



**Skwxwú7mesh
Úxwumixw**

Squamish Nation



Eshíhkw'íws Chet

We are all related

March 28, 2023
Data Report:
Our Housing

A census of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw

Produced by Big River Analytics
& Tiskwat Consulting

Acknowledgements

Chet kw'enmantúmi (we thank you), Skwxwú7mesh Members, for your high levels of participation in Eshíhkw'íws Chet - a census of the Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw.

We'd also like to thank the enumerators, who helped collect all the data for this project, for their hard work and efforts to make this project a success, Elder Vanessa Campbell for her advice and sharing her knowledge and insights, and to the Nation staff who made this work possible.

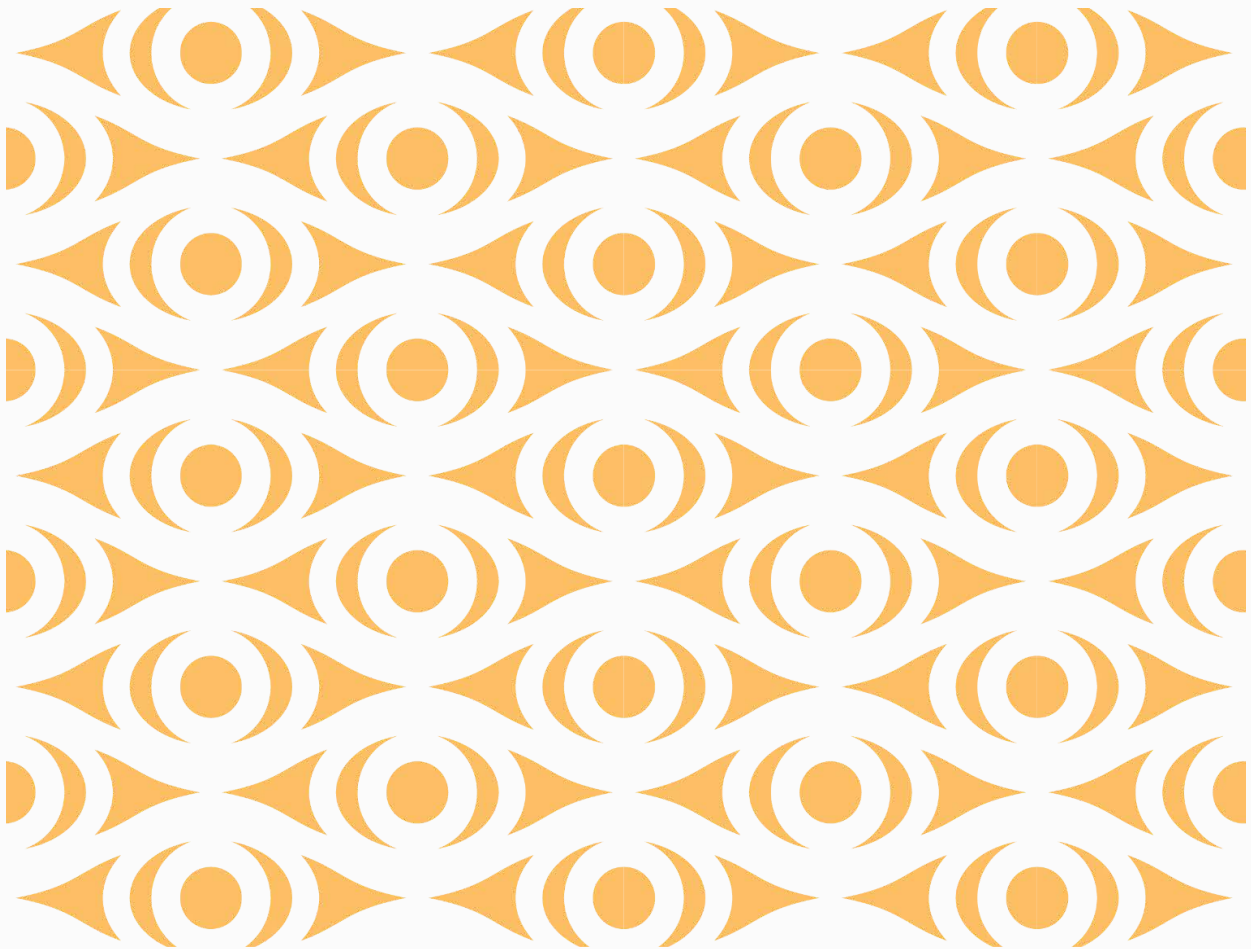


Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
Our Housing	5
Current Conditions	6
Table HOUS.1: Homeowners and Renters	6
Figure HOUS.1: Housing Satisfaction	6
Figure HOUS.2: Housing Satisfaction, Owners and Renters	7
Figure HOUS.3: Satisfaction with Space in Home, On- and Off-Reserve	8
Figure HOUS.4: Satisfaction with Space in Home, Owners and Renters	9
Figure HOUS.5: Satisfaction with Space in Home, Age Group	10
Table HOUS.2: Need for Repairs, Location	11
Figure HOUS.6: Confidence in Ability to Stay in Current Home, On- and Off-Reserve	12
Table HOUS.3: Worry About Being Able to Stay in Current Home, Location	12
Figure HOUS.7: Confidence in Ability to Control Housing Costs, On- and Off-Reserve	13
Figure HOUS.8: Beliefs About Future Housing Costs, On- and Off-Reserve	14
Table HOUS.4: Services Accessed/Desired by Respondents Without Stable Housing	15
Needs and Priorities for the Future	16
Figure HOUS.9: Ways to Improve Stable Housing Situations by Location On- and Off-Reserve	16
Figure HOUS.10: Beliefs About Future Suitability of House Size	17
Figure HOUS.11: Ideal Housing Types	18
Table HOUS.5: Why Respondents Not Satisfied with Housing are Not Living in Their Ideal Type of House	18
Figure HOUS.12: Desire to Live on Skwxwú7mesh Lands, Age Group	19
Table HOUS.6: Preferred Place to Live on Skwxwú7mesh Lands	20
Figure HOUS.13: Desired Timeframe for Move to Skwxwú7mesh Lands	20
Table HOUS.7: Potential Barriers to Moving to Skwxwú7mesh Lands	21
Figure HOUS.14: Time Spent on Waiting List for Subsidized Housing	22
Figure HOUS.15: Why Respondents are Thinking of Moving Off Skwxwú7mesh Lands	23
Table HOUS.8: Priorities for New Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Housing Developments	23

Introduction

Skwxwú7mesh people have used data to steward territory, exercise governance, undertake planning, and assure well-being since time immemorial. This function of governance has been disrupted over the past two hundred years, and today, much of the data generated about Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw is not controlled by Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw or reflective of Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw priorities and worldviews.

Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw undertook a census to ensure the Nation and Members have quality data relevant to their lives and decisions, and to inform major planning initiatives and program design. The guiding vision was for this project to enhance self-determination, rebuild and reinforce connections between family and kin, and leave a legacy of both useful information and new skills and understanding to support Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw in years to come. The project was named Eshíhkw'íws Chet – “we are all related” – by Elder Vanessa Campbell.

*“All of us, everywhere on our Land, our families, our friends,
we are all related...”*

*it's best that we advise each other...
All Squamish people need to say something.”*

— Elder Vanessa Campbell

The result of Eshíhkw'íws Chet is a dataset representing the perspectives of roughly one in three Members: all generations are well-represented, and the voices of men, women, and gender-diverse people, Members on- and off-reserve, and Members near and far from Skwxwú7mesh Territory are all included. Use of the data is guided by a set of policies and protocols to ensure people's privacy and the protection and security of the data.

This is one of 9 reports that summarize the data collected through Eshíhkw'íws Chet. There is one full report including all sections, and then 8 mini-reports by topic area:

- Who Did We Hear From
- Our Identity, Culture, and Language
- Our Territory, Lands, and Waters
- Our Housing
- Our Jobs, Income, and Schooling
- Our Health and Wellness
- Our Experiences of Cultural Safety
- Our Rights, Governance, and Administration

Method, Limitations, and Interpretation

Eslhíhkw'íws Chet gathers the voices of roughly 1 in 3 Skwxwú7mesh Members. Although we tried to hear from everyone, we could not reach all Members and some Members chose not to participate. This means that some voices might be over- or under-represented. Data collection relied on a friends-and-family approach, and household heads could answer on behalf of everyone in the home. This means that we were more likely to hear from people who receive information from the Nation or whose friends and family receive information from the Nation. It also means that we heard from more female respondents than other genders, as they are more likely to be a head of their household.

