

WHITE PAPER

# Disability and Housing in Ontario (2000-2025)

## A Grey Literature Review

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## Introduction

Housing challenges in Canada are widely recognized as an issue for which all levels of government are responsible. The country-wide affordable housing shortage has an even greater impact on disabled people,\* who require a more specific type of housing, whether physically accessible, supportive, or simply affordable for those who rely on disability-support payments as their main source of income.

Canada has formally declared housing as a human right, as legislated in the 2019 *National Housing Strategy Act* (NHSA).<sup>1</sup> Canada is also a signatory to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UNDHR), which recognizes housing as one such right, including explicitly for disabled people.<sup>2</sup> However, while this right exists on paper, it is far from being realized. Meanwhile, the rate of disability among Canada's population continues to rise, with an increase of nearly 5% between 2017 and 2022, according to Statistics Canada.<sup>3</sup> Disabled people now represent 27% of the population, or approximately 8 million people.

As Canada's most populous province, Ontario faces a daunting task in meeting the diverse housing needs of its large urban centres, rural areas, and remote Northern communities. As the disabled population in Canada continues to grow, housing for disabled people remains a high-priority need in Ontario.

## Federal investment and housing rights

The federal government participates in housing support through large-scale strategies and programs, such as the *National Housing Strategy* (NHS),<sup>4</sup> and the Rapid Housing Initiative (RHI).<sup>5</sup> While the housing needs of disabled people are not the exclusive target of most of these federal programs, this community is over-represented among those requiring such assistance.

According to Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC), since the NHS was enacted in 2017, \$115 billion had been allocated over a period of more than ten years to "improving housing outcomes for those in greatest need".<sup>6</sup> The NHS is the federal government's largest affordable housing plan since the 1964 amendment to the National Housing Act,<sup>7</sup> and disabled people are identified as one of the NHS's priority groups.<sup>8</sup> Yet disabled people are not consistently centred in the grey literature produced

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\* The use of "person-first" language (people with disabilities) versus "identity-first" language (disabled people) is contentious within disability communities. Identity-first language is generally preferred by contemporary disability activists as it places the focus on societal barriers (i.e., disabled people are disabled by society). However, some others, especially people labelled with an intellectual disability, tend to prefer person first language. We have used both forms in this paper to respect the preferences of members of these various communities.

on and about this program.<sup>†</sup> For example, a February 24, 2025 press release by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) about a new supportive housing development for seniors describes NHS investments as “prioritiz[ing] those in greatest need, including seniors, Indigenous Peoples, people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, and women and children fleeing violence.”<sup>9</sup> The fact that disability is not explicitly named is especially odd given the significant correlation between aging and disability. Similarly, the federal Housing Accelerator Fund (HAF) describes its aim to help create, through partnerships, 100,000 new homes of various types over a three-year period; but does not mention disability specific housing.<sup>10</sup>

Some of the more-focused programs delivered under the NHS umbrella, including the RHI, explicitly centre “people with disabilities” and “people experiencing mental health and addiction issues” among the multiple prioritized groups, as described in a news release on the latter program.<sup>11</sup> But the RHI is more modest in scope than the NHS, with a Canada-wide expectation of only approximately 16,000 new housing units for all of the priority groups combined.<sup>12</sup> Two RHI-funded initiatives, for example, assisted in the construction of a combined total of 22 rental units “with affordability and accessibility conditions” in two small Northern Ontario Indigenous communities.<sup>13</sup>

Another NHS initiative, the Affordable Housing Fund (AHF), includes a goal of creating 915 new residential units across the country specifically for people with developmental disabilities, over the program’s eleven-year span.<sup>14</sup> The program also includes a more generous Canada-wide allotment of over 7,000 new “accessible units” and just over 12,000 “adaptable units” incorporating universal design.<sup>15</sup> The CMHC’s On-Reserve Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP), reoriented in 2024 to specifically address the need to adapt existing housing stock in First Nations communities, also offers some targeted assistance to homeowners for safety and accessibility modifications (up to \$75,000 for eligible homes where the need for such modifications is due to disability).<sup>16</sup>

While these projects and initiatives are undoubtedly vital to the individuals, families, and communities they benefit, they still collectively meet only a small portion of the existing need for such housing in Ontario, let alone all of Canada. For example, a 2017 report by a coalition of Canadian disability organizations to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing asserts that over 400,000 disabled people in Canada meet the criteria for “core housing need”<sup>17</sup>—that is, they spend 30% or more of gross household income on housing and/or are forced to accept housing that does not meet basic standards of

