



604-792-9311
8550 Young Road
Chilliwack, BC Canada
V2P 8A4
www.chilliwack.com

POINT-IN-TIME (PiT)

**Homeless Count and
Survey Report**

October 9-10
2024



Land Acknowledgement



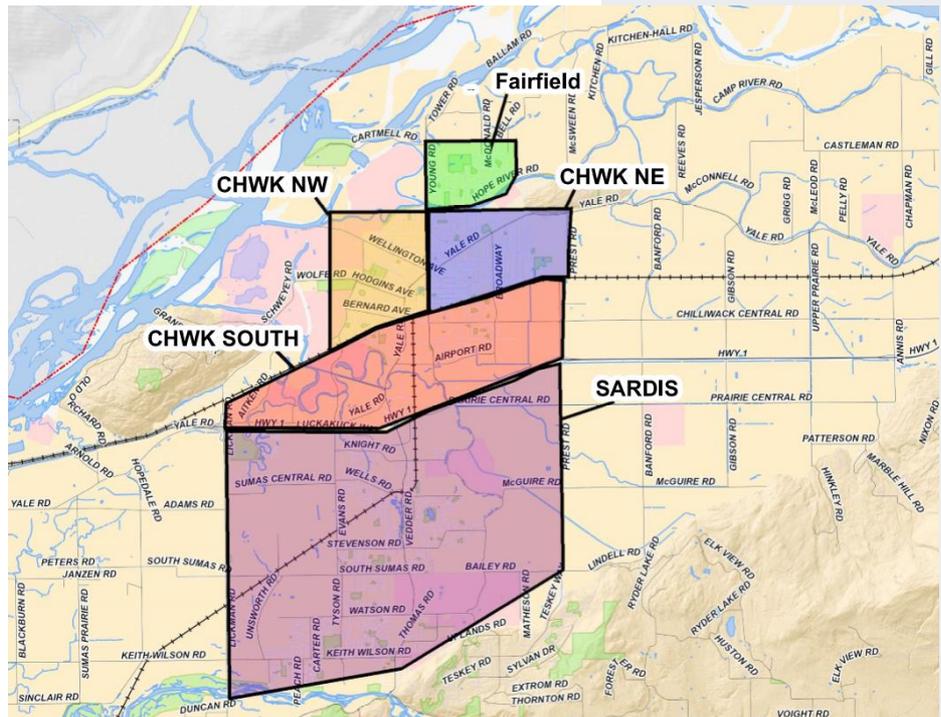
The City of Chilliwack's 2024 Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Survey was conducted on the ancestral and unceded territories of the **Stó:lō Coast Salish** peoples.

Land acknowledgments are an important first step in the broader journey of reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada. Inspired by the 94 Calls to Action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, this practice encourages Canadians to recognize and respect Indigenous peoples' deep-rooted connection to the land. It serves as a foundation for reshaping how we understand and discuss these territories.

Recognizing that land acknowledgments should be developed in collaboration with Indigenous communities, the City extends its gratitude to our First Nations partners who contributed to this inclusive statement, including representatives from **Stó:lō Nation, Ts'elxwéyeqw Tribe, Skwah First Nation, Mayor's Task Force on Inclusiveness, Diversity, and Accessibility (MTFIDA), and the Stó:lō Service Agency.**

CHILLIWACK ZONE

Where the count and survey took place



SUB-REGIONS

FAIRFIELD

CHILLIWACK NORTHEAST

CHILLIWACK NORTHWEST

CHILLIWACK SOUTH

SARDIS

Sub-regions of Chilliwack

The City of Chilliwack is situated on the traditional, ancestral, and unceded territory of the Stó:lō Coast Salish peoples. The community borders more than ten First Nations, each with self-governing authority over their development decisions. The survey and enumeration event took place within five defined sub-regions.

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Acknowledgements

The City of Chilliwack sincerely thanks everyone who participated in the process this year, generously sharing their time, experiences, and personal journeys. Your voices are invaluable and help guide our community in directing resources where they are needed most.

We also extend our gratitude to our community partners for their dedication and collaboration, which ensured the highest accuracy and reliability of our data. A special thank you to the many volunteers who engaged in meaningful conversations over both days, enriching the data collection process.

Community Partners

- Ann Davis Transition Society
- Chilliwack Community Services
- Connective
- Cyrus Centre
- Fraser Health
- Inclusion Chilliwack Society
- Lookout Society
- Ministry of Children and Family Development
- Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction
- Mountainside Harm Reduction
- Pacific Community Resources Society
- Pearl Life Renewal Society
- RainCity Housing and Support Society
- RCMP (Chilliwack)
- Ruth and Naomi's Mission Society
- Salvation Army
- Sardis Doorway
- School District #33
- Stó:lō Service Agency
- Wilma's Transition House

PROJECT REPORT ANALYST

Dr. Helen Lu (née Edwards), M.Ed., RCC, Ph.D.
Organizational Psychologist for Shift & Habit Consulting

COMMUNITY COORDINATOR

Kim Spice, City of Chilliwack

This project is funded in part by
the Government of Canada.



Disclosure: During the 2024 PiT Count event, Dr. Lu was employed as a Manager of Clinical Operations for a homelessness outreach program at Fraser Health. This report was developed as an independent third-party entity, separate from that role, in collaboration and with the City of Chilliwack.

What is a PiT Count?

→ The Point-in-Time (PiT) Counts are a community-level measure of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. It also provides a national picture of homelessness.

The PiT Counts are comprised of two components:

- 1. A PiT Count Enumeration.** A PiT Count enumeration is an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within a determined geographical area on a single night. It also identifies the location where they spent the night: in shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered locations.
- 2. A Survey on Homelessness.** The Survey on Homelessness includes a set of standardized survey questions that are administered directly to individuals experiencing homelessness. Respondents include those in shelters, transitional housing, health and correctional systems, unsheltered locations, and hidden homeless (e.g. people who are “couch surfing”). The survey collects information on the characteristics and experiences of people affected by homelessness to help community organizations and all orders of government better understand and serve individuals experiencing homelessness in Canada.

Housing Infrastructure Canada
<http://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca>

The **survey** provides for a greater understanding of homelessness but is not considered a “count” of how many individuals are experiencing homelessness.

An **enumeration** is a community-based count that occurs at one point in time (during a 24-hour period).



City of Chilliwack

The Host

Despite having conducted a PiT Count in 2023, the City of Chilliwack carried out another Point-in-Time Count and Survey on October 9 and 10, 2024, in response to a request from the Government of Canada for Reaching Home Designated Communities funded through Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada. This year's process was a collaborative effort, uniting community organizations and healthcare partners to engage existing staff as volunteers, ensuring a thorough and coordinated approach to data collection.

The PiT Count was funded by Reaching Home as a sub-project that falls under the Coordination of Resources and Data Quality Improvement directive.

PiT Count & Survey

Survey: Individuals experiencing homelessness were invited to participate in a voluntary survey to gather information about their demographics, experiences, needs, and barriers to housing.

Magnet Event: The PiT Magnet Event on October 10, 2024, was held to engage individuals experiencing homelessness and increase participation. By enhancing data collection, the event informs policy, funding, and program development to address homelessness.

NEW IN 2024: Enumeration: Outreach workers visited shelters, transitional housing, and outdoor locations where people experiencing homelessness were known to stay. On October 9, 2024, staff counted the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

HISTORY OF THE PiT COUNT

Since 2004, British Columbia has conducted Homelessness Point-in-Time (PiT) Counts to assess homelessness and inform policy and funding decisions. Typically held every three years, these counts provide a snapshot of homelessness across the province, supporting efforts to improve housing and support services.

The Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD)—including Chilliwack, Abbotsford, Mission, Kent, Harrison Hot Springs, and Hope—has participated in PiT Counts since their inception, conducting them in **2004, 2007, 2011, 2014, 2017, 2020, and 2023** in collaboration with local governments, service agencies, and volunteers. These efforts prioritize accurate, compassionate data collection while recognizing the lived experiences of individuals facing housing insecurity.

These counts consisted of the application of a voluntary survey completed by people experiencing homelessness in Chilliwack. In 2023, **413 individuals completed surveys, an increase of 35% from 2020.**

The 2024 Point-in-Time (PiT) Count and survey took place on October 9 and 10 and was conducted in accordance with federal Reaching Home funding requirements, with a methodology that somewhat differed from previous regional and provincial counts. This involved the introduction of a new component, the enumeration, in addition to the survey approach. The 2024 count was coordinated with other Reaching Home communities in the region, helping to minimize the risk of over-counting individuals who may move between communities.

The next Point In Time count is scheduled to take place in 2027, and will be coordinated both provincially and federally.

Why It Matters

Data-Driven Decision-Making: PiT Counts help identify trends in homelessness and provide valuable insights for shaping housing policies, funding priorities, and support programs.

