

ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT

2012
10/01/2011 – 09/30/2012

Our Mission

To end homelessness, CSB innovates solutions, creates collaborations, and invests in quality programs.

We thank our Partner Agencies for their assistance in collecting data and ensuring data accuracy for our community reports.

Introduction

This report on sheltered homeless persons is based on local data submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the 2010 – 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Reports (AHAR) for Columbus and Franklin County.

The AHAR is a report submitted to the U.S. Congress that depicts the extent and nature of homelessness in America and is prepared by HUD. It provides nationwide estimates of homelessness, including information about demographic characteristics of homeless persons, service use patterns and the capacity to house homeless persons.

The local AHAR Report is meant to be a resource for stakeholders in Columbus and Franklin County to view relevant data on homelessness in a variety of user-friendly tables and charts. The report is based on data collected in the local homeless management information system, Columbus ServicePoint.

This AHAR period covers information about homeless and formerly homeless persons who used emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing programs during the 12-month period between October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012 and associated trending using previous AHAR reports information since 2009. The data collection consists of six categories: persons in families in emergency shelter, individuals in emergency shelter, persons in families in transitional housing, individuals in transitional housing, persons in families in permanent supportive housing, and individuals in permanent supportive housing.

Where national trends are noted, the 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress issued by HUD in November 2012 was used as a resource. Comparative statistics, other important national data, narrative and language from the report above were also used in creating this report.

The local programs included in this analysis are listed on the following pages.

FY2012 Family Shelter System Providers and Capacity¹

In FY2012 the shelter capacity for the Family Shelter System decreased by removing the units that were transitioned from shelter to the rapid re-housing/direct housing model.

FY2012 Family Shelter System Providers and Capacity (7/1/11 – 12/31/11)

| Shelter Type | Agency | Program | Capacity (Families) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Tier I | YWCA | Family Center | 50 |
| Tier II | Homeless Families Foundation | Family Shelter | 38 |
| Tier II | Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio | Family Services | 8 |
| Total Capacity | | | 96 |

On January 1, 2012 the Family Shelter System capacity decreased once again to 50 units by fully transitioning the Tier II shelter units to rapid re-housing/direct housing.

FY2012 Family Shelter System Providers and Capacity (1/1/12 – 6/30/12)

| Shelter Type | Agency | Program | Capacity (Families) |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------|---------------------|
| Tier I | YWCA | Family Center | 50 |
| Total Capacity | | | 50 |

¹ YWCA Family Center provided overflow for the family system during FY2012.

Single Adult Emergency Shelter System:

| Men's Programs | Regular Capacity | Seasonal Overflow Capacity² | Total Capacity |
|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Faith Mission on 8 th Avenue | 95 | 24 | 119 |
| Faith Mission on 6 th Street | 110 | 0 | 110 |
| Friends of the Homeless Men's Shelter | 130 | 15 | 145 |
| Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate shelter) | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio Men's Shelter | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Lutheran Social Services – VA | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| VOAGO VA Emergency Housing | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| YMCA Men's Overflow | 0 | 130 | 130 |
| <i>Total Capacity</i> | 443 | 174 | 617 |

| Women's Programs | Regular Capacity | Seasonal Overflow Capacity | Total Capacity |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Faith Mission Nancy's Place | 42 | 6 | 48 |
| Friends of the Homeless Rebecca's Place | 47 | 7 | 54 |
| Lutheran Social Services – VA | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate Shelter) | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| YWCA Women's Overflow | 0 | 30 | 30 |
| <i>Total Capacity</i> | 101 | 48 | 149 |

² Seasonal overflow capacity is available starting with October 15 and through April 15. The capacity increases gradually starting with October 15 and then decreases by the end of the overflow time period.

Transitional Housing Programs

| Projects | Unit Capacity |
|---|---------------|
| Amethyst-RSvP | 8 |
| Maryhaven Women's Program | 5 |
| YMCA – ADAMH Pilot | 5 |
| The Salvation Army – Job2Housing | 20 |
| Huckleberry House-Transitional Living Program | 24 |
| Friends of the Homeless-New Horizons | 36 |
| VOAGO - Veterans | 40 |
| | 138 |

Permanent Supportive Housing Programs

| Projects | Rebuilding Lives Capacity | Other Homeless Capacity |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Briggsdale Apartments, Community Housing Network | 25 | - |
| Cassady Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network | 10 | - |
| Community ACT Housing, Community Housing Network | 42 | - |
| East Fifth Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network | 38 | - |
| Leased Supportive Housing, Community Housing Network | 25 | - |
| North 22nd Street Apartments, Community Housing Network | 30 | - |
| North High Street Apartments, Community Housing Network | 33 | - |
| Parsons Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network | 25 | - |
| Rebuilding Lives PACT Team Initiative, Community Housing Network | 108 | - |
| Safe Haven Apartments, Community Housing Network ³ | 13 | - |
| Southpoint Place, Community Housing Network | 46 | - |
| St. Clair Hotel, Community Housing Network | 30 | - |

³ 3 units can house couples.

| | | |
|--|--------------|------------|
| The Commons at Chantry, Maryhaven/National Church Residences | 50 | - |
| The Commons at Buckingham, National Church Residences | 75 | - |
| The Commons at Grant, National Church Residences | 50 | - |
| The Commons at Livingston, National Church Residences | 25 | - |
| The Commons at Third, National Church Residences | 60 | - |
| Rebuilding Lives Leasing, Southeast | 30 | - |
| Scattered Site Apartments, Southeast ⁴ | 90 | - |
| Sunshine Terrace, YMCA ⁵ | 75 | - |
| YMCA 40 W. Long Street ⁶ | 105 | - |
| YWCA WINGS | 69 | - |
| Amethyst-Shelter Plus Care | - | 92 |
| ARC Ohio - TRA Shelter Plus Care | - | 89 |
| Community Housing Network-Family Homes | - | 15 |
| Community Housing Network-SRA Shelter Plus Care | - | 172 |
| Community Housing Network-TRA Shelter Plus Care | - | 149 |
| Community Housing Network-Wilson | - | 8 |
| Faith Mission-Shelter Plus Care | - | 9 |
| VOAGO - Family Supportive Housing | - | 30 |
| | 1,054 | 564 |

The report includes the following sections:

1. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Families in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing
2. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing
3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Emergency Shelters
4. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Permanent Supportive Housing
5. Point in Time (PIT) Count Statistics

⁴ 15 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

⁵ 10 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

⁶ 25 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

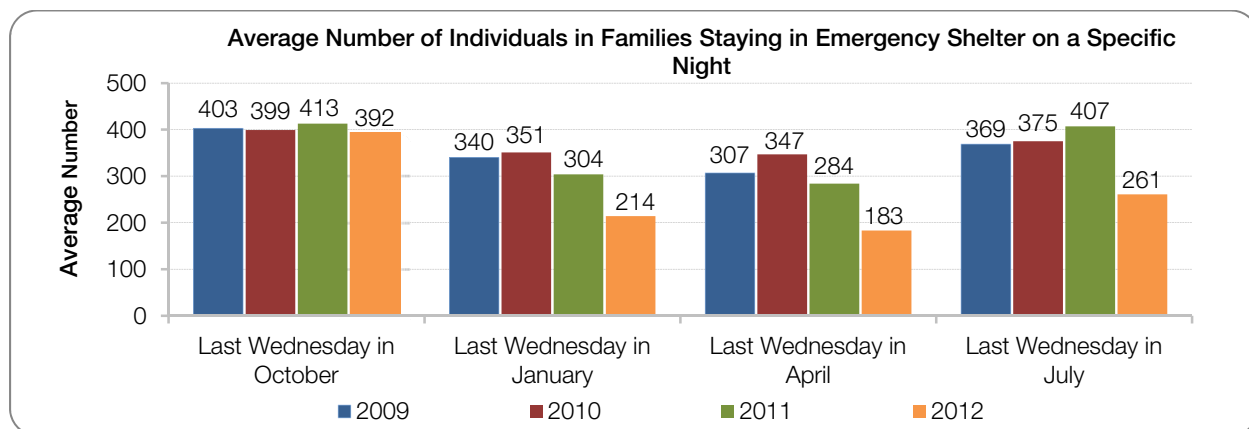
Summary of Findings

- < From October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012, 9,163 individuals and children were served in emergency shelters in Columbus and Franklin County, a 13 percent increase compared to the previous year. The number of single adults in emergency shelter increased by 9 percent to 5,405 and the number of families increased by 27 percent, to 1,215. Over a two-year period, the increase in family homelessness is a staggering 52 percent.
- < Among sheltered homeless individuals, the percentage of young adults (age 18 to 30) has increased from 21 percent (2010) to 25 percent (2011) to 26 percent (2012), and the percentage of individuals who were over 51 has decreased from 26 to 24 percent in 2012.
- < While more than 60 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter were under the age of 30, nationwide only 22 percent of homeless adults in families were in this age category. Columbus has a significantly younger homeless population in families than nationwide.
- < On average, 82 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 20 families served over the regular capacity of the shelters or an average of 132 percent occupancy throughout the year.
- < For single adult emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry, at 38 percent, was “place not meant for human habitation” (compared to 17 percent nationwide), seconded at 32 percent by “staying with friends” or “staying with family”, in a doubled up situation.
- < Forty-six percent of adults in emergency shelters self-declared as disabled. Sheltered individuals are at least two times more likely to be disabled than individuals in the general population.
- < It is concerning that 8 percent of single adults entered emergency shelter from an institution – hospital, jail, prison, or treatment facility.
- < The average length of stay for people in families in emergency shelter was 26 nights compared to 64 nights nationwide. The average length of stay for single adults in emergency shelter was 43 nights compared to 49 nights nationwide.
- < The number of rebuilding lives permanent supportive housing (PSH) units dedicated to homeless households increased from 990 in 2011 to 1,054 in 2012, a 6 percent increase. Overall, the community is reporting 1,618 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless and disabled individuals and families.
- < During the 12-month period analyzed, 2,521 persons were served in permanent supportive housing, a 4 percent increase compared to 2011.
- < Ninety-six percent of persons served by the permanent supportive housing programs came directly from the streets, emergency shelter, transitional housing or institutions.
- < During the 12-month period analyzed, we experienced a 38 percent turnover rate in permanent supportive housing. Sixty-four percent of these exits were successful, to a permanent housing owned or rented (42 percent nationwide). Only 5 percent of those served returned to homelessness in an emergency shelter or on the streets.
- < Forty-eight percent of single adults and 53 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years (49 percent nationwide).
- < Our community counted 1,434 homeless individuals on January 27, 2012. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 1.1 percent over last year, compared to a national average decrease of 2.1 percent.
- < Thirteen percent of the homeless population counted during the point in time count was unsheltered, compared to 38 percent nationwide.

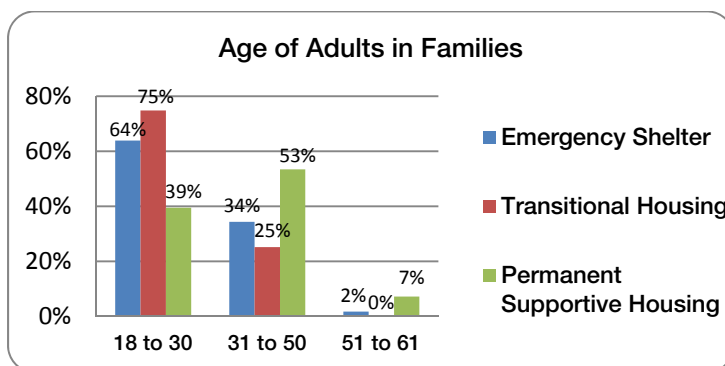
1. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Families in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

During the report period, 1,551 families⁷ were served in the three types of programs evaluated, a 22 percent increase over last year. The number of families served in emergency shelter increased 27 percent over last year, from 958 families served in 2011 to 1,215 in 2012. Over a two-year period, the increase is a staggering 52 percent in homeless families served by emergency shelters.

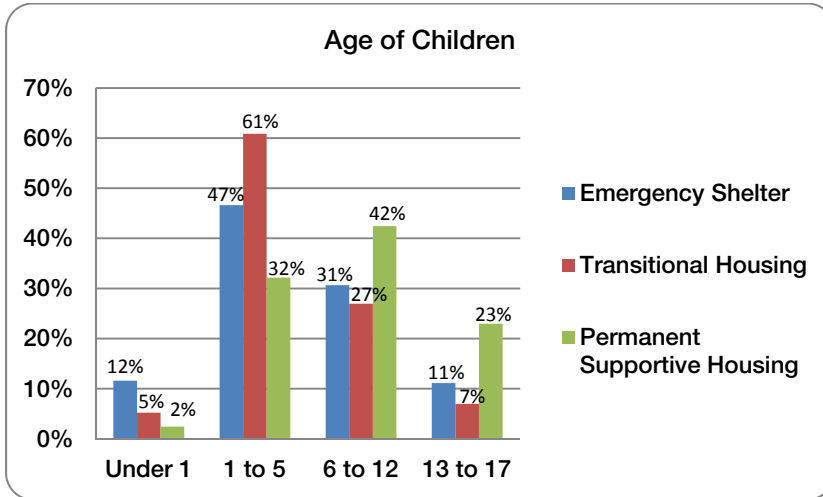
| How Many Family Households Stayed in | Emergency Shelters | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ...at any time during the covered time period? | 1,215 | 123 | 213 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 26, 2011)? | 128 | 38 | 209 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 25, 2012)? | 68 | 45 | 194 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 25, 2012)? | 63 | 63 | 180 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 25, 2012)? | 81 | 59 | 174 |



While more than 60 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter were under the age of 30, nationwide only 22 percent of homeless adults in families were in this age category. Columbus has a significantly younger homeless population in families than nationwide. In transitional housing, 66 percent of children were under the age of 5. Most of the children served in transitional housing were part of the Job2Housing program.

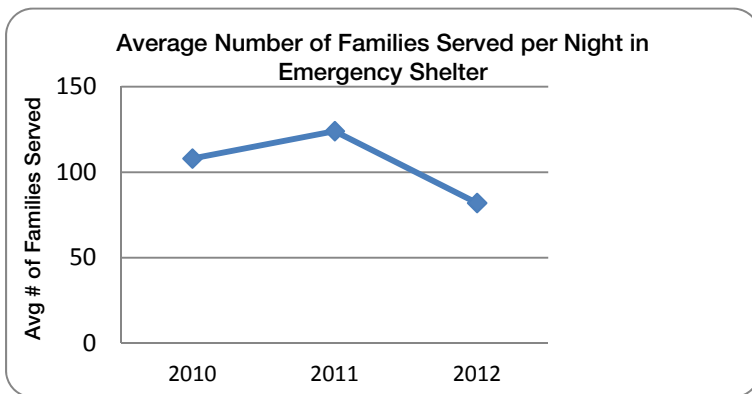


⁷ Number of families is duplicated (some families may have moved from emergency shelter into transitional housing and permanent supportive housing). The sheltering capacity for families decreased in 2012 due to capacity transitioning to rapid re-housing.



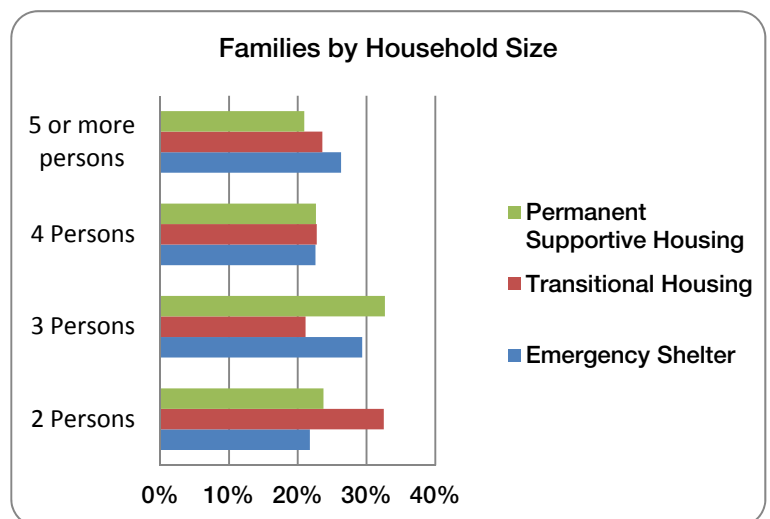
The majority of the families stayed in emergency shelter. Fifty-eight percent of children in emergency shelters were below the age of 5.

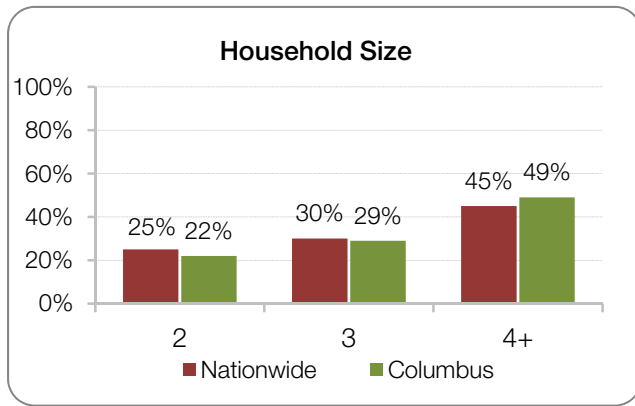
In general, adults in families tended to be younger in emergency shelters and transitional housing and older in permanent supportive housing.



On average, 82 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 20 families served over the regular capacity of the shelters or an average of 132 percent occupancy throughout the year. The decrease from year to year is attributed to the decrease in emergency shelter capacity for families that was compensated by an increase in rapid re-housing capacity.

By household size, 78 percent of the families served in emergency shelter had 3 or more members and 26 percent had 5 or more persons in the family. Stably housing large families continues to be a challenge in the emergency shelter system. Compared to nationwide statistics, a higher percent of large families are sheltered in Columbus (49 percent vs 45 percent of families with 4 plus members). The average family size was 3.1 in emergency shelters, 3.0 in transitional housing and 3.0 in permanent supportive housing.

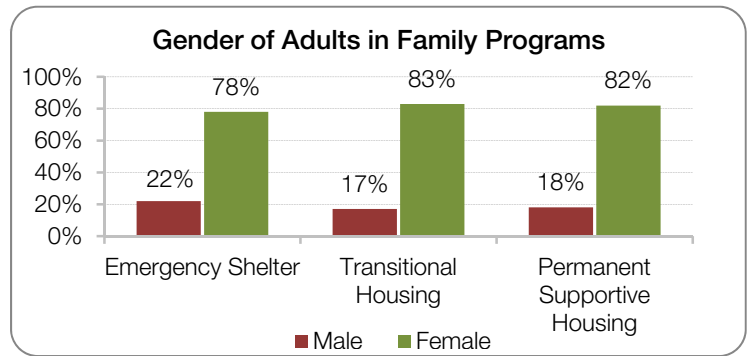




Year to year, the family size and composition did not change significantly locally or nationwide.

In families, women tended to be more prevalent as heads of household and in general, more women were served by all three types of programs serving families.

Nationwide nearly 80 percent of sheltered adults in families are women, consistent with our community. Within the general U.S. population, 55 percent of adults in families are women and within the U.S. poverty population 64 percent of adults in families are women.



Children by gender are balanced across all program types.

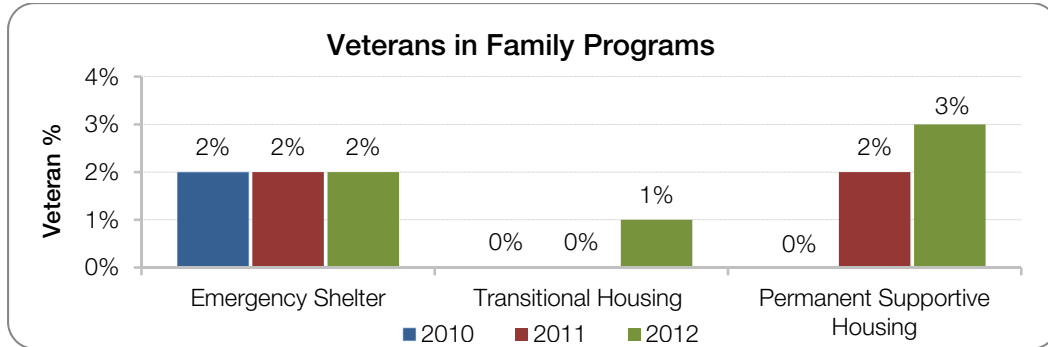
| Gender of Children | Emergency Shelter | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Female | 51% | 47% | 50% |
| Male | 49% | 53% | 50% |

More than 96 percent of adults in families were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three program types analyzed. The majority of the adults served were African-American, with the highest percentage in the emergency shelter programs.

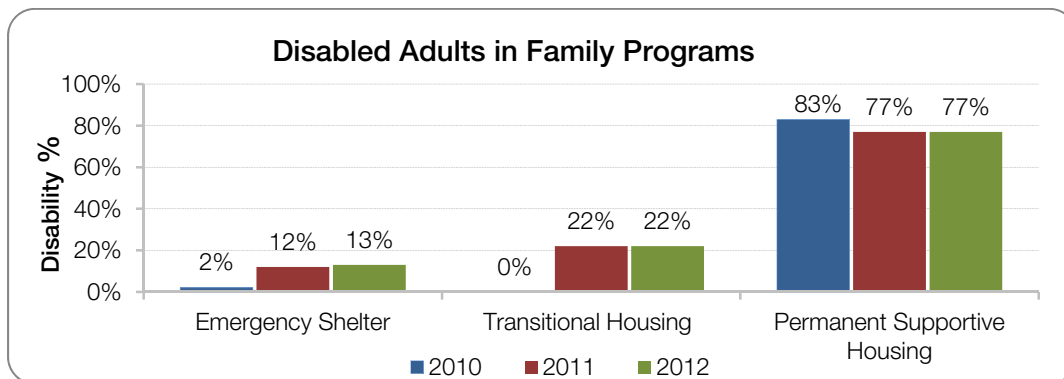
| Race of Adults | Emergency Shelter | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino | 22% | 32% | 27% |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 1% | 1% | 0% |
| Black or African-American | 66% | 57% | 63% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Multiple Races | 10% | 10% | 8% |
| Missing this Information | 0% | 0% | 1% |

Nationwide 44 percent of the sheltered individuals in families are African American, the Columbus distribution shows overrepresentation of African Americans in the homeless population, at 66 percent.

Veterans were served by emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing and accounted for 2 percent of the sheltered and permanent supportive housing population in families, respectively. It is worthwhile noting a high percent of disabled adults, with 77 percent of adults in permanent supportive housing self-reporting as having a disability.

