

Homelessness Data Report

Annual Comparison Report • 2024 & 2025

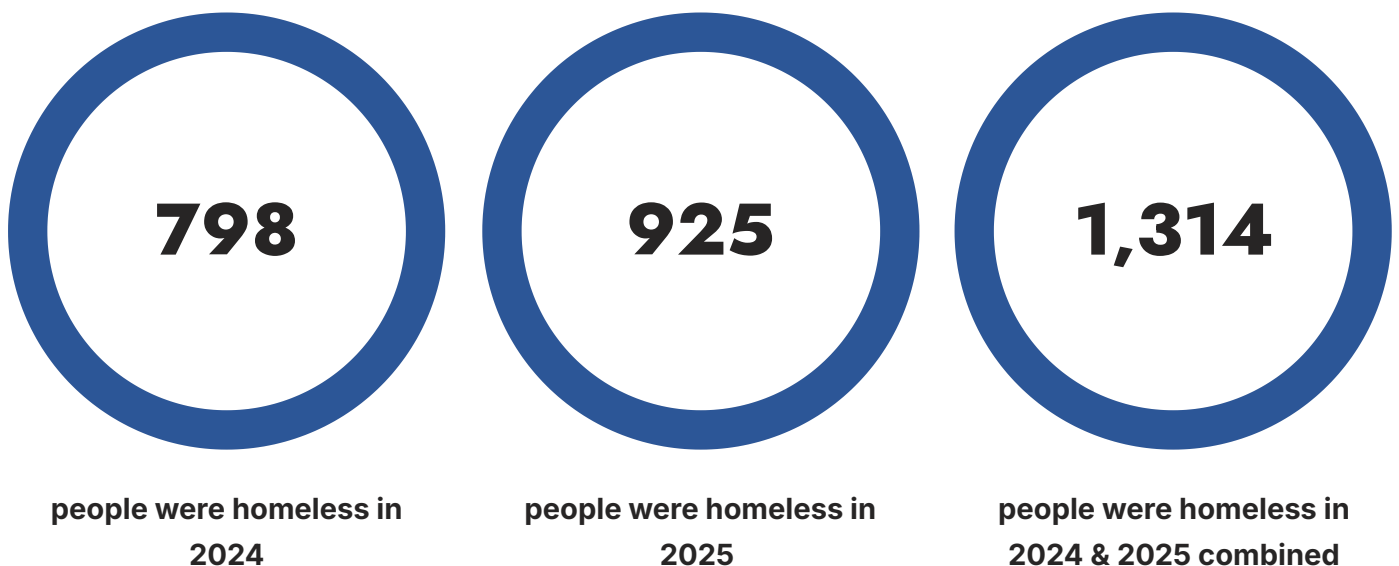
The following report presents a year-over-year comparison of homelessness data for Peterborough, analyzing and comparing annual data from 2024 and 2025. There has been continued investment in homelessness resources and projects for the last few years, but as this report identifies, the number of people experiencing homelessness in the community continues to increase.

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).

People Experiencing Homelessness - At a Glance

The chart below shows the total number of people who have become homeless in the community for 2024, 2025 and then a combined total for both years. The combined 2024 and 2025 number is the total number of unique individuals that experienced homelessness as some people may have been homeless both years. As shown below, **there was a 16% increase** in the number of people who experienced homelessness from 2024 to 2025.

