Harm reduction programs are at the core of Canada’s response to the overdose crisis. Past literature has shown gender differences in accessing and using available services. To better understand the impact of gender on taking harm reduction measures and accessing services among homeless populations, this study analyzes the utilization of naloxone kits and harm reduction services, namely clean needle exchange, within a sample of 107 males and 43 females experiencing absolute homelessness in Edmonton, Canada. Using Fisher’s Exact Test, significantly more females owned a naloxone kit ($p=0.012$), had used a kit in the past 6 months ($p=0.002$), and had used harm reduction services ($p=0.044$) than did males. The majority of females were living with a partner or immediate family member compared to males, who were mostly living alone ($p=0.001$). Amongst females, unstable housing was significantly associated with owning a naloxone kit ($p=0.016$) and living with a partner was significantly associated with using a naloxone kit ($p=0.007$). Amongst males, living alone was significantly associated with owning ($p=0.007$) and using ($p=0.002$) a naloxone kit, and living in parklands as opposed to shelters ($p=0.002$) was significantly associated with owning a naloxone kit. Similarly, males who lived in the streets, as opposed to shelters, were significantly more likely to receive harm reduction services ($p=0.014$). Differences in naloxone kit ownership and use of harm reduction services may be a consequence of this population’s living situations. Further analysis on the drug use patterns among this population and how it relates to their use of services is underway. Understanding such differences among individuals experiencing absolute homelessness is necessary to better cater services to specific individual needs.