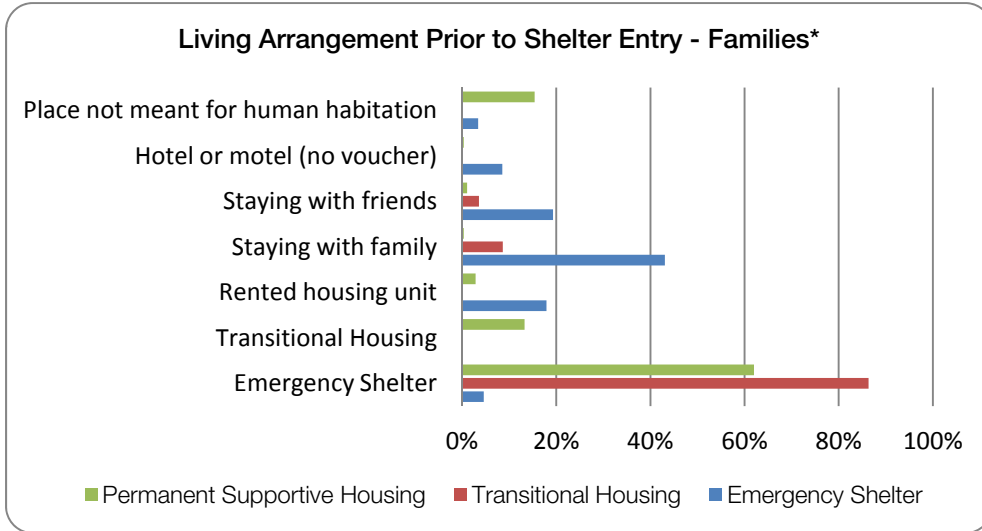


In emergency shelters, 13 percent of adults self-declared as disabled. Nationwide, 16 percent of homeless families self-declared a disability, compared to 8 percent disability in the general U.S. family households. Historically, the percent of special populations in the three program types remained constant between 2010 and 2012, with very slight fluctuations.



More than 97 percent of families in each program type had a residence prior to program entry in Columbus or Franklin County. For family emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry at 62 percent, was “staying with friends” or “staying with family” in a doubled up situation (45 percent nationwide), followed by 18 percent of “rented housing unit” (15 percent nationwide). The percent of doubled up families increased by 5 percentage points this year and is significantly higher than the nationwide statistic. This is good news, nationwide 25 percent of families were literally homeless at entry into shelter, while the Columbus percent is negligible.

For permanent supportive housing, 91 percent of families entered these programs from a homeless situation, living in shelters, transitional housing or places not meant for human habilitation.

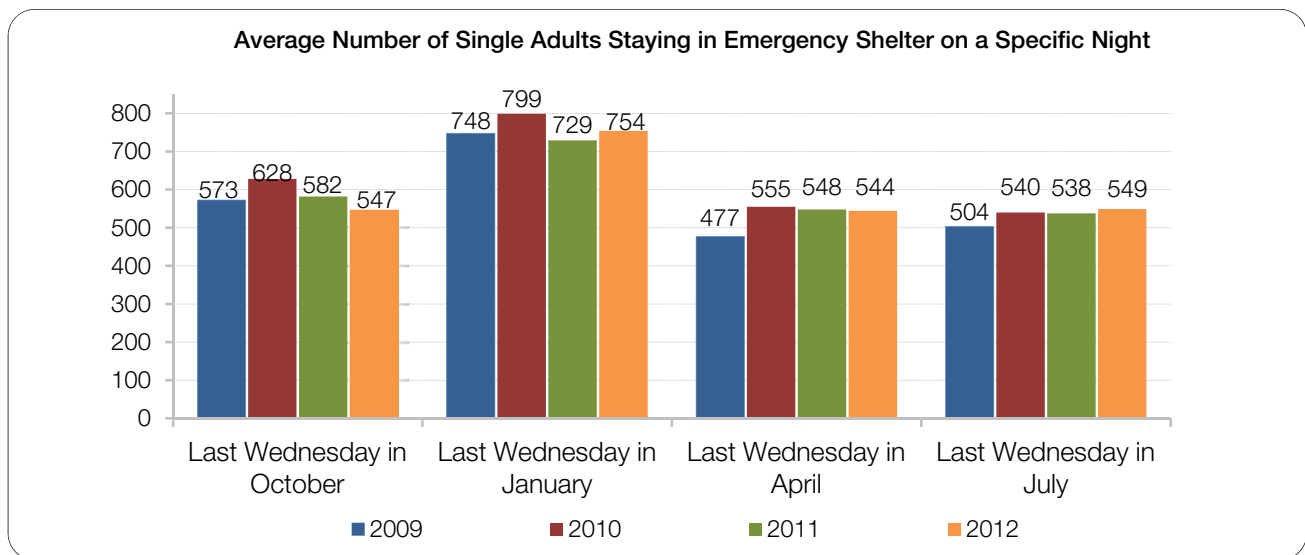


* Only significant living arrangements are shown in the graph.

2. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

During the report period, 7,706 single adults⁸ were served in the three types of programs evaluated. The number of unduplicated individuals served in emergency shelter increased 9 percent over last year, from 4,975 individuals served in 2011 to 5,405 in 2012.

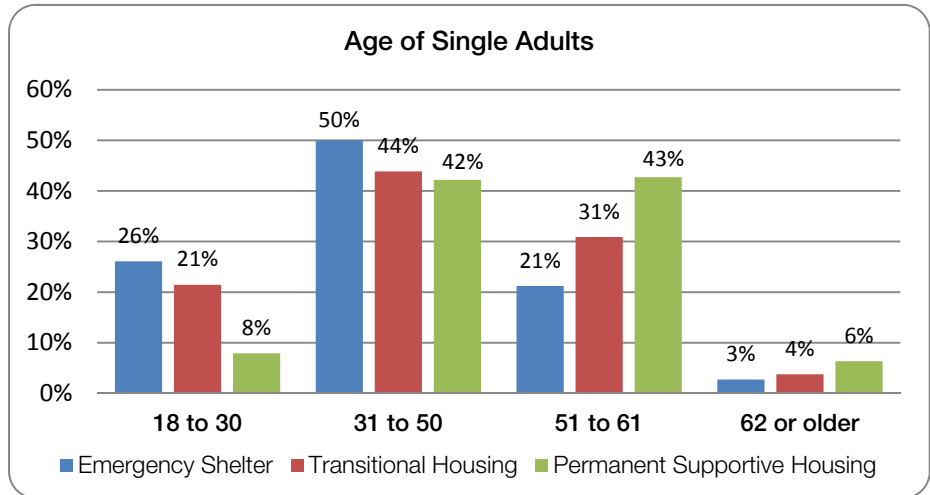
| How Many Single Adult Households Stayed in | Emergency Shelters | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ...at any time during the covered time period? | 5,405 | 429 | 1,872 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 26, 2011)? | 547 | 113 | 1,338 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 25, 2012)? | 754 | 114 | 1,286 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 25, 2012)? | 544 | 118 | 1,239 |
| ...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 25, 2012)? | 549 | 117 | 1,281 |



While the number of single adults tends to be stable during the year in the transitional housing and permanent supporting housing environment, the number of single adults served in emergency shelter fluctuates and increases during the winter months. During this time the emergency shelter system expands and adds additional seasonal units to cover demand.

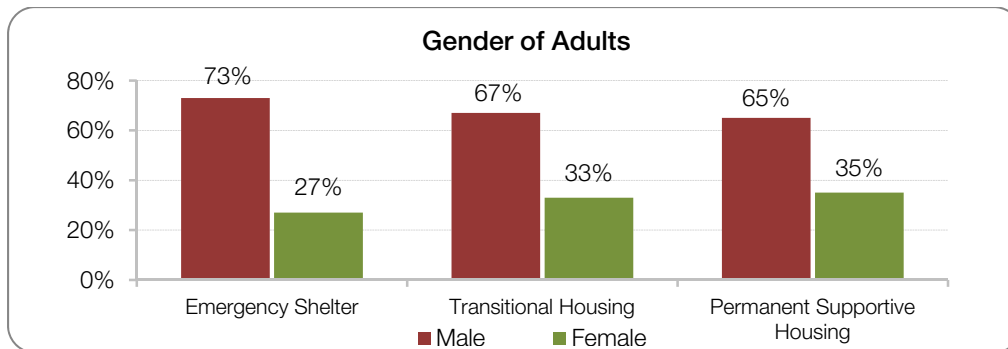
⁸ Number of single adults is duplicated (some adults may have moved from emergency shelter into transitional housing and permanent supportive housing).

The majority of the single adults were in the 31-50 age category. The population in permanent supportive housing tends to be older than in any other program type, underlining the vulnerability of the supportive housing population and also the aging of this population.



We are noticing a continued increase from year to year in the percent of young adults (18-30 years old) experiencing homelessness (26 percent this year compared to 25 percent last year) and an increase in the percent of the 51-61 year olds in the permanent supporting housing programs (43 percent this year compared to 41 percent last year). Nationwide, 26 percent of the sheltered single adults are below 30 years of age, very similar to local findings.

Contrary to the findings in the family programs, men tended to be more prevalent in the programs serving single adults. Nationwide 72 percent of individuals in emergency shelter are men.

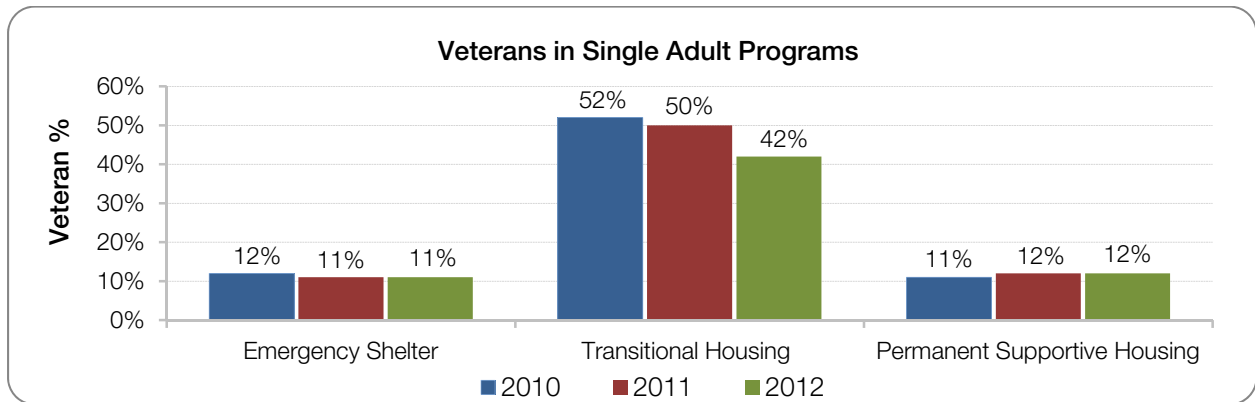


Similar to families, more than 97 percent of adults were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three program types analyzed. The majority of the adults served were African-American, with the highest percentage served in the permanent supportive housing programs.

