



Indigenous-led Housing Needs Assessment Tool

Methodology Guide

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Prepared by the Aboriginal Housing Management Association in partnership with the Housing Assessment Resource Tools project at the University of British Columbia.



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List of Acronyms

2SLGBTQIA+: Umbrella acronym used to represent a diverse range of sexual orientations, gender identities, and sex characteristics, including: Two-Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual, and numerous other diverse communities represented by the plus sign

AHMA: Aboriginal Housing Management Association

AMHI: Area Median Household Income

BCAAFC: BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres

CDs: Census division

CMHC: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

CSD: Census subdivision

DA: Dissemination area

FNHA: First Nation Health Authority

HH: Household

HNR: Housing Needs Report

MCFD: Ministry of Children and Family Development

MNBC: Metis Nation British Columbia

NHS: National Household Survey

PHM: Primary Household Maintainer

PiT Count: Point in Time Count of Homelessness

UBC HART: University of British Columbia, Housing Assessment Resource Tools



1. Background

The Indigenous-led Housing Needs Assessment Tool, or IHNAT, was developed by the Aboriginal Housing Management Association, in partnership with the First Nations Health Authority (FNHA), the BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC), and the Housing Assessment Resource Tools (HART) project at the University of British Columbia. CMHC provided funding for the project through the NHS Research and Planning Fund. Our intention with IHNAT is to support a better understanding of the housing needs of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit people living in communities across British Columbia, and advance Indigenous-led housing solutions.

AHMA's Pillars of Cultural Safety and Lodge Teachings provide a relational governance lens for AHMA's work. A lodge is a place where responsibilities are carried, relationships are honoured, and business is conducted according to protocol. Applied to IHNAT, presenting this data is not only a technical exercise. It creates responsibilities to approach information with humility, understand the relationships and protocols associated with each place, protect against harm, and return knowledge in ways that support Indigenous authority and collective well-being. The Lodge Teachings remind us that knowledge is held in relationship and that everyone involved has a responsibility to care for the work. IHNAT begins with place and relationship, makes its assumptions and limitations visible, and encourages users to move from information toward respectful engagement, reciprocity, and action.

This project started because Indigenous housing needs were not being captured in municipal Housing Needs Reports (HNR), despite the clear unmet need for Indigenous housing. HNR data informs municipal plans, priorities and resource allocation, and has the potential to directly influence development priorities and outcomes. Without a basic consideration of Indigenous-specific housing needs, it is impossible to bridge the growing gap in access to affordable, safe, and adequate housing. With this in mind, AHMA created an [Indigenous Housing Needs Data Resource Library](#) to support municipalities in including Indigenous data. We decided to take this further by creating an automated tool and, with the technical expertise of the UBC HART team and Licker GeoSpatial, were able to pursue this goal.

The result is IHNAT, which uses mainstream data and measures, while being explicit about its limits. IHNAT simplifies the process of finding demographic, household, housing, income, service-access, and population-projection data. It also brings together information that is frequently separated across different datasets, including housing conditions, homelessness, child-welfare transitions, corrections releases, service access, and projected population growth. The result is not a complete picture of Indigenous housing need, but it provides a starting point for Indigenous-led analysis, advocacy, planning, investment, and accountability.

While developing the tool and engaging with AHMA's partners, it became clear that conventional housing needs assessments often fail to show how housing need is experienced by Indigenous priority populations. Partners identified the importance of including information about Indigenous women, youth, seniors and Elders, gender-diverse people, people with disabilities, people leaving care or custody, and people experiencing homelessness. Partners also asked for information that could help make visible the connections between housing and other public systems. This led to the inclusion of priority-population tables, Ministry of Children and Family Development post-transition data, provincial



custody-release data, Point-in-Time Count information, service-access measures, and Indigenous population and household projections. These indicators are included to identify where colonial policies, inadequate housing, service gaps, and poorly coordinated transitions can create or deepen housing insecurity. They also help identify the responsibilities of governments and public systems to resource coordinated, culturally safe, and Indigenous-led housing and supports.

Developing IHNAT is a reflective and iterative process with the community of users. We would love your thoughts and feedback as you engage with the tool. We have provided a feedback form at the bottom of the IHNAT page for convenience.

This Methodology Guide lays out our processes for creating the tool, the underlying principles, and the limitations. We approached this work with great care and hope you can see and feel that when accessing this tool.

Who created IHNAT

With technical expertise brought into an Indigenous-led process, each partner brought different knowledge and responsibilities to the project.

- AHMA provided Indigenous housing-sector leadership, established the purpose and relational framing of the tool, guided the selection and interpretation of indicators, and connected the technical work to the needs of Indigenous housing providers and communities.
- FNHA and BCAAFC contributed health, service-access, community perspectives, and advisory review at key stages of IHNAT's development.
- UBC HART provided technical expertise in housing-needs data, custom Census analysis, indicator development, and methodological documentation.
- Feedback received during early engagement from Métis Nation British Columbia and the First Nations Housing and Infrastructure Council also helped shape the tool's scope and variables.
- Licker Geospatial supported data automation, geographic analysis, spatial linkages, and development of the interactive tool.

Uses of IHNAT

Our hope is that this tool will support Indigenous housing providers and service organizations; First Nations, Métis, and Inuit governments and communities; local, provincial and federal governments; planners, researchers, funders, and advocates; and communities seeking to better understand and respond to Indigenous housing need.

IHNAT is not intended to replace direct engagement with Indigenous Nations, communities, housing providers, service organizations, or people with lived and living experience. Quantitative data can help identify patterns and gaps, but it cannot independently determine community priorities or describe the full meaning of home, housing security, cultural safety, kinship, belonging, or connection to land and community. Users should interpret IHNAT results alongside local Indigenous knowledge, community-led



research, lived experience, service-provider information, and direct relationships with the Nations and Indigenous organizations connected to the selected area.

IHNAT can support:

Housing Needs Reports and planning • community housing needs assessments and reports; • housing and homelessness plans; • preliminary housing targets; and • regional comparisons.	Housing design, affordability, and service planning • discussions about appropriate unit sizes, housing types, and affordability levels; • service-access discussions; and • consideration of how housing location relates to transportation, health, cultural, and community services.
Funding, advocacy, and accountability • funding applications; • advocacy and government relations; • communicating the scale and distribution of Indigenous housing need; and • supporting discussions about government responsibilities, investment priorities, and progress over time.	Research, engagement, and knowledge gaps • identification of data gaps; • questions for further community-led research and engagement; • informed discussions with First Nations, housing and service providers, and people with lived and living experience; and • identifying areas where quantitative information requires additional community knowledge and interpretation.

IHNAT should be used as one source among several. The information IHNAT presents should not be treated as a complete description of a community or as sufficient evidence for decisions made without Indigenous participation. Statistical data cannot independently explain why housing conditions exist, how people experience them, or which responses are appropriate.

Consistent with AHMA’s Lodge Teachings and Cultural Safety Pillars, interpretation should be grounded in relationship, self-agency, trauma-informed practice, and reciprocity. IHNAT findings should be brought into conversation with First Nations, communities, housing and service providers, and people with lived and living experience. It is important to recognize community authority, understand the historical and systemic conditions behind the data, and ensure that information leads to transparent decisions, appropriate resources, and tangible benefits for Indigenous people.



The following additional information can help users understand what the quantitative data may not capture and support a more complete, relational, and community-informed assessment of housing need.

Recommended complementary information includes:

Indigenous relationships, knowledge, and governance • engagement with local Nations; • engagement with Indigenous housing and service providers; • lived and living experience; • Indigenous community protocols and data-governance requirements; and • community-specific population information.	Housing need and lived housing realities • housing waitlists; • shelter and outreach data; • information about encampments and hidden homelessness; and • accessibility needs
Housing-market and service-system conditions • health and support-service capacity; • transportation and access to essential services; and • building-condition assessments; • housing at risk of being lost, including expiring operating agreements, subsidies, and affordability requirements; and • accessibility, repair, renewal, and replacement needs within existing housing.	Future housing, land, and infrastructure planning • planned housing development; • land and infrastructure availability; • development capacity and predevelopment readiness; and • Indigenous community priorities for the location, type, size, affordability, governance, and cultural design of future housing.

IHNAT is intended to support better questions, stronger relationships, and more informed Indigenous-led planning. It should not be used to make decisions that exceed what the data can reasonably show or to transfer authority away from Indigenous Nations, communities, organizations, and people. Consistent with AHMA’s Lodge Teachings and Cultural Safety Pillars, users should consider whether their analysis respects self-agency, strengthens relationships, avoids harm, and creates reciprocal benefit.

Uses to avoid:

IHNAT should not be used to:

- define Indigenous identity, citizenship, or membership;



- determine Indigenous title, territory, or jurisdiction;
- replace consultation, consent, or government-to-government relationships;
- rank Nations or Indigenous communities;
- make decisions about individual eligibility;
- infer that missing or suppressed data means no need exists;
- assume that every larger household is overcrowded;
- describe all Indigenous people as vulnerable;
- treat a PiT Count as a complete homelessness count;
- treat projected values as commitments or precise forecasts;
- assess the cultural safety of a housing provider or service; or
- justify decisions that have not involved affected Indigenous Nations and communities.

