

SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS

WOMEN AND HOUSING

JANUARY 2008

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Increasing evidence shows that women with low incomes have urgent housing needs and are at greater risk of living in unsafe and unhealthy environments.

The Women's Directorate undertook targeted consultations with women's organizations, social housing tenants, and transition homes on women's social housing needs in Whitehorse in December 2007. Specifically, the consultations inquired about what supports women need to be safe and secure in a social housing development.

From our consultations, current Northern research and data from the Yukon Housing Corporation client population, *single women with children, single women, and victims of violence* were considered to be most in need of housing.

Women with dependents are the single largest group of the Yukon Housing Corporation's social housing waitlist at 38% followed by single females at 14%. Victims of Violence/Abuse make up 11% of the current waitlist for social housing. Including single parents and couples, women make up 75% of the entire waitlist for social housing.

Key Findings:

- ✦ A location near daycares and schools was the most preferred option.
- ✦ Services available at the housing complex including daycare, communal and workshop space for cooking and programming was suggested.
- ✦ Affordability and security were considered very important.
- ✦ Mixing populations of women was supported, but under certain conditions.
- ✦ A "women only" building was not preferred by female social housing tenants.

SUMMARY OF CONSULTATIONS ON WOMEN AND HOUSING

January, 2008

Introduction:

In October, 2007, the Premier and the Minister responsible for the Women's Directorate proposed a housing initiative that would meet the needs of the most vulnerable population experiencing housing insecurity¹ in the Yukon.

Targeted consultations with women's groups, transition homes and with social housing clients were conducted during November and December to further identify the scope of a housing complex. Advice was sought on the size, type, location, structure, access, security, and qualification guidelines for a housing development that will meet the need for affordable and secure housing.

Goals and Objectives of the Consultation:

1. To seek confirmation from women's organizations and transition homes on the population of women most in need of housing identified by research conducted by Government of Yukon.
2. To seek input from women's organizations, transition homes and social housing clients on the design, location and policy guidelines for a women's housing complex.
3. To inform women's organizations and transition homes on the commitment from Government of Yukon to respond to women who are most in need of housing.

From the research and through consultations, *single women with children* and *women who have experienced violence* were considered to be in significant need and it was decided that a housing complex would be developed to best suit their needs.

Methodology:

The consultation process was designed for two specific groups: women who are social housing clients including women on the wait list and organizations including women's groups and transition homes.

Three surveys with approximately 11-12 questions were designed to gather information on the most prevalent needs with regard to a housing complex for women. There was a slight variation in the questions designed for organizations. A question on specific needs

¹ Women with dependents are the single largest group of the entire waitlist with Yukon Housing Corporation at 38% followed by single females at 14%. Victims of Violence/Abuse make up 11% of the current waitlist for social housing. Including single parents and couples, women make up 75% of the entire waitlist for social housing.

for women who experience violence was asked during the consultation with transition homes. A similar question was asked to other organizations who served a broader client group. These two questions are included in the summary of findings for organizations.

I. ORGANIZATIONS

Staff from the Women's Directorate and Yukon Housing Corporation carried out the consultations with the women's organizations, transition homes, Victim Services and Grey Mountain Housing.

Women's Organizations - 5

Les EssentiElles

Victoria Faulkner Women's Centre

Whitehorse Aboriginal Women's Circle

Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council –invitation to consult/did not occur

Yukon Status of Women's Council

Transition Homes - 2

Dawson City Women's Shelter – invitation to consult/declined

Help & Hope – Watson Lake

Kaushee's – Whitehorse

Other Groups - 2

Grey Mountain Housing

Victim Services

The general findings from the consultations validated that single women with children, victims of violence *and* single women were perceived as the most in need of housing. There was also a strong need identified for second stage housing.

RESPONSES FROM ORGANIZATIONS

- 1. The statistics reveal that the population with the greatest need for housing is women with dependants, single women and women who are or have been victims of violence. Do you agree?**

Response

When the organizations consulted with were asked whether the population identified was the most in need of affordable housing, the response was unanimous. Single women with dependants were validated as the most in need.

- 2. Can you break down the population further in terms of age, ability, race, etc. and in terms of particular needs (i.e. women that are difficult to house)?**

Response

Single women without children were identified as the next population most in need, including young women. Single women in this case were identified as having their children apprehended by Family and Children Services and Senior women.

