



Stronger Together: Collaborating for a Vibrant Community


A community conversation about housing, homelessness and addictions in Lambton County

Welcome

we will begin in

30.00

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 Breaktime for PowerPoint by Flow Simulation Ltd.

Pin controls when stopped



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Agenda

8:30-9:00	Registration & Continental Breakfast	10:40-10:55	Break
9:00-9:05	Land Acknowledgement <i>Warden Kevin Marriott</i>	10:55-11:10	Reflections of Lived Experience <i>Jessica</i>
9:05-9:20	Welcome & Honour Song <i>Alphonse Aquash - Aamjiwnaang First Nation</i>	11:10-11:55	Table Discussion #1
9:20-9:25	Welcome Message <i>Warden Kevin Marriott</i>	11:30-11:55	Table Discussion #2
9:25-9:30	Agenda Overview	11:55-12:45	Lunch
9:30-9:35	Healing Song <i>Alphonse Aquash -Aamjiwnaang First Nation</i>	12:45-12:50	Good Minds Song <i>Alphonse Aquash-Aamjiwnaang First Nation</i>
9:35-9:50	Social Determinants of Health <i>Acting Medical Officer of Health-Dr. Karalyn Dueck</i>	12:50-1:20	Table Discussion #3
9:50-10:05	Best Practices in Homelessness <i>Marie Morrison-Director, Built for Zero Canada, Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness</i>	1:20-1:40	Table Discussion #4
10:05-10:40	Current State-Lambton County <i>Ian Hanney-Supervisor, Homelessness Prevention, County of Lambton</i> <i>Michael Gorgey-Manager, Health Promotion, Lambton Public Health</i> <i>Rhonny Doxtator, Acting CEO, Canadian Mental Health Association Lambton Kent</i>	1:40-1:50	Wrap Up
		1:50-2:00	Closing Reflection & Travelling Song <i>Alphonse Aquash-Aamjiwnaang First Nation</i>
		2:00	Dismissal

Facilitator: Cassandra Vink, Vink Consulting

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Land Acknowledgement Warden Kevin Marriott



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Welcome & Honour Song

Alphonse Aquash – Aamjiwnaang First Nation



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Welcome Message Warden Kevin Marriott



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Social Determinants of Health and their connection to People who Experience Homelessness and Addictions

Dr. Karalyn Dueck, MD MPH CCFP FRCPC
Acting Medical Officer of Health, Lambton Public Health
County of Lambton, Public Health Services



SDOH

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH¹



Economic
Stability



Education
Access &
Quality



Health Care
Access &
Quality



Neighborhood
& Built
Environment



Social &
Community
Context

SDOH and Health Outcomes

The Health Gradient⁵

Individually
Oriented
Preventive
Action



Source: *Making Partners: Intersectional Action for Health* 1988 Proceedings and outcome of a WHO Joint Working Group on Intersectional Action for Health, the Netherlands. ²

“People living in the poorest neighbourhoods in Ontario more likely to suffer avoidable deaths than those living in the richest neighbourhoods”⁵

Zygmunt A, Tanuseputro P, James P, Lima I, Tuna M, Kendall CE. *Can J Public Health*. 2020; 111(2):169-81. Epub 2019 Dec 11.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17269/s41997-019-00270-9>

- **20 year study period: 1993 – 2014**
- **Avoidable death rates were ~2 to 2.5 times higher** than least marginalized neighbourhoods, increasing through the study period

Housing as a Social Determinant of Health

Housing is a necessity for living a healthy life.

Poor housing conditions are an independent cause of worsened health outcomes, including physical and mental health issues. ⁴

Housing insecurity is linked to income insecurity, which also contributes to illness and premature death. ⁴

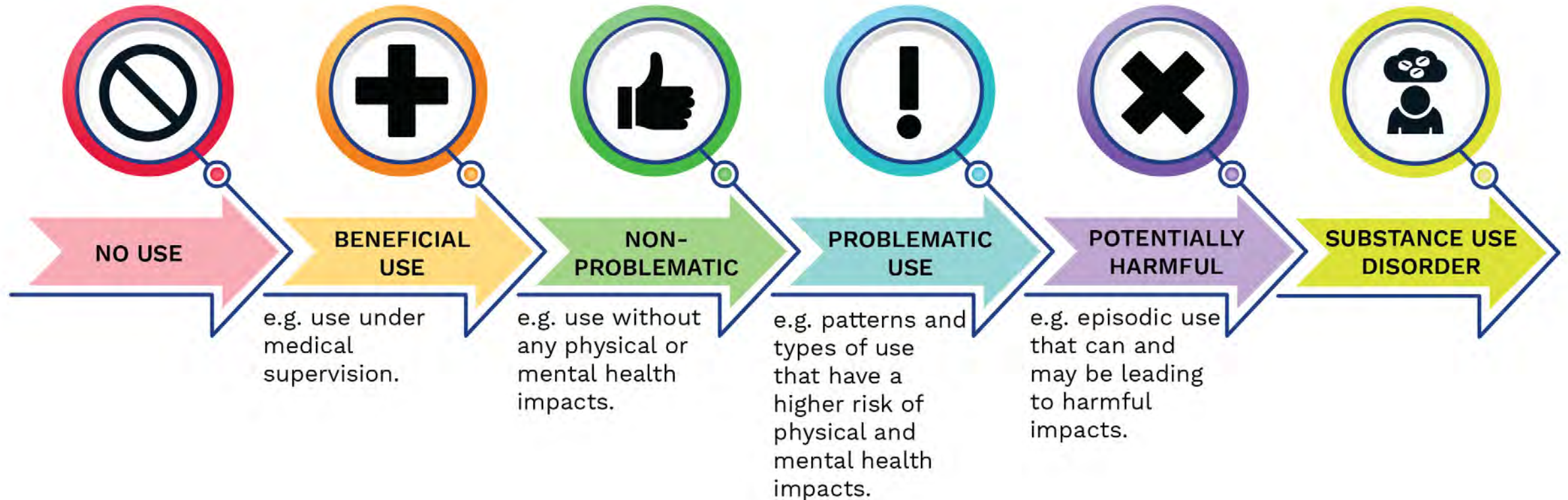


Homelessness and Health Outcomes

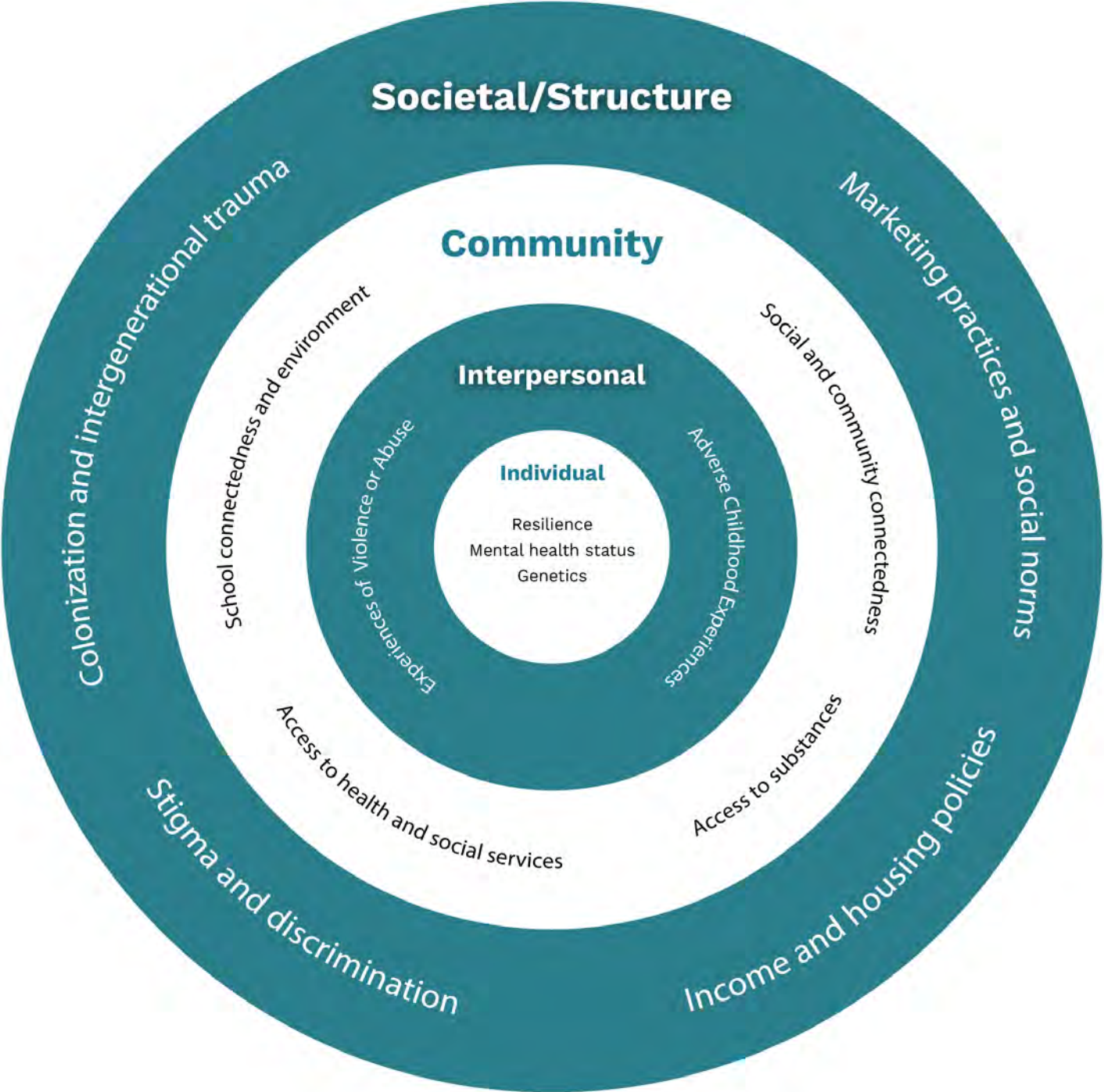
Public Health Ontario, *Homelessness and Health Outcomes Evidence Brief*
[review-level evidence], 2019

- Health outcomes associated with homelessness:
 - Infectious diseases (TB, Hepatitis, HIV)
 - Mental health issues
 - Reduced cognitive performance among youth who are homeless
 - Foot issues (Pain, Foot Ulcers, Frostbite)
 - Chronic diseases (Hypertension, Diabetes)
 - Injuries
 - Substance use disorders / addictions ⁶

Continuum of Substance Use



Risk and Protective Factors for Problematic Substance Use



Levels of influence depicted by figure circles ¹¹

Homelessness and Addictions

- Relationship between these is **complex** and **multi-directional** ⁶
- Housing instability can be a result of problematic substance use **or** a risk factor for problematic substance use ¹⁰

Homelessness and Addictions in Lambton County

- Problematic substance use and homelessness initiatives should acknowledge and understand the influence on each other
- Collaborative approach needed to address root causes of these issues

