

Canadian residential facilities for victims of abuse, 2024/2025

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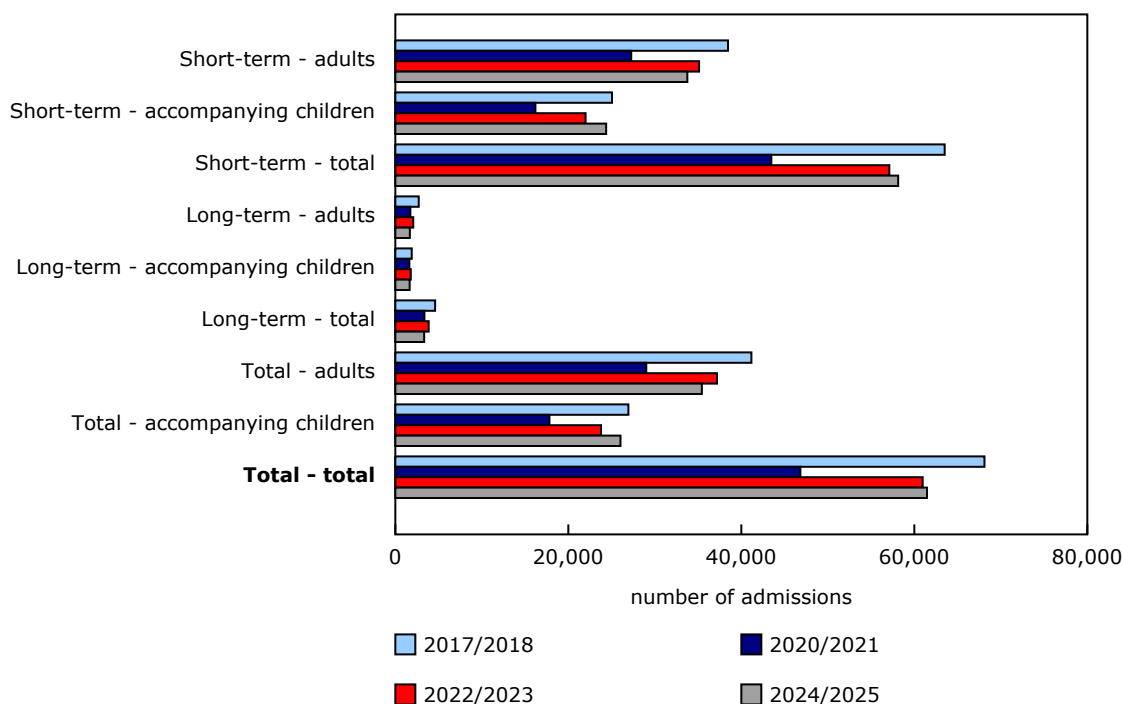
About 61,500 admissions to residential facilities for victims of abuse in 2024/2025

Residential facilities for victims of abuse reported 61,465 admissions over a 12-month period from 2024 to 2025 (Table 1). Women accounted for the majority of admissions (57%), followed by accompanying children (42%). Among these children, a slightly larger proportion were girls (53%) than boys (46%). In addition, there were 209 men and 81 adults of another gender admitted to facilities during this time.

Admissions to residential facilities are relatively stable compared with the previous cycle

The number of admissions to residential facilities was relatively stable from 2022/2023 to 2024/2025 (+1%) (Chart 1). More specifically, the number of women admitted decreased (-5%), while the number of accompanying children increased (+9%).

Chart 1
Admissions to residential facilities for victims of abuse, by type of facility, Canada, 2017/2018 to 2024/2025



Note(s): An admission refers to the official acceptance of a resident into the facility with the allocation of a bed, child's bed, crib, bedroom or bedroom unit, or apartment. The total number of admissions is based on all admissions for a 12-month reference period and includes those who may have been admitted more than once. Each shelter visit is counted as a separate admission. For example, the same person being admitted to a facility three times in a year would count as three admissions. Accompanying children include adult children (typically aged 18 or older) accompanying a parent or caregiver, such as adult children with disabilities and those who are caretakers of a parent experiencing abuse. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. Long-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units (e.g. apartments) to residents.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Admissions in 2024/2025 were higher (+31%) than in 2020/2021, which coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic period, there was a notable decrease in the number of admissions, likely a reflection of safety protocols that reduced the maximum capacity of facilities rather than a decrease in the demand for services or a decline in abuse overall.

Admissions in 2024/2025 were 10% lower than in 2017/2018.

Almost four in five residential facilities offer short-term shelter for victims of abuse

Residential facilities for victims of abuse generally operate as either short- or long-term housing depending on the length of accommodations provided. In 2024/2025, almost four in five (78%) shelters were short-term facilities, providing accommodations for up to three months, generally as individual beds in domestic violence shelters or transition homes (Table 2). The remaining shelters were long-term facilities (22%), providing housing for more than three months, generally as apartment-style units in second- and third-stage homes.

Overall, 377 residential facilities operated in urban areas (67%), and of these, three-quarters (75%) were short-term facilities. In total, one-third (33%) of residential facilities operated in rural areas, and of these, an even higher proportion were short-term facilities (85%).

Most residential facilities are mandated to serve those experiencing various types of abuse

A general mandate or policy typically guides residential facility operations and defines which population groups receive service. In 2024/2025, the vast majority of facilities indicated that they were mandated to serve those experiencing various types of abuse, including spousal (99%), familial (71%) and elder (57%) abuse.

Overall, 7 in 10 (70%) residential facilities indicated that they were mandated to serve women and their accompanying children only.

Majority of residential facilities offer various services and programs for residents

Along with providing safe accommodations, most residential facilities also offer various services and programs to residents to help support and meet the diverse needs of victims of abuse. Services offered generally differ by facility and may reflect facility size, its location, and length of stays, as well as broader community or regional needs.

In 2024/2025, most residential facilities offered safety or protection planning (97%), advocacy on behalf of individuals (90%), housing referrals (85%), counselling for children (82%), and individual counselling for adults (82%) (Table 3).