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<sup>†</sup> Grey literature comprises various types of documents and sources that exist outside academic and commercial publishing routes. They are often produced by civil society organizations and nongovernmental organizations, charities, academic centres, think tanks, private companies, consultants, and government departments and agencies. Some of the materials that are categorized as grey literature include reports, working papers, government documents, white papers, brochures, and newsletters.

adequacy, affordability, or suitability.<sup>18</sup> Unsurprisingly, these numbers are significantly higher for disabled people than for nondisabled people.<sup>19</sup> And as disability rates and housing costs continue to rise, it is reasonable to expect that the number of disabled people in core housing need in Canada will also increase.

Indeed, the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) noted in 2024 that even with the passing and implementation of the NHS and the *Accessible Canada Act* (ACA 2019),<sup>20</sup> the federal government's actions to realise an adequate standard of living for disabled people – especially for disabled Indigenous people and people who experience multiple forms of marginalization – fail to adequately address disparities faced by these communities.<sup>21</sup> As the CHRC also noted throughout its detailed 2024 Monitoring Framework, there are data gaps on many aspects of housing and disability across Canada, leaving some uncertainty about just how well — or poorly — the country is meeting specific national and international human rights standards for disabled people.<sup>22</sup>

## Provincial government perspectives, plans, and programs

In 2005, the *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* (AODA) was passed into law. The AODA aims to eliminate barriers for disabled people in the province.<sup>23</sup> This Act applies to organizations in the public and private sectors with employees but cannot be used to enforce accessibility standards for rental housing. The province's introduction of the *Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation* (IASR) in 2011 has helped to clarify the responsibilities of larger housing providers, both corporate and non-profit, concerning physical access, as well as the provision of accessible customer service and information.<sup>24</sup> The requirement of large (50+ employee) housing providers to create multi-year accessibility plans, and to train employees on access requirements and good accessibility practices, has been among the clearer manifestations of these regulations.<sup>25</sup>

With the aid of the AODA and the Accessibility Standards Advisory Council (ASAC), Raymond Cho, Ontario's Minister of Seniors and Accessibility, asserted in the Ministry's 2023 AODA Report that the province is "putting accessibility and inclusion at the forefront of cross-government planning efforts".<sup>26</sup> Attention to housing-related issues, however, is relatively scant in the 40-page report. Instead, the report focuses on programs designed to get disabled people, including those who have an intellectual disability, into the workforce. One housing-inclusive area that does garner attention in the 2023 report is a reference to the then-forthcoming 2024 Ontario Building Code. While a small portion of this discussion is specific to housing, there are a few points that are addressed, for example, that "the code requires a barrier-free path of travel in 15% of new units in multi-unit residential buildings."<sup>27</sup> Here, it is worth reminding ourselves that disabled people represent a larger and growing proportion of the population.

More-specific contributions – and failures – at the provincial level are evident in the literature produced by a selection of ministries with housing in their portfolios. For example, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing’s “Community Housing Renewal Strategy” notes that people who have a developmental disability, as well as those living with mental health conditions and substance use, are among the groups most heavily dependent on social housing and housing-oriented support programs, such as the jointly funded Canada-Ontario Housing Benefit (COHB).<sup>28</sup> However, the supply of social housing continues to diminish as the housing stock ages without sufficient replacement, while demand keeps increasing. This presents a challenge to the over 1,000 community housing providers in the province who are collectively unable to meet this demand, leaving many disabled people dependent on the whims of private market landlords.<sup>29</sup> The barriers such renters face may not only be affordability and accessibility, but also discrimination (and even harassment) based on biases, assumptions, and stereotypes against disabled people, despite the legal protections against discrimination in Ontario’s Human Rights Code.<sup>30</sup>

The province has recognized that some groups face particularly high barriers to obtaining and securing housing due to the nature of their needs. For instance, in 2018, the Ontario Developmental Services Housing Task Force offered its final report on what it termed a “housing crisis” in need of “dramatic action” among adults who have a developmental disability, with a waiting list that had already topped 15,000 people and continues to grow.<sup>31</sup> The report argues for a shift away from crisis-driven approaches and sets out thirteen recommendations to empower people and communities through partnerships, individualized funding, and integrated support services.<sup>32</sup> Likewise, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing’s 2017 *Supportive Housing Policy Framework* observes that unmet housing demand is especially common among disabled people, emphasizing the needs of those with mental health diagnoses, problematic substance use, acquired brain injury, and chronic or terminal illness.<sup>33</sup> While noting the existence of increased government financial support for housing assistance, a significant gap remains between reality and the Framework’s stated vision that “[e]very person in need has quality, safe and affordable supportive housing, feels empowered to live as independently as possible, and flourishes in the community of their choice.”<sup>34</sup>

