

Homelessness Data Report

January to June 2026

The following report presents data for the first six months of 2026 (January-June) and provides an overview of homelessness system flow - identifying people entering homelessness (inflow), moving through the shelter system, and transitioning into housing (outflow). All of the data in this report is from January 1, 2026 until June 30, 2026.

Homelessness refers to someone who does not have a safe and suitable place to live and call home. Experiencing homelessness includes being unsheltered or living in an emergency shelter or temporary accommodation (couch surfing).

654

People experienced homelessness

342

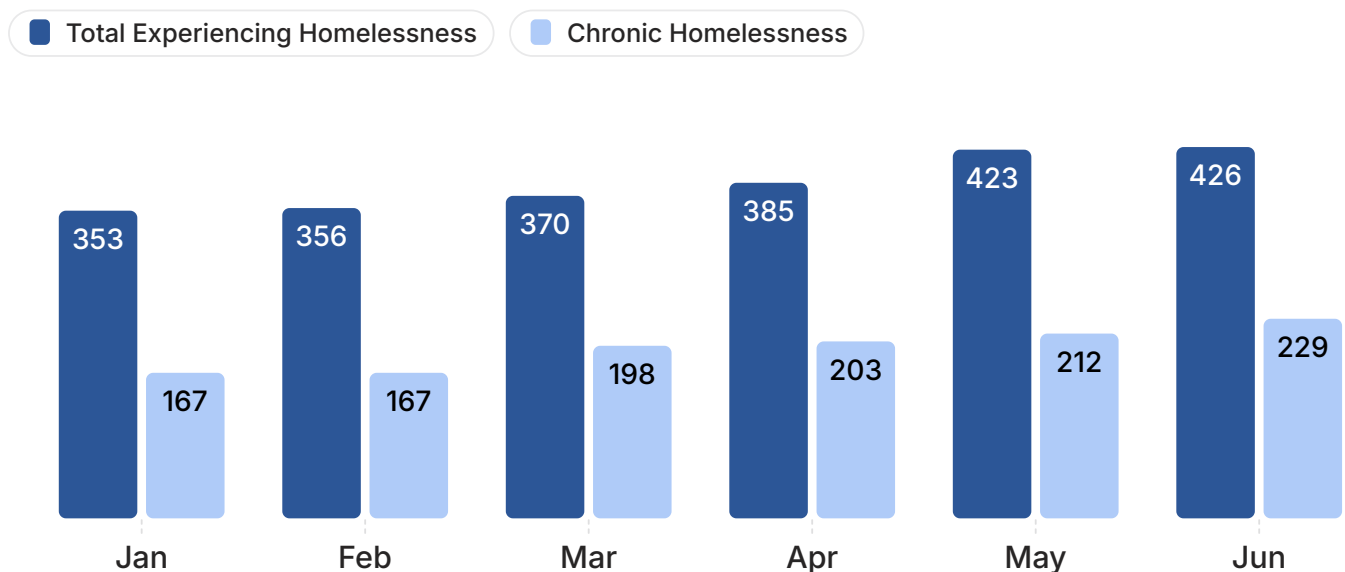
Experienced Chronic Homelessness

156

Became Homeless for the first time

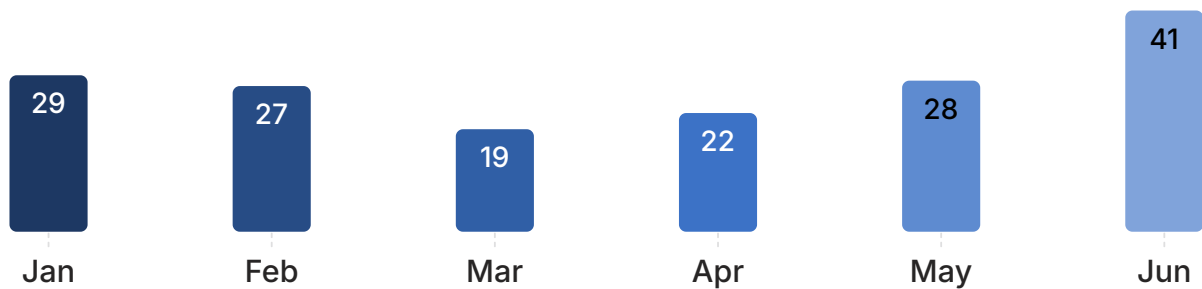
Monthly Comparison - January to June 2026

The chart below shows the number of people who were homeless each month between January to June 2026. It also includes the number of people who were chronically homeless per month. As the data illustrates, there has been a steady increase in the number of people who have been experiencing homelessness every month since the beginning of 2026.



