



2016

report.

WHITEHORSE P.I.T. COUNT

Contents

List of Figures and Tables.....	4
Acknowledgements.....	5
Executive Summary.....	6
Infographic	7
A. Introduction.....	9
What is a PiT Count?	9
Why do a Pit Count in Whitehorse?	9
What is Homelessness?	10
B. Methodology.....	11
Community Strategy	11
Project Management	11
Survey Design	12
Volunteer Recruitment and Training	12
Data Entry and Analysis	13
Summary of Key Findings	13
Sheltered Count	13
Unsheltered (Street) Count	14
Limitations	14
C. Basic Findings.....	16
Age and Gender	16
Family Homelessness	17
Community of Origin	17
Aboriginal Identity	17
Education	18
Veteran Status	18
Sleeping Arrangements	19
Emergency Shelter Use	19
D. Patterns of Homelessness.....	20
Patterns of Chronic Homelessness	20
Patterns of Episodic Homelessness	21
Patterns of Hidden Homelessness	21
Housing Preference	24

E. Factors that Contribute to Homelessness.....	25
Structural Factors	25
Systemic Factors	27
Individual and Relational Factors	33
F. Discussion.....	35
G. Conclusion.....	38
Recommendations	38
H. Volunteer Feedback and Recommendations.....	39
Appendices.....	41
Appendix A: Survey	41
Appendix B: Volunteer Forms	47
Appendix C: Sheltered Count And Occupancy Rates	56
Appendix D: Maps	58
Appendix E: Housing Preferences	63
Notes.....	67



List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1 – Age and Gender Distribution	11
Figure 2 – Aboriginal Identity	12
Figure 3 – Level of Education	13
Figure 4 – Where are you sleeping tonight?	14
Figure 5 – Emergency Shelter Use	14
Figure 6 – Patterns of Chronic Homelessness	15
Figure 7 – Patterns of Episodic Homelessness	16
Figure 8 – Temporary Accommodation Use in the Past Year	16
Figure 9 – Number of Times in Temporary Accommodation	17
Figure 10 – Length of Time Spent in Temporary Accommodation	17
Figure 11 – Type of Temporary Accommodation Used in the Past Year	18
Figure 12 – Last Place of Permanent Accommodation	18
Figure 13 – Sources of Income	20
Figure 14 – Barriers to Finding Permanent Accommodation	21
Figure 15 – Foster Care/Group Home Experience	22
Figure 16 – Number of Times Respondents Interacted with Police in the Past Year	23
Figure 17 – Number of Times Respondents Used Emergency Medical Services	23
Figure 18 – Number of Times Respondents Visited the Emergency Room	24
Figure 19 – Number of Times Respondents Were Hospitalized	24
Figure 20 – Number of Days Respondents Spent Hospitalized	25
Figure 21 – Number of Times Respondents Were Incarcerated	25
Figure 22 – Number of Times Respondents Have Been to Alcohol/Drug Treatment	26
Figure 23 – Number of Days Respondents Spent in Alcohol/Drug Treatment	26
Figure 24 – Conditions/Challenges Associated with Service Needs	27
Figure 25 – Respondents Age When First Experienced Homelessness	28
Figure 26 – Respondents Reason For Housing Loss	29



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The Salvation Army Whitehorse
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Skookum Jim Friendship Centre (SJFC)
Yukon Women's Transition Home: Kaushee's Place and Betty's Haven
Kwanlin Dun First Nation: Health Centre, House of Learning, Out Reach Program
Bringing Youth Towards Equality (BYTE)
Committee on Abuse in Residential Schools Society (CAIRS)
Whitehorse Individual Learning Centre (ILC)
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Red Deer, Alberta, **Point in Time 2014 homeless count Report**, 2015
Thompson, Manitoba, **Homelessness Partnering Strategy Point-in-Time Count**, 2016
Lethbridge, Alberta, **'Bringing Lethbridge Home', 2013 Census Report**, 2013

Executive Summary

For 24 hours, starting on April 13, 2016, the Yukon Planning Group on Homelessness (YPGH) with the support of the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN) conducted the first PiT Count in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. This count was part of a broader initiative to end homelessness across Canada coordinated by the Government of Canada's Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS).

A PiT Count is a coordinated approach to gathering data in a community on a single night or over a 24-hour period. The data is meant to capture demographic information and to raise awareness about the extent and nature of the homeless population in a given community. The information collected also provides the opportunity for comparative analysis with the more than 32 communities who participated in 2016, contributing to the understanding of homelessness across Canada.

Definitions

A Canadian Definition of Homelessness provided by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness was adopted to frame PiT Counts nationally. Homelessness describes a continuum of housing and shelter circumstances. People without any shelter are at one end and those who are insecurely housed are at the other. Homelessness encompasses a range of physical living situations and people can move back and forth along the continuum.¹

An individual was considered homeless for the purpose of this count if they did not have a place of their own to go on the night of April 13, 2016. The categorical locations built in to the Count included respondents who had no physical shelter; respondents who were staying temporarily in emergency shelters or transitional housing; those who had no fixed address and were incarcerated at the Whitehorse Correctional Facility; and finally, those staying temporarily at someone else's place.

Methodology

The voluntary survey used established PiT Count methodologies of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. A comprehensive street (outdoor) survey was conducted with coverage around the community of Whitehorse. Teams of volunteers walked designated areas of the city to capture the most accurate number of homeless persons possible. A next-day enumeration was also conducted during a magnet event, an 'I Count' free BBQ, in an attempt to survey those living as hidden homeless. The screening process involved a preliminary four-part survey in which those individuals screened in for the PiT count were those who 1) voluntarily wished to complete the survey, and 2) had no permanent residence to return to the night of the count. A total of **219** people were identified as homeless through the survey.

Occupancy totals were also obtained from shelter providers, transitional housing and public systems and facilities (e.g. Whitehorse Correctional Centre) which amounted to an additional **38** individuals identified as having no fixed address on the night of the PiT Count.

Infographic/Key Findings

This report and the infographic below reflect the findings based on the 219 people who completed the voluntary survey.



Limitations

There is widespread agreement that PiT Counts have methodological limitations. The Count itself is only able to provide a ‘snapshot’ of homelessness over a 24-hour period and cannot measure those individuals cycling in and out of homelessness. A PiT Count is also restricted in providing accurate data on a community’s hidden homeless. Several challenges were noted by local organizers and volunteers and include:

- There are seasonal differences in the patterns of homelessness in Whitehorse. The cold climate may have had an impact on the number of unsheltered individuals enumerated on the night of the Count.
- Individuals have varying ideas as to what “being homeless” means and whether they see themselves as such. Such interpretations may not be consistent with the definitions given in this report and their own interpretations may have influenced how they responded.
- The PiT Count survey questions were based on recommendations from the HPS, Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS), the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and adaptations of other community surveys from across Canada. There were some questions that the volunteers, staff, and respondents found difficult to interpret.
- Unbiased data was difficult to collect. The focus of the mandatory HPS survey questions was to collect basic demographic information. Like other HPS communities, the YPGH chose to expand the list of questions to learn more about hidden homelessness and the local situation. The survey was therefore, somewhat unwieldy and difficult to analyze.
- When it came time for data analysis, time and funding was limited. As a result, the data reported may be limited in telling us about homelessness and in particular, the dynamics of homelessness for specific subpopulations (e.g. women, chronic homelessness, etc.)

Recommendations

~ **Follow up with a PiT Count in 2018.** Participation in the second nationally coordinated PiT Count in 2018 would provide a new opportunity to enumerate and learn about Whitehorse’s local homeless population. An updated picture of individuals who may be surveyed in a future count could be helpful to the community to identify needs and measure progress in addressing homelessness. In addition, the organizational and methodological lessons learned in 2016 should lead to an improved process and better results for 2018.

~ **Balance the need for research with action.** The insights gained from conducting this PiT Count can and should inform local discussions around how the community can work together to address the ongoing housing and homelessness challenges in Whitehorse. While the findings suggest a need for a deeper analysis of the experience of certain subpopulations (for example, chronic and hidden homelessness and family and youth homelessness), it must also be acknowledged that there is urgency to the issue.

A. Introduction

The Government of Canada's HPS provided funding, resources, and guidelines to communities across Canada to implement a PiT Count, a 'snapshot' look at homelessness in 2016. Whitehorse, with the leadership of YPGH and CYFN was provided funding and participated in the count in April 2016. The Whitehorse PiT Count was conducted over a 24-hour period, starting April 13 and ending April 14, 2016. The following report will highlight the methodology, findings, limitations, a discussion, and make recommendations stemming from the results of the PiT Count.

What Is a PiT Count?

A PiT Count is a coordinated approach to gathering data in a community on a single night or over a 24-hour period. The data is meant to capture demographic information and to raise awareness about the extent and nature of the homeless population in a given community. The information collected also provides the opportunity for comparative analysis with the 32 communities who participated in 2016, contributing to the understanding of homelessness across Canada.

Why do a PiT Count in Whitehorse?

A PiT Count serves many purposes. First and foremost, a PiT Count is a basic tool used to identify how many people in a community may be experiencing homelessness. In turn, the data can be used as a tool to track progress in reducing homelessness for particular subpopulations. As a compliment to the enumeration, the survey data collected provides essential demographic information while also highlighting the service needs of the respondents. This information informs our understanding locally and nationally, and may be helpful for policy and planning purposes. It may also inform recommendations that will strengthen the systems in place to support those who are homeless.

PiT Count communities were allowed to add additional questions to the standard national survey form; questions that could be tailored to specific issues or questions. CYFN and YPGH took advantage of this opportunity and the broad range of data collected may improve and inform a more coordinated response to homelessness in Whitehorse.

**Whitehorse was one of 32 communities that participated
across Canada between January and April 2016**

What Is Homelessness?

Who counts as homeless depends on how you ask. Conventional definitions of homelessness typically focus on a person who is experiencing absolute homelessness. To be absolutely homeless generally means you have no shelter, however, in some instances it can also refer to a person who uses emergency shelter services, if and when the opportunity presents itself. This rigid definition presents challenges to the organizations and services working to support those with lived experience of homelessness.² More recently, advocates and researchers working to end homelessness have presented a more comprehensive definition of homelessness, because *homelessness is not always visible*.

A Canadian Definition of Homelessness provided by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness has been adopted to frame PiT Counts nationally and is as follows:

Homelessness describes a continuum of housing and shelter circumstances. People without any shelter are at one end and those who are insecurely housed are at the other. Homelessness encompasses a range of physical living situations and people can move back and forth along the continuum.³

Below are the four categorical definitions of homelessness that are referred to in this document.

Unsheltered:

Refers to those who are absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation.



Sheltered:

Emergency Sheltered: Includes those staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as shelters for those impacted by family violence.



Provisionally Accommodated: Refers to those whose accommodation is temporary, or lacks security of tenure.



At Risk of Homelessness: Refers to people who are not homeless, but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards.⁴



B. Methodology

Community Strategy

The focus of the Whitehorse PiT Count on April 13 and 14, 2016, was to gather data through a survey of consenting individuals. CYFN provided the project management, while the YPGH ensured community engagement and broader stakeholder engagement. The membership of the YPGH varies over time and includes representatives from non-profit organizations, the RCMP, governments and First Nations organizations.

In order to capture both the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population, individuals were enumerated and surveyed through a 'street and agency enumeration' and at a 'magnet event' (a free BBQ). 'Street and agency enumeration' involved counting and surveying individuals on the street and those accessing emergency shelter and transitional housing supports. Anyone surveyed through the sheltered or unsheltered count was screened-in by trained volunteers who had been trained to deliver the survey. The methods and strategies were intended to optimize the use of available resources, allowing as many individuals to be enumerated as possible while minimizing the likelihood of double counting. Volunteers were trained to offer an 'I Count' button to each person surveyed in order for those already surveyed to be easily identified by other teams. After being screened-in, anyone who was surveyed beyond the initial screening questions was offered an honorarium as a thank-you for their time.

Project Management

Conducting a PiT Count requires well-organized coordination among various levels and departments of government, along with community organizations and volunteers. CYFN and YPGH hired a Coordinator to lead the execution of the 24-hour Count. Three subcommittees were formed to oversee the planning and implementation:

- The Survey Development Committee was tasked with researching and refining the questions in the survey, building on the core questions provided by the Homeless Partnering Strategy PiT Count Guidelines. This work involved collaborating with the Yukon Bureau of Statistics (YBS) and the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness.
- The Mapping Committee was responsible for holding planning meetings with stakeholder groups knowledgeable about homelessness in the community. Collectively, these stakeholders identified 'hot spots' or locations best suited to enumerating and surveying individuals who may be considered homeless.
- The Magnet Event Committee organized and implemented the free community BBQ held on the morning of April 14.

