



City of Hamilton

EMERGENCY & COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE ADDENDUM

Meeting #: 19-001
Date: February 21, 2019
Time: 1:30 p.m.
Location: Council Chambers, Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West

Alicia Davenport, Legislative Coordinator (905) 546-2424 ext. 2729

6. DELEGATION REQUESTS

- *6.2 Medora Uppal and Amy Deschamps, YWCA Hamilton, respecting Item 11.2 - Establishing a Gender and Equity Lens on Housing Services (for today's meeting)
- *6.3 Tessa Mcfadzean, Good Shepherd Centres, respecting Item 11.2 - Establishing a Gender and Equity Lens on Housing Services (for today's meeting)
- *6.4 Sara Mayo, Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton, respecting Item 11.2 - Establishing a Gender and Equity Lens on Housing Services (for today's meeting)
 - *6.4.a Added Presentation and Handouts
- *6.5 Katherine Kalinowski, Women's Housing Planning Collaborative, respecting Item 11.2 - Establishing a Gender and Equity Lens on Housing Services (for today's meeting)

7. CONSENT ITEMS

- *7.2 Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy (HSC19008) (City Wide)

12. NOTICES OF MOTION

- *12.1 Hamilton Housing Summit
- *12.2 Church of the Nativity Community Garden (Ward 4)
- *12.3 Expanding Housing and Support Services for Women

Added Item 6.2

Form: Request to Speak to Committee of Council

Submitted on Tuesday, February 19, 2019 - 9:50 am

==Committee Requested==

Committee: Emergency and Community Services Committee
(Previously Healthy & Safe Communities)

==Requestor Information==

Name of Individual: Medora Uppal and Amy Deschamps

Name of Organization: YWCA Hamilton

Contact Number: 905-522-9922 x128

Email Address: muppal@ywcahamilton.org

Mailing Address:

75 MacNab St S
Hamilton, ON L8P 3C1

Reason(s) for delegation request: Delegate to discuss agenda item 11.2 Establishing a Gender and Equity Lens on Housing Services

Will you be requesting funds from the City? No

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? No

Added Item 6.3

Form: Request to Speak to Committee of Council

Submitted on Tuesday, February 19, 2019 - 12:54 pm

==Committee Requested==

Committee: Emergency and Community Services Committee
(Previously Healthy & Safe Communities)

==Requestor Information==

Name of Individual: Tessa Mcfadzean

Name of Organization: Good Shepherd Centres

Contact Number: 905-523-8766 extension 4226

Email Address: TMcfadzean@gsch.ca

Mailing Address:

30 Pearl St. N
Hamilton, ON
L8R2Y8

Reason(s) for delegation request: To speak to the ongoing crises of women's homelessness in Hamilton and how the application of a gender-based analysis is critical when developing a community response to women's homelessness.

Will you be requesting funds from the City? No

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? No

Added Item 6.4

Form: Request to Speak to Committee of Council

Submitted on Tuesday, February 19, 2019 - 4:02 pm

==Committee Requested==

Committee: Emergency and Community Services Committee
(Previously Healthy & Safe Communities)

==Requestor Information==

Name of Individual: Sara Mayo

Name of Organization: Social Planning and Research
Council of Hamilton

Contact Number: 

Email Address: smayo@sprc.hamilton.on.ca

Mailing Address:

350 King St E suite 104
Hamilton ON

Reason(s) for delegation request: To speak about research
on Women's homelessness in Hamilton

Will you be requesting funds from the City? No

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? Yes

Women's Housing Planning Collaborative: Gender Lens On Homelessness

Deputation to Emergency and Community Services sub-committee
of City of Hamilton Council

Sara Mayo, Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton

February 21, 2019



Funded in part by

Women's Housing Planning Collaborative (WHPC)

Members:



Funder: Homelessness Partnering Strategy



Monthly meetings:

- ▣ Steering Committee
- ▣ Service Coordination Committee
- ▣ Advisory Committee (First Voice)



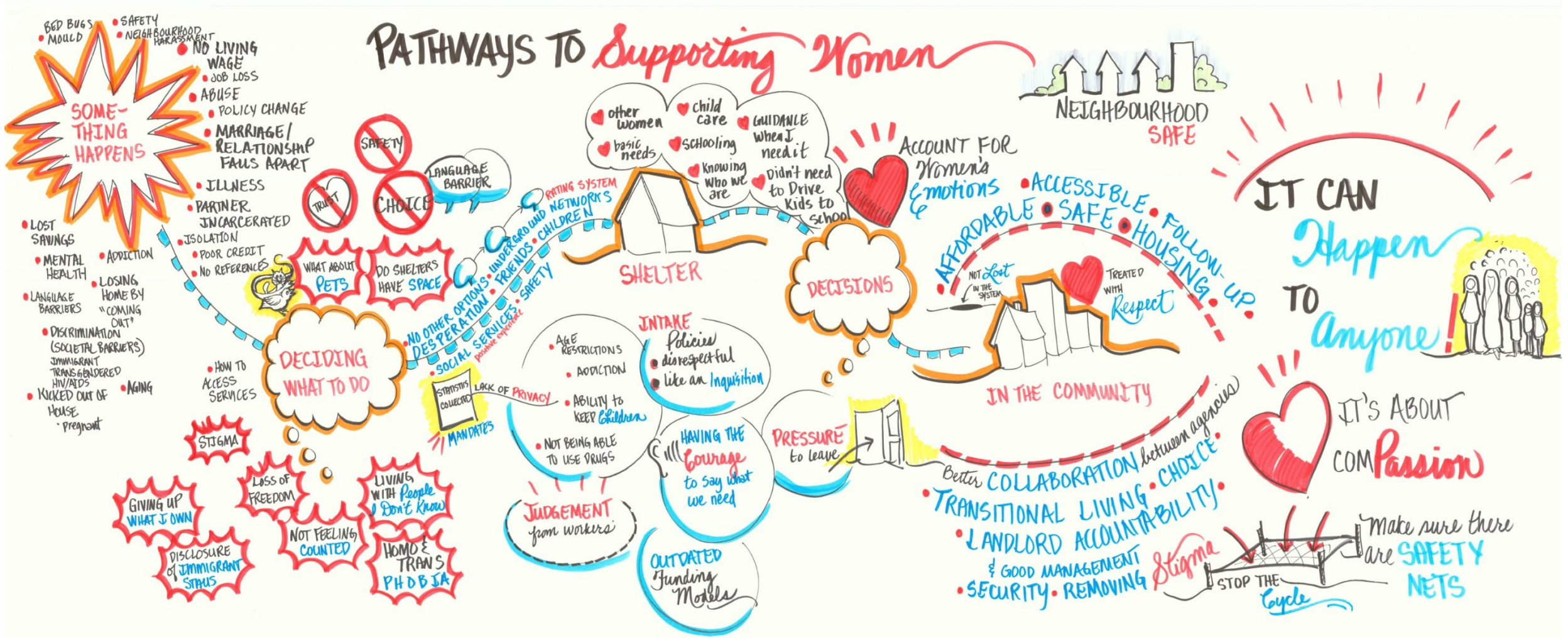
Women's Housing Planning Collaborative (WHPC)

- **Mandate:**
 - develop, coordinate, advocate for and facilitate a gender specific, comprehensive and seamless system of services to meet the needs of women experiencing homelessness and at risk of homelessness.

