National Homelessness Initiative

National Investment Report
Phase I
1999 to 2004

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An Introduction to the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI)

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The National Homelessness Initiative assists governments and community organizations in coming together to alleviate homelessness. By encouraging innovative and progressive cooperation, this approach is supporting long-term local solutions to address homelessness.

In 1999 the Government of Canada announced the NHI, an initiative designed to help ensure community access to programs, services and support for alleviating homelessness in communities located in all provinces and territories.

During Phase I of the Initiative (December 1999 to March 2004), communities focused on the most pressing and urgent needs of their homeless populations. They invested primarily in emergency shelters, established new ones, renovated and upgraded others while enhancing support services and facilities such as food and furniture banks.

Based on the successes and the lessons learned, consultations with stakeholders, Federal, Provincial and Territorial representatives, together with the continuing need to support homeless people, the Government of Canada extended the Initiative until 2006.

The extension of the Initiative will help communities continue their efforts to reduce and alleviate homelessness and allow them to focus on longer-term solutions such as transitional and supportive housing.

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Overview of National Homelessness Initiative Components
December 1999 – March 2004

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The NHI is involved in an array of research, policy, and program activities to address the issue of homelessness.

The Surplus Federal Real Property for Homelessness Initiative (SFRPHI) is a program operated by the NHI which compensates federal departments and agencies at market value for surplus properties. The properties are then transferred at a nominal cost to community organizations, the not-for-profit sector and other orders of government for projects to help alleviate and prevent homelessness.

The NHI also has a significant research and knowledge transfer agenda which addressed three key questions designed to increase understanding of the magnitude, characteristics and causes of homelessness in Canada. The results of this comprehensive research agenda have helped lay the foundation for understanding the root causes of homelessness, supported future policy development, and served as a resource for accountability and reporting related to the NHI.

One of the key components of the NHI is to provide funding for projects undertaken at a community level, and the Initiative is formally partnered with 61 communities across Canada. The data analyzed in this report comes from financial information, contribution agreements, project summaries, and results as reported by these communities.

Funding for projects was provided through three streams: the Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative (SCPI); Urban Aboriginal Strategy (UAS); and Youth.

Final results have been collected for projects undertaken by communities during Phase I of the Initiative, from December 1999 to March 2004.

The National Investment Report provides an overview of the outcomes of SFRPHI and Research activities, as well as projects funded through the SCPI, UAS and Youth funding streams. The report summarizes the results achieved from December 1999 to March 2004.

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Summary of the Surplus Federal Real Property for Homelessness Initiative (SFRPHI)

The **SFRPHI** was established as a **horizontal initiative** among Human Resources and Skills Development Canada/National Secretariat on Homelessness, Public Works and Government Services Canada and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation **to facilitate the transfer of surplus federal real property for projects serving homeless people and those at risk of homelessness**.

Based on detailed project proposals which are evaluated against established criteria, surplus federal real properties are transferred, at a nominal cost, to not-for-profit community organizations, and other orders of government, in Canadian communities which have a demonstrable homeless population. Through the SFRPHI, federal departments and agencies are compensated at market value for their interest in surplus real properties.

The SFRPHI benefits from a cross-sectoral approach to homelessness and a broad network of real property and other professionals for the implementation of its mandate. Under the SFRPHI, **49 properties** were transferred with a total value of **$9.1 million**. Through its partnerships, the SFRPHI has leveraged approximately $17.7 million (in dollar and in-kind contributions) from other sources for project implementation.

The SFRPHI enabled the creation of emergency, transitional and supportive housing. In addition, projects under the SFRPHI created affordable housing to prevent those at-risk from falling into homelessness.

Objectives of Residential Facilities under the SFRPHI:

- **Emergency housing** - to alleviate the hardship of those experiencing absolute homelessness.

- **Transitional and supportive housing** - to stabilize the living arrangements of homeless individuals and families.

- **Affordable housing** - to provide permanent housing for homeless people and those at risk of homelessness.

A detailed list of successes under the SFRPHI can be found in Appendix A: The Surplus Federal Real Property for Homelessness Initiative (SFRPHI)

Table 1: Residential Facilities Funded through the Surplus Federal Real Property for Homelessness Initiative

Type of Shelter	Number of Beds Created	Number of Facilities Established	Facility Type as a Percentage of All Facilities Created under the SFRPHI	Description
Shelter (Emergency)	16	1	0.4%	Housing facilities intended for very short tenures of a few days up to six months, usually available on an emergency basis.
Transitional Housing	160	5	2.0%	A combination of housing and services intended to facilitate self-reliance and self-sufficiency. This housing is intended for an individual's use for up to three years.
Supportive Housing	17	3	1.2%	Housing intended for people who cannot live independently in the community, where providers receive funding for support services and the tenure may be long-term.
Affordable Housing	532	193	96%	Housing that is generally accessible to a wide segment of lower-income individuals and families.
Other	0	1	0.4%	Support facility to provide drop-in and drug counseling services.
Total	**725**	**203**	**100%**	

For more information on SFRPHI, please visit
http://www.homelessness.gc.ca/initiative/sfrphi_e.asp

Table 2: Leveraged Funding for Surplus Federal Real Property for Homelessness Initiative Projects

Funder Type	Dollar Contribution	In-Kind Contribution
Federal Government (other than NHI)	$92,500	-
Provincial Governments	$352,750	-
Regional/Municipal Governments	$2,884,888	-
Crown Corporations	$918,800	-
Private Sector	$2,240,000	-
Non-Profit Sector	$1,125,600	$1,000,000
Private Donor	$1,158,000	-
SCPI	$2,580,000	-
Other	$5,372,864	-
Total	**$16,725,402**	**$1,000,000**

Figure 1: Leveraged Funding for SFRPHI Projects – Dollar and In-Kind Contributions
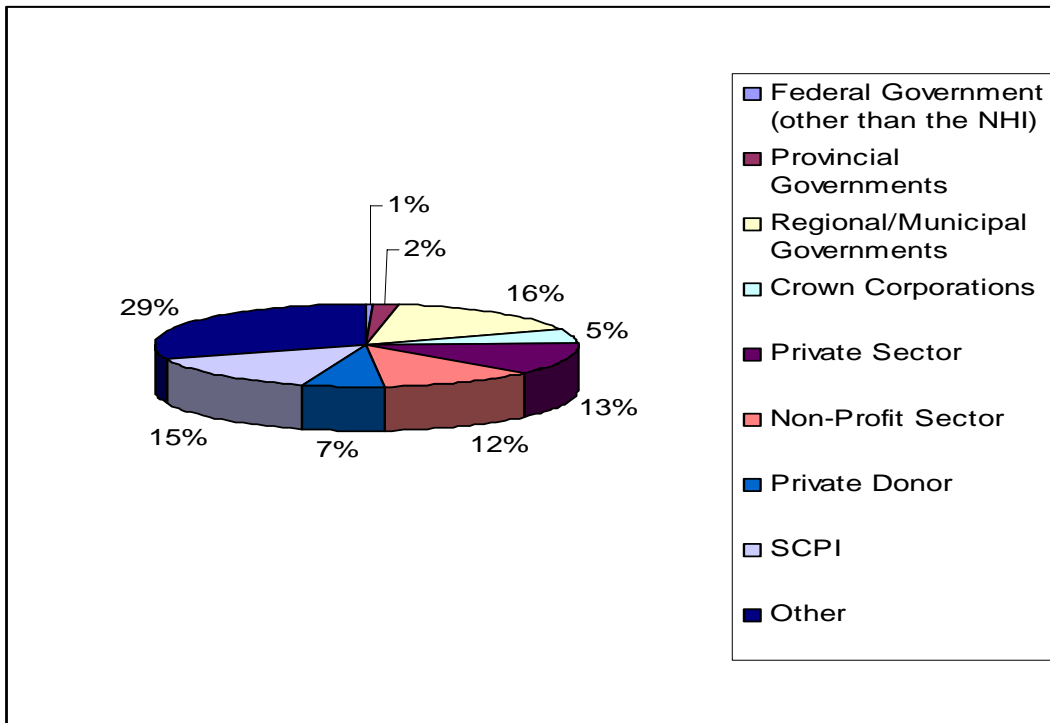
National Homelessness Initiative
Research and Knowledge Transfer

The 1999-2003 research agenda aimed to move beyond existing anecdotal evidence, to create a better understanding of the root causes of homelessness, support future policy development and serve as a source for accounting and reporting related to the Initiative. To this end, 3 questions framed the agenda:

1. What are the structural/systemic issues in Canada that contribute to homelessness and what changes could lead to the reduction and prevention of homelessness in the long term?

2. Who are the homeless, what are their numbers and what is needed by particular homeless populations, such as families, youth and Aboriginal people, to get them out of homelessness and prevent them from falling into homelessness in the long term?

> **NHI-funded research and knowledge transfer activities included studies, bibliographies, think tank sessions, reports, partnerships, and more.**

3. How can approaches to governance as well as particular programs, services and initiatives strategically contribute to the enduring growth of capacity within communities to prevent and reduce homelessness in the long term?

A total of 34 knowledge and research activities have been funded and 29 completed at the national and regional levels. The activities allowed the NHI to develop better research tools and methodologies relating to homelessness in Canada; access better information and data on the homeless population and homelessness issues; increase our understanding and knowledge of the homelessness situation; and enhance our access to information. The executive summaries of these projects can be found on the Web site of the NHI at: http://www.homelessness.gc.ca/research/projects/projectslist1_e.asp

The outcomes of local research projects funded through SCPI are included in Table 18: Outcomes Achieved by National Homelessness Initiative Projects.

