

# EMERGENCY SHELTERS

## SNAPSHOT MEDIANS FOR 2017



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

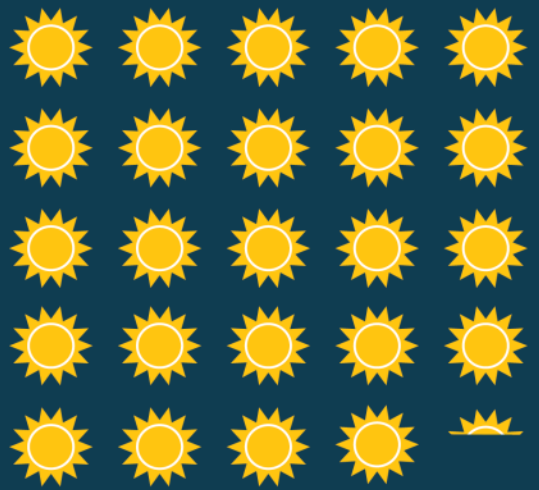
HSTL110 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)

**OPERATING COSTS:**  
**\$609,654**

PER 100,000 RESIDENTS

HSTL310 (EFFICIENCY)

**FAMILIES STAY 24.3 DAYS**



**ON AVERAGE, AT EMERGENCY SHELTERS**

HSTL115 (COMMUNITY IMPACT)

**Average length of stay 14.2 DAYS**

HSTL105 (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](http://www.mbncanada.ca)

**Fig. 8.1 Average Length of Stay in Days per Admission to Emergency Shelters**

Results reflect various approaches to providing emergency shelter beds and how motel rooms are counted when they are used as part of the service delivery model. The length of stay increased across most municipalities due to high rental rates, low vacancies and increased demand for shelters.

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
<b>Adults &amp; Children</b>											
2015	13.0	23.3	8.7	N/A	10.8	N/A	19.2	10.8	6.9	12.6	11.7
2016	10.5	21.1	8.8	8.2	12.0	N/A	19.9	9.5	6.8	15.0	10.5
2017	12.7	16.7	8.5	8.9	16.2	15.6	27.6	9.4	6.5	15.6	14.2

Source: HSTL105 (Community Impact)

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
<b>Singles</b>											
2015	10.3	10.8	6.6	N/A	8.5	N/A	15.1	9.7	8.1	11.1	10.0
2016	9.3	11.7	6.9	7.6	9.5	N/A	16.6	8.6	8.2	14.1	9.3
2017	10.4	10.6	6.6	8.0	11.2	14.9	21.0	8.7	8.5	14.0	10.5

Source: HSTL110 (Community Impact)

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
<b>Families – Head of Households</b>											
2015	26.2	35.7	59.3	N/A	22.9	N/A	97.0	27.8	9.3	25.5	27.0
2016	20.7	36.5	52.9	15.1	22.7	N/A	98.9	23.6	10.2	22.1	22.7
2017	24.9	39.5	50.1	16.9	44.6	22.5	115.4	18.3	9.3	23.6	24.3

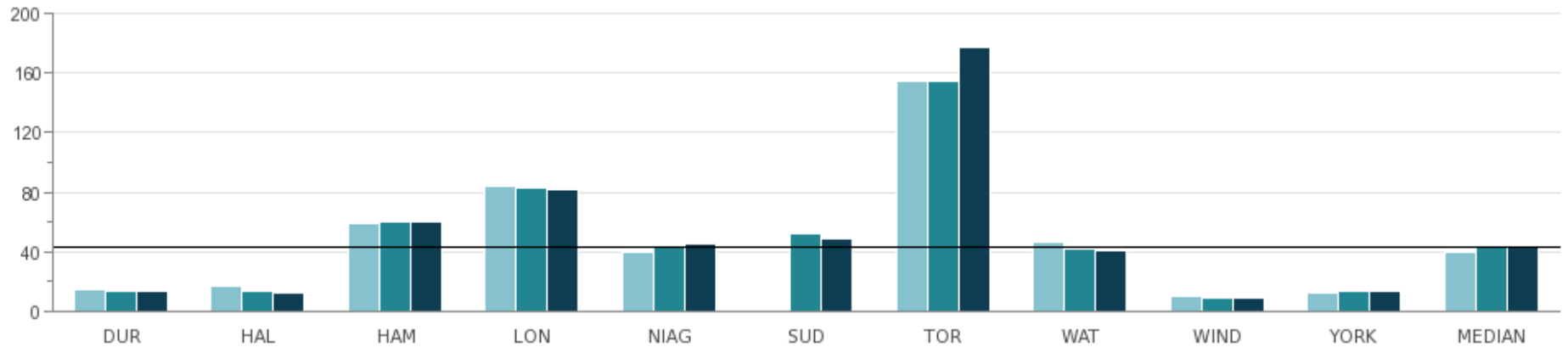
Source: HSTL115 (Community Impact)

London (2016), Sudbury (2017): Due to the implementation of the federal tracking system, HIFIS, prior year results have been removed.

Toronto: The City is experiencing a significant influx of refugee claimants.

**Fig. 8.2 Average Nightly Number of Emergency Shelter Beds Available per 100,000 Population**

Where motel rooms are a permanent part of the shelter model, motel rooms are included in the total. However, where motel rooms are not a permanent part of the model but are used as needed, the total number of shelter beds does not include motel rooms.



2015	14.1	16.6	59.0	83.9	40.1	N/A	154.9	46.6	9.5	12.3	40.1
2016	13.8	13.3	60.3	83.1	43.2	52.6	155.2	41.6	9.0	13.3	42.4
2017	13.6	11.9	60.5	81.8	44.7	48.9	177.2	41.2	8.9	13.1	43.0

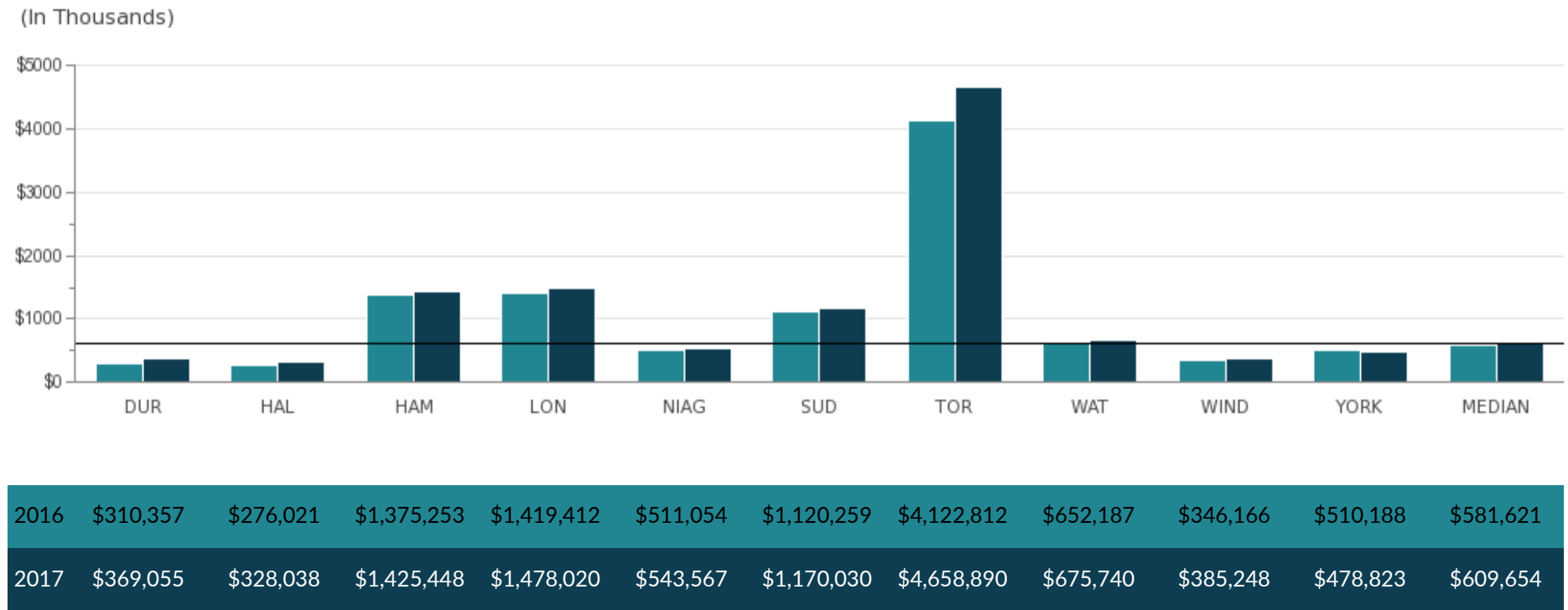
Source: HSTL205 (Service Level)

**Halton:** The Region’s family shelter contract was awarded to two new housing agencies that were able to divert low-medium acuity clients and serve them with supports in the community, instead of admission to an emergency shelter.

**Toronto:** The use of motels and hotels is a permanent and significant feature of Toronto's shelter system. As such, all beds in motel/hotel programs are always counted toward total capacity.

**Fig. 8.3 Operating Cost of Emergency Shelter Program per 100,000 Population**

The types of direct 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.

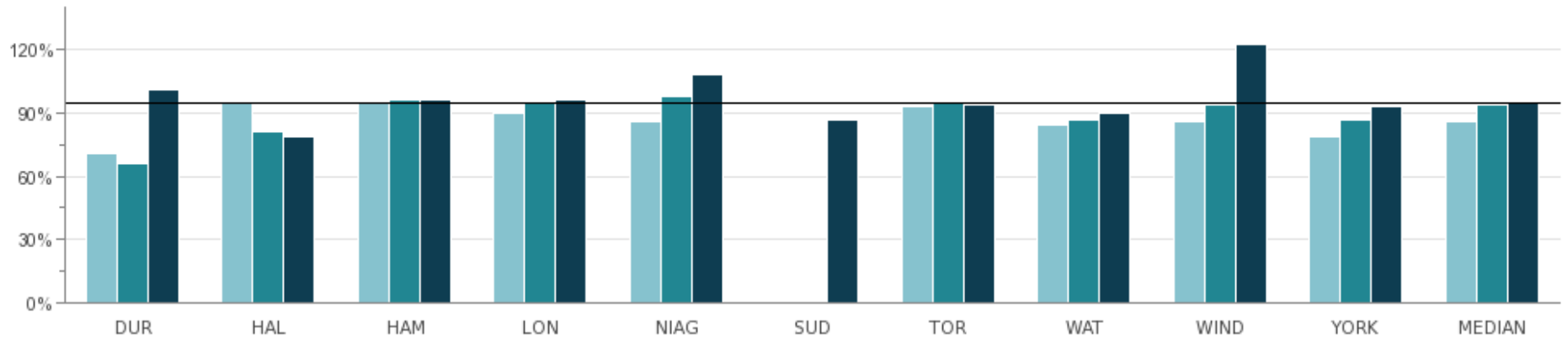


Source: HSTL310 (Efficiency)

Halton: The family shelter contract was awarded to two new housing agencies which offer lower case ratios due to increased staffing to support case management for high acuity clients.

**Fig. 8.4 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.



2015	71%	95%	95%	90%	86%	N/A	93%	84%	86%	79%	86%
2016	66%	81%	96%	95%	98%	N/A	95%	87%	94%	87%	94%
2017	101%	79%	96%	96%	108%	87%	94%	90%	123%	93%	95%

Source: HSTL410 (Customer Service)

Sudbury: Due to the implementation of the federal tracking system, HIFIS, prior year results have been removed.

Windsor: The overage in bed nights is due to the increased demand from families who needed emergency shelter and were placed in motels. Moving individuals and families from emergency shelter to permanent housing has become more challenging due to low vacancy rates and limited availability of affordable housing.