To protect individuals' privacy and confidentiality, we do not report if fewer than 11 people responded a certain way to a question, or if fewer than 21 people responded to a question overall. This means that some charts, figures, and tables do not sum to 100%. Additionally, too few respondents identifying as two-spirit, non-binary, or gender identities other than male and female participated to report results for those gender identities.

Responses to questions in the census were analyzed for all respondents, as well as examined consistently by gender, location, and age, and by other groupings where relevant. Only notable differences across these population groups are reported; if there are no notable differences, summary statistics representing all respondents are presented.

The questionnaire was designed to collect a core set of data from all participants, including individuals who were represented by a household head. The remainder of the questionnaire, organized by modules on specific topics, was self-directed. This means that the response rates and demographic profiles of respondents change throughout this report depending on whether the question was part of the core questionnaire or one of the modules. The total number of respondents is reported for each figure and chart, unless it is suppressed to protect the privacy and confidentiality of respondents. Additional analysis is possible to make inferences about the characteristics of all Skwxwú7mesh Members or to make comparisons with other populations, groups, or governments, but this was not the purpose of this particular report.

Finally, data collection was targeted towards Members and any individuals living on-reserve. If a non-Member living on-reserve was living in a household with Skwxwú7mesh Members, they could participate in the whole survey. If a non-Member living on-reserve did not have any Skwxwú7mesh Members living in their household, we collected basic demographic information and information about renters and tenants on their property, but they are otherwise not included in the analysis in this report.

See the full report *Honouring Members' Voices: Data Report from the 2022 Skwxwú7mesh Census* for a more detailed description of method.

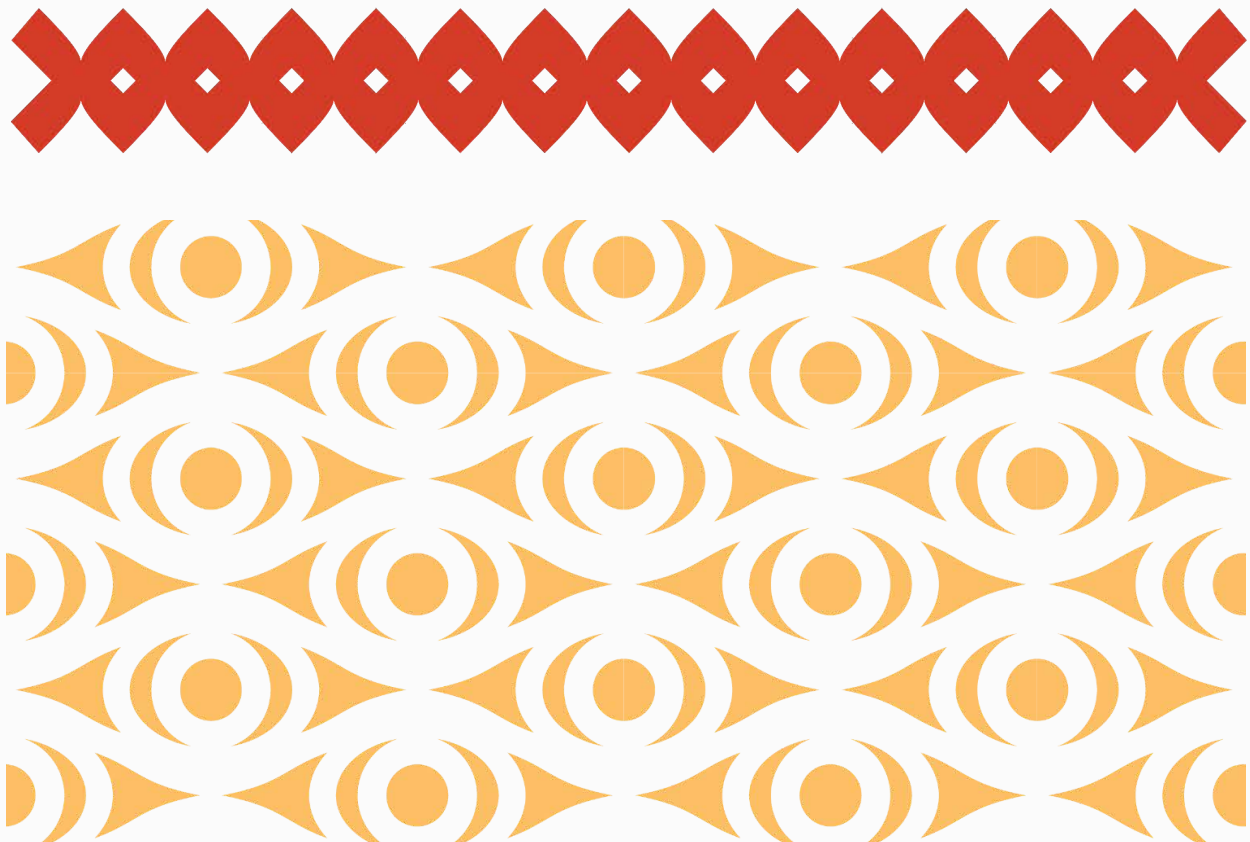
Our Housing

Hiyám ta Skwxwú7mesh: “The Squamish Are Coming Home”

Housing is a top priority for Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw, and the Nation has a stated goal to house every Skwxwú7mesh person within a generation. Eshíhkw’iws Chet asked respondents to provide information about their current housing situation, including issues such as satisfaction, space, maintenance, and costs. Additionally, respondents were asked about their housing priorities and desires for the future, including where they would like to live and in which type of home.

Section Summary

Around half of respondents are satisfied with their homes, though people who are younger or who rent tend to be less satisfied with their homes. The top challenge related to housing is the affordability and availability of housing. A small percentage (2.68%) of respondents say they do not have a stable place to live. Most people currently living off Skwxwú7mesh lands want to move home soon and most people currently living on Skwxwú7mesh lands want to stay. The top challenge for both those currently living on Skwxwú7mesh lands and those trying to move back is the availability and affordability of housing.



Current Conditions

Nearly half (49%) of respondents own their own home; more than a third (37%) rent; and the remainder (14%) are in some other form of housing arrangement, for example, staying with family (Table HOUS.1).

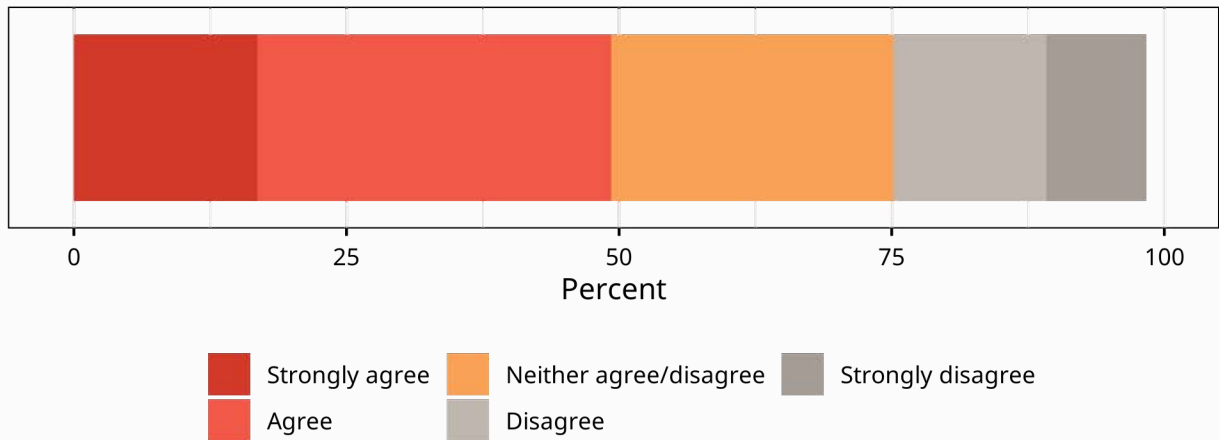
Table HOUS.1: Homeowners and Renters

Housing Tenure	Response Count	Percent of Respondents
Own	373	49.08%
Rent	279	36.71%
Other	108	14.21%

Note: Question: "Do you own or rent your home?" This question had 760 respondents.

In terms of overall satisfaction with their home, half of all respondents (49%) agree or strongly agree that they are satisfied with their housing situation while one in four (23%) are not satisfied with their housing situation (Figure HOUS.1).

