



Building Stronger Communities:

How Municipalities Can Drive Systems Planning and Integration to End Homelessness

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Penticton 101

Fast growing, yet aging population

One of BC's highest renter populations

Beautiful weather, high tourism

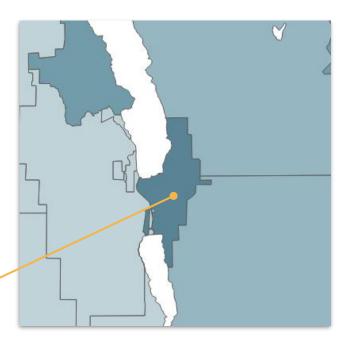




Unique Local Context



Renters [Okanagan Valley]



Penticton [Okanagan Valley]

Relative to other communities in B.C.

Penticton has one of the highest percentage of renters at 36.7%

Penticton 101



Social data trends Supply~

Measure

Situational Vulnerability

Situational Vulnerability

Quintile

Custom dashboards

Social data trends - P



Focus & indicators Select a focus to filter for relevant indicators Focus " General Use the search and list below to switch your selected indicator Age breakdown Age distribution Covid 19 emergency and in... Core housing need Dwellings by age of maintai... Dwellings by condition

Demographic Profile

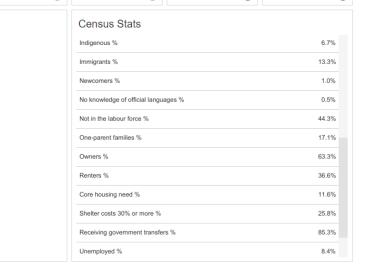
Population 2021 Median Age Median Household Income 36.9K 52 \$68,000

3.5%

LICO-AT

Unemployed 8.4% Visible Minority 8.9% Core Housing Need 12.6%

Penticton, British Columbia 9 2021 Population: 36,885



Our social challenges

- Mental Health/ Social Disorder Calls to Police
- Addiction & Opioid Crisis

Housing &
Supports Gaps

Mental Health & Healthcare Access Issues

- Encampments/
 rough sleeping
- Concerns re: safety
- Needles and sharps in public areas
- Complex care gaps

- Food insecurity
- Lack of affordable housing
- Over- or underrepresentation of key groups

Homelessness in Penticton

Penticton's PiT per capita is 25-50% higher than most large urban centres.

For example, the Point-In-Time homeless count

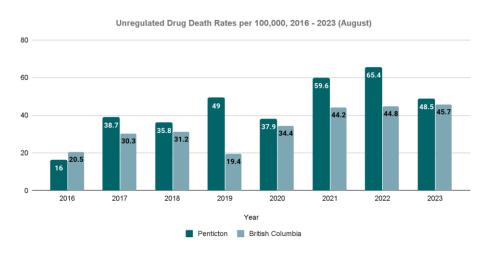
ratio per capita of Penticton is 45% higher than that of Calgary.

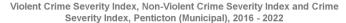
Total Homeless Count 2021	114 (+6% from 2018)
Medical Condition	43%
Physical Disability	49%
Mental Health Issue	65%
Addiction	63%
Learning Disability	31%
Acquired Brain Injury	42%
Two or More Health Concerns	70%

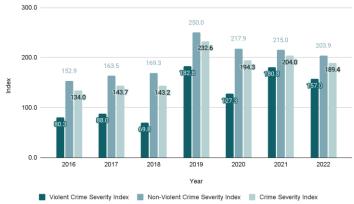
City	Homeless Count	Population	Homeless PiT Ratio Per Capita
Penticton	114	36,885	0.3088%
Calgary	2,782	1,306,780	0.2129%

Towards an Integrated Approach to Social Planning

Social issues are highly interconnected; demand an integrated systems approach.







Key Drivers of Adverse Social Impacts

- → Lack of affordable housing
- → Poverty and economic insecurity
- → Systemic racism and discrimination
- → Unemployment and underemployment
- Limited access to healthcare services
- Mental health and substance use

- → Domestic violence and family breakdown
- Criminalization of homelessness
- → Policy decisions related social infrastructure
- → Natural disasters and climate change
- Cultural attitudes and beliefs poverty homelessness, adverse mental health









It depends...

Previously, many municipalities didn't have a role in responding to wellbeing and safety concerns.

However, with these matters now being a priority for the public, that's no longer the case.

