

# WTHSP 2025 24 Hour Census Report:

A One Day Snapshot of Women's Transition  
Housing & Supports Programs in BC

April 2026



BC Society of  
Transition Houses

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**01**

**Introduction**

**02**

**In Just One 24  
Hour Period**

**04**

**Women, Children  
& Youth Served**

**07**

**Standing Beside:  
Support &  
Advocacy**

**09**

**Unmet  
Needs**

**13**

**Supporting  
Transition Housing  
Programs**

**16**

**Appendix A:  
Regional Comparisons  
Of Census Results**

The BC Society of Transition Houses' office is located on unceded Coast Salish territory, shared by the Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam) and sə́lilwətaʔt̓/Selilwitulh (Tseil-Waututh) Nations.

# INTRODUCTION

The BC Society of Transition Houses (BCSTH) is a member-based, provincial umbrella organization that, through leadership, support and collaboration, enhances the continuum of services and strategies to respond to, prevent and end violence against all women, children and youth.

The Women's Transition Housing and Supports Programs (WTHSP) support the front-line emergency and transitional housing and supports for women, children and youth experiencing violence and at risk of violence in BC. The majority of WTHSP's are funded by BC Housing (BCH) and include Transition Houses, Safe Homes, Second Stage, and Long-Term Housing. There are BCSTH members who also operate housing that is not funded by BCH, including Third Stage Housing, and housing funded by Indigenous Service Canada and the Canadian Mortgage Housing Corporation (CMHC).

BCSTH surveys all of its members providing WTHSP (hereinafter Transition Housing Programs) to document a snapshot of services provided in a single 24-hour period through an annual 24 Hour Census. BCSTH conducted this 24 Hour Census on November 19th-20th, 2025. Leading up to the Census period, BCSTH sent out information and invitations via the BCSTH listservs and weekly newsletter to the Transition Housing Programs. All members are invited to participate in the online survey, however, the number of programs that participate varies by year.

This Census report presents a snapshot count of a 24-hour period where women, children and youth with experiences of violence were served by Transition Housing Programs. This census provides a provincial picture of how many people were seeking services for their experiences of violence, how many were unable to be served, and the scope of the current Transition Housing Program support services. As under half of the Transition Housing Programs participated (44.6%) in this year's Census, the findings presented in the report should be understood as conservative estimates of need and likely underrepresent the actual demand for services across the province. Some Census respondents point out that it is difficult to adequately reflect the true demand, complexity, or pressures facing programs, particularly given fluctuating workloads and increasing client needs. Despite these realities, respondents note that the Census captures useful information and offers a critical snapshot: an unduplicated count of the women, children and youth who were able to access support, and how many more were unable to get help, over the course of a single 24-hour period. Regional comparisons of the results are also included in this report in Appendix A.

## With Appreciation

BCSTH sincerely thanks the Transition, Second Stage, Third Stage, Safe Home and Long-Term Housing programs who took time out of their busy days to participate in the 2025 24 Hour Census. We appreciate all that you do and recognize the difference you are making in thousands of lives each day.

## Learn More

Please visit the [BCSTH directory of members and programs](#) or the [BC Housing List of Transition Housing Programs](#) to find out more about support offered in your community.

## IN JUST ONE 24-HOUR PERIOD

In 2025, 80 (44.6%) of the Transition House, Second and Third Stage programs, Safe Homes and Long-Term Housing BCSTH programs across all regions of BC participated in the 2025 BCSTH 24 Hour Census. Thank you to all of the Transition Housing Programs that took time out of their busy days to participate in the Census.

In just  
**24 hours** between  
November 19th-20th, 2025,  
**1,170**  
**people**  
**were sheltered or**  
**supported**  
in-person through Transition  
Housing Programs across BC.

Unfortunately, during the same period, an additional

**105 people were**  
**turned away**


from these programs. As in previous years, this was primarily due to lack of space (i.e., all beds/units were in use). 62% of respondents indicated no space as being the main reason for having to turn people away, continuing to highlight the need for more funding and resources for all housing options including transition houses, second stage, safe homes, second stage and long-term safe and affordable housing.

The other most common reason for having to turn people away was that the women seeking services had pet(s) that could not be accommodated (56% of respondents). This highlights the need for additional funding to enable Transition Housing Programs to adapt their spaces to be pet friendly so that women are not faced with the choice of abandoning their pets or accessing safety.

During the **24-hour period 80** Transition Housing Programs:

- supported and safely sheltered **1,049** women, children and youth.
- supported in-person but did not shelter **121** women, children and youth.
- responded to **466** calls, emails and texts to provide information and support.
- were unable to serve **105** women, youth and children.

Transition Housing Programs responded to **466** calls, emails and texts: an average of 20 calls, emails and texts every hour. It is important to note that the number of service-related calls, emails and texts reported this year are significantly lower than in last year's Census (748 in 2024). This decrease may be partly due to fewer programs participating in the Census this year (80 programs in 2025 and 85 programs in 2024), however the reasons are unknown and will require further exploration.



**I feel privileged to be in a position to support women, children and youth in our community. Even on quieter days, the ability to provide guidance, resources and safety planning feels meaningful and reminds us why this work matters.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

# WOMEN, CHILDREN & YOUTH SERVED

In 24 hours, of the 80 programs who responded to the 24 Hour Census survey, **1049** women, children and youth stayed in Transition House, Second Stage, Third Stage, Safe Home and Long-Term Housing Programs (hereinafter Transition Housing Programs).

Table 1 below breaks down the people who stayed by age and gender. The total number varies slightly from the 1,049 recorded as staying in Transition Housing Programs, as not all of the programs track or know the age and gender of all of the individuals who they support.

Table 1: People sheltered in a 24-hour period broken up by age and gender

Age Range	Sheltered #
Female older adults (50yrs +)	96
Transgender <sup>1</sup> older adults (50yrs +)	1
Female adults (25-49yrs)	389
Male adults (25-49yrs)	0
Transgender adults (25-49yrs)	4
Female young adults (19-24yrs)	33
Male young adults (19-24yrs)	0
Transgender young adults (19-24yrs)	1
Female youth (13-18yrs)	51
Male youth (13-18yrs)	28
Transgender youth (13-18yrs)	3
Female children (6-12yrs)	108
Male children (6-12yrs)	102
Transgender children (6-12yrs)	2
Female children (0-5yrs)	74
Male children (0-5yrs)	87
Transgender children (0-5yrs)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>979</b>

<sup>1</sup> Transgender is an “umbrella term for those whose gender does not align with the sex they were assigned at birth. The term ‘transgender’ (i.e., trans) may include those with a binary (man or woman), non-binary, or other non-static/fluid gender identity.” (Alex Vanderveen, *Counselling Clients With 2SLGBTQIA+ Identities in Canada*).

**I just wanna [sic] say thank you again for absolutely everything you did for us. I can honestly say that I don't know where I'd be without your support and guidance. Just the help you gave me - I'll forever be grateful. You helped give me and my kids a new start at life and hope.**

(WTHSP Outreach Client)

Many women, youth and children sheltered by Transition Housing Programs during the 24-hour period belonged to marginalized communities, as displayed in Table 2. People belonging to more than one marginalized group were counted more than once.

Table 2: People from marginalized communities sheltered by Transition Housing Programs during the 24-hour period

Indigenous (First Nations, Metis, or Inuit) people	125
Black people	33
Racialized people (visible minorities other than Indigenous and Black)	120
2SLGBTQI+ people	17
Refugee, immigrant, newcomer or non-status people	89
Living with disabilities	105
Neurodiverse people	79
Sex workers	1

**Having the option of cultural experiences like drumming and beading during my stay have been amazing opportunities to connect and discuss gratitude with other women.**

(Transition Housing Program Resident)

**6 women** sheltered by Transition Housing Programs during the 24-hour period were **known to be pregnant**.

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**178 women sheltered** by Transition Housing Programs during the 24-hour period were known to be facing challenges related to **health and wellness**, as shown below. Women experiencing more than one health and wellness challenge were counted more than once.

- **175** women were facing mental health challenges.
- **79** women were facing physical health challenges.
- **76** women were facing alcohol or substance use challenges.
- **40** women were known to have a brain injury caused by intimate partner violence.
- **6** women were known to be pregnant.

**Staff here helped me to understand that the beatings are not my fault.**

(Transition Housing Program Resident)

**I don't think I would be here today without this house.**

(Transition Housing Program Resident)

In addition to the **1049** people sheltered by Transition Housing Programs during the 24-hour period, a further **95** women and **26** children visited Transition Housing Programs and received in-person supports.

**Many women served** (i.e., sheltered and supported in-person) during the 24 Hour Census period **had disclosed being threatened lethally**. Women who disclosed more than one form of lethality were counted more than once.

- **18** women had disclosed being threatened with a firearm.
- **8** women had disclosed non-fatal suffocation.
- **41** women had disclosed non-fatal strangulation.
- **49** women had disclosed being threatened with a weapon other than a firearm.

Census findings highlight that a high proportion of women accessing Transition Housing Programs during the 24-hour period rely on public income supports (Table 3), with the most commonly accessed income sources being Income Assistance (87%) and Disability Assistance (83%). Many women also reported income from employment (72%) and federal programs such as CPP retirement (66%), EI (62%), and OAS (60%), while a substantial share had no income at all (63%), highlighting significant financial precarity.

Table 3: Percentage of women receiving income supports

Income Assistance - (MSDPR)	87%
Disability Assistance (Person with Disabilities - PWD) - (MSDPR)	83%
Employment	72%
Canada Pension Plan (CPP) retirement pension	66%
Long-term Disability (LTD) provided by private insurance or CPP	65%
Income Assistance (Person with Persistent Multiple Barriers - PPMB) - (MSDPR)	63%
No income	63%
Employment Insurance (EI)	62%
Old Age Security (OAS)	60%
Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)	57%
Other	50%

\*Percentages do not total 100%, as women may be receiving more than one income source.

# STANDING BESIDE: SUPPORT & ADVOCACY

**It was the first time [I] felt truly safe in many years.**

(Transition Housing Program Resident)

Comments from women who accessed the program during the 24-hour period highlight the critical role of compassionate, violence- and trauma-informed programs and staff in creating a sense of safety, stability, and hope for women, children and youth with experiences of violence. Many describe the programs as life-saving, emphasizing how feeling truly safe, supported, and respected allowed them to begin healing, understand the impacts of abuse, and regain confidence. While respondents noted that those accessing services had a strong appreciation for daily supports, community connection, and practical assistance, they also identified significant systemic barriers, particularly limited access to affordable and second-stage housing and long waitlists as challenges despite their readiness and motivation to move forward.

**Staff and a safe place for me and my kids is great but where do I go from here? Safe housing is not affordable.**

(Transition Housing Program Resident)

## Top 5 Transition Housing Program Activities During 24 Hour Census

Individual support was the activity most frequently engaged in by Transition Housing Programs during the Census period, with 97% of respondents engaging in this work (Table 4). This was closely followed by support related to housing at 67%. The ongoing impacts of the worsening housing crisis in BC and the cost-of-living crisis were described as top concerns by many respondents again this year.

Table 4: Percentage of Transition Housing Programs who reported providing each activity during the census period

<i>Individual Support</i>	97%
<i>Support related to Housing</i>	67%
<i>Advocacy over the phone</i>	63%
<i>Support related to Mental Health</i>	51%
<i>Transportation (staff provided a ride/taxi fare/bus tickets)</i>	48%

**We see women every day looking for safe housing, and due to limits of the space and funding it is heartbreaking to turn them away, especially in small communities where there is very limited housing and for women fleeing violence it becomes more difficult to find that space and this is affecting all aspects of their lives. Women are stuck with abusive partners due to lack of safe housing, whether it be Safe Homes, Second Stage or Long-Term Housing.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

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The impacts of soaring living costs and insufficient housing options mean that Transition Housing Programs continue to support more women with more complex support needs. Similar to the last couple of years, the third most common activity reported during the 24-hour period was advocacy over the phone (63%), followed by support related to mental health and assistance with transportation (51% and 48% respectively).

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**I'm just aware of how little support exists for our clients. I have had to learn the legal system, housing systems, healthcare systems, immigration system and navigating disability services. We've become a catch all hub and hope our clients don't fall through the cracks.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

**The [women] we see and the stays we have are increasing in complexity and severity. We have had to shut our program down due to a cyber-attack from an abuser, we have had several months stays due to immigration/documentation status, we have had systems such as legal aid, ATIP, RCMP, TPR, Income Assistance etc. fail these women and our options are to allow them to fall through the cracks or try our best to learn skills outside our scope to ensure these women and children live. We have seen the Ministry deny putting people on Income Assistance or women with children up in a hotel while fleeing abuse and within mandate for the emergency shelter funding, even with our advocacy, and instead turning them out onto the streets. We have had to send women to wet shelters, and have them sleep on our couches just to try and fill the growing gaps.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker))

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During the 24-hour period, **31%** of participating Transition Housing Programs also delivered public education and awareness sessions in their communities, to a total of **84** people across BC.