Where a proposed use falls outside these boundaries, users should pause, seek guidance from affected Indigenous partners, and consider what additional relationships, knowledge, consent, or community-led research are required before proceeding.

2. Guiding Principles

Giving each other a good life

IHNAT should ultimately contribute to conditions in which Indigenous people, families, and communities can live with safety, dignity, belonging, choice, and connection. The value of the tool is measured by whether its use supports Indigenous-led solutions and helps direct responsibilities and resources toward a good life.

Indigenous rights and self-determination

IHNAT is grounded in the recognition that Indigenous peoples have inherent rights to housing, land, culture, community, and self-determination. The use of a colonial statistical boundary, such as a census subdivision, does not supersede Indigenous title, rights, governance, legal orders, or relationships to land and water.

This work is also situated within the commitments expressed through the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and British Columbia's Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act. Data should be used to strengthen Indigenous jurisdiction, participation, consent, and decision-making.

Indigenous Nations and communities retain authority to determine how information about their people, territories, services, and housing needs should be interpreted, shared, and acted upon. Users of IHNAT should follow applicable Nation-specific and distinctions-based data-governance protocols, including First Nations principles of Ownership, Control, Access and Possession where applicable. The fact that data is publicly available does not remove the relational responsibilities associated with its use.



IHNAT does not confer authority on a municipality, researcher, funder, or other user to define Indigenous housing priorities on behalf of a Nation or community. It should instead help create the conditions for Indigenous governments, organizations, providers, and community members to exercise authority over the decisions that affect them.

Indigenous driven and Indigenous leadership

IHNAT is an Indigenous-led project that centres the housing needs of Indigenous people and is intended to support Indigenous-led housing solutions. AHMA identified the need for the tool, established its purpose and principles, convened the project partners, directed the overall methodology and framing, and guided how Indigenous housing need should be communicated. Technical partners contributed statistical, geographic, and digital expertise within this Indigenous-led direction.

Engagement with Indigenous partners helped identify practical uses for the tool and information that was missing from conventional housing data and housing needs assessments. This engagement influenced the inclusion of priority populations, distinctions-based information, movement on and off reserve, child-welfare transitions, custody releases, Indigenous homelessness, service access, Indigenous population growth, and the relational information presented at the beginning of each community profile.

Indigenous-led requires meaningful Indigenous authority over priorities, governance, interpretation, decisions, resources, implementation, and accountability. Indigenous leadership does not end when the tool is published. The meaning of the results, the priorities that follow, and the actions taken should continue to be guided by affected First Nations, communities, housing and service providers, and people with lived and living experience. IHNAT provides information to support that leadership.

AHMA's Cultural Safety Pillars as a methodological lens

AHMA's Four Pillars of Cultural Safety - Self-Agency, Relationship, Trauma-Informed Practice, and Reciprocity - provide a lens for IHNAT's methodology and evaluation of its use.

Self-Agency

People and communities have the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. IHNAT should support Indigenous choice and authority rather than predetermine what communities need. Statistical categories must not be used to define identity, determine eligibility, or override how people and communities understand themselves. Users must not assume that the data tells them what is best for a community.

Relationship

Data must be interpreted through relationships. Users should understand whose territories they are working within, which Nations and Indigenous organizations are connected to the area, who holds relevant knowledge, and what protocols guide engagement. Reliability, respect, humility, care, and



follow-through are part of methodological quality. A technically accurate analysis can still cause harm if it is produced or used without good relations.

Trauma-Informed Practice

IHNAT recognizes that present-day housing conditions are shaped by colonial policies and systems. Indicators should not frame Indigenous people or communities as deficient, problematic, or inherently vulnerable. Administrative data must be interpreted as evidence of both housing need and system contact. What has happened, what systems and policies have contributed, what strengths are present, and what responsibilities follow?

Reciprocity

The use of Indigenous data creates responsibilities. Those who benefit from IHNAT should contribute something back: resources, transparent analysis, accessible findings, strengthened capacity, policy change, or other benefits identified by Indigenous partners. Reciprocity also means acknowledging the work of the people and organizations who produced the data and avoiding extractive practices in which communities repeatedly provide information without seeing action or benefit.

Two-Eyed Seeing

IHNAT strives for a Two-Eyed Seeing approach that aims to balance quantitative and spatial methods used in Western planning and statistics, while centring Indigenous knowledge, rights, relationships, and community authority. The intention is not to make these knowledge systems interchangeable or to force Indigenous knowledge into colonial categories. It is to use the strengths of available tools while remaining clear about whose knowledge and authority must guide interpretation and action. Where possible, we have tried to state what the data can show, what it cannot show, and what additional knowledge or reflection may be needed before decisions are made.

Transparency

IHNAT aims to make its methods visible so that users can understand how an estimate was produced and decide whether it is appropriate for their purpose.

For each indicator, this guide identifies:

- the source and reference period;
- the population, household, or dwelling definition used;
- the geography displayed;
- how values were calculated, grouped, or spatially allocated;
- important exclusions, assumptions, and confidentiality rules;
- known limitations and unresolved technical questions; and
- how the result should and should not be interpreted.



Transparency includes naming uncertainty and identifying any limitations or unresolved methods. As we update IHNAT over time, any methodology changes will be documented so users can understand why results differ over time.

Gender-based and Intersectional lens

IHNAT applies a gender-based and intersectional lens to consider how housing experiences may differ according to gender, age, income, disability, family and household structure, Indigenous identity, geography, tenure, and interactions with public systems. These factors do not operate independently. Their intersections can affect exposure to housing insecurity, access to services, safety, mobility, and the types of housing and supports that may be required.

Where data is available and can be reported without creating an unacceptable disclosure risk, IHNAT presents information about priority populations and disaggregates results by relevant demographic and household characteristics. This includes indicators related to women-led and single-parent households, youth-led households, seniors and Elders, gender-diverse households, and households that include people with activity limitations.

Available datasets do not capture all relevant identities or intersections. In particular, quantitative data may inadequately represent the experiences of Indigenous women, girls, Two-Spirit, transgender, non-binary, and other 2SLGBTQIA+ people. Small population counts and Statistics Canada confidentiality requirements also limit how safely information can be disaggregated. Missing or suppressed information must not be interpreted as evidence that a population is absent or does not experience housing need.

An intersectional analysis should therefore combine IHNAT data with culturally safe engagement, lived and living experience, distinctions-based knowledge, and community-led research. It should examine both individual circumstances and the systems, policies, discrimination, and colonial conditions that shape housing outcomes.

Distinctions-based approach

Where data is available and can be reported safely, IHNAT presents information separately for people or households identified in Census data as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit. These categories are statistical identity categories. They do not determine Nation citizenship, First Nation membership, Métis citizenship, Inuit enrolment, legal status, community belonging, or territorial relationships.

A distinctions-based approach also recognizes diversity within First Nations, Métis, and Inuit populations. Province-wide statistical categories cannot represent the distinct histories, rights, cultures, governments, and housing circumstances of every Nation and community. Combined totals can be useful for identifying broad inequities, but they should not erase distinctions or be treated as a substitute for Nation and community-specific knowledge.



3. How IHNAT was developed

IHNAT was developed through an Indigenous-led partnership that brought technical expertise into relationship with Indigenous housing and service-sector knowledge. AHMA provided leadership, housing-sector context, and accountability to the intended purpose of the tool. Technical partners supported data acquisition, statistical analysis, spatial methods, interface development, and documentation.

The development process included:

1. **Relationship-building and engagement.** AHMA worked with Indigenous partners to identify information needs, practical use cases, gaps in conventional housing needs assessments, and concerns about interpretation.
2. **Review of available data.** The project examined Census, housing-market, homelessness, administrative, service-location, and population-projection data to determine what could be displayed at community and regional scales.
3. **Custom data development.** AHMA and HART obtained custom Census tables to support analysis that is not available through standard public profiles.
4. **Technical development and testing.** Variables, calculations, spatial linkages, and interface features were reviewed and refined through technical work and user testing.
5. **Ongoing reflection.** The methodology identifies limitations and unresolved items so that the tool can be improved rather than presented as complete or universally applicable.

4. Geographies

IHNAT covers the province of British Columbia. To align with Statistics Canada data, we produce outputs related to Census Divisions (CDs) and Census Subdivisions (CSDs), which often roughly aligns with municipal political boundaries and regional/provincial/territorial boundaries.

Census data is linked by geocode to 2021 census boundaries. That means if a CSD changed its boundaries in the past and did not change geocodes, then those boundary changes will not be accounted for. If a CSD's geocode changed, then only data for those census years with a geocode matching 2021's geocode will be included. For example, Tsawwassen (5915802) expanded the area of the geography in 2009 but did not change its geocode. Due to the large number of geographic areas, it is the responsibility of communities to assess if there were changes to their municipal organization that have affected census boundaries.

Census subdivision

A census subdivision, or CSD, is a municipality or an area treated as a municipal equivalent for statistical purposes. CSDs can include cities, towns, villages, regional district electoral areas, reserves, treaty settlement lands, and unorganized territories.