Survey Design

The final survey was made up of 23 core questions, some with more than one part. This resulted in a total of 36 possible questions. The questions were selected from three different sources. There were a set of mandatory questions that all participating PiT Count communities were required to ask and these informed the bulk of the survey. The remaining questions were selected from the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and those developed through the local Survey Development Committee. A pilot survey was conducted at two service locations (The Salvation Army and Victoria Faulkner Women's Center) one week before the PiT Count. The survey consisted of the following three sections:

- 12 mandatory questions, including 7 other-part questions
- 7 optional questions, including 1 other-part questions
- 4 local questions, including 5 other-part questions

Screening questions asked at the beginning of the survey determined whether a participant was included in the count and the remainder of the survey. Those who did not consent to participate, those who had already been enumerated, or those who had a permanent residence to return to, were all excluded from the count. For this PiT Count a total of **85** persons were excluded. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

Volunteer Recruitment and Training

CYFN, in partnership with YPGH, sent emails requesting assistance to several organizations that provide direct service to known or potentially homeless individuals. As a result, several staff of these agencies were trained to enumerate and survey individuals for the PiT Count. The training for staff differed slightly from the training provided to community volunteers as staff members already had a basic understanding of the range of issues facing people who are homeless as well as issues around confidentiality and safety.

Volunteers were recruited through a variety of means, including advertisements and media interviews. Volunteers registered by submitting an application to CYFN. A total of **40** volunteers were recruited to help with all aspects of the PiT Count.

Volunteer training was conducted through CYFN with the support of service providers, specialized team members and agency staff. Three separate training sessions were offered for volunteers, each lasting from 60 to 90 minutes. Each session covered information about volunteer safety, ethical and confidentiality issues, and the survey content. Volunteers had an opportunity to role-play realistic scenarios they may encounter when administering the survey. See Appendix B for Volunteer Forms.

Command-center volunteers were individuals identified as having a particular comfort level with the PiT Count and the local homeless population. Survey teams were organized into pairs (based on experience), with one person selected to conduct the survey interview and the other to record data. Most teams had a leader with some street work experience.

Data Entry and Analysis

Some of the raw data was analyzed using the Government of Canada's HIFIS software. HIFIS is the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System, developed by the National Homeless Information System. The remaining data was completed using Excel spreadsheets and formulas. Initially, data was extracted from HIFIS and then sorted and broken out into each of the unique areas observed by the survey questionnaire. At this stage, a general manual cleaning and the primary analysis was conducted. Finally, a review of the analysis was completed by YBS for quality control and verification purposes.

Summary of Key Findings

During the 24-hour PiT Count in Whitehorse April 13 and 14, 2016, the following individuals were enumerated:

45 Unsheltered:

Those who were absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation.

Sheltered:

22 Emergency Sheltered: Those who were staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as in shelters for those impacted by family violence.

15 Provisionally Accommodated: Those whose accommodations were temporary or lacked a security of tenure/occupation.

137 At Risk of Homelessness: Those whose current economic or housing situation was precarious, or did not meet public health and safety standards.

Sheltered Count - Includes: Emergency sheltered, provisionally accommodated, and at risk of homelessness.

Shelters, transitional housing, and other facilities were selected based on YPGH's knowledge of the community. Many agencies serving the homeless population participated in enumerating and interviewing individuals who consented to participate in the survey. Several individuals (38 to be exact) staying in emergency shelters and facilities like the Whitehorse Correctional Centre were included in the overall tally of **256** because they were identified as having no fixed address on the night of the PiT Count. However, only those who consented to being interviewed were included in the final number of 219. A complete list of facilities and agencies included in the sheltered count can be found in Appendix C.

CYFN and YPGH organized a magnet event held on April 14. The free community BBQ was organized to draw people in who may be categorized as hidden homeless or precariously housed. Free food and music were offered at this event, with enumerators set up at tables and mingling with the crowd. There were approximately 300 people in attendance and 64 screened-in surveys were added to the overall PiT Count data collection through this event.

Unsheltered (Street) Count - Includes: Sleeping rough

More than 13 locations — including the downtown core, Yukon River, and the clay cliffs — were identified as areas in which people were suspected of living homeless. Outreach workers, people with lived experience, community professionals and shelter staff helped determine the street count map and layout. A forum held by CYFN and YPGH on March 2 and the Whitehorse Business Connect Trade Show (March 23 and 24), were used as data collection points to gather input for mapping the community. See Appendix D for images of the maps.

Limitations

There is widespread agreement that PiT Counts have methodological limitations. The Count itself is only able to provide a ‘snapshot’ of homelessness over a 24-hour period and cannot measure those individuals cycling in and out of homelessness. A PiT Count is also restricted in providing accurate data on a community’s hidden homeless. People in general may not self-identify as homeless, and secondly, people who are homeless are not always visible or accessible (i.e. they may not want to be found or counted, and may not at first sight appear to be homeless).⁵ Nonetheless, in a community like Whitehorse where it was decided to scope-in the hidden homeless through specific questions and a magnet event, the data collected can be used to provide information on the service needs of those labelled hidden homeless.

In addition to the above limitations, which were identified nationally, there were several limitations noted by local organizers and volunteers.

- There are seasonal differences in the patterns of homelessness in Whitehorse. The cold climate may have had an impact on the number of unsheltered individuals enumerated on the night of the Count.
- Individuals have varying ideas as to what “being homeless” means and whether they see themselves as such. Such interpretations may not be consistent with the definitions given in this report and their own interpretations may have influenced how they responded.
- The PiT Count survey questions were based on recommendations from the HPS, YBS, and adaptations of other community surveys from across Canada. There were some questions that the volunteers, staff, and respondents found difficult to interpret.
- Unbiased data was difficult to collect. The focus of the mandatory HPS survey questions was to collect basic demographic information. Like other HPS communities, the YPGH chose to

expand the list of questions to learn more about hidden homelessness and the local situation. The survey was therefore unwieldy and difficult to analyze.

- When it came time for data analysis, time and funding was limited. As a result, the data reported may be limited in telling us about homelessness and particular, the dynamics of homelessness for specific subpopulations (e.g. aboriginal, women, chronic homelessness, etc).

Lastly, the PiT Count encountered several logistical challenges that included:

- Limited financial resources impacted the ability to do a more detailed analysis of the results.
- The loss of the PiT Count Coordinator two-thirds of the way through the project resulted in having to rehire. This created setbacks in the planning and implementation process.
- The departure of 10 volunteers immediately before the Count occurred resulted in insufficient enumerators to effectively reach all intended locations.
- The Whitehorse Food Bank closed unexpectedly and some other services and programming were cancelled due to unforeseen circumstances, limiting the points of enumeration.

C. Basic Findings

The City of Whitehorse is the capital city of Yukon Territory, more than 1500 kilometers from any other large urban center. Serving as the economic and service hub for the territory, the city and surrounding areas have an estimated population of 28, 225 people in 2016⁶ – more than three quarters of the population of the territory. The median age of people living in Whitehorse in 2011 was 39.1 years, slightly lower than the Canadian average of 40.6 years.⁷

Age and Gender

Of the **219** individuals who were enumerated and screened in, **120** (54.79%) identified as male and **97** (44.29%) identified as female. Five percent of the survey respondents self-identified as belonging to the LGBTQ2 community.

The average age of persons surveyed for through this count was **41** years. Among the five-year age groups examined, the largest cohort were females between **28 - 32 years**. For males surveyed, the largest age distribution rate belonged to those aged **53 - 57 years**. Without further analysis, it is not clear what is behind these differences in distribution – including whether the methods and locations of enumeration may have had an impact on the results.

Thirty-eight non-surveyed dependent children (under the age of 18) of respondents were identified, with 70% of those identified as male, and 26% identified as female. There were **15** seniors enumerated, which translates to 6.85% of screened-in respondents.

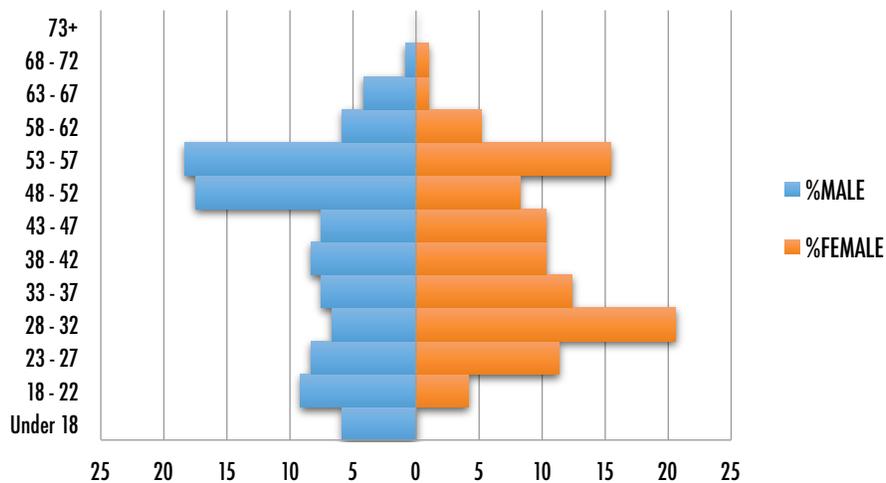


Figure 1 – Age and Gender Distribution by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Family Homelessness

Family homelessness is defined as: parent(s) with minor children; adults with legal custody of children; a couple in which one person is pregnant; single pregnant women; multi-generational families; or part of an adult interdependent partnership.⁸ Members of this group include women fleeing violence and struggling to re-establish homes for themselves and their children, who may be living in sheltered or unsheltered homeless situations.

The proportion of families coupled with children at home constitutes about 49.4% of total families in Whitehorse according to data collected in the 2011 Yukon Bureau of Statistics Census.⁹ In addition to the respondents themselves, **17.3%** of those surveyed through the 2016 PiT Count reported being accompanied by children under 18 years of age.

Community of Origin

Of the individuals surveyed, **39** people answered that they had moved to the Whitehorse area within the past year - half had moved from other places in the Territory and half from other places in Canada.

Aboriginal Identity

The definition of aboriginal used for this report includes all those individuals identifying with an aboriginal group, such as First Nations, Metis, or Inuit.¹⁰ The PiT Count found **78%** of those surveyed identify as aboriginal: **68%** identified as First Nation, **4%** identified as Metis, **4%** identified as Inuit, and **20%** identified as non-aboriginal (figure 2).

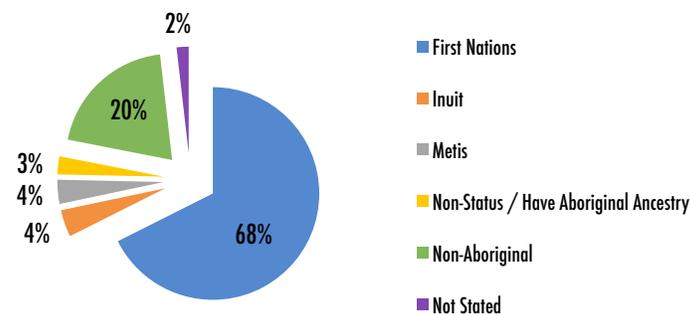


Figure 2 –Aboriginal Identity by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Education

When participants were asked about their highest level of education, **26%** responded that they had completed high school, with **21%** having attended college or university. **Three percent** of those surveyed had not completed primary school (figure 3).

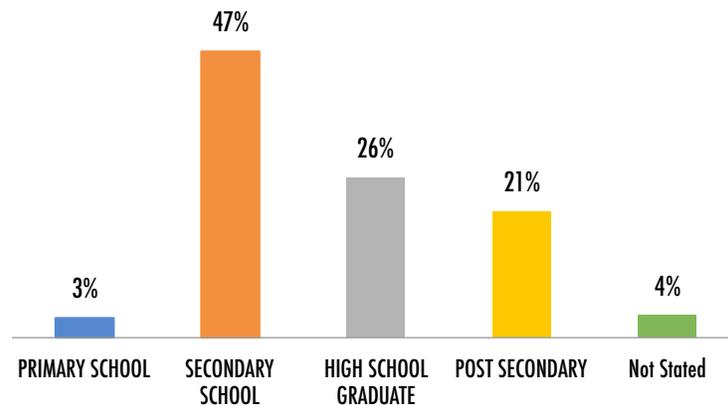


Figure 3 –Level of Education by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Veteran Status

Two people indicated former military service and **three** responded having served with the RCMP. Time of service ranged from **six months to five and a half years**.

While about half of respondents had less than a high school graduation certificate, one fifth of respondents had at least some post-secondary education.

Sleeping Arrangements

Ten percent of those who responded to ‘Where are you sleeping tonight?’ said they would be spending the night in an emergency shelter, and 7% (all female) would be staying in transitional housing. Almost one-third of those surveyed stated that they would be staying at someone else’s place for the night (figure 4).



Figure 4 – Where are you sleeping tonight? by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Emergency Shelter Use

Of those who were surveyed, almost half stated that they had used emergency shelter within the past year, with 57% of those individuals stating that they had specifically used The Salvation Army in Whitehorse (figure 5).

