

Edmonton City Council

**Declaring a Housing and
Houselessness Emergency 2024**



Factors in Edmonton's current state



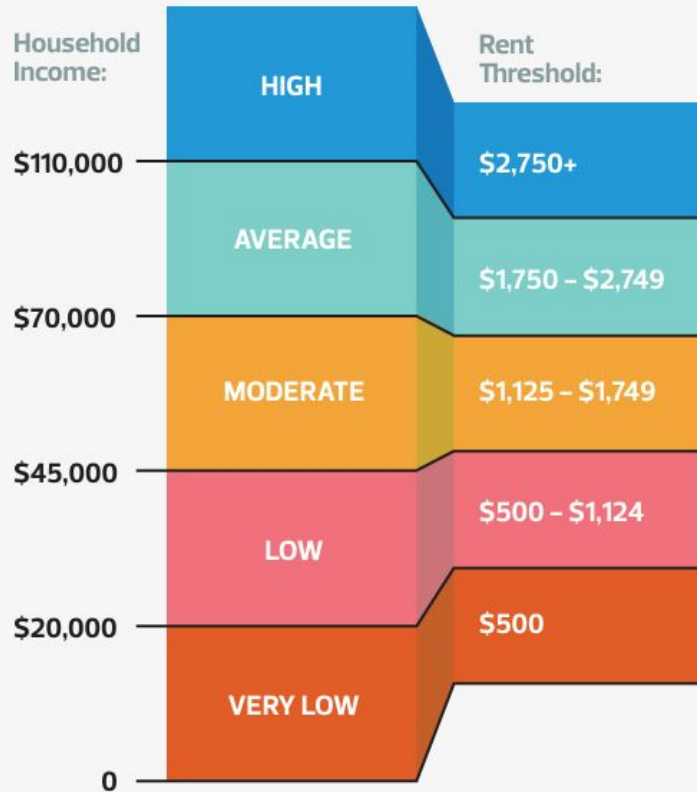
EDMONTON | News

CTV NEWS

Local food banks struggling to adjust due to record demand

- **Demand exceeding capacity**
 - ◆ Record number of unhoused people
 - ◆ Record food bank utilization
 - ◆ More people are seeking housing services than are being housed
 - ◆ High proportion of people exiting institutions
 - ◆ High number of deaths/ amputations

Income categories:



→ Availability and affordability

- ◆ Record population growth
- ◆ 12.1% increase in rent between November 2022 - 2023
- ◆ 46,115 households are in core housing need
- ◆ Persistent inflationary pressures

*Nearly a quarter of Edmonton's households are **very low or low income.***

What the City has done:



Record investment in Housing and Houselessness

- More than \$183 Million over this budget cycle for affordable housing:
 - ◆ Affordable Housing Investment Program
 - ◆ Affordable Housing Tax Grant
 - ◆ Non-Market Affordable Housing Lands
 - ◆ Indigenous-led Affordable Housing program
- Exceeded affordable housing targets between 2019-2022
 - ◆ 2,728 affordable housing units (goal: 2,500)
 - ◆ 644 supportive housing units (goal: 600)
- **Systemic changes to increase housing supply and affordability.**
 - ◆ Renewing the Zoning Bylaw

What the City has done:



City funding beyond mandated responsibility and jurisdiction

- \$12.6 M for Bridge Housing and Healing
- \$17.4 M for Day Space funding
- \$0.4 M Shelter Funding
- \$1.2 M Hygiene Hubs/Mobile Washrooms
- \$0.1 M Seasonal Water Stations
- \$7.5 M Community Outreach Transit Teams
- \$4.9 M Drug Poisoning Response (2021 to 2026)
- \$2.8 M Affordable/Accessible Transit (2021 to 2023)

TOTAL: \$46.9 Million

(Since the beginning of Council's term)

Roles and responsibilities overview

| Federal | Provincial | Municipal |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Jurisdiction S. 91 of the <i>Constitution Act</i>, 1867.</p> <p>While the federal government may spend in other fields, it can only legislate under its own jurisdiction. Federal jurisdiction includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criminal Law ● Immigration ● Indigenous peoples; reserves ● Defence ● International relations ● Border control ● Unemployment insurance ● Human rights law ● Internet & telecoms regulation ● Banking, lending, mortgages ● RCMP ● National parks ● Inter-provincial transit and roads ● Air traffic and airports ● international trade ● Quarantine ● Official languages | <p>Jurisdiction S. 92 of the <i>Constitution Act</i>, 1867.</p> <p>While the provincial government may spend in other fields, it can only legislate under its own jurisdiction. Provincial jurisdiction includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Civil law ● Administration of justice ● Health ● Education ● Municipalities (creating, delegating to and setting their scope) ● Employment ● Occupational health and safety ● Worker's compensation ● Credential recognition ● Building codes ● Child care ● Social services ● Rental & leasing rules ● Provincial licensing (e.g. driver licenses, hunting and fishing, professional bodies) ● Policing ● Provincial parks ● Natural resource development | <p>Jurisdiction Derived from provincial legislation.</p> <p>While the City may spend in a wide range of fields, it must operate within the constraints of federal and provincial direction.</p> <p>Municipalities in other provinces may have different responsibilities and powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● municipal budget and property tax ● municipal public transit ● municipal waste management ● municipal roads ● City planning ● municipal water management ● municipal land development ● municipal property assessment ● municipal utilities ● municipal policing and emergency services ● municipal economic development ● licenses within municipalities (e.g. pet ownership, business operation) ● municipal infrastructure (e.g. bridges) ● municipal recreation (e.g. swimming) |

Timeline of Upcoming Reports to Council



| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Feb 5 | Providing Social Services Across Edmonton |
| Feb 5 | Social Services Agencies for Houseless Persons |
| Feb 26 | Mental Health and Addiction within City of Edmonton (AHS Presenting) |
| Feb 26 | Mortality Rates and Edmonton's Homeless Population* |
| Feb 27 | Affordable Housing Contribution Options - Further Information and Recommendations |
| March 20 | Non-Market Affordable Housing Options |
| March 20 | Review of the Good Neighbour Plan |
| April 8 | Updated Community Plan to End Homelessness |
| April 29 | Enhanced Encampment Response Update |
| June 17 | City of Edmonton - Corporate Homelessness Plan |
| August | Minimum Emergency Shelter Standards - Review and Lessons Learned |

Proposed Immediate and Long-term Actions



Declare a
Housing and
Houselessness
Emergency

Establish a
Community
Mobilization
Task Force

Launch
Community
Mobilization
Funding

Emergency Action

Systemic Change

Federal, Provincial,
and Municipal Leader
Meeting

Expedite Advocacy
Asks from Updated
Affordable Housing
Strategy

Implement the
Updated Affordable
Housing Strategy

To provide safe, adequate and affordable housing for all Edmontonians, an investment of **\$15.4 billion over the next 10 years** is required from all levels of government.

Affordable Housing Strategy 2023-2026 Report



Thank you.

