

EMERGENCY HOSTELS

SNAPSHOT MEDIANS FOR 2016



9.6
DAYS

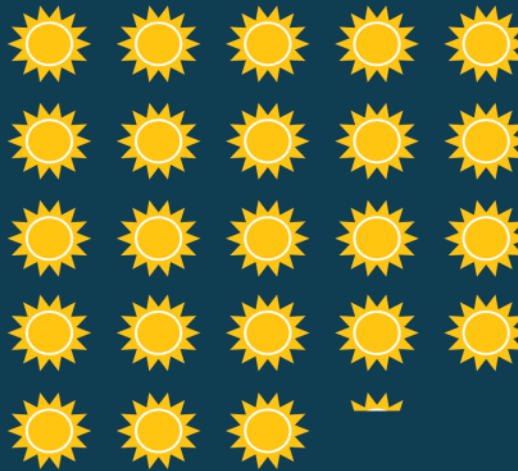
Average length of stay
per admission to Emergency
Shelters (singles)

HSTL110 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)

OPERATING
COSTS:
\$581,621
PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

HSTL310 (EFFICIENCY)

**FAMILIES STAY
23.2 DAYS**



**ON AVERAGE,
AT EMERGENCY SHELTERS**

HSTL115 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)

KEEP IN MIND: Influencing Factors

Influencing factors can create variances in comparison data from year-to-year and from municipality-to-municipality.



Economic Impacts
Employment and unemployment impact demand



Funding Model
Per diem vs. block funding models



Immigration
Federal policies and processing times for Refugee claims



Information Systems
Database systems used can impact reporting capabilities



Migration within Canada
Population shifts between provinces/municipalities



Other Housing Services
Availability of housing types and support services



Political Climate
Policies and support for homelessness can impact service levels



Supply vs. Demand
Individuals in need may decide not to accept offers of shelter



Vacancy Rates in Rental Markets
Housing availability and affordability



Weather Conditions
Increase or decrease in occupancy and length of stay

For a full description of influencing factors, please go to: www.mbncanada.ca

Fig. 7.1 Average Length of Stay in Days per Admission to Emergency Shelters

Adult and Child Count

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
2014	12.7	18.8	8.9	38.0	10.1	N/A	19.4	10.0	7.5	12.3	12.3
2015	13.0	23.3	8.7	41.0	10.8	N/A	19.2	10.8	6.9	12.6	12.6
2016	10.5	21.1	8.8	41.0	12.0	10.9	19.9	9.5	6.8	15.0	11.5

Source: HSTL105 (Community Impact)

Singles Count

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
2014	10.3	14.4	6.9	38.0	8.5	N/A	15.2	8.9	8.3	11.3	10.3
2015	10.3	10.8	6.6	41.0	8.5	N/A	15.1	9.7	8.1	11.1	10.3
2016	9.3	11.7	6.9	41.0	9.5	9.7	16.6	8.6	8.2	14.1	9.6

Source: HSTL110 (Community Impact)

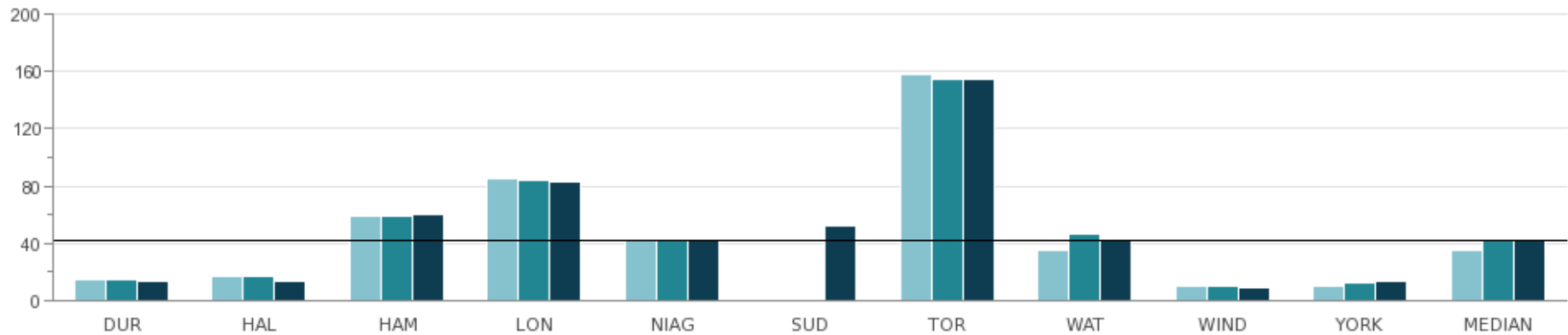
Families – Head of Household Count

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
2014	24.5	31.1	54.3	38.0	19.2	N/A	104.1	27.6	6.2	22.4	27.6
2015	26.2	35.7	59.3	41.0	22.9	N/A	97.0	27.8	9.3	25.5	27.8
2016	20.7	36.5	52.9	41.1	22.7	18.9	98.9	23.6	10.2	22.1	23.2

Source: HSLT115 (Community Impact)

Fig. 7.2 Average Nightly Number of Emergency Shelter Beds Available per 100,000 Population

Results reflect various approaches to providing emergency shelter beds as well as how motel rooms are counted when they are used as part of the service delivery model.

