Taking Care of Our Own

Marystown Burin
Community Plan for
Housing and Homelessness

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Acknowledgements

The preparation of a Community Plan requires the cooperation and collaboration of many community partners, citizens who are generous with their time and information and government departments and agencies who take the time to provide data and assistance that is so important. The Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC) has been very generous with their time and assistance in facilitating the data gathering and working with the study team. Mary Poulain acted in the capacity of community researcher and assisted with completion of surveys. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Sean Kilpatrick at NL Housing, Jim Warren with Human Resources Labour and Employment and Dawn Jordan with Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency.

This document is based on opinions and perspectives we have heard from community members and agency workers. They are the people who are most familiar with the issues and realities about homelessness in the Marystown Burin area.
Executive Summary

The problems of absolute homelessness\(^1\) and relative homelessness\(^2\) were identified as a concern across Canada in the late 1990’s. Economic factors, de-institutionalization of many individuals who live with mental illness and the lack of social housing and supportive services have all contributed to a very serious problem. Homelessness is considerably more obvious and visible in major cities and well hidden in most less populated areas. The federal government re-engaged with the issue of housing and the social housing sector in 1999. As a result, a series of successive initiatives have focused on supporting communities to work collaboratively to address housing and homeless needs in their communities. The Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS) replaces the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI), which expired on March 31, 2007. The HPS focus on a "housing first" approach\(^3\) to homelessness, is designed to put in place structures and supports needed to move homeless and at-risk individuals towards self-sufficiency and full participation in Canadian society\(^4\).

Both the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in their 2009/10 budgets recognized the need to invest in social housing programs. While the details of some elements of the new programs are yet to be finalized, these investments will allow community organizations to access funding to help meet some of the supportive and affordable housing requirements of individuals and families. In addition, there have been amendments signed to the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Affordable Housing Program Agreement and an extension to the Housing Renovation Program Agreement. Overall, the provincial contribution is $50M, while the Federal Government is contributing a further $43M over the next two years.

The Provincial Government’s proposed Supportive Living Community Partnership Program earmarked $1.2M in the 09/10 Budget to help individuals with complex needs overcome homelessness, and $1M to establish a Provincial Homelessness Fund to complement the program’s work. Newfoundland and Labrador Housing will administer a number of new initiatives as it works to implement the provincial social housing strategy, A Social Housing Plan for Newfoundland and Labrador. There will be $13.1M to build social infrastructure and capacity at the community level targeted at

\(^1\) Absolute homeless is defined by the United Nations as a situation where an individual or family has no housing at all or is staying in a temporary shelter.

\(^2\) Relative homelessness is where peoples’ homes do not meet the basic housing standards of adequate protection from the element, access to safe water and sanitation, secure tenure and personal safety, within easy reach of employment and education and health costs is no more that 50% of the total income (http://www.hwcn.org/link/hasc/hnb_info.htm).

\(^3\) The “housing first” approach centers around providing people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed.

\(^4\) The Homeless Partnering Strategy: Partnerships that work. Human Resources and Social Development Canada, 2008.
social housing and support for youth at risk of poverty. This includes $5.6M for renovations and energy retrofits for social housing, $3M for social housing units for low-income seniors, $2.65M for a new, affordable housing program to provide funding to both private and non-profit housing groups and $1M to fund engineering design and site preparation for new, smaller social housing units.

HPS, in its current form, is also renewed for two years ($269.6M). The HPS allocation for Newfoundland and Labrador’s Outreach Communities (communities outside St. John’s) are allocated $540,000 per year (2009 and 2010), for a total of approximately $1.1M.

The five pillars of the HPS are as follows:

1. Prevent and reduce homelessness.
2. Ensure tangible and direct responses to client needs and measurable outcomes for clients.
3. Engage provincial/territorial and other government departments as well as communities.
4. Support preventative and longer term housing solutions.
5. Strengthen accountability and measurement.

Homelessness has many faces. There are those at risk: individuals or families who are at imminent risk of eviction from their current housing, who pay too high a proportion of their income for housing or who live in unacceptable housing or housing circumstances. Also included are those who will be discharged from the criminal justice system, leaving a health facility after an extended stay, as well as youth exiting the child welfare system whom do not have suitable housing in place prior to their discharge.

The hidden homeless population includes individuals or families living in locations not intended for human habitation (e.g. abandoned buildings) and/or continuously moving among temporary housing arrangements provided by strangers, friends or family. This would include those individuals who are sleeping on the couch of a friend or family member because they have no other accommodations. This is referred to as couch surfing.

The living on the street population refers to individuals or families who, because of a lack of secured housing, live on the street.

The short term or crisis sheltered population refers to individuals or families staying temporarily in emergency and/or transitional housing. This category also includes the episodically sheltered sub-population. Episodically sheltered refers to the families

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and individuals who access shelters multiple times through the year, seeking assistance, but who are not necessarily able or ready to form the long-term connections necessary to move to housing stability (this inability could be due to a number of reasons, including longer duration accessibility of the sheltering facilities, lifestyle choices, etc).

The HPS provided funds to the Marystown and Burin Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC), a subcommittee of the Burin Peninsula Community Enrichment Committee, to create a Community Plan on Housing and Homelessness. This committee is concerned with setting priorities that meet the most pressing housing needs for the most vulnerable populations in the Marystown and Burin area. This plan is intended to create a blueprint for moving forward with plans to reduce and eliminate homelessness and the risk of homelessness. It is anticipated that some funding resources to meet the priorities will come from the two-year HPS funding commitment to Outreach Communities and the federal and provincial initiatives noted above.

_Taking Care of Our Own_ reports on the extensive community data gathering process over a four-month period, demographics of the area, statistical information provided by various service providers and sets strategic priorities arising from the data gathered and the consensus of the CPAC.

**Methodology**
The data gathering processes included a review of relevant documentation, gathering of population and social indicators statistics from Statistics Canada and Community Accounts as well as information from provincial departments and agencies. In some instances, statistical data is necessarily reported regionally. Where possible, the data was disaggregated to represent the Marystown and Burin area.

There are a number of challenges in defining clear numbers of those affected by homelessness in smaller communities and areas. Often the particular statistics are not available through formal systems such as the income support department or health care systems. Available statistics may be reported in a way that is not useful for the Community Plan purpose, or may not match the geographic area of the Community Plan. Sometimes providing information might result in individuals being identified and so the information cannot be used in a public report. A total of approximately 85 individuals were consulted through focus groups, Key Informant Interviews, and electronic and in-person surveys. The respondents constitute those most familiar with individuals who are experiencing any aspect of homelessness. Consequently this community plan depends heavily on the qualitative evidence to support the community priorities.

The next section is devoted to highlighting key points that are lifted out as key findings from the completed research.
Key Points

The following table gives a recent (2008, unless otherwise indicated) snapshot picture of the state of housing in Marystown and Burin. The information in the table is intended to provide some quantitative numbers to support qualitative findings discussed later in this report.

Table 1: Homelessness Indicators for Marystown Burin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homelessness Indicators</th>
<th>Number/Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population of Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>21,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>5,435&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>2,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Sparkes House&lt;sup&gt;8&lt;/sup&gt; (for women fleeing violence)</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person days (number of days X number of residents)</td>
<td>1236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach, Support and Education</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returning from Correctional Institutions&lt;sup&gt;9&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCMP Mental Health Act Responses&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat Individuals</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Housing Units&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>2,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rental Housing Units&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Non-Profit Housing Units&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>147 (41 units closed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private non Profit Seniors</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Rental Housing</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Provincially subsidized units in private dwellings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of New Affordable Housing Units Opened</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>7</sup> 2006 Census Canada Data
<sup>8</sup> Statistics provided by Grace Sparkes House
<sup>9</sup> Correspondence with Victor Lundrigan, Probation Officer.
<sup>10</sup> Information provided by RCMP
<sup>11</sup> 2006 Census Canada Data
<sup>12</sup> Ibid.
<sup>13</sup> NLH Information provided by Sean Kilpatrick
• While the population is declining and aging, the number of actual dwelling houses is increasing as are the number of households with a single individual living there.

• Stigmas attached to living in a social housing area was raised by key informants and survey respondents. The 41 social housing units (significant assets) are boarded up because the demand is not there for large family units.

• Single people with complex needs (those with mental health, addictions, involvement with the justice system, unstable housing) have few housing options which will afford them stable and secure housing with supportive services. In situations where home support services have been provided, it has created significant positive changes.

• Sixty-one percent of individuals on income support are single and 47% on income support live in rental units. Single parents (primarily female) are a group for whom housing is often precarious. During boom times at the Marystown Shipyard, when workers arrive in the area, the cost of rental units almost doubles, making it impossible for individuals on low to moderate income to rent them. Some rental accommodations, including some of the NLH units, are in poor condition.

