



Edmonton Joint Planning
Committee on Housing



EDMONTON COMMUNITY PLAN

On

HOMELESSNESS

2000 – 2003

Prepared through a community consultation process by:
Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing

November 2000

Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing

The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing prepared this three-year plan through a broad-based consultative process.

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Context for the Plan

Edmonton needs at least 5000 additional units of affordable housing. Many agree that the ultimate solution to sheltering Edmontonians who cannot provide their own shelter would be a substantial addition to the city's inventory of affordable housing. The participants in the Community Planning Charette, consultations and the Edmonton Task Force on Homelessness all indicated the real solution is the development of more affordable housing. In the absence of resources to take that action, the Edmonton Community Plan on Homelessness, 2000-2003, proposes interim measures to address the most pressing needs.

*This report is posted on the City of Edmonton's Home Page www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca
Additional copies of this report are available from:
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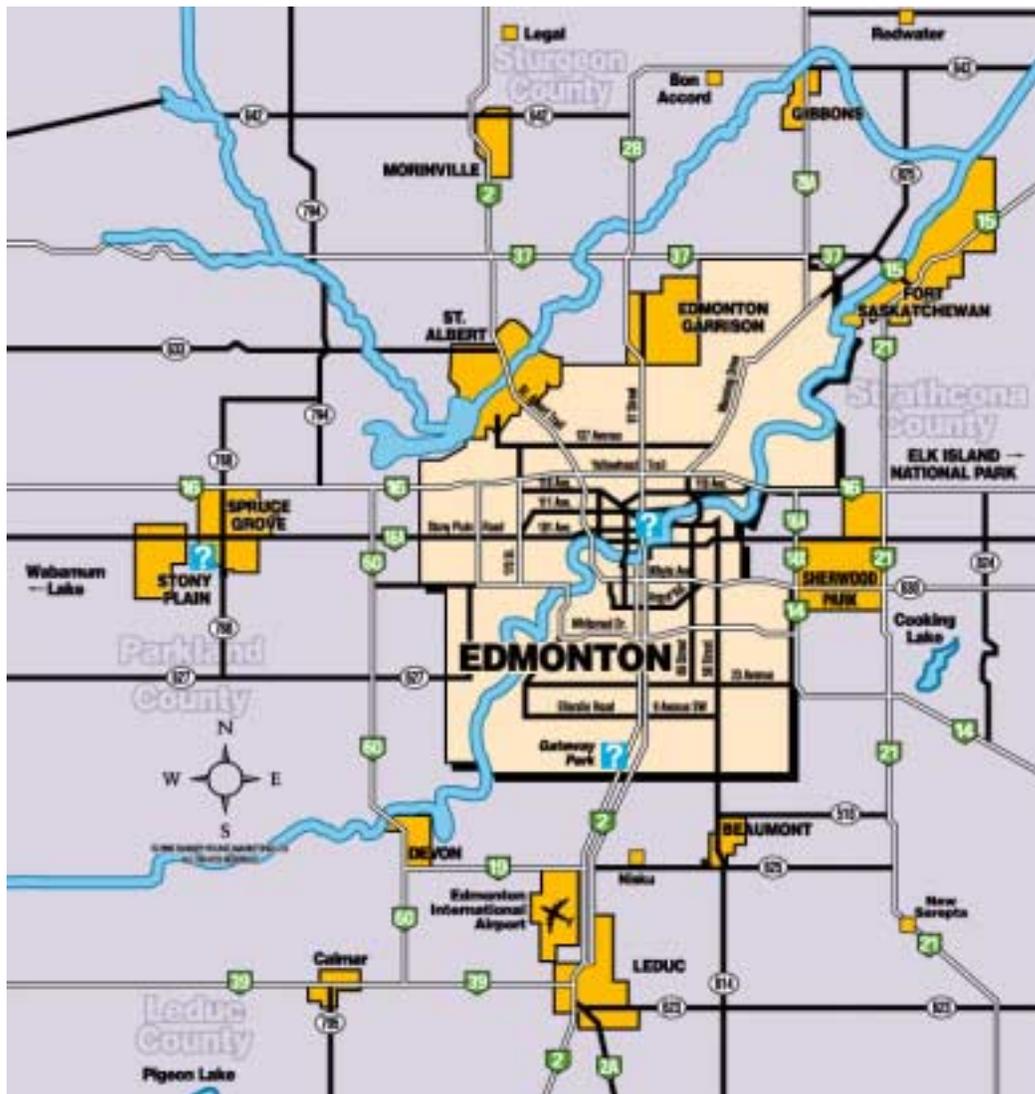
INDEX

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
GEOGRAPHIC AREA	1
OBJECTIVES	2
COMMUNITY PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS	4
THE EDMONTON CONTEXT	
Definition of "Homeless"	6
Homeless Count	7
Shelter Use	7
Housing Inventory	8
Federal Initiatives	8
Alberta Implementation Strategy	8
Cost of New Construction	9
Affordability Gaps	9
Vacancy Rates	11
Additional Long-Term Units Required	11
Health and Social Issues	11
Continuum of Support	13
ASSETS AND GAPS	
Programs & Services -- Identifying and Connecting	15
Outreach Service	16
Cultural Diversity	16
Appropriate Services	17
Supportive and Preventative Services	17
Housing Units -- Need for Emergency Housing	20
Need for Transitional Housing	21
Need for Long-Term Housing	22
Community Awareness	24
Release of Plan	24
PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION	
Responsibilities and Priorities	25
Recommended Activities	30
Implementing the Plan	33
SUSTAINABILITY	
Sustainability	36
3-Year Funding Required	37
EVALUATION	38
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY	40
COMMUNITY'S CONTRIBUTION	41
ENDNOTES	
1 Outreach and Connection Service Suppliers	43
2 Supportive and Preventative Service Suppliers	47
3 Emergency Accommodation Requirements	63
4 Transitional Housing Requirements	64
5 Long-Term Housing Requirements	65
6 Funding Summary - Housing Unit Cost Calculations	67
- Total Funding Requirements	69
7 Costing and Implementation Details	75
Additional Program Funding	80
APPENDICES	
I Background Paper #1	
II Background Paper #2	
III Charette Registrants	
IV Comment Participants	

GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The Plan focuses initially on the City of Edmonton. However, because Edmonton is the dominant urban centre in the area, the Plan has implications for much of northern Alberta. Many homeless persons tend to gravitate to the inner City, not the suburbs, because most of the services are located in the inner city and because of the camaraderie of associating with people in similar circumstances.

The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing (EJPCOH) expects to explore the potential of expanding its area to include surrounding communities, for example St. Albert, Leduc and Sherwood Park. If the EJPCOH area is expanded, the area covered by the Plan will be reviewed.



OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the *Edmonton Community Plan on Homelessness* is to propose a coordinated continuum of support in the Edmonton community that will

- focus on the needs of the homeless,
- ensure that the needs of the absolute homeless are addressed, and,
- to the extent possible, enable the homeless to move towards self-sufficiency.

The objective is supported by the community consultation process which helped to develop it.

The Plan proposes activities for the 2000/2001 to 2002/2003 timeframe which will assist in achieving the objective. The Plan also notes requirements for activities extending beyond this timeframe.

The specific objectives in the Plan to meet the overall objective are:

- To develop a Continuum of Support System (Continuum of Support System), building on the existing Support Network Directory, work at Alberta Hospital Edmonton and the CMHC report on a Homeless Individuals and Families Information System
- To develop cooperation arrangements between service providers for participation in Continuum of Support System and the provision of services to the homeless
- To expand support and preventative services and add some new services particularly for Aboriginals, and youth
- Because housing stability is essential to take advantage of the support services, to develop additional emergency units and also transitional and long-term supportive housing during the first three years:

Emergency	Singles*	235
	Family	12
Transitional	Singles	280
	Family	55
Longer Term	Singles**	100
	Singles***	100
	Family	65
	Large/ Aboriginal Family	150

*includes 62 replacement units

**hard-to-house and persons with mental illness requiring supports

*** includes persons with addictions requiring support

- To implement community awareness programs aimed at decreasing the myths regarding homelessness and increasing acceptance of the Plan and support for programs to address homelessness. Initiatives are also included for access to the Plan, application procedures and evaluation reports
- To use the existing organizational structure to approve project proposals: the Edmonton Joint Planning Committee to establish priorities; the Edmonton Housing Trust Fund to oversee housing projects.
- To conduct an annual evaluation and provide a public reporting on progress in achieving the Plan's objectives, including measurement criteria, and a final three-year evaluation.

COMMUNITY PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing commissioned a consulting team of Lynn Hannley (The Communitas Group), Rick Beaupre and Tom Forgrave to facilitate the development of an Edmonton Community Plan on Homelessness. Funding for the development of the Plan was provided by Human Resources Development Canada.

The primary instrument for community participation was a Planning Charette held on May 17 & 18, 2000. Two background papers, distributed to the registrants prior to the Charette, provide information which is useful in understanding the Plan. They are included as Appendices I and II.

Nearly 300 individuals and organizations were invited to participate in the process. About 130 people registered for all or part of the two day event. The participants, from the private, not-for-profit and public sectors, included persons with experience in providing housing and providing supports for the homeless. Persons experienced in providing governance, housing and supports for Aboriginals, youth and the homeless were included in the invitees. A list of registrants is provided in Appendix III.

In addition to the results of the Charette, the Facilitators reviewed the May 1999 report of the Edmonton Task Force on Homelessness "*Homelessness in Edmonton: A Call to Action*", the report of the *Native Counselling Services of Alberta Community Consultation on Homefulness, May 2000*, and other reports and literature on the issue of homelessness in Edmonton and elsewhere.

The **Edmonton Task Force on Homelessness**, in its May 1999 report "A Call to Action" included both short-term and long-term solutions. The Task Force process included considerable involvement by the homeless, youth and Aboriginal persons. The short-term solutions focussed on the provision of adequate emergency shelter spaces, for both singles and families including families with children. The long-term solutions focussed on the development of affordable housing and the provision of appropriate support services as required. In addition, the recommendations addressed issues such as leadership and community involvement, policy development and funding. The report recommended an additional 500 housing units each year over the ensuing five years "to accommodate a range of low-income priority needs through a continuum of emergency, transitional and long-term housing in Edmonton". Priority housing needs included those of singles, Aboriginals, mentally ill, families with children, seniors, women and youth. The report was used extensively as background information for the Plan.

The **Native Counselling Services of Alberta Community Consultation of Homefulness** issued the report on its community consultations in May of 2000. "*The goals of the consultation, as set out by the federal government, were for the Aboriginal community to have the opportunity to share, understand the inter-governmental and community processes and programs associated with homelessness, and the development of a scenario for Aboriginal input into the Edmonton Community Plan and into the newly re-forming Edmonton Joint Planning Committee*" (Native Counselling Services of Alberta Community Consultation of Homefulness, p 9). The process involved one-to-one consultation, focus groups, a community questionnaire, a housing forum and a Homefulness Think Tank. During the process it became clear that the issues of housing, homelessness and health could not be separated. As a result the Think Tank focussed on developing a model to ensure Aboriginal representation in decisions in all three areas. One of the main outcomes of the process was the development of a model to ensure that the "*needs and issues*

and concerns of aboriginal homeless people in Edmonton are addressed". Another significant outcome of the process was the articulation of the vision of Homefullness which implies a holistic and culturally sensitive approach. This report also was used extensively as background for the Plan.

A draft of the Plan was distributed to all Charette invitees and registrants for whom addresses were available. Those for whom only the Fax number was available received a form asking for their address if they wanted a copy to review. Approximately 300 copies of the draft were distributed for review and comment. Comments provided by groups or individuals have been considered in preparing the final Plan (see Appendix IV).

This Plan is a synthesis of the information gathered from the Planning Charette, the NCSA Community Consultation, the Task Force and other reports, and feedback from those who reviewed the draft.

The interests of Aboriginals, the homeless and youth were represented in developing the Plan and the restructured membership of the Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing (EJPCOH) ensures continued representation of those interests during the implementation phase.

This Plan assumes key roles for two existing organizations. The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing (EJPCOH) will exercise overall coordinating responsibilities. The Edmonton Housing Trust Fund has the facilities in place to hold funds in trust and will have responsibility for calling for proposals, approving projects and overseeing the financial arrangements.

THE EDMONTON CONTEXT

Definition of “Homeless”

FOR PURPOSES OF DEVELOPING THE EDMONTON COMMUNITY PLAN ON HOMELESSNESS, AN INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY IS CONSIDERED HOMELESS IF:

- ***THE INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY HAS NO RESIDENCE AT ALL AND IS LIVING ON THE STREETS; OR***
- ***THE INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY IS LIVING IN ANY PREMISES WHICH IS NOT INTENDED OR SUITABLE AS A PERMANENT RESIDENCE; OR***
- ***THE INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY IS AT RISK OF BECOMING HOMELESS***
 - (a) THROUGH LOSING THEIR RESIDENCE, OR***
 - (b) THROUGH BEING DISCHARGED FROM AN INSTITUTION/FACILITY AND HAS NOWHERE TO GO, OR***
 - (c) THROUGH LOSS OF INCOME SUPPORT.***

(Source: Planning Charette)

A reference to “homeless” in this Plan refers to all of the people encompassed in this definition.

While some people may consciously choose a homeless lifestyle, the vast majority are not homeless by choice. For some it is economic circumstances, for others physical or mental condition, and for others addictions, that forces them to endure homelessness temporarily or for a considerable portion of their lives. Homelessness respects neither age nor cultural background.

In addition to people living on the street, the homeless include people living in garages or other places not intended for human habitation, or in condemned buildings, regardless of the original purpose of the building. They include people, sometimes called “couch surfers,” who wear out their welcome with one friend and move in with another.

There are also a considerable number of people at risk of being homeless. In addition to people living on the edge economically (e.g., who could not pay their rent if they missed one pay cheque through illness or for other reasons or their income declined), those at risk include people who could lose their residence through it being condemned or sold or because they have to abandon their residence to escape abusive situations. They include people who are temporarily housed in jails, institutions or other facilities and have no residence to return to when they are discharged.

They also include people who would not be able to pay their rent when they are no longer eligible for income support programs (e.g. when a child turns 18).

Homeless Count

Three counts of homeless persons have been conducted in Edmonton in March and November, 1999, and in March, 2000.

The March 2000 **Count of Homeless Persons in Edmonton** showed the following results:

Table 1

	Families			Total
	Singles	Caregivers	Children	
Absolute Homeless	436	57	86	579
Sheltered Homeless	496	19	31	546
Total Homeless	932	76	117	1125

(Source: A Count of Homeless Persons in Edmonton, March 2000)

The term “absolute homeless”, as used in the count, means people who reported that they had no permanent place to reside on the night of the count. “Sheltered homeless” means people who were registered to stay in approved emergency shelters on the night of the count.

Shelter Use

Alberta Human Resources and Employment reports that the 1999 average daily occupancy for the Herb Jamieson Centre (the single men’s hostel) was 159 (average age 36). Capacity is 154. Occupancy varies by time of year and more significantly by day of the week. It is highest early winter and late spring and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Lowest occupancy is on Friday and Saturday nights and in late winter and early summer. Usage is also affected by the state of the economy: in boom times occupancy rises.

The Women’s Emergency Action Centre is usually at capacity all of the time. Urban Manor serves a hard to house population (average age 57/58) that other organizations are unable to serve and beds are filled as fast as they are vacated.

Housing Inventory

The current inventory of low income and special needs housing (including all social housing) in Edmonton is:

Table 2

	CURRENT INVENTORY								
	Singles	Family	Youth	Seniors	Mental Health	Individuals with Addictions	Women Fleeing Violence	Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Total
Emergency	288	0	88 ⁽¹⁾	*	*	72	86	*	534
Transitional	207	15	56	*	208	159	20	*	665
Permanent	1222	6070	0	10546	1044	0	0	404	19286
Total	1717	6085	144	10546	1252	231	106	404	20485

(Sources: *Supply and Demand Update on Affordable Housing for Low Income and Special Needs Households*, Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing; *City of Edmonton Housing Agencies Inventory 2000*, City of Edmonton)

⁽¹⁾ includes Stepping Stones for children under 12 (20 units)

* there are no units designated for this group, however they may be housed in other types of units

Federal Initiatives

In December 1999, the **Government of Canada** announced that it would invest \$753 million in an approach to help alleviate and prevent homelessness across Canada. The key component of this approach would be the three year, \$305 million *Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative* (SCPI). SCPI would provide flexible funding for local strategies that other partners (provinces, territories, other levels of government, the private and voluntary sectors) would be encouraged to join in supporting through their own investments and contributions. Other initiatives which were part of the package included enhanced funding for the youth-at-risk component of the Youth Employment Strategy, the Urban Aboriginal Strategy and the Shelter Enhancement Initiative (terms revised to include youth, as well as women and children, leaving abusive relationships). In addition funding for the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP) was increased by \$268 million to support renovation and repair of housing occupied by low-income people to bring it up to basic health and safety standards and the conversion of non-residential buildings into accommodation for low-income people. The Government also committed \$10 million to make surplus federal property available.