Women with FASD, Aboriginal women, women with mental health and addictions issues were also identified as being in need of housing.

***“Don’t forget about single women-
women who need affordable housing
who very often get left out”***

One of the organizations involved in producing a report on homelessness stated that there are many women with co-occurring circumstances comprised within the population determined as most in need. Women who are single with children, have mental health and addiction issues and are experiencing violence require special services within a housing complex. This population of women need supported living and tenancy skills.

3. Victims of violence may have particular needs when it comes to housing. Can you tell us anything more about what these needs might be?

Response

- ▶ Downtown area-not near clay cliffs
- ▶ Windows need to be high to not get a projectile in
- ▶ Anonymity
- ▶ Access to RCMP-nearby services
- ▶ Compounding issues for women experiencing violence
- ▶ Poverty is an issue-must be affordable
- ▶ Need second stage housing
- ▶ Supportive housing environment to help women adapt to a transition

4a) Is the style of the housing complex important to your clients? Y N

Response

The style of housing was perceived as being important to clients of the organizations consulted with.

b) From the following list of housing styles what would be most suitable for your clients relative to their needs?

- Multi unit single story
- (row housing)
- Apartment building
- Duplex
- Four-plex
- Multi unit/use/stacked design

Response

The majority agreed that a multi unit, multi use stacked design would be the most appropriate for single women with children. It was perceived that this style of housing could increase safety and security and provide a communal living component, workshop space for programming and a daycare.

5. What would some of the features be within a housing complex or unit that would be suitable and necessary for your clients?

Response

Workshop space and workshops were recommended to assist women in their daily lives including, lifestyle counseling, parenting support programs, food preparation, finance management, alcohol and drug counseling and support groups on various issues. Play areas for children were recommended for children, inside and outside the building. Other suggestions included:

- ✦ an elevator
- ✦ baseboards and finishing chosen with heavy use and durability in mind
- ✦ units available to people with disabilities
- ✦ common recreational area
- ✦ common library and meeting area for family parties or gatherings or to make a meal together
- ✦ communal kitchen/t.v.
- ✦ computer station and space for kids/youth to do homework where it is quiet
- ✦ facilitators to provide programming or family meetings/parenting groups/support groups
- ✦ local art displayed in a nurturing environment
- ✦ exercise equipment or a gym
- ✦ two rooms, guest room, room for children
- ✦ some semi furnished units for women who are in poverty
- ✦ two buildings with 6-8 units - well built for longevity
- ✦ efficient/environment-low flush toilets, energy saving-garden on the roof, ability to collect water and natural lighting
- ✦ must be environmentally conscious construction

6. On a scale of 1-5 (1 being very important) how important is it for a housing complex to be near:

- ✦ Daycare
- ✦ Schools
- ✦ Transportation
- ✦ Shopping
- ✦ Social services (including medical)
- ✦ Legal services
- ✦ College

➡ Other?

Response

Rated as most important was a location near daycare centres, schools and transportation. Close proximity to shopping, social services and Yukon College was considered important, but not as important. Duplex/fourplex with a yard or an octagon shape complex that allowed for yard access was also suggested. Second stage housing for women in transition was also identified as a need in Whitehorse and in Watson Lake.

7. Should services be available at the housing complex and if so what types of service?

Response

All agreed that some services should be available at a housing complex including: daycare, communal kitchen and meeting rooms for workshops or gathering places.

The need for a housing manager/women's advocate was highly recommended from each organization. They felt that someone who could be there 24-7 to assist women with financial advice, referrals or counseling services would be very beneficial. This would increase safety and reduce potential damage to the housing complex because security would be available at all times.

It was also suggested that there be a provision for respite care within the facility.

The concept of a multi unit/use building was supported. It was perceived that if an office or an organization was on the bottom floor it would provide a perception of safety and a different level of care for the building from residents.

Other suggestions:

- ▶ services could be relative to tenancy on each floor (Youth Village concept)
<http://www.region.peel.on.ca/ow/ourservices/community-program/housing/pyv/live/>
- ▶ Elders programming
- ▶ families in one complex-Elders/adolescents in another
- ▶ training restaurant to teach people how to cook healthily and economically

8. Would combining occupants, for example, single-parent families headed by women with women who are victims of violence be a suitable situation? What are the issues that we would need to explore in this option?