# UNMET NEEDS

The current food funding allowance does not reflect the significant increase in food prices. There's a lack of transportation options for women fleeing. A severe lack of affordable housing for women with children who are not able to work, their social assistance living allowance does not reflect current rental market prices, the waitlist for subsidized housing is in the 2-5 year range leaving families without housing while they wait. There needs to be more housing options for people suffering from extreme mental health or substance use issues. Currently there is not enough facilities to house them and those facilities fall back on Transition Housing Programs even though Transition Housing Programs are not equipped to support individuals in severe mental health crisis or with severe substance use disorders.

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

**One quarter** of participating Transition Housing Programs **(25%)** were **at or over capacity** during the 24 Hour Census period.

In just one day, **69** women, **1** woman under the age of 19 and **35** children and youth seeking shelter in BC were unable to be served. By far, the most common reasons for Transition Housing Programs being unable to serve women and their children was not having any space i.e., beds or units were all in use (62%) (Table 5), followed by women having pet(s) that could not be accommodated by the program (56%), an increase from 4.7% in 2024. Lack of space was the most commonly reported service barrier during the 24-hour period for the fifth year in a row, continuing to highlight this systemic capacity shortage. Other reasons for being unable to serve women and children were primarily that their needs were outside the program's mandate and scope, including having medical needs beyond what the program could offer.

**We received 17 applications for one second stage vacancy this December. There were 34 families desperately seeking help and housing at the transition house and we could only house two of them. Additional services and housing are desperately needed.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

Table 5: Top 5 reasons given by Transition Housing Programs for turn aways during the 24-hour census period (%)

No space (i.e., all beds/units were in use)	62%
Woman has pet(s) that could not be accommodated	56%
Mental health issues that could not be accommodated	51%
Substance use issues that could not be accommodated	51%
Other	51%

We are experiencing a change and rise in certain demographics of women accessing services. There is a distinct rise in the number of women accessing with significant mental health challenges that are of an increasing severity. Staff often do not feel well equipped or prepared for the extreme issues we are encountering. It does not lead to a feeling of safety for the women requiring support with those challenges, or for the other guests and staff. The community supports and services for the women with these experiences are few and far between. Because of the increase in mental health challenges, we also experience an increase in addictions as the two are so often co-occurring. This has a snowball effect on the children of the women also.

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

**Nineteen** of the participating Transition Housing Programs reported that they keep a waitlist (24%). Between them, there were **535** women, **117** children and youth and **1** other dependent (aged 19 and above) on waitlists for Transition Housing Programs in BC during the 24 Hour Census period. As mentioned previously, the totals likely underrepresent actual demand, as only 44.6% of WTHSPs participated in the Census, and some do not keep waitlists.

**105** women, children and youth seeking shelter during the 24-hour period had to be **turned away** and there were **653** people **on waitlists** for programs.

Other services and supports that women, youth and children are asking for that Transition Housing Programs were unable to provide during the 24-hour period are displayed in Table 6. Similar to the last two years, childcare and transportation were in the top 3 most common service requests that were unable to be met. This year counselling also moved into the top 3 of unmet service requests. **For the first time in the Census, 10% reported being unable to provide food, such as culturally appropriate, healthy food, or just adequate food, highlighting how the rising cost of living and inadequate operational funding are impacting the Programs ability to meet basic needs.**

The program has generally been quite busy lately and we could use funding to be able to hire at least one full-time position and a part-time position. With more hours, we would be able to serve a larger portion of the population, many of whom currently need more supports than our program is able to offer.

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

Immigration issues have become a huge part of our service with a large amount of immigrants coming into our house. Many have no status and need to start from the beginning of applying for refugee status and start the process of income assistance and immigration and family legal issues.