- **Activities:**
 - Service planning
 - Memorial
 - Advocacy

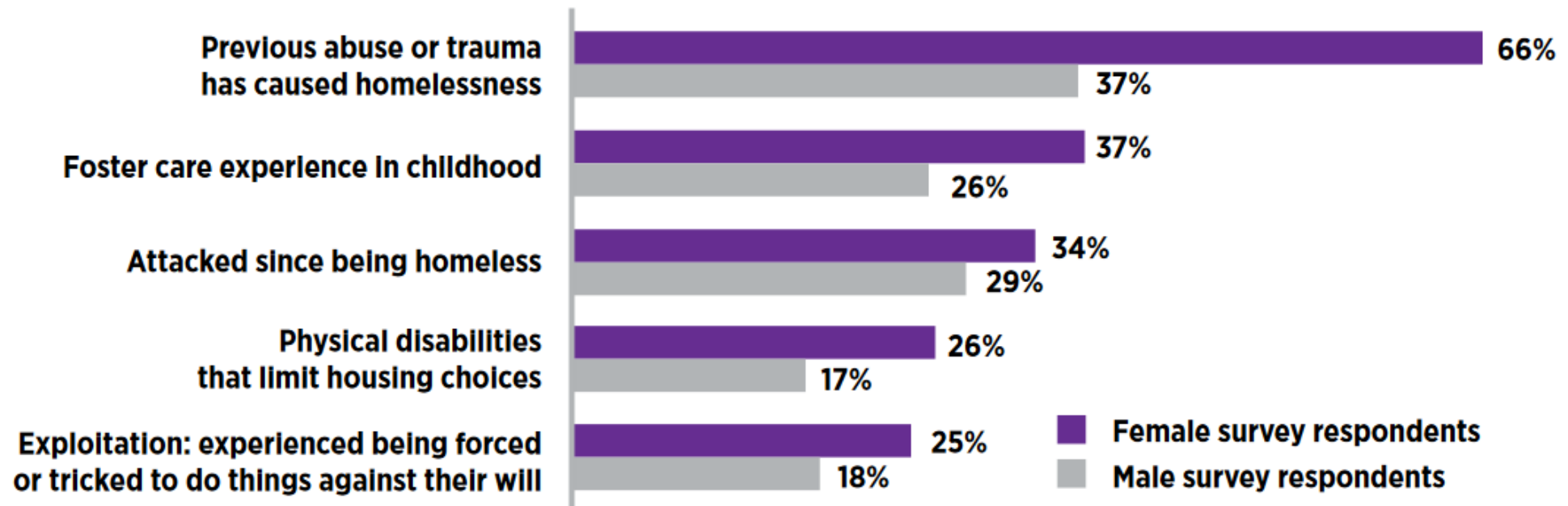


Why do we need a gender lens on homelessness?



Why do we need a gender lens on homelessness?

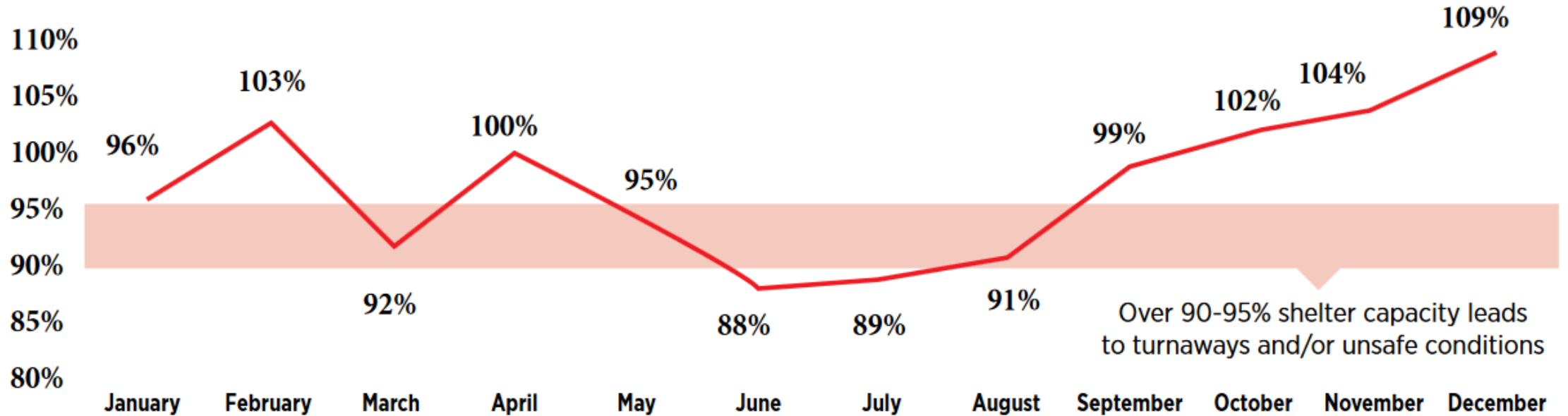
Selected differences among women and men experiencing homelessness



Data source: City of Hamilton Point in Time 20,000 Homes survey among persons experiencing homelessness, 2016

Why do we need a gender lens on homelessness?

Shelter usage (% of funded beds in use), women's emergency shelters, city of Hamilton, 2017



No wrong door

Housing First - Supporting our Sisters
goodshepherdcentres.ca



**Carol Anne's Place with
Womankind Addiction Service**
ywcahamilton.org | stjoes.ca

Staying Home - Eviction Prevention
goodshepherdcentres.ca



Mountain View Program
nativewomenscentre.com

Willow's Place
mission-services.com



Transitional Living Program
ywcahamilton.org



Service responses

Policy responses

Support private market affordable rental housing

- Advocacy for stronger tenant protections (municipal and provincial)
- Inclusionary zoning bylaw
- Tax incentives for new below market rental units

