



# HINTON

2023 Alberta Provincial Housing  
& Service Needs Estimation

COMMUNITY REPORT



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# Acknowledgements

RDN's physical office is located on the Traditional Territories of Treaty 6 and is home to many Métis and Inuit Peoples. As a national organization, we also acknowledge that RDN staff and the communities we support, live, gather, and organize across Turtle Island.

Inuit, Métis, and First Nations Peoples are experiencing homelessness at disproportionately high rates compared to non-Indigenous people in Canada. Unlike the common, colonialist definition of homelessness, Indigenous homelessness is not simply defined as lacking a structure of habitation; rather, it is more fully understood as a loss or breakdown of relationships between individuals, families, and/or communities and their land, water, place, family, kin, each other, animals, cultures, languages, and identities. RDN recognizes the ways in which settler relationships to both the land and the Peoples of this land have been broken and misused, causing and contributing to Indigenous homelessness. We also recognize the ways in which our presence on this land continues to uphold colonialism and reproduces dispossession and violence for Indigenous people, further perpetuating experiences of Indigenous homelessness.

In an ongoing effort to support Indigenous communities in addressing issues of housing, homelessness, and service needs, we are committed to working to decolonize homelessness research and advocate to funders for Indigenous self-determination in the housing and social sectors.

We share this acknowledgement to reaffirm our responsibility and commitment to reconciliation.

We also recognize that this land acknowledgement is just that, an acknowledgement; it is but one step in our journey. We commit to working to uphold the conditions of the treaties that govern this land.





## We thank you.

This report and the information within were made possible through the efforts of many dedicated individuals and groups. We wish to thank the front-line staff at participating service agencies and the residents in Hinton for their support, dedication, and commitment to this project.



Funded in part by the Government of Canada's Reaching Home Program:





## About this Report

In 2023, the Rural Development Network (RDN) partnered with 22 organizations representing 45 communities across Alberta to conduct the third iteration of the provincial-wide housing and service needs estimation.

This report outlines Hinton's results within the provincial estimation, highlighting the number of residents who are housing insecure and their experiences with homelessness. This report is complemented by the [Alberta Provincial Report](#), which highlights the combined results of all 45 communities across the province.

This report is intended to support decision-making across organizations, funders and multiple levels of government around housing and homelessness by providing reliable and up-to-date data on housing and service needs in Hinton. It can also be used and referred to in the community for program and advocacy purposes related to housing, homelessness, and service needs.

Contact [info@ruraldevelopment.ca](mailto:info@ruraldevelopment.ca) for more information on Housing and Service Needs Estimations.



# Table of Contents

What does "Homelessness" mean?	1
Introduction	3
Methodology	5
Limitations	9
Results & Analysis	10
Objective Housing Situation	10
Exploring the Spectrum of Homelessness in Hinton	11
Hinton Population Overview	14
Housing & Service Needs Estimation Survey Respondent Population Overview	16
Housing Secure vs. Housing Insecure Survey Respondent Population Overview	17
Education, Employment, and Income Sources	20
Living Situation	24
Community Supports	28
Insights on Community Spaces	36
“What Would You Like to See More of in Your Community?”	39
What Does Homelessness Look Like in Hinton?	41
Opportunities Moving Forward	42
References	43

# Definitions

## What Does Homelessness Mean?

### **Homelessness**

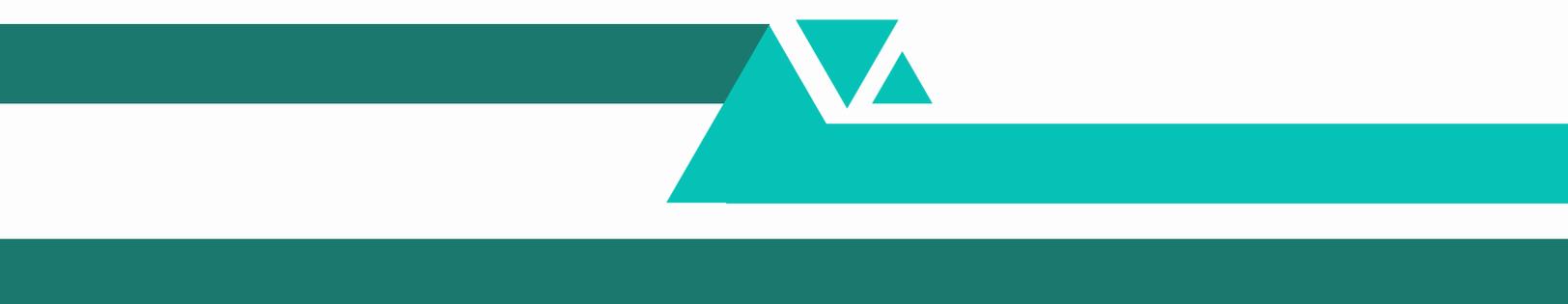
According to the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (Gaetz et al., 2012), homelessness is the situation of an individual, family, or community without stable, safe, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means, and ability to acquire it. It is the result of systemic or societal barriers, domestic violence, a lack of affordable and appropriate housing, the individual/household's financial, mental, cognitive, behavioural or physical challenges, and/or racism and discrimination.

Further, Indigenous homelessness considers the traumas imposed on Indigenous Peoples through colonialism. It is defined as a "human condition that describes First Nations, Métis and Inuit individuals, families or communities lacking stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means or ability to acquire such housing...Indigenous homelessness is not defined as lacking a structure of habitation; rather, it is more fully described and understood through a composite lens of Indigenous worldviews" (Thistle, 2017).

Most people do not choose to be homeless, and the experience is generally negative, unpleasant, stressful, and distressing. The national definition of homelessness notes that individuals who become homeless experience a range of physical living situations, including:

**Unsheltered:** Absolutely homeless, living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation (e.g. living on sidewalks, squares, parks, vehicles, garages, etc.).

**Emergency Sheltered:** People who are staying in overnight shelters due to homelessness as well as those staying in shelters due to family violence.



**Provisionally Accommodated:** People with an accommodation that is temporary or that lacks security for tenure (e.g. couch-surfing, living in transitional housing, living in abandoned buildings, living in places unfit for human habitation, people who are housed seasonally, people in domestic violence situations, etc.).

**At Risk of Homelessness:** People who are not yet homeless but whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards (e.g. people who are one rent payment missed from eviction, people whose housing may be condemned for health, by-law, or safety violations, etc.).

*(Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, Canadian Definition of Homelessness, 2012).*

**Insecure Housing:** For this report, the term housing insecure, or insecure housing, will be used to encompass the entire spectrum of homelessness which includes unsheltered, emergency sheltered, provisionally accommodated, and at risk of homelessness.

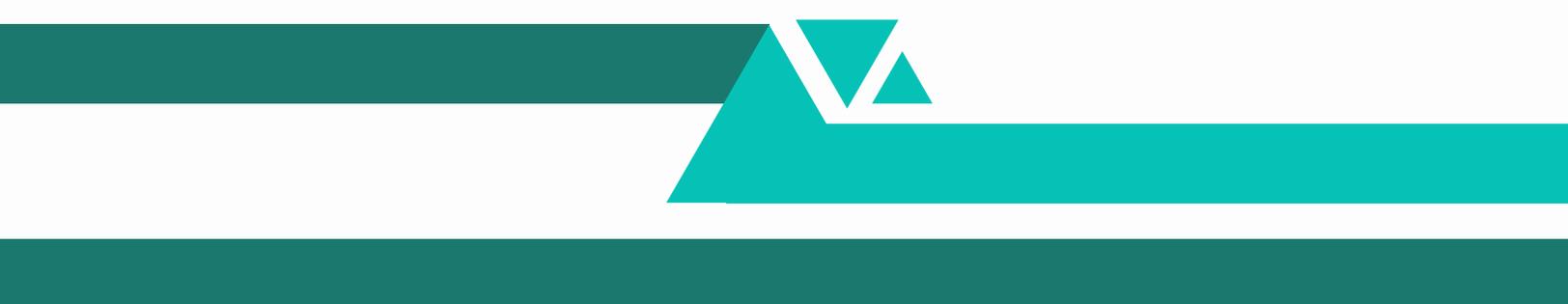
# Introduction

When it comes to homelessness and understanding its causes, the urban experience tends to dominate the conversation, mainly due to the “visibility” of individuals experiencing homelessness in urban centres. The issue of homelessness in rural and remote areas is far less understood and acknowledged because of its “hidden” nature. Further, recent data suggests that rural homelessness is prevalent at rates equivalent to or greater than urban per capita rates (Schiff, et al., 2022).