CSDs are the primary local geography used in IHNAT.

Census division

A census division, or CD, is an intermediate geography between the province and the census subdivision. In British Columbia, census divisions generally correspond to regional districts.

Some data is only available or sufficiently reliable at the census-division or another regional level.

Other geographies

Several datasets use boundaries that do not align with CSDs or CDs, including:

- dissemination areas;
- health regions and health geographies;
- Ministry of Children and Family Development Service Delivery Areas;
- locations of provincial custody centres;
- Point-in-Time Count communities; and
- service-location points.

Where required, these datasets were spatially linked to the geography displayed in IHNAT. The applicable method is described under each indicator.

Geographic limitations

Statistical boundaries do not represent Indigenous territories, governance, jurisdiction, title, legal orders, harvesting areas, kinship networks, travel patterns, or the full geography of Indigenous relationships. They may divide a Nation's territory or community across several administrative units, combine places with very different housing conditions, or suggest a level of local precision that the source data does not support.

People also move among urban, rural, northern, reserve, and home communities for family, culture, services, safety, education, employment, and housing. A person counted in one CSD remains connected to relationships and responsibilities beyond that boundary. Users should therefore avoid treating CSD-level results as self-contained descriptions of a community.

Relational practice when selecting a geography

At the top of the tool, we have created a section to help people identify and reflect on the relationships within the selected community.

Our hope is that this section will encourage users to reflect on the geography:

- Identify the Nations whose territories intersect or are connected to the area.



- Identify Indigenous governments, communities, housing providers, Friendship Centres, and service organizations with relationships to the area.
- Ask whether the chosen boundary reflects the housing system, service catchment, mobility patterns, and community relationships relevant to the analysis.
- Use a broader geography when small counts, suppression, or regional service patterns make local results unreliable.
- Explain why the geography was selected and what it leaves out.

5. Indigenous Territory and Community Information

IHNAT includes territory and community information to encourage users to begin with relationship and place rather than treating statistical areas as administrative space. This information is a starting point only and must not replace direct learning, protocol, or engagement.

First Nations territories

Source: Native Land Digital spatial data.

IHNAT identifies territories that intersect the boundary of the selected CSD. The tool reports the territory names contained in the Native Land Digital dataset where the mapped territory intersects the selected statistical boundary in whole or in part.

The spatial information is presented without altering the territorial boundaries supplied by Native Land Digital.

The information is intended as a starting point for learning and relationship-building. It is not:

- an authoritative or legal map of Indigenous title or territory;
- a determination of which Nation has rights or jurisdiction in an area;
- a substitute for engagement with affected Nations;
- evidence that all territory holders have the same relationships to the selected area; or
- a representation of agreements, protocols, shared territories, or relationships among Nations.

Users should engage directly with Nations to understand local histories, territorial relationships, governance, responsibilities, and appropriate protocols.

Métis Chartered Communities

Source: Métis Nation British Columbia's list of Chartered Communities.

The location of each Métis Chartered Community is mapped using the address publicly listed by Métis Nation British Columbia. IHNAT identifies Chartered Communities whose mapped address falls within the selected CSD. A Chartered Community location indicates an organized Métis governance and



community presence. It should not be interpreted as a territorial boundary or as equivalent to a First Nation's title or territory.

Indigenous housing and service providers

IHNAT links users to publicly available directories of Indigenous housing and service providers, including AHMA members, other Indigenous housing providers, and Friendship Centres. Provider listings are informational and may not be comprehensive.

6. Calculation guide for the charts, graphs and tables

This section describes how IHNAT indicators are assembled. Note that the terms used in IHNAT come from several datasets and do not always carry the same meaning. Definitions should be read as statistical descriptions for a particular indicator, not as statements about identity, citizenship, belonging, family, or community. [The Glossary](#) contains a full description of the terms in IHNAT.

Population, age, gender, and residence on or off reserve

This data highlights how Indigenous populations in the community have changed over time, including age structure and movement between on-reserve and off-reserve housing. These patterns can reflect broader dynamics such as access to housing, availability of services, and the need to relocate in search of stability and opportunity. Understanding age structure is critical for housing planning for priority populations, including the need for family housing, youth supports, and housing for seniors and Elders.

Data source

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Indigenous Profiles for 2006, 2011 National Household Survey, 2016, and 2021^{1,2,3,4}

Methodology – Population Counts and Age Statistics

1. Indigenous population, including First Nations, Metis, or Inuit population comes directly from census data. As do age statistics (i.e. median age, and percentage under 15 years old or 65 and older).
2. Residence on or off reserve refers to whether the person's usual place of residence is in a census subdivision (CSD) that is defined as 'on reserve' or 'off reserve'.

¹ Statistics Canada. "2006 Aboriginal Population Profile." Statistics Canada, 15 Jan. 2008, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/index.cfm?Lang=E.

² Statistics Canada. "NHS (National Household Survey) Aboriginal Population Profile, 2011." Statistics Canada, 13 Nov. 2013, www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E.

³ Statistics Canada. "Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census." Statistics Canada, 21 June 2018, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/abpopprof/index.cfm?Lang=E.

⁴ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population." Statistics Canada, 21 June 2023, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/ipp-ppa/index.cfm?Lang=E.



- a. 'On reserve' includes eight CSD types legally affiliated with First Nations or Indian bands, i.e., Indian reserve (IRI), Indian settlement (S-É) (except for the two Indian settlements of Champagne Landing 10 and Kloo Lake, located in Yukon), Indian government district (IGD), Terres réservées aux Cris (TC), Terres réservées aux Naskapis (TK), Nisga'a land (NL), Tsawwassen Lands (TWL) and Tla'amin Lands (TAL).
- b. 'Off reserve' includes all CSDs in Canada not defined as 'on reserve'.⁵

Methodology – Indigenous Identity and Age Group

1. Population by age comes directly from census data, using “Indigenous Identity” and “Non-Indigenous Identity” variables along with the “Age (11A)” age categories.

Methodology - Gender and Age Group

1. Population by age and gender comes directly from census data, using the “Indigenous Identity” variable along with the gender variables (Men/Men+ and Women/Women+) and the “Age (11A)” age categories.
 - a. Starting in the 2021 census, the gender variable has been split into three categories: Man, Woman, and Non-binary person.⁶ However, due to the non-binary population being relatively small, and therefore having a high risk of identification, Statistics Canada have grouped non-binary people into two overarching categories in many cases: Men+ and Women+.⁷
 - b. The IHNAT custom census data order has a gender diversity variable which includes non-binary and transgender people, but due to the size of the order it was only available for geographies with a population of 100,000 or more.⁸

Number of Indigenous-led households who moved On- or Off-Reserve in the last 5 years

Households moving to a reserve, or away from one, is a potentially helpful metric for communities. Since off-reserve housing falls under provincial jurisdiction, the Government of British Columbia has started implementing agreements that allow provincial funds (through the BC Housing Indigenous Housing Fund) to reach certain Indigenous housing initiatives both on and off-reserve. Trends in Indigenous households moving on- or off-reserve can be identified here to assist planning.

⁵ Statistics Canada. "Residence on or Off Reserve." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, 17 Nov. 2021, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=pop167.

⁶ Statistics Canada. "Classification of Gender." Statistics Canada, 18 Oct. 2021, www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3VD.pl?Function=getVD&TVD=1326727.

⁷ Girard, Claude, and France-Pascale Ménard. "A Safe and Inclusive Approach to Disseminating Statistical Information about the Non-binary Population in Canada." Proceedings of Statistics Canada Symposium 2024: The Future of Official Statistics, Statistics Canada, 8 Sept. 2025, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/11-522-x/2025001/article/00026-eng.pdf.

⁸ Statistics Canada. "2021 Census Population Thresholds for Detailed Gender." Statistics Canada, 1 June 2022, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/thresholds-seuils-eng.cfm.



Data sources:

Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021.⁹

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households who moved to a Reserve from a non-Reserve or to a non-Reserve from a Reserve is presented as found in the census dataset when combining the “Mobility stats 5 years ago of the PHM (Primary Household Maintainer)” category for those households who moved, with the “Residence on or off reserve” category. The “mobility status” variable indicates whether the household lived on or off reserve 5 years prior to the census, and the “residence on or off reserve” indicates whether that household lived on or off reserve at the time of the census. This is done for census years 2006, 2016, and 2021.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous-led households.

Priority Populations

Priority populations for the IHNAT were identified by AHMA and Indigenous partners. This section highlights gender and age patterns within the Indigenous population. These patterns can help inform approaches to supporting priority populations, including women, youth, and seniors and Elders.

Data sources:

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021¹⁰

Please note that data on activity limitations from 2006 is incompatible with data from 2016 and 2021 and was not included in the data order. Also, Gender Diverse households are only available in the 2021 census.

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households within each priority population group is presented as it appears in the dataset.
 - a. Indigenous Households were used for activity limitations and gender diverse households. Youth, senior, single-mother and single-father households are calculating for households led by a First Nations, Metis, or Inuit person.
 - i. Statistics Canada identifies who “leads” a household, also known as the Primary Household Maintainer, as the first person listed as being responsible for paying the shelter costs of the household. There may be multiple maintainers but there is only one primary maintainer.

⁹ The data from AHMA’s StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>

¹⁰ The data from AHMA’s StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>



- b. Households with an activity limitation are defined as having at least one household member who answered 'sometimes', 'often' or 'always' to the following questions:
 - i. physical activity limitation = question 18a, 18b, 18c, or 18f
 - ii. cognitive activity limitation = question 18d
 - iii. mental activity limitation = question 18e
- c. Gender diverse households are defined as: includes a same-gender, transgender or non-binary couple OR includes a Transgender or Non-binary person.

Indigenous Ancestry

This data reflects the diversity of Indigenous ancestry in the community, including First Nations, Métis, and Inuit people as reported in Census data.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. Indigenous Profile 2021¹¹

Methodology

1. "Indigenous ancestry responses for the population in private households" is the group of variables used here. Some of these categories have further subcategories (e.g. "Anishinaabe origins" could be further disaggregated into "Algonquin," "Odawa," etc.) that have not been included here.
 - a. Please note that these values include people who do not identify as Indigenous, along with those who do. Approximately 13% of people who indicated they had an Indigenous ancestry in 2021 in British Columbia, also identified themselves as non-Indigenous.

Household Tenure

This data shows the housing tenure of Indigenous households over time in the selected community. Tenure can help show whether Indigenous households are primarily accessing ownership, market rental, or subsidized rental housing, and how this has changed over time. These trends should be interpreted alongside affordability, suitability, adequacy, core housing need, and local Indigenous engagement, since tenure alone does not show whether housing is culturally appropriate, secure, or large enough for the household.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order, 2006, 2016, and 2021; 2011 (NHS) Indigenous Profile¹²

¹¹ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population."

¹² The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>



Methodology:

1. Data is presented as found in the census dataset with two exceptions: 1) the percentage of owner households with a mortgage in 2006, 2016, and 2021 is calculated as the number of owner households with a mortgage divided by all owner households; and 2) the percentage of renter households living in subsidized housing in 2006, 2016, and 2021 is calculated as the number of renter households living in subsidized housing divided by all renter households.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households, non-Indigenous Households, as well as for households led by a First Nations, Metis, or Inuit person.

Household Size

This section highlights household size over time. Larger household sizes may reflect strong family connections, but can also indicate overcrowding when housing options are limited.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom census data order, 2006, 2016, and 2021¹³

Methodology

1. Data is presented as found in the census dataset.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households, non-Indigenous Households, as well as for households led by a First Nations, Métis, or Inuit person.

Household Family Type

This data shows the diversity of family structures within Indigenous households, including couples, single-parent families, and multi-family households. These structures reflect the need for housing that supports a variety of family arrangements.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order, 2006, 2016, and 2021¹⁴

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households is presented as found in the census dataset. The percentage of each type of household (i.e. with children, led by a single-parent, multigenerational, or non-family households) is calculated by dividing the number of that type of household by the total number of households.

¹³ The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>

¹⁴ The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>



- a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households, non-Indigenous Households, as well as for households led by a First Nations, Metis, or Inuit person.

Household Income by AMHI

In this data, we group households into five income categories based on their household income relative to the community's Area Median Household Income (AMHI). We chose to use AMHI for a number of reasons:

- AMHI is specific to a community. As area median incomes differ between communities, using nominal dollar values to classify household in core housing need may not reflect local conditions appropriately.
- Using a measure like AMHI also means that these categories do not need to be adjusted over time to reflect inflation.
- AMHI can easily be compared across years. The buying power of someone making 50% of AMHI will be relatively consistent, even as the dollar value of that AMHI fluctuates across census years.

AMHI is a single value for the whole community however, and therefore represents all households, not just Indigenous households. Because AMHI is a median value, and the income categories are determined relative to this median, the relative distribution of households within these categories can only fluctuate so much. By definition, half of households will have income above the median, and half below. Therefore, at least half of households will fall into the Median and High income categories. Yet this is only true for all households. It is possible for groups, like Indigenous households, to fall entirely within one category or another.

It is also important to note that that households in core housing need across multiple communities cannot be summed together in order to represent conditions in specific larger geographic areas; a Moderate income household in one community may be categorized as a Low income household in another community. IHNAT's outputs include some larger regional areas, but cannot provide custom geographical outputs.

Data sources



- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. HART custom data order, 2006, 2016, and 2021^{15,16,17}

Methodology

1. The percentage of Indigenous Households in each income category is calculated as the number of Indigenous Households divided by the total number of Indigenous Households.
2. AMHI values are found within the census data and is specific to a geographic area. Each income category is defined relative to a given AMHI. To calculate the range of Annual Household Incomes represented by each category, for a given AMHI, apply the following percentages:
 - a. Very Low income: < 20% of AMHI
 - b. Low income: 20% - 49% of AMHI
 - c. Moderate income: 50% - 79% of AMHI
 - d. Median income: 80% - 119% of AMHI
 - e. High income: $\geq$ 120% of AMHI

The Affordable Monthly Shelter Cost for each income category is also a range of values. To calculate them, multiply the Annual Household Incomes by 30% (representing a measure of housing affordability, a household's shelter costs not to exceed 30% of gross income to be affordable to that household), and then divide by 12 months.

IHNAT uses a few different measurements of income. Besides median incomes for households and persons, it also uses data from the Housing Assessment Resource Tools (HART) project which classifies households into five variable categories in relation to AMHI:¹⁸

- Very low income: less than 20% of AMHI or shelter allowance for a single person household on benefits, whichever is lower.¹⁹

¹⁵ Statistics Canada, 2023, "HART - 2006 Census of Canada - Selected Characteristics of Census Households for Housing Need - Canada, all provinces and territories at the Census Division (CD) and Census Subdivision (CSD) level [custom tabulation]", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/KW09ZA>, Borealis, V2

¹⁶ Statistics Canada, 2023, "HART - 2016 Census of Canada - Selected Characteristics of Census Households for Housing Need - Canada, all provinces and territories at the Census Division (CD) and Census Subdivision (CSD) level [custom tabulation]", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/QMNEON>, Borealis, V2, UNF:6:W26QdvWV5XpVx4u8mvRx5g== [fileUNF]

¹⁷ Statistics Canada, 2023, "HART - 2021 Census of Canada - Selected Characteristics of Census Households for Housing Need - Canada, all provinces and territories at the Census Division (CD) and Census Subdivision (CSD) level [custom tabulation]", <https://doi.org/10.5683/SP3/8PUZQA>, Borealis, V11, UNF:6:eJsxZ4CUw7c/zYGI7ryoXA== [fileUNF]

¹⁸ Based on methods used in the [USA](#), [Vancouver](#), and [Melbourne](#).

¹⁹ In many Canadian communities, this equates to a housing cost of \$375 per month. Approximately 6% of all Canadian households in this category are most at risk for homelessness due to inadequate economic and social support.



- Low income: 20-49% AMHI or one full-time minimum wage, whichever is lower.²⁰
- Moderate income: 50-79% AMHI, equivalent to starting salary for a professional job such as nurse or teacher.²¹
- Median income: 80-119% of AMHI, representing the 'middle class' and about 20% of total Canadian Households.²²
- High income: 120% or more of AMHI, approximately 40% of Canadian Households.

Median household and per person income

This section is included because we can disaggregate the median household income of Indigenous households, and people, and compare that to non-Indigenous households, whereas AMHI cannot be disaggregated.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. Indigenous Profile 2016 and 2021^{23,24}

Methodology

1. Data on median income is presented as found in the census dataset.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households and non-Indigenous Households, as well as for persons with an Indigenous identity (either First Nations, Metis, Inuit, multiple, or not specified) and persons with no Indigenous identity.

Household maintainers

This data highlights the number of contributors to shelter costs within households, which can impact housing stability and affordability, as well as point to multi-family or multi-generational family structures.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. Indigenous Profile 2016 and 2021^{25,26}

²⁰ Considerable recent research on 'rental wage' shows that the private market is incapable of producing sufficient volume of homes in a range of sizes at a housing cost of \$750 per month or less. This category includes about 16% of Canadian households.

²¹ In most Canadian communities, market homeownership, even for a condominium apartment is not feasible for this group, approximately 20% of Canadian households.

²² Although few of these households are in housing stress, average income households are currently locked out of the first-time homebuyer market in many Canadian cities.

²³ Statistics Canada. "Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census."

²⁴ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population."

²⁵ Statistics Canada. "Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census."

²⁶ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population."



Methodology

1. Data on the number of households by the number of maintainers in the household is presented as found in the census dataset. The percentage of households within each household maintainer category is the calculated as those households divided by the total.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households and non-Indigenous Households.

Dwellings

This section looks at the types and conditions of housing Indigenous households live in. Housing outcomes are shaped by availability, affordability, and systemic barriers. Indigenous households are more likely to experience inadequate housing, older housing stock, and overcrowding.