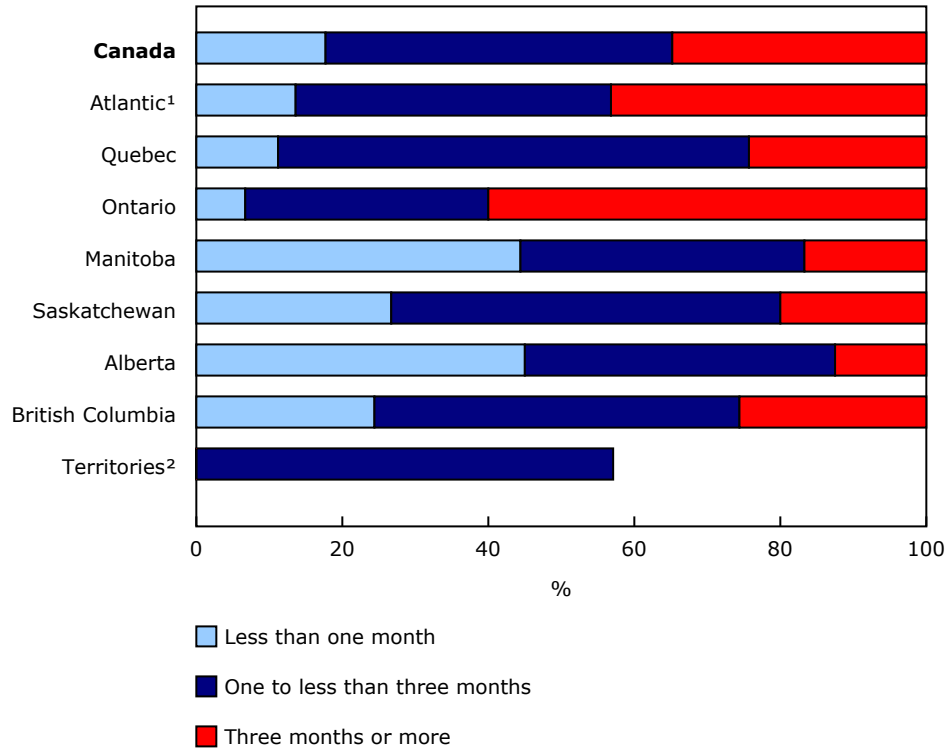
There were some differences in the types of services offered by short-term and long-term facilities. Notably, almost all short-term facilities offered a crisis phone line (97%), and a majority offered transportation services (83%), while crisis phone lines (42%) and transportation services (61%) were less commonly offered in long-term facilities.

Pet accommodations were offered in more than one-quarter (27%) of facilities, a service that may encourage and support victims in leaving abusive situations.

Average length of stay exceeds the mandated maximum for more than one-third of short-term facilities

More than one-third (35%) of short-term facilities reported an average length of stay of three months or more in 2024/2025, surpassing the typical mandated maximum of up to three months (Chart 2). Almost half (48%) of short-term facilities reported an average length of stay of one to less than three months, in line with the typical mandated maximum. Meanwhile, slightly less than one in five (18%) reported an average length of stay that was less than one month.

Chart 2
Average length of stay in short-term residential facilities for victims of abuse, by region, Canada, 2024/2025



x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

1. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note(s): Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. The sum of the percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding. Some data for the territories are suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Facilities in Ontario reported the highest proportion of short-term facilities with an average length of stay of three months or longer (60%). This was followed by facilities in the Atlantic region (43%).

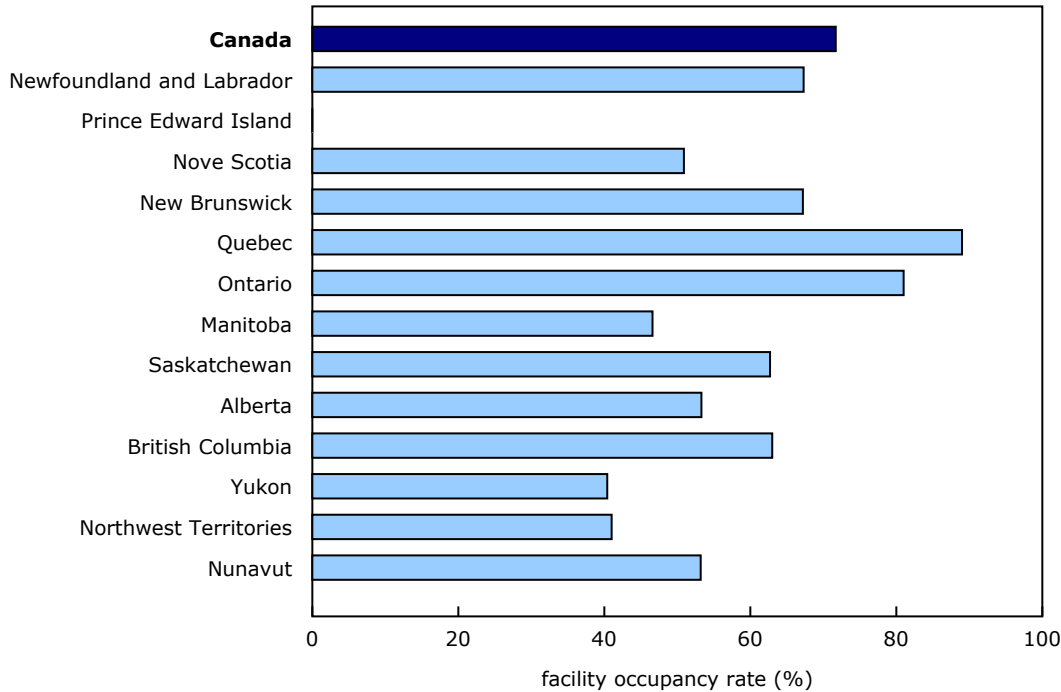
One-third of short-term facilities are considered full on snapshot date

In 2024/2025, there were 7,610 funded beds in short-term facilities and 1,433 units in long-term facilities across Canada. On the snapshot date (April 30, 2025), a predetermined business day selected to represent a typical day of operations for shelters, just over 7 in 10 (72%) funded beds in short-term facilities were occupied and one-third (33%) of short-term facilities were considered full (Table 4). Among long-term facilities, more than half (55%) of units were occupied on the snapshot date and just over one-quarter (26%) of facilities were considered full.

Most beds in Quebec (89%) and Ontario (81%) were occupied on the snapshot date, reflecting the highest occupancy rates reported by short-term facilities among the provinces (Chart 3).

Chart 3

Occupancy rate for short-term residential facilities for victims of abuse, by province or territory, Canada, April 30, 2025



x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Note(s): The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. The occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the total number of residents on the snapshot day by the total number of funded beds, multiplied by 100. Occupancy can exceed 100% if there are more residents staying in facilities than there are available funded beds. Data for Prince Edward Island are suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

The lowest occupancy rate among the provinces was reported by short-term facilities in Manitoba, with just under half (47%) of beds occupied on the snapshot date. In the territories, the highest occupancy rates were reported by short-term facilities in Nunavut, with over half (53%) of beds occupied on the snapshot date.

Among the provinces, a larger proportion of short-term facilities in Quebec (55%) and Saskatchewan (40%) were considered full on the snapshot date. In comparison, a smaller proportion of short-term facilities in Newfoundland and Labrador (21%) were considered full on this date.

Occupancy rates of short-term facilities are higher in urban areas on snapshot date

Short-term facilities located in urban areas of the country reported an overall higher occupancy rate on the snapshot date (74%) compared with those in rural areas (65%) (Table 4). Following general patterns for short-term facilities, those in urban areas of Quebec (92%) and Ontario (81%) reported the highest occupancy rates.

While facilities in rural areas reported overall lower occupancy rates, high occupancy rates were noted for those located in rural areas of Saskatchewan (98%) and New Brunswick (82%).

Majority of residents on snapshot date are women and accompanying children

On the snapshot date, there were 7,918 residents staying in residential facilities for victims of abuse across Canada (Table 5).

Women (51%) and accompanying children (49%) accounted for almost all residents on the snapshot date, while men and adults of another gender comprised less than 1% of residents. This pattern was consistent for short- and long-term facilities, as well as facilities located in urban and rural areas.

The vast majority (94%) of women residents on the snapshot date were staying in facilities for reasons of abuse, while a smaller proportion (6%) were residing in facilities for other reasons, such as homelessness. Specific information on reasons other than abuse is not collected.