Recognizing this, RDN conducted the 2023 Alberta Provincial Housing and Service Needs Estimation with 22 organizations representing 45 rural, remote, and Indigenous communities across Alberta in an attempt to better understand what homelessness looks like in each community and across the rural provincial landscape. Specifically, the purpose of this estimation is to:

1. Develop a contextually relevant process for local service providers to engage and collect informed data with those who are at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness.
2. Provide a comprehensive picture of housing insecurity and homelessness in Alberta, including demographic information on who is experiencing homelessness and which services are being accessed and which services are missing.
3. Help inform service providers and municipal, provincial, and federal policies, practices, and funding decisions on homelessness, housing, and support services.
4. Develop recommendations and next steps for service providers and municipal, provincial, and federal governments.
5. Elevate and incorporate the voices of people experiencing homelessness in the solutions to end homelessness.

This is the third iteration of the Alberta Provincial Housing and Service Needs Estimation; it was also conducted in 2018 and 2020 with 20 and 24 communities, respectively. Hinton was one of the 20 communities that participated in the 2018 estimation, where they surveyed 160 community members, 121 of which were



determined to be housing insecure and one of the 24 communities in 2020, where they surveyed 141 community members, 51 of which were determined to be housing insecure. Furthermore, in 2020 an additional 91 dependents and adults were identified as living with the 142 housing insecure respondents.



# Methodology

The methodology employed in this Housing and Service Needs Estimation comes from the [Step-by-Step Guide to Estimating Rural Homelessness](#), published by the Rural Development Network. RDN initially developed the Step-by-Step Guide to Estimating Rural Homelessness due to the lack of available, accurate, and current data on rural homelessness. A lack of data limits the ability of rural communities like Hinton to advocate for better resources for their residents.

The guide is unique in that it tackles the issue of housing insecurity and homelessness from a rural perspective and recognizes the difficulties that come with conducting standard Point-in-Time (PiT) counts in rural and remote areas. It instead uses a service-based population estimation approach, which allows for anyone, including small nonprofits and local front-line agencies, to gather data on gaps in local housing and service needs without adding additional strain to workloads and organizational capacities.

Following the model proposed in the Step-by-Step Guide, RDN worked with communities and academics across Canada to develop a survey that reflected rural and remote community contexts. The survey was developed in accordance with the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness' definitions of homelessness. However, the survey itself was advertised as a Housing and Service Needs survey; this is a result of feedback from multiple service providers who are committed to minimizing the stigma associated with homelessness that could cause distress to their clients. By re-framing the language of the survey, service providers were able to encourage all clients to participate, instead of pointedly targeting certain individuals.

To further minimize stigma throughout the survey, rather than asking respondents to identify themselves as homeless or housing insecure, they were asked whether they consider their living conditions to be secure or insecure and to fill out checkboxes that determine their objective housing situation. Based on responses to the latter survey question along with subsequent data analysis, RDN was able to determine which respondents were housing-unstable. As shown in

the results, below, some individuals who don't consider themselves to be homeless or at risk of homelessness actually qualify based on the national definitions of homelessness.

The same survey was used across all communities participating in the 2023 Alberta Provincial Housing and Service Needs Estimation project, with one exception; each community's survey was customized to meet their location parameters. Figure 1 showcases Hinton's location parameters.

## Figure 1: Hinton's Location Question on Survey

Q2. Where do you currently live (or which community do you live closest to)?

- Hinton
- Jasper
- Grande Cache
- Edson
- I am not sure
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Prefer not to answer

RDN worked with Hinton to develop a survey administration process that would ensure the greatest level of participation possible. For Hinton, surveys were advertised at service provider locations and online as an open Survey Monkey link across the community. Surveys were available through these locations and online for a period of four weeks: from March 1 to March 31, 2023.

Before the survey period began, RDN conducted orientation and training sessions with staff from participating agencies. During the training, emphasis was placed on clarifying survey terms, ensuring respondents' confidentiality and privacy, and

securing participants' informed consent. During each training session, resources were provided to staff to improve their understanding of the project and increase comfort in administering the survey. Training and resources also included the various ways to administer the survey in an open, non-intrusive manner, placing extra importance on meeting the individual's reasons for visiting the agency before offering the survey.

Important to note about the survey; to ensure the trust and anonymity of participants, each respondent was asked to give consent at the beginning of the survey and create a unique identifier. The unique identifier allows RDN to maintain the integrity of the data without knowing respondent identities. The unique identifier is a combination of letters and numbers from a participant's name and birthdate.

## Figure 2: Unique Identifier Question on Survey

Q1. Anonymous Unique Identifier (ex. John Smith, born on 15th November 1964)

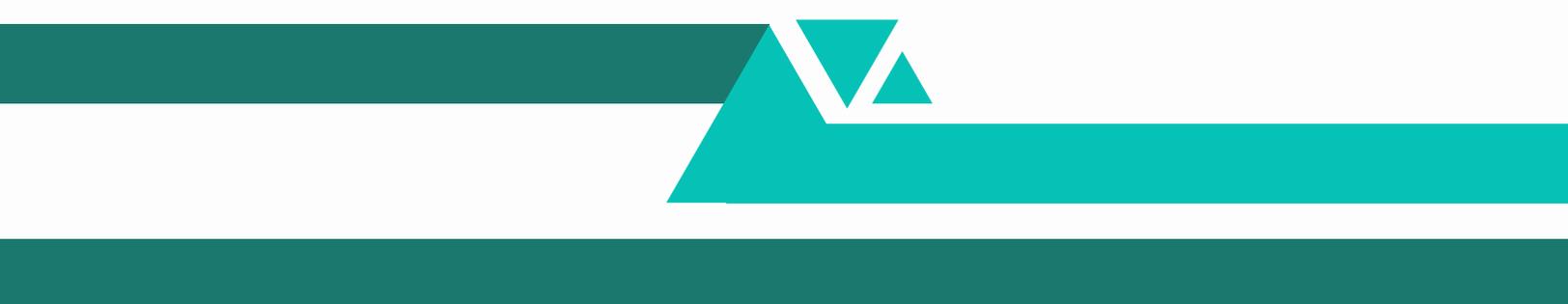
H	N	What are the last two letters of your FIRST name?
T	H	What are the last two letters of your LAST name?
1	5	What is the DAY you were born?
6	4	What are the last two numbers of the YEAR you were born?

Hinton collected 61 survey responses during the four weeks. Of the 61 surveys, 17 were excluded. Surveys were deemed unsuitable and excluded for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Survey respondent(s) declined to give consent.
2. Survey respondent(s) declined to provide the unique identifier or provided improper unique identifier information (i.e. characters instead of numbers, etc.).
3. Survey respondent(s) submitted multiple surveys (determined based on unique identifier(s)).