In census language, dwellings refer to the physical structure while households refer to the social group of people who live in the dwelling. The data in IHNAT represents “private households in occupied private dwellings,” so the counts in this data does not include vacation homes, communal dwellings like long-term care facilities, or vacant dwellings.²⁷

Data on dwellings therefore represents physical characteristics of the structure. The number of bedrooms,²⁸ when the structure was built,²⁹ and the census typology of the structure with respect to housing.³⁰

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021 for number of households in each category for the following variable groups:
 - Number of bedrooms
 - Period of construction
 - Structural type of dwelling

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households is presented as found in the census dataset.

²⁷ Statistics Canada. "Private Dwelling Occupied by Usual Residents." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, Government of Canada, 17 Nov. 2021, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=dwelling-logements006.

²⁸ Statistics Canada. "Bedrooms." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, Government of Canada, 17 Nov. 2021, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=dwelling-logements001.

²⁹ Statistics Canada. "Period of Construction." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, Government of Canada, 17 Nov. 2021, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=dwelling-logements008.

³⁰ Statistics Canada. "Type of Dwelling Reference Guide, Census of Population, 2021." Statistics Canada, Government of Canada, 30 Mar. 2022, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-500/001/98-500-x2021001-eng.cfm.



- a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households, non-Indigenous Households, as well as for households led by a First Nations, Metis, or Inuit person.

Shelter Costs

The census asks respondents to estimate how much they pay for shelter costs, which include rent, mortgage payments, property tax, and utilities.³¹ For households living in a dwelling provided by the local government or First Nation, shelter costs include, where applicable, the monthly use or occupancy payment and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. Indigenous Profile 2016 and 2021^{32,33}

Methodology

1. Data on the median shelter cost is presented as found in the census dataset.
2. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households and non-Indigenous Households.

Primary and secondary rental units

A primary rental (purpose-built rental) is a building designed from the start strictly for renting, managed by a professional property company. A secondary rental is a privately owned property (i.e. a condo, basement suite, or single house) that is rented out by an individual investor. The latter generally has less security of tenure because the owner can legally end the tenancy if they wish to sell or use the unit themselves.

Data sources

- Census 2021 data to determine total number of renter households
- CMHC Rental Market Survey (October 2021) to determine number of primary (i.e. purpose-built) rental dwellings

Methodology

1. Calculate the Number of Secondary Rental Units in 2021 as equal to the Number of All Rental Households in 2021 (per the census) minus the Number of Primary Rental Households in 2021 (per CMHC).

**Please note that the number of Secondary Rental units is estimated as the difference between the number of renter households in the 2021 Census of Population and the number of primary rental units*

³¹ Statistics Canada. "Shelter Cost of Private Household." Statistics Canada, Government of Canada, 5 May 2026, www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3Var.pl?Function=DEC&Id=103403.

³² Statistics Canada. "Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census."

³³ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population."



identified in CMHC's Rental Market Survey in 2021. Due to the differing survey frames between the Census and the Rental Market Survey, most community/social housing units will be grouped within the Secondary Rental units estimate.

Changes in average rent

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) performs a Rental Market Survey of urban areas. Their survey only covers primary rental units and does not include secondary rental units. This applies to both average rents as well as vacancy rate. Still, the change year-over-year can provide useful insight into whether the primary rental market is becoming more or less affordable and accessible. However, we cannot identify the number of units of different sizes (i.e. number of bedrooms) which is an important part of whether a community has an accessible rental market for households that cannot afford, or do not want, to buy and own a home.

Data Source

- CMHC's "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Average Rents in Urban Centres" data publication³⁴

Methodology

1. Find the Average Monthly Rent for years 2016-2023 inclusive.
2. Calculate the Change in Average Rent for each pair of adjacent years (i.e. 2016 & 2017, 2017 & 2018, etc. until 2022 & 2023) as the rent in the more recent year minus the rent of the other, less recent, year (i.e. Average rent in 2017 minus average rent in 2016).
3. Calculate the Percentage Change in Average Rent for each pair of adjacent years as the Change in Average Rent for a given pair of years divided by the Average Rent in the less recent year (i.e. Change between Average Rent in 2016 and 2017 divided by Average Rent in 2016).

Changes in vacancy rate

Data source

- Vacancy rates from CMHC "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Vacancy Rates" data publication³⁵
 - Please note that this data is not available from CMHC for CDs and therefore cannot be presented in IHNAT for this level of geography

Methodology

³⁴ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Average Rents in Urban Centres." CMHC, 17 Apr. 2024, www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-data/data-tables/rental-market/urban-rental-market-survey-data-average-rents-urban-centres.

³⁵ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Vacancy Rates." CMHC, 17 Apr. 2024, www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-data/data-tables/rental-market/urban-rental-market-survey-data-vacancy-rates.



1. Find the Vacancy Rate for years 2016-2023 inclusive.
2. Calculate the Change in Vacancy Rate for each pair of adjacent years (i.e. 2016 & 2017, 2017 & 2018, etc. until 2022 & 2023) as equal to the vacancy rate in the more recent year minus the vacancy rate of the other, less recent, year (i.e. Vacancy Rate in 2017 minus Vacancy Rate in 2016). Multiply this result by 100 in order to have the values as percentage points.

Households in acceptable & unacceptable housing

Core housing need is not assessed for certain households, including those living on reserves. However, the census does assess elements of core housing need for most households by assessing whether households are living in an affordable home (where shelter cost is less than 30% of the household's income; still not available for reserves), a suitable home (there are enough bedrooms for the occupants according to the National Occupancy Standard), or an adequate home (dwelling does not need major repairs).³⁶ If a household is affordable, suitable, and adequate, then it is acceptable. Otherwise, it is unacceptable.

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021³⁷

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households is presented as found in the census dataset under the "Housing Indicators" category. The percentage of households within each Affordability, Adequacy, Suitability, or Acceptable (i.e. not in one of the 3 previous categories) equals the number of households in that category divided by the total number of households.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households and non-Indigenous Households.

Households in Core Housing Need or Extreme Core Housing Need

Core housing need takes the elements of acceptable housing (affordable, suitable, and adequate) and also assesses whether the household would have to spent 30% or more of it's before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing.³⁸ That step is intended to remove households who choose to pay a lot on their housing by checking if there are affordable options in their community.

³⁶ Statistics Canada. "Acceptable Housing." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, Government of Canada, 21 Sept. 2022, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/Definition-eng.cfm?ID=households-menage040.

³⁷ The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>

³⁸ Statistics Canada. "Core Housing Need of Private Household." Statistics Canada, Government of Canada, 7 May 2026, www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p3Var.pl?Function=DEC&Id=1230313.



Extreme core housing need is the same as core housing need but using a different affordability definition to identify households paying at least 50% of their income towards shelter costs. Suitability and adequacy remain the same. This metric is requested in BC's HNR.³⁹

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021⁴⁰

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households is presented as found in the census dataset under the “core housing need” (or “Household examined for core housing need”) category. The percentage of households in core housing need or extreme core housing need equals the number of households in that category divided by the total number of households examined for core housing need.
2. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households and non-Indigenous Households, as well as for households led by a First Nations, Metis, or Inuit person.

Households in core housing need by priority population

This data examines the rate of core housing need for each priority population to see if these groups have higher rates of core housing need.

Data sources

Statistics Canada, Census of Population. AHMA custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021.⁴¹

Please note that data on activity limitations from 2006 is incompatible with data from 2016 and 2021 and was not included in the data order. Also, Gender Diverse households are only available in the 2021 census.

Methodology

1. Data on the percentage of households is calculated as the number of households in a given priority population (e.g. Youth-led, Senior-led) in core housing need divided by the total number of households in that priority population.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous Households.
 - b. Households with an activity limitation are defined as having at least one household member who answered ‘sometimes’, ‘often’ or ‘always’ to the following questions:
 - i. physical activity limitation = question 18a, 18b, 18c, or 18f
 - ii. cognitive activity limitation = question 18d

³⁹ Government of British Columbia. Guidelines for Housing Needs Reports – HNR Method Technical Guidance. Government of British Columbia, June 2024, www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/housing-and-tenancy/tools-for-government/uploads/hnr_method_technical_guidelines.pdf.

⁴⁰ The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>

⁴¹ The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>



iii. mental activity limitation = question 18e

Indigenous affordable housing deficit

Data sources

- Statistics Canada, Census of Population. HART custom data order 2006, 2016, and 2021⁴²

Methodology

1. Data on the number of households in core housing need disaggregated by income category and household size is presented as found in the census dataset.
 - a. This calculation is done for Indigenous households.
 - b. *Note: This disaggregation of Indigenous households, core housing need, income categories, and household size leads to suppressed results for many smaller and mid-sized communities.*

Number of Indigenous People released from corrections

Data sources

Government of British Columbia. "Custody Centre Inmate Releases – Demographics."⁴³

Methodology

1. Data on the number of Indigenous people released from one of 10 custody centres. Please note that the data represents the monthly count of release events per demographic/centre combination, not unique people. Data is presented as found in the BC Data Catalogue, with age summarized into three categories for presentation.
 - a. The original dataset is provided for each custody centre. These centres are then linked to census divisions based on their location and data is reported after aggregation at the census division level.

