RAPID RESPONSE TO HOMELESSNESS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

June 12, 2019
Overview

• 2019 Homeless Count: Preliminary Findings
  – Claire Marshall, Lu’ma Native Housing Society
• Causes of Homelessness
• City Actions
• Partnership Initiatives
  – Rob Turnbull, Streettohome
• Moving forward – 4 Key Actions
13th Homeless Count in Vancouver

Every 3 years regionally since 2002

Annually in Vancouver since 2010

Every two years Federally since 2016

Every two years Provincially since 2018

2020 – Federal, Provincial Regional count!
24 hour “Point-in-time” snapshot of people who are homeless

Provides a basic demographic profile and tracks trends over time

Considered an undercount

Over 400 trained volunteers

Assistance from community service providers, outreach teams and govt. partners
• Lu’ma Native Housing Society, and the Aboriginal Homelessness Steering Committee (AHSC)

• Collaborated on:
  – Survey questions
  – Volunteer routes
  – Tobacco ties
  – Data collection and analysis

2019 CoV Count - Indigenous Count Partners
Results of 2019 CoV Homeless Count

2,223
PEOPLE IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS IN VANCOUVER ON MARCH 13, 2019

614 UNSHELTERED

1,609 SHELTERED
2005 – 2019 Trend in Vancouver

- Sheltered
- Unsheltered
- Total

Year: 2005 - 2019

- 2005: 1,364
- 2006: 1,427
- 2007: 1,479
- 2008: 1,576
- 2009: 1,715
- 2010: 1,581
- 2011: 1,602
- 2012: 1,600
- 2013: 1,803
- 2014: 1,846
- 2015: 1,847
- 2016: 1,308
- 2017: 539
- 2018: 659
- 2019: 614
Unsheltered Individuals by Homeless Count Areas

Downtown
20%

DTES | 62%

West Side | 6%

East Side | 12%
2018 Homeless Reports (Street Operations & Park Rangers combined), 5743 cases reported
Unsheltered Homeless Count population / per 10,000 (2016 Census)
Metro Vancouver Regional Count (2017), Fraser Valley Regional Count (2017)
& City of Vancouver Count (2019)

LEGEND

- ≤ 28.80%
- ≤ 46.60%
- ≤ 64.40%
- ≤ 82.20%
- 100.00%
Homeless population / per 10,000, BC municipalities

Courtesy of Nathan Lauster
2019 CoV Count: Gender

Total Homeless Population by Gender (n=1,256)

- Men: 76%
- Women: 23%
- Non-Binary: 1%
Total Homeless Population by Age (n=1,260)

- 69% 25 – 54
- 17% 55-64
- 7% 65+
- 7% 19-24
- 0.8% Under 19

2019 CoV Count: Age
Number of Seniors 55+ experiencing homelessness is growing.
People who are homeless consistently report a range of health issues.

- **Medical Condition/Illness**: 44% (n=1,086)
- **Mental Health Issue**: 44% (n=1,156)
- **Physical Disability**: 38% (n=1,113)
### 2019 CoV Count: Health Conditions - Addiction

#### % Total Homeless Population with Addiction to Substance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>% of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No addiction</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioids</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methamphetamine</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marijuana</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 1,156 individuals

- Addiction to 2 or more substances: 45%
- Addiction to one substance: 22%
- Substance not identified: 1%
- No Addiction: 31%
404 people (33%) have multiple income sources and still cannot afford rent. They are living in deep poverty.
Almost half of respondents reported being homeless less than a year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of time homeless</th>
<th>% of Total Homeless Population (n=1,226)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 6 months</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months to 1 year</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year – 5 years</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 year – 10 years</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 years</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upward trend in individuals homeless more than one year.
Majority living in Vancouver when they became homeless
(n=1,183)

- Already living in Vancouver when they became homeless: 81%
- Living elsewhere when they became homeless: 19%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Elsewhere</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere in Metro Vancouver</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsewhere in BC</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside of BC</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indigenous people over-represented among those experiencing homelessness