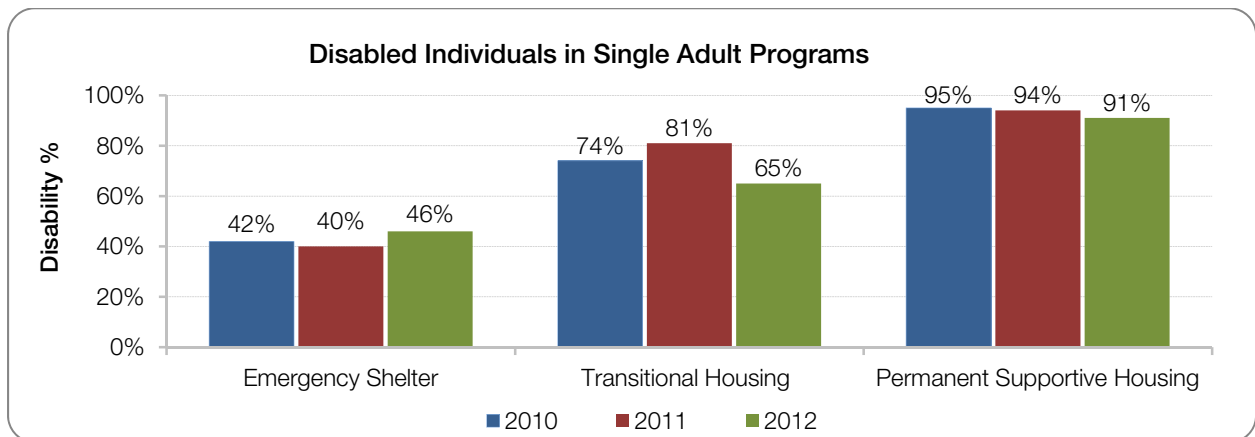
| Race of Adults | Emergency Shelter | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino | 37% | 40% | 35% |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Black or African-American | 55% | 50% | 60% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Multiple Races | 5% | 8% | 3% |
| Missing this Information | 0% | 1% | 0% |

Nationwide only 35 percent of the sheltered population is African American, the Columbus sheltered population is overrepresented by African Americans, at 55 percent.

Eleven percent of the population served by emergency shelters self-declared as veteran. A high number of single adults self-declared a disability in all three program types.



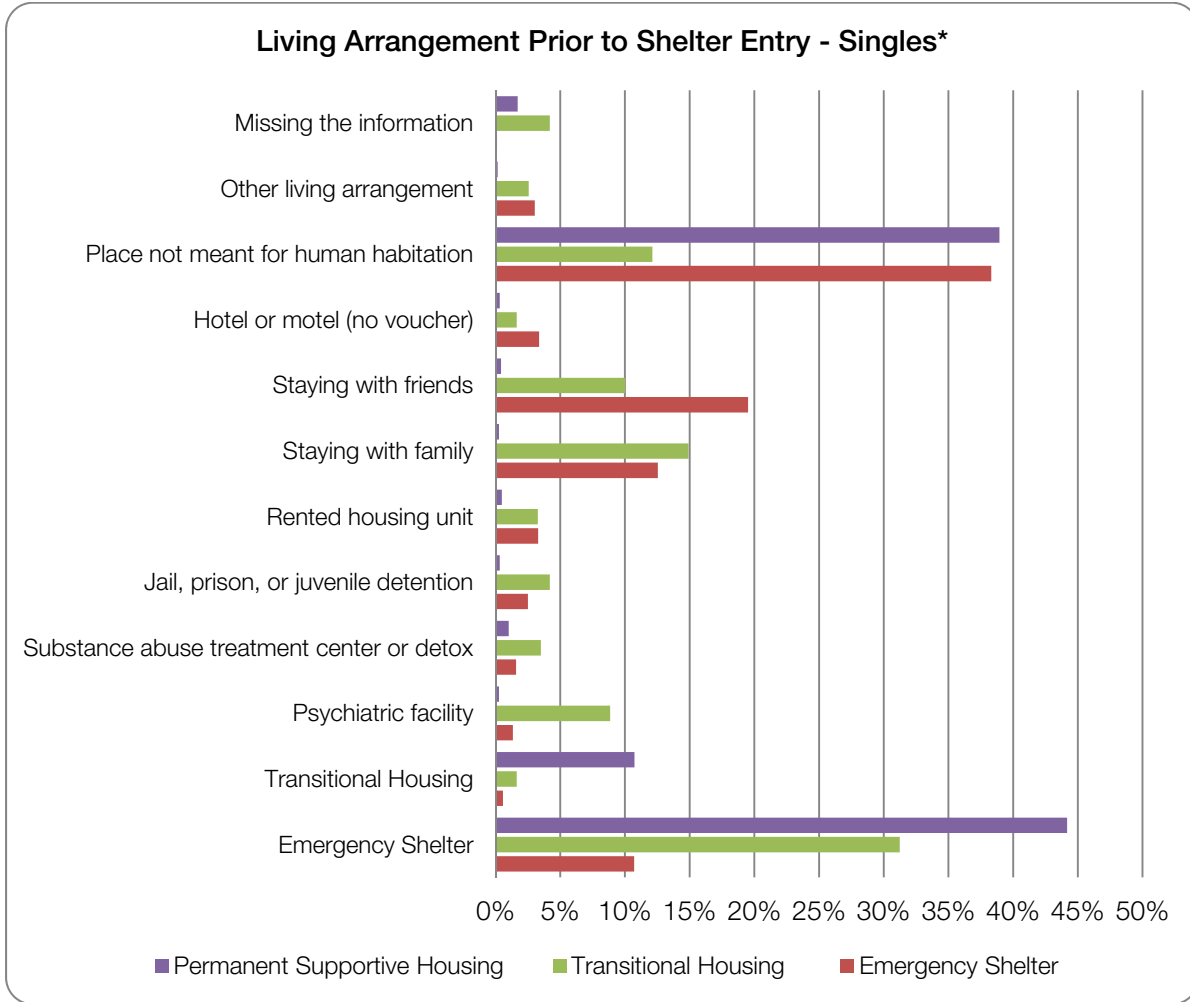
In emergency shelters, 46 percent of adults self-declared as disabled. Per HUD, nationwide, 43 percent of single adults self-declare a disability, compared to 19 percent disability in the general U.S. individual population. Sheltered individuals are at least two times more likely to be disabled than individuals in the general population.



Historically, the percent of special populations in the three program types remained constant between 2010 – 2012, with a few noteworthy fluctuations. A six percentage point increase in the disabled, sheltered single adult population and a significant decrease in disability for individuals served in transitional housing.

Eighty-nine percent of single adults served in emergency shelters lived in Columbus or Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. For emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry, at 38 percent, was “place not meant for human habitation” (compared to 17 percent nationwide), seconded at 32 percent by “staying with friends” or “staying with family”, in a doubled up situation . The good news is a shift of 5 percentage points between

these two locations, due to a decrease in the unsheltered population and an increase in the doubled up population. The concerning finding is that 8 percent of single adults entered emergency shelter from an institution- hospital, jail, prison, or treatment facility. Ninety-six percent of adults served by the permanent supportive housing programs came directly from the streets, emergency shelter, transitional housing or institutions.



* Only significant living arrangements are shown in the graph.

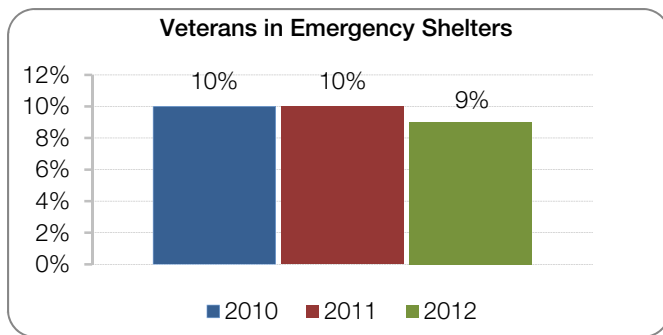
3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Emergency Shelters

During the 12-month period analyzed, 9,163 persons were served in all types of emergency shelters. This represents a 13 percent increase over last year's numbers. A typical homeless person in 2011 was an adult male, a member of a minority group, middle-aged and single. Men are overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population – 62 percent of homeless adults are men compared to 42 percent of adults in poverty. Nationwide the percent of men in the sheltered homeless population is 63 percent. Fifty-nine percent of the sheltered homeless population is African-American (38 percent nationwide). The overrepresentation of African Americans in the homeless population is related to the urban concentration of homelessness. When looking at urban areas, the national percent of African Americans increases to 42 percent. Still, African Americans are overrepresented in Columbus' homeless population even when compared to national urban statistics.

| | | Emergency Shelter - Families | Emergency Shelter - Singles |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Demographics | Total | | |
| Households Served | 6,620 | 1,215 | 5,405 |
| Persons Served | 9,163 | 3,758 | 5,405 |
| Gender (adults only) | | | |
| Female | 38% | 78% | 27% |
| Male | 62% | 22% | 73% |
| Ethnicity (adults only) | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 97% | 96% | 97% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 3% | 4% | 2% |
| Missing | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Race (adults only) | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 31% | 22% | 37% |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Black or African-American | 59% | 66% | 55% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Multiple Races | 7% | 10% | 5% |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Age (adults only) | | | |
| 18 to 30 | 34% | 64% | 26% |
| 31 to 50 | 47% | 34% | 50% |
| 51 to 61 | 17% | 2% | 21% |
| 62 or older | 2% | 0% | 3% |
| Persons by Household Size | | | |
| 1 Person | 59% | 0% | 100% |
| 2 Persons | 9% | 22% | N/A |
| 3 Persons | 12% | 29% | N/A |
| 4 Persons | 9% | 23% | N/A |
| 5 or more persons | 11% | 26% | N/A |
| Special Populations (adults only) | | | |
| Veterans | 9% | 2% | 11% |
| Disabled | 39% | 13% | 46% |

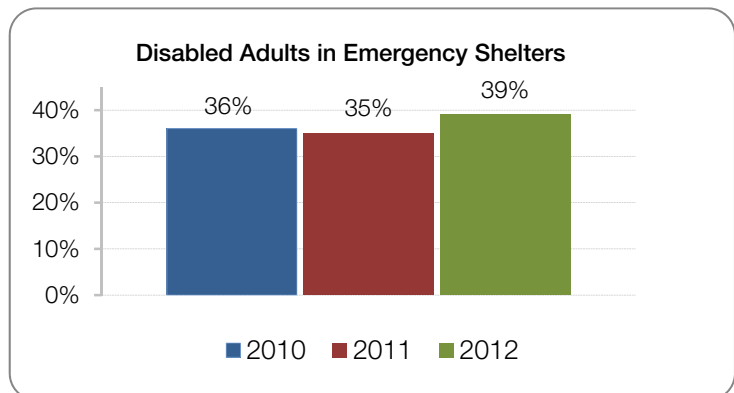
Most homeless persons in shelter are between the ages of 31 and 61 (64 percent, compared to 51 percent nationwide). The percent of young adults is increasing, currently at 34 percent compared to 31 percent last year. Only 2 percent of the sheltered homeless population is 62 years or older compared to 16 percent of the U.S. population. The majority of households, 59 percent (63 percent nationwide) in homeless shelters were composed of one person, 4.5 times the proportion in the national population. Twenty percent of households had 4 or more persons (16 percent nationwide). In 2011, the percent of families with 5 or more persons was 27 percent, in 2012 the percent decreased to 26 percent. Larger families seem to be more prevalent in our community than nationally.

Forty-seven percent of the adults served were in the 31-50 age group. The single adult population tends to be older than the population served by the family programs, where 64 percent of the adults are in the 18-30 age category. Twenty-four percent of the single adults served in emergency shelters were over 51 years of age, while only 2 percent of adults in families were in this age group. In general, the demographics of the sheltered population match the demographics of the sheltered population nationwide, with the few exceptions noted above.



Veterans are more likely to be represented in the sheltered homeless population than in the general population. Veterans represent 9 percent of all sheltered adults. Per HUD, veterans represent 6 percent of the poverty population and 10 percent of the total U.S. adult population. A slight decrease in the percent of veterans served in shelters is noted.

