



A Roadmap for Youth Homelessness Prevention Data Infrastructure

6: Canadian Policy Scan



Policy Wise
for Children & Families

Canada



Acknowledgments

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Key Messages

We reviewed homelessness and housing instability policies across Canada. These are the key messages we heard:

1. **Follow key principles.** Focus on youth strengths and address systemic barriers. Increase affordable housing, take responsibility for change, and target improvements for youth well-being. Include Indigenous views.
2. **Prevent youth homelessness.** Youth homelessness is a priority and is distinct from adult homelessness. Prevention comes in many forms, but ideally comes early in youth journeys. Stop homelessness before it happens.
3. **Data can support youth.** Data can support housing and other services coordination. Research and evaluation can serve prevention goals if grounded in frontline experiences. There is a need for data improvement to maximize the value data can bring.
4. **Collaborate on solutions.** Homelessness support comes from many sectors and levels of government. Collaborations can bridge services but need strong governance. Communities can work together to address unique needs.
5. **Build up communities.** Place solutions in the community's hands to meet their needs. Needs may differ by youths' background. Integrate lived experience to develop tailored solutions that serve youth.

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Introduction

This project is funded by Making the Shift: Youth Homelessness Social Innovation Lab. Making the Shift is co-led by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness and A Way Home Canada. It is funded through the Networks of Centres of Excellence. Working in collaboration with researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and advocates, the Lab conducts, funds, and mobilizes cutting-edge research and prototypes promising program models in communities across Canada to prevent and end youth homelessness.

This project's goal is to create a roadmap for data infrastructure to support the prevention of youth homelessness in Canada. *Data infrastructure* refers to the collection and storage of information; people's skills, mindsets, and capacity around information; the rules for who can access the information and in what ways; and how the information can be used. Project activities include: 1) project steering, such as convening advisory team meetings to inform project actions; 2) learning to understand key related data infrastructure, promising practices and processes, other Making the Shift project learnings, community service provider related practices, youth with lived experience relevant practices, and Indigenous community relevant practices; 3) engagement with stakeholders to co-decide the best path for a roadmap; and 4) the co-creation of the roadmap with stakeholders.

This document shares learnings from a scan of Canadian homelessness/housing support policies. We sought to identify guiding principles and approaches to address homelessness currently being targeted by national, provincial, and community governments and organizations. This scan is meant to support connection of policy priorities to emerging needs within the roadmap.

Methods

Our policy scan sought to understand Canadian policies': 1) key guiding principles; 2) approaches to youth homelessness prevention and intervention; 3) connections to data; and 3) strategies for sectoral relations and collaborations.

Step 1: Collecting policies

We searched for policy documents related to homelessness strategies by accessing the websites of three relevant federal government departments, all provincial and territorial governments, and 18 municipal/community organizations and coalitions, crossing provinces and territories. We used key words, such as "policy", "strategy", "plan", "homelessness", "poverty", and "housing." In addition, we accessed the websites of five national leading organizations (e.g., research centers, coalitions, non-profit organizations) to identify their current and future areas of interest, priorities, and approaches. Targeting current housing conditions, we prioritized more recent documents, excluding documents published more than 15 years ago (before 2009). We retained 55 documents for information extraction (detailed in Appendices A, B, C). Our search was performed in January and February 2024.

Step 2: Information extraction

Based on four focus areas of the current scan, we created general categories for initial extraction of relevant text: 1) goals/guiding principles, 2) youth homelessness prevention, 3) data improvement, and 4) collaboration and engagement. We also explored specific approaches to homelessness prevention of Indigenous populations. We reviewed 54 relevant documents and extracted information corresponding to these categories (“parent codes”).

Step 3: Coding and synthesis

While reviewing extracted information, two reviewers created child codes under each category, identified by coding ideas mentioned in policies. Once child codes were formed, we reviewed extracted text under each code and relevant codes were grouped into overarching themes (e.g., Equity Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI), systemic barriers, trauma informed, and human rights were grouped into “Rights- and strengths-based approach”). The two reviewers discussed identified themes and summarized extracted information under each. During the synthesis process, one reviewer examined how the approaches and strategies recommended by leading national organizations aligned with the findings.

