

Huron Housing and Homelessness Monthly Share-Out

February 2026

Previous Month's Share-Outs

Huron's Housing and Homelessness Serving System is a group of agencies and programs that coordinate to provide housing and support to people experiencing housing insecurity and homelessness.

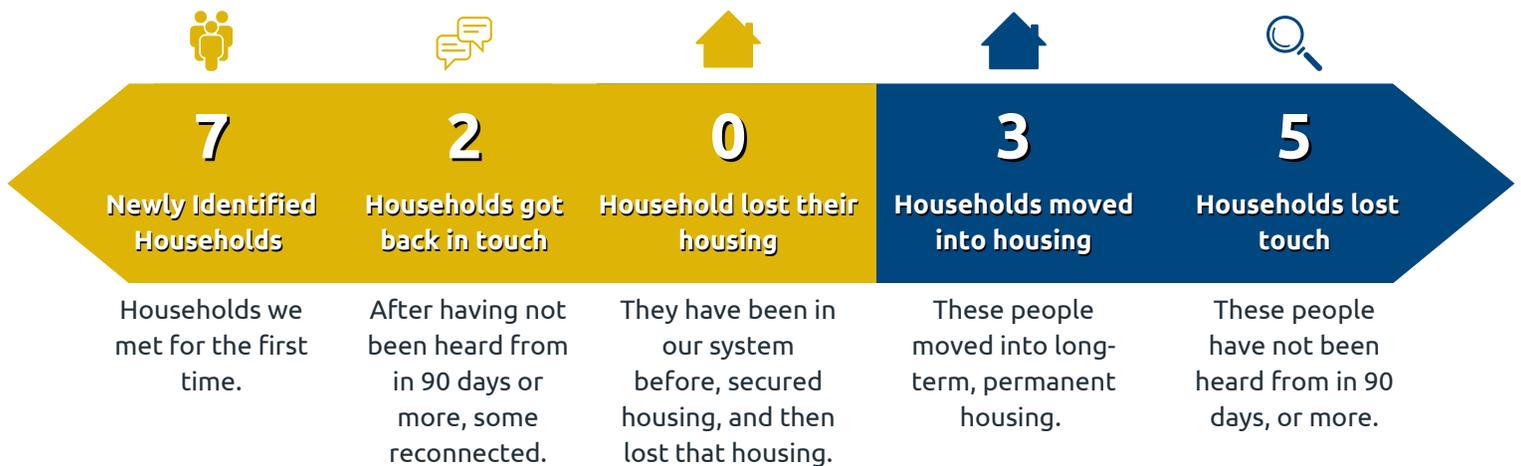
At least **153** households were experiencing homelessness in Huron County this month.

Of those, **138** households had been chronically homeless for six months or more in the last year.

193 people, including children, are represented by the households experiencing homelessness.

Inflow: People entering homelessness.

Outflow: People exiting homelessness.



Population Specific Data



Numbers In This Report Only Represent Households That Are Active and Consenting To Being On The Huron County By-Name List

For the next several months, Huron's Housing and Homelessness Monthly Share-Out's will take a deeper dive into the topics outlined in the *Municipalities Under Pressure One Year Later: An Update on the Human and Financial Cost of Ontario's Homelessness Crisis* report.



[Review the Full Report](#)



Understanding Homelessness Inflow and Outflow

-Source



When a person enters into homelessness, they're part of what the Homelessness Serving System calls Inflow.

Inflow data includes people who are:

- **Newly Identified**, or new to homelessness.
- **Returned from Housing**, or people who experienced homelessness before, got connected with housing, and now are homeless again.
- **Returned from Inactive**, or people who experienced homelessness before and exited to unknown destinations (i.e., left town, were institutionalized for 90+ days, etc.)

When a person exits the Homelessness Serving System, this is referred to as Outflow.



Outflow refers to people who have exited the Homelessness Serving System. This typically includes two groups:

- **Housing Placements**, or people who have been connected to permanent housing.
- **Moved to Inactive**, or people who exit homelessness without support from the Homelessness Serving System, such as moving out of the community, or entering a long-term stay at an institution (i.e., a hospital, incarceration, or a treatment program).

“Homelessness increases when more people enter the system than can be supported to exit it.” -Source

Inflow into homelessness is a complex issue driven by a combination of **structural, systemic, and individual factors**. While personal crisis can trigger a housing loss, they are often exacerbated by broader societal and economic conditions.

Structural Factors

- Lack of Affordable Housing
- Poverty and Economic Inequality
- Inflation and Cost of Living
- Rising Rental Rates

Rising rent costs often outpace income growth, forcing households into core need (spending more than 30% of their income on housing).

Systemic Failures

- Inadequate Discharge Planning
- Fragmented Social Services
- Inadequate Support for Newcomers
- Systemic Racism

Individuals are often discharged from institutions, such as, correctional facilities, hospitals, or the child welfare system, without secure housing.

Individual Circumstances

- Gender-Based Violence
- Physical and Mental Health
- Substance Use Disorders
- Trauma

A strong correlation exists between personal, intergenerational, and childhood trauma and the risk of homelessness. -Source

“In 2025, an estimated 45,111 people in Ontario were experiencing chronic homelessness, accounting for approximately 53% of known homelessness.”