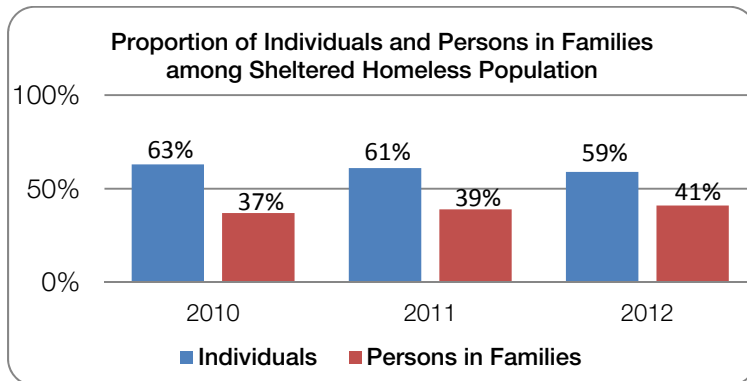
Sheltered homeless people had much higher rates of disability than the general population, 39 percent (38 percent nationwide) versus 15 percent. Per HUD, people in shelter are 2.6 times more likely to be disabled than the general population. It is also worthwhile noting the 4 percentage point increase in self-declared disability from year to year.



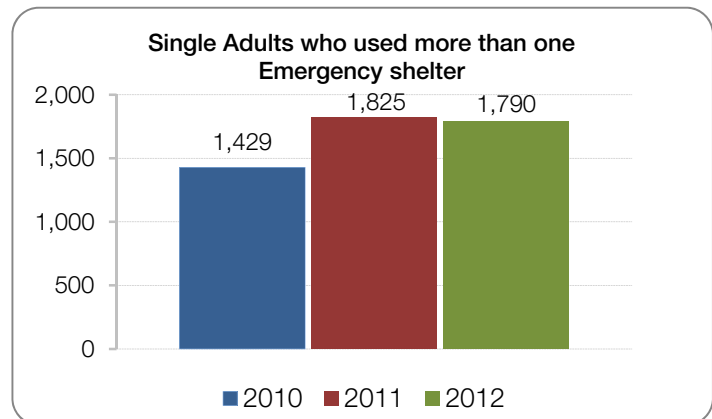
A total of 5,405 individuals and 1,215 families (1,500 adults and 2,258 children) stayed in emergency shelter in 2012. The number of family households served in 2012 increased by 27 percent from 958 in 2011 to 1,215 in 2012. The number of single adults served increased by 9 percent from year to year.

| Persons Served in Emergency Shelters | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | % 1 Year Increase | % 2 Year Increase |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| In families | 2,663 | 3,116 | 3,758 | 21% | 41% |
| Individuals | 4,519 | 4,975 | 5,405 | 9% | 20% |
| Children | 1,631 | 1,876 | 2,258 | 20% | 38% |

The increase in the proportion of persons in families among homeless households may be attributable, per the national research, due to the fact that families are more likely to become homeless for economic reasons. Thus, the recession may have had a greater impact on families and communities are less likely to turn away families from shelter than single adults when shelter is at full capacity. Even after the recession, the trending in the proportion of persons in families versus the homeless population continues.



Compared to 2011, the shelters served 9 percent more single adults in 2012. In 2012, 33 percent of these adults were found using more than one emergency shelter, compared to 37 percent in 2011, 32 percent in 2010 and 29 percent in 2009. Movement between shelters over the past four years has increased among single adults but it decreased in 2012 to the 2010 level. Movement between shelters underlines the increased difficulty in ending the cycle of homelessness for some of the homeless single adults, the recent decrease is a positive finding.



At entry into shelter, 41 percent of adults were literally homeless (39 percent nationwide) while 45 percent were housed or doubled-up (compared to 42 percent nationwide). The 6 percent of adults, both singles and in families, that entered the shelter from an institution (12 percent nationwide) shows a concerning trend of other systems releasing their clients into the homeless system.

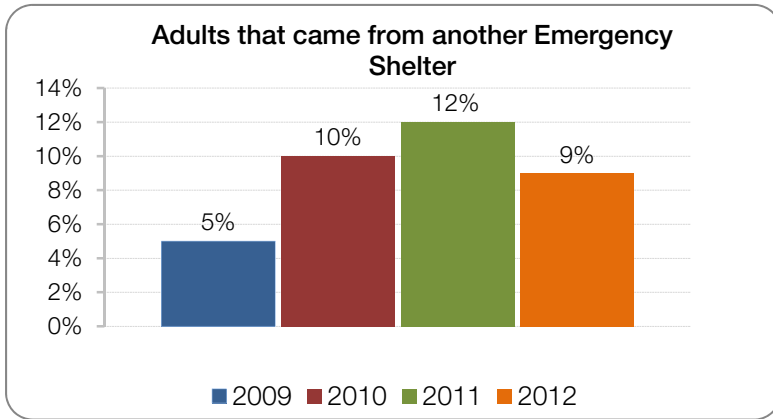
| Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for adults in emergency shelters | Total | Emergency Shelter - Families | Emergency Shelter - Singles |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Already Homeless | 41% | 8% | 50% |
| Place not meant for human habitation | 31% | 3% | 38% |
| Emergency Shelter | 9% | 5% | 11% |
| Transitional Housing | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Total From Institutional Setting | 6% | 1% | 8% |
| Psychiatric facility | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 1% | 0% | 2% |
| Hospital (non-psychiatric) | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 2% | 0% | 3% |
| Total from "Housing" | 45% | 80% | 36% |
| Rented housing unit | 7% | 18% | 3% |
| Staying with family | 19% | 43% | 13% |
| Staying with friends | 19% | 19% | 20% |
| Total from Other Situations | 8% | 11% | 6% |
| Hotel or motel (no voucher) | 5% | 9% | 3% |
| Other living arrangement | 3% | 1% | 3% |
| Missing the information | 0% | 1% | 0% |

The numbers also show that it is much more likely for a single adult to be literally homeless at entry into shelter than for a family household and it is much more likely for a family to come to the shelter from a "housed" situation than a single adult. In 2012, the percent of single adults already homeless decreased by 5 percentage points, a positive finding.

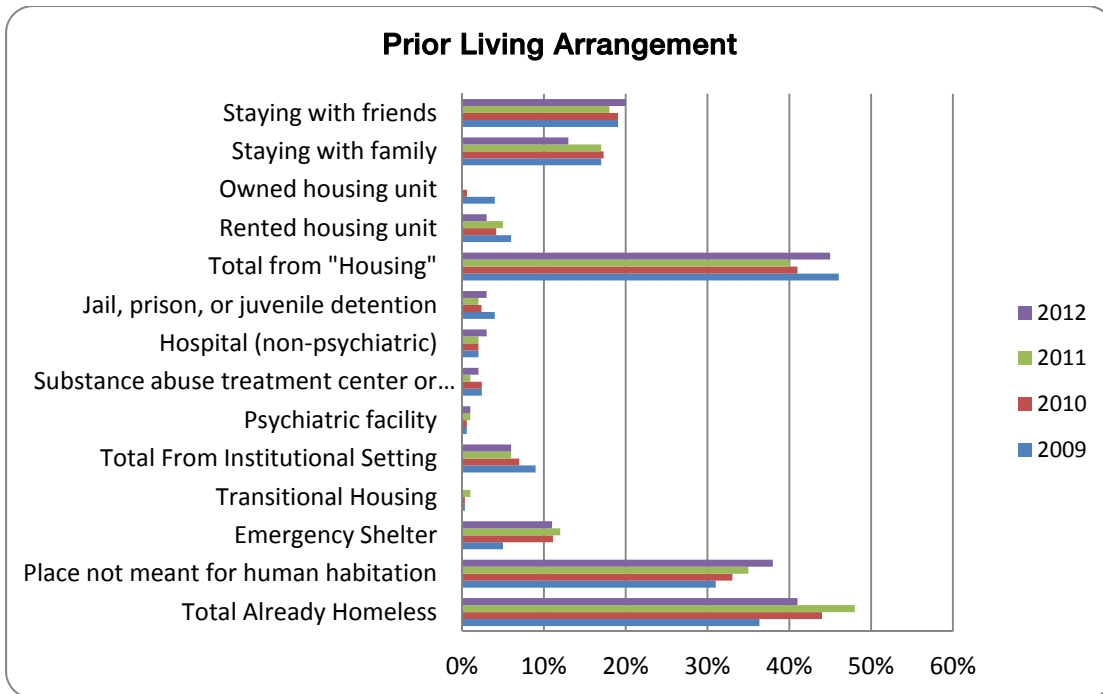
Overall, the percent of those that enter shelter from a homeless situation decreased since 2011 by 7 percentage points, reversing a negative trend. At the same time, the percent of those becoming homeless from a housing situation increased by 5 percentage points.

| Living arrangement before program entry | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Nationally |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Already Homeless | 44% | 48% | 41% | 39% |
| From Institutions | 7% | 6% | 6% | 12% |
| From Housing | 41% | 40% | 45% | 42% |
| Other Situations | 7% | 6% | 8% | 7% |

Thirty-eight percent of households came from a doubled-up situation consistent with the prior year (32 percent nationally).



In 2009 only 5 percent of adults came to shelter from another emergency shelter. The percentage increased to 10 percent in 2010, and 12 percent in 2011. In 2012, 9 percent of adults have shelter as a prior living arrangement, again, reversing a multi-year negative trend.

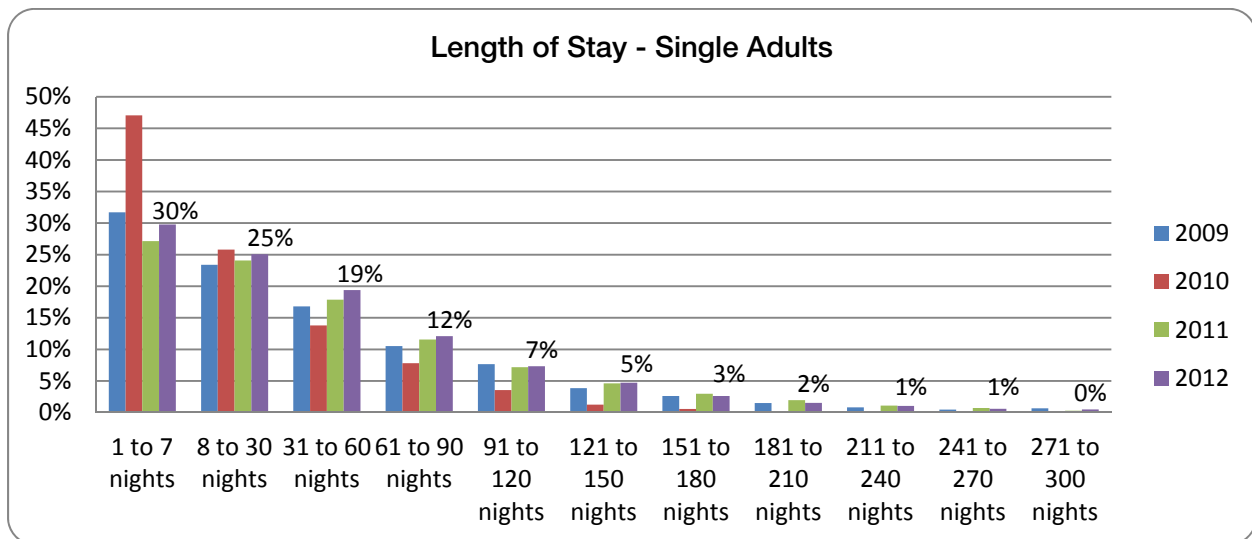


It is important for the community to determine the largest users of resources in our emergency shelter programs. Most likely, these individuals are chronic or long-term homeless individuals that may be eligible for permanent supportive housing or other assisted housing arrangements.