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

Table 6: Services and supports requested that Transition Housing Programs were unable to provide during the 24-hour period

Reason	Responses %
Childcare	26%
Transportation	23%
Counselling	13%
Food (i.e., culturally appropriate food, healthy food, adequate food)	10%
Housing support	8%
Personal belonging storage	3%
Culturally appropriate services	3%
Computer and internet access	3%

Supporting women to find housing is very difficult - many women struggle with transportation. It would be beneficial for clients if the program could be funded for a vehicle. Looking for housing sometimes requires viewing several different places. It is a challenge when clients are fleeing for safety and they do not want to be found on public transit.

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

Wondering why there is no leadership from government around concerns about a safe food supply and the increasing cost of food.

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

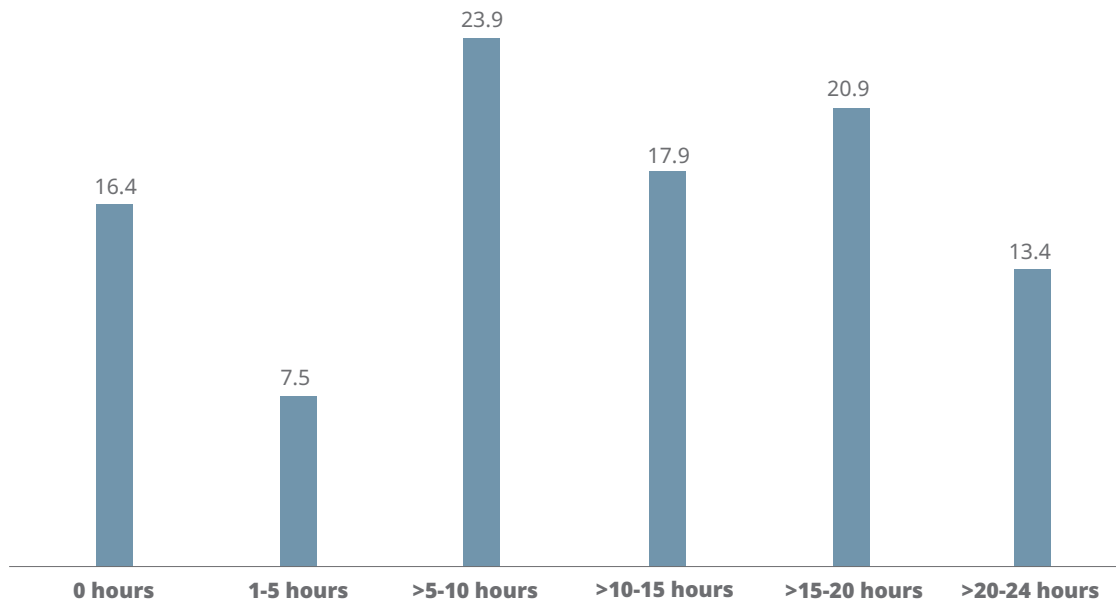
As with last year's Census, not having enough money (31%) and not having enough staff (26%) were two of the three most common reasons provided by Programs for being unable to meet these needs. 23% of respondents also indicated a number of 'other' reasons Programs were unable to meet the requests for services and supports, including mandate and service scope limitations and geographic and relocation barriers (Table 7).

Table 7: Most common reasons Transition Housing Programs were unable to meet requests for services and supports during the 24-hour period (%)

Not enough money	31%
Not enough staff (i.e., single-staffed)	26%
Other	23%
No Child & Youth Worker	17%
Lack of, or no funds allocated for transportation/travel costs	14%
Limited public transportation services	14%

The lack of resources for the sector was also illustrated by the shortage of staffing across many programs during the 24-hour period. More than half of all responding Transition Housing Programs (52.2%) were operating with just one staff for between 10 and 24 hours during the census period (Table 8). This finding is consistent with the 2024 Census results showing 53% of the WTHSP operate with just one staff for 10 -24 hours during a day, which was an increase from the 2023 finding of 50%.

Table 8: Percentage of Transition Housing Programs operating with just one staff for different lengths of time within the 24-hour period



**There is a huge lack of funding for programs related to women fleeing IPV who are 45+. We are not funded nearly enough and have only 65 hours of staffing support for 23 women and most of those staffing dollars are fundraised.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

**I find this job both very rewarding and very challenging.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

# SUPPORTING TRANSITION HOUSING PROGRAMS

**I would like to highlight that support workers are working extremely hard. They consistently go above and beyond to help women and children, often taking on multiple roles. At times we are cleaners, at times we are active listeners, and we frequently provide emotional support, advocacy and much more. We also carry a lot of trauma and insecurity shared by women, which can impact us on a personal level and follow us home. Despite the complexity and emotional weight of this work, I feel that the current pay rate does not reflect the job duties and responsibilities. We would appreciate fair treatment and recognition that support workers are underpaid considering what our roles truly entail.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

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The Census responses consistently point to staff and funding shortages, along with a severe lack of housing across all stages, as the most critical barriers to women and children fleeing violence. Chronic underfunding, insufficient staffing, inadequate wages, and rising operational costs limit Transition Housing Programs' ability to meet growing demand and increasing client needs.

