

From Streets to Stability: The Role of Supportive Housing in Sustainable Solutions

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Rationale for Supportive Housing



Local Housing Challenges

Communities across
Canada are grappling
with rising pressures
related to housing
and homelessness



Housing instability and homelessness have increased since the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic



Encampments are popping up more and more, with many communities having to confront the issue for the first time



Safety and social disorder are frequent concerns



Municipalities have limited tools to address homelessness and the encampment issue alone



Addressing unsheltered homelessness is complex, and enforcement responses tend to shift rather than solve the problem

Supportive housing is an important tool to address some of the most visible and challenging local homelessness issues.



Sustainability Challenges in Municipal and Provincial Systems

Province are challenged with fiscal sustainability and providing access to various health and social services.



Individuals stay in hospitals beyond their need because lower cost options may not be available.



Lack of supports may lead to increased first responder contacts (EMS and police) and emergency room visits.



Individuals without adequate supports are more likely to reach crisis situations resulting in hospital admittance.



Repeated contact with the justice system following release.

Supportive housing can help address the sustainability challenges of other higher cost systems.



About Supportive Housing

What is "supportive housing?"

"Supportive housing is an innovative and proven solution that helps people facing complex barriers to housing thrive and break the cycle of homelessness. Supportive housing combines affordable housing with support services that help people who face the most complex challenges to live with stability, autonomy, and dignity."

Support Services Housing Assistance

The Housing Continuum

Supportive housing provides long-term stable housing to move individuals away from homelessness and temporary housing.

Transitional Housing

Temporary accommodation with supportive services aimed at helping individuals move towards permanent housing. This type of housing is often time-limited and focuses on stability and skill development.

Permanent Housing

Includes affordable housing, market-rate housing, or home ownership. Permanent housing is characterized by long-term stability and independence, often without the need for ongoing support services.

Experiencing Homelessness

Individuals experience homelessness, which can include living on the streets, in shelters, or in temporary accommodations.

Supportive Housing

Supportive housing combines affordable housing with supportive services tailored to the needs of residents.

Supportive housing is designed for individuals who may have experienced homelessness or who face challenges such as mental health issues, disabilities, or substance abuse.

The goal is to provide a stable living environment while offering the necessary support to help residents maintain their housing and improve their overall quality of life.



Supportive Housing Can Serve Clients with a Variety of Needs

Supportive housing clients have a variety of needs and require tailored supports.

Homeless Individuals & Families

- Individuals and/or families experiencing homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless
- Individual and child/dependent experiencing gender-based violence

Individuals with Mental Health and/or Addiction (MHA) Issues

- Individuals living with mental health challenges and/or addictions that may impede their ability to secure and maintain housing
- Individual with dual diagnosis (developmental and MHA)

Individuals Living with Disabilities

- Individuals living with physical or developmental disabilities may require specific accommodations
- Supportive housing may include necessary accessibility needs of individuals



Individuals living with HIV/AIDS

- Access to healthcare services
- Stable and supportive living environment

Individuals released from the Adult Criminal Justice System

- Individuals may face difficulties in securing housing/affording housing
- · Life skills development

Vulnerable Youth

- · Young adults who have aged out of foster care
- · Child/dependent experiencing violence
- Urban Indigenous youth experiencing homelessness

Seniors with Support Needs

- Seniors with low-income or who have health issues that require assistance
- Safe environment and access to healthcare services



Benefits of Supportive Housing to Vulnerable Individuals

Housing Stability for Vulnerable Individuals

- Provides safe, permanent housing
- Reduces chronic homelessness and housing insecurity.
- Reduced use of emergency shelters, and other higher cost/temporary housing





Improved Physical / Mental Health and Wellbeing

- Reduces hospital visits, emergency room use, and other healthcare costs.
- Supports recovery and self-sufficiency.
- Stable chronic illness management
- Improves medication adherence

Improved Navigation / Access to Other Services

 Connection of individuals to other health, employment, and social supports.





Stronger Community Connections

- Promotes social inclusion
- Encourages integration into the community
- Encourages use of broader community supports



Benefits of Supportive Housing to Municipalities and Regions

01

Reduces Use of Higher Cost Systems

- Reduced reliance on higher cost healthcare, ALC, and LTC beds
- Lower use of emergency services
- · Fewer ER visits
- · Fewer interactions with justice system
- · Reduced use of shelters and group homes

02

Encourages Partnerships Between Providers

 Streamlined coordination of housing, health, and social services.