• Key informants identified approximately 24 individuals with complex needs, 50 single parent families and 8 youth who fit into the at risk, hidden homeless and episodically homeless categories. Homelessness prevention for them will require supports and services. Key informants report that individuals, youth and adults, who are absolutely homeless are frequently sent “over the highway” (approximately 3.5 hours drive away) to St. John’s for emergency shelter.

• The Poverty Reduction, Mental Health, and Violence Prevention Strategies and changes to Income Support Legislation have made significant attempts to address a range of socio-economic issues facing families in the province. However, for the most part, single individuals have not, to date, been the primary beneficiaries of many of the changes.

• The seniors’ apartment buildings operate at full capacity and have waiting lists. This means there are few rental options for seniors who might want to sell their homes out of personal choice or their inability to afford upkeep.

Short Term Community Plan Priorities

1. Ensure that the Community Plan is animated, partnerships are built and the two-year HPS widow is optimized. Researchers consistently heard that “it is nobody’s job to help youth or anybody else for that matter, to find a place to live”. Another role, of helping people find a place to live (preventing homelessness), also needs to be addressed.

**Objective**
To identify funding sources that would facilitate hiring an animator/community development worker.

2. Single individuals with complex needs require transitional and supportive housing options with wraparound supportive services. They also need and want pre-employment, employment development and social integration opportunities.

**Objectives**
- a. To increase the number of single, accessible, supportive housing units.
- b. To create minimal emergency shelter beds while placing a heavy emphasis on transitional and supportive housing units with wraparound services.
- c. Ensure that any capital development or renovations must be built to a universal design, meet accessibility standards and increase affordability through utilization of green technologies (e.g. use underground heat pumps for heat).

3. Women are most often “the lead” in single parent families, poorer and face considerable challenges related to child care - which subsequently impacts their engagement with the work force. Single parent families led by young mothers were identified as often being on the verge of eviction and at risk of homelessness. The needs of this group must focus on homelessness prevention.

**Objectives**
- a. The CPAC plan for supportive housing with young parents must include supportive services to ensure long term stability and wellbeing of the family.
- b. Explore innovative and collaborative options with NL Housing and the municipality that might help transform the closed up social housing area, create more housing with supports and make the entire area more desirable.
4. The needs of disabled individuals who require physically accessible units are always an issue. Any re-development of existing housing or building of new housing ought to be completed according to universal design.

*Objective*
Ensure that every renovation and building plan/project meet the requirements of universal design.

5. The current population breakdown for the area clearly illustrates an increasing senior population. Consequently, it makes sense to create housing options that ensure that seniors age in place and maintain community engagement in so far as possible. Of the senior population, those who spend in excess of 30% of their income on housing are the most vulnerable.

*Objective*
Identify and mobilize partners to focus on creating housing options for seniors.
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1.0 Introduction

The people of the Burin Peninsula, comprised of 40 communities, have a strong and proud identity. At this point in time, the Marystown and Burin area is the service hub where people travel for health care services, post secondary education, shopping and sometimes employment. The Marystown Shipyard is a major employer and the population of the area expands during “boom” times of high employment at the shipyard. Service providers have a history of collaboration, advocacy and mobilizing efforts that benefit people from the Peninsula. This Community Plan for Housing and Homelessness is one example of collaboration and planning for better services and supports for the most vulnerable people of the area. This document reports on the extensive community data gathering process over the four months, demographics of the area, statistical information from various service providers and the emerging strategic priorities.

1.1 Background

The problems of absolute homelessness\textsuperscript{15} and relative homelessness\textsuperscript{16} were identified as a major concern across Canada in the late 1990’s. Economic factors, de-institutionalization of many individuals who live with mental illness and the lack of social housing and supportive services all contribute to a very serious problem. Homelessness is considerably more obvious and visible in major cities and well hidden in most less populated areas. The federal government re-engaged with the issue of housing and the social housing sector in 1999. As a result, a series of successive initiatives have focused on supporting communities to work collaboratively to address housing and homeless needs in their communities. The Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS) replaces the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI), which expired on March 31, 2007. The focus is on a "housing first" approach to homelessness, is designed to put in place structures and supports needed to move homeless and at-risk individuals towards self-sufficiency and full participation in Canadian society.

The five pillars of the HPS are as follows:

1. Prevent and reduce homelessness.
2. Ensure tangible and direct responses to client needs and measurable outcomes for clients.
3. Engage provincial/territorial and other government departments as well as

\textsuperscript{15} Absolute homeless as defined by the United Nations, is a situation where an individual or family has no housing at all or is staying in a temporary shelter.

\textsuperscript{16} Relative homelessness is where people's homes do not meet the basic housing standards of adequate protection from the element, access to safe water and sanitation, secure tenure and personal safety, within easy reach of employment and education and health costs is no more that 50% of the total income (http://www.hwcn.org/link/hasc/hnb_info.htm).
4. Support preventative and longer term housing solutions.
5. Strengthen accountability and measurement.

Both the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador recognized the need to invest in social housing programs in their 2009-10 budgets. While details of the new programs are yet to be finalized, these investments will allow community organizations to access funding to help meet some of the supportive and affordable housing requirements of individuals and families. In addition, there have been amendments signed to the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Affordable Housing Program Agreement and an extension to the Housing Renovation Program Agreement. Overall, the provincial contribution is $50M, while the federal government is contributing a further $43M over the next two years.

The provincial government’s proposed Supportive Living Community Partnership Program earmarked $1.2M in the 2009-10 budget to help individuals with complex needs overcome homelessness and an additional $1M to establish a Provincial Homelessness Fund to complement the program’s work. Newfoundland and Labrador Housing will administer a number of new initiatives as it works to implement the provincial social housing strategy, A Social Housing Plan for Newfoundland and Labrador. There will be $13.1M to build social infrastructure and capacity at the community level targeted at social housing and support for youth at risk of poverty. This includes $5.6M for renovations and energy retrofits for social housing; $3M for social housing units for low-income seniors; $2.65M for a new, affordable housing program to provide funding to both private and non-profit housing groups; and $1M to fund engineering design and site preparation for new and smaller social housing units.

HPS, in its current form, is also renewed for two years ($269.6M). The HPS allocation for Newfoundland and Labrador’s Outreach Communities (communities outside St. John's) are allocated $540,000 per year (2009-10), for a total of approximately $1.1M.

The Homelessness Partnering Strategy provided funds to the Marystown and Burin Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC) to create a Community Plan on Housing and Homelessness. This plan is meant to create a blueprint for moving forward in the effort to reduce and eliminate homelessness and the risk of homelessness. Projects arising from the Community Plan would expect to access funds from the HPS funding envelope, available during this fiscal year and the next (2009-2011) and other federal and provincial housing initiatives announced in 2009.
For the purposes of the HPS, the following definitions of homelessness are used¹:

The **at risk population** is made up of individuals or families who are at imminent risk of eviction from their current housing, who pay too high a proportion of their income for housing or who live in unacceptable housing or housing circumstances. Also included are those who will be discharged from the criminal justice system, those who are leaving a health facility after an extended stay, as well as youth exiting the child welfare system, and who do not have suitable housing in place prior to their discharge.

The **hidden homeless population** includes individuals or families living in locations not intended for human habitation (e.g. abandoned buildings) and/or continuously moving among temporary housing arrangements, such as sleeping on somebody’s couch, provided by strangers, friends or family.

The **living on the street population** refers to individuals or families who, because of a lack of secured housing, live on the street.

The **short term or crisis sheltered population** refers to individuals or families staying temporarily in emergency and/or transitional housing. This category also includes the **episodically sheltered sub-population**. Episodically sheltered refers to the families and individuals who access shelters multiple times through the year, seeking assistance, but who are not necessarily able or ready to form the long-term connections necessary to move to housing stability (this inability could be due to a number of reasons, including longer duration accessibility of the sheltering facilities, lifestyle choices, etc).

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### 1.2 Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC)

The Burin Peninsula Community Enrichment Committee (CEC) has been a strong planning force for the Burin Peninsula and is credited with the success of securing the support and funds to open Grace Sparkes House in Marystown. The CPAC committee is a subcommittee of the Enrichment Committee and is comprised of key community and government stakeholders. The Community Plan will require a Community Advisory Board to implement the plan and this may be the existing CPAC or the CEC itself.
1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Community Plan

The primary objective of this project was to engage the community in the development of a Community Plan that will: 1) identify and analyze the existing scope and nature of housing and homelessness in Marystown and Burin and surrounding areas and 2) make recommendations that will lead to the improvement of housing options and reduction of homelessness.

The purpose of a community plan is to give community service organizations a framework for working together on common goals and assist the community to make the best use of scarce resources by reducing overlap and duplication. It also enables the community to set a common vision, identify funding sources and partners and evaluate its progress in reaching its shared objectives.

