- No (Go to Q.16)
- Don't know/No answer (Go to Q.16)

**PART 2: SURVEY (CONTINUED)**

16. Do you have family members or anyone else who stayed with you last night?

- Yes. **Check all that apply:**
  - Partner/Spouse  Pets
  - Child(ren)/Dependents: #1 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #2 Age: \_\_\_\_\_  
#3 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #4 Age: \_\_\_\_\_ #5 Age: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Not listed. **Specify:** \_\_\_\_\_
- No  Don't Know/No Answer

17. Do you identify as having the following challenges at this time? **[Ask Each Question Individually]**

	Yes	No	DK/NA
17a. Illness or medical condition (diabetes, asthma, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17b. Physical Mobility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17c. Learning, Intellectual, Developmental, Cognitive Function	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17d. Mental Health (depression, anxiety, PTSD etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17e. Substance Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17f. Senses (seeing, hearing etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17g. Acquired Brain Injury (happened after birth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Do you currently use any of the following substances?

- Nicotine (Tobacco, vaping etc.)
- Alcohol
- Cannabis ("weed" etc.)
- Opiates ("down", heroin, fentanyl, etc.)
- Stimulants ("side", methamphetamine, cocaine, etc.)
- No  Don't Know/No Answer

19. How long have you been in (city name)?

- Always been here **(Go to Q.20)**  
Days \_\_\_\_\_ Weeks \_\_\_\_\_ Months \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs **(Go to Q.19a)**
- (#) (#) (#) (#)
- Don't know/No answer **(Go to Q.20)**

19a. Where did you live before you came here (i.e. city)?

City: \_\_\_\_\_ AND province: \_\_\_\_\_ OR country: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Don't know/No answer

20. As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care, in a youth group home, on an Independent Living Agreement?

- Yes  No  Don't Know/No Answer

**INTERVIEWER: The following question is sensitive and can be prefaced by asking for consent ("can I ask you a question about residential school?")**

21. Did you, your parents, or grandparents ever attend an Indian residential school?

- Yes. **Check all that apply:**
  - I did
  - One or more parents did
  - One or more grandparents did
- No  Don't know/No answer

22. What services have you used in the past 12 months? **[Read list & Check all that apply]**

- Cultural Supports
- Ambulance
- Emergency room
- Hospital (non-emergency)
- Dental clinic or dentist
- Mental health services
- Safe consumption site (e.g OPS)
- (Other) addiction services
- Health clinic
- Food Services
- Legal Services
- Employment and Financial services
- Housing Services
- Settlement Services
- Other Services. **Specify:** \_\_\_\_\_
- No services used in the past 12 months

24. In the past 12 months, have you accessed services from an Indigenous Organization?

- Yes. **Specify Org:** \_\_\_\_\_
- No
- Don't know/No Answer

25. Have you ever served in the Canadian Military or RCMP? (Regular, Reserve, or Army Rangers; completed basic training)

- Yes, Canadian military  Yes, RCMP
- No  Don't Know/No Answer

26. Are you on Income Assistance (or PWD)?

- Yes - Income Assistance (Basic IA)
- Yes - Persons with Disability (PWD)
- No
- Don't know/No answer

27. Do you have any other sources of income?

- Employment insurance
- Old age security (OAS)/ (GIS)
- CPP or other pension
- Youth agreement
- Veteran/VAC benefits
- Child and family tax benefits
- GST/HST refund
- Job part time
- Job casual (e.g Contract work)
- Sex Work
- Honoraria
- Informal employment (binning, panhandling)
- Money from Family/Friends
- Other source(s): \_\_\_\_\_
- No income
- Don't know/No answer

28. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? **[Do not read list & Check all that apply]**

**A. Housing and Financial Issue:**

- Not enough income for housing (e.g. Lost benefit, Income, or job)
- Rental supplement (HPP, HOP, etc.) expired
- Unfit/unsafe housing condition
- Building sold or renovated
- Owner moved in
- Guest policy

**B. Conflict With:**

- Spouse / partner
- Parent / guardian / caregiver
- Landlord
- Conflict with: other: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Experienced Abuse By:**

- Spouse /partner
- Parent /guardian / caregiver
- Child / dependent
- Landlord
- Experienced abuse by: other: \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Experienced Discrimination By:**

- Spouse / partner
- Parent / guardian / caregiver
- Landlord
- Experienced discrimination by: other: \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Health or Corrections**

- Physical health issue/disability
- Mental health issue
- Addiction/substance use issue
- Hospitalization or treatment program
- Incarceration (jail or prison)

**F. Other**

- Complaint (e.g. pets, noise, damage)
- Left the community/relocated
- Death or departure of family member
- Other reason: \_\_\_\_\_
- Don't know/No answer

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

- Yes
- No  Don't now/No Answer

# Appendix B. Shelter Statistics Form

## 2025 Homeless Count SHELTER AND NIGHT-TIME STATISTICS FORM



**Important:** if you have more than one program/location, please use more than one form!

Full Organization Name:

Program/Location Name:

Type of program (please select one)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter (including Temporary Winter Shelters)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe House       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EWR Shelter (opened in inclement weather, as per BC Housing guidelines) | <input type="checkbox"/> Transition House |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Detox Centre     |

Staff Contact Name:

Staff Phone Number:

Staff Email Address:

Please complete the following for your facility **on the night of** \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** This information is confidential and anonymous. Responses will be aggregated and presented in a way so as not to identify an individual facility.