Despite these challenges, staff speak to the privilege of walking alongside women and their families as they move towards safety and healing. Even in the face of systemic barriers that force women to remain in unsafe situations and limit staff's ability to support successful transitions, Transition Housing Workers remain committed to violence- and trauma-informed, compassionate practice dedicated to supporting women and children to regain safety, confidence, and hope.

**All staff members shared that they take pride in the work they do to support women in crisis. They feel empowered when women come here and leave with a sense of change, knowing they have choices, rights, and dignity. However, it is very difficult for women to find second-stage housing. This remains a major challenge, as income is also a significant factor that limits their options for long-term housing.**

(Transition Housing Program Resident)

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The majority of Transition Housing Programs that participated in the 24 Hour Census (90%) are funded by BC Housing (Table 9). Transition Housing Program staff and BCSTH are grateful for the support from the provincial government and other funders making it possible to provide a safe haven and supports for women and their children fleeing violent relationships. However, the growing need outweighs the available housing and supports. The BC government must do more to support the WTHSP sector to ensure that every BC woman, child and youth who is experiencing violence has access to shelter and timely adequate supports. Funding dedicated comprehensive frontline programs and housing today to meet the demonstrated need is a forever investment building a future BC where survivors and their families can survive and thrive.

Table 9: Primary Funding Sources for Participating Transition Housing Programs

<i>BC Housing</i>	90%
<i>Indigenous Services Canada</i>	2.5%
<i>Aboriginal Housing Management Association</i>	2.5%
<i>Other provincial funding</i>	2.5%
<i>Other territorial funding</i>	2.5%

**There is an urgent need for increased investment in safe, affordable long-term housing for women and children leaving violence, particularly given the current housing crisis and the limited availability of next-stage units. Animal-friendly, dog-specific housing is especially lacking, creating significant barriers for survivors who cannot leave unsafe situations or secure stable housing without their pets, which often play a crucial role in emotional support and trauma recovery. The shortage of appropriate housing extends program stays, limits access for new clients, and places survivors at risk of homelessness or returning to unsafe environments. Additional funding for rental supports, staffing, and community resources is essential to ensure survivors have realistic and safe pathways to stability.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

**My staff watch the effects of program gaps as they happen every day. They have seen them [women] lose Income Assistance because they must not “need” their rent portion if violence temporarily displaced them from their housing. They have taught women and children English to lower their risks when they leave our program, and tracked down interpreters so we can ethically intake women who are ESL. They have called crime victim assistance counsellors to find months long wait lists. They have tried to shield resident children and support as a woman is reliving horrors and still unable to find counselling services. They have sat with women to safety plan them going back to a highly abusive households, because the lack of services makes leaving insurmountable for some, even those at a high risk of death due to Intimate Partner Violence. I am very proud of the way my staff strive to educate themselves to fill these gaps, and at the same time recognize the emotional toll it has taken on them and our clients to constantly navigate them or fall into them. It is my sincerest hope that one day, that leaving violence won't leave our clients so vulnerable they return, are at high risk of homelessness, or finding themselves in another abusive situation.**

(Transition Housing Program Worker)

# APPENDIX A: REGIONAL COMPARISONS OF CENSUS RESULTS

\*Findings likely underestimate actual demand, as the data reflect only those Transition Housing Programs that participated in the 24 Hour Census (44.6% of all programs in BC).

