

For Information Only

2019 Homelessness Report Card

Presented To:	Community Services Committee
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Resolution

For Information Only

Relationship to the Strategic Plan / Health Impact Assessment

This report supports Council's Strategic Plan in the area of Quality of Life and Place as it aligns with the Population Health Priorities of Indigenous Youth, Mental Health, Housing, and Healthy Streets by reporting on services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

Report Summary

This report will provide information on the 2019 Report Card on Homelessness. The completion of an annual Report Card on Homelessness is one way to monitor, measure, and evaluate the system that is in place to address homelessness.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications associated with this report.

Signed By

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Executive Summary

This report will provide information on the 2019 Report Card on Homelessness. The completion of an annual Report Card on Homelessness is one way to monitor, measure, and evaluate the system the City of Greater Sudbury has in place to address homelessness. Annual reporting helps inform and engage the local community and enhance local transparency and accountability.

Background

The Community Advisory Board on Homelessness Initiatives has completed the 2019 Report Card on Homelessness (Report Card), Appendix A – 2019 Report Card on Homelessness to be released to the community. A Report Card on Homelessness for the City of Greater Sudbury has been released annually since 2008. The Report Card is intended to provide information to all sectors of the community from business, education, health, government, social services, faith community, and members of the public, and will be made available on the City of Greater Sudbury's website.

This year's Report Card identifies some of the services that were initiated in early 2020 in response to the COVID outbreak. As many community programs and public places closed, the basic needs of those experiencing homelessness have been met through providing enhanced services with recommended infection control guidelines.

The number of persons assisted through various homelessness prevention, emergency shelter, and outreach programs is reported within the Report Card, as well as the number of people who have been housed through housing support programs. The continued need for affordable housing is demonstrated through data from the social housing waitlist.

This year's Report Card addresses some of the myths associated with homelessness, including:

- the causes of homelessness
- the cost to stay in an emergency shelter
- whether homelessness is a choice
- if homelessness can be solved

The Report Card references the City of Greater Sudbury's Ten Year Housing and Homelessness Plan that identified as a priority "a need to monitor and report on progress towards meeting the Housing and Homelessness Plan objectives and targets". The emergency shelter review completed in 2019 provided recommendations for the implementation of a Coordinated Access System and the development of targets and performance measurements aligned with Provincial and Federal funding partners. As these data collection and performance measurements are implemented, an annual

Report Card on Homelessness will continue to inform the community to monitor, measure, and evaluate the system we have in place to address homelessness.

Next Steps

The 2019 Report Card on Homelessness will be released within the community. A Coordinated Access System and performance measurements aligned with Provincial and Federal funding partners will be developed. Data and information from community homelessness programs will continue to be monitored and evaluated to improve system impact.

Report Card on

Homelessness
for 2019

Starting mid March, 2020, additional supports were put in place to support people experiencing homelessness during the COVID-19 outbreak.

All emergency shelter programs implemented enhanced cleaning protocols (sharing infection prevention information), physical distancing policies, pre-screening and a process to isolate symptomatic clients.

Off the Street
Emergency Shelter

relocated to motel at 1500 Regent St to allow for physical distancing.



Shelter

Samaritan Centre

moved to providing meals in take out containers, and access to shower and laundry with physical distancing.



Eat



Showers & Laundry

Sudbury
Community Arena

opened daily to provide access to washrooms and a safe warm place to rest and eat meals while social distancing.



Washroom



Eat

YMCA

opened daily to provide access to washrooms, phones and computers.



Washroom



Phone



Internet

Supports are in place to prevent homelessness



1,787 households

were supported through the Community Homelessness Prevention Initiative for rental arrears, utility arrears, last month's rent deposits and utility deposits

Emergency shelters are available when needed



807
people used an emergency shelter program in Greater Sudbury in 2019.



83
Children

Cedar Place is a shelter for women and their families, operated by the Salvation Army. In 2019, it provided shelter for 36 children under the age of 16. tsasudbury.ca/cedar-place/

Open

The Canadian Mental Health Association- Sudbury/Manitoulin re-opened the Off the Street shelter on November 25th 2019 at the renovated location at 200 Larch Street. sm.cmha.ca/
Effective November 2019 this program is now open year round!