Alberta Implementation Strategy

Alberta Community Development issued an Implementation Strategy for its “Policy Framework: Homelessness” in April 2000. The strategy’s overall objective is to provide a range of housing and support services to enable homeless people to obtain suitable housing. In Edmonton, and six other major urban areas in Alberta, the implementation plan envisions a three-pronged approach: processes to ensure effective identification of needs and referral abilities at the local level; inter-departmental and inter-governmental forums to develop better coordinated funding and service provision mechanisms; and, ensuring there is a continuum of housing facilities and support services to assist homeless people consisting of emergency shelters, transitional housing, special needs

initiatives and safe, secure housing. \$3 million per year for three years has been allocated for partnership initiatives, \$1 million of which is allocated to Edmonton per year.

Cost of New Construction

The cost of developing new housing varies depending on form, materials, land costs, size of development, and cost of capital during construction. It is estimated that the cost of modest, yet durable, new rental housing units in Edmonton would be:

Table 3

COSTS OF NEW CONSTRUCTION*			MEDIAN RENT WILL SUPPORT
Apartments	Rooming House**	\$35,000	\$27,234
	Bachelor	\$45,000	\$40,525
	1 Bedroom	\$64,000	\$45,452
	2 Bedroom	\$79,200	\$56,884
Town Houses	3 Bedroom	\$102,000	\$72,686
	4+ Bedroom	\$115,000	\$77,612

*includes land, construction and all soft costs and taxes including GST

**sleeping and cooking space, shared bathroom

(Source: Current construction costs, Communitas database; Edmonton Inner City Housing Society construction costs; Construction Cost Guide 2000, Cuthbert Smith Consulting Inc; CMHC median rents for Edmonton.)

The capital cost that the median rent would support was calculated assuming that 35% of the rental income would be used for operating costs and utilities. The remainder would be available for debt service. An 85% CMHC insured mortgage with a 7.5% interest rate amortized over 25 years was used in the calculation.

As illustrated in the analysis, current median market rents in Edmonton are not sufficient for any type of rental housing to operate on a breakeven basis, let alone provide a return on investment.

Affordability Gaps

The following table shows the median rent for various types of housing units in Edmonton (as reported by CMHC) and the difference (or rent affordability gap) between those rates and the rent capability at various levels of annual income. Thirty percent of gross income (considered high by some) was used to establish rent capability. The figures in () indicate the gap between the median rent and a household's ability to pay.

Table 4

		RENTAL AFFORDABILITY GAPS							
	CMHC Median Monthly Rates*	GAP (Monthly Rent Capability – CMHC Median Monthly Rent)							
Rooming House	\$293	\$(128)	\$(93)	\$(43)					
Bachelor	\$436	\$(271)	\$(236)	\$(186)	\$(136)				
1 Bedroom	\$489	\$(324)	\$(289)	\$(239)	\$(189)	\$(39)			
2 Bedroom	\$612	\$(447)	\$(412)	\$(362)	\$(312)	\$(162)	\$(112)	\$(12)	
3 Bedroom	\$782	\$(617)	\$(582)	\$(532)	\$(482)	\$(332)	\$(282)	\$(182)	
4+ Bedroom	\$835	\$(670)	\$(635)	\$(585)	\$(535)	\$(385)	\$(335)	\$(235)	\$(35)
ANNUAL INCOME		\$6,600	\$8,000	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$24,000	\$32,000
MONTHLY RENT CAPABILITY		\$165	\$200	\$250	\$300	\$450	\$500	\$600	\$800

* includes all utilities

(Source: 1999/2000 CMHC Median Monthly Market Rates as issued October 4, 1999)

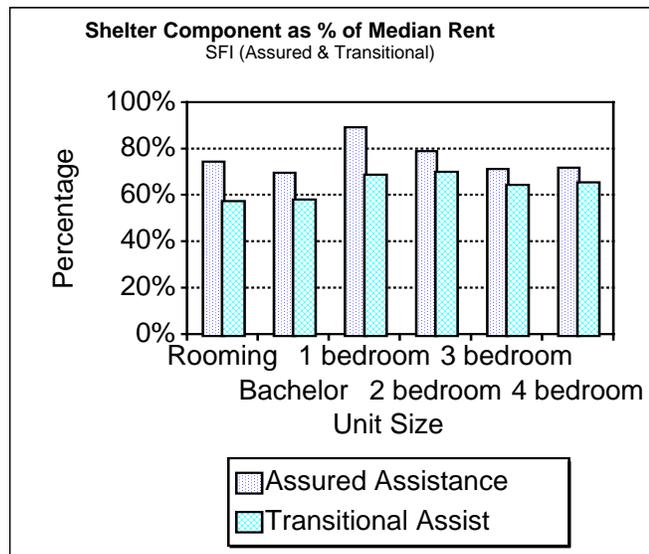
A household with \$6600 annual income would be capable of paying \$165 per month for rooming house accommodation. The household would require an additional \$128 per month to pay the median \$293 monthly rent for a rooming house unit.

For a three bedroom unit the gap would be approximately \$482 per month for a family earning minimum wage (\$12,000 per year income).

In order to pay the median rent, the family would have to use 78% of its income or have access to rent supplement for this difference.

The situation is similar for households receiving Supports for Independence (SFI) assistance through Alberta Human Resources and Employment.

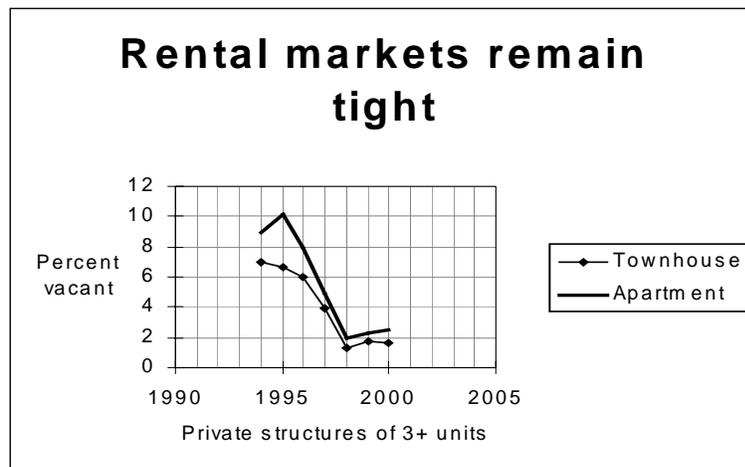
As illustrated in the graph, the SFI rates are insufficient to cover the median market rent for any type of housing unit.



(Source: Alberta Human Resources and Employment; CMHC Median Market Rents)

Vacancy Rates

As illustrated in the following graph, over a five-year period Edmonton has seen a dramatic shift in the vacancy rate of rental units, from a high of 10.2% in 1995 to a low of 1.9% in 1998. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) October 1999 Vacancy Survey indicates a 2.2% vacancy in apartments and a 1.6% vacancy in row housing units. CMHC projections indicate a continued low vacancy rate for the year 2000.



Source: CMHC October 1999 Vacancy Survey

Additional Long-Term Units Required

Edmonton has more than 19,000 units of subsidized long-term housing, with nearly 55% is designated for seniors (See Table 2). Based on waiting lists and other information, the additional long-term affordable and supportive units identified as being required (See Endnote 5 and Background Paper #2 in Appendix II) are:

Table 5

ADDITIONAL LONG-TERM HOUSING UNITS NEEDED	
Singles	565
Families	3280
Seniors	570
Mental Health	500
Developmental Disabilities	35
Total	4950

NOTE: these totals include both long-term supportive housing and affordable housing

These units could be provided through rent supplement, renovation of existing buildings or new construction.

Health and Social Issues

Evolving treatment procedures have resulted in many people residing in the general community who would formerly have been housed in hospitals or institutions. The significant reduction in stays in active treatment hospitals for various procedures is based on the idea that convalescence may

appropriately occur under home care. This is based on two assumptions: that the patient has a home; and, that home care support is available. Neither of these assumptions fit the homeless population.

The effect of the “aging in place” concept is that seniors require a residence which can accommodate some health care equipment and a supporting community. The homebound senior may experience isolation and may demonstrate behaviours and place demands on other residents of a building which they are not willing to accept.

Persons suffering from mental illness face the dual challenges of trying to cope with life outside the supportive facility and with the fear felt by many people they encounter who do not understand the illness. Persons with developmental disabilities may face a similar kind of reaction from other people. Furthermore the behaviours of persons with mental illnesses during relapses may make them difficult to house. Finally, the Mental Health Act has no provision to ensure that patients get involuntary treatment when they are too ill to realize that they need treatment.

People with physical and sensory disabilities face challenges of limited mobility and ability to live in housing accommodation which has not been designed to accommodate their limitations or the required support services.

People with addictions face the issues of coping with the addiction and of the type of behaviour they may exhibit when under the influence of their particular substance. Fetal alcohol syndrome children experiencing fetal alcohol effects also exhibit unusual behaviours. These behaviours may make them hard to house.

The lifestyles of some populations, such as prostitutes, trans-gender persons or persons with AIDS, may make some landlords reluctant to offer accommodation on moral or other grounds.

Families escaping violence face the challenges of the disruption of fleeing the family home, dealing with the effects of the violence, and trying to establish a new life. Security is a prime concern and the abuser may disrupt life for others in attempting to re-establish contact with the abused family members.

In 1999 there were about 2700 live births in Alberta to teenage parents. These teens need a continuum of support to become effective parents and contributing members of society. Many of these individuals or families are at risk of becoming homeless through losing their parental residences and having no place to go, through loss of income support and overstaying their welcome on friends' and families' couches.

There have been various studies addressing the issue of housing as a determinant of health. Homeless children for example, *“have more developmental delays, more anxiety, depression and behavioural problems and lower educational achievement”*.(Shinn and Weitzman, 1996). As the Toronto's Mayor's Homelessness Actions Task Force found *“homeless people have more health problems than the general population. What is more, they face barriers to physical and mental health services.”* (City of Toronto Community Plan for Homelessness in Toronto, Sept.2000). The situation in Edmonton is no different than these other centres.

All of these examples indicate that, while a roof over their heads may be the initial concern, many homeless people require supportive services in addition to income support. The availability of supportive services is a significant factor in breaking the cycle of homelessness. Simply making additional emergency beds available will deal with the crisis of that night but will do nothing to avoid a similar crisis the following night.

CONTINUUM OF SUPPORT

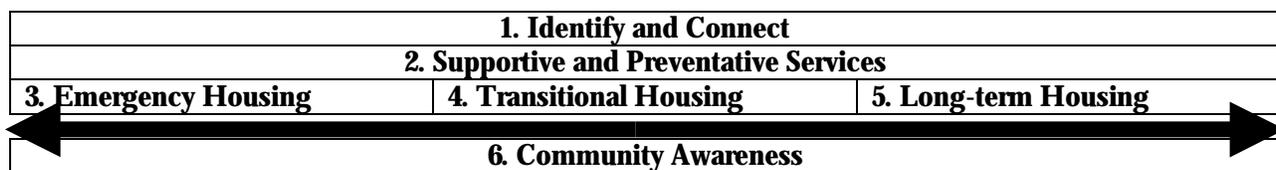
EDMONTON'S CONTINUUM OF SUPPORT SYSTEM HAS SIX FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS:

- 1) IDENTIFYING WITH AN INDIVIDUAL OR FAMILY THEIR NEEDS AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITIES AND THEN CONNECTING THEM TO FACILITIES AND SERVICES.***
- 2) APPROPRIATE SUPPORTIVE AND PREVENTATIVE SERVICES.***
- 3) IMMEDIATE (EMERGENCY) HOUSING AS A SAFE, HEALTHY ALTERNATIVE TO THE STREETS.***
- 4) TRANSITIONAL HOUSING.***
- 5) LONG-TERM HOUSING OR LONG-TERM SUPPORTIVE HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS.***
- 6) COMMUNITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS.***

(Source: Planning Charette)

The Continuum of Support concept is discussed in Background Paper #1 (see Appendix I). The purpose of the Continuum of Support reflects the “Homefulness Vision” of the Native Counselling Services of Alberta (NCSA) Community Consultation on Homefulness: *“The central place of human existence around which human activity revolves; that sense of “place” and rootedness without which we cannot feel our connection to Mother Earth, and our place in the community. Homefulness, a sense of belonging and acceptance in the larger community; privacy, refuge, security, safety and ownership; self identity; an expression of the residents culture identification; feeling in control.”*

The components of the Continuum of Support do not represent a vertical process. People move in and out, back and forth, along the Continuum as their lives progress. Identification of needs and connection with facilities and appropriate supportive services occur throughout the Continuum, as does the need for public education programs.



Not every homeless person will need the whole Continuum but every component of it will serve some homeless people.

A general description of the Continuum components is:

Identification and Connection – a significant component of the Continuum of Support is simply making a connection with homeless persons. This most often occurs when an individual or family seeks refuge from the weather or an untenable situation (such as family violence), or seeks food or other assistance for survival. Edmonton's Continuum concept envisions a response to the immediate need through the provision of emergency accommodation or a meal, determining the issues giving rise to the immediate need and connecting the individual or family with supportive services which may assist in addressing those issues. And finally, the Continuum concept envisions cultural sensitivity being evident throughout all of its components. (See Endnote 1 for list of providers)

Supportive and Preventative Services – once the immediate need has been met, the objective of the supportive services component is to assist the family or individual to move out of the emergency situation towards a more stable lifestyle. These services would include income support, job training and placement, and child care to assist in addressing economic issues. They would include medical and mental health services and substance abuse programs to assist with the personal needs of the individuals. They would include support services for persons being discharged from hospital or the criminal justice system. They would include prevention programs and instruction in independent life skills to promote a future sense of self-worth. (See Endnote 2 for list of providers)

Emergency, Transitional and Long-Term Housing – Edmonton's Continuum concept includes a range of housing related to the needs of the individual or family. Emergency housing is a significant component for the health and safety of the persons involved. The Continuum also includes transitional housing where the individual or family may receive some continuing support services but is able to live more independently. The concept also includes long-term housing or long-term supportive housing where individuals who because of restricted income or the need for continuing supportive services could have a longer-term residence. (See list of providers in Background Paper #2 included as Appendix II).

Community Awareness – this component is intended to raise community awareness of homelessness. It would attempt to dispel the apparent myths in the general public perception of who the homeless are, increase public support for addressing the needs of the homeless, and increase participation by the public in addressing those needs.

System – a key feature of Edmonton's Continuum of Support concept is that it is envisioned as a system. Most of the components of the system exist to a greater or lesser degree in Edmonton. Some need to be expanded or improved. Under the Continuum concept a coordinated mixture of the available services could be put together to meet the needs of the homeless individual or family.

ASSETS AND GAPS

In Edmonton there is a solid asset base of services and facilities for the Continuum of Support (for details see Endnotes 1 and 2 and Appendix I). Agencies generally indicate that their resources are being used to maximum capacity. To implement the Continuum system, some need to be expanded or improved, some additional services need to be piloted, and all need to be coordinated to meet the needs of homeless families and individuals. This section describes these gaps.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Identifying with an individual or family their needs and cultural sensitivities and then connecting them to facilities and services

Identifying and Connecting

Each homeless person is a unique individual with unique needs. The available services need to be packaged in a combination which suits the needs of the individual. Having no home and no telephone, it is difficult to connect the homeless person with the required services once he or she has left the emergency accommodation.

The needs of an individual or family should be assessed at the time of admittance to an emergency housing facility or appearance at a meal centre or other drop-in facility. This type of activity is undertaken at some of these facilities. At others the staff may not be sufficiently trained and experienced or, because the staff complement is usually fairly small, may be too busy providing the emergency service to do anything else. Each facility needs to have in its mission statement the objective of being a one-stop information provider.

A wide variety of services may need to be coordinated to meet the needs of the homeless individual or family. The immediate needs may include connection with service providers who can offer income support, housing, health care, and crisis counselling. Over a longer term they may include basic life skills, substance abuse counselling, parenting, family violence education, mental health services, job readiness training and child care while the parent(s) learn or re-learn the skills of effective living. Also, because the available services are offered at dispersed locations, a transportation service needs to be developed which will enable the initial contact person to call for transportation to take the homeless person to the location of the service which he or she needs.

Because these services are offered by a wide variety of agencies – both government and not-for-profit – coordination of their activities is essential. Equally important is that someone take responsibility for advocacy on behalf of the homeless person or family.

The existing Support Network Directory is on-line but it is only updated once a year and not all service providers have access to the system. Alberta Hospital Edmonton has been developing a similar system that will also serve as a useful base for the system.

Outreach Services In addition to dealing effectively with homeless people who approach service providers, the Continuum needs to have the capacity to reach out to persons who may be reluctant to approach the providers or may not know that the services are available. In particular, many youth do not make contact with service providers and are not aware that the services are available to them. Elders in the Aboriginal community, police officers, and hospital staff admitting or discharging patients are examples of people who might perform this function in the course of their ordinary activities. There may be a need to hire outreach workers for specific groups of people, perhaps up to 15 for those experiencing mental health difficulties.

Cultural Diversity In the March 2000 homeless count, 40% of the persons were observed as Aboriginal. Most of the Aboriginal people come from a rural background and face the challenge of adapting to an urban style of life. They also may face stereotyping and discrimination when seeking housing options.

Table 6

	HOMELESS BY OBSERVED RACE							
	Caucasian		Aboriginal		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Absolute Homeless	176	19	259	28	42	5	477	52
Sheltered Homeless	277	30	107	12	57	6	441	48
Total Homeless	453	49	366	40	99	11	918	100

(Some shelters did not report observed race. Therefore the total here is less than the total of all homeless.)