## Response Rates

Region	Programs in Region	Programs who Responded	Programs who Responded (%)
<i>Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River</i>	33	16	48%
<i>Region 2: Lower Mainland</i>	31	20	65%
<i>Region 3: Fraser Valley</i>	27	5	19%
<i>Region 4: Kootenays</i>	20	9	45%
<i>Region 5: Okanagan</i>	20	10	50%
<i>Region 6: Cariboo</i>	17	7	41%
<i>Region 7: North</i>	31	13	42%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>44.6%</b>

## People Served

Region	Stayed	Supported in Person	TOTAL
<i>Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River</i>	334	15	349
<i>Region 2: Lower Mainland</i>	242	53	295
<i>Region 3: Fraser Valley</i>	136	6	142
<i>Region 4: Kootenays</i>	46	10	56
<i>Region 5: Okanagan</i>	125	32	157
<i>Region 6: Cariboo</i>	48	0	48
<i>Region 7: North</i>	118	5	123
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>1,170</b>

## People Sheltered Belonging to Marginalized Groups

Region	Indigenous	Black	Other racialized minorities	2SLGBTQI+	Refugee, immigrant, newcomer or non-status people	Living with disabilities	Neuro-divergent people	Sex worker	Older women (50+)
<i>Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River</i>	48	11	21	3	13	50	36	1	33
<i>Region 2: Lower Mainland</i>	8	16	79	5	47	20	10	0	11
<i>Region 3: Fraser Valley</i>	6	3	13	1	20	3	1	0	6
<i>Region 4: Kootenays</i>	7	0	0	4	0	15	13	0	14
<i>Region 5: Okanagan</i>	12	1	2	1	5	5	4	0	13
<i>Region 6: Cariboo</i>	8	0	2	1	2	4	7	0	8
<i>Region 7: North</i>	36	2	3	2	2	8	8	0	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>96</b>

\*Note: People belonging to more than one marginalized group were counted more than once.

## Service-Related Calls, Emails or Texts Received

Region	Service-related calls, emails or text messages
<i>Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River</i>	134
<i>Region 2: Lower Mainland</i>	176
<i>Region 3: Fraser Valley</i>	15
<i>Region 4: Kootenays</i>	42
<i>Region 5: Okanagan</i>	49
<i>Region 6: Cariboo</i>	8
<i>Region 7: North</i>	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>466</b>

## Transition Housing Programs at or Over Capacity

Region	At Capacity	Over Capacity
<i>Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River</i>	2	1
<i>Region 2: Lower Mainland</i>	7	1
<i>Region 3: Fraser Valley</i>	1	0
<i>Region 4: Kootenays</i>	2	0
<i>Region 5: Okanagan</i>	3	0
<i>Region 6: Cariboo</i>	2	0
<i>Region 7: North</i>	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 (22%)</b>	<b>2 (3%)</b>

## Turn Aways

Region	Women	Children and Youth	Women under age of 19	TOTAL
<i>Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River</i>	7	5	0	12
<i>Region 2: Lower Mainland</i>	43	24	0	67
<i>Region 3: Fraser Valley</i>	9	3	0	12
<i>Region 4: Kootenays</i>	2	0	0	2
<i>Region 5: Okanagan</i>	5	3	1	9
<i>Region 6: Cariboo</i>	3	0	0	3
<i>Region 7: North</i>	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>105</b>

## Waitlists

Programs that keep a waitlist

Region	Safe Homes	Transition Houses	Second Stage	Third Stage	Long-Term Housing	TOTAL
Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River	0	1	5	1	1	8
Region 2: Lower Mainland	0	2	0	0	0	2
Region 3: Fraser Valley	0	0	2	0	0	2
Region 4: Kootenays	1	0	1	0	0	2
Region 5: Okanagan	0	0	2	0	0	2
Region 6: Cariboo	0	0	0	0	1	0
Region 7: North	0	0	3	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>
Total programs who responded	11	42	24	1	2	80
% of programs who responded that keep a waitlist	9%	7%	54%	100%	50%	23%

## Waitlists

People on program waitlists

Region	Safe Homes				Transition Houses				Second Stage				Third Stage				Long-Term Housing				TOTAL
	W	C/Y	O	T	W	C/Y	O	T	W	C/Y	O	T	W	C/Y	O	T	W	C/Y	O	T	
Region 1: Vancouver Island and Powell River	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	9	276	8	0	284	5	0	0	5	48	0	0	48	346
Region 2: Lower Mainland	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Region 3: Fraser Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	74	1	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
Region 4: Kootenays	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Region 5: Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	5	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Region 6: Cariboo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Region 7: North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	24	0	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>653</b>

\*W = Women; C/Y = Children and Youth; O = Other dependents (aged 19+); T = Total



BC Society of  
Transition Houses