

# **ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT**

2013  
10/01/2012 – 09/30/2013

### **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 – 2013 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, 2012 – September 30, 2013 and associated trending using previous AHAR reports and 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 2012 and 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress issued by HUD were 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.

## FY2014 System Providers and Capacity (7/1/13 – 6/30/14)

### Family Emergency Shelter System:

Family Program	Total Capacity <sup>1</sup> (Families)
YWCA Family Center	50

### Single Adult Emergency Shelter System:

Men's Programs	Regular Capacity	Seasonal Overflow Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Total Capacity
Faith Mission on 8 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	95	24	119
Faith Mission on 6 <sup>th</sup> Street	110	70	180
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	15	0	15
VOAGO VA Emergency Housing	13	0	13
YMCA Men's Overflow	0	60	60
<b>Total Capacity</b>	445	174	619

Women's Programs	Regular Capacity	Seasonal Overflow Capacity <sup>2</sup>	Total Capacity
Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42	36	78
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
YMCA Women's Overflow	0	15	15
<b>Total Capacity</b>	101	63	164

<sup>1</sup> YWCA Family Center provided overflow for the family system during FY2014.

<sup>2</sup> Seasonal overflow capacity is usually 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. Overflow for the current fiscal year started earlier to meet demand for shelter.

**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
	<b>138</b>

**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 <sup>3</sup>	13	-
Southpoint Place, Community Housing Network	46	-
St. Clair Hotel, Community Housing Network	30	-
Inglewood Court, Community Housing Network	45	-
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	-

<sup>3</sup> 3 units can house couples.

Rebuilding Lives Leasing, Southeast	30	-
Scattered Site Apartments, Southeast <sup>4</sup>	90	-
Sunshine Terrace, YMCA <sup>5</sup>	75	-
YMCA 40 W. Long Street <sup>6</sup>	105	-
YWCA WINGS	69	-
Amethyst-Shelter Plus Care	-	72
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
	<b>1,099</b>	<b>544</b>

**The report includes the following sections:**

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

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<sup>4</sup> 15 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

<sup>5</sup> 10 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

<sup>6</sup> 25 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

## Summary of Findings

- < From October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013, 9,809 individuals and children were served in emergency shelters in Columbus and Franklin County, a 7 percent increase compared to the previous year. The number of single adults in emergency shelter decreased by 1 percent to 5,337 and the number of families increased by 14 percent, to 1,383. Since 2011, the increase in family homelessness is 44 percent and since 2009 the increase is 90 percent.
- < Among sheltered homeless individuals, the percentage of young adults (age 18 to 30) remains consistent at 26 percent, and the percentage of individuals who were over 51 has increased by 1 percentage point from 24 percent in 2012 to 25 percent in 2013.
- < While 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, 71 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 21 families served over the regular capacity of the shelter or an average of 142 percent occupancy throughout the year.
- < More than 95 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter had a residence in Columbus or Franklin County prior to entry into shelter. Sixty-six percent of families come to the emergency shelter from a doubled-up situation, a much higher rate than nationwide (45 percent).
- < For single adult emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry, at 43 percent, was “place not meant for human habitation”, seconded at 31 percent by “staying with friends” or “staying with family”, in a doubled-up situation. The 5 percentage point increase since last year in the ratio of unsheltered individuals prior to entry into shelter is very concerning.
- < Fifty percent of single adults in emergency shelters self-declared as disabled, a 4 percentage point increase over last year. Sheltered individuals are at least two times more likely to be disabled than individuals in the general population.
- < Ten percent of sheltered single adults self-declared as veteran, a 1 percentage point decrease since 2012.
- < Eighty-five percent of single adults in emergency shelter had a residence in Columbus or Franklin County prior to entry into shelter.
- < It is concerning that 9 percent of single adults entered emergency shelter from an institution – hospital/psychiatric facility, jail, prison, or treatment facility, a 1 percentage point increase since 2012.
- < The average length of stay for people in families in emergency shelter decreased an average of 7 nights to 19 nights compared to 26 nights reported in 2012. The latest reported national average is 64 nights. The average length of stay for single adults in emergency shelter increased by 2 nights since 2012, to 45 nights. The latest reported national average is 49 nights for single adults.
- < The number of rebuilding lives permanent supportive housing (PSH) units dedicated to homeless households increased from 1,054 in 2012 to 1,099 in 2013, a 4 percent increase.

Overall, the community is reporting 1,643 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless and disabled individuals and families.

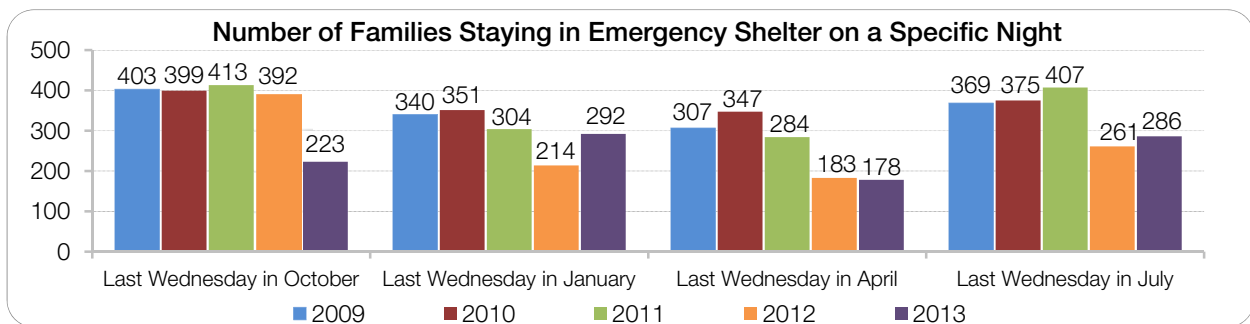
- < During the 12-month period analyzed, 2,552 persons were served in permanent supportive housing, a 1 percent increase compared to 2012.
- < Ninety-seven percent of persons served by the permanent supportive housing programs came directly from the streets, emergency shelter, transitional housing or institutions.
- < During the 12-month period analyzed, we experienced a 29 percent turnover rate in permanent supportive housing. Forty-seven percent of these exits were successful, to a permanent housing owned or rented (42 percent nationwide). Compared to 2012, positive exits decreased by 17 percentage points, a very concerning finding. Only 7 percent of those served returned to homelessness in an emergency shelter or on the streets.
- < Forty-nine 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 1,488 homeless individuals on January 23, 2013. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 3.8 percent over 2012, compared to a national average decrease of 3.7 percent.
- < Seventeen percent of the homeless population counted during the 2013 Point in Time count was unsheltered, compared to 35 percent nationwide.
- < Homelessness among persons in families declined by 7 percent between 2012 and 2013 nationwide, entirely due to a decrease in unsheltered counts. In major cities nationwide family homelessness increased by 2 percent (5 percent increase in sheltered numbers). In Columbus, family homelessness increased by 8 percent (5 percent increase in sheltered numbers), according to the 2013 Point In Time count numbers).
- < In 2014, we counted 1,614 homeless individuals during the Point In Time count. This is an 8.5% increase over the 2013 numbers.
- < Fourteen percent of the homeless population was unsheltered during the 2014 Point In Time count.
- < Homelessness among persons in families continued to increase, the 2014 Point In Time count showed a 17% increase over 2013.
- < The number of chronic homeless individuals decreased by 52 individuals or 17% compared to 2013. This represents a significant success in ending long-term homelessness.



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

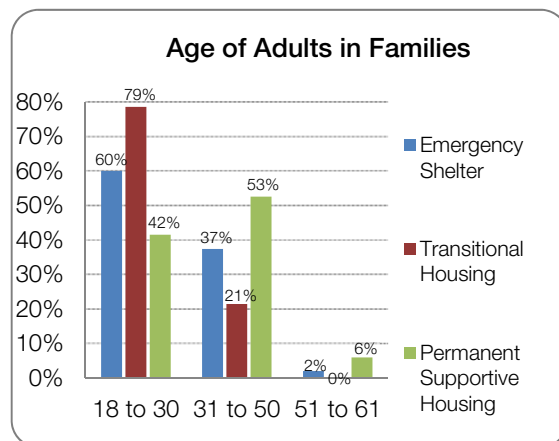
During the report period, 1,686 families<sup>7</sup> were served in the three types of programs evaluated, a 9 percent increase over last year. The number of families served in emergency shelter increased by 14 percent over last year, from 1,215 families served in 2012 to 1,383 in 2013. Over a two-year period, the increase in the number of families served by the emergency shelter is at 44 percent. Since 2009, family homelessness has increased by a staggering 90 percent.