A complete list of NHI funded research and knowledge transfer activities from 1999-2003 can be found in Appendix B: National Homelessness Initiative Research and Knowledge Transfer Activities.

Table 3: Examples of Research and Knowledge Transfer Activities for Each Component of the Research Agenda

Research Agenda Component	Research Project	Highlights	Value
1	Structural and Systemic Determinants of Homelessness	• A report and annotated bibliography examining the structural and systemic determinants of homelessness.	$15,000
2	Pilot Study: The Child Welfare System and Homelessness Among Canadian Youth	• Annotated bibliography of work examining link between youth homelessness and experience in the child welfare system. • Based on a sample of 3 sub groups in 4 cities, identification of what policies or practices in the system may have contributed to incidences of homelessness among those exiting the child welfare system, and how the use of different practices may effectively assist in the prevention of homelessness.	$86,100
3	Governance in Local Partnerships to Address Homelessness	• Through case studies, examination of governance within complex partnerships at the local level. • Focus on organizations such as community based agencies, coalitions, municipal governments and philanthropic organizations that work on homelessness issues to identify tools and strategies for problem solving and decision making.	$40,000

Summary of National Homelessness Initiative Funding Streams for Projects in Communities

2972 projects were completed with a total expenditure of **$365.5 million** under the funding streams described below.

Table 4: Summary of NHI Funding Streams

Funding	Description
Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative (SCPI)	SCPI-funded projects supported priority areas identified through a community planning process. Communities were allocated a maximum funding level to be matched by other community sources (i.e. fundraising, local sponsors, etc.). Communities were required to explain how their activities would be sustainable once SCPI funding ended, except in cases where funding was used for one-time, short-term projects.
Urban Aboriginal Strategy (UAS)	The UAS component provided flexibility to meet the needs of homeless and at-risk Aboriginal people in urban settings, through culturally sensitive services.
Youth	The Youth component was delivered in collaboration with the Youth Employment Initiatives of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) to address homelessness among youth.

This **$365.5 million** investment can be further broken down as follows:

Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative

- **$265M** of SCPI project funding was expended, representing 72.5% of the total funding.
- **2073 projects** were completed using SCPI funding, representing 69.8% of all projects.

Urban Aboriginal Strategy

- **$48.8M** of UAS project funding was expended, representing 13.4% of the total funding.
- **420 projects** were completed using UAS funding, representing 14.1% of all projects.

Youth

- **$51.6M** of Youth project funding was expended, representing 14.1% of the total funding.
- **479 projects** were completed using Youth funding, representing 16.1% of all projects.

For a detailed breakdown, see Appendix C: National Homelessness Initiative Project Funding by Stream.

Figure 2: Percentage of Funding and Projects for Each Funding Stream
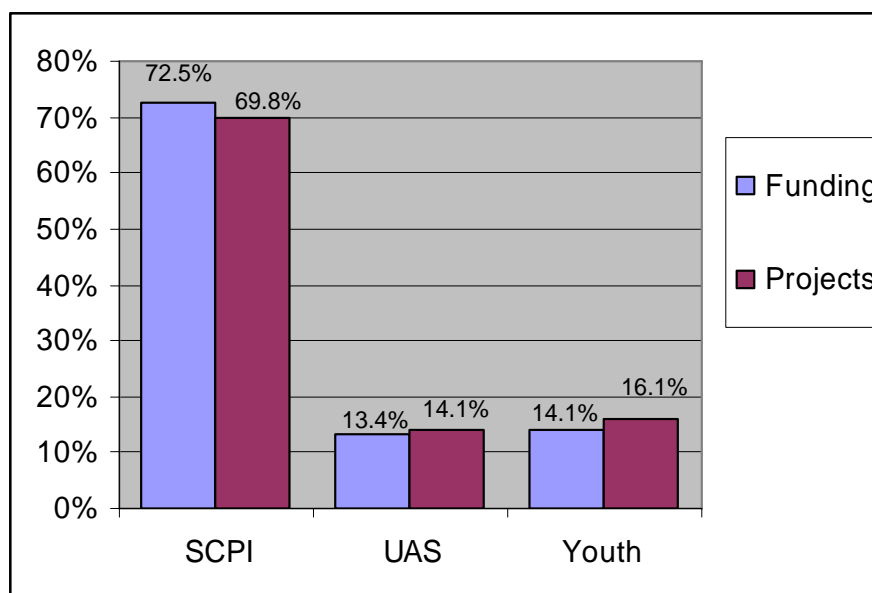
National Homelessness Initiative Delivery Models

Funding is delivered to project sponsors through two models: the Shared Delivery model and the Community Entity model.

Under the Shared Delivery model, project sponsors apply directly to Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC) for funding, through their local or regional office. Projects are subject to approval by the Minister responsible for the NHI, and when a project is approved, the funding is administered through the Government of Canada's Common System for Grants and Contributions.

Under the Community Entity model, an organization (such as the City of Ottawa) is given a block of funding from the NHI, approved by the Minister responsible for the NHI. This organization is the Community Entity. The Entity invites local agencies to apply for project funding, and projects are both approved by and funded through the Community Entity. These projects are referred to as Community Entity sub-projects.

Local Community Advisory Boards play an important role in making recommendations on which projects to submit to HRSDC or to the Community Entity. The Community Advisory Boards are comprised of a range of partners including public, private, not-for-profit organizations, and Aboriginal and Youth organizations or representatives. They work with the Community Planning Group, the Community Entity, and the City Facilitator to ensure that the priorities identified in the Community Plan are met through the funding process.

There are 61 communities across Canada for which Community Plans have been established. Of these, 22 communities operate under the Community Entity structure.

This summary is based on the reported data from 2972 projects under the Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative, Urban Aboriginal Strategy and Youth funding streams and includes both specific projects and Community Entity sub-projects.

National Projects by Activity Area

National Homelessness Initiative funding is provided in support of five major activity areas: sheltering facilities, support facilities, provision of support services, community capacity building, and public awareness.

Some projects addressed multiple activities - for example, one project may fund both a shelter and the support services provided within that shelter. In this case, the project is counted under both sheltering facilities and provision of support services.

Table 5: NHI Project Activity Areas

Activity Area	Number of Projects Addressing this Area	Percentage of Projects Addressing this Area	Description
Sheltering Facilities	772	26%	Funding was provided in support of the development and/or renovation of emergency shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, and other sheltering facilities.
Support Facilities	417	14%	Funding was provided in support of the development and/or renovation of facilities including food depots/banks, clothing and furniture depots/banks, drop-in centres, soup kitchens, etc.
Provision of Support Services	978	32.9%	Funding was provided in support of the development and/or enhancement of new or existing support services for homeless and at-risk persons, including housing, material, transportation, info/referral/follow-up, psycho-social services, health, education and life skills, training/employment, legal/financial services, assistance with ID documents, etc.
Capacity Building	583	19.6%	Funding was provided in support of local research/studies, community plan development, development of training materials/activities, direct delivery of training, support for development and/or management of projects, enhanced coordination of services within/among organization(s), etc.
Public Awareness	222	7.5%	Funding was provided in support of activities directly focused at enhancing public awareness of homelessness and homelessness-related issues. These activities include production of tools/documents for public awareness, public awareness activities, etc.
Total	**2972**	**100%**	

Figure 3: National Homelessness Initiative Project Activity Areas
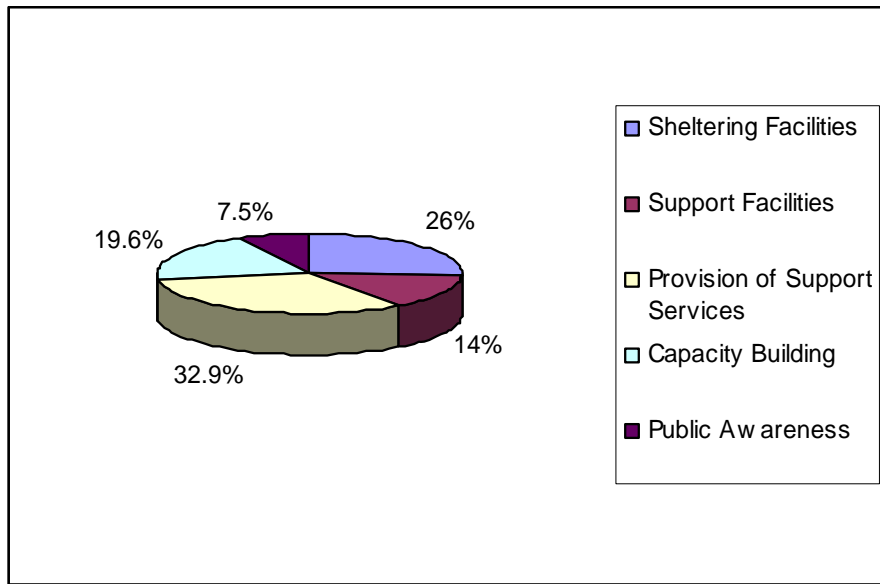
Sub-population Groups Served by
National Homelessness Initiative Funded Projects

Data has been collected on the sub-populations served in sheltering facilities, support facilities and by support services. These sub-populations range from youth at-risk to immigrants and refugees. The following table provides a breakdown of the sub-populations served by NHI-funded sheltering facilities, support facilities and support services from December 1999 to March 2004.

Table 6: Sub-population Groups Served by NHI Funded Projects

Sub-population Group	Percentage of NHI-funded Projects Identifying this Sub-population Group as a Major Client (of projects that reported on sub-population)
All Potential Sub-population Groups*	31.5%
Aboriginal Persons	12.8%
Ethno-Specific Group(s)	0.6%
Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Persons	1.1%
Immigrants/Refugees	1.2%
Offenders/Ex-Offenders	3.5%
Persons in the Sex Trade	2.1%
Persons w. Developmental Disabilities	1.5%
Persons w. Dual/Multiple Diagnoses	2.2%
Persons w. HIV/AIDS	1.6%
Persons w. Mental Health Problems	6.2%
Persons w. Physical Disabilities	1.8%
Substance Abusers	6.9%
Veterans**	0.2%
Victims of Domestic Violence	4.3%
Visible Minorities	1.7%
Youth at-risk	16.5%
Other	4.2%
Total	100 %

*Community organizations whose project served more than three sub-populations were asked to select All Potential Sub-population Groups.
** Only sheltering facilities were asked to report on the veteran sub-population.

Figure 4: Sub-population Groups Served by National Homelessness Initiative Funded Projects

Legend:
- All Potential Sub-population Groups
- Aboriginal Persons
- Ethno-Specific Group(s)
- Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Persons
- Immigrants/Refugees
- Offenders/Ex-Offenders
- Persons in the Sex Trade
- Persons w. Developmental Disabilities
- Persons w. Dual/Multiple Diagnoses
- Persons w. HIV/AIDS
- Persons w. Mental Health Problems
- Persons w. Physical Disabilities
- Substance Abusers
- Veterans
- Victims of Domestic Violence
- Visible Minorities
- Youth at-risk
- Other

Data labels: 16.5%, 4.2%, 31.5%, 1.7%, 4.3%, 0.2%, 6.9%, 1.8%, 6.2%, 1.6%, 2.2%, 1.5%, 2.1%, 3.5%, 1.2%, 1.1%, 0.6%, 12.8%

Sheltering Facilities

772 sheltering facility projects received funding from the National Homelessness Initiative from December 1999 to March 2004. This funding helped construct or improve 725 different facilities and helped to create 9,012 beds.

Funding was provided in support of the development and/or renovation of emergency shelters, transitional housing, supportive housing, and other sheltering facilities.

> **NHI funding contributed to the construction and/or improvement of 725 different sheltering facilities across Canada, and the creation of 9,012 temporary and permanent shelter beds.**

Table 7: Types of Sheltering Facilities Funded

Type of Shelter	Number of Beds Created / Number of Beds Affected*	Number of Different Facilities Constructed and/or Improved	Facility Type as a Percentage of all NHI Sheltering Facilities	Description
Emergency Shelters	4,660 / 5,727	345	47.6%	Housing facilities intended for very short tenures of a few days up to six months, usually available on an emergency basis.
Transitional Housing	3,210 / 1,384	271	37.4%	A combination of housing and services intended to facilitate self-reliance and self-sufficiency. This housing is intended for an individual's use for up to three years.
Supportive Housing	1,142 / 651	109	15%	Housing intended for people who cannot live independently in the community, where providers receive funding for support services and the tenure may be long-term.
Total	**9,012 Beds Created** **7,762 Beds Affected**	**725 Different Facilities**	**100%**	

*Beds affected refers to existing beds that benefit from an overall improvement such as a new roof or equipment purchase.

Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative
funding helped to create **6,984 beds**.

Urban Aboriginal Strategy
funding helped to create **1,218 beds**.

Youth funding helped to create **810 beds**.

Table 8: Activities Undertaken in Sheltering Facilities

Activity	Frequency of Activity	Description
Land/Building Purchase	16.5%	The direct purchase of land and/or building(s).
Pre-Development	6.9%	Site planning, architectural planning costs, environmental assessment, purchase of permits, etc.
New Construction	9.4%	Framing, electrical, mechanical, flooring, roofing, siding, etc. & labour costs.
Renovation	29.1%	Upgrading of electrical/plumbing systems, upgrading heating/cooling systems, insulation, flooring, etc. & labour costs.
Direct Operational Costs	15%	Rent, utility expenses, painting, etc.
Operational Equipment/ Supplies	23.1%	Purchase of mobile vans, beds, mats, furniture, freezers, security systems, etc.
Total	**100 %**	

Figure 5: Types of Sheltering Facilities Funded

Emergency: 47.6%
Supportive: 15%
Transitional: 37.4%
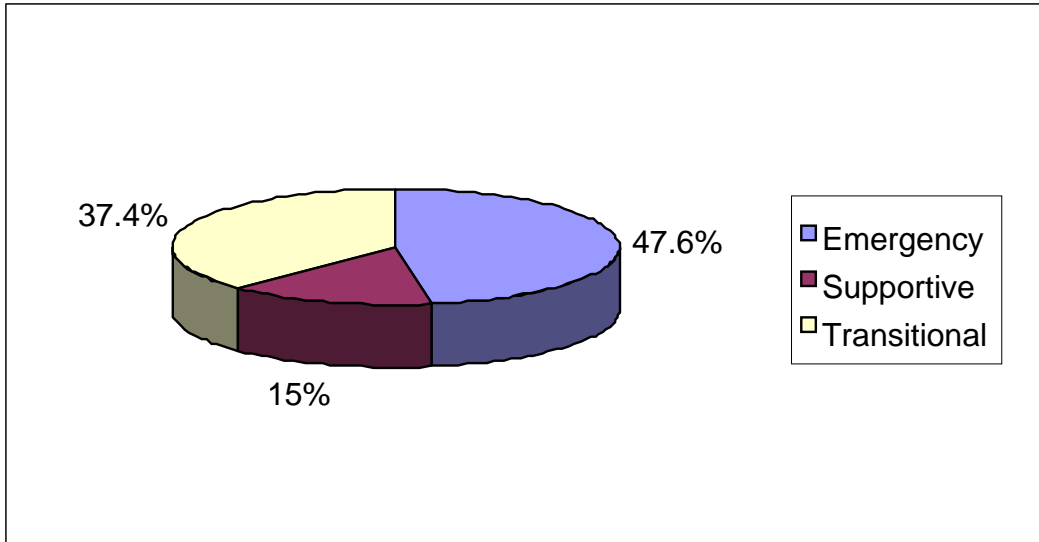
Figure 6: Activities Undertaken in Sheltering Facilities

Land/Building Purchase: 16.5%
Pre-Development: 6.9%
New Construction: 9.4%
Renovation: 29.1%
Direct Operational Costs: 15%
Operational Equipment / Supplies: 23.1%
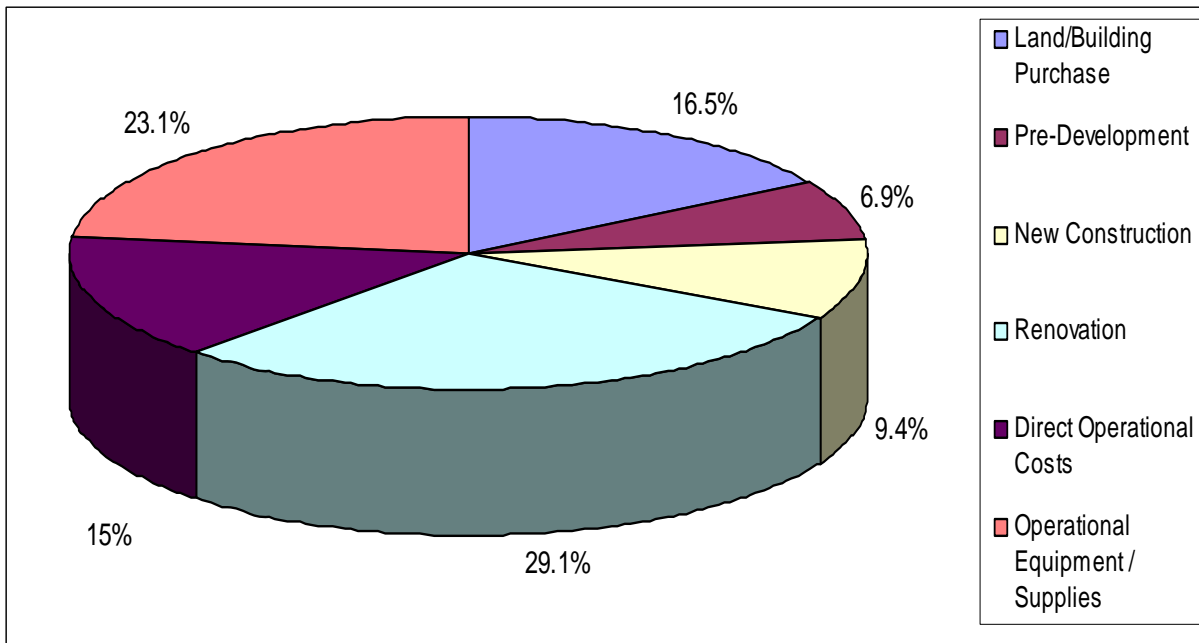
Table 9: Sub-population Groups Served in Sheltering Facilities

Sub-population Group	Percentage of Shelters Identifying this Sub-population Group as a Major Client (of facilities that reported on sub-population)
All Potential Sub-population Groups	29.8%
Aboriginal Persons	12.7%
Ethno-Specific Group(s)	0.6%
Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Persons	1.0%
Immigrants/Refugees	1.4%
Offenders/Ex-Offenders	3.5%
Persons in the Sex Trade	2%
Persons w. Developmental Disabilities	1.6%
Persons w. Dual/Multiple Diagnoses	2.2%
Persons w. HIV/AIDS	1.6%
Persons w. Mental Health Problems	7.6%
Persons w. Physical Disabilities	2.4%
Substance Abusers	8.6%
Veterans	0.6%
Victims of Domestic Violence	6.2%
Visible Minorities	1.7%
Youth at-risk	12.6%
Other	4.0%
Total	100 %

Interventions

The *number of interventions* can best be thought of as the number of times that a shelter bed has been filled, a meal served, a service provided, or a person otherwise helped by a National Homelessness Initiative funded project. This number does not represent unique clients, as one person may access the same shelter, support facility, or service many times, and use multiple services.