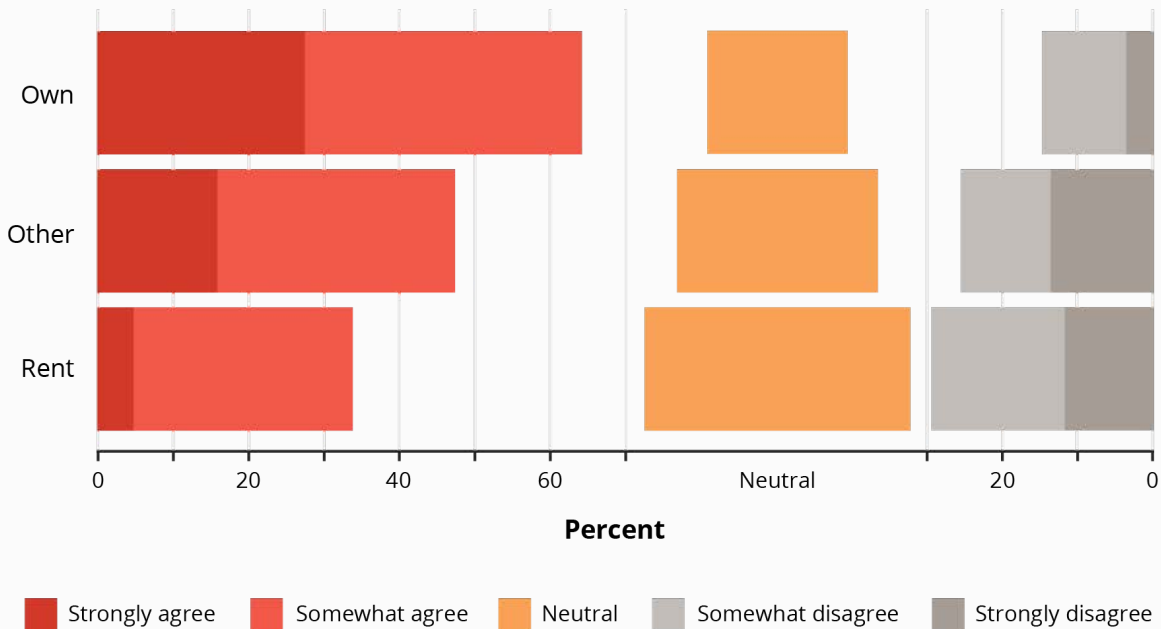
Figure HOUS.1: Housing Satisfaction



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am satisfied with my housing situation". This part of the question had 785 respondents. Suppressed responses: "Not applicable" and "Prefer not to say".

There are much higher levels of satisfaction among respondents who own their home (64% agree or strongly agree) than among respondents who rent (34%). Among respondents who neither rent nor own their home, fewer than half (47%) are satisfied with their housing situation (Figure HOUS.2).

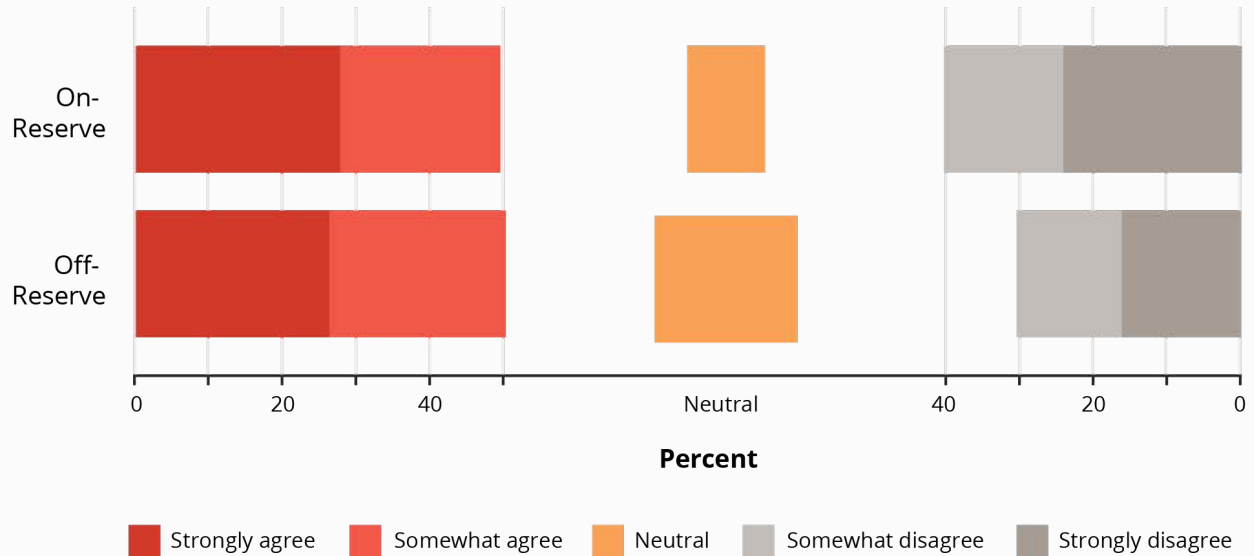
Figure HOUS.2: Housing Satisfaction, Owners and Renters



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am satisfied with my housing situation". This part of the question had 785 respondents. Suppressed responses: "Not applicable" and "Prefer not to say".

When considering whether they have enough space in their home, half (50%) of respondents agree that they have enough space in their current home. This is consistent for respondents living on- and off-reserve (Figure HOUS.3), however, those living on-reserve are more likely to disagree that they have enough space in their home (40% among respondents on-reserve, compared to 30% off-reserve).

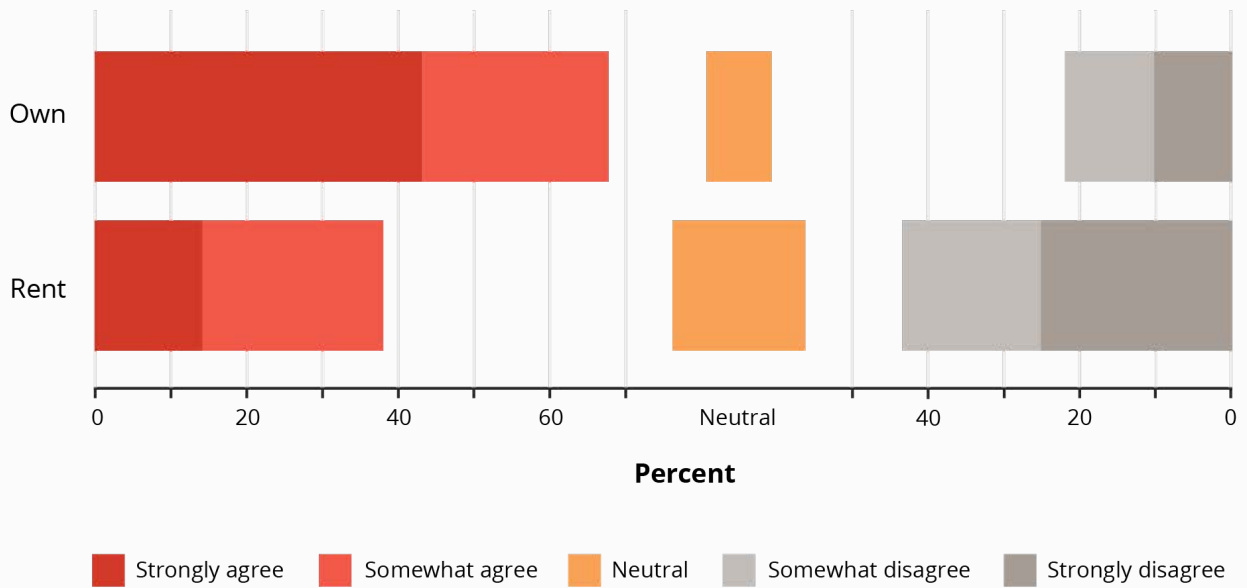
Figure HOUS.3: Satisfaction with Space in Home, On- and Off-Reserve



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: “I have enough space in my home right now”. This part of the question had 346 respondents. Suppressed responses: “Prefer not to say”.

Most respondents who own their home (68%) agree that they have enough space, whereas only 38% of respondents who rent agree that their current home is the right size to meet their needs (Figure HOUS.4).