Number of Indigenous children ageing out of care or Youth Agreements

Data sources

⁴² The data from AHMA's StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>

⁴³ British Columbia, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. "Custody Centre Inmate Releases - Demographics." B.C. Data Catalogue, Government of British Columbia, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/custody-centre-inmate-releases-demographics. Accessed 12 June 2026.



- Ministry of Children and Family Development. "Case Data and Trends - Post Transition Supports." Reporting & Monitoring of Child and Family Services, Government of British Columbia.⁴⁴

Methodology

1. Data on the number of Indigenous people ageing out of care is presented as found on Ministry of Children and Family Development website.
2. Some Ministry of Children and Family Development Service Delivery Areas were combined into regions to accommodate spatial linkage to census boundaries:
 - a. "Northcoast/Bulkley Nechako" and "North Central/Peace Region" were combined into "Northern Region", and
 - b. "Interior East Kootenay" and "Okanagan West Kootenay" were combined into "Interior Region (East and West Kootenay)."
3. Because Ministry of Children and Family Development Service Delivery Areas do not exactly align with the geographies of CDs and CSDs, each CD and CSD was allocated a correspondence with a Ministry of Children and Family Development Service Delivery Area. Data on the number of Indigenous people ageing out of care is available only at the level of Ministry of Children and Family Development Service Delivery Areas. When a user looks at this data for a CD or CSD, they will be shown data for the corresponding Ministry of Children and Family Development Service Delivery Area.

Indigenous homelessness

Data Source

- Point-in-Time (PiT) Counts conducted across British Columbia and data developed by AHMA (2021, 2023, 2025)⁴⁵

**Note: Data for the province as a whole was not available for the 2025 Point-in-Time Count.*

Methodology

1. Data is presented as found in the AHMA Point-in-Time Count Dashboard for each local Point-in-Time Count.
 - a. It should be noted that data is not collected or reported in exactly the same way for all Point-in-Time Counts in each year and municipality/region. Every effort was made to

⁴⁴ British Columbia, Ministry of Children and Family Development. "Post Transition Supports: Case Data and Trends." MCFD Reporting Portal, mcf.gov.bc.ca/reporting/services/child-protection/post-transition-supports/case-data-and-trends. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.

⁴⁵ Aboriginal Housing Management Association. "Explore the PiT Count Dashboard." AHMA, ahma-bc.org/resource-centre/public-policy/explore-the-pit-count-data-dashboard/. Accessed 30 July 2026



consistently display PiT count data in IHNAT over time, and across geographies, but some inconsistencies in results between tables are unavoidable.

2. Each local Point-in-Time Count has been mapped to a census division. If a census division has more than one Point-in-Time Count assigned to it, then the most relevant Point-in-Time Count will be left to represent the census division, while the other Point-in-Time Counts in the region are assigned to the most relevant CSD. If a census division has not Point-in-Time Count assigned, then that census division, and the underlying CSDs, have no homelessness data.
 - a. See Appendix B: Mapping local Point-in-Time counts to census geographies for the final assignment of census geographies to local Point-in-Time Counts.
 - b. The Eastern Fraser River Point-in-Time Count was not included, being in the same municipal area as the Chilliwack Point-in-Time Count but not having 2025 data.

Access to services

Data Source

- Indigenous population at the dissemination area (DA) level⁴⁶
- Health care centres, recreation centres, primary or secondary education, child care, grocery stores (all from Spatial Access Measures)⁴⁷
- Pharmacies⁴⁸
- Friendship Centres⁴⁹

Methodology

1. The number of Indigenous people (First Nations, Métis, Inuit, multiple identities, or unknown combined) for each dissemination block is linked to the census boundary file for dissemination blocks.
2. For services from Spatial Access Measures (i.e. health care centres, recreation centres, primary or secondary education, child care, grocery stores):
 - a. Each dissemination block has a value between 0 and 1 that measures how good the access to a given service is. As long as a DA has a value greater than zero for a given service then we say that dissemination block has access. If the value is zero, then no access. Each

⁴⁶ Statistics Canada. Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population. Data file, 9 Feb. 2022, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/prof/details/download-telecharger.cfm?Lang=E. Accessed 12 June 2026.

⁴⁷ Statistics Canada. Spatial Access Measures. Catalogue no. 27-26-0001, Government of Canada, 21 July 2025, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/27-26-0001/272600012023001-eng.htm>. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026

⁴⁸ Government of British Columbia. "After-Hours Pharmacies in BC." BC Data Catalogue, 2026, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/after-hours-pharmacies-in-bc/resource/681b4fa5-13a5-4273-a189-fc101f0f8356. Accessed 12 June 2026

⁴⁹ National Association of Friendship Centres. "Find a Friendship Centre." Friendship Centres, <https://nafc.ca/friendship-centres/find-a-friendship-centre/>. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026



service has a value for different modes of transportation: IHNAT looks at walking, biking (using the All Ages and Abilities variant), and public transit (using the Peak Transit variant).

- b. The Indigenous population for those dissemination block with access is aggregated at the CSD level, and divided by the total Indigenous population of the CSD to determine what percentage of the Indigenous population within each CSD has access.
 - c. It is important to note that this measure does not indicate the quality or access, only that access exists. In some cases, a lack of safe cycling infrastructure will show that there is less biking access to a service than by walking or transit.
3. For pharmacies:
 - a. The Indigenous population count data is aggregated at the dissemination block level. The population living within a given dissemination block is determined to be within a three- or five-kilometre radius of a pharmacy if the centroid of that block falls within three or five kilometres, respectively, of the X and Y coordinates of at least one pharmacy location, measured by Euclidean distance over a NAD 1983 BC Albers projection system.
 - b. Each dissemination block with its centroid within that buffer has access, otherwise no access. Then the Indigenous population in those dissemination blocks are aggregated to the CSD level and divided by the total Indigenous population of the CSD to determine what percentage of the Indigenous population within each CSD has access.
 4. For friendship centres:
 - a. The Indigenous population data is aggregated at the dissemination block level. The population living within a given dissemination block is determined to be within a 10- or 20-kilometre radius of a Friendship Centre if the centroid of that block falls within 10 or 20 kilometres, respectively, of the X and Y coordinates of the street address of at least one Friendship Centre location, measured by Euclidean distance over a NAD 1983 BC Albers projection system.
 - b. Each dissemination block with its centroid within that buffer has access, otherwise no access. Then the Indigenous population in those dissemination blocks is aggregated to the CSD level and divided by the total Indigenous population of the CSD to determine what percentage of the Indigenous population within each CSD has access.

Projected population of Indigenous people and households

Data Source

- Indigenous population projections from BC Stats⁵⁰

⁵⁰ BC Stats. "Sub-Provincial Estimates and Projection for the Indigenous Population of B.C. (Health Geographies)." B.C. Data Catalogue, Government of British Columbia, 18 July 2025, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/sub-provincial-estimates-and-projection-for-the-indigenous-population-of-b-c-health-geographies-/resource/54381089-60bb-41fd-abf5-0607fcb1790e.



- Average household size for First Nations, Metis, Inuit and Other Indigenous from AHMA custom census order 2021⁵¹
 - The average size of households where the primary household maintainer is First Nations, Metis, or Inuit is used for those categories. If there is no data available for the primary household maintainer, then the broader Indigenous identity category is used instead. Average household size for Indigenous identity is used for “Other Indigenous.”

Methodology

1. The population enumerated in each census subdivision is assigned to health service delivery areas by combining Statistics Canada’s “Detailed list of census subdivisions split by two or more health regions”⁵² along with a spatial join within ArcGIS Pro of the boundary files for Health Regions in BC⁵³ and census subdivisions.⁵⁴ For census subdivisions identified in the detailed list, we use the population splits in the list to assign the population to the identified health service delivery areas. For census subdivisions not identified in the detailed list, the spatial join identifies which health service delivery area the centroid of each census subdivision lies within. The population of that census subdivision is then assigned to that health service delivery area.
2. Next, we calculate what percentage of the Indigenous population each census subdivision contributes to each health service delivery area’s total Indigenous population defined from the 2021 census variable “Indigenous identity.”⁵⁵ We use that percentage to allocate the projected First Nations, Inuit, Metis, and other Indigenous projections from BC Stats – which is aggregated by health service delivery area – back to each census subdivisions. Note that there are some census subdivisions that are in two health service delivery areas and therefore will receive a portion of projected population from each of those health service delivery areas. Census subdivisions totals are then aggregated up to census divisions and the provincial-level for each projection (i.e. First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and other Indigenous for years 2026, 2031, and 2046).
3. Population projections are converted to household projections using the average household size from the 2021 census. The average size of households where the primary household maintainer is First Nations, Metis, or Inuit is used for those categories (e.g. The average household size of “First Nations-led households” for First Nations household projection). If there is no data available

⁵¹ The data from AHMA’s StatsCan custom data order is available here: <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>

⁵² Statistics Canada. "Table 1: Detailed List of Census Subdivisions Split by Two or More Health Regions, 2023." Health Regions: Boundaries and Correspondence with Census Geography, 27 Mar. 2024, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/82-402-x/2024001/tbl/tbl01-eng.htm.