Number of Interventions in Sheltering Facilities: 217,104

Support Facilities

417 support facility projects received funding from the National Homelessness Initiative from December 1999 to March 2004. This funding helped construct or improve 403 different facilities.

Funding was provided in support of the development and/or renovation of facilities including food depots/banks, drop-in centres, soup kitchens, and other support facilities.

NHI funding contributed to the construction and/or improvement of 403 different support facilities across Canada.

Table 10: Types of Support Facilities Funded

Type of Support Facility	Number of Different Facilities Constructed and/or Improved	Facility Type as a Percentage of all NHI Support Facilities	Description
Food Depot/ Food Bank	70	17.4%	Facilities used for the acquisition and distribution of food.
Drop-in Centre	186	46.2%	Facilities that may provide coffee, meals, showers, laundry, information and referral to other services, etc.
Community Centre	7	1.7%	Facilities that are community-based, multi-service, and non-profit, and provide a comprehensive range of programs and services.
Soup Kitchen	56	13.9%	Facilities that prepare and distribute free/low-cost meals.
Other	84	20.8%	The most commonly reported facilities are daycare/schooling and vehicle/mobile. Other commonly reported facilities include: collective kitchens, laundry and resource centres, cultural centres, housing/employment facilities, outreach and addiction centres.
Total	**403 Different Facilities**	**100%**	

Table 11: Activities Undertaken in Support Facilities

Activity	Frequency of Activity	Description
Land/Building Purchase	7%	The direct purchase of land and/or building(s).
Pre-Development	4.1%	Site planning, architectural planning costs, environmental assessment, purchase of permits, etc.
New Construction	2.9%	Framing, electrical, mechanical, flooring, roofing, siding, etc. & labour costs.
Renovation	32.4%	Upgrading of electrical/plumbing systems, upgrading heating/cooling systems, insulation, flooring, etc. & labour costs.
Direct Operational Costs	18%	Rent, utility expenses, painting, etc.
Operational Equipment/ Supplies	35.5%	Purchase of mobile vans, beds, mats, furniture, freezers, security systems, etc.
Total	**100 %**	

Figure 7: Types of Support Facilities Funded

- Food Depot/Food Bank — 17.4%
- Drop-in Centre — 46.2%
- Community Centre — 1.7%
- Soup Kitchen — 13.9%
- Other — 20.8%

Figure 8: Activities Undertaken in Support Facilities

- Land/Building Purchase — 7%
- Pre-Development — 4.1%
- New Construction — 2.9%
- Renovation — 32.4%
- Direct Operational Costs — 18%
- Operational Equipment/ Supplies — 35.5%
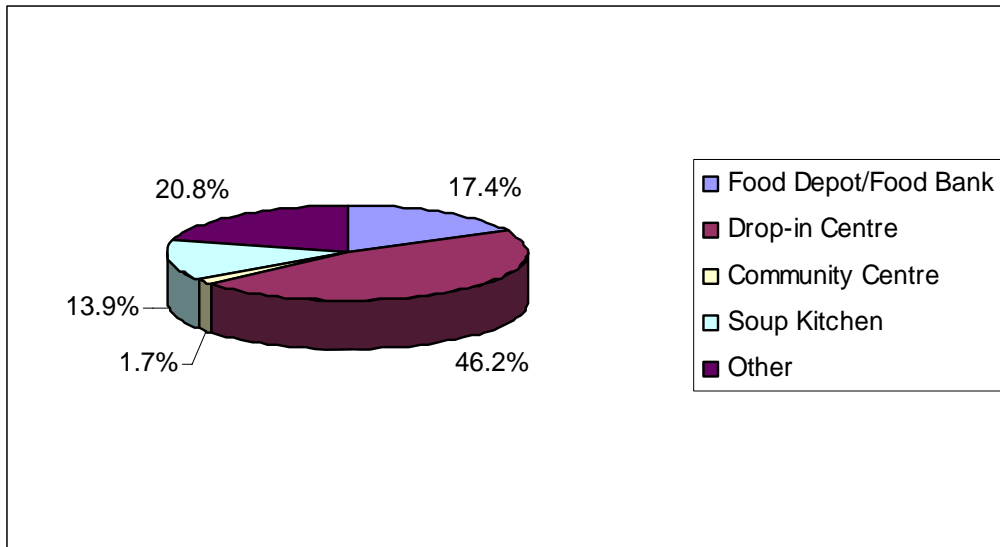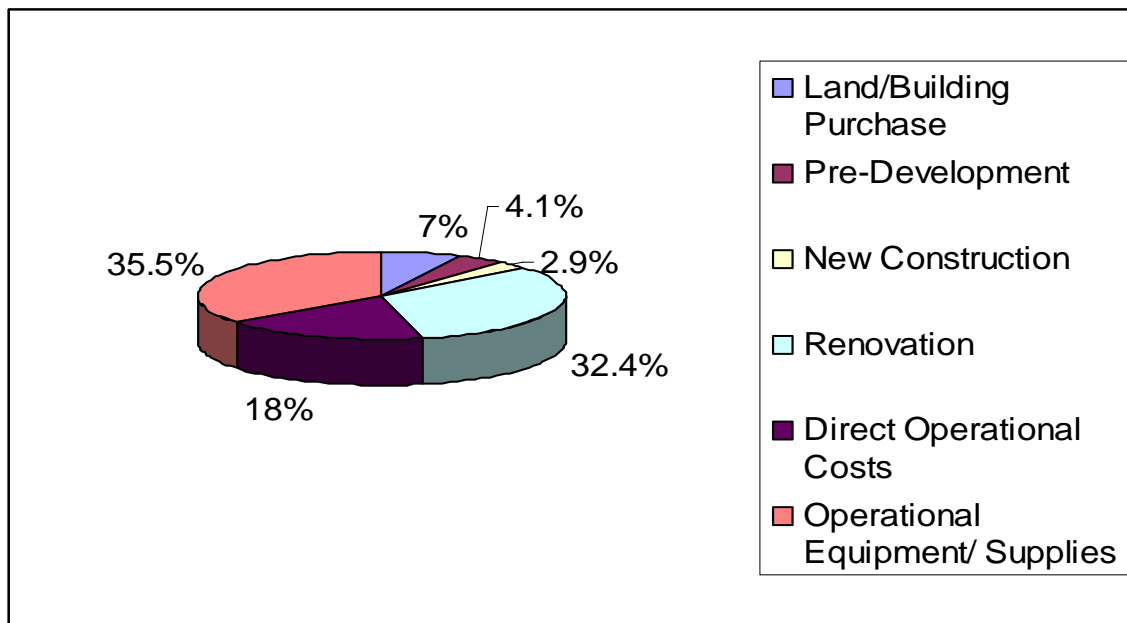
Table 12: Sub-population Groups Served in Support Facilities

Sub-population Group	Percentage of Support Facilities Identifying this Sub-population Group as a Major Client (of facilities that reported on sub-population)
All Potential Sub-population Groups	41.8%
Aboriginal Persons	9.2%
Ethno-Specific Group(s)	0.2%
Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Persons	0.8%
Immigrants/Refugees	1.6%
Offenders/Ex-Offenders	2.5%
Persons in the Sex Trade	2.5%
Persons w. Developmental Disabilities	2.1%
Persons w. Dual/Multiple Diagnoses	2.1%
Persons w. HIV/AIDS	1.2%
Persons w. Mental Health Problems	5.4%
Persons w. Physical Disabilities	1.2%
Substance Abusers	6.7%
Victims of Domestic Violence	2%
Visible Minorities	2%
Youth at-risk	15.7%
Other	3.1%
Total	**100 %**

Interventions

The *number of interventions* can best be thought of as the number of times that a shelter bed has been filled, a meal served, a service provided, or a person otherwise helped by a National Homelessness Initiative funded project. This number does not represent unique clients, as one person may access the same shelter, support facility, or service many times, and use multiple services.

Number of Interventions in Support Facilities: 1,431,261

Provision of Support Services

978 provision of support services projects received funding from the National Homelessness Initiative from December 1999 to March 2004. This funding helped to create or enhance 3,642 services.

Funding was provided in support of services such as housing, materials, transportation, information/referrals/follow-up, psychosocial services, health, education/life skills, training/employment, legal/financial services, identification, and more.

NHI funding contributed to the creation or enhancement of 3,642 support services across Canada.