Findings

Key guiding principles to addressing homelessness

1. Take a rights- and strengths-based approach

A **rights-based approach**, which examines how systemic barriers disproportionately impact certain groups of populations, was commonly presented as a main guiding principle at all policy levels (e.g., Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation, 2021). The approach aims to **address systemic barriers such as stigma, racism, and other root causes of homelessness**, while fostering **inclusivity of people with diverse identities and needs**.

National leading organizations proposed the **Duty to Assist as a strength-based obligation** (e.g., Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2018; Homelessness Hub, 2019). Duty to Assist requires all levels of government to make reasonable efforts through a policy and funding framework to end a person’s homelessness and stabilize their housing (Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2018; Homelessness Hub, 2019). Other policies discussed that a **focus on strength can facilitate services and programs** being tailored in response to individual needs (e.g., Winnipeg, 2019). Similarly, “strengthening the capacity to act” recognizes the **strengths of people with lived experience and community empowerment to find local solutions** (Ontario, 2019; Quebec, 2014, 2021). **Person-centered approaches that tailor services to people’s experiences, strengths, and goals, were mentioned to improve services and empower people on their journeys** (Toronto, 2019; Montreal, 2022).

2. Consider Indigenous perspectives

Policies often included specific considerations for Indigenous people. **Indigenous cultural learning and training** were recommended for government staff, nonprofits, business staff, and community members to “**minimize trauma**” and “**prioritize cultural safety**” (Toronto, 2021; Whitehorse, 2017; Vancouver, 2017).

Many policies stated **commitments to reconciliation by looking at homelessness as a colonial legacy** (e.g., British Columbia, 2023b; Manitoba, N.D.; Nunavut, 2023; Yellowknife, 2017). **Others discussed the importance of engagement with Indigenous communities and the recognition of Indigenous leadership** (e.g., **Healers, Elders**) as a source of learning to increase cultural competency and facilitate adaptation of existing programs to the reality of Indigenous communities (Saskatoon, 2020; Yellowknife, 2017).

3. Increase affordable housing supply

Many policies identified **opportunities to increase housing supply and enhance the range of affordable housing and shelter options** to prevent homelessness in the long term (Edmonton, 2020; Montreal, 2022; Saint John, 2022; Vancouver, 2017). As recommended by the National Housing Accord (2023), all policy levels discussed **the need for partnerships and engagement with the community**, working with non-profit, private, and co-operative housing sectors to address housing affordability.

4. Increase accountability and transparency

Accountability and transparency are needed to understand responsibilities by stakeholders. They also facilitate the monitoring of service delivery and target accomplishments. The Office of the Auditor General of Canada **asked for increased federal accountability** for reaching the National Housing Strategy’s target to reduce chronic homelessness by 50% by the 2027–28 fiscal year. Accountability and transparency were values discussed in many provincial documents (e.g., Alberta, 2022; New Brunswick, 2023; Ontario, 2019). The Government of Alberta asserted that a **re-development of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) for outcomes-focused accountability could increase accountability and transparency** (Alberta, 2022).

5. Consider youth mental health/well-being

Youth mental health and well-being were offered as critical components to youth homelessness prevention (e.g., Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2018). Other national organizations recommended **system-level evaluation**, including the mental health system, corrections, child welfare, etc., **to identify how youth homelessness prevention efforts can be facilitated** (e.g., A Way Home, 2019). **Enhancing youth mental wellness was discussed as a universal approach to prevention and access to mental health services through collaborations with the health care system discussed as one way to intervene early** (Alberta, 2015, 2021; A Way Home, 2023; Northwest Territories, 2023; Nova Scotia, 2021).

Youth homelessness prevention approaches

1. Target various kinds of youth

Youth were described in various ways across all levels of policy. For example, they were discussed as, “children and youth in care and aging out of (child intervention) care”, “youth involved in criminal justice system”, “(women and) girls fleeing domestic violence”, “LGBTQ2S youth”, “Indigenous youth (including those who are transitioning to urban centres)”, “pregnant girls”, “youth experiencing a mental health crisis”, and “youth who have experienced disruption or trauma during childhood” (e.g., British Columbia, 2023; Manitoba, 2023; Yellowknife, 2017).

2. Prioritize homelessness prevention

Prevention was discussed across policy levels. Youth homelessness was considered “distinct from adult homelessness both in terms of its causes and solutions” (Toronto, 2021). They discussed that **prioritizing youth homelessness prevention can be an “impactful intervention to avoid higher rates of homelessness in adult life.”** National organizations **called for more proactive collective actions and statutory responsibilities** to support youth at risk of homelessness (A Way Home, 2020; Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2018; Homelessness Hub, 2019).

