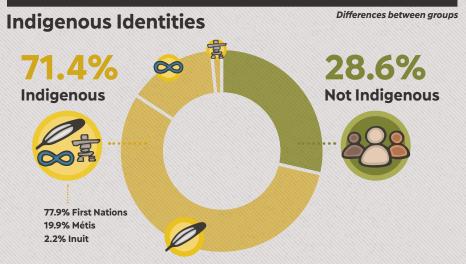
Indigenous Peoples' Experiences of Homelessness: A Mixed Methods Study in Winnipeg



Food 54.3% Hungry Often*

Housing and Homelessness

Absolute Homelessness

Provisionally

Permanently

Accommodated

Accommodated

Similar results for all groups

* Everyday/a few days per week/at least 1 day per week

Differences between groups



Differences between groups **Age Group**

















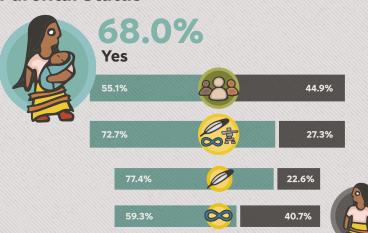


Parental Status



15.6% 27.8%

Differences between groups





32.0% No

Did Not Complete

Completed High School or GED

High School

21.1%

Equivalent 16.3% Attended University, **College or Vocational**

School

Differences between groups



Homelessness Status in the Month Prior to Survey

12.8%

18.2%

14.8%

72.1%

Drug &

Differences between groups

Yes





Housing 58.1% related Health * Eviction, rent increase,



81.8%

85.2%

69.6% Lack of access to supports



53.5%



Employment

& income

33.3% Relationship Justice

Lifetime **Length of Time Experiencing** Homelessness



Typical Length of Time

Differences between groups



* Some Indigenous people experienced homelessness longer

Emergency Shelter Use in the Year Prior to Survey

Similar results for all groups



71.4% YES



Types of Identification

Educational Attainment

Differences between groups

Manitoba Health Card Other Types of ID





* Excluding

MB Health card







Provincial

Photo ID

11.4% **Driver's License**

Barriers to Finding & Maintaining Housing



Rent is too high

Top 5 Barriers

77.2%



Lack of suitable



Lack of job/









Incarceration

Similar results for all groups





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Prior Involvement with Child & Family Services Differences between groups



Arrangements Made for a Place to **Stay Following** Hospitalization







Yes



Wasn't Necessary

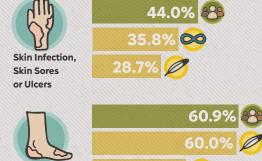
Physical and Cognitive Health Conditions

Foot Problems

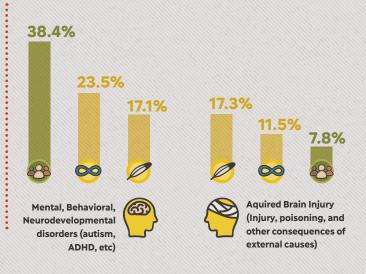
Differences between groups

Self-Reported Physical Health Conditions Experienced in the Year Prior to Survey

50.3%

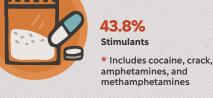


Self-Reported Current General Health Conditions



Similar results for all groups **Drug Use**





Health Services

Differences between groups

Similar results for all groups

Usual Sources of Healthcare * Some accessed other forms of health care

Sources of Healthcare in the **Year Prior to the Survey**



49.5% **First Nations**

42.3% ... Métis

35.5% **Not Indigenous**



Hospital Emergency Room

59.6%

58.7% **First Nations**

56.0% **Not Indigenous**

Top 5 Reasons for Going to Emergency

Similar results for all groups





55.9%

An Injury







29.6%









A prescription refill

* Influenza, arthritis pain, migraine, etc.

A physical

problem other

than an injury

concern

A mental health

Needed a place to get warm, food or place to sleep

Income & Employment

Sources of Income



Government Support

* Federal Disability, EIA, child tax credit



68.7% **First Nations**

Similar Results for all groups

65.3% **Not Indigenous**



62.7% Métis





Employment Related



37.6% **Not Indigenous**



31.4% Métis





Self Reported Health/Well-Being

Similar results for all groups



General Health

55.3% Excellent, Very Good and Good



44.7% Fair and Poor

Mental Health

55.5% Excellent, Very Good and Good



44.5% Fair and

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Unfair Treatment by Shelter Staff

Differences between groups



54.2%

Treated unfairly or disrespected by shelter staff in the year prior to survey

Top 3 Self-Reported Reasons







Race or ethnic background

Attitude or lack of understanding



* Indigenous respondents were significantly more likely to report they were treated unfairly or disrespected by shelter staff because of use of drugs and alcohol, their race or ethic background, age, gender identity, sexual orientation than not Indigenous respondents.

Refused Service because of Lack of Identification

Were no refused service

78.2%

Indigenous

21.8% 41.1% Were never refused

Differences between groups

58.9% Not Indigenous

Mental Health

Differences between groups

Most Common Physician-diagnosed Condition, Anxiety Disorder



54.5%
Not Indigenous

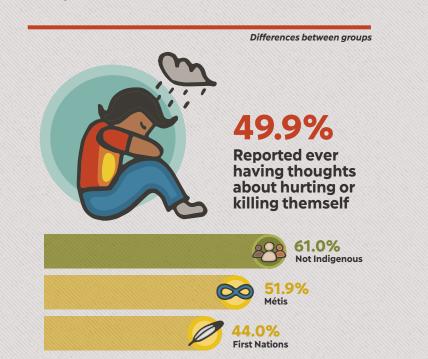
46.4%
First Nations

28.3%
Métis

46.4%

Anxiety Disorder

Lifetime Experiences of Suicidal Ideation



Community



Home Community is a Reserve

service



84.3% First Nations



15.7%

Reasons for Leaving



51.8%
Negative or
unfavourable reasons
such as avoiding
substance use,

violence, overcrowding



Seeking out employment or educational opportunities



17.6%
Left against their will

* Apprehended by or surrendered to the state to attend Residential School, adopted, put in foster care or in the care of Child and Family Services



Housing After Leaving Their Community



54.2% Precarious housing



Absolute

homelessness

15.5% Institutional housing



9.6%
Permanent housing