About two-thirds of women residents on snapshot date are aged 25 to 44

On the snapshot date, almost two-thirds (65%) of women in residential facilities for victims of abuse were aged 25 to 44. Of these women, most were aged 35 to 44 (41%), followed by those aged 30 to 34 (33%) and 25 to 29 (26%).

Just under 1 in 5 (18%) women residents on the snapshot date were aged 45 to 64, 1 in 10 (10%) were aged 18 to 24, and a small proportion were aged 65 and over (2%).

Almost one in five women residents on snapshot date are Indigenous

The traumatic history of colonization continues to impact First Nations people, Métis and Inuit (Indigenous peoples) through ongoing inequalities and systemic barriers, in which violence and abuse are rooted. Both police-reported and self-reported victimization data show that Indigenous peoples are overrepresented as victims of abuse.

On the snapshot date, almost one-fifth of women (19%) and accompanying children (20%) in residential facilities for victims of abuse were Indigenous (Table 6). In comparison, Indigenous women accounted for 5% of the adult women population and Indigenous children accounted for 8% of the child population in Canada based on the 2021 Census of Population.

In 2024/2025, just over one-tenth (11%) of residential facilities for victims of abuse reported that their facility was an Indigenous organization, or an organization guided by First Nations, Métis or Inuit teachings. Most (89%) of these facilities operated short-term accommodations and almost three in five (59%) were located in rural areas.

One-third of women residents on snapshot date are part of a racialized group

On the snapshot date, one-third (33%) of women residents were part of a racialized population group, similar to the proportion among women in the Canadian population (32%).

More than one-tenth (13%) of women residents were non-permanent residents on the snapshot date, almost twice the proportion among women in the Canadian population (7%).

On snapshot date, 1 in 10 women residents have a disability

On the snapshot date, about 1 in 10 women (10%) and accompanying children (8%) in residential facilities for victims of abuse had a disability. Most facilities did not offer many services for victims with disabilities. About one-quarter of facilities offered services for persons with hearing (28%) or developmental or intellectual (26%) disabilities, while smaller proportions offered services for persons with visual (23%) or mobility (21%) disabilities.

Wheelchair accessibility also varied among types of shelter, with 80% of short-term facilities reporting being wheelchair accessible compared with 63% of long-term facilities.

Almost one-third of women residents on snapshot date have a history of homelessness

Almost one-third (32%) of women residents on the snapshot date, and nearly one-quarter (24%) of accompanying children, had a prior history of homelessness. This experience of homelessness may have been absolute (e.g., living on the street or in parks, laneways or other makeshift shelters) or hidden (e.g., living in temporary accommodations or as a house guest of family, friends or strangers).

Almost 7 in 10 women residents on snapshot date have experienced physical abuse

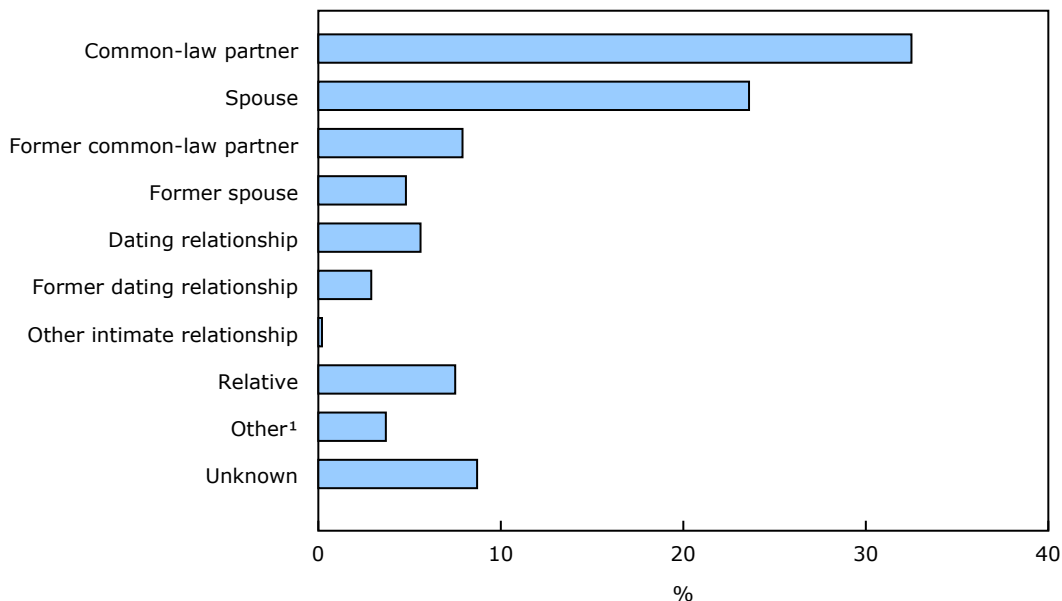
Women residents seeking shelter for reasons of abuse had experienced a wide range of abuse, with some facing multiple types, prior to arriving at the facility (Table 7). The majority (87%) of women residents on the snapshot date had experienced emotional or psychological abuse. Almost 7 in 10 (69%) had experienced physical abuse, and over half (55%) had experienced financial abuse. Sexual abuse (31%) and harassment (31%) were experienced by almost one-third of women residents. A small proportion of women residents had experienced human trafficking (5%), including trafficking for sex work or for forced labour.

Current or former intimate partner is the primary abuser for almost four in five women residents on snapshot date

A current or former intimate partner was identified as the primary abuser for almost four in five (78%) women residing in shelters for victims of abuse on the snapshot date (Chart 4). More specifically, the primary perpetrator was commonly identified as a common-law partner (32%), a spouse (24%), a former common-law partner (8%) or a former spouse (5%).

Chart 4

Relationship of abuser to women in residential facilities primarily for reasons of abuse, Canada, April 30, 2025



1. Includes caregiver, friend/acquaintance, authority figure and other unspecified relationships.

Note(s): In 2020/2021, the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse was updated to collect resident information for women, men, adults of another gender, accompanying girls, accompanying boys, and accompanying children of another gender. Women residing in the facilities include transgender adults identifying as female. The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada. The sum of the percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding. Reasons of abuse can include, for example, having experienced physical, sexual, financial, emotional or psychological abuse, or harassment, among others.