1.4 Identified Geographic Area and Issues Addressed in Report

The Community Plan addresses the needs in the area of Marystown and Burin, two communities in close proximity to each other, together constitute the service hub for the Burin Peninsula. This report addresses the following areas:

- nature and extent of homelessness and housing options
- assets and services in the area
- gaps in service for the area
- priority needs as defined by the research results and consensus from the community stakeholders

The Community Plan with priority areas identified, sets the priority areas for future project proposals, and invites participation from partners at both the municipal and provincial levels of government and agencies such as Eastern Health in efforts to address the common interest of secure, stable and adequate housing for citizens.
2.0 Community Plan Development Process

The consultants were selected, through a competitive process, to complete the research and facilitate the development of the Community Plan. The consultant team consists on Bobbie Boland (Project Lead) with Melody Morton Ninomiya and Alison Earle.

2.1 Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC)

The CPAC is comprised of a number of key community and governmental stakeholders (see listing in Appendix B). The CPAC will continue to work collaboratively with community partners, hold responsibility for implementing the community plan and will support applications to Service Canada for HPS funds.

2.2 Data Gathering

The data gathering processes took place between January 2009 and March 2009.

The data gathering processes began in January 2009 and concluded in May 2009. There were a number of challenges in identifying specific numbers of those affected by homelessness in small communities and geographical areas. Listed below are realities that limited the kinds of data available for the purposes of this community plan.

- Frequently, particular statistics that are considered useful for a Community Plan are either not available (e.g. statistics are not kept for some small communities) or cannot be released through formal systems (e.g. income support or health care systems).
- There are no community-based agencies providing housing or supportive services to those affected by homelessness, unlike most populous Canadian urban centres.
- Community-based agencies who might be familiar with those affected by homelessness may not keep statistics on this issue because their focus and mandate is entirely different.
- Available information can often identify individuals in the community due to the nature of the small geographic area.

In light of the unique challenges (listed above) of working with small communities, efforts were made to ensure that the perspectives of those individuals who are affected by homelessness and those who are most likely to be familiar with them were obtained through peer surveys, focus groups and key informant interviews. Qualitative research methods and findings served to both support the quantitative data as well as provide additional evidence to support the priorities identified in this community plan.

Quantitative data was available from a number of agencies including Statistics Canada, Department of Human Resources and Newfoundland and Labrador Housing.
Statistics Canada provided population numbers and statistics on the Low Income Cut Off (LICO), homes in need of major repair, unemployment rates which are indicators of those potentially affected by homelessness. The Department of Human Resources provided regional statistics on the rates of income support (social assistance) and some demographics of that population. Newfoundland and Labrador Housing provided statistics and other data on social housing assets and waitlists for housing in various communities.

2.2.1 Documentation Review
The consultants reviewed documentation gathered on the housing assets and gaps in the Marystown and Burin area. This included information from NLH, the Homelessness Partnering Strategy framework and community profile information at the regional and local level. Statistics Canada and Community Accounts data were reviewed and augmented with results from key informants and surveys. In some instances, statistical data is necessarily reported regionally. Where possible the data was disaggregated to represent Marystown and Burin.

2.2.2 Consultation
The community was consulted in multiple ways. The table below describes the numbers of people involved in different forms of community consultation.

Table 2: Community Consultation Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Consultation</th>
<th>Number of Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus Groups</td>
<td>22 (4 groups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informant Interviews</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontline Survey</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informant Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Survey</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85 (approx.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: There was some overlap between key informants and focus group participants, focus group participants and frontline survey and there is concern that several of the public surveys were completed by the same individual.

2.2.3 Focus Groups
The focus groups involved Eastern Health, the CPAC, Smallwood Community Center Tenants Association.

2.2.4 Key Informant Interviews
Most key informant interviews were completed face to face while others were done over the telephone. The list of individuals interviewed can be found in the Appendix H.

2.2.5 Housing Surveys
In an effort to have some consistency in data gathering across community plans, the
peel survey tool developed by the Lichen Consultant Group for the HV-GB Community Plan was used (permission granted) and formed the basis for the Peer Survey used in the data gathering process. The Community Plan: 2007-2009 Homelessness Partnering Strategy (Data Tools and Framework) was also reviewed and cross-referenced to ensure that reasonable and necessary information was gathered. The surveys include quantitative and qualitative data to identify, reiterate and affirm trends that are relevant to the development of a community plan.

Three electronic surveys, targeted at different audiences were utilized: (1) Frontline Surveys of individuals who have experienced homelessness (2) Public Survey of citizens interested in getting their needs known (3) Key Stakeholder Survey of individuals who would identify themselves as key stakeholders in the development of the Community Plan. Frontline Survey respondents were identified by groups/agencies that are in contact with people who can speak on the issue of homelessness. The Public Survey was not expected to recruit a large number of responses but offered the possibility for people who might not otherwise be identified to give voice to opinions on the state of housing in their area. The Key Informant Survey was openly circulated to community and government service contacts interested in providing insight on issues related to housing and homelessness in Marystown and Burin.

The Frontline Survey collected information on demographics, housing situations, financial realities, supports used and supports needed. This survey was completed in a number of ways: 1) online 2) with the help of a friend/co-worker, or 3) interviewed by a Community Based Researcher, Mary Poulain. Efforts were made to ensure individuals from a diversity of age groups and circumstances were interviewed. Those who submitted surveys received an honorarium gift certificate of $20 value.

In total, 41 surveys were submitted, 66% from Marystown, 24% from Burin 14% from other areas. Almost three quarters of the respondents were female and 73% of the total population were between 20-49 years of age. Thirty-two percent identified as having a disability (mostly mental health related disabilities).

The Public Survey was an abbreviated version of the Frontline Survey. It was available online for a limited period and promoted through the local media. Five surveys were submitted. All were male, largely under age 29, 60% were part of a couple and four (of five) were without children. Forty percent identified as having a disability, though most suggested it was their partner/wife who had the disability. The lack of diversity in the surveys might suggest the promotion was not wide enough or sustained for long enough to generate attention and that perhaps several of the submission were from the same person.

The Key Informant Survey collected information on services, waitlists, effective collaboration, gaps, best practices, observed trends and identifying priority needs. This survey gathered pertinent data from key stakeholders in both municipal and provincial governments as well as community non-profit groups. In some cases, key
Informants both completed the survey and participated in an interview. In total, 12 surveys were submitted from a cross section of community based agencies, government and education representatives.

The results from the questionnaires were automatically formatted in a spreadsheet. The data was tabulated and analyzed. The results from the online questionnaires were validated by information shared in interviews and focus groups completed in the community. Similarly, data provided by Statistics Canada, Community Accounts and Canada Mortgage and Housing were compared with results from the questionnaires, interviews and focus groups.
3.0 Marystown and Burin Profile

There are 40 communities in the Burin Rural Secretariat Region (all south of Swift Current). Of the 40 communities, only one community is not on the coast, 60% of the region’s population lives in communities of greater than 1,000 people and only Marystown has a population greater than 4,000. The overall population of the area is declining and aging.

3.1 Population

The most recent Census was completed in 2006. The stated population at that time was 5,435 for Marystown and 2,480 for Burin. The population of both communities have been decreasing with the overall population of the Peninsula, which in 2007 was 21,300. This trend follows the population pattern observed across the rest of the province.

The following statistics represent data from the Burin Peninsula, as opposed to the specific communities of Marystown and Burin.

- **Birth Rates**: 185 in 2006 (325 in 1991)
- **Population**: out-migration averages 270/year (879 in 1998; 400 in 2003; 490 in 2005)
- **Children**: 3,700 school age population (9,400 in 1986)
- **Core Labour Force** (ages 15-65): 15,200 in 2007 (19,000 in 1986) and 52% of ages 15-44 (78% in 1986)
- **Aging Population**: 2,900 seniors (age 65+), median age is 42 (29 in 1986)
3.2 Housing

The total number of housing units in Marystown has increased to 2,055 in 2006 from 1,965 in 1991. Burin has increased to 970 units compared to 870 units in 1991. So while the population decreases, the number of houses increases.\(^{17}\)

3.2.1 Home Ownership and Social Housing

In 2006, 83.9% of the population owned their own home, showing an increase of 1.6% from 2001.

Apart from the overall decrease in population and the average age increasing, the household profile of Marystown is changing. The number of non-family households (i.e. single individual households) is increasing from 11.8% in 1996 to 19.5% in 2006. A similar increase is reported for Burin with an increase to 18% in 2006 from 14% in 1996.

Table 3: Social Housing Data for Marystown & Burin\(^{18}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Social Housing</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Rental Housing (family units)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Rental Housing (senior units)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Non-profit Units (family and senior)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units operated by Private Landlords</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting List</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following graphic representation of people that completed the *Frontline Survey* does not proportionally reflect all populations at risk of homelessness. Many of the respondents are in NLH housing, on a waitlist or are hoping for suitable home.