## **Municipal government plans, strategies, and assessments**

Municipal documents and grey literature on disability and housing predominantly emphasize municipal plans, strategies, and reports regarding their obligations to adhere to provincial legislation, such as the 2005 AODA and the Housing Services Act of 2011. As mentioned above, public sector organizations and governments in Ontario are required by the AODA to develop, publish, and implement multi-year strategies and/or plans for removing barriers and ensuring compliance with the act, and to report on their

efforts periodically.<sup>35</sup> Similarly, "Municipal Service Managers" (i.e., municipal governments) must also develop and report on multi-year plans for addressing affordable housing and homelessness in accordance with the Housing Services Act, 2011.<sup>36</sup>

## Multi-Year Accessibility Plans

In October 2001, the Province of Ontario passed the *Ontarians with Disabilities Act* (ODA), which required all municipalities to identify, remove, and prevent access barriers for disabled people.<sup>37</sup> The IASR 2011 under the ODA's successor, the AODA, requires that municipal governments and other local-level governing bodies, such as district school boards, develop multi-year accessibility plans that must be reviewed and updated at least once every five years. Accessibility plans must detail the organization's strategy to identify and eliminate barriers, ensuring compliance with the AODA. The organization must develop, review, and update its accessibility plan in consultation with disabled individuals, including members of an established accessibility advisory committee. The accessibility plan must be posted on their website and provided in an accessible format. Public sector organizations should also prepare and publish annual reports on their progress in fulfilling their accessibility plans. Annual reports must be published on the organization's website and be made available in an accessible format upon request. Municipal-level accessibility plans and strategies are often developed by a municipality's Accessible Advisory Committees and largely focus on the IASR, which includes customer service, transportation, employment, information and communications, and public space design.<sup>38</sup>

Most municipal-level organizations published their first multi-year accessibility plans for the period 2013 - 2017, following the passing of the IASR in 2011. Organizations and governments that represent at least 10,000 residents must establish an Accessibility Committee that is majority composed of disabled people to review, monitor, and revise the multi-year accessibility plans. Broadly speaking, Accessibility Committees are expected to establish a framework to ensure compliance with the AODA and other related regulations, such as the IASR. Committees also advise relevant decision makers, including municipal councils and staff, about requirements and implementation of accessibility standards.<sup>39</sup>

A number of municipal governments and organizations recognize in their multi-year accessibility plans that accessibility intersects with other legal obligations and issues that fall under their purview, such as human rights, equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI). Several multi-year accessibility plans reference accessibility as a key component of EDI, and the AODA as complementary to other provincial legislation including the Ontario Human Rights Code, the Ontario Building Code, Accessibility Standards for

Customer Service, and the Employment Standards Act. In the case of the City of Kingston, their multi-year accessibility plan's goals were developed to include EDI as a necessary component for their achievement.<sup>40</sup> Similarly, the Toronto Community Housing Corporation's (TCHC) multi-year accessibility plan affirms that it aligns with the core principles of accommodation, dignity, independence, integration, and equal opportunity that are not only outlined in the AODA, but also the Ontario Human Rights Code and other complementary legislation mentioned above.<sup>41</sup> In this regard, a number of municipal-level authorities and organizations are committed to going beyond their obligations under the AODA by integrating accessibility into other governance issues.

Most municipal multi-year accessibility plans and strategies, however, do not outline how accessibility intersects with issues that relate to housing and homelessness, despite being a key concern for disabled people. Among the exceptions to this trend are multi-year accessibility plans developed and implemented by community and social housing organizations, but this is only because these organizations are tasked by municipal governments with providing and managing social housing. As such, they are required to uphold IASR standards, including ensuring that the buildings they construct and operate incorporate accessibility design principles in accordance with the IASR's design of public spaces standards, and that information and communications are provided in accessible formats or with supports for tenants upon request, as required by IASR's information and communication standards.<sup>42</sup>

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*In Ontario, municipal governments and entities largely overlook housing and homelessness in their strategies for ensuring accessibility for disabled people in the province.*

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Although municipal housing and homelessness plans, strategies, and reporting, do tend to consider accessibility and the needs of disabled people in relation to housing, these considerations commonly make up only a small portion of municipalities' housing and homelessness plans.

## Housing and Homelessness Plans

Much like the planning and reporting required by the AODA, municipal governments must also develop multi-year plans and strategies that outline how they will address homelessness and access to affordable housing within their locality. These requirements are limited to what the Housing Services Act, 2011, refers to as Municipal Service Managers, which mainly concerns municipal governments.<sup>43</sup> This act mandates that municipalities create detailed multi-year plans, spanning ten years or more, to evaluate current and future housing needs in their communities. These plans must

provide an outline of strategies for local housing and homelessness services to address identified needs and include measures to track and report progress toward achieving the targets and objectives outlined in their plans. Municipalities are required to review their plans at least once every five years and make any necessary amendments to ensure alignment with provincial priorities and policy statements. Housing and homelessness plans must contain the following:

- a. An assessment of current and future housing needs within the municipal government's service area;
- b. Housing needs objectives and targets;
- c. A description of the proposed measures to achieve the objectives and targets;
- d. A clear description of how progress towards achieving the objectives and targets will be measured; and
- e. Any additional matters that need to be outlined must be specified.<sup>44</sup>

When it comes to the accessibility needs of disabled people, municipal housing and homelessness plans, strategies, and reporting largely acknowledge the housing needs of disabled people in their assessments and propose actions, including requiring that a proportion of new builds be accessible or the creation of initiatives with community partners to develop and build new supportive housing units.<sup>45</sup> Another area where accessibility is considered is in residential building renovations. Based on municipalities' assessments of housing needs, municipal governments recognize that rental housing buildings require accessibility modifications and other major upgrades if they are to be renovated to meet the needs of disabled Ontarians.<sup>46</sup>

## **Integrating Housing and Accessibility Goals**

Since the turn of the millennium, important steps have been taken in Ontario to advance the right to housing for disabled people. The passing of the AODA in 2005 and the Housing Services Act in 2011 forced provincial and municipal-level governments and organizations to consider disabled people's needs by requiring them to plan and report on their efforts in identifying, removing, and preventing accessibility barriers, as well as assessing and addressing disabled people's housing needs.

Though these efforts represent a breakthrough in this regard, the housing and accessibility needs of disabled Ontarians are far from being met. There is a risk that these efforts may stall if accessibility and housing continue to be addressed as separate issues, especially as they relate to the AODA's limited reach in ensuring accessibility standards in privately-owned and operated rental housing. Similarly, municipal housing and homelessness plans treat accessibility as a particular need to be addressed, rather than as a universal standard for housing design.

**To ensure the realization of the right to housing for disabled people, Ontario's provincial and municipal governments should continue to take action to ensure that the AODA's accessibility standards apply to all housing providers, and that housing and homelessness plans continue to enshrine accessible design as a universal standard for all housing.**

**However, accessibility is not enough to ensure the right to housing. Affordability needs to take precedence alongside accessible design, to address the needs of a group with generally lower and inadequate incomes. Only with a significant increase in the stock of affordable and accessible housing can Ontario ensure the right to housing for disabled people.**

## End-Notes

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<sup>1</sup> *National Housing Strategy Act*, Statutes of Canada 2019, c. 29, s. 313, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/n-11.2/FullText.html>.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations General Assembly, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, GA Res 217A (III), December 10, 1948, art. 25, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

<sup>3</sup> Statistics Canada, *Canadian Survey on Disability, 2017 to 2022, The Daily*, December 1, 2023, <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/231201/dq231201b-eng.htm>.

<sup>4</sup> Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, *Canada's National Housing Strategy*, August 27, 2025, <https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/housing-logement/ptch-csd/index-eng.html>.

<sup>5</sup> Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, *National Housing Strategy Initiatives: Rapid Housing Initiative*, February 19, 2025, [https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/pd-dp/parl/2024/05/huma/huma-c-eng.html#toc\\_20](https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/pd-dp/parl/2024/05/huma/huma-c-eng.html#toc_20).

<sup>6</sup> Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, *National Housing Strategy Initiatives: Progress on the National Housing Strategy-March 2025*, <https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/housing-logement/ptch-csd/reports-rapports/prog-nhs-march-2025-mars-snl-eng.html>.

<sup>7</sup> Greg Suttor, *Still Renovating: A History of Canadian Social Housing Policy* (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2016).

<sup>8</sup> Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada, *Progress on the National Housing Strategy*, September 2024, 32, <https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/alt-format/pdf/housing-logement/ptch-csd/prog-nhs-sept-2024-sept-snl-en.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, "Federal Government Celebrates Opening of Affordable and Supportive Senior Housing in Toronto," news release, February 24, 2025, <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2025/canada-helps-tackle-housing-crisis-seniors-toronto>.

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<sup>10</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “Helping build more homes, faster in Marathon,” news release, February 20, 2024, <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2024/helping-build-more-homes-faster-marathon>.

<sup>11</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “Federal Government Invests in 149 Homes in Northern Ontario,” news release, March 20, 2025, <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/media-newsroom/news-releases/2025/federal-government-invests-149-homes-northern-ontario>.

<sup>12</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “Federal Government Celebrates Opening of Affordable and Supportive Senior Housing in Toronto.”

<sup>13</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “Federal government invests in 149 homes in Northern Ontario.”

<sup>14</sup> Housing, Infrastructure and Communities, *Progress on the National Housing Strategy*, 22.

<sup>15</sup> Housing, Infrastructure and Communities, *Progress on the National Housing Strategy*, 32.

<sup>16</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “On-Reserve Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program,” accessed August 11, 2025, <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/project-funding-andmortgage-financing/funding-programs/all-funding-programs/residential-rehabilitation-assistance-program>.

<sup>17</sup> Alzheimer Society of Canada, ARCH Disability Law Centre, et al., *Meeting Canada’s Obligations to Affordable Housing and Supports for People with Disabilities to Live Independently in the Community: Submission to UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Housing*, May 15, 2017, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Housing/Disabilities/CivilSociety/Canada-ARCHDisabilityLawCenter.pdf>.

<sup>18</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “Identifying Core Housing Need,” accessed August 14, 2019, <https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/professionals/housing-markets-data-and-research/housing-research/corehousing-need/identifying-core-housing-need>.

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<sup>19</sup> Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, “Research Insight: Housing Conditions of Persons with Disabilities,” August 14, 2018, <https://assets.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/sf/project/cmhc/pubsandreports/research-insights/research-insight-housing-conditions-persons-disabilities-69354-en.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> *Accessible Canada Act*, Statutes of Canada 2019, c. 10, <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/A-0.6.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> Alzheimer Society of Canada, ARCH Disability Law Centre, et al., *Meeting Canada’s Obligations*.

<sup>22</sup> Canadian Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Federal Housing Advocate, *The Right to Housing for People with Disabilities: Monitoring Framework* (Ottawa: Canadian Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Federal Housing Advocate, December 2024), <https://www.chrccdp.gc.ca/sites/default/files/documents/the-right-to-housing-for-people-with-disabilities-monitoringframework.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*, Statutes of Ontario 2005, c. 11, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/05a11>.

<sup>24</sup> *Integrated Accessibility Standards*, Ontario Regulation 191/11, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/110191>.

<sup>25</sup> Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation and Government of Ontario, *Unlocking the AODA: Obligations of Housing Providers Under the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act: A Guide for Housing Providers in Ontario* (Toronto: Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation and Government of Ontario, 2022), <https://housingrightscanada.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/CCHRUnlocking-the-AODA-A-guide-for-housing-providers-2017.pdf>.

<sup>26</sup> Ontario Ministry for Seniors and Accessibility, *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA) Annual Report 2023* (Toronto: Ministry for Seniors and Accessibility, 2024), 4, <https://www.ontario.ca/files/2024-12/msaa-aoda-annual-report-2023-en-2024-12-02.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> Ontario Ministry for Seniors and Accessibility, *AODA Annual Report 2023*, 26.

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<sup>28</sup> Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, “Community Housing Renewal Strategy,” accessed January 28, 2022, <https://www.ontario.ca/page/communityhousing-renewal-strategy>.

<sup>29</sup> Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, “Community Housing Renewal Strategy.”

<sup>30</sup> Ontario Human Rights Commission, “Discrimination based on disability and the duty to accommodate: Information for Housing Providers,” 2024, <https://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/discrimination-based-disability-and-duty-accommodate-information-housing-providers>; David J. Hulchanski, *Discrimination in Ontario’s Rental Housing Market: The Role of Minimum Income Criteria* (Toronto: Human Rights Commission, 1994), <https://utoronto.scholaris.ca/bitstreams/427535e2-8c25-4e70-82fb-4b5a8ab12794/download>; Ontario Human Rights Commission, *Right at Home: Report on the Consultation on Human Rights and Rental Housing in Ontario* (Toronto: Human Rights Commission, 2008), <https://www3.ohrc.on.ca/en/right-home-report-consultation-human-rights-and-rental-housing-ontario>.

<sup>31</sup> Ontario Developmental Services Housing Task Force, *Generating Ideas and Enabling Action: Addressing the Housing Crisis Confronting Ontario Adults with Developmental Disabilities* (Toronto: Developmental Services, 2018), [https://cdn.agilitycms.com/partners-for-planning/htf-final-reports-pdfs/HTF%20Final%20Report%202018\\_Generating%20Ideas\\_Enabling%20Action\\_FINAL.pdf](https://cdn.agilitycms.com/partners-for-planning/htf-final-reports-pdfs/HTF%20Final%20Report%202018_Generating%20Ideas_Enabling%20Action_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> Ontario Developmental Services Housing Task Force, *Generating Ideas and Enabling Action*.

<sup>33</sup> Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, *Ontario Supportive Housing Policy Framework* (Toronto: Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, March 2017), <https://tdsa.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Ontario-Supportive-Housing-Framework-English.pdf>.

<sup>34</sup> Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, *Ontario Supportive Housing Policy Framework*.

<sup>35</sup> *Integrated Accessibility Standards*, s 3.

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<sup>36</sup> *Housing Services Act*, Statutes of Ontario 2011, c. 6, Sched 1, s. 6, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/11h06#BK10>.

<sup>37</sup> *Ontarians with Disabilities Act*, Statutes of Ontario 2001, c. 32, s 1, <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/01o32#BK2>.

<sup>38</sup> *Integrated Accessibility Standards*.

<sup>39</sup> *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act*.

<sup>40</sup> City of Kingston, *2023–2025 Multi-Year Accessibility Plan* (Kingston: City of Kingston, 2023), [https://www.cityofkingston.ca/media/fs1jui2g/council\\_plan\\_accessibilityplan\\_2023-2025.pdf](https://www.cityofkingston.ca/media/fs1jui2g/council_plan_accessibilityplan_2023-2025.pdf). <https://www.cityofkingston.ca/documents/10180/38919/Accessibility+Plan+2023-2025.pdf>.

<sup>41</sup> Toronto Community Housing, *2021–2025 Multi-Year Accessibility Plan* (Toronto: Toronto Community Housing, 2021), [https://www.torontohousing.ca/sites/default/files/2023-08/accessibility\\_plan\\_-\\_2021\\_final\\_a.pdf](https://www.torontohousing.ca/sites/default/files/2023-08/accessibility_plan_-_2021_final_a.pdf).

<sup>42</sup> *Integrated Accessibility Standards*.

<sup>43</sup> *Housing Services Act*.

<sup>44</sup> *Housing Services Act*.

<sup>45</sup> City of Ottawa, *10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan 2020–2030* (Ottawa: City of Ottawa, 2020), <https://documents.ottawa.ca/sites/default/files/housingplan20202030.pdf>; City of Windsor, *Home, Together: Windsor Essex Housing and Homelessness Master Plan* (Windsor: City of Windsor, 2019), <https://www.citywindsor.ca/Documents/residents/housing/housing-with-supports-and-homelessness-prevention/homelessness/FINAL%20Windsor-%20HH%20Plan%20-%20October%203%20'19.pdf>.

<sup>46</sup> City of Toronto, *Housing TO 2020-2030 Action Plan* (Toronto: City of Toronto, 2019), <https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/housing-shelter/building-affordable-homes/housingto-2020-2030-action-plan/>; Niagara Region, *Housing and Homelessness*

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## **Acronyms**

**ACA:** Accessible Canada Act

**AHF:** Affordable Housing Fund

**AODA:** Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act

**ASAC:** Accessibility Standards Advisory Council

**CHRC:** Canadian Human Rights Commission

**CMHC:** Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

**COHB:** Canada-Ontario Housing Benefit

**EDI:** Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion

**HAF:** Housing Accelerator Fund

**IASR:** Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation

**NHS:** National Housing Strategy

**NHSA:** National Housing Strategy Act

**ODA:** Ontarians with Disabilities Act

**RHI:** Rapid Housing Initiative

**RRAP:** Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

**TCHC:** Toronto Community Housing Corporation

**UNDHR:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights