

2021 Homelessness Point-in-Time Count

24 hours in October



The 2021 Point-in-Time Count was conducted on the traditional unceded territory of the Algonquin Anishinabe people. The City of Ottawa honors the peoples and the land of the Algonquin Anishinabe Nation and all First Nations, Inuit and Metis peoples and their valuable past and present contributions to this land.



1340
people surveyed



265+
surveyors from shelters, health, corrections and social services sector



114
enumeration sites



53
community agencies



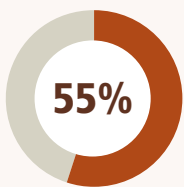
15
street outreach routes



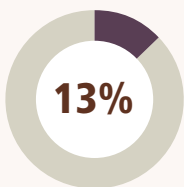
6
mobile teams

To view results from the 2018 and 2021 Point-in-Time Count surveys, please visit the [Point-in-Time Count Dashboard](#) on ottawa.ca.

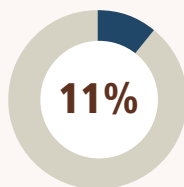
Where people stayed on the night of the Count



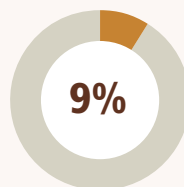
Emergency shelters



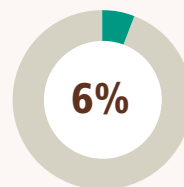
Transitional housing



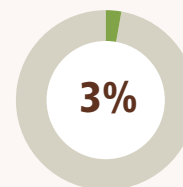
Someone else's residence



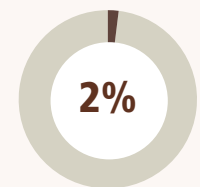
Street



Treatment centres, jail or hospital - no fixed address



Unsure



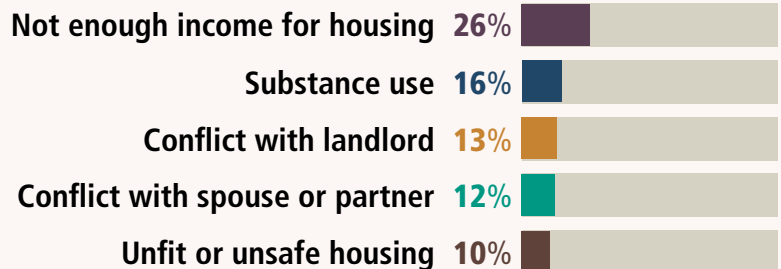
Encampments

14%

said their most recent housing loss was **because of COVID-19**

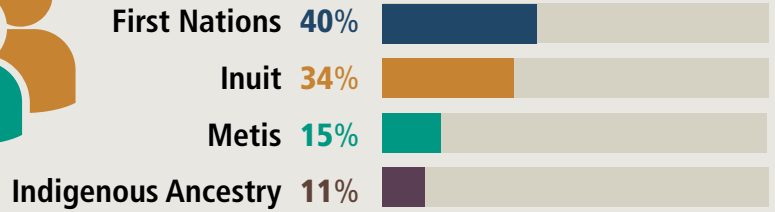


Reasons for housing loss



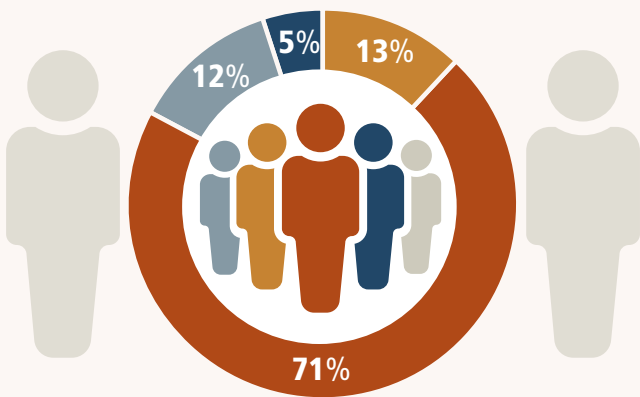
Among people who **identified as Indigenous**

In the 2021 Point-in-Time Count, **32% of people** experiencing homelessness **identified as Indigenous**. The true percentage of people experiencing homelessness who identify as Indigenous is likely higher.