\(^{17}\) Statistics Canada 2006 Census
\(^{18}\) Provided by NLH reflective of data from December 31, 2008.
Figure 1: Monthly Housing Costs

Approximately half of the surveyed population pay less than $500 monthly - the same half that identified themselves as living in NL housing, a shelter or temporarily with friends/family.

3.2.2 Emergency Shelters

The only emergency shelter on the Burin Peninsula is Grace Sparkes House, a shelter for women fleeing violence and as such, the women are episodically homeless. Other individuals who need emergency accommodations may be put up in a hotel for a few nights or may be sent to St. John’s to access emergency housing at the Wiseman Center, a men’s shelter, at Choices for Youth, a young male shelter or at Naomi Center for women under age 30. Key informants report that alternate housing arrangements are sometimes made by youth and adults that provide a place to sleep but which contribute to instability in the long run.

Grace Sparkes House statistics recorded 1236 person days of housing to 95 to women and families in the fiscal year 2008-09. Grace Sparkes House also provides outreach, support and education to 174 women - a significant contribution to homelessness prevention.
3.3 Income

Overall the *Average Per Capita* income for the region is $19,000, with half the couple-families earning more than $49,000 per year ($58,000 in Marystown). Half of the lone parent families earn less than $23,000. The median income for females working all year and full-time is $25,871, compared to males at $39,669. The 2005 self-reliance ratio for the Peninsula was 70% and 77% for Marystown. This is a measure of the community's dependency on government transfers such as Canada Pension, Old Age Security, Employment Insurance, Income Support Assistance, etc. The higher the percentage of income that comes from transfers, the lower the self-reliance ratio.

3.3.1 Low Income

Sixteen percent of the population of Marystown are described in the 2006 Census as persons of low income before taxes. This has decreased in Marystown from 22% in 2001. While not a measure of poverty this statistic describes the percentage of families or individuals who spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing. This statistic also gives us a sense of the number of people who are substantially worse off than the average population. For Marystown, in 2006 this would equate to 870 individuals or economic families\(^\text{19}\).

3.3.2 Income Support

The unemployment rate is recorded as 23.1% in 2006. Individuals and families on Income Support (commonly referred to as Social Assistance or “welfare”) in the Marystown District (which includes most of the Burin Peninsula) are represented in the following diagram.

\(^\text{19}\) Economic families is a term used by Census Canada to reflect the sum of the total incomes of all members of that family.
Survey respondents identified the various sources of finances that they rely on for making ends meet. While the proportions are not reflective of all people that are homeless or at risk of homelessness, the information below gives example to places that people are drawing money from. In most, if not all sources, the amounts one receives are not able to cover all basic living expenses. People are stretched to piece together as many different sources, however small, to pay for high living expenses.
3.4 Education

The 2006 Census indicates that 34% of the 18-64 year old population has not completed high school education (i.e. 66% have complete high school). Looking at a subcategory of ages 25-34, the percentage increases to 81% of high school graduates. Approximately 7% of people 25-54 years old have a Bachelors degree.

3.5 Community Assets

Marystown and Burin has social housing units, community organizations and government services that can be identified as community assets. There are a total of 212 social housing units in the Marystown and Burin area: 147 public rental houses and 12 seniors’ units in Marystown; 40 public rental houses and 12 seniors’ units in Burin. Other services, organizations and agencies identified by key informants are listed in the following table.

---

Information provided by NL Housing
Table 4: Community Assets - Services, Organizations and Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service/Organization/Agency</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burin Peninsula Brighter Futures Family Resource Centre</td>
<td>Provides a number of programs for families, particularly those with young children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Living</td>
<td>Provides supports to individuals who require life skills development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compassion Home Care</td>
<td>Offers in-home care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Sparkes House</td>
<td>Provides shelter to women and families fleeing violence and runs an outreach program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Community Services</td>
<td>Operates a community support program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources &amp; Skill Development Canada (HRSDC)</td>
<td>Offers employment assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources, Labour &amp; Employment (HRLE)</td>
<td>Just started an allowance for victims of domestic violence that can go towards housing expenses. Offers career and employment services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinsmen Manor</td>
<td>Offers units for seniors’ apartments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL Housing (NLH)</td>
<td>When space if available, they provide affordable housing. NLH offers a home heating rebate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL Power</td>
<td>Offer a program aimed at reducing energy consumption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors Residence</td>
<td>Offers option for independent living.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallwood Crescent Community Centre</td>
<td>Provides a number of programs for children and families in the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJ Macdonald Secure Custody House</td>
<td>Provides housing for seriously troubled youth from all over the province</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frontline Survey participants were asked what community services they access in the community. In addition to the services listed above, other places that people identified as valuable services. The next graphic representation illustrates the responses to the question, what community services have you used?
3.6 Gaps in Service

A continuum of housing supports and services does not exist on the Peninsula. There are no shelter or transitional housing options other than Grace Sparkes House for women and families leaving violence in the home. Just as key informants were asked to name services that can be considered community assets, they were also asked to comment on the adequacy and gaps of existing services. In addition, people were asked to identify gaps in services that may not exist at all in the Marystown & Burin area. Below is a summarized list of feedback generated by key informants. They are not listed in order of any particular importance or significance.

Table 5: Gaps in Services that Affect Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NL Housing must be made to accessible standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessible housing for seniors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stage housing for when people leave Grace Sparkes House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of NL Housing units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated subsidized housing that is geographically spread out throughout the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord accountability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particularly Vulnerable Populations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing for people who need home care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing for single males with mental health or social concerns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing for sex offenders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing with services for people with complex mental health and addictions issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Youth over age 16 who are homeless.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Support Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct support for people needing housing (wraparound services and/or better coordination).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortage of home care workers and high turn-over rates (related to work, pay, and insufficient training).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for survivors of family violence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictions counsellor (there are none).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health services are inadequate (one can be waitlisted for up to a year).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central agency to take responsibility for coordination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life skills and pre-employment programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Service Canada approves an individual for Skills Development Employment Benefits (SDEB), there is a time between EI ending and when they start training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supportive and educational programs for people discharged from the hospital (for mental health/addictions issues).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.0 Nature and Extent of Housing and Homelessness Issues

The *Frontline Survey*, for individuals who identify themselves as having housing or homelessness issues, was completed by 41 individuals. Some of the demographics of the *Frontline Survey* respondents are as follows.

Table 6: Front Line Survey Respondents' Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marystown</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>Single Parent</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Couple with Children</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Couple w/o children</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Own Car</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bike</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Free/Subsidized</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>Type of Accommodation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20</td>
<td>Rental House</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>Apartment</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>Boarding Room</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>Couch Surfing</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-Habitants</th>
<th>Highest Education</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partner</td>
<td>High School</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>College</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandchildren</td>
<td>Less than Grade 12</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unanswered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children Under 18 Years of Age</th>
<th>Living Arrangement</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>Private Rental</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NL Housing</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2+</td>
<td>Owned House</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parents’ Home</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Front Line Survey Respondents' Demographics
In addition to the descriptors above, 34% of the surveyed population rely on income support and 56% use HRLE services. Similarly, 44% of the Frontline Survey respondents use the food bank. The collective story of respondents suggests a number of variables that contribute to the rising issue of housing and homelessness. The following highlight the core housing themes arising from the research.

### 4.1 Social Housing Assets and Issues

While Marystown has the biggest footprint of social housing on the peninsula, the feeling towards the social housing area is very negative and carries a stigma. This is, in part, due to the creation of a stigmatized social housing area and the state of disrepair for many of the houses. Key informants suggest that when landlords do not demonstrate respect for their property, tenants often follow suit and that this dynamic is evident in the social housing area.

On the other hand, some families are very happy to live in the area and several people who were consulted in the data gathering stage expressed a desire to purchase or rent-to-own the home they have been renting for years. Nevertheless, the primary message researchers heard was that individuals and families did not seek housing units in the social housing area because of its desirability but rather because that is where housing units were most affordable. Key informants and survey respondents suggest that living in the social housing area is sometimes seen as putting oneself at high risk if one is trying to address addiction issues. The stigma attached to the area and some of the activities reported also make the social housing area a perceived risk for families with children. The 41 closed up units (referenced earlier) in the area are a significant community asset however the units were built during a time when families were larger and these units no longer suit smaller families and single person households that are more common today.

### 4.2 Rental Housing Vulnerability to Boom Times

Housing availability and affordability, separate from the social housing area, is an issue at all times. It is particularly more pressing during the boom times created by major projects at the shipyard. Vacancy rates drop as trades people who earn high wages move into the area and are able to afford high rent. Rent escalates from $400 to $800 for the same apartment. HRLE rental rates do not rise with increased rental rates during boom economic times. Consequently, the risk of homelessness to vulnerable populations increases with the influx of people who can afford higher rental rates.