Promote choice in housing

- Housing allowances
- National Portable Housing Benefit

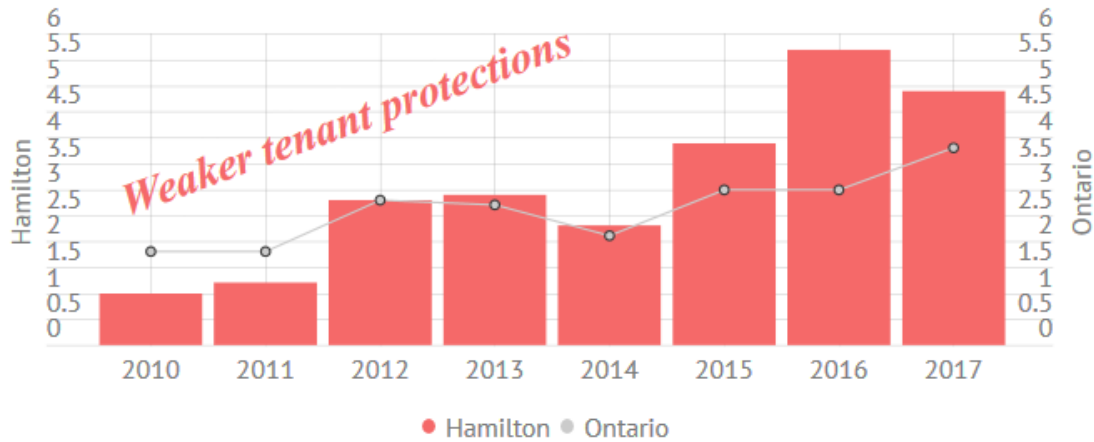
Promote new and existing social housing and other non-profit affordable housing

- Land Trusts, land grants and land banks, including using surplus LRT lands for affordable housing
- Energy efficiency retrofits
- Tower Renewal

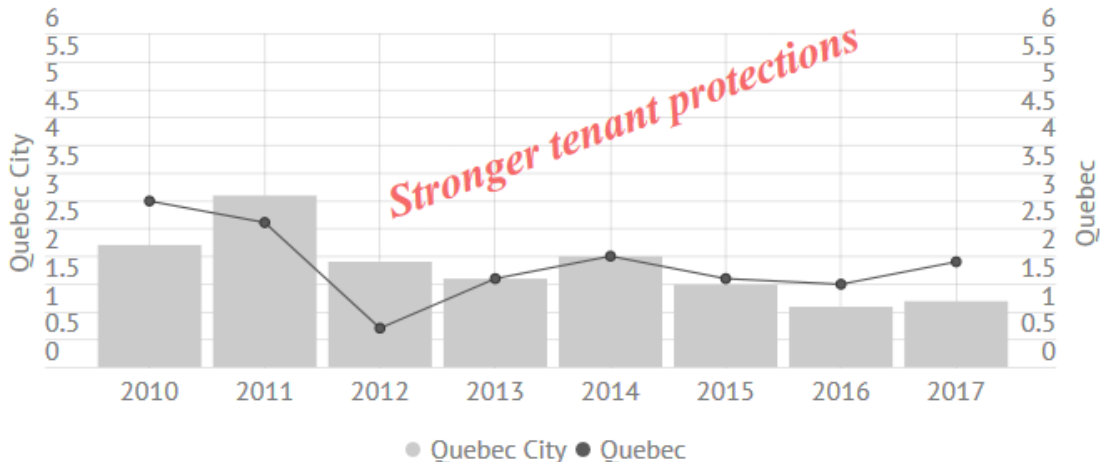
Out of Control Housing report: Stronger tenant protections needed in Hamilton

Annual increase in average rents (% change),

City of Hamilton, Quebec City, Ontario and Quebec, 2010-2017



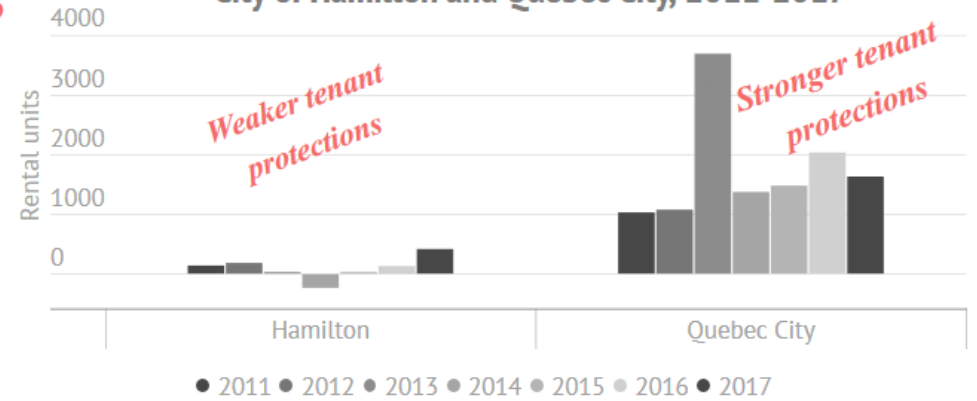
Download data



Myth Busting

Evidence from Quebec indicates that stronger tenant protection policies have *not* deterred development of new rental housing, a myth often put forward by landlords. More than 12,000 private primary rental market units have been added in Quebec City since 2011, compared to fewer than 700 in Hamilton in the same time period.

Net change in private primary rental market units each year, City of Hamilton and Quebec City, 2011-2017





How's the weather... **NOW?**

WOMEN'S HOMELESSNESS IN HAMILTON

CURRENT CONDITIONS

Despite a significant increase in funding over the last five years to address women's homelessness in Hamilton, the crisis persists with seemingly no end in sight. With rents increasingly out of reach for anyone on low income, more and more women are finding themselves in precarious housing situations and facing the last resort of an emergency shelter system operating at or above capacity.

In 2012, the Women's Housing Planning Collaborative (WHPC) began its work in the community posing a simple question, "How's the Weather?," drawing attention to the growing, yet largely invisible, crisis in Hamilton – single women¹ at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Five years later this report aims to answer the question, "How's the Weather Now?," providing a community update on the impact of system planning through the WHPC on both the emergency and long-term responses to women's homelessness in Hamilton.

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENTS REFLECTING A GENDER LENS

The voice of the WHPC has had a tremendous impact on homelessness funding directed through the City of Hamilton's Housing Division. Since 2013, the overall funding investment for homelessness services increased by \$2.1M across all demographics (men, youth, Indigenous, family) with the women's system receiving \$1.7M or 80% of the total. This responsiveness to the WHPC-identified needs in the system illustrate the impact of applying a gender lens and increasing the understanding of single women's experience of homelessness.

In the City of Hamilton there is a shift away from managing homelessness to ending homelessness. The recommendations in this brief report will point to that shift.

FIRST VOICE INCLUSION

In order to create a woman-centred system responding to homelessness, the WHPC operates through three tables of different women's perspectives: a Steering Committee of decision makers and policy influencers; a Service Coordination Committee bringing the front line point of view from service providers; and most importantly, the voice of women themselves Advisory Committee who have had to navigate the system at some point as women experiencing homelessness.

¹ Single women is used to signify women who are seeking housing without a partner or dependent children. Recent local research showed over 80% of single women experiencing homelessness in Hamilton have children but they are older or not in their custody.



Is a really gender lens necessary?

In order to do more, it is necessary to recognize the experiences of women are very different than those of men and, therefore, so are the solutions. In Hamilton, there have been responses to the experiences of men facing homelessness for close to 60 years. While some of what has been learned can be applied to other demographics, those responses must be nuanced and evidence-based to reflect the unique barriers faced by women, youth, and Indigenous people.