How Many Family Households Stayed in	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
...at any time during the covered time period?	<b>1,383</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>198</b>
...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 31, 2012)?	65	40	148
...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 30, 2013)?	86	40	158
...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 24, 2013)?	56	36	164
...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 31, 2013)?	92	20	162



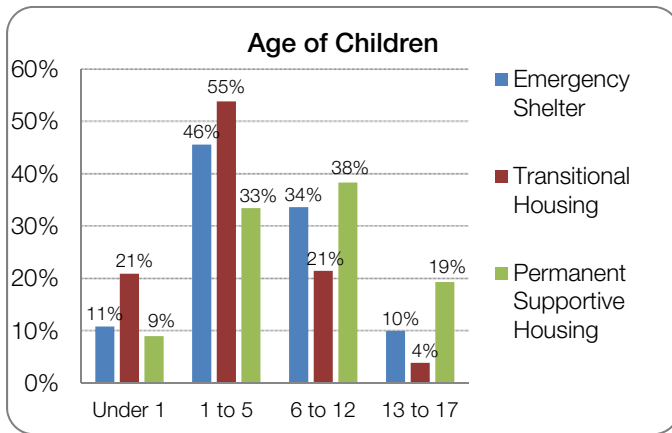
While the chart above seems to show a decreasing number of families served in shelter on the specific nights, the family shelter system decreased the average length of shelter stay from 63 days in 2009 to 20 days in 2013. This decrease made possible for the system to serve 90% more families in 2013 than in 2009.

While 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.



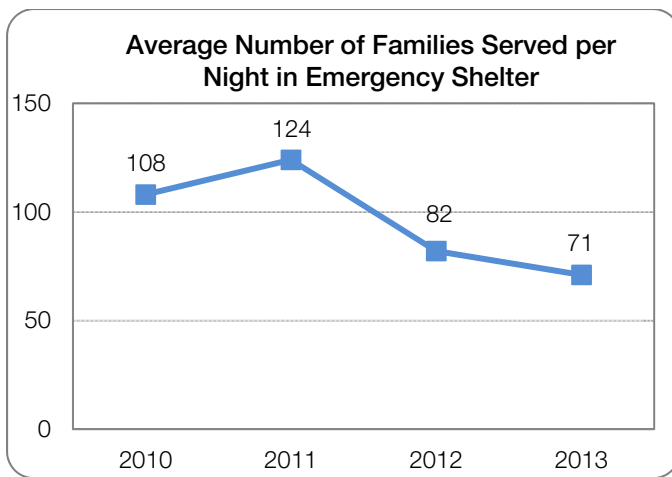
In transitional housing, 76 percent of children were under the age of 5, the highest ratio of young children served in any program type. Most of the children served in transitional housing were part of the Job2Housing program.

<sup>7</sup> Number of families is duplicated (some families may have moved from emergency shelter into transitional housing and permanent supportive housing).

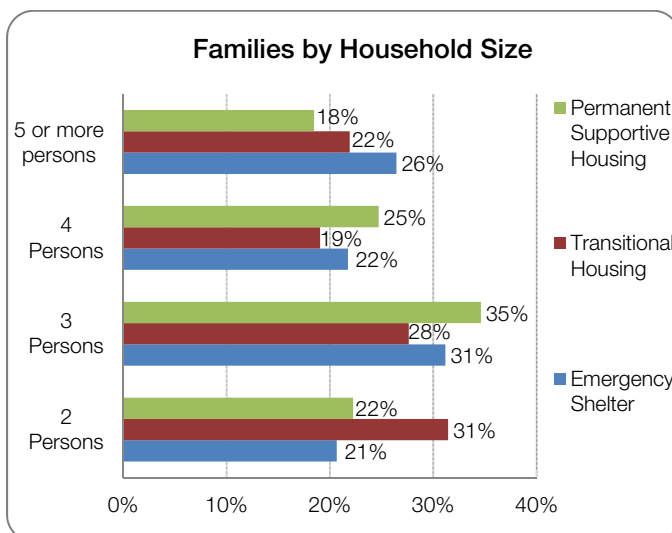


Fifty-seven percent of children in the emergency shelter were below the age of 5. The majority of the families sheltered stayed in emergency shelter.

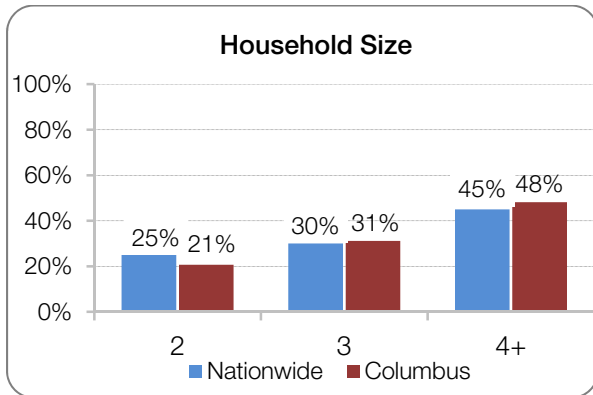
In general, adults in families tended to be younger in emergency shelter and transitional housing and older in permanent supportive housing.



On average, 71 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 21 families served over the regular capacity of the shelter or an average of 142 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.

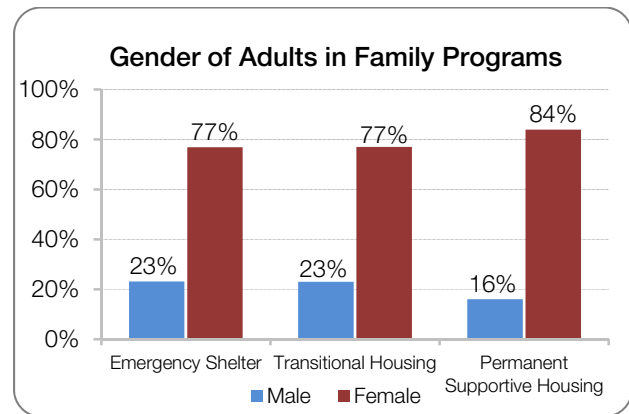


By household size, 79 percent of the families served in emergency shelter had 3 or more members and 26 percent had 5 or more persons in the family. Stably housing large families continues to be a challenge in the emergency shelter system. Compared to nationwide statistics, a higher percent of large families are sheltered in Columbus (48 percent vs. 45 percent of families with 4 plus members). The average family size was 3.2 in the emergency shelter, 3.0 in transitional housing and 2.9 in permanent supportive housing.



Year to year, the family size and composition of families served in emergency shelter 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.

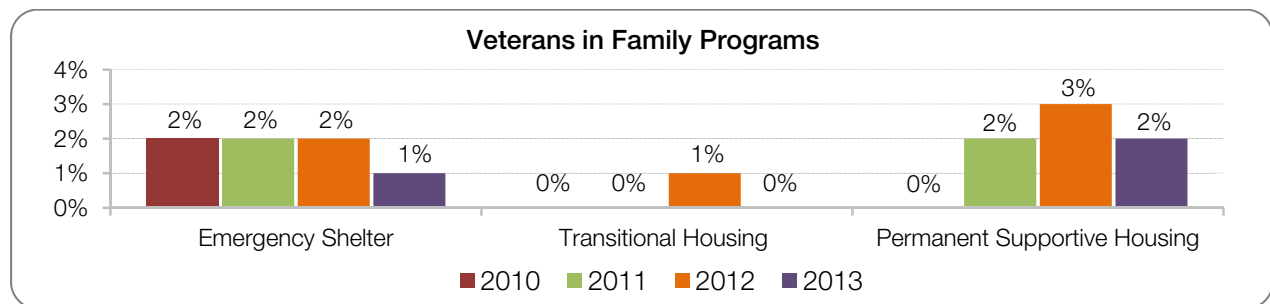
Children by gender are balanced across all program types.

Gender of Children	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Female	49%	49%	50%
Male	51%	51%	50%

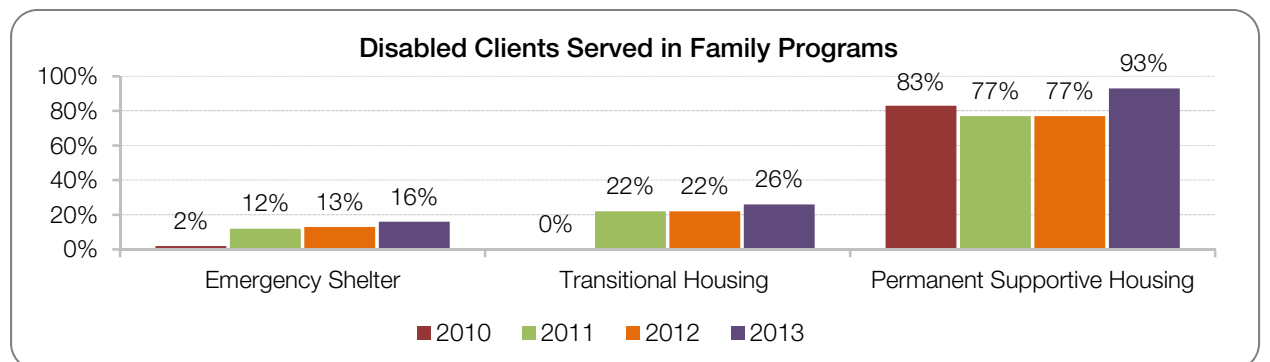
More than 97 percent of adults in families were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three program types analyzed. The majority of the adults served were African-American, with 68 percent in the emergency shelter program and 70 percent in transitional housing programs. Nationwide 44 percent of the sheltered individuals in families are African American; the Columbus distribution shows overrepresentation of African Americans in the homeless population.

