

Appendix E – Jurisdiction Scan

Permanent Supportive Housing

Through a jurisdictional scan, Administration did not find any example of a municipality directly contributing to the cost of operating permanent supportive housing, where responsibility and funding were not explicitly downloaded by the respective provincial government.

Alberta	<p>In alignment with the Province of Alberta’s homelessness plan, focus has been shifted towards ending homelessness through better coordination of systems, rather than strictly reacting to homelessness. Annually, provincial funding is provided for CBOs in 7 of Alberta’s major city centres to support Housing First programming, including supportive housing programming.</p> <p>Through provincial support, cities such as Edmonton have been able to select and work with a community partner to deliver supportive housing with intensive services to support individualized case planning. Offering supportive housing is a key priority of the City’s Affordable Housing Investment Plan.</p>
British Columbia	<p>BC Housing is a Crown corporation and is accountable to the Ministry of Attorney General. As an entity, it develops, manages, and administers a wide range of subsidized housing options across the housing spectrum, including a wide range of supportive housing services.</p> <p>Spa’qun House, located in Victoria, is a cultural supportive housing project that supports up to 21 Indigenous women who are experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Launched in August 2020, the Province of British Columbia has invested \$3.8-million to build and launch the project. It is operated by the Aboriginal Coalition to End Homelessness Society, with support from Vancouver-based Atira Women’s Resource Society.</p>
Ontario	<p>Ontario’s Supportive Housing Policy Framework provides direction and lays out the local entities involved in providing supportive housing. Through this framework, the Province of Ontario aims to support its goal to end chronic homelessness by 2025. Supportive housing is widely recognized as a key element to assist people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness that often face multiple barriers to housing stability, including mental illness, substance use and/or other disabilities.</p> <p>In December of 2020, the Province of Ontario announced expanded funding for supportive housing. This came as part of its <i>Roadmap to Wellness</i>, a comprehensive plan to build a fully connected mental health and addictions system across the province. The investment will help to alleviate these hospital capacity pressures while transitioning patients to permanent supportive housing.</p>