Table 13: Provision of Support Services

Type of Support Service	Number of Projects Providing this Service	This Support Service as a Percentage of all NHI Support Services	Description
Housing	471	12.9%	Housing support, landlord mediation, and/or placements.
Materials	453	12.4%	Distribution of food, clothes, blankets, etc.
Transportation	204	5.6%	Transportation to shelter programs, bus passes, etc.
Information, Referrals, Follow-up	525	14.4%	Housing, health services, employment, educational programs, etc.
Psychosocial Services	414	11.4%	Mental health assessment, short-term/long-term counselling, crisis intervention, peer support, etc.
Health	284	7.8%	Primary health services, information on health issues/services, health promotion and awareness, and specialized health services such as addiction counselling, harm reduction programs, etc.
Education/ Life skills	534	14.7%	Educational programs (alternative education programs, high school completion courses), and life/social/parenting skills (basic life skills training, communication skills, social skills, etc.).
Training/ Employment	349	9.6%	Employment support (information on employment possibilities, counselling, job search, etc.), and regular/supported employment services (employability skill development programs, work experience, etc).
Legal/Financial Services	170	4.7%	Information on legal issues, advocacy in court hearings, budget planning, budget courses, etc.
Identification/ Documents	152	4.2%	Acquisition of birth certificates, social insurance numbers, health cards, etc.
Other	86	2.4%	
Total	**3,642**	**100 %**	

Figure 9: Support Services Funded

Pie chart showing: Housing 12.9%, Materials 12.4%, Transportation 5.6%, Information, Referrals, Follow-up 14.4%, Psychosocial Services 11.4%, Health 7.8%, Education/Life Skills 14.7%, Training/Employment 9.6%, Legal/Financial Services 4.7%, Identification/Documents 4.2%, Other 2.4%

Legend:
- Housing
- Materials
- Transportation
- Information, Referrals, Follow-up
- Psychosocial Services
- Health
- Education/Life Skills
- Training/Employment
- Legal/Financial Services
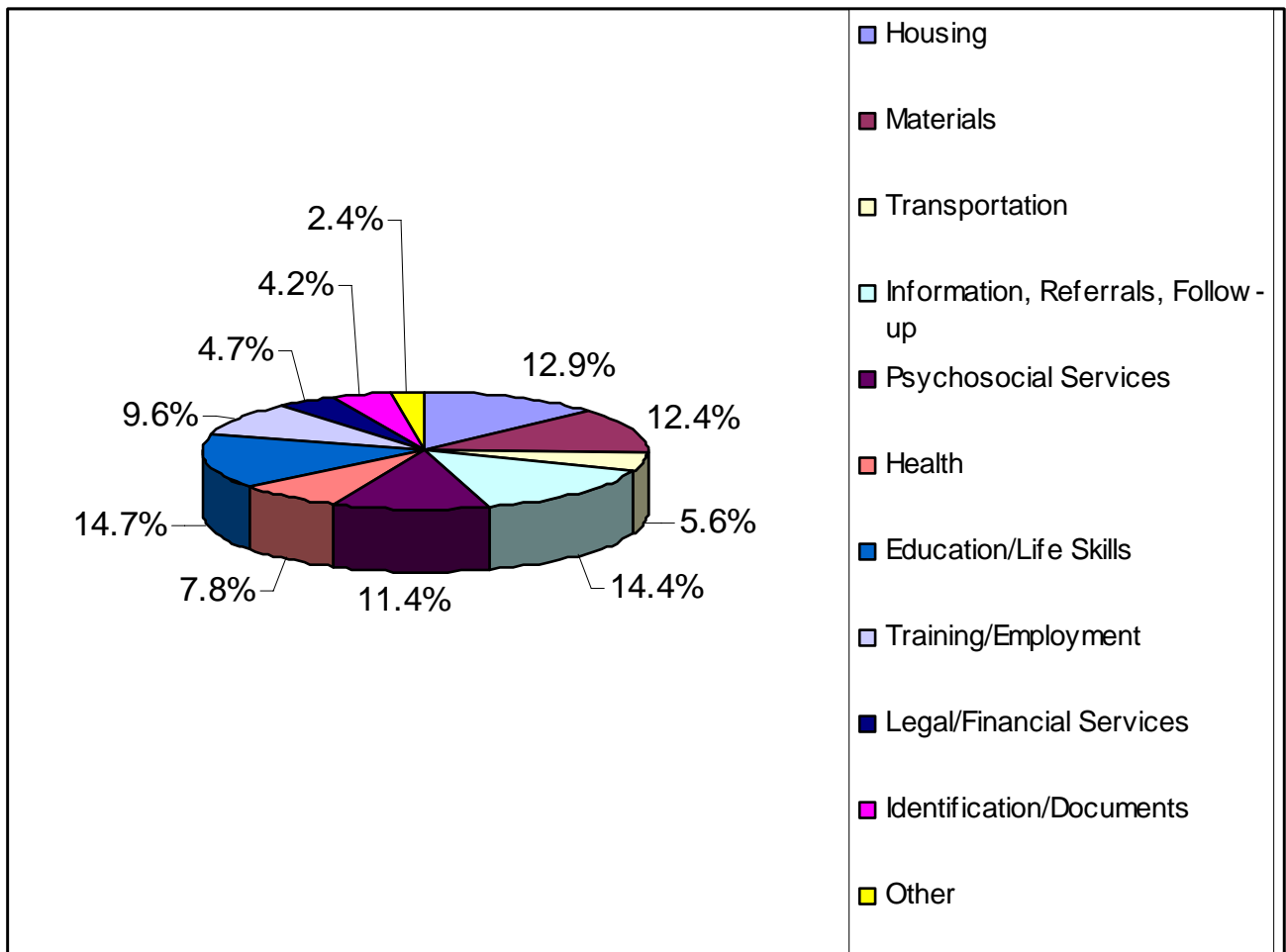- Identification/Documents
- Other

Table 14: Sub-population Groups Served by Provision of Support Services Projects

Sub-population Group	Percentage of Support Services Identifying this Sub-population Group as a Major Client (of services that reported on sub-population)
All Potential Sub-population Groups	28.4%
Aboriginal Persons	14.5%
Ethno-Specific Group(s)	0.9%
Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Persons	1.3%
Immigrants/Refugees	0.9%
Offenders/ Ex-Offenders	3.9%
Persons in the Sex Trade	2.1%
Persons w. Developmental Disabilities	1.3%
Persons w. Dual/Multiple Diagnoses	2.2%
Persons w. HIV/AIDS	1.7%
Persons w. Mental Health Problems	5.3%
Persons w. Physical Disabilities	1.7%
Substance Abusers	5.5%
Victims of Domestic Violence	3.8%
Visible Minorities	1.7%
Youth at-risk	20.1%
Other	4.9%
Total	**100 %**

Interventions

The *number of interventions* can best be thought of as the number of times that a shelter bed has been filled, a meal served, a service provided, or a person otherwise helped by a National Homelessness Initiative funded project. This number does not represent unique clients, as one person may access the same shelter, support facility, or service many times, and use multiple services.

Number of Interventions by Provision of Support Services: 674,649

Capacity Building

583 capacity building projects received funding from the National Homelessness Initiative from December 1999 to March 2004. This funding was used for 1,049 different activities.
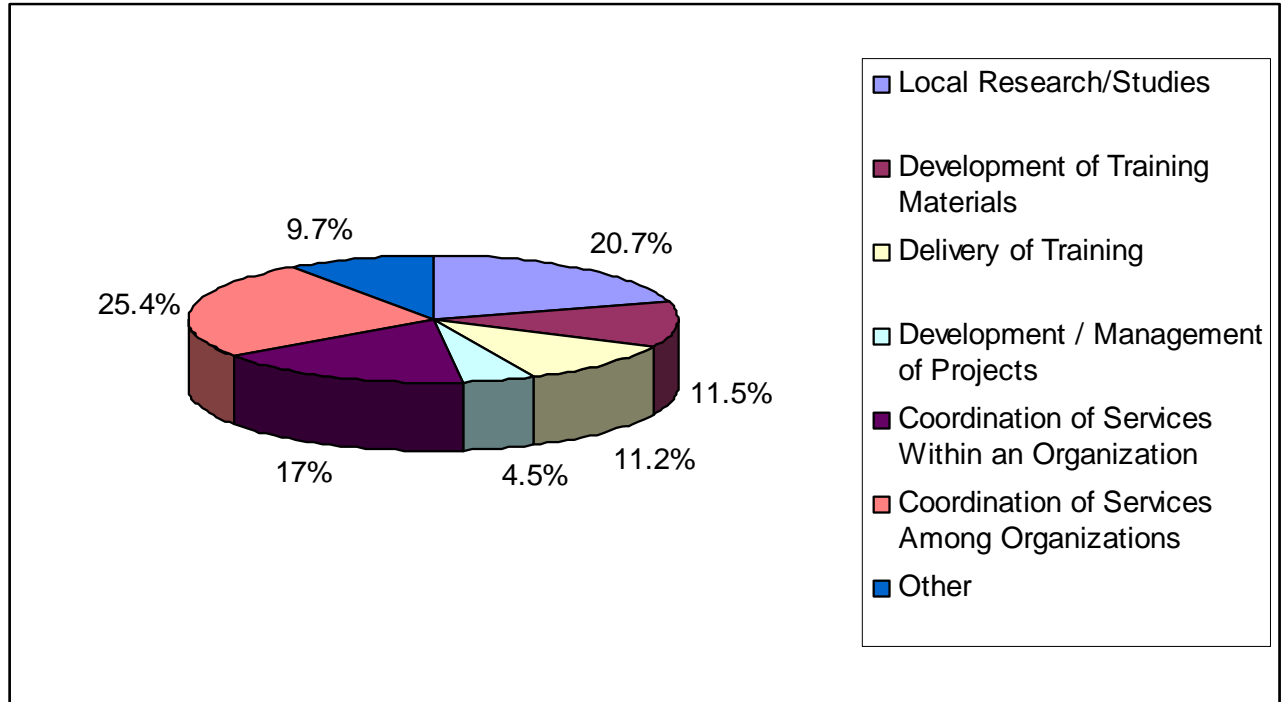
Funding was provided in support of a range of capacity building activities including research studies, training and training materials, support for the development and management of projects, and enhanced coordination within and between organizations.