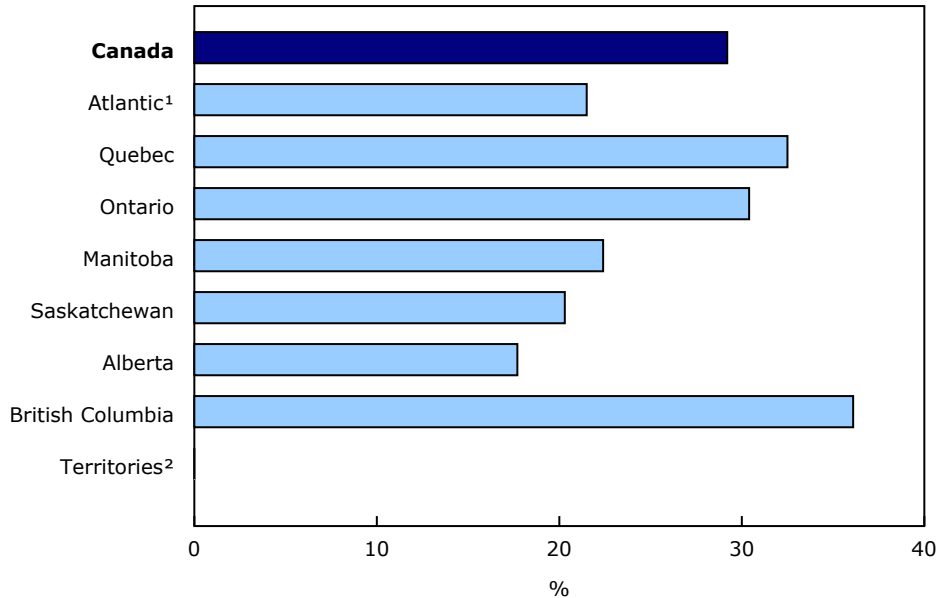
Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

About 3 in 10 women residents on snapshot date have reported abuse to police

Residential facilities reported that almost 3 in 10 (29%) women residents on the snapshot date had reported the abuse that led them to seek shelter to police (Chart 5).

Chart 5

Women in residential facilities for reasons of abuse who reported to the police the abuse that led them to seek shelter, by region, Canada, April 30, 2025



x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

1. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Note(s): In 2020/2021, the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse was updated to collect resident information for women, men, adults of another gender, accompanying girls, accompanying boys, and accompanying children of another gender. Women residing in the facilities include transgender adults identifying as female. The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada. Reasons of abuse can include, for example, having experienced physical, sexual, financial, emotional or psychological abuse, or harassment, among others. Calculations exclude 36% of women residents, nationally, for whom information was not provided. The percentage of excluded women varies by region. Data for the territories are suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

The proportion of women in residential facilities who had reported the abuse to police ranged from 36% in British Columbia to 18% in Alberta.

Almost four in five women residents with parental responsibilities admitted to facility with children on snapshot date

On the snapshot date, 7 in 10 (70%) women in residential facilities for victims of abuse had parental responsibilities, of which, almost 4 in 5 (78%) were admitted to a residential facility with one or more children.

Residential facilities reported that women residents with parental responsibilities were protecting their children from multiple types of abuse, including exposure to violence (79%), emotional and psychological abuse (76%), and physical abuse (49%).

Almost one-quarter of women residents on snapshot date are repeat clients

The vast majority (91%) of facilities for victims of abuse allowed repeat clients. On the snapshot date, almost one-quarter (24%) of women residents in shelters for victims of abuse had previously received services as a resident, while one-tenth (10%) had previously received services on an outreach basis only. Less than half (45%) of women residents had not previously been served in the past year. It is important to note that information about repeat clients is collected for a single facility, and it is unknown whether a current resident previously resided at another facility.

Most common issue facing residents is a lack of affordable long-term housing

Finding affordable housing is an issue for many Canadians, and this may be especially true for victims of abuse. More than four in five (86%) facilities for victims of abuse indicated that one of the top challenges facing their residents in 2024/2025 was the lack of affordable long-term housing (Table 8). A lack of affordable housing may be further exacerbated by underemployment and low incomes, which were also identified as a major issue facing residents (40%).

Mirroring the most common issue facing residents, residential facilities reported that a lack of permanent housing (41%) was the most common issue facing facilities (Table 9). This was followed by lack of funding (36%) and staff turnover (30%).

Short-term facilities account for the majority of funding and expenditures

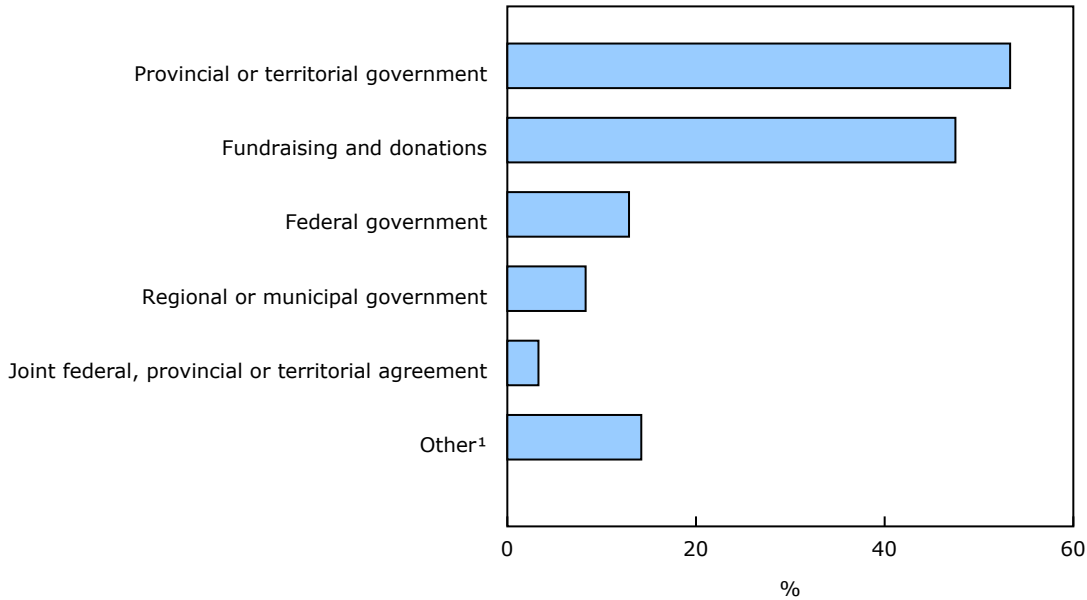
In 2024/2025, residential facilities for victims of abuse reported receiving almost \$731 million in funding, with short-term facilities receiving the majority (88%) of funding (Table 10). The largest proportion of funding came from provincial or territorial governments (69%). This was the case for short-term (72%) and long-term (54%) facilities. Long-term facilities received more funding from regional and municipal governments (10%) compared with short-term facilities (3%).

Collectively, facilities for victims of abuse reported spending just under \$700 million for their operations in 2024/2025. Short-term facilities accounted for a large majority (88%) of these expenses. The largest share of expenses covered salary costs (72%). This was the case for short-term (73%) and long-term (66%) facilities.

Almost two-thirds of facilities have made physical repairs or improvements

Almost two-thirds (65%) of residential facilities made physical repairs or improvements to their facility in 2024/2025. Of these facilities, more than two in five (42%) reported that major repairs or improvements were made to meet legal requirements for safety reasons or to meet municipal building codes. In addition, almost four in five (78%) facilities that made physical repairs or improvements reported that minor repairs were made, such as repairs to bricks or shingles, or defective steps.

Chart 6
Funding sources for physical repairs to residential facilities for victims of abuse, Canada, 2024/2025



1. Other sources of funding include insurance coverage or claims, reserve funds and operational funds.

Note(s): Calculations exclude 34% of facilities that did not provide a response to the questions. Sum of responses may exceed 100% as respondents could mark all responses that apply.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Over half (53%) of facilities that made repairs reported that provincial or territorial governments were the source of funding for these repairs (Chart 6), while just under half (48%) of facilities reported that funding came from fundraising or donations.

