

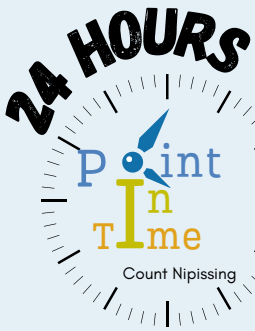


Nipissing Counts

Funded by the Government of Canada's Reaching Home Strategy



On **Wednesday, October 9 at 8:00 am** to **Thursday, October 16 at 8:00 am**, a Point in Time (PiT) Count and survey of homelessness was conducted across Nipissing District.



48 locations
67 surveyors



531

Individuals identified as homeless

130 (25%)

In Emergency Shelters

138 (26%)

Unsheltered

117 (22%)

In Public Institutions

80 (15%)

Hidden Homeless

66 (12%)

Transitionally Housed



Includes **31 children** under the age of 16 identified as homeless

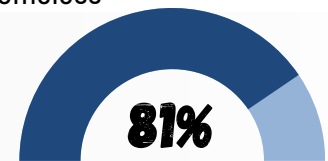
Key Findings

Based on **304** Completed Surveys



32%

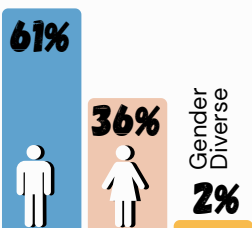
of respondents identified as having been in foster care or a group home



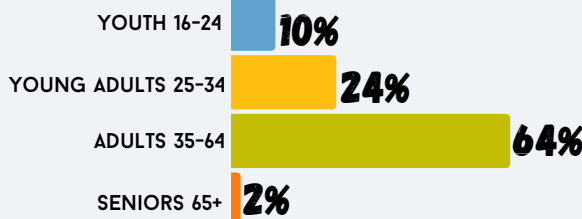
81%

of respondents were single

Gender Identity



Age



Veterans

6% of respondents identified as being a former military or RCMP member

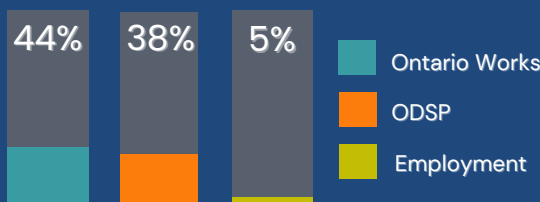


48%

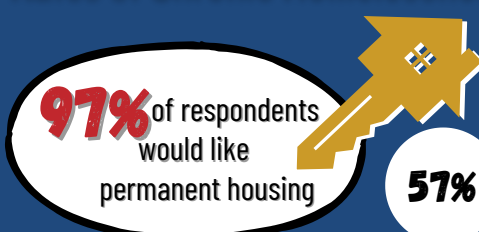
Identify as Indigenous

44% First experienced homelessness before the age of 25

Sources of income



Rates of Chronic Homelessness



67% of respondents were homeless for six months or more in the last year

57%

of respondents were homeless for eighteen months or more in the past three years

Top 5 reasons for most recent housing loss

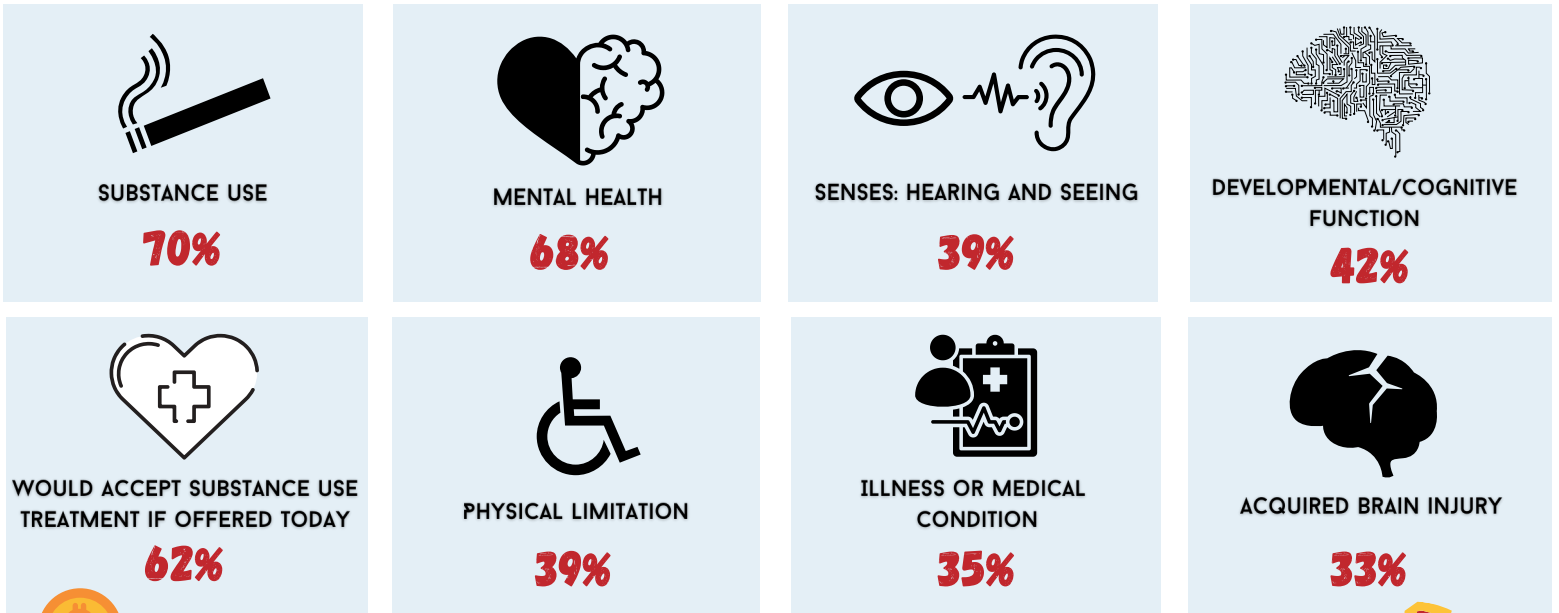
- ✗ Conflict with Landlord **22%**
- ✗ Not Enough Income **21%**
- ✗ Conflict with Spouse/Partner **18%**
- ✗ Mental Health **7%**
- ✗ Substance Use **7%**