- % Indigenous/Aboriginal in Homeless Population (n=1,255): 39%
- % Indigenous/Aboriginal in General Population: 2%

Legend:
- Indigenous/ Aboriginal
- Non-Indigenous/ Non-Aboriginal
Unsheltered/Street (n=584)

- Indigenous/Aboriginal: 46%
- Non-Indigenous/Non-Aboriginal: 54%

Sheltered (n=671)

- Indigenous/Aboriginal: 34%
- Non-Indigenous/Non-Aboriginal: 66%
Indigenous women over-represented among those experiencing homelessness

2019 CoV Count: Indigenous Identity by Gender

Women (n=282)

- Indigenous/ Aboriginal: 53%
- Non-Indigenous/ Non-Aboriginal: 47%

Men (n=942)

- Indigenous/ Aboriginal: 35%
- Non-Indigenous/ Non-Aboriginal: 65%
2019 CoV Count: Indigenous Identity by Age

Fewer Indigenous/Aboriginal Seniors

- Adults 25-54 (n=856): 43% Indigenous/Aboriginal, 57% Non-Indigenous/Non-Aboriginal
- Youth Under 25 (n=94): 45% Indigenous/Aboriginal, 55% Non-Indigenous/Non-Aboriginal
- Seniors 55+ (n=288): 27% Indigenous/Aboriginal, 73% Non-Indigenous/Non-Aboriginal
Higher proportion of youth are women/female

**Youth – Under 25** (n=92)
- 34% Women/Female
- 61% Men/Male
- 5% Non-Binary

**Adults 25-54** (n=859)
- 24% Women/Female
- 75% Men/Male
- 1% Non-Binary

**Seniors 55+** (n=289)
- 14% Women/Female
- 86% Men/Male
- 0% Non-Binary
Higher proportion of youth identify as LGBTQ2+

- **Youth Under 25 (n=83)**
  - Heterosexual: 77%
  - Non-Heterosexual: 23%

- **Adults 25-54 (n=819)**
  - Heterosexual: 91%
  - Non-Heterosexual: 9%

- **Seniors 55+ (n=273)**
  - Heterosexual: 95%
  - Non-Heterosexual: 5%
Slightly higher proportion of youth report a mental health issue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Reported a mental health issue</th>
<th>Did not report a mental health issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth under 25</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults 25-54</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors 55+</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Causes of Homelessness
Pathways INTO Homelessness

- **Structural Factors**
  - Poverty, lack of affordable housing, racism, etc.

- **System Failures**
  - Aging out of care, discharge into homelessness, etc.

- **Individual Factors**
  - Traumatic events, mental health and addictions, etc.

Gaetz et al., 2013
Incomes not keeping pace with cost of housing
No Housing for Very Low Income

Vacancy rate of private market rental universe by rent range, 2018

Source: 2018 CMHC Rental Market Report

Note: Includes private market rental apartment and rowhouse stock.
No Housing for Very Low Income

INDICATIVE SRO VACANCY RATES 1992-2017

Structural Factors
No Housing for Very Low Income

Changes in private SRO distribution of average rents 2007-2017

![Bar chart showing changes in private SRO distribution of average rents 2007-2017](chart.png)
No Housing for Very Low Income

Percentage of renter households spending 30-99% of income on housing costs

Year
- 2005: 34.4%
- 2010: 34.0%
- 2015: 34.5%

Structural Factors
Who is struggling with conditions of poverty?

### Poverty Rate by Selected Demographic Groups, 2016

Percentage of Persons with Family Income Below Market Basket Measure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female-identified</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male-identified</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 25</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 64</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous identity</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Indigenous identity</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visible minority</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-visible minority</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-English mother tongue</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English mother tongue</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New immigrant or temporary resident</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Established immigrant</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-immigrant</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No post-secondary certificate</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College or trade certificate</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University degree</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Source:** Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population

Target group profile accessed through Community Data Program, Canadian Council on Social Development
Persistent & Growing Homelessness & Encampments

