

HOMELESSNESS Partnering Strategy

2017 Community Progress Indicators Report: ST. JOHN'S¹

Community Progress Indicators (CPI) Reports use a standard set of indicators to produce a detailed portrait of homelessness in the community, and document the impact of a community's efforts to reduce and prevent homelessness. Shelter data provided by the community's emergency shelters (e.g., through the Homeless Individuals and Families Information System-HIFIS), is supplemented by contextual data drawn from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Statistics Canada (National Household Survey and Labour Force Survey) as well as project results of HPS-funded projects and Point-in-Time Counts.

75 beds		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
6 shelters	Rental vacancy rates	3.2%	4.6%	4.7%	7.9%	7.2%	Ţ
	Average rent: Bachelor	\$649	\$635	\$690	\$697	\$699	Î
Participating Shelters:	Average rent: 1-bedroom	\$739	\$770	\$798	\$799	\$786	Ţ
	Average rent: 2-bedroom	\$864	\$888	\$923	\$958	\$941	Ţ
Choices for Youth Shelter	Local unemployment rate	6.3%	6.0%	6.5%	7.8%	8.4%	Î
			I				
Iris Kirby House				2006	2011	2016	Change
	Population			181,113	196,954 ²	205,955	1
Naomi Centre	Number of people living in subsidized housing		N/A	8,465	9,675	Î	
Shanawdithit Shelter	Median household income after tax ³			\$45,222	\$57,852	\$68,121	Î
	Core housing need:4 Approximate # households			N/A	N/A	9,480	-
The Wiseman Centre	Core housing need: % of households		N/A	N/A	11.5%	-	
	Core housing need: Average shelter cost/month		N/A	N/A	\$902	-	
Tommy Sexton Centre	Core housing need: median depth of need ${}^{\scriptscriptstyle 5}$		\$1,906	\$2,410	\$2,428	Î	
	Severe housing need: % of households		5.4%	4.9%	5.1%	Î	

Community Portrait

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all indicators are provided for the census metropolitan area geographical designation for St. John's.

²Number revised by Statistics Canada.

³Statistics Canada introduced a new standard of measurement for median household income after tax on March 21, 2016.

⁴ A household is said to be in CORE HOUSING NEED if its housing does not meet one or more of the adequacy, suitability, or affordability standards, and it would have to spend 30% (SEVERE HOUSING NEED: 50%) or more of its before-tax income to access acceptable local housing. Acceptable housing is adequate in condition, suitable in size, and affordable.

Adequate housing does not require any major repairs, according to residents.

Suitable housing has enough bedrooms for the size and makeup of households, according to National Occupancy Standard requirements. Affordable housing costs less than 30% of before-tax household income.

⁵ The median depth of need is the median budget shortfall for households in core housing need to overcome affordability problems.

Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS) Results

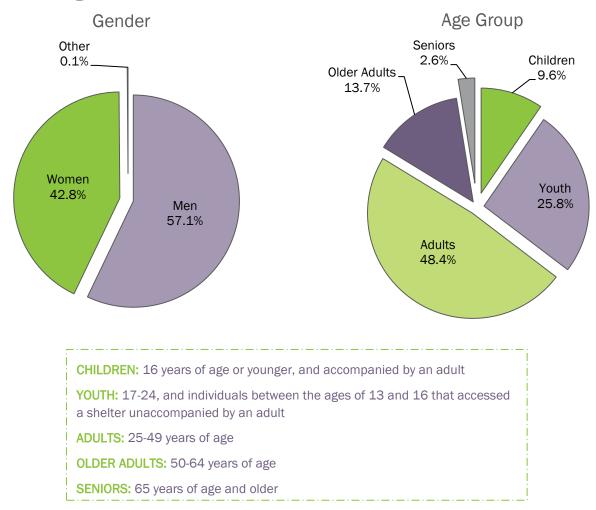
Between April 1, 2014 and March 31, 2017, HPS funding recipients in St. John's were allocated \$2,526,465 across 7 projects, for activities including Housing First, Data Collection and Use, and Capital Investments. Allocation amounts may differ from total HPS investment funding, due to project amendments.