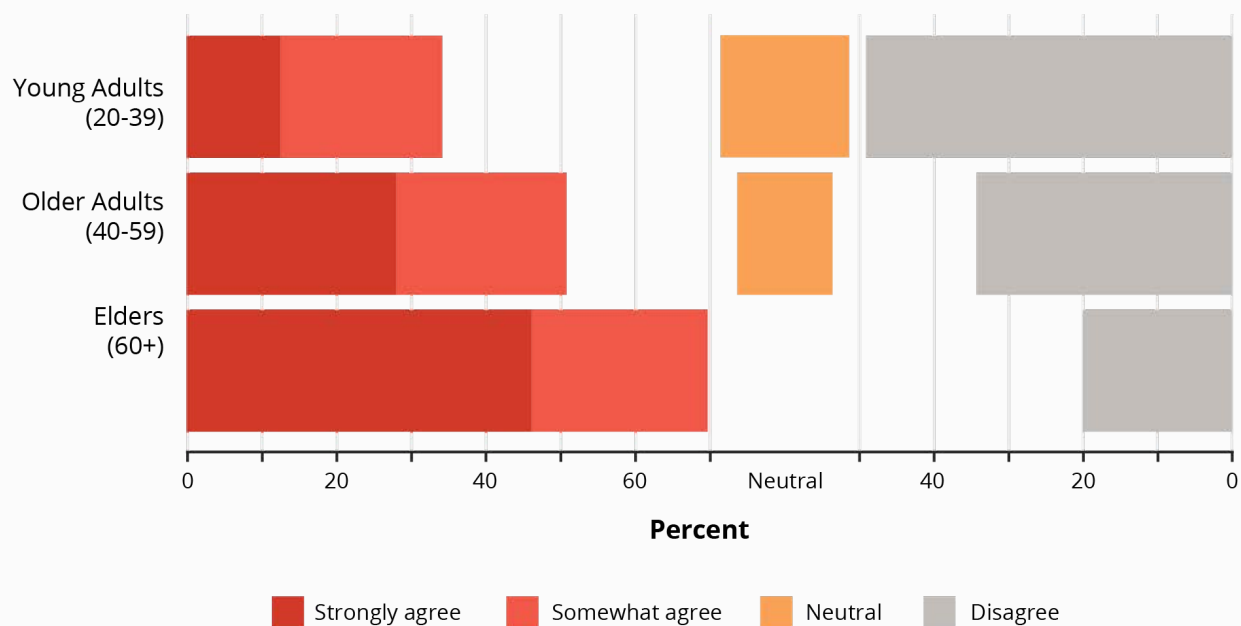
Figure HOUS.4: Satisfaction with Space in Home, Owners and Renters



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: "I have enough space in my home right now". This part of the question had 346 respondents. Suppressed responses: "Prefer not to say".

Older respondents tend to be more satisfied with the size of their home relative to younger respondents (Figure HOUS.5). Most Elders (70%) and older adults (51%) agree that they live in a home with enough space, while 34% of young adults feel this way. Nearly half (49%) of young adult respondents disagree that they have enough space in their home, compared to 34% of older adults and 20% of Elders.

Figure HOUS.5: Satisfaction with Space in Home, Age Group



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: “I have enough space in my home right now”. This part of the question had 346 respondents. Suppressed responses: “Prefer not to say”. Due to low response rates, “Strongly disagree” and “Somewhat disagree” combined into “Disagree”.

In terms of the need for home repairs, under half (44%) of all respondents' homes need only regular maintenance (e.g., painting, furnace cleaning). Roughly one in three respondents (34%) need minor repairs for issues like missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, or defective steps, railing or siding. One in five respondents (22%) need major repairs for issues like defective plumbing or electrical wiring, or need structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. The need for major repairs is much more common among respondents who own their home (28%) than those who rent (10%).

The need for repairs is more common among respondents living on-reserve, where 29% of respondents' homes need major repairs and 38% need minor repairs. On-reserve homes in the Sk̓wx̓wú7mesh Valley require more major repairs (34%) than those on the North Shore (28%), where the need for regular maintenance and minor repairs is more common (Table HOUS.2).

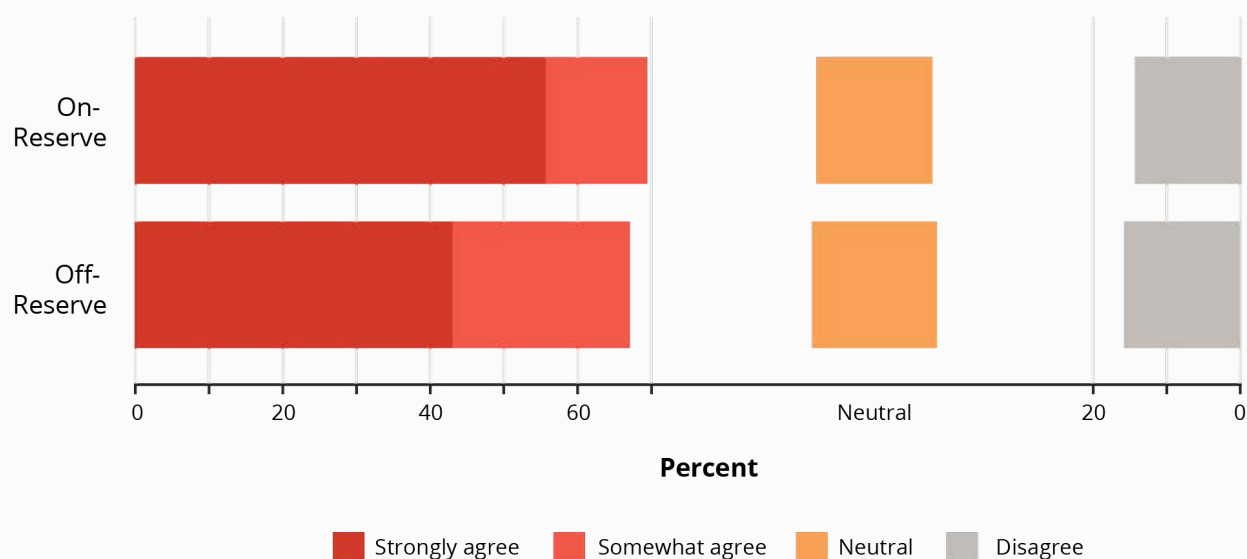
Table HOUS.2: Need for Repairs, Location

On- or Off-Reserve	Skwxwú7mesh Valley, North Shore, or Elsewhere	Repair Type	Response Count	% of Respondents
Off-Reserve	Elsewhere	Only regular maintenance	152	60.56%
		Minor repairs	70	27.89%
		Major repairs	29	11.55%
Off-Reserve	North Shore	Only regular maintenance	27	57.45%
On-Reserve	North Shore	Only regular maintenance	105	33.12%
		Minor repairs	124	39.12%
		Major repairs	88	27.76%
On-Reserve	Skwxwú7mesh Valley	Only regular maintenance	31	30.69%
		Minor repairs	36	35.64%
		Major repairs	34	33.66%
On- & Off-Reserve	All	Only regular maintenance	330	44.18%
		Minor repairs	252	33.73%
		Major repairs	165	22.09%

Note: Question: “Is your home in need of any repairs? No, only regular maintenance is needed (painting, furnace cleaning, etc.); Yes, minor repairs are needed (missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles; defective steps, railing or siding, etc.); Yes, major repairs are needed (defective plumbing or electrical wiring; structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings, etc.)” This question had 747 respondents. Data for some locations was suppressed, or partially suppressed, to avoid sharing personally identifying information.

When it comes to housing stability, the vast majority (82%) of respondents say that they currently have a stable place to live. Those living on-reserve are somewhat less concerned that they will be able to stay in their current home for the next year than those living off-reserve: 76% of respondents living on-reserve and 67% of respondents living off-reserve are confident that they will not have to move unless they choose to (Figure HOUS.6).

Figure HOUS.6: Confidence in Ability to Stay in Current Home, On- and Off-Reserve



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am reasonably confident that, in the next 6 to 12 months...I will **not** have to move unless I choose to" (emphasis in Eshlílkw'íws Chet). This part of the question had 318 respondents. Due to low response rates, "Somewhat disagree" and "Strongly disagree" combined into "Disagree".

Sixteen per cent (16%) of respondents have a stable place to stay but are worried about losing it. Fewer respondents living on-reserve (11%) are worried about being able to stay in their current home compared to 21% of respondents living off-reserve. Respondents living on-reserve on the North Shore tend to be less worried about losing their stable housing compared to respondents living in other locations (Table HOUS.3).