Improving Services: The information collected helps communities develop targeted interventions to address homelessness more effectively.

Advocacy and Awareness: The findings raise awareness about homelessness, helping to mobilize resources and support long-term solutions.

2023-2024: THE PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for the 2024 Point-in-Time (PiT) Count in Chilliwack was guided by a collaborative, community-driven approach, ensuring inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, and trauma-informed practices – key principles in creating a respectful and equitable process:

- **Inclusivity** ensures that diverse voices, particularly those with lived experience, are actively involved in decision-making.
- **Cultural sensitivity** acknowledges and respects the traditions, beliefs, and unique needs of different communities, particularly Indigenous peoples.
- **Trauma-informed practice** recognizes the impact of past trauma, ensuring that interactions and data collection methods are conducted in a way that minimizes harm and promotes safety.

Led by the **City of Chilliwack**, the planning committee met regularly in the months leading up to the event in October, working closely with community partners to ensure a well-coordinated and effective process. This collective effort underscores Chilliwack's commitment to a compassionate, inclusive, and community-led response to homelessness.

Indigenous Involvement

Indigenous involvement played a vital role in Chilliwack's PiT Count, honoring the voices and experiences of Indigenous community members, as well as ensuring a culturally responsive and inclusive approach to data collection. Recognizing the over representation of Indigenous individuals among those experiencing homelessness, city staff worked closely with Indigenous Elders, Knowledge Keepers, and community partners to guide the planning and implementation of the count. Their leadership fostered trust with participants, encouraged meaningful engagement, and ensured the process was conducted with cultural sensitivity and respect.

Collaborative & Geographic Approach

The planning process actively incorporated input from community partners, outreach groups, and individuals with lived experience, ensuring that diverse perspectives were reflected. Decisions were made collaboratively, with the community determining the best approach. A comprehensive geographic strategy was also implemented, ensuring equitable division and coverage of enumeration and survey areas.

Volunteer & Staff Training

To prepare volunteers and staff, training sessions were conducted both in-person and online, focusing on trauma-informed data collection methods. The City of Chilliwack led two in-person training sessions and two online sessions, using materials from the Homelessness Learning Hub (homelessnesslearninghub.ca). Community partners assisted in facilitating training, ensuring accessibility and consistency in approach. To uphold privacy and ethical standards, all surveyors were required to read and sign an Oath of Confidentiality before engaging with respondents.

THE COUNT...

On October 9th, the count began with an opening ceremony setting a tone of respect, inclusivity and cultural recognition and concluded that evening after the enumeration.

The following day on October 10th, staff conducted **surveys** and hosted the magnet event to effectively engage with participants.

The **magnet event** featured various interactive stations. These stations ranged from lighthearted and engaging activities to essential healthcare-related services, creating a welcoming space where participants could not only share their experiences but also access support and resources.

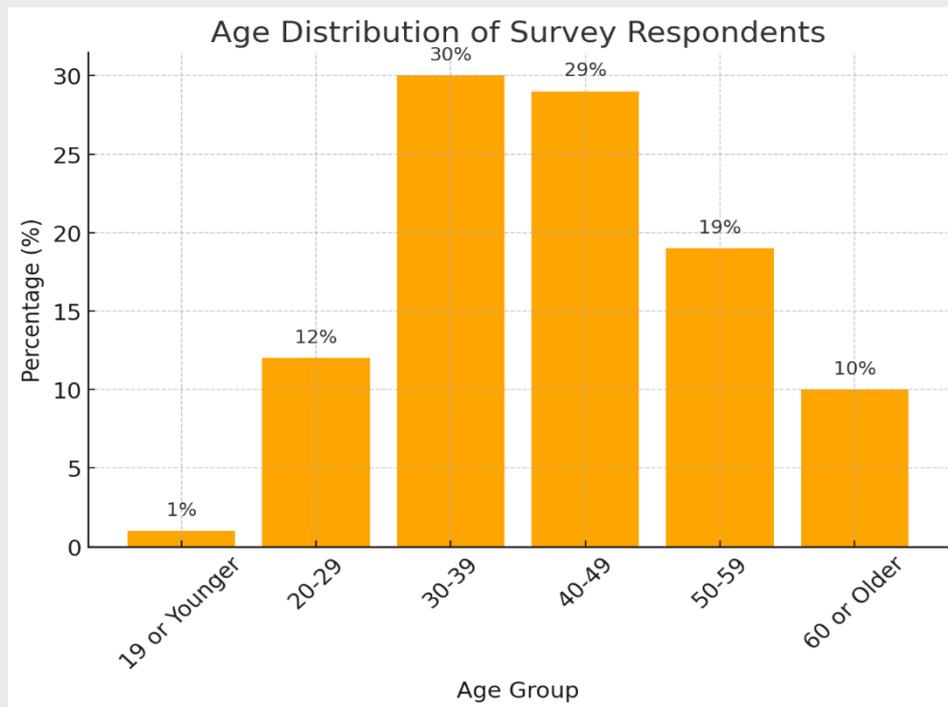
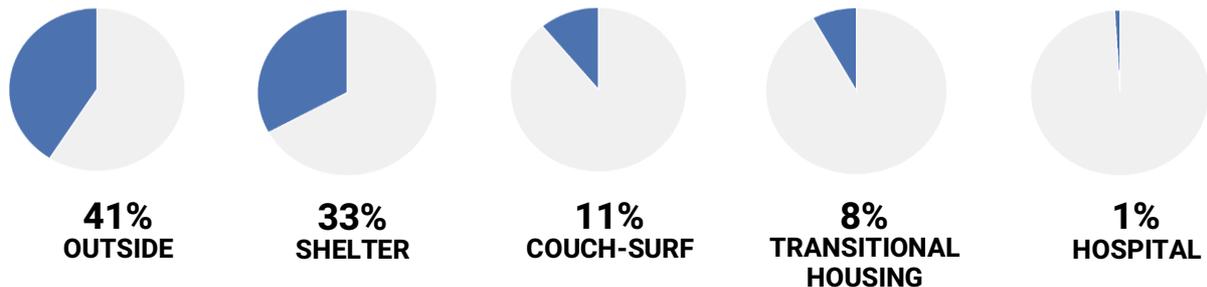
The PiT Count consisted of:

1. **Participant Surveys:** required survey questions were provided by the federal government. Communities had the opportunity to include additional questions to gather information regarding local homelessness. Chilliwack's additional questions focused on service navigation. The survey aimed to gather comprehensive data on the housing and living situations of individuals experiencing homelessness. It focused on identifying current and past housing situations, including shelter, transitional housing, or unsheltered living, and explored whether individuals had access to permanent and safe housing. The survey further examined respondents' demographic backgrounds, sources of income, and sought to understand the underlying causes for housing loss. Overall, the survey provided valuable insights into the multifaceted factors contributing to homelessness, with the aim of informing future policies and support services. See Appendix 1 for the 2024 Point in Time Count Survey.
2. **The Magnet Event:** Attendees received refreshments and lunch, along with support services such as massage therapy, haircuts, counselling, wound and foot care, tax assistance, and recreational activities. The event also connected individuals with the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction and the Canada Revenue Agency for help with obtaining identification, enrolling in Income Assistance or People With Disabilities (PWD) benefits, verifying eligibility and addressing retroactive payments.
3. **Enumeration:** On the evening of October 9th, an enumeration was conducted across various locations in the community, including local shelters, the hospital, and the RCMP detachment. This approach provides a more comprehensive understanding of homelessness in the area, supplementing previous statistics that were based solely on the number of completed surveys. Historically, the data on homelessness was derived from voluntary participation in the survey, which often underrepresented the true extent of the issue. This undercount is primarily due to the challenges of survey administration, which requires not only identifying individuals but also ensuring their willingness and ability to participate—unlike simple enumeration, which only counts visible presence. These challenges are especially pronounced when trying to reach less visible populations such as women, youth, and individuals in rural or remote areas.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 2024 Chilliwack PiT Count surveyed **367 individuals**. Not everyone counted in the enumeration completed a survey. While the surveys don't capture every individual's experience, they provide valuable insights to guide policy development and resource planning.

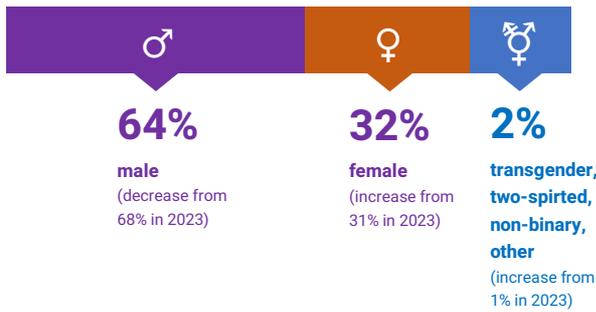
OVERNIGHT LOCATIONS



Although survey participation by **youth** dropped from **3% in 2023 to 1% in 2024**, targeted outreach suggests the true number of homeless youth is much higher, underscoring challenges in capturing hidden homelessness.