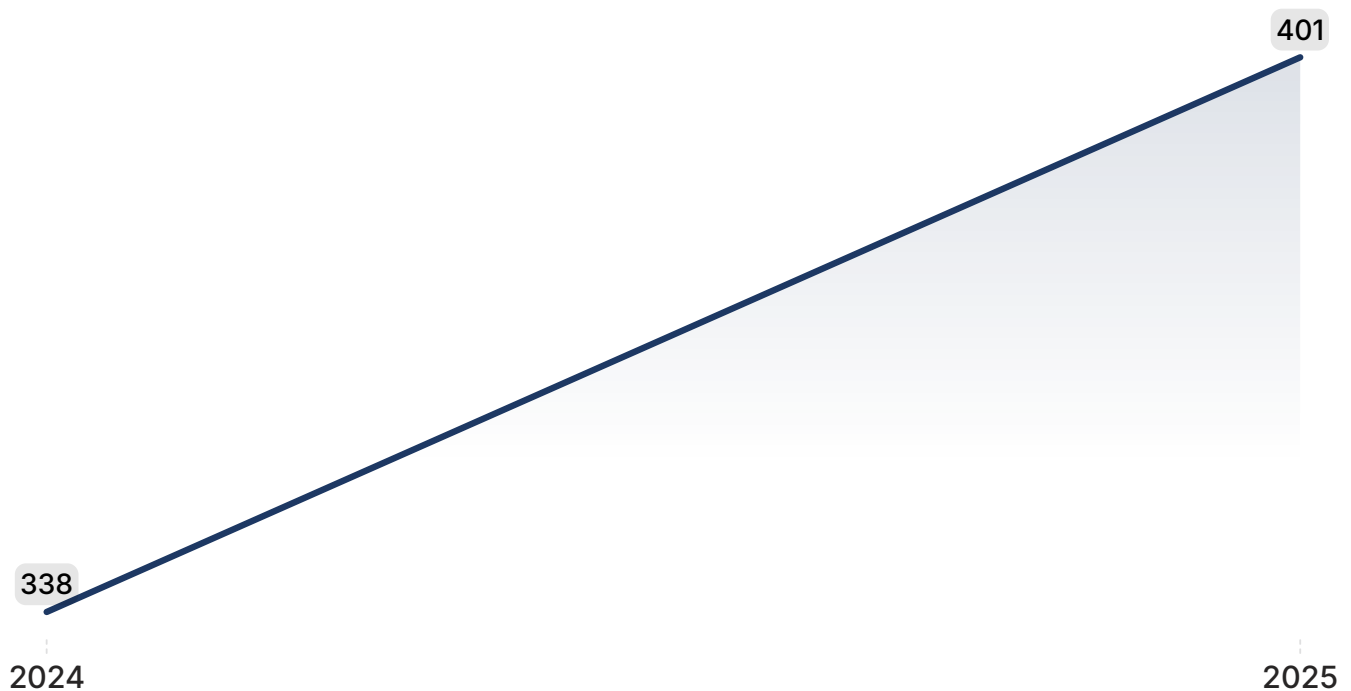
It is important to note that these numbers only include the people that are known to the system and there are likely more people who experience homelessness who are unknown. As a result, there were at least 1,314 unique people who experienced homelessness in 2024 and 2025 but this number is likely an under-representation.



New to Homelessness

Of the total number of people who experience homelessness, there are always people who become homeless for the first time. Unfortunately, this number is a significant, comprising of just **over 40%** of the total number who experience homelessness. In 2025, there were **over 400 people** who experienced homelessness for the first time.