- Problematic transitions from foster care
- Inter-generational trauma
- Poverty, lack of income
- Lack of sufficient & appropriate health care
- Lack of affordable & supported homes for very low incomes
- Exiting criminal justice system
- Over-representation of Indigenous people in poverty & homelessness
City Actions: Temporary Shelters

• Partnership between COV, BC Housing, and non-profit operators
  – COV provides facilities and upgrades
    • Some long-term/regular shelters also add to their existing capacity (e.g. Salvation Army and Catholic Charities)
  – BC Housing pays operating costs
  – Non-profit operators run the shelters
• 2018/2019 season: Almost 300 shelters spaces opened and some have had their seasonal openings extended effectively making them available on a year round basis
City Actions: Warming Centres

• 5 sites (100 spaces)

• Warming Centres are activated when temperatures drop to “feels like” -5C

• Operated on a low barrier model: People can come and go; can bring their belongings and pets; warm drinks and snacks are provided

• All staff trained on supporting vulnerable populations
1. Housing, Housing Loss Prevention
2. Access to Income
3. Connections to Support Services
Since 2013, the Outreach team has supported over **4,749** individuals to secure housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># individuals* served</td>
<td>1,257</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>2,620</td>
<td>3,609</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,180</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># new clients served</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>1,287</td>
<td>1,689</td>
<td>1,848</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>2,665</td>
<td>10,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># individuals supported to find or secure housing</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>4,749</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City Actions: Protecting and Improving the SRO Stock

- SRO Revitalization Strategy (2017)
- Replace stock with self-contained affordable housing and improve livability in existing stock
- In 2018, 80 units were secured with upgrades to improve livability and maintain affordability.
City Actions: Creating New Homes

The City continues to approve and open new affordable homes to respond to the housing crisis and homelessness

Social & Supportive Housing Units Approved 2009 - 2018
The City continues to approve and open new affordable homes to respond to the housing crisis and homelessness.

Social & Supportive Housing Units Completed 2009 - 2018

City Actions: Creating New Homes
New Affordable Homes

Olivia Skye, 41 E Hastings

- Opened spring 2018
- 198 unit mixed-income building
  - 52 supportive units, 68 social housing units, and 78 market rental units
  - 72 units of housing for single women and women-headed couples
    - 20 units to older women who are eligible to receive a Shelter Aid for Elderly Renters (SAFER) rent supplement
- Delivery model: Facilitating community-based partnerships
  - Partnership between Atira, CoV, BC Housing, Streetohome Foundation and a private developer on private land
Sept 2017 B.C. Govt’ announced funding for 2,000 modular homes across the province

- Targeted to those experiencing homelessness or those at risk of homelessness

- 600 committed to Vancouver
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Roles and Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BC Housing</td>
<td>• Leads tenanting process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Installs housing units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Secures non-profit housing operators to operate and manage the buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Vancouver</td>
<td>• Secures sites for TMH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Leads engagement with surrounding community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver Affordable Housing Agency (VAHA)</td>
<td>• Acts as the representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Procures housing units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver Coastal Health</td>
<td>• Provides health and social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-profit Housing Operator</td>
<td>• Oversees tenanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Manages the buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provides support services to the tenants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TMH: Sites & Operators

13 buildings/10 sites
606 units
Sept 2017 - Mar 2019
TMH: Key Demographics of Tenants (all sites)

- **Women Tenants**: 45%
- **Indigenous Tenants**: 43%
- **Youth (19-24 yrs)**: 9%
- **All TMH Residents**:
  - Homeless: 83%
  - Transfers: 17%
Partner Actions – Rob Turnbull
City of Vancouver Council Meeting