⁵³ Statistics Canada. "Health Regions Boundary Files: British Columbia, 2023." Health Regions: Boundaries and Correspondence with Census Geography, 27 Mar. 2024, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/82-402-x/2024001/hrbf-flrs/digi/ArcGIS/HR_059a23a_e.zip.

⁵⁴ Statistics Canada. "2021 Census – Boundary Files." Statistics Canada, 17 Nov. 2021, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/geo/sip-pis/boundary-limit/index2021-eng.cfm?year=21.

⁵⁵ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Identity." Dictionary, Census of Population, 2021, 17 Nov. 2021, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/dict/az/definition-eng.cfm?ID=pop001.



for the primary household maintainer, then the broader Indigenous identity category is used instead. Average household size for Indigenous households is used for the "Other Indigenous" category.

Indigenous housing target

**Note: this target has only been applied to non-reserve CSDs.*

Data Sources

- Indigenous households in core housing need and subsidized housing
 - Census - Indigenous Profile 2021⁵⁶
- Indigenous persons experiencing homelessness
 - Point-in-Time Count data from AHMA extracted from AHMA's Point-in-Time Count Dashboard⁵⁷
- Growth in Indigenous households
 - BC Stats⁵⁸

Methodology

- For each non-reserve geography (census subdivision, census division, or province):
 - a. Start with Indigenous households in core housing need in 2021;
 - b. Subtract Indigenous households in both core housing need and in subsidized housing in 2021;
 - c. Add Indigenous people experiencing homelessness from 2023 Point-in-Time Counts (4,541 were Indigenous) distributed to each CSD (or CD) based on the proportion of Indigenous households in core housing need in 2021 within that CSD (or CD) compared to the province;
 - d. Add the number of net new Indigenous households between 2024-2034 multiplied by 15.5% (which represent BC's rate of Indigenous core housing need = 8.2% in 2021, plus number of Indigenous households in subsidized housing = 7.3% in 2021).
 - e. The final total is the Housing Target for that geography.
- *Note: reserves cannot be assigned a housing target with this methodology because it relies on core housing need, which is not assessed for households living in reserve CSDs.*

⁵⁶ Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population."

⁵⁷ Aboriginal Housing Management Association. "Explore the PiT Count Dashboard." AHMA, ahma-bc.org/resource-centre/public-policy/explore-the-pit-count-data-dashboard/. Accessed 30 July 2026.

⁵⁸ BC Stats. "Sub-Provincial Estimates and Projection for the Indigenous Population of B.C. (Health Geographies)." B.C. Data Catalogue, Government of British Columbia, 18 July 2025, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/sub-provincial-estimates-and-projection-for-the-indigenous-population-of-b-c-health-geographies-/resource/54381089-60bb-41fd-abf5-0607fcb1790e. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.



- Sample calculation:
 - a. Suppose a CSD had 100 households in core housing need in 2021.
 - b. If 20 of those 100 households were renters in subsidized housing, subtract those. This leaves 80 households.
 - c. If this CSD contained 1% of the number of households in core housing need at the provincial level, then that CSD gets 1% of the 4,541 people experiencing homelessness = 45.
 - i. Adding 45 (step c) to 80 (step b) = 125.
 - d. Suppose that this CSD is projected to add 100 new Indigenous households between 2023 and 2034. 100 multiplied by 15.5% = 16.
 - i. Adding 16 to 125 = 131 gives us our Indigenous Housing Target.

8. Major limitations

Naming limitations is part of culturally safe and responsible data practice. It helps prevent statistical results from being treated as objective or complete when they reflect particular definitions, boundaries, exclusions, and institutional decisions.

IHNAT makes existing information easier to find, compare, and interpret, but it cannot make the underlying data more complete or more precise than its original sources. Many limitations arise because available datasets were created for government administration or general statistical reporting rather than to reflect Indigenous understandings of home, family, territory, mobility, cultural safety, or housing need. Missing, suppressed, or unavailable data must never be interpreted as meaning that no Indigenous people or housing needs exist in a community.

Users should review the following limitations before drawing conclusions, comparing communities, establishing targets, or making decisions based on IHNAT. Where the data is uncertain or incomplete, users should seek broader geographic information and engage with affected First Nations, communities, housing and service providers, and people with lived and living experience. The limitations should shape how results are communicated and what further relationships, research, and action are required.

Variance and accuracy of Census data

The Census does not count every Indigenous person or household. This undercounting can result from several factors, including:

- homelessness and housing instability;
- frequent mobility;
- distrust arising from colonial and harmful uses of data;
- non-response;
- incomplete enumeration of some First Nations communities;
- language or accessibility barriers; and



- people being temporarily away from their usual residence.

On-reserve populations, which are overwhelmingly Indigenous, have documented higher net undercoverage than the general population⁵⁹. There's also a separate, distinct problem of incompletely enumerated reserves being excluded from counts altogether. Moreover, there are claims that Indigenous people off-reserve also have elevated undercoverage⁶⁰ due to the colonial history which has shaped mistrust of government institutions among Indigenous communities. However, that is not directly quantified in Statistics Canada's own coverage studies.

All Census information is limited because it is only a snapshot every four years and cannot account for any changes or fluctuations between Census years. During the most recent Census, data was collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, which means it undercounts low-income people because of temporary (one-time) benefits that no longer exist.

Additionally, when showing count data, Statistics Canada employs random rounding in order to reduce the possibility of identifying individuals within the tabulations. Random rounding transforms all raw counts to random rounded counts. Reducing the possibility of identifying individuals within the tabulations becomes pertinent for very small (sub)populations. All counts are rounded to a base of 5, meaning they will end in either 0 or 5. The random rounding algorithm controls the results and rounds the unit value of the count according to a predetermined frequency. Counts ending in 0 or 5 are not changed.

In cases where count values are 10 or less, statistic suppression methods are employed to avoid disclosure of individuals. Counts between 0 and 10 are rounded to zero or 10 based on a predetermined frequency: a count of 1 is rounded to 10 10% of the time, while a count of 9 is rounded to 10 90% of the time, and so on. Ultimately, these rules result in aggregate count data varying slightly from the sum of disaggregated count data.

Both of these transformations are important for IHNAT when we are generally looking at on Indigenous persons and households. Indigenous people represent around 6% of the population of British Columbia, which leads to many geographic areas where there are not enough Indigenous people to allow any disaggregation. Many of the tables and charts in this tool use data that is disaggregated both by Indigenous identity as well as some other category (i.e. age, gender, income), which will reduce the counts to the point where the resulting subcategories are all zeroes. In these cases, data will be more meaningful at the regional or census division level.

There are also many places with too small a population for there to be any disaggregated data. No detailed characteristic data are released for any standard or aggregated area with a population of less

⁵⁹ Statistics Canada. Indigenous Peoples Technical Report, Census of Population, 2021. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-307-X2021001, 20 Mar. 2024, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/ref/98-307/index-eng.cfm.

⁶⁰ Kandasamy, Sujitha, et al. "Unmasking Population Undercounts, Health Inequities, and Health Service Access Barriers across Indigenous Populations in Urban Ontario." *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, 2024, doi.org/10.17269/s41997-024-00957-8.



than 40, and estimates of income data are suppressed for areas where the population in private households is less than 250 or where the number of private households is less than 40.

People experiencing homelessness are absent from most household indicators

Most household, income, affordability, adequacy, and core housing need measures apply to people living in occupied private dwellings. People living outdoors, in encampments, in emergency shelters, or in collective dwellings, like single-room occupancy (SRO) hotels, are excluded from those measures.

Hidden homelessness is not measured

People temporarily staying with friends, family, or acquaintances or remaining in unsafe housing because they have nowhere else to go may be counted as housed. IHNAT's affordable housing deficit therefore does not include the full extent of hidden homelessness.

Cultural adequacy and cultural safety

Census data does not determine whether housing:

- supports ceremony, language, food, and cultural practices;
- accommodates kinship and caregiving relationships;
- is safe from racism;
- is governed or operated by Indigenous people;
- supports connection to land, Nation, and community; or
- is experienced as culturally safe by residents.

Standard household and family classifications

Census definitions may not reflect Indigenous kinship, customary adoption, chosen family, clan, caregiving, and community relationships. A household is a statistical unit based on shared residence, not a complete description of family or relational responsibilities.

National Occupancy Standard

Suitability and core housing need rely partly on the National Occupancy Standard. The standard uses assumptions about age, sex, couples, and bedroom sharing that may not reflect:

- gender diversity;
- Indigenous family structures;
- cultural preferences;
- caregiving;
- disability and medical needs;
- safety considerations; or



- how households use space.

Administrative data represents system contact

Corrections and child-welfare data describes people recorded in public systems. It should not be treated as a complete count of everyone experiencing the underlying housing risk. High numbers may reflect systemic surveillance, intervention, and discrimination as well as community need.