One of the performance measures in our community is an average length of stay in shelter of less than 30 days. During 2012, 77 percent of the families sheltered exited within 30 days from entry into the emergency shelter (50 percent nationwide). This is an increase of 29 percentage points compared to 2011.

For single adults, 55 percent of individuals exited the shelter within 30 days (compared to 62 percent nationwide). This is a 4 percentage points increase when compared to 2011. The average length of stay for people in families in emergency shelter was 26 nights (64 nights nationwide). In transitional housing, the average length of stay was 140 nights for families (175 nights nationwide). The average length of stay of single adults in emergency shelter was 43 nights (49 nights nationwide). In transitional housing the average length of stay for single adults was 123 nights (139 nights nationwide).

| Average Length of Stay (in days) | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Nationally |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------|
| Families in emergency shelter | 57 | 46 | 26 | 64 |
| Single adults in emergency shelter | 49 | 47 | 43 | 49 |
| Families in transitional housing | 147 | 140 | 155 | 175 |
| Single adults in transitional housing | 136 | 109 | 123 | 139 |

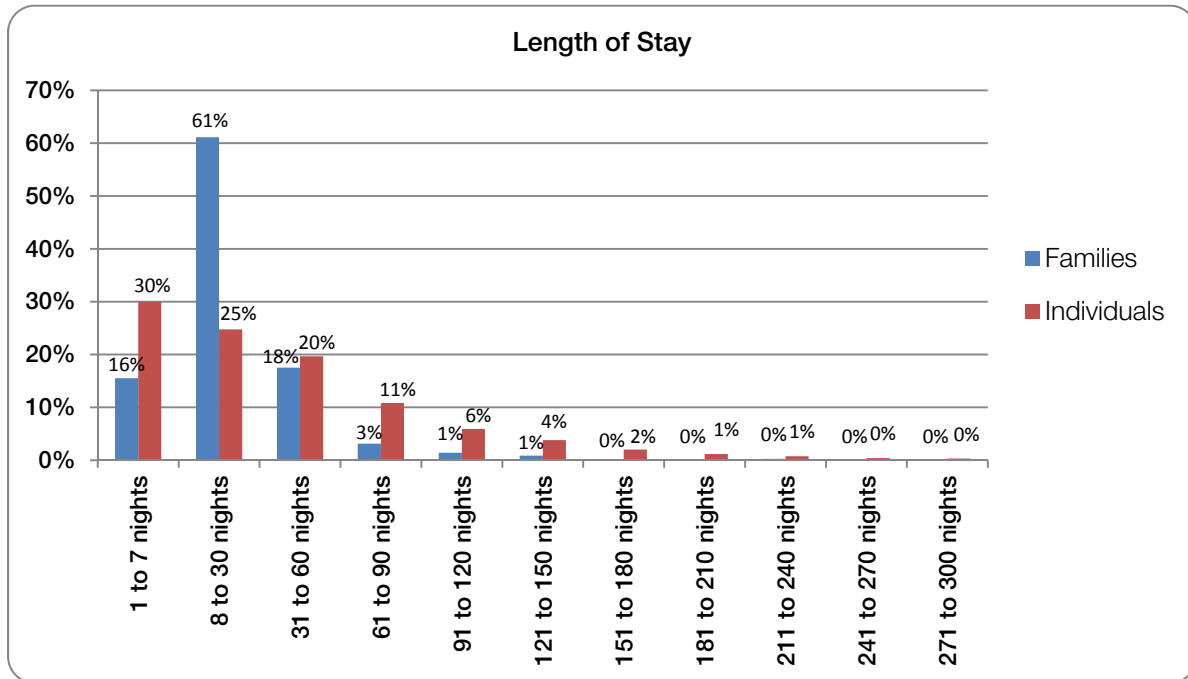


We are doing a great job exiting families quickly from emergency shelter. Our community needs to focus on decreasing the lengths of stay single adults are experiencing homelessness. One of the requirements of the federal HEARTH legislation is a decrease of the system-wide average length of stay. New performance based contracts implemented by CSB starting July 1, 2011 and transitioning all of the family “Tier II” shelters to the rapid re-housing/direct housing model helped achieve progress in this direction. The results of these measures are visible in this year’s AHAR.

Twenty-six percent or 1,384 single adults stayed in shelter for more than 60 days (29 percent in 2011, 14 percent in 2010 and 28 percent in 2009). These individuals should be the target for intensive housing assistance and stabilization. Out of these, 478 individuals appear to meet the rebuilding lives eligibility criteria for supportive housing regarding the length of stay in shelter. If coupled with a disability these individuals should be the immediate target for supportive housing placement. According to findings at national level, 43 percent of homeless single adults have a disability. Using this benchmark, we are estimating that out of this pool, 204 individuals qualify for rebuilding lives permanent supportive housing.

| Number of Nights in Emergency Shelter | Emergency Shelter For Families | | | | Emergency Shelter For Individuals | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | # of Females | # of Males | Total | % | # of Females | # of Males | Total | % |
| 1 to 7 nights | 180 | 53 | 233 | 16% | 505 | 1,115 | 1,620 | 30% |
| 8 to 30 nights | 705 | 212 | 917 | 61% | 398 | 939 | 1,337 | 25% |
| 31 to 60 nights | 211 | 52 | 263 | 18% | 337 | 726 | 1,063 | 20% |
| 61 to 90 nights | 37 | 10 | 47 | 3% | 133 | 453 | 586 | 11% |
| 91 to 120 nights | 17 | 4 | 21 | 1% | 46 | 274 | 320 | 6% |
| 121 to 150 nights | 12 | 1 | 13 | 1% | 29 | 177 | 206 | 4% |
| 151 to 180 nights | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0% | 11 | 98 | 109 | 2% |
| 181 to 210 nights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 7 | 57 | 64 | 1% |
| 211 to 240 nights | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0% | 2 | 39 | 41 | 1% |
| 241 to 270 nights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 22 | 22 | 0% |
| 271 to 300 nights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0% |
| 301 to 330 nights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0% |
| 331 to 360 nights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0% |
| 361 to 365 nights | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0% |
| Total | 1,164 | 336 | 1,500 | 100% | 1,469 | 3,934 | 5,403 | 100% |

Below is the graphic representation of the length of stay in shelter for both families and single adults.



HUD defined long shelter stayers as those with more than 180 days in shelter. During the 12-month period evaluated, our community had 162 individuals meeting this definition.

| | Emergency Shelter - Families | Emergency Shelter - Singles |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Long Stayers - over 180 days | | |
| Total Long Stayers (#)- over 180 days | 8 | 162 |
| Age (adults only) | | |
| 18 to 30 | 75% | 10% |
| 31 to 50 | 25% | 47% |
| 51 or older | 0% | 43% |
| Race (adults only) | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 0% | 30% |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 0% | 2% |
| Black or African-American | 100% | 60% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 0% | 1% |
| Multiple Races | 0% | 7% |
| Household Size (adults only) | | |
| 1 Person | 0% | 100% |
| 2 Persons | 0% | 0% |
| 3 Persons | 0% | 0% |
| 4 Persons | 100% | 0% |
| 5 or more persons | 0% | 0% |
| Special Populations (adults only) | | |
| Veteran | 0% | 16% |
| Disabled | 0% | 51% |

Significant changes in the long stayers' characteristics relate to an increase from 10 percent last year to 16 percent this year in single adult veterans and an increase from 41 percent to 51 percent in disabled single adults in this pool.

4. Demographic Characteristics of Households in Permanent Supportive Housing

The number of rebuilding lives, permanent supportive housing (PSH) units dedicated to homeless households increased from 990 in 2011 to 1,054 in 2012, a 6 percent increase. The increase in permanent supportive housing units is consistent with HUD's emphasis on expanding the number of permanent supportive housing programs as a means of ending long-term homelessness. Overall, the community is reporting 1,618 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless and disabled, low income individuals and families.

During the 12-month period analyzed 2,521 persons were served in permanent supportive housing, a 4 percent increase compared to 2011. Of these, the majority were men, non-Hispanic and African-American, consistent with the finding in the population served by emergency shelters. Overrepresentation of African Americans is more prominent in permanent supportive housing than in emergency shelter and locally (61 percent) versus nationwide (42 percent).

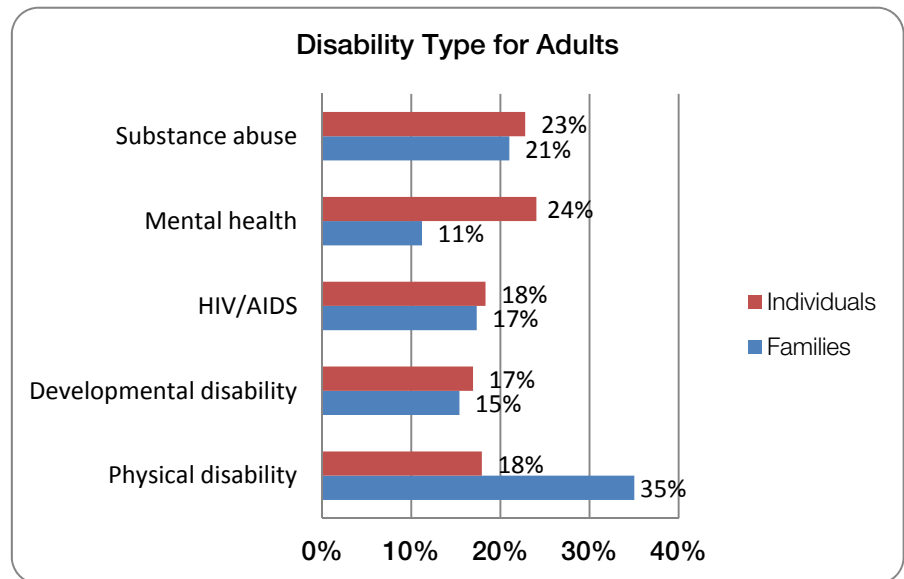
| Demographics | Total | Permanent Supportive Housing - Families | Permanent Supportive Housing - Individuals |
|--|--------------|--|---|
| Households Served | 2,085 | 213 | 1,872 |
| Persons Served | 2,521 | 649 | 1,872 |
| Gender (adults only) | | | |
| Female | 41% | 82% | 35% |
| Male | 59% | 18% | 65% |
| Ethnicity (adults only) | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 98% | 98% | 98% |
| Hispanic/Latino | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Race (adults only) | | | |
| White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino | 35% | 32% | 35% |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Black or African-American | 61% | 63% | 60% |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Multiple Races | 3% | 4% | 3% |
| Age (adults only) | | | |
| 18 to 30 | 12% | 39% | 8% |
| 31 to 50 | 44% | 53% | 42% |
| 51 to 61 | 38% | 7% | 43% |
| 62 or older | 6% | 0% | 6% |
| Missing | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Persons by Household Size | | | |
| 1 Person | 74% | 0% | 100% |
| 2 Persons | 6% | 24% | 0% |
| 3 Persons | 8% | 33% | 0% |
| 4 Persons | 6% | 23% | 0% |
| 5 or more persons | 5% | 21% | 0% |
| Special Populations (adults only) | | | |
| Veteran | 11% | 3% | 12% |
| Disabled | 89% | 77% | 91% |

Nationwide 55 percent of adults in permanent supportive housing are male, compared to the local 59 percent. Individuals in permanent supportive housing are more likely to be female (41 percent) than individuals in emergency shelter (38 percent), consistent with nationwide statistics.

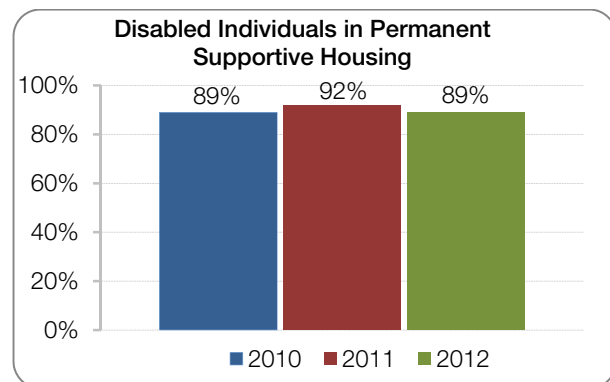
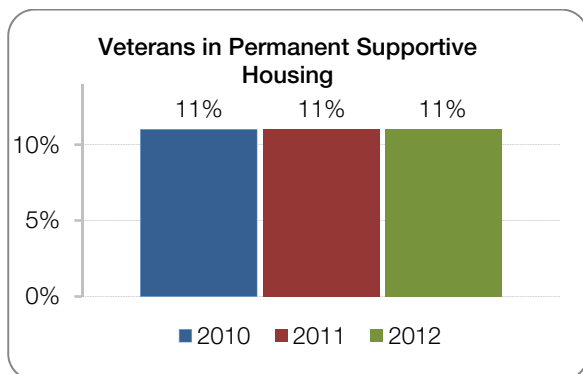
The majority of the adults served were in the 31-50 age group. A higher percent of adults served in supportive housing are over 51 years of age than in emergency shelters and they tend to be male. We are noticing continued aging of the population served in permanent supportive housing. In 2011, 37 percent of adults served were 51 years of age or older and in 2012 this percent increased to 44 percent. In 2010, this percent was 27. The age increase shows good targeting of the new permanent supportive housing entrants towards more vulnerable individuals.

Seventy-four percent of people in permanent supportive housing are single adults (62 percent nationwide), a much higher rate than single adults in emergency shelter (59 percent), contrary to nationwide findings. Over 89 percent (82 percent nationwide) of the population served in permanent supportive housing self-declared as disabled at program entry, another good sign regarding population targeting for these units. The rate of disability is higher for individuals at 91 percent (86 percent nationwide).

Forty-seven percent of single adults self-declared as having a disability. Locally, 24 percent of adults self-declared a mental health disability (29 percent nationwide) and 23 percent a substance abuse disability (9% nationwide).

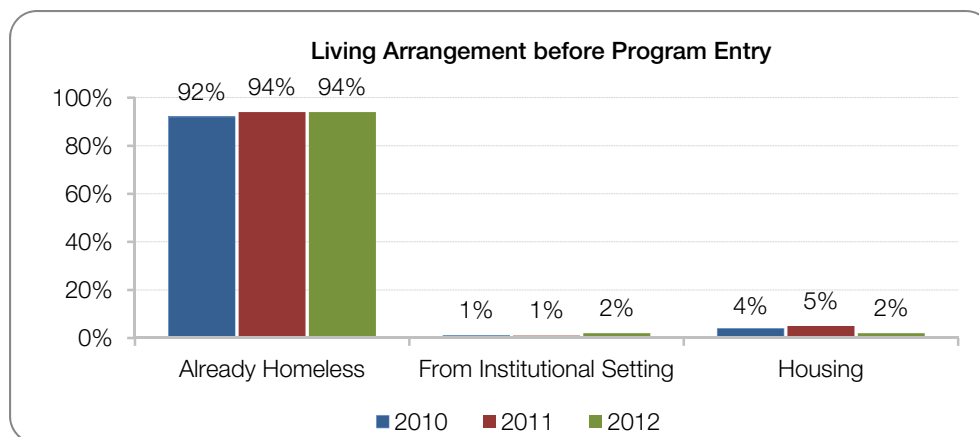


From year to year, special populations in PSH are consistent, with slight fluctuations.



At entry into supportive housing, 96 percent of persons were already in a homeless situation in emergency shelter, transitional housing, on the streets or in an institution (80 percent nationwide), while only 2 percent were housed or doubled-up (13 percent nationwide). These percentages show the correct targeting of individuals and families for supportive housing.

| Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for adults | Total | PSH - Families | PSH - Individuals |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Total Already Homeless | 94% | 91% | 94% |
| Emergency Shelter | 47% | 62% | 44% |
| Place not meant for human habitation | 36% | 15% | 39% |
| Transitional Housing | 11% | 13% | 11% |
| Total From Institutional Setting | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Hospital/Jail/Prison/Psychiatric facility | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Total from "Housing" | 2% | 7% | 5% |
| Rented housing unit | 1% | 3% | 1% |
| Owned by Client | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Hotel or motel (no voucher) | 0% | 1% | 1% |
| Staying with family | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Staying with friends | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Total for Other Situations | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Other living arrangement | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Missing the information | 2% | 1% | 2% |

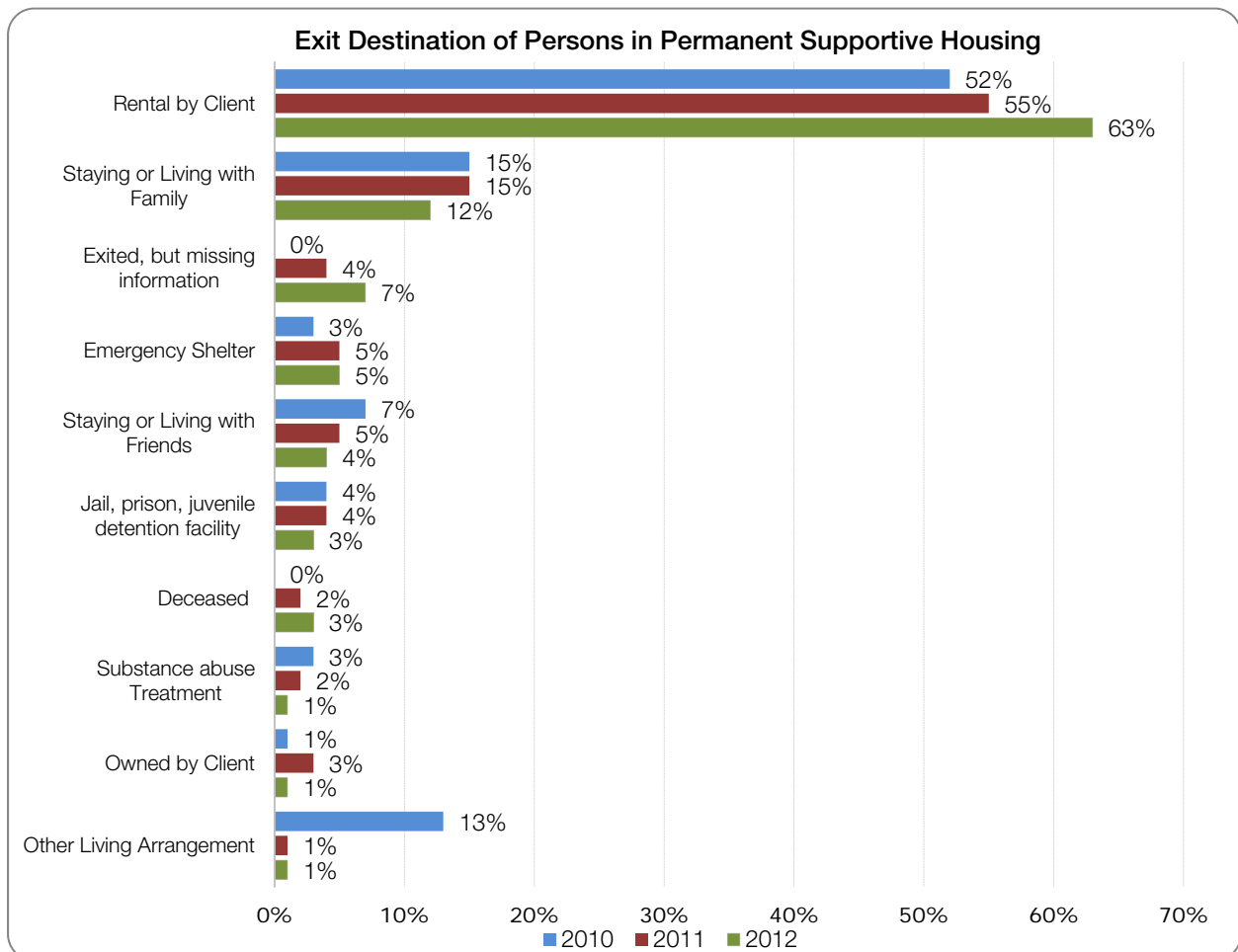


During the 12-month period analyzed 718 persons exited permanent supportive housing, accounting for a 38 percent turnover rate (496 individuals and 222 individuals (98 Adults, and 124 children) in 72 family households). Sixty-four percent of these exits were successful, to a permanent housing owned or rented (42 percent nationwide). This represents a 6 percentage points improvement over last year's performance. Only 5 percent of those served returned to homelessness in an emergency shelter or on the streets (7 percent nationwide).

| What was the Destination of Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing Who Exited the Program During the Period?* | Total | Permanent Supportive Housing - Families | Permanent Supportive Housing - Individuals |
|---|-------|---|--|
| Emergency Shelter (including a youth shelter, or hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher) | 5% | 4% | 5% |
| Permanently Housing for formerly homeless persons (such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab) | 0% | 1% | 0% |
| Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility | 3% | 0% | 4% |
| Rental by client | 63% | 69% | 60% |
| Owned by client | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Staying or living with family member's room, apartment, or house | 12% | 18% | 10% |
| Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment, or house | 4% | 1% | 5% |
| Deceased | 3% | 0% | 5% |
| Other living arrangement | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| Exited, but missing information on destination | 7% | 7% | 7% |

* Destinations calculated at 0 percent were eliminated from the table.

Housing destinations improved this year compared to the prior year, a positive development, and results are much above the national statistic.