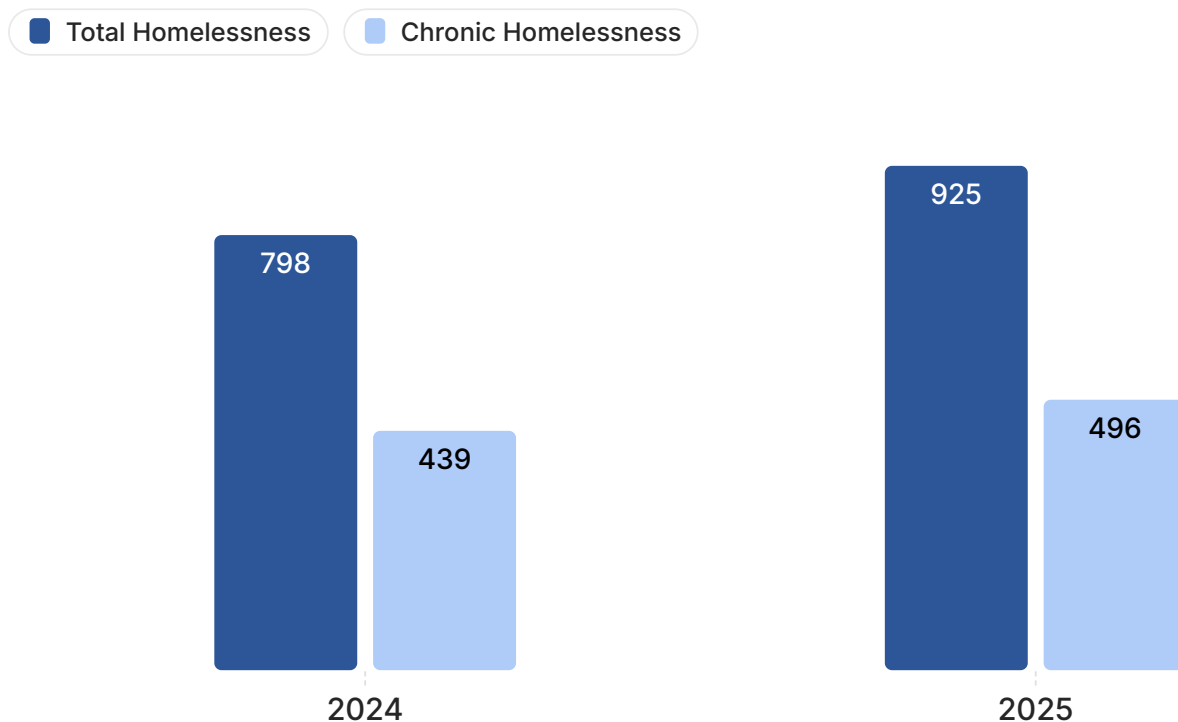
The goal of the homelessness system is to prevent as many people from becoming homeless as possible by investing in prevention and diversion. This is just as important as investing in emergency shelters and supportive housing to prevent people from becoming homeless. The chart below shows the total number of people.



Chronic Homelessness

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have experienced homelessness for 6 months or more in the last 12 months. People who are chronically homeless often need additional supports to exit homelessness, including varying levels of housing supports. As a homelessness system, the goal is to move people into housing as quickly as possible before they become chronically homeless.

As the chart demonstrates below, the number of people who became chronically homeless in both 2024 and 2025 **was over 50% of the total number** of people who became homeless. In addition, **there was a 13% increase** in the number of people who became chronically homeless in 2025 from 2024. This data is indicating that a lot of people are staying homeless for longer periods of time in our homelessness system. The chart below shows the total number of people.



