Plenary 4 Lessons from Canada Planning for the future of affordable housing: a Canadian perspective

Speaker: Cliff Youdale (Ottawa Community Housing Corporation)
Chaired by: Paul Wenham (Southern HG)
Room: Queens room



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Canadian Context

- Most of Canada's housing was built under programs derived in the 1960's through the 1980's
- The majority of the operational funding was provided for a finite time, 30 40 years
- Canada is seeing many of the projects approaching the end of their operating agreements
- Although typically not a lot of debt, there are high capital repair needs, and rent structures are not sustainable
- Housing affordability is becoming an increasing issue



Legislative Environment

- Housing policy is primarily a Provincial responsibility
- Federal government recently rolled out a National Housing Strategy
- In Ontario, the province downloaded the provincially owned stock to the municipalities
- No sustained funding programs in place for deep affordability

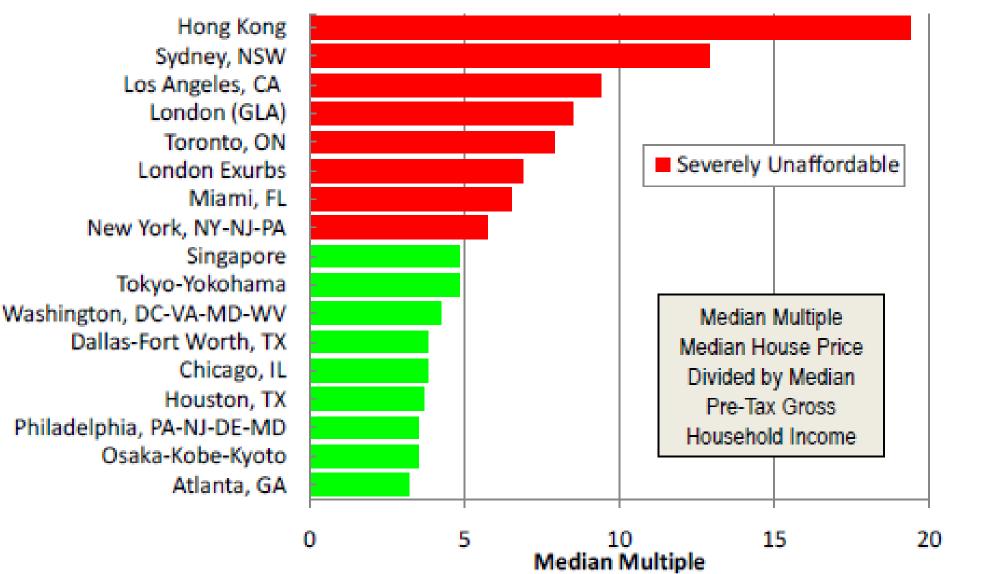


Affordability is a Major Issue

- Toronto and Vancouver are typically ranked in the top ten least affordable cities in the world
- The creation of purpose-built private sector rental housing has been stagnant for several decades
- Large losses of older affordable market rental stock through gentrification and redevelopment



Housing Affordability: Very Large Markets 2017: POPULATION OVER 5,000,000



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Ottawa Housing Market

- Population of the Ottawa area is 1.2 million
- Population growth over the next 15 years is projected to be 16%
- Gentrification and urban redevelopment has lead a significant loss of housing units over the last 10 years, with the trend expected to continue



Ottawa Housing Market (continued)

- A waiting list of 10,000 people exists for existing affordable housing
- A rental gap between affordable and true market rent is increasing
- 90% of the affordable housing stock was built over 40 years ago and is well into the second half of its lifecycle



Asset Management Challenges in Canada

- Harsher climate is hard on assets
- Much more predominant use of wood
- Lower lifecycle mindset with builds
- Funding programs fostered a lot of poor quality construction





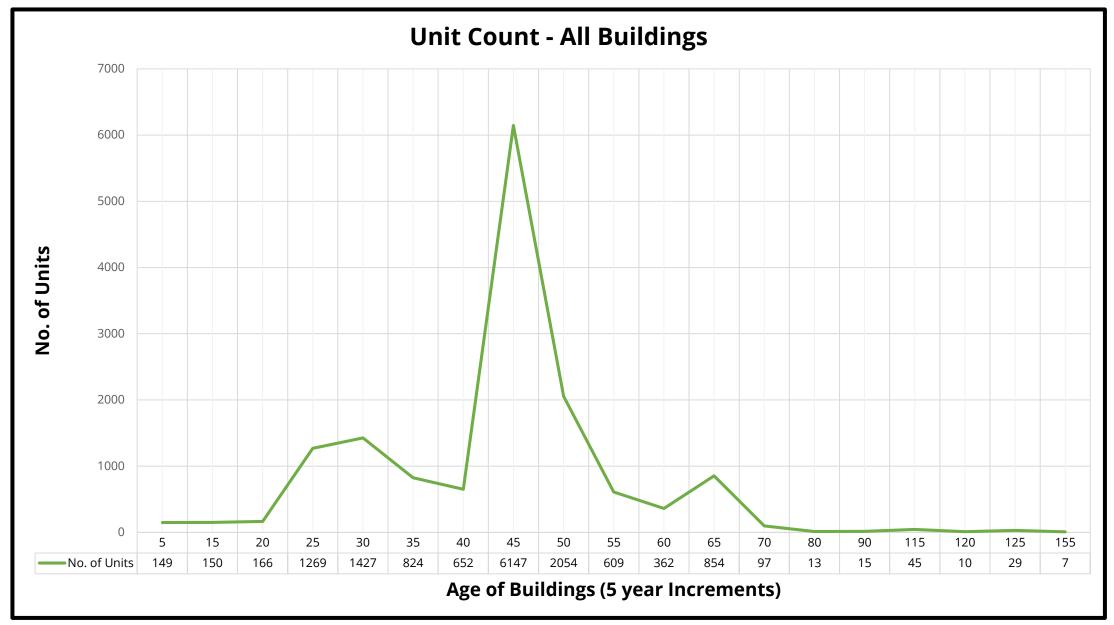






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Average Age of OCHC Buildings



The Burning Platform

- Increased need for affordable housing
- Growing rental gap
- Aging infrastructure
- Decreasing supply
- Minimal Government funding for new builds



Need for Change in Strategic Direction

- The Corporation had become strong operationally from supporting prescriptive housing programs for over 50 years
- Historically, very little incentive to step out of the "comfort zone"
- Changes to legislation pertaining to tenant intake, and a tightening market, has lead to a 40% decrease in turnover in less than ten years



DYNAMIC PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Provide safe, affordable, good quality homes and better communities for generations to come. Focus on improving, modernizing and renewing OCHC's portfolio of homes.





Opportunity

- Aging assets are a major driver in assessing a more progressive strategy for new builds
- A lack of traditional funds to scale the builds to desired levels fostered a need for a more proactive approach to portfolio renewal and growth
- A growing mid-market is producing an opportunity to build financial sustainable rentals that can transition in time



Using Time to Leverage Value

- Accepting that the rental structure of the building can and will transition over the lifecycle of the building
- Developing replacement stock for existing buildings can assist in the business model for new builds
- Forecasting future housing needs to rationalize current builds that may not currently meet affordable criteria



Layering in Affordability

• There is no silver bullet for non-grant funded housing in Canada



How can we layer affordability?

- Property Tax exemptions and deferrals
- Land contributions
- Waived development fees
- Economies of scale
- Land Leveraging

- Mixed use buildings with shared infrastructure costs
- Preferable borrowing terms
- Low vacancy/cost of rental
- Reduced risk and required return



Importance of a Run Rate

- A cornerstone of the strategy is to commit a set run rate of housing construction:
 - Allows for long term asset planning (existing stock)
 - Permits strategic land acquisitions
 - Drives opportunities for multi-phase and larger scale development
 - Attracts partners
 - Drives government agency decision making
 - Set framework long term financial planning



New Construction: Focus on Total Cost of Ownership

- Russian plywood cabinetry
- Concrete floors
- Passiv Haus construction
- Centralized systems
- Exchanging envelope simplicity for improved siding choices
- Galvanized materials for external elements
- Low voltage lighting











Our Portfolio Renewal Guiding Principles

- Must have the long-term in mind: rust out / renewal / refurbishment
- Affordability is a spectrum and is fluid over the life of a building
- Affordability will not likely be bought and must be achieved
- Getting sustainable stock on the ground will be the key to long term success



Thank you.