NHI funding helped to enhance coordination within individual organizations, and to bring organizations together by enhancing coordination between multiple organizations.

Table 15: Capacity Building Activities

Capacity Building Activity	Number of Capacity Building Activities	This Type of Activity as a Percentage of all NHI Capacity Building Activities	Description
Local Research/Studies	217	20.7%	Analyzing the needs of homeless sub-populations in the community, identifying the roots and causes of homelessness, assessing gaps and assets in services provided, and studying accessibility and integration of services.
Development of Training Materials	121	11.5%	Development of training manuals, courses, presentations, etc.
Delivery of Training	118	11.2%	Training staff and volunteers through workshops, training sessions, conferences, structured supervision, etc.
Support for Development / Management of Projects	47	4.5%	Assisting with project proposal writing or management of projects, etc.
Enhanced Coordination of Services *Within* an Organization	178	17%	Improving delivery of services and continuum of care systems within an organization.
Enhanced Coordination of Services *Among* Organizations	266	25.4%	Co-ordinating services such as purchase of supplies, transportation, etc. Improving coordination of services among organizations to provide a better continuum of care.
Other	102	9.7%	The most commonly reported activity is the assessment and development of community/ project and housing plans. Other commonly reported activities include: information and management systems, marketing/fundraising/action plans, evaluation processes and community development.
Total	**1,049**	**100 %**	

Figure 10: Capacity Building Activities

Legend:
- Local Research/Studies
- Development of Training Materials
- Delivery of Training
- Development / Management of Projects
- Coordination of Services Within an Organization
- Coordination of Services Among Organizations
- Other

Values shown: 20.7%, 11.5%, 11.2%, 4.5%, 17%, 25.4%, 9.7%

Public Awareness

222 public awareness projects received funding from the National Homelessness Initiative from December 1999 to March 2004. This funding contributed to the production of 144 tools and documents, 154 public awareness activities and several other related activities.

Funding was provided for a range of public awareness activities including workshops, articles and campaigns, and for the production of tools and documents such as brochures, posters and advertisement.

NHI-funded public awareness projects included workshops, articles, campaigns, brochures, posters, advertisements and more.

Table 16: Public Awareness Activities

Public Awareness Activity	Number of Public Awareness Activities	This Activity as a Percentage of all NHI Public Awareness Activities	Description
Public Awareness Activities	154	48.3%	Workshops, speakers, articles, campaigns, etc.
Production of Tools and Documents Activities	144	45.1%	Pamphlets, brochures, posters, reports, advertisements, etc.
Other	21	6.6%	
Total	**319**	**100%**	

Figure 11: Public Awareness Activities
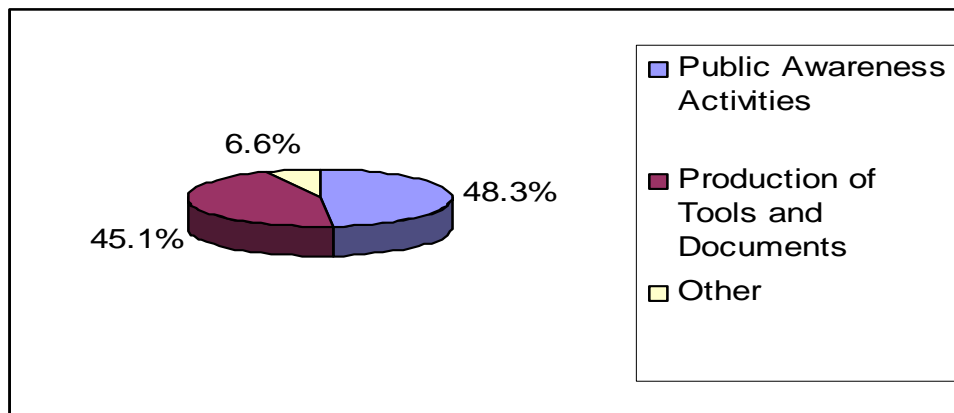
Funding Partners

The National Homelessness Initiative has been delivered in partnership with other federal government departments, provincial and territorial governments, regional and municipal governments, the private sector, the non-profit sector and others.
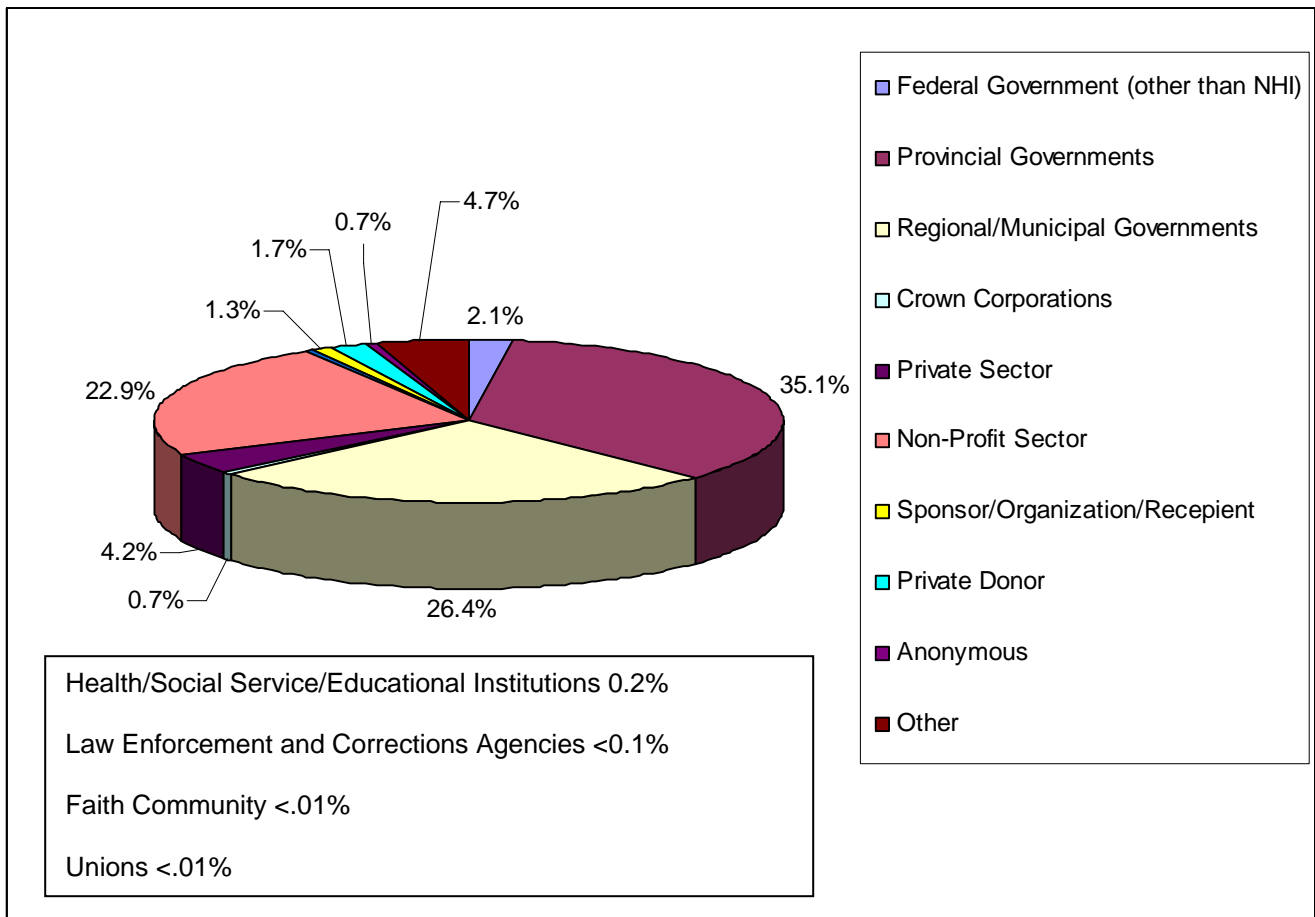
These other partners have provided an additional **$558 million** in leveraged funding to projects funded by the NHI, as well as **$15 million** in in-kind contributions. *

Table 17: Funding Partners for NHI Projects

Funder Type	Dollar Contribution*	In-Kind Contribution*	Total
Federal Government (other than NHI)	$11,760,931	$408,800	$12,169,731
Provincial/Territorial Governments	$200,221,857	$805,785	$201,027,642
Regional/Municipal Governments	$150,197,090	$1,120,154	$151,317,244
Crown Corporations	$3,755,953	$0	$3,755,953
Private Sector	$23,293,867	$607,855	$23,901,722
Non-Profit Sector	$122,559,525	$8,829,461	$131,388,986
Health/Social Service/ Educational Institutions	$1,020,892	$145,269	$1,166,161
Law Enforcement and Corrections Agencies	$326,572	$47,569	$374,141
Faith Community	$64,703	$6,000	$70,703
Union	$0	$84,188	$84,188
Sponsor/Organization/ Recipient	$5,487,815	$1,770,337	$7,258,152
Private Donor	$9,371,305	$285,368	$9,656,673
Anonymous	$3,995,391	$122,910	$4,118,301
Other	$26,090,636	$798,970	$26,889,606
Total	**$558,146,537**	**$15,032,666**	**$573,179,203**

*Amount in the project contribution agreement.