While there are increasing numbers of women who face homelessness due to economics alone, the pathway to women's homelessness most often starts with an experience(s) of trauma and/or violence and may become further complicated with substance use and/or poor mental health related to the original trauma(s).

The 2016 Point in Time Count by the City of Hamilton, offered new information on women's experiences of homelessness in terms of the chronicity and acuity of the problem. However, with women making up only 28% of the over 500 respondents to the survey, the scope of the problem remains less visible as women are a large part of the hidden homeless in this community.

Of the women who did complete the survey, they reported higher rates of violence and exploitation since being homeless, along with emotional, physical, psychological or sexual trauma experienced in childhood

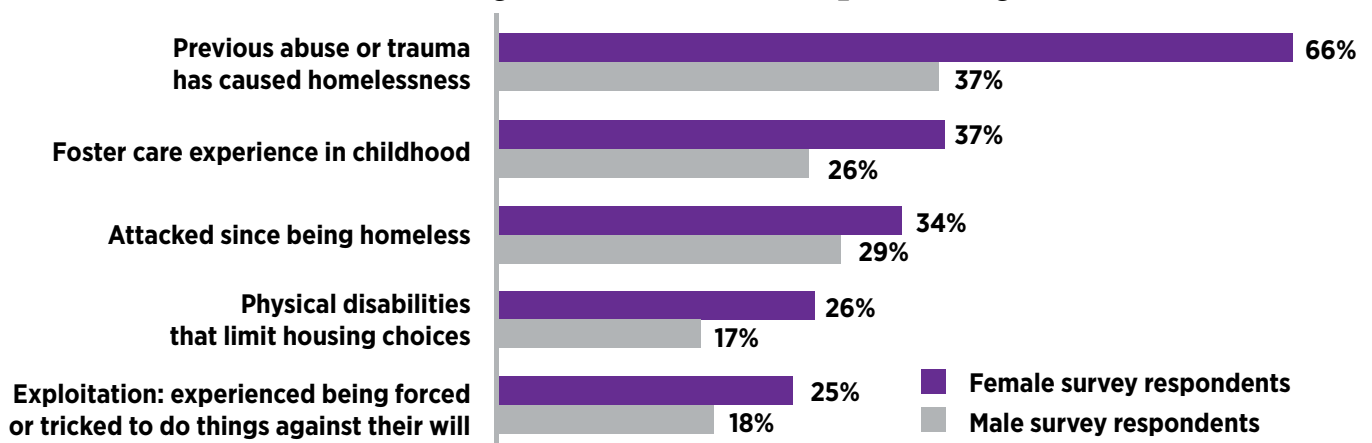
or later contributing to their homelessness. Women also have higher rates of physical disabilities for which there are fewer housing units to meet their needs (26% for women, compared to 17% for men).

The survey also found that women reported more child welfare interventions and foster home experiences prior to their homelessness than men. Women experiencing homelessness in Hamilton were more likely to have been in foster care as a child (37% female; 26% male). Add to this the systemic barriers faced by women in the labour market leaving them more economically insecure and a housing market out of reach for anyone in poverty, and the picture of homeless women and their complexities sharpen.

One more unique feature of women makes this picture even more difficult when it comes to housing – pregnancy. Of the 145 women in the city's survey of homeless people, 12% were pregnant. Without a home, the women are at high risk of losing their babies to the child welfare system, starting the next generation of homelessness.



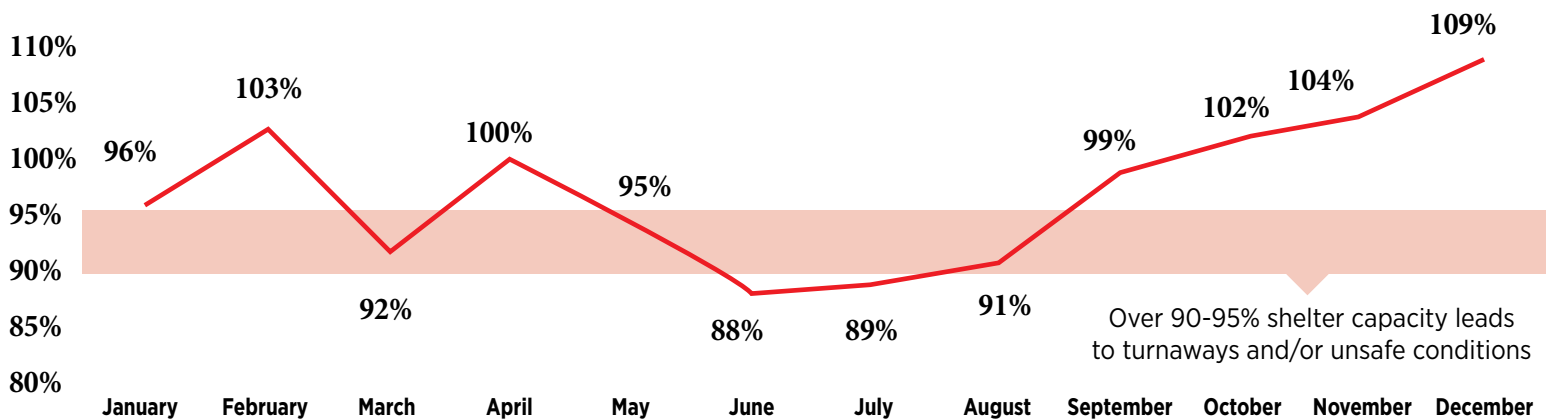
Selected differences among women and men experiencing homelessness



Investments in women's homelessness: Catching up but critical gaps remain

In recognizing the reality of single women's homelessness, the City of Hamilton has allocated more provincial funding to the emergency side of the system while it remained stretched to over-capacity. In December 2017, the city's shelter beds were operating at 109% capacity. Shelter staff turn women away an average of 19 times per night due to lack of bed space across Hamilton's emergency beds for women and Violence Against Women shelters. Turnaway data is not individual women, as women contact multiple shelters before one of the women's emergency or VAW shelters is able to make room to ensure the fewest number of women are left without a safe place to stay.