References

1. Canadian Public Health Association [Internet]. What are social determinants of health? 2012 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://www.cpha.ca/what-are-social-determinants-health>
2. Ontario Hospital Association [Internet]. Population health: Population health fact sheets: Social determinants of health. 2023 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://www.oha.com/news/population-health>
3. World Health Organization [Internet]. Social determinants of health: Key concepts: What is meant by social gradient? 2013 May 7 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/social-determinants-of-health-key-concepts>
4. Raphael D, Bryant T, Mikkonen J, Raphael A. Social determinants of health: The Canadian facts, 2nd Edition. Oshawa: Ontario Tech University Faculty of Health Sciences and Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management; 2020 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: https://thecanadianfacts.org/The_Canadian_Facts-2nd_ed.pdf
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8. Centre for Addiction and Mental Health [CAMH]. Understanding substance use problems and addiction. 2023 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://moodle8.camhx.ca/moodle/mod/book/view.php?id=113&chapterid=213>
9. Gateway Foundation [Internet]. DSM-5 criteria for substance use disorders. 2023 Jun 15 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://www.gatewayfoundation.org/addiction-blog/dsm-5-substance-use-disorder/#:~:text=Using%20more%20of%20a%20substance,desired%20effect%20%E2%80%94%20also%20called%20tolerance>
10. County of Lambton, Public Health Services, Lambton Public Health. A report on substance use and harms in Lambton County. 2019 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://lambtonpublichealth.ca/drug-and-alcohol-strategy/>
11. Public Health Agency of Canada. The Chief Public Health Officer's report on the state of public health in Canada 2018: Preventing problematic substance use in youth. 2018 Oct 23 [cited 2023 Mar 10]. Available from: <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/corporate/publications/chief-public-health-officer-reports-state-public-health-canada/2018-preventing-problematic-substance-use-youth.html>

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Best Practices in Homelessness

Marie Morrison - Director, Built for Zero Canada,
Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness



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Home
Ownership

Current State

March 2023

- **Ian Hanney**
- **Michael Gorgey**
- **Rhonny Doxtator**



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Ian Hanney

**Supervisor, Homelessness Prevention & Social Planning
County of Lambton, Social Services Division**



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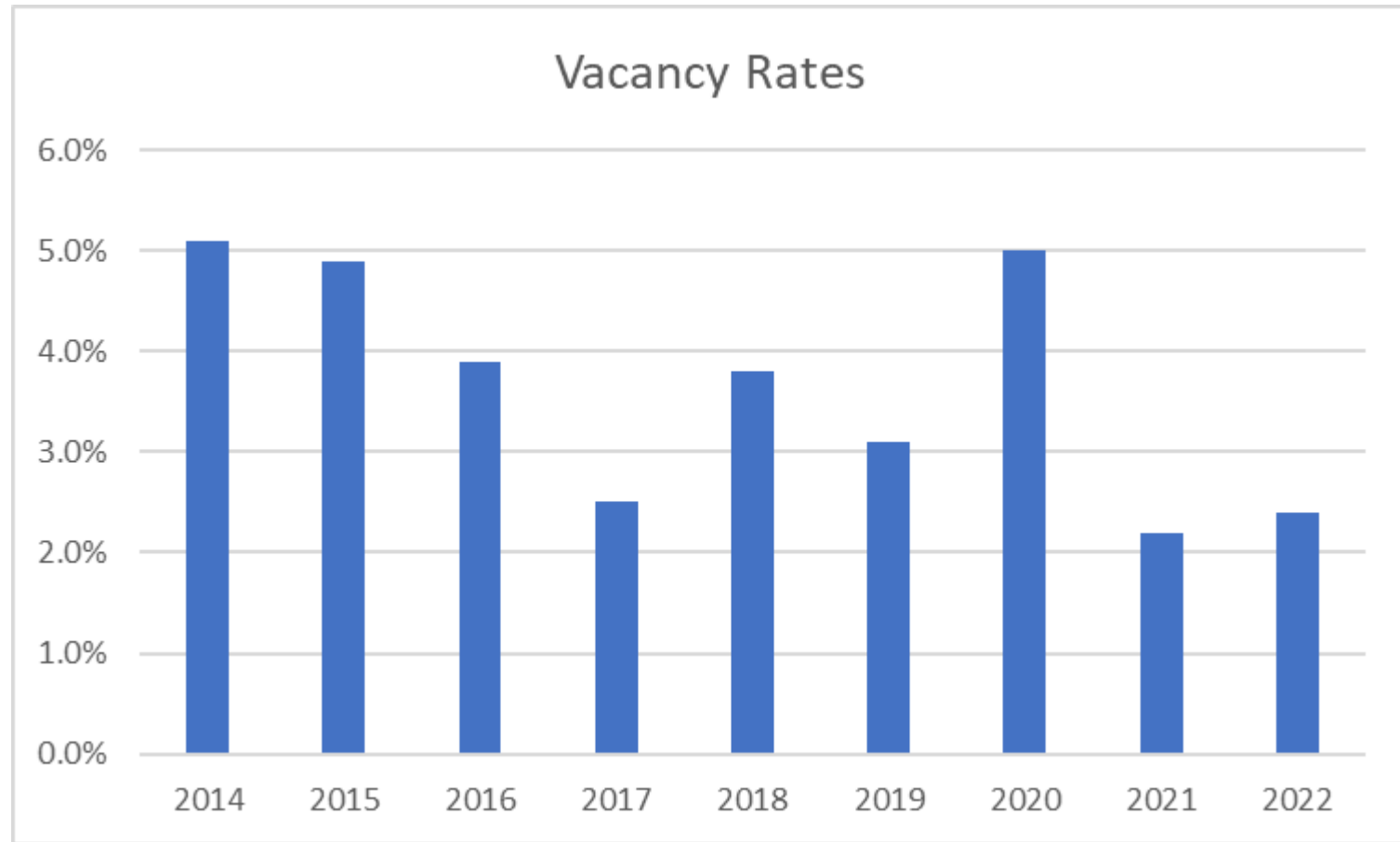
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Housing

- Vacancy Rates are decreasing
- Prospective Tenants are competing for units



Absolute Homelessness



Emergency Shelter



Transitional Housing



Supportive Housing



Social Housing



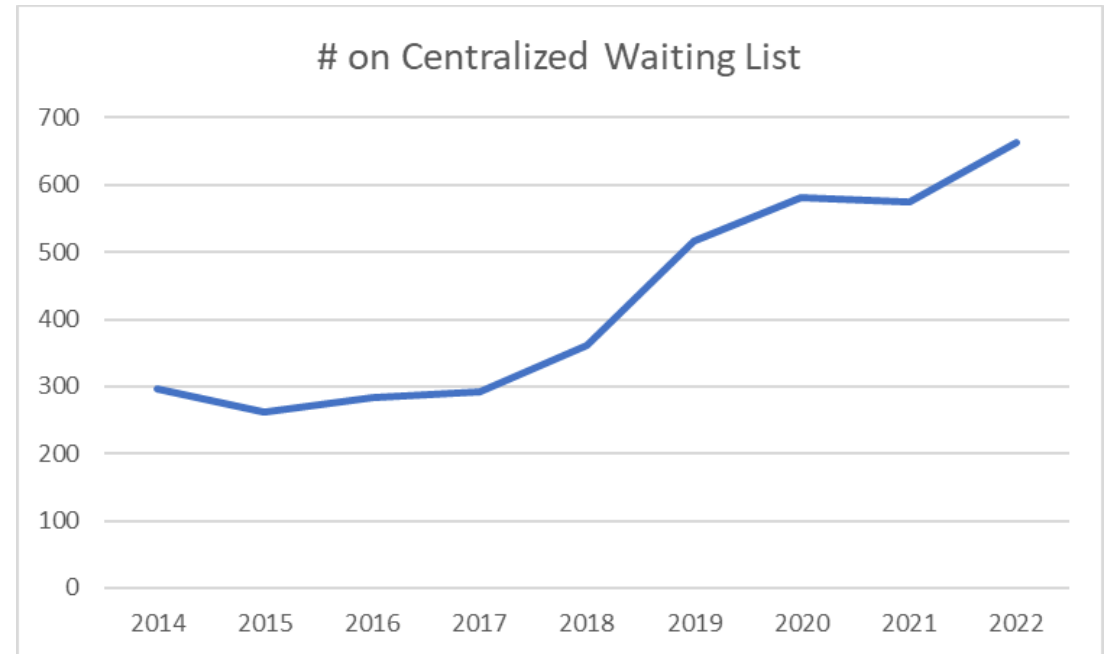
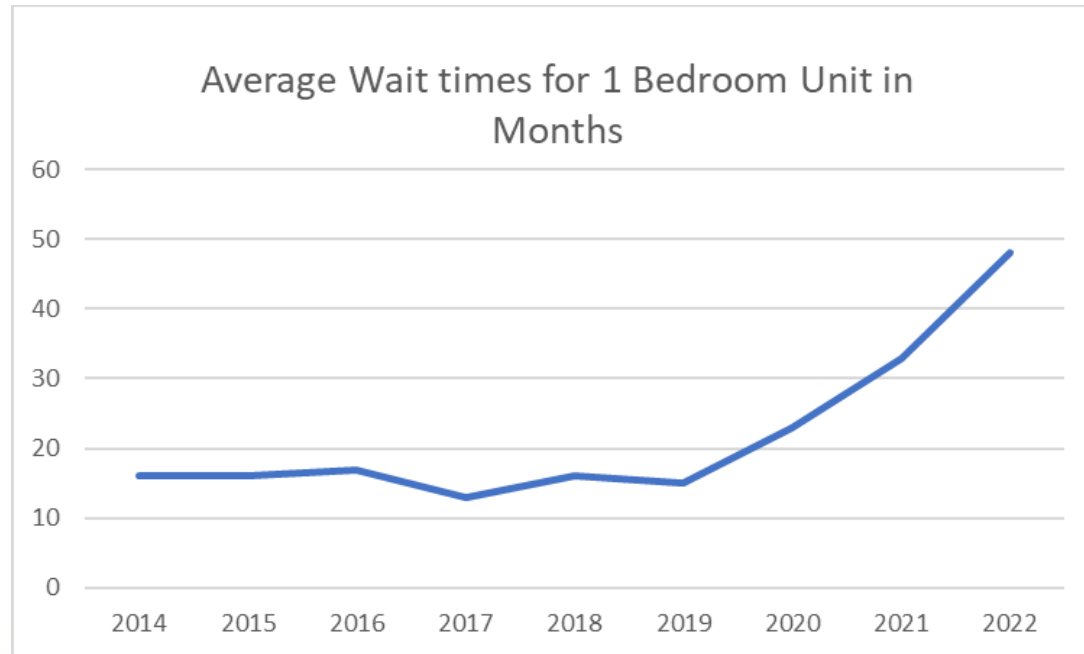
Private Market Rental