Race of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino	25%	22%	32%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	0%	0%
Black or African-American	68%	70%	62%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%	2%	0%
Multiple Races	4%	6%	6%
Missing this Information	0%	0%	0%

Veterans were served by the emergency shelter and permanent supportive housing and accounted for 1 percent of the sheltered (23 adults) and 2 percent of the permanent supportive housing (4 adults) population in families, respectively.

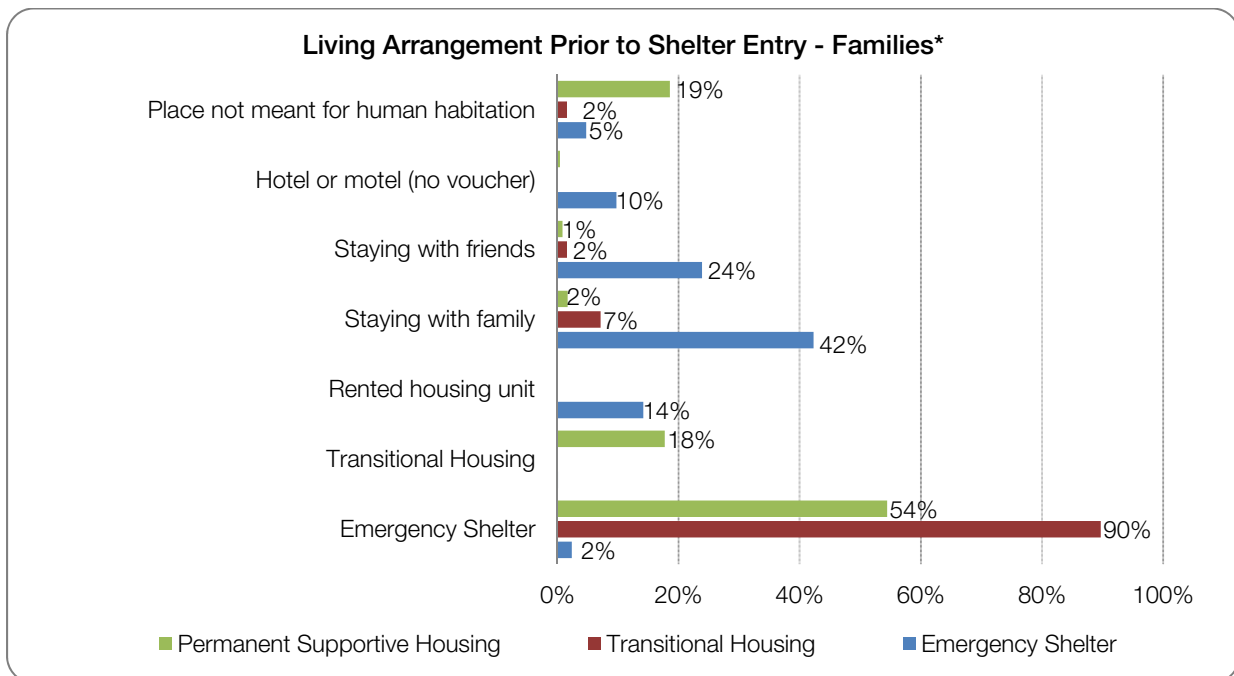


In the emergency shelter, 16 percent of adults self-declared as disabled. Nationwide, 16 percent of homeless families self-declared a disability, compared to 8 percent disability in the general U.S. family households. The percent of special populations in the three program types increased between 2010 and 2013.



More than 95 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter had a residence prior to program entry in Columbus or Franklin County. For the family emergency shelter, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry at 66 percent, was “staying with friends” or “staying with family” in a doubled-up situation (45 percent nationwide), followed by 14 percent of “rented housing unit” (15 percent nationwide). The percent of doubled-up adults in families increased by 4 percentage points this year and is significantly higher than the nationwide statistic. This is good news, nationwide 25 percent of adults in families were literally homeless at entry into shelter, while in Columbus this ratio is 7 percent.

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 habitation.

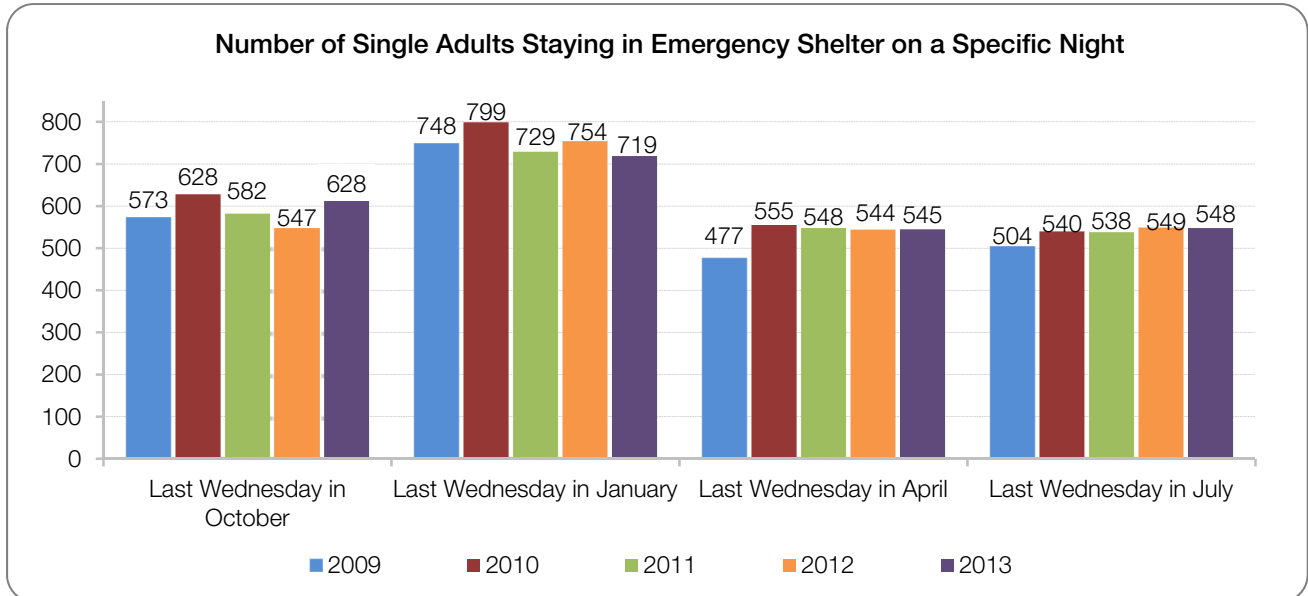


\* Only significant living arrangements are shown in the graph.

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

During the report period, 7,718 single adults<sup>8</sup> were served in the three types of programs evaluated. The number of unduplicated individuals served in emergency shelter decreased by 1 percent over last year, from 5,405 individuals served in 2012 to 5,337 in 2013.

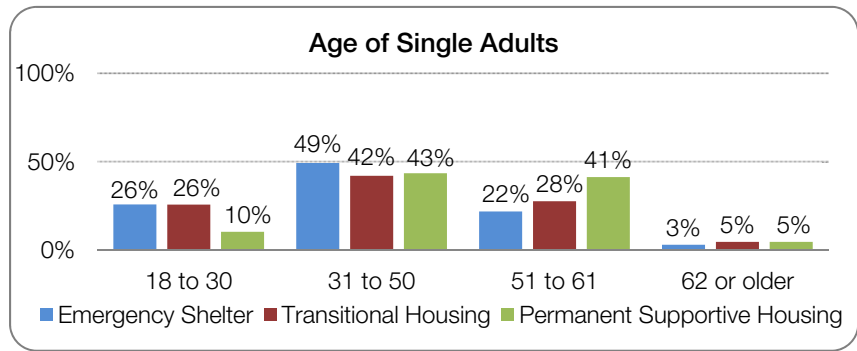
How Many Single Adult Households Stayed in	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
...at any time during the covered time period?	5,337	436	1,945
...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 31, 2012)?	628	117	1,392
...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 30, 2013)?	719	124	1,446
...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 24, 2013)?	545	123	1,517
...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 31, 2013)?	548	122	1,595



The number of single adults served tends to be stable in transitional housing due to a fixed capacity and increasing during the year in a permanent supporting housing environment as additional units are added to our inventory. The number of single adults served in emergency shelter fluctuates during the year and increases during the winter months. During this time the emergency shelter system expands and adds additional seasonal units to cover demand.

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

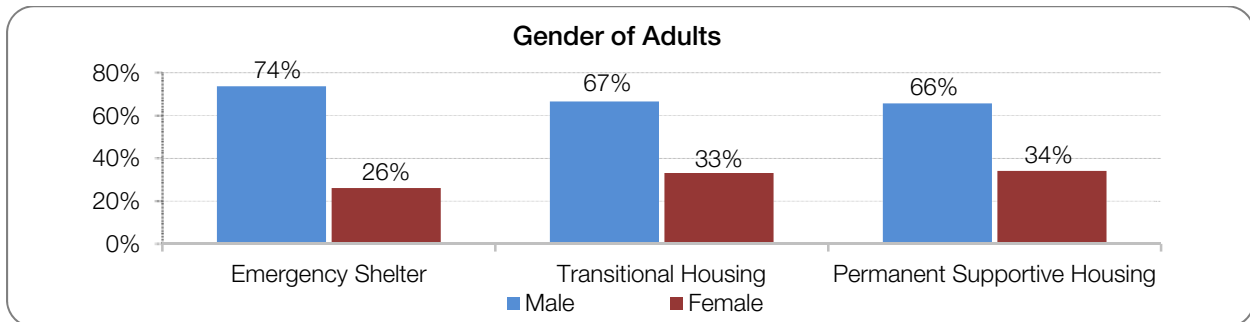
The majority of the single adults were in the 31-50 age category. The population in permanent supportive housing tends to be older than in any other program type, underlining the vulnerability of the supportive housing population and also the aging of this population.