Homelessness among individuals **aged 30-49** increased from **53% in 2023 to 59% in 2024**. Although homelessness among those **60+** **dropped 3%** from **2023**, outreach shows seniors still face significant challenges while experiencing homelessness.

Gender Representation



The general composition remains similar to previous years, showing slight increase in male representation and a growing acknowledgment of diverse gender identities within the surveyed population.

Key Factors in Trends



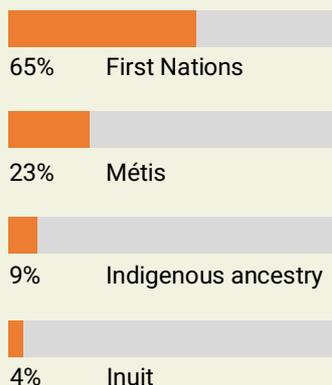
identified as **Indigenous** among the homelessness population, despite making only 9% of the general Chilliwack population (2021 Census). This is an increase from 40% in 2023.



came from **government care** as a child or youth, which includes foster care, group homes, or youth agreements. This is an increase from 32% in 2023.



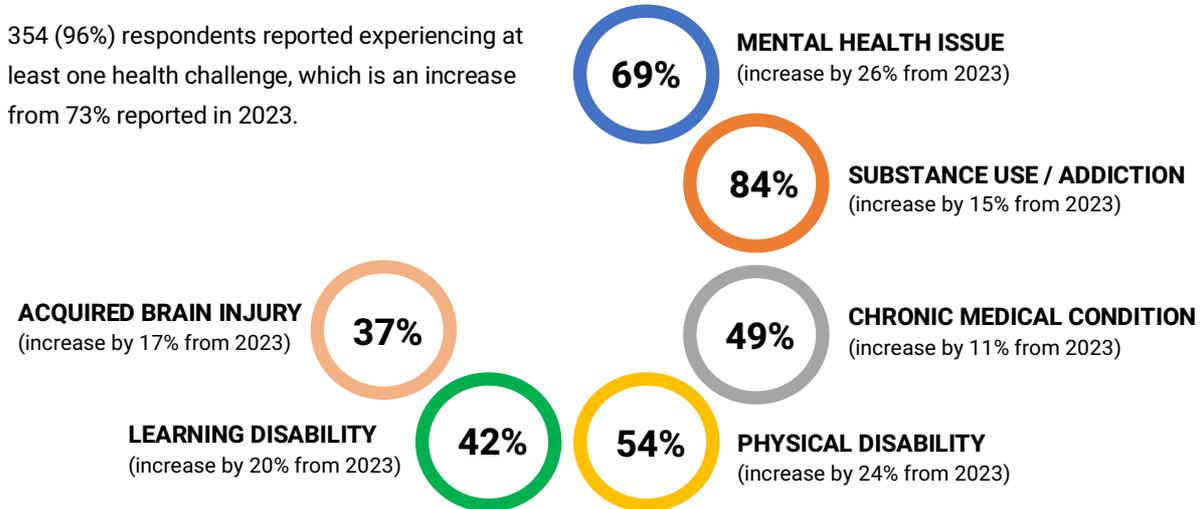
reported that the most common reason for homelessness was a **loss of income** that prevented them from retaining consistent and sustainable housing.



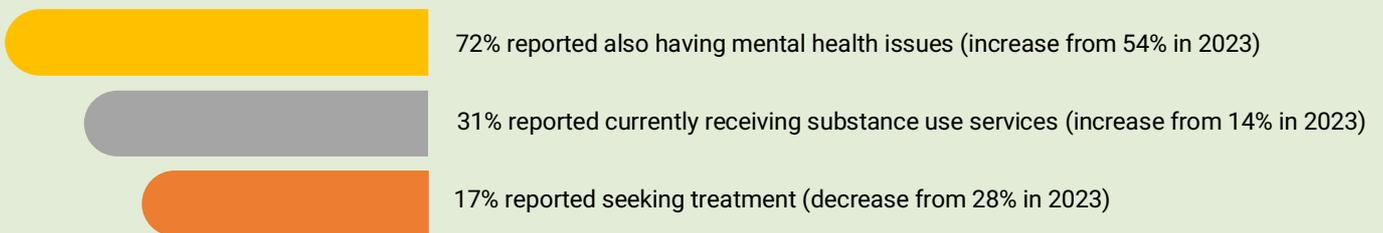
Health Challenges

367 SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

354 (96%) respondents reported experiencing at least one health challenge, which is an increase from 73% reported in 2023.

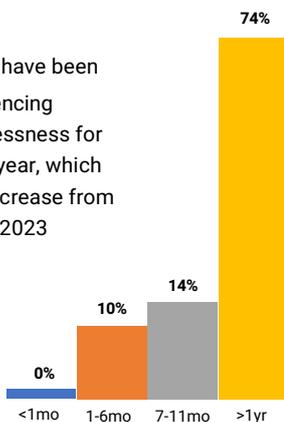


Of those experiencing substance use issues:

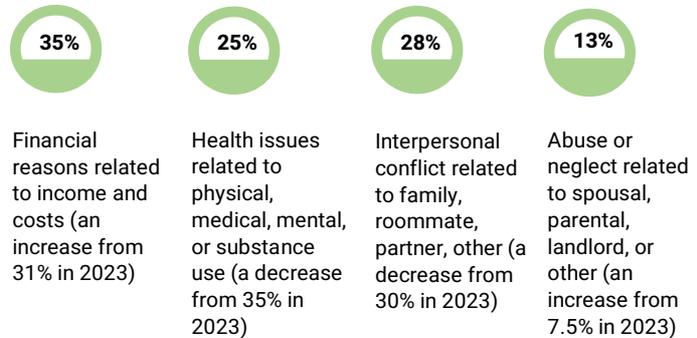


DURATION OF HOMELESSNESS

74% have been experiencing homelessness for over a year, which is an increase from 70% in 2023



CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

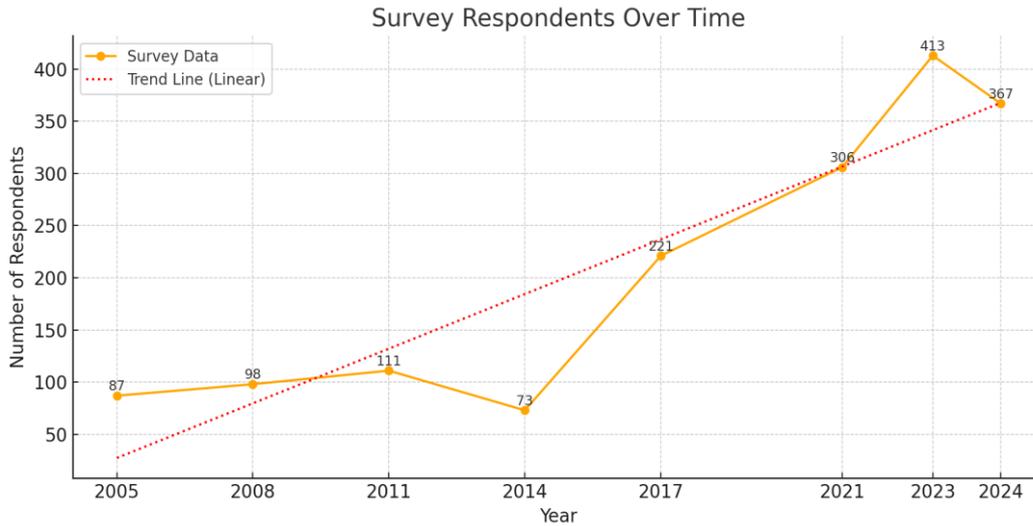


Survey Findings

SURVEY PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Figure 1

Total Surveyed Individuals Who Experience Homelessness, Chilliwack (2004-2024)



The **red dotted line** represents the line of regression, representing a sharp and steady trend upwards in homelessness count over the years.

Table 1

Change in Number of Surveyed Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, Chilliwack (PiT Count Data)

Year	Number	Change from Previous Count	Percentage Change (%)
2020	306	+85	38%
2023	413	+107	35%
2024	367	-46	-11%

The PiT Count survey gathered responses from **367 individuals for 2024**, capturing their experiences with homelessness. The results are categorized as follows.