Table 1
Admissions to residential facilities for victims of abuse, by province or territory, Canada, 2024/2025

	Total admissions ¹	Women	Men	Adults of another gender	Accompanying girls ²	Accompanying boys ²	Accompanying children of another gender ²
	number						
Canada	61,465	35,147	209	81	13,854	12,099	75
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,216	909	0	x	183	x	x
Prince Edward Island	192	110	0	0	44	x	x
Nova Scotia	1,234	658	0	x	379	189	x
New Brunswick	1,532	977	0	x	296	255	x
Quebec	13,273	7,847	x	x	2,815	2,559	x
Ontario	15,909	8,841	20	12	3,613	3,414	9
Manitoba	5,058	2,781	x	x	1,580	685	0
Saskatchewan	3,006	1,322	0	x	816	x	0
Alberta	10,650	6,015	144	13	2,149	2,295	34
British Columbia	8,496	5,112	0	23	1,806	1,541	14
Yukon	246	158	0	x	47	x	0
Northwest Territories	428	249	0	x	94	73	x
Nunavut	225	168	0	x	32	x	0

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. An admission refers to the official acceptance of a resident into the facility with the allocation of a bed, child's bed, crib, bedroom or bedroom unit, or apartment. The total number of admissions is based on all admissions for a 12-month reference period and includes those who may have been admitted more than once. Each shelter visit is counted as a separate admission. For example, the same person being admitted to a facility three times in a year would count as three admissions.

2. Accompanying children include adult children (typically aged 18 or older) accompanying a parent or caregiver, such as adult children with disabilities and those who are caretakers of a parent experiencing abuse.

Note(s): In 2020/2021, the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse was updated to collect resident information for women, men, adults of another gender, accompanying girls, accompanying boys, and accompanying children of another gender. Women residents include transgender adults identifying as female and men residents include transgender adults identifying as male. Adults and accompanying children of another gender include people whose current gender was not reported exclusively as male or female. Also included are persons who are unsure of their gender, persons who identify as both male and female, or neither male nor female.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 2
Beds, units and admissions, by type of residential facility for victims of abuse, province or territory, Canada, 2024/2025

	All facilities	Short-term ¹			Long-term ¹		
		Facilities	Beds ²	Admissions ³	Facilities	Units ⁴	Admissions ³
number							
Canada	561	440	7,610	58,131	121	1,433	3,334
Newfoundland and Labrador	17	14	171	1,168	3	24	48
Prince Edward Island	4	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	14	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Brunswick	20	15	235	1,426	5	103	106
Quebec	139	107	1,569	12,177	32	288	1,096
Ontario	146	120	2,547	15,184	26	398	725
Manitoba	29	18	367	4,903	11	62	155
Saskatchewan	17	x	287	2,927	x	x	x
Alberta	56	40	997	10,032	16	190	618
British Columbia	105	82	1,012	8,041	23	304	455
Yukon	4	4	47	246	0	..	..
Northwest Territories	6	6	83	428	0	..	..
Nunavut	4	4	47	225	0	..	..

.. not available for a specific reference period

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. Long-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units (e.g. apartments) to residents.

2. Beds refers only to the number of funded beds, including children's beds and cribs if applicable, regardless of source of funding. Excludes unfunded beds, which may include emergency beds such as cots, sofas or sleeping bags.

3. An admission refers to the official acceptance of a resident into the facility with the allocation of a bed, child's bed, crib, bedroom or bedroom unit, or apartment. The total number of admissions is based on all admissions for a 12-month reference period and includes those who may have been admitted more than once. Each shelter visit is counted as a separate admission. For example, the same person being admitted to a facility three times in a year would count as three admissions.

4. Units refers to the number of apartments or houses available. An individual unit may house multiple people and is typical of long-term facilities.

Note(s): Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut did not report having any long-term facilities.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 3
Percent of residential facilities for victims of abuse offering selected services, by type of service, type of facility and region, Canada, 2024/2025

	Short-term ¹	Long-term ¹	All facilities	Atlantic region ²	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ³
	%										
General services											
Crisis phone line	97	42	84	88	87	85	63	75	81	82	83
Transportation	83	61	78	80	67	79	68	100	93	83	100
Recreation area or services	69	61	67	85	44	81	68	100	76	63	67
Classes or tutoring	17	19	17	10	3	27	32	63	36	11	0
Pet accomodation ⁴	25	33	27	23	7	28	21	38	26	61	x
Food bank	36	50	40	53	25	36	53	63	52	48	50
Clothing items	79	64	76	93	46	84	74	100	95	87	83
Housing referrals	87	77	85	90	63	96	89	100	83	96	100
Furniture items	33	56	39	53	19	42	53	63	48	51	0
Advocacy on behalf of individuals	90	89	90	90	75	100	89	100	98	92	100
Political or social action	37	22	34	33	47	34	26	50	21	18	x
Public education	78	56	73	78	68	84	63	100	86	54	50
Professional services											
Medical services	10	11	10	17	5	13	x	0	25	x	0
Addictions or substance use	19	23	20	17	6	31	21	x	14	24	0
Mental health services	55	47	53	73	29	59	64	x	64	51	x
Legal ⁵	65	67	65	57	80	86	43	x	56	35	x
Employment	35	36	35	27	26	47	43	86	33	24	x
Assistance with applications for funding	65	68	66	77	43	57	86	100	86	80	x
Financial compensation	17	17	17	27	20	15	x	0	x	25	0
Services for adults											
Individual counselling	81	85	82	70	96	88	100	88	70	64	x
Group counselling	59	70	62	51	81	69	89	88	43	28	x
Safety or protection planning	97	98	97	95	93	100	100	100	98	99	100
Life skills training ⁶	82	88	84	76	78	90	95	88	90	83	x
Parenting skills training	70	75	71	65	66	81	95	88	73	64	x
Services for children											
Childcare	62	67	63	70	40	65	94	100	97	65	..
Counselling ⁷	82	83	82	85	96	91	81	86	39	65	..
Services for vulnerable populations											
Specialized services for older adults	42	32	40	29	47	38	40	50	36	39	x
Culturally sensitive services for Indigenous persons	57	51	56	58	19	64	80	88	83	73	100
Services for gender and sexuality diversity	65	57	63	67	42	81	80	75	58	66	60

Table 3 - continued
Percent of residential facilities for victims of abuse offering selected services, by type of service, type of facility and region, Canada, 2024/2025

	Short-term ¹	Long-term ¹	All facilities	Atlantic region ²	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ³
Services in non-official languages	64	58	63	58	69	66	40	63	67	51	80
Services for immigrants or refugees	58	70	61	50	74	58	67	75	44	58	x
Wheelchair accessibility ⁸	80	63	76	88	60	90	68	75	83	72	50
Services for persons with mobility disabilities	22	18	21	38	23	22	x	0	25	14	x
Services for persons with visual disabilities	25	19	23	13	19	43	x	x	17	10	x
Services for persons with hearing disabilities	30	19	28	17	23	50	x	x	17	15	x
Services for persons with developmental or intellectual disabilities	28	19	26	17	27	35	0	38	17	24	x

.. not available for a specific reference period

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1. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. Long-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units (e.g. apartments) to residents.

2. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

4. Excludes accommodation of service animals.

5. For example, paralegal services, assistance with legal documents, and legal aid.

6. For example, help with budgeting, banking, groceries, and day-to-day management.

7. For example, play therapy, role playing, and goal oriented programming.

8. Includes facilities that are either fully or partially wheelchair accessible based on whether or not at least one building entrance, bedroom, or bathroom is wheelchair accessible; excludes the provision of additional services for persons with mobility disabilities.

Note(s): Information in this table excludes some additional services that were collected in the survey. Percent calculations exclude facilities that did not report services offered. The percentage of excluded facilities varies by category of services offered: general services excludes 27% of facilities, professional services excludes 47% of facilities, services for adults excludes 29% of facilities, services for children excludes 46% of facilities, wheelchair accessibility excludes 26% of facilities and services for other vulnerable populations excludes 38% of facilities. The percentage of excluded facilities varies by region. The sum of the response categories can exceed 100% as respondents could mark all categories that apply.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 4
Occupancy for short-term facilities, by rural or urban designation and province or territory,
Canada, April 30, 2025

	All short-term facilities ¹			Urban short-term facilities ¹			Rural short-term facilities ¹		
	Beds ²	Occupanc y ³	Facilities full ³	Beds ²	Occupanc y ³	Facilities full ³	Beds ²	Occupanc y ³	Facilities full ³
	number	%		number	%		number	%	
Canada	7,610	72	33	5,827	74	36	1,783	65	29
Newfoundland and Labrador	171	67	21	x	x	x	x	70	25
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	x	51	23	x	47	x	x	59	x
New Brunswick	235	67	27	179	63	x	56	82	60
Quebec	1,569	89	55	1,217	92	57	352	77	50
Ontario	2,547	81	32	2,207	81	33	340	79	29
Manitoba	367	47	x	218	39	0	149	57	x
Saskatchewan	287	63	40	244	57	33	43	98	x
Alberta	997	53	23	652	53	21	345	53	24
British Columbia	1,012	63	24	805	68	31	207	45	13
Yukon	47	40	0	x	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	83	41	x	64	44	x	19	32	x
Nunavut	47	53	x	..	..	..	47	53	x

.. not available for a specific reference period

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Facilities were designated as being located in either rural or urban areas based on Statistics Canada's Postal Code Conversion File Plus (PCCF+) tool. Rural facilities are those that are situated outside of a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA), or in some cases those served by a rural post office. Urban facilities are those that are situated within a CMA or CA, and are not served by a rural post office. A CMA or a CA is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core as measured by commuting flows derived from previous census place of work data, where 50% or more of the population commutes into the core.
2. Beds refers only to the number of funded beds, including children's beds and cribs if applicable, regardless of source of funding. Excludes unfunded beds, which may include emergency beds such as cots, sofas, or sleeping bags.
3. For short-term facilities, occupancy is calculated by dividing the total number of residents on the snapshot date by the total number of funded beds, multiplied by 100. A facility was considered full if its occupancy was 90% or more.

Note(s): The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 5
Residents in facilities for victims of abuse, by province or territory, Canada, April 30, 2025

	Total residents	Women	Men	Adults of another gender	Accompanying girls ¹	Accompanying boys ¹	Accompanying children of another gender ¹
	number						
Canada	7,918	4,015	13	11	1,980	1,869	30
Newfoundland and Labrador	134	82	0	0	34	x	x
Prince Edward Island	46	19	0	0	x	x	0
Nova Scotia	114	72	0	x	23	x	0
New Brunswick	241	132	0	x	72	x	0
Quebec	1,838	988	x	0	400	437	x
Ontario	2,772	1,380	x	x	690	683	9
Manitoba	259	129	x	0	67	x	0
Saskatchewan	272	123	0	0	81	68	0
Alberta	1,069	476	5	0	285	303	0
British Columbia	1,095	573	0	x	295	221	x
Yukon	19	12	0	0	x	x	0
Northwest Territories	34	19	0	0	x	x	0
Nunavut	25	10	0	x	9	x	0

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Accompanying children includes adult children (typically aged 18 or older) accompanying a parent or caregiver, such as adult children with disabilities and those who are caretakers of a parent experiencing abuse.

Note(s): In 2020/2021, the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse was updated to collect resident information for women, men, adults of another gender, accompanying girls, accompanying boys, and accompanying children of another gender. Women residents include transgender adults identifying as female and men residents include transgender adults identifying as male. Adults and accompanying children of another gender include people whose current gender was not reported exclusively as male or female. Also included are persons who are unsure of their gender, persons who identify as both male and female, or neither male nor female. The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 6
Percent of women and children residing in residential facilities for victims of abuse compared with individuals living in Canada, by selected characteristics and province or territory, Canada, April 30, 2025

	Women living in Canada	Women residing in facilities	Children living in Canada	Children residing in facilities
	%			
Indigenous^{1,2}				
Canada	5	19	8	20
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	32	12	x
Prince Edward Island	2	x	3	x
Nova Scotia	5	23	8	x
New Brunswick	4	x	6	x
Quebec	3	4	4	5
Ontario	3	16	4	14
Manitoba	16	59	28	60
Saskatchewan	15	68	26	76
Alberta	6	44	10	36
British Columbia	5	19	10	23
Yukon	21	x	29	..
Northwest Territories	47	x	58	..
Nunavut	83	x	94	x
Non-permanent resident³				
Canada	7	13	4	11
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	20	3	x
Prince Edward Island	6	x	4	x
Nova Scotia	5	x	4	x
New Brunswick	4	6	3	0
Quebec	5	23	4	19
Ontario	8	10	4	10

Table 6 - continued

Percent of women and children residing in residential facilities for victims of abuse compared with individuals living in Canada, by selected characteristics and province or territory, Canada, April 30, 2025

	Women living in Canada	Women residing in facilities	Children living in Canada	Children residing in facilities
Manitoba	6	x	3	x
Saskatchewan	4	x	2	x
Alberta	6	4	3	x
British Columbia	9	11	5	9
Yukon	5	x	2	..
Northwest Territories	2	x	1	..
Nunavut	1	x	0	x
Racialized population group^{1,4}				
Canada	32	33	36	36
Newfoundland and Labrador	7	x	12	x
Prince Edward Island	15	x	19	x
Nova Scotia	14	0	21	0
New Brunswick	10	12	17	17
Quebec	18	43	26	47
Ontario	40	37	45	39
Manitoba	27	12	29	19
Saskatchewan	20	20	24	19
Alberta	34	25	38	26
British Columbia	40	28	42	32
Yukon	19	x	18	..
Northwest Territories	16	x	14	..
Nunavut	5	x	2	x

.. not available for a specific reference period

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Populations based on projected estimates for 2025 based on the 2021 Census of Population, produced by Statistics Canada's Centre for Demography. The data were adjusted to reflect various factors, including census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements, and were calibrated to match exactly the population estimates on July 1, 2025, by province or territory, age and sex.

2. 'Indigenous' refers to individuals identifying as First Nations people, Métis or Inuit.

3. A 'non-permanent resident' is a person who is lawfully in Canada on a temporary basis and who holds a work, study or other (excluding visitor visas) permit issued for that person along with members of their family living with them. This group also includes individuals who seek refugee status upon or after their arrival in Canada and remain in the country pending the outcome of processes relative to their claim.