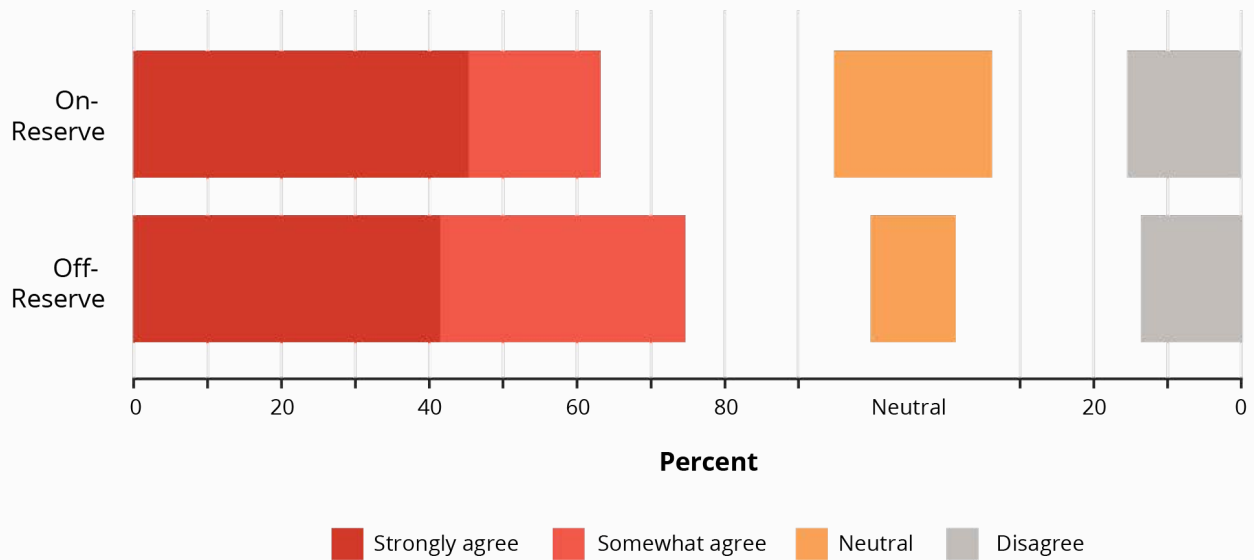
Table HOUS.3: Worry About Being Able to Stay in Current Home, Location

Location	Count of respondents worried about losing stable housing	% of respondents worried about losing stable housing
On-reserve, North Shore	30	9.26%
On-reserve, Skwxwú7mesh Valley	17	15.60%
Off-reserve, North Shore or Skwxwú7mesh Valley	16	21.92%
Off-reserve, Elsewhere	55	21.40%
Off-reserve	73	21.34%
On-reserve	49	11.11%

Note: Question: "How would you describe your current housing situation? I have a stable place to live; I have a stable place to live, but I am worried about losing it; I do not have a stable place to live (I am temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, or living outside)". This question had 783 respondents.

In terms of housing costs, a majority of respondents (70%) are confident in their ability to pay their rent or mortgage in the next 6 to 12 months. Those living off-reserve (75%) are more confident in this regard than those living on-reserve (67%) (Figure HOUS.7). Additionally, those who own a home are slightly more confident in their ability to pay their mortgage (77%) compared to those who rent (71%).

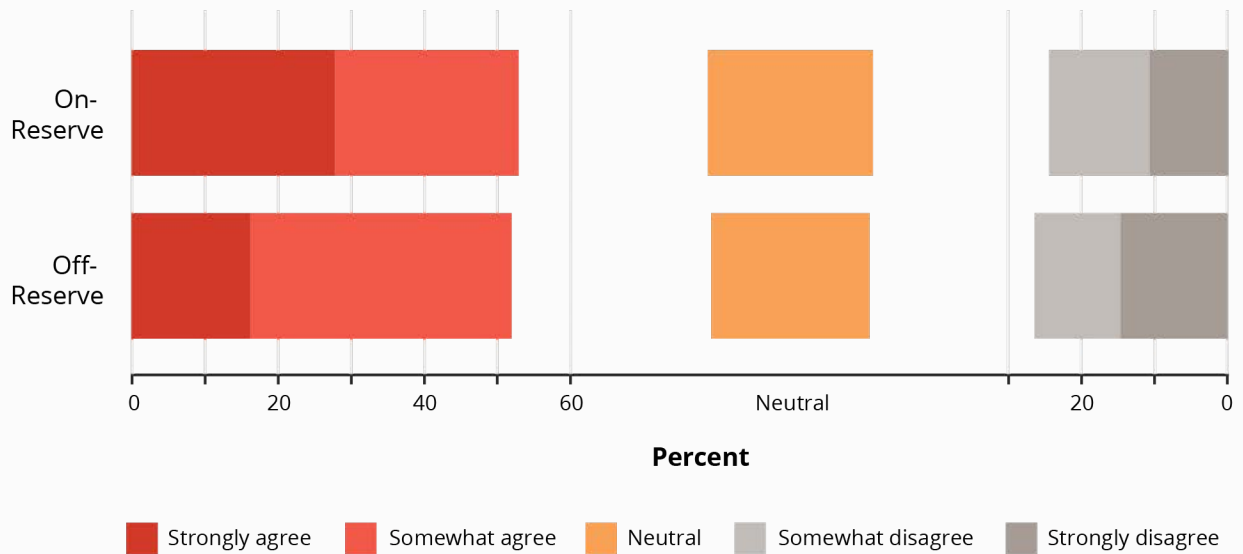
Figure HOUS.7: Confidence in Ability to Control Housing Costs, On- and Off-Reserve



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am reasonably confident that, in the next 6 to 12 months... I will be able to make my rent or mortgage payment." This part of the question had 259 respondents. Due to low response rates, "Strongly disagree" and "Somewhat disagree" combined into "Disagree".

Half of respondents (52%) are confident that their housing costs are likely to stay in the same range over the next 6 to 12 months. Respondents living on-reserve (28% strongly agree) have more confidence about the stability of their housing costs, relative to those living off-reserve (16% strongly agree) (Figure HOUS.8).

Figure HOUS.8: Beliefs About Future Housing Costs, On- and Off-Reserve



Note: Question: Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the following statement: "I am reasonably confident that, in the next 6 to 12 months...my housing costs will stay in the same range." This part of the question had 320 respondents.

Respondents with Unstable Housing

A small percentage (2.68%) of respondents say that they do not have a stable place to live – they are “temporarily staying with others, in a hotel, in a shelter, or living outside”. This is a very small number of respondents so responses cannot be reported in much detail in order to protect individuals’ privacy.

Unstable housing is most common among: respondents between the ages of 40 and 59 (5% of all respondents in this age group); respondents living off-reserve (3% of all respondents living off-reserve); and female respondents (3% of all respondents identifying as female in the survey).

Affordable market housing is reported as what is needed by almost every respondent without stable housing. Secondary suites, such as basement suites or other separate parts of a house, and non-profit or subsidized housing would also meet the needs of many respondents. No respondents identify temporary shelters as one of the forms of housing that meets their needs. Many respondents identify supervised housing, such as wet housing or Housing First, as the least helpful form of housing, though it is among the most useful forms of housing for a small number of respondents.

All respondents who do not have stable housing are either interested in or already using rent support services (Table HOUS.4). Support in finding housing and cultural support are both of interest to a majority of respondents, though a small number of respondents are not interested in these services. Many are currently using or have recently accessed health services, and most who are not currently using these services would like to use them. Those respondents currently or recently using meal, grocery, or clothing programs (including food banks); and mental health or addictions support want to continue to do so, though there is less interest in these services among those who do not currently use them.

Table HOUS.4: Services Accessed/Desired by Respondents Without Stable Housing

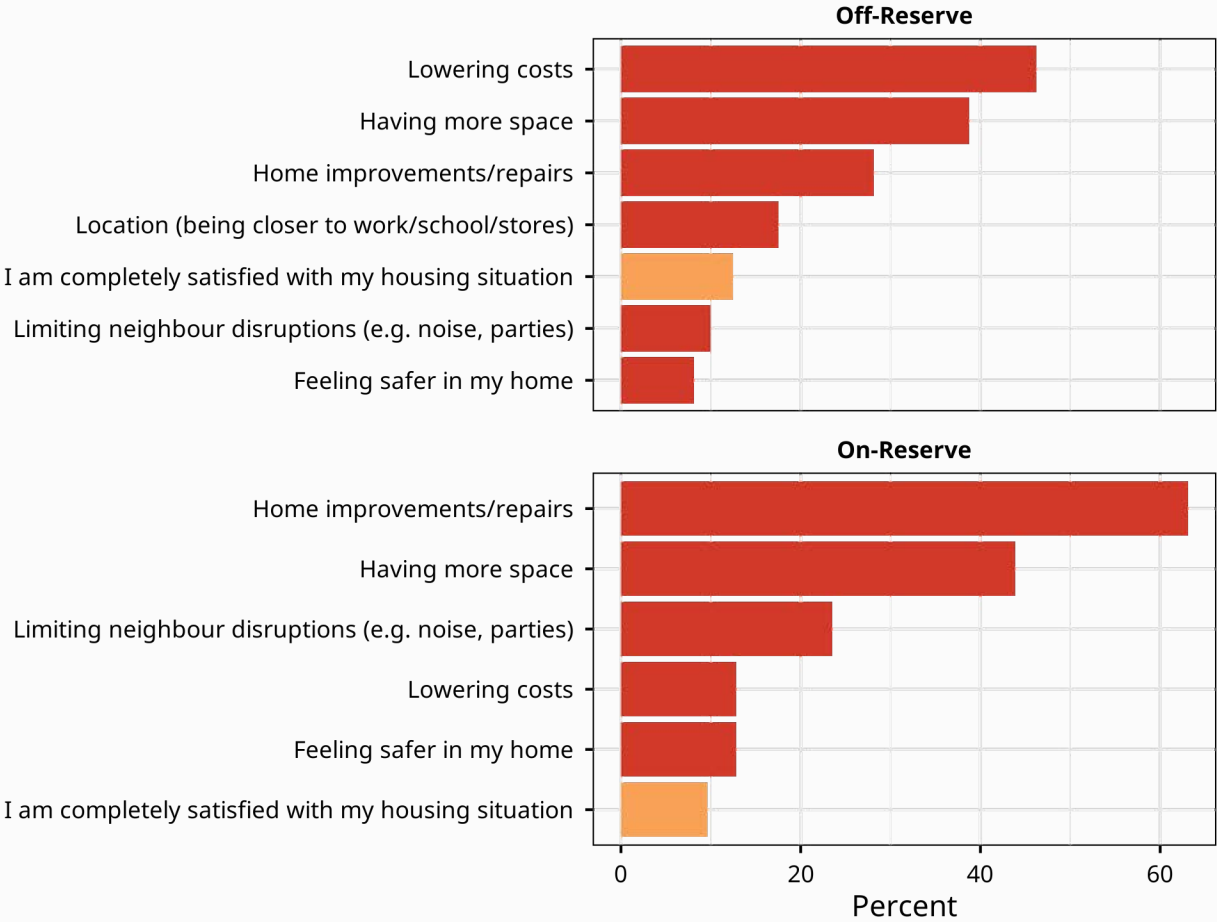
Accessed Recently	Would like to Access
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• General health support• Meal, grocery, or clothing programs• Mental health or addictions support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rent support• Cultural support• Support in finding housing

Note: Question: “Which of the following services have you accessed, or would like to access? I am currently using this service or have used it recently; I would like to use this service; I do not want/need this service; Not applicable.” This question had 10 respondents.

Needs and Priorities for the Future

Respondents shared their priorities for improving their current housing situation. The top issue among respondents living on- and off-reserve differs substantially: affordability is the top issue for respondents living off-reserve (46%), compared with only 13% of respondents on-reserve; and home improvements/repairs is the top issue among respondents living on-reserve (63%), relative to 28% of respondents living off-reserve. Lowering costs is the top priority for respondents living off-reserve (46%). Having more space is a common need among respondents with stable housing living both on- and off-reserve: 44% of respondents living on-reserve, and 39% of respondents living off-reserve believe their housing situation would improve with more space (Figure HOUS.9).

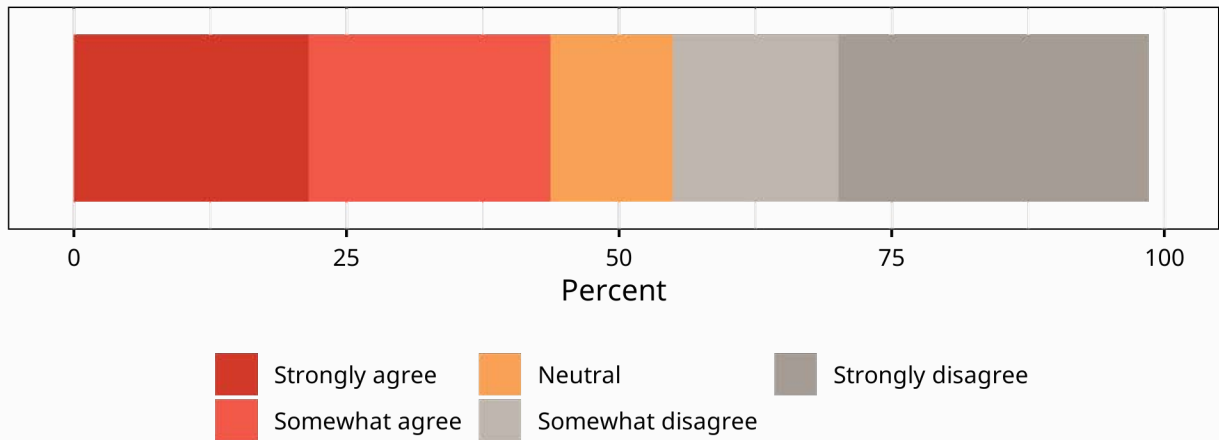
Figure HOUS.9: Ways to Improve Stable Housing Situations by Location On- and Off-Reserve



Note: Question: “What would make your housing situation better?” Respondents were asked to select all improvements that apply. This question had 337 respondents.

Fewer than half of respondents (44%) believe that their current home is the right size to meet their family’s needs into the future (Figure HOUS.10). This belief is more common among respondents who own their home (62%) than among those who rent their home (46%). Over three quarters (78%) of respondents who do not feel their home is the right size for the future are in need of a larger house. Respondents living off-reserve (89%) are more likely than those living on-reserve (71%) to feel that their current house will be too small for their family in the future.

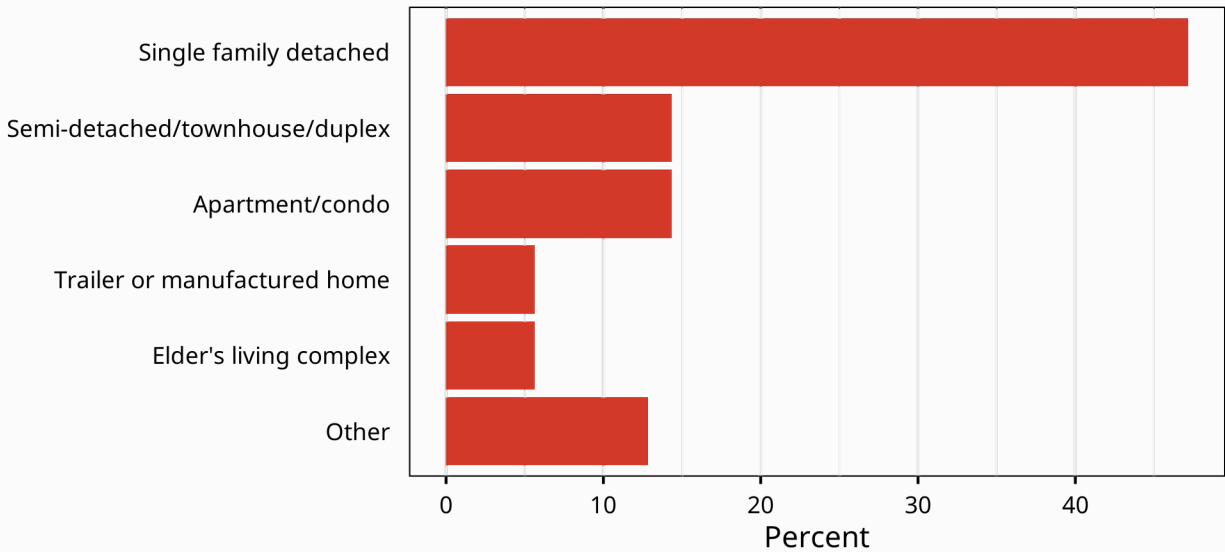
Figure HOUS.10: Beliefs About Future Suitability of House Size



Note: Question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? “My house is the right size to meet my family’s needs into the future.” This part of the question had 348 respondents. Suppressed responses: “Prefer not to say”.

Just over one in five (22%) respondents are completely satisfied with their housing situation and more than two fifths (43%) are currently living in their preferred type of housing. Of those respondents who are not already living in their preferred type of housing, 47% would like to live in a single family detached home; 14% would like to live in a semi-detached townhouse or duplex; and 14% would like to live in an apartment or condo (Figure HOUS.11). Among Elders who indicated that they are not currently living in the preferred type of housing, 9% would prefer to live in an Elder’s living complex.

Figure HOUS.11: Ideal Housing Types



Note: Question: "In your ideal housing situation, what type of housing would you most like to live in?" Only includes respondents for which the answer differs from answers to , "Which of the following best describes your home?" The number of respondents included in this chart is 195.

Of those respondents who are not completely satisfied with their housing situation, 60% report that their ideal housing type is unaffordable. The next most common barriers to living in their ideal type of housing relate to the availability of their preferred type of housing (Table HOUS.5).

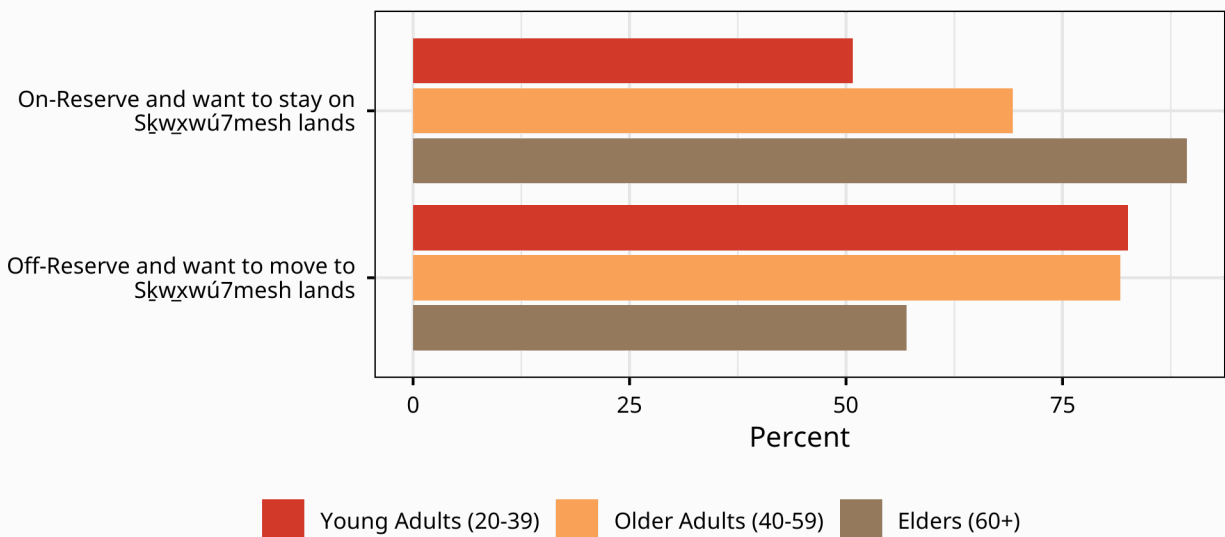
Table HOUS.5: Why Respondents Not Satisfied with Housing are Not Living in Their Ideal Type of House

Reason	Response Count	% of Respondents
Ideal places are too expensive for my budget	163	59.49%
When ideal places become available, they get rented or sold right away	61	22.26%
Ideal places are not available to rent	53	19.34%
There are no ideal places where I want to live	29	10.58%
I require specialized housing	11	4.01%
Another reason	57	20.80%

Note: Question: "What are the reasons that you are not currently able to live in your ideal housing? Please select all that apply." This question had 353 respondents. Responses to "Ideal places are not close to the services I need (e.g. health clinic)" were suppressed due to low question count. Respondents were able to select as many barriers to ideal housing as they felt were relevant. More than half of respondents selected only one barrier.

The majority of all respondents, across all age groups and locations, want to live on Skwxwú7mesh lands. Of those currently living on Skwxwú7mesh lands, the vast majority of Elders (89%) and older adults (69%) want to continue living on Skwxwú7mesh lands. Additionally, more than half (51%) of young adults want to continue living on Skwxwú7mesh lands. Among those living off-reserve, four in five young (83%) and older (82%) adults want to move to Skwxwú7mesh lands, as do more than half (57%) of Elders (Figure HOUS.12).

Figure HOUS.12: Desire to Live on Skwxwú7mesh Lands, Age Group



Note: Questions: “Have you thought of moving off Skwxwú7mesh Lands?” and “Do you want to move to Skwxwú7mesh Lands?” These questions had 408 and 340 respondents, respectively.

Most (63%) respondents living off-reserve who want to move on-reserve want to live on the North Shore, and 21% want to live in the Skwxwú7mesh Valley (Table HOUS.6). Most respondents already living on Skwxwú7mesh-ullh temíxw (Squamish Territory), but off Skwxwú7mesh reserve lands, do not want to move far: more than 80% of respondents living off-reserve who live on the North Shore and want to move to Skwxwú7mesh reserve lands would prefer to stay on the North Shore. Similarly, more than 80% of respondents living off-reserve who live in the Skwxwú7mesh Valley and want to move to Skwxwú7mesh reserve lands would prefer to stay in the Skwxwú7mesh Valley.

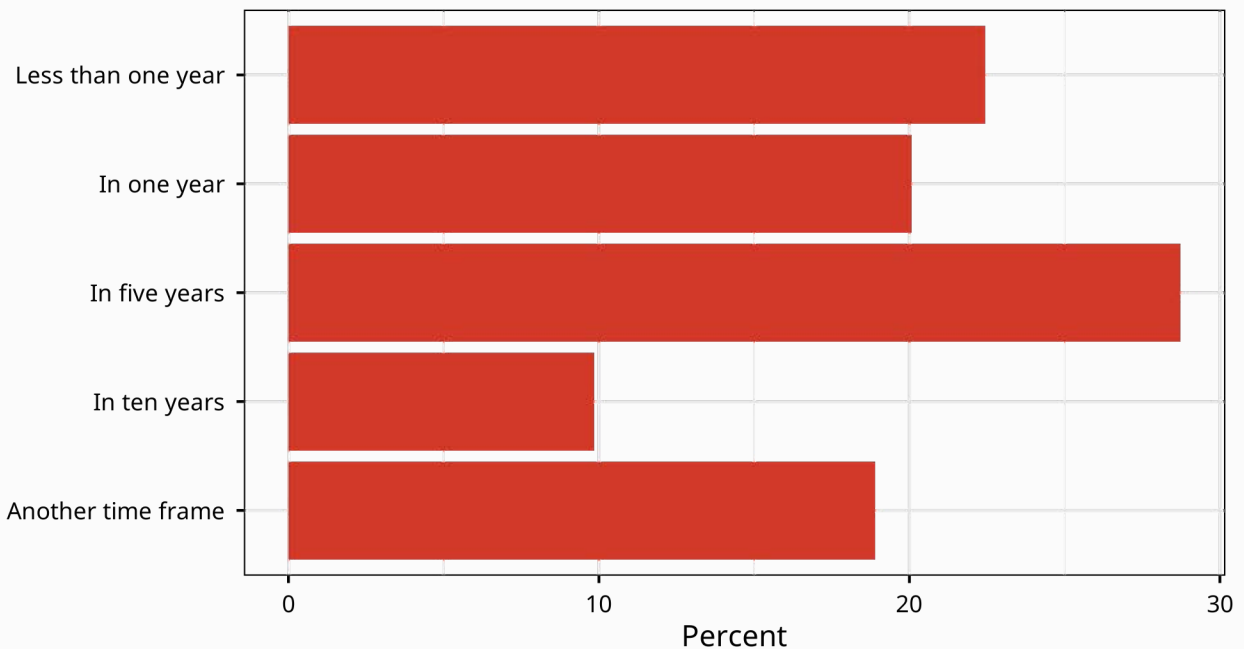
Table HOUS.6: Preferred Place to Live on S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh Lands

Location	Count of Respondents Wanting to Move to This Location	% of Respondents Wanting to Move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh Lands
North Shore	159	62.60%
S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh Valley	54	21.26%
Other*	41	16.14%

Note: Question: “Where would you prefer to live?” This question had 254 respondents. *There is also a substantial portion of respondents (16.14%) who chose to specify an “Other” option for this question, with 4.33% of respondents mentioning or alluding to Sehákw̄ as a place they would like to live.