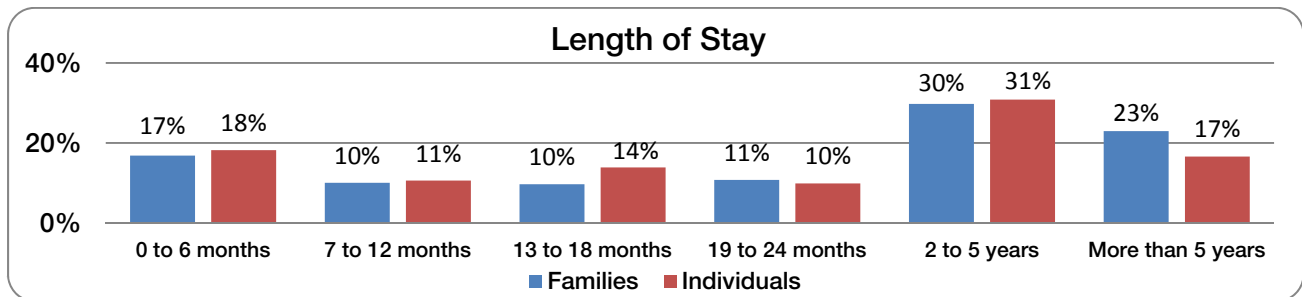


Of those individuals that exited and those that continued to stay in supportive housing, 48 percent of single adults and 53 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years (49 percent nationwide). These percentages show a good long-term stability for the households in supportive housing. The table below shows the length of stay in permanent supportive housing for all households served during the period analyzed.

| Total Length of Stay for Adults in Permanent Supportive Housing for the Most Recent Consecutive Stay During the Reporting Period | Permanent Supportive Housing for Families | | | | Permanent Supportive Housing for Individuals | | | |
|--|---|------------|------------|-------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | # of Females | # of Males | Total | % | # of Females | # of Males | Total | % |
| 0 to 6 months | 41 | 6 | 47 | 17% | 145 | 196 | 341 | 18% |
| 7 to 12 months | 25 | 3 | 28 | 10% | 72 | 126 | 198 | 11% |
| 13 to 18 months | 19 | 8 | 27 | 10% | 91 | 169 | 260 | 14% |
| 19 to 24 months | 25 | 5 | 30 | 11% | 63 | 122 | 185 | 10% |
| 2 to 5 years | 67 | 16 | 83 | 30% | 178 | 399 | 577 | 31% |
| More than 5 years | 52 | 12 | 64 | 23% | 98 | 213 | 311 | 17% |
| Total | 229 | 50 | 279 | 100% | 647 | 1,225 | 1,872 | 100% |

* Due to rounding, totals exceed 100 percent.

Below is the graphic representation of the length of stay in supportive housing for both families and single adults that were served during the period analyzed.



When looking at the households that exited the program during the period, 48 percent of single adults and 62 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years.

| Total Length of Stay for Adults in Permanent Supportive Housing who left during the period | Permanent Supportive Housing for Families | | | | Permanent Supportive Housing for Individuals* | | | |
|--|---|------------|-----------|-------------|---|------------|------------|-------------|
| | # of Females | # of Males | Total | % | # of Females | # of Males | Total | % |
| 0 to 6 months | 17 | 1 | 18 | 18% | 44 | 33 | 77 | 16% |
| 7 to 12 months | 8 | 1 | 9 | 9% | 16 | 39 | 55 | 11% |
| 13 to 18 months | 6 | 1 | 7 | 7% | 29 | 42 | 71 | 14% |
| 19 to 24 months | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4% | 21 | 34 | 55 | 11% |
| 2 to 5 years | 28 | 8 | 36 | 37% | 52 | 107 | 159 | 32% |
| More than 5 years | 19 | 5 | 24 | 25% | 28 | 49 | 77 | 16% |
| Total | 81 | 17 | 98 | 100% | 190 | 304 | 494 | 100% |

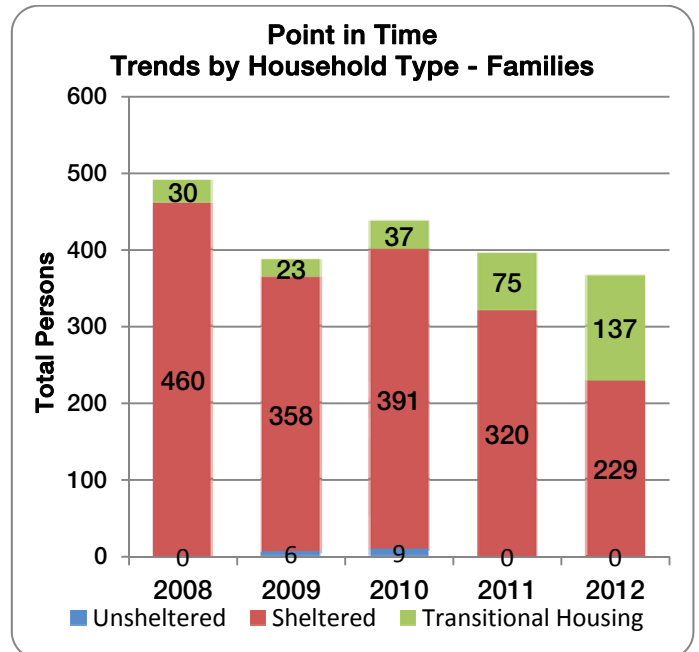
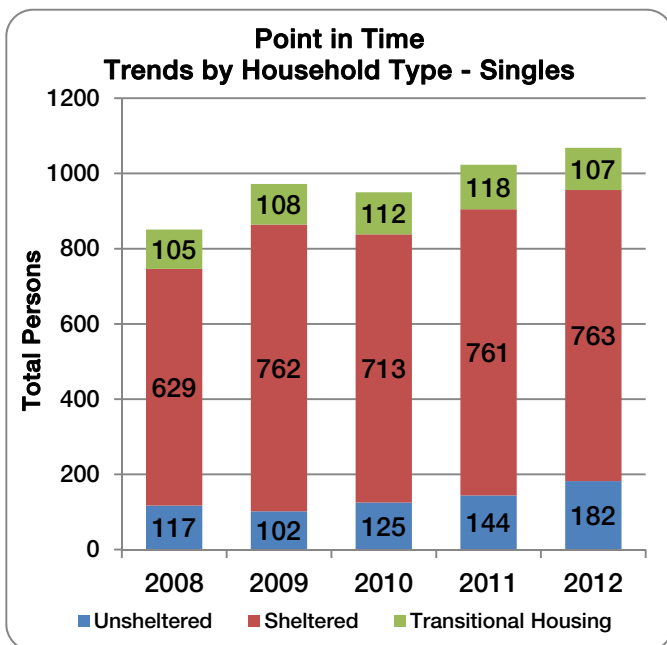
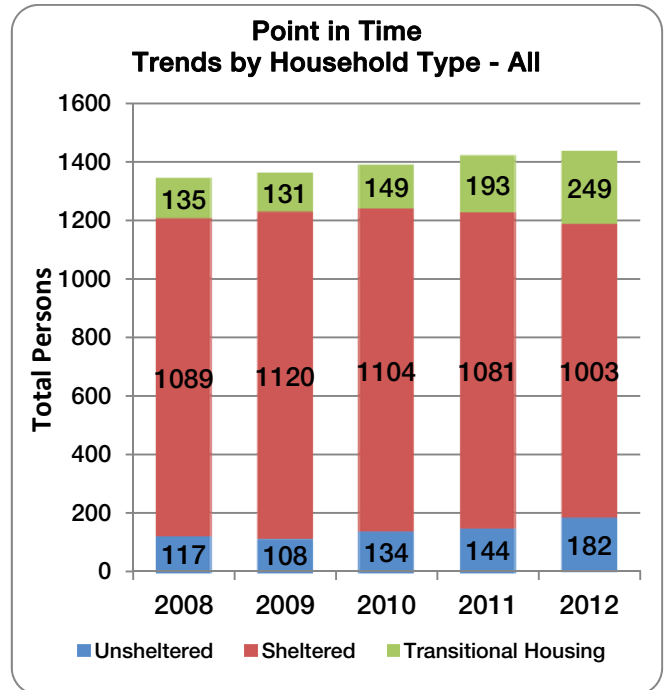
*Two transgender individuals were excluded.

5. Point in Time (PIT) Count Statistics

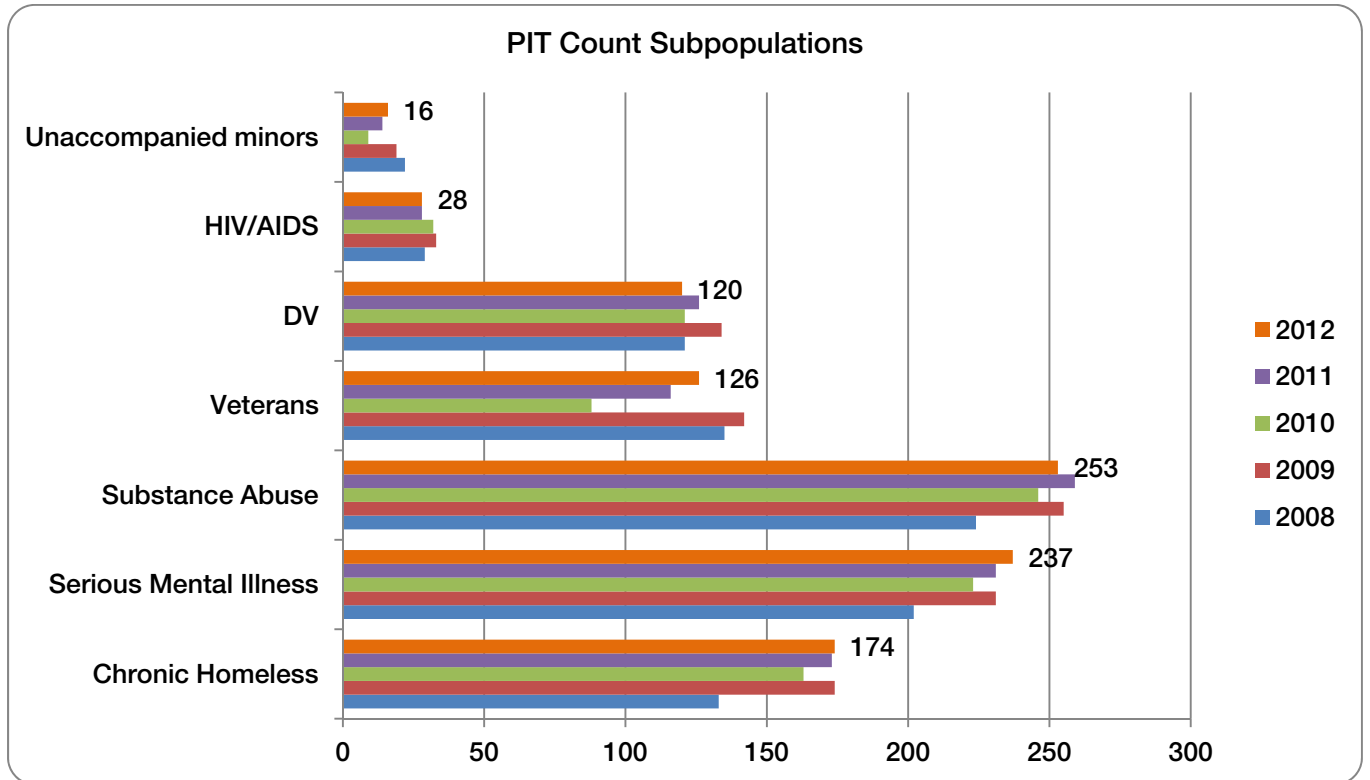
On a single night in January, each community is required to conduct a thorough enumeration of the homeless population. Our community counted 1,434 homeless individuals on January 27, 2012. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 1.1 percent over last year from 1,418 in January 2011. Nationally the average number of homeless individuals decreased by 2.1 percent.

Thirteen percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation (compared to 38 percent nationwide). Eighty-seven percent of those counted were sheltered, sleeping in emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Seventy-three percent of the people who were homeless on the single night of the PIT count were single adults (63 percent nationwide).



The PIT data also provides information on the number of homeless people who are in specific subpopulations. The numbers for our community are estimated numbers for each subpopulation based on the Rebuilding Lives research data coupled with specific information about each of the subpopulations.



Nine percent of the Franklin County PIT population was represented by veterans, compared to 14 percent nationwide. The number of veterans counted increased by 9 percent over last year, from 116 in January 2011 to 126 in January 2012. This increase is attributable to the involvement of the Veterans Administration in the PIT count and a concerted effort to accurately count veterans.



communityshelterboard

111 liberty street, suite 150 | columbus, ohio 43215 | 614 221 9195/ main | 614 221 9199/ fax