Research participants that completed the Frontline Research survey (see chart below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children Over 18 Years of Age</th>
<th>Friends’ Home</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Child(ren)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
suggest that the cost of rent for people who are in affordable housing arrangements (i.e. NLH units) fall into the range of $300-499. Those who do not live in subsidized housing arrangements frequently need to spend at the higher end of the $500-749 range. Those who indicated housing costs less than $200 represent the population who are living with family members, friends or define themselves as couch surfing.

![Figure 5: Frontline Survey Respondents' Cost of Housing](image)

**4.3 Housing for Single People**

The housing needs for single adults, regardless of age, physical or mental ability present the dominant picture of those who lack adequate housing and supports to build a successful life. When single people have complex needs (those who tend to cycle in and out of inpatient and emergency hospital care, sometimes the justice system, have few or no supports), are returning from prison or have physical disabilities, there are few options available to them.

Generally speaking, individuals with high needs (rooted in mental illness, addictions or trouble with the criminal justice system) leave the peninsula and head to St. John’s in efforts to find emergency and supported housing. While this relocation can turn out to be a positive, it happens simply because there are no options in their home community (often with some social supports like family or friends). It is not by choice or considered a best practice. Youth with mental health, addictions and other serious issues have few alternatives on the Peninsula. There are no formal shelter or transitional housing options for singles over age 16.
4.4 Individuals with Complex Needs

Family ties play an important role on the Peninsula. In some circumstances, individuals live in family homes that are in poor physical condition because they do not have the income for repair and maintenance. Individuals with complex needs, chronic mental health issues and addictions were identified as the group for whom adequate and stable housing is most challenging and the lack of suitable housing and supports leaves them vulnerable to homelessness. In many instances, the individuals with complex needs have families who have been supportive but are overburdened, aging or are in need of support themselves.

Informal statistics from Kim Vaters, MH worker with Health Care Facility, suggest 69% of her caseload were people living with mental health/addictions who place significant demands on the health care services. For example, there were 1031 in-patient days and 184 emergency room visits attributed to this group in a 12-month period. Admissions and discharges are sometimes related to housing or a combination of housing needs and support services. In reviewing her caseload, she suggests there are approximately 24 individuals who suffer the greatest disruptions and collectively place disproportionate demands on multiple service systems. The RCMP Mental Health Act statistics suggest there are 12 adults and 2 youth who represent repeat calls - which suggests that the needs of these individuals are not adequately met.

The story on the following page was written by Lisa:\21:\n
\21 Printed with permission.
Hi, my name is Lisa. I have bipolar disorder. People think that just because people have mental problems they are stupid and can’t do anything. They are totally wrong. We Are People Too. I would like to see more apartments for people with mental illness so we can learn how to do things for ourselves. We need somebody, maybe a mental health nurse, who will be there in an emergency. We need some extra help sometimes to learn to do things for ourselves like pay bills, pick up groceries, learn how to cook and how to keep our living space clean. We need help understanding our illness and staying healthy through taking medication. Then we need some help getting jobs, maybe only part time so you are sure you can handle it. Jobs are a great boost to your self esteem. If there was some kind of day program in Marystown or Burin I think it would help because people wouldn’t feel so alone. Transportation is another important thing because mostly we have to depend on somebody else to get around. I think that this project can help people all over the Burin peninsula. It can make them feel better about themselves and not sit and be depressed all day long because there are people who care and want to help. I believe that it can help.

Lisa’s story is frequently repeated by others in similar situations. There are numerous other stories of people who have had to leave the Peninsula, their roots and their families in efforts to get help continually haunt those who remain. The research for this Community Plan suggests the people of Marystown and Burin are tired of sending people away for help - and would much prefer to take care of their own.

4.5 Single Parent Families
One social worker from the area estimated that 50 families are always on the verge of losing their housing - primarily single parents with young children.
4.6 Youth and Young Adults with Mental Health, Addictions and Corrections Issues

Young people under age 29 and without secure housing were identified through the HRLE program. These young people were not living in the family home and NLH does not generally have accommodations for singles. Drug use is a problem and key informants and survey respondents report there are long waiting lists for addictions services. For these youth, as for others, moving to the housing (referring to social housing) is a poor alternative as it puts them right back into the environment/problem they are trying to move away from.

Another identifiable group of young people are those who have been attached to the CYFS system or youth corrections system. They may have been supported in costly “individual housing arrangements” and when they reach 18 or 21, they do not have a system of services and supports to move into. They often end up in trouble with the law or involved in the mental health/addictions system.

“Two years ago we assisted a young man to return to school while in the Group Home. As his time here came to an end we decided to go outside our regular roles and assist him to find a place to live so he could continue his schooling and find meaningful employment. The youth continued to call on us if required and we helped in any way we could, even though it was not part of our responsibility. This man is now employed full time in this area and on occasion we meet in a public place and chat about where he is now, compared to where he was such a short time ago. As a youth he certainly committed over fifty offences and had exhausted all his supports in his previous community. The odds were that without supports this young person would have gone into the adult system and placed more strain on an already over-taxed system.

What measuring stick do we use to evaluate the needs of those who will require ongoing supports in our community? By taking actions to provide housing and ongoing care the first thing we do is give a person a chance at a better life then one in a custody setting. As well the individuals that this youth would have victimized also are the spared the pain of loss, either personal or property. In terms of dollars and cents, well we need only look at the cost to keep someone incarcerated for one year and cost to support the same person in the community. In the first year there will be some saving but as time goes by the community-supported individual becomes self sufficient and then contributes rather than costs. The time has come to be proactive rather than reactive and I trust others feel the same way.”

Clint Grandy
TJ Macdonald House
4.7 Options for Seniors
There are insufficient supportive housing options for seniors. Small housing developments, such as the Kinsmen Manor, are popular, have waitlists and give seniors the opportunity to “age in place”. The population profile of the Peninsula suggests this aging population will be looking for housing options that promote independence, allow for supports and incorporate social and recreational facilities.

4.8 Identifying Needs
Key informants suggest there are gaps in service delivery: 1) there is nobody whose job includes helping somebody find a place to live, 2) services such as mental health counselling can mean a one year waitlist, 3) there is no addictions counsellor in the Marystown and Burin area and 4) there is need for comprehensive wraparound services that include housing, home support workers and pre-employment support for individuals with complex needs.

The Frontline and Public Survey asked an open-ended question to solicit information on what kind of home would meet the needs of the respondents. The feedback suggests that people in need of adequate housing desire an affordable home that fosters independence (both principles of the “housing first” approach to homelessness). In response to a home that would meet my needs… people said:

… SOMETHING AFFORDABLE
… A PLACE WITH PREDICTABLE MONTHLY PAYMENTS
… RENT WITH UTILITIES INCLUDED
… CLOSE TO CENTRAL PLACES LIKE WORK, STORES, SERVICES, ETC.
… EASY TO HEAT AND KEEP WARM
… A PLACE THAT IS WELL MAINTAINED AND WHERE THINGS WORK
… A PLACE THAT MEETS CODE
… MY OWN HOME IF I COULD GET A HOME SUPPORT WORKER TO COME HELP MY SPOUSE
… SOMEWHERE THAT IS ACCESSIBLE, WHERE EVERYTHING IS ON ONE FLOOR
… NLH HOUSING
5.0 Summary

The “housing first” concept promoted by the HPS suggests that adequate and stable housing helps individuals thrive and participate in the life of the community. In order to realize this goal of stable housing over the long term, those with the highest needs require wraparound services help learn necessary skills, negotiate day-to-day problems, and engage them in programs that will lead to social integration and participation in the life of the community.

It also makes financial sense to create housing stability and engage in homelessness prevention. The 2004 evaluation of the Home Support Program at Stella Burry Community Services reported that individuals involved in that program realized more effective discharge plans when leaving the hospital, fewer hospital stays, shorter admissions, and lower incarceration rates\(^{22}\). Relieving some of the stress on the acute care medical system simply means that system can more readily respond to the needs of the wider community. The costs of not acting are felt by individuals, community and government departments/agencies alike.

6.0 Priorities

Community Plan Priorities

1. Ensure that the Community Plan is animated, partnerships are built and the two-year HPS widow is optimized. Researchers consistently heard that “it is nobody’s job to help youth or anybody else for that matter, to find a place to live”. The role of helping people find a place to live also needs to be addressed.

   **Objective**
   To identify funding sources that would facilitate hiring an animator/community development worker.

2. Single individuals with complex needs require transitional and supportive housing options with wraparound supportive services. They also need and want pre-employment, employment development and social integration opportunities.

   **Objectives**
   a. To increase the number of single, accessible, supportive housing units.
   
   b. To create minimal emergency shelter beds while placing a heavy emphasis on transitional and supportive housing units with wraparound services.
   
   c. Ensure that any capital development or renovations must be built to a universal design, meet accessibility standards and increase affordability through utilization of green technologies (e.g. use underground heat pumps for heat).