Response

Some organizations felt it would be possible to mix a diverse population of women with the caveat that they would have different needs and possibly different requirements.

Women who were fleeing violence would require more security. The majority of organizations felt that women who were fleeing violence (in immediate crisis) could be

housed in the same complex but would have to be *very separate* from others who would want an independent living arrangement. They would need to have a separate entrance.

A couple of organizations didn't feel that women who were fleeing violence should be housed in the same complex at all as there are too many security risks. There were suggestions to expanding second stage housing options.

It was suggested that there could be positive aspects to having women who are in need of second stage occupying units in a complex with single women with children. It was felt that this could create a more family oriented atmosphere especially if there was a housing manager that could help residents to help each other.

One organization said that if it was an independent living arrangement it could be successful and if it was mixed and included men and women there would be less stigmatization. Better social integration was perceived as an outcome if there is diverse occupancy but not if there are supported living requirements that might compromise the lifestyle of other tenants. Another option, depending on what stage women were at could be to offer relevant support to each level within the complex, dependent on needs.

Another organization felt that combining occupancy with tenants who are single, elderly; professionals would be positive and to having Elders living in the complex could create a positive role model and "grandmother" figure. A mix of ages and backgrounds was also recommended.

A cluster of units that are separate and do not compromise others' safety could provide an opportunity for women to interact with each other when appropriate. This was also considered a viable option, but would need more consideration.

9. What housing security needs should be considered for women who are victims of violence?

Response

All organizations agreed that if units were set aside for a second stage situation that there would have to be high security and separation from other units. The organizations didn't feel that a complex that mixed women who were in immediate crisis with those who were living independently would function well.

Recommendations included:

- ▶ Card access
- ▶ Locked front door
- ▶ Intercoms
- ▶ Peep holes
- ▶ Fencing around building-gated
- ▶ Security person
- ▶ Telephone direct to 911

“Ensure all security exits and windows are strategically located”

- ▶ Bullet proof glass on bottom floor
- ▶ Every entrance to elevator has cameras

10. Do you have suggestions as to application guidelines, length of tenancy and other policy suggestions or concerns?

Response

Some organizations brought up a concern regarding men being allowed in the building. The general feeling was that men could not be restricted from entering or staying in the building. They might on occasion be facilitators at a workshop that might be offered at the housing complex or may begin to cohabit with a single woman with children. In this case, it was suggested that a cap on family income could accommodate a change in family structure and that this new situation would encourage the resident to move to a more suitable location.

It was also suggested that men who are single parents who may be in need of housing not be restricted, recognizing however, that women with children would still have priority. This was perceived as a potentially challenging policy issue and would need more consideration.

“...shouldn’t lose sight of original intent [of the philosophy]”

There should not be restrictions to length of tenancy; however there should be a cap on family income to allow women who decide to co-habit with a partner to move to another location in support of a single woman with dependents who may need housing. Rent supplements were also recommended.

Most organizations suggested that pets should be allowed in the building.

All felt that there should be an agreed upon mission statement, vision, philosophy – that should be visible to all tenants and possibly included in a rental agreement. Human rights policies including harassment policies should be developed. A committee of people who live in the building could assist in policy development.

11. Any other comments...

Response

- ⊕ women have lost their children to Family and Children Services and are in need of housing
- ⊕ children who witness abuse and the response from child protection-type services are responding by putting too much onus on the woman who is often the victim
- ⊕ a housing project can have huge consequences to a woman because of someone else’s violent behaviour so it would be nice to get back to supporting families and staying together
- ⊕ we are seeing women who are going into freestyle- not ready to live independently

- ✦ women who lose their children deal with the pain and separation by abusing alcohol and substances
- ✦ older women are leaving their partners and giving up everything- “He has everything tied up in his name.”
- ✦ as a result we are seeing more single, older women who could do with a little bachelor suite
- ✦ create partnerships with other organizations including Canadian Women’s Foundation and corporations like Benjamin Moore for paint etc.
- ✦ could have some units dedicated for family social housing and some dedicated to single moms so they are mixed and the building is not being identified for any particular population
- ✦ really important that this targeted consultation is taking place with stakeholders
- ✦ need to do a further consultation and keep stakeholders involved and informed.
- ✦ Habitat for Humanity type of support and structure
- ✦ Second stage housing – Help and Hope applying to CDF

12. Can we consult with you again on this housing initiative?

Response

All agreed to be consulted with again and were hopeful that a building would be the result of this consultation.