Figure 12: Funding Partners and Leveraged Funding for Projects Dollar and In-Kind Contributions

Pie chart segments:
- 4.7%
- 0.7%
- 1.7%
- 1.3%
- 2.1%
- 22.9%
- 35.1%
- 4.2%
- 0.7%
- 26.4%

Legend:
- Federal Government (other than NHI)
- Provincial Governments
- Regional/Municipal Governments
- Crown Corporations
- Private Sector
- Non-Profit Sector
- Sponsor/Organization/Recepient
- Private Donor
- Anonymous
- Other

Health/Social Service/Educational Institutions 0.2%

Law Enforcement and Corrections Agencies <0.1%

Faith Community <.01%

Unions <.01%

Project Output and Outcome Assessment

When reporting final results, all agency sponsors measured their level of achievement by identifying whether each project's expected outputs and outcomes were exceeded, fully met, partially met, or not met.

> **83.6% of projects fully met or exceeded their expected outputs and outcomes.**

To provide a more complete picture of the types of outputs and outcomes achieved by National Homelessness Initiative funded projects, examples of fully-met and exceeded outputs and outcomes are provided in the box below:

Example of Outputs:

PROJECT A: FULLY MET

Expected Output: To secure a competent contractor to demolish and rebuild a property in Cambridge that will house a fifteen-bed shelter for homeless young men within set timelines.

Actual Output: A competent contractor was hired and has met the board's set timelines.

PROJECT B: EXCEEDED

Expected Output: To fill eight two-bedroom units of a Transitional Housing Unit located in Windsor with eight residents who will stay for a period ranging from 6 to 15 months.

Actual Output: Sixteen two-bedroom units were secured with a total of fifteen residents staying for a period of 6 to 15 months.

Example of Outcomes:

PROJECT C: FULLY MET

Expected Outcome: To create a safer neighbourhood by involving homeless Aboriginal youth from the Winnipeg region in a housing renovation project that allows them to give back to their community.

Actual Outcome: Participants in the project reported that this work allowed them to contribute to their community through positive participation in community-based projects.

PROJECT D: EXCEEDED

Expected Outcome: Increase public awareness in London regarding mental health and housing issues.

Actual Outcome: Established a reciprocal relationship with both local and national (i.e.: CBC) media ensuring positive and informed coverage of stories relating to mental health and housing issues. This rapport has helped to break down long-held public misconceptions surrounding this issue.

For all projects which reported on outcomes, results were linked to a set of pre-determined outcomes to facilitate comparison and analysis. For example, an improvement to an emergency shelter was linked to "Alleviation of the hardship of homeless people" and a community development workshop was linked to "Enhanced community ownership of process and solutions." In total, 4,376 outcomes were reported and linked to the list below.

**Table 18: Outcomes Achieved by National Homelessness Initiative Projects**

NHI Outcome	% of Projects Addressing this Outcome
More comprehensive continuum of supports in place	25.9%
Increased local capacity to deal with homelessness	25.2%
Alleviation of the hardship of homeless people	11.3%
More coordinated response between sectors to address homelessness	7.3%
Priorities addressed, innovative approaches and best practices implemented	5.7%
Increased awareness	5.4%
Enhanced community ownership of process and solutions	3.3%
Better information and data on the homeless population and homelessness issues	3.1%
Enhanced access to information	2.7%
Improved decision-making around investments	2.3%
Increased commitment and broader response to homelessness	2.3%
Increased understanding and knowledge of the homelessness situation	1.5%
Better research tools and methodologies relating to homelessness in Canada	1.0%
Not linked to NHI project outcomes	2.8%
Total:	**100%**

Using the actual outputs and outcomes of each project for comparison:

73.2% of expected outputs and outcomes were fully met
10.4% of expected outputs and outcomes were exceeded

13.4% of expected outputs and outcomes were partially met
3% of expected outputs and outcomes were not met.

Figure 13: Levels of Achievement for Outputs and Outcomes
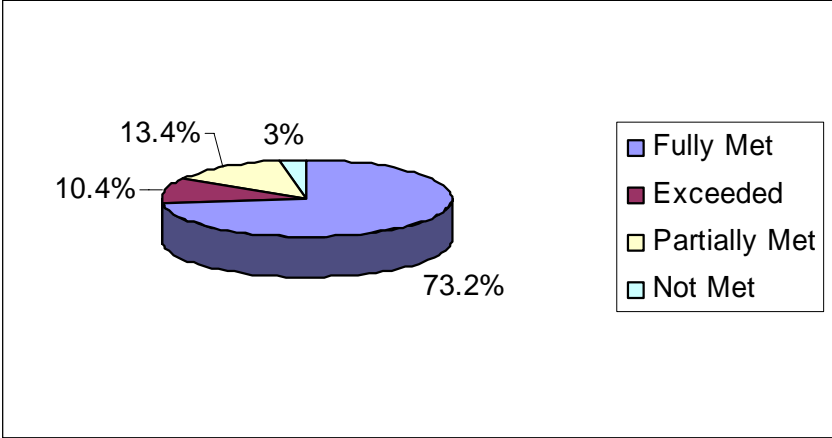
Appendix A: The Surplus Federal Real Property for Homelessness Initiative (SFRPHI)

The following table lists the properties transferred under the SFRPHI from December 1999 to March 2004.

Location	Recipient	Type of Facility	Number of Beds	Number of Units
Banff, Alberta	Banff Housing Corporation	Affordable Housing	2	1
Banff, Alberta	Banff Housing Corporation	Affordable Housing	2	1
Gander, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
Gander, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
Gander, Newfoundland	NFLD and Labrador Housing Corp. (NLHC)	Affordable Housing	4	1
Gander, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
Kingston, Ontario	RCMP	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Stella Burry Corporation	Affordable Housing	5	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Stella Burry Corporation	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Stella Burry Corporation	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Stella Burry Corporation	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Cabot Habitat for Humanity	Affordable Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	NLHC	Affordable Housing	4	1
St-Johns, Newfoundland	Cabot Habitat for Humanity	Affordable Housing	4	1
Moncton, New Brunswick	Camden Park Terraces Inc.	Affordable Housing	54	18
Calgary, Alberta	Calgary Community Land Trust	Affordable Housing/Land Purchase	112	28
Toronto, Ontario	CLC	Affordable Housing/Land Purchase	148	37

Location	Recipient	Type of Facility	Number of Beds	Number of Units
Toronto, Ontario	City of Toronto	Affordable Housing/Transitional Housing/Land Purchase	276	92
Peterborough, Ontario	Peterborough Community Housing Corporation	Emergency Shelter	16	1
Toronto, Ontario	Canadian Red Cross	Other - Support Service Facility	0	1
Souris, PEI	Souris Group Home Association	Supportive Housing	7	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Stella Burry Corporation	Supportive Housing	5	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Stella Burry Corporation	Supportive Housing	5	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Iris Kirby House	Transitional Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Peters Foundation Corporation	Transitional Housing	4	1
St. John's, Newfoundland	Peters Foundation Corporation	Transitional Housing	4	1
Rocky Mountain House, Alberta	Canada Post	Transitional Housing/Affordable Housing	21	2
Total			**725**	**203**

Appendix B: National Homelessness Initiative (NHI) Research and Knowledge Transfer Activities

Research Project	Highlights	Value
National		
Structural and Systemic Determinants of Homelessness	• A report and annotated bibliography examining the structural and systemic determinants of homelessness.	$15,000
First Steps Towards a Survey of Homelessness in Canada	• Methodological review of several studies performed in various cities in the United States and in Canada. • Discussion of lessons learned from these studies and other articles related to surveying the homeless population	$23,000
Survey of Homelessness in Canada: Street Component Pilot Test Investigation	• Description of potential survey frames and potential reference periods to survey street homeless. • A discussion on sampling strategy, data collection issues is provided and some other considerations for the field test are described.	$87,463
Survey of Homelessness in Canada: Street Component Feasibility Study	• Statistics Canada (STC) has been contracted by Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) to look into the feasibility of conducting a survey of homelessness in several Canadian cities. The primary objective of a survey of the homeless would be to obtain absolute counts of the number of homeless individuals. A secondary objective would be to collect socio-economic information to better understand the issue of homelessness. In the first phase of this feasibility study, Statistics Canada conducted a literature review of the methodology used in previous Homeless studies in Canada and the USA. The purpose of this review was to focus on the lessons learned from these studies in order to present some preliminary options to be investigated for the HRDC/STC study. In addition to this literature review, Mantel and Yung produced a preliminary report on *Sample Design Options for a Survey of Homeless in Canada.* In it, they recommended an investigation of a multi-frame approach based on the observation that on any given night the homeless population can usefully be divided into two components – the shelter population and the street population. The shelter component is thought to be the much larger contributor to total homeless counts. It is anticipated that it will be the easier of the two to obtain accurate counts of homeless individuals due to the fact that government almost universally supports these facilities with grant money and their universal registration. There are currently two activities underway which could facilitate a survey of the shelter component-HIFIS and the 2001 Census. Both are administrative in nature and are attempts to list all facilities providing shelter facilities to homeless individuals. In the case of HIFIS it will also be possible to obtain some information on the clients using these facilities during a particular time period. The primary objective of this, the second phase of this project is to	$ 36,251