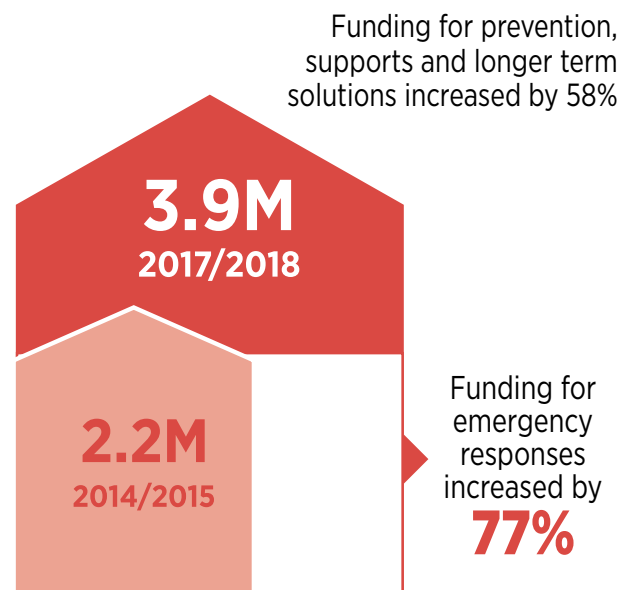
Shelter usage (% of funded beds in use), women's emergency shelters, city of Hamilton, 2017



In 2017, the new National Housing Strategy included a directive that all federal government funding in homelessness and housing adopt a gender lens, and allocate at least 25% of investments for women and girls. Locally, a shift toward a gender lens is already happening: there has been a jump in provincial and federal funding to address the growing homelessness crisis across the system, and the city of Hamilton has responded by directing a large part of this increasing funding to services that address women's homelessness specifically. The total funding in the women's system to address homelessness has grown from 2.2 million in 2014/15 to 3.9 million 2017/18 (Chart 2). The largest funder is the provincial government at about 70%; federal funding is about 26%. The municipal funding is about 4%, but the city of Hamilton has a pivotal role in investment decisions, leveraging, and system coordination, for all funding from all levels of government.

There is no doubt of the continuing need to fund core services such as emergency shelter beds at an adequate level but stakeholders in the city, shelter system and other women's services, recognize emergency shelters are only short term responses. Longer term solutions, such as homelessness prevention, transitional housing, improved supports for women to stay housed, housing subsidies, and more affordable housing, must be better funded as well.

Growth in total funding to address women's homelessness in Hamilton, City of Hamilton, 2014/15-2017/18



Data source for both charts: City of Hamilton Housing Services. Excluded provincial funding for violence against women shelter beds and supports

THE FORECAST FOR WOMEN - **NO WRONG DOOR!**

Applying a gender lens to homelessness in Hamilton has resulted in the strengthening of existing services and the creation of new ones to ensure better outcomes for single women at risk of or experiencing homelessness. The commitment from the women's community to build gender specific services has received endorsement by way of increased funding from all levels of government. The doors below represent some of the enhanced or new system parts leading single women experiencing homelessness to housing and supports that best meet their needs.



WHAT IS NEEDED TO END WOMEN'S HOMELESSNESS?

Each level of government has recently taken steps that, while not all gender specific, could benefit women experiencing homelessness if a gender lens is used.

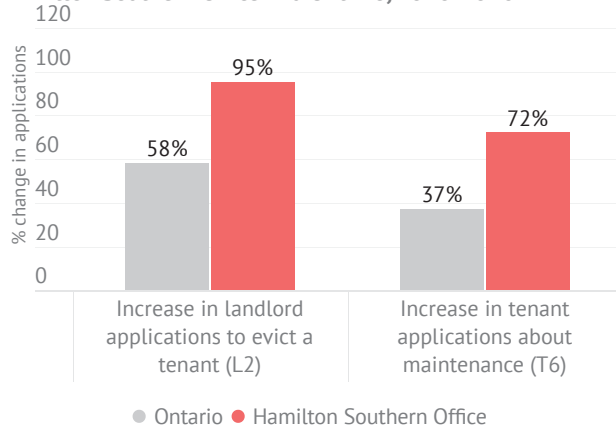
- Federal government increases Canada Child Benefit and launches the National Housing Strategy with 25% focus on women
- Provincial government increases minimum wage and funding to address homelessness
- City of Hamilton adds 20 additional shelter beds in 2015 - five to Mary's Place and 15 to the newly created Mountain View Program at the Native Women's Centre
- City of Hamilton commits \$40 million over 10 years for new affordable housing and improving quality of housing in aging social housing stock
- City of Hamilton implements "by-name list," a real-time, priority ranking for the people using homelessness services or experiencing homelessness

Major steps are still needed to end the reliance on emergency responses and bring sustainable solutions to end women's homelessness, including:

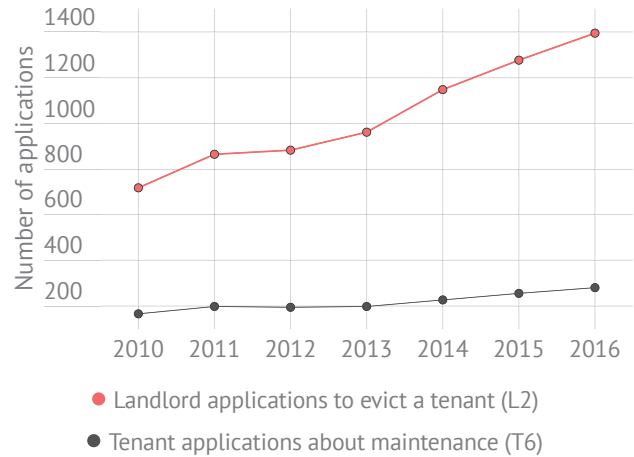
- Fully funding the National Housing Strategy with a 25% focus on women, along with implementation of promised legislation to promote a human-rights approach to housing
- A Portable Housing Benefit to provide affordability support directly to families and individuals in housing need
- Social assistance reform as called for in the province's Roadmap for Change report
- Increased funding for housing with supports to promote housing stability over the long term
- New affordable housing to reverse the trend in loss of units due to aging stock and to keep up with increasing population

An intentional effort to address the specific experience of single women impacted by homelessness in Hamilton has resulted in deeper understanding of the issues, greater collaboration, increased investment in services, and the implementation of more coordinated, evidence-based responses. Yet despite that progress, the crisis that is women's homelessness continues to be critical in this community. While safe and affordable housing for all women is the essential long term goal, a balance is needed to ensure adequate funding remains for emergency shelters, transitional housing, and drop in services necessary to minimize the potential lethality of homelessness for women.

Increase in selected applications, Landlord Tenant Board,
Hamilton Southern Office and Ontario, 2010-2016



Applications to the Hamilton Southern Office only:



Out of Control

Ontario's acute rental housing crisis:
Lessons from Hamilton and Quebec City



In less than a week, Ontarians will elect a new government.

For many voters, affordable housing will be top of mind when they cast their ballot. Safe, affordable, and accessible housing should be a right for all residents of Ontario, but many tenants are at extreme risk of losing their housing.

