



The Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy Update

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Ministry of Housing

LTAHS Update – Vision

The Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy is based on an **updated vision**:



LTAHS Update – Outcomes

This vision is associated with **two overarching outcomes**:

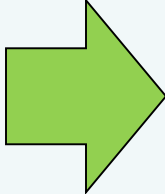
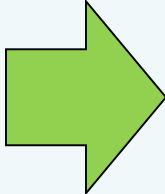
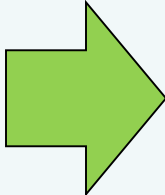
- Decreased number of people who are homeless
- Increased number of households achieving housing stability

Achieving these outcomes can potentially impact a range of **associated outcomes**, including long-term cost avoidance in other sectors such as:

- Decreased inappropriate use of emergency health care services
- Decreased use of policing and correctional services
- Increased employment
- Increased education outcomes

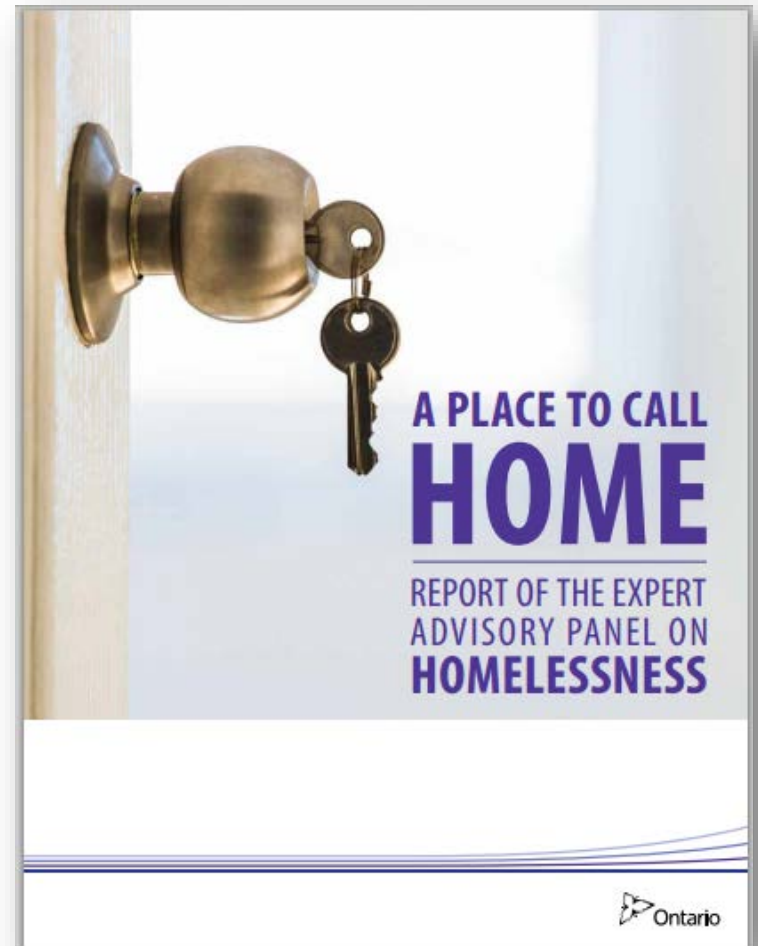


Housing and Homelessness System Transformation

Current System		Transformed System
<p>Inadequate supply of affordable housing in many communities with financially unsustainable not-for-profit, co-operative and municipal housing stock</p>		<p>A range of adequate and affordable housing options, provided by the private, not-for-profit, co-operative and municipal sectors</p>
<p>Social housing wait list system that operates separately from parallel systems providing access to other forms of housing assistance</p>		<p>Coordinated system so that people can access the assistance they need (both financial and non-financial) to achieve housing stability</p>
<p>Range of financial assistance – from a limited number of highly-responsive Rent-Geared-to-Income (RGI) subsidies (tied to physical unit), to rent supplement programs and housing allowances</p>		<p>People with housing need can equitably access financial assistance that is responsive to their changing needs, is portable so that it moves with them, and encourages economic and social inclusion</p>
<p>Various supportive housing programs managed separately by different ministries, with different (and sometimes uncoordinated) access systems</p>		<p>People are able to access appropriate housing and support services that best meet their needs</p>
<p>An emergency shelter system in transition to support stable housing options for people</p>		<p>Emergency shelters and homeless service-system provides responsive, culturally appropriate services to assist people to become stably housed</p>