Home Ownership

Housing

- Waiting List for Subsidized Housing is Increasing
- Wait times are increasing

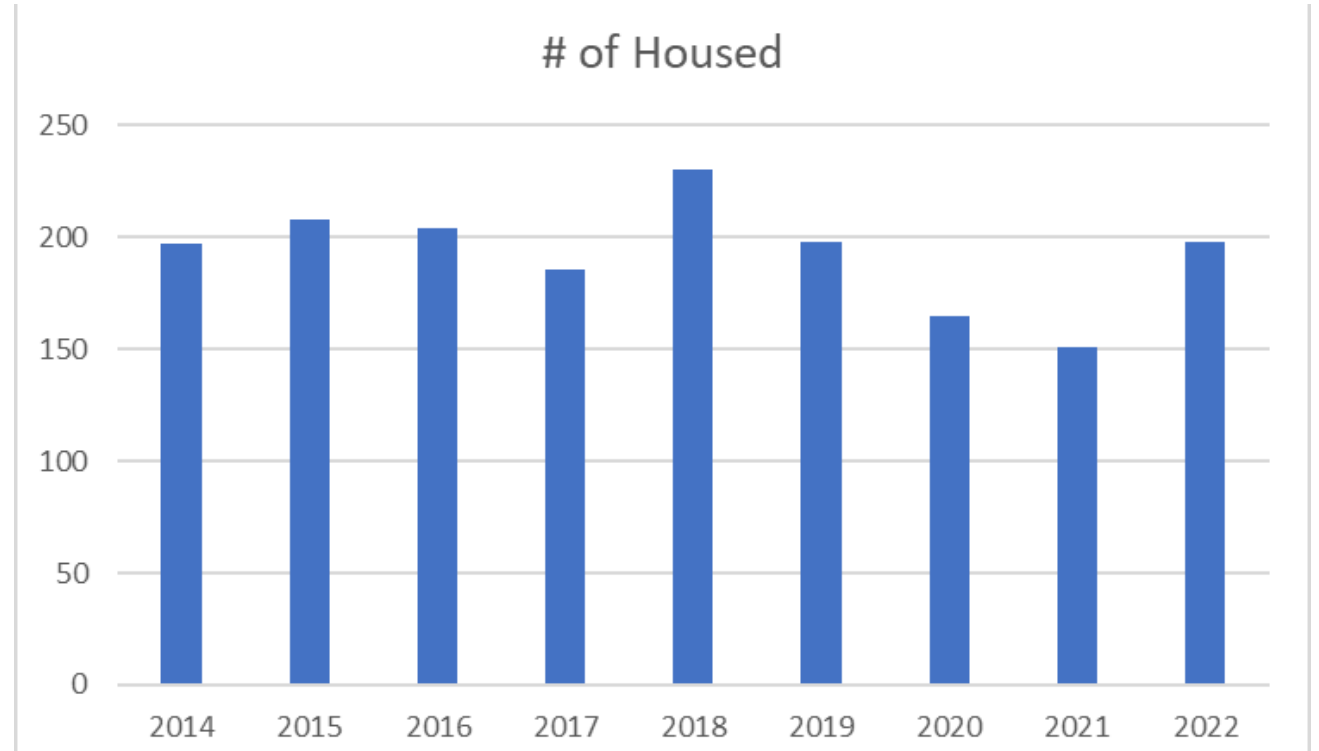


Housing

Offers of Subsidized Housing has decreased



Rental rates have increased substantially



Absolute Homelessness



Emergency Shelter



Transitional Housing



Supportive Housing



Social Housing



Private Market Rental



Home Ownership

Housing

What it costs to rent in Lambton County

Bachelor

Alternate Average Market Rent
\$762

1 Bedroom

Alternate Average Market Rent
\$1,200

2 Bedrooms

Alternate Average Market Rent
\$1,325

3 Bedrooms

Alternate Average Market Rent
\$1,600

4+ Bedrooms

Alternate Average Market Rent
\$1,800

*2021 Alternate Average Market Rents

Minimum Wage Earners

\$15.50 / hour

**Maximum Affordable Rent:
\$806**

30% of a household's before-tax income

ODSP Housing Allowance

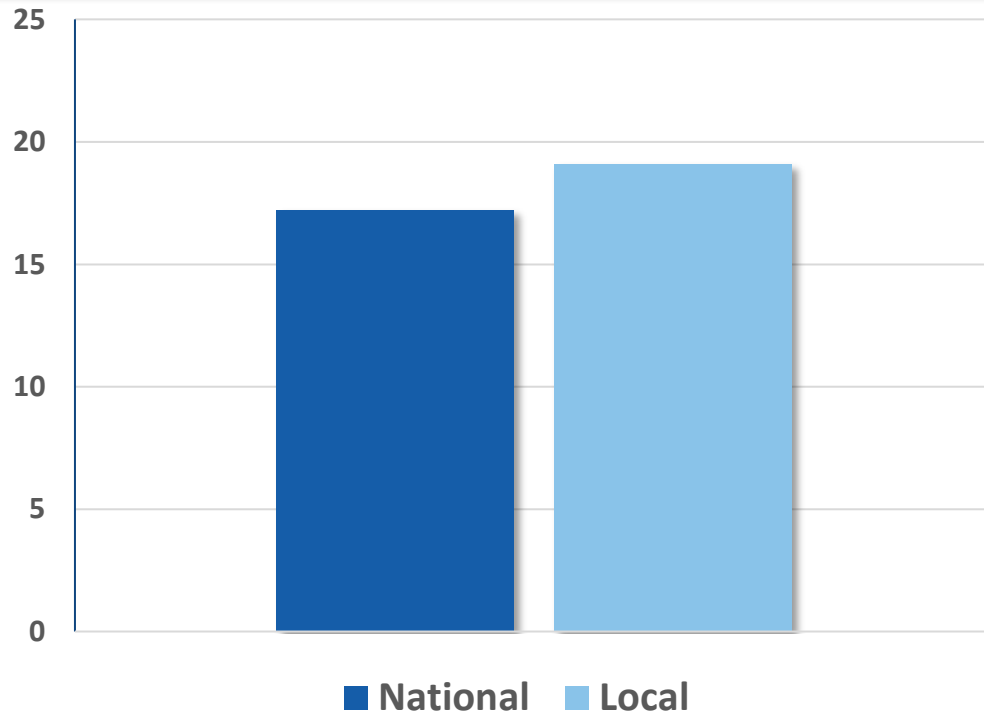
Single - **\$522**
Couple - **\$821**
Family of 3 - **\$889**
Family of 4 - **\$964**

OW Housing Allowance

Single - **\$390**
Couple - **\$642**
Family of 3 - **\$697**
Family of 4 - **\$756**

Core Housing Need

% of Renters in Core Housing Need



Unsuitable Housing

- A household that does not have enough bedrooms according to the National Housing Standard



Inadequate Housing

- A household that lives in a dwelling in need of major repairs



Unaffordable Housing

- A household that spends more than 30% of before-tax income on housing costs

3,610

**Renters are in
core housing need**

Housing

Over the next 10 years, **an additional 2,490 affordable rental units are needed** in Lambton to meet local needs

Creation of Affordable Housing Reserve to help fund the creation of additional affordable rental housing units.



Housing

Housing and Homelessness Plan 2020 - 2024

- creation of 75 new affordable housing units by 2024



Progress towards goal:

24 units
at 993
Maxwell

40 units
at 940
Confederation
Street

3 units
Sarnia and
Forest

2 units
at 244
Devine
Street

Approx.
20 units
through
current RFP
process



Housing

Lack of Supports for households in need

Most pressing need currently is **1-bedroom units**



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Home Ownership

Homelessness

Diversion is an interactive problem-solving conversation with an individual seeking shelter to identify the cause of their housing crisis and pursue immediate solutions.

I.e., negotiate a return to previous housing, short-term non-shelter accommodations, family or friends.

Lambton County has successfully diverted a households from shelter

506

times since March 2020



Homelessness

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times since March 2020



Diversion

- Serves those who have lost housing and are facing imminent entry into shelter or sleeping outside

- ✓ Reduces the number of entries to the system
- ✓ Lowers demand for shelter beds
- ✓ Shorten waitlist

Homelessness



Sudden drastic increase in emergency housing usage



Pre-pandemic, typically **60** shelter beds were used on any given night

At our peak **during the pandemic** **over 280** shelter beds used in one night



Since March 2020:

1250+

unique individuals have accessed emergency housing

3200+

shelter stays have been supported

Homelessness

HIFIS



HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS AND
FAMILIES INFORMATION SYSTEM



By-Name List (BNL):

a comprehensive, real-time list of every known and consenting individual experiencing homelessness

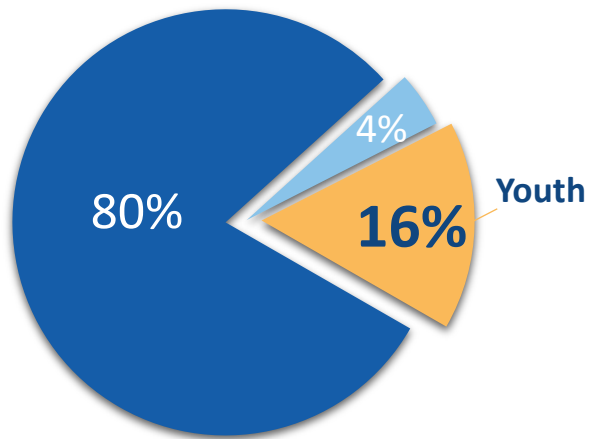
244

Individuals currently on the BNL

Homelessness

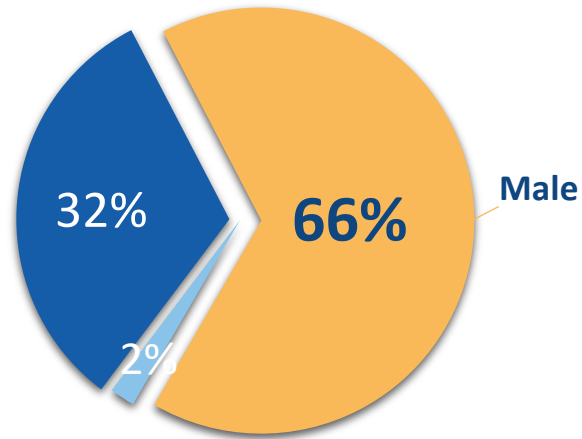
Of those currently on the BNL:

Age



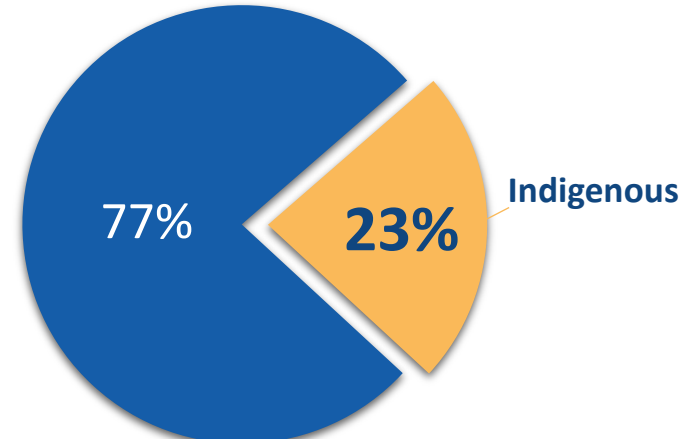
■ 16-24yr ■ 25-64yr ■ 65+

Gender



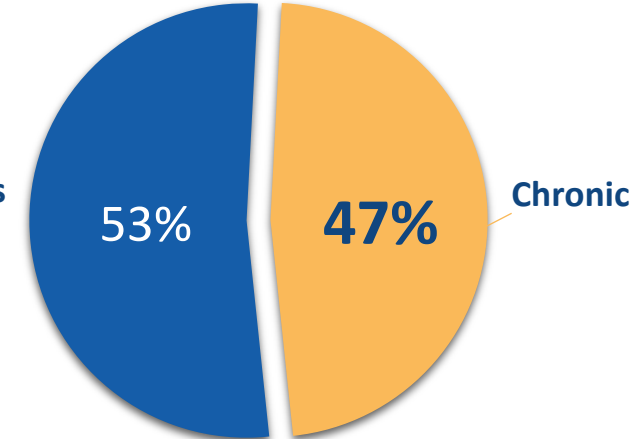
■ Female ■ Male ■ Other

Indigenous Status



■ Indigenous ■ Non-Indigenous

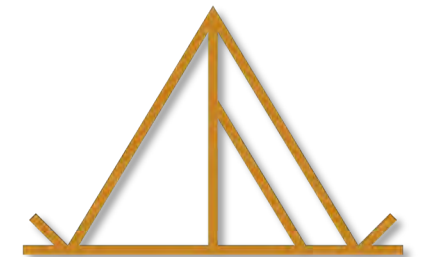
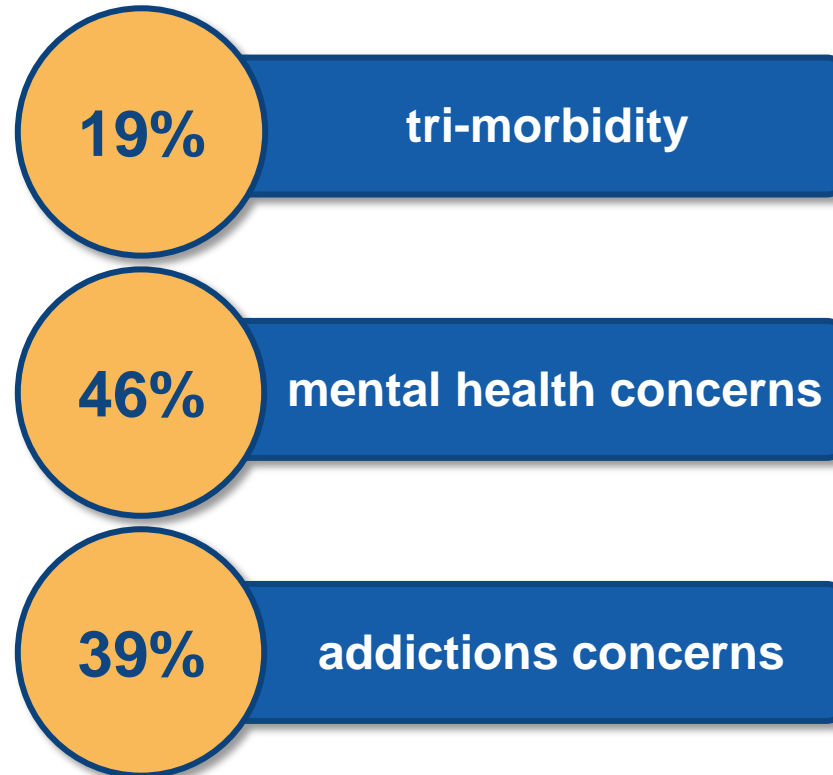
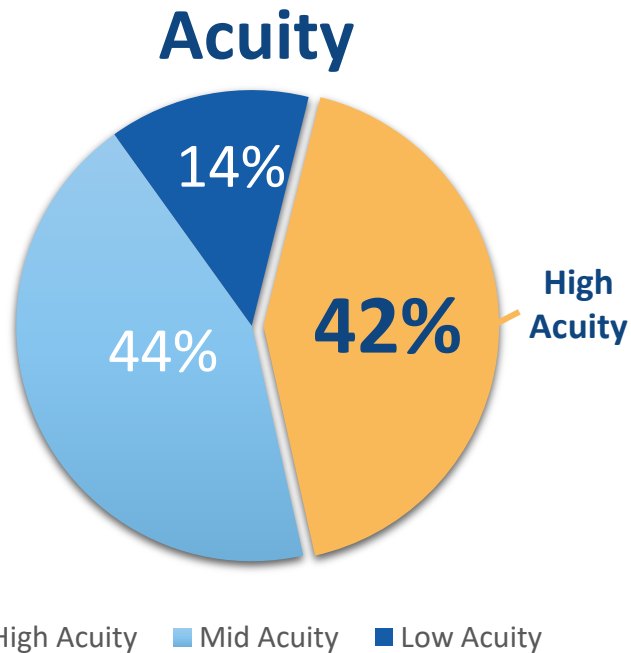
Chronicity



■ Chronic ■ Non-Chronic

Homelessness

Of those currently on the BNL:



46%
have **slept**
outside at some
point since July
2022

Homelessness

Community Outreach Mapping



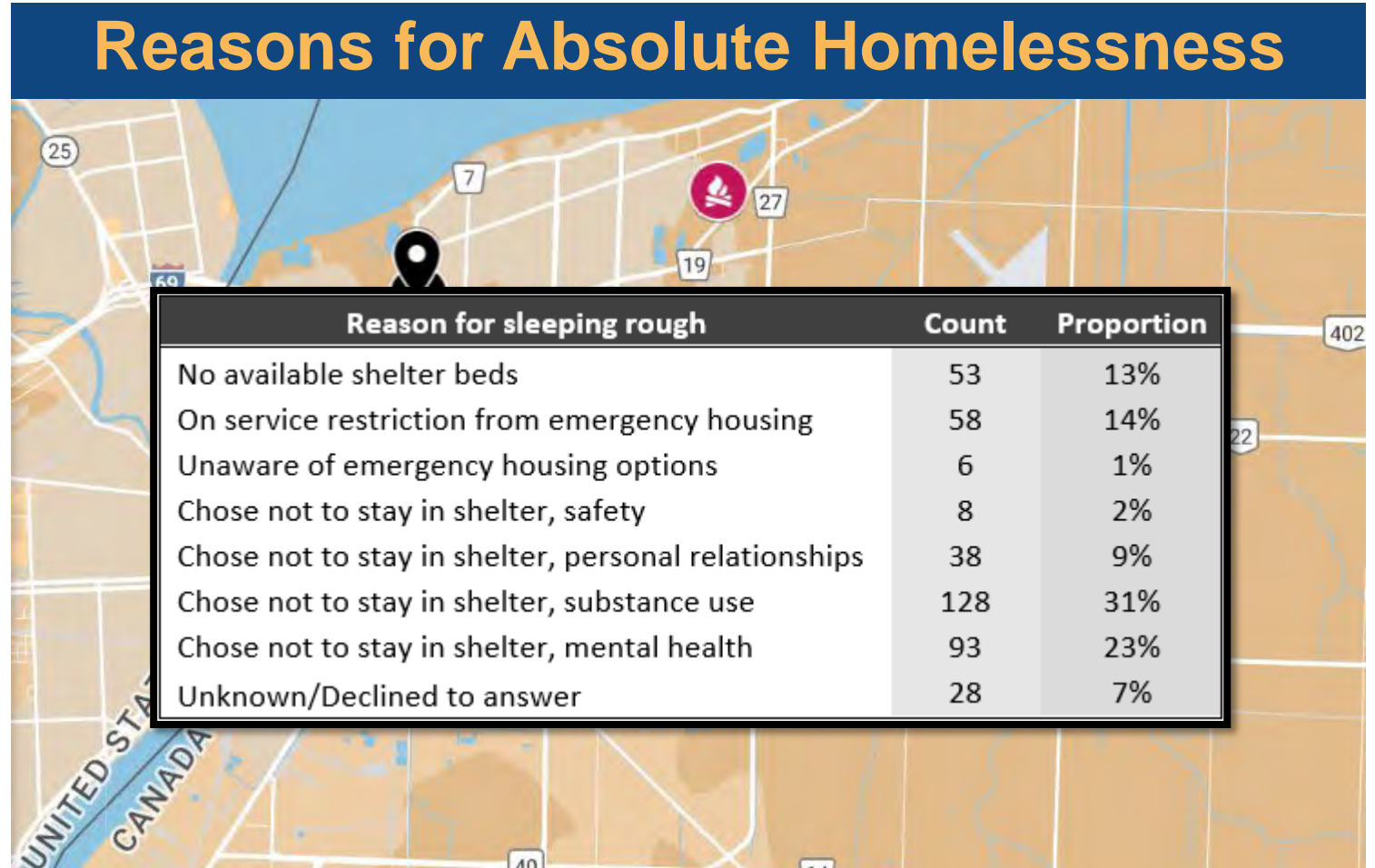
Homelessness

Community Outreach Mapping



Homelessness

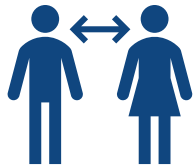
Community Outreach Mapping



Homelessness



Difficulty in securing permanent accommodations considering **availability** and **affordability**



Rely on housing case management capacity at various partner agencies

478

Individuals

365

Households

experiencing homelessness have been assisted into more **permanent housing** since March 2020



Homelessness

County of Lambton Housing and Homelessness Plan

Goal 3: Coordinated Housing and Homelessness Service System

Coordinated Access approach to using existing resources



Without
Coordinated Access



With
Coordinated Access

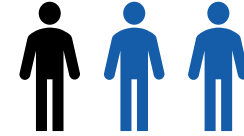
- Enables
 - ✓ Client-centered approach to care
 - ✓ No wrong door
- Promotes
 - ✓ Equity
 - ✓ Consistent Practices
 - ✓ Efficiency

Homelessness, Addictions



Addictions

By the time Canadians reach 40 years of age, 1 in 2 have– or have had – a mental illness.



People with a mental illness are twice as likely to have a substance use problem compared to the general population



At least 20% of people with a mental illness have a co-occurring substance use problem



Young people aged 15 to 24 are more likely to experience mental illness and/or substance use disorders than any other group



Current State

March 2023

Michael Gorgey

Manager, Health Promotion
Lambton Public Health



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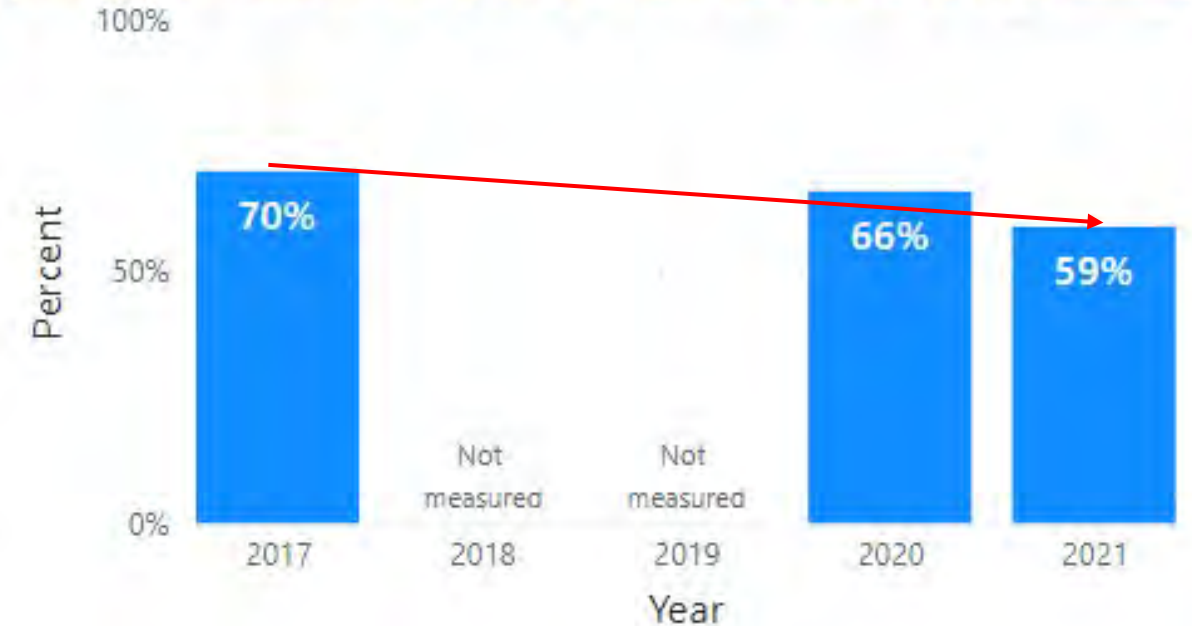