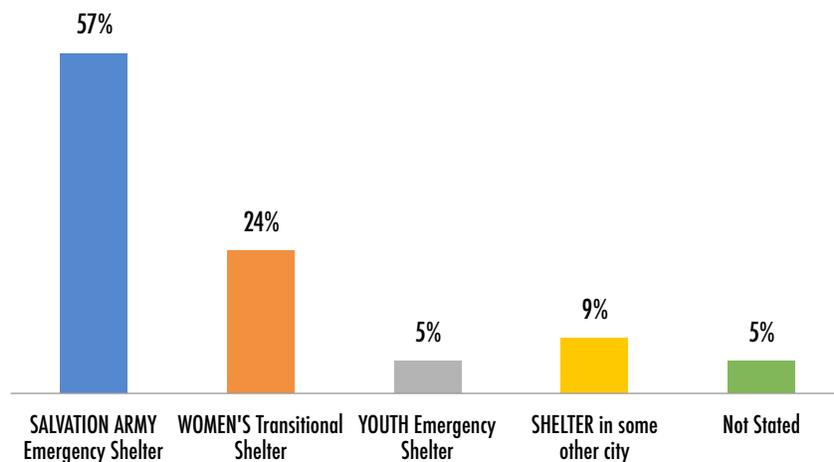


Figure 5 – Emergency Shelter Use in Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=111
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

D. Patterns of Homelessness

The PiT Count data examined chronic and episodic homelessness patterns to describe the depth of the current homeless situation. **Chronic** homelessness is understood to involve those who are currently homeless and have been homeless for **six months or more** in the past year. This may include individuals living on the street with no physical shelter of their own and may also include those who stay at The Salvation Army in Whitehorse. It could also include those who have spent more than 180 nights in a shelter or place not fit for human habitation.

Episodic homelessness refers to the experience of **three or more episodes** of homelessness in the past year. Episodes are defined as periods when a person would be in a shelter or place not fit for human habitation and after at least 30 days, would cycle back into some form of homelessness. Those living in permanent supportive or transitional housing may also identify as chronic or episodically homeless because these facilities are not seen by resident(s) as permanent, but rather temporary.¹¹

The **hidden homeless** population – those who may be more challenging to enumerate and are less visible to service providers and the public – include persons temporarily living at a friend's, relatives, or acquaintances, in a hotel or motel, and those in other temporary accommodations (not including emergency shelters).

Patterns of Chronic Homelessness

Survey participants were asked both how many different times they had been homeless in the past year, as well as how much of the time they had been homeless in the past year. Data collected found that **47%** of those surveyed had been **chronically homeless** in Whitehorse. In essence, this means that almost half of all respondents were homeless for more than six months in the last year (figure 6).

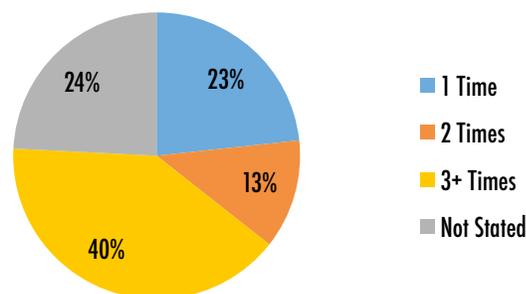


Figure 6 – Patterns of Chronic Homelessness by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated by HIFIS from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Patterns of Episodic Homelessness

Forty percent of those surveyed responded that they had experienced **episodic homelessness** in the past year. This means that they were homeless three or more times in the past 12 months.

Twenty-three percent of respondents had experienced one episode of homelessness in the past year (figure 7).

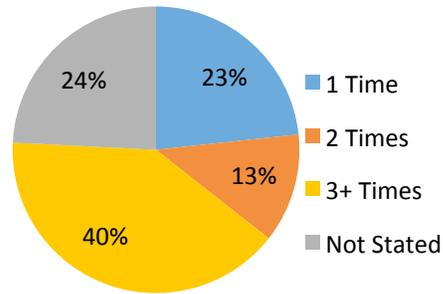


Figure 7 – Patterns of Episodic Homelessness by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated by HIFIS from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Patterns of Hidden Homelessness

Temporary Accommodation Use in the Past Year

Among those surveyed, **73%** said that they had spent time in temporary accommodation in the past year (figure 8).

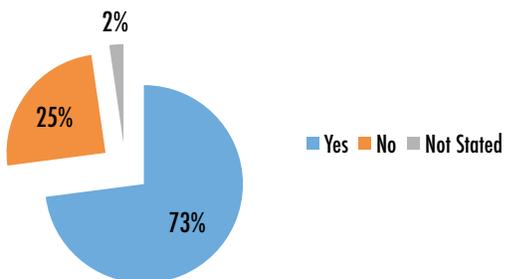


Figure 8 – Temporary Accommodation Use in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Number of Times in Temporary Accommodation

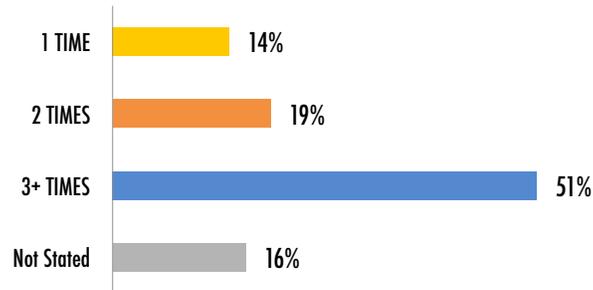


Figure 9 – Number of Times in Temporary Accommodation in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=160

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Seventy-three percent of the respondents said that they spent at least some time in temporary accommodations, with over half of those surveyed indicating use of these types of accommodations three or more times in the past year (figure 9).

Length of Time Spent in Temporary Accommodation

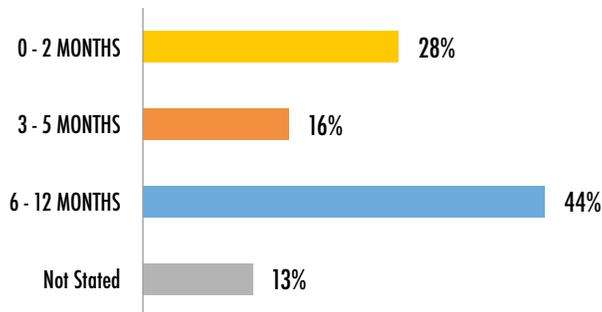


Figure 10 – Length of Time Spent in Temporary Accommodation in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=160

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Of the respondents who said that they spent at least some time in temporary accommodation, 44% (71 individuals) stated they were living in temporary accommodation for 6 - 12 months over the past year (figure 10).

Type of Temporary Accommodation

Of those who stayed in temporary accommodation in the past year, **33%** said they had stayed with friends, and **30%** said they stayed with a relative (figure 11).

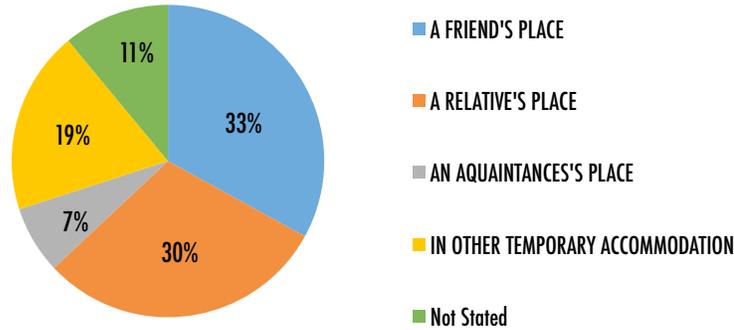


Figure 11 – Type of Temporary Accommodation Used in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=160
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Last Place of Permanent Accommodation

Among those surveyed, **58%** stated that their last place of permanent accommodation was in a rental accommodation (figure 12). **Ten percent** of respondents indicated that their last permanent accommodation was their own home.

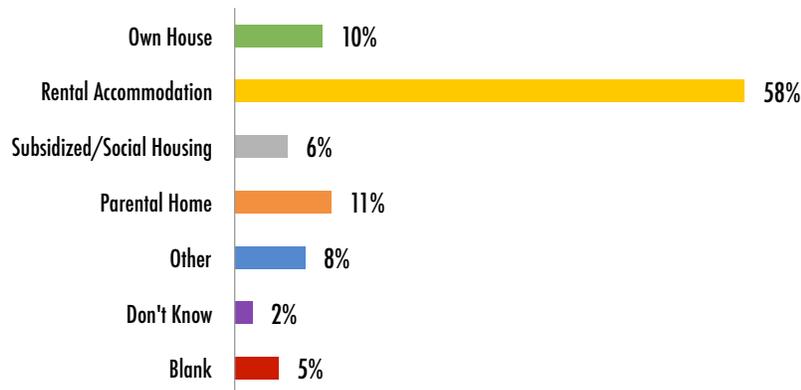


Figure 12 – Last Place of Permanent Accommodation by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Housing Preference

All survey participants were asked what kind of housing would best meet their needs. Housing needs were then categorized into four groupings. There was a wide range of responses surrounding dwelling size, number of bedrooms, and quality of housing, and specific needs that would help with housing. Simple rental accommodations were identified as a priority, as was housing stock with an adequate number of bedrooms to accommodate size of household. Housing that is inclusive of the needs of families with children and for pets was also prioritized. Survey respondents also identified affordability as a key issue, in addition to the need for support to maintain housing. A complete list of responses can be found in Appendix E.

90% of those surveyed indicated a desire to find permanent housing.

E. Factors that Contribute to Homelessness

What did the PiT Count reveal about factors associated with homelessness? As discussed earlier, people who become homeless cannot be categorized as a distinct population, and the line between being homeless and not being homeless is not a line at all. There are no definitive patterns because the causes of homelessness reflect a fluid and transient interplay between **structural factors**, **systemic factors**, and **individual and relational factors**.

Structural Factors

Structural factors include economic and societal issues. Examples include inadequate income, lack of access to affordable housing and health supports, and the potential experience of discrimination.¹²

Sources of Income

An adequate, stable source of income is an obvious factor in the ability of individuals to acquire and maintain suitable housing. While we did not evaluate level of income of respondents (nor assess it against current housing prices), we did ask respondents to identify their source of income.

Of the **90%** of individuals who identified a source of income, **14%** of those reported having income from employment, **64%** stating that they receive money from welfare or income assistance. **Seven percent** of respondents indicated that they had no income in the past 12 months (figure 13).

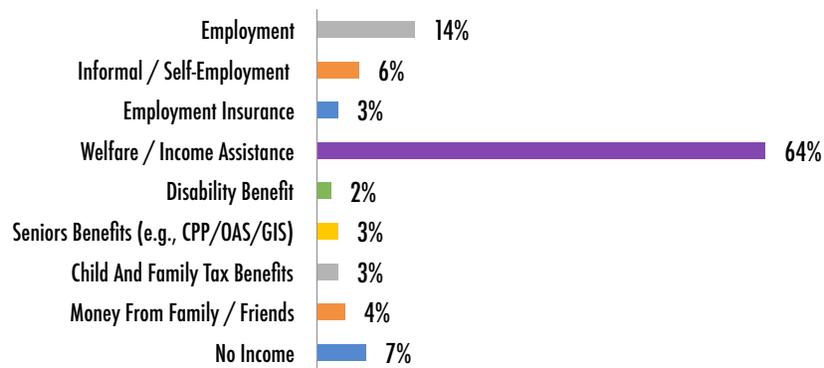


Figure 13 – Sources of Income by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated by HIFIS from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Affordable Housing, Health Supports, and Discrimination

Of those surveyed, **65%** stated that they had looked for permanent accommodation or housing in the past year. Nearly all of these people indicated that they had trouble finding permanent accommodation or housing.

Respondents were also asked why they think they had trouble finding housing. Figure 14 shows a list of the barriers to finding permanent accommodation identified by respondents.

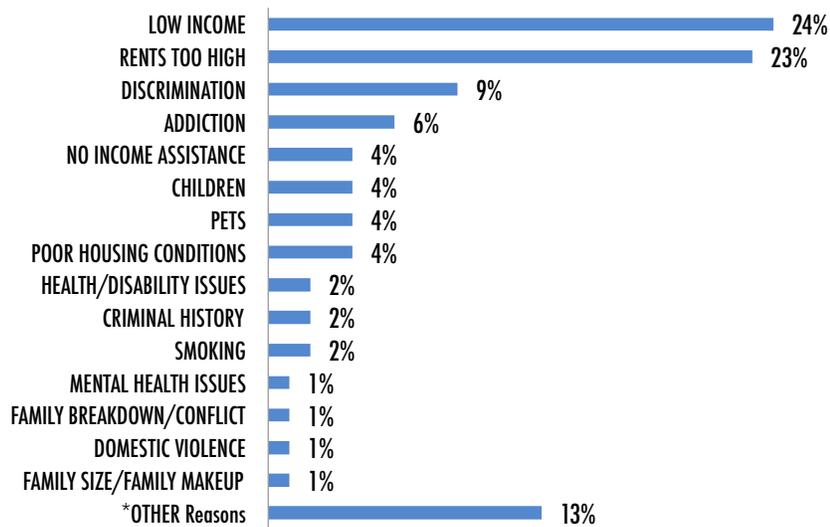


Figure 14 – Barriers to Finding Permanent Accommodation by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Other reasons identified included a lack of available housing, a ban from community housing, having no access to a vehicle, age (being too young), and lack of individual support to maintain housing.

High cost of rent and lack of access to adequate income plays a large factor in respondents' ability to find permanent accommodation

Systemic Factors

Systemic factors include systems of care that may have failed in delivering adequate support. Examples include difficult transitions from child welfare, inadequate discharge planning for people leaving hospitals, corrections, mental health and addictions facilities, and a lack of support for refugees and immigrants.¹³

Transitions from Child Welfare

Survey respondents were asked if they had been in a foster care or group home setting, and **93** individuals responded 'yes' to having had such an experience (figure 15).