3. Aim for prevention in different parts of youths’ journeys

Homelessness prevention was classified into different opportunities to support a youth’s journey¹. *Primary prevention* strategies aim to address broad structural and system factors that contribute to the risk of homelessness (e.g., poverty reduction strategies, early childhood supports). *Secondary prevention* supports at-risk youth or those who have recently experienced homelessness by identifying them and directing interventions to prevent chronic homelessness (e.g., coordinated assessment, shelter diversion strategies). *Tertiary prevention* supports those who experience homelessness to exit quickly and not experience it again (e.g., housing).

Primary prevention examples were: poverty reduction; public education and awareness to reduce stigma and stereotypes about street-involved youth; **investing in family supports; affordable housing** for youth; and **transition supports** for youth transitioning out of care, that are pregnant, experiencing mental health crises, and exiting public systems (A Way Home, 2019a; British Columbia, 2023b; Quebec 2014, 2021; Whitehorse, 2017; Yukon, 2017). **Secondary prevention examples were: eviction prevention** through emergency assistance program to retain housing; **early intervention by using schools as a focal point to connect with health and social services;** and conducting **individual standardized needs/risk assessments** (A Way Home, 2019a; Manitoba, 2019; Yukon, 2017). **Tertiary preventions included: financial assistance** to help youth exit emergency shelters and **Housing First** (British Columbia, 2023b; Manitoba, 2019; Newfoundland and Labrador, 2014; Yellowknife, 2017).

¹ <https://www.homelesshub.ca/blog/homelessness-prevention-public-health-model>

Data-related improvements

1. Improve data collection

Across policy levels we heard of the need to improve current data collection systems and to use it for the design of policies and programs for homelessness support. The Auditor General of Canada discussed that there is a lack of federal accountability for Canada's target to reduce chronic homelessness by half in 2028. They cited a **lack of data collection and analysis in a timely manner from Infrastructure Canada/Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation as a cause for not knowing if efforts had improved housing outcomes**. Other national organizations emphasized the need for comprehensive **data management systems that allow agencies and communities to track client flow, support system integration, and measure the impact of interventions** (Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2018).

Many **provincial policies identified priorities for the improvement of data collection** (Alberta, 2022; Newfoundland and Labrador, 2014; Yukon, 2017). Some community policies discussed that **homelessness prevention requires easy access to real-time and person-specific data** (e.g., qualitative information) that reflects and values individual experiences (Whitehorse, 2021). Community policies also suggested **using homeless-serving data systems** to provide individuals at risk of experiencing homelessness with the supports they need to achieve and maintain housing stability (Calgary, 2011).

2. Support coordinated access for housing

One of the strategy directives of Infrastructure Canada's "Reaching Home" was for a coordinated access system (2023). This system is defined as "the process by which individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness are directed to community-level access points where trained workers use a common assessment tool to evaluate the individual or family's depth of need, prioritize them for housing support services, and then help to match them to available housing focused interventions (Infrastructure Canada, 2023)." Data collection improvements serve to allow coordinated access and are implemented through homelessness management information systems, such as the federally offered Homeless Individuals and Families Information System (HIFIS), and by-name lists. Communities discussed the importance of **creating mechanisms for collecting, aggregating, and disseminating data to implement coordinated access and centralized intake processes** (Saskatoon, 2020; Toronto, 2021; Vancouver, 2017).

3. Coordinate services

Community policies often discussed the need to **coordinate services to address the holistic and full spectrum of needs of people experiencing homelessness**. For example, youth may be served by many systems: health care (e.g., harm reduction, primary care, case management), mental health care (e.g., counseling, psychiatric care, addiction or substance abuse treatment or support), or social supports (e.g., employment assistance, housing assistance). Community policies discussed that coordination helps individuals receive necessary supports to address their unique challenges and improve their overall well-being (Edmonton, 2009; Montreal, 2022; Toronto, 2019, 2021;). Some discussed the importance of

keeping coordinating systems simple to navigate (Whitehorse, 2017). Policies also discussed that **coordinated services should address the Truth and Reconciliations' Calls to Action** (Saskatoon, 2020).