\*Does not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The percent of young adults (18-30 years old) out of the entire sheltered single adult homeless population remained consistent at 26 percent, reported in 2012. Nationwide, 26 percent of the sheltered single adults are below 30 years of age, similar to local findings. The percent of the 51-61 year olds in the permanent supporting housing programs decreased 2 percentage points to 41 percent in 2013 compared to 43 percent in 2012.

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.



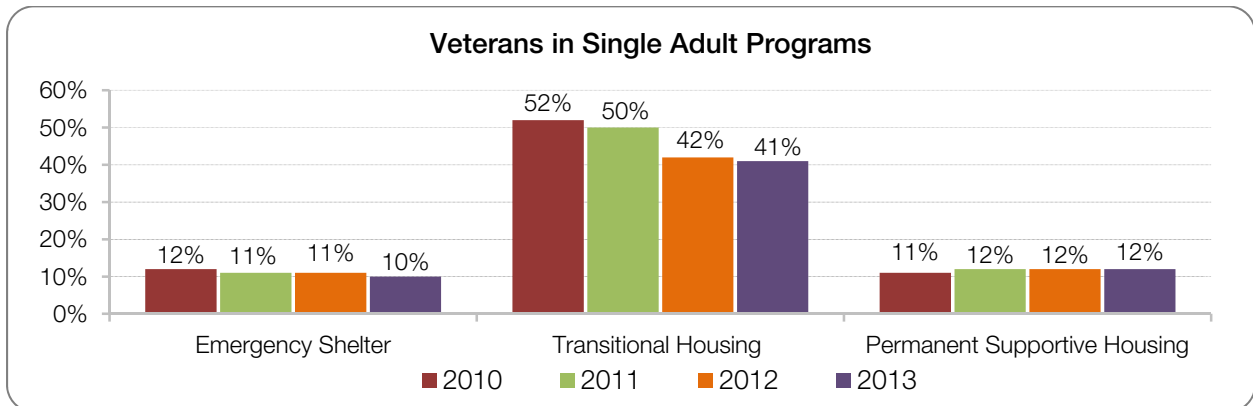
Similar to families, more than 97 percent of adults were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three program types analyzed. The majority of the adults served were African-American, with the highest percentage served in the permanent supportive housing programs.

Race of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino	37%	37%	36%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%	1%
Black or African-American	55%	53%	60%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	0%	1%
Multiple Races	5%	8%	3%
Missing this Information	1%	0%	0%

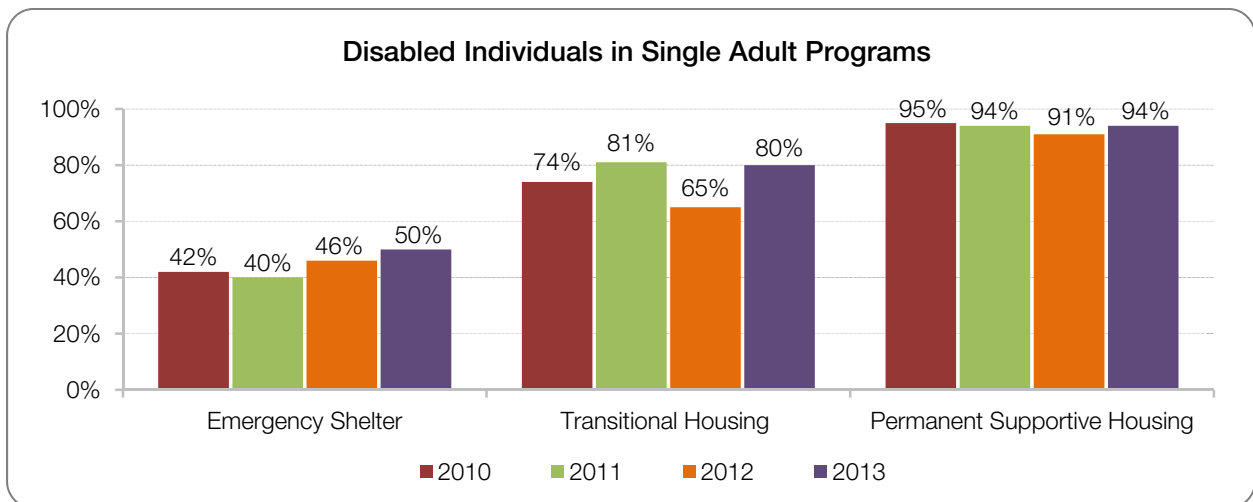
\*May not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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

Ten percent of the population served by single adult emergency shelters self-declared as veteran.



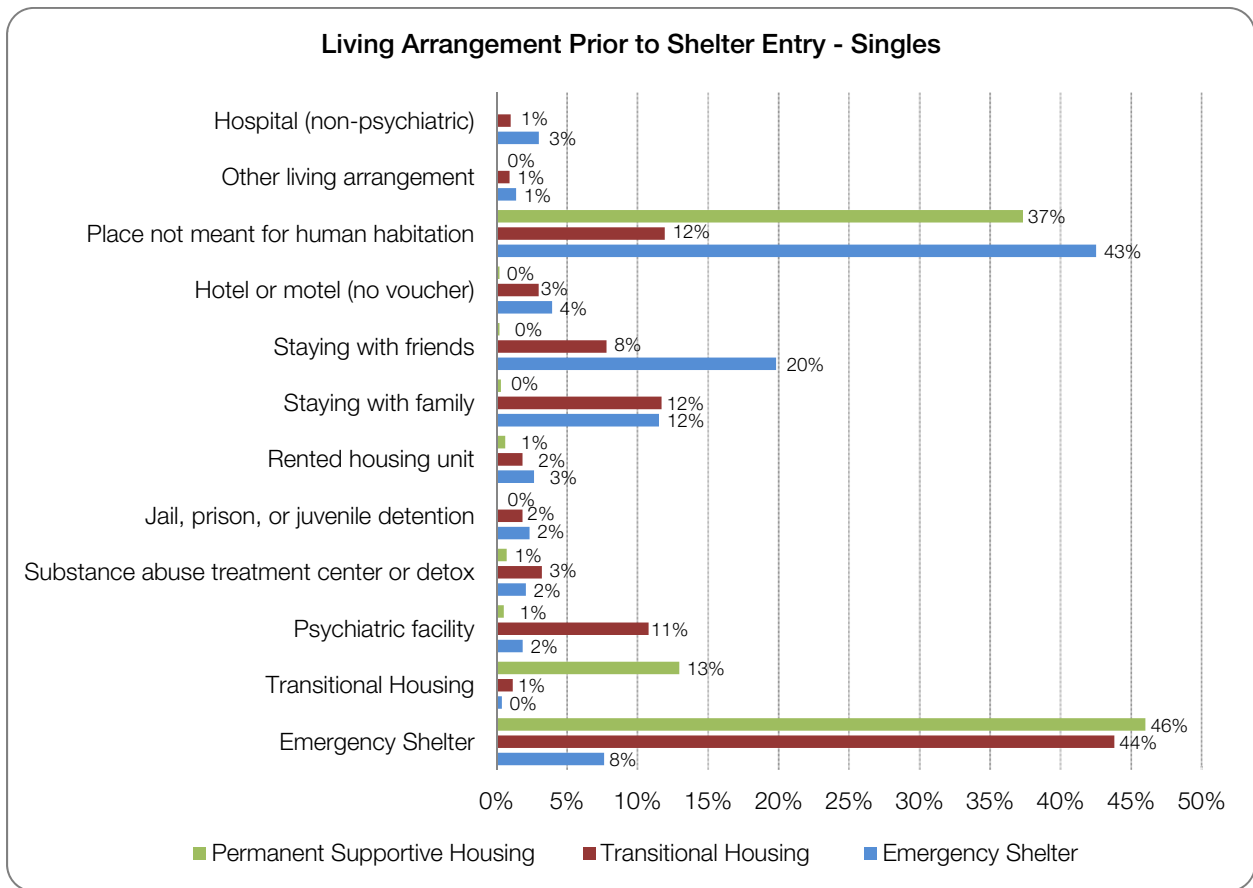
A high number of single adults self-declared a disability in all three program types. In emergency shelters, 50 percent of single adults self-declared as disabled. This represents a 4 percentage point increase since 2012. Per HUD, nationwide, 43 percent of single adults self-declare a disability, compared 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.



A significant increase in disability for individuals served in transitional housing, by 15 percentage points since 2012, is noted.