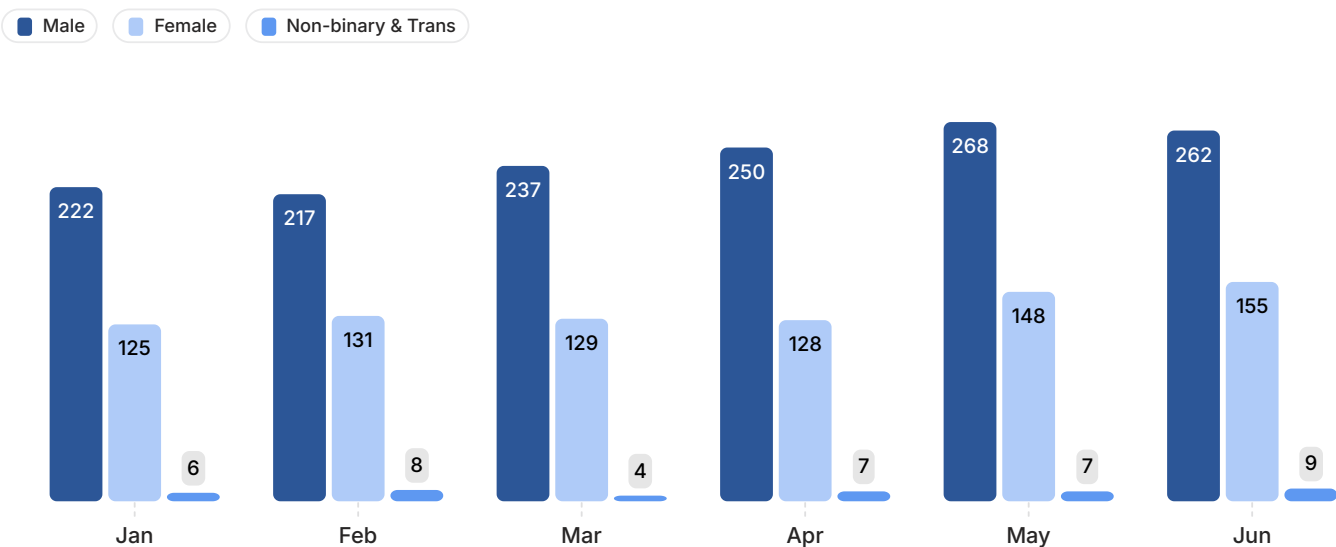
New to Homelessness

The chart below identifies the number of people who became homeless for the first time in 2026, broken down by month. There was a significant downward trend to only 19 people in March 2026, but that has steadily increased since then with the highest monthly number of people becoming homeless in June at 41 people.



Gender Breakdown

The chart below shows the gender breakdown of all the people experiencing homelessness. The data shows a trend that males account for a large percentage of people experiencing homelessness.



Demographic Data

The charts below reflect the demographic composition of people who have been experiencing homelessness between January -June 2026. The table identifies the total number of people, with the exception of the family data. The family head data identifies the number of heads of family, not the total number of family members.

Population	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Indigenous Peoples	67	72	81	88	93	98
Youth (13–24)	38	39	39	43	46	42
Seniors (65+)	26	21	19	14	18	16
Family Heads	11	16	12	13	13	16

As the chart above shows, there has been a significant increase in the number of Indigenous Peoples who experienced homelessness. **There was a 46% increase in the number of Indigenous Peoples** who were homeless in January to June.

In contrast, **there was a 38% decrease in the number of Seniors (65+)** who experienced homelessness in January to June.

Both youth and family head numbers were fairly consistent over the 6 month period, with small changes per month.

Emergency Shelter Overview

Across 4 emergency shelters, there is a total of 112 shelter beds for youth and adults and 3 shelter rooms for families experiencing homelessness. The three shelter rooms for families at the YES Shelter for Youth and Families include a total of 15 beds; however, if, for example, a family of three use one of the rooms with five beds, the entire room is dedicated to that family.