AGE AND GENDER

Table 2

Age of Survey Respondents, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Age Group	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 15	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
15-19	28	11%	9	3%	11	3%
20-29	48	18%	63	17%	66	18%
30-39	65	25%	106	29%	110	30%
40-49	49	19%	90	25%	81	22%
50-59	46	18%	52	14%	51	14%
60 or older	26	10%	46	13%	47	13%
TOTAL	262	100%	367*	100%	367	100%

***Note:** While the total number of survey respondents in 2023 was 413, only 367 provided responses to the age identity question.

The 2024 PiT Count survey data reveals continued shifts in the age distribution of Chilliwack’s homeless population, with notable growth in middle-aged and older individuals alongside a slight increase in youth homelessness. The 30-39 age group remains the largest, increasing slightly from 29% in 2023 to 30% (110 individuals) in 2024. This steady rise over recent years suggests that homelessness is disproportionately affecting individuals in their 30s. Meanwhile, the 40-49 age group saw a slight decline, dropping from 25% in 2023 to 22% in 2024 (81 individuals).

Young adult homelessness (ages 20-29) continues to rise, reaching 18% (66 individuals) in 2024, up from 17% in 2023. At the same time, youth homelessness (ages 15-19) saw a slight increase, now making up 3% of respondents (11 individuals) in 2024, compared slightly less than 3% in 2023.

A notable trend is the steady rise in older adults experiencing homelessness. The proportion of individuals aged 60 or older increased by only 1. While the increase is small, it still highlights the growing impact of fixed incomes, lack of affordable senior housing, and age-related health conditions contributing to homelessness.

Youth homelessness numbers often appear low because youth homelessness is largely hidden. Many young people without stable housing avoid shelters or living on the streets—where they would be more visible—instead opting to "couch surf," stay with friends or relatives temporarily, or live in unsafe or precarious situations. These coping strategies make it difficult for service providers and data collectors to accurately count them, leading to significant underreporting. As a result, the true scale of youth homelessness is masked by its invisible nature.

The 2024 data confirms that homelessness in Chilliwack disproportionately affects adults in their 30s and 40s, while younger and older individuals are underrepresented. Middle-aged individuals face the greatest housing instability, likely due to financial challenges, barriers to health services, and systemic issues preventing them from exiting homelessness.

Table 3

Gender Identity of Survey Respondents, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Gender Identity	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	158	60%	249	68%	236	64%
Female	104	40%	114	31%	119	32%
Transgender	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%
Other	0	0%	1	0.3%	2	<1%
Two-Spirit	0	0%	1	<1%	2	<1%
Non-Binary	0	0%	1	<1%	2	<1%
TOTAL	262	100%	367*	100%	362*	100%

***Note:** While the total number of survey respondents in 2023 was 413, only 367 provided responses to the gender identity question. Similarly, in 2024, 367 individuals completed the survey, with 362 responding to the gender identity question.

The 2024 PiT Count survey confirms that male respondents continue to make up the majority of the homeless population, at 64% (236 individuals out of the total of 362 who responded to this question). This represents a decrease from 68% in 2023, suggesting a slight shift in gender representation among those experiencing homelessness.

Female representation increased slightly, rising from 31% (114 individuals) in 2023 to 32% (119 individuals) in 2024. While this is still lower than 2020 (40%), the slight increase suggests that women may be more visible in homelessness counts or facing increasing housing instability.

For gender-diverse individuals, representation has grown slightly. In 2024, 7 respondents (2%) identified as Transgender, Other, Two-Spirit, or Non-binary, compared to only 3 individuals in 2023 (1%).

Table 4

Trans Experience, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Trans Experience	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Can Identify with Trans Experience	7	2%	15	4%
Cannot Identify with Trans Experience	325	87%	342	92%
No Response	41	11%	10	3%

The increase in trans-identifying individuals suggests potential shifts in awareness, comfort in self-identification, or community representation. The drop in no responses indicate better data collection efforts or increased trust in survey processes. The increase in cis-identifying responses is proportionally smaller compared to the growth in trans-identifying individuals.

Table 5

Sexual Orientation, Chilliwack (2017-2024)

Sexual Orientation	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Heterosexual/Straight	168	90%	298	88%	311	90%
Bisexual	10	5%	23	7%	5	2%
Two-Spirited	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Gay	1	<1%	3	1%	14	4%
Other	1	<1%	4	1%	3	1%
Questioning	1	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Don't Know	4	2%	0	0%	4	1%
Pansexual	1	<1%	2	1%	3	1%
Lesbian	1	<1%	4	1%	1	<1%
TOTAL	187	100%	337	100%	344	100%

The data from 2020 to 2024 in Chilliwack shows that the majority of respondents experiencing homelessness identified as heterosexual/straight, consistently making up around 88–91% of each year's total. However, there is a gradual increase in sexual diversity over time, with more individuals identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, Two-Spirited, pansexual, or selecting other/questioning/don't know in later years. Notably, the proportion of bisexual individuals peaked in 2023 (7%) before dropping to 2% in 2024. Gay and Two-Spirited representation also increased over time, with a noticeable rise in 2024, where 4% identified as gay. This trend suggests growing diversity and possibly greater comfort in disclosing non-heterosexual identities, or improved data collection methods over time. Overall, while heterosexual youth remain the majority, the increasing visibility of 2SLGBTQ+ youth highlights the need for more inclusive and targeted support within homeless services.

INDIGENOUS IDENTITY

Table 6

Indigenous Identity Compared to Population, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Community	FVRD 2021 Census		2023 PiT Count		% Difference	2024 PiT Count		% Difference
	N	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
Chilliwack	7,250	8%	88	40%	+32%	94	42%	+34%

Figure 2

Indigenous Representation in Homelessness (Chilliwack, 2023-2024)

Chilliwack Indigenous Representation in Homelessness (PiT Count)

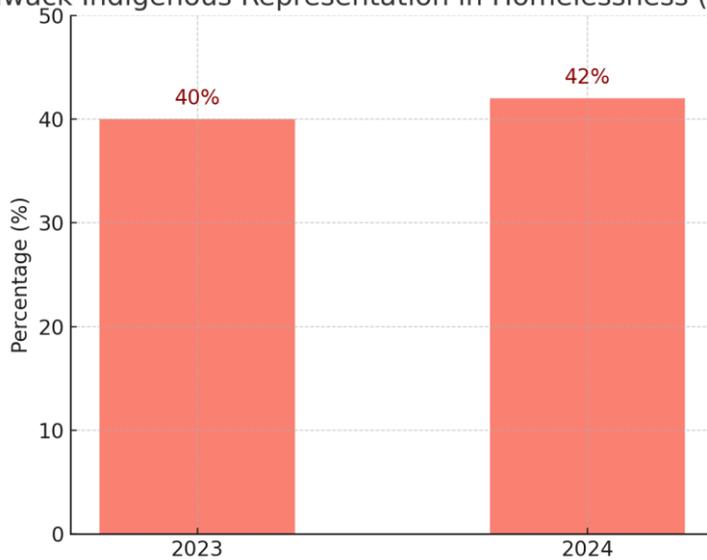


Table 7

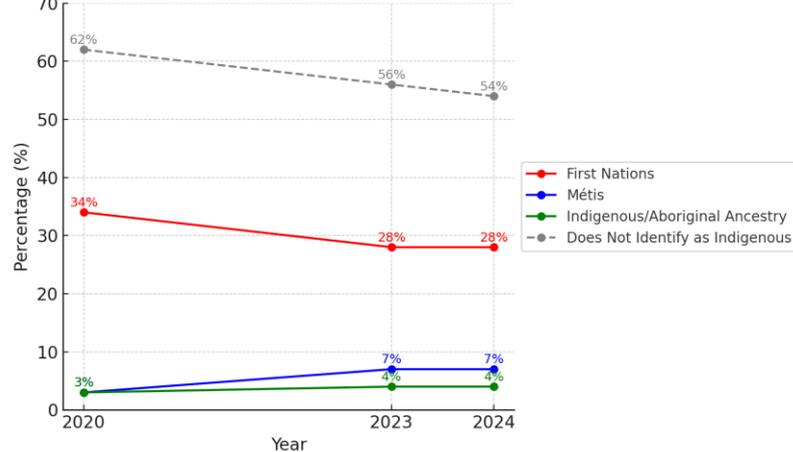
Indigenous Identity by Responses, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Indigenous Identity	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
First Nations	66	34%	95	28%	102	28%
Indigenous/Aboriginal Ancestry	4	2%	13	4%	15	4%
Métis	5	3%	22%	7%	26	7%
Inuit	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Not Listed	0	0%	4	1%	3	1%
Don't Know/Unsure	0	0%	15	4%	18	5%
Does Not Identify as Indigenous	121	62%	189	56%	196	54%
TOTAL	196	100%	338	100%	360	100%

Indigenous people are vastly overrepresented in the homeless population, often making up over one-third of those experiencing homelessness despite representing a much smaller percentage of the general population. This stark disparity highlights the urgent need for adequate funding for culturally safe supports and services that address the unique needs and experiences of Indigenous communities.