Eighty-five percent of single adults served in emergency shelters lived in Columbus or Franklin County prior to becoming homeless, this is a 4 percentage point decrease since 2012. For emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry, at 43 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 unsheltered percent increased by 5 percentage points since last year. The concerning finding is that 9 percent of single adults entered emergency shelter from an institution- hospital, jail, prison, or treatment facility and this percent is increasing from year to year. Ninety-seven 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.

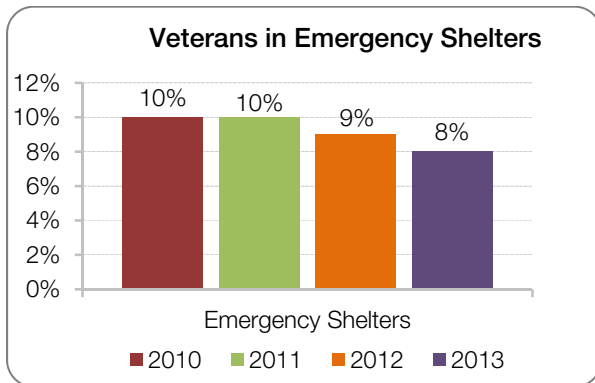
### 3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Emergency Shelters

During the 12-month period analyzed, 9,809 persons were served in all types of emergency shelters. This represents a 7 percent increase over last year's numbers mainly due to increases in family homelessness. A typical homeless person in 2013 was an adult male, a member of a minority group, middle-aged and single. Men are overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population – 61 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-eight 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.

		<b>Emergency Shelter - Families</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter - Singles</b>
<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Total</b>		
Households Served	6,720	1,383	5,337
Persons Served	9,809	4,472	5,337
<b>Gender (adults only)</b>			
Female	39%	77%	26%
Male	61%	23%	74%
<b>Ethnicity (adults only)</b>			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	97%	97%	97%
Hispanic/Latino	2%	3%	2%
Missing	1%	0%	1%
<b>Race (adults only)</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	34%	25%	37%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%	1%
Black or African-American	58%	68%	55%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	0%	1%
Multiple Races	5%	4%	5%
Don't Know/Refused	1%	0%	1%
<b>Age (adults only)</b>			
18 to 30	35%	60%	26%
31 to 50	46%	37%	49%
51 to 61	17%	2%	22%
62 or older	2%	0%	3%
<b>Persons by Household Size</b>			
1 Person	54%	0%	100%
2 Persons	9%	21%	N/A
3 Persons	14%	31%	N/A
4 Persons	10%	22%	N/A
5 or more persons	12%	26%	N/A
<b>Special Populations (adults only)</b>			
Veterans	8%	1%	10%
Disabled	42%	16%	50%

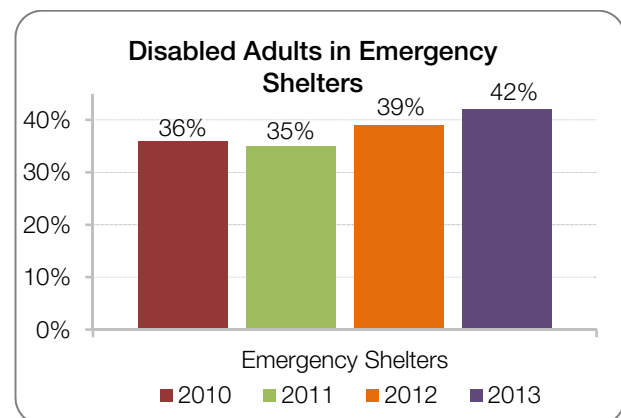
Most adult homeless persons in shelter are between the ages of 31 and 61 (63 percent, compared to 51 percent nationwide). The percent of young adults is increasing, currently at 35 percent compared to 34 percent last year and 31 percent the previous year. Only 2 percent of the sheltered homeless population is 62 years or older compared to 16 percent of the U.S. population. The majority of households, 54 percent (63 percent nationwide) in homeless shelters were composed of one person, 4.5 times the proportion in the national population. This is a reduction of 5 percentage points since last year, confirming the increase in family homelessness. Twenty-two percent of households had 4 or more persons (16 percent nationwide). In 2012, the percent of families with 5 or more persons was 11 percent, in 2013 the percent increased by 1 percentage point to 12 percent.

Forty-six 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 60 percent of the adults are in the 18-30 age category. Twenty-five 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 represent 8 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.

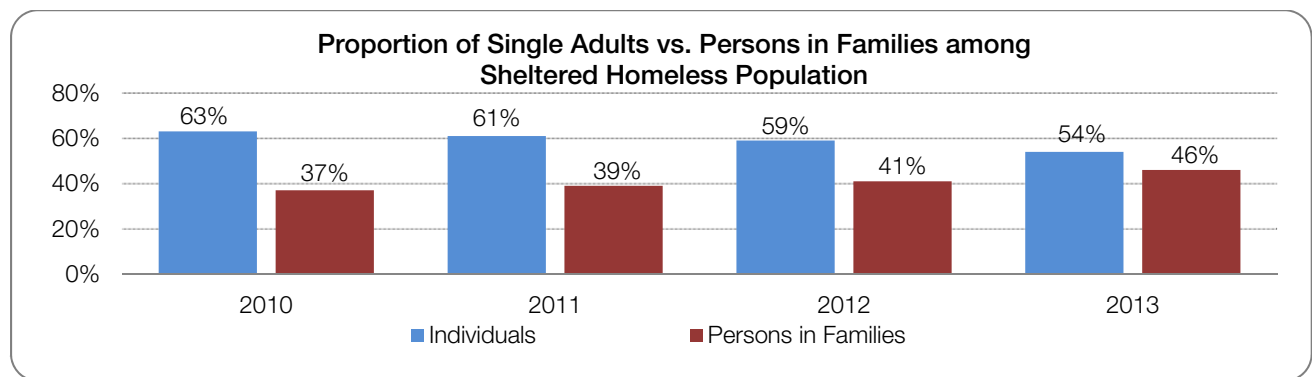
Sheltered homeless people had much higher rates of disability than the general population, 42 percent (38 percent nationwide) versus 15 percent. Per HUD, people in shelter are 2.6 times more likely to be disabled than the general population. It is also worth noting the 3 percentage point increase in self-declared disability compared to the prior year.



A total of 5,337 individuals and 1,383 families (1,804 adults and 2,668 children) stayed in emergency shelter in 2013. The number of family households served in 2013 increased by 14 percent from 1,215 in 2012 to 1,383 in 2013. The number of single adults served decreased by 1 percent from 5,405 in 2012 to 5,337 in 2013.

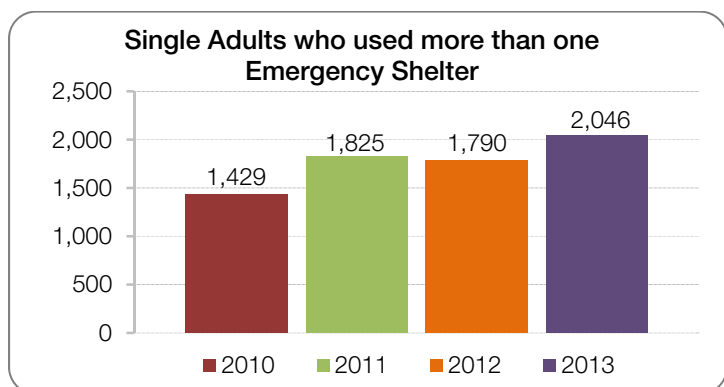
Persons Served in Emergency Shelters	2010	2011	2012	2013	% 1 Year Increase	% 2 Year Increase	% 3 Year Increase
In families	2,663	3,116	3,758	4,472	19%	44%	68%
Individuals	4,519	4,975	5,405	5,337	-1%	7%	18%
Children	1,631	1,876	2,258	2,668	18%	42%	64%

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 single homeless population continues. The economic recovery for the population that lives in poverty is not apparent.



Compared to 2012, the shelters served 1 percent less single adults in 2013. In 2013, 38 percent of these adults were found using more than one emergency shelter, compared to 33 percent in 2012, and 37 percent in 2011.

Movement between shelters over the past four years has increased among single adults. Movement increased by 14 percent in 2013 when compared to 2012. Movement between shelters underlines the increased difficulty in ending the cycle of homelessness for some of the homeless single adults.



At entry into shelter, 39 percent of adults were literally homeless (39 percent nationwide) while 46 percent were housed or doubled-up (compared to 42 percent nationwide). The 7 percent of adults, both singles and in families that entered the shelter from an institution (12 percent nationwide) shows a concerning and increasing trend of other systems releasing their clients into the homeless system.