Research Project	Highlights	Value
	investigate the feasibility of conducting a pilot survey in selected Canadian urban areas in order to obtain accurate counts for the street component of the homeless population. This component is thought to be the much smaller contributor to total homeless counts and thought not to be a significant contributor in rural and even some urban areas. On the other hand, it will be the component for which it will be the most difficult to obtain accurate counts. Before going further in the development of proposed methodologies for this study, additional discussion must take place in order to clarify basic concepts and to have a common and uniform understanding of various issues.	
Indian City: The Journey Home	• Four hours of interviews with Aboriginal homeless persons in Winnipeg and Regina and an accompanying report on the process and results of the research.	$21,000
Shelter Costs and Income in Canada	• Shelter cost/income ratios as a measure of affordability. • A look at households that spend more than 30% and more than 50% of income on shelter and whose income fall below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Off.	$25,000
Households at Risk of Homelessness: Distributional Patterns Within 11 Metropolitan Regions	• Internal distribution of 'at-risk' households across different metropolitan areas. • Examination of all tenant households allocating 50% or more of their income to rent. • Evidence relating to goodness of fit between the locations of services for the homeless and the location of households at risk of homelessness	$25,000
Fund Raising Feasibility Study & Development of a National Fund-Raising Toolkit	• Examination of the capacity of a community-based housing campaign undertaken by the Edmonton Housing Trust Fund. • Based on the results of the feasibility study, a tool-kit was developed with elements that are intended to enable organizations to assess the feasibility of fund-raising strategies within their communities.	$25,000
Pilot Study: The Child Welfare System and Homelessness Among Canadian Youth	• Annotated bibliography of work examining link between youth homelessness and experience in the child welfare system. • Based on a sample of 3 subgroups in 4 cities, identification of what policies or practices in the system may have contributed to incidences of homelessness among those exiting the child welfare system, and how the use of different practices may effectively assist in the prevention of homelessness.	$86,100
Review and Synthesis of Street Counts in Canada	• Review of counts/analyzes of homeless populations in Canada undertaken in the last ten years. • Review of studies that discuss who the homeless are and the factors that have contributed to their homelessness.	$20,000
Governance in Local Partnerships to Address Homelessness	• Through case studies, examination of governance within complex partnerships at the local level. • Focus on organizations such as community-based agencies, coalitions, municipal governments and philanthropic organizations that work on homelessness issues to identify tools and strategies for problem solving and decision making.	$40,000
Involving Homeless & Formerly Homeless Clients in Projects and Programs	• Examination of client involvement in the programs and services offered by agencies that address homelessness. • Case studies of agencies practising client involvement in 12 cities across Canada. Interviews with 48 front line staff and 114 clients.	$20,000
Home$ave: Building Investment in Housing	• Study to determine the feasibility of adapting the IDA model to	$49,410

Research Project	Highlights	Value
Assets	encourage homeless people and households at risk of homelessness to move into secure housing in either the homeownership or rental market sectors.	
National Community Victimisation Project	• Examination of experiences of victimisation among the chronic and episodically homeless as well as marginally housed Aboriginal respondents in the Downtown East Side (DES).	$50,000
Implementing The SCPI Through The Community Entity Model In Hamilton	• Evaluation of the Hamilton Community Entity model's effectiveness and efficiency, its capacity to achieve federal objectives for community engagement and community-centred programming, and its potential application in other federal programming contexts.	$85,000
Potential Economic Costs & Social Consequences of Homelessness	• Costs of homelessness for the episodically homeless youth population of Toronto.	$80,000
Best Practices at Work: Putting Homelessness Prevention Practices to Work Across Canada	• Development of a comprehensive set of Internet resource materials to support and enhance the work of Canadian communities and help organizations with practical programs, ideas and tools for addressing and preventing homelessness. • Includes a resource database, a practical reference guide, a Web site and a communications plan relating to homelessness.	$194,803
Development of Homelessness Indicators for the Quality of Life Reporting System.	• Development of two measures of homelessness for each of the 18 municipalities participating in the QoLRS. • These measures will be comparable across all of the municipalities and integrated into the next iteration of QoLRS report in the fall of 2004.	$125,000
Reducing Health Disparities and Promoting Equity for Vulnerable Populations	• Partnership to fund proposals that enable interdisciplinary groups of researchers in health and other sectors to develop programs of research that describe, investigate and ultimately reduce health disparities among vulnerable populations.	$100,000
Why Cities Matter: Policy Research Perspectives for Canada	• Roundtable and final report to engage a better understanding of both the roles of cities as well as the conditions and factors enabling them to combine the goals of economic innovation, cohesion and environmental sustainability to ensure citizen well-being and national prosperity,	$10,000
The Federal Role in Canadian Cities: Four Policy Perspectives	• Roundtable, issue papers and summary report on social sustainability in metropolitan areas and the future role of the Government of Canada.	$5,000
Women & Homelessness: Views from Below	• Session on Women and Homelessness at the "Placing Gender/Making Policy" workshop of the International Union of Geographers conference.	$6,000
Community-Research Think Tank on Health & Homelessness	• Session which brought together researchers & community representatives active in the field, to identify research directions and approaches in health and homelessness and to explore potential avenues for ongoing collaboration. • Meeting objective: "Close the gap on policy, research and practice - what do we want; how can we work together to get it; and, what would be the next steps".	$26,000
British Columbia		
A Survey on the Extent of Substandard Housing Problems	• Highlights the findings of a community-based project that focuses on determining the extent of substandard housing problems faced by immigrants and refugees in the Lower Mainland.	$40,000

Research Project	Highlights	Value
Faced by Immigrants and Refugees in the Lower Mainland of British Columbia	• Main themes examined in the report include: housing issues and concerns, interactions with service providers, interactions with landlords/housing managers, cycles of deprivation, cultural and racial differences and other topics around homelessness.	
Systemic and Structural Barriers of Social Housing/Non-Market Housing that Contribute to Cause Aboriginal Homelessness in Vancouver	• Study of public and private social housing policies as they relate to the Aboriginal Community in Vancouver. • Identify supports and services necessary to prevent homelessness among Aboriginal Housing tenants.	$45,000
Structural Barriers to Independent Living for Adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Reducing Homelessness After Incarceration	• Investigation of issues around housing barriers for adults with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, and for formerly incarcerated individuals, including necessary supports to find and maintain stable housing. • Key themes and findings include: adults with FAS know how they want to live, but need support to find and maintain appropriate housing, service providers face many challenges in helping adults with FAS find appropriate housing, formerly incarcerated individuals need pre and post-release support to find housing and to live independently and service suppliers.	$45,000
School Children & Homelessness: Needs & Service Approaches	• Report documents and analyzes risk factors for families becoming homeless, services available and used as well as other impacts for children coping with homelessness (or relative homelessness).	$20,000
Developing a Profile of the Homeless from a Rural/Regional Perspective in West Kootenay	• Regional survey to gather qualitative and quantitative information including estimates of the numbers of homeless and at-risk persons, as well as the demographic characteristics of this population.	$50,000
Seniors and Adults at Risk of Homelessness Client Outreach and Research Project	• Study of the 'at-risk' and homeless senior population with a focus on client outreach services for this population, shelter needs and barriers to emergency and temporary housing.	$25,000
Alberta		
Literature Review	• Issues of Homelessness, Domestic Violence and Women	$5,000
Assessment of Housing Needs & Social Housing Availability	• Examination of demographic information and other relevant data to develop a profile that will be useful for planning housing and related support services. • Population survey (Red Deer) to determine needs, attitudes and choices regarding affordable housing; barriers to affordable housing; and options for housing solutions.	$20,000
Ontario		
Preventing Homelessness by Addressing Unique Needs and Barriers for Cultural Groups	• Identification of the key structural/systemic issues that lead to homelessness among particular linguistic/cultural groups in the homeless population. • Analysis of the needs of particular subgroups within these cultural groups.	$90,000

	• Development of strategies for reducing and preventing homelessness in the future.	
Pathways from the Street: Identifying Readiness Amongst Street Youth to Re-enter Mainstream Culture	• In-depth, tape-recorded interviews of street youth to identify the life events, causes and factors that led them to homelessness. • Interviews conducted with youth aged 16-25 that are in the Getting Back from the Edge clinical intervention program aimed at assisting youth to leave the street culture.	$80,000
The Impact of Downloading on the Capacity of Ontario Municipalities to Address Homelessness	• Analysis of the governance model(s) that arose in Ontario after the recent downloading of housing responsibilities. • Identification of the models found to be the most effective at contributing to the enduring growth of capacity within communities, to prevent and reduce homelessness.	$16,000

Appendix C: National Homelessness Initiative (NHI) Project Funding by Stream

Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative	$265,022,451
Urban Aboriginal Strategy	$48,848,448
Youth	$51,631,844
Total Funding	**$365,502,743**