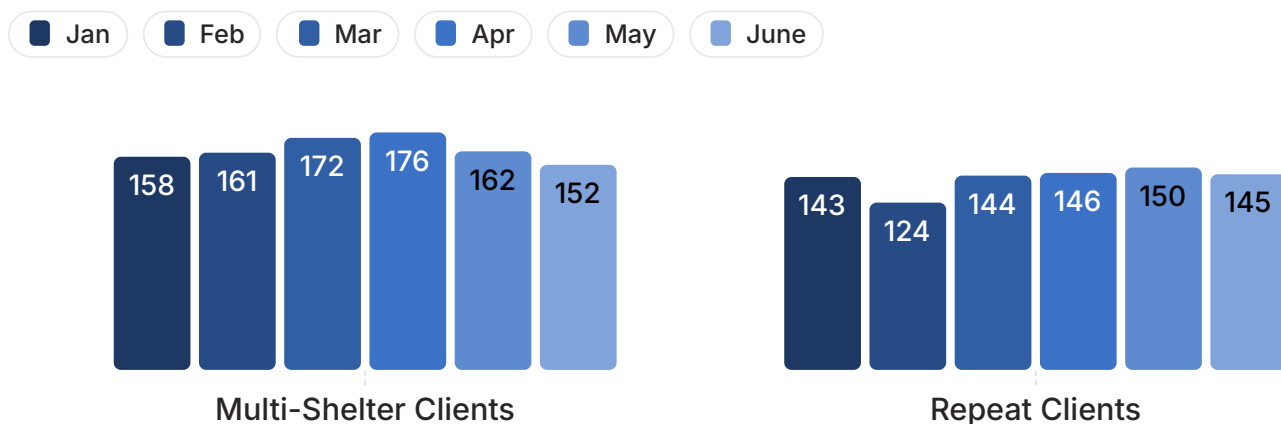
Between January - June 2026, the **overall shelter occupancy rate was 89%**, demonstrating that there was some space in the shelter system during those months.

563 people

accessed a shelter bed in the first 6 months of 2026

The chart below shows the monthly breakdown of who and how people are accessing shelter. The multi-shelter graph identifies the number of people who access more than one shelter within the month, while the repeat client graph identifies the number of people who accessed shelter the month before.

Repeat shelter numbers stay fairly consistent, around 150 people. The multi-shelter client has slightly more fluctuation, with April having the highest number of people who accessed more than one shelter with 176 people.



The average number of days that people are staying in shelters is **13 days**. This data point does not include the Trinity Overnight Program as people have to leave every morning so each night is counted as a one-night stay.

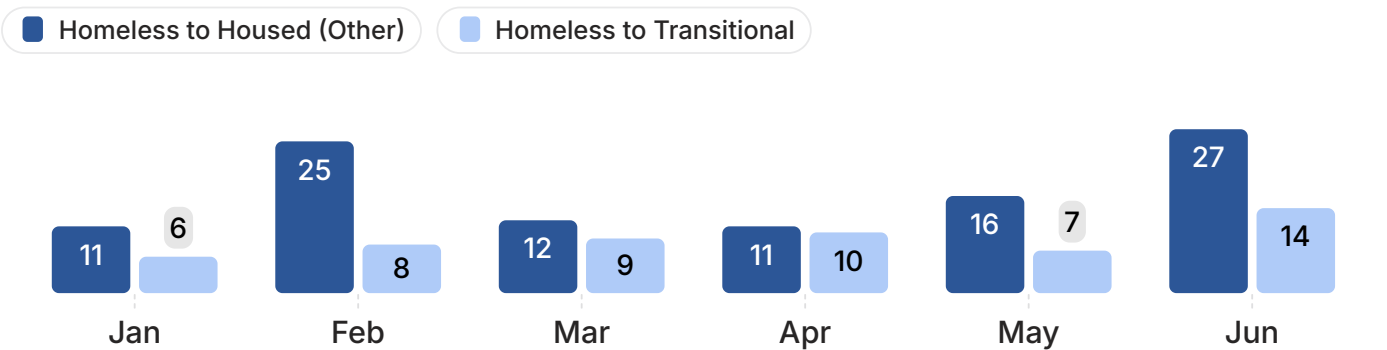
Homelessness to Housing

Outflow data identifies people who moved from homelessness into a housing situation. In the table below, **177 people moved from homelessness to housing between January and June**. Transitional housing is included in the total housed count but the full breakdown is included below for transparency.

Housing Outcome	2026 (Jan–Jun)
Total moved to housing (all types)	177 moves
— of which: transitional housing	48 moves
— of which: other housing	129 moves

Monthly Housing Outflow by Type

The chart below breaks down the total number of people who moved into housing, by month and by type. There were significant moves into housing in February and June, almost double most of the other four months.



Definitions

Homelessness: when someone does not have a safe and suitable place to live and call home. Experiencing homelessness includes being unsheltered or living in an emergency shelter or temporary accommodation (couch surfing). It also includes being at risk or becoming homeless because of a precarious financial or safety situation.

Chronic Homelessness: when someone has been without safe and suitable housing for at least 6 months of the last 12 months, continuously or over multiple separate times.

New to System: when someone has been identified as experiencing homelessness for the first time in the local homelessness system.

Transitional Housing: an affordable housing program with supports where someone can live for up to 4 years, while they prepare for permanent housing.

Multi-Shelter Client: when someone stays at more than one shelter or overnight program within a specified timeframe.

Repeat Shelter Client: when someone stays at a shelter more than once within a specified timeframe.