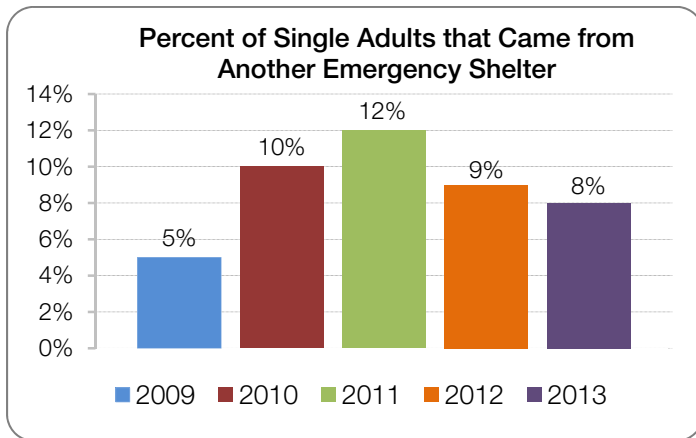
<b>Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for Adults in Emergency Shelters</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter - Families</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter - Singles</b>
<b>Total Already Homeless</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>51%</b>
Place not meant for human habitation	33%	5%	43%
Emergency Shelter	6%	2%	8%
Transitional Housing	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total From Institutional Setting</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>9%</b>
Psychiatric facility	1%	0%	2%
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	2%	0%	2%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	2%	0%	3%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	2%	0%	2%
<b>Total from "Housing"</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>35%</b>
Rented housing unit	6%	14%	3%
Staying with family	19%	42%	12%
Staying with friends	21%	24%	20%
<b>Total from Other Situations</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	5%	10%	4%
Other living arrangement	1%	1%	1%
Missing the information	1%	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 and it is much more likely for a family to come to the shelter from a "housed" situation than a single adult. In 2013, the percent of single adults already homeless at shelter entry increased by 1 percentage point.

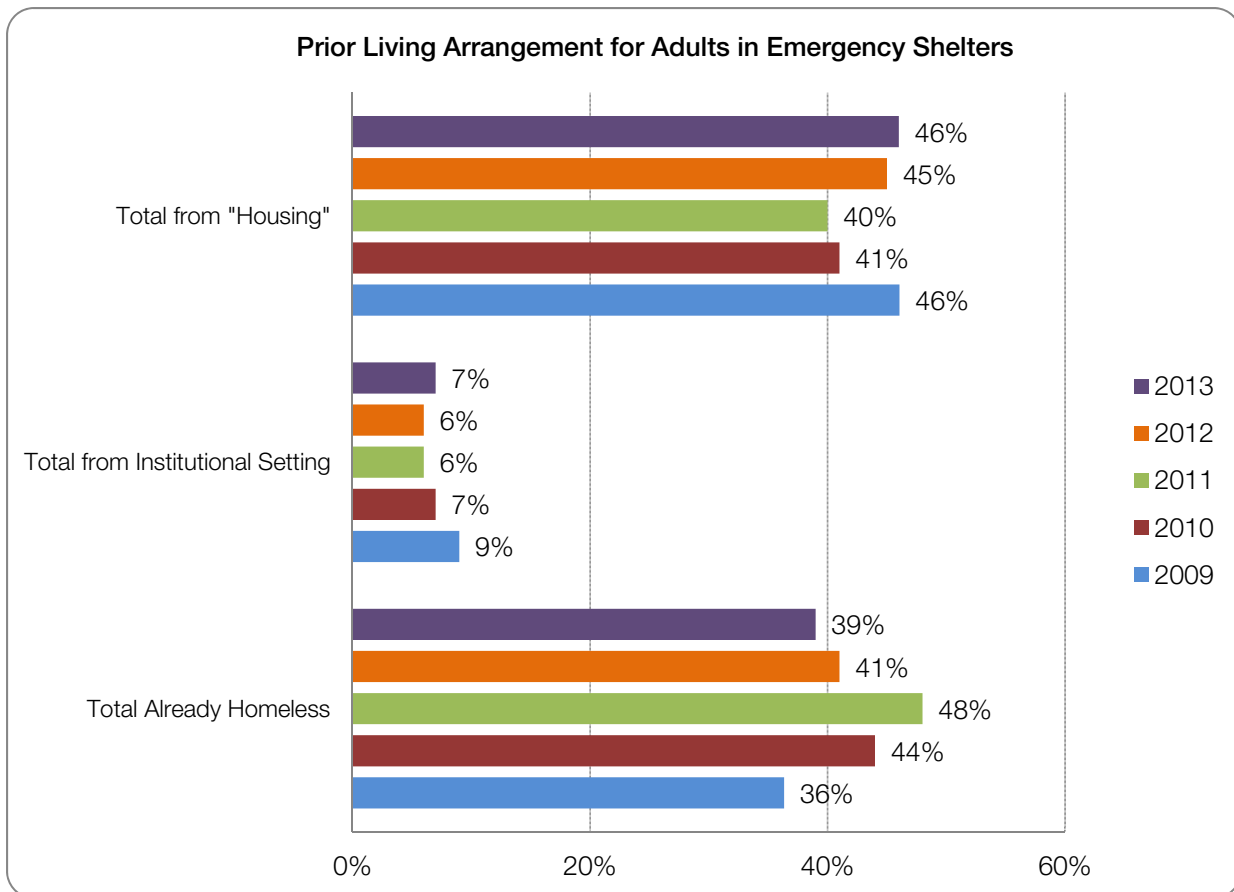
Overall, the percent of those that enter shelter from a homeless situation decreased by 2 percentage points. At the same time, the percent of those becoming homeless from a housing situation increased by 1 percentage point, when compared to 2012. These changes are due to the increase in the volume of homeless families.

<b>Living Arrangement Before Program Entry</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Nationally</b>
Already Homeless	44%	48%	41%	39%	39%
From Institutions	7%	6%	6%	7%	12%
From Housing	41%	40%	45%	46%	42%
Other Situations	7%	6%	8%	7%	7%

Forty percent of households came from a doubled-up situation, an increase of 2 percentage points since 2012 (32 percent nationally).



In 2009 only 5 percent of single adults came to shelter from another emergency shelter. The percentage increased to 12 in 2011. In 2013, 8 percent of single adults have shelter as a prior living arrangement.



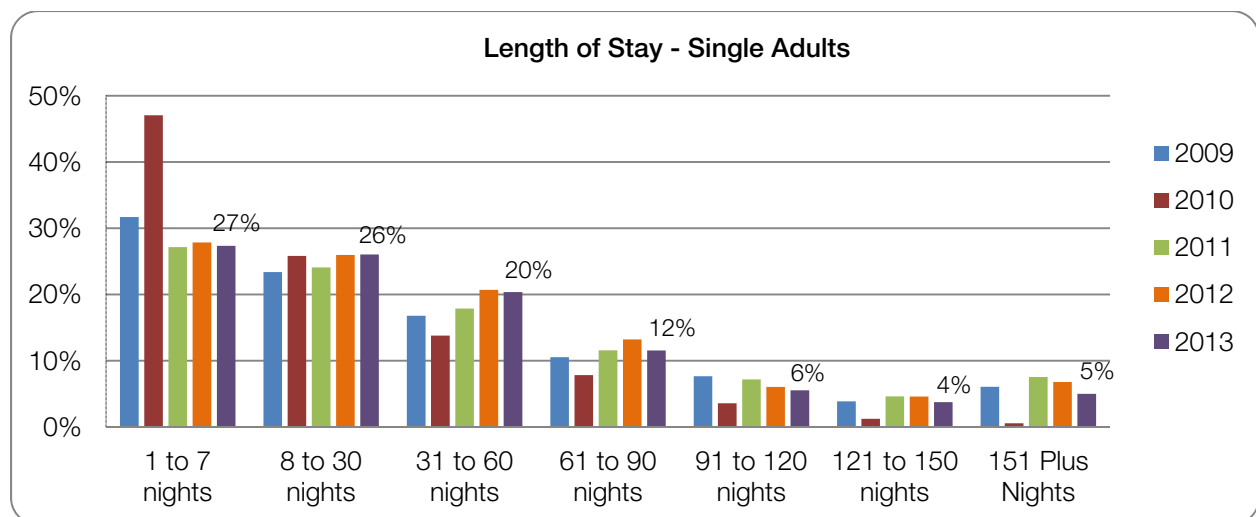
It is important for the community to determine the largest users of resources in our emergency shelter programs. Most likely, these individuals are chronic or long-term homeless individuals that may be eligible for permanent supportive housing or other assisted housing arrangements.

One of the performance measures in our community is an average length of stay in shelter of less than 30 days. During 2013, 86 percent of adults in the families sheltered exited within 30 days from entry into the emergency shelter (50 percent nationwide). This is an increase of 9 percentage points compared to 2012 and a positive outcome, given the increase in the volume of households served.

For single adults, 53 percent of individuals exited the shelter within 30 days (compared to 62 percent nationwide). This is a 2 percentage point decrease when compared to 2012. The average length of stay for people in families in emergency shelter was 19 nights (64 nights nationwide). In transitional housing, the average length of stay was 158 nights for families (175 nights nationwide). The average length of stay of single adults in emergency shelter was 45 nights (49 nights nationwide). In transitional housing the average length of stay for single adults was 133 nights (139 nights nationwide).

Average Length of Stay (In Days)	2010	2011	2012	2013	Nationally
Families in emergency shelter	57	46	26	19	64
Single adults in emergency shelter	49	47	43	45	49
Families in transitional housing	147	140	155	158	175
Single adults in transitional housing	136	109	123	133	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.