Figure 3

Indigenous Identity Trends in Chilliwack's Homeless Population (2020 - 2024)



- **First Nations (Red Line):** Shows a slight decline in percentage but a continued high presence.
- **Métis (Blue Line):** Demonstrates a **steady increase, nearly tripling since 2020.**
- **Indigenous/Aboriginal Ancestry (Green Line):** Shows gradual growth, suggesting more individuals are identifying with their Indigenous heritage.
- **Non-Indigenous (Gray Dashed Line):** While still the majority, its proportion has been declining, reinforcing the growing overrepresentation of Indigenous individuals in homelessness.

CAUSES INDICATED FOR EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

The 2024 Point-in-Time (PiT) Count data yielded a total of 367 respondents and reveals multiple interconnected factors contributing to homelessness in Chilliwack. Among the most frequently reported reasons, loss of income emerged as the leading cause, affecting approximately 115 individuals (31% of respondents). Economic challenges, including rising housing costs, job instability, and insufficient social assistance, have made it difficult for many to secure or maintain stable housing. Similarly, conflict within households was another significant factor, with over 54 individuals (15%) citing relationship breakdowns with spouses as the reason for their homelessness. 43 individuals (12%) indicated having disputes with landlords and parents (another 15%) were also commonly reported.

Substance use and addiction were identified as major contributing factors, affecting 48 individuals (13%). Many people experiencing homelessness also reported barriers to accessing treatment and support services, which exacerbates their housing instability. Additionally, mental health challenges were frequently cited, with a significant proportion of respondents indicating that untreated or unsupported mental health conditions made it difficult for them to maintain employment, housing, and social relationships.

Discrimination was also reported as a factor, particularly among marginalized groups, with some individuals citing prejudice from landlords, employers, or personal relationships as contributing to their housing instability. Other health-related challenges, including physical disabilities, chronic medical conditions, and acquired brain injuries, also played a role, as these conditions can limit employment opportunities and financial independence.

Institutional factors, such as release from hospital or jail without transition planning, highlighted gaps in discharge support. Additionally, 29 individuals (8%) cited housing instability from evictions, property sales, or unfit living conditions.

Table 8

Causes Indicated for Experiences of Homelessness, Chilliwack 2024

Causes of Homelessness	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Financial Reasons		
Loss of Income	115	31%
Property Sold	14	4%
Loss of Rent Support	1	0%
Loss of Owned Housing	6	2%
Health Issues		
Mental Health Issue	26	7%
Physical Health Issue	19	5%
Substance Use	48	13%
Hospitalization	5	1%
Interpersonal Conflict		
Conflict with Spouse	54	15%
Conflict with Landlord	43	12%
Conflict with Others	30	8%
Conflict with Parent	21	6%
Discrimination by Parent	2	1%
Discrimination by Landlord	25	7%
Complaint from Others	15	4%
Discrimination by Spouse	5	1%
Asked to Leave (Guest)	7	2%
Discrimination by Others	10	3%
Abuse		
Abuse from Spouse	23	6%
Abuse from Parent	15	4%
Abuse from Landlord	9	2%
Abuse from Others	8	2%
Abuse as a Child	1	<0%
Unsafe/Unfit Housing	29	8%
Family Departure	25	7%
Voluntarily Left	9	2%
Jail/Prison	8	2%
Pet-related Issue	4	1%
Other Reasons	60	16%
TOTAL	635	100%

DURATION OF HOMELESSNESS

The 2024 PiT Count survey data shows that long-term homelessness (one year or more) remains the most prevalent, with 69% (255 individuals) of surveyed respondents experiencing homelessness for over a year. This percentage is consistent with 2023 (70%) and reflects a steady increase from 2017 (50%) and 2020 (54%), indicating that once individuals become homeless, they are increasingly likely to remain unhoused for extended periods.

Short-term homelessness remains relatively low, with only 5% (17 individuals) in 2024 having been homeless for less than one month. This is comparable to 4% in 2023, highlighting limited immediate exit strategies for those who recently lost housing. The 1-6 month category (16%) and 7-11 month category (10%) have remained stable over time, suggesting that while some individuals transition out of homelessness within a year, many struggle to secure long-term housing solutions.

The data reinforces a concerning trend of chronic homelessness in Chilliwack. Nearly 7 in 10 surveyed individuals reported experiencing homelessness for more than a year.

Table 9

Duration of Homelessness from Surveyed Respondents, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

LENGTH	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 1 month	19	10%	15	4%	17	5%
1-6 months	42	22%	53	16%	59	16%
7-11 months	27	14%	33	10%	36	10%
1 year or more	103	54%	231	70%	225	69%
TOTAL	191	100%	332	100%	367	100%

HEALTH CHALLENGES AMONG HOMELESSNESS

The 2024 PiT Count continues to show a steady rise in health-related challenges among individuals experiencing homelessness in Chilliwack. Addiction remains the most reported issue, affecting 63% of respondents (448 individuals), maintaining the same high percentage as in 2023 (63%), but a significant increase from 2020 (47%). This suggests that substance use remains a major barrier to housing stability, requiring expanded harm reduction and treatment services.

Similarly, mental health challenges have increased over time, with 84% of respondents (310 individuals) in 2024 self-reporting mental health concerns, compared to 30.1% in 2020 and 43% in 2023. The high prevalence indicates that mental health services are still inadequate in addressing the growing needs of this population.

Physical disabilities and chronic medical conditions have also risen sharply. 30% of respondents (208 individuals) in 2024 reported physical disabilities, up from 20% in 2020, while 38% (274 individuals) reported medical conditions, increasing from 25% in 2020.

Notably, acquired brain injuries (37%) and learning disabilities (42%) continue to be significant but often overlooked factors affecting homelessness.

Table 10

Reported Health Challenges Among the Homelessness Population, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Health Concern	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Substance Use	144	47%	259	63%	309	84%
Mental Health Issue	92	30%	179	43%	255	69%
Physical Disability	60	20%	124	30%	197	54%
Medical Condition	77	25%	158	38%	181	49%
Acquired Brain Injury	33	10%	83	20%	134	37%
Learning Disability	-		89	22%	153	42%

LENGTH OF TIME IN CHILLIWACK

The 2024 PiT Count data shows a slight increase in newer arrivals to Chilliwack, with individuals who have lived in the community for less than 6 months rose slightly between 2023 and 2024 (from 28 to 32, though staying at 9%), and those living 6-11 months increasing from 7% to 8%. This suggests that a growing number of individuals experiencing homelessness may be newly arriving in the area. The proportion of those who have always lived in Chilliwack also saw a slight increase, indicating that homelessness is affecting both long-standing residents and newcomers alike.

Table 11

Length of Time, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Length of Time in Chilliwack	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Less than 6 months	28	9%	32	9%
6-11 months	23	7%	26	8%
12-23 months	18	6%	22	6%
2-5 years	59	19%	63	18%
6-10 years	42	13%	45	13%
11+ years	82	26%	90	26%
Always lived in the community	67	20%	70	20%
TOTAL	319	100%	348	100%

COMMUNITIES PREVIOUSLY LIVED IN

The 2024 PiT Count reveals continued shifts in the origins of Chilliwack’s homeless population, with Metro Vancouver remaining the most common previous location at 29%, unchanged from 2023 but nearly double the 16% in 2020.

Table 12

Surveyed Responses of Communities Previously Lived in, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Communities Previous	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Within the FVRD	35	29%	63	26%	68	26%
Within Metro Vancouver	19	16%	70	29%	74	29%
Another Part of BC	22	18%	53	22%	56	22%
Another Part of Canada	38	31%	48	20%	52	20%
Another Country	8	7%	11	5%	9	4%
TOTAL	122	100%	245	100%	259	100%

SOURCE OF INCOME

Table 13

Respondents’ Source of Income, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Income Source	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Income Assistance	87	28%	128	27%	134	27%
Disability Allowance	60	19%	145	31%	150	31%
Binning/Bottles	27	9%	24	5%	22	5%
No Income	18	6%	23	5%	20	4%
Other	32	10%	45	10%	50	10%
Panhandling	11	4%	0	0%	0	0%
Family/Friends	12	4%	13	3%	15	3%
Part-Time Job	20	6%	18	4%	20	4%
Sex Work	19	6%	12	3%	14	3%
Disability (CPP)	7	2%	5	1%	6	1%
CPP	10	3%	47	10%	50	10%
Honoraria/Stipend	0	0%	2	<1%	3	1%
Youth Agreement	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Other Pension	5	2%	1	<1%	2	<1%
Old Age Security	5	2%	4	1%	5	1%
Full-Time Job	1	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%
Employment Insurance	2	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%
TOTAL	316	100%	468	100%	489	100%

Respondents are able to select more than one response when asked about their sources of income.