(Source: *A Count of Homeless Persons in Edmonton, March 2000*)

That more than 70% of the Aboriginal people in the count were observed as being absolute homeless may indicate that they were unfamiliar with the options available, separated from extended family and/or faced some discrimination. In addition, the Aboriginal interest in a holistic approach may not always be reflected in the available services. Aboriginal people are over-represented in the homeless count and may be under-represented in program staff and on management boards.

While most of the remainder were identified as Caucasian, they include people from a variety of cultural backgrounds. Language barriers may be an issue for some of these people. Program guidelines and service delivery staff need to be culturally sensitive.

The NCSA consultations indicated the need for a “Systems and Data Committee” that would engage in gathering and setting priorities. We need a true profile of homeless Aboriginal people in Edmonton by:

- Age, sex, place of origin, status (or not), singles, families and children, youth
- Tribal origin, language , self “identity”
- Literacy, work experience, length of time in Edmonton, health conditions
- Short/long term needs, strengths and capacities that could be incorporated in the homefullness model and initiatives
- Whether Aboriginal people are “turned away” more often-implying other social issues
- Residential school intergenerational history
- any other indicators that could guide the healing process i.e. addictions/mental disorders, learning disability, FAS/FAE, OBS, Acquired Brain Injury, forensic history, length of time homeless.

In addition, a need to engage in research aimed at long term prevention strategies to prevent homelessness in the future was identified as being an essential component of any plan to address the issues of homelessness. All of the NCSA consultations indicated that any research, data collection or new programs that dealt with the Aboriginal community must be initiated and directed by the Aboriginal community.

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Appropriate Supportive and Preventative Services

Appropriate Services

Services provided to homeless persons need to be appropriate to their needs and sensitive to their cultural background. Service providers need to involve representatives of the Aboriginal community in particular, and perhaps of other cultures, in designing and implementing their service plans.

Delivering appropriate services also requires accurate, reliable demographic and statistical information. Significant questions have been raised regarding the available information on Aboriginals and on persons with developmental disabilities. There needs to be a concerted effort to develop a reliable and generally accepted database to supplement the information gathered in the twice yearly homeless count.

Supportive and Preventative Services

A primary supportive service is home care for persons with either physical and mental health ailments. Current health care delivery practice relies heavily on care outside an institution. This assumes that the patient will have access to health care services outside the institution and a home in which the services can be delivered. For many homeless persons, neither assumption is correct. Assuming that the housing strategic initiatives will address having a home, both Alberta Health and Wellness and the Capital Health Authority need to review the allocation of resources to home care for people who have difficulty living on their own outside of health care institutions. Examples are physically and mentally ill persons and others, such as seniors suffering various forms of dementia.

Homeless people who have mental health problems often suffer from chronic conditions. The Alberta Mental Health Board needs to increase funding for both outreach and crisis intervention activities in Edmonton. If additional long-term housing units become available for persons with mental health problems, additional support staff (about one for every 10 units) will also be required in those locations.

An additional 30 respite beds for mental health and developmentally disabled individuals is needed to provide relief for their caregivers.

Last year, there were over 600 male and female offenders on conditional release in the Edmonton area. A large portion of this target group falls into the homeless category as these individuals reach the point of reintegration into society in Edmonton. Currently there are inadequate preventative programs for these groups when they enter society. This target group tends to be composed of high-need/high-risk individuals who require intensive service. A homeless prevention program that addresses the issues of employability and cognitive based programs would help to break the cycle of “recidivism”. Such a program would assess and identify the specific needs of high risk individuals, co-ordinate referrals and deliver specific life skills programs that are needed to break the cycle. Such a program should also address the needs of youth coming out of the criminal justice system.

While many other supportive services are currently available (and development of an immediately accessible master directory will assist with access to them), homeless people may have difficulty accessing them because of their location. A transportation service needs to be coordinated which will enable the initial contact person to call for transportation to take the homeless person to the location of the service which he or she needs. This could be accomplished by expanding the mandate of the D.A.T.S. service, sharing vehicles which some agencies already have, or may require the acquisition of one or more additional vehicles.

Special attention needs to be paid to services that will assist Aboriginal people to understand and adjust to urbanized life. Aboriginal representatives need to play a major role in identifying the cultural differences encountered in the city and in techniques of adjusting to them. These services need to be available to Aboriginal people in the locations where they live prior to coming to Edmonton, as well as in Edmonton.

Living skills support services such as personal financial management training designed for the education and income level of the homeless need to be continuously available. Some homelessness may be prevented and the quality of life increased if persons at risk receive training in home maintenance procedures, tenants/landlords rights and responsibilities and such neighbourhood improvement initiatives as crime prevention and neighbourhood watch.

Programs and supports are required to assist young people to acquire specific skills. For example, it is very hard for youth to find apprenticeships when they have no experience. Limited funding to acquire work clothes, transportation or tools may prevent a young person from accepting certain jobs. The lack of adequate training and education will most certainly condemn homeless youth such a continued existence.

In addition to counselling and physical supports, financial assistance also should be appropriate to the homeless person's needs. Besides the difficult eligibility provisions, the level of the shelter component of the SFI programs is insufficient to cover the current median rents in Edmonton (see Table 4) and the policy on security deposits is a major problem for the clients. SFI policies may cause single parent mothers to accept low paying jobs and incurring child care expenses. The deduction of maintenance payments from SFI means that there is no advantage to child in the non-custodial parent making the payment. The low SFI rates and the 30% Rent-Geared-to-Income (RGI) rule for subsidized housing may result in families, in particular, scrimping on food, education and medical supplies in order to pay their rent.

An Access to Housing and Eviction Prevention Program would help reduce the number of homeless individuals and families. Access to housing would be facilitated by ensuring that SFI households have access to security deposits. In addition, a special loan fund or insurance program could be set up to enable low income households not receiving SFI to have access to funds that could be used for a security deposit. In addition, a Rent Bank loan program for families with children and an early intervention program that provides information to tenants who have received an eviction notice, would help to prevent people from becoming homeless in the first place.

Persons in minimum wage jobs face the same challenges, indicating that either the minimum wage should be reviewed or some type of housing supplement should introduced for low-income individuals and families.

HOUSING UNITS

In the following components on emergency, transitional and long-term housing estimates of need are based on information from the March 2000 Count of Homeless Persons in Edmonton, the Edmonton Joint Planning Committee Need and Demand Update, the NCSA Report on the Community Consultation on Homelessness, the January 2000 City of Edmonton Housing Agencies Inventory, the Planning Charette, waiting list information from housing management bodies, and information obtained from contacts with housing registries and with Alberta Human Resources and Employment.

*Persons with physical or sensory disabilities could be found in any of the homelessness categories. Anyone can use an accessible unit but disabled persons cannot use units which are not wheelchair accessible, for example. Therefore, **at least ten percent of the overall units developed under the emergency, transitional and long-term housing components will be accessible to persons with physical disabilities, including sensory disabilities, with a higher proportion in the longer term unit category because the demand is highest in this category.** Providers will be encouraged to ensure that at least ten percent of existing units are similarly accessible.*

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Immediate (emergency) housing as a safe, healthy alternative to the streets

Need for Emergency Housing

Emergency housing is intended to provide safe, healthy overnight shelter for individuals who have no place else to go that night. It is not intended as a regular residence. Edmonton currently has emergency accommodation for 534 persons. During the March 2000 Homeless Count, 546 persons were observed as “sheltered” in either emergency accommodation or condemned housing, expecting to be “on the street” at the end of their stay. 579 persons were observed as absolutely homeless.

As noted in Table 2, there are no emergency shelter units available for families. There are also no emergency units designated for seniors or for persons with mental illnesses or developmental disabilities. Consequently seniors and people with special support needs are mixed with everyone else in the available emergency housing units. Moreover, the March 2000 Homeless Count identified 60 homeless families of which 44 were absolute homeless. In addition, the 62 unit Urban Manor for hard-to-house individuals is in danger of being condemned and needs to be replaced.

The need for emergency accommodation takes into account the transitional units in the following component, on the assumption that most of the transitional units will be occupied by people who are currently staying in emergency housing more or less regularly or are among the absolute homeless.

The provision of emergency housing is not intended to be limited to shelter beds.

The order-of-magnitude requirement (see calculations in Endnote 3) for additional units is:

Table 7

REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY HOUSING	
Singles	235
Families	12
Total	247

The Singles category includes emergency accommodation and services designated to support the following subgroups:

SUB-GROUP	ADDITIONAL UNITS
Youth	25
Seniors	20
Persons With Addictions	70
Mental Health	30
Prostitutes, Trans-Gender Persons	15
Hard-to-House	13
	(plus 62 replacement units)

No additional units for single men are proposed since the Singles transitional units proposed in the following section will free up existing emergency accommodation spaces.

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Transitional housing

Need for Transitional Housing

People experienced in counselling and/or treatment in all of the areas of need agree that there is a greater potential for success if the person has stable living arrangements while the counselling and/or treatment is being undertaken. The one exception is mental health professionals who believe that most people with mental illness need secure, long-term housing since “transitioning is difficult for them and can make people ill.”

Transitional housing would provide a secure, healthy living environment where the person or family can receive assistance, counselling and/or treatment and practise life skills which have the potential to lead to independent living.

Transitional housing is required for a program that will provide youth or young adults (up to 29 years of age) with accommodation and meals so they can access counselling, supports and services necessary to put in place a plan to get them off the streets. These units will assist in bridging the gap and facilitating access to the training and employment programs.

The NCSA Consultation identified the need for two types of transitional units. One was culturally appropriate housing for pregnant Aboriginal single mothers that provide support services such as parenting and

budgeting. The other was for an Aboriginal youth transitional facility with support services including Elder involvement and programs to bring parents back into youth lives in a supportive way.

Also identified is the need for a transitional home to support pregnant and/or parenting teens who need additional support. This would help to address the problem of babies being apprehended because the teen mother and/or father has no fixed address or does not have the additional support needed to care for the baby effectively.

Because transitional housing is intended as a regular residence for a period of time, the units need to be larger than emergency housing units and to be self-contained or located in self-contained groups homes or congregate housing.

The order-of-magnitude requirement for additional units is (see calculations in Endnote 4):

Table 8

REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	
Single Men	40
Single Women	55
Youth	20
Aboriginal Youth	10
Youth (16-29)	10
Aboriginal Pregnant Youth	5
Pregnant Youth	5
Person with Addictions	120
Prostitutes, Trans-Gender Persons	15
Women Fleeing Violence	15
Families	40
Total	335

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Long-term affordable housing or long-term supportive housing arrangements

Need for Long-Term Affordable or Long-Term Supportive Housing

One of the most effective ways of addressing the need of the homeless in through the provision of affordable permanent housing. A longitudinal study (5 years) of homeless families in New York indicated that *“demographic characteristics and housing conditions were the most important risk factors for shelter, entry; enduring poverty and disruptive social experiences also contributed. Five years later, four fifths of sheltered families had their own apartment. Receipt of subsidized housing was the primary predictor of housing stability among formerly homeless families”* (Predictors of Homelessness Among Families in New York City: From Shelter Request to Housing Stability, American Journal of Public Health, November 1998)

When the initial counselling and/or treatment phase is complete, the person should move to more permanent living accommodation so that people in greater immediate need can occupy the transitional housing spaces. However, most of the persons emerging from transitional housing will not have the financial resources to obtain market housing and some may require continuing supportive services.

Just as additional transitional units would free up some emergency housing spaces, so would additional permanent housing free up emergency and transitional spaces. The listing of desired additional permanent housing units is provided in Table 5. Because insufficient funds are available, only the highest priority long term units (See calculations in Endnote 5) are proposed for the first three years of the Plan.

Table 9

LONG-TERM SUPPORTIVE HOUSING		
	Overall Need*	Provided through the Plan
Singles	565	50
Singles- Persons with Addictions		50
Families	1180	115
Seniors	225	
Seniors Assisted Living	345	
Mental Health	500	100
Persons with Developmental Disabilities	35	
Aboriginal Families	2100	100
Total	4950	415

* includes both long-term supportive housing and affordable housing

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Community awareness programs**Community Awareness**

A variety of community awareness programs should be undertaken to promote the Plan and to educate the general public on

- the extent of homelessness in Edmonton,
- the symptoms of the various human conditions and the systemic issues giving rise to homelessness,
- actions that need to be taken to implement a Continuum of Support, and
- ways in which the community can participate.

Such programs will “put a face on” homelessness, help to reduce the fear or aversion many people experience when they encounter someone who is “different”, and assist in directing public and private resources toward activities that are part of the Continuum of Support. Increased general understanding is needed in order to raise community support, and consequently support by decision-makers, for programs addressing homelessness. Increased awareness may also decrease the public’s “fear” of persons with mental illnesses and developmental disabilities and, conversely, help people to understand when professional intervention is required.

Release of Plan

The initial step will be the public release of this Community Plan at a media conference by the EJPCOH, with the involvement of the relevant federal and provincial Ministers, the Mayor of Edmonton, and other officials and community members. Background information will be prepared. Officials will be available for talk shows and other media opportunities as well as for speaking engagements at service clubs and other appropriate venues.

The Plan, together with application information, will be available at libraries and on the web sites of the three governments.

The programs will assist the community in understanding the challenges facing people who are experiencing mental illness, developmental disabilities, addiction, elder abuse, family violence, poverty and other issues which contribute to their homelessness.

PRIORITIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Information on the proposed implementation strategies is provided in two sets of tables. The first describes the types of factors proposed, allocates responsibilities and indicates priorities. The second summarizes activities and estimated costs. Detailed cost estimates are provided in Endnotes 6 & 7.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIORITIES

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Identifying with an individual or family their needs and cultural sensitivities and then connecting them to facilities and services			
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
<p>1.1* Identifying and Connecting (See page 15)</p> <p>*Note: The numbers used in this table correspond to the sequential numbering used in the next table of Recommended Activities, and are provided as a cross-reference.</p>	<p>Computerized database (Continuum of Support System) providing easy access to the master directory of services and collecting demographic and statistical data on the use of the services by the homeless in Edmonton. The master directory will include information on all relevant services. By entering basic information regarding a homeless person (such as age and observed conditions), the user will be provided with a menu of services which the homeless person may access, together with information on the availability of the service. Hyperlink connections will be provided to assist with referrals. The demographic and statistical data component will include information on the capacity and current use of available services. General demographic information on persons using the Continuum of Support will be collected to assist in future planning and understanding of homelessness in Edmonton. This information will not be identifiable to any individual. The two components will be linked so that a homeless person will not be referred to a service that is already being used to capacity.</p> <p>Continuum of Support System should also provide access to general resource materials (such as dealing with NIMBY) and links to other related web sites. Computer equipment may need to be supplied to some service providers or existing equipment upgraded.</p> <p>The system will be designed to be transferable to other communities in Alberta (and perhaps elsewhere) and to run on standard hardware without reducing the capacity of the normal use of the equipment. The CMHC Feasibility Report on a Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS) will be a primary resource.</p>	<p>EJPCOH as coordinator of Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) City of Edmonton Capital Health Authority (CHA) The Support Network Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) Alberta Community Development (ACD) Alberta Health and Wellness (AHW) Alberta Mental Health Board (AMHB)</p>	<p>High</p>

FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
1.2 Aboriginal Systems & Data (See pages 16-17)	Aboriginal Systems & Data Committee	EAHHEC, NCSA, appropriate stakeholders	High
1.3 Cooperation Arrangements (See page 15)	Following the development of the master directory, all identified service providers will be invited to participate in establishing cooperation and collaboration arrangements. This activity will be facilitated by person(s) who have conflict resolution skills to assist in addressing “turf protection” issues and in promoting full collaboration. The arrangements will be included in Continuum of Support System.	EJPCOH to coordinate contract	High
1.4 Transportation (see page 15&18)	Transportation services are one area that will be addressed during this activity. This may identify a requirement to purchase one or more vehicles. If so, a joint approach to service clubs to provide the vehicle(s) will be developed.	Alberta Infrastructure City of Edmonton	Medium
1.5 Outreach Service (See page 16)	Training for elders in the Aboriginal community, police officers, and hospital staff admitting or discharging patients, for example, in identification and connection.	EJPCOH to coordinate with agencies ⁽¹⁾	Medium
1.6 Mental Health Outreach (See page 16)	Hire 15 outreach workers for those experiencing mental health difficulties.	Alberta Mental Health Board (AMHB)	High
1.7 Cultural Sensitivity (See Page 17)	Review program and service delivery staff guidelines for cultural sensitivity. Revise as necessary and train staff.	EJPCOH to arrange with Edmonton Aboriginal Housing and Homeless Executive Council (EAHHEC) and other groups	High

⁽¹⁾ careful attention needs to be given to the appropriate stakeholders to be consulted.