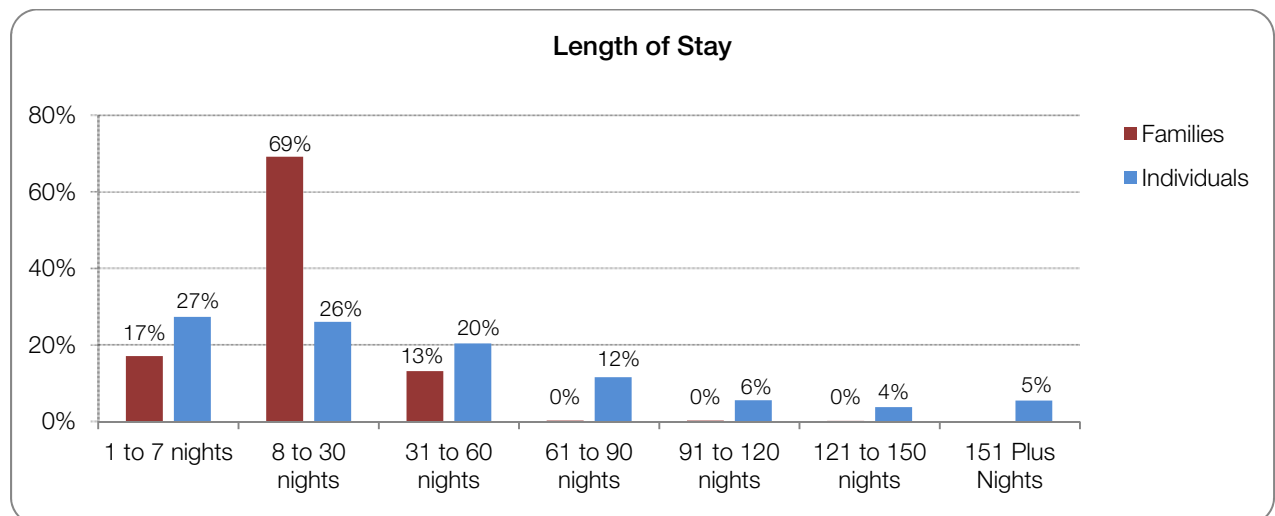


Twenty-seven percent or 1,402 single adults stayed in shelter for more than 60 days (26 percent in 2012, 29 percent in 2011, 14 percent in 2010 and 28 percent in 2009). These individuals should be the target for intensive housing assistance and stabilization. Out of these, 491 individuals appear to meet 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 at least 211 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	229	79	308	17%	416	1,043	1,459	27%
8 to 30 nights	958	290	1248	69%	417	972	1,389	26%
31 to 60 nights	189	48	237	13%	312	775	1,087	20%
61 to 90 nights	4	0	4	0%	121	495	616	12%
91 to 120 nights	4	0	4	0%	69	226	295	6%
121 to 150 nights	3	0	3	0%	28	172	200	4%
151 to 180 nights	0	0	0	0%	13	95	108	2%
181 to 210 nights	0	0	0	0%	12	59	71	1%
211 to 240 nights	0	0	0	0%	7	40	47	1%
241 to 270 nights	0	0	0	0%	2	23	25	0%
271 to 300 nights	0	0	0	0%	2	19	21	0%
301 to 330 nights	0	0	0	0%	0	8	8	0%
331 to 360 nights	0	0	0	0%	1	5	6	0%
361 to 365 nights	0	0	0	0%	0	5	5	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>100%</b>

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





#### 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 1,054 in 2012 to 1,099 in 2013, a 4 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 1,643 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless and disabled, low income individuals and families.

During the 12-month period analyzed 2,552 persons were served in permanent supportive housing, a 1 percent increase compared to 2012. 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 (60 percent) versus nationwide (42 percent).

<b>Demographics</b>	<b>Total*</b>	<b>Permanent Supportive Housing – Families*</b>	<b>Permanent Supportive Housing – Individuals*</b>
Households Served	2,143	198	1,945
Persons Served	2,552	607	1,945
<b>Gender (adults only)</b>			
Female	40%	84%	34%
Male	60%	16%	66%
<b>Ethnicity (adults only)</b>			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	98%	98%	99%
Hispanic/Latino	2%	2%	1%
<b>Race (adults only)</b>			
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	35%	32%	36%
White, Hispanic/Latino	0%	0%	1%
Black or African-American	60%	62%	60%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	1%	1%
Multiple Races	4%	6%	3%
<b>Age (adults only)</b>			
18 to 30	14%	41%	10%
31 to 50	44%	52%	43%
51 to 61	37%	6%	41%
62 or older	4%	0%	5%
Missing	0%	0%	0%
<b>Persons by Household Size</b>			
1 Person	76%	0%	100%
2 Persons	5%	22%	0%
3 Persons	8%	35%	0%
4 Persons	6%	25%	0%
5 or more persons	4%	18%	0%
<b>Special Populations (adults only)</b>			
Veteran	11%	2%	12%
Disabled	94%	93%	94%

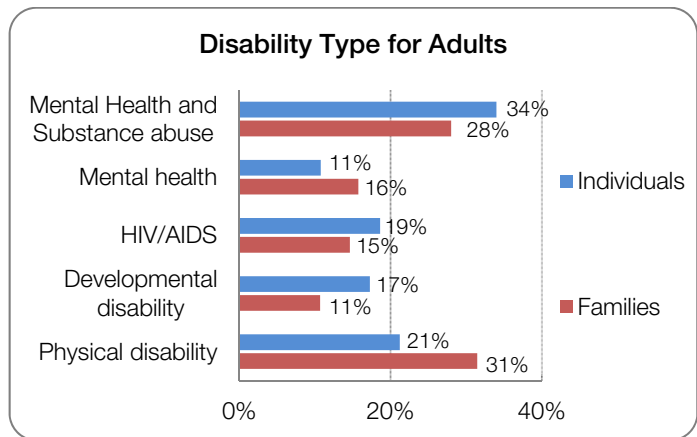
\*Total may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Nationwide 55 percent of adults in permanent supportive housing are male, compared to the local 60 percent.

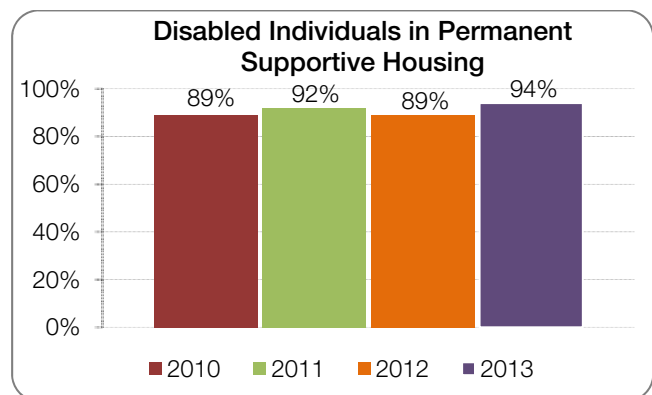
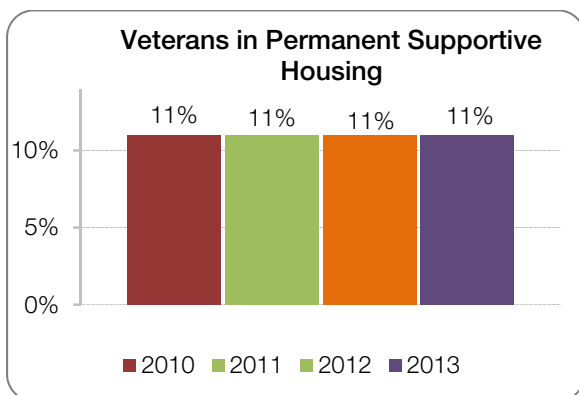
The majority of the adults served were in the 31-50 age group. A much higher percent of adults served in supportive housing are over 51 years of age (41%) than in emergency shelters (19%) and they tend to be male. The age differential between adults served in permanent supportive housing versus emergency shelter shows good targeting of the permanent supportive housing residents towards more vulnerable individuals. In 2012, 44 percent of adults served were 51 years of age or older and in 2013 this percent decreased to 41 percent. In 2011, this percent was 37.

Seventy-six percent of people in permanent supportive housing are single adults (62 percent nationwide), a much higher rate than single adults in emergency shelter (54 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.

Ninety-four percent of single adults self-declared as having a disability (86 percent nationwide). Twenty-one percent of single adults self-declared a mental health disability and 34 percent a mental health and substance abuse disability.