The 2024 PiT Count data shows continuing trends in income sources among Chilliwack’s homeless population, with Income Assistance (27%) and Disability Allowance (31%) remaining the two most common sources of support. The percentage of individuals relying on Disability Allowance continues to rise, increasing from 13% in 2017 to 31% in 2024, suggesting a growing number of people with disabilities experiencing homelessness. Meanwhile, reliance on binning/bottle collection (5%) and panhandling (0%) continues to decline, possibly due to reduced opportunities or shifting survival strategies.

Other sources, such as pensions (CPP at 10%) and part-time jobs (4%), have remained relatively stable, but the number of individuals with no income remains significant (4%), highlighting the ongoing financial instability many are facing. The increase in "Other" sources of income (10%) suggests that individuals are diversifying their financial strategies to cope with economic hardship.

USAGE OF SERVICES IN CHILLIWACK

Table 14

Services Used by Respondents, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Services Used	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Ambulance	116	6%	130	6%
Cultural Services	15	1%	18	1%
Dental Services	14	1%	16	1%
Emergency Room	178	8%	185	9%
Emergency Shelter	367	18%	380	19%
Employment Services	45	2%	50	2%
Financial Services	42	2%	48	2%
Food Bank	158	8%	165	8%
Harm Reduction	199	10%	210	10%
Health Clinic	19	1%	22	1%
Hospital (Non-Emergency)	100	5%	110	5%
Housing Help/Eviction Prevention	26	1%	30	1%
Meal Programs/Soup Kitchen	196	10%	205	10%
Mental Health Services	78	4%	85	4%
Newcome Services	2	<1%	3	<1%
None	4	<1%	5	<1%
Other	19	1%	22	1%
Other Addictions Services	48	2%	52	3%
Outreach	170	9%	180	9%
Overdose Prevention Site (OPS)	125	6%	130	6%
Probation/Parole	58	3%	62	3%
Transitional Housing	29	1%	32	2%
TOTAL RESPONSES	2,008	100%	2,100	100%

Respondents are able to select more than one response when asked about their usage of services in Chilliwack.

The 2024 PiT Count data highlights increasing demand for key services among Chilliwack’s homeless population. Emergency shelter usage remains high, rising from 367 in 2023 to 380 in 2024, though its overall percentage of total services used has slightly declined. Emergency room visits also increased from 178 to 185, indicating ongoing health crises and limited access to primary healthcare. Harm reduction services saw another rise, from 199 in 2023 to 210 in 2024, reflecting continued substance use challenges and the need for safer-use supports. The expansion of harm reduction services like overdose prevention sites (OPS) after 2020 was correlated to an increase in program usage, emphasizing their growing role in substance use prevention and support.

Notably, cultural services and financial services saw slight increases, suggesting growing awareness or accessibility of Indigenous-focused and economic support programs. Meanwhile, the number of individuals reporting "None" as a service used remained extremely low (<1% in 2023 and <1% in 2024), stressing the heavy reliance on community services for survival.

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Table 15

Survey Responses on Barriers to Service, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Barriers to Services	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Transportation Issues	32	20%	38	21%
Mobility Issues (Walking / Wheelchair)	7	4%	9	5%
Not Having Required Identification	2	1%	3	1%
Not Having Knowledge/Info About Services	2	1%	4	2%
Substance Use Issues	8	5%	10	5%
Health and Mental Health Issues	13	8%	16	9%
Other	99	61%	105	57%
TOTAL	163	100%	185	100%

Respondents are able to select more than one response when asked about their barriers to services.

The 2024 PiT Count data highlights persistent barriers to accessing services in Chilliwack, with transportation issues remaining the most common challenge, increasing from 20% in 2023 to 20.5% in 2024. Health and mental health issues also saw a rise, from 8% to 9%, indicating ongoing struggles in accessing adequate healthcare. Substance use-related barriers remained relatively unchanged, reflecting continued difficulties in integrating harm reduction services.

While lack of identification and awareness of available services remain lower barriers, both categories saw a slight increase, suggesting a need for improved outreach and social services support. The “Other” category remains the largest, capturing a range of additional, unidentified challenges.

Analysis of the open-ended "other" responses from the 2024 Chilliwack PiT Count reveals several recurring themes that highlight systemic and personal barriers to accessing services. The most frequently cited issue was **mental health and anxiety**, with 18 respondents referencing challenges such as overwhelming anxiety or mental health conditions that interfere with seeking help. **Access to ID and documentation** also emerged as an additional barrier, though it isn't prominent compared to others. Several participants described experiences of **judgment, stigma, or discrimination**, including being unfairly treated or excluded from services due to past experiences or associations. Other common themes included **financial barriers**, such as difficulties obtaining income assistance or disability support, and limited **access to dental or general healthcare**. These insights underscore the complexity of barriers faced by individuals experiencing homelessness—many of which extend beyond traditional service categories and call for trauma-informed, integrated approaches.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

The 2024 PiT Count highlights affordable housing as the most urgent service need, with 19% of respondents identifying it as a priority. This underscores the critical role of housing instability in homelessness and the need for long-term, low-barrier housing solutions.

Mental health support (16%) and substance use services (14%) were also frequently cited, reflecting ongoing struggles with mental illness and substance use disorders. The high demand for easier access to healthcare (13%) further emphasizes gaps in medical and preventative care for those experiencing homelessness.

Employment support services (11%) and increased food security programs (10%) indicate that economic instability and food access remain key challenges, while transportation assistance (8%) continues to be a barrier for individuals accessing services.

Table 16

Identified Additional Services Needed, Chilliwack (2024)

Respondents Identified Additional Services Needed	2024	
	N	%
More Affordable Housing	150	19%
Increased Mental Health Support	120	16%
More Addiction Services	105	14%
Easier Access to Healthcare	98	13%
Employment Support Services	85	11%
Increased Food Security Programs	75	10%
Transportation Assistance	65	8%
Culturally Relevant Services	40	5%
More Harm Reduction Programs	35	4%
TOTAL	773	100%

GOVERNMENT CARE

Table 17

Types of Government Care, Chilliwack (2020-2024)

Government Care	2020		2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Government Care	68	22%	134	33%	145	33%
TOTAL	306	100%	413	100%	440	100%

The 2024 PiT Count data indicates a continued increase in the proportion of individuals with past experiences in government care. This marks a significant growth from the 22.2% reported in 2020, reinforcing concerns about the long-term impact of the child welfare system on housing stability. Despite fluctuations over the years, the upward trend since 2020 indicates that former government care involvement remains a significant risk factor for homelessness.

Table 18

Types of Government Care, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Comparison of Government Care	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Foster Care	70	52%	75	52%
Youth Group Care	34	25%	38	26%
Youth Agreement	10	8%	12	8%
Independent Living Arrangement	20	15%	22	15%
TOTAL	134	100%	145	100%

The 2024 PiT Count shows consistent trends in the distribution of government care experiences among individuals experiencing homelessness in Chilliwack. Youth group care (26%) and Independent Living Agreements (15%) both saw slight increases, suggesting that more individuals from structured youth programs are aging out into housing instability.

The Youth Agreement category slightly increased from 10 in 2023 to 12 in 2024, indicating a growing number of young people in transitional government programs facing homelessness. Overall, the data reinforces the strong correlation between government care involvement and housing insecurity.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL EXPERIENCE

In the 2024 data, 128 individuals (35%) of those experiencing homelessness reported having a personal or familial connection to residential schools. 2024 data shows a similar trend to 2023, with shifts in the distribution of reported residential school experiences.

Table 19

Residential School Experience, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Residential School Experience	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Personally Attended	16	16%	10	8%
Parent Attended	40	40%	53	41%
Grandparent Attended	43	42%	65	51%
TOTAL	99	100%	128	100%

RACIAL IDENTITY

The 2024 PiT Count survey collected racial identity data from 298 respondents, revealing some notable shifts compared to 2023.

Table 20

Racial Identity Among the Respondents, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Racial Identity	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
White	178	70%	207	70%
Indigenous	56	22%	62	21%
Multi-racial	4	2%	19	6%
Black	6	2%	12	4%
Métis	5	2%	38	13%
South Asian	1	<1%	4	1%
Métis/White	0	0%	4	1%
Middle Eastern	2	1%	6	2%
Hispanic	1	<1%	12	4%
East Indian	0	0%	0	0%
Eurasian	0	0%	0	0%
Jewish	1	<1%	0	0%
Mexican	0	0%	0	0%
Latino/White	0	0%	0	0%
Asian	1	<1%	0	0%
West Indian	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	255	100%	128	100%

A notable increase was observed in Métis representation, rising from 2% to 13%, suggesting greater self-identification or broader survey outreach. Additionally, multi-racial representation increased significantly, jumping from 2% in 2023 to 6% in 2024, reflecting a more diverse survey sample. The Black population also nearly doubled, growing from 2% to 4%, indicating an increase in the number of Black individuals experiencing homelessness who participated in the survey.