June 12, 2019

Prepared by: Streetohome Team
Supportive Housing

Streetohome Supportive Housing

1 - London Hotel (200 East Georgia)
2 - Aboriginal Mothers Centre (2019 Dimcias))
3 - Bosman Hotel (1060 Howe)
4 - Sanford Apartments (2299 Fir Street)
5 - Skwachays Lodges (31 West Pender)
6 - Marguerite Ford (215 West 2nd)
7 - Container Housing (502 Alexander)
8 - Howe Street McLaren Housing (1249 Howe)
9 - Kettle on Burrard (1134 Burrard)
10 - Bridge Housing (101 East Cordova)
11 - 111 Princess (at Alexander)
12 - Kwayatsut (2465 Fraser Street)
13 - Taylor Manor (951 Boundary Road at Adnac)
14 - Budzey Building (220 Princess)
15 - Cause We Care House (730 East Hastings)
16 - Olivia Skye (41 East Hastings)
17 - Co:Here (1723 Victoria Drive)
18 - Youth Supportive Recovery Housing Sequoia House (3430 Franklin Street)
19 - Youth Supportive Recovery Housing Adler House (4349 Victoria Drive)
20 - Annex 2 (2441 East 4th)
21 - Pacific Spirit Terrace (3090 East 54th Avenue)
22 - 420 Hawks (420 Hawks)
23 - Women and Families Centre (616 East Cordova Street)
24 - Harbour Light (119 East Cordova Street)
Four Initiatives – In Progress

**Vancouver Rent Bank**
Streetohome provided a grant of $366,000 for the inaugural loan capital.

**WorkWithUs**
*WorkWithUs* – a new charitable staffing agency, seed-funded by Streetohome, that matches employer workforce demands with individuals seeking employment.

**Supporting Tenants, Enabling Pathways**
Contributed capital towards assists self-identified individuals to move from supportive housing to independent housing and vacated units are backfilled with homeless.

**Homeward Bound**
Homeward Bound will assist individuals to return to their home community, where they have identified housing available to them, and will be able to better access community and family supports in their hometown.

1360

300
In the next year

100
In the next year

100
In the next year
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Addiction Recovery Community Housing</strong></td>
<td>A 2.5 year recovery housing pathway that includes early recovery housing, addiction treatment housing, recovery supportive housing, and a recovery community centre.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>In the next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recovery Community Centre</strong></td>
<td>Low-cost, peer-operated services (including mutual aid, peer mentors, telephone support and social and recreation opportunities) that support connections to a positive peer group and a sense of belonging.</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>In the next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delancey Street Vancouver</strong></td>
<td>A 4+ year recovery housing pathway that combines housing with life skills development &amp; vocational training schools at no cost to government, families &amp; clients.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>In the next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Smart Cities Life Intentions</strong></td>
<td>Self-assessment and support in navigating best fit opportunities that will help individuals with lived experience of homelessness or at-risk move along their preferred life path.</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>In the next year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using Data to Inform Decision Making

- Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS)
  - Comprehensive data collection and case management system
  - Person-centred, improved understanding of needs of individuals experiencing homelessness
  - Real time
  - Support coordinated access and assessment and improved decision making
- More opportunities for better and reliable data could reduce reliance on PiT counts
• **Home Front:**
  • Collaborative initiative focused on Metro Vancouver
  • Key funders and decision makers
  • Collective impact through shared measurement using new and existing data sources

• **Goal to make homelessness:**
  • Rare – prevention so individuals don’t fall into homelessness,
  • Brief - rapid interventions to quickly move people of homelessness
  • One time – ensure people remained housed once they have moved out of homelessness
HelpSeeker

- Federally funded social innovation tech company pilot
- 3 key components into one multi-sided platform serving funders/government, service providers, and consumers.
Demonstrated leadership

- Warming Centres
- Temporary Winter Shelters
- STEP Pilot
- Temporary Modular Housing

Develop innovative pilots and new approaches
Need for Continued Partnerships and Collaboration

• Solutions to homelessness can only be accomplished through a concerted effort and commitment by all levels of government.

• A sustained level of capital & operating investment will increase affordable homes and provide more options for those at lowest income levels and address the homeless crisis.
Pathways OUT of Homelessness

Individual Factors
- Prevention through improved discharge planning, coordination, necessary supports
- Rapid intervention, connection to housing, income, supports

System Failures

Structural Factors
- Increase affordable housing options and access to income, address historical and ongoing racism and discrimination

Improved discharge planning, coordination, necessary supports

Increase affordable housing options and access to income, address historical and ongoing racism and discrimination
Thank you