Home
Ownership

Mental Health and Addictions

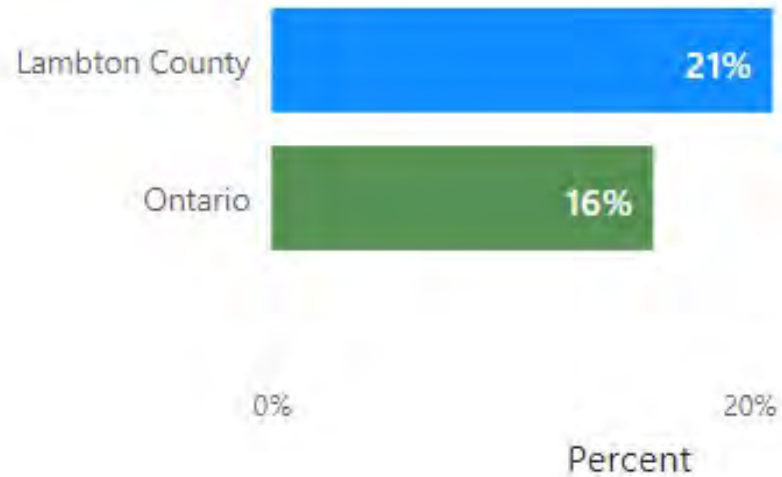
- The percent of Lambton residents who say their mental health is good/excellent has **declined significantly** in recent years
- People aged 18-34 had the lowest self-rated mental health (37% good/excellent), and experienced a steep decline from 2017 to 2021

Percent of Lambton residents who perceived their own mental health to be good or excellent, 2017 to 2021



Alcohol use in Lambton

Percent of residents aged 12+ classified as heavy drinkers, Lambton and Ontario, 2019/2020

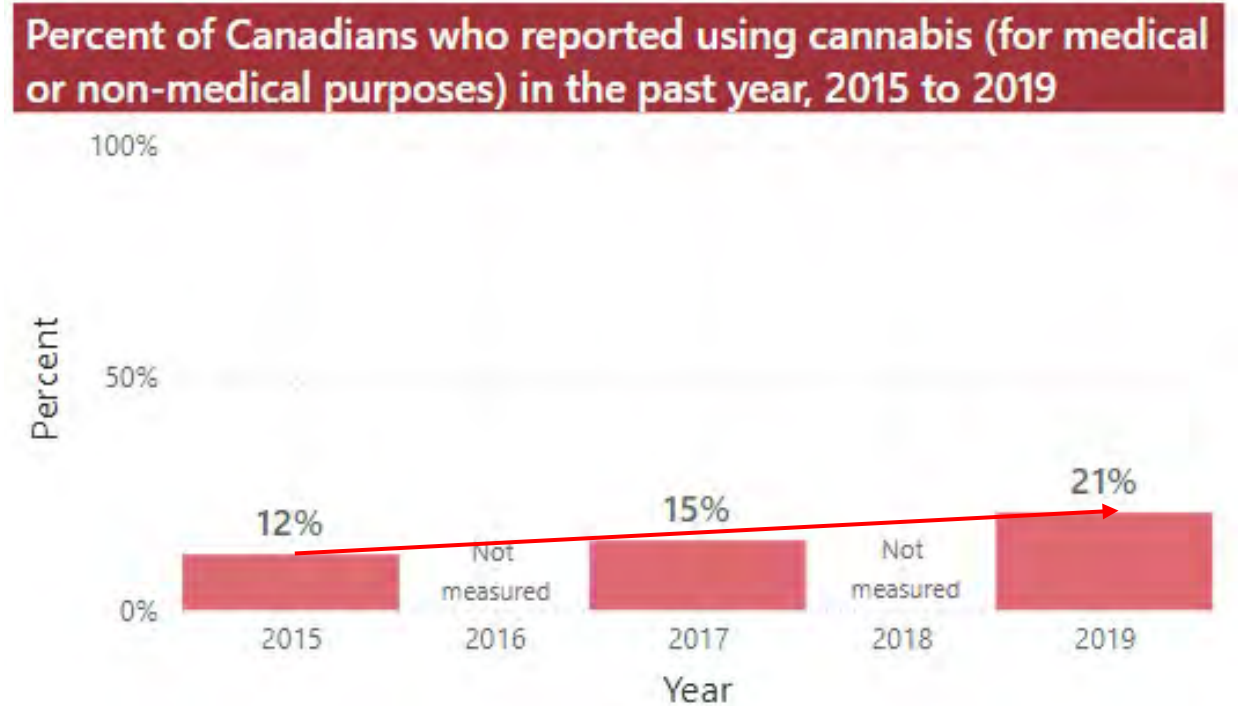


- Heavy drinking is more common in Lambton when compared to Ontario
- Harms related to alcohol use can be chronic (e.g., cancers, cardiovascular disease) and acute (e.g., unintentional injuries)
- On average, **56** Lambton residents per year die an alcohol-attributable death

Cannabis use

Data on prevalence of cannabis use over time is not reliably available at the local level, so we will rely on provincial/national data sources

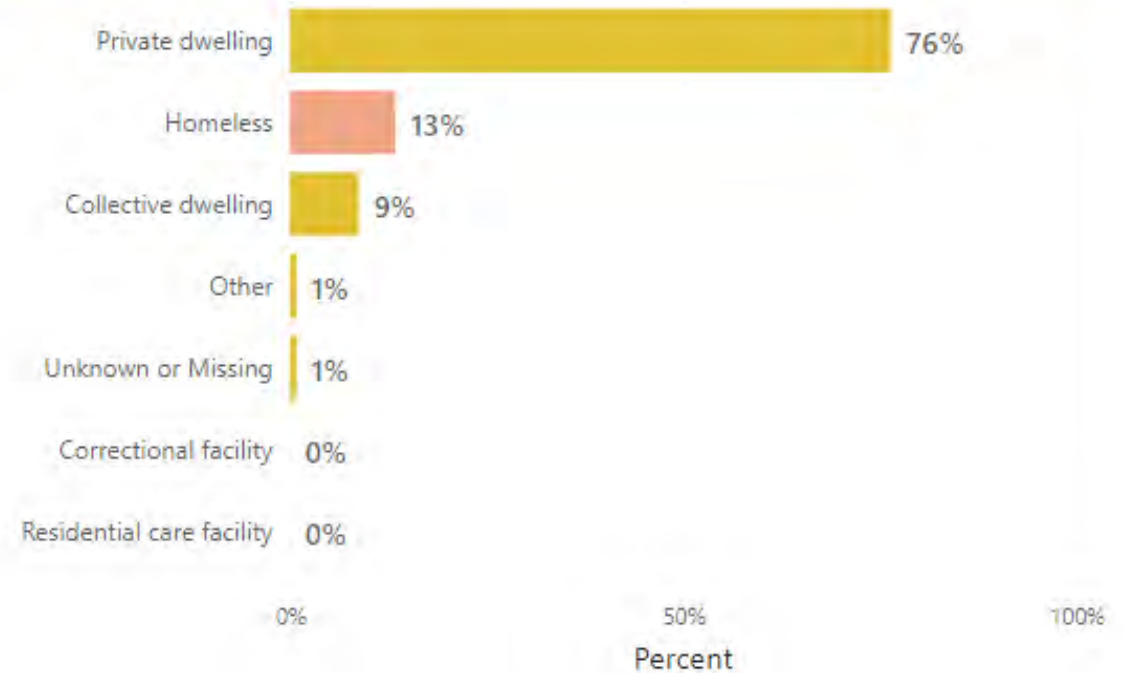
- In Canada, prevalence of cannabis use has **increased significantly** in recent years
 - In 2019, just 1% of those who used cannabis were scored as at-risk for related health problems, including dependency
- In 2018, 68 Lambton residents visited the ED for cannabis-related harms:
 - 54 mental health visits
 - 14 poisonings



Opioid-related harms in Lambton

- Opioid related harms continue to be a significant public health issue
- In 2022, an average of 7 Ontarians per day died an opioid-related death
- 13% of unintentional opioid-related deaths in Lambton were among individuals who were homeless
- In 2022, Lambton EMS received 580 calls for patients with no fixed address.
 - 12% for suspected opioid overdose
 - 11% for mental health

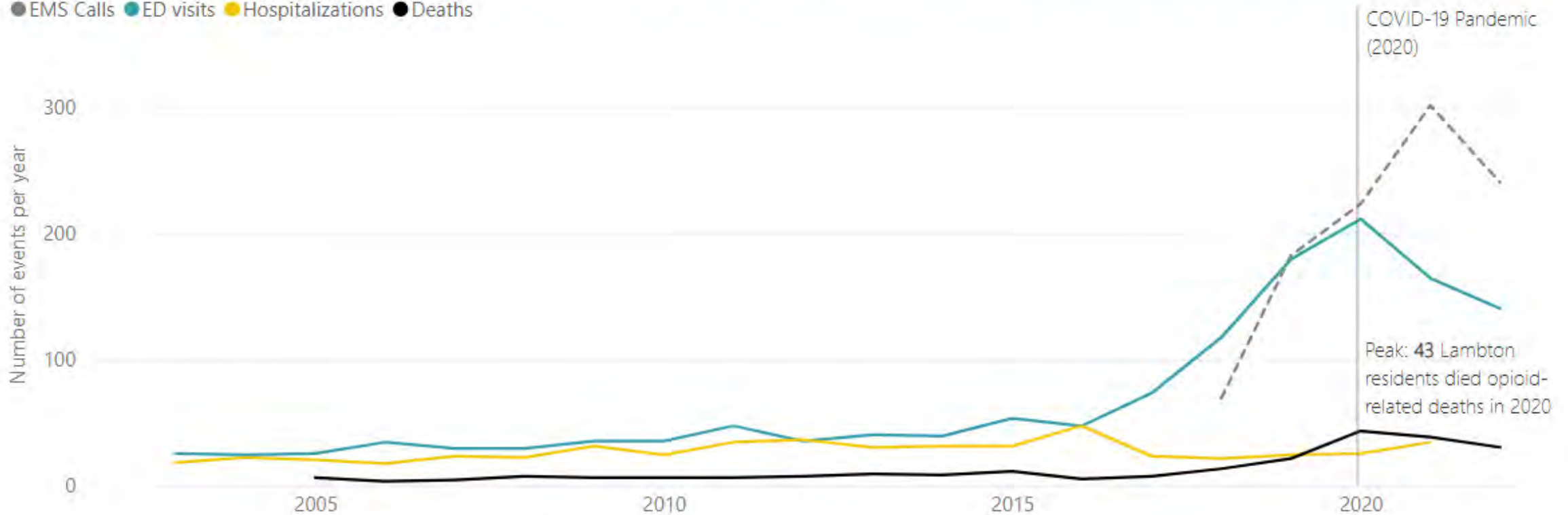
Unintentional opioid-related deaths among Lambton residents by living arrangements, May 2017 to Sep 2022 (n=127)



Opioid-related harms in Lambton

Annual Number of EMS Calls, Emergency Department Visits, Hospitalizations, and Deaths due to Opioid Overdose, Lambton, 2003 to 2022

