2022 By-Name List Report

Background

The City of Greater Sudbury implemented a By-Name List and Coordinated Access System in July 2021 as a requirement under Federal Reaching Home and Provincial Homelessness Prevention Program funding agreements. The By-Name List is a real-time list of people experiencing homelessness in Sudbury, who have consented to add their name to the list. The By Name List is a component of the Coordinated Access System This report outlines key data points captured through the By-Name List in 2022.

The City of Greater Sudbury's Coordinated Access System is a collaboration of community agencies that work together to support people experiencing homelessness to find and maintain housing.. The participating agencies have trained staff to add names to the By-Name List, work collaboratively to support people experiencing homelessness, and meet regularly to match people to available housing that meets their needs. Each agency has signed a data sharing agreement with the City to maintain privacy and confidentiality standards.

In 2022, the community partner agencies were:

- Centre de Santé Communautaire du Grand Sudbury (as lead agency for the Homelessness Network and including staff from John Howard Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, N'Swakamok Native Friendship Centre, Sudbury Action Centre for Youth, and L'association des jeunes de la rue (Community Outreach))
- Sudbury Action Centre for Youth (SACY)
- Canadian Mental Health Association – Sudbury/Manitoulin (CMHA)
- Salvation Army (Cedar Place Emergency Shelter)
- Monarch Recovery Services
- Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS)
- N'Swakamok Native Friendship Centre
- Sudbury District Nurse Practitioner Clinic
- Elizabeth Fry Society
- Réseau Access Network
- Health Sciences North
- City of Greater Sudbury (CGS) Social Services

To add individuals to the By-Name List, homelessness service providers complete a Consent Form, Intake Form and Assessment Tool with the individual. The Assessment Tool determines the level of supports best suited to support the individual to find and maintain housing. New additions may include individuals who have been homeless in our community for some time, have become newly homeless in the community, have relocated to our community, or recently released from a provincial Institution, such as hospital or jail.

The By-Name List is not all inclusive of everyone experiencing homelessness in Sudbury. The By-Name List is a subset of individuals experiencing homelessness in Sudbury, who have consented

to add their name to the By-Name List. Individuals not included on the By-Name List are those who are unknown to homelessness service providers (e.g., individuals temporarily staying with family or friends, in hospital, corrections, etc.) and individuals who decline to consent and require continuous engagement by service providers.

Data collected from the By Name List is used locally to help inform the homelessness response in Sudbury. In addition, the data is used on a national level to measure progress towards ending chronic homelessness across Canada. In March 2022, the City was recognized by Built for Zero Canada for achieving a Quality By-Name List for chronic homelessness through achieving reliable chronic By-Name List data, setting a baseline for active chronic homelessness in the community, and meeting all ten requirements of the By-Name List scorecard. Information about the By-Name List process can be found on the [City's website](#).

2022 was the first full year of implementation of the By Name List and the data collected will serve as a baseline for monitoring progress in the reduction of homelessness.

Community Level Outcomes

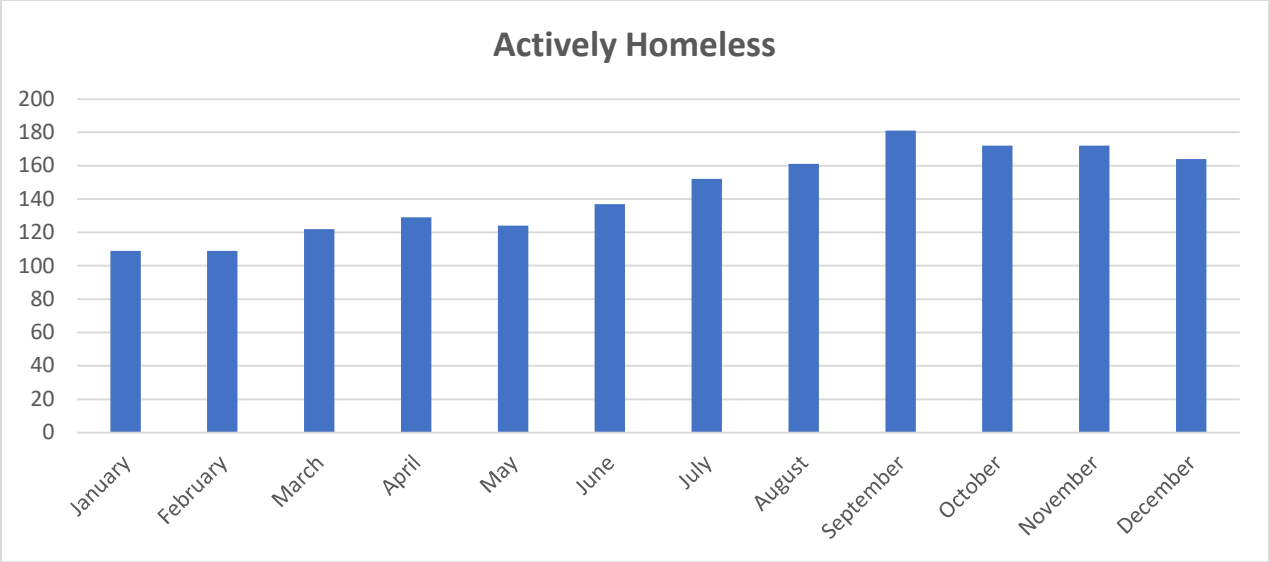Community level outcomes mandated by the Federal government include:

1. Homelessness is reduced overall and for specific populations (i.e., Indigenous)
2. Chronic homelessness is reduced
3. New inflows into homelessness are reduced
4. Returns to homelessness are reduced

These indicators will be monitored on a yearly basis to measure progress towards reductions in the community.