Based on this, 44 were determined to be suitable for further analysis and will be the focus of the results outlined below.





## Limitations

Despite our best attempts to reduce stigma and increase the accessibility of the survey, not all clients who were offered a survey chose to participate. Additionally, staff at participating agencies were informed that participants under the age of 14 years old required guardian consent to participate in the survey. While this is inherently problematic and exclusionary, as most youth experiencing homelessness would not have a guardian present to provide consent, to maintain survey ethics, this requirement is in compliance with the Alberta College of Social Workers. Worth noting here is that not everyone who filled out the survey responded to every question.

As a result, there remains a portion of people experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity whose voices and lived experiences were not captured in this project. Therefore, while the trends, highlights, and recommendations made are very informative, it is important to remember that this report presents a conservative picture of the housing and services needs in Hinton.

# Results & Analysis

## Objective Housing Situation

As part of the survey, participants were asked the following question: *“Do you consider your housing situation to be unstable or feel you could easily lose your housing?”* Respondents were given the options “yes,” “no,” and “I’m not sure” to guide their responses. Of the 44 survey respondents, 23 self-identified as housing insecure and 5 indicated “I’m not sure.” Through further analysis, it was determined that 37 survey respondents are housing insecure according to the national definitions of homelessness. An additional 22 dependents and 44 adults reported as living with housing insecure survey respondents. Therefore, based on survey results, there are at least 103 community members experiencing housing insecurity in Hinton.

The top three reasons for housing insecurity in Hinton, as reported by survey respondents, are:

1. Low wages
2. Inability to afford rent/mortgage payments
3. Mental health issues



## Exploring the Spectrum of Homelessness in Hinton

Recognizing that the national definition of homelessness is complex, encompassing various housing situations across a continuum, it is important to better understand what housing insecurity looks like in Hinton. This can be achieved by exploring the experiences of the 37 housing insecure respondents.

To accurately place respondents along the spectrum of homelessness, a series of measures were used to understand their situations, including their self-identified housing stability response, their calculated housing stability, their current housing situation, the amenities they lack in their current home, and others. Early in the survey, respondents were asked to outline their current housing situation and were able to choose all situations that applied to them from a variety of statements that ranged from “I own the house I am currently in” to “I lived in supportive housing” to “I slept in a public space” and more. To accurately present what a journey of housing insecurity might look like for respondents over a month, we have included all responses, as respondents were able to select more than one statement.

An important thing to consider when reading this table is that people experiencing housing insecurity often fluctuate in and out of their situation; therefore, someone who was unsheltered one night might have been emergency sheltered or provisionally accommodated the next night. As a result, we have highlighted every incident of insecurity respondents experienced in the past month to understand the journey of housing insecurity in Hinton.

**Table 1: Respondents by Housing Situation in the Homelessness Spectrum**

<b>Place on the Homelessness Spectrum</b>	<b># of Respondents in Each Category</b>
Unsheltered	6
Emergency Sheltered	3
Provisionally Accommodated	19
At-Risk of Homelessness	63

This table demonstrates the diversity of respondents' experiences with housing insecurity in Hinton and outlines that homelessness presents itself in more ways than simply sleeping outside. Respondents that have been identified as "At-Risk of Homelessness" emphasized their difficulty in being able to afford their rent/mortgage and/or have stayed in a home with unsafe conditions such as physical construction hazards, no windows, no electricity, etc. Some of these respondents are also living in overcrowded accommodations where there are not enough bedrooms for the number of people staying there or in accommodations provided by their employer or by an Indigenous government, which, in both cases, inherently causes insecurity.

Respondents who indicated they experienced being provisionally accommodated noted stays in jail/prison/remand centre, medical/detox



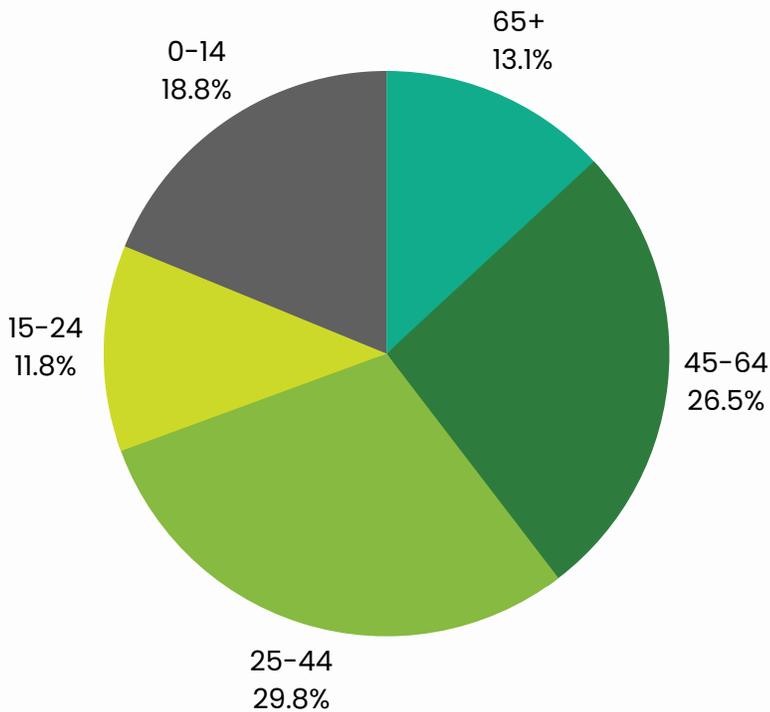
facilities, and transitional housing units. Some respondents also indicated staying in a home unwillingly because they have nowhere else to go, staying with a stranger because they have nowhere else to go, and/or enduring violence because they had nowhere else to go.

## Hinton Population Overview

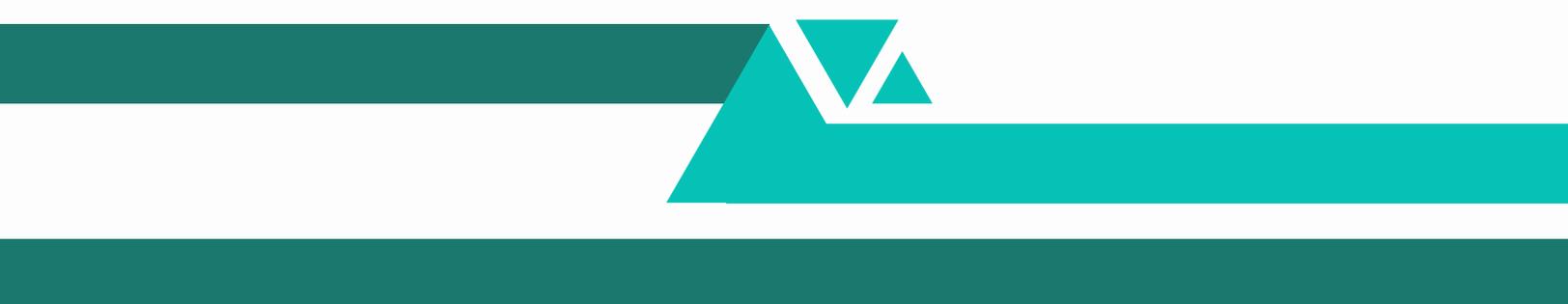
According to Alberta's Regional Dashboard (Government of Alberta, n.d.), the Town of Hinton covers a 33.7 square km geographical land base with a population size of 10,087; making up 0.22% of Alberta's total population.

47.8% (4,823) of the population is reported as female, while 52.2% (5,264) report as male. Additionally, Hinton has a fairly even distribution of age across their populations, as seen in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Hinton Population Age Breakdown (2022)**



The average age of the population is 38.8 years in Hinton.