4. 'Racialized population group' is measured by the "visible minority" variable. Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The racialized (visible minority) population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Note(s): Women and children residing in facilities excludes women and children who were admitted for reasons other than abuse. In 2020/2021, the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse was updated to collect resident information for women, men, adults of another gender, accompanying girls, accompanying boys, and accompanying children of another gender. Women residing in the facilities include transgender adults identifying as female. Children in facilities includes adult children (typically aged 18 or older) accompanying a parent or caregiver, such as adult children with disabilities and those who are caretakers of a parent experiencing abuse. Excludes between 18% and 19% of adult females and between 17% and 18% of children in facilities nationally for whom Indigenous identity, residency status and visible minority identity were not reported. The percentage of excluded women and children in facilities varies by province or territory. For the women and children in facilities, an unknown answer category was included as a valid response to questions pertaining to identity or status. The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328); Centre for Demography, Demographic Estimates Program, Customized estimations, DEMOSIM, Customized estimations.

Table 7

Types of abuse experienced by women residents of facilities for victims of abuse, by province or territory, Canada, April 30, 2025

	Type of abuse										
	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Financial abuse	Emotional or psychological abuse	Harassment	Forced marriage	Human trafficking: sex work	Human trafficking: forced labour/other	Cultural abuse	Spiritual abuse	Other ¹
	%										
Canada	69	31	55	87	31	2	4	1	11	6	13

Table 7 - continued

Types of abuse experienced by women residents of facilities for victims of abuse, by province or territory, Canada, April 30, 2025

	Type of abuse										
	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Financial abuse	Emotional or psychological abuse	Harassment	Forced marriage	Human trafficking: sex work	Human trafficking: forced labour/other	Cultural abuse	Spiritual abuse	Other ¹
Newfoundland and Labrador	87	23	47	75	x	0	x	0	x	0	0
Prince Edward Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	75	38	64	93	53	x	13	0	x	x	x
New Brunswick	53	25	61	75	24	x	x	0	10	14	x
Quebec	70	42	61	88	39	2	1	x	13	6	20
Ontario	70	30	51	87	29	3	7	2	10	6	11
Manitoba	78	46	61	93	33	0	7	0	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	94	22	46	99	26	x	x	x	x	7	0
Alberta	60	25	67	94	23	0	4	x	13	10	23
British Columbia	66	20	47	80	25	3	1	x	8	6	6
Yukon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Northwest Territories	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nunavut	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. For example, abuse through technology or cyber abuse, or abuse related to immigration status (withholding status or information).

Note(s): The sum of the response categories can exceed 100% as respondents could mark all categories that apply. The April 30, 2025 reference period reflects the survey snapshot day, a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada. Information in this table excludes 35% of facilities nationally that did not provide a response to these questions. The percentage of excluded facilities varies by province or territory. Women residents excludes women who were admitted for reasons other than abuse. In 2020/2021, the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse was updated to collect resident information for women, men, adults of another gender, accompanying girls, accompanying boys, and accompanying children of another gender. Women residents include transgender adults identifying as female.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 8
Top challenges facing residents of facilities for victims of abuse, by type of facility and region, Canada, 2024/2025

	Short-term ¹	Long-term ¹	All facilities	Atlantic region ²	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ³
	%										
Lack of affordable long-term housing	87	82	86	83	86	92	71	63	94	82	x
Underemployment and low incomes	36	53	40	11	37	48	21	50	54	43	x
Mental health issues	30	18	27	54	12	33	21	x	34	28	x
Substance use issues	23	12	20	40	10	18	57	x	11	25	x
Lack of Legal Aid funding	20	15	18	17	34	17	0	0	0	12	x
Lack of shelters	15	16	15	11	32	6	x	0	x	12	x
Food costs	13	18	14	14	10	18	29	0	9	15	x
Safety	14	9	13	14	12	13	x	x	14	12	x
Lack of other services	13	10	12	9	17	13	x	x	9	9	x
Affordable childcare	10	12	10	x	6	10	0	0	11	25	x
Lack of assistance and regulations related to income	8	12	9	9	6	9	0	50	26	5	x
Immigration regulations	9	7	9	x	18	6	0	x	x	x	x
Criminal justice system	6	11	7	11	4	6	x	0	11	9	x
Affordable transportation	3	7	4	0	3	3	x	x	x	6	x
Lack of follow-up support	4	3	4	x	x	0	21	x	x	8	x
Parenting issues	1	3	2	0	4	x	x	0	0	x	x
Racism	1	0	1	0	x	x	0	0	x	0	x
Other ⁴	4	6	4	x	6	3	x	x	0	x	x

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. Long-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units (e.g. apartments) to residents.

2. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

4. Includes difficult family court process, lack of reliable Internet, lack of health services for residents, among others.

Note(s): Information in this table excludes 36% of facilities that did not provide a response to the questions. Percentages do not equal 100% as each shelter could provide up to three challenges.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 9
Top challenges facing residential facilities for victims of abuse, by type of facility and region, Canada, 2024/2025

	Short-term ¹	Long-term ¹	All facilities	Atlantic region ²	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Territories ³
	%										
Lack of permanent housing	43	38	41	40	38	54	20	38	31	43	x
Lack of funding	35	38	36	34	23	57	x	50	34	32	x
Staff turnover	31	29	30	29	52	20	20	38	23	17	x
Low employee compensation	28	21	27	17	21	32	40	x	40	25	x
Meeting the diverse needs of clients	25	33	27	34	30	15	33	x	20	35	x
Capacity	17	16	17	11	17	19	40	x	x	18	x
Reliance on fundraising	15	20	17	x	5	27	x	x	46	14	x
Need for physical repairs	15	21	16	11	25	18	20	x	x	8	x
Mental health issues for staff	13	11	13	23	13	10	27	x	x	9	x
Financial instability	11	12	11	17	6	10	x	x	29	6	x
Food costs	13	3	10	20	8	7	0	x	14	14	x
Accessibility issues related to structure	9	7	8	x	8	11	0	0	9	8	x
Lack of administrative resources	7	9	8	x	8	4	x	0	x	15	x
Skills development	8	7	8	11	10	x	x	0	x	12	x
Criminal justice system	7	6	7	x	8	7	0	x	x	8	x
Providing culturally appropriate supports and services	4	7	4	x	5	0	20	0	11	5	x
Transportation costs	3	x	3	x	3	0	x	0	9	x	x
Advocacy	1	3	2	0	5	0	x	0	0	x	x
Lack of affordable childcare	2	x	2	x	3	x	0	0	0	x	x
Not having the mandate to serve male clients	2	x	2	x	x	0	0	x	0	5	x
Reliance on volunteers	1	x	1	0	x	0	0	0	x	x	x
Restrictions tied to external regulations	x	x	1	x	x	0	0	0	0	0	x
Other ⁴	7	4	6	9	6	5	x	0	x	9	x

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. Long-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units (e.g. apartments) to residents.