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Appropriate Supportive and Preventative Services			
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
1.1 Appropriate Services (See page 17)	Develop reliable and generally accepted demographic and statistical database	Part of Continuum of Support System above	High
2.1 Home Care (See page 18)	Review and revise allocation of resources to home care services	CHA AMHB	High
	2.2 Mental Health Support (See page 18)	Hire 10 support staff for mental health patients housed in additional housing units provided under the Plan	AMHB
2.3 Respite Beds (see Page 15&18)	Provide 30 additional respite beds for mental health and developmentally disabled individuals to give caregivers a rest	CHA	Medium
1.4 Transportation (See page 18)	Coordinate transportation service to take homeless persons to the location of services they need.	Part of Cooperation Agreements above	Medium
2.4 Cultural Differences (See page 18)	Identify cultural differences Aboriginals encounter in City and techniques for adjusting to them.	EAHHEC, NCSA ⁽¹⁾	Medium
	Deliver orientation sessions in Aboriginal communities	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), Alberta Learning (AL)	Medium
2.5 Living Skills Programs (See page 19)	Review and expand living skills programs	AHRE, AL, Edmonton Community Services Community groups e.g. WeCan Cooperative, Social Housing Advisory Committee, Boyle Street Coop	Medium
2.6 SFI Policy Review (See page 19)	Review and revise SFI policies to reflect Edmonton rents, cover security deposits, remove discouragements to responsible parenthood	AHRE	High
2.7 RGI Policy Review (See page 19)	Review and reduce or introduce sliding scale for 30% RGI rule for subsidized housing	ACD	High
2.8 Tenancy Training	Homeless training on Access to Housing and Eviction Prevention	ACD, AHRE	Medium
2.9 Homeless Prevention Program (Criminal Justice) (See page 19)	Employability and cognitive based programs for persons on conditional release	Alberta Justice (AJ), AHRE, NCSA	Medium
2.10 Youth 16-29 Program (See page 19)	Housing and meals for youth (up to 29) facilitating access to training and employment programs	HRDC	High

FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
2.11 Youth Support Program (See page 19)	Access to tools and resources for training and employment (2 year pilot project)	AHRE, HRDC with youth service groups	High
CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Immediate (emergency) housing as a safe, healthy alternative to the streets (See pages 20-21)			
3.1 Hard-to-House	Develop 13 additional units and replace Urban Manor (62 units)	Proposals from not-for-profit and private organizations	
3.2 Family Emergency Housing	Develop 12 units		
3.3 Youth Emergency Housing	Develop 25 units		High
3.3 Senior's Emergency Housing	Develop 20 units	Priority confirmation by EJPCOH	High
3.3 Persons with Addictions	Develop 70 units		Medium
3.3 Mental Health Emergency Housing	Develop 30 units	Funding through EHTF, CMHC RRAP and Shelter Enhancement	Medium
3.3 Prostitutes & Trans-Gender Emergency Housing	Develop 15 units		High

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Transitional housing (See pages 21-22)			
4.1 Single Men	Develop 40 units	Proposals from not-for-profit and private organizations	High
4.1 Single Women	Develop 55 units		High
4.1 Youth	Develop 20 units		High
4.1 Aboriginal Youth	Develop 10 units	Priority confirmation by EJPCOH	
4.1 Youth (Step Up)	Develop 10 units		
4.1 Aboriginal Pregnant Youth	Develop 5 units		
4.1 Pregnant Youth	Develop 5 units		
4.1 Persons with Addictions	Develop 120 units	Funding through EHTF	High
4.1 Prostitutes, Trans-Gender Persons	Develop 15 units		High
4.2 Women Fleeing Violence	Develop 15 units		High
4.2 Families	Develop 40 units		High

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Long-term affordable housing or long-term supportive housing arrangements (See pages 22-23)			
FACTOR	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBILITY	
5.1 Singles	Develop 150 units (50 proposed for 1 st 3 years)	Proposals from not-for-profit and private organizations	High
5.2 Persons with Addictions	Develop 50 units (50 proposed for 1 st 3 years)		High
Seniors	Develop 225 units		Medium
5.3 Mental Health	Develop 150 units (100 proposed for 1 st 3 years)		High
5.4 Aboriginal Families	Develop 100 large units (100 proposed for 1 st 3 years)		High
5.5 Other Large Families	Develop 50 units (50 proposed for 1 st 3 years)	Priority confirmation by EJPCOH	High
5.5 Families	Develop 65 units (65 proposed in 1 st 3 years)	Funding through EHTF	High
Seniors Assisted Living	Develop 345 units (See page 13, Background Paper #2 in Appendix II)	Capital Health Authority	High

CONTINUUM COMPONENT: Community awareness programs			
6.1 Community Awareness Programs (See page 24)	Develop materials using all appropriate media (no purchase of broadcast time) aimed at decreasing the myths regarding homelessness and increasing acceptance of the Plan and support for programs to address homelessness	EJPCOH to coordinate	High
6.2 Release of Plan (See page 24)	Media conference, talk shows, speaking engagements. Background information will include clear description of application process. Material will be provided to all interested groups and individuals. Place Plan and background information in libraries and mount on web sites.	Federal, provincial & municipal communications staff	High

RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES

The following table provides an overview of the Community Plan's recommended activities and the new funding required each to complete the activities outlined in the three-year plan. It includes funding for homeless programs and services, capital funding for the development of emergency, transitional and long term supportive housing, operating and program funding that are facility based and funding for administration and evaluation. It should be noted that unlike the capital funding, the facility based operating and program funding will be required on an ongoing basis. The initial years' program and operating funding has been identified for the various types of housing; (Cap) denotes capital funding and (Op) operating funding.

Activity (based on Continuum of Support concept)	Funding 2000/2001	Funding 2001/2002	Funding 2002/2003
<i>Continuum of Support Component 1:</i> Coordinate identification of needs and connect the homeless to facilities and services			
Activity #1.1: Develop computerized database (Continuum of Support System)	\$10,000	\$400,000	\$100,000
Activity #1.2: Establish Aboriginal Systems & Data Committee		\$100,000	\$50,000
Activity #1.3: Encourage cooperation between service providers	\$5,000	\$50,000	
Activity #1.4: Arrangements for transportation of homeless to services	Donated vehicle(s) by service club if required		
Activity #1.5: Outreach training for front-line staff/elders		\$1,000	
Activity #1.6: Hire 10 additional mental health outreach workers in Year 2 and 5 in Year 3		\$310,000	\$165,000
Activity #1.7: Ensure cultural sensitivity in service delivery guidelines and train staff	\$20,000	\$20,000	
<i>Continuum of Support Component 2:</i> Provide appropriate preventative and support services for the homeless			
Activity #2.1: Revise allocation of resources to home care	Potential budget increase depending on options for reallocating resources		
Activity #2.2: Hire 10 mental health support staff	Included in operating costs of housing units		
Activity #2.3: Provide 15 additional respite beds in Year 2 and 15 in Year 3		\$300,000	\$300,000
Activity #2.4: Orient Aboriginal persons to cultural differences of life in the city		\$25,000	\$25,000
Activity #2.5: Review and expand living skills programs			\$20,000
Activity #2.6: Review and revise SFI policies	Dependent on results of review		

Activity	Funding 2000/2001	Funding 2001/2002	Funding 2002/2003
Activity #2.7: Review and revise RGI policy	Dependent on results of review		
Activity #2.8: Access to Housing and Eviction Prevention		\$20,000	\$20,000
Activity #2.9: Establish Homeless Prevention Program (Criminal Justice)	\$25,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Activity #2.10: Provide meals and support for Youth (16-29) Program		\$91,000	\$91,000
Activity #2.11: Establish Youth Support Program		\$50,000	\$50,000
<i>Continuum of Support Component 3:</i> Provide additional emergency accommodation as a safe, healthy alternative to the streets			
Activity #3.1: Develop 13 new and 62 replacement units for hard-to-house individuals	\$2,344,399(Cap) \$483,716(Op)		
Activity #3.2: Develop 12 units for families	\$420,000 (Cap) \$478,980(Op)		
Activity #3.3: Develop 160 units of singles emergency accommodation for target groups	\$1,500,000 (Cap) \$1,098,400(Op)	\$1,000,000 (Cap) \$ 329,900 (Op)	\$700,000 (Cap) \$320,000 (Op)
<i>Continuum of Support Component 4:</i> Provide additional transitional accommodation to enable a stable living environment while counselling and/or treatment is being undertaken			
Activity #4.1: Develop 280 units of singles transitional housing for target groups	\$1,887,910 (Cap) \$675,250 (Op)	\$5,519,195 (Cap) \$1,758,935 (Op)	\$3,141,053 (Cap) \$792,260 (Op)
Activity #4.2: Develop 55 units of family transitional housing		\$1,250,510 (Cap) \$565,000 (Op)	\$1,429,431 (Cap) \$ 60,000 (Op)
<i>Continuum of Support Component 5:</i> Provide additional long-term supportive housing arrangements to enable a stable living environment for persons requiring continuing support services and for large families			
Activity #5.1: Develop 150 units for singles	\$1,665,710 (Cap) \$150,000 (Op)	\$1,985,383 (Cap) \$150,000 (Op)	\$1,015,710 (Cap) \$372,000 (Op)
Activity #5.2: Develop 50 units for persons with addictions		\$1,335,383 (Cap) \$ 154,000 (Op)	

Activity	Funding 2000/2001	Funding 2001/2002	Funding 2002/2003
Activity #5.3: Develop 100 units for large Aboriginal families		\$3,090,505 (Cap) \$37,500 (Op)	\$3,090,505 (Cap) \$37,500 (Op)
Activity #5.4: Develop 115 units for other families		\$927,766 (Cap)	\$5,337,260 (Cap) \$75,000 (Op)
<i>Continuum of Support Component 6:</i> Increase community awareness of the extent of homelessness, actions needed to implement a Continuum of Support to address the human conditions and systemic issues, and ways in which the community can help			
Activity #6.1: Develop and distribute materials	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Activity #6.2: Release of Plan	\$10,000		
7. Administer implementation of the Plan			
Activity #7.1: Administration of the Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing (including annual Plan review)	\$138,000	\$138,000	\$138,000
Activity #7.2: Three-year review			\$50,000
Activity #7.3: Administration of housing unit development process by Edmonton Housing Trust Fund	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Budget required	\$11,162,365	\$20,159,077	\$17,929,719
TOTAL NEW FUNDING REQUIRED OVER 3 YEARS			\$49,251,161

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The full effects of this Plan will not be evident until after all of the activities have been implemented. The immediate needs of the homeless in Edmonton must be addressed in the interim. The Plan assumes that sufficient funding is available to provide an interim response to the emergency needs of the homeless during the 2000/2001 winter.

Implementation of the Plan will be based on the 1999 recommendations of the Edmonton Task Force on Homelessness. The Task Force report recommended that the Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing (EJPCOH) lead implementation of the Task Force's recommendations and that the Edmonton Housing Trust Fund (EHTF) be the mechanism to generate predictable, sustainable and dedicated funding to meet affordable housing needs in Edmonton.

The EJPCOH has recently undergone a review of its membership and mandate. The new membership of the Board of Directors will be:

Federal government	1
Provincial government	1
Municipal government	1
Business	2
Edmonton Coalition on Homelessness	4
Community-at-large	2
Aboriginal authorities	2
Aboriginal community	2
Capital Health Authority	1
Alberta Mental Health Board	1
Philanthropic community	<u>1</u>
	18
Ex officio:	
Edmonton Housing Trust Fund	1
Executive Director	1

Sectors which are not directly represented on the Board may be represented on sub-committees as specific issues arise. Sub-committees will carry out specific activities of EJPCOH, either on a standing committee or ad hoc committee basis. Standing committees include Aboriginal, Research, Community Plan, Advocacy/Communication/Public Awareness, and Performance Monitoring.

The Edmonton Housing Trust Fund (EHTF) was established in 1999 by the Edmonton Coalition on Homelessness. The purpose of EHTF is to serve as the funding vehicle for affordable housing generally in Edmonton by consolidating public, not-for-profit and private sector funding in one place so that it can be used to meet the highest priority needs in Edmonton.

EHTF is governed by seven trustees appointed as follows:

Government of Alberta	1
City of Edmonton	1
Greater Edmonton Home Builders Association	1
Interfaith Committee for Education and Awareness Society	1
Edmonton Coalition on Homelessness	3

Each appointment is for a three-year term and no trustee may serve longer than 72 consecutive months.

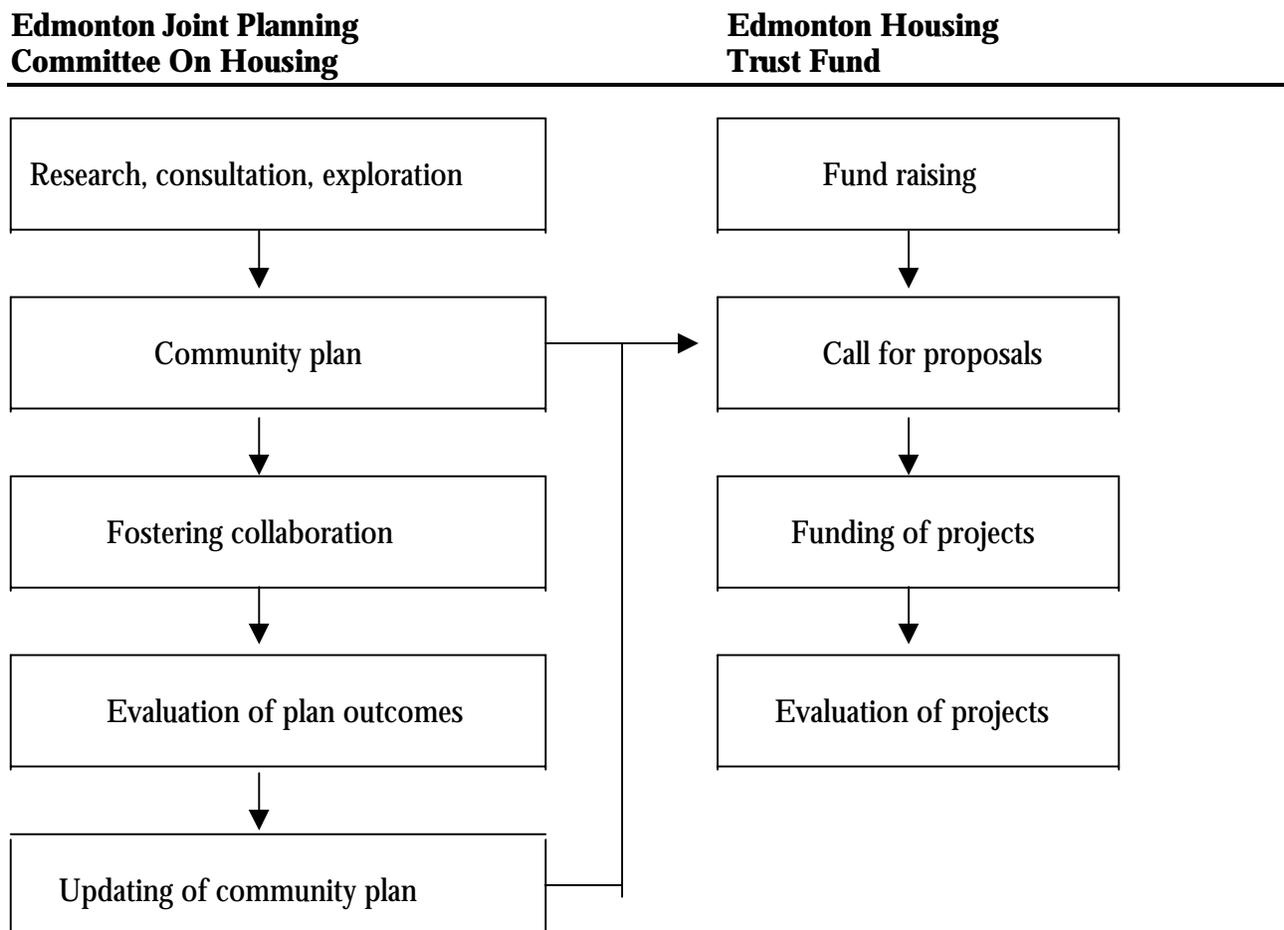
EJPCOH and the EHTF will have clearly defined – and different – roles and responsibilities.

Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing will be responsible for research, needs analysis, planning and prioritizing for low income, special needs and affordable housing in the City of Edmonton. Also responsible for soliciting and coordinating the support services essential to these priority needs. Provides to the Edmonton Housing Trust Fund a community plan that sets priorities, estimates a budget and commits to support services required.

Edmonton Housing Trust Fund will seek donations, solicit project proposals, analyze submissions and fund projects to address the priority needs as established by the EJPCOH.

Two organizations help to avoid conflicts of interest, ensure transparency and minimize lobbying for specific projects.

The following chart shows the relationship of the EJPCOH and the EHTF in implementing the Plan.



Calls for Proposals

EHTF will call for proposals for projects that match the priorities of the Plan. When any proposal is received, EHTF will confirm that it fits within the priorities of the Plan and, if so, will conduct a financial analysis of the proposal. If satisfied that the project is financially feasible and that the required funding is available, EHTF will approve the project and enter into a funding agreement with the proponent.

EHTF may establish an application date or dates by which applications must be submitted during each year of the Plan.

EHTF will also coordinate fund-raising initiatives to ensure that the additional revenues required from non-government sources are available for implementing the Plan.

Program Initiatives

Similar procedures will be used by EHTF with regard to the program and service initiatives to be funded under the Plan. EHTF will select the successful proponent and funds will be advanced in accordance with the payment schedule approved by EJPCOH.

The plan envisions reserving \$138,000 per year for the administrative costs of the EJPCOH and \$200,000 per year for the responsibilities of the EHTF. These administrative costs will be the first draw on any short term investment earnings of the funds so that, as far as is possible, the principal amount of funds from the governments and other contributors will be directed to the activities proposed under the plan.

A detailed Implementation Schedule is provided in Endnote 7.