Top 5 barriers to finding housing

- ✗ Rent's Too High **84%**
- ✗ Low Income **75%**
- ✗ Discrimination **31%**
- ✗ Addiction/Substance Use **28%**
- ✗ Poor Housing Condition **27%**

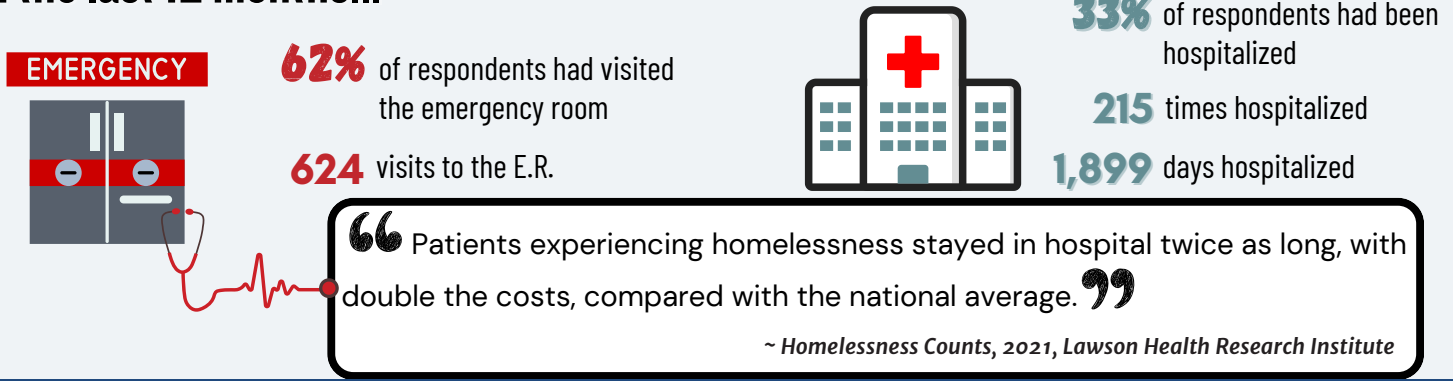


Health and Disability Topics of those Surveyed

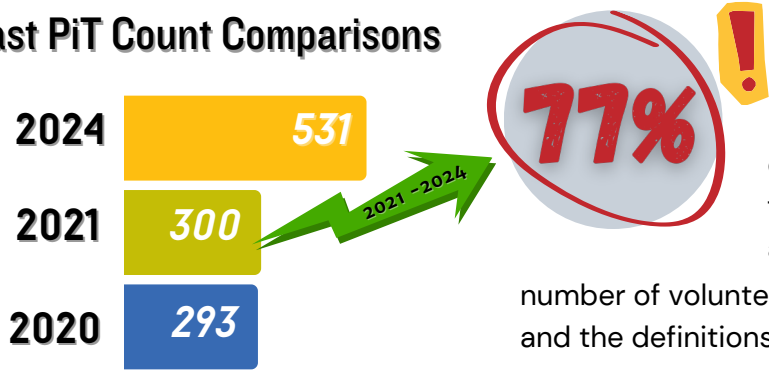



 Homelessness results in significant excess health care costs and resources 

In the last 12 months...



Past PiT Count Comparisons



 The homeless population is always difficult to enumerate, with complete accuracy. By extension, making direct comparisons between PiT Counts must always consider factors such as changes and improvements in surveying and sampling techniques: (eg. search and count locations, number of volunteers, geographical locations); seasonal differences/effects; and the definitions of homelessness used in the study.