Most respondents (76%) with a desire to move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh lands want to do so in five years or less (Figure HOUS.13). Moreover, many respondents who chose a different timeframe to move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh lands would like to do so whenever the opportunity arises. At the extremes, more than one in five respondents would like to move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh lands immediately and less than 5% of respondents want to move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh lands in twenty-five years.

Figure HOUS.13: Desired Timeframe for Move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh Lands



Note: Question: “When would you like to move to S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh Lands?” This question had 254 respondents. Due to low response rates, “In twenty-five years” and “Another time frame” combined into “Another time frame”.

Among respondents living off-reserve who want to move on-reserve, the three most commonly identified barriers to doing so are the availability of housing (55%); issues with the Sḱw̱x̱wú7mesh housing policy or list (39%); and affordability of available housing (29%) (Table HOUS.7).

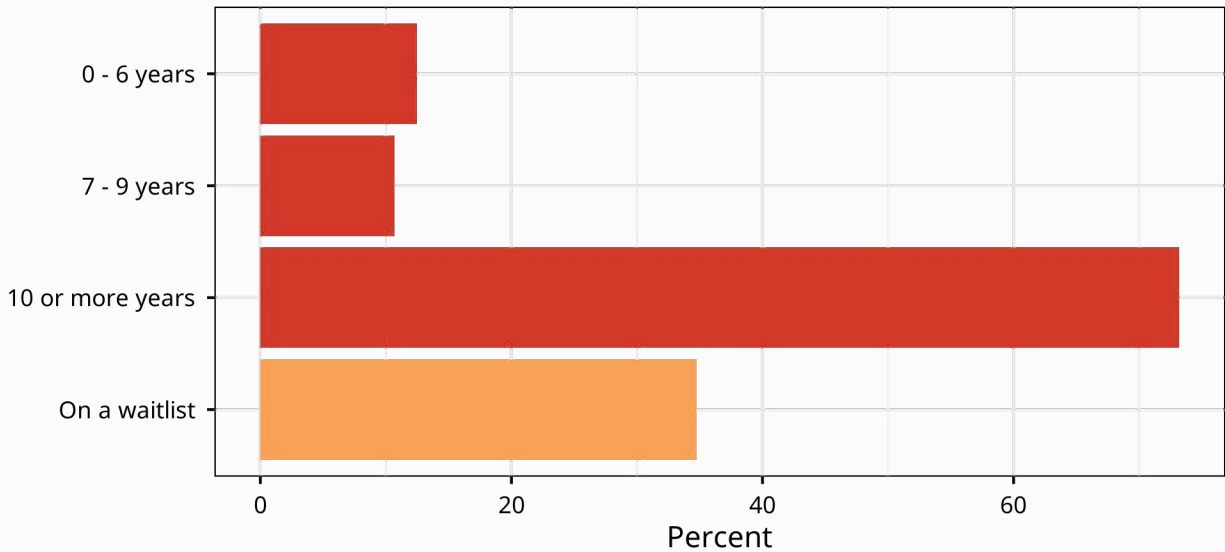
Table HOUS.7: Potential Barriers to Moving to Sḱw̱x̱wú7mesh Lands

Barrier	Response Count	% of Respondents wanting to move to Sḱw̱x̱wú7mesh Lands
There is no housing available	140	54.69%
Sḱw̱x̱wú7mesh housing policy and/or housing list	101	39.45%
Available housing is unaffordable	74	28.91%
Employment opportunities elsewhere	41	16.02%
Available housing does not meet my needs	38	14.84%
Neighbour disruptions (e.g. noise, partying)	38	14.84%
I do not feel welcome in the community	22	8.59%
Nothing is preventing me	19	7.42%
I do not feel safe in the community	17	6.64%
I do not feel ready to move back	16	6.25%
Educational opportunities elsewhere	13	5.08%
My family does not feel ready to move back	11	4.3%
Other	35	13.67%

Note: Question: “Which of the following might prevent you from moving to Sḱw̱x̱wú7mesh Lands in your desired timeframe?” This question had 256 respondents. Respondents were able to select as many options as were relevant. Most selected at least two barriers.

One in three (34%) respondents are on a waiting list for subsidized housing, for example, the S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh housing list (Figure HOUS.14). Among those who are on a waiting list, 73% have been on the list for ten years or more, and 88% have been on the list for more than three years. Every respondent with unstable housing who is on a waiting list has been on the waiting list for at least seven years.

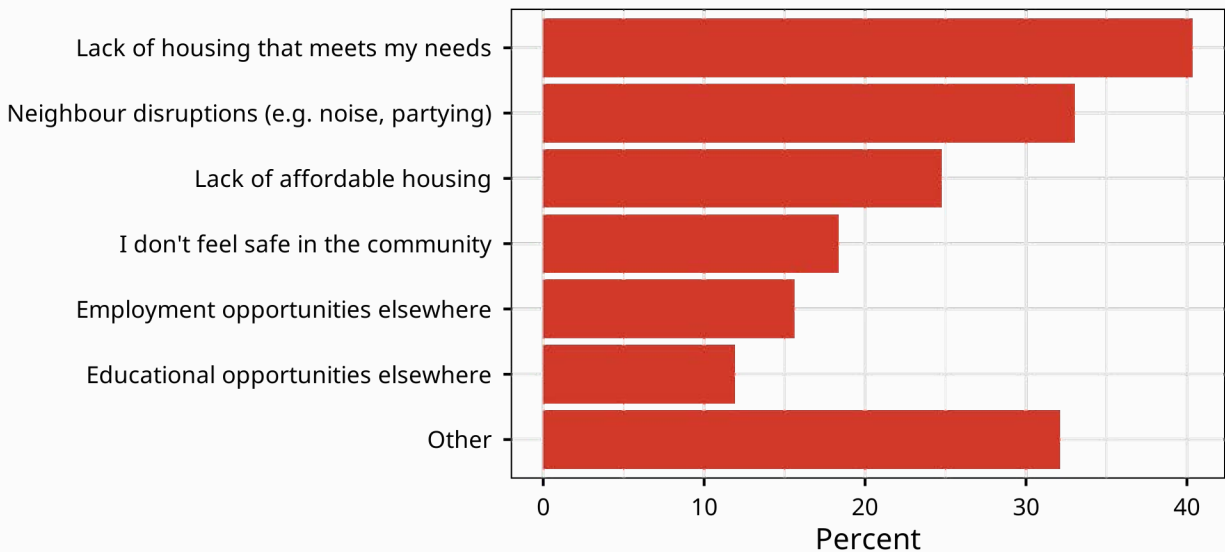
Figure HOUS.14: Time Spent on Waiting List for Subsidized Housing



Note: Questions: “How long have you been on a waiting list for subsidized housing?” and “Are you on a waiting list for subsidized housing (e.g. the S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh housing list)?” These questions had 112 and 338 respondents, respectively. Due to low response rates, “0-12 months”, “1-3 years”, and “4-6 years” were combined into “0-6 years.”

Almost a third (28%) of respondents living on-reserve have thought about moving off S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh lands: this is relatively consistent, ranging from 25% to 30% of respondents from each reserve. Of those thinking of moving off S̄kw̄x̄w̄ú7mesh lands, the most common reasons are because on-reserve housing does not meet their needs (40%); disruptions from neighbours (33%); and lack of affordable housing (25%) (Figure HOUS.15).

Figure HOUS.15: Why Respondents are Thinking of Moving Off Skwxwú7mesh Lands



Note: Question: "What made you think of moving off Skwxwú7mesh Lands?" This question had 109 respondents.

Many respondents want new housing developments to prioritize access to residents' health and well-being: a large majority (64%) of respondents see outdoor parks and green space as a priority and more than half of respondents would like any new development to have recreation services and facilities (50%). Proximity to commercial spaces is also very important to respondents, with more than half of respondents (53%) wanting new developments to be close to stores, retail, and shopping. Proximity to essential services, such as medical care (51%) and public transportation (48%), is similarly important to respondents (Table HOUS.8).

Table HOUS.8: Priorities for New Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw Housing Developments

Priority	Response Count	% of Respondents
There are outdoor parks and green space	217	63.64%
It is close to stores, retail, and shopping	181	53.08%
It is close to medical services	175	51.32%
There are recreation services and facilities	171	50.15%
It is close to public transportation	165	48.39%
There are childcare centres and services nearby	104	30.50%
It is close to primary and secondary education	103	30.21%

Note: Question: "Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw has plans for a number of new housing developments. What are the most important priorities you have for the new housing development? Please select all that apply." This question had 341 respondents.