Data sharing was discussed as an approach to coordinate services between organizations and reduce fatigue from long intake processes when young people access services. Provincial policies discussed the need for “**consistency**” in terms of definitions, methods, tools, forms, and counting so that “**everyone [can] speak the same language and ... improve data analysis, leading to better-informed decisions**” (Alberta, 2021). **To protect privacy**, provincial and community policies **discussed data sharing protocols, agreements, consent processes, and privacy protections** (Newfoundland and Labrador, 2014; Northwestern Territories 2023; Saskatoon, 2020; Toronto, 2021).

4. Increase research and evaluation

Policies discussed the need to monitor trends and evaluate services using measurable outcomes. National policies discussed a vision for a Canadian youth homelessness data strategy that leverages **data linkage of homelessness information systems and administrative data for youth homelessness prevention** (Making the Shift, n.d.). Some community policies discussed the **need to develop policies guided by research and grounded in front-line experience and knowledge** (Saskatoon, 2020). Other community policies discussed that **programs that offer measurable results should be prioritized, and research capacities need to be enhanced, coordinated, and consolidated** (Calgary, 2011).

Improving sectoral relations and collaboration

Emphasis was put on building relationships and collaboration to support making change. Collaboration between government and non-government organizations can facilitate collective problem solving. It can also increase public engagement in policy and program changes by strengthening community bonds, hearing the voices of vulnerable youth, and addressing their needs.

1. Increase partnerships, communication, and collaboration

DEVELOP STRONG GOVERNANCE

Strong governance supports accountability, efficiency, inclusivity, transparency, and ensures that stakeholders' interests are considered. Collaborative, shared leadership approaches were emphasized by community policies (Winnipeg, 2014; Yellowknife, 2017). For example, Yellowknife's (2017) policies discussed that service providers cross both nonprofit organizations and the government. However, there was no local body responsible for coordinating services. This has created a fragmentation of efforts and hinders the overall effectiveness of addressing homelessness, and would **benefit from collaborative, shared leadership**. Policies often discussed the need to establish a **governance structure that builds on the community's strengths** (Edmonton, 2020; Vancouver, 2017; Whitehorse, 2017; Yellowknife, 2017). In addition, they discussed that **transitioning towards community leadership (from higher government leadership) can enhance** collaboration, promote innovation, and improve cost-effectiveness (Edmonton, 2020; Vancouver, 2017). Other policies discussed the need to **transfer power and decision-making to**

local regions to tailor solutions to the specific needs of communities and promote self-sufficiency (Whitehorse, 2017; Yellowknife, 2017).

STRENGTHEN INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Due to the complex nature of homelessness, policies discussed the **importance of relationships between ministries/departments in governments and levels of government** to promote cooperation, collaboration, and coordination across the housing spectrum (Edmonton, 2009; Office of the Auditor General of Canada, 2022; Saint John, 2022). These relationships also can help develop innovative and long-term solutions to housing. For example, Saskatoon's (2020) policy discussed regular **interagency dialogues between organizations** that serve individuals facing homelessness and housing needs to increase awareness, reduce duplication of services, and leverage possible partnerships. Similarly, Toronto (2019) organized a biannual meeting of municipal housing partners; invited federal and provincial officials to their annual meetings; developed a local data sharing platform for service planning purposes; and developed a regional housing strategy that facilitates supports the region. Toronto also **partnered with the health system to increase access to mental health supports** for homeless people and support people with disabilities (Toronto, 2021). On the provincial level, the Government of Nunavut (2015) policies served collaboration between departments (i.e., Family Services, Nunavut Housing Corporation, Justice and Health) to address community needs; engage individuals with lived experience; and strengthen partnership between their services.

COLLABORATE WITH NON-PROFITS AND THE PRIVATE HOUSING SECTORS

Non-profits and private housing providers play a critical role in youth housing and homelessness supports. Policies discussed the **need for municipal, provincial, and federal governments to collaborate with the non-profit and private housing sector** and address issues faced by them (Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness 2023; Halifax, 2023; New Brunswick, 2023). For example, these **issues include: staff issues (e.g., low wages, inadequate benefits, excessive workloads), a lack of sufficient funding and resources, and high administrative burden** (Calgary, 2011). Policies discussed that working together can increase commitment; improve services; increase affordable housing solutions; and increase investments in housing development (Vancouver, 2017; Whitehorse, 2017). Also, policies discussed **partnerships with Indigenous organizations and councils**, such as a partnership with the Native Council of PEI (Prince Edward Island, 2023).