A Place to Call Home: Report of the Expert Advisory Panel on Homelessness

- Released October 28, 2015, the report of the Panel, *A Place to Call Home*, provided recommendations under four broad categories:
 - 1. Defining Homelessness**
 - Definitions of homelessness and chronic homelessness
 - 2. Measuring Homelessness**
 - Local enumeration requirement
 - Provincial and local tracking indicators
 - 3. Targets and Priorities**
 - Four provincial priorities for action
 - Target to end chronic homelessness in 10 years
 - 4. Evidence Base and Capacity Building**
 - Expand the evidence base and build capacity to address homelessness



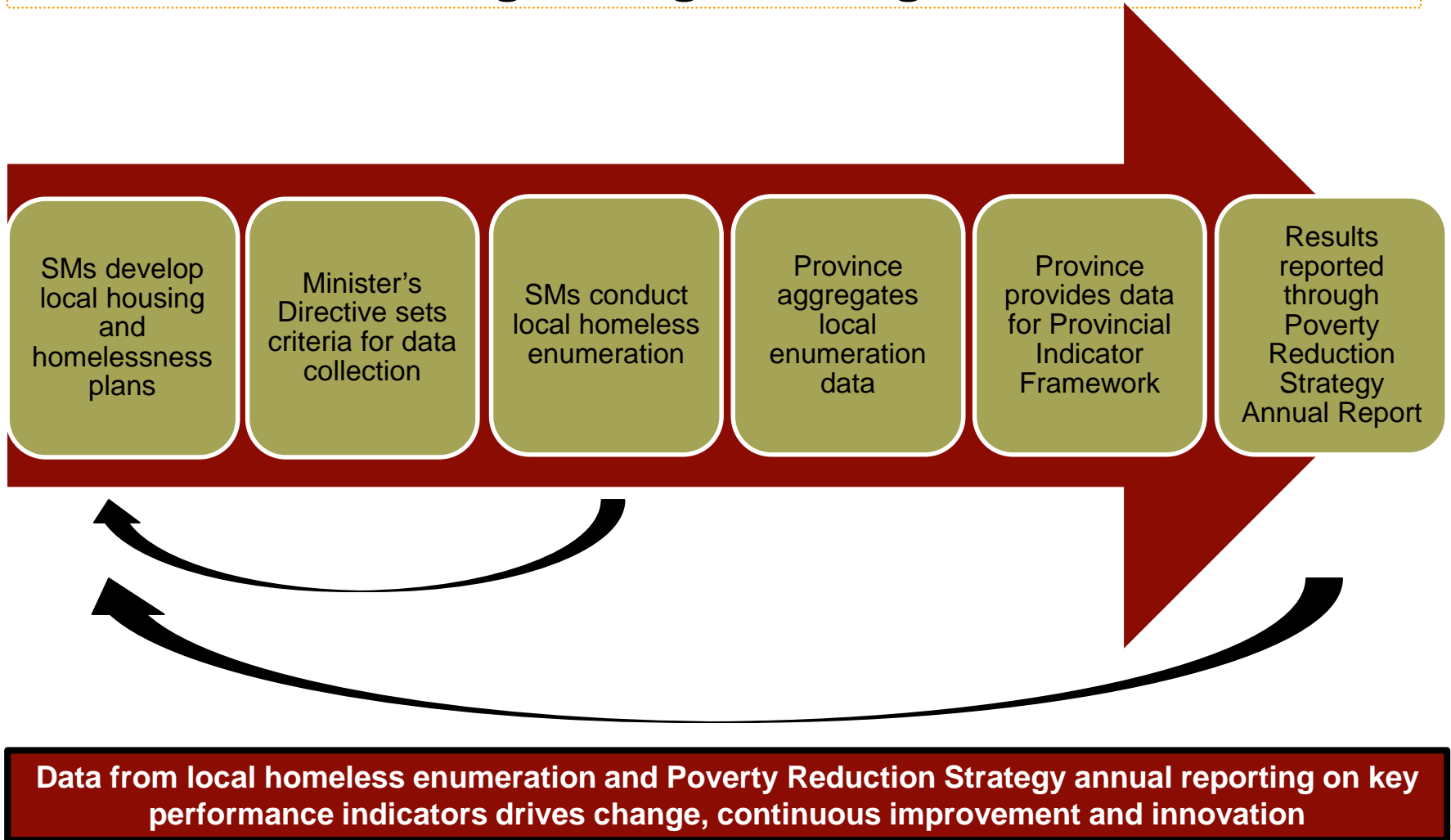
2016 Ontario Budget Investments

- Through the 2016 Ontario Budget investment of \$178 million over three years, the government is making a long-term commitment to stable funding that will continue the transformation of the housing system
- The province is committing new operating and capital funding to support the following initiatives:
 - 1. Survivors of Domestic Violence Pilot Project**
 - Investing \$7.4 million over two years to pilot a portable housing benefit for approximately 1,500 survivors of domestic violence, starting with \$2.4 million in 2016/17
 - 2. Supportive Housing – Four Provincial Priorities for Ending Homelessness**
 - Providing more than \$100 million in operating and capital funding over the next three years for new supportive housing to support up to 4,000 families and individuals with housing allowances and support services as well as supporting the construction of up to 1,500 new supportive housing units over the long term
 - 3. Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative (CHPI)**
 - Building on the current annual investment of almost \$294 million in funding for CHPI with \$45 million in additional funding consisting of \$15 million in 2017-18 and \$30 million in 2018-19
 - 4. Innovation, Evidence and Capacity Building Fund**
 - Investing up to \$2.5 million over three years to create an Innovation, Evidence and Capacity Building Fund to support research, evaluation and capacity building initiatives


Local Homeless Enumeration

- Many communities in Ontario are already conducting some form of homeless enumeration.
 - 12 communities conduct are conducting **Point in Time (PiT) Counts** through the federal government's Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS).
 - Toronto also conducts its own non-HPS PiT count as part of its Street Needs Assessment.
 - 11 communities have undertaken **Registry Week** surveys as part of their participation in the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness 20,000 Homes campaign.
 - A number of rural and northern communities have used the **Period Prevalence Count** methodology, including Sudbury, Timmins and Moosonee.
- To obtain Service Managers' perspectives and identify enumeration challenges, a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was convened in February and March 2016.
 - The TAG included participation from 11 Service Managers, the Ontario Municipal Social Services Association (OMSSA) and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO).