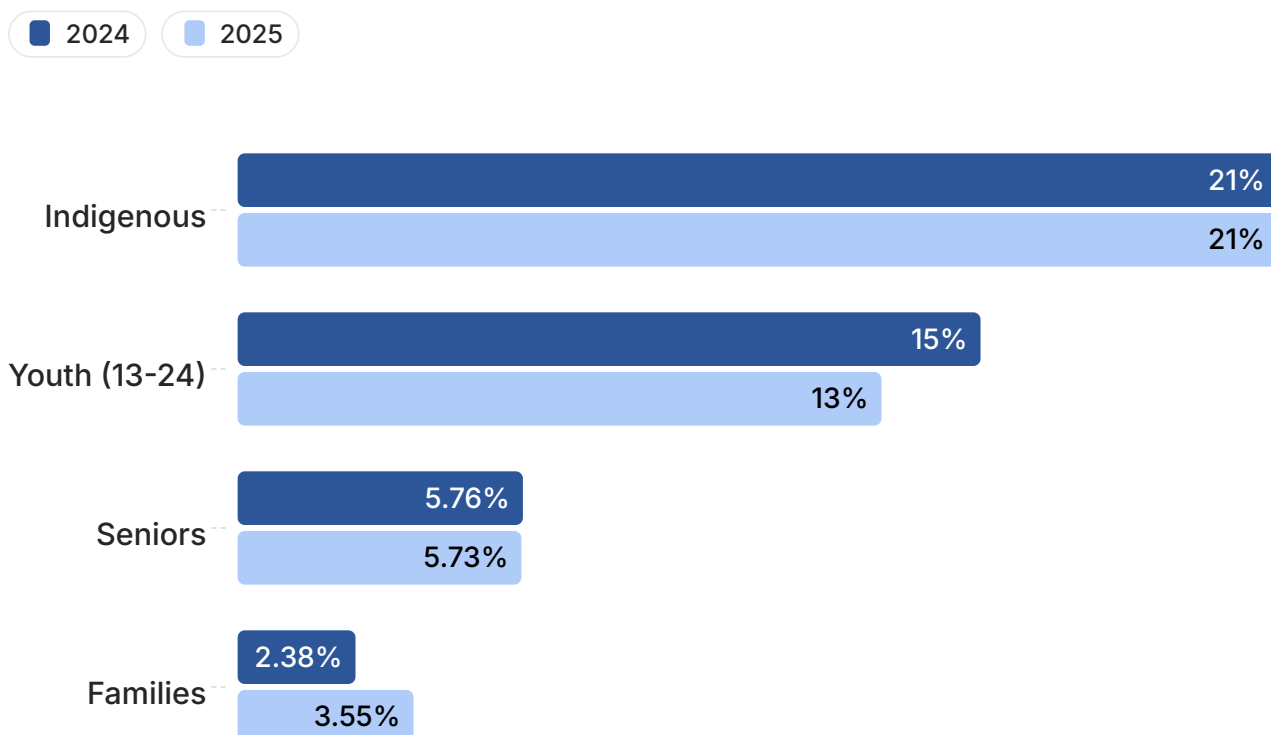
Who Is Experiencing Homelessness

Demographic Data

The charts below share some demographic information of people who experiencing homelessness. As shown, there has been an increase in the number of families who have experienced homelessness; a small decrease in the number of youth (aged 13-24); and, seniors and Indigenous peoples have stayed relatively similar between 2024 and 2025.

It is important to note that Indigenous peoples are overrepresented in the number of people who experience homelessness. Based on the 2021 Census data, only 5% of residents identified as Indigenous, **whereas 21% of people** experiencing homelessness identified as Indigenous. The overrepresentation can be attributed to the inter-generational trauma as a result of residential schools, colonization and loss of connection to community, culture and the land.

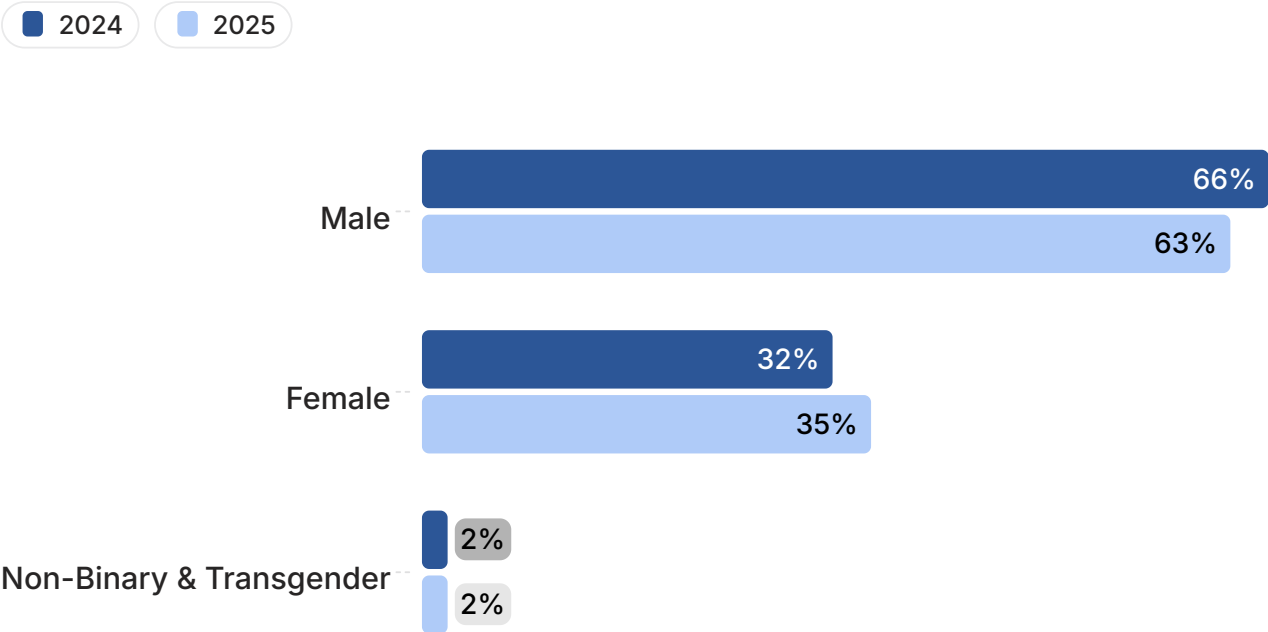
The percentages in the charts below are a percentage of each year's total. For example, in 2024, 21% of all 798 people who experienced homelessness were Indigenous.