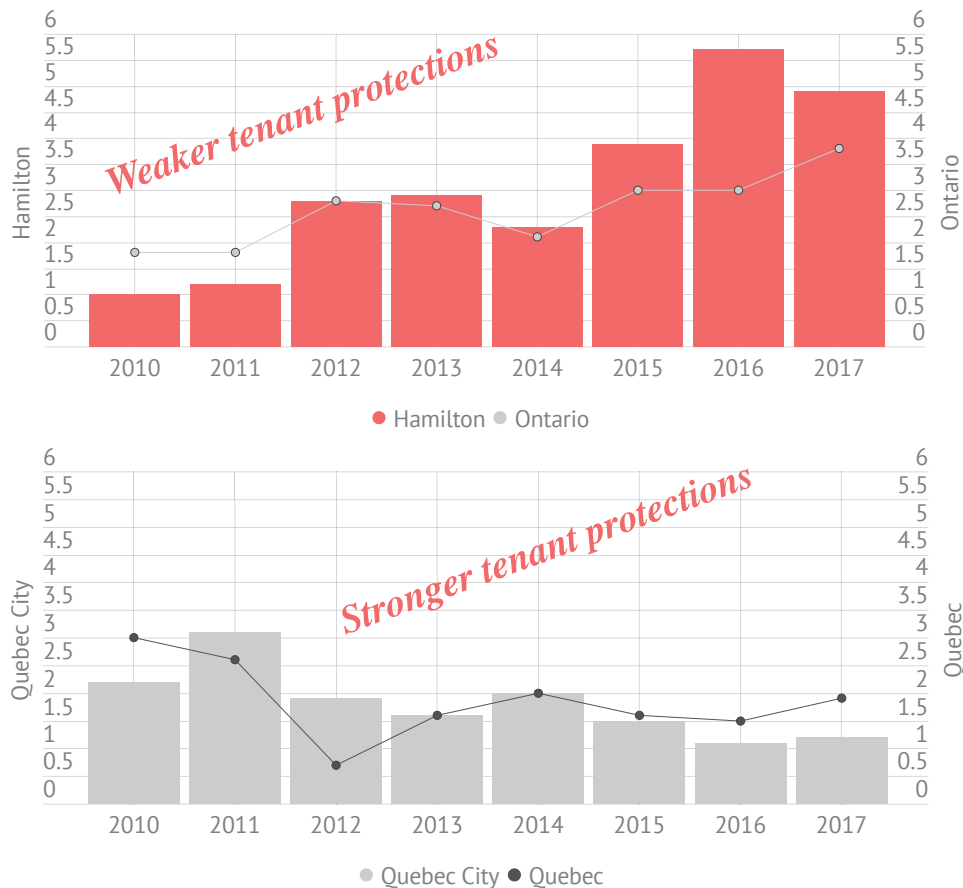
Hamilton tenants have seen rents increase faster than the average in Ontario. Eviction rates are skyrocketing as landlords use tenant turnover as a strategy to increase rental prices and profits.

Ontario's political parties, leaders, and candidates should look to Quebec for ways to create a more stable rental market where tenants are protected, building owners remain profitable, and new rental construction is helping to provide a more affordable housing market for residents.

This report examines the rental markets in two cities: Hamilton and Quebec City, to help demonstrate how improved tenant protection policies can have a positive impact for renters, building owners and the local economy.

The lack of strong tenant protection policies is one of the reasons Ontario's rents are skyrocketing out of control, especially here in Hamilton. In contrast, there is more stability in the Quebec rental market, which has stronger tenant protection policies.

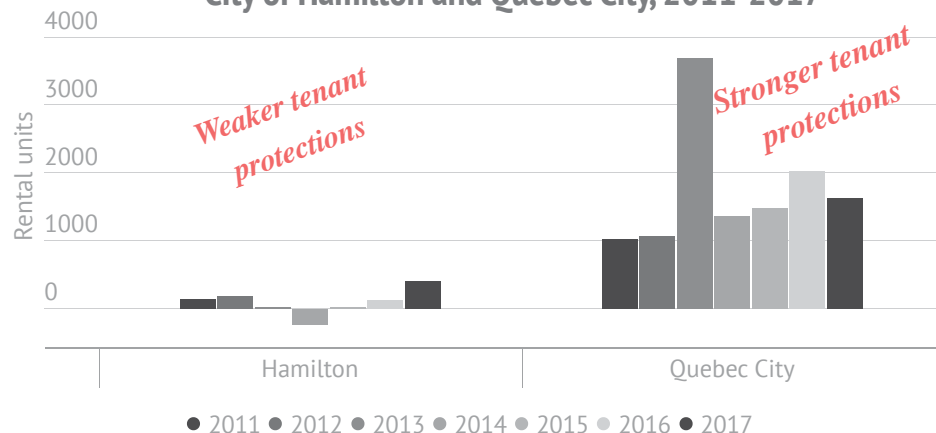
**Annual increase in average rents (% change),
City of Hamilton, Quebec City, Ontario and Quebec, 2010-2017**



Evidence from Quebec indicates that stronger tenant protection policies have *not* deterred development of new rental housing, a myth often put forward by landlords. More than 12,000 private primary rental market units have been added in Quebec City since 2011, compared to fewer than 700 in Hamilton in the same time period.

**Myth
Busting**

**Net change in private primary rental market units each year,
City of Hamilton and Quebec City, 2011-2017**





What can Ontario learn from Quebec to better protect tenants?

Quebec: Flexible rent control policies that apply between tenancies

- On all residential leases in Quebec, the landlord must list the rent paid for the unit in the last 12 months. If a new tenant feels the rent increase is too high, they have 10 days to appeal to the Régie du Logement to ask for a rent reduction. The landlord can present information to justify the rent hike, such as unit renovations or building costs increase.
- In practice, only a small percentage of new tenants appeal a rent increase, as landlords know to keep the increase in rent reasonable to lessen the chance of appeal by a tenant. In this way, landlords can still increase the rent between tenancies, but tenants are protected from large rent hikes.
- In Ontario, there are no policies to limit how much rent a landlord can charge a new tenant. The only rent control provisions in Ontario are for current tenants.

Quebec: Enhanced protection for tenants from evictions

- In Quebec, eviction by property owners for landlord's own use require six months notice to the tenant, in most cases.
- In Ontario, only 60 days notice is required in most cases. New policies require landlords to pay the tenant one month's rent as compensation.
- Older tenants (70 years+) who have lived in their home for more than 10 years cannot be evicted for landlord's own use under Quebec laws. There is no such protection in Ontario.

Quebec: Fewer barriers for low income tenants

- In Quebec, landlords cannot require last month's rent or a security deposit from new tenants. In Ontario, only security deposits are outlawed.
- Last month's rent is a major barrier to access proper housing, especially for low income tenants and new entrants into the rental market including youth, new immigrants and persons experiencing homelessness.

Limiting tenant protections has directly led to Ontario's rental housing crisis. Tenants have been vulnerable to eviction and rent hikes, and weak tenant protection policies have not spurred new rental housing development in Ontario to meet demand.