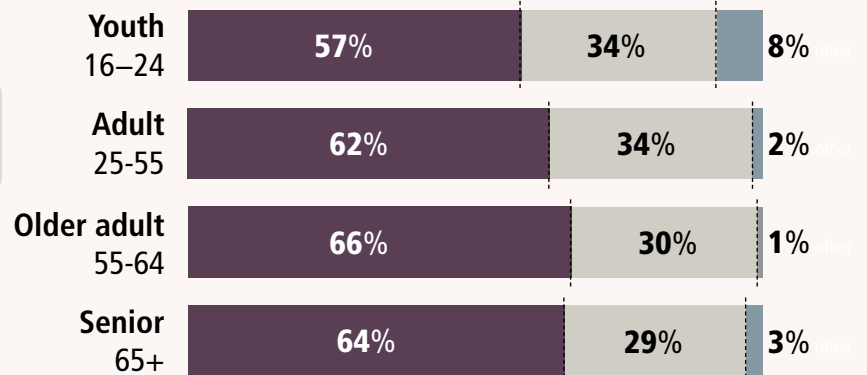


Indigenous people represent **4%** of the population in Ottawa.
Of the **428** Indigenous respondents, **42%** had been in foster care.

Age of people experiencing homelessness



Gender breakdown by age



■ Youth ■ Adult ■ Older Adult ■ Senior

■ Male ■ Female ■ Other

57% of respondents had been homeless for more than 180 days in the past year.

Veterans



of respondents identified as a former member of the Canadian military or RCMP member. Of them, **42%** identified as Indigenous.

Foster care or Group home history



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

Among them, **34%** became homeless less than a year after leaving foster care or a group home.

Racialized

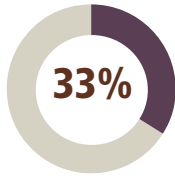


of respondents identified as racialized.

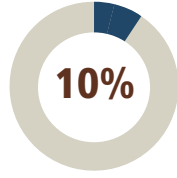
Top six sources of income



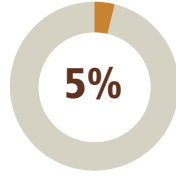
Ontario Works



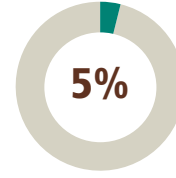
Disability benefit



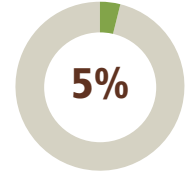
Employment (full-time, part-time or casual)



Informal income

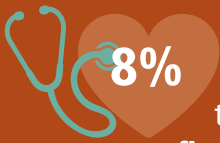


Child and family tax benefits



Seniors' benefits

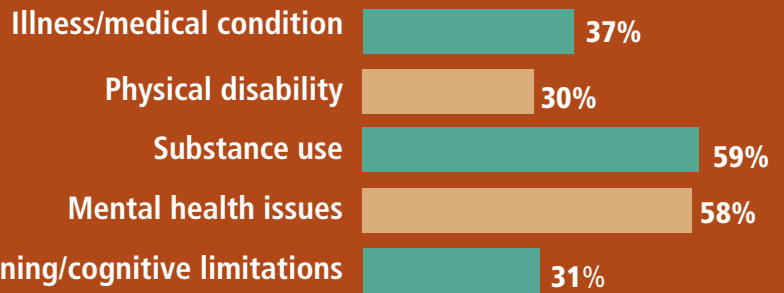
6% declared no income



8% of respondents indicated they live with these **five health conditions:**

- Illness or medical condition
- Physical disability
- Substance use
- Mental health issues
- Learning or cognitive limitations

Percentage of respondents with each health condition:



Overall, **23%** of respondents had an acquired brain injury.

Travel restrictions and border closures to contain the spread of COVID-19 reduced the number of people entering Canada as immigrants, refugees and refugee claimants.



7%

of respondents who identified as immigrants, refugees or refugee claimants had been in Canada for less than one year.

Families

72% of respondents accompanied by children were women.



26% of respondents accompanied by children had also experienced homelessness in their youth

Sexual orientation

2SLGBTQQA+: Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual

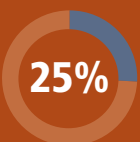
11% of respondents identified as 2SLGBTQQA+.

27% of respondents identifying as 2SLGBTQQA+ were under 25 years old.

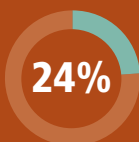


50% of 2SLGBTQQA+ respondents first experienced homelessness at 19 years old or younger.

Time in Ottawa



had been in Ottawa one year or less



had lived in Ottawa all of their lives