



17 Social Housing Services

What is the Service?

Social Housing Services provide affordable homes for individuals whose income makes it challenging to obtain adequate housing in the private rental market.

The Social Housing Reform Act (SHRA), December of 2000 transferred responsibility for social housing from the Province to municipalities. The Act defines the role of the municipality as a 'Service Manager' and provides a legislative framework that ensures the efficient and effective administration of social housing programs.

Available housing types include:

- Municipally owned and operated housing (through a department or municipally owned housing corporation)
- Non-profit housing that is owned and operated by community based non-profit corporations governed by a board of directors
- Co-operative housing that is owned and operated by its members
- Rent supplement, where a private or non-profit landlord provides units to households at a rent-g geared-to-income (RGI) and the municipality subsidizes the difference between that rent and the market rent for the unit

Influencing Factors:

Client Type: Different portfolios may experience different mobility rate, i.e. seniors projects may be more stable for long periods, whereas families and singles tend to move more often. Portfolios for families and singles tend to cost more than portfolios for seniors.

Economic Conditions: Increased demand for affordable housing can increase waitlist pressure (high growth versus declining growth).

Historical Funding: Community take-up of senior level government program funding.

Infrastructure: Complexity, condition, age and supply (both private and municipal) of the housing stock.

Legislation: Prescribed standards in legislation oblige minimum base level of program funding and performance.

Portfolio Mix: Program portfolio mix affects subsidy levels, i.e. Urban Native and Aboriginal programs call for heavy subsidy, while Rent Supplement requires basic subsidy.

Service Area: Geographic area served may affect cost and service delivery models.

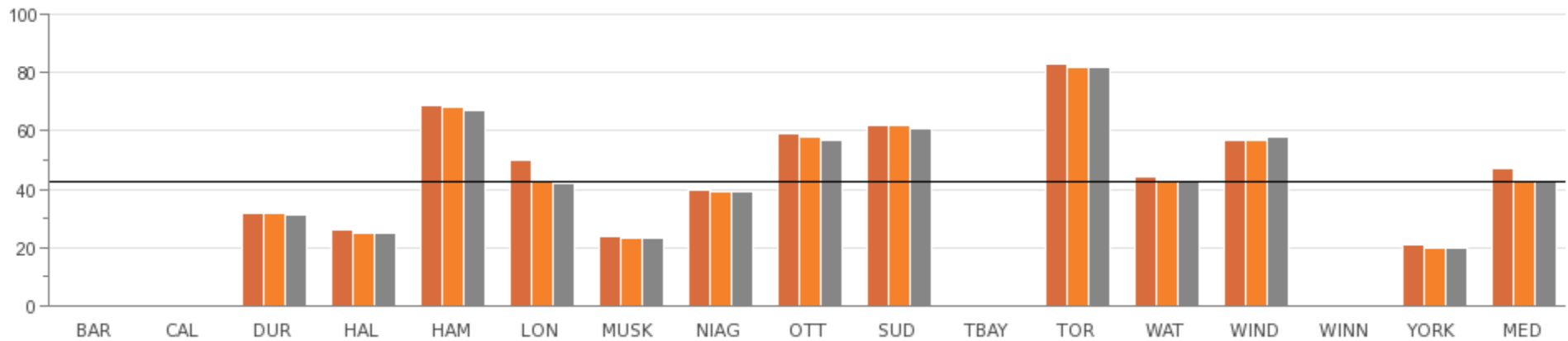
Additional Information:

Part of the Social Housing Subsidy is the mortgage costs. The mortgage value of the land and buildings were determined at the time of development. In larger areas, the mortgage value could be higher than surrounding areas as well as earlier years land costs could be lower than newer built projects.

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How many housing units are available?