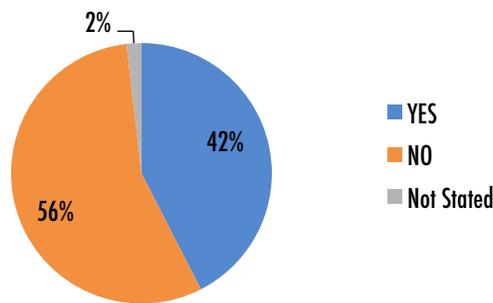


Figure 15 – Foster Care/Group Home Experience by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

44 survey respondents stated that they attended residential school.

Interactions with Health, Policing, and Correctional Services

The PiT Count looked at the use of current public service systems. In the past year, individuals were asked how many times they had interacted with police. Of those who responded, **39%** said that they interacted with the police at least once in the past year. Of that 39%, nearly half had between 1 or 2 interactions, while the remainder had more frequent interactions (figure 16).

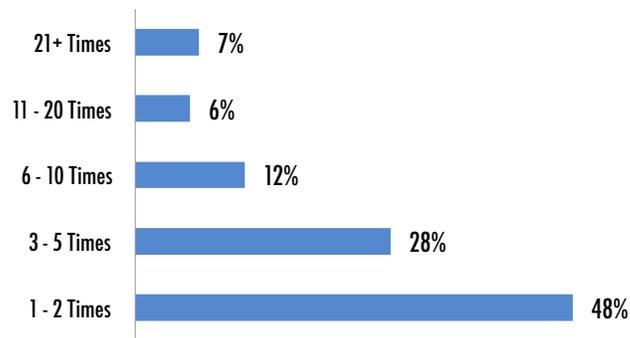


Figure 16 – Number of Times Respondents Interacted with Police in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=86

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Forty-six percent of those surveyed had used Emergency Medical Services (EMS) at least once over the last 12 months. Of those, over half had interacted with EMS 1 or 2 times while the remainder had more frequent interactions (figure 17).

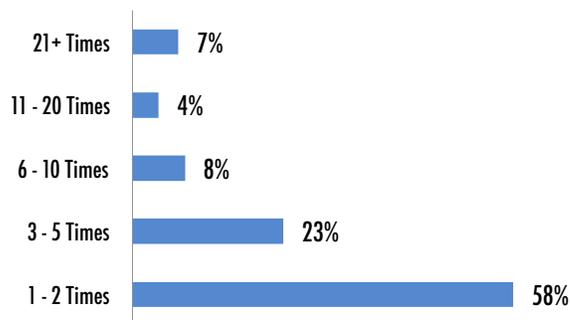


Figure 17 – Number of Times Respondents Used Emergency Medical Services in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=100

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Over the same 12-month period, individuals were asked how many times they had used the emergency room. Of those who responded, **60%** said that they had frequented the emergency room at least once in the past year. Nearly half of those who had visited the emergency department and done so once or twice while the remainder accessed the emergency room more frequently (figure 18).

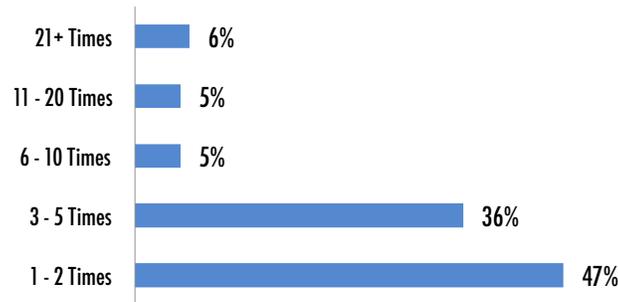


Figure 18 – Number of Times Respondents Visited the Emergency Room in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=131

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Respondent Hospitalization in the Past Year

Individuals were also asked how many times they had been hospitalized over the previous 12 months. Of those who responded, **40%** said that they had been hospitalized at least once in the past year. Over half of that 40% were hospitalized 1 or 2 times in the previous year while the remainder were hospitalized more than twice (figure 19).

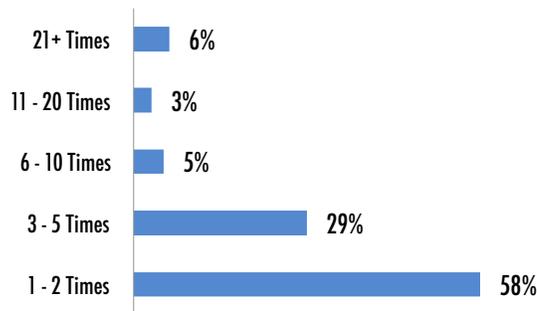


Figure 19 – Number of Times Respondents Were Hospitalized in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=87

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: Percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

Number of Days Respondents Spent Hospitalized in the Past Year

Figure 20 represents how many days those who were surveyed spent hospitalized in the past year. Of those surveyed, **36%** had been hospitalized for at least one day. Among that 36%, just over half were hospitalized for 1 to 5 days and the remainder were hospitalized for more than 5 days.

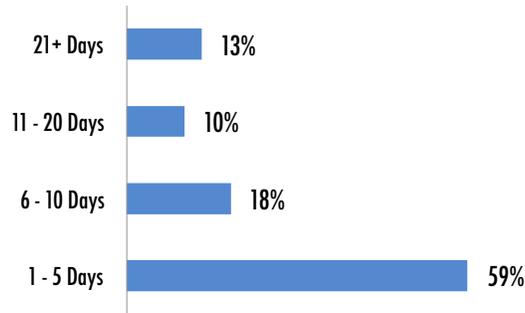


Figure 20 – Number of Days Respondents Spent Hospitalized in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=78
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Respondent Incarceration in the Past Year

Figure 21 represents how many times survey respondents were incarcerated in the past year. Of those surveyed, **19%** had been incarcerated at least once. Among that 19%, just over half were incarcerated 1 or 2 times while the remainder were incarcerated more than twice. (Due to data quality concerns, information on the duration of incarceration is unavailable).

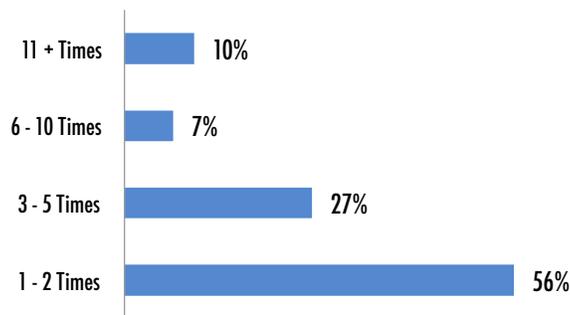


Figure 21 – Number of Times Respondents Were Incarcerated in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=41
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Number of Times Respondents Have Been to Alcohol/Drug Treatment

Figure 22 shows the number of times individuals have been to alcohol/drug treatment. Of those surveyed, **26%** said that they had been to alcohol/drug treatment at least once in the past year. Three-quarters of respondents who had been to alcohol/drug treatment in the previous year, indicated that they had been once, while the remainder had been more frequently.

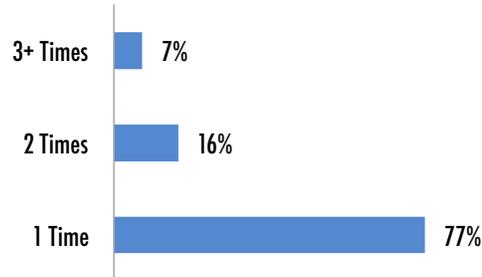


Figure 22 – Number of Times Respondents Have Been to Alcohol/Drug Treatment in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=57
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Number of Days Respondents Have Been to Alcohol/Drug Treatment

Fifty-three respondents or **24%** stated that they had tried alcohol/drug treatment for at least one day in the past year. Of those respondents, two thirds spent 1 to 28 days in alcohol/drug treatment programs while the remainder spent longer in treatment (figure 23).

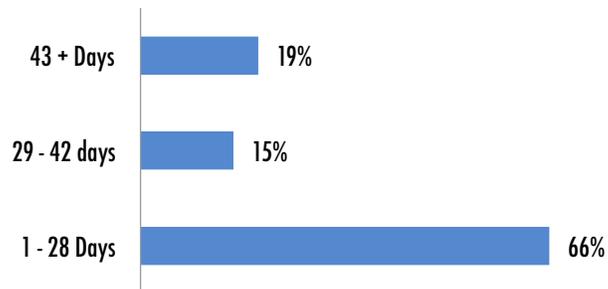


Figure 23 – Number of Days Respondents Spent in Alcohol/Drug Treatment in the Past Year by Percent of Responses, n=53
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Required supports and services

Survey respondents were provided a list of possible challenges or conditions, and asked to identify those for which they required supports or services. (Assessment of whether they were currently accessing relevant services and/or what may prevent access to those services was not assessed here).

Challenges identified by respondents included the following:

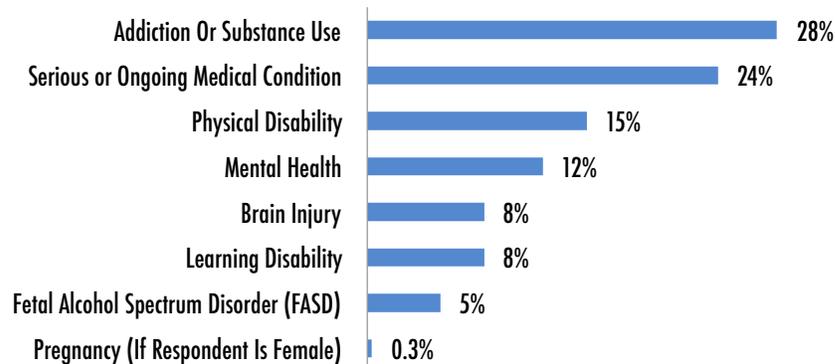


Figure 24 – Conditions/Challenges Associated with Service Needs Identified by Respondents by Percent of Responses, n=219

Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding; percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

The top three services identified by respondents include support for needs around addiction or substance use, serious or ongoing medical conditions and physical disability.

Individual & Relational Factors

Individual and relational factors involve personal circumstances. Examples include traumatic events like a house fire or a job loss. These factors may also include personal crises like family break up or domestic violence and mental health and addiction challenges.¹⁴

How Old Were You When You First Experienced Homelessness?

Of those surveyed, **32%** of respondents experienced their first episode of homelessness before the age of 20. **Four** respondents experienced their first time being homeless after age 65 (figure 25).

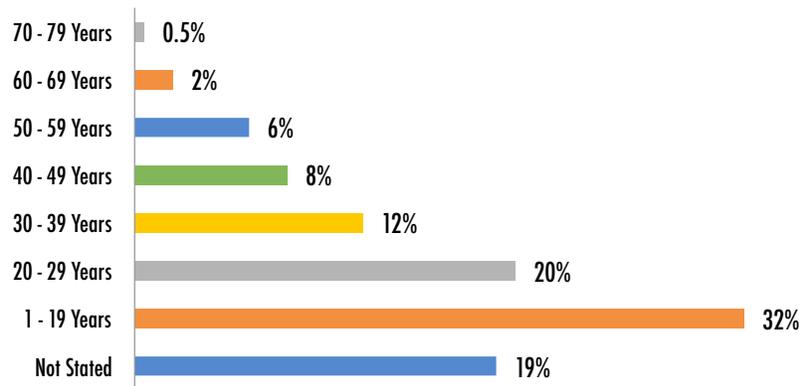


Figure 25 – Respondent Age When First Experienced Homelessness by Percent, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Note: Subject to Random Rounding: percentages, which are calculated on rounded figures, do not necessarily add up to 100%.

71 respondents experienced their first episode of homelessness before reaching the age of 19.

Events Leading to Homelessness

When survey respondents were asked about the most recent factor they would identify as the cause of their homelessness, a variety of responses were received. The top three causes identified were eviction, addiction/substance use, and family conflict (figure 26).

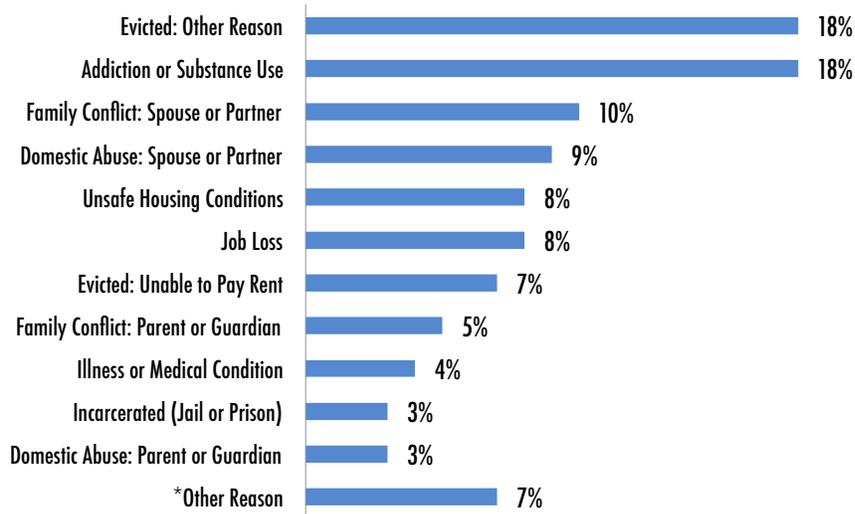


Figure 26 – Respondent Reason For Housing Loss by Percent of Responses, n=219
Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Other reasons identified by respondents included family loss, house fire, quit going to school, death of a parent, never had housing, and landlord problems.