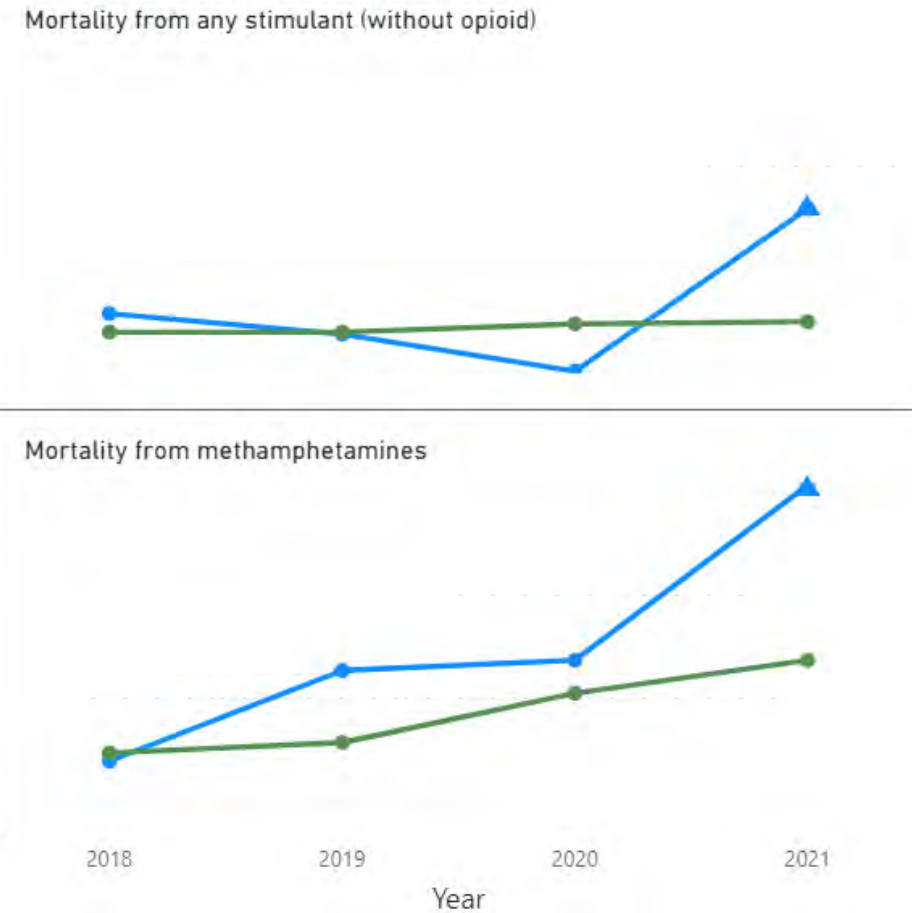
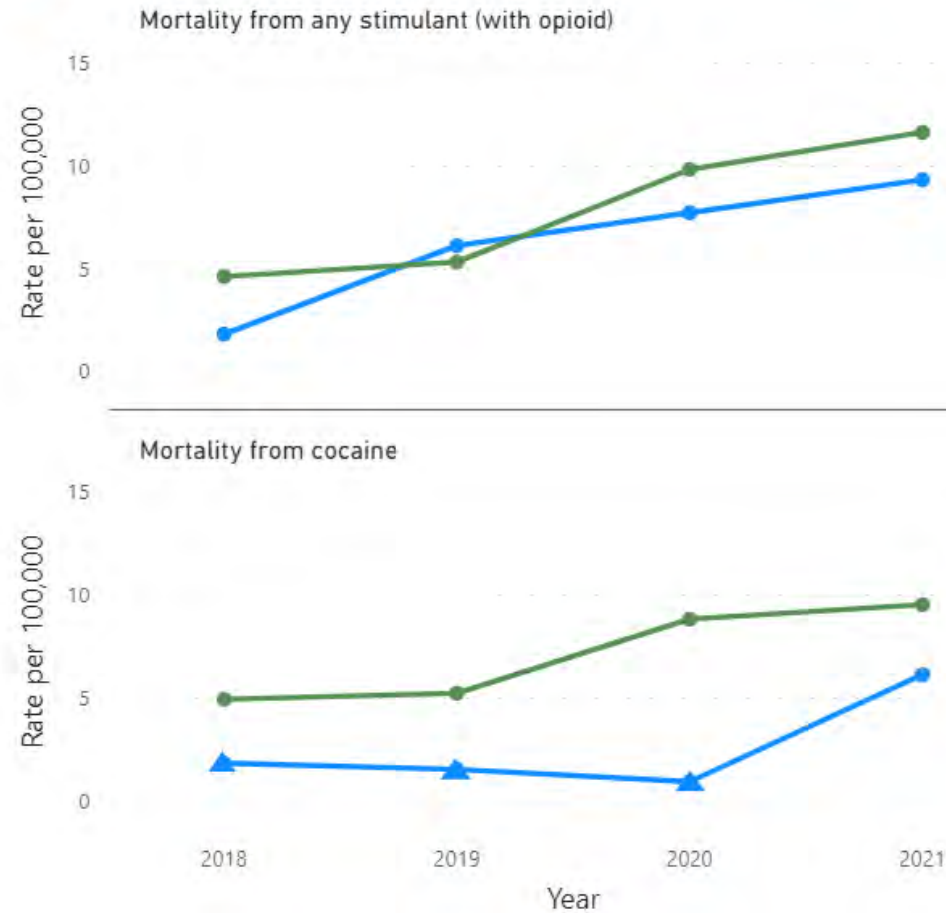
● EMS Calls ● ED visits ● Hospitalizations ● Deaths



Stimulant-related harms in Lambton

Annual rate per 100,000 of stimulant-related deaths, age-standardized, Lambton County and Ontario, 2018 to 2021

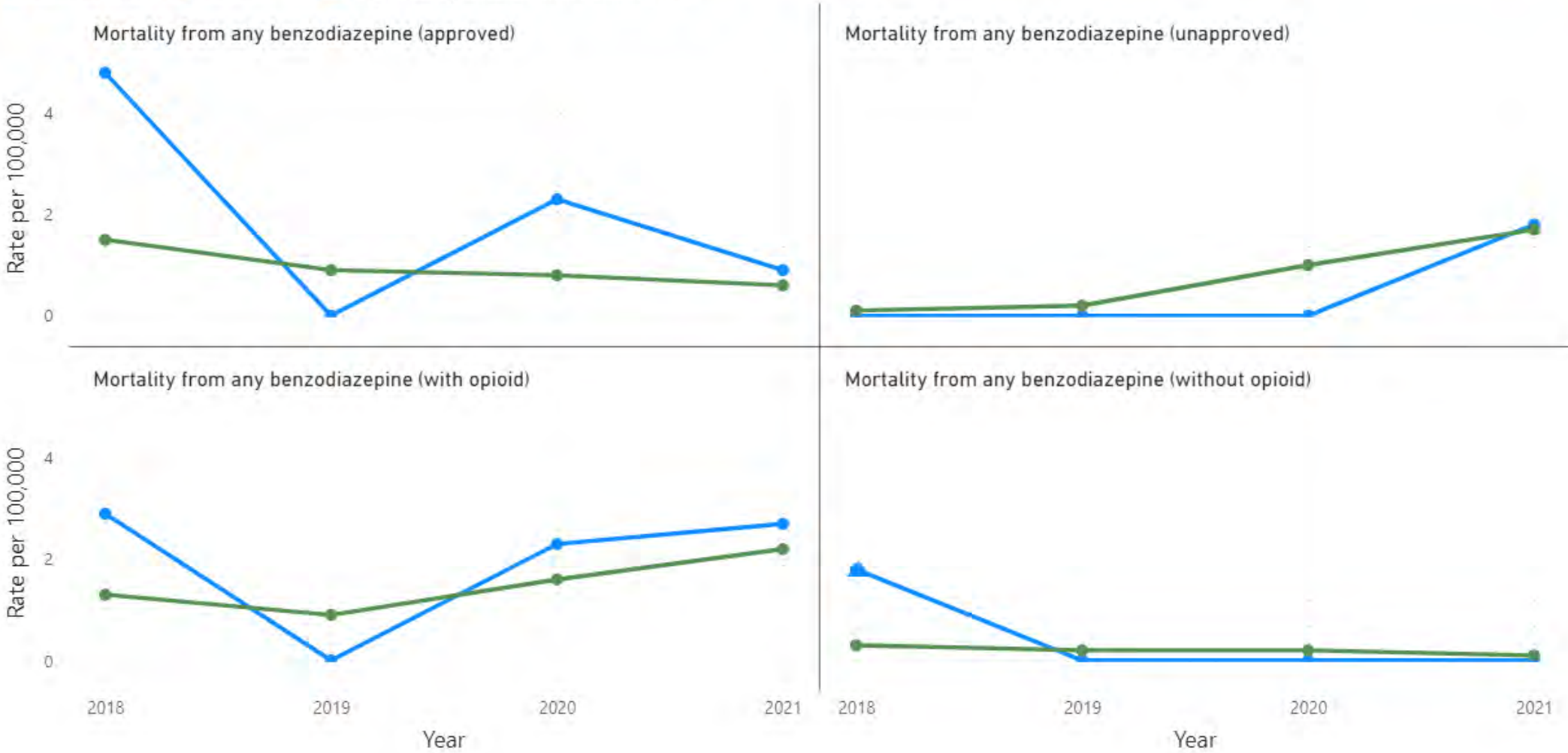
● Lambton County ● Ontario ▲ Significantly different from Ontario rate



Benzodiazepine-related harms in Lambton

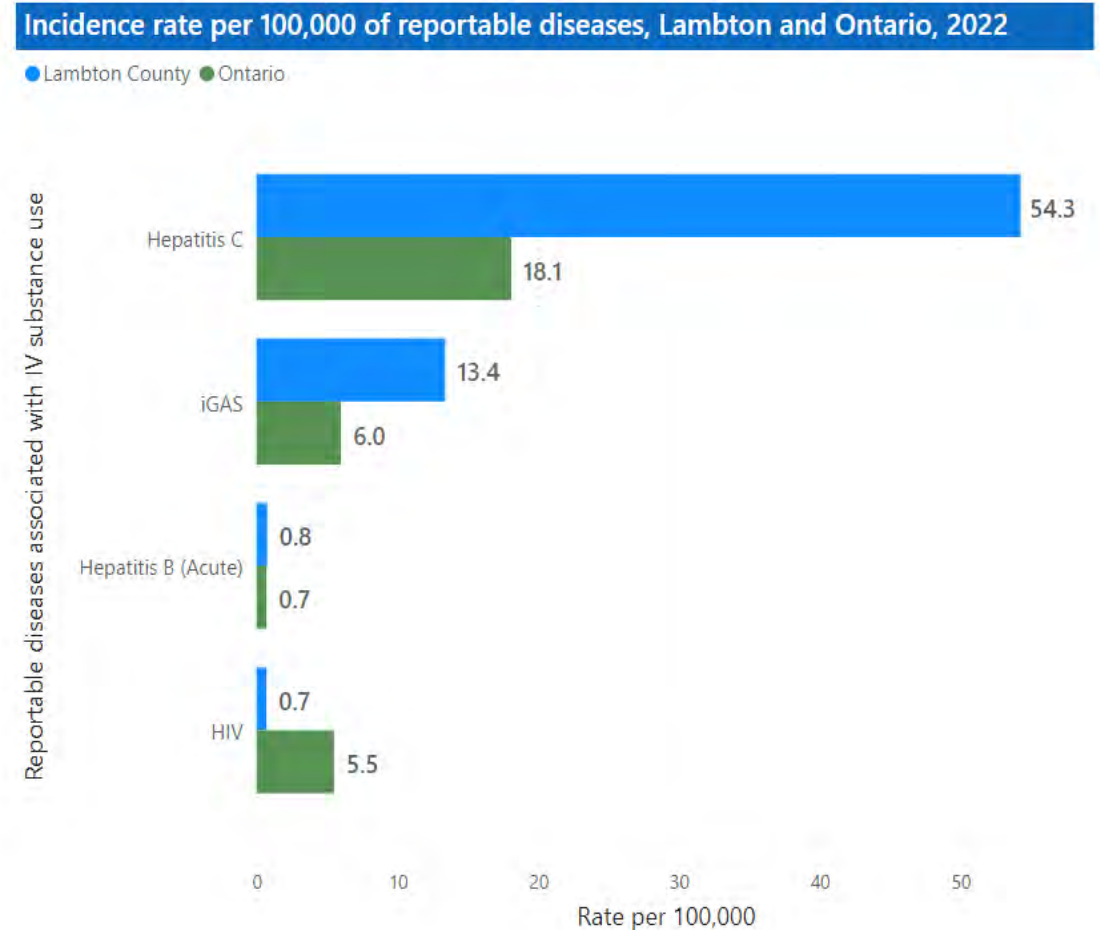
Annual rate per 100,000 of benzodiazepine-related deaths, age-standardized, Lambton County and Ontario, 2018 to 2021

