

# EMERGENCY SHELTERS



## VALUE PROPOSITION

*I expect safe emergency shelter space is available when required, and that supports are in place to help improve client circumstances.*

### 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)*

## Emergency Shelters

### Figure 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 and Children</b>											
2016	10.5	21.1	8.8	8.2	12.0	N/A	19.9	9.5	6.8	N/A	10.0
2017	12.7	16.7	8.5	8.9	16.2	16.3	27.6	9.4	6.5	N/A	12.7
2018	11.1	20.1	7.9	10.4	25.0	17.3	33.2	10.3	6.8	25.0	14.2

Source: HSTL105 (Community Impact)

<b>Singles</b>											
2016	9.3	11.7	6.9	7.6	9.5	N/A	16.6	8.6	8.2	N/A	9.0
2017	10.4	10.6	6.6	8.0	11.2	15.4	21.0	8.7	8.5	N/A	10.4
2018	10.3	11.7	6.0	9.1	17.0	14.5	28.6	9.7	9.3	22.0	11.0

Source: HSTL110 (Community Impact)

<b>Families – Head of Households</b>											
2016	20.7	36.5	52.9	15.1	22.7	N/A	98.9	23.6	10.2	N/A	23.2
2017	24.9	39.5	50.1	16.9	44.6	22.5	115.4	18.3	9.3	N/A	24.9
2018	25.3	54.2	50.3	17.6	66.4	27.8	128.3	49.7	13.8	36.1	42.9

Source: HSTL115 (Community Impact)

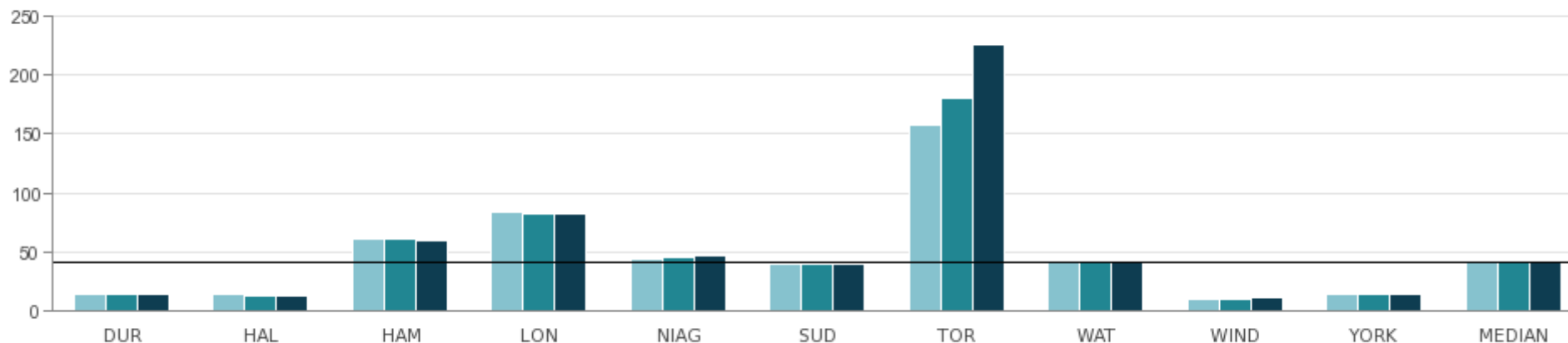
Sudbury and York: Due to the implementation of the federal tracking system, HIFIS, Sudbury (2016) and York (2016 and 2017) results were removed.

Toronto: In 2017 and 2018, Toronto's shelter system experienced a significant influx of refugee claimants.

## Emergency Shelters

**Figure 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 to the model but are used as needed, the total number of shelter beds does not include motel rooms.



2016	13.8	13.3	60.3	83.1	43.2	39.6	158.1	41.6	9.0	13.7	40.6
2017	13.6	11.9	60.5	81.8	44.7	39.6	180.4	41.2	8.9	13.5	40.4
2018	13.4	11.7	59.6	81.9	46.6	39.6	226.2	40.8	11.2	13.4	40.2

Source: HSTL205 (Service Level)