Family conflict rated as one of the top events influencing respondents' most recent pathway into homelessness.

F. Discussion

Based on the responses to the PiT Count survey, homelessness is a reality for at least **219** individuals, accompanied by 38 dependents (under 18 years of age) in Whitehorse. Forty-five of those 219 individuals were identified as unsheltered on the night of the PiT Count while another **174** people were sheltered but staying in temporary shelters, or in precarious, unaffordable and potentially risky housing situations.

In addition to the surveyed population, **38** individuals in institutions (e.g. Whitehorse Correctional Centre) were identified by staff as having no fixed address.

While a full review of the information presented is not reflected here, some of the findings are worth highlighting as they provide a sense of subgroups most impacted by homelessness based on the data found.

- *Aboriginal populations:* The total number of survey respondents self-identifying as aboriginal was 78% (far greater than the 16% of the Whitehorse population who identified as Aboriginal on the 2011 Census). These results reinforce and strengthen the need to consider historical trauma and its impacts on wellbeing. There is a clear need to integrate aboriginal-centered solutions to homelessness, as well as the need to work in tandem with First Nations in considering appropriate steps forward to end homelessness. One example of an aboriginal-centred housing service seeing success is Ambrose Place in Edmonton. It has adopted a housing first approach, providing housing and support services to homeless individuals and couples who have not been successfully housed in existing facilities. Ambrose Place also provides safe, affordable housing within a culturally sensitive environment to those of Indigenous ancestry who do not require support. Both approaches are incorporated into the 42-unit housing complex.¹⁵
- *Women:* Patterns and impacts of homelessness are different for women and men.¹⁶ Ending violence against women, addressing the link between poverty and motherhood, and the role that hidden homelessness plays for women are all important considerations in how women experience homelessness. Forty-four percent of the total survey respondents identified as female, and female respondents were more likely to fall within younger age groups compared to male respondents. There must be a deeper look at the types of services and kinds of housing that accelerate women's transition out of homelessness. Research suggests that programs that are trauma-informed, that prioritize safety, that are led by women (particularly those who have lived experience), and that collaborate across systems and focus on choice and self-determinations are successful when moving vulnerable women from the streets into housing.¹⁷
- *Single, middle-aged men:* The largest group of homeless people are single men. According to the State of Homelessness in Canada: 2013 adult men between 25 and 55 years of age represent almost half of the homeless population in Canada. This is echoed in the Whitehorse PiT Count as 54.79% of respondents identified as male. As with every population, there are many reasons

that lead single men to becoming homeless. These can include systemic issues such as an inadequate supply of social housing or low vacancy rates and high rents.¹⁸ The data collected in this survey suggests that respondents would benefit from a greater level of support with serious or ongoing medical conditions, physical disability, mental health, brain injury, or Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder. While further analysis is required to determine the correlation between these conditions and gender in this PiT Count, it is notable that it has been found that as a population men have “greater incidences of mental illness, addictions and disability, including invisible disabilities such as brain injury and FASD.”¹⁹ Taking this information and integrating it into planning is essential to create programs and services reflective of the needs and experiences of single men.

- *Chronic homelessness:* PiT Count’s fail to capture the full extent to which people move in and out of homelessness. In general, data collection underlines long-term, chronic homelessness because of the focus of counting over a single night. Research on homelessness suggests that chronic homelessness should represent a small percentage of a community’s overall homeless population because homelessness is meant to be temporary.²⁰ Based on the PiT Count in Whitehorse, the number of individuals homeless for 6 months or more during this past year is nearly 50 percent of those surveyed. This echoes the patterns across the West Coast of Canada.²¹ When a community’s chronic homeless population makes up a significant portion of the overall homeless count, this points to an urgent need to re-evaluate current approaches to addressing homelessness. Traditional shelter systems don’t address the unique and complex needs of this population. Chronic homelessness is by far more costly to communities. Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness have more interactions with ambulance, police, corrections and hospitals.²² Therefore, developing appropriate programs and services to alleviate chronic homelessness must be a central focus to any community homelessness strategy.

More complex data analysis is essential to a deeper understanding of what contributes to long-term homelessness. For example, it would be useful to look at the relationship between residential school attendance, experiences of trauma, patterns of incarceration and institutionalization and how these factors correlate with chronic homelessness, if at all.

- *Hidden homelessness:* It is clear that identifying those who are experiencing hidden homelessness is an ongoing challenge (locally and nationally). It is estimated that over 50,000 Canadians experience hidden homelessness every year.²³ This PiT Count revealed that 89% of survey respondents indicated they were staying on-and-off in temporary accommodation with family and friends, acquaintances, or in hotels or motels. While PiT Counts are not meant to capture the incidence of hidden homelessness, it is evident from the data collected that more analysis is required to better understand the dynamics of how people navigate this largely invisible experience of homelessness. Few mechanisms are in place to support people who are hidden homeless. Given Whitehorse’s cold climate, limited affordable and social housing stock, and the normalization of relying on friends and relatives for a place to stay, it could be said that hidden homelessness is the most prevalent form of homelessness. The data also echoes this. Moving

forward, it would be prudent to invest resources into not only better understanding the incidence of hidden homelessness but also ensuring that the health, support and safety of these individuals are upheld through appropriate programs and services.

- *Childhood experiences:* Just under half of all respondents indicated having been to foster care or a group home, and one fifth of respondents indicated having attended residential school. While there may be multiple factors contributing and interacting to the challenges experienced by respondents, these results hint at the impact of childhood experiences and trauma on one's future wellbeing and stability throughout adulthood. The care and planning of youth transitioning out of care situations is a crucial piece to the prevention of homelessness, particularly when you consider that this PiT Count identified that 32% of respondents experienced their first incidence of homelessness before the age of 19. Further consideration of how to support individuals to effectively heal from trauma and the ongoing supports required to maintain housing stability are important considerations to address homelessness.
- *Income:* Approximately 51% of respondents indicated that low income, no income, or high rents were serious barriers to obtaining permanent housing. Unsurprisingly, income is identified as an important factor to housing access and stability. Exploring and introducing other mechanisms of augmenting a person's ability to afford their rent and associated costs (e.g. rental subsidies, rental caps, etc.) is central to a strategy to prevent cycling in and out of homelessness. Identifying the most appropriate mechanism to address the mismatch between housing stock and resources is suggested by the data collected, and echoes conversations happening in many other Canadian cities.

G. Conclusion

The Whitehorse PiT Count has come at an opportune time in the landscape of addressing homelessness in Whitehorse. National initiatives and local interest in ending homelessness are converging with leaders stepping forward to declare housing issues as a priority. The PiT Count is an important reference piece for governments, non-profit organizations, and agencies providing services to the homeless community. It may also inform future strategies and action plans and will inform the ongoing conversations and work of the YPGH.

While not without flaws, PiT Counts are considered to be one of the most accurate approaches to gathering data on those facing homelessness. Some challenges in quantifying the experience of homelessness (or being at-risk of homelessness) may be unavoidable. The many factors and multiple pathways that may result in homelessness add to the difficulties in reaching this population. Participation in a second national PiT Count in 2018 will offer the opportunity to learn from this experience and will inform improvements to the process. It is hopeful that future results will enable an even better understanding of the homeless population.

Multiple stakeholders, including the public at large, are integral to addressing homelessness in Whitehorse. While this data doesn't offer easy answers for how exactly to end homelessness, it builds on what we already know about homelessness and the results are an important step towards filling in some of the gaps in data collection.

Recommendations

~ **Follow up with a PiT Count in 2018.** Participation in the second nationally coordinated PiT Count in 2018 would provide a new opportunity to enumerate and learn about Whitehorse's local homeless population. An updated picture of individuals who may be surveyed in a future count could be helpful to measure progress in addressing homelessness. In addition, the organizational and methodological lessons learned in 2016 should lead to an improved process and better results for 2018.

~ **Balance the need for research with action.** The insights gained from conducting this PiT Count can and should inform local discussions around how the community can work together to address the ongoing housing and homelessness challenges in Whitehorse. While the findings suggest a need for a deeper analysis of the experience of certain subpopulations (for example, chronic and hidden homelessness and family and youth homelessness), it must also be acknowledged that there is urgency to the issue. Action can happen by encouraging the continuation of what is already working locally and through building on the achievements of other communities who have been successful in reducing and eliminating homelessness (for example, Medicine Hat, Alberta).

H. Volunteer Feedback and Recommendations

Immediately following the Whitehorse PiT Count, volunteers were emailed an evaluation on their perceptions of the process and overall organization of the PiT Count. Evaluations were open-ended and a summary of responses is set below.

The following 3 questions were asked:

Q1. What went/worked well?

Q2. What could have been done differently?

Q3. Would you/could you be involved in a similar capacity, if the count was to be carried out again in 2 years?

In addition, a volunteer debrief was held a week after the PiT Count. The above questions were asked and discussed, along with trends seen and personal feelings about what volunteers may have experienced during the count.

Q4. How did or do you feel about the experience?

Q1. A summary of... What worked well?

- The development of the YPGH, non-profit service providers, other stakeholders, and all levels of government sat at the table to show support to conduct PiT Count.
- Motivated, knowledgeable and passionate volunteers and employees.
- Media relations and education re: topic to end homelessness.
- The results from this count can be used to help support and validate our community need to end homelessness.
- Giving enumerated the honoraria before the survey.

Q2. A summary of... What could have been done differently?

- Volunteers outside The Salvation Army all day, namely to capture people who come for breakfast, not just the afternoon and evening. This could capture a count of people who slept outside the previous evening.
- Have volunteers canvas individuals on the streets in McIntyre neighbourhood. It is suggested this neighbourhood may have a significant population of hidden homeless as compared to that of other areas in Whitehorse; door to door enumeration perhaps.
- Canvassing Yukon College for a picture of housing needs of students.
- Work on a clear broad definition of homelessness and terminology regarding housing insecurity through media and the survey.
- Holding the count in May/June.
- Producing a copy of the survey in French language would be beneficial as it was as requested several times during the enumeration.

Volunteer Feedback Regarding the Survey:

- Need easier language throughout survey, and seemed repetitious in questions when only one word was changed. Some of the questions on the survey were redundant and repetitive and misunderstood by volunteers. The survey could be edited for ease of use.
- If possible, to make the survey shorter. There were a few participants that declined to finish it because of impatience. The mapping on page one was a bit confusing until you had done a few surveys.
- Once you got into the meat of the survey, the order of the questions was off. For example, the question 'Where were you born', and 'Is Canada your country of origin', should be placed near the beginning of the survey.

Q3. A summary of... Would you volunteer in another count?

Most volunteers would gladly participate or volunteer if another count were to take place in the future.

Q4. How did or do you feel about the experience:

Most volunteers felt good about what they experienced. They learned a lot about local housing conditions and homeless experiences, which were unexpected for some. Volunteers were slightly confused by layout of the survey, and would have liked more time to practise or pilot the survey before the actual Count.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Survey

Whitehorse Point in Time Count

Hello, my name is _____ and I'm a volunteer for the **Whitehorse Point in Time Count Survey**. We are conducting a survey as a part of a national initiative to gather information on the number of homeless persons in each Province and Territory. The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete.

- **Participation is voluntary and your name will not be recorded.**
- You can choose to **skip any question** or to **stop the interview at any time.**
- Results will contribute to the understanding of homelessness across Canada, and will help with research to improve services.

A. Have you answered this survey with a person with this (*identifier*)?

[YES: Thank and tally, End Survey] [NO: Go to B]

B. Are you willing to participate in the survey?

[YES: Go to C] [NO: Thank and tally, End Survey]

C. Do you have a permanent residence that you can return to tonight?

a. YES	b. NO	c. DON'T KNOW	d. DECLINE TO ANSWER
--------	-------	---------------	----------------------

D. Where are you staying tonight? [DO NOT READ CATEGORIES]

a. DECLINE TO ANSWER	THANK AND TALLY. END SURVEY – NOTE RESPONSES TO C & D
e. HOSPITAL, JAIL, PRISON, REMAND CENTRE	
b. OWN APARTMENT/ HOUSE	GO TO E
c. SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE (FRIEND OR FAMILY)	GO TO F
d. MOTEL/HOTEL	
f. EMERGENCY SHELTER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER	BEGIN SURVEY – NOTE RESPONSES TO C & D
g. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	
h. PUBLIC SPACE (E.G. SIDEWALKS, SQUARES, PARKS, FORESTS, BUS SHELTER)	
i. VEHICLE	
j. MAKESHIFT SHELTER TENT OR SHACK	
k. ABANDONED/VACANT BUILDING	
l. OTHER UNSHELTERED LOCATION	
m. DON'T KNOW (LIKE HOMELESS)	

E. Are you at risk of losing your housing in the near future?

a. YES	b. NO	c. DON'T KNOW	d. DECLINE TO ANSWER
BEGIN SURVEY – NOTE RESPONSES TO C & D	THANK AND TALLY. END SURVEY – NOTE RESPONSES TO C & D		

F. Are you staying there because you are without a place of your own?

a. YES	b. NO	c. DON'T KNOW	d. DECLINE TO ANSWER
BEGIN SURVEY – NOTE RESPONSES TO C & D	THANK AND TALLY. END SURVEY – NOTE RESPONSES TO C & D		

If Begin Survey: Thank you for agreeing to take part in the survey. Please note that you will receive (*item*) as a thank you for your participation.