2. Enhance community engagement

TARGET COMMUNITY NEEDS

Community policies discussed the **need to pay close attention to the needs of vulnerable populations**, including: youth, youth aging out of foster care, women, women fleeing domestic violence or in need of shelter, families, low-income single parents, Indigenous people, people with mental health issues or physical disabilities, and people with environmental sensitivities (Calgary, 2011; Toronto, 2021; Vancouver, 2017). Policies discussed the need to **include the voices of lived experience** in all aspects of the development, implementation, and evaluation of system changes to tailor plans to groups' unique needs (Saskatoon, 2020). Other policies discussed **developing leadership and partnerships with First**

Nations and Métis communities to create culturally appropriate/competent services (Nunavut, 2015; Saskatoon, 2016; Yellowknife, 2017). To promote success, policies discussed the necessity to **establish ongoing engagement opportunities and communication plans with communities and individuals with lived experience** (Saskatoon, 2020). Some policies discussed the need **to transfer power and decision-making authority to local regions** to tailor solutions to the specific needs of communities (Whitehorse, 2017; Yellowknife, 2017).

BUILD COMMUNITY AWARENESS

Provincial and community policies discussed the **need to raise awareness about the extent of homelessness; improve attitudes towards affordable housing in neighbourhoods; and create a sense of urgency and support for addressing homelessness** (e.g., Alberta, 2015; Quebec, 2021; Saskatoon, 2016; Yukon, 2019). This can be done through community events, fundraising events, media coverage, public awareness campaigns, town hall meetings, and volunteering opportunities.

Conclusion

This work identified how the prevention of youth homelessness can be supported through policy. Recognizing the need for improvement, many policies aimed to improve current data collection systems, strengthen supports for coordinated access for housing and other services, and conduct monitoring and evaluation of services. Furthermore, policies served to build collaboration and community engagement to solve collective problems faced by stakeholders seeking to reduce homelessness, and were facilitated by strong, shared governance.

Appendices

Appendix A: National Strategies

Published by	Type	Document title	Year
A Way Home	National Coalition	National Housing Strategy Recommendation	2019a
		National Learning Community on Youth Homelessness*	2019b
		House of Commons (Government response to COVID-19) Youth Homelessness prevention	2020
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	Government	A Rights-Based Approach to Addressing Homelessness	2021
Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness	Non-government	The National Housing Accord 10 Recommendations	2023
Canadian Observatory on Homelessness	Non-partisan research and policy partnership	Roadmap for the Prevention of Youth Homelessness	2018
Homelessness Hub	Social enterprise	Guiding Youth Home	2019
Infrastructure Canada	Government	Reaching Homes	2023
Making the Shift	Networks of Centres of Excellence	Approach*	Not dated
Office of the Auditor General of Canada	Government	2022 Reports 5 to 8 of the Auditor General of Canada to the Parliament of Canada	2022

*Website that presents the approaches

Appendix B: Provincial Strategies

Province	Document title	Published by	Year
Alberta	Supporting Healthy and Successful Transition to Adulthood: Plan to Prevent and Reduce Youth Homelessness	Ministry of Human Services	2015
	Stronger Foundations: Alberta's 10-Year Strategy to Improve and Expand Affordable Housing	Alberta Seniors and Housing	2021
	Action Plan on Homelessness	Community and Social Services	2022
British Columbia	Preventing and Reducing Homelessness: An Integrated Data Project		2019
	Belonging BC: A Collaborative Plan to Prevent and Reduce Homelessness	Ministry of Housing	2023a
	Supporting the Downtown Eastside: Provincial Partnership Plan Working Document	Ministry of Housing	2023b
Manitoba	Pathways to a Better Future - Manitoba's Poverty Reduction Strategy	Department of Families	2019
	Discussion Paper: Developing Manitoba's Homelessness Strategy	Ministry of Families	Not dated
	A Place for Everyone	Ministry of Families, Ministry of Education and Early Childhood Learning	2023