252 + 93
Women Children

escaping domestic violence were provided shelter at YWCA Geneva House. An additional 101 women were served as community clients.
ywcasudbury.ca/programs/geneva-house-shelter/



71
Average number of people contacted each night

Community Outreach services meet with people on the street to better connect them to shelters and housing programs.
jeunesdelarue.ca/



172
people with housing related risks were supported by RMT

The Rapid Mobilization Table (RMT) is a partnership of community organizations that collaborate to respond to situations of acutely elevated risk and prevent negative outcomes for individuals and families in the community.
sm.cmha.ca/programs-services/community-mobilization-sudbury-cms

Improvements

In 2019 the City of Greater Sudbury completed an evaluation of the Emergency Shelter System. The City is currently working with community service providers to implement these improvements.

To see the full report go to: greatersudbury.ca/live/housing/homelessness-initiatives/

MYTH: Homelessness is not a housing problem, it's only a jobs problem – and homeless people don't want to work.

FACT: The major cause of homelessness is housing affordability. The housing affordability gap, the gap between income and housing costs, has grown dramatically over the past three decades causing the ability to obtain and maintain housing to become extremely difficult. It is incredibly difficult to find and maintain a job when you are homeless. Homeless people often lack clean clothing, regular access to showers, a means of transportation, a permanent address, I.D., and a phone number – the basics to getting along in any workplace. Under the Housing First philosophy we focus on supporting people to find permanent housing first and then moving forward with employment goals.



There is a need for more affordable housing



3,771
households received subsidized accommodations through City of Greater Sudbury Housing Services.



1,334
applicants on the rent geared to income wait list as of December 31st 2019.



5 year
wait time to get a one bedroom subsidized unit in Greater Sudbury.



\$904
is the average monthly market rent for a one bedroom apartment in Greater Sudbury.



2.1%
Overall vacancy rate in the City of Greater Sudbury.

MYTH: Being homeless is a choice.

FACT: People do not choose to be homeless. There are many factors that contribute to homelessness, such as: housing affordability, loss of employment, family break-up, family violence, mental illness, poor physical health, substance use, physical, sexual or emotional abuse and other experiences with trauma. For a person to become homeless, it usually means all other options have failed – and they are dealing with circumstances that make it difficult to obtain housing.



People are provided with additional housing supports when needed



79
people who had experienced chronic homelessness were supported to stay housed through the Housing First Program.
homelessnessnetwork.ca/



190
people were supported to stay housed by Monarch Recovery Services through supportive aftercare programs.
monarchrecoveryservices.ca/



245
people were supported to stay housed by the Canadian Mental Health Association through supportive or transitional housing, rent supplements and transitional community support.
sm.cmha.ca/

New in 2020!

The Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services have added services in Sudbury through their Indigenous Supportive Housing Program.
ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca/

The new 15 bed residential Harm Reduction Home, operated by Canadian Mental Health Association - Sudbury/Manitoulin, will open at 200 Larch Street.
sm.cmha.ca/

Sudbury District Nurse Practitioner Clinics have opened a new location at 200 Larch Street which will be co-located with the Off the Street Emergency Shelter Program and the Harm Reduction Home operated by Canadian Mental Health Association - Sudbury/Manitoulin.
sdnpc.ca/

MYTH: Homelessness can't be solved.

FACT: Greater Sudbury supports the Province of Ontario's goal to end chronic homelessness by 2025. It is a bold goal, but one that we believe can be achieved. The plan relies on the coordinated efforts of people and agencies across the city, and the creation of affordable housing units – as the affordability is the most significant challenge for people who want to move out of the shelter system. While emergency services will always be necessary, ending homelessness will require a breadth of support that includes preventing people from becoming homeless in the first place, and quickly rehousing people who are already homeless.

To find a copy of the City of Greater Sudbury's 10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan:
greatersudbury.ca/live/housing/homelessness-initiatives/



MYTH: A person experiencing homelessness has to pay to use an emergency shelter in Sudbury.