2. Includes Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

3. Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

4. Includes accessibility of shelter, unreliable transit system, shelter located in rough neighbourhood, among others.

Note(s): Information in this table excludes 36% of facilities that did not provide a response to the questions. Percentages do not equal 100% as each shelter could provide up to three challenges.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Table 10
Funding sources and expenditures for residential facilities for victims of abuse, Canada,
2024/2025

	Total facilities	Total facilities	Long-term facilities	Long-term facilities	Short-term facilities	Short-term facilities
	thousands of dollars ¹	%	thousands of dollars ¹	%	thousands of dollars ¹	%
Funding sources						
Total	730,975	100	85,107	100	645,868	100
Federal	53,427	7	3,622	4	49,805	8
Provincial/territorial	507,668	69	45,856	54	461,812	72
Regional/municipal	24,998	3	8,851	10	16,147	3
First Nations	1,637	0	x	x	x	x
Foundations	17,775	2	5,914	7	11,861	2
Fees for service	7,460	1	4,533	5	2,928	0
Lotteries	1,649	0	x	x	x	x
Fundraising or donations	84,042	11	10,829	13	73,214	11
Other ²	32,318	4	5,277	6	27,041	4
Expenditures						
Total	696,007	100	82,910	100	613,097	100
Salary	502,058	72	54,502	66	447,555	73
Rent, mortgage, property taxes	16,240	2	5,045	6	11,195	2
Other housing costs	44,986	6	6,961	8	38,025	6
Administrative costs	31,297	4	3,542	4	27,756	5
Staff training	6,251	1	632	1	5,619	1
Office costs	12,972	2	1,734	2	11,238	2
Direct client costs	40,068	6	3,127	4	36,941	6
Reserve fund	8,538	1	1,416	2	7,122	1
Other ³	33,597	5	5,952	7	27,646	5

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Totals may not equal the sum of their parts due to rounding.

2. Other funding includes interest accrued on invested funds, and unspecified grants and rebates.

3. Other expenses include membership fees, association fees, programming fees, and costs associated with fundraising and volunteers.

Note(s): Facilities are defined by their mandated expected length of stay, regardless of practice. Short-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents, as opposed to separate apartments or units. Long-term facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units (e.g. apartments) to residents.

Source(s): Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (3328).

Note to readers

The Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse (SRFVA) is a census of Canadian residential facilities primarily mandated to provide residential services to victims of abuse (defined as ongoing victimization). The term "residential facility" refers to any building, location or service that provides housing to individuals, regardless of the length of stay (days, months or years). The primary mandate of such a facility refers to the main activity or service provided.

The objective of the SRFVA is to produce aggregate statistics on the services offered by these facilities during the previous 12-month reference period, as well as to provide a one-day snapshot of the clientele being served on a specific date (April of the survey year). The intent of the survey is to provide information that is useful for various levels of government, sheltering and other non-profit organizations, service providers and researchers to assist in developing research, policy and programs, as well as identifying funding needs for residential facilities for victims of abuse.

The 2024/2025 cycle is the fourth of the survey. The first cycle of the SRFVA was conducted in 2017/2018, following a major redesign of its predecessor: the Transition Home Survey. Where applicable, results are compared with those from the three previous cycles—2022/2023, 2020/2021, and 2017/2018—identifying broader trends over time.

Active data collection for the SRFVA took place from April to September 2025. Data collection was conducted through a self-administered electronic questionnaire. Follow-ups by Statistics Canada interviewers for non-respondents and cases of incomplete questionnaires were facilitated through the use of computer-assisted telephone interviews.

Facilities surveyed were identified by Statistics Canada through its consultations with provincial and territorial governments, transition home associations, other associations, and a review of entities on the Statistics Canada Business Register. Facilities potentially in-scope were then contacted prior to the collection of the survey to determine their primary mandate. These may include short-term, long-term and mixed-use facilities; transition homes; second-stage housing; safe home networks; satellites; women's emergency centres; emergency shelters; Interim Housing (Manitoba only); Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres (Alberta only); family resource centres; and any other residential facilities offering services to victims of abuse with or without children.

Of the 561 residential facilities that identified their primary mandate as providing services to victims of abuse in 2024/2025, 424 returned their questionnaire for a response rate of 76%. Imputation was used to complete the missing data for key questions for those respondents who did not provide their information through the questionnaire and for those respondents who provided incomplete questionnaires. Imputation methods included the use of trend-adjusted historical data when available and donor imputation, where values are taken from a similar record in terms of facility location, type and size. The key questions for which imputation was carried out are: number of beds, number of units, number of residents for reasons of abuse, whether or not facility serves repeat clients, relationship to primary abuser, number of people turned away from facility, number of departures from facility, average length of stay, number of admissions, revenues and expenses.

Throughout this release, analyses exclude facilities that did not provide a response to the specific question being analyzed. The percentage of excluded facilities or residents varies by question and by region. For questions where there was an unknown answer category, calculations include these unknown responses. The sum of percentages may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

For more information and copies of the questionnaire, refer to the Statistics Canada survey information page: [Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse](#).

The information presented in this release refers to two distinct time periods. First, data pertaining to the number of annual admissions, average length of stay and financial information are based on a 12-month reference period (2024/2025) that preceded the SRFVA. Respondents were asked to select a 12-month reference period that most closely resembled the period their facility refers to in its annual reports. Second, the characteristics of facilities and the types of services offered, as well as the profile of those using residential facilities, are based on the snapshot date of April 30, 2025.

The snapshot date is a predetermined business day meant to represent a typical day of operations for facilities across Canada. The April date was selected based on consultations with service providers. It reflected a period of relative stability in terms of admissions and respondents could maximize the resources available to respond to the survey. The snapshot date does not reflect seasonal differences in facility use nor long-term trends throughout the year.

Short-term residential facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of less than three months, which typically provide individual beds to residents (e.g., transition homes, domestic violence shelters or private homes that are part of safe home networks).

Long-term residential facilities include facilities with an expected length of stay of three months or longer, which typically provide residential units, such as apartments or houses, to residents (e.g., second- and third-stage housing).

An admission refers to the official acceptance of a resident into the facility, with the allocation of a bed, child's bed, crib, bedroom or bedroom unit, or apartment. The total number of admissions is based on all admissions for the 12-month reference period and includes people who may have been admitted more than once. Each shelter visit is counted as a separate admission. For example, the same person being admitted to a facility three times in a year would count as three admissions.

The occupancy rate for residential facilities provides an indicator of the total space being used at a given point in time.

The short-term occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the total number of residents on the snapshot date by the total number of funded beds, multiplied by 100. Short-term facilities are identified as being full if their occupancy rate is 90% or more.

The long-term occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the total number of funded units that were occupied on the snapshot date by the total number of funded units, multiplied by 100. Long-term facilities were considered full if their occupancy rate was 100% as a unit is typically an apartment or house.

"Women" includes transgender adults identifying as female, and "men" includes transgender adults identifying as male.

Information on Indigenous identity is based on the Indigenous identity question from the SRFVA. The survey asked facilities about the number of residents who identified as Indigenous, defined as: First Nations people, Métis and Inuit. First Nations people include Status and Non-Status Indians.

'Racialized population group' is measured by the visible minority variable. The term visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the Employment Equity Act and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The racialized (visible minority) population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

Demographic characteristics of residents are reported by residential facilities for victims of abuse and not by the residents themselves.

Population data are based on projected estimates for 2025 based on the 2021 Census of Population, produced by Statistics Canada's Centre for Demography.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3328](#).

Available tables: [35-10-0052-01](#) to [35-10-0058-01](#) .

Additional data are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).