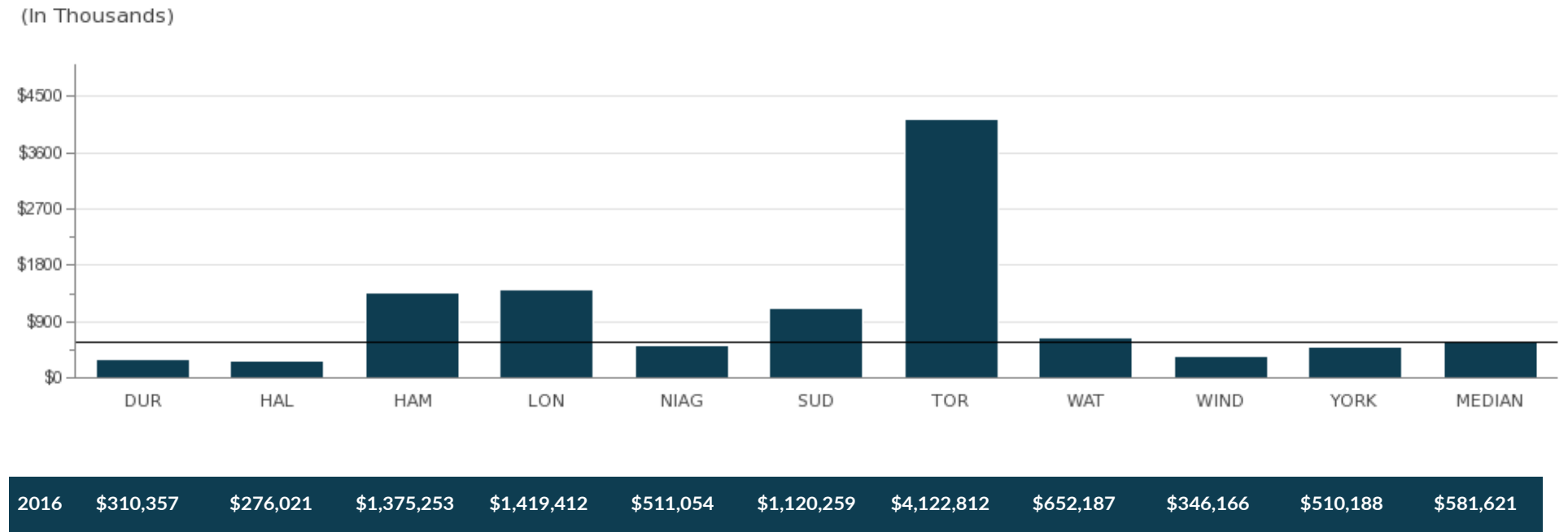


	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
2014	14.2	17.0	59.4	84.8	43.0	N/A	158.6	35.2	9.5	10.0	35.2
2015	14.1	16.6	59.0	83.9	42.8	N/A	154.9	46.6	9.5	12.3	42.8
2016	13.8	13.3	60.3	83.1	42.3	52.6	155.2	41.6	9.3	13.3	42.0

Source: HSTL205 (Service Level)

Fig. 7.3 Operating Cost of Emergency Shelter Program per 100,000 Population

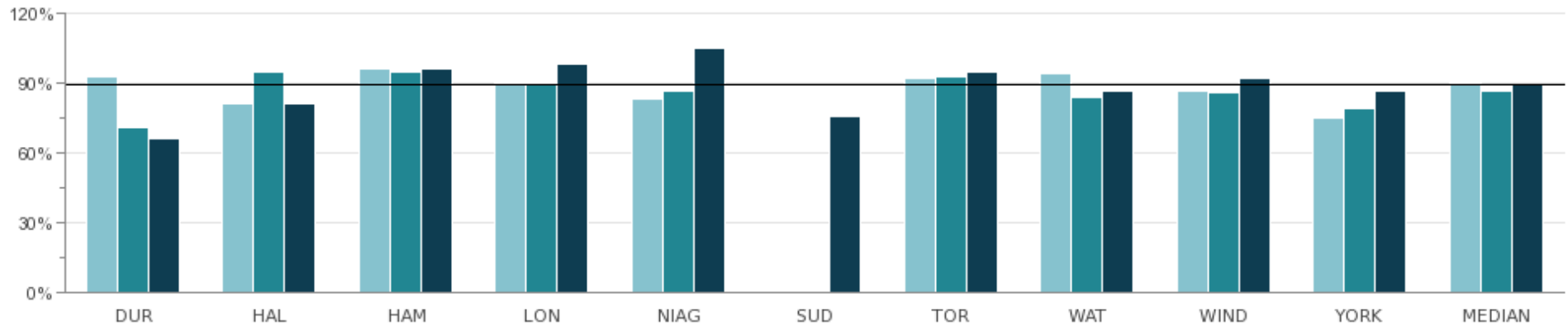
The types of operating costs incurred by municipalities vary based on the service delivery models they use to provide emergency shelters. Depending on the service delivery model, operating costs could include municipal shelter staff and building maintenance costs; and/or payments made to third party operators and hotels/motels. This is a new measure therefore only one year of data is available.



Source: HSTL310 (Efficiency)

Fig. 7.4 Average Nightly Bed Occupancy Rate of Emergency Shelters

Rooms can be occupied at less than 100% capacity depending on the family size. A result of greater than 100% is possible through the use of overflow spaces.



2014	93%	81%	96%	90%	83%	N/A	92%	94%	87%	75%	90%
2015	71%	95%	95%	90%	87%	N/A	93%	84%	86%	79%	87%
2016	66%	81%	96%	98%	105%	76%	95%	87%	92%	87%	90%

Source: HSTL410 (Customer Service)