FACT: There is absolutely no charge for a person to use an emergency shelter in Sudbury.

Fiche de rendement sur

L'itinérance en 2019

À compter de la mi-mars de 2020, des mesures de soutien additionnelles ont été mises en place pour aider les personnes sans abri pendant la pandémie de la COVID-19.

Tous les programmes d'abri d'urgence ont mis en œuvre de nouveaux protocoles de nettoyage, échangé des informations sur partage de renseignements sur la prévention des maladies infectieuses, établi des politiques d'écart sanitaire et assuré le dépistage et l'isolement des clients qui présentent des symptômes.

L'abri d'urgence hors rue

a déménagé dans un motel au 1500, rue Regent pour faciliter la distanciation sociale.



Abri

Le Centre Samaritain

fournit ses repas dans des contenants à emporter et applique des mesures de distanciation sociale aux douches et à la buanderie.



Manger



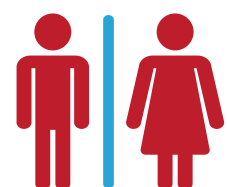
Douches et service de buanderie

MYTHE : Une personne sans abri doit payer pour utiliser un abri d'urgence à Sudbury.

RÉALITÉ : Absolument aucuns frais ne sont exigés des personnes qui utilisent un abri d'urgence à Sudbury.

L'aréna communautaire de Sudbury

était ouvert chaque jour pour donner accès aux toilettes et à un endroit chaud et sécuritaire pour se reposer et prendre un repas tout en respectant la distanciation sociale.



Toilette



Manger

Le YMCA

était ouvert chaque jour pour donner accès aux toilettes, au téléphone et aux ordinateurs.



Toilette



Téléphone



Internet



Des mesures de soutien aident à prévenir l'itinérance



1 787 ménages

ont reçu du soutien de l'Initiative de prévention de l'itinérance dans les collectivités pour les arriérés de loyer ou de services publics et les acomptes

Les abris d'urgence sont là quand il les faut



807 personnes ont profité d'un programme d'abri d'urgence dans le Grand Sudbury en 2019



Enfants

La Place Cedar est un refuge pour femmes et familles qui est géré par l'Armée du Salut. En 2019, 36 enfants de moins de 16 ans y ont trouvé un abri.

tsasudbury.ca/cedar-place/



Femmes Enfants

qui fuyaient la violence familiale ont trouvé refuge à la Maison Geneva du YWCA et 101 femmes de plus y ont reçu de l'aide à titre de clientes communautaires.

ywcasudbury.ca/programs/genevra-house-shelter/



71 personnes en moyenne ont été approchées chaque nuit

Cles Services communautaires de proximité approchent les personnes itinérantes dans les rues pour les orienter vers les abris et les programmes de logement.

jeunesdelarue.ca/



172

personnes présentant des risques liés au logement ont obtenu du soutien de la part de la Table de mobilisation rapide (TMR).

La Table de mobilisation rapide (TMR) est un partenariat d'organismes communautaires qui travaillent en collaboration pour réagir aux situations à risque élevé et aider les personnes et les familles dans la communauté à éviter les conséquences négatives.

sm.cmha.ca/fr/programs-services/mobilisation-communautaire-sudbury-2

Améliorations

En 2019, la Ville du Grand Sudbury a mené une évaluation du système des abris d'urgence. À présent, la Ville travaille de concert avec les fournisseurs de services communautaires pour mettre en œuvre des mesures d'amélioration.

Pour voir le rapport intégral, consultez le grandsudbury.ca/vivre/services-de-logement/initiatives-en-matiere-de-sans-abrisme/

MYTHE : Le sans-abrisme n'est pas un problème de logement; c'est plutôt un problème d'emploi et les personnes sans abri ne veulent pas travailler.