BARRIERS TO HOUSING

Table 21

Barriers to Housing, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Barriers to Housing	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Low Income	101	27%	114	31%
Inadequate Income Assistance	89	24%	131	36%
Substance Use	74	20%	84	23%
Poor Housing Conditions	66	18%	58	16%
Conflict With Landlord	12	3%	13	4%
Family Breakdown	14	4%	13	4%
Eviction	34	9%	46	13%
Illness or Medical Condition	20	5%	18	5%
Discrimination	10	3%	9	3%
Unsafe Housing Conditions	6	1%	5	1%
Mental Health	30	10%	35	10%
Criminal History	8	2%	1	<1%
Unable to Access Services	6	1%	4	1%
Other	12	3%	5	1%
Decline to Answer	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	482	100%	536	100%

FAMILY AND PETS

Table 22

Family and Pets Comparison, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Family and Pets	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
With Partner	42	17%	37	10%
With Children	8	3%	5	1%
With Other Family	25	10%	34	10%
With Pets	15	6%	10	3%
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	255	100%	367	100%

AREAS MOST FREQUENTED

Consistent with the 2023 findings, the most frequented areas among individuals experiencing homelessness remained centred around Chilliwack's downtown core. The survey highlights the key locations where individuals experiencing homelessness in Chilliwack most frequently spend time. As the magnet event was at First Avenue Church, that location was the most reported location and encampments came in second, indicating that a significant portion of the homeless population is residing in informal outdoor settings.

During the Point-in-Time Count, outreach staff conducted surveys and counted individuals residing in encampments located in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) on the south side of Chilliwack. Although these individuals were technically outside the formal boundaries of Chilliwack, they were included in the count because they regularly access Chilliwack services and supports. Their inclusion provides a more accurate reflection of the population and helps ensure that service planning accounts for the full scope of need in the area.

RELOCATION TO CHILLIWACK

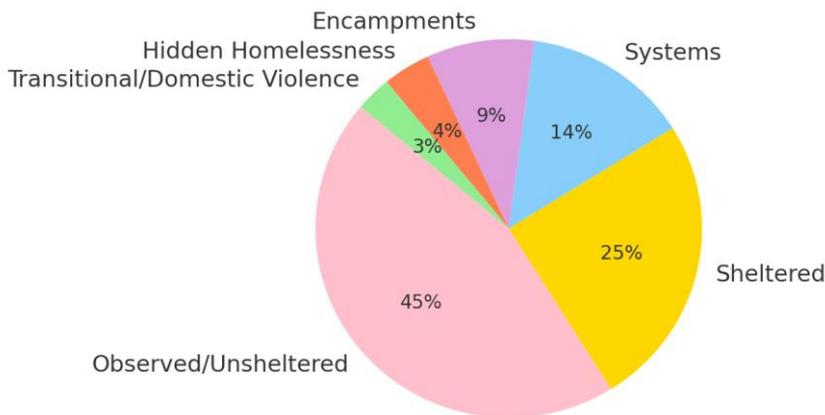
Table 23

Place of Origin, Chilliwack (2023-2024)

Place of Origin	2023		2024	
	N	%	N	%
Chilliwack (local residents)	130	46%	141	39%
Lower Mainland (excluding Vancouver)	40	14%	53	15%
Vancouver	25	9%	43	12%
Other BC Areas	35	12%	42	12%
Other Canadian Provinces	10	4%	11	3%
United States	4	1%	4	1%
International	2	1%	1	<1%
TOTAL RESPONDENTS	246	87%	295	82.5%

ENUMERATION RESULTS

On October 9, 2024, staff conducted a count of individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Outreach workers visited shelters, transitional housing, and outdoor locations known to be frequented by those without stable housing.



TOTAL COUNT: 715

Breakdown of the Count:

- Observed/Unsheltered: 319 (45%)
- Sheltered: 176 (25%)
- Systems: 101 (14%)
- Encampments: 67 (9%)
- Hidden Homelessness: 27 (4%)
- Transitional/Domestic Violence: 25 (4%)

During the Point-in-Time Count, outreach staff conducted surveys and counted individuals residing in encampments located in the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) on the south side of Chilliwack. Although these individuals were technically outside the formal boundaries of Chilliwack, they were included in the count because they regularly access Chilliwack services and supports. Their inclusion provides a more accurate reflection of the population and helps ensure that service planning accounts for the full scope of need in the area.

SYSTEMS	COUNT	%
Students Reported by SD33	61	60%
Chilliwack General Hospital	19	19%
Oasis Treatment Program	19	19%
Incarcerated	1	<1%
Women's Recovery Centre	1	<1%
TOTAL	101	100%

TRANSITIONAL	COUNT	%
Cyrus Centre (Youth)	14	56%
Wilma's	6 (3 children)	24%
Ann Davis Transition House	5 (3 children)	20%
TOTAL	25	100%

SHELTERS	COUNT	%
Ruth & Naomi's ReVive	29	17%
Ruth & Naomi's PathWays	40	23%
Salvation Army Modular*	45	26%
Salvation Army Women's	11	6%
Ann Davis Women's Shelter	19	11%
Lookout Shelter Space	30	17%
Cyrus	2	1%
TOTAL	176	100%

*Salvation Army Modular turned away 3 due to spacing issues

HIDDEN HOMELESS	COUNT	%
Interchange Guests	2	2%
Raincity Tretheway Guests	11	12%
Raincity Yale Guests	10	11%
Sardis Doorway	4	4%
Encampments	67	71%
TOTAL	94	100%

UNSHeltered/Observed	COUNT*	%
Northeast	78	25%
Northwest	133	42%
South	43	14%
Sardis	44	14%
Youth	21	7%
TOTAL	319	100%

***Note:** This figure reflects the number of individuals observed by frontline service providers during the mobile enumeration conducted on October 9th, using the four-quadrant map of Chilliwack as a reference.



CITY OF
CHILLIWACK

Thank You

Contact Us :

(604) 792-9311
info@chilliwack.com

Our Office :

City of Chilliwack
8550 Young Rd
Chilliwack BC V2P 8A4

For more detailed statistics, please refer to the 2023 Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD) Point-in-Time Count Report.

Appendix 1

2024 Chilliwack PiT Count Survey Questions

UNSHELTERED SURVEY Survey Number: 0001

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

C. Where are you staying tonight? / Where did you stay last night?

a. DECLINE TO ANSWER b. OWN APARTMENT/HOUSE	}	[THANK & END SURVEY]
c. SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE d. HOTEL/MOTEL SELF-FUNDED e. HOSPITAL f. TREATMENT CENTRE g. JAIL, PRISON, REMAND CENTRE	}	C1. Do you have access to a permanent residence where you can safely stay as long as you want? a. Yes [THANK & END] b. No (not permanent AND/OR not safe) [BEGIN SURVEY] c. Don't Know [BEGIN SURVEY] d. Decline to answer [THANK & END]
h. HOMELESS SHELTER (e.g. emergency, family or domestic violence shelter) i. HOTEL/MOTEL FUNDED BY CITY OR HOMELESS PROGRAM j. TRANSITIONAL SHELTER/HOUSING k. UNSHELTERED IN A PUBLIC SPACE (e.g. street, park, bus shelter, forest, or abandoned building) l. ENCAMPMENT (e.g. group of tents, makeshift shelters, or other long-term outdoor settlement) m. VEHICLE (e.g. car, van, recreational vehicle (RV), truck, boat) n. UNSURE: INDICATE PROBABLE LOCATION _____ (b. - m.)	}	[BEGIN SURVEY]

BEGIN SURVEY

1. Have you spent at least one night in any of the following locations in the past year? (check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> HOMELESS SHELTER (e.g. emergency, family or domestic violence shelter) <input type="checkbox"/> HOTEL/MOTEL FUNDED BY CITY OR HOMELESS PROGRAM <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSITIONAL SHELTER/HOUSING <input type="checkbox"/> UNSHELTERED IN A PUBLIC SPACE (e.g. street, park, bus shelter, forest, or abandoned building) <input type="checkbox"/> ENCAMPMENT (e.g. group of tents, makeshift shelters, or other long-term outdoor settlement) <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE (e.g. car, van, recreational vehicle (RV), truck, boat)	<input type="checkbox"/> SOMEONE ELSE'S PLACE BECAUSE YOU HAD NOWHERE ELSE TO GO <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL OR OTHER HEALTH FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/> JAIL, PRISON, OR OTHER CORRECTIONAL FACILITY <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---	---

2. Do you have family members or anyone else who is staying with you tonight? / Did any family members or anyone else stay with you last night? (Indicate survey number for partners. Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER - Survey #: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD(REN)/DEPENDENT(S) [indicate age for each child/dependent]	<input type="checkbox"/> PET(S) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ADULT (Can include other family or friends)																
AGE	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 12.5%;">1</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">2</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">3</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">4</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">5</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">6</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">7</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">8</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER																	

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

<input type="radio"/> AGE _____ OR YEAR BORN _____	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
--	----------------------------------	---

➔ For this survey, "homelessness" means any time when you have been without a permanent and secure place to live, and includes sleeping in shelters, on the streets, or living temporarily with others without having your own permanent housing (e.g. couch surfing).