The indicators in this section show achievements by the community in preventing and reducing homelessness for the period from April 1, 2016 to March 31, 2017. Data is specific to projects funded by the HPS, based on outcomes reported by project sponsors to Employment and Social Development Canada.

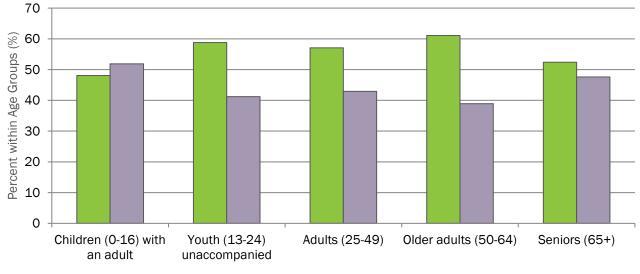
Indicators	2016-17
Number of people placed in stable housing through HPS-funded interventions, including Housing First	53
Percentage of people who received a Housing First intervention that were placed into stable housing within 30 days	42%
Percentage of people who were in stable housing 6 months following a Housing First placement	76%
Percentage of Housing First clients who, 12 months following placement, were in stable housing or had successfully exited the program	71%

Emergency Shelter Use in St. John's in 2017

Indicators	2017
Total number of shelter users in 2017	825



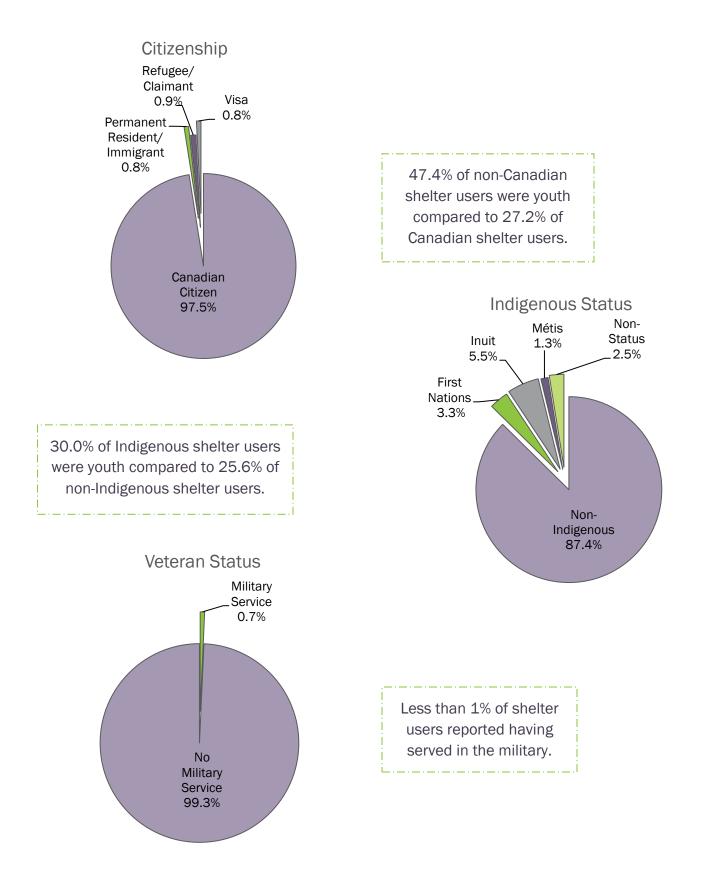
Gender and Age of Shelter Users in 2017



Gender by Age Group

[■]Men ■Women

Characteristics of Shelter-Using Subpopulations in 2017

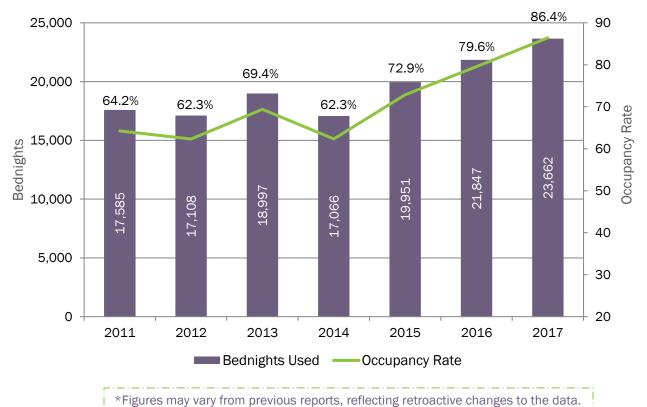


Community Progress 2011-2017*



Shelter Users by Year

Bednights and Occupancy Rate

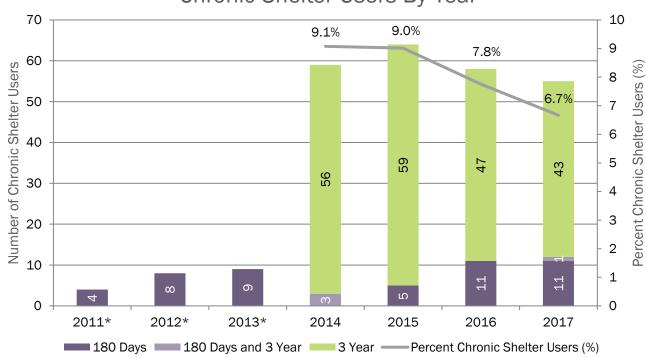


As of 2017, a CHRONIC SHELTER USER stayed at shelters:

at least once in each of the past 3 years, counting backwards from their last shelter stay; OR