According to Statistics Canada (2021) Census numbers, 11.3% (1,095) of the population immigrated to Canada, and 13.2% (1,285) of the population identified as a visible minority. Further, 13.7% (1,330) of the Town's population identified as Indigenous; 41% (540) of whom are First Nations, 54% (720) of whom are Métis, 3.5% (40) of whom are Inuit, and 1.5% (35) of whom noted multiple Indigenous ancestries.

The 2021 Census also reports that Hinton has 4,005 private households with an average of 2.4 people per household. Of the 4,005 private households, 71.8% (2,875) are owned, while 28.2% (1,130) are rented, with the average monthly rent for a two-bedroom dwelling listed as \$1,045. Additionally, 70.5% (2,825) of occupied private dwellings are houses and 15% (600) of occupied private dwellings are apartments. Single-family houses make up 42.7% of all private dwellings in the area. Further, 24.6% (985) of households report one or more of the following:

- Spending more than 30% of their income on shelter costs,
- That their dwelling is “not suitable”; and/or,
- That their dwelling has “major repair needs.”

The median after-tax income is \$43,200 for individuals and \$88,000 for households. According to the Economic Research Institute (2023), the cost of living in the Town of Hinton is 7% higher than the national average and 1% higher than the provincial average for Alberta.

## Housing & Service Needs Estimation Survey Respondent Population Overview

44 community members responded to the Hinton survey; 47% (20) of whom identified as female, 49% (21) as male, and 5% (2) as gender non-conforming. Additionally, 84% (37) of respondents identified as straight, 2% (1) as lesbian/gay, and 14% (6) as bisexual/pansexual.

Of the 44 respondents, 50% (22) were between the ages of 20-39, 48% (21) were between 40-59, and 2% (1) are 60 or older.

98% (43) of respondents were born in Canada (Turtle Island), while 2% (1) preferred not to answer the question.

87% (37) of respondents are white, while 13% (6) of respondents self-identified as racialized. 23% (10) of respondents self-identified as Indigenous; 50% (5) as First Nations, 40% (4) as Métis, and 1% (1) as having other Indigenous ancestry.

10% (4) of respondents stayed in foster care, a youth group home, or under a youth/young adult agreement in the past.

Lastly, in terms of demographics, respondents were asked to indicate if they have ever served in the Canadian Armed Forces/Foreign Military Service, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) or Foreign Police Service, or local or foreign Emergency Services (EMS, Police, Fire Department). Of the 44 survey respondents, 2% (1) are in the RCMP or Foreign Police Service, and 5% (2) are in local or foreign Emergency Services.

## Housing Secure vs. Housing Insecure Survey Respondent Population Overview

Table 2: Housing & Service Needs Estimation Survey Population Overview Comparison by Housing Stability

Demographic Characteristic	Housing Secure	Housing Insecure
<b># of Survey Respondents</b>	7	37
<b>Gender</b>	Male: 4	Male: 17
	Female: 3	Female: 17
	Trans-male: 0	Trans-male: 0
	Trans-female: 0	Trans-female: 0
	Gender non-conforming: 0	Gender non-conforming: 2
	Don't know: 0	Don't know: 2
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Straight: 6	Straight: 31
	Gay/Lesbian: 0	Gay/Lesbian: 1
	Bisexual/Pansexual: 1	Bisexual/Pansexual: 5
	Asexual: 0	Asexual: 0
	Two-spirit: 0	Two-spirit: 0
	Don't know: 0	Don't know: 0

<b>Age</b>	0 - 19 years: 0	0 - 19 years: 0
	20 - 39 years: 1	20 - 39 years: 21
	40 - 59 years: 6	40 - 59 years: 15
	60+: 0	60+: 1
<b>Immigration Status</b>	Born in Canada: 7	Born in Canada: 36
	Born outside of Canada: 0	Born outside of Canada: 0
<b>Racial Identity</b>	White: 7	White: 30
	Visible minority: 0	Visible minority: 6
<b>Indigenous Identity</b>	First Nations: 0	First Nations: 5
	Métis: 0	Métis: 4
	Inuit: 0	Inuit: 0
	Other Indigenous ancestry: 0	Other Indigenous ancestry: 1
<b>Time in Foster Care, Youth Group Home, or Youth/Young Adult Agreement</b>	Spent time in care: 0	Spent time in care: 4
<b>Served in Canadian Armed Forces, RCMP, Emergency Services</b>	Canadian Armed Forces: 0	Canadian Armed Forces: 0
	RCMP: 1	RCMP: 0
	Emergency Services: 1	Emergency Services: 1

Based on this survey population overview breakdown, we can determine the following:

- 100% of respondents who spent time in care are housing insecure
- 100% of Indigenous respondents are housing insecure

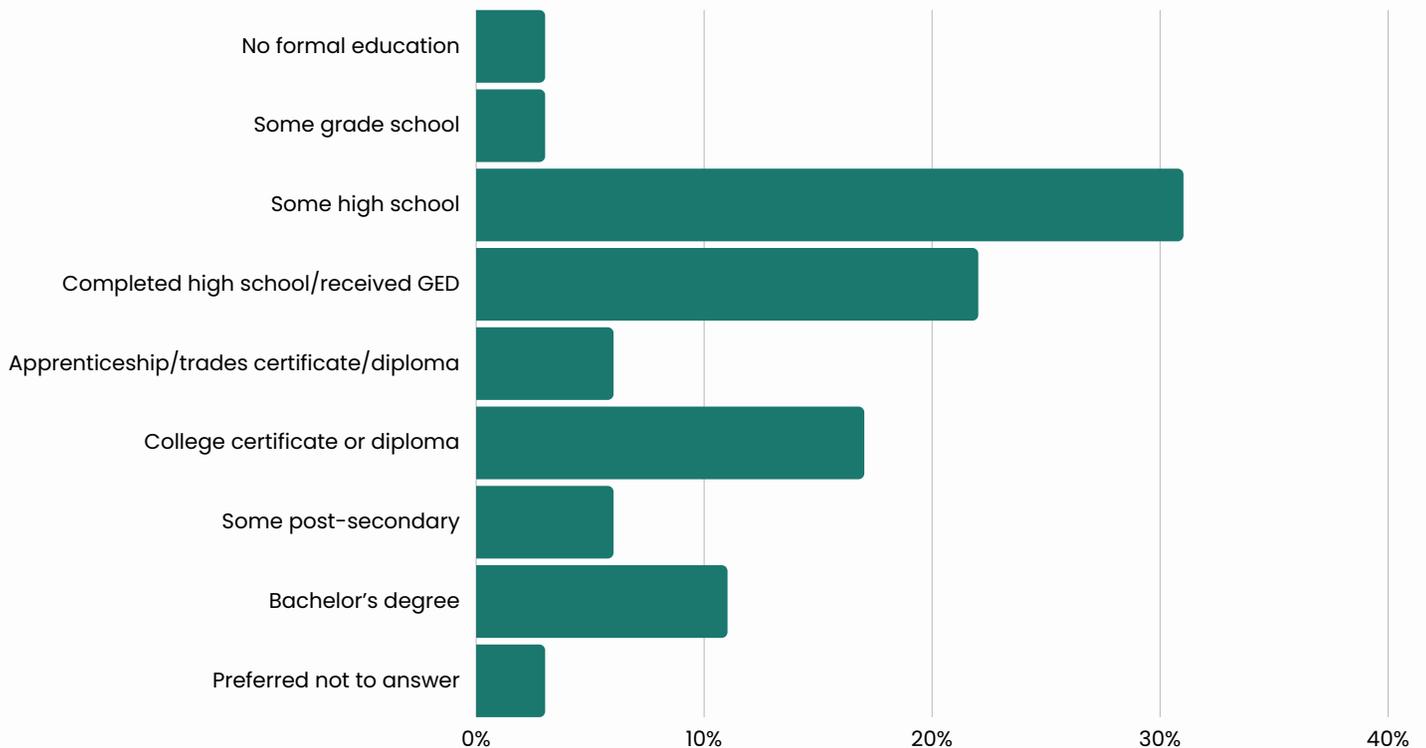
*\*Note that the rest of the reported results and analysis will focus on housing insecure respondents unless otherwise indicated.*



## Education, Employment, and Income Sources

Respondents indicated various education levels when responding to “*What is the highest level of education you’ve completed?*” 3% (1) of respondents have no formal education, 3% (1) have completed some grade school, 31% (11) have completed some high school, 22% (8) have completed high school or received their GED, 6% (2) have an apprenticeship, trades certificate, or diploma, 17% (6) have a college certificate or diploma, 6% (2) have some post-secondary, 11% (4) have a Bachelor’s degree, and 3% (1) preferred not to answer. This can also be seen in Figure 4, below.