Geographic allocation does not establish local residence or need

Some regional values are assigned to CSDs or CDs according to the location of a facility, boundary overlap, or a proxy allocation. These estimates should not be interpreted as direct observations of where each person lives or requires housing.

Housing Projections

The Indigenous population projections done by BC Stats are performed using a Component/Cohort-Survival model.⁶¹ These forecasts are based on past trends modified to account for possible future changes and should be viewed as only one possible scenario of future population. The population counts are converted to household count using the average household size in 2021 of each population group (First Nations, Métis, Inuit if available; Indigenous people as a whole if not). Average household size is subject to change, and there has generally been a trend towards smaller households across Canada over the past 90 years.⁶²

The methodology also notes that it takes some account of changes in how people change how they self-identify their Indigenous status between censuses ("response mobility" rather than physical migration). There is a well-known instability in Indigenous demographic projections generally: ethnic mobility swings are large, difficult to predict, and can dwarf "real" demographic change. Statistics Canada found that between 2016 and 2021, response mobility represented approximately two-thirds (64.7%) of the increase in the Indigenous population nationally - only about a third of the growth was "real" demographic change (births, deaths, migration).⁶³

Estimates from different sources are not always directly comparable

IHNAT combines sources with different:

- reference dates;

⁶¹ BC Stats. P.E.O.P.L.E. Sub-Provincial Population Projections Methodology and Assumptions. Government of British Columbia, 21 May 2025, www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/people-projections-methodology-and-assumptions.pdf.

⁶² Statistics Canada. "The Shift to Smaller Households over the Past Century." Canadian Megatrends, 23 Nov. 2015, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2015008-eng.htm.

⁶³ Robertson, Henry. "Response Mobility to Indigenous Identification Questions in Canada, 2016 to 2021." Insights on Canadian Society, Statistics Canada, Apr. 2026, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/75-006-x/2026002/article/00005-eng.htm. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 75-006-X.



- geographic boundaries;
- collection methods;
- units of analysis;
- definitions; and
- confidentiality rules.

Users should not add indicators together unless the methodology specifically does so.

Minimum estimates of need

Many IHNAT indicators should be interpreted as a minimum, or floor, rather than a complete measure of Indigenous housing need.

Need may be understated because of:

- incomplete census enumeration;
- data suppression and random rounding;
- the exclusion of people experiencing homelessness from household measures;
- hidden homelessness;
- people living in collective dwellings;
- suppressed household formation;
- mobility between communities;
- people remaining in unsafe or unsuitable housing because no alternative is available;
- the limits of census identity and household classifications; and
- housing needs not measured through affordability, adequacy, or suitability standards.



Appendix A: Primary data sources

IHNAT combines the following principal sources:

1. Census - Indigenous Profile 2006
 - a. Statistics Canada. "2006 Aboriginal Population Profile: British Columbia." *Statistics Canada*, 15 Jan. 2008, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-594/search-recherche/lst/page.cfm?Lang=E&GeoCode=59.
2. Census - NHS Aboriginal Population Profile, 2011
 - a. Statistics Canada. "NHS (National Household Survey) Aboriginal Population Profile, 2011." *Statistics Canada*, 13 Nov. 2013, www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E.
3. Census - Indigenous Profile 2016
 - a. Statistics Canada. "Aboriginal Population Profile, 2016 Census." *Statistics Canada*, 21 June 2018, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/dp-pd/abpopprof/index.cfm?Lang=E.
4. Census - Indigenous Profile 2021
 - a. Statistics Canada. "Indigenous Population Profile, 2021 Census of Population." *Statistics Canada*, 21 June 2023, www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2021/dp-pd/ipp-ppa/index.cfm?Lang=E.
5. AHMA IHNAT custom census data order (2006, 2016, and 2021)
 - a. <https://borealisdata.ca/dataverse/AHMA>
6. HART custom data order (2021)
 - a. Housing Assessment Resource Tools. *2021 Census of Canada: Selected Characteristics of Census Households for Housing Need — Canada, All Provinces and Territories at the Census Division (CD) and Census Subdivision (CSD) Level* [custom tabulation]. Housing Research Collaborative, 2023, borealisdata.ca/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.5683/SP3/8PUZQA.
7. CMHC Rental Market Survey (2016 to 2023)
 - a. Number of units in primary rental market: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Number of Units." *CMHC*, 17 Apr. 2024, www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-data/datatables/rental-market/urban-rental-market-survey-data-number-units.
 - b. Vacancy Rate: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Vacancy Rates." *CMHC*, 17 Apr. 2024, www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-data/datatables/rental-market/urban-rental-market-survey-data-vacancy-rates.
 - c. Average Rent: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. "Urban Rental Market Survey Data: Average Rents in Urban Centres." *CMHC*, 17 Apr. 2024, www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-data/datatables/rental-market/urban-rental-market-survey-data-average-rents-urban-centres.
8. PIT Count data (AHMA – 2021, 2023, 2025)



- a. Point-in-Time Count data from AHMA extracted from AHMA's PiT Count Dashboard: Aboriginal Housing Management Association. "Explore the PiT Count Dashboard." *AHMA*, ahma-bc.org/resource-centre/public-policy/explore-the-pit-count-data-dashboard/. Accessed 30 July 2026.
9. Releases from custody centres (BC Corrections)
 - a. British Columbia, Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. "Custody Centre Inmate Releases — Demographics." *B.C. Data Catalogue*, Government of British Columbia, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/custody-centre-inmate-releases-demographics. Accessed 12 June 2026.
10. Ministry of Child and Family Development (MCFD)
 - a. British Columbia, Ministry of Children and Family Development. "Post Transition Supports: Case Data and Trends." *MCFD Reporting Portal*, mcfcd.gov.bc.ca/reporting/services/child-protection/post-transition-supports/case-data-and-trends. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.
11. Spatial Access Measures
 - a. Statistics Canada. *Spatial Access Measures*. Catalogue no. 27-26-0001, Government of Canada, 21 July 2025, www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/27-26-0001/272600012023001-eng.htm. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.
12. Pharmacies
 - a. British Columbia, HealthLink BC. "Pharmacies in BC." *B.C. Data Catalogue*, Government of British Columbia, 23 Apr. 2025, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/after-hours-pharmacies-in-bc/resource/681b4fa5-13a5-4273-a189-fc101f0f8356. Accessed 12 June 2026.
13. Friendship Centres
 - a. National Association of Friendship Centres. "Find a Friendship Centre." *Friendship Centres*, NAFC, nafc.ca/friendship-centres/find-a-friendship-centre/. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.
14. BC Stats projections
 - a. BC Stats. "Sub-Provincial Estimates and Projection for the Indigenous Population of B.C. (Health Geographies)." *B.C. Data Catalogue*, Government of British Columbia, 18 July 2025, catalogue.data.gov.bc.ca/dataset/sub-provincial-estimates-and-projection-for-the-indigenous-population-of-b-c-health-geographies-/resource/54381089-60bb-41fd-abf5-0607fcb1790e. Accessed 23 Jan. 2026.
 - b. Projections on full population for comparison to Indigenous population found here: BC Stats. "Population Projections." *Province of British Columbia*, 2 June 2026, www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/population-projections (population),
 - c. *Note that the Indigenous population projections are converted to households using the Average Household Size data from the AHMA custom census data order (2021).*
15. Indigenous Territory
 - a. Native Land Digital. [Native-Land.ca](https://native-land.ca), native-land.ca/.



- b. (Spatial data: Native Land Digital. "Indigenous Territories (Native Land Digital)." *ArcGIS*, Esri, www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=6945c4ca38164a4d91dacda1ecd032de. Accessed 30 July 2026.)
- 16. Metis Chartered Communities
 - a. Addresses for mapping whether community has a chartered community gathered from here: Métis Nation British Columbia. "Chartered Communities." *MNBC*, www.mnbc.ca/citizens-culture/chartered-communities. Accessed 30 July 2026



Appendix B: Mapping local Point-in-Time counts to census geographies

For each geography with a 2021 geocode, a local Point-in-Time Count dataset is assigned if there is a matching CSD geocode in the below table. If not, or if the geocode being searched is a CD, the search is repeated using the CD geocode of the geography (i.e. the first four digits of the seven-digit CSD geocode) and the below table.

Geography (CD or CSD)	Local Point-in-Time Count
5901	Cranbrook
5903	n/a
5905	n/a
5907	n/a
5909	Abbotsford
5909020	Chilliwack
5915	Greater Vancouver
5917	Greater Victoria
5919	Cowichan Valley
5921	Nanaimo
5921018	Parksville
5921023	Parksville
5923	Port Alberni
5924	Campbell River
5926	Comox Valley
5927	Powell River
5929	Sechelt/Gibsons
5931	n/a
5933	Kamloops
5933006	Merritt
5935	Kelowna
5937	Vernon
5939	Salmon Arm
5941	Williams Lake
5941013	Quesnel
5943	n/a
5945	n/a
5947	Prince Rupert
5949005	Kitimat
5949	Terrace
5951	Smithers
5953	Prince George
5955	Fort St John
5955014	Dawson Creek
5957	n/a
5959	n/a
5953	Prince George



5955	Fort St John
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