Local Homeless Enumeration: Driving Change Through Data



Key Enumeration Approaches: Point-in-Time Counts

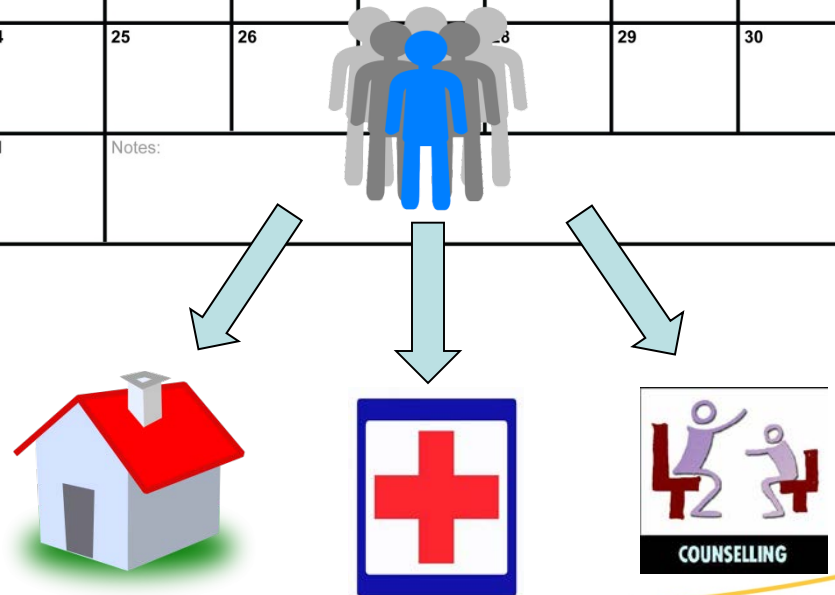
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January 2016					1	2
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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31	Notes:					

- PiT counts provide a snapshot of homeless populations on a given day
- Data are collected by volunteers who physically locate, count and collect data from homeless people
- Surveys are also carried out at shelters, community agencies and transitional housing
- Through the Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS), the federal government has developed a standardized approach for PiT counts
- In 2016, 12 communities in Ontario will be conducting HPS PiT counts

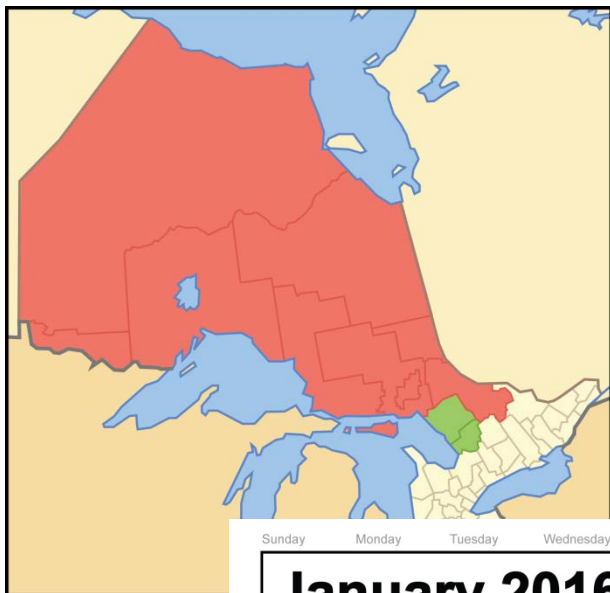
Key Enumeration Approaches: Registry Weeks

- Registry weeks originated in the U.S. and have been promoted by the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness' (CAEH) 20,000 Homes campaign
- Registry weeks involve a co-ordinated, multi-day count of homeless people on the streets, in shelters and other spaces frequented by homeless individuals
- Volunteers administer a 35 question survey and rank homeless individuals on a "Vulnerability Index" to prioritize access to rapid rehousing and other supports

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Key Enumeration Approaches: Period-Prevalence Counts



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- Period-prevalence counts capture the prevalence of homelessness over a longer time period, rather than at a single point in time
- Typically, period-prevalence counts collect data from shelters and other agencies using surveys administered to homeless individuals
- Period-prevalence counts are more common in rural and northern areas where there are generally fewer visibly homeless people

Next Steps

- The *Promoting Affordable Housing Act, 2016*, will, if passed, amend the *Housing Services Act, 2011* to require Service Managers to conduct an enumeration of persons who are homeless in their service area, at the times and in the manner directed by the Minister.
- Specific requirements for local homelessness enumeration, including methodologies, key data points, timing, frequency and reporting, will be articulated through a Minister's Directive, which is currently under development.
- The government will be further consulting with Service Managers this fall regarding enumeration.