**Figure 4: Respondents’ Education Levels Breakdown**





Additionally, 54% (20) of respondents are employed; 70% (14) of those employed are full-time, 25% (5) are part-time, and 5% (1) are working on contract.

Recognizing that many respondents are not full-time employed, we asked them, “*What are your sources of income?*” Respondents were encouraged to check all that apply from the following list of options: Job-related (e.g. employment, partner/spouse’s income, alimony/child support, etc.), Government-related (e.g. Seniors Benefits, Veterans’ Benefits, Disability Benefits, Employment Insurance, Student loans, etc.), Tax-related (e.g. child and family tax benefits, GST refunds, etc.), or Informal (e.g. bottle returns, panhandling, money from family and friends, etc.).

Respondents noted 33 times that they receive job-related income, 14 times that they receive government-related income, 13 times that they receive tax-related income, and five times that they receive informal income. Additionally, respondents noted five times that they have other sources of income including credit card loans.

Further, respondents were asked to disclose their approximate household income for the previous year. Responses varied widely, as seen in Table 3.

**Table 3: Respondents Approximate Household Income in 2022**

<b>Total Household Income in 2022</b>	<b># of Respondents Per Income Level</b>
\$30,000 or less	40 (14%)
Between \$30,001 and \$49,999	9 (26%)
Between \$50,000 and \$69,999	9 (26%)
Between \$70,000 and \$89,999	3 (9%)
Between \$90,000 and \$109,999	2 (6%)
More than \$110,000	3 (9%)
Prefer not to answer	2 (6%)

This can be broken down further to understand household income level by housing security status, as seen in Table 4.

**Table 4: Respondents' Household Income in 2022 by Housing Status**

<b>Total Household Income in 2022</b>	<b># of Housing Secure Respondents Per Income Level</b>	<b># of Housing Insecure Respondents Per Income Level</b>
\$30,000 or less	1 (20%)	40 (14%)
Between \$30,001 and \$49,999	0	9 (26%)
Between \$50,000 and \$69,999	0	9 (26%)
Between \$70,000 and \$89,999	0	3 (9%)
Between \$90,000 and \$109,999	0	2 (6%)
More than \$110,000	4 (80%)	3 (9%)
Prefer not to answer	0	2 (6%)

Of the housing insecure respondents, 40% reported a household annual income of \$30,000 or less compared to 80% of housing secure respondents who reported an annual income of more than \$110,000.

## Living Situation

To better understand respondents' current living situations, respondents were asked to indicate if they rent or own their home (or if neither is true for them). 27% (10) of housing insecure respondents indicated that they own their home, 51% (19) indicated that they rent their home, 19% (7) noted that they neither own nor rent, and 2% (1) preferred not to answer. Comparatively, 100% (7) of housing secure respondents own their home. Based on this, it can be concluded that respondents who rent their homes or who neither rent nor own are significantly more likely to be housing insecure than respondents who own their homes.

Further, respondents were asked, "If you pay rent or a mortgage, how much do you pay per month?" Of the responses, rent and mortgage prices varied.

**Table 5: Rent or Mortgage Costs per Month by Housing Status**

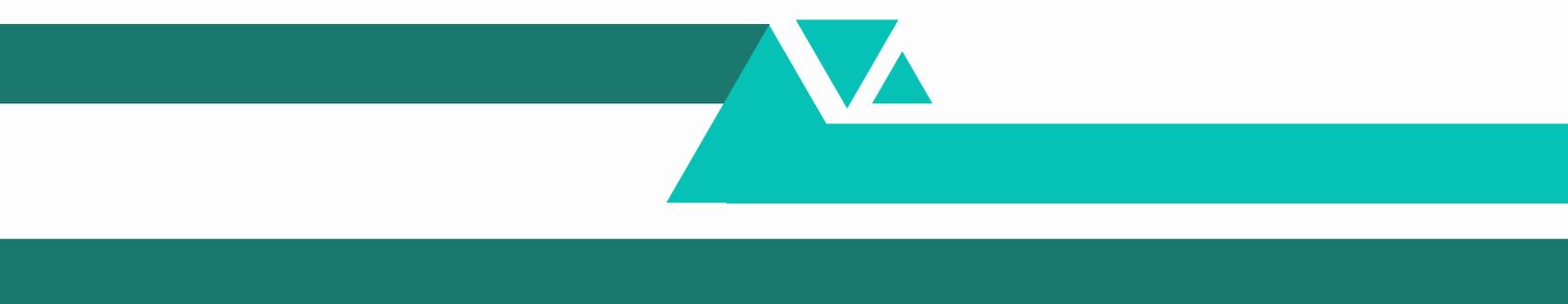
<b>Rent/Mortgage Cost</b>	<b># of Housing Secure Respondents Paying Rent/Mortgage Costs</b>	<b># of Housing Insecure Respondents Paying Rent/Mortgage Costs</b>
Less than \$500	0	1 (3%)
Between \$500 to \$999	2 (29%)	14 (38%)
Between \$1000 to \$1499	1 (14%)	11 (30%)
Between \$1500 to \$1999	0	4 (11%)
Over \$2000	3 (43%)	2 (5%)

I don't pay rent or a mortgage	1 (14%)	5 (14%)
Prefer not to answer	0	0

Among housing insecure respondents, whether they rent, own, or are in a different situation entirely, 27% (11) do not have sufficient and affordable heating and 17% (7) do not have access to safe drinking water.

**Table 6: Breakdown of Respondents' Missing Amenities**

<b>Missing Amenities</b>	<b># of Respondents Missing Amenities</b>
Indoor plumbing/bathing facilities	4 (10%)
Sufficient and affordable heating	11 (27%)
Safe drinking water	7 (17%)
Refrigeration	4 (10%)
Electricity (or equivalent - i.e. solar power)	6 (15%)
Cooking facilities	3 (7%)
Fire protection (smoke alarms, fire extinguishers)	6 (15%)



This breakdown highlighted respondents who lack basic amenities and is one of the ways in which respondents' objective housing situation is calculated. Some respondents self-identified as housing stable but lacked amenities that would consider their housing situation stable according to the Canadian definition of homelessness, including indoor plumbing, heat, electricity, and access to safe drinking water. Important to note here is that while 11 respondents do not have sufficient heating and seven do not have access to safe drinking water, very few respondents overall are lacking the amenities necessary for their housing conditions to be considered livable.