**It is important that all information is filled accurately and complete.**

**TURN PAGE →**

For the purpose of the Homeless Count, please use the following definitions and fill in the information:

- **Adult:** 25 years of age or older
- **Unaccompanied Youth:** age 16-24 years of age and **unaccompanied** by guardian or parent
- **Accompanied Children:** 18 years of age or younger and **accompanied** by guardian or parent
- **Capacity:** Number of beds/mats/spaces available as per your operational guidelines. Some facilities may have dedicated youth/children’s beds/spaces. Please indicate dedicated spaces below.

The **total** capacity of this program is .

Of these  are reserved only for Adults

Of these  are reserved only for Accompanied Children

Of these  are reserved only for Unaccompanied Youth

- **Occupants:** Number of people who entered your facility on the above evening AND stayed overnight. In some circumstances the number could exceed your capacity.

	Occupants	Notes (Anything of interest)
<b>Adults (&gt;25)</b>		
<b>Unaccompanied Youth</b>		
<b>Accompanied Children</b>		
<b>Total</b>		

Were there any unusual events or circumstances that might have affected your operations this evening?

**If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact:**

**[james.caspersen@hsa-bc.ca](mailto:james.caspersen@hsa-bc.ca)**

**Please include this form with the completed surveys in the envelope for pick-up.**

# Appendix C: BC Corrections Data

**Background:** BC Housing, the Ministry of Housing, and the Homelessness Services Association of BC collaborate to produce Point-in-Time Homeless Counts (PiT Counts) for communities across BC. The Performance, Research and Evaluation unit at BC Corrections participated in the PiT Count for the Greater Vancouver through a review of administrative data including residential address files for all individuals in custody in the Greater Vancouver region. The count was based on all individuals in provincial custody on the PiT date (as of 11:59 pm) whose primary address in BC Corrections case management system (CORNET) includes communities in Greater Vancouver, and where the address at the time of analysis suggested a precarious or uncertain housing situation upon release.

## Results:

Of the 1,810 individuals in custody on March 11, 2025, there was a successful extraction of address records from CORNET for approximately 99% (n=1,808).

Community of Residence	Number in Provincial Custody	Number with precarious or uncertain housing situation <sup>1</sup>
Greater Vancouver Region <sup>2</sup>	566	256

<sup>1</sup> Precarious or uncertain housing situation status will for the most part be identified with 'NFA' being listed in the address field (and various iterations of NFA). The remainder will be identified with the following key words/phrases: A commonly used name of a shelter/TC/transition housing such as ("Our Place", "Salvation Army"), "Shelter", "Campground", "Camping", "Camp", "Tent", "DTE" (commonly used to refer to Downtown East Side), ("Treatment Centre", "TC"), "Church", "Couch Surfing", "Temporary", "Staying with friend". Note that individuals listed as living with family members and without any reference to the arrangement being temporary are not counted here.

<sup>2</sup> Includes North Shore (District of North Vancouver, City of North Vancouver, District of West Vancouver), The City of Vancouver, Richmond, Burnaby, Surrey, New Westminster, Langley, Tri-Cities, Ridge Meadows, White Rock.

# About the Author

The Homelessness Services Association of British Columbia (HSABC) is an umbrella organization of shelters, drop-in centres, homeless outreach teams and other service providers addressing the needs of persons experiencing homelessness with the goal to ending homelessness. Our over 280 Members Organizations can access regular workshops and webinars, participate in regional and provincial coordination and research initiatives, and benefit from advocacy on behalf of our sector.

Our key areas of focus include:

**Training** – we provide skills training and professional development opportunities to build the confidence and capacity of the homelessness serving sector across BC.

**Program Implementation** – we coordinate and implement programs such as the Extreme Weather Response Program to increase shelter beds available during critical weather conditions, as well as supporting the sector to deliver other essential services for those experiencing homelessness.

**Conference and Networking** – we provide networking opportunities to build resilience and connectivity across the sector.

**Research** – we develop and implement research and evidence-based best practices to address the causes and solutions to homelessness.

**Sector Support** – we unify and strengthen the voice of the sector to represent distinct and unique regional perspectives, and approaches addressing the needs of diverse communities experiencing homelessness.