● Lambton County ● Ontario ▲ Significantly different from Ontario rate



Medical outcomes associated with IV substance use: Blood-borne & other illnesses

- Intravenous (IV) substance use is associated with an increased risk of acquiring certain illnesses
- In general, rates of reportable diseases associated with IV substance use are elevated in Lambton compared to Ontario



Lambton Drug and Alcohol Strategy

Current Activities

- The Lambton Drug and Alcohol Strategy (LDAS) is a coordinated response across multiple sectors to reduce the harms related to drug and alcohol use
- LDAS focuses on 3 pillars of work - Demand Reduction, Harm Reduction and Supply Reduction in the areas of individual people, places and settings, and systems level changes such as policies



References

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7. Coroner's Opioid Investigative Aid, May 2017 to September 2022, Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario, extracted February 22, 2023.
8. Lambton EMS Data

9. Public Health Ontario. Interactive Opioid Tool, 2022. <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/en/data-and-analysis/substance-use/interactive-opioid-tool>
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12. Public Health Ontario Infectious Disease Query

Current State

March 2023

Rhonny Doxtator

Acting CEO

Canadian Mental Health Association, Lambton Kent



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Social
Housing



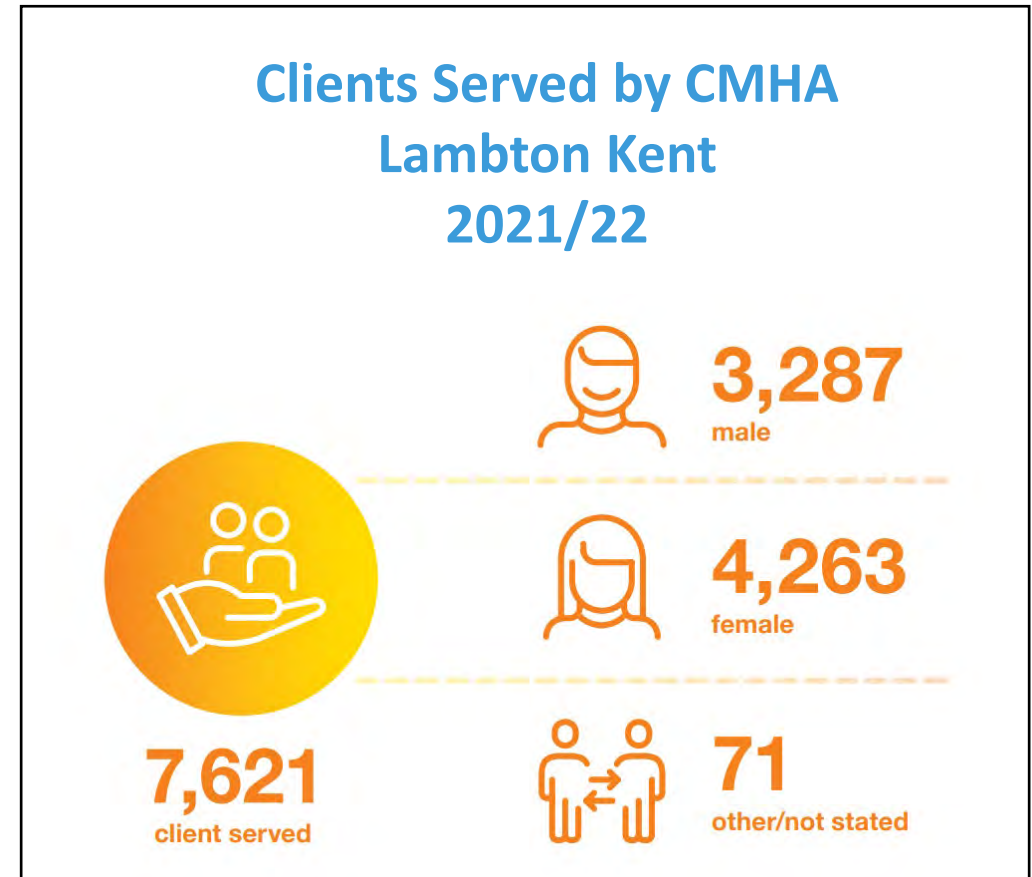
Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Mental Health Statistics

- 1 in 5 Canadians will experience a mental health issue.
- 6.7 million people in Canada are living with a mental health condition.
- Mental illnesses have been associated with a reduced life expectancy as great as smoking 20 cigarettes/day.
- \$50 billion: the cost of mental illness to the Canadian economy, (pre-COVID).
- Mental health accounted for 7.2% of total healthcare spending in Canada, (2015).

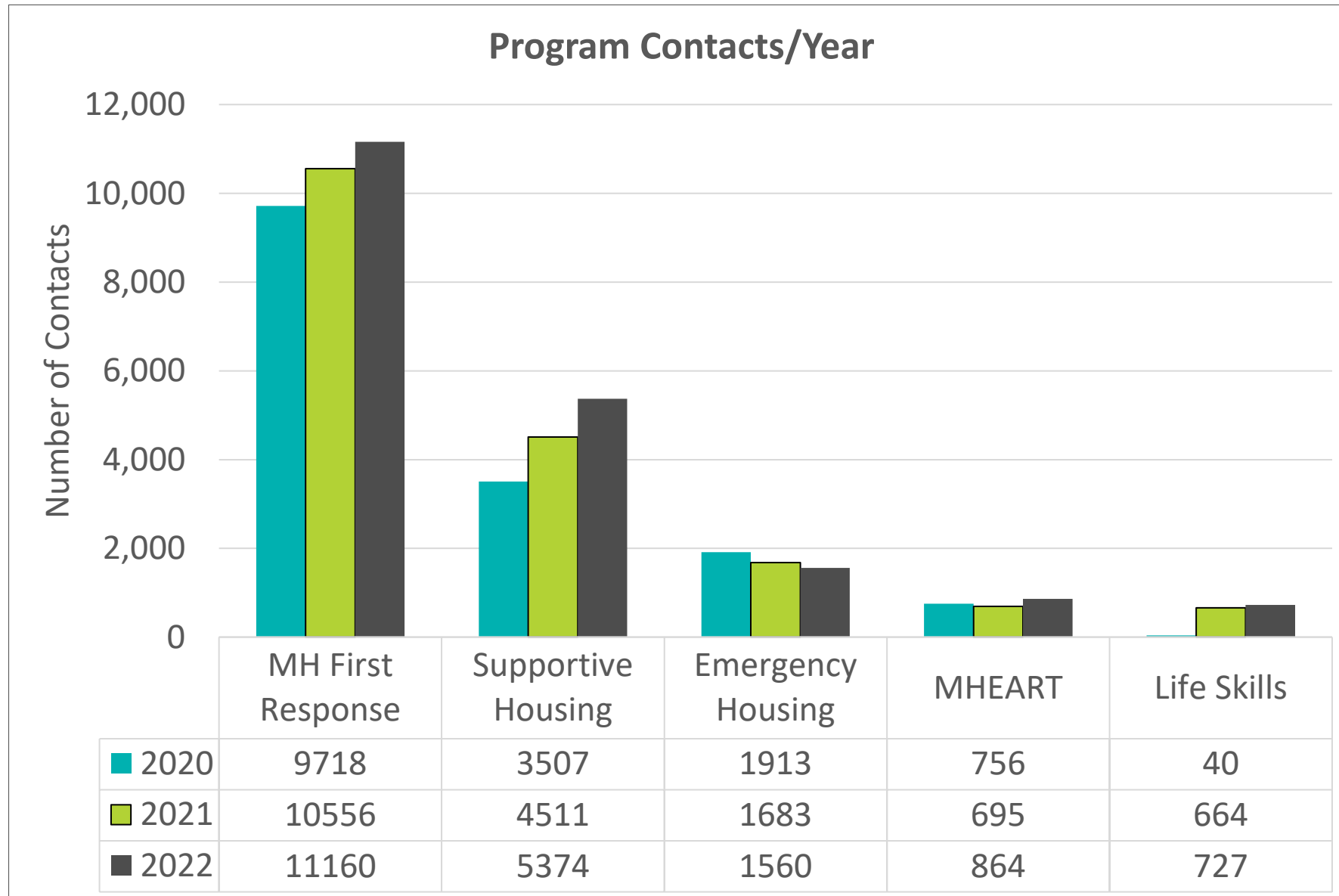


People with lived experience of MH&A conditions are disproportionately affected by homelessness.

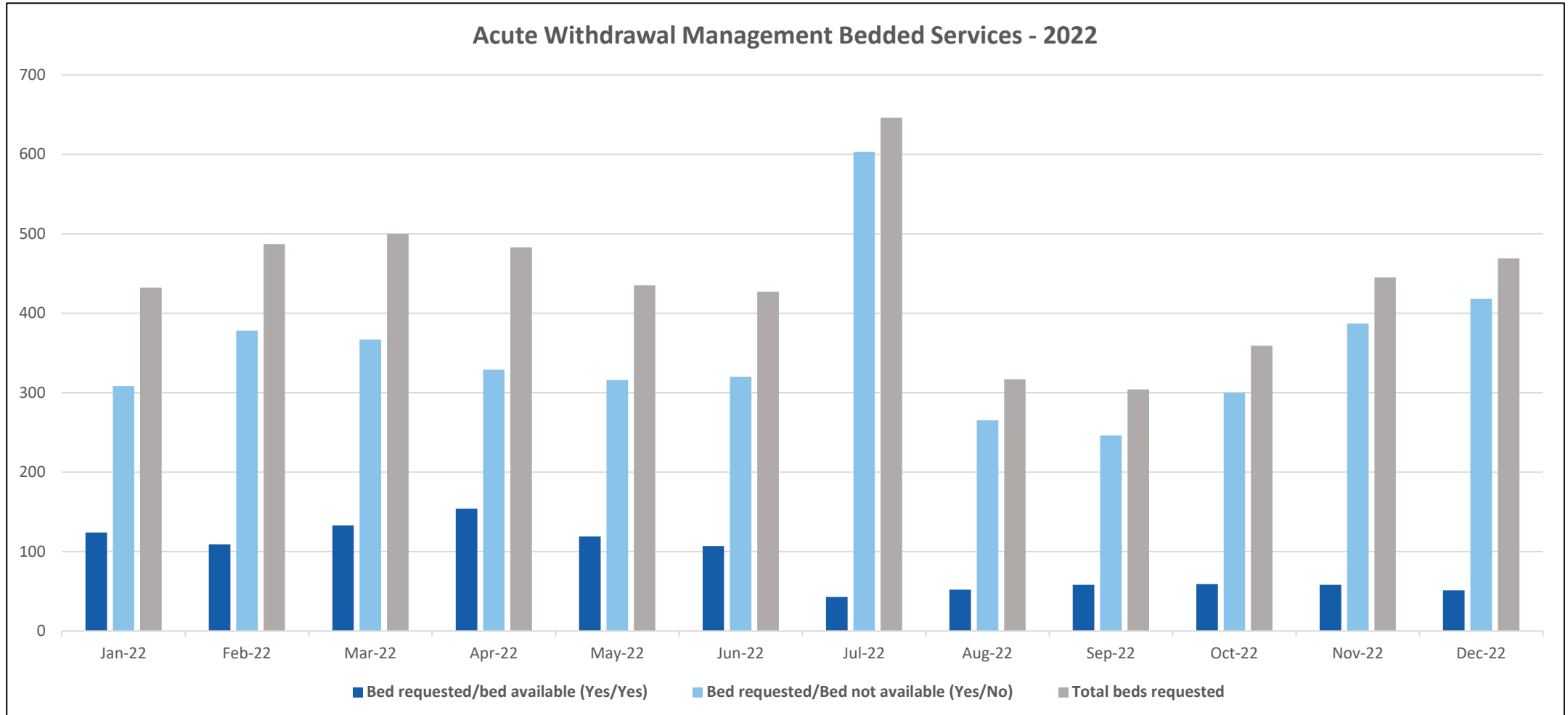
- Individuals with serious MH&A conditions frequently identify income and housing as the most important factors in achieving and maintaining their health.
- Marginalized people are at higher risk for mental illness and experience poorer outcomes.



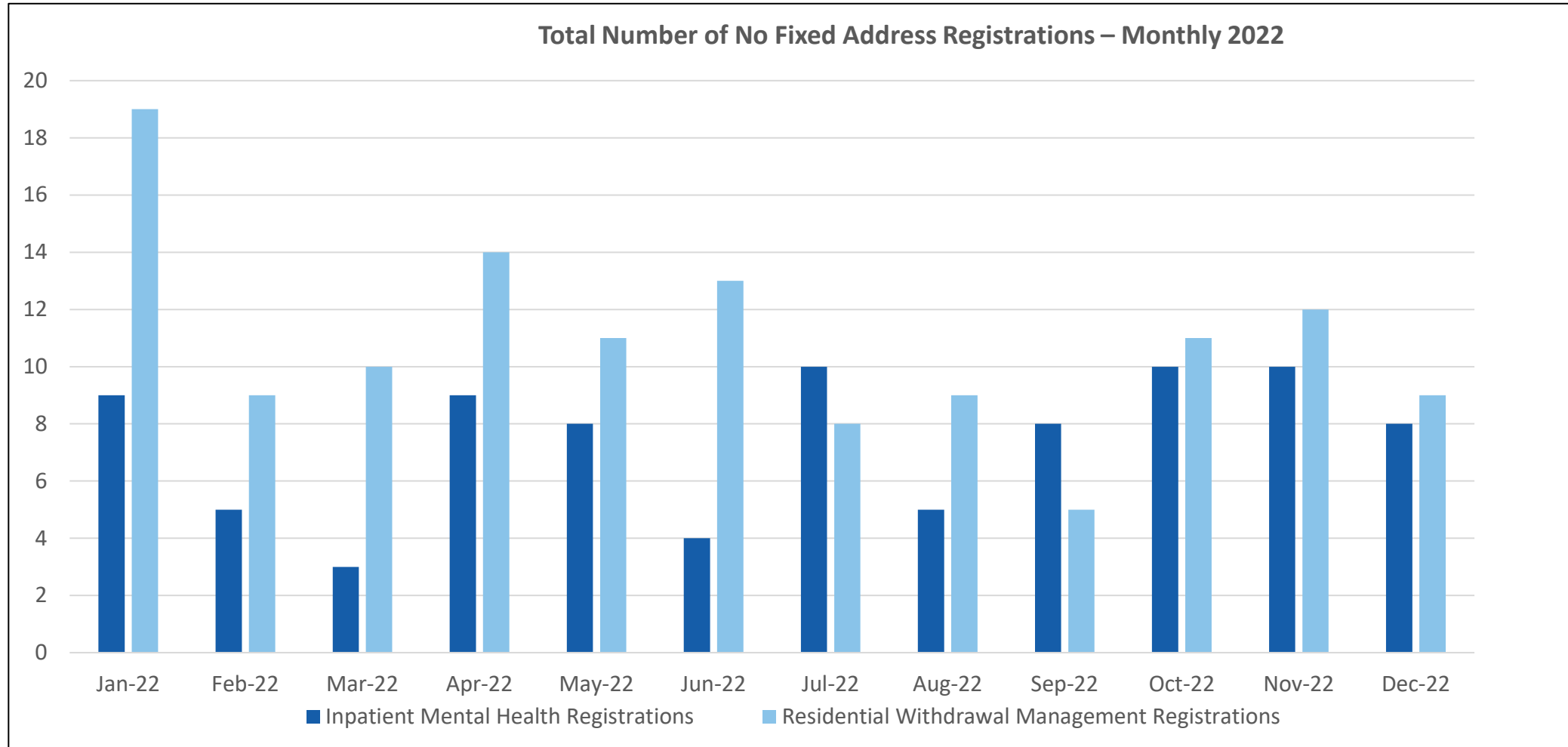
CMHA Lambton Program Statistics



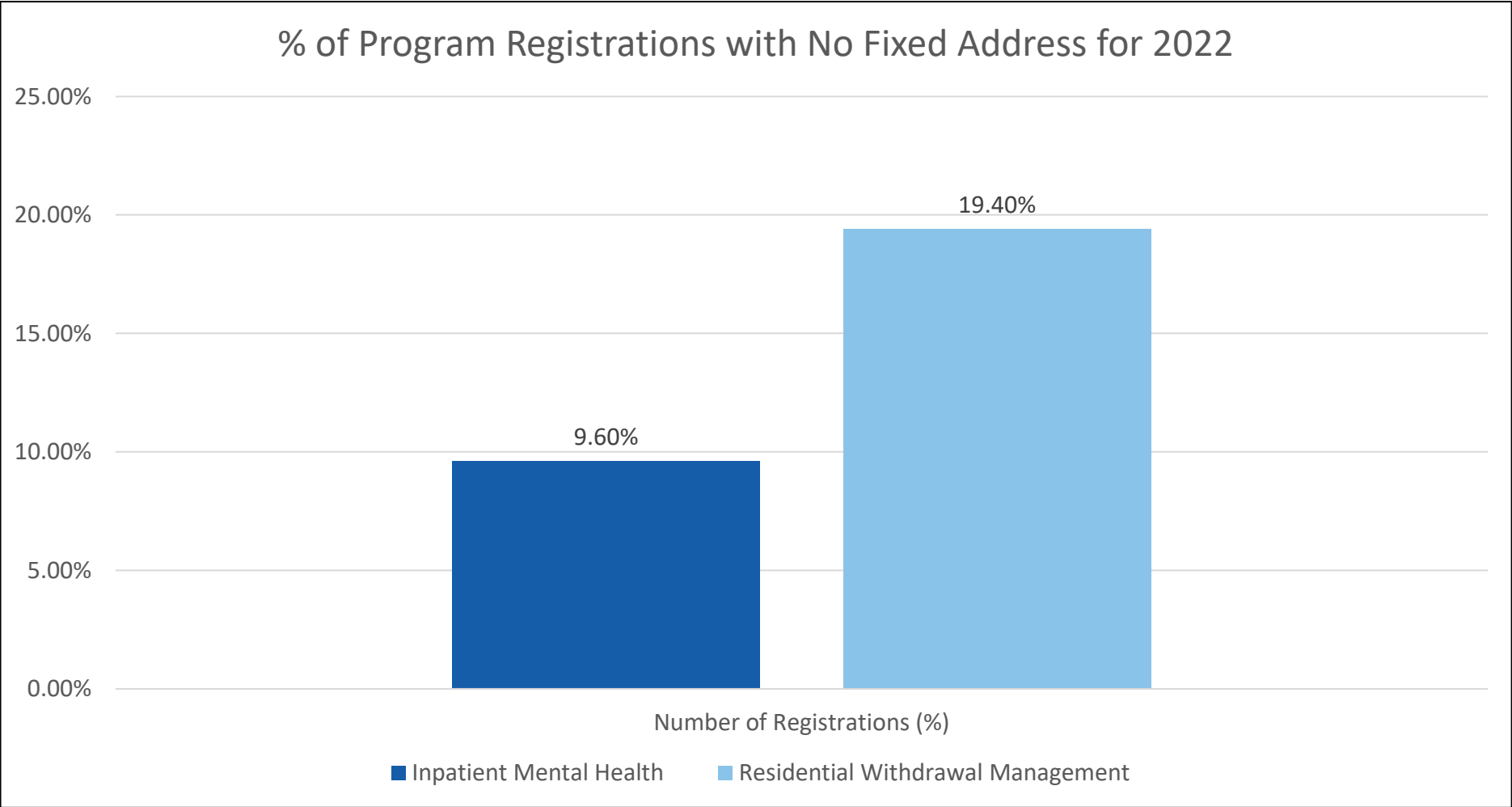
Bluewater Health Withdrawal Management Program Statistics



Bluewater Health “No Fixed Address” Registration Statistics



Bluewater Health “No Fixed Address” Total Statistics



Break

We will continue in

15:00

Start Stop Reset mins: 15 secs: 0 type:
None ▾

Breaktime for PowerPoint by Flow Simulation Ltd.

Pin controls when stopped



Absolute Homelessness



Emergency Shelter



Transitional Housing



Supportive Housing



Social Housing



Private Market Rental



Home Ownership

Stronger
Together

Collaborating for a
Vibrant Community

Jessica

Reflections of Lived Experience



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

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Table Discussion #1



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

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Collaborating for a
Vibrant Community

Table Discussion #2



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Lunch

We will continue in

50.00

Start Stop Reset mins: 50 secs: 0 type:
None ▾

Breaktime for PowerPoint by Flow Simulation Ltd.

Pin controls when stopped



Absolute Homelessness



Emergency Shelter



Transitional Housing



Supportive Housing



Social Housing



Private Market Rental



Home Ownership

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Good Minds Song

Alphonse Aquash – Aamjiwnaang First Nation



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Stronger
Together

Collaborating for a
Vibrant Community

Table Discussion #3



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Stronger
Together

Collaborating for a Vibrant
Community

Table Discussion #4



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Stronger
Together

Collaborating for a
Vibrant Community

Wrap Up



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Stronger
Together

Collaborating for a
Vibrant Community

Closing Reflection & Travelling Song

Alphonse Aquash – Aamjiwnaang First Nation



Absolute
Homelessness



Emergency
Shelter



Transitional
Housing



Supportive
Housing



Social
Housing



Private Market
Rental



Home
Ownership

Thank you

for participating in today's
community conversation

Please take a moment
to complete a brief
feedback survey:

