

SOCIAL HOUSING



VALUE PROPOSITION

I expect safe, well-maintained affordable housing that is administered fairly with connections and/or support to other applicable programs and services.

KEEP IN MIND: Influencing Factors

Influencing factors can create variances in comparison data from year-to-year and from municipality-to-municipality.



Client Profile

Different portfolios may experience a different mobility rate



Economic Conditions

Increase on demand can increase waitlist pressure



End of Federal Operating Agreements

Expiry results in decrease of available housing units



Historical Funding

Community take-up of senior level government program funding



Infrastructure

Complexity, condition, age and supply of the housing stock



Legislation

Minimum base level of program funding and performance



Portfolio Mix

Program portfolio mix affects subsidy levels



Service Area

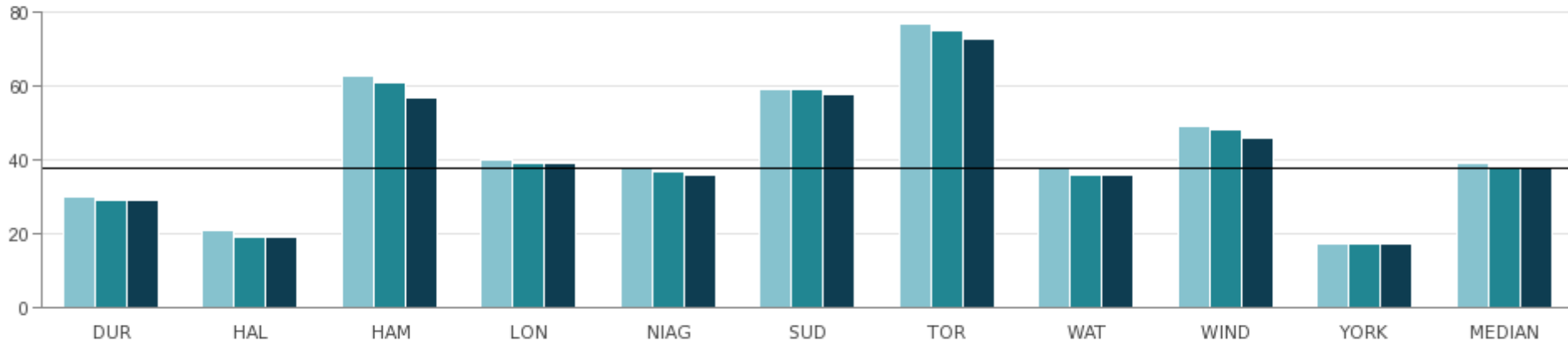
Area served may affect cost and delivery models

For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: www.mbncanada.ca

Social Housing

Figure 30.1 Number of Social Housing Units per 1,000 Households

Units include rent-geared-to-income (RGI) units, market rent units and rent supplement units that were available in the year reported.



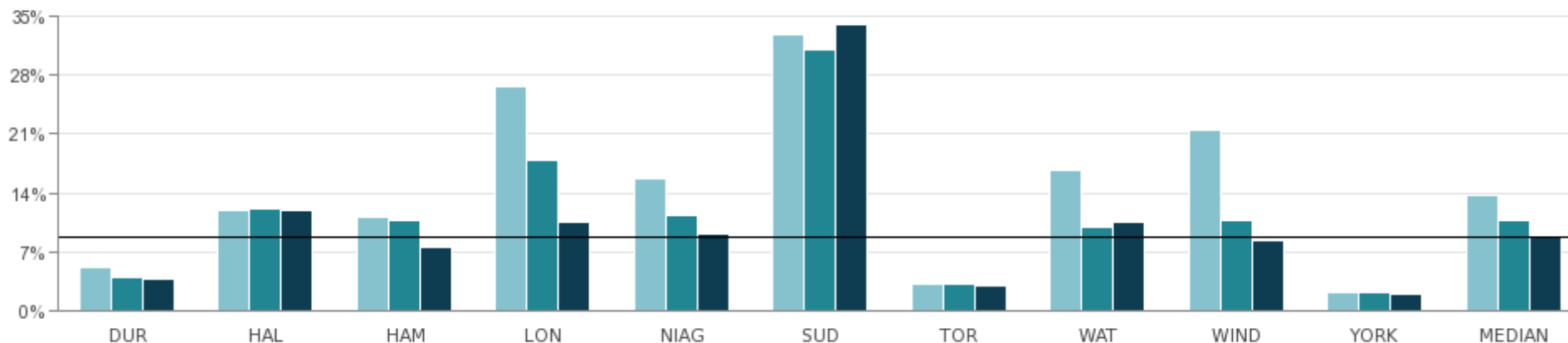
2016	30	21	63	40	38	59	77	38	49	17	39
2017	29	19	61	39	37	59	75	36	48	17	38
2018	29	19	57	39	36	58	73	36	46	17	38

Source: SCHG210 (Service Level)

Social Housing

Figure 30.2 Percent of Social Housing Waiting List Placed Annually

Units include rent-geared-to-income (RGI) units, market units and rent supplement units that were available in the year reported.



2016	5.2%	12.0%	11.1%	26.7%	15.6%	32.8%	3.1%	16.6%	21.5%	2.2%	13.8%
2017	3.9%	12.1%	10.7%	17.8%	11.4%	31.0%	3.2%	9.9%	10.7%	2.1%	10.7%
2018	3.7%	12.0%	7.6%	10.5%	9.2%	34.1%	2.9%	10.5%	8.3%	1.9%	8.8%

Source: SCHG110 (Community Impact)

London: In 2018, London's social housing waitlist continues to experience substantial growth, with an increase of 70% since 2016. With low vacancy rate in the social housing stock, the availability of units to house new and existing applicants has also been reduced. London also continues to experience low vacancy rates within the private rental market, resulting in pressure to increase rents to respond to the high demand. This makes it very difficult for individuals living in social housing to transition into the private rental market. London represents the 5th highest community nationally in Core Housing Need.

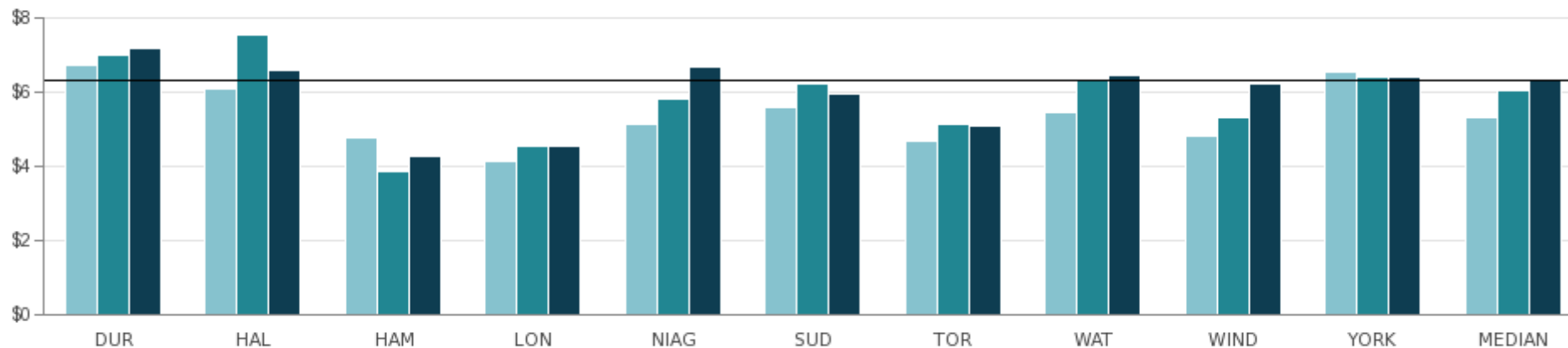
Windsor: The number of applicants housed was significantly reduced (36%) in 2017 in addition to a large increase (30%) in active applications on the centralized waiting list.

Social Housing

Figure 30.3 Social Housing Operating Cost (Administration and Subsidy) per Housing Unit

This measure includes annually adjusted subsidy provided by the municipality, administration costs and any one-time grant(s).

(In Thousands)



2016	\$6,749	\$6,080	\$4,760	\$4,141	\$5,162	\$5,617	\$4,676	\$5,440	\$4,805	\$6,575	\$5,301
2017	\$7,014	\$7,546	\$3,859	\$4,534	\$5,844	\$6,250	\$5,124	\$6,363	\$5,328	\$6,457	\$6,047
2018	\$7,174	\$6,584	\$4,282	\$4,561	\$6,698	\$5,981	\$5,087	\$6,443	\$6,240	\$6,404	\$6,322

Source: SCHG315 (Efficiency)

