My title*

My subtitle if needed

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction

You can and should cross-reference sections and sub-sections. We use R Core Team (2023) and Wickham et al. (2019).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2....

2 Data

2.1 Overview

Some of our data is of penguins (**?@fig-bills**), from Horst, Hill, and Gorman (2020).

2.2 Results

Figure 1 illustrates the fluctuation in Toronto's homeless population from 2018 to 2024. The chart shows cyclical rises and falls, with more pronounced declines around 2020 and 2021, followed by a steady recovery. The population reaches its highest point in 2024. Throughout this period, the homeless population varies between approximately 7,500 and 11,000 individuals.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of Toronto's homeless population in each age group as a proportion of the total homeless population from 2018 to 2024. The largest age group is 35-44 years old, accounting for about 21% of the total population, followed by the 25-34 age group

*Code and data are available at: LINK.

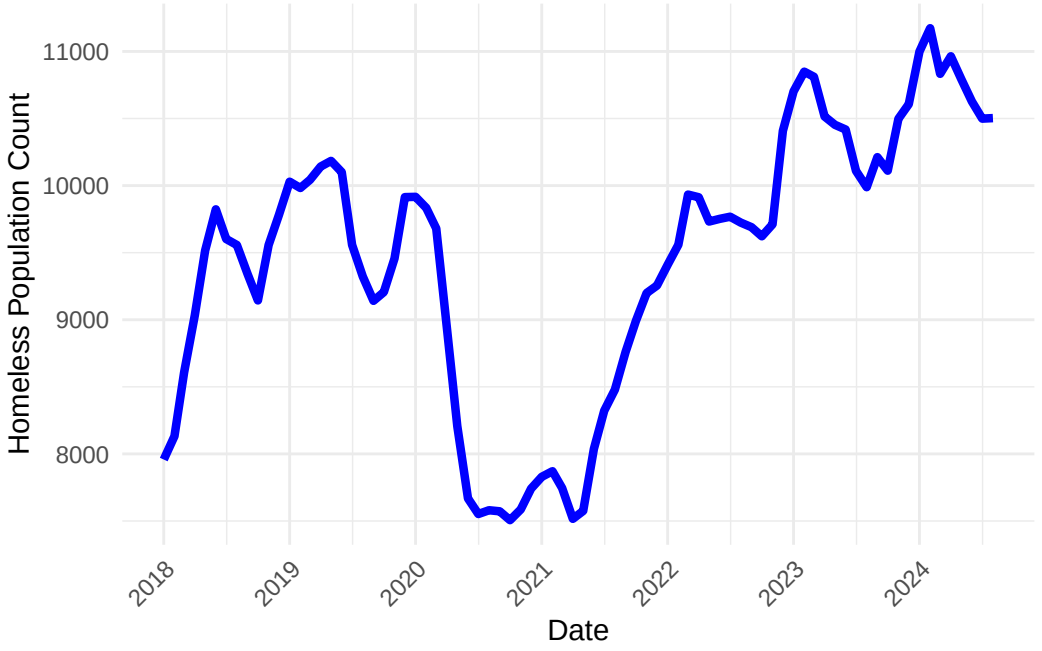

Figure 1: Trend of Homeless Population in Toronto from 2018 to 2024

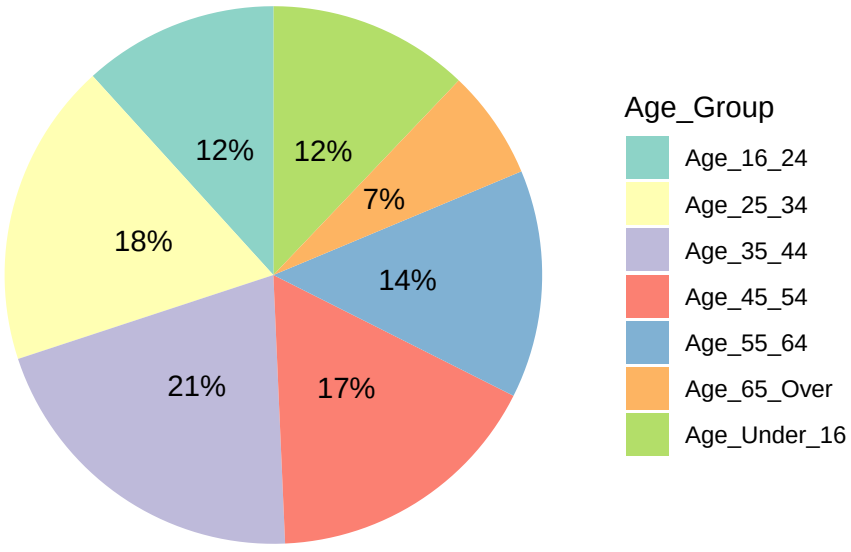

Figure 2: Age Group Distribution of Homeless Population in Toronto (2018-2024)

(approximately 18%), the 45-54 age group (approximately 17%), and the 55-64 age group (approximately 14%). The under 16 and 16-24 age groups each account for 12%. The smallest age group is 65 years and above, making up about 7% of the total population.

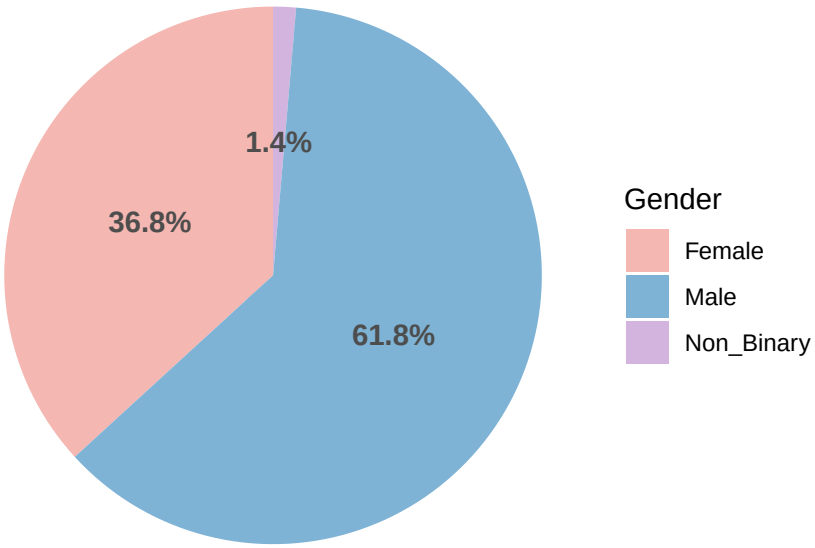

Figure 3: Homeless Population by Gender in Toronto (2018-2024)

Figure 3 presents the gender distribution of Toronto's homeless population from 2018 to 2024. During this period, males have consistently made up the largest proportion, accounting for approximately 61.8% of the total homeless population. Females make up about 36.8%, while non-binary individuals make up about 1.4%.

The (**chronic-population?**) displays the changes in the number and proportion of chronic and non-chronic homeless people in Toronto between 2018 and 2024. The number of chronically homeless has been growing over this time, with over 30,000 people in 2018, and by 2023, the number has gone to about 60,000, nearly doubling. the slight drop in numbers in 2024 is due to the fact that the statistics were last updated on September 17, 2024, and it is projected that by the end of the year, the number will have exceeded the 2023 one. Similarly, the percentage of chronically homeless is growing every year, from 29.7% in 2019 to 63.7% in 2024. Note that in 2019 to 2020 and 2023 to 2024, the rate grows faster, by about 10 percent.

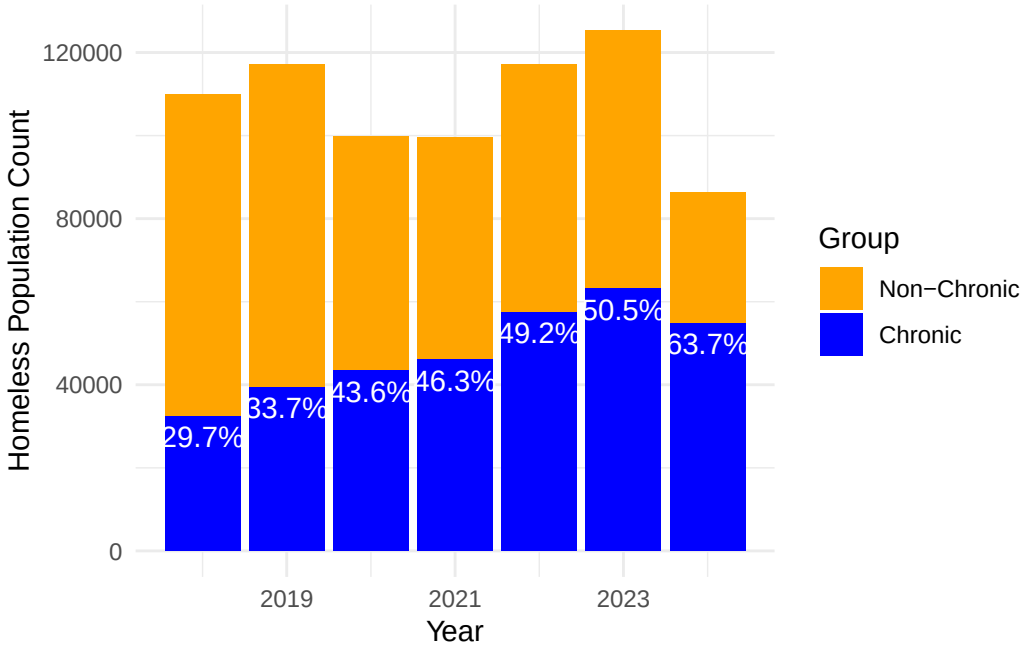

Figure 4: Changes in Chronic and Non-Chronic Homeless Population and Proportion in Toronto (2018-2024)

3 Discussion

3.1 First discussion point

In Section 2.2 it shows that ## Second discussion point

3.2 Third discussion point

3.3 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

References

Horst, Allison Marie, Alison Presmanes Hill, and Kristen B Gorman. 2020. *Palmerpenguins: Palmer Archipelago (Antarctica) Penguin Data*. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3960218.

R Core Team. 2023. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. https://www.R-project.org/.

Wickham, Hadley, Mara Averick, Jennifer Bryan, Winston Chang, Lucy D'Agostino McGowan, Romain François, Garrett Grolemund, et al. 2019. "Welcome to the tidyverse." *Journal of Open Source Software* 4 (43): 1686. https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686.