17% (7) of all respondents, 100% (7) of which are housing insecure, have always lived in Hinton. Of the housing insecure respondents who were not born there, 35% (13) have lived in the area for more than eight years. Respondents who are not from Hinton were also asked to indicate the reasons why they came to this community. The top four reasons respondents came to the area are:

1. To start a job (28%)
2. To be closer to family (26%)
3. To look for work (23%)
4. To find housing (10%)

Other reasons people moved to Hinton include fear for safety/fleeing from violence (5%), to access services/supports (3%) and for the lifestyle the community offers (3%). 3% (1) of respondents preferred not to answer.

Additional analysis also discovered that 11% (4) of respondents are experiencing domestic/intimate partner violence in their current living situations; 75% (3) identify as female and 25% (1) identify as male. 75% (3) of respondents identify as straight and 25% (1) as bisexual/pansexual; 75% (3) are white and 25% (1) are First Nations, and all were born in Canada. 25% (1) of respondents are employed full-time with an annual household income of between \$30,000-\$49,999 while the other 75% (3) are unemployed and on income assistance with an annual household income of \$30,000 or less. Of the four respondents experiencing violence in their current living situations, 100% of them reported illness or medical

condition as their primary reason for housing insecurity and an inability to afford rent/mortgage payments as their second reason for housing insecurity. 75% of respondents noted coming to Hinton to look for work.



## Community Supports

In an attempt to better understand service needs and gaps in Hinton, respondents were asked: “Which support services do you access?” The main reasons all respondents access support services are to help with basic needs (27%), support services, (17%), and financial supports (14%).

**Table 7: Reasons Why Respondents Access Support Services**

<b>Services Accessed</b>	<b># of Housing Secure Respondents who Accessed these Services</b>	<b># of Housing Insecure Respondents who Accessed these Services</b>
<b>Basic Needs</b> - Food, shelter, clothing, etc.	0	18 (27%)
<b>COVID-19</b> - PPE, information, supports	0	3 (5%)
<b>Crisis Financial Support</b> - Eviction notice, utility bill problems, damage deposits, etc.	0	3 (5%)

<p><b>Family/Parenting -</b> Child care, parenting/family issues, relationship issues, child developmental assessment tools/referrals, etc.</p>	1 (50%)	4 (6%)
<p><b>Financial -</b> Employment, housing, training/education, etc.</p>	0	9 (14%)
<p><b>Health and Wellness -</b> Addictions, mental health, physical health care, spiritual/cultural, etc.</p>	1 (50%)	7 (11%)
<p><b>Legal -</b> Separation/divorce/custody, wills/estates, employment/labour standards, landlord/tenant issues, immigration issues, criminal/misdemeanor, etc.</p>	0	3 (5%)

<p><b>Support Services</b> - Help with government forms, help with accessing government/other programs or services, access to technology, etc.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>11 (17%)</p>
<p><b>Transportation</b> - Access to basic services/education/employment, medical transportation</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>6 (9%)</p>

To further understand respondents' abilities to access the necessary support services, we asked: "Which of these services were you able to access in your community?" and "Which of these services did you have to access in another community?" followed by, "If applicable, how long did you travel to access these services (one-way)?"

Respondents were most likely to access basic needs, health and wellness, and family/parenting services in Hinton. This is very different from the services respondents accessed outside of the community, as shown in Table 8 below.

**Table 8: Services Accessed by Housing Insecure Respondents by Location**

<b>Services Accessed in the Community</b>	<b># of Respondents who Accessed these Services</b>	<b>Services Accessed Outside of the Community</b>	<b># of Respondents who Accessed these Services</b>
<b>Basic Needs -</b> Food, shelter, clothing, etc.	5 (18%)	<b>Basic Needs -</b> Food, shelter, clothing, etc.	5 (12%)
<b>COVID-19 -</b> PPE, information, supports	3 (7%)	<b>COVID-19 -</b> PPE, information, supports	3 (7%)
<b>Crisis Financial Support -</b> Eviction notice, utility bill problems, damage deposits, etc.	4 (10%)	<b>Crisis Financial Support -</b> Eviction notice, utility bill problems, damage deposits, etc.	4 (10%)
<b>Family/Parenting -</b> Child care, parenting/family issues, relationship issues, child developmental assessment tools/referrals, etc.	4 (10%)	<b>Family/Parenting -</b> Child care, parenting/family issues, relationship issues, child developmental assessment tools/referrals, etc.	4 (10%)

<b>Financial -</b> Employment, housing, training/education, etc.	3 (7%)	<b>Financial -</b> Employment, housing, training/education, etc.	3 (7%)
<b>Health and Wellness -</b> Addictions, mental health, physical health care, spiritual/cultural, etc.	6 (14%)	<b>Health and Wellness -</b> Addictions, mental health, physical health care, spiritual/cultural, etc.	6 (14%)
<b>Legal -</b> Separation/divorce /custody, wills/estates, employment/ labour standards, landlord/tenant issues, immigration issues, criminal/ misdemeanour, etc.	6 (14%)	<b>Legal -</b> Separation/divorce/ custody, wills/estates, employment/labour standards, landlord/tenant issues, immigration issues, criminal/ misdemeanour, etc.	6 (14%)

<b>Support Services -</b> Help with government forms, help with accessing government/other programs or services, access to technology, etc.	4 (10%)	<b>Support Services -</b> Help with government forms, help with accessing government/other programs or services, access to technology, etc.	4 (10%)
<b>Transportation -</b> Access to basic services/education /employment, medical transportation	3 (7%)	<b>Transportation -</b> Access to basic services/education/ employment, medical transportation	3 (7%)

Respondents noted travelling an average of one and a half hours one-way to access services. Time and distance to access services outside of the community were noted as a barrier for some respondents; while 38% of respondents travel by vehicle to get to these services, 24% rely on a public transit/e-bus (i.e. Red Arrow), 21% rely on family members or friends, 6% rely on taxis and/or a service agency staff arranging a ride for them, and 10% resort to hitchhiking, catching a ride from a stranger, walking, or biking to access services.

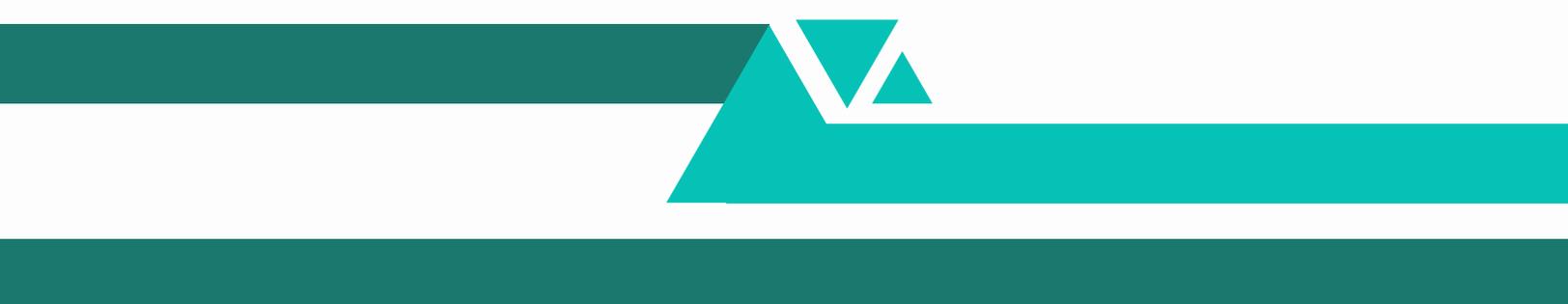
Important to consider is that respondents who are unable to access the necessary support will continue to experience housing insecurity at much higher rates than those respondents who can access the support needed to stabilize their housing situation.

5% (2) of respondents accessed an emergency shelter in the past 12 months; 50% (1) accessed a standard emergency shelter and 50% (1) a women's/domestic violence shelter.