UNSHeltered SURVEY

Location: _____ Time: _____ AM/PM
 Interviewer: _____ Contact #: _____

NOTE ANSWERS FROM SCREENING QUESTIONS**C. Do you have a permanent residence that you can return to tonight?**

a. YES b. NO c. DON'T KNOW d. DECLINE TO ANSWER

D. Where are you staying tonight?

b. OWN APARTMENT/ HOUSE	i. VEHICLE
c. SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE (FRIEND OR FAMILY)	j. MAKESHIFT SHELTER TENT OR SHACK
d. MOTEL/HOTEL	k. ABANDONED/VACANT BUILDING
f. EMERGENCY SHELTER, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER	l. OTHER UNSHELTERED LOCATION
g. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	m. DON'T KNOW (LIKE HOMELESS)
h. PUBLIC SPACE (E.G. SIDEWALKS, SQUARES, PARKS, FORESTS, BUS SHELTER)	

BEGIN SURVEY**1. What family members are with you? [Indicate survey numbers for adults]**

<input type="checkbox"/> NONE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ADULT - Survey #: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER - Survey #: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD(REN)/DEPENDENT(S) [indicate age for child/dependent]	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
GENDER	
AGE	

2. How old are you? [OR] What year were you born? [If unsure, ask for best estimate]

AGE _____ OR YEAR BORN _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

3. What gender do you identify with? [Do not read categories]

MALE TRANSGENDER DON'T KNOW
 FEMALE OTHER RESPONSE _____ DECLINE TO ANSWER

→ 3B. Do you identify yourself as part of the LGBTQ2 community?

YES NO DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

4. Do you identify as First Nations, Métis, Inuit, with or without status? (Note: You may consider including "Indigenous" or locally-used terminology here, in consultation with your community.) [If yes, please follow-up to specify.]

<input type="radio"/> YES ----->	If YES:	<input type="radio"/> FIRST NATIONS
<input type="radio"/> NO		<input type="radio"/> INUIT
<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW		<input type="radio"/> MÉTIS
<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER		<input type="radio"/> NON-STATUS / HAVE ABORIGINAL ANCESTRY

→ 4B. Which First Nations, Métis, Inuit community are you from?

COMMUNITY / RESERVE NAME _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

→ 4C. Have you ever been in a residential school?

YES NO DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

5. Have you ever had any service in the Canadian Military or RCMP?

[Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, or Air Force]

YES, MILITARY NO → Go to 6 DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER
 YES, RCMP

→ 5B. How long did you serve?

OF MONTS _____ OR # OF YEARS _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

6. Did you move to Whitehorse in the past year?

YES NO → Go to 7 DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

→ 6B. If you moved to Whitehorse in the last year, where were you living prior to coming here?

COMMUNITY NAME _____
 AND PROVINCE _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER
 OR COUNTRY _____

7. Did you come to Canada as an immigrant or refugee within the past 5 years?

YES NO DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

→ 7B. Were you born in Canada?

YES **If NO:** CANADIAN CITIZEN INTERNATIONAL STUDENT
 NO ----- PERMANENT RESIDENT OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)
> REFUGEE CLAIMANT
 DON'T KNOW TEMPORARY FOREIGN
 DECLINE TO ANSWER WORKER

→ 7C. What is your country of origin/birth?

COUNTRY NAME _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

8. Over the past year, how much of the time have you been homeless? [Best estimate.]

<input type="radio"/> LENGTH _____ DAYS / WEEKS / MONTHS	IF UNSURE: <input type="radio"/> 0-2 MONTHS
<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> 3-5 MONTHS
<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="radio"/> 6-12 MONTHS

9. Over the past year, how many different times have you experienced homelessness?

[Includes this time. Best estimate.]

<input type="radio"/> NUMBER OF TIMES _____	IF UNSURE: <input type="radio"/> 1 TIME [current episode]
<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> 2 TIMES
<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	<input type="radio"/> 3 OR MORE TIMES

→ 9B. How old were you when you first became homeless in your life?

AGE _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

10. Have you stayed in an emergency shelter in the past year?

YES → Go to 10B NO → Go to 11 DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

→10B. Which of the following emergency shelters or transitional housing did you use: [select all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> SALVATION ARMY IN WHITEHORSE	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> WHITEHORSE YOUTH SHELTER	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> WOMEN'S TRANSITION SHELTER IN WHITEHORSE, DAWSON OR WATSON LAKE	
<input type="checkbox"/> SHELTER IN SOME OTHER CITY / TOWN (PLEASE SPECIFY) NAME OF SHELTER: _____ NAME OF COMMUNITY: _____	

11. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? [Interviewer: DO NOT READ THE LIST]

Select all that apply. "Housing" does not include temporary arrangements (e.g., couch surfing) or shelter stays.]

<input type="checkbox"/> ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY CONFLICT: SPOUSE OR PARTNER
<input type="checkbox"/> ADDICTION OR SUBSTANCE USE	<input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY CONFLICT: PARENT OR GUARDIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> JOB LOSS	<input type="checkbox"/> LEFT CARE (CHILD PROTECTION)/(PROV. TERM)
<input type="checkbox"/> EVICTED: UNABLE TO PAY RENT	<input type="checkbox"/> INCARCERATED (JAIL OR PRISON)
<input type="checkbox"/> EVICTED: OTHER REASON	<input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITALIZATION OR TREATMENT PROGRAM
<input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC ABUSE: SPOUSE OR PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/> UNSAFE HOUSING CONDITIONS
<input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC ABUSE: PARENT OR GUARDIAN	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<u>Other reason/Notes:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

11B. What was your last permanent accommodation/housing?

<input type="checkbox"/> OWN HOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> RENTAL ACCOMMODATION	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> SUBSIDIZED/SOCIAL HOUSING	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> PARENTAL HOME	

12. Where do you get your money from? [May provide examples. Select all that apply.]

<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SENIORS BENEFITS (E.G., CPP/OAS/GIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMAL/SELF-EMPLOYMENT (E.G., BOTTLE RETURNS, PANHANDLING)	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD AND FAMILY TAX BENEFITS
<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> MONEY FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS
<input type="checkbox"/> WELFARE/INCOME ASSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SOURCE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY BENEFIT	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INCOME
	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

13. In the past year, have you lived in temporary accommodation other than an emergency shelter or transitional housing? For example, couch-surfing, staying with family, short-term hotel stays, or institutional care. [Select all that apply.]

<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> IF YES:	<input type="checkbox"/> STAYED AT A RELATIVE'S PLACE
<input type="checkbox"/> NO → Go to 14		<input type="checkbox"/> STAYED AT A FRIEND'S PLACE
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		<input type="checkbox"/> STAYED AT AN ACQUAINTANCE'S PLACE
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER		<input type="checkbox"/> STAYED IN OTHER TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION WHERE? _____

13B. In the past year, how much of the time have you lived in temporary accommodation? [Best estimate]

<input type="checkbox"/> LENGTH _____ DAYS / WEEKS / MONTHS	<input type="checkbox"/> IF UNSURE:	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-2 MONTHS
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		<input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 MONTHS
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER		<input type="checkbox"/> 6-12 MONTHS

13C. In the past year, how many different times have you lived in temporary accommodations? [Best estimate]

<input type="checkbox"/> NUMBER OF TIMES _____	<input type="checkbox"/> IF UNSURE:	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 TIME [current episode]
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 TIMES
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER		<input type="checkbox"/> 3 OR MORE TIMES

14. Have you looked for permanent accommodation / housing in the past year?

<input type="checkbox"/> YES → Go to 14B	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> NO → Go to 16	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T WANT PERMANENT ACCOMMODATION	

14B. Have you had trouble finding permanent accommodation / housing?

<input type="checkbox"/> YES → Go to 15	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> NO → Go to 16	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

15. Why do you think you have had trouble finding permanent accommodation / housing? [Interviewer: DO NOT READ THE LIST; select all that apply.]

<input type="checkbox"/> LOW INCOME	<input type="checkbox"/> CRIMINAL HISTORY
<input type="checkbox"/> NO INCOME ASSISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> PETS
<input type="checkbox"/> RENTS TOO HIGH	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN
<input type="checkbox"/> POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> DISCRIMINATION
<input type="checkbox"/> DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T WANT HOUSING
<input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH/DISABILITY ISSUES	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO BARRIERS TO HOUSING
<input type="checkbox"/> ADDICTION	<input type="checkbox"/> NONE OF THE ABOVE
<input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY BREAKDOWN/CONFLICT	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
<input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY SIZE / FAMILY MAKEUP	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> SMOKING	

16. What is the highest level of education you completed?

<input type="radio"/> PRIMARY SCHOOL	<input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> SOME HIGH SCHOOL	<input type="radio"/> POST SECONDARY	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

17. Have you ever been in foster care and/or group home?

<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------	---

18. People are often described as belonging to a particular racial group. For example, some people may be seen as black or African-Canadian, other people may be seen as Asian or South Asian and other people may be seen as white. What racial group do you feel that you belong? [Do not list categories. Select all that apply.]

<input type="checkbox"/> ABORIGINAL OR INDIGENOUS	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK OR AFRICAN CANADIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> ARAB	<input type="checkbox"/> FILIPINO
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN (CHINESE, KOREAN, JAPANESE, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> HISPANIC OR LATIN AMERICAN
<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH-EAST ASIAN (E.G., VIETNAMESE, CAMBODIAN, MALAYSIAN, LAOTIAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE (EUROPEAN-CANADIAN)
<input type="checkbox"/> SOUTH ASIAN (E.G., EAST INDIAN, PAKISTANI, SRI LANKAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> WEST ASIAN (E.G., IRANIAN, AFGHAN, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

19. In the past year (12 months), how many: [Ask respondents to give their best estimate]

TIMES YOU HAVE BEEN HOSPITALIZED	# _____
→DAYS IN TOTAL YOU HAVE SPENT HOSPITALIZED	# _____ Days
TIMES HAVE YOU USED EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE	# _____
TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN TO A HOSPITAL EMERGENCY ROOM	# _____
TIMES HAVE YOU HAD INTERACTIONS WITH THE POLICE	# _____
TIMES YOU HAVE BEEN TO PRISON/JAIL	# _____
→DAYS IN TOTAL YOU HAVE SPENT IN PRISON/JAIL	# _____ Days
TIMES YOU HAVE BEEN TO AN ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM	# _____
DAYS IN TOTAL YOU HAVE SPENT IN TREATMENT	# _____ Days

20. I'm going to read a list of services that you may or may not need. Let me know which of these apply to you. Do you have a need for services related to... [Read categories, select all that apply]

<input type="checkbox"/> SERIOUS OR ONGOING MEDICAL CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> BRAIN INJURY
<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL DISABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> FETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER (FASD)
<input type="checkbox"/> LEARNING DISABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> PREGNANCY (IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE)
<input type="checkbox"/> ADDICTION OR SUBSTANCE USE	<input type="checkbox"/> NONE OF THE ABOVE
<input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL ILLNESS	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

21. Are you most comfortable receiving services in English or French?

<input type="radio"/> ENGLISH	<input type="radio"/> NO PREFERENCE	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> FRENCH	<input type="radio"/> OTHER (please specify) _____	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

22. Do you want to get into permanent housing?

<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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23. What kind of housing would best meet your needs?

<input type="radio"/> _____	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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THANK YOU!

Appendix B: Volunteer Forms

Form B.1

Media Tip Sheet

Why are we doing the survey?

The **PiT Count Whitehorse** Count is a **brand new** survey. The information that is collected tonight will be used by **YPC on Homelessness** to help plan appropriate programs and services for people experiencing housing problems or homelessness. Anonymous data will be shared provincially/territorially and nationally to build a better understanding of homelessness across Canada.

No names or personal identifiers are included in the count and the information gathered is compiled and reported as a total. The **PiT Count Whitehorse** is managed by **Council of Yukon First Nations** and is done in collaboration with a range of partners including **YPC on Homelessness**. For further information please go to **www.CYFN.ca**.

What to do if the media shows up:

In order to maintain consistency with messaging and ensure accurate information, we ask volunteers to refrain from commenting on the PiT count with the exception of talking about their own personal experience.

DO NOT comment on the overall count, the process, how the survey is progressing or anything else to do with the survey or the people you are interviewing.

We are asking the Media to respect people's privacy. They will be kept informed of the outcome of the survey and what it means to **Whitehorse**.

Please direct queries to:

Stephanie Brown 393-8200 ext. 223 or email Stephanie.Brown@CYFN.ca

What can I post on social media?