RÉALITÉ : La cause principale du sans-abrisme est le coût des logements. L'abordabilité des logements, c'est-à-dire l'écart entre le coût d'un logement et le revenu, a grandement augmenté au cours des trois dernières décennies, ce qui a énormément réduit la capacité d'obtenir et de maintenir un logement. C'est très difficile de trouver et de garder un emploi quand on est sans abri. Souvent les sans-abri n'ont pas régulièrement accès à des vêtements propres, à une douche et au transport et n'ont pas une adresse permanente, des pièces d'identité et un numéro de téléphone, donc il leur manque le minimum vital pour se débrouiller dans un milieu de travail. Dans l'esprit du modèle « Logement d'abord », nous visons à aider les gens à trouver un logement permanent pour commencer, après quoi nous les aidons à atteindre des buts en matière d'emploi.

Il faut plus de logements abordables



3 771 ménages ont accédé à un logement subventionné par l'entremise des Services de logement de la Ville du Grand Sudbury.



1 334 demandes étaient inscrites à la liste d'attente centralisée pour un logement à loyer indexé sur le revenu le 31 décembre 2019.



5 ans d'attente pour obtenir un logement subventionné à une chambre à coucher dans le Grand Sudbury



904 \$ le loyer mensuel moyen d'un appartement à une chambre à coucher dans le Grand Sudbury.



2.1 % Le taux général d'inoccupation des logements dans le Grand Sudbury.

MYTHE : L'itinérance est un choix.

RÉALITÉ : On ne choisit pas d'être sans abri. Nombre de facteurs peuvent entraîner le sans-abrisme, comme l'abordabilité des logements, la perte d'un emploi, la séparation familiale, la violence familiale, la maladie mentale, la mauvaise santé physique, l'utilisation de substances, les mauvais traitements physiques, sexuels ou émotionnels ou d'autres expériences traumatiques. Généralement, une personne devient itinérante quand toutes les autres options ont échoué et elle est aux prises avec des circonstances qui l'empêchent d'obtenir un logement.



Des services de logement additionnels sont fournis au besoin



79 personnes qui ont connu l'itinérance chronique ont reçu du soutien leur permettant de conserver un logement dans le cadre du programme homelessnessnetwork.ca/fr



190 personnes ont reçu du soutien leur permettant de conserver un logement grâce aux services de suivi monarchrecoveryservices.ca/fr



245 personnes ont reçu du soutien de l'Association canadienne pour la santé mentale : logement avec services de soutien; supplément de loyer; soutien communautaire à la transition sm.cmha.ca/fr

Nouveautés en 2020!

Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services a apporté de nouveaux services à Sudbury grâce à son programme de logement avec services de soutien pour autochtones. ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca/

La nouvelle Maison de réduction des méfaits gérée par l'Association canadienne pour la santé mentale de Sudbury-Manitoulin ouvrira ses portes au 200, rue Larch. sm.cmha.ca/fr

Les Sudbury District Nurse Practitioner Clinics ont ouvert un nouvel emplacement ses nouveaux locaux au 200, rue Larch, où loggeront également le programme d'Abri d'urgence hors rue et la Maison de réduction des méfaits gérée par l'Association canadienne pour la santé mentale de Sudbury-Manitoulin. sdnpc.ca/

MYTHE : Il est impossible de résoudre le problème de l'itinérance.

RÉALITÉ : La Ville du Grand Sudbury appuie la Province de l'Ontario dans son objectif d'éliminer l'itinérance chronique d'ici 2025. C'est un but ambitieux, mais nous croyons qu'il est atteignable. Ce plan dépend des efforts coordonnés des particuliers et des organismes partout en ville et de la création de logements abordables, car l'abordabilité est la plus grande des difficultés qu'affrontent les personnes qui veulent quitter le système des abris d'urgence. Les services d'urgence seront toujours nécessaires, mais l'élimination du sans-abrisme exigera un éventail de mesures de soutien, notamment des moyens d'éviter qu'une personne se retrouve sans abri pour commencer et des moyens de fournir rapidement un logement aux personnes qui sont actuellement sans abri.

Pour obtenir le Plan décennal de logement et de lutte contre l'itinérance, consultez le : grandsudbury.ca/vivre/services-de-logement/initiatives-en-matiere-de-sans-abrisme/