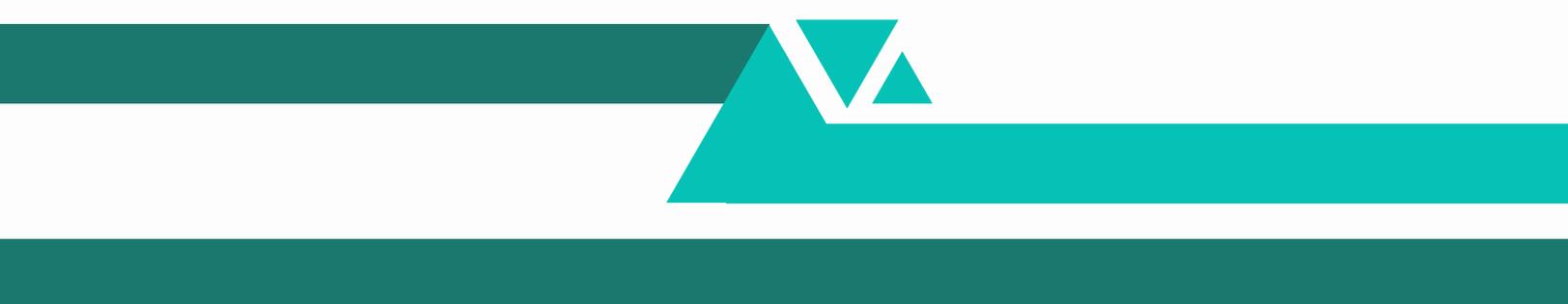
Of the respondents who needed shelter services but did not access them, several reasons were provided as to why, as outlined in Table 9.

**Table 9: Reasons Respondents Did Not Access Shelter Services When Needed**

<b>Reason for Not Accessing Shelter Services</b>	<b># of Respondents</b>
The right kind of shelter wasn't available (for example, I needed a women's shelter and couldn't access one)	0
The shelter was full	1 (6%)
There was no shelter in my area	1 (6%)
I didn't meet the intake criteria to access the shelter	1 (6%)
I didn't feel safe	1 (6%)
The shelter was unclean	1 (6%)
The shelter did not welcome me because of my gender identity	1 (6%)
Alcohol/substance use is not permitted on site	1 (6%)
Lack of disability accommodations	1 (6%)
Lack of transportation	1 (6%)
No pets allowed	0



Isolation from social support (family, partner, friends, etc.)	2 (13%)
Prefer not to answer	5 (31%)



## Insights on Community Spaces

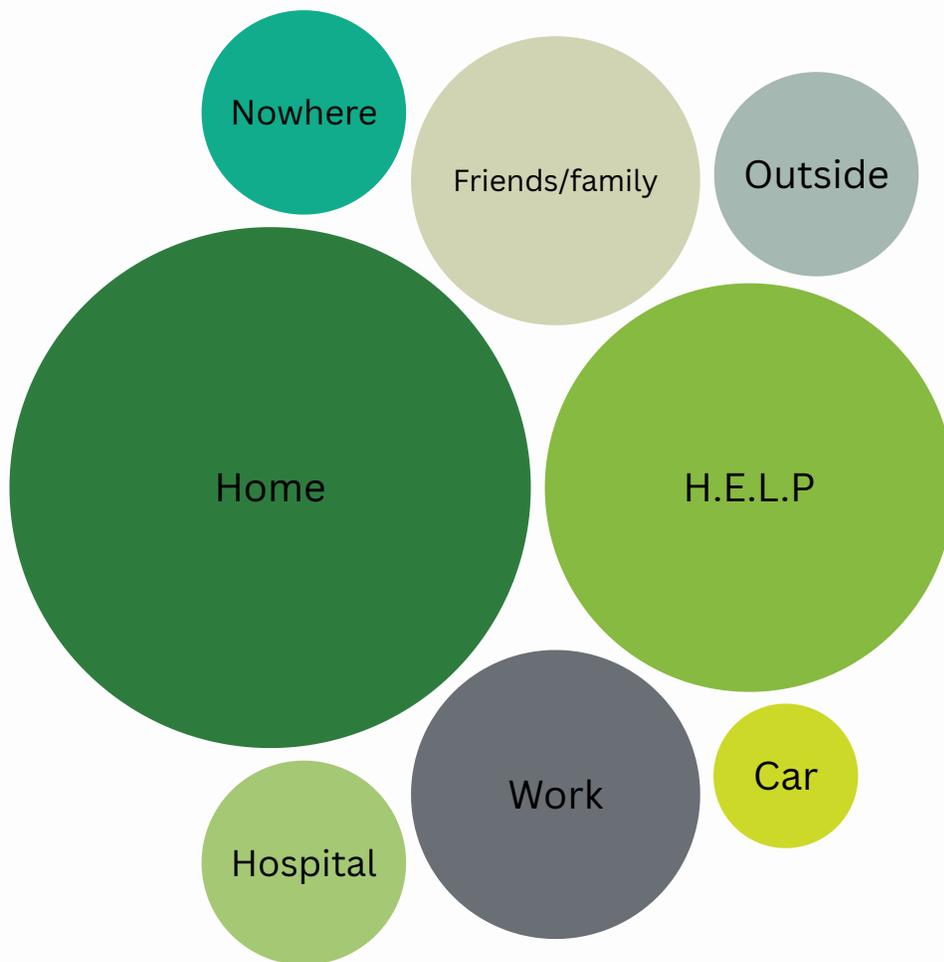
Wanting to ensure the respondents had the opportunity to reflect on their experiences in the community, they were asked; *"What are two things you love about the community and what are two things you don't love about the community?"*

In analyzing responses across both housing secure and housing insecure respondents about what respondents love about Hinton, two themes emerged: community and parks and recreation. Respondents repeatedly highlighted the welcoming feel of the community. Many noted that Hinton residents are very welcoming, friendly, and there is a great sense of community. Respondents also emphasized the proximity to outdoor spaces including the mountains, lakes, and trails. Many also noted appreciating the quiet and sense of calm that comes with living in Hinton.

In contrast, when discussing the things they don't love about the community, respondents spoke often of the high cost of living that comes with living in Hinton, the crime rate, and the lack of accessibility within the community. Many respondents mentioned the high cost of living as prohibitive of their long-term living situation, several respondents even noting that they will likely have to leave Hinton in the future as a result. Crime rates were also brought up by some respondents, specifically, respondents who are concerned about drug-related crime occurring in the community. Lastly, some respondents indicated that the community infrastructure, both in terms of buildings and public spaces like sidewalks, is inaccessible for people with mobility challenges or those pushing a stroller or pulling a cart.