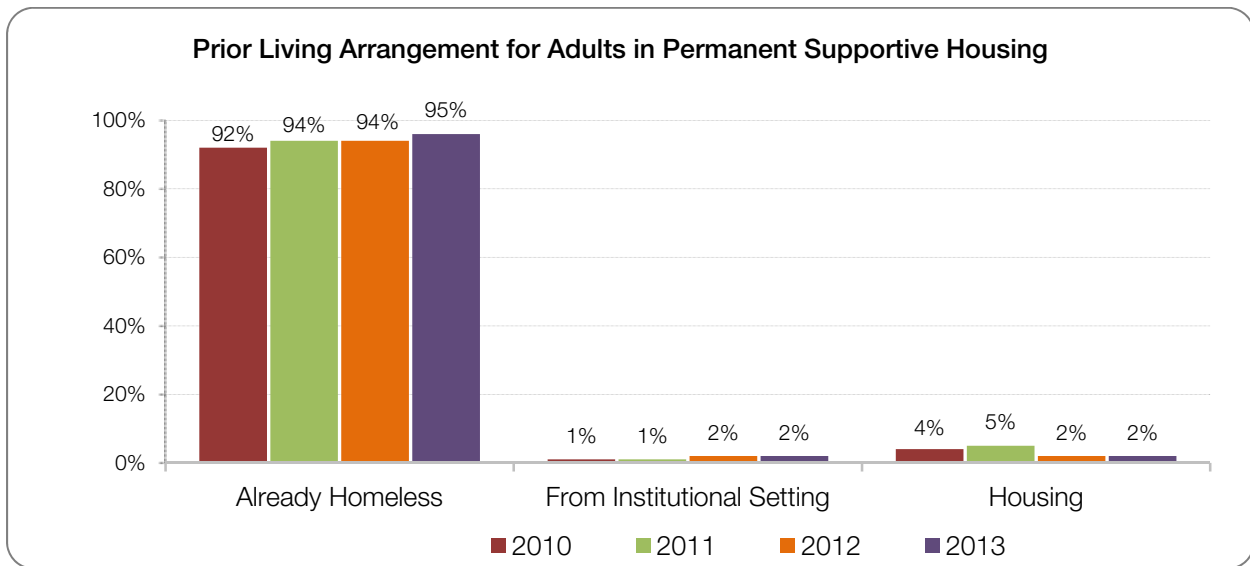
From year to year, special populations in permanent supportive housing are consistent, with slight fluctuations.



At entry into supportive housing, 95 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.

<b>Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for Adults</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>PSH – Families*</b>	<b>PSH - Individuals</b>
<b>Total Already Homeless</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>96%</b>
Emergency Shelter	47%	54%	46%
Place not meant for human habitation	35%	19%	37%
Transitional Housing	13%	18%	13%
<b>Total From Institutional Setting</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	1%	1%	1%
Hospital/Jail/Prison/Psychiatric facility	1%	1%	1%
<b>Total from "Housing"</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Rented housing unit	1%	0%	1%
Staying with family	1%	2%	0%
Staying with friends	0%	1%	0%
<b>Total for Other Situations</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>1%</b>
Other living arrangement	0%	0%	0%
Missing the information	1%	3%	1%

\*Total may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

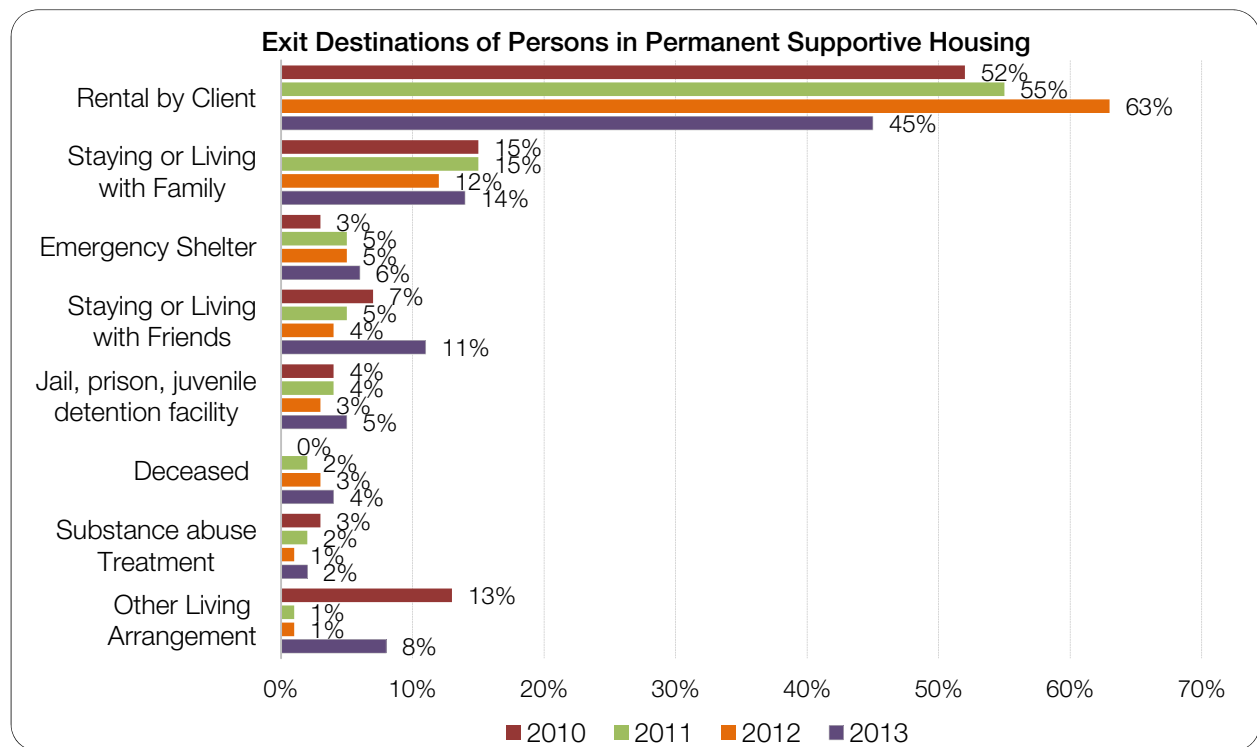


During the 12-month period analyzed 477 persons exited permanent supportive housing, accounting for a 29 percent turnover rate (346 single adults and 131 individuals in families representing 54 adults, and 77 children in 43 family households). Forty-eight percent of these exits were successful, to a permanent housing owned or rented (42 percent nationwide). This represents a 16 percentage point decrease over last year's performance, a very concerning finding. Only 7 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, and Transitional Housing)	6%	4%	8%
Permanently Housing for formerly homeless persons (such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)	1%	0%	1%
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1%	0%	1%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	2%	2%	3%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	5%	1%	6%
Rental by client	46%	55%	43%
Owned by client	1%	0%	1%
Staying or living with family member's room, apartment, or house	14%	19%	13%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment, or house	11%	15%	9%
Place not meant for habitation	1%	0%	1%
Deceased	4%	0%	6%
Other living arrangement	3%	4%	3%
Exited, but missing information on destination	4%	0%	5%

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

Positive housing destinations significantly decreased compared to the prior year. In turn, exits to friends and family increased by 9 percentage points, and exits to other living arrangements increased by 7 percentage points, which is very concerning. Exits to non-stable living arrangements increase the likelihood of these households to become homeless again.

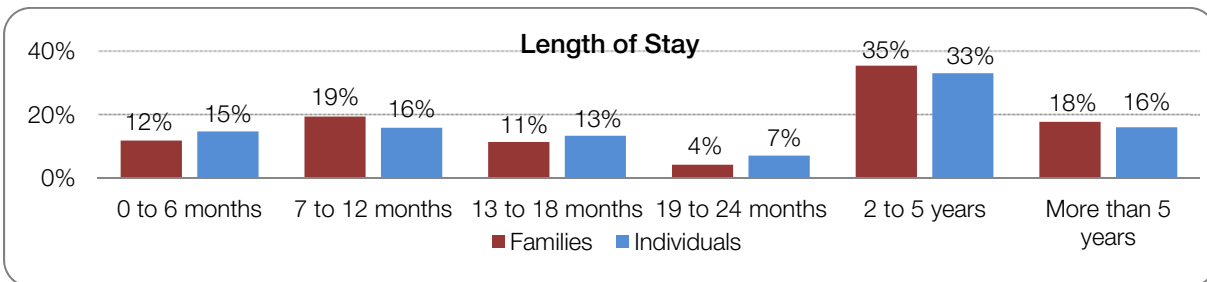


Of those individuals that exited and those that continued to stay in supportive housing, 49 percent of single adults and 53 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years (49 percent nationwide). These percentages show a good long-term stability for the households in 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	27	1	28	12%	110	176	286	15%
7 to 12 months	39	7	46	19%	116	192	308	16%
13 to 18 months	22	5	27	11%	95	164	259	13%
19 to 24 months	9	1	10	4%	54	84	138	7%
2 to 5 years	68	16	84	35%	194	449	643	33%
More than 5 years	34	8	42	18%	98	213	311	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100%*</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Due to rounding, total does not add up to 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, 46 percent of single adults and 39 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 <sup>1</sup>			
	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%
0 to 6 months	10	0	10	19%	32	16	48	14%
7 to 12 months	14	2	16	30%	28	31	59	17%
13 to 18 months	4	1	5	9%	21	23	44	13%
19 to 24 months	1	0	1	2%	15	17	32	9%
2 to 5 years	11	3	14	26%	37	82	119	34%
More than 5 years	6	1	7	13%	16	27	43	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100%<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>149</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100%<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup>One transgender individual was excluded.

<sup>2</sup>Due to rounding, total does not add up to 100 percent.

