

EMERGENCY SHELTERS



VALUE PROPOSITION

I expect safe emergency shelter space is available when required and that supports are in place to help people find and maintain housing.

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

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
Adults and Children											
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	17.3	33.2	10.3	6.8	25	14.2
2019	11.6	18.5	10	N/A	20	13.3	28.8	7.3	6.5	24.4	13.3

Source: HSTL105 (Community Impact)

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
Singles											
2017	10.4	10.6	6.6	8	11.2	15.4	21	8.7	8.5	N/A	10.4
2018	10.3	11.7	6	9.1	17	14.5	28.6	9.7	9.3	22	11
2019	9.8	11.9	7.8	N/A	16.2	11.8	24.6	8.4	11.1	19.1	11.8

Source: HSTL110 (Community Impact)

	DUR	HAL	HAM	LON	NIAG	SUD	TOR	WAT	WIND	YORK	MEDIAN
Families - Head of Households											
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
2019	26	48.5	37.4	N/A	51.2	28.5	152.2	52.4	13	45.4	45.4

Source: HSTL115 (Community Impact)

Hamilton: The large variances in 2019 are due to a new data source.

London: Data entry for 2019 delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Sudbury: Decrease due to closure of men's shelter for several months in 2019 (See HSTL105/HSTL110).

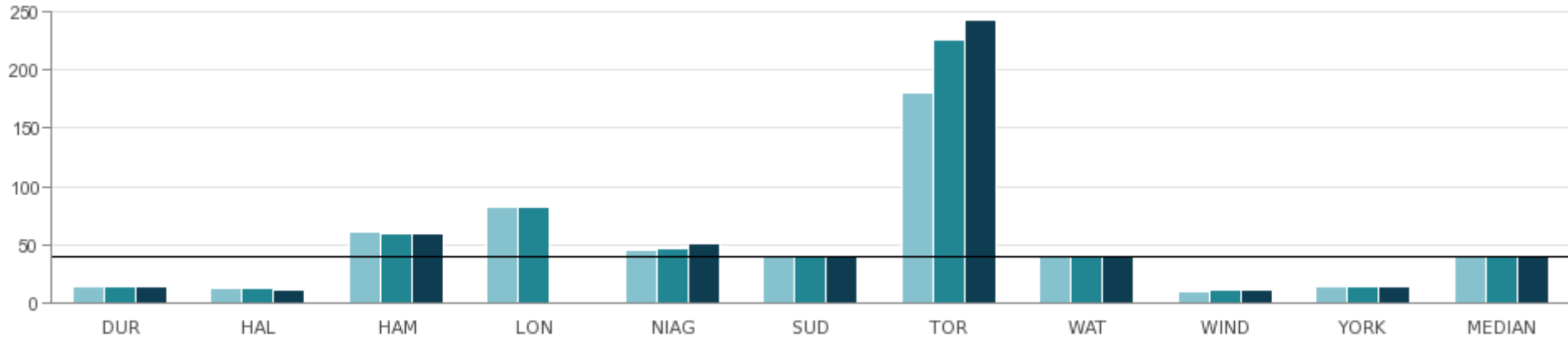
Waterloo: The Emergency Shelter Program has seen a reduction in the overall average length of stay due to the rapid re-housing of families experiencing homelessness in Waterloo Region. In addition, the temporary emergency shelter sites operationalized across the region experienced on average, a shorter length of stay for participants (See HSTL105).

York: Due to the implementation of the federal tracking system (HIFIS), 2017 results have been removed. In 2019, families' average length of stay in emergency housing was longer than in previous years due to local housing market pressures (See HSTL115).

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.



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
2019	13.3	11.4	58.9	N/A	50.3	39.6	243.8	39.7	11.5	13.3	39.6

Source: HSTL205 (Service Level)