3. Women are most often “the lead” in single parent families, poorer and face considerable challenges related to child care - which subsequently impacts their engagement with the work force. Single parent families led by young mothers were identified as often being on the verge of eviction and at risk of homelessness. The needs of this group must focus on homelessness prevention.

   **Objectives**
   a. The CPAC plan for supportive housing with young parents must include supportive services to ensure long term stability and wellbeing of the family.
   
   b. Explore innovative and collaborative options with NLH and the municipality that might help transform the closed up social housing area while creating new housing and supports and making the entire area more desirable.
4. The needs of disabled individuals who require physically accessible units are always an issue. Any re-development of existing housing or building of new housing ought to be completed according to universal design.

*Objective*
Ensure that every renovation and building plan/project meet the requirements of universal design.

5. The current population breakdown for the area clearly illustrates an increasing senior population. Consequently, it makes sense to create housing options that ensure that seniors age in place and maintain community engagement. Of the senior population, those who spend in excess of 30% of their income on housing are the most vulnerable.

*Objective*
Identify and mobilize partners to focus on creating housing options for seniors.
# Appendix A: List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Alcoholics Anonymous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHI</td>
<td>Affordable Housing Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEC</td>
<td>Community Enrichment Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPAC</td>
<td>Community Plan Advisory Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYFS</td>
<td>Child, Youth &amp; Family Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EI</td>
<td>Employment Insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPO</td>
<td>Emergency Protection Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPS</td>
<td>Homelessness Partnering Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRLE</td>
<td>Human Resources, Labour and Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRSDC</td>
<td>Human Resources &amp; Skill Development Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHI</td>
<td>National Homelessness Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLH</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLSA</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCMP</td>
<td>Royal Canadian Mounted Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRAP</td>
<td>Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDEB</td>
<td>Skills Development Employment Benefits</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Appendix B: Community Plan Advisory Committee (CPAC)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Edgecombe</td>
<td>RCMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat Fudge</td>
<td>Retiree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicole Fudge</td>
<td>Human Resources, Labour &amp; Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darrell Jackman</td>
<td>Smallwood Crescent Community Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeanette Lundrigan</td>
<td>Eastern Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorena Lundrigan</td>
<td>Brighter Futures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Mallay</td>
<td>Burin Peninsula Voice Against Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Mitchell</td>
<td>Marystown Municipal Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June Petten</td>
<td>Grace Sparkes House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renee Pike</td>
<td>Smallwood Crescent Community Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helen Seward</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador Housing (NLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Slaney</td>
<td>Grace Sparkes House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Vaters</td>
<td>Burin Peninsula Health Care Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C: Peer Survey

Note to Readers: The online version had a different outlook. The questions below are in a simple text format for the purposes of conserving space.

This questionnaire is intended for people in the Corner Brook area who have experienced housing difficulties. This research values as much information as you are willing to provide. There are many questions though, most of the questions are multiple choice. All people will remain anonymous and no names will be used in any reports or information on the research results. We greatly appreciate the time you take to complete any or all of this questionnaire.

* Required
Please identify which community you live in.*

1. Gender Identification
   * Female
   * Male
   * Other:

2a. Which year were you born?

2b. What kind of education do you have? Please check off all that apply.
   * High school
   * College
   * University
   * None of the above
   * Other:

3. Where do you live now? For example, is it Newfoundland & Labrador Housing, a specific group home, a specific shelter, private accommodation, etc? Exact addresses are not needed.

4a. Have you always lived here?
   * Yes
   * No

4b. If you answered "no" to the previous question, WHEN did you move here?

4c. If you moved here, what was the reason? For example, health/counselling services, education, justice system, employment, etc.

4d. In the last 12 months, how many times have you moved in and out of town? This is asking how many times you have moved into this town/city - not how many different places within town.

4e. In the last 12 months, how many times have you moved WITHIN town?

4f. What were the reasons for moving from place to place within town? Please check all that apply.
   * Too expensive (could not make payments)
* Got evicted
* Inconvenient location
* Not safe
* Did not get along with people in the same house/building
* Someone else offered space in their home
* Not accessible
* Other:

5a. What is your situation? Check ONE answer please.
   * Single person
   * Single parent with child(ren)
   * Part of a couple with child(ren)
   * Part of a couple without children
   * Other:

5b. If you have children, how many do you have UNDER 18?
5c. If you have children, how many do you have OVER 18?

5d. If you have children, how many grandchildren do you have?
5e. Who lives in your home? Check ALL that apply to you.
   * My spouse/partner
   * My children
   * My grandchildren
   * Other relatives
   * Other:

5f. For any of the people you may have checked off in the previous question, how many of each category live with you?
6. How would you describe yourself? Check the box(es) that you think best describes you.
   * Newfoundlander
   * Refugee
   * Landed Immigrant
   * Visitor to Canada
   * Other:

7. What language(s) do you speak/read/write fluently? Check all that apply to you..and indicate other languages you can speak, read and/or write.
   * SPEAK English
   * READ English
   * WRITE English
   * Other:

8a. Do you have any disabilities? For example, physical, mental, learning, etc.
   * Yes
   * No
8b. If you answered "yes" to the previous question, please describe your disability(s).
9a. What kind of house are you in? In other words, is it a 1, 2 or 3 bedroom house? Only answer this if you live in a HOUSE.
9b. What kind of apartment are you in? Is it a bachelor, 1, 2 or 3 bedroom apartment? Only answer this if you live in an APARTMENT.
9c. What kind of accommodation are you in? Only answer this if you live in a place other than a house or apartment.
   * Single room in a boarding house
   * Bed sitting room
   * Single room
   * Shared room
   * Someone's couch
   * Other:

10. How many UNITS (rooms to rent or apartments to rent) are there in the building where you live?
11a. What is provided for you where you live? Check all that apply.
   * Furniture
   * Bed linens & towels
   * Cleaning
   * Snow clearing
   * Phone
   * Laundry facilities
   * Private bathroom
   * Shared bathroom
   * Cooking facilities
   * Breakfast
   * Lunch
   * Supper

11b. If any meals are provided, what comments do you have on the food?
12a. Noise Level Indicate where you rate the noise level where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12b. Privacy Indicate where you rate the privacy where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12c. Heating Indicate where you rate the heating where you live.
* Not good
* Okay
* Good
* Does not apply

12d. Air Quality Indicate where you rate the air quality where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12e. Meals Indicate where you rate the meals where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12f. Cleanliness Indicate where you rate the cleanliness where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12g. Maintenance and Repairs Indicate where you rate the maintenance where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12h. Lighting Indicate where you rate the lighting where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12i. Personal Safety Indicate where you rate the safety where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Does not apply

12j. Fire Extinguishers Indicate where you rate the extinguishers where you live.
12k. Smoke Detectors Indicate where you rate the detectors where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Do not exist

12k. Kid-friendliness Indicate where you rate the kid-friendliness where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Do not apply

12k. Pet-friendliness Indicate where you rate the pet-friendliness where you live.
   * Not good
   * Okay
   * Good
   * Do not apply

13. If you have any other comments on what it is like where you live, please type them below.
14. Please identify which of the following apply (as it relates to accessibility). Check off all that apply.
   * Two working exists (2 doors OR a door and a window that opens for an emergency exit)
     * Outdoor ramp that is kept clear
     * Hallways and doorways wide enough for wheel chairs
     * Bathroom fitted with handrails by toilet and bath
     * Other:

15a. How much do you pay for rent? Check off all that apply.
15b. Is heat and lighting included? Check off all that apply.
   * Yes
   * No
   * Partially

15c. If heat and lighting NOT included, how much more do you have to pay? Check off all that apply.
15d. Do you pay any additional fees/charges to your landlord?
   * Yes
   * No
15e. If you answered "yes" to the previous question, what are the additional fees for? And how much? Please include the answers to both questions.

16. How is your rent/board paid?
   * I pay rent directly to the landlord.
   * It is paid by Human Resources, Labour & Employment (HRLE).
   * It is paid by Child, Youth and Family Services (CYFS).
   * It is paid by a pension that goes to the housing provider.
   * Other:

17. How much is your TOTAL rent/board each month? Please indicate if meals are included in this.

18. How much of your TOTAL financial support is paid into your rent/board? Please indicate if meals are included in this.
   * 0-30%
   * 31-40%
   * 41-60%
   * 61-70%
   * Over 70%

19a. Please indicate your sources of money/financial support. Please check all that apply.
   * Job(s)
   * Employment Insurance
   * Child Tax Benefits
   * Spousal/Child Support
   * Income Support
   * Disability Benefits
   * Workers’ Compensation
   * Family
   * Pension (CPP, old age security, other)
   * Rebates (GST, HST, fuel allowance)
   * Other:

19b. Please comment on which sources (listed above) provide the most support.