While we want to encourage you to share your personal experiences we need to maintain the integrity of the PiT count and the confidentiality of the people you encounter including survey participants and other volunteers.

Do not post pictures:

- of anyone except yourself or friends/family for whom you have received consent (ensure no one is in the background)
- that identify encampments, shelters or buildings (even public ones)
- of the survey materials

If you come across an interesting building or site (unrelated to homelessness) please save the picture to post until **after** the count is completed – we do not want to actively publicize where PiT Count volunteers and survey participants are located.

PIT COUNT VOLUNTEER OATH OF CONFIDENTIALITY

As a volunteer with **PiT Count Whitehorse** I understand my role and responsibilities are a valuable part of the work of **PiT Count Whitehorse** (hereafter referred to as the “Event”), and I agree to carry out my responsibilities to the best of my ability. While participating in the Event, I may meet individuals – including survey participants and other volunteers - who wish to remain anonymous.

This is to certify that I, **[INSERT/SAY NAME]**, as a volunteer with the Event, understand that any information (written, verbal or other form) obtained during the performance of my duties must remain confidential. This includes all information about team members, staff and survey participants, as well as any other information otherwise marked or known to be confidential.

Accordingly, I agree not to disclose any confidential information acquired during my volunteer service with the Event, to any third party – including media - either during my service with the Event or after my service with the Event has ended. This is in recognition of the difficult situations individuals experiencing homelessness face, and also demonstrates respect for those who support them on a day-to-day basis.

I agree to adhere to the social media guidelines, as provided by the PiT Count Coordinator and detailed in **[ANNEX A - INSERT SOCIAL MEDIA GUIDELINES]**. I agree to refrain from posting photos of survey participants, other volunteers, survey materials and all survey locations. I agree to uphold participant confidentiality in all use of social media during and after the count.

I also understand that all **gift cards/honorariums/vouchers/buttons** being distributed to interviewees as part of the Event are intended solely for the purpose of recognizing the contributions of the interviewees. I agree to respect the needs of these individuals by not keeping any of said items for my own personal use, and returning all leftover **items** to my Team Leader.

Unless authorized in the course of my volunteer duties, I will not make public statements to the media, expressly or implied, on behalf of the Event about any individual I encounter during my volunteer activities.

I understand that any unauthorized release or carelessness in the handling of this confidential information is considered a breach of the duty to maintain confidentiality. I further understand that any breach of the duty to maintain confidentiality could be grounds

for immediate dismissal from this Event and future **PiT Count Whitehorse**, and/or possible liability in any legal action arising from such a breach.

I understand that a breach of confidentiality is warranted only where a survey participant poses immediate and serious harm to themselves or others or I encounter a youth under the age of sixteen. I will immediately notify my Team Leader and/or Headquarters if these issues should arise.

I understand that this undertaking survives the termination of my volunteer relationship with **PiT Count Whitehorse**. The laws of **YUKON TERRITORY**, Canada, shall govern this Agreement and its validity, construction and effect.

By signing below, I acknowledge that I have read, fully understand and accept the responsibilities set above relating to personal, confidential and/or proprietary information.

Date (day /month/year)

Name of Volunteer (please print)

Signature of Volunteer

Name of Guardian (if less than 18)

Signature of Legal Guardian

Name of Witness (please print)

Witness (signature)

Form B.3

Volunteer Registration Form

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Email Address: _____

Cell Number: _____ Other Phone Number: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ Province: _____

Postal Code: _____

Employer (if applicable): _____

Position (if applicable): _____

I have lived experience of homelessness: Yes No Decline to Answer

Languages fluently spoken, read and written **[Customize based on your community]:**

English French Spanish Cantonese Mandarin

Tagalog Urdu Italian Portuguese Russian

Age: 18+

16-17 (must be accompanied by parent or guardian)

Under 16 (not eligible to participate)

Have you previously participated in a Point-in-Time Count?

Yes No

Do you have experience working with individuals that are homeless or experience in a relevant field (ex. Social work, health, research, child and youth work)?

Yes No

If yes please explain.



If yes, are you interested in being a Team Leader? Yes No

Team Leaders take on additional responsibilities regarding the safety and coordination of a small group of volunteers. Ideally, Team Leaders will be experienced in working with a homeless or street-involved population, or a group of a similar composition.

Other Skills (please select all that apply):

Research Interviewing Counseling

Leadership Volunteer Management Data Entry

Graphic Design Writing/Editing

Are you interested in follow-up volunteer activities with the **PiT Count Whitehorse**? This could include data entry, volunteer recognition, promotional events etc.

Yes No

The majority of people will be assigned to street-level surveys. Some people will be assigned to work at headquarters or to conduct surveys in a shelter. Please indicate your preference:

Street Surveys Shelter Surveys Headquarters No Preference

If you selected Street Surveys: Are you able to stand/walk for up to **THREE** hours?

Yes No

Do you have a medical condition or disability that you feel is important for us to be aware of? If so, please indicate here or call 867.393.9200 to discuss your ability to participate in the **PiT Count Whitehorse**.

Are you attending the count with a friend/family member? Yes No

Please list full names and phone numbers:

In the event of an emergency, please contact:

Name: _____

Relationship: _____

Phone Number: _____

Affiliated Agency (if applicable): _____

VOLUNTEER WAIVER

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT - Whitehorse, YUKON	
ASSUMPTION OF RISKS, RELEASE OF LIABILITY, WAIVER OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT	
BY SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT YOU WAIVE CERTAIN LEGAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO SUE	
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY	INITIAL HERE

TO: Council of Yukon First Nations and any individual, corporation, association, institution, or organization that is associated with the **PiT Count Whitehorse** as an organizer, promoter, sponsor or advertiser and the respective agents, officials, officers and employees of all of the aforesaid; (hereafter all collectively referred to as the “Event Partners”)

ASSUMPTION OF RISKS

By signing below, I warrant that I am fit to safely participate in any and all activities I am involved in during the course of **PiT Count Whitehorse** (hereafter referred to as the “Event”). I am aware that my participation and involvement in the Event may expose me to some unexpected and high level risks, dangers or hazards, including risk of personal injury, property damage and loss resulting therefrom. Such risks, dangers and hazards, given the nature of the Event, may be outside of the scope of an expected or reasonable level of risk that a volunteer may be subject to in the course of participating in an event. By signing below, I freely and fully agree to assume any and all of these risks, dangers and hazards, even if caused by the negligence of the Event Partners, including the failure of the Event Partners to protect and safeguard me from the risks, dangers and hazards and the possibility of any personal injury, death, property damage and loss resulting therefrom.

RELEASE OF LIABILITY, WAIVER OF CLAIMS AND INDEMNITY

In consideration of the Event Partners permitting me to participate in the Event, by signing below I hereby release, waive and forever discharge the Event Partners of and from any and all claims, demands, damages, costs, expenses, actions and causes of action, whether in law or equity, in respect of injury, death, loss or damage to my person or property that I may suffer, or that any other person, entity or representative may suffer resulting therefrom, however caused, arising directly or indirectly by reason of my participation in the Event,

Signature of Volunteer

Name of Guardian (if less than 18)

Signature of Legal Guardian

Name of Witness (please print)

Witness (signature)

Appendix C: Sheltered Count And Occupancy Rates

Emergency Shelters included in this count were as follows: The Salvation Army, Kaushee's Place (Women's Emergency Shelter), and Skookum Jim Friendship Center (SJFC) Youth Emergency Shelter.

Shelter Name	Max. Occupancy/Night	Occupancy April 13, 2016
The Salvation Army	14 beds	11 clients 9 male/2 female
Kaushee's Place	19 beds	15 clients 9 adult female/6 children
SJFC – Youth Shelter	11 beds	3 male/2 female

Emergency Shelter Occupancy Rates Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse 2016

Transitional Housing included in this count were as follows: Betty's Haven (Women's Transition Facility), and Yukon Adult Resource Center (YARC)/British Columbia/Yukon Halfway House Association (BCYHHA) for offenders social rehabilitation for release.

Transitional Housing	Max. Occupancy/Night	Occupancy April 13, 2016
Betty's Haven – Women's Transitional Facility	10 units	38 clients 10 adult female/28 children
YARC/BCYHHA – for men	18	12 clients

Transitional Housing Occupancy Rates Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse 2016

Agencies included in this Count: Blood Ties Four Directions, Victoria Faulkner Women's Center, Skookum Jims Friendship Center-Pre-natal Program-drop-in, KDFN : Health Center, House of Learning, Outreach Program (located at the Boys & Girls Club), Committee on Abuse in Residential Schools Society, Individual Learning Center, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Society Yukon, and Justice Wellness Center.

Enumeration at each agency:

- Blood Ties Four Directions – drop in: **23** individuals
- Victoria Faulkner Women's Centre – drop in: **50** female and **5** children
- Skookum Jims Friendship Centre-Pre-natal Program-drop-in (cancelled morning of April 13)
- KDFN (Kwanlin Dun First Nation): Health Centre, House of Learning, Downtown Outreach Clinic – drop in: approx. **150** individuals in total at all locations

- Committee on Abuse in Residential Schools Society – drop in: **6** individuals
- Individual Learning Centre: **12** youth
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Society Yukon: **8** individuals
- Justice Wellness Centre: **17** individuals

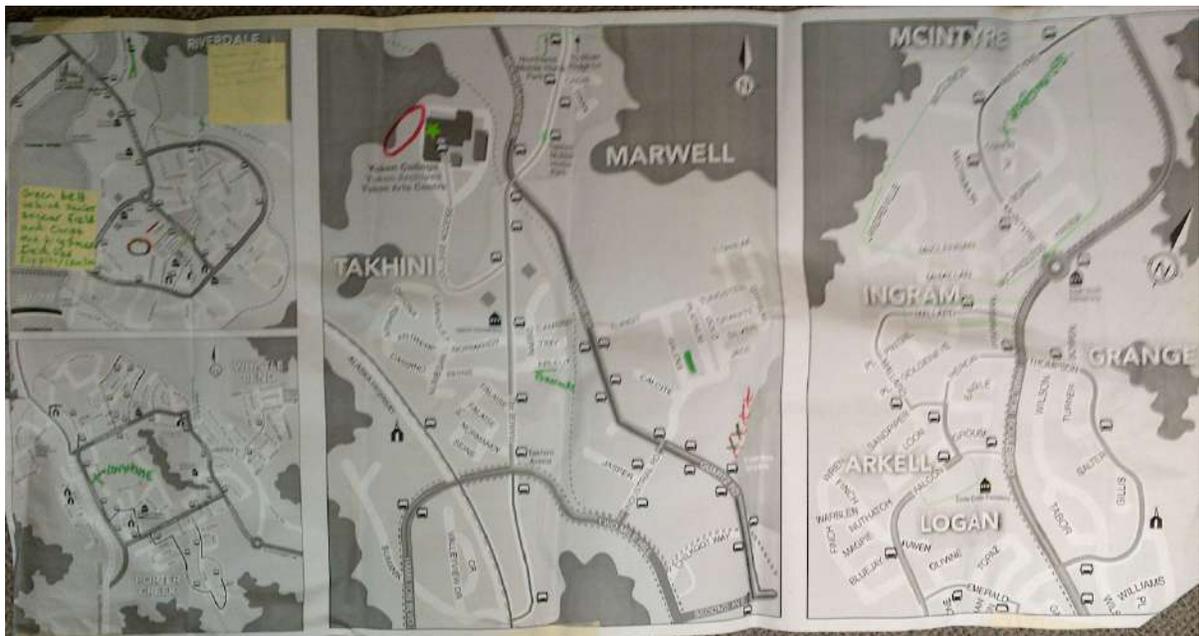
Public systems not included in enumeration (tally only):

Through the previous knowledge of the YPGH membership, qualified staff (with security clearance and training) attempted to enumerate individuals at YARC. The Arrest Processing Unit's staff were also prepared to enumerate at the Whitehorse Correctional Facility. Statistics that came back from the Whitehorse Correctional Facility were included as tally only and included those individuals with 'No Fixed Address'. That number recorded for April 13-14, 2016 was **27**: 16 First Nation males, 2 First Nation females, 8 Caucasian/other males, and 1 Caucasian/other female.