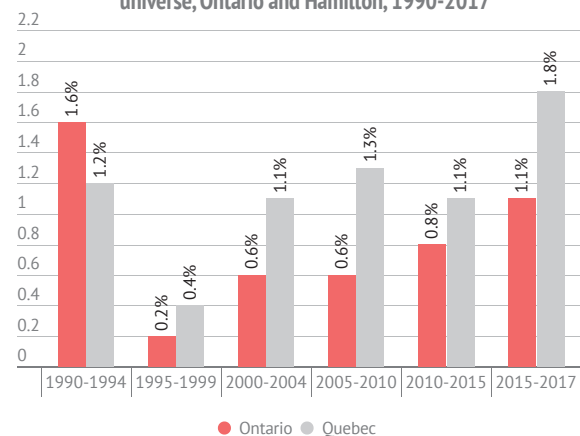
An Urbanation study commissioned by the Federation of Rental-housing Providers of Ontario found an annual shortfall of over 6,000 rental units across Ontario,¹ which has made it much more difficult for renters to find affordable units.

In contrast, Quebec's efficient, stable rental housing market, regulated by stronger tenant protections, has much higher rates of new rental housing construction.

Economist Pierre Fortin points to Quebec's pro-rental policies and Ontario's cumbersome zoning and development approval policies that put roadblocks to rental development as some of the main reasons for the differences in rental supply growth.

Prof. Fortin also notes that Ontario's rental market is dominated by a few large corporate owners, creating monopolistic market conditions, while Quebec's rental market is characterized by a large number of small landlords.²

Average annual rental housing construction-starts as a percentage of existing private primary rental housing universe, Ontario and Hamilton, 1990-2017



The dominance of large corporations in Ontario's rental sector makes it all the more urgent to improve tenant protection policies as the concentration of corporate power against individual tenants and small tenant associations and advocacy groups has created an unfair rental housing market.

Many of the criticisms of rent regulations are ill-founded on both theoretical and empirical grounds. Well-worn myths about rent regulations – that they reduce the quantity and quality of rental accommodation – derive from a simple textbook model of “rent controls” applied to first-generation programs that existed in the 1950s. More sophisticated analysis of second-generation programs [...] indicate that well-designed rent regulations can improve the economic security of tenants and, at the same time, have a beneficial effect on the market’s efficiency.

Hugh Grant

Department of Economics , Faculty of Business and Economics, University of Winnipeg
An Analysis of Manitoba’s Rent Regulation Program and the Impact on the Rental Housing Market (2011)

Why does this report compare Hamilton and Quebec City?

Hamilton and Quebec City share many characteristics that relate to the rental housing market. While a larger percentage of residents are renters in Quebec City (47% in Quebec City, compared to 33% of Hamiltonians renting their home), the major drivers of the increase in potential new renters including population growth, youth and new immigrants are virtually the same in both cities. (Data from the 2016 Census)

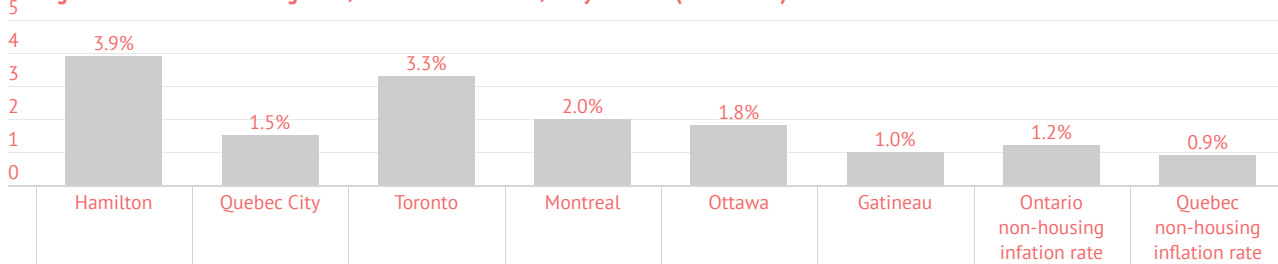
	 Hamilton	 VILLE DE QUÉBEC
 Population	536,920	531,900
 Annual population growth rate (2011-2016)	0.7%	0.6%
 Youth between ages 15-29	19.5%	18.6%
 Recent immigrants (2011-2016)	2.5%	2.3%

What do the rental data show for other cities?

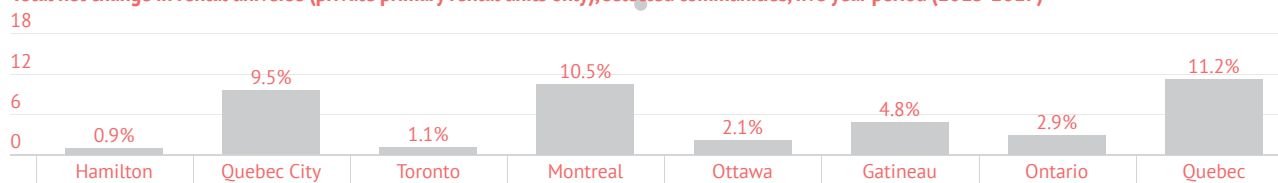
Most of Quebec’s largest municipalities are much smaller than Ontario’s major centres, which makes direct comparison difficult, but other relevant pairs of cities include:

- Toronto and Montreal, as the largest cities in their province
- Ottawa and Gatineau, where the close proximity means they are both part of one large regional rental market.

Average annual increase in average rent, selected communities, five year trend (2013-2017)



Total net change in rental universe (private primary rental units only), selected communities, five year period (2013-2017)



What are the data sources for this report?

The housing data in this report are from the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation’s Housing Market Information Portal, with the exception of the data on applications to the Landlord Tenant Board, which come from the Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General. Data for all cities are based on municipal (Census sub-division) boundaries, not larger metropolitan areas. The exception is the Landlord Tenant Board data for the Hamilton Region Office, which includes applications from Hamilton, Niagara, Halton, Guelph, Simcoe, and Brantford. Data on changes in annual rents is provided by CMHC and they only include rental units common to both years used in their % change calculation, to eliminate bias caused by a shift in the number of rental units. Most of the data is noted to be describing the primary rental market, which only includes private building purpose-built for rental. This excludes social housing, co-ops, and the secondary rental market (duplexes, basement appartments, granny flats, etc.)

Endnotes:

1. Urbanation (2017). *Ontario Rental Market Study: Measuring the Supply Gap*. https://rent-on.ca/sites/default/files/frpo-urbanation_report.pdf
2. Fortin, P. (2018). *Montréal 1, Toronto 0: Pourquoi la différence de prix des logements entre les deux métropoles est-elle si prononcée ?* <http://lactualite.com/lactualite-affaires/2018/03/09/montreal-1-toronto-0/>

Report prepared by Sara Mayo, Social Planner GIS, Social Planning and Research Council of Hamilton, with funding support from the United Way Halton and Hamilton, and partners from the Hamilton Roundtable for Poverty Reduction and the Hamilton Community Legal Clinic.