6-Stages of Municipal Mandate Evolution

1. Initial Stage:

Cities start to identify social issues but have limited responses.

4. Integrated Stage:

Cities adopt proactive measures with a clear social purpose guiding policies. 2. Emergent Stage:

Cities take specific actions but lack a unified strategy.

5. Advanced Stage:

Cities incorporate social infrastructure planning across operations and actively promote social unity.

3. Progressive Stage:

Cities recognize interconnected social issues and develop comprehensive plans.

6. Innovative Stage:

Cities address current issues while predicting future challenges, with social infrastructure planning as a central principle.

The Role of Social Development

In Strengthening Municipal Responses to Social Issues

Data plays a key role in aiding municipalities navigate through the stages of mandate growth:

- Identifying Issues: By analyzing data, social development focus in municipalities can more accurately identify and understand the social issues present in their communities.
- → Forming Strategies: Data helps form evidence-based strategies, enabling cities to take specific actions that address the root causes of social problems.
- → **Guiding Progress**: As cities grow, data provides continuous insight into the effectiveness of policies, helping to refine approaches and measure progress.
- → **Predicting Future Challenges**: Advanced data analysis, including predictive analytics, helps cities anticipate and prepare for future social challenges, moving towards innovative stage planning.



Integrated Decision-Making Tools

Social Infrastructure Mapping:

Service Directory and Navigation:

Network Analysis:

Identifies community resources

Supports community navigation

Measures relationships and collaboration

Journey Mapping:

Population Analysis:

Uncovers user experiences

Assessing community demographics



Penticton's Service Supply Map

291

1270

Organizations

Programs

Service Categories



*Organizations can fall under more than one Service Category.



Network Analysis

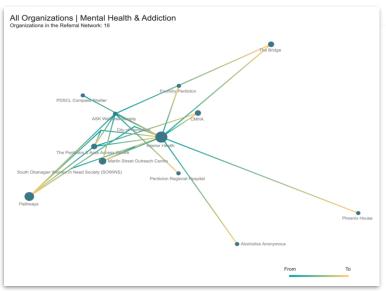
- → Network mapping + persona journey mapping to identify gaps & inefficiencies
- → Optimization of referral network for better outcomes
- → Deeper analysis needed for understanding network behaviors within & between domains

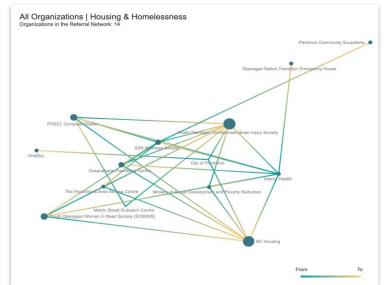


Social data trends

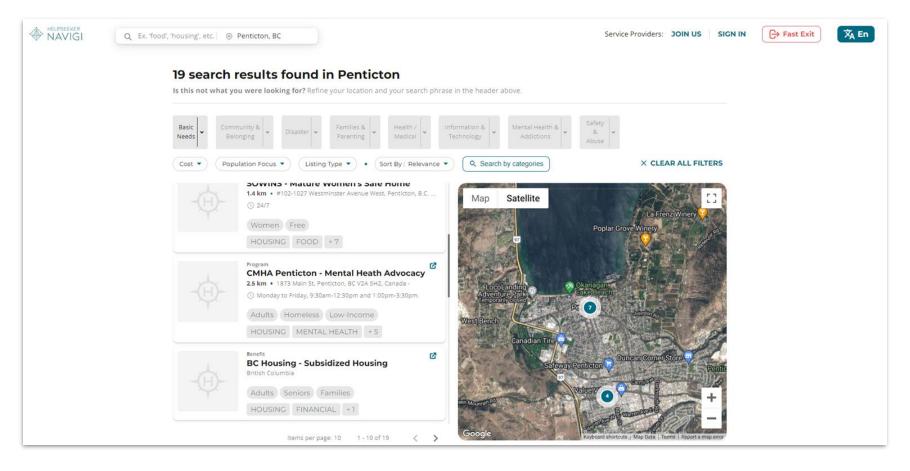
Supply~

Custom dashboards





Service Navigation



Journey Mapping

- → 13 respondents experiencing homelessness, majority male and Caucasian
- Under-representation of Indigenous, women, gender diverse, youth

Qualitative Insights

- → Access to information: Address uncertainty about resources and housing.
- → Employment support: Help individuals re-enter the workforce.
- → Financial assistance: Aid for rental costs and food expenses.
- → Service delivery: Improve access and quality of support services.
- → Policy changes: Consider holding landlords accountable for living conditions.