As a reference point, in 2024, 798 people experienced homelessness and in 2025, 925 people experienced homelessness.

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 in both 2024 and 2025.



Emergency Shelter System Overview

Emergency shelters play a key role in the homelessness system, providing a place for those to stay who have no where else to go. 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.

40	12	45	15	3
Brock Mission	Cameron House	Trinity Overnight	YES Shelter: Youth Beds	YES Shelter: Family Rooms

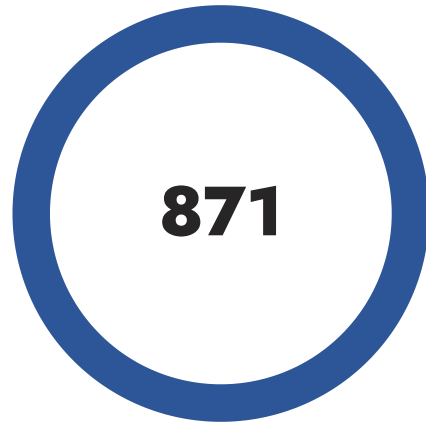
Shelter Stays

Shelters are often the first point of contact for many people who become homeless for the first time but they are intended to be temporary, as the larger goal is to move people into housing. Without affordable housing and supports, people stay in shelter for longer.

There was an increase in the number of people who accessed shelter between 2024 and 2025, with a **15% increase** of people accessing shelter in 2025 compared to 2024.

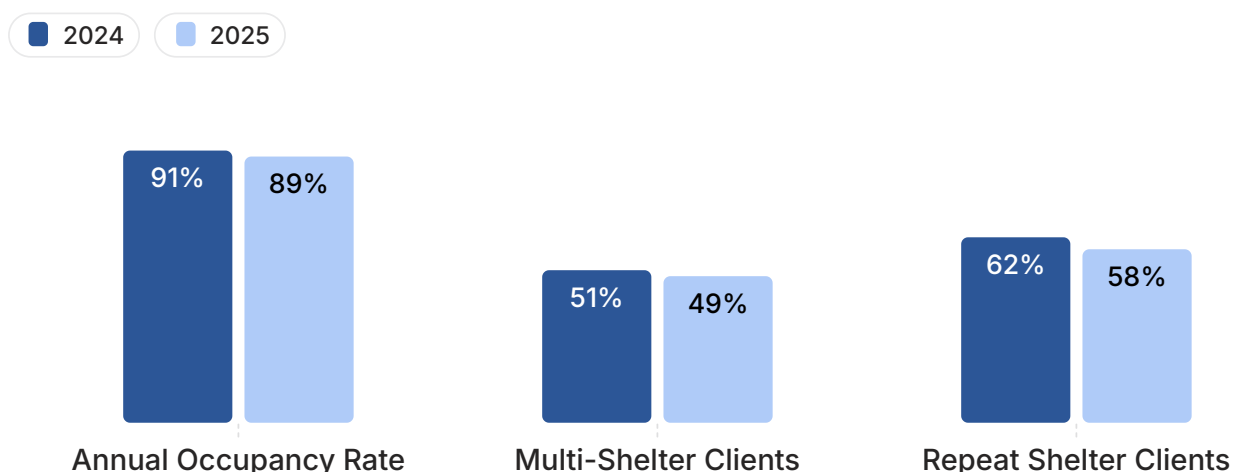


people accessed shelter in 2024



people accessed shelter in 2025

The emergency shelters are often full with seasonal weather impacting occupancy numbers, especially in the winter months. There are a significant number of people who access more than one shelter (multi-shelter), with **around 50% of all people using more than one shelter in 2024 and 2025**. There is also a high number of clients who accessed shelter in the previous year and accessed shelter again the following year, shown in repeat clients statistics. **Around 60% of people who accessed shelter in both 2025 and 2024 had accessed shelter in the previous year.** These statistics all show a high reliance on the emergency shelter system in 2024 and 2025.



In 2024, the average time someone stayed in shelter was **16 days**. In 2025, it was **15 days**. This data point doesn't include people who stayed at the Trinity Overnight Program as they leave every morning so each night is counted as a one-night stay.

Moving from Homelessness to Housing

Investments in affordable housing, supports and community partnerships support people moving from homelessness to housing. People who move into housing may have found somewhere to rent, returned to their previous housing, entered long term care, decided to live with family and friends or moved into transitional or other supportive housing. Transitional housing is housing with different levels of supports, often prioritized for people who need additional supports to stay housed.

327 moves

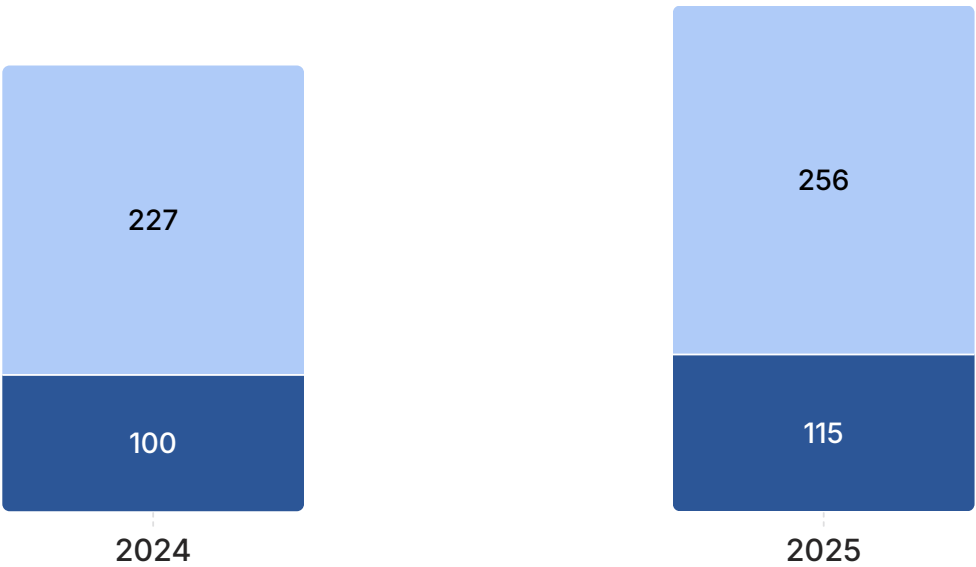
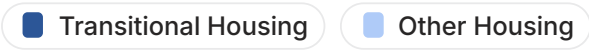
2024

371 moves

2025

In 2024, of the 798 people who experienced homelessness, there were **327 shifts of homelessness to housed, with 100 of those being moves into transitional housing.**

In 2025, of the 925 people who experienced homelessness, there were **371 shifts to housing, with 115 of those being moves to transitional housing.**



About this data. All this data is pulled from a Federal Report called Community Outcomes Report (COR) with information entered into the Homelessness Individuals and Families Information System by homelessness-serving community agencies. The COR was designed to align with the Canadian Methodology for Calculating Homeless-Serving System Inflows, Outflows, and Active Homelessness. The report generates data to support systems-level analysis of homelessness during a selected timeframe. All metrics in this report reflect full-year data for 2024 and 2025. Figures represent unique individuals unless otherwise noted. *Last updated: September 2026*

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.