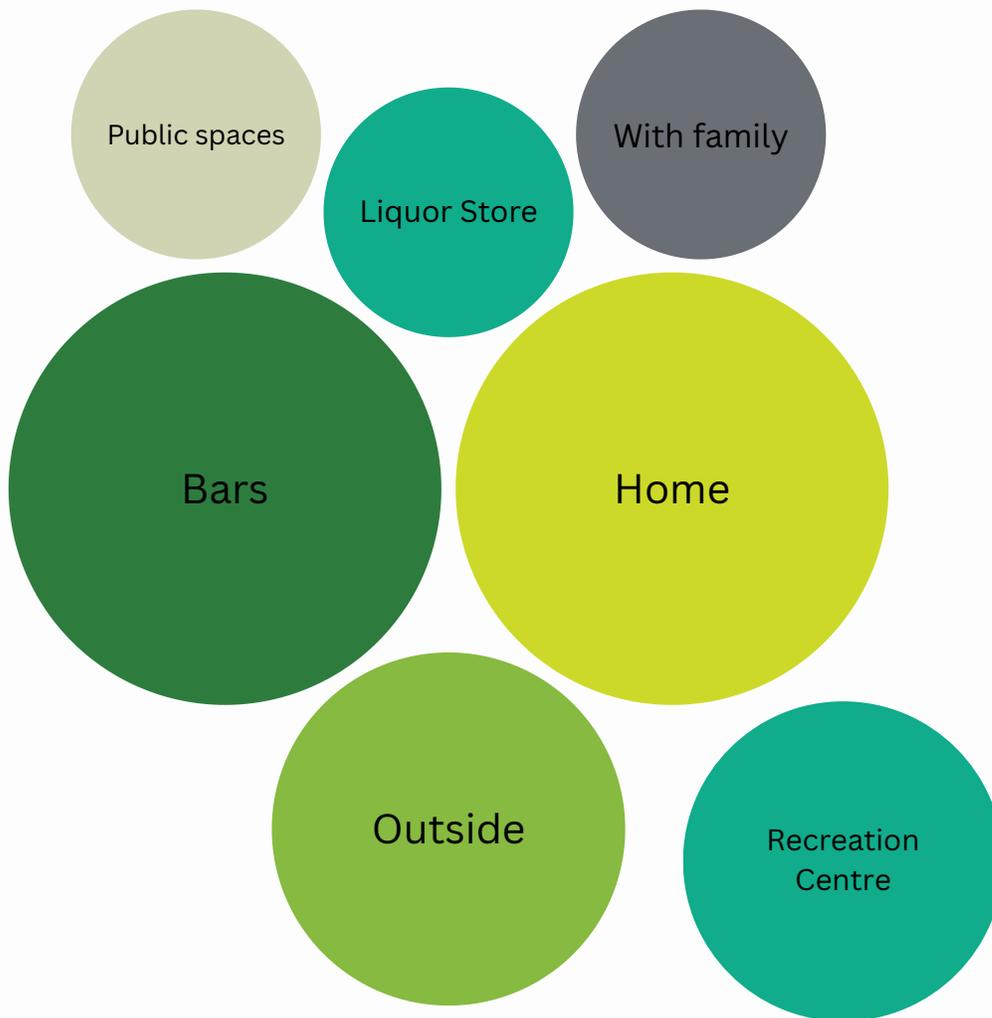
Respondents were also asked, *"What are two places that make you feel safe in the community and what are two places that make you feel unsafe in the community?"* Figure 5 highlights the spaces where respondents feel safe. Important to note here is that several respondents indicated that they do not feel safe anywhere.

Figure 5: Housing Insecure Respondents Safe Spaces



Interestingly, as can be seen in Figure 6, there was overlap in two spaces; some respondents felt safe with family/friends and/or outside whereas others noted feeling unsafe with family and/or outside.

Figure 6: Housing Insecure Respondents Unsafe Spaces



## “What Would You Like to See More of in Your Community?”

Respondents, both housing secure and housing insecure, outlined many things they would like to see more of in the community. Responses overwhelmingly spoke of the need for more accessible and affordable housing in Hinton. This emphasis on housing is echoed in respondents' answers to a previous question they were asked: *“Does Hinton provide enough...employment opportunities; free/accessible recreational and social opportunities; social services; accessible and affordable housing; public transportation; access to food?”*

**Table 10: Respondents’ Perceptions of Hinton’s Provision of Services**

<b>Does the Community Provide Enough:</b>	<b># of Respondents Who Believe the Community Provides Enough...</b>	<b># of Respondents Who Believe the Community Does Not Provide Enough...</b>	<b># of Respondents Who Aren’t Sure if the Community Provides Enough...</b>
Employment opportunities	13 (34%)	16 (42%)	9 (24%)
Free/accessible recreational and social opportunities	12 (32%)	16 (42%)	10 (26%)
Social services	23 (61%)	11 (29%)	4 (11%)

Accessible & affordable housing	2 (5%)	29 (76%)	7 (18%)
Public transportation	25 (66%)	8 (21%)	5 (13%)
Access to food (grocery stores, markets, food banks, etc.)	27 (71%)	9 (24%)	2 (5%)

Of note in Table 10 is the significant discrepancy in respondents who believe there is enough accessible and affordable housing in Hinton (5%) versus the number of respondents who believe more accessible and affordable housing is needed (76%).

Upon further analysis, an overall satisfaction score was generated to better understand respondents' perceptions of service provision in the community. It was determined that housing secure respondents are 60% satisfied, while housing insecure respondents are just 43% satisfied with service provision in Hinton. Important to note here is that the satisfaction rates calculated above speak to the lack of available services in the area rather than satisfaction with currently available services in the community.

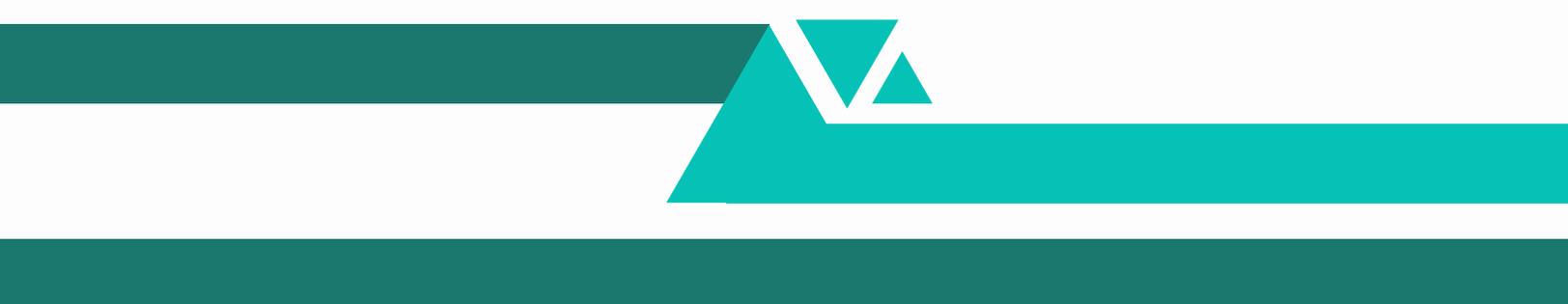
## What Does Homelessness Look Like in Hinton?

In a report that is composed of mainly quantitative data, it can be easy to overlook the humanity behind the numbers reported. Using the most common responses from the survey, we were able to compile a profile of a “typical” respondent facing housing insecurity.

In the case of Hinton, this is a man between 40-59 who rents his home with his partner/spouse. He has lived in the community for over 8 years and is currently full-time employed, though he spends more than 30% of his monthly income on housing. He often accesses basic needs support(s) to help make ends meet.

The true diversity of respondents is illustrated in the Results & Analysis section, but this highlights what someone experiencing housing insecurity might look like in Hinton.





# Opportunities Moving Forward

Based on the findings outlined in this report, RDN has identified two opportunities to support housing insecure respondents moving forward. They are:

**1. Increase community awareness and understanding of housing insecurity and homelessness.** Community conversations around housing insecurity should have two goals: First, to broaden the general community's understanding of and empathetic reaction to community members experiencing housing insecurity, and second, to help general community members understand the various experiences of housing insecurity in Hinton. Of the 37 survey respondents who were identified as housing insecure, only 23 self-identified as housing insecure. It is possible then, that the 14 respondents who believe they are housing secure have never accessed supports that could help improve their current housing situation.

**2. Conduct an audit of current housing options in Hinton with the goal of increasing accessible and affordable housing.** Respondents overwhelmingly highlighted the need for accessible and affordable housing options in the community. As a result, it is important to highlight the need for affordable and adaptable housing projects to increase housing options in Hinton which could include income-based housing units, below market-rate rental units, and/or advocating for more creative housing options.

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