“...really important that this consultation is taking place with stakeholders”

II. SOCIAL HOUSING TENANTS

Tenants – names provided	29
Completed interviews	21
Unable to contact, no phone, not home	1
Not in Service	4
Declined to participate	3
Wait List – names provided	15
Completed interviews	3
Not in Service phone numbers	3
Wrong #/ no longer there	4
Message number	1
Unable to contact /no reply	3
Declined	1

The contractor hired to conduct the consultation received two confidential lists, one of selected tenants and one of waiting list applicants - all who were single women with dependents. Yukon Housing Corporation sent a letter to the selected individuals in advance advising them of the survey and that participation was voluntary. All except one contact with tenants and applicants was carried out on the phone. One survey took place at the home of a tenant while family members were present.

The individuals on the waiting list were very difficult to contact despite several calls on several different days at differing times.

Honorariums were provided to the individuals left for pick up at the Whitehorse Housing Authority office. The only exception was the individual whose survey response took place in her home. The applicant received a cash honorarium directly at that time for which she signed a receipt.

Because there were only 3 interviews completed on the wait list, the responses have been included with social housing tenant's responses. Their answers were very similar to the majority of tenant answers.

RESPONSES FROM SOCIAL HOUSING TENANTS

1. What is the greatest challenge you face(d) in finding housing for your family?

Response

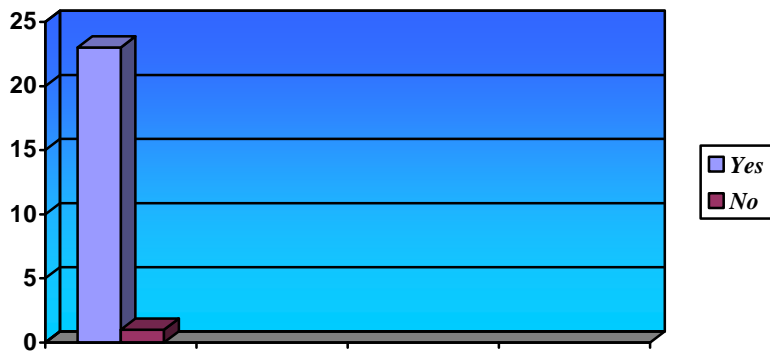
The high cost of rent in the private sector was the greatest challenge to respondents who quoted affordability as the number one challenge for them. Many indicated their income was low or from social assistance. The second greatest challenge was finding a neighbourhood they felt was safe for themselves and their children. About half of the

respondents stressed the wait time for a subsidized unit and the uncertainty of when that would happen was also challenging. They stated it was difficult to find housing that was close to schools and transportation.

2. Do you think there is a need for housing designed specifically for single parent families?

Response

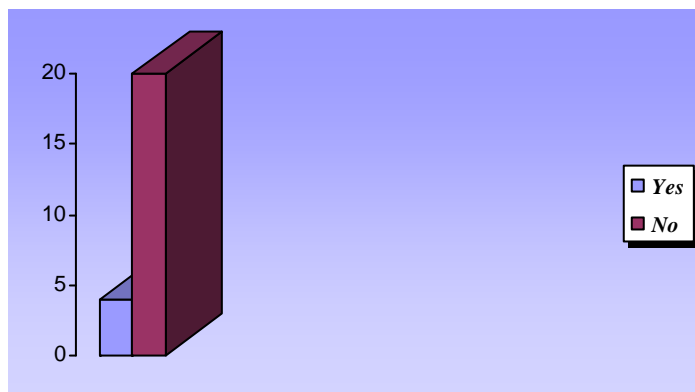
Yes – 23 No – 1



3. Do you think this housing needs to be for women only?

Response

Yes – 4 No – 20

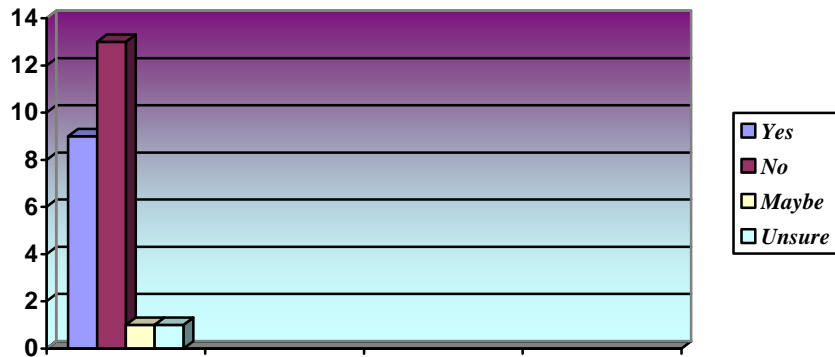


* Many participants expressed concern for single parent fathers who were friends or family members.

4. Would a unit in a housing complex for women only be something you would choose for yourself and/or your family?

Response

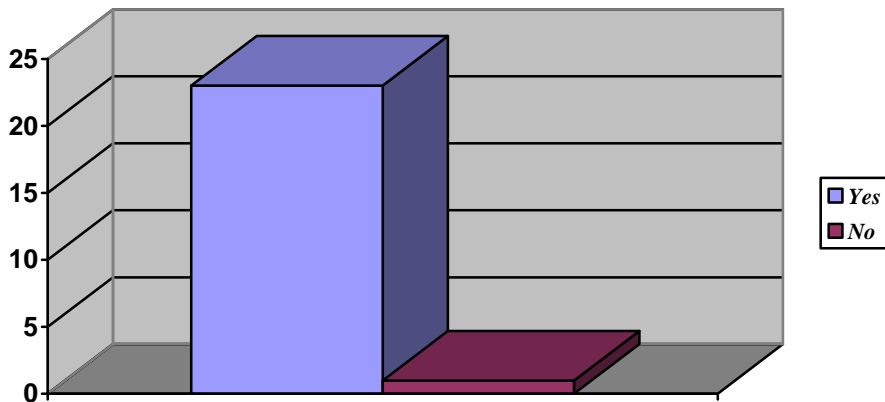
Yes – 9 No – 13 Maybe – 1 Unsure – 1



5. a) Is the style of the housing complex important to you?

Responses

Yes – 23 No – 1



b) From the following list of housing styles what would be most suitable for your clients relative to their needs?

- Multi unit single story
- (row housing)

- Apartment building
- Duplex
- Four-plex
- Multi unit/use/stacked design

The greatest number of participants (46%) chose a duplex as their first choice or a row housing unit (42%) as their first choice. 38% of participants chose a duplex as their second choice. Last choice for participants was the apartment building units (54%) or the multi-use stacked design (50%).

6. What specific features in a housing unit are important to you?

Response

Following is a condensed list in order of frequency mentioned.

- ✦ Laundry facilities, either a washer/dryer in each unit or laundry in complex
- ✦ Soundproofing between units
- ✦ Fenced yards for safety and privacy
- ✦ Storage space
- ✦ Dishwasher
- ✦ Units maintained regularly and to an energy efficient standard
- ✦ More counter space and cupboards
- ✦ Spacious, larger rooms
- ✦ Flooring options, not carpet
- ✦ Newer appliances
- ✦ Safer neighbourhood
- ✦ Window coverings included and screen doors
- ✦ 2 bathrooms, work area, a lawn
- ✦ Heat included in rent
- ✦ Outside access directly from unit
- ✦ Better screening of tenants
- ✦ Less driveway or secure parking with plug in for car
- ✦ Not to be grouped together and more integrated into community
- ✦ Pet to include a dog and a cat
- ✦ Better lighting and mailboxes at end of street

“...there should be a bedroom for each child...”

7. What features with a housing complex are needed for you to feel safe and secure in your home?

Response

Safety is a prime concern among the tenants and applicants. Participants expressed concern regarding safety for their children in particular and a desire to protect them from needles in play areas, bullying, violence, drugs, etc. Following is a condensed list in order of frequency.

- ▶ Deadbolts on exterior doors

- ▶ Larger peepholes in exterior doors and access doors
- ▶ Locks to include chain locks that allow the occupant to open the door slightly but maintain some safety
- ▶ Multi-locks, more than one lock on a door
- ▶ Buzzer systems for entry
- ▶ Fenced yards
- ▶ Keyed entry not code entry
- ▶ More lighting outside units, playgrounds, and parking areas
- ▶ Screening of tenants to ensure compatible neighbours for families
- ▶ Community association or neighbourhood watch to assist with keeping children safe
- ▶ Families together not with single people without kids
- ▶ Steel doors instead of wood entry doors in apartments
- ▶ Fire extinguisher in each unit and regularly maintained
- ▶ No partners in building
- ▶ Names should not be displayed for visitors to see
- ▶ Fire ladders for second floor or higher
- ▶ Maintenance or security staff to regularly patrol
- ▶ Panic buttons in each apartment
- ▶ 24/7 staffing
- ▶ Windows that lock, particularly on ground level
- ▶ Emergency number for staff other than 911
- ▶ Mailboxes at end of street
- ▶ Notify tenant before entering unit

“Getting this place saved my life. If no housing came available, I was going to have to go back to my abuser.”

8. On a scale of 1 – 5 (1 being very important) how important is it for a housing complex to be near:

- ↗ Schools
- ↗ Daycares
- ↗ Transportation
- ↗ Shopping
- ↗ Social services (including medical)
- ↗ College
- ↗ Legal services
- ↗ Other?

Response

79% of the participants felt it was most important to be housed close to schools and secondly to daycare centres (62%). Transportation was also high (59%) and the answers reflected whether the participant had their own means of transportation. Ranked least important was legal services (8%), college (20%) and social services (25%).

9. As a single parent, what types of services or supports available within a housing complex would best meet your needs?

Response

Children were the number one concern for most participants and their answers reflect the frequency of their choices.

- ✦ Indoor and outdoor play areas that can be easily viewed and include lawn areas
- ✦ Drop-in common area for people to meet, to co-op, to network, to share childcare, etc.
- ✦ Parent resource centre, including staff, resources, programs, etc.
- ✦ Composting facilities
- ✦ Community garden
- ✦ Storage space
- ✦ Free laundry facilities
- ✦ Transportation access or weekly trips to places such as CGC
- ✦ Job board, internet access, bill payment for rent, electricity
- ✦ Better maintenance of units including snow shovelling, salt in icy areas, garbage pick up
- ✦ Deliver assistance to pick up or deliver furniture
- ✦ Elevator
- ✦ Convenience store with necessities for children
- ✦ Skating area close by

“...blinds and curtains should be included, because when you move in to a place, you don’t have money...”

10. Any further comments?

Response

The following suggestions came up, some a repetition of previous answers.

- ▶ Accommodations for persons with disabilities, child or adult
- ▶ Snow shovelling of ramps and sidewalks for wheelchair access
- ▶ Mainstream housing within the community; don’t lump subsidized housing in one area
- ▶ More soundproofing
- ▶ Playgrounds checked regularly for needles
- ▶ Units decorated for Christmas
- ▶ Safety
- ▶ Would like a second pet
- ▶ Dumpsters need to be emptied more than once a week
- ▶ Fencing around yards with lawns
- ▶ When a child turns 19, should still be considered a family member for housing
- ▶ Give a large discount for children in the family when calculating rent
- ▶ Award system for tenants who look after units such as a point system as an incentive

11. Can we consult with you again on this housing initiative either through a focus group or individually?

Response

Participants were pleased to be asked for their input. The participants unanimously said *yes* when asked if they could be approached again for consultation on a housing initiative. All three of the waitlist participants and one of the tenants asked that it be by phone only.

CONCLUSION:

- ✓ Single women with dependants, victims of violence and single women were validated as the most in need
- ✓ Location near daycares and schools most preferred
- ✓ Services available at housing complex: daycares, workshop space etc.
- ✓ Affordability and security very important
- ✓ Mixing populations of women supported under certain conditions, but not necessarily a “women only” building
- ✓ Cap on family income to ensure the population most in need remains priority

APPENDIX A

Survey Questions:

Three questionnaires were designed for each group consulted with.

Women's Organizations

1. The statistics reveal that the population with the greatest need for housing is women with dependants, single women and women who are or have been victims of violence. Do you agree?

All agreed that this was the population with the greatest need.

2. Can you break down the population further in terms of age, ability, race, etc. and in terms of particular needs (i.e. women that are difficult to house)?

The next question was in two parts:

3. a) Is the style of the housing complex important to your clients? Y N

If yes, proceed to b)

- b) From the following list of housing styles what would be most suitable for your clients relative to their needs?

- Multi unit single story
(row housing)
 - Apartment building
 - Duplex
 - Four-plex
 - Multi unit/use/stacked design
4. What would some of the features be within a housing complex or unit that would be suitable and necessary for your clients?
 5. On a scale of 1-5 (1 being very important) how important is it for a housing complex to be near:
 - Schools
 - Daycare
 - College
 - Shopping
 - Social services (including medical)
 - Transportation
 - Legal services
 - Other?

6. Should services be available at the housing complex and if so what types of services?
7. Would combining occupants, for example, single-parent families headed by women with women who are victims of violence be a suitable situation? What are the issues that we would need to explore in this option?
8. What housing security needs should be considered for women who are victims of violence?
9. Do you have suggestions as to application guidelines, length of tenancy and other policy suggestions or concerns?
10. Any other comments...
11. Can we consult with you again on this housing initiative?

Transition Homes

1. The statistics reveal that the population with the greatest need for housing is women with dependants, single women and women who are or have been victims of violence. Do you agree?
2. Victims of violence may have particular needs when it comes to housing. Can you tell us anything more about what these needs might be?
3. Can you break down the population further in terms of age, ability, race, etc. and in terms of particular needs (i.e. women that are difficult to house)?

The next question was in two parts:

- 4 a) Is the style of the housing complex important to your clients? Y N

If yes, proceed to b)

- b) From the following list of housing styles what would be most suitable to your clients relative to their needs?

- Multi unit single story
(row housing)
- Apartment building
- Duplex
- Four-plex
- Multi unit/use/stacked design

5. On a scale of 1-5 (1 being very important) how important is it for a housing complex to be near:

- Schools
- Daycare
- College
- Shopping
- Social services (including medical)
- Transportation
- Legal services
- Other?

6. Should services be available at the housing complex and if so what types of services?

7. Would combining occupants, for example, single-parent families headed by women with women who are victims of violence be a suitable situation? What are the issues that we would need to explore in this option?
8. What housing security needs should be considered for women who are victims of violence?
9. What suggestions do you have for application guidelines, length of tenancy and other policy suggestions or concerns?
10. Any other comments...
11. Can we consult with you again on this housing initiative?

Women in Social Housing and on YHC Waitlist

The identified priority at this time is women who are in need of affordable housing, with a particular focus on single-parent families headed by women; and women who are victims of violence. The numbers we have collected reveal that this is the population with the greatest need for housing.

- ↗ Women make up the majority of the wait list for social housing in both the senior and non-senior category.*
- ↗ Women with dependants are the single largest group of the entire waitlist at 38%.*
- ↗ Victims of violence/abuse makeup 11% of the current waitlist for social housing.*
- ↗ Increases to the cost of housing, as well as low vacancy rates have brought housing needs to the forefront.*

Questions

1. What is the greatest challenge you face(d) in finding housing for your family?
2. Do you think there is a need for housing designed specifically for single parent families?
3. Do you think this housing needs to be for women only?
4. Would a unit in a housing complex for women only be something you would choose for yourself and/or your family?
5. a) Is the style of the housing complex important to you? Y N

If yes, proceed to 5 b)

- b) From the follow list of housing styles what would be most suitable for your clients relative to their needs?

- ↗ Multi unit single story (row housing)*
- ↗ Apartment building*
- ↗ Duplex*
- ↗ Four-plex*
- ↗ Multi unit/use/stacked design*

6. What specific features in a housing unit are important to you – number of bedrooms, features, etc.
7. What features within a housing complex are needed for you to feel safe and secure in your home?

8. On a scale of 1-5 (1 being very important) how important is it for a housing complex to be near:

- Schools
- Daycare
- College
- Shopping
- Social services (including medical)
- Transportation
- Legal services
- Other?

9. As a single parent, what types of services or supports available within a housing complex would best meet your needs? (ie. child care, parent resource centre, play areas etc.)

10. Any further comments...

11. Can we consult with you again on this housing initiative either through a focus group or individually?