4. In total, for *how much time* have you experienced homelessness over the PAST YEAR (the last 12 months)?
(Does not need to be exact. Best estimate.)

LENGTH _____ DAYS | WEEKS | MONTHS DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

4b. In total, for *how much time* have you experienced homelessness over the PAST 3 YEARS? (Does not need to be exact. Best estimate.)

LESS THAN HALF ABOUT HALF OR MORE DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

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

AGE _____ DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

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

<input type="radio"/> YES, IMMIGRANT -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, REFUGEE -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, ASYLUM CLAIMANT IN CANADA -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, TEMPORARY FOREIGN WORKER -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, OTHER WORK PERMIT -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, STUDY PERMIT -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, TEMPORARY RESIDENT -----> <input type="radio"/> YES, OTHER (including undocumented) -----> <input type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER	If YES: How long have you been in Canada? <input type="radio"/> LENGTH: _____ DAYS WEEKS MONTHS YEARS OR DATE: ____/____/____ DAY / MONTH / YEAR <input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW <input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
---	--

7. How long have you been in (Chilliwack)?

LENGTH _____ DAYS / WEEKS / MONTHS / YEARS ALWAYS BEEN HERE DON'T KNOW DECLINE TO ANSWER

Where did you live before you came here? CITY: _____ | PROVINCE/TERRITORY/COUNTRY: _____
 DECLINE TO ANSWER

8a. Do you identify as First Nations (with or without status), Métis, or Inuit? (If yes, please specify) (COMMUNITY
NOTE: The wording of this question can be adapted to what makes sense in your community, for example by listing specific First Nations)

YES, FIRST NATIONS YES, MÉTIS NO DECLINE TO ANSWER
 YES, INUIT INDIGENOUS ANCESTRY DON'T KNOW

8b. What Band/First Nation are you from?

8c. In addition to your response in the question above, do you identify with any of the racial identities listed below? (Show or Read list. Select all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> IDENTIFY AS INDIGENOUS ONLY	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK-AFRICAN (e.g., Ghanaian, Ethiopian, Nigerian)
<input type="checkbox"/> ARAB (e.g., Syrian, Egyptian, Yemeni)	<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK-AFRO-CARIBBEAN OR AFRO-LATINX (e.g., Jamaican, Haitian, Afro-Brazilian.)
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN-EAST (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Japanese)	<input type="checkbox"/> LATIN AMERICAN (e.g., Brazilian, Mexican, Chilean, Cuban)
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN- SOUTH-EAST (e.g., Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian)	<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE (e.g. European, French, Ukrainian, Euro-Latinx)
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN-SOUTH OR INDO-CARIBBEAN (e.g., Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Indo-Guyanese, Indo-Trinidadian)	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT LISTED (PLEASE SPECIFY): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN-WEST (e.g., Iranian, Afghan)	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="checkbox"/> BLACK-CANADIAN/AMERICAN	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

9. Have you ever served in the Canadian Military or RCMP?

(Military includes Canadian Navy, Army, and Air Force, Regular and Reserve, Army Rangers including completing basic training)

<input type="radio"/> YES, MILITARY	<input type="radio"/> BOTH MILITARY AND RCMP	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> YES, RCMP	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

10. As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or in a youth group home (COMMUNITY NOTE: include any other Provincial child welfare programs)? (Note: This question applies specifically to child welfare programs.)

<input type="radio"/> YES	<input type="radio"/> NO	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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11. Have you been experiencing difficulties related to any of the following?:

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	DECLINE TO ANSWER
ILLNESS OR MEDICAL CONDITION (e.g. diabetes, tuberculosis (TB) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV))	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PHYSICAL MOBILITY (e.g. spinal cord injury, arthritis, or limited movement or dexterity)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LEARNING, INTELLECTUAL/DEVELOPMENTAL, OR COGNITIVE FUNCTION (e.g. fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), autism, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), dyslexia or dementia)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ACQUIRED BRAIN INJURY (e.g. due to an accident, violence, overdose, stroke, or brain tumour)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
MENTAL HEALTH [diagnosed/undiagnosed] (e.g. depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), bipolar, or schizophrenia)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SUBSTANCE USE (e.g. alcohol or opiates)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
SENSES, SUCH AS SEEING OR HEARING (e.g. blindness or deafness)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. What gender do you identify with? (Show list or read list.)

<input type="radio"/> MAN	<input type="radio"/> TRANS WOMAN	<input type="radio"/> NOT LISTED: _____
<input type="radio"/> WOMAN	<input type="radio"/> TRANS MAN	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> TWO-SPIRIT	<input type="radio"/> NON-BINARY (GENDERQUEER)	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

13. How do you describe your sexual orientation, for example straight, gay, lesbian? (Show list or read list.)

<input type="radio"/> STRAIGHT/HETEROSEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> BISEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> ASEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> NOT LISTED: _____
<input type="radio"/> GAY	<input type="radio"/> TWO-SPIRIT	<input type="radio"/> QUEER	<input type="radio"/> DON'T KNOW
<input type="radio"/> LESBIAN	<input type="radio"/> PANSEXUAL	<input type="radio"/> QUESTIONING	<input type="radio"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER

14. What happened that caused you to lose your housing most recently? (Do not read the options. Check all that apply. "Housing" does not include temporary arrangements (e.g., couch surfing) or shelter stays. Follow up for the reason if the respondent says "eviction" or that they "chose to leave".)

HOUSING AND FINANCIAL ISSUES <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ENOUGH INCOME FOR HOUSING (e.g. loss of benefit, income, or job) <input type="checkbox"/> UNFIT/UNSAFE HOUSING CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING SOLD OR RENOVATED <input type="checkbox"/> OWNER MOVED IN	CONFLICT WITH: <input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT/GUARDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> LANDLORD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (_____)	EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION BY: <input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT/GUARDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> LANDLORD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (_____)
OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLAINT (e.g. noise/damage) <input type="checkbox"/> LEFT THE COMMUNITY/RELOCATED <input type="checkbox"/> DEATH OR DEPARTURE OF FAMILY MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> PET(S) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER REASON	EXPERIENCED ABUSE BY: <input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT/GUARDIAN <input type="checkbox"/> LANDLORD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (_____)	HEALTH OR CORRECTIONS <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL HEALTH ISSUE/DISABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> MENTAL HEALTH ISSUE <input type="checkbox"/> SUBSTANCE USE ISSUE <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITALIZATION OR TREATMENT PROGRAM <input type="checkbox"/> INCARCERATION (jail or prison)

<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
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14b. Was your most recent housing loss related to an eviction?

YES
 NO
 DON'T KNOW
 DECLINE TO ANSWER

14c. How long ago did that happen (that you lost your housing most recently)? (Best estimate)

LENGTH _____ DAYS | WEEKS | MONTHS | YEARS
 DON'T KNOW
 DECLINE TO ANSWER

15. What are your sources of income? (Reminder that this survey is anonymous. Read list and check all that apply)

Formal or Informal Work	Benefits	Other
<input type="checkbox"/> FULL TIME EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE	<input type="checkbox"/> MONEY FROM FAMILY/FRIENDS
<input type="checkbox"/> PART TIME EMPLOYMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DISABILITY BENEFIT (name of Prov. DISABILITY BENEFIT)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER MONEY FROM A SERVICE AGENCY
<input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL EMPLOYMENT (e.g. contract work)	<input type="checkbox"/> SENIORS BENEFITS (e.g. CPP/OAS/GIS)	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMAL INCOME SOURCES (e.g. bottle returns, panhandling, sex work)	<input type="checkbox"/> WELFARE/SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (Prov. benefit)	<input type="checkbox"/> NO INCOME
	<input type="checkbox"/> VETERAN/VAC BENEFITS	<input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW
	<input type="checkbox"/> CHILD AND FAMILY BENEFITS	<input type="checkbox"/> DECLINE TO ANSWER
	<input type="checkbox"/> GST/HST REFUND	

16. What services have you used in the last 12 months?

17. Are there any barriers preventing you from accessing service?

18. What resources/supports are missing in Chilliwack?