For more information:

sprc@sprc.hamilton.on.ca | www.sprc.hamilton.on.ca | 905-522-1148

Report published June 2018



**Hamilton Roundtable
for Poverty Reduction**



Hamilton Community Legal Clinic
Clinique juridique communautaire de Hamilton

Added Item 6.5

Form: Request to Speak to Committee of Council

Submitted on Tuesday, February 19, 2019 - 4:10 pm

==Committee Requested==

Committee: Emergency and Community Services Committee
(Previously Healthy & Safe Communities)

==Requestor Information==

Name of Individual: Katherine Kalinowski

Name of Organization: Women's Housing Planning
Collaborative

Contact Number: 905.528.6565

Email Address: kkalinowski@gsch.ca

Mailing Address:

c/o Good Shepherd Development Office
400 King Street West, PO Box 1003
Hamilton ON L8N 3R1

Reason(s) for delegation request: To speak about women's
homelessness in Hamilton

Will you be requesting funds from the City? No

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? Yes



INFORMATION REPORT

TO:	Chair and Members Emergency and Community Services Committee
COMMITTEE DATE:	February 21, 2019
SUBJECT/REPORT NO:	Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy (HSC19008) (City Wide)
WARD(S) AFFECTED:	City Wide
PREPARED BY:	Edward John (905) 546-2424 Ext. 4860
SUBMITTED BY:	Paul Johnson General Manager Healthy and Safe Communities Department
SIGNATURE:	

COUNCIL DIRECTION

Not applicable

INFORMATION

On June 11, 2018, the federal government announced the redesign of the current Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS). The new program called Reaching Home aims to assist local communities in adopting an outcome-based funding model that supports the national goal of a 50% reduction in chronic homelessness by 2028. The Reaching Home program is in effect April 1, 2019 until March 31, 2024.

Hamilton's allocation for 2019-2020 is \$5,614,508 which is an increase of 6% from the current year's allocation of \$5,285,318. As has been the City's past practice, a call for application process will need to be completed by the end of 2019 which will broker services to support the coordinated homeless serving system as prescribed by the federal government.

Effective April 1, 2019, the City of Hamilton will be responsible for meeting new requirements as set out by the Ministry of Families, Children and Social Development. By 2020-2021, the City will need to meet new service system management requirements for the homelessness sector with the development, implementation and management of a coordinated access system, a Homelessness Information Management System (shared

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

OUR Mission: To provide high quality cost conscious public services that contribute to a healthy, safe and prosperous community, in a sustainable manner.

OUR Culture: Collective Ownership, Steadfast Integrity, Courageous Change, Sensational Service, Engaged Empowered Employees.

SUBJECT: Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy (HSC19008) (City Wide) - Page 2 of 2

database), and the issuance of a Call for Applications process. Hamilton will need to develop an integrated system response that is grounded in Housing First and ensures diverse services are organized and delivered in a coordinated manner to advance reductions in homelessness.

Staff are currently reviewing the new administrative requirements and will provide a report by the end of Q2 2019 that outlines the impacts to the City and our service delivery partners of these new administrative requirements. The report will also outline the full five-year funding envelop for Hamilton.

APPENDICES AND SCHEDULES ATTACHED

None

OUR Vision: To be the best place to raise a child and age successfully.

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Added Item 12.1

CITY OF HAMILTON

NOTICE OF MOTION

Emergency & Community Services Committee: February 21, 2019

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR S. MERULLA.....

Hamilton Housing Summit

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton’s rental and ownership housing market has experienced tremendous change over the last decade;

WHEREAS, rising housing costs have created serious challenges for individuals and families, whether they rent or own their own homes;

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton is committed to being the best place to raise a child and age successfully;

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton is committed to finding innovative and creative ways to address affordable housing; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton wants to engage community partners and subject matter experts to participate in the conversation to proactively address these matters;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the General Manager of the Healthy and Safe Communities Department be directed to plan and execute a Hamilton Housing Summit through which members of Council and the public can hear directly from Community partners and subject matter experts on the challenges being faced in the housing sector, and any efforts that governments of all levels can make to support the housing industry, to be held no later than June 28, 2019;
- (b) That staff in the Housing Services Division and Clerks Office work with the Mayor and the Chair of the Emergency and Community Services Committee to finalize the format and agenda for the Summit;
- (c) That the Mayor write to Hamilton’s MPs, and MPPs, to invite them to attend the Summit;
- (d) That the Summit be open to members of the public who wish to make delegations;
- (e) That the costs associated with the Hamilton Housing Summit be funded from the Housing Services Division, up to a maximum of \$5,000; and,

- (f) That staff be directed to report to the Emergency and Community Services Committee with a summary of the Hamilton Housing Summit, along with recommendations for a longer term Engagement Strategy with the Federal and Provincial governments, by September 30, 2019.

Added Item 12.2

CITY OF HAMILTON

NOTICE OF MOTION

Emergency & Community Services Committee: February 21, 2019

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR S. MERULLA.....

Church of the Nativity Community Garden (Ward 4)

- (a) That \$5,000 be funded from the Ward 4 Discretionary account (#3301809400), to cover the costs associated with building a community garden at 1831 King Street East be approved; and,
- (b) That the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized and directed to execute any required agreement(s) and ancillary documents, with such terms and conditions in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

Added Item 12.3

CITY OF HAMILTON

NOTICE OF MOTION

Emergency & Community Services Committee: February 21, 2019

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR S. MERULLA.....

Expanding Housing and Support Services for Women

WHEREAS, the City of Hamilton’s rental housing market has experienced significant change over the last decade;

WHEREAS, the local demand for affordable housing and supportive housing has grown at a faster pace than supply;

WHEREAS, Hamilton’s limited housing supply and long Social Housing Waitlist are contributing factors to the increased need for shelter services;

WHEREAS, women’s shelters in the City of Hamilton regularly exceed capacity, forcing them to turn away women on a frequent basis;

WHEREAS, it is well documented that abuse and domestic violence are the primary causes of homelessness for women;

WHEREAS, it is estimated that one third of homeless women have been physically and/or sexually assaulted while living on the street

WHEREAS, members of the LGBTQ2 community are estimated to be over-represented among the homeless, with transgendered women being particularly over-represented as a result of exclusion; and,

WHEREAS, Intersections of identities such as race, sexual orientation, and gender expression create unique experiences of housing instability and homelessness. As a result, transgender youth and adults, who identify as or express a gender that is different from their birth sex, can experience difficulties in obtaining adequate and safe shelter;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the City of Hamilton investigate increasing the capacity of local women’s housing and support services to fulfill the short, medium and long term need for increased services for women;
- (b) That City staff report back on the feasibility of implementing non discrimination policies and practices in emergency shelters that protects people on the basis of gender identity or expression;

- (c) That a Sub-Committee of Council (Expanding Housing and Support Services for Women Sub-Committee) be formed to address the supply and provision of women's housing and support services; and,
- (d) That the Sub-Committee report back to the Emergency and Community Services Committee prior to the 2020 Capital and Operating Budget processes with recommendations that seek to address service level shortfalls.