Appendix D: Maps



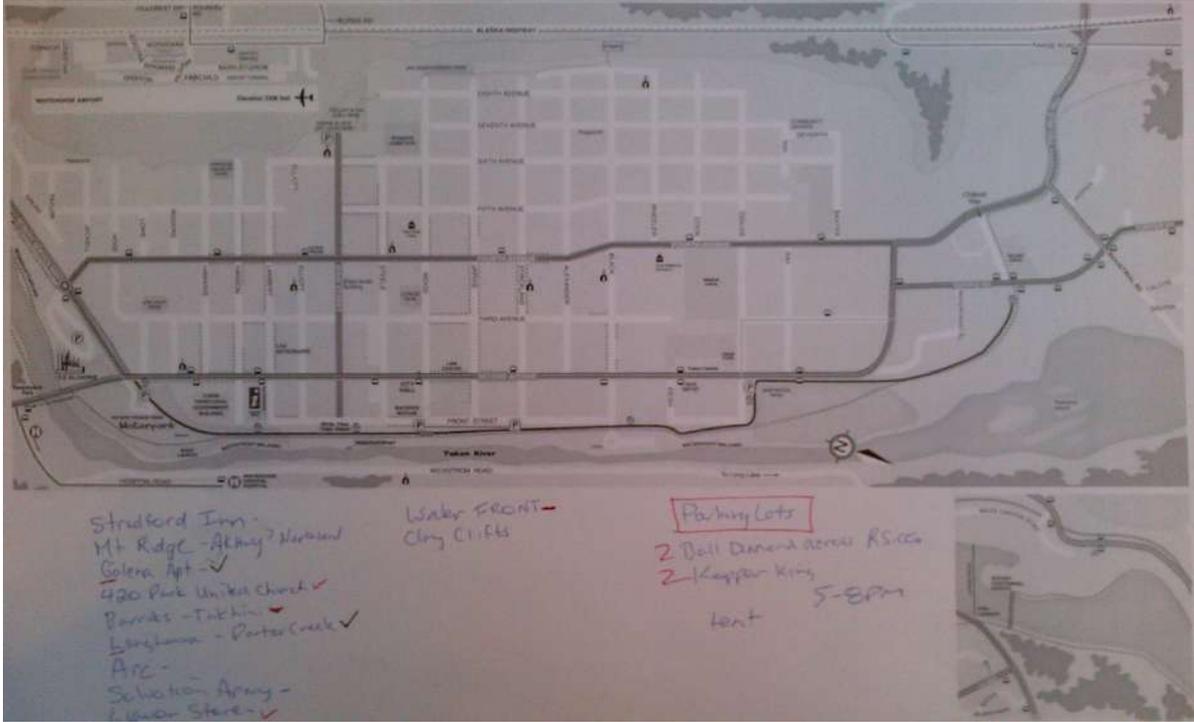
Downtown



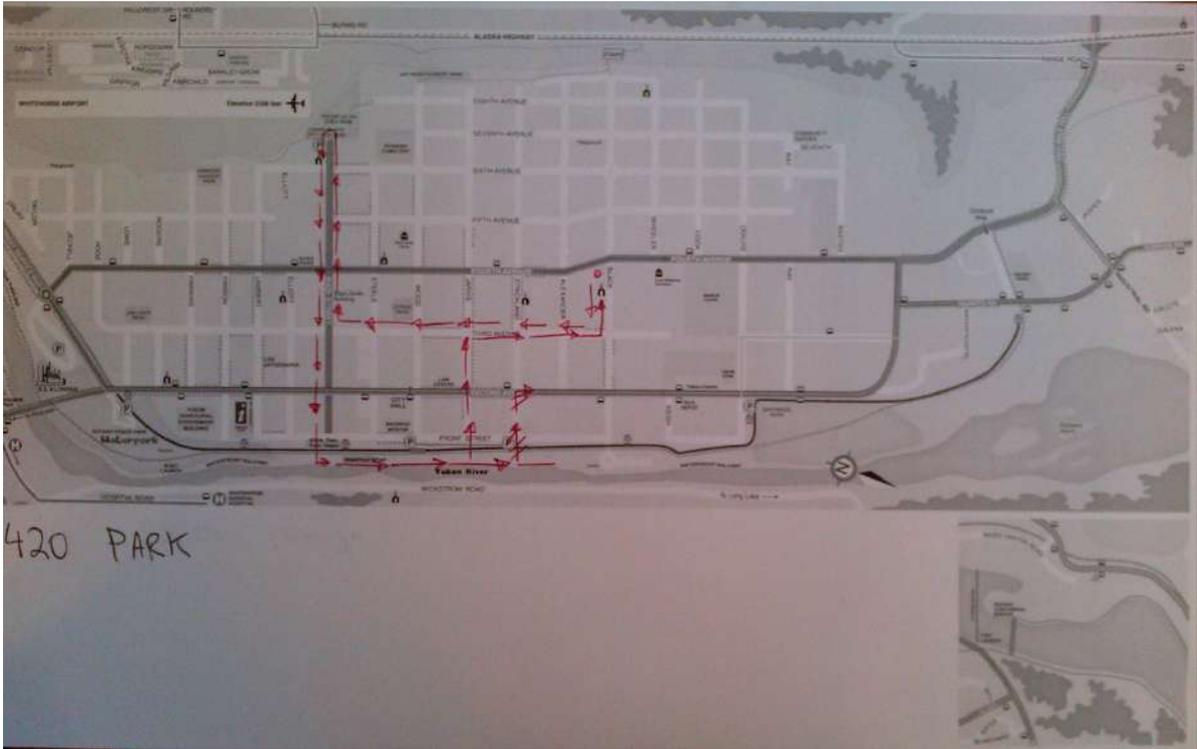
Riverdale, Whistle Bend, Takhini-Yukon College, McIntyre



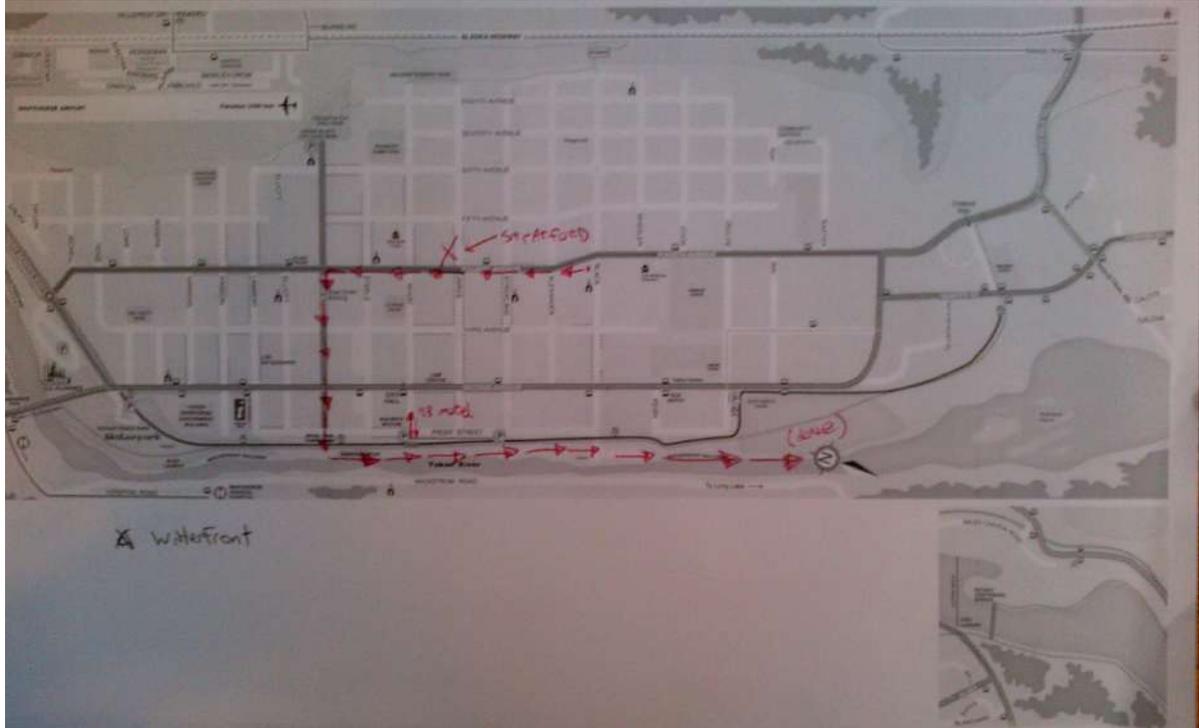
Whitehorse South



Locations



420 Park



Water Front

Appendix E: Housing Preference

Housing Preference, n=219
 Populated from PiT Count Whitehorse data collected 2016

Size of House	# of Bedrooms	Quality of Housing	Specific Needs
Tiny House	Single bedroom apartment	Live in the bush	Supportive housing
Apartment or Hotel	2 bedroom apartment	Rental Accommodation	Supportive housing such as Betty's Haven
Own house	Bottom floor, 2 bedrooms, kitchen access	Anything available	Disabled friendly (i.e. no stairs, etc.)
Apartment	Bottom floor, 2 bedroom	Big enough for family with 3 kids	Rent-to-own
Apartment	1 bedroom	One with a roof	Supported housing, meals, laundry, counsellors and elders
Apartment/Duplex	2 bedroom	Want to live outside	Seniors center/housing
Apartment or anything	Own rental house with 3 bedrooms	I need to go back in bush, I need to go back to Old Crow	Housing supports, affordable
Apartment	2 bedroom single dwelling	Large enough for 5 children that I can afford	Out of town
Apartment in KDFN Community	5 bedroom, somewhere safe	Out of town-away from town	
A home	Yukon Housing 2+ rooms	Good one	
Apartment	2-3 bedroom, affordable pet friendly	Secure place where no one was allowed in but me, drunk or sober	
Apartment	Good neighbourhood, good neighbours, safety, well-maintained, open space, affordable, 3-4 bedrooms	2 door unit with 2 floor	
Single dwelling home	Bachelor/1 bedroom apartment, good condition, safe, affordable, pet friendly	With furniture	
Single dwelling home	2 bedroom trailer	Anything where I could have a pet	
Apartment	1 bedroom apartment	Affordable mortgage payment	
Single dwelling	Own room	Housing where I don't need to listen to arguing for hours	
House	2 bedroom, low cost housing	Own place	
Apartment	2 bedroom, low income	Anything	

Single family dwelling	A place to call own, bachelor or 1 bedroom that accepts cats	My own place	
Duplex	2 bedroom house	Cheap with yard	
Apartment	My home, 2/3 bedroom for son	Doesn't matter, just needs a place	
Rental; without roommates	1 bedroom apartment with kitchen	To fit a family of 4	
Own home with 2 kids, 3 bedroom, yard, garage, affordable, nice neighbours, no drugs/abuse, safety for kids	2 bedroom, has son	Different place	
House or duplex, yard, 1 bedroom, affordable	2 bedroom apartment	Something that's healthy, well built, low rent, pets are allowed and quiet	
Apartment/own house	2 bedroom with animals out in the bush	Affordable, good for kids and families	
Bachelor or 1 bedroom rental, affordable, social housing	3 bedroom low income housing	Pet friendly, somewhere son could come visit	
Movable housing	1 bedroom affordable housing	Low cost housing/apartment	
Own house	2 bedroom place	Low cost housing	
Permanent bachelor apartment	2 bedroom house	Stable away from alcohol/drugs	
Little house (tiny)	2 bedroom-house	Just place to live! If possible for son	
Affordable Apartment	Rent-to-own, 2 bedroom house	Ground floor, quiet	
House to have a dog and vehicle	2 bedroom apartment	Single person low income	
Small house	2 bedroom	Allergen free, subsidized housing, safe, near to services & amenities	
Own house, small trailer	2 bedroom apartment-for kids to visit in Ontario	Have a pet, privacy, 15 minutes out of town, safe, quiet	
Yurt, chunk of land	3 bedrooms	Quiet, spacious, affordable	
Nice Apartment, comfortable	Duplex, 2 bedroom apartment	Living with family	
Cabin	3 bedroom	Low income	
Larger apartment accommodation, visits with children	2 bedroom apartment	Low income	
Own apartment/condo with some assistance	2 bedroom house	Affordable, close to town, more than 1 room	
House with complete kitchen & appliances	1 bedroom	Geared to low income but with security	

In Riverdale-a house so has own space	1 bedroom house/apartment	Low income, affordable 2bdrm	
My own apartment	2 bedroom because I have my grand children	Affordable	
An apartment in Whitehorse	2 bedrooms for rent	Clean, no mold, no walls falling down, no bugs	
Trailer	2 bedroom so my baby (12 years old) can come and see me	The type of house I can afford to pay	
House in town/hotel	House, 3 rooms, or basement suite	Low Cost Housing	
Apartment; not in the barracks	One bedroom apt., or 2 bedroom house	When rent is reasonable	
House would be nice, but apt ok too. Don't want neighbours drinking and partying	1 bedroom apartment	Allowed to smoke, not where the landlord lives	
Apartment	2 bedroom	Bachelor, low income	
Apartment private	10 bedroom house, would want to bring my street family		
Apartment-affordable	1 or 2 bedroom apartment		
Apartment, duplex, something small	One or 2 bedroom		
Apartment/suite-affordable housing	2 bedroom place		
Apartment	1 bedroom apartment		
Single apartment, but with separate bedroom, not a bachelor	Bachelor apt or 1 bedroom		
Regular apartment	1 bedroom apartment or bachelor suite, no vehicle so somewhere in town		
Apartment	1 bedroom apartment		
Apartment	1 bedroom		
Apartment	2 bedroom		
Bachelor apartment	2 bedroom apartment, kids		
Bigger house, affordable	1 bedroom apt.		
Small house for self	3 bedroom; so he can have his kids with him		
Single apartment	2-3 bedroom, fenced yard		
Family dwelling for wife and myself, apartment with room for dog	Rent bedroom or so		
Apartment is a start and hotel rooms	One bedroom suite, or apartment		
Condo	Room to rent and be		

	safe, ultimately a little home		
Apartment; furnished			
A house where I won't be judged			
House			
I want a house			
Apartment with balcony			
Apartment			
A tiny house project			
Bachelor apartment			
Apartment on my own			

Notes

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