03

Positive Impacts on the Economy

 Jobs created by the supportive housing programs

Community Impact

- Reduced homelessness and visible poverty.
- Improved neighborhood safety
- Reduction in violent crimes and property crimes in neighbourhoods with supportive housing.



02

Supportive Housing Models and Approaches



Supportive Housing Models

Supportive housing models demonstrate **incredible variety** – some have even suggested that every model is unique.

Built Form

Size, configuration, unit types, food service, shared spaces

- Scattered site / Individual units
- · Small, Site-based
- Mixed use / Mixed market
- · Leased or purpose-built sites
- Large projects (e.g., 40+ units)

Examples include:

- Autism, FASD
- Cultural models
- Youth, LGBTQ2S+
- Managed alcohol

Specialization

Focusing on specific target populations and tailoring supports

Intensity of Supports

Types and levels of support, on-site and in-reached

- "Supportive landlord"
- Mobile supports
- Site-based supports
- Specialized staffing
- Clinical services

- · Bridge Housing / Transitional
- · Short-term Supportive Housing
- Youth models
- Permanent Supportive Housing
- Palliative care

Duration

Intended duration of residency / support



Innovative Approaches

Development

Tiny Home Community – Halifax

In the spring, Halifax chose to sanction encampment sites

They did so knowing there were more temporary and longer-term housing options coming online



Delivery

Ambrose Place - Edmonton

42 units of high-intensity
Permanent Supportive Housing



Indigenous cultural program

Partnership

Community Mental Health Step Up/Down Services – Western Australia

Direct partnerships with health system

Reduce pressure on hospitals



Supportive Housing Models: Considerations for Local Government

Priorities

Demand > Supply What needs are most important?

Tailored

Matching delivery model to needs

Cultural programming

Location

Resident needs
NIMBY and
community fit

Partnership

Delivery and funding typically require partners

Funding

Capital

Ongoing operations and subsidizing affordability

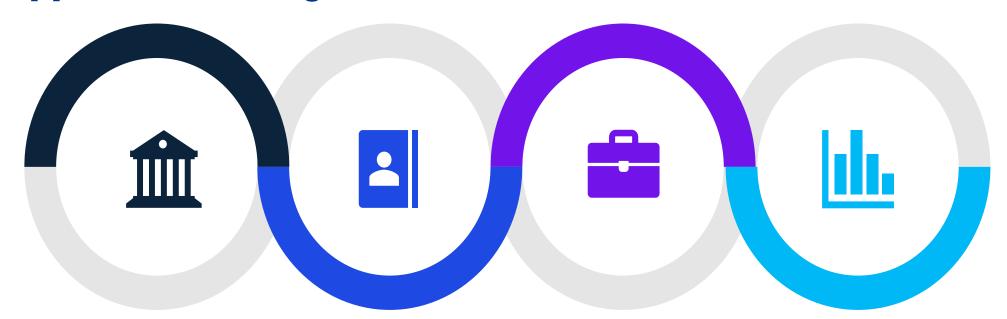


03

Challenges Faced by Municipalities and Potential Solutions



Challenges Faced by Municipalities related to Supportive Housing



Development

- Speed and cost of development process
- Prioritizing supportive housing
- Best mix of built form and community fit

Mandate

- Provincial and federal leadership experience
- Neighborhood and political opposition

Operational

- Limited expertise
- Access and integration
- Engagement with system partners
- Partnership and program development resources

Financial

- Limited capital funding
- Complexity of partnering for funding
- Cost of getting projects "shovel ready"
- Funding operating and programming costs



Example of a Local Solution

North House was created in 2004 in response to the community in need

Mission: to provide a spectrum of

housing supports for those who are at risk or in crisis within the communities of north Durham North House works to prevent homelessness and support the community in many ways:



Accessing Affordable Housing



Harm Reduction



Housing First Program



Housing Stability Program



ID Replacement



Income Tax Filing Support



Landlord & Tenant Board Support



Low-Income Energy Assistance



North Toy Box



Ontario Electricity Support Program



RentSmart Certificate Program



Shower, Laundry and Kitchen Access



04

Question and Answer



Question and Answer / Contacts



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