

HOUSING FIRST MODEL AND THE BYNAMESLIST (BNL)

This snapshot is taken from an online certification program with the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness (CAEH). This is my research to better understand the pith and substance of the ideology behind current housing systems. This course is about the Housing First Model.

Here is what the Housing First Model is about: It has no policy framework. So basically, social services and other provincial associations are pushing a "concept", a "groundbreaking" "philosophy".

But there are no provisions for public safety to surrounding communities. Local Municipal Associations will recommend these practices also (as they do at the AMO in Ontario). I have yet to find any public safety provisions in any housing recommendations or so-called best practices being pushed by social services these days.

The screenshot displays a course interface for 'Housing First 101 On-boarding'. The left sidebar shows a list of course modules under the heading 'Course Modules'. The current module, 'Philosophy, Principles, and Practice', is highlighted. The main content area shows the text of this module, which discusses the Housing First model and its philosophy. The text is highlighted in yellow, and the words 'philosophy' and 'principles' are also highlighted in yellow. The interface includes a 'Full Screen' button and a 'Share' button.

Housing First 101 On-boarding

Module 3 of 18

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Course Modules

- What is Housing First?
- Introduction
- Philosophy, Principles, and Pract...**
- HF 101 Initial Knowledge Test
- The Principles Expanded
 - Core Ingredients Introduction
 - Principle 1: Consumer Choice
 - Consumer Choice Knowledge Ch...
 - Principle 2: Separation of Housin...
 - Principle 3: Service Array
 - Principle 4: Recovery Orientation
 - Principle 5: Program Structure
 - Benefits Within a System
 - Important Analogy

Philosophy, Principles, and Practice

Full Screen

Share

know of today to provide direct service to those individuals that do not fit the typical "box" society has created and are consistently eliminated or not even considered for traditional services and support.

In this section, you will be introduced to what Housing First actually is. You will learn about both the philosophy and intervention aspects as well as the beginning details of the principles that make up this groundbreaking concept.

Our local councils really need to know and understand this. I have included a more realistic picture of what the ByNamesList is as well. See below.

These are the categories for intake on the ByNamesList:
[Service Manager By-Name List 2022 guidelines](#)

Defining Homelessness for By-Name Lists

Homelessness is defined as a situation in which an individual or family is without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means and ability of acquiring it. People may be defined as experiencing homelessness if they are:

- unsheltered or staying in a makeshift shelter (including an encampment) or a structure not meant for habitation (for example, garage or van)
- staying in an emergency shelter that may include emergency shelters that target specific sub-populations, including women, families, youth or Indigenous persons
- staying in provisional accommodation that is temporary or lacks security of tenure such as with friends/acquaintances or family (for example, hidden homelessness or couch surfing)
- exiting from a provincial institution, including correctional facilities, in-patient healthcare (including mental health and addictions) facilities or accommodations provided under the child welfare system, and immediately into unsheltered, emergency sheltered, or provisional accommodation

Homelessness response providers are referenced throughout these Guidelines and refers to providers whose primary purpose is to serve the homeless population and receives funding for this purpose. This includes emergency shelters and homeless outreach services in receipt of homelessness funding, like MMAH-funded homelessness response providers, municipally and federally funded homelessness response providers, and non-profits, and charities who primarily serve people experiencing homelessness^[2].

Hazard a guess that low barrier shelters are designed for the 4th bullet point [unhousables], and there is no duty to disclose criminal, mental or sexual risks to the public, nor are there added provisions for public safety in surrounding communities.

Because this practice is not regulated, there is no way of knowing if a low barrier, or any shelter for that matter, has a high or entire percentage of occupants coming from a provincial institution. Privacy laws will prevent the community from being aware. This calls attention to public safety concerns.