Lived Experience Perspective

Respondents reported:

- Top needs: housing, food, mental health/substance use
- Wellbeing concerns: lack of resources, high rent, limited knowledge of access
- Experiences: Key organizations accessed, positive systems interactions, but trust and communication gaps

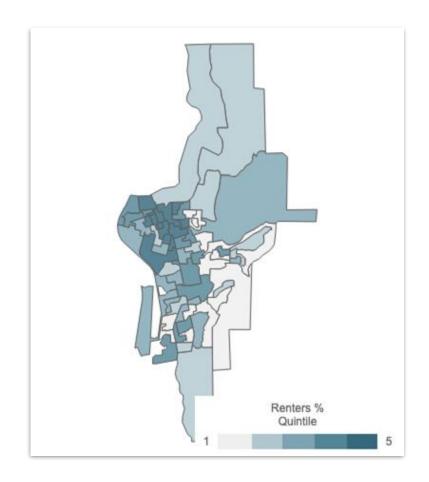
Neighbourhood Analysis

A closer look at the neighborhood level prevents overlooking key differences.

Renters are heavily concentrated in the northeastern part of the city.



What types of supports might these neighbourhoods need, versus neighbourhoods with higher rates of home ownership?



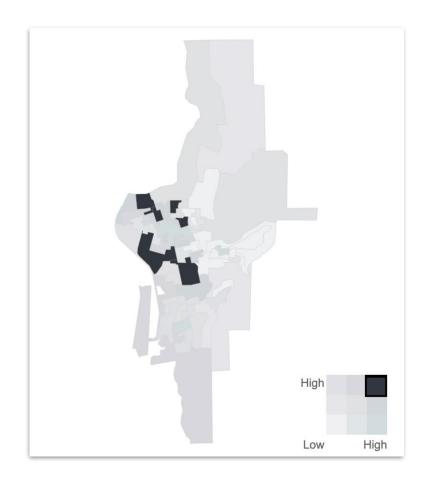
Intersectional Analysis

Even further, when we layer on multiple indicators, we can make further inferences as to the wellbeing and safety needs of a neighbourhood.

Here we see neighbourhoods in Penticton with the highest percentage of renters (41-80%) and people over 65 (32-90%)

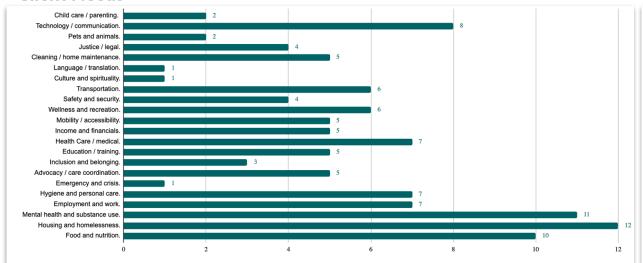


What types of supports might older adults that are renting need?

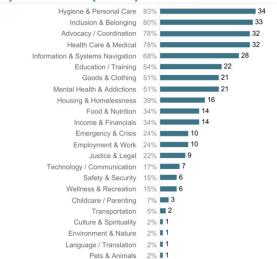


Gap Analysis



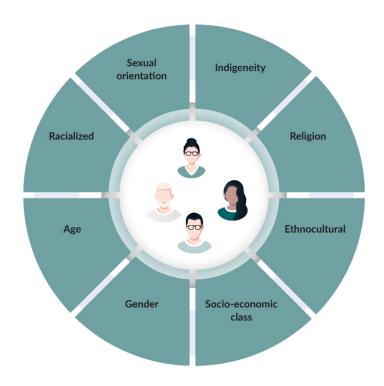


Systems Capacity



Supply and Demand Calibration

Client Characteristics via Journey Mapping



Service Types

- → Outreach
- → Emergency Shelter
- → Transitional Housing
- → Permanent Supportive Housing
- → Mental Health Services
- → Substance Use Services
- → etc.

Accommodation Types

- → Emergency Shelter
- → Transitional Housing
- → Permanent Supportive Housing:
- → Rental supports
- → Affordable housing
- → etc.





Thank You!

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