Fig 17.1 Number of Social Housing Units per 1,000 Households



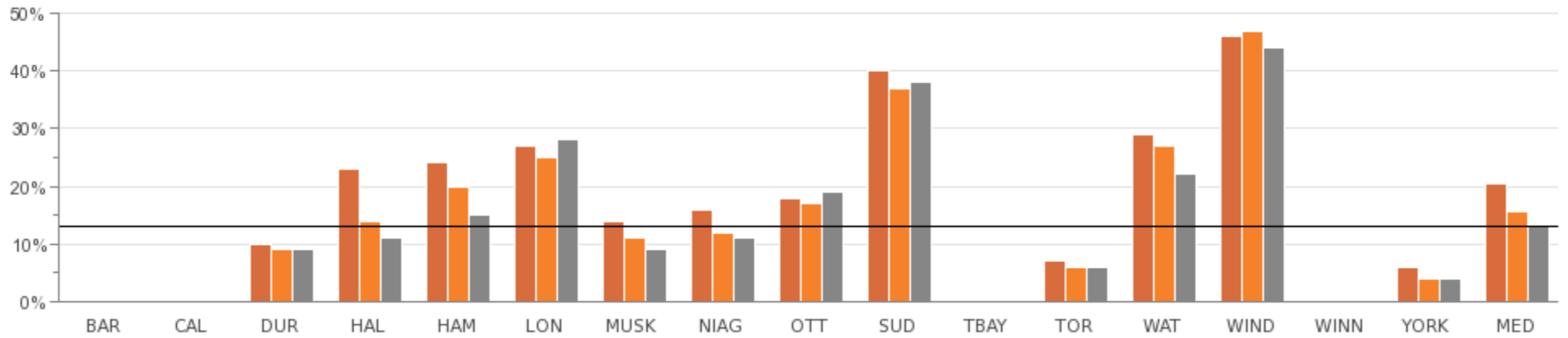
2009	N/A	N/A	32	26	69	50	24	40	59	62	N/A	83	44	57	N/A	21	47
2010	N/A	N/A	32	25	68	43	23	39	58	62	N/A	82	43	57	N/A	20	43
2011	N/A	N/A	31	25	67	42	23	39	57	61	N/A	82	43	58	N/A	20	43

Source: SCHG210 (Service Level)

Note: Units include rent-geared-to-income (RGI) units, market rent units and rent supplement units.

What percent of the waiting list is housed annually?

Fig 17.2 Percent of Social Housing Waiting List Placed Annually



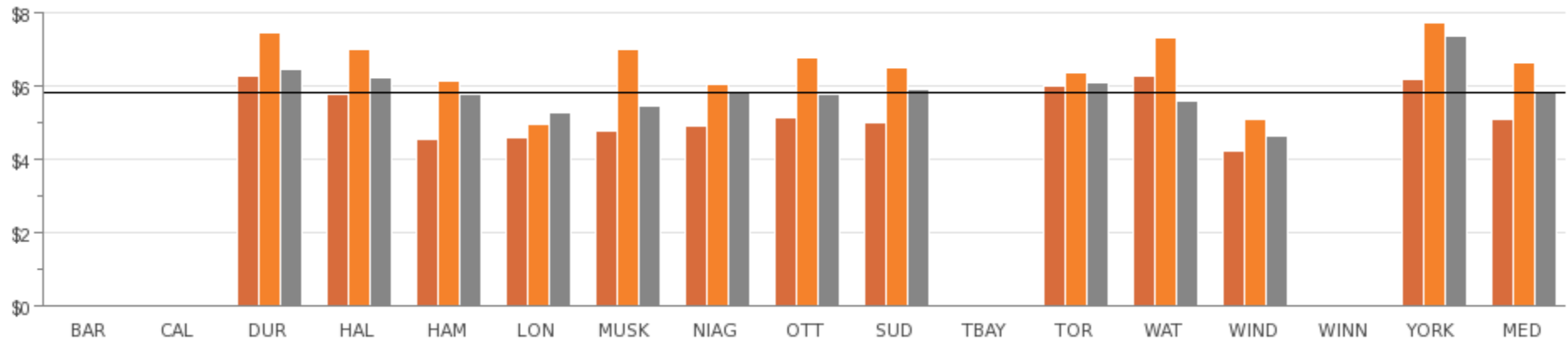
2009	N/A	N/A	10%	23%	24%	27%	14%	16%	18%	40%	N/A	7%	29%	46%	N/A	6%	21%
2010	N/A	N/A	9%	14%	20%	25%	11%	12%	17%	37%	N/A	6%	27%	47%	N/A	4%	16%
2011	N/A	N/A	9%	11%	15%	28%	9%	11%	19%	38%	N/A	6%	22%	44%	N/A	4%	13%

Source: SCHG110 (Community Impact)

How much does it cost to provide a social housing unit?

Fig 17.3 Social Housing Operating Cost (Administration and Subsidy) per Housing Unit

(In Thousands)



2009	N/A	N/A	\$6,269	\$5,766	\$4,553	\$4,606	\$4,783	\$4,911	\$5,152	\$4,993	N/A	\$5,986	\$6,267	\$4,238	N/A	\$6,166	\$5,073
2010	N/A	N/A	\$7,482	\$7,029	\$6,129	\$4,965	\$7,029	\$6,068	\$6,797	\$6,514	N/A	\$6,355	\$7,320	\$5,075	N/A	\$7,745	\$6,656
2011	N/A	N/A	\$6,460	\$6,224	\$5,782	\$5,262	\$5,467	\$5,825	\$5,765	\$5,920	N/A	\$6,087	\$5,578	\$4,624	N/A	\$7,370	\$5,804

Source: SCHG315 (Efficiency)

Note: Includes annually adjusted subsidy provided by the municipality, administration costs and any one-time grants, e.g. emergency capital repairs.