for a combined 180 or more nights over the period of 365 days prior to their last shelter stay; OR

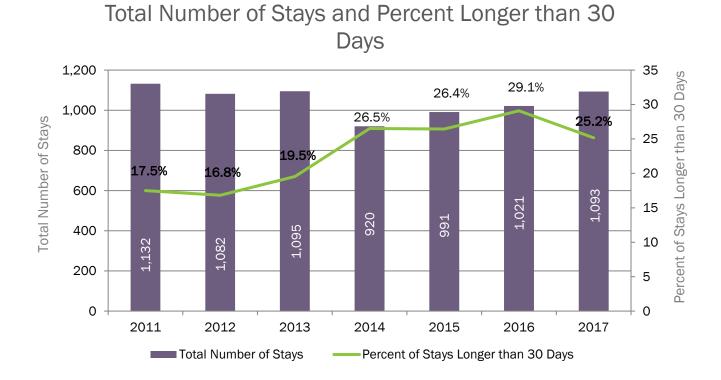
for a combined 180 days in the past year AND at least once in each of the 3 years prior to their last shelter stay.



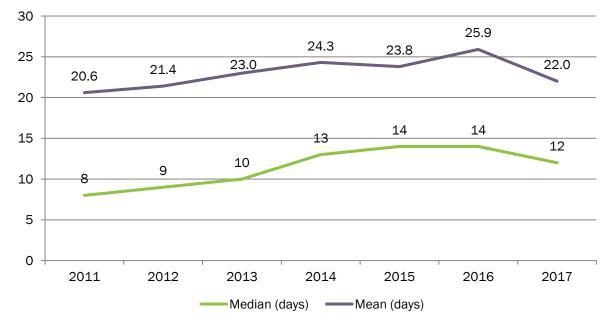
Chronic Shelter Users	By `	Year
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	Total Number of Shelter Users	Total Number of Chronic Shelter Users	Percent Chronic Shelter Users
2017	825	55	6.7%
2016	748	58	7.8%
2015	710	64	9.0%
2014	650	59	9.1%

*Complete shelter data is unavailable prior to 2011. Missing data prohibit an accurate calculation of the number of chronic shelter users staying at least once in each of the 3 years prior to their last stay for the period of 2011-2013.



Mean and Median Stay Length (days)



Annual Inflow/Outflow

The following chart measures the number of shelter users entering and exiting the shelter system each year between 2011 and 2017. The first and last years of the study period are not included.



Annual Inflow/Outflow

Number of shelter users staying at a shelter for the **first time**

Number of shelter users staying at a shelter for the **last time**

Shelter users who did not return the following year# Shelter users who returned the following year

Shelter users who **did not** have a shelter stay in the previous year# Shelter users who had a shelter stay in the previous year