Newfoundland and Labrador	A Road Map for Ending Homelessness in Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation	2014
	Poverty Reduction Plan	Children, Seniors and Social Development	2023
New Brunswick	2022 – 2025 New Brunswick Action Plan	Government of New Brunswick and Canada Mortgage and Housing Cooperation	Not dated
	New Brunswick Housing Strategy: Housing for All	Minister of Social Development and Minister responsible for the New Brunswick Housing Corporation	2023
Northwest Territories	A WAY HOME: A Comprehensive Strategy to Address Homelessness in the Northwest Territories	Government of Northwest Territories	2023a
	Government of the Northwest Territories Response to Committee Report 47-19(2): Homelessness Prevention: Supporting Pathways to Housing NWT Residents	Government of Northwest Territories	2023b
Nova Scotia	A Healthy Nova Scotia: Solutions for housing and homelessness	Province of Nova Scotia	2021
Nunavut	IGLULIUQATIGIINGNIQ “Building houses together” NUNAVUT 3000	Nunavut Housing Cooperation	2022
	ᐱᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐᓐ Angiraqangittuliriniq: A Framework for Action for	Government of Nunavut	2015

	Nunavut's Absolute Homeless, 2015-2016		
Ontario	Community Housing Renewal - Ontario's Action Plan Under the National Housing Strategy	Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	2019
Prince Edward Island	Poverty Elimination Strategy Act (Bill No.107)	66 th General Assembly	2021
	Housing Corporation 2023-2025 Action Plan	Prince Edward Island Housing Cooperation	2023
Quebec	Ensemble pour éviter la rue et en sortir - Politique nationale de lutte à l'itinérance	Ministre de la Santé et des Services Sociaux	2014
	Plan d'action interministeriel en itinérance 2021-2026	Ministre de la Santé et des Services Sociaux	2021
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan Poverty Reduction Strategy	Ministry of Social Services	2016
	The Saskatchewan Housing Action Plan 2022-2023/Bilateral Agreement	Saskatchewan Housing Corporation	Not dated
Yukon	Implementation of the Housing Action Plan for Yukon/Bilateral Agreement	Yukon Government and Canada Mortgage and Housing Cooperation	2019

Appendix C: Community Strategies

Province	City	Document name	Prepared by	Year
Alberta	Edmonton	A Place to Call Home Edmonton's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness	Edmonton Committee to End Homelessness	2009
	Edmonton	Reaching Home: Edmonton Homelessness Plan, 2019-2024	Homeward Trust Edmonton	2020
	Calgary	Calgary's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, 2008 – 2018	Calgary Homelessness Foundation	2011
British Columbia	Vancouver	10-Year Affordable Housing Delivery and Financial Strategy	City of Vancouver, Housing Vancouver	2017
	Vancouver	Housing Vancouver Strategy	City of Vancouver, Housing Vancouver	2017
Saskatoon	Saskatoon	Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy Saskatoon Community Plan, 2019 – 2024	Government of Canada	2020
	Saskatoon	Saskatoon's Homelessness Action Plan (From Vision to Action)	Saskatoon Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP)	2016
Manitoba	Winnipeg	The Plan to End Homelessness in Winnipeg	End Homelessness: A Community Task Force	2014
	Winnipeg	End Homelessness Winnipeg 5- Year Plan, 2020-2025	HOPE: End Homelessness Winnipeg	2019
Ontario	Toronto	An Affordable Housing Action Plan, 2010-2020	Housing Opportunities Toronto	2009

	Toronto	Shelter, Support and Housing Administration: Homelessness Solutions Service Plan	City of Toronto	2021
	Toronto	Housing TO, 2020-2030 Action Plan	City of Toronto	2019
	Ottawa	10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan, 2020-2030	City of Ottawa	2020
Quebec	Montréal	Plan concerté montréalais en itinérance, 2021-2026	Gouvernement du Québec	2022
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Our Homes, Action for Housing: A Five Year Housing Plan	Government of Nova Scotia	2023
New Brunswick	Saint John	Saint John Housing Facts: Supply, Demand & Solutions	City of Saint John	2022
Northwest Territory	Yellowknife	Everyone Is Home: Yellowknife's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness	City of Yellowknife	2017
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse	Safe At Home: A Community-Based Action Plan to End and Prevent Homelessness in Whitehorse	City of Whitehorse Kwanlin Dün First Nation (KDFN) TA'AN KWÄCH'ÄN COUNCIL	2017