1. Homelessness is reduced overall and for specific populations

a) Actively Homeless overall

The By-Name List maintains real time data of people who are currently homelessness in our community. As individuals become housed, leave the community, or lose contact with community agencies, they are removed from the actively homeless list.

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Actively Homeless

On December 31, 2022, the number of actively homelessness on the list was 164. The number of actively homeless individuals on the By-Name List was highest in September 2022, with 181 individuals actively homeless in the community.
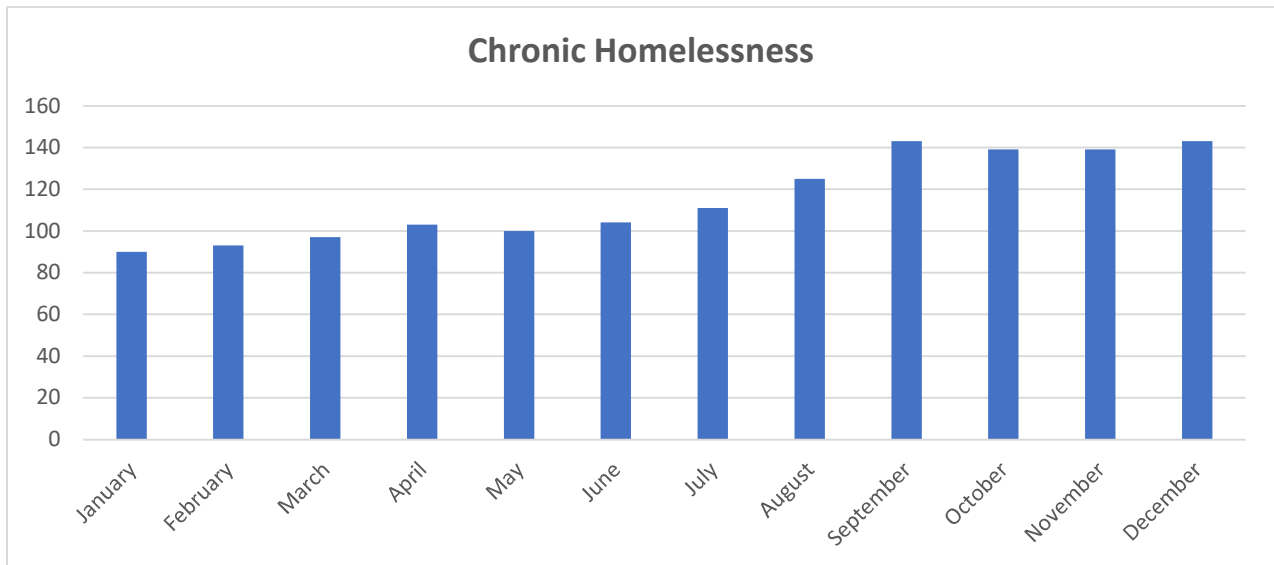
b) Indigenous Homelessness

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness who identify as Indigenous was highest in November 2022, with 100 individuals. As of December 31, 2022, the number of persons on the list who identify as Indigenous was 92, which is 56% percent of the total number of actively homeless in the community.

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2. **Chronic Homelessness is reduced**

As defined by the Federal government, chronic homelessness on the By-Name List is defined as:

- Homeless for at least six months (180 days) over the past year; or
- Recurrent experiences of homelessness over the past three years, with a cumulative duration of 18 months (1.5 years or 546 days)[1].
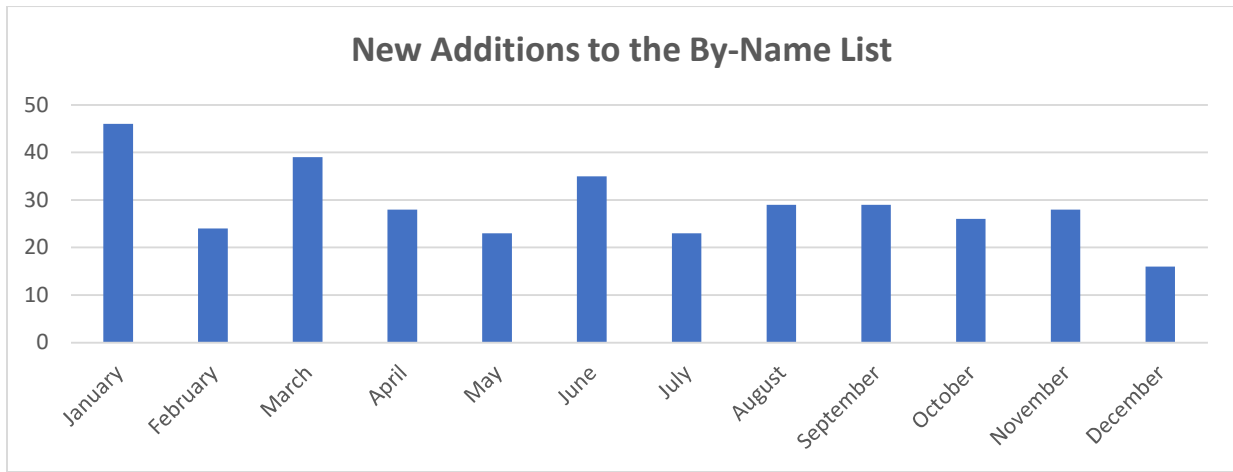
Reducing the number of people experiencing chronic homelessness in the community is a key outcome identified by both the Provincial and Federal government.

The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness was highest in September and December 2022, with 143 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness both months. As of December 31, 2022, the number of persons on the list who are experiencing chronic homelessness was 143, which is 87% percent of the total number of actively homeless.

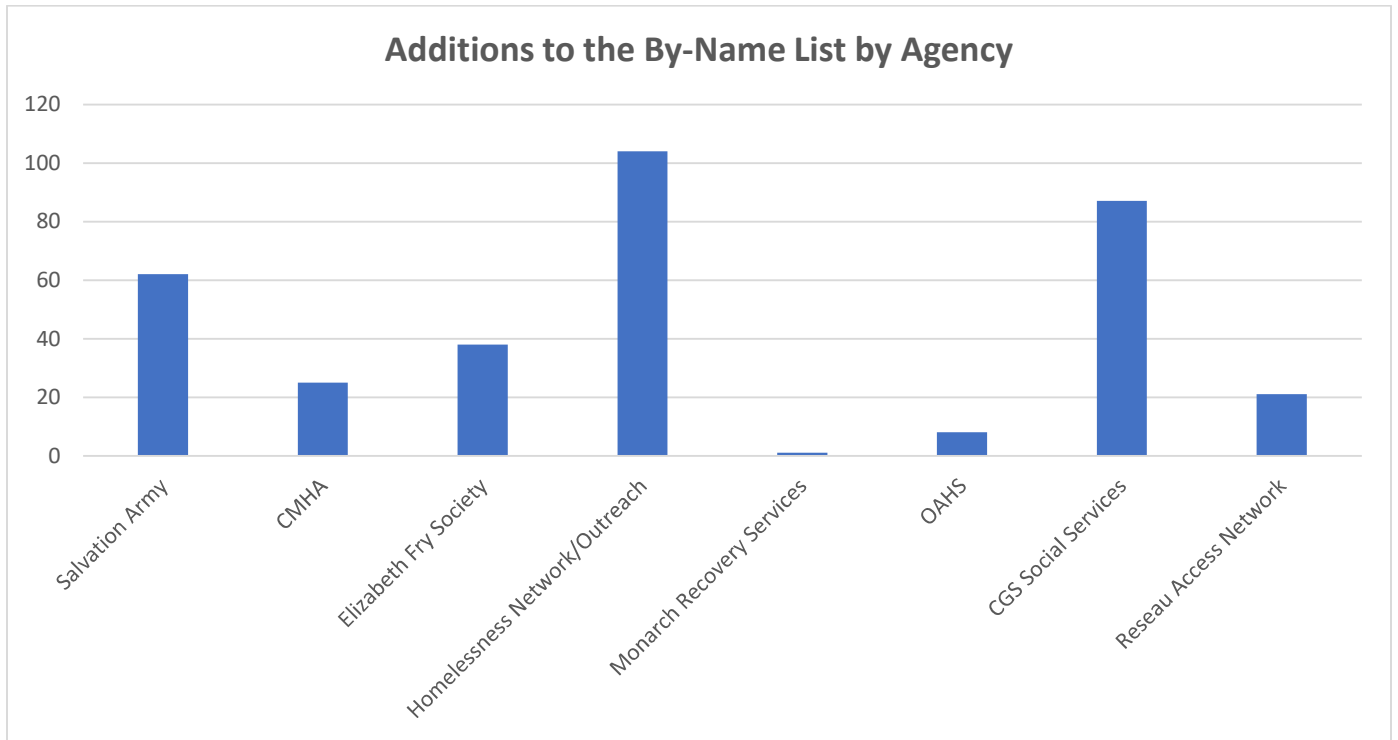### 3. New inflows into homelessness are reduced

New Additions to the By-Name List (Inflows)

New Additions to the By-Name List

In 2022, 346 individuals were newly identified to the By-Name List through various homelessness service providers.

*Since July 2021 when the By-Name List process began, 484 individuals have been added to the By-Name List, up to December 31, 2022.
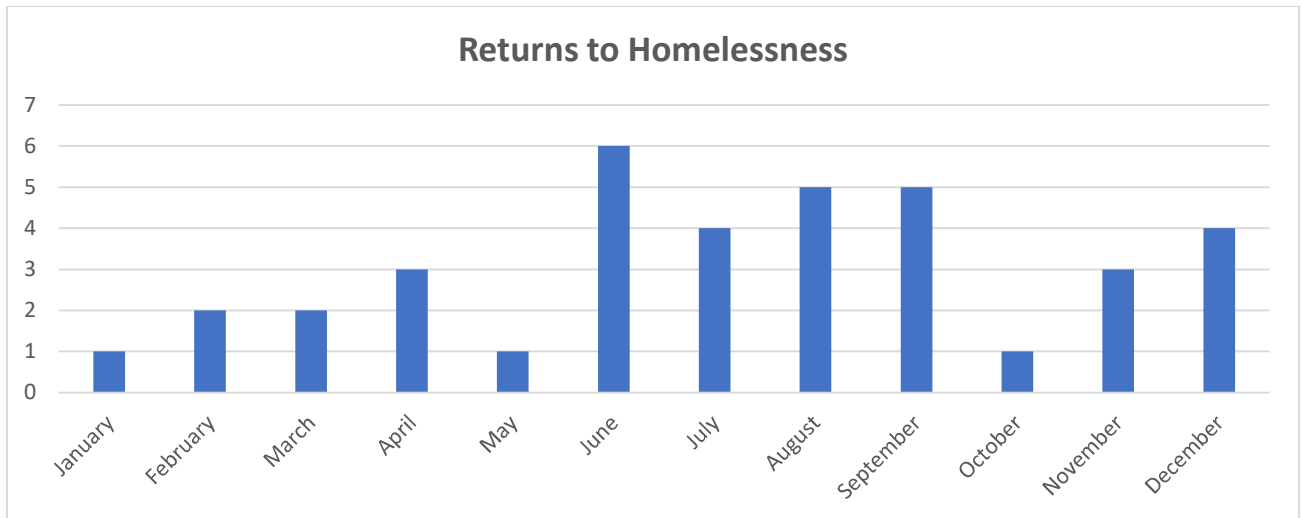
Additions to the By-Name List by Agency

Of the 346 individuals added to the By-Name List, 104 were added by the Homelessness Network and Community Outreach (Red Coats), 87 were added by City of Greater Sudbury (CGS) Social Services, 62 were added by Salvation Army Cedar Place shelter, 38 by Elizabeth Fry Society, 25 by CMHA Off the Street Shelter, 21 by Réseau Access Network, 8 by Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services (OAHS) and 1 by Monarch Recovery Services.

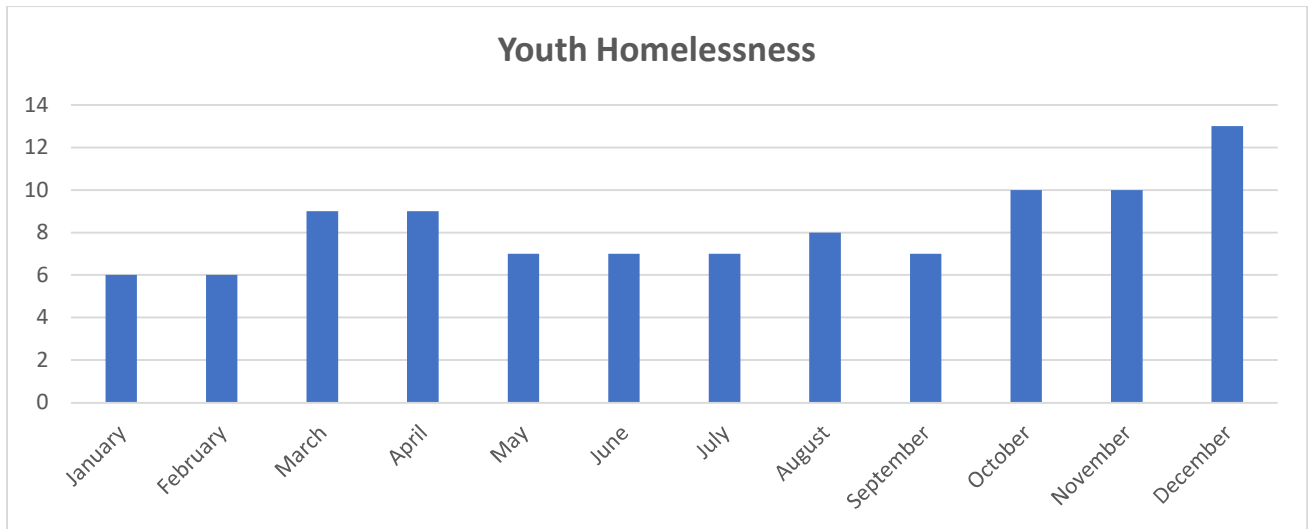## 4. **Returns to homelessness are reduced**

Returns to Homelessness

Returns to Homelessness

A bar chart titled "Returns to Homelessness" showing monthly values:
- January: 1
- February: 2
- March: 2
- April: 3
- May: 1
- June: 6
- July: 4
- August: 5
- September: 5
- October: 1
- November: 3
- December: 4

Returns to homelessness indicates an individual was experiencing homelessness and added to the By-Name List, became housed, and subsequently lost their housing. In 2022, there were 37 returns to homelessness, which may include the same individual becoming housed, and returning to homelessness more than once during the year. Returns to homelessness was highest in June 2022, with six individuals returning to homelessness during this month.
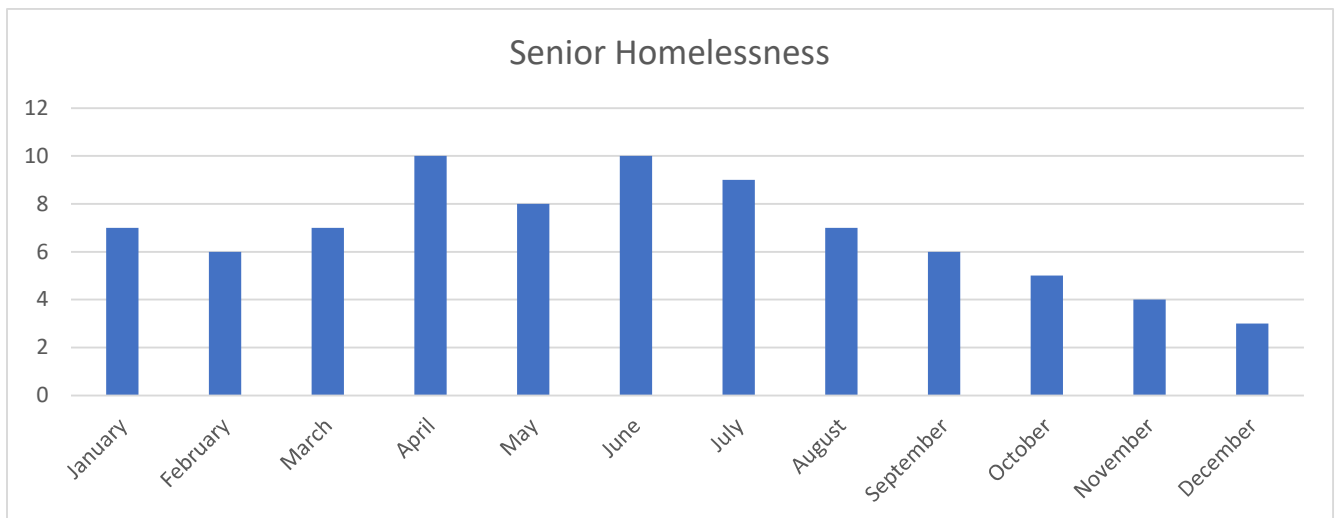
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Other By-Name List Measures
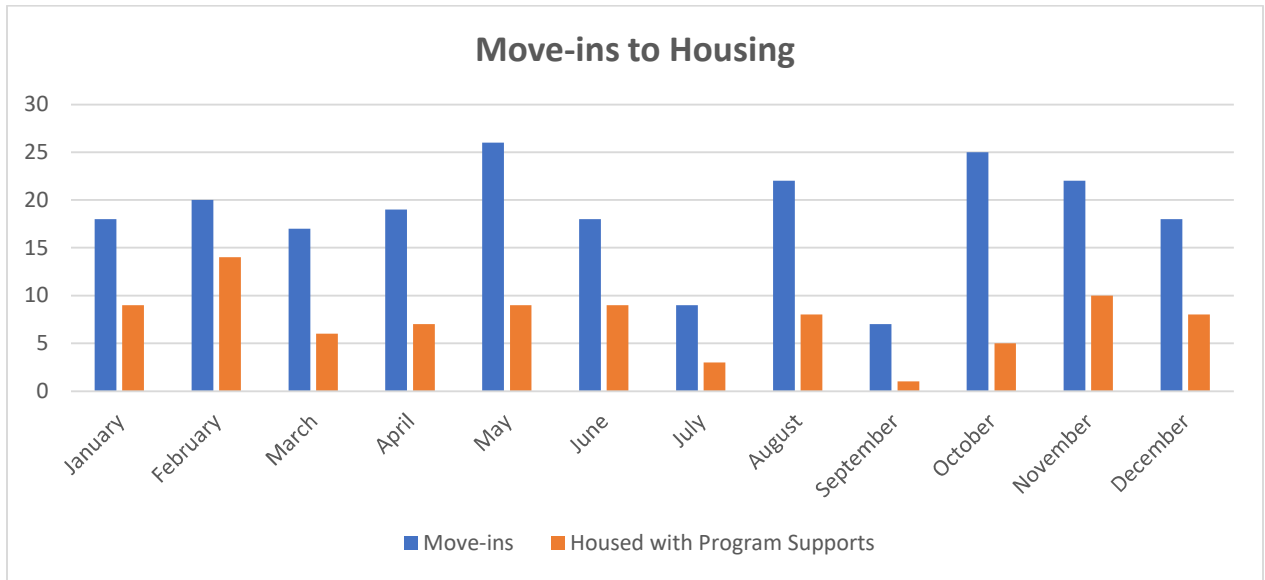
Youth Homelessness

Youth Homelessness

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness as a youth (aged 16-24) was highest in December 2022, with 13 individuals. As of December 31, 2022, there were 13 youth experiencing homelessness, which was 8% of the total actively homeless number.

Senior Homelessness

Senior Homelessness

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness as a senior (aged 60+) was highest in April and June 2022, with 10 individuals. As of December 31, 2022, there were three seniors experiencing homelessness, which was 2% of the total actively homeless number.
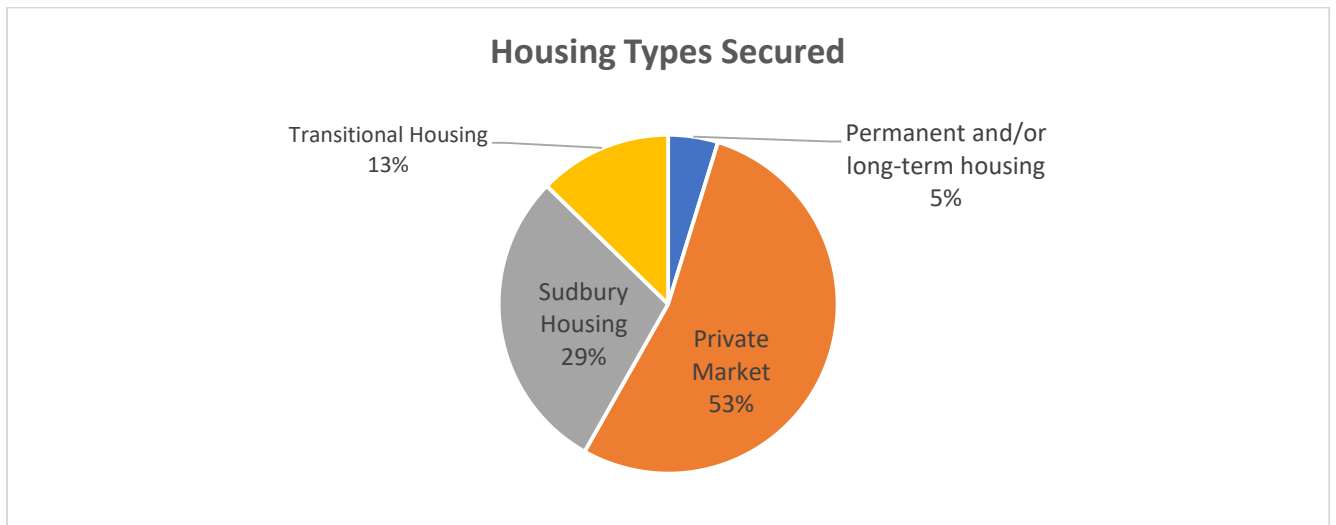
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Move-ins to Housing

Move-ins to Housing

In 2022, there were 221 move-ins into housing. This may include the same individual moving into housing multiple times throughout the year, on occasion. Types of housing include social housing, private market, transitional housing, and long-term housing (i.e., housed with family). 89 move-ins (40%) were to housing with supports provided by homelessness service providers.

Of the 221 move-ins that occurred in 2022, 189 of the individuals remained housed at December 31st, 2022.
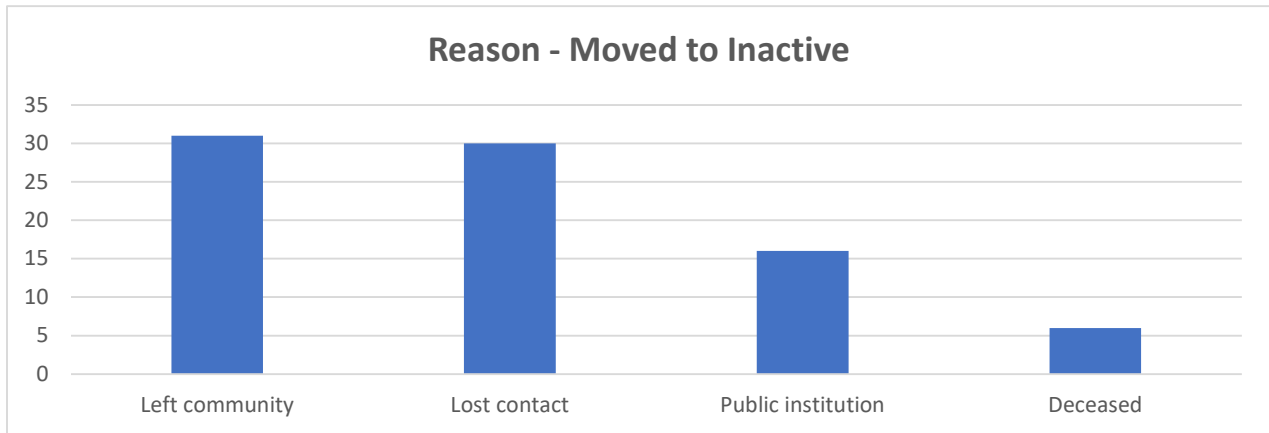
Housing Types Secured

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During 2022, the main housing type secured was private market (53%). Some persons housed in private market received a housing allowance to increase affordability. Individuals also secured

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housing from the Sudbury Housing waitlist (29%), transitional housing programs (13%) and other types of housing (e.g., long-term housing with family) (5%). Transitional housing programs offer supportive housing with a time-limited stay, intended to support individuals to move to permanent housing[2].

Inactive

In 2022, 83 individuals were moved to inactive status on the By-Name List.

Reason - Moved to Inactive

Left community: 31
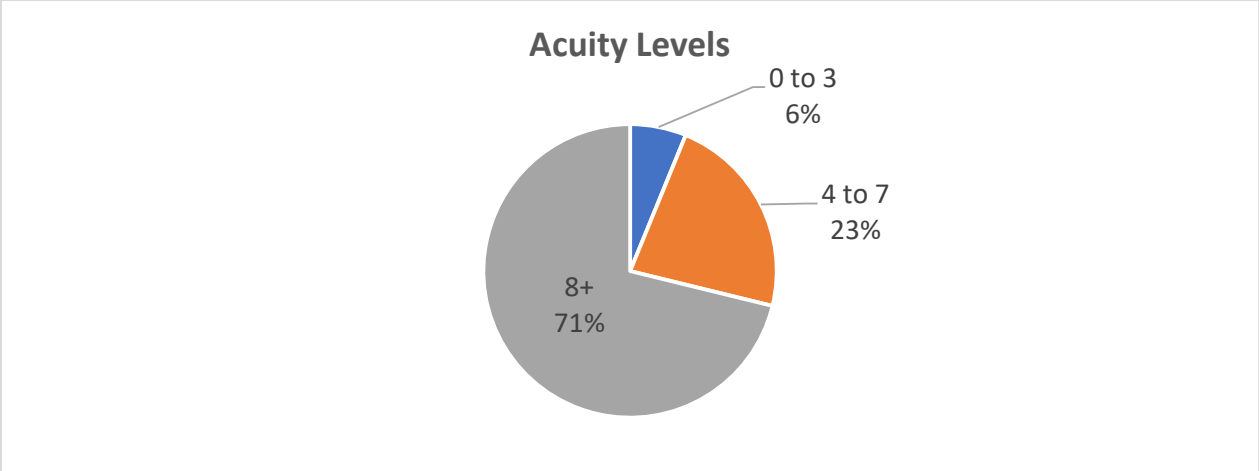Lost contact: 30
Public institution: 16
Deceased: 6

Individuals are moved to the inactive list if they:

- • have moved out of the area
  • are missing or without contact with a homelessness agency for 60 days or more
  • have moved into systems (i.e., hospitalized, correctional facility, etc.)
- • become deceased.

Of the 83 individuals who were moved to inactive status on the By-Name List, 31 left the community, 30 lost contact with homelessness agencies in the community, 16 moved into public institutions long-term (hospital, treatment, corrections) and 6 were removed due to becoming deceased. Persons who have become inactive can be added back onto the active list if they return to a homeless situation in the community.

Acuity Levels

Acuity refers to an assessment of the level of complexity of a person's experiences. It is used to determine the appropriate level, intensity and frequency of case managed supports to sustainably end a person's homelessness.
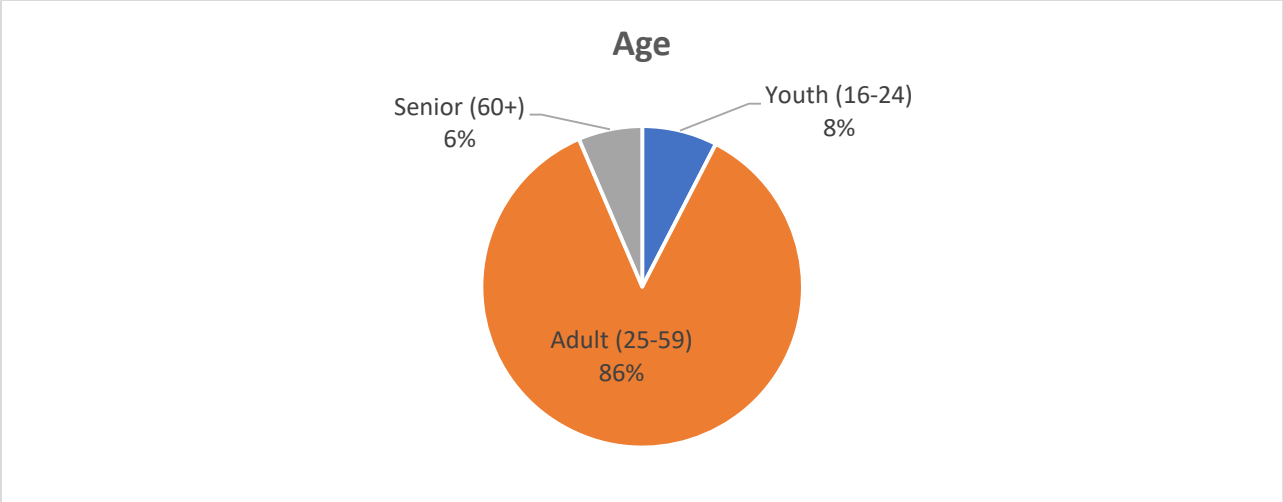
Acuity Levels

Of the 346 individuals who were added to the By-Name List, 6% of individuals were assessed as low acuity (21), 23% were assessed as mid-acuity (77) and 71% of individuals were assessed as high acuity (242). Individuals were assessed upon intake to the By-Name List through the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) or the Wiidookodaadiwin Ozhi Assessment, developed by Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services.

A score of 0-3 indicates the individual does not require a housing intervention, a score of 4-7 indicates the individual requires a rapid re-housing intervention or light touch supports to obtain housing, and a score of 8 or higher indicates the individual requires additional support to obtain and remain housed such as permanent supportive housing or a Housing First intervention.

**Six individuals did not receive an assessment when added to the By-Name List.
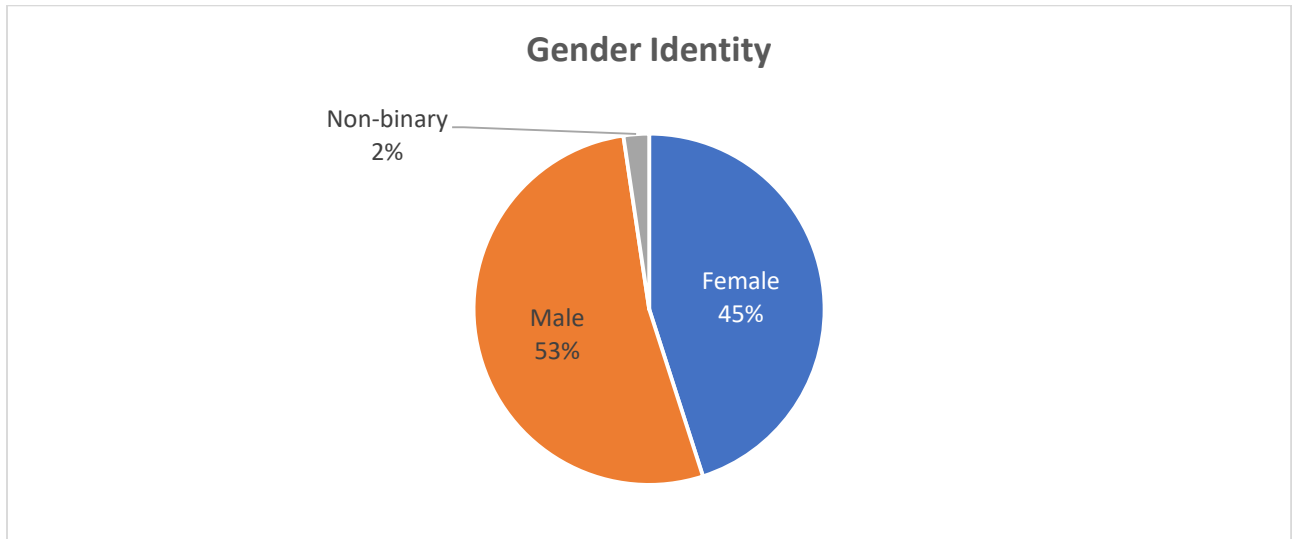
Demographics

Age

Age

The majority of individuals added to the By-Name List were adults between the age of 25-59 (86%, 294). 8% of individuals added to the By-Name List were youth ages 16-24 (26). 6% of individuals were seniors (22).
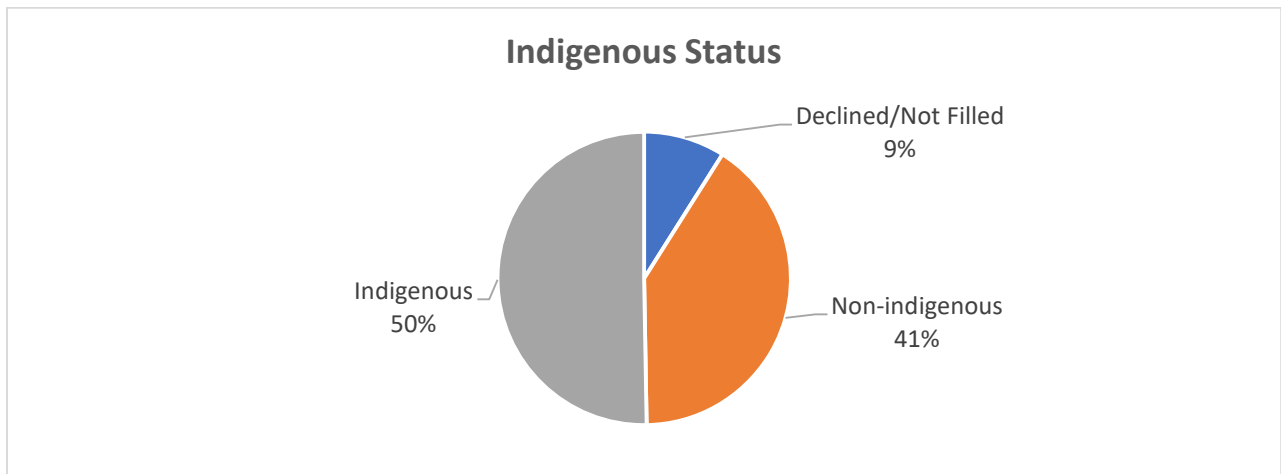
*Four individuals wished to remain anonymous and did not provide information for this indicator.

Gender Identity
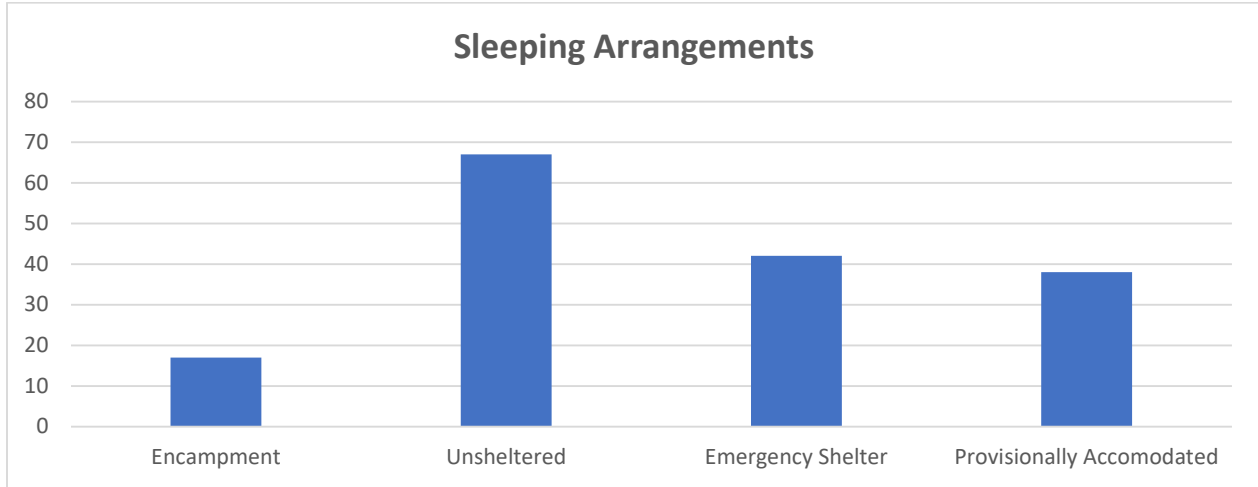
Gender Identity

53% of individuals added to the By-Name List in 2022 identified as Male (180), 45% identified as Female (154) and 2% identified as non-binary (8).

Indigenous Status

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Of the 346 individuals added to the By-Name List in 2022, 50% identified as Indigenous (174) and 41% identified as non-indigenous (141). 9% of individuals did not provide information for this indicator (31).

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<u>Sleeping Arrangements</u>

Sleeping Arrangements

As of December 31, 2022, there were 164 individuals experiencing homelessness on the By-Name List. Of the 164 individuals experiencing homelessness, 17 were residing in encampments (tents), 67 were unsheltered (abandoned buildings, cars, stairwells), 42 were in emergency shelter and 38 were provisionally accommodated or unknown (i.e., couch surfing, hospital, corrections, hotel, etc.).

Key Learnings from 2022

There were a number of key learnings from 2022 that impact the homelessness-serving sector:

1. The weekly Homelessness Assessment Review Team (HART) meetings with all participating partners has had a positive impact on service delivery and collaboration.
2. Some persons experiencing homelessness have faced trauma, discrimination, and abuse and as a result it takes time to establish trust and rapport to be added to the By Name list and participate in housing offers.
3. Each person experiencing homelessness in an individual with their own story, strengths, challenges and needs. There is no one size fits all approach to resolving homelessness.
4. Participating in services, programs and housing options is voluntary. Developing honest, trusting relationships and providing the right supports when needed increases voluntary participation.
5. Resolving a person's homelessness is not a linear process, some individuals need second, third and fourth chances to be successful in housing.
6. Lack of safe, affordable housing remains the key barrier to reducing homelessness.

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References:

1. Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy Directives
    https://www.infrastructure.gc.ca/homelessness-sans-abri/directives-eng.html#h2.2

2. Homelessness Hub – Transitional Housing
    https://www.homelesshub.ca/solutions/housing-accommodation-and-supports/transitional-housing

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