20a. How do you get around town for shopping, appointments, meeting people, paying bills, health appointments, etc? Please check all that apply.
   * Taxi
   * Walking
   * Friends
   * My own car
   * Family
   * Bike
   * Free subsidized transportation
   * Other:

20b. How easy is it for you to get transportation?
20c. How much do you spend on transportation each month? Please approximate.

21a. Where do you go to get information on housing? Please check all that apply.
* Friends
* Family
* Hospital
* Corrections Officer (Parole, RNC, RCMP)
* Bulletin Boards
* Correctional Centre
* Human Resources, Labour and Employment (HRLE)
* Child, Youth & Family Services (CYFS)
* Other:

21b. How easy is it to get information?

22a. Who is part of your support system? In other words, who do you rely on when you want/need to help?

22b. How supportive is your family of origin (the family that you were born into)?

23. What community services have you used? Please check all that apply. List any others that may apply under "Other".
* NL Housing
* Food Bank
* Churches
* Alcoholics Anonymous
* Child, Youth & Family Services (CYFS)
* Emergency Protection Order
* Human Resources, Labour and Employment
* Hospital
* RCMP
* Other:

24. Overall, how well do you think organizations work together to provide information and services you need?

25. What would help you get the housing information you need?

26. Please describe a home that would be good for you and would meet your needs.

27. Based on your answer to the previous question, what supports would you be interested in (and use) in order to keep that housing?
* Work/Job
* Child care
* Home care
* Transportation
* Meals on Wheels
* Help with reading/writing or filling out forms
* Employment counselling
* Financial/debt counselling
* Addiction/mental health counselling
* Other:

28a. Was there ever a time when your situation or circumstances helped you get housing? Please briefly describe.
28b. Have you ever been in a situation or circumstance that stopped from getting appropriate housing? Please briefly describe.
Appendix D: Public Survey

Note to Readers: The online version had a different outlook. The questions below are in a simple text format for the purposes of conserving space.

This questionnaire is interested in your thoughts on the challenges of finding decent housing in your community. This is an important part of a larger research study on housing issues in your area.

Please fill out the survey as best as you can.

Your input and time is greatly appreciated and valued.

Gender
* Female
* Male
* Other:

Age
* Under 16 years
* 16-21 years
* 22-29 years
* 30-39 years
* 40-49 years
* 50-65 years
* Over 65 years

Formal Education Please check all categories that you have completed.
* High School
* College/Trade School
* University
* None of the above
* Other:

Town/City Place: identify which community you live in now.

Have you always lived here?
* Yes
* No

If you answered "no" to the previous question, what was your reason for moving here?

What best describes you?
* Single person
* Single person with child(ren)
* Part of a couple without child(ren)
* Part of a couple with child(ren)
* Other:

If you have children, please indicate how many you have UNDER 18 years of age?
Only answer if you have children.

If you have children, please indicate how many you have OVER 18 years of age? Only
answer if you have children.

Who lives in your home? Please check all that apply.
   * My spouse/partner
   * My children
   * My grandchildren
   * Other relatives
   * Other:

For the people you checked off in the previous question, how many of each category
live with you? For example, how many children do you have living with you?

Do you have any disabilities?
   * Yes
   * No
   * Other:

If you answered "yes", please describe your disability(s).

Please describe what kind of home you have? Is it a house, apartment in an apartment
building, basement apartment, bed sitting room, couch, etc?

How many bedrooms do you have?
   * 0
   * 1
   * 2
   * 3
   * more than 4

What is provided for you where you live? Please check all that apply.
   * Furniture
   * Bed linens and towels
   * Cleaning
   * Snow clearing
   * Phone laundry
   * Private bathroom
   * Shared bathroom
   * Cooking facilities
* Breakfasts
* Lunches
* Suppers

Please rate the noise levels where you live.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply

Please rate the privacy where you live.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply

Please rate the heating where you live.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply

Please rate the air quality where you live.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply

Please rate the meals where you live - if they are provided. Only answer this if you have any meals provided.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply

Please rate the cleanliness where you live.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply

Please rate the maintenance and repair work where you live.
* not good
* okay
* good
* does not apply
Please rate the fire extinguishers where you live.
   * not good
   * okay
   * good
   * does not apply

Please rate the smoke detectors where you live.
   * not good
   * okay
   * good
   * does not apply

Please rate the kid-friendliness where you live.
   * not good
   * okay
   * good
   * does not apply

Please rate the pet-friendliness where you live.
   * not good
   * okay
   * good
   * does not apply

Please identify which of the following apply (as it relates to accessibility).
   * 2 working exits (2 doors OR a door and a window that opens as an emergency exit)
   * Outdoor ramp that is kept clear
   * Hallways and doorways wide enough for wheel chairs
   * Bathroom fitted with handrails by toilet and bath
   * Other:

How is your rent/board paid?
   * I pay rent directly to the landlord.
   * It is paid by Human Resources, Labour and Employment (HRLE)
   * It is paid by Child, Youth and Family Services (CYFS)
   * It is paid by a pension that goes to the housing provider.
   * Other:

How much is your rent/board each month?

What does your rent include? Please check all that apply.
   * Heating and lighting
   * Telephone
   * None of the above
* Other:

How much of your TOTAL financial support is paid into your rent/board? To find this number, calculate (amount paid in rent/board) / total financial support.

* 0-30%
* 31-40%
* 41-60%
* 61-70%
* Over 70%

How do you get around for shopping, appointments, meeting people, etc? Please check all that apply.

* Taxi
* Walking
* Friends
* My own car
* Family
* Bike
* Free subsidized transportation
* Other:

Please describe a realistic home that would be good for you and would meet your needs.

Based on your answer to the previous question, what supports would you be interested in (and use) in order to keep that housing? Check all that may apply - for example, if you do not have children, you can leave that blank.

* Work/Job
* Home care
* Child care
* Transportation
* Meals on Wheels
* Health with reading/writing for filling out forms
* Employment counselling
* Financial counselling
* Addiction/mental health counselling
* Other:

What would you like to see change in your community so that you can have access to better housing options. Feel free to comment on services, access to information, policies, etc.
Appendix E: Key Informant Survey

Note to Readers: The online version had a different outlook. The questions below are in a simple text format for the purposes of conserving space.

This questionnaire is a critical part of a research study and consultation that is intended for key informants from agencies, government departments and community groups in your area. Any and all information you are able to provide is greatly valued. Thank you very much for your time and contribution.

1a. Name

1b. Organization/Agency Website (if applicable)

2a. Organization/Agency

2b. Services Provided

2c. Service Area (geographically)

2d. Population Served

2e. Number of Clients/Consumers in Region Served

2f. Number of Clients/Consumers You Work With

2g. Number of People on Waitlist

3a. What services do you know about in your area that support people in addressing housing needs and living independently? Complete sentences are not necessary.

3b. Are the services adequate? Please name strengths and gaps. For example, home care, assisted living, social assistance, employment & career supports, subsidized housing, etc. Complete sentences not necessary.

4a. What is your opinion on the relationships between service providers and those they serve? For example, you can comment on prompt responsiveness, respect, etc.

4b. How much input do consumers/clients put into the services designed for them? Is it sufficient?

5a. Please describe the level of collaboration among service providers. Please also comment whether or not it is sufficient.

5b. Are there ways to improve this collaboration? If so, what are they?

6a. What additional supports are needed in your area to allow people to live
independently?

6b. Are you aware of programs, best practices or literature about approaches that might be helpful for us (as researchers) to know about? Is it possible to share those resources/references?

7. Are there any planned (or in progress) initiatives that seem relevant to housing needs? If so, please describe them.

Additional Comments Feel free to comment on this survey or anything you feel is relevant but was missed.
Appendix F: Summarized Responses to Public Surveys

Public Survey (5)

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages</td>
<td>22-29 (60%), 40-49 (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest Education</td>
<td>High School (40%), College/Trade (60%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship</td>
<td>Single (20%), Single w/ Children (0%), Couple (60%), Couple w/ Children (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabilities</td>
<td>Yes (40%) *When asked for clarification, both listed their wife has having a physical disability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rent & Finances

- Most (80%) pay landlord directly, one person said HRLE pays for it directly
- Rent ranged from $200-500, some inclusive (only 3 of 5 responded to this question)
- Two people said that their rent accounts for 31-40% of their gross finances, one said it was 0-30%, another 41-60% and one did not answer this question

Home that would be good for me……would be? Responses to an open-ended question.

- In a quieter neighbourhood (have better police presence)
- An accessible location as we cannot afford another car

What I would like to see change in my community to have better options…

- Employment opportunity (the fish plant has closed down and there’s not work to replace it)
- Accessible housing
Appendix G: Summary of Key Informant Survey Responses

Key Informants (12)

The following services/organizations were represented in the survey responses:

HRLE
Grace Sparkes House
Smallwood Crescent Community Centre
Burin Peninsula Health Care Centre
Anglican Parish of Marystown
Burin Peninsula Brighter Futures

Identified places that provide support on housing/independent living:

Grace Sparkes House, for victims of violence
Newfoundland and Labrador Housing (NLH), housing units
Government of NL, Home Heating Rebate
NL Power, programs on reducing energy
Community Living, Eastern Health, support in life skills
TJ MacDonald, housing for young offenders
Compassion Home Care, home support
Independent Living Arrangement (ILA), through TJ MacDonald and Eastern Health
Health & Community Services, support for people with developmental disabilities
Mental Health & Addictions, have a case worker but criteria is very limiting

Temporary places in St. Johns that are accessed by people from Marystown and Burin:
Wiseman Centre
John Howard
Tommy Sexton Centre
Leonard Phair
Stella Burry

Comments on Collaboration Among Service Providers:

• People do what they can but we spend too much time cutting through red tape.
• It is minimal.
• Between community groups, it is good.
• There’s barely enough in services to coordinate things.
Ideas for Change:

- Scaled down version of Stella Burry Community Services.
- Have rental properties inspected before putting up for rent.

Recommended places to check out:

- Something like Fraserside Community Services Society (www.fraserside.bc.ca)
- OPTIONS: Services to Communities (www.options.bc.ca)
- Elizabeth Fry has 2nd stage housing – pathways.

Current Developments/News:

- Building smaller housing units for seniors.
- Grace Sparkes House has secured a unit with NLH.
Appendix H: Interview and Focus Group Listing

Interviewees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<td>Lisa Slaney</td>
<td>Grace Sparkes House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim Vaters</td>
<td>Burin Peninsula Health Care Centre</td>
<td>Social Worker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nat Fudge</td>
<td>Retiree</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renee Pike</td>
<td>Smallwood Crescent Community Centre</td>
<td>Youth Outreach Information Coordinator</td>
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<td>Darrell Jackman</td>
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<td>June Petten</td>
<td>Grace Sparkes House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicole Fudge</td>
<td>HRLE</td>
<td>Career Development Specialist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vic Lundrigan</td>
<td>NL Department of Justice</td>
<td>Probation Officer</td>
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<td>Sam Synard</td>
<td>Marystown Municipal Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julie Mitchell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lorena Lundrigan</td>
<td>Brighter Futures</td>
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<td>Kevin Lundrigan</td>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>Mayor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Seward</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador Housing (NLH)</td>
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Focus Groups

Eastern Health
Community Supports Team
Mental Health & Addictions Team
Tenants Association Smallwood Community Center
Child Youth and Family Services
## Appendix I: Community Statistics for Marystown

### COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
(Number of individuals and percentage of total population)

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<td><strong>Total population</strong></td>
<td>6,740</td>
<td>6,745</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
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<td>Total Males</td>
<td>3,380</td>
<td>3,365</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>2,660</td>
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<td>(50.1%)</td>
<td>(49.9%)</td>
<td>(50.0%)</td>
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<td>(48.9%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Females</td>
<td>3,360</td>
<td>3,370</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>2,775</td>
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<tr>
<td>(49.9%)</td>
<td>(50.0%)</td>
<td>(50.0%)</td>
<td>(50.0%)</td>
<td>(51.1%)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total children (from age 0-14)</td>
<td>1,770</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>905</td>
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<td>(26.3%)</td>
<td>(22.5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total youth (from age 15-29)</td>
<td>1,955</td>
<td>1,775</td>
<td>1,290</td>
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<td>(29.0%)</td>
<td>(26.3%)</td>
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<td>Total adults (from age 30-64)</td>
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<td>2,980</td>
<td>3,040</td>
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<td>(38.3%)</td>
<td>(44.2%)</td>
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<td>Total seniors (65 of age and above)</td>
<td>440</td>
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<td>470</td>
<td>560</td>
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<td>(6.5%)</td>
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<td>(8.0%)</td>
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<td><strong>Other Characteristics</strong></td>
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<td>Total Aboriginal individuals</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>(0.3%)</td>
<td>(0.4%)</td>
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<td>Total visible minorities</td>
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<tr>
<td>(0.9%)</td>
<td>(0.8%)</td>
<td>(0.8%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total in-migration (individuals moving in the community)</td>
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<td>Total intraprovincial in-migration</td>
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<td>Total interprovincial in-migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total external in-migration</td>
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<td>Total releases from federal correctional institutions</td>
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<td><strong>Total households by type of household</strong></td>
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<td>Total family households</td>
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<td>1,785</td>
<td>1,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>(85.5%)</td>
<td>(84.0%)</td>
<td>(81.9%)</td>
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<td>Total multi-family households</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1.3%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total non family households</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>(13.2%)</td>
<td>(13.4%)</td>
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<td>(19.7%)</td>
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## Housing Data

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<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total housing units in the community</td>
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<td>2,125</td>
<td>2,080</td>
<td>2,055</td>
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<td><strong>Owned Dwellings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total owned housing units</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>71.1%</td>
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<td>Total owned housing units below at least one standard of adequacy, suitability or affordability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total owned housing units below adequacy standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total owned housing units below affordability standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total owned housing units below suitability standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total owned housing units in core housing need</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average monthly shelter costs for all owners in the community</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rented Dwellings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total rental housing units</td>
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<td>27.7%</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total rental housing units below adequacy standard</td>
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<td>Total rental housing units below affordability standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total rental housing units below suitability standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total rental housing units in core housing need</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average monthly shelter costs for all renters in the community</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Housing Characteristics</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of designated or dedicated affordable housing units in the community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of individuals on the community's waiting list for affordable housing units</td>
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## INCOME DATA

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<td>Average Household income for owners in housing units, in dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on rent (including utilities)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Household income for renters in housing units, in dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on rent (including utilities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Household income for renters in housing units in core housing need status, in dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average monthly shelter cost, in dollars</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on shelter (including utilities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of employable individuals in the community</td>
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<td>2,980</td>
<td>2,815</td>
<td>2,665</td>
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<td>Total number of employed individuals in the community</td>
<td>2,420</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>2,145</td>
<td>2,025</td>
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<td>Total number of unemployed individuals in the community</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>640</td>
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<td>Unemployment rate in the community (%)</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
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<td>Total number of individuals on social assistance in the community</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>705</td>
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<td>Total number of families (or households) on social assistance in the community</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>405</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on essential needs (clothing, food, drugs, transportation, education)</td>
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Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

February 13, 2009

Bobbie Boland, Alison Earle & Melody Morton Ninomiya
### Community Statistics for Burin

#### COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

(Number of individuals and percentage of total population)

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total population</strong></td>
<td>2,940</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,480</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Males</td>
<td>1,450</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>49.3%</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>1,205</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Females</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>50.7%</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
<td>1,275</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total children (from age 0-14)</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total youth (from age 15-29)</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total adults (from age 30-64)</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
<td>1,265</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>56.9%</td>
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<td>Total seniors (65 of age and above)</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Aboriginal individuals</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total visible minorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total in-migration (individuals moving in the community)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total interprovincial in-migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total external in-migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total releases from federal correctional institutions</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total household by type of household</strong></td>
<td>870</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
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<td>Total family households</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>86.2%</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>84.9%</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>83.3%</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total multi-family households</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total non family households</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
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## Housing Data

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Housing Units in the Community</strong></td>
<td>870</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owned Dwellings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Owned Housing Units</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>85.6%</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
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<td>Total Owned Housing Units Below at Least One Standard of Adequacy, Suitability or Affordability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Owned Housing Units Below Adequacy Standard</td>
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<td>Total Owned Housing Units Below Affordability Standard</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Owned Housing Units Below Suitability Standard</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Owned Housing Units in Core Housing Need</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Monthly Shelter Costs for All Owners in the Community</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rented Dwellings</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Rental Housing Units</td>
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<td>12.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Rental Housing Units Below Adequacy Standard</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rental Housing Units Below Affordability Standard</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rental Housing Units Below Suitability Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Rental Housing Units in Core Housing Need</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Monthly Shelter Costs for All Renters in the Community</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Housing Characteristics</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Number of Designated or Dedicated Affordable Housing Units in the Community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Number of Individuals on the Community’s Waiting List for Affordable Housing Units</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Household income for owners in housing units, in dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on rent (including utilities)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Household income for renters in housing units, in dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on rent (including utilities)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Household income for renters in housing units in core housing need status, in dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Average monthly shelter cost, in dollars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on shelter (including utilities)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of employable individuals in the community</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>1,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of employed individuals in the community</td>
<td>1,060</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of unemployed individuals in the community</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate in the community (%)</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of individuals on social assistance in the community</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of families (or households) on social assistance in the community</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage (%) of household income spent on essential needs (clothing, food, drugs, transportation, education)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>