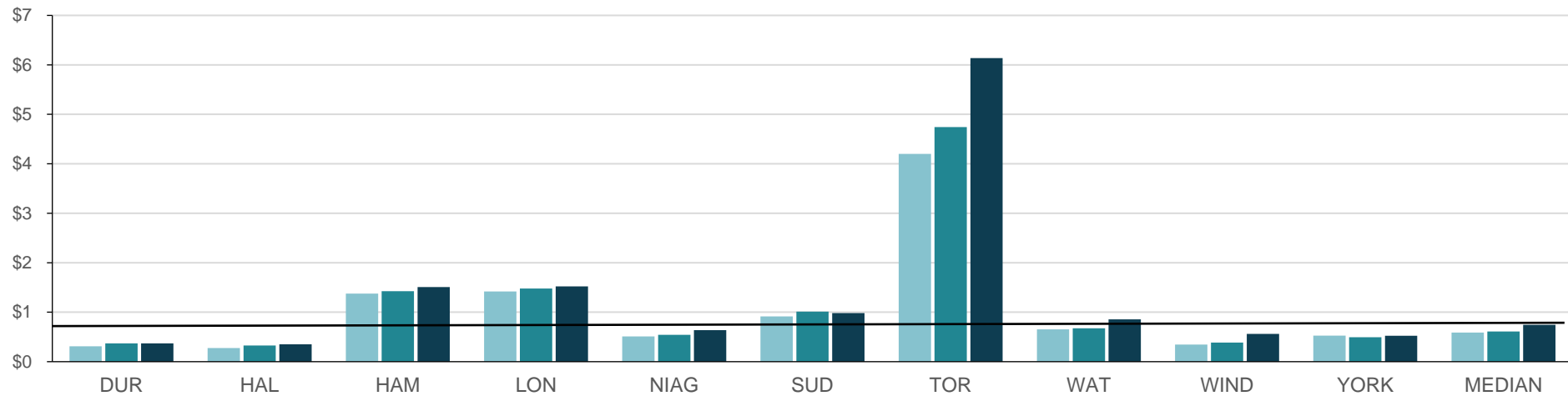
Toronto: The use of motels and hotels is a permanent and significant feature of Toronto's shelter system. As such, all beds in motel/hotel programs are always counted toward total capacity.

## Emergency Shelters

**Figure 8.3 Direct 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.

(In Millions)



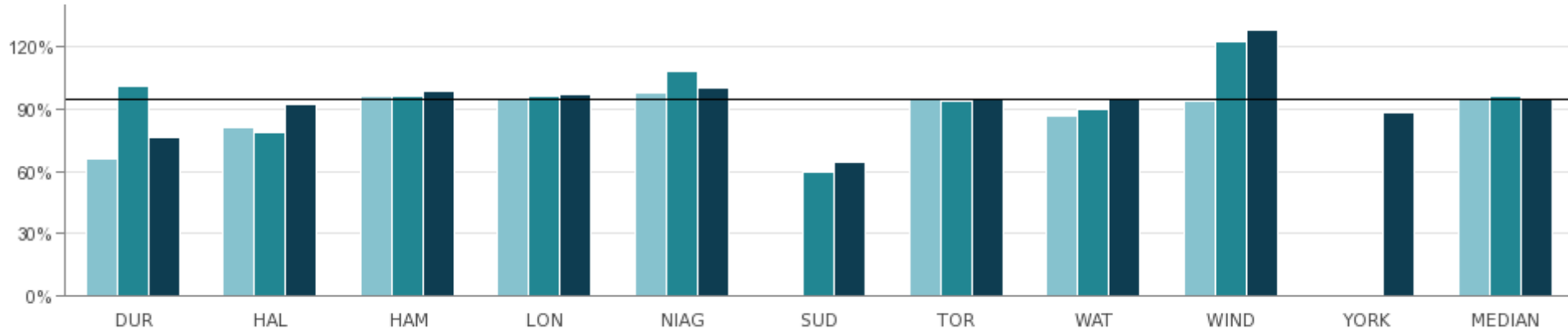
2016	\$310,357	\$276,021	\$1,375,253	\$1,419,412	\$511,054	\$914,357	\$4,200,510	\$652,187	\$346,166	\$525,143	\$588,665
2017	\$369,055	\$328,038	\$1,425,448	\$1,478,020	\$543,567	\$1,010,991	\$4,741,916	\$675,740	\$385,248	\$494,352	\$609,654
2018	\$368,797	\$350,439	\$1,507,136	\$1,522,525	\$637,996	\$983,036	\$6,136,637	\$854,308	\$562,659	\$524,305	\$746,152

Source: HSTL220 (Service Level) Formerly HSTL310

## Emergency Shelters

**Figure 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.



	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
2016	66%	81%	96%	95%	98%	N/A	95%	87%	94%	N/A	95%
2017	101%	79%	96%	96%	108%	60%	94%	90%	123%	N/A	96%
2018	76%	92%	99%	97%	100%	64%	95%	95%	128%	88%	95%

Source: HSTL410 (Customer Service)

Sudbury and York: Due to the implementation of the federal tracking system, HIFIS, Sudbury (2016) and York (2016 & 2017) results have been removed.

Windsor: The overage in bed nights is due to the increase demand from families who needed emergency shelter and were placed in motels.