“Rates of chronic homelessness are an indicator of how effectively the broader social safety net is supporting exits from homelessness. A rising rate of chronic homelessness indicates that emergency responses are increasingly being used to manage ongoing demand for housing. When this pattern persists, costs and pressures are shifted to other public systems, including health care, justice, and emergency services, extending the impact beyond the homelessness sector.” -Source

Outflow from homelessness – securing and maintaining stable, long-term housing – is **more than providing four walls and a roof**. Outflow from homelessness is often driven by a combination of factors, including financial underpinning, as well as support services.

Financial Factors

- Employment
- Social Assistance
- Housing Subsidies/Benefits
- Utility Support Programs

Housing and Services

- Rent-Geared-To-Income Housing
- Affordable Housing
- Housing with Supports
- Comprehensive Discharge Planning

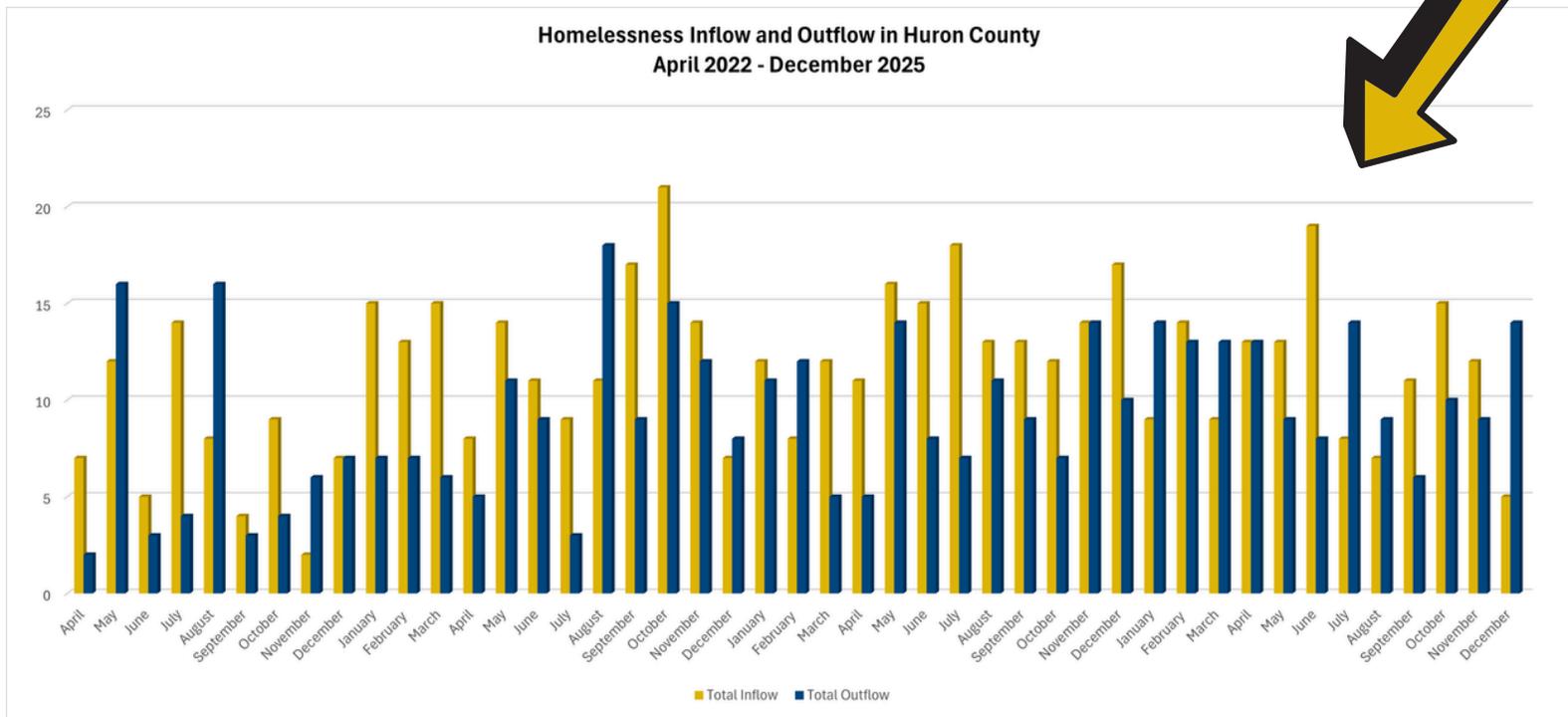
Social and Personal Factors

- Natural Support Networks
- Life-Skills Programming
- Achieving Personal Safety
- Sense of Community

Homelessness Inflow and Outflow | A Huron County Perspective

The County of Huron, with the participation of our community partners, has operated a By-Name List, containing **real-time, up-to-date data, of all consenting individuals and families, experiencing homelessness** in Huron County since early-2022.

What is the Inflow and Outflow data telling us about homelessness in Huron County?



Since April 2022, Huron’s Housing and Homelessness Serving System has seen **416 households Outflowed** from homelessness, and **519 households Inflowed** to homelessness.

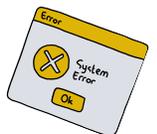
Outflow to Permanent Housing By Fiscal Year:

- 2022/2023: 27 Households
- 2023/2024: 55 Households
- 2024/2025: 61 Households
- 2025/2026: 30 Households

2025/2026 includes data from April 2025-December 2026.
Data excludes other means of Outflow.

System Bottlenecks in Huron County:

- Affordability of Rental Stock
- Lengthy Waitlists for Housing Programs
- Absence of Highly Supportive Housing Programs, as well as Rapid Rehousing Solutions



When everyone has a safe and affordable place to call home, our whole community benefits.

Be Part of the Solution.

Say YES to supportive and affordable housing in your neighbourhood!