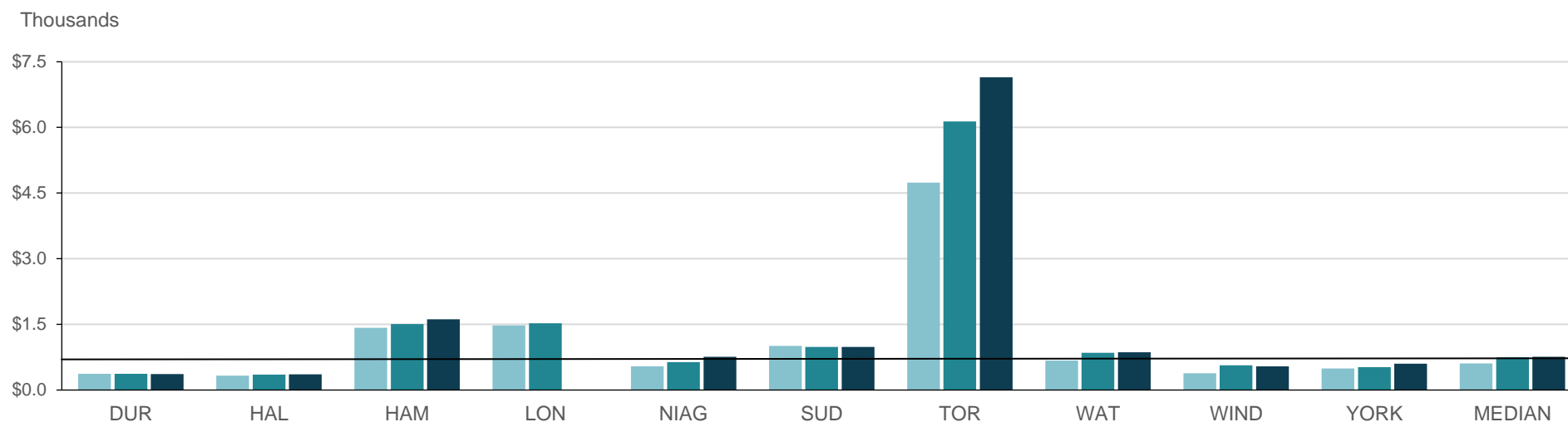
London: Data entry for 2019 delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

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.



2017	\$369	\$328	\$1,425	\$1,478	\$544	\$1,011	\$4,742	\$676	\$385	\$494	\$610
2018	\$369	\$350	\$1,507	\$1,523	\$638	\$983	\$6,137	\$854	\$563	\$524	\$746
2019	\$365	\$360	\$1,618	N/A	\$761	\$986	\$7,143	\$862	\$542	\$603	\$761

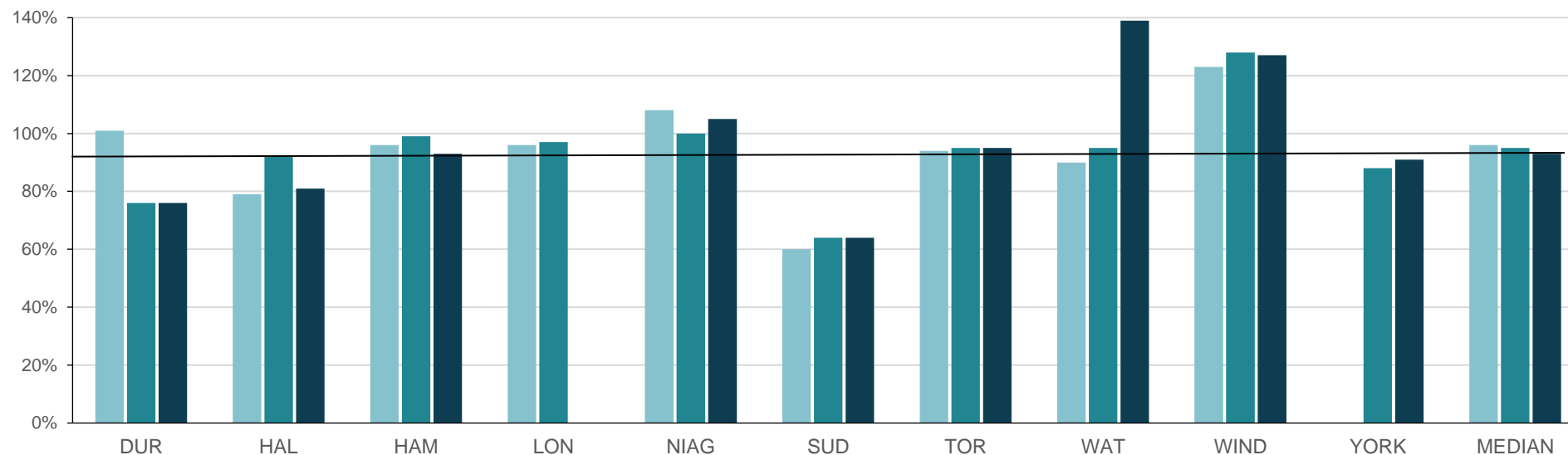
Source: HSTL220 (Service Level)

London: Data entry for 2019 delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

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.



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%
2019	76%	81%	93%	N/A	105%	64%	95%	139%	127%	91%	93%

Source: HSTL410 (Customer Service)

London: Data entry for 2019 delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Waterloo: The 2019 increase is due to the use of additional emergency shelter beds as a response to increasing occupancy pressures.

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

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