SUSTAINABILITY

This Plan builds on the programs and services that exist in the Edmonton community as a result of previous and continuing government programs and the effort and expertise of the dedicated staff and volunteers who oversee them. The Plan provides opportunities to strengthen some services, expand others and introduce some new approaches to address the needs of homeless individuals and families in Edmonton.

For housing units, the Plan reflects a capital grant model which assures a grant of the difference between the capital cost and the mortgage capability. Ongoing sustainability is ensured by putting what's needed up front. New construction costs were used because that is the most conservative approach. If conversions of existing buildings are possible, they may be less costly in which case funds would be freed up for more units.

The actual number of units achievable may also be affected by changes in construction costs, interest rates (including any federal or provincial low interest mortgages), and SFI rates. In the past, CMHC was a major player and should reactivate that role certainly by providing low interest loans and perhaps by reducing its mortgage insurance premiums for these projects.

The potential mortgage capacity is calculated by estimating the rental revenue the units are likely to generate. The most conservative estimate of revenue generation involves using the SFI rates. The first charge on these revenues is the operating and utility costs for the unit. Any remainder is the net rent available for mortgage payment, which is then converted to a mortgage amount.

“Potential Mortgage Capacity” is the amount of mortgage funding that could be supported by the expected revenues after deducting an allocation for operating and utility costs. A CMHC insured mortgage with 7.5% interest rate amortized over 25 years was used in the calculation.

The Plan avoids proposing activities that have a short life span, except as pilot projects. If the funding was allocated directly to continuing income support or other services, sustainability beyond the term of the Plan could not be assured.

The Charette participants concluded that most required services exist. Some need to be expanded and the Plan identifies additional funding requirements in various existing programs. These programs are primarily funded by the Government of Alberta and their expansion will require increases in the government's operating budget or reallocation of existing funds. Program elements will not be started until the funding is committed.

To serve the homeless better and to reflect the Continuum of Support concept, the services need better coordination which will be one of outcomes of the computerized database (Continuum of Support System). This will help to ensure a continuing ability to bring all the available services to bear on the needs of each homeless person.

The table on the following page summarizes the funding required over the term of the Plan.

3 YEAR FUNDING REQUIRED

		Capital Funding (one time)	Additional 3 Year Facility-Based Program/ Operating Funding	Homeless Programs and Services	Administration and Evaluation
Emergency	Singles	\$3,200,000	\$1,748,300		
		\$2,344,399	\$483,716		
	Family	\$420,000	\$478,980		
		\$5,964,399	\$2,710,996		
Transitional	Singles	\$10,548,156	\$3,226,445		
	Family	\$2,679,941	\$625,000		
		\$13,228,097	\$3,851,445		
Long Term	Singles	\$2,351,093	\$526,000		
	Singles	\$3,651,093	\$300,000		
	Family	\$3,174,522	\$37,500		
	L Fam	\$9,271,516	\$112,500		
		\$18,448,224	\$976,000		
				\$165,000	
				\$300,000	
				\$50,000	
				\$20,000	
				\$10,000	
				\$510,000	
				\$55,000	
				\$1,000	
				\$40,000	
				\$250,000	
				\$150,000	
				\$40,000	
				\$525,000	
				\$182,000	
				\$100,000	
					\$50,000
					\$414,000
					\$600,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED		\$37,640,720	\$7,538,441	\$3,008,000	\$1,064,000

TOTAL PLAN	\$49,251,161
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EVALUATION

Measurement Criteria

The criteria by which the success of this Plan will be measured are:

- the number of absolute homeless compared to the March 2000 count
- the number of total homeless compared to the March 2000 count
- the number of planned units available for occupancy
- the percentage of service providers participating in Continuum of Support System
- the number of service providers entering into cooperation agreements
- the reduction in the number of complaints regarding lack of cultural sensitivity
- the availability of a reliable data base
- the extent of SFI policy revisions
- the implementation of a reduction in or sliding scale for RGI
- the number of requests for information, speakers and other promotional contacts

and other qualitative factors, such as client satisfaction, as determined by EJPCOH.

Annual Review and Modification

Each year the EJPCOH, in consultation with the Charette participants and others, will review the progress achieved in carrying out the plan. EJPCOH will determine an appropriate method for carrying out the review and will convene the housing and service providers from time to time to share information.

The annual reviews will result in a clear comparison of how the achievements to date match the plan. Any revisions to the Plan necessary to accommodate changing circumstances will also be included.

This statement will be made available to all the partners in the Plan and to the community. The methods used to release the Plan initially will serve as the basis for community access to the progress reports.

Overall Evaluation

A three-year evaluation, in addition to comparing actual results with the plan, will provide a comprehensive information base on the state of homelessness in Edmonton in 2003. The “outside” three year evaluation will be contracted by EJPCOH.

The biannual Homeless Count and information produced by the database (Continuum of Support System) will be useful tools for the overall evaluation.

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The Plan will be publicized initially during the media conference announcing its approval (see Activity #6.2). Subsequent media and speaking opportunities will be organized to provide further exposure to the issues and planned activities. Background speaking materials will be provided to elected and administrative officials for their use.

The Plan, or information on how to obtain it, will be available on the web sites of the participating governments. Copies of the Plan will be deposited in the Edmonton Public Library system branch libraries.

Release of the annual Evaluation Reports and the Three Year Review will provide similar opportunities to profile the homelessness issues.

The Edmonton Housing Trust Fund will issue public Requests For Proposals inviting proposals for projects to respond to the priority housing needs identified in the Plan. Media releases will be used to announce approval of projects. Ground Breaking and Official Opening events will be organized as appropriate to give further exposure.

Both the Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing and the Edmonton Housing Trust Fund will use every available opportunity to increase the public profile of the challenges and opportunities described in the Plan.

COMMUNITY'S CONTRIBUTION

FUNDING PROJECTED

Government of Canada

Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative \$5.7 million per year for three years
 Urban Aboriginal Strategy \$1.2 million in 2000/2001
 Shelter Enhancement Initiative \$1 million available for Alberta
 Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program \$2.3 million per year
 CMHC PDF loans \$434,000 for Prairies and Territories (2000/01 priority for homelessness)
 HRDC Homeless Youth at Risk \$600,000 per year for three years (under 29)
 Corrections Canada \$525,000 over three years

Government of Alberta

Homelessness Implementation Strategy \$1 million per year for three years
 Rent Supplement Program (in kind provision of 10 long term units)
 Start up funding \$2 million (matching \$2 million provided to Calgary Homeless Foundation)
 Additional funding resulting from SFI and RGI reviews
 Additional funding for CHA and AMHB

City of Edmonton

\$1.3 million per year less City's contribution to EJPCOH

Private and Charitable Funding

Edmonton Downtown Rotary Club \$600,000
 Oxford House Foundation \$1.025 million (in kind provision of transition units)
 Edmonton Housing Trust Fund \$50,000 anonymous donation

Source	Year I	Year II	Year III	TOTAL
Corrections Canada	\$25,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$525,000
AHIS	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Alberta Rent Supp		\$618,500		\$618,500
Alberta Start-Up Grant		\$2,000,000		\$2,000,000
City of Edmonton	\$1,100,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$3,700,000
*Private and Charitable	\$342,050	\$942,000	\$342,000	\$1,626,050
SCPI	\$5,700,000	\$5,700,000	\$5,700,000	\$17,100,000
Sub-total Available	\$8,167,050	\$11,810,500	\$8,592,000	\$28,569,550
Additional New Funds Required	\$108,969	\$5,353,242	\$7,680,959	\$13,143,170
Capital & Operating Required	\$8,276,019	\$17,163,742	\$16,272,959	\$41,712,720
Additional Facility-based Program/Operating	\$2,886,346	\$2,995,335	\$1,656,760	\$7,538,441
Total Required	\$11,162,365	\$20,159,077	\$17,929,719	\$49,251,161

** includes Edmonton Downtown Rotary contribution of \$600,000 to EICHS project; reduced grant requirement for 35 units of transitional housing for persons with addictions proposed by the Oxford House Foundation; \$50,000 currently on deposit with the Edmonton Housing Trust Fund*

The sources of the additional funds could include the Canada Works Infrastructure Program, additional investments by the Province of Alberta or the City of Edmonton, the Urban Aboriginal Strategy and the HRDC Homeless Youth at Risk program and contributions from charitable organizations, corporations and individuals.

ENDNOTES

1. Outreach and Connection Service Suppliers

The following Table outlines examples of those involved in outreach and connection in Edmonton. These organizations have the capacity to address the needs of a wide range of individuals and families. (Source for the data comes from The Support Network, Northern Alberta Housing Co-operative Association, and the 1999 Annual Report for Housing Registries.)

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
HOUSING REGISTRIES AND REFERRAL AGENTS	Boyle Street Co-op Housing Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assists low income people find suitable housing. In 1999 the Registry served 1,009 households of whom 63% were single and 37% were families
	Handicapped Housing Society Accessible Housing Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assists all persons with disabilities in their search for affordable accessible housing (private landlords are encouraged to contact registry for tenant referrals. The Home Partner Program matches clients with disabilities to home owners or disabled clients who are looking for roommates to share their own accommodations. In 1999 the Registry served 342 households. Of these 60% were single persons and 33% were families (note: % not 100, balance not categorized).
	Retired and Semi-retired Housing Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides information, referrals, assessments regarding housing alternatives for older people. Between April and December 1999, this Registry served 2,496 households of which 38% were single. Publishes a Seniors Housing Directory.
	Operation Friendship Housing Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> complies a housing registry and provides assistance for adequate shelter. During 1999 the Registry served 336 households, of whom 99% were single.
	Urban Native Housing Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assists anyone 18 years of age and over to access, decent, affordable rental housing. During 1999, the Registry provided service to 351 households, 85% of whom were families.

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
	Northern Alberta Co-operative Housing Association (NACHA) co-op housing referral service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a contact list of the existing housing co-operatives to individuals seeking co-operative housing. Runs an information session once a month for individuals interested in co-operative housing. During 1999 NACHA provided service to approximately 1100 households. No statistics are kept on the households, however the majority are family households.
SELF-HELP OR COMMUNITY GROUPS	124 Street Drop In Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a resource centre for residents around 124 Street provides a drop-in for social contact
	Bissell Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> services are geared to low/no income adults and families. Social and recreational drop-in programs for women, youth and mixed adults
	Boyle Street Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> multi-service community centre, drop in centre which includes a job search centre and assistance with the completion of income tax forms
	Canadian Native Friendship Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strives to make Edmonton a better community for aboriginal people to live and work in and to promote friendship between Aboriginal people and other Edmontonians, provides numerous programs and services
	CANDORA Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> connects people to increase understanding of each other, reduce isolation, build self worth and enrich the community
	Community Options A Society/Children & Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inglewood Child and Family Resource Centre Community Outreach Program, which provides services and resources to alleviate poverty and promote independence in the community.
	Dickensfield Amity House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community drop-in offering a variety of support groups for women. Have a telephone, fax and photocopier for community use.

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
	Humans on Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advocates for people on welfare and low income, provides moral support, information and referral, clothing and small appliance depot and assists with tax and pension forms. Directly involved with the Food Bank.
	Millwoods P.A.T.C.H. Place Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drop-in that connects people to other community services, resources and agencies
	Millwoods Welcome Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ drop-in that connects people to other community services, resources and agencies, services directed to immigrant residents in community
	Mustard Seed Street Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ community drop-in centre offering a hot lunch during the week and meals on Sunday (weekly Nov-Mar, monthly Apr-Oct). Also a food depot for food bank and clothing bank
	Native Counselling Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provides court work services in youth, adult and family courts
	Operation Friendship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ offers a drop-in for inner city seniors 55 and over, including food services and supportive social services. Provides outreach, locates and makes initial contact with senior and responds to their special needs.
	Poverty in Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ self-help group dedicated to the alleviation of poverty in Edmonton
	SHAC (Social Housing Advisory Committee)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a self-help advisory committee whose focus is issues relating to residents of social housing
	Unity Centre of North East Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to enhance, strengthen and encourage the development of healthier families and individuals in the community through the provision of low cost and free educational , recreational and preventative programs with a focus on early intervention,

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
	We Can Food Co-operative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ self-help group dedicated to improving the lives of low income individuals and families, operates a food co-operative
	WECOPE Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ self-help group dedicated to improving the lives of low income individuals and families, operates a drop in and clothing exchange

ADVOCACY OR SUPPORT GROUPS	HIV Network of Edmonton Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counselling, support, advocacy and referral for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS
	Kindred House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides support for transgendered individuals and prostitutes
	Schizophrenia Society of Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides support for families and people suffering from schizophrenia, including self-help groups
	Canadian Mental Health Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides direct support to people with mental illness as well as public advocacy and leadership
	John Howard Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides support and services to persons affected by the criminal justice system and promotes community involvement in finding solutions to the social problems of crime
	Elizabeth Fry Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides support to individuals, particularly women, in conflict with the law, offers information, referral, practical assistance and emotional support, drop-in
	Prosper Place Clubhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support group for individuals with mental health issues

2. Supportive and Preventative Service Providers

The Edmonton community has a strong network of service providers who amongst them service a wide range of homeless individuals and families. This network of service providers include those providing supplementary support services to individuals and families with as specific need as well as those providing services that enable homeless individuals and families to sustain themselves with the community. The following Table outlines examples of those involved in supportive and preventative services. These organizations have the capacity to address the needs of a wide range of individuals and families. It should be noted that there may be organizations and providers not included in this list. This is due to the fact that readily available data sources were used to compile the information, no original research was undertaken.

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
OVERALL SUPPORT SERVICES OR COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES	Beverly Towne Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community based centre in north east Edmonton whose purpose is to facilitate the overall social and economic development of the area
	Bissell Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all services are geared to low/no income adults and families and are free; services include emergency food, clothing, advocacy and one-to-one support for adults, support through pregnancy and with young children, education and support for women at risk of having FAS/FAE children, support for adults living independently with chronic mental health problems, employment referral, summer camps for families, adults and children (negotiable fees for camp)
	Boyle Street Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> multi service community centre, programs includes a Drop-in Centre; Housing Registry; Education Centre; Adult, Family and Youth Outreach; Young Adult Outreach; Mental Health Outreach; Mental Health Outreach; Stepping Stones; Inner City Youth Housing (Collaborative Program); Learning Centre; Fresh Start; Health for Two; Streetworks

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
	Boyle McCauley Health Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operates a walk-in clinic and family practice with comprehensive medical treatment including follow-up care with special emphasis on re- and post natal care; provides community outreach and home visiting by nurse practitioners which includes assessment and follow-up care and health education; provides foot care clinics, home visiting, maternal child care program, immunization programs in conjunction with Capital Health Authority; delivers and AIDS 9HIV0 prevention program including a needle exchange and bleach kits; Opiate detoxification Clinic; dental service- for people with no Alberta Health Care, those with no fixed address or those who work, live, and frequent the inner city
	Bredin Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a non-profit agency providing free employment services to adults in partnership with the Federal and Provincial Governments; including an assessment centre, training, job payment, opportunity fund.
	Catholic Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> multi functional agency working to improve the quality of life in Edmonton; it studies and plans for he development of social services; consults with, coordinates and manages services of other agencies under Catholic auspices including Rosary Hall and St. Andrew’s housing ltd; it’s programs Include Children’s Treatment Program, Young Offenders Programs, Family Based Treatment Program, Karios Houses, Elderly Adult Resource Services, Youth Transition Program, Family Links Program, Safe House, in House Crisis Intervention Program, Family Service, Community Care Program, , Rehabilitation Services, Substance Abuse Residential Care Service, Elpida Program, Protective Safe House.
	Community Services, City of Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers preventative social services to individuals and families of all ages; works with individuals, groups and organizations to develop the strengths and features of neighbourhoods, encourages participation in and features of neighbourhoods and encourages participation in the community; assessment and referral based counselling, family violence prevention.

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
	Family Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides counselling to families, couples and individuals; offers group work in individual adjustment, domestic violence, divorce and separation.
	Family Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers contract work with child welfare, school boards, home care services and private individuals ; provides environmental/behavioural assessments; offers healthy life skills, budgeting, nutrition, community resources, problem solving strategies, positive role modelling, individual and family support; has Aboriginal resources.
	Meals on Wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> serves persons of any age who are unable to provide nutritious food for themselves, including the elderly or frail, convalescent or ill, persons with disabilities or those lacking the motivation or skill to prepare meals.
	Mennonite Centre for Newcomers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement Services for immigrants and refugees includes assistance accessing housing, schools, social support agencies, and government services; English as a Second Language Programs offer part-time ESL classes for adults and seniors on-site and with a variety of community partners; Employment Program deals with career counselling, self-employment, job training courses, and profession/occupation-specific programs and courses; provides Early Intervention Program for refugee children 6-12 years to develop skills necessary for the adjustment to Canadian life; Community Development Program assists emerging refugee and immigrant communities with community development initiatives.
	Millwoods Patch Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers parenting education, support programs and services on a formal and informal basis, self help programs, - provides parent/child interaction programs, connects people to other community services, resources and agencies. - provides child care during parent programs, after school and school holidays. - offers practical and emotional support to low income families.
	Norwood Child and Family Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> operates as a neighbourhood centre with flexible programming geared to the changing needs of the Norwood and Clareview communities and their surrounding; offers Healthy Families, Early Start; Head Start as Well as a Drop-in after Care School Program; Centre of the Community Action

CATEGORY	ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION
		Program dedicated to ensuring quality housing stock in the communities.
	The Support Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides information and or support to individuals and families in need, including the Distress Suicide Line, Walk -In Counselling, Directory of Community Services Including a Hard Times Handbook and a Self-help Support Group Directory.
	Victorian Order of Nurses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides visiting nursing care in patient's home including health supervision and foot care, provides assessment, referral and advocacy services to women's shelters, YESS, Boyle Street Co-op, and Operation Friendship; home support services to keep people in their own home sn nursing support to the Elder Abuse Team
ABORIGINALS	124 Street Drop In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aboriginal women's gathering (crafts), Bannock Chat (men & women)
	Aboriginal Consulting Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers individual and family counselling services for treaty status clients-provides individual counselling for young offenders, adults on parole
	Aboriginal Multi-Media Society of Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organizes and develops communication programs for Aboriginal communities, produces a 12 hour per day radio station for Alberta, Alberta Sweetgrass, a provincial publication
	Ben Calf Robe Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides social work services including counselling, prenatal and parenting support, in home family support, therapeutic recreation and cultural events and two Aboriginal Headstart sites.
	Bissell Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in addition to the variety of program described earlier Bissell offers men's and women's traditional Native healing circles
	Boyle Street Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the co-op ensures that its services are sensitive to the needs and requirements of the Aboriginal community

	Boys and Girls Clubs of Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wichitowin Aboriginal In-Home Support, a youth and family support program that works primarily with Aboriginal children and families. Services are provided with a focus on traditional Native beliefs and values- planned interventions and services aim at strengthening and preserving facilities- skilled Family Resource Workers provide home-based, family-centred services.
	Canadian Native Friendship Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> programs and services include youth peer supports, foster family program, arts and craft classes, Cree classes, Native awareness classes, summer day camp, sports, women’s healing circle, AA meetings, food bank deport, clothing bank and drop-in
	Edmonton Young Offenders Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides and open and secure program for young male and female offenders granted custody by the courts- have a Native program
	Family Connections Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> have Aboriginal resources
	Feather of Hope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers AIDS/HIV prevention and education through training of community members to become peer educators; provides peer organizational support to those infected and affected, provides emergency fund, education material and referral services; advocates for those in the Aboriginal Community affected by HIV/AIDS
	Inner City Youth Housing Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Youth
	Metis Child & Family Service Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports Metis children/families by finding culturally appropriate alternatives to the apprehension of children, provides alternate care to Metis and Aboriginal children in care of Alberta Children’s Services, services to youth and families, supports youth to remain in school through a series of workshops, talking groups, life skills, tutor support, recreational activities and counselling.

	Metis Nation of Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> family and social services, economic development, advanced education & career planning, labour market development training.
	Native Counselling Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in addition to its court work it provides prevention programs: individual counselling; group counselling in parenting, Family Life Improvement, anger management; substance abuse relapses prevention; community training; Aboriginal Conflict Resolution training.
	Native Senior's Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> programs and services designed to enhance the physical, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of Edmonton's Native Seniors, including social centre for pot luck dinners, crafts, music and conversation, facilitates access to services and provides transportation to cultural & spiritual events.
	Poundmakers Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides personal, family and group therapy for Native families, men, women and adolescents; sponsors recreational activities, life skills preparation and social functions to promote sobriety and abstinence. Operates an out patient centre.
	Stan Daniels Healing Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> based upon a holistic philosophy, assists Native offenders with re-integration into the community. Utilizes resources in delivery of program including alcohol treatment, employment counselling and correctional support.
	Unity Centre of North East Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to enhance, strengthen and encourage the development of healthier families and individuals in the community through the provision of low cost and free educational , recreational and preventative programs with a focus on early intervention, including a Native Unity program.
ADDICTIONS	AADAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides assessment, detoxification from alcohol/or drugs and treatment for men and women. Also have a special program for youth 12-17 and their families. Adult treatment has 24 hour nursing coverage facilitating ongoing admission and safe physical withdrawal. Also run Henwood treatment centre which offers a residential program designed to meet the individuals unique needs.

	Al-Anon & Alateen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers a recovery program for family and friends of problem drinkers
	Alano Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a meeting place for alcoholics, families and friends to discuss interest and concerns (3 meeting daily)
	Boyle Street Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fresh Start Program, an addictions supports program; Streetworks, offers health promotion and a comprehensive AIDS prevention program
	Marion Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides an emergency meal, clothing to single men in inner city, holds weekly AA meetings
	Hope Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hope Mission provides individual counselling by appointment, hospital referrals and referrals to other programs. Herb Jamison provides a long term treatment program with addictions.
	Narcotics Anonymous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a spiritual non-religious program offering recovery to men and women
	Poundmakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see services under Aboriginal
	Salvation Army Addictions & Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides counselling, rehabilitation, spiritual guidance and other benevolent services for homeless, transient, unemployed, under employed and pensioners. Offers an intensive addiction treatment program.
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES	Arch Enterprises and Training Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides individualized vocational services to persons who have intellectual/multiple disability; focuses on vocational training, employment counselling and a variety of community based training options
	Chrysalis Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides assessment, training, alternatives to employment, services to individuals with diverse disabilities; offers extensive supportive services as a component of all programs, including developing life skills such as self-esteem, communications and problem solving techniques, including services to youth.
	Citizen Advocacy Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> matches private citizens on a one-to-one basis with adults and children who have a disability; assists individuals to adjust to community life

	Community Behavioural Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assists people with handicaps (including fetal alcohol syndrome and symptoms) to learn appropriate behaviours, including short term counselling, behavioural change strategies, hands on support to parents or agency staff, training for parents and staff.
	Edmonton Down Syndrome Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers support, information and public awareness as well as assistance to care and support givers
	Excel Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> offers vocational, academic, literacy, daily living skills and employment support services to persons with development disabilities and or mental health issues. Offers pre-employment training and employment with low client/staff ratio. Also offers a drop-in centre and child care centre.
	Gateway Association for Community Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extends emotional support and guidance to families with a member who has a developmental disability; provides information, referral, advocacy, and assistance to persons seeking help
	Goodwill Industries of Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides individualized services in basic skills; academic upgrading, basic literacy; consumerism; social life skills and employment skills and work experience.
	Networks Activity Centre (St. Alphonsus School)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a program of the Northern Alberta Brain Injury Society which offers participant planned and directed leisure and educational activities, emphasizing community involvement, community integration and the opportunity for personal growth.
	McMan Youth, Family & Community Services Assoc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides counselling services, services to persons with developmental disabilities, family support services, and alternate education services,
	Skills Training and Support Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the outreach program provides independent living skills training and support to adults 18 and over. Also have a program providing home respite to families with children under the age of 18 who have a disability.

	The Capital Care Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a community rehabilitation program and Young Adult Day Programs at its Dickensfield Site. Also provide services for individuals with dementia and alzheimers.
	Winnifred Stewart Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides day programs, workskill training, job placement and recreation and leisure support programs for individuals with a mental handicap
EX-OFFENDERS	Aboriginal Consulting Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Aboriginal
	Alberta Seventh Step Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides programs which foster a spirit of self-help and mutual aid to assist offenders returning to the community from prison; provides parole supervision and community assessment; offers parole supervision and community assessment; offers group rehabilitative counselling, structured programs for re-entry into the community
	Catholic Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elpida, offers accommodation and support for federal male and female day parolees requiring substance abuse treatment. see information under Youth
	Elizabeth Fry Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides support to individuals, particularly women, in conflict with the law; provides pre-release planning assistance in prisons; offers individual counselling, referral, information and social development programs in prisons and in the community.
	Edmonton Young Offender Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Youth

	John Howard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides support and services to persons affected by the criminal justice system and promotes community involvement in finding solutions to the social problems of crime; provides information, supportive counselling, employment assistance, upgrading, literacy, training and personal development courses to offenders, ex-offenders and those at risk of involvement in crime; provides pre-release planning for individuals who are being released from prison.
	Mustard Seed Street Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides community chaplaincy for ex-prisoners and some advocacy
	Native Counselling Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Aboriginal
	Ian MacKenzie and Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Youth
	Native Counselling Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Aboriginal
	Stan Daniels Healing Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Aboriginal
MENTAL HEALTH	Alberta Hospital Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides assertive outreach support to individuals with severe and persistent mental illness and functional disabilities, community based assessment and treatment, psychiatric clinics, a range of supportive therapies, and day support services. A Community Response Team provides specialized services to persons with a mental handicap and mental illness.
	Alberta Mental Health Board, Edmonton Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides mental health assessment, treatment and consultation services for adults with psychiatric illnesses, emotional and behavioural disturbances. Mental Health Crisis Response Team responds to mental health crises in the community either on the phone or at crisis location; provides consultation to community professionals or family of the person in crisis. Also have a Crisis

		Response Team for children/adolescents.
	Bona Comp-Behavioural Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides therapeutic, rehabilitative, and behavioural management services to those with mental, emotional or behavioural issues, and brain injury. Services provided to children and adults.
	Boyle Street Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Outreach, helps people with chronic mental illness to have productive lives in the community
	Canadian Mental Health Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides direct services to people with mental health illnesses, including day programs, one-to-one community rehabilitation/support, a variety of social/recreational programs, advocacy and leadership training. Also has children's programs.
	Capital Health Authority, Home Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long Term Care Psychiatric Consulting Service, offers services of continuing care centres including assessment and treatment consultation , education to staff, residents and their families; assistance for planning programs for groups of residents with mental health and/or behavioural problems.
	Catholic Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Care Program, provides home care services to persons referred through The Health Authority, emphasis on social and mental health
	Depression & Manic Depression Assoc of Alta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to provide support; promote and foster education, research, improved care and elimination of stigma in matters of depressive illness.
	Depressive Disorders, Self-Help Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides support, education and empowerment to depressive and bi-polar individuals, their families and friends
	Capital Health Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under mental health
	Excel Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Developmental Disabilities
	Edmonton People In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides social and recreational programs and outreach support for

	Need Shelter Society	individuals with chronic mental illness.
	Schizophrenia Society of Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides support for families and people suffering from schizophrenia, provides public education and supports self-help groups for people with schizophrenia.
	University of Alberta Hosp, Outpatient Psych Serv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychiatric Day Treatment Program, that offers a structured therapeutic milieu for adults and young adults with an emphasis on treatment through group psychotherapy; also a Walk-In Clinic that provides assessment, treatment and/or referral for all types of mental health problems.
SENIORS	Alberta Aids to Daily Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AADL assists individuals who have a chronic disability or illness, and individuals who are terminally ill; helps them secure certain basic medical equipment and supplies necessary for a more independent functioning at home or in a homelike setting
	Capital Health Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seniors Healthline, providing information for seniors, families, caregivers and professionals wanting to know about community services for seniors, operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Lamplighter Program recruits and trains volunteers to identify seniors in need and refer them to Healthline for follow-up Home Care provides health and support services for people with health needs who are able to remain in their homes
	Elderly Adult Resource Services (EARS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> program worker is available to complete assessments and provide in home or office visits, counselling, referral, advocacy and consultation-responds to allegations of elder abuse and neglect (financial, emotional, physical)
	Jewish Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Assistance for Seniors, joint program with VON, provides free in-home physical and social support to low income frail seniors with no-other care-givers
	Meals on Wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> food service program that can be accessed by seniors, thus enabling them to remain in an independent living situation and still having a balanced diet.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides Outreach, Helping Hands and Drop-in for inner city seniors 55

	Operation Friendship	plus. Also provides support service for grocery shopping, transportation to medical appointments, friendly visiting and food.
	Southeast Edmonton Seniors Association (SEESA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multi-purpose centre, also offer outreach worker available for crisis intervention, advocacy, information and referral, home visiting, counselling, and general assistance.
	Society for the Retired and Semi-retired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offers a variety of programs for seniors including information and referral and/or advocacy, client assessments, volunteer visiting and telephone friendship for isolated seniors; health services promote personal awareness and responsibility for well being including health assessments; encourages socialization and peer support
YOUTH	AADAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under Addictions
	Al-Anon & Alteen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under Addictions
	Alano Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under Addictions
	Alberta Mental Health Board, Edmonton Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under mental health
	Bona Comp-behavioural Management Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under mental health
	Boyle Street Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult, Family and Youth Outreach program that assists low income singles, youth (13-18 years old) and families to take control of their lives and participate in community life; Education Centre offers high school curriculum to youth (12-19 years old)

	Boys and Girls Clubs of Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> youth neighbourhood centres which provide a safe environment for children and youth aged 6-17; programs and activities are designed to develop self-reliance, responsibility. REACH Program offered to youth 15-20, which offers opportunities to teens who may not be suitable for the regular school system- life skills, education, youth employment and job-readiness are taught.
	Canadian Native Friendship Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under Aboriginal
	Catholic Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Offenders, offers full time day program for twenty teenagers 14-18 yrs who have status with Alberta Justice or Family and Social services. Program offers educational upgrade and lifeskills training.
	Edmonton Young Offender Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides an open and secure custody program for young male and female offenders granted custody by the courts; offers group living, recreation, education, working training programs, Native Programs, addictions, spiritual guidance and psychological services.
	E4C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kids in the Hall Bistro which offers training and employment for youth-at-risk; Edmonton City Schools Nutrition Snack Program, providing snack for hungry children; Edmonton's School Lunch Program, providing lunch for hungry children
	Ian MacKenzie and Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a family-based, child-centred service for children and adolescents with emotional or behavioural problems, family conflict, victims of sexual and physical and, young offenders.
	Ben Calf Robe Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see information under aboriginal, special program for youth 15-24
	Big Brothers & Big Sisters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide caring adults in the life of children, youth & families through mentoring programs

	Community Building Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides connections to young people requiring food, clothing and support resources
	Destinations Employment Program for Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> employment assistance for 16-24 years of age who have not completed high school
	Gateway Association for Community Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support and advocacy for people with developmental disabilities & families 13-23 years of age
	GET IT-Get into Trades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> program for 16-24 year olds interested in trades
	Inner City Youth Development Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helping youths 15-24 to help themselves (education programs)
	Old Strathcona Youth Co-op	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> frontline multi-agency team established to contribute support to the community of youth around Whyte Ave., run a variety of programs including a drop in, collective kitchens, recreation programs, employment skills training, for youth 14-21
	YWCA Enterprise Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> building employment futures, education support (12-18): employment support 16-24
	Inner City Youth Housing Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides designated services for youth involved with prostitution; offers support and/or referrals for education and employment opportunities; substance abuse concerns, health issues; Aboriginal cultural opportunities available.

	Metis child & Family Service Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under Aboriginal
	Poundmakers Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • see information under Aboriginal
	University of Alberta Hosp, Outpatient Psych serv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • se info under mental health
	Youth Emergency Shelter Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus is homeless youth, provides support, food, clothing and health care including optical, dental and psychological services, life skills, family mediation, school bursary program for former “street-life involved youth”
WOMEN FLEEING VIOLENCE	Catholic Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In House Crisis Intervention Program, offers help to families by stabilizing the crisis behaviours and alleviating presenting problems
	Community Services, City of Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment and referral, brief counselling, family violence prevention and community mediation are provided through neighbourhood locations
	Changing Together-A Centre/Immigrant Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides prevention of family violence workshops (non-therapeutic counselling; support groups)
	The Family Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides counselling to families, couples and individuals, offers group work in individual adjustment, domestic violence, divorce and separation
	Unity Centre of Northeast Edmonton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to enhance, strengthen and encourage the development of healthier families and individuals in the community; to be involved in early intervention and prevention
	Office for the Prevention of Family Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides information and referral about family violence, wife, child , elder abuse and date abuse.

3. EMERGENCY ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS

(Based on March 2000 Count)

Number of Single Homeless	932
Units Available	<u>(448)</u>
Gross Units Required	484
Proposed Transitional Units	
Single Men	50
Youth	20
Persons with Addictions*	170 <u>(240)</u>
Net Units Required	244

*120 Transitional, 50 Long-Term

200 new units and 62 replacement units are used for purposes of calculating the funding requirements in the Plan.

SUB-GROUPS

Forty percent of the homeless persons in the March 2000 count we observed as being Aboriginal. All emergency accommodation facilities need to have capacity and sensitivity to serve Aboriginal persons.

The March 2000 count included 115 youth for whom 70 emergency spaces were available. The Plan proposes 20 transitional units for youth, leaving a requirement for 25 additional emergency accommodation units. **YOUTH 25**

The March 2000 count indicates that about 8% of the homeless are seniors. A similar proportion of units should be available for seniors. **SENIORS 20**

Various reports indicate that about 1/3 of the homeless are suffering addictions. A similar proportion of the available units need to have capacity serve persons with addictions. **PERSONS WITH ADDICTIONS 70**

The Calgary Homeless Study reported that 44% of the homeless identified that they had a physical or mental health problem that required treatment. Such demographic information is not currently available for Edmonton. There needs to be a sensitivity to delivering mental health services in all types of emergency housing. **MENTAL HEALTH 30**

Some units are required with the capacity to serve prostitutes, trans-gender persons, persons with AIDS and hard-to-house homeless persons.

PROSTITUTES & TRANS-GENDER PERSONS 15

HARD TO HOUSE 75 (13 new and 62 replacement of Urban Manor)

4. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

Single men: Information provided by the single men's hostel indicates that somewhere between 30-40% of those using the shelter are repeat users. Based upon this it is suggested that the development of 40 units of transitional housing would free up 40 shelter spaces and provide more stable accommodation for the repeat users.

Single women: As indicated earlier, approximately 30% of the homeless persons in the March 2000 count were women and the Women's Emergency Action Centre is full most of the time. The plan proposes an additional 55 transitional units for women.

Youth: The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households indicated a need for 21 transitional units of supportive housing for youth with 24 hour staff. The NCSA and other consultations indicated a need for transitional housing for Aboriginal youth. In addition transitional housing based upon the "Step Up" model is proposed for youth (16-29). The plan proposes:

- youth 20 units
- Step Up program 10 units
- Aboriginal youth 10 units

Families: This is based upon the homeless count (44 absolutely homeless families) and creating a capacity to move families from the proposed family emergency shelter into transitional housing as required. Also included were housing facilities to deal with Aboriginal Young Pregnant Youth as well as Pregnant Youth. The plan proposes:

- families 40 units
- pregnant youth 5 units
- Aboriginal pregnant youth 5 units

Addictions: The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households indicated a need for 71 transitional units to serve a range of individuals with addictions. An additional 101 spaces were identified. If 1/3 of the total adult homeless population requires some assistance and stays an average of 6 months in the facility, a total capacity of 166 beds would be required to meet the transitional needs of this group. In addition, based on information from AADAC, it is assumed that 40% of the existing facilities would serve individuals who are homeless, resulting in 65 beds being available for this group, yielding an overall requirement for an additional 101 transitional beds. This makes a total of 172 beds. Based upon the need identified at the Charette for space permanent housing with supports for persons with addictions, it is proposed 50 permanent units be developed and 120 transitional beds be created to meet the needs of those with addictions.

Prostitutes and Trans-Gender Persons: based on information from the Charette. 15 transitional units are required to house these persons while they are receiving counseling and supportive services, and to move people from emergency shelters.

Women Fleeing Violence: This is based upon The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households which indicated a need a minimum of 12 units of second stage housing. The Plan proposes 15 units.

5. LONG-TERM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

Singles: In all three counts singles represented the greatest proportion of the homeless. The figure of 565 came from The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households as well as a review of the current waiting lists and turnover of those providing affordable housing for single persons. Details are contained in background paper #2 Appendix II. The Plan proposes 50 units.

Families: This based upon the need to move all families from transitional and emergency accommodation into permanent housing.

Seniors: This figure comes from The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households as well as current waiting lists from the Management Bodies responsible for seniors housing, as provided by Alberta Community Development.

Seniors Assisted Living: This figure comes from The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households as well as current waiting lists from the Management Bodies responsible for seniors housing, as provided by Alberta Community Development.

Mental Health: This figure comes in part from The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households which indicated a need for 500 units. As well the Charette participants who indicated a need for 500 units. This figure was adjusted to 100 based upon the capacity to develop the housing as well as the ongoing staffing requirements.

Persons With Addictions: This is based upon the need identified for long term supportive housing for persons with addictions discussed under endnote 4.

Aboriginal Families: Currently, approximately four percent (25,280) of the total population in Edmonton are Aboriginal, it is projected that by the year 2016, the Aboriginal population will increase to at approximately 41,000. (Source Statistics Canada, 1996 & Aboriginal Housing Forum, Background Information Paper, March 2 & 3, 2000). Aboriginals were disproportionately represented in the March 23, 2000 homeless count, in that 40% of the homeless were observed as Aboriginal. Of the Aboriginal homeless 71% (259) were absolutely homeless and 29% (107) were sheltered homeless. This is significantly different than the Caucasian homeless where 39% (176) were absolutely homeless and 61% were sheltered homeless. There is limited housing available for Aboriginal households in the City. The three major providers of Aboriginal housing who together have approximately 688 units, had a waiting list of 2,206 households as at March 2000. These households had approximately 4,000 children amongst them. Aboriginal families are a main priority and hence the allocation of the 100 units.

Large Families: Although families did not represent the majority of the homeless, The Edmonton Joint Planning Committee on Housing, Supply and Demand Update On Affordable Housing For Low Income and Special Needs Households did indicate a for family housing. Larger families have greater difficulty finding suitable accommodation simply because of a lack of supply. Within Edmonton, the majority of the rental units are 1 & 2 bedroom units. In zone 1 (Downtown CMHC rental market area), where CMHC identified a rental universe of 16,514 units, only 457 are 3 (3%) bedroom or larger. Based

upon need and lack of supply, it is proposed that permanent housing for large families would be a priority in the first three years. The Plan proposes 50 units.

ZONE 1

	Bachelor	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4+ Bedroom	Total
Units	2661	9503	3893	419	38	16514
Vacancies	57	176	32	4	0	269
Vacancy Rate	2.1%	1.9%	0.8%	1%	0	1.6%

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Rental Market Survey, November 1999.

6. FUNDING SUMMARY

HOUSING UNIT COST CALCULATIONS

EDMONTON COMMUNITY PLAN ON HOMELESSNESS 2000 - 2002

2000/2001 FUNDING REQUIRED

		Units	Average Capital Cost	Total Capital Cost	Rent	Net Rent Available for Mortgage Payment	Potential Mortgage Capacity	Capital Funding Required (one time)
Emergency	Youth (see Note 1)	25	20000	500000				\$500,000
	Seniors (see Note 2)	20	20000	400000				\$400,000
	MH (see note 3)	15	20000	300000				\$300,000
	P&TG (see Note 4)	15	20000	300000				\$300,000
	Hard to House (see Note 5)	75	39000	2925000	84000	51000	580601	\$2,344,399
	Family (see Note 6)	12	35000	420000				\$420,000
Transitional	Men (see Note 7)	20	45000	900000	74640	14136	160929	\$739,071
	Women (see note 7)	20	45000	900000	74640	14136	160929	\$739,071
	Youth (16-29) (see note 7)	10	45000	450000	18660	3534	40232	\$409,768
Long Term	Singles (see Note 8)	50	58000	2900000	166800	108420	1234290	\$1,665,710

2001/2002 FUNDING REQUIRED

		Units	Average Capital Cost	Total Capital Cost	Rent	Net Rent Available for Mortgage Payment	Potential Mortgage Capacity	Capital Funding Required (one time)
Emergency	Add (see Note 9)	35	20000	700000				\$700,000
	MH (see Note 3)	15	20000	300000				\$300,000
Transitional	Youth (16-29) (see Note 7)	20	45000	900000	37320	7068	80464	\$819,536
	S Men (see Note 7)	20	45000	900000	74640	14136	160929	\$739,071
	S Women (see Note 7)	35	45000	1575000	130620	24738	281626	\$1,293,374
	A Youth (see Note 7)	10	45000	450000	18660	3534	40232	\$409,768
	A Preg Y (see Note 10)	5	45000	225000	9330	1767	20116	\$204,884
	Preg Y (see Note 10)	5	45000	225000	9330	1767	20116	\$204,884
	Add (see Note 11)	50	45000	2250000	186600	35340	402322	\$1,847,678
	Viol (see Note 12)	15	79200	1188000	57060	37089	422234	\$765,766
	Fam (see Note 13)	12	79200	950400	62928	40903.2	465656	\$484,744
Long Term	Singles (see Note 14)	50	58000	2900000	267600	80340	914617	\$1,985,383
	Add (see Note 15)	50	45000	2250000	267600	80340	914617	\$1,335,383
	Family (see Note 16)	15	90000	1350000	57060	37089	422234	\$927,766
	Abor Fam (see Note 17)	50	115000	5750000	359400	233610	2659495	\$3,090,505

2002/2003 FUNDING REQUIRED

		Units	Average Capital Cost	Total Capital Cost	Rent	Net Rent Available for Mortgage Payment	Potential Mortgage Capacity	Capital Funding Required (one time)
Emergency	Add (see Note 9)	35	20,000.00	700,000.00				\$700,000
Transitional	Add (see Note 11)	70	45,000.00	3,150,000.00	261240	49476	563251	\$2,586,749
	P&TG (see Note 18)	15	45,000.00	675,000.00	55980	10602	120697	\$554,303
	Family (see Note 19)	28	79200	2217600	106512	69232.8	788169	\$1,429,431
Long Term	Singles (see Note 20)	50	45000	2250000	166800	108420	1234290	\$1,015,710
	Family (see Note 21)	50	90000	4500000	304500	197925	2253245	\$2,246,755
	Abor Fam (see Note 17)	50	115000	5750000	359400	233610	2659495	\$3,090,505
	L Fam (see Note 17)	50	115000	5750000	359400	233610	2659495	\$3,090,505

3 YEAR FUNDING REQUIRED

		Units	Average Capital Cost	Total Capital Cost	Rent	Net Rent Available for Mortgage Payment	Potential Mortgage Capacity	Capital Funding Required (one time)
Emergency	Singles	160	\$20,000	\$3,200,000				\$3,200,000
	Singles	75	\$39,000	\$2,925,000	\$84,000	\$51,000	\$580,601	\$2,344,399
	Family	12	\$35,000	\$420,000				\$420,000
							Subtotal	\$5,964,399
Transitional	Singles	280	\$45,000	\$12,600,000	\$951,660	\$180,234	\$2,051,844	\$10,548,156
	Family	55	\$79,200	\$4,356,000	\$226,500	\$147,225	\$1,676,059	\$2,679,941
							Subtotal	\$13,228,097
Permanent	Singles	100	\$45,000	\$4,500,000	\$434,400	\$188,760	\$2,148,907	\$2,351,093
	Singles	100	\$58,000	\$5,800,000	\$434,400	\$188,760	\$2,148,907	\$3,651,093
	Family	65	\$90,000	\$5,850,000	\$361,560	\$235,014	\$2,675,478	\$3,174,522
	L Fam	150	\$115,000	\$17,250,000	\$1,078,200	\$700,830	\$7,978,484	\$9,271,516
							Subtotal	\$18,448,224
Total Required for Housing Units								\$37,640,720

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

2000/2001 FUNDING REQUIRED		Capital Funding Required (one time)	Additional Annual Facility- Based Program Funding	Homeless Programs and Services	Administration and Evaluation
Emergency	Youth	\$500,000	\$740,000		
	Seniors	\$400,000	\$146,000		
	MH see note 1	\$300,000	\$9,900		
	P&TG	\$300,000	\$202,500		
	Hard to House see note 2	\$2,344,399	\$483,716		
	Family	\$420,000	\$478,980		
Transitional	Men see note 3	\$739,071	\$270,100		
	Women see note 3	\$739,071	\$270,100		
	Youth (16-29) see note 3	\$409,768	\$135,050		
Long Term Supportive	Singles see note 4	\$1,665,710	\$150,000		
Release of Report				\$10,000	
Continuum of Support System				\$10,000	
Cooperation Arrangements				\$5,000	
Community Awareness				\$50,000	
Cultural Sensitivity				\$20,000	
Homelessness Prevention Program				\$25,000	
EJPCOH					\$138,000
EHTF					\$200,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED 2000/2001		\$7,818,019	\$2,886,346	\$120,000	\$338,000

2001/2002 FUNDING REQUIRED

		Capital Funding Required (one time)	Additional Annual Facility-Based Program Funding	Homeless Programs and Services	Administration and Evaluation
Emergency	Add	\$700,000	\$320,000		
	MH see note 1	\$300,000	\$9,900		
Transitional	Youth (16-29) see note 3	\$819,536	\$270,100		
	S Men see note 2	\$739,071	\$270,100		
	S Women see note 2	\$1,293,374	\$472,675		
	A Youth see note 2	\$409,768	\$135,050		
	A Preg Y see note 5	\$204,884	\$89,425		
	Preg Y see note 5	\$204,884	\$89,425		
	Add see note 6	\$1,847,678	\$432,160		
	Viol see note 7	\$765,766	\$520,000		
	Fam see note 8	\$484,744	\$45,000		
Long Term Supportive	Singles see note 9	\$1,985,383	\$150,000		
	Add see note 6	\$1,335,383	\$154,000		
	Family see note 10	\$927,766	already in place		
	Abor Fam see note 11	\$3,090,505	\$37,500		
Mental Health Outreach Workers				\$310,000	
Mental Health Respite Beds				\$300,000	
Cultural Differences				\$25,000	
Continuum of Support System				\$400,000	
Cooperation Arrangements				\$50,000	
Outreach Training				\$1,000	
Community Awareness				\$100,000	
Aboriginal Systems & Data Committee				\$100,000	
Access to Housing & Eviction Prevention Program				\$20,000	
Cultural Sensitivity				\$20,000	
Homeless Prevention Program				\$250,000	
Youth 16-29 Program				\$91,000	
Youth Support Program				\$50,000	
EJPCOH					\$138,000
EHTF					\$200,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED 2001/2002		\$15,108,742	\$2,995,335	\$1,717,000	\$338,000

2002/2003 FUNDING REQUIRED

		Capital Funding Required (one time)	Additional Annual Facility- Based Program Funding	Homeless Programs and Services	Administration and Evaluation
Emergency	Addictions	\$700,000	\$320,000		
Transitional	Add see note 6	\$2,586,749	\$702,260		
	P&TG see note 12	\$554,303	\$90,000		
	Family see note 13	\$1,429,431	\$60,000		
Long Term Supportive	Singles see note 14	\$1,015,710	\$372,000		
	Family see note 15	\$2,246,755	\$37,500		
	Abor Fam see note 11	\$3,090,505	\$37,500		
	L Fam 11	\$3,090,505	\$37,500		
Mental Health Outreach Workers				\$165,000	
Mental Health Respite Beds				\$300,000	
Cultural Differences				\$25,000	
Review Living Skills Programs				\$20,000	
Continuum of Support System				\$100,000	
Community Awareness				\$100,000	
Aboriginal Systems & Data Committee				\$50,000	
Access to Housing & Eviction Prevention Program				\$20,000	
Evaluation					\$50,000
Homeless Prevention Program				\$250,000	
Youth 16-29 Program				\$91,000	
Youth Support Program				\$50,000	
EJPCOH					\$138,000
EHTF					\$200,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED 2002/2003		\$14,713,959	\$1,656,760	\$1,171,000	\$388,000

3 YEAR FUNDING REQUIRED		Capital Funding Required (one time)	Additional 3 Year Facility-Based Program Funding	Homeless Programs and Services	Administration and Evaluation
Emergency	Singles	\$3,200,000	\$1,748,300		
		\$2,344,399	\$483,716		
	Family	\$420,000	\$478,980		
		\$5,964,399	\$2,710,996		
Transitional	Singles	\$10,548,156	\$3,226,445		
	Family	\$2,679,941	\$625,000		
		\$13,228,097	\$3,851,445		
Long Term	Singles	\$2,351,093	\$526,000		
	Singles	\$3,651,093	\$300,000		
	Family	\$3,174,522	\$37,500		
	L Fam	\$9,271,516	\$112,500		
		\$18,448,224	\$976,000		
				\$165,000	
				\$300,000	
				\$50,000	
				\$20,000	
				\$10,000.	
				\$510,000	
				\$55,000	
				\$1,000	
				\$40,000	
				\$250,000	
				\$150,000	
				\$40,000	
				\$525,000	
				\$182,000	
				\$100,000	
					\$50,000
					\$414,000
					\$600,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED		\$37,640,720	\$7,538,441	\$3,008,000	\$1,064,000

TOTAL PLAN	\$49,251,161
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Note 1: The Additional annual operating and program costs were based upon a per diem rate of \$81.00/person/day

Note 2: The Additional annual operating and program costs were based upon a per diem rate of \$20.00/person/day

Note 3: Additional annual operating/program costs include 1/3 of a mental health reach worker

- Note 4: The Additional annual operating and program costs were based upon a per diem rate of \$37.00/person/day
- Note 5: The rental revenue is based upon the current revenue charged residents who can pay. The income that is allocated towards the potential mortgage capacity is that currently paid towards rent from the rental revenue. A per diem rate of \$17.67 is used to calculate cost of the additional 13 new units and enhanced program.
- Note 6: This recent report on the family shelter model was used as the basis for the Additional annual operating and program costs
- Note 7: Single men:
The rent includes housing and food calculated using the shelter component of SFI (\$168.00/mo) and the food allowance (\$143.00/mo). The operating costs are based upon two 10 bed projects with food set at \$5.00/person/day which results in an net annual revenue of \$14,136.. Additional annual operating/program costs are calculated at \$37.00/person/day which includes support and program staff.
- Single women:
Same as single men above
- Youth:
Same as single men, however, only half of the occupants were deemed to be eligible for SIF (OVER 18). Additional annual operating/program costs are calculated at \$37.00/person/day which includes support and program staff are projected for all occupants.
- Note 8: The rent was based upon 30% of income based upon a household on AISH. Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing. Additional annual operating and program costs include the cost of five mental health workers.
- Note 9: The Additional annual operating and program costs were based upon a per diem rate of \$25.00/person/day
- Note 10: The rent includes housing and food calculated using the shelter component of SFI (\$168/mo) and the food allowance (\$143/mo). It is anticipated that 50% will be eligible for SFI assistance. A per diem rate of \$50/person was used for the Additional annual operating/program funding.
- Note 11: The rent includes housing and food calculated using the shelter component of SFI (\$168.00/mo) and the food allowance (\$143.00/mo). The Additional annual operating/program funding is based upon a per person per diem rate of \$37.00 and is adjusted to take into account that additional operating/program funds will not be required for the 36 (18 +18) persons served through the Oxford House Foundation
- Note 12: Rent was set at \$317.00 per month, the shelter component of SFI for a three person single parent households, living in public housing defined as housing managed by a Amanagement body@ Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to

cover the cost of any mortgage financing. Additional annual operating and program costs are based upon \$ 95.00/family/day.

- Note 13: Rent was based upon \$437.00 the shelter component of SFI for a four person 2 adult households, living in public housing. Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing. An outreach worker, supplies and transportation have been included in the Additional annual operating and program costs.
- Note 14: Rental income is set using the SFI rates of \$303.00/shelter and \$143/food. After covering the building operating costs and food there is approximately \$80,340.00 per year generated from 50 units that can be applied towards mortgage payments. The Additional annual operating and program costs included the cost of 5 mental health workers.
- Note 15: Rental income is set using the SFI rates of \$303.00/shelter and \$143/food. After covering the building operating costs and food there is approximately \$80,340.00 per year generated from 50 units that can be applied towards mortgage payments. The additional annual operating and program costs included the cost of support workers and transportation costs.
- Note 16: This based upon a the third stage model housing project. Rent was set at \$317.00 per month, the shelter component of SFI for a three person single parent households, living in public housing. Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing.
- Note 17: Rent is set at \$599.00 per month the SFI market rate. Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing. Additional costs include a support/outreach worker at a ratio of 1 to 40 families.
- Note 18: The rent includes housing and food calculated using the shelter component of SFI (\$168.00/mo) and the food allowance (\$143.00/mo).The Additional annual operating/program funding assumes 1 support staff for every five individuals.
- Note 19: This is based on the SFI shelter component for a 3 person family living in public housing. Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing. Additional costs include a support/outreach worker at a ratio of 1 to 40 families.
- Note 20: The rent was based upon 30% of income based upon a household on AISH. Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing. Additional annual operating and program costs are based upon a supportive management model requiring funding of approximately \$124,000./17 people.
- Note 21: Rent is based on half the households receiving SFI market rates of \$578 (4 person/2 adult household) and half receiving the “public housing” rates of \$437.00 (4 person 2 adults). Building management and operating costs were set at 35% of rental revenue leaving the balance to cover the cost of any mortgage financing. Additional costs include a support/outreach worker at a ratio of 1 to 40 families.

7. COSTING AND IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Future
Identification and Connection Continuum of Support System Form working groups of the partners; review CMHC model and Support Network information; determine community capacity; finalize requirements including budget; develop RFP; call for proposals Select consultant(s); monitor progress, acquire equipment as required (private sector/charitable contributions); develop training and support program Implement system; train staff; determine and provide operational support for marginal organizations	\$10,000	\$400,000 (up to \$350,00 donated equipment)	\$100,000	Ongoing support for maintenance of the system
Aboriginal Systems & Data Committee ⁽¹⁾ Develop system and database Implement		\$100,000	\$50,000	
Cooperation Arrangements Develop Terms of Reference for RFP Call for proposals; select consultant(s) Monitor complaints regarding cooperation	\$5,000	\$50,000		
Transportation Determine need and contact service clubs		Donated vehicle(s) if required		
Outreach Training elders, police, hospital staff Hire 10 additional mental health outreach workers ⁽²⁾ Hire 5 additional mental outreach workers ⁽²⁾		\$1,000 AMHB \$310,000 budget addition	Annual funding for workers AMHB \$165,000 budget addition	Annual funding for workers Annual funding for workers
Cultural Sensitivity Review program and service delivery guidelines Train staff	\$20,000	\$20,000		

⁽¹⁾ It has not yet been confirmed whether funding may be available under the Urban Aboriginal program for this activity

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Future
Support and Preventative Services				
Revise allocation of resource to home care services		Potential budget increase		
Hire 10 mental health support staff ⁽²⁾		Included in housing cost	Included in housing cost	
Provide 15 additional respite beds		CHA funding \$100/occupied day= \$300,000	Ongoing Funding CHA	Ongoing funding
Provide 15 additional respite beds			CHA funding \$100/occupied day= \$300,000.	Ongoing funding
Prepare material on cultural differences		INAC, AL \$25,000		Ongoing delivery costs
Deliver orientation sessions			INAC, AL \$25,000	
Review Living Skills programs			AHRE, AL \$20,000	
Review and revise SFI policies		Dependent on results of review		Dependent on results of review
Review and revise RGI policy		Dependent on results of review		Dependent on results of review
Access to Housing & Eviction Prevention Program		\$20,000	\$20,000	Expect Alberta Real Estate Foundation contribution
Homeless Prevention Program (Criminal Justice)	CSC \$25,000	CSC, AJ, AHRE \$250,000	CSC, AJ, AHRE \$250,000	Ongoing maintenance of program
Youth 16-29 Program		HRDC \$91,000	HRDC \$91,000	2 year pilot program
Youth Support Program		AHRE, HRDC \$50,000	AHRE, HRDC \$50,000	2 year pilot program

⁽²⁾**NOTE:** questions have been raised regarding the Charette cost estimates and the 1/40 proposed staff/patient ratio outreach workers. AMHB Edmonton will need to confirm the cost estimates and determine, in consultation with the service providers, the appropriate ratio and where the workers should be located. The costs for .6 outreach worker and all 10 support staff have been included in the operating costs of the relevant housing units.

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Future
Emergency Housing Develop emergency accommodation for 2000/2001				
25 Youth	\$500,000			
20 Seniors	\$400,000			
15 Persons with Mental Health issues	\$300,000			
15 Prostitutes & Trans-Gender Persons	\$300,000			
75 Hard-to-House (13 new & 62 units replacing existing Urban Manor)	\$2,344,399			
12 Families	\$420,000			
2001/2002				
35 Persons with Addictions		\$700,000		
15 Persons with Mental Health issues		\$300,000		
2002/2003				
35 Persons with Addictions			\$700,000	
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Future
Transitional Housing Develop transitional accommodation for 2000/2001				
20 Men	\$739,071			
20 Women	\$739,071			
10 Youth (16-29)	\$409,768			
2001/2002				
20 Youth		\$819,536		
20 Single Men		\$739,071		
35 Single Women		\$1,293,374		
10 Aboriginal Youth		\$409,768		
5 Aboriginal Pregnant Youth		\$204,884		
5 Pregnant Youth		\$204,884		
50 Persons with Addictions		\$1,847,678		
15 Women Fleeing Violence		\$765,766		
12 Families		\$484,744		
2002/2003				
70 Persons with Addictions			\$2,586,749	
15 Prostitutes and Trans-Gender Persons			\$554,303	
28 Families			\$1,429,431	

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Future
Long-term and Long-Term Supportive Housing Develop long-term and long-term supportive housing for 2000/2001 50 Singles: hard-to-house or persons with Mental Health issues requiring supports	\$1,665,710			
2001/2002 50 Singles 50 Persons with addictions requiring supportive housing 15 Families 50 Aboriginal Large Families		\$1,985,383 \$1,335,383 \$927,766 \$3,090,505		
2002/2003 50 Singles: hard-to-house or persons with Mental Health issues requiring supports 50 Families 50 Aboriginal Large Families 50 Other Large Families			\$1,015,710 \$2,246,755 \$3,090,505 \$3,090,505	
Future Singles Persons with Mental Health Issues Seniors Families				515 units 400 units 570 units 3120 units

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	Future
Community Awareness Community Awareness Programs				
Develop materials	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	
Distribute materials		\$75,000	\$75,000	
Release of Report Prepare materials, organize media conference and subsequent media and speaking opportunities; prepare speakers presentation material	\$10,000 from federal, provincial and city budgets			
Annual Evaluation	EJPCOH operating budget	EJPCOH operating budget	EJPCOH operating budget	
3 Year Evaluation			\$50,000	
EJPCOH Administrative expenses	138,000	\$138,000	\$138,000	
Edmonton Housing Trust Fund Financial administration expenses	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM FUNDING

Additional annual operating or program funding required to provide supportive services to the residents of the housing units is shown in the following table.

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003
Emergency Housing			
2000/2001			
25 Youth	\$740,000		
20 Seniors	\$146,000		
15 Persons with Mental Health issues	\$9,900		
15 Prostitutes & Trans-Gender Persons	\$202,500		
75 Hard-to-House (13 new & 62 units replacing existing Urban Manor)	\$483,716		
12 Families	\$478,980		
2001/2002			
35 Persons with Addictions		\$320,000	
15 Persons with Mental Health issues		\$9,900	
2002/2003			
35 Persons with Addictions			\$320,000
Transitional Housing			
2000/2001			
20 Men	\$270,100		
20 Women	\$270,100		
10 Youth (16-29)	\$135,050		
2001/2002			
20 Youth		\$270,100	
20 Single Men		\$270,100	
35 Single Women		\$472,675	
10 Aboriginal Youth		\$135,050	
5 Aboriginal Pregnant Youth		\$89,425	
5 Pregnant Youth		\$89,425	
50 Persons with Addictions		\$432,160	
15 Women Fleeing Violence		\$520,000	
12 Families		\$45,000	
2002/2003			
70 Persons with Addictions			\$702,260
15 Prostitutes and Trans-Gender Persons			\$90,000
28 Families			\$60,000
	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003

Long-term and Long-Term Supportive Housing			
2000/2001 50 Singles: hard-to-house or persons with Mental Health issues requiring supports	\$150,000		
2001/2002 50 Singles 50 Persons with addictions requiring supportive housing 15 Families 50 Aboriginal Large Families		\$150,000 \$154,000 already in place \$37,500	
2002/2003 50 Singles: hard-to-house or persons with Mental Health issues requiring supports 50 Families 50 Aboriginal Large Families 50 Other Large Families			\$372,000 \$37,500 \$37,500 \$37,500

CHARETTE REGISTRANTS

ALLEN, Ron	People In Need Shelter (PINS) Society
APPLEYARD, Reg	Meadowcroft
BEAUPRE, Rick	Facilitator
BENNETT, Christine	Oxford Foundation
BENSON, Alan	Native Counseling Services
BERESKA, Clarence	Alberta Community Development
BLANES, Alan	Alberta Human Rights Association
BODNARUK, Jeanie	WEAC
BOEHM, Reinhild	Millwoods Welcome Centre
BRACE, Faith	Inner City Pastoral Ministry
BREIKRITZ, Dwayne	Edmonton Seniors One Voice Association
BRUCE-KAVANAGH, Kathy	Facilitator
BUFFALO, Mel	Amisk Housing Association
CARDINAL, Gayle	Facilitator
CARDINAL, Linda	Bent Arrow Traditional Healing Society
CASS, Carol	Edmonton Community Services
CATHCART, Chuck	Jellinek/Oxford House
CHALLBORNE, Ione	WIN House
CHAPUT, Lorraine	Our House (Edmonton) Ltd.
CHERNEY, Linday	Urban Development Institute
CHOATI, Basant	Alberta Human Resources and Employment
CHRISTENSEN, Hazel	Edmonton Housing Trust Fund
COOPER, Marian	Aboriginal Disability Society of Alberta
COULTER, Bob	Metis Edmonton Local
DEVAM, Sundari	Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation
DEWAR, Faye	Aboriginal Disabled Housing Committee
DYKSTRA, Gordon	Edmonton Apartment Association
FEARNLEY, Ken	Greater Edmonton Foundation
FERCHOFF, Ken	Carrington Properties
FERGUSON, Judy	Greater Edmonton Home Builders
FLETCHER, Kent	Capital Region Housing Corporation
FORGRAVE, Tom	Facilitator
FOWLER, Tom	Premier's Council on Status of Persons with Disabilities
FRANK, Monica	Facilitator
FREEMAN, Dennis	Edmonton Community Services
GARBER-CONRAD, Martin	Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation
GARRETT, Patricia	WINGS of Providence
GARRICK, Lorette	George Spady Centre
GHEBREMUSSE, Zed	Facilitator
GLADUE, Debbie	Canadian Native Friendship Centre
GOATCHER, Richard	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
GORMAN, Wayne	Communicating Power Inc.
GURNETT, Jim	Bissell Centre
HAGEMANN, Pat	Stepping Stones
HAIG, Robb	Facilitator
HANNLEY, Lynn	Facilitator

CHARETTE REGISTRANTS

HAYES, Louise	Alberta International & Intergovernmental Relations
HAYWARD, Richard	Facilitator
HENSON, Shari	Facilitator
HILLS, Bev	SKILLS
HUDSON, Tony	Canadian Mental Health Association
ISLAM, Rafique	Metis Nation of Alberta
JEFFREY, Judi	Aboriginal Homeless Education Committee
JOHNSON, Joyce	Good Samaritan Society
JONES, Cecilia	Amisk Housing Association
JORGENSEN, Bill	Alberta Human Resources and Employment
KELLY, George	Edmonton Inner City Housing Society
KLASSEN, June	Edmonton Public School Board
KOHAN, Randy	Wecan Cooperative
KOHLMAN, Evelyn	Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission
KRENS, Linda	YMCA
KREUZER, Daryl	Edmonton Community Services
KRIMMER, Helen	Edmonton Coalition on Homelessness; Handicapped Housing Society of Alberta
LABOUCANNE, Ed	
LACOCK, Joy	House Next Door Society
LAMOND, Lance	Poverty in Action
LAMONTAGE, Chris	Ben Calf Robe Society
LAZAR, Dennis	Our House (Edmonton) Ltd.
LOVE, Leona	Landlord & Tenant Advisory Board
LOYEK, Lawrence	
MACDONALD, Hugh	MLA
MACMILLAN, Ron	Oxford Foundation
MARTIAN, Elizabeth	Women Building Futures Society
MARTIN, Rob	Alberta Community Development
MARVIN, Bob	Edmonton Community Services
MCILEEN, David	Boardwalk Equities
MCKINNON, Kathy	Facilitator
MCNABB, Anne	Canadian Foundation On Compulsive Gambling
MILICEVIC, Marg	Facilitator
MILNE, Anne	Human Resources Development Canada
MOISAN, Vic	Facilitator
MORRIS, Debra	Edmonton Presbytery - United Church of Canada
NG, Lena	Schizophrenic Society
NGUYEN, Hai	Canadian Heritage
NIKOLAI, Anne	Beverly Towne Community Development Association
NORTHRUP, Andy	Facilitator
NOVOTNY, Colleen	Boyle-McCauley Health Centre
OLSEN, Sue (or EA)	MLA
OMENIHO, Melanie	Canadian Native Friendship Centre
ONSLOW, Chris	Hope Mission
OTTO, Bernadette	Edmonton Community Services
PAMBRUN, Bea	

CHARETTE REGISTRANTS

PANNU, Raj	MLA
PARKER, Regina	Poverty in Action
PEERS, Doug	YMCA
PETERS, Alice	Canadian Native Friendship Centre
PETERSON, Miriam	Facilitator
PREDT, Shirley	Partner for Kids and Youth
PYKE, Reta	Social Housing Advisory Committee
RANKIN, Sandy	Food Bank
RAYMOND, Gerry	Excel Resources Society
REIST, Etta	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
REMPEL, Alan	Hope Mission
ROACH, Gene	Facilitator
ROSS, Elaine	Urban Native Housing Registry
RYMES, Don	Human Resources Development Canada
SANDS, Darlene	Community Action Project
SCARBEAU, Major Larry	Salvation Army
SCOTT, Laurie	L. B. Scott & Associates
SEEGER, Edwin	Community Land Trust
SHORTEN, Deanna	Poverty in Action
SINCLAIR, Jeannette	Facilitator
SLOAN, Linda	MLA
SMITH, Graeme	W.E.L.O.W.S.
SMITH, Sheila	Operation Friendship
SOPKOW, Gail	Operation Friendship
STARR, Sharon	Boyle Street Co-op
STEWART, Larry	Facilitator
TAM, Samuel	Alberta Hospital
THIESSEN, Vic	Welcome Home
THURLBECK, Shelagh	SMT Business Services Ltd.
THURSTON, Sharon	Boyle-McCauley Health Centre
TYRELL, Fred	Facilitator
VAN DER POORTEN, Emil	Immigrant Neighbourhood Community Planning Ass'n
VASSEL, Pastor Cedric	Inner City Mission
VAUGHAN, Scott	Facilitator
WALLACE, Rick	Northern Alberta Cooperative Housing Association
WATSON, Carol	Facilitator
WATSON, Gordon	Metis Urban Housing Corporation
WEBSTER, Doreen	Wood Again
WHYTE, Bob	Edmonton Seniors One Voice Association
WILLIAMS, Laura	Good Samaritan Society
WOWK, Roger	ComSup Services & Resources Association
WRIGHT, William	Canada Customs and Revenue
YUEN, Kildy	HomeEd

ORGANIZATIONS/INDIVIDUALS PROVIDING COMMENTS ON DRAFT

ORGANIZATION	PERSON
Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission	Evelyn Kohlman
Alberta Community Development	
Alberta Mental Health Board (Alberta Hospital)	Ron St. Dennis & Denise Milne
Amisk Housing Association	Mel Buffalo
Bissell Centre	Jim Gurnett
Canadian Centre for Social Entrepreneurship	Gary McPherson
Canadian Mental Health Association (Alta N Cen)	Tony Hudson
CMHC	Richard Goatcher
ComSup Services & Resources Association	Roger Wouk
Edmonton City Centre Church Corporation	
Edmonton Social Planning Council	Brian Bechtel
Family & Social Services (Edmonton Region)	Ken Gurski
Hope Mission	Allen Rempel
Housing Field Services	
Human Resources Development Canada	
Metis Nation of Alberta Association	Audrey Poitras & Jerry Letendre
Native Counselling Services of Alberta	Dan Erickson
Oxford House Foundation of Canada	Christine Bennett
Schizophrenia Society of Alberta	
Terra Association	Gisèle Lacroix
The George Spady Centre	Lorette Garrick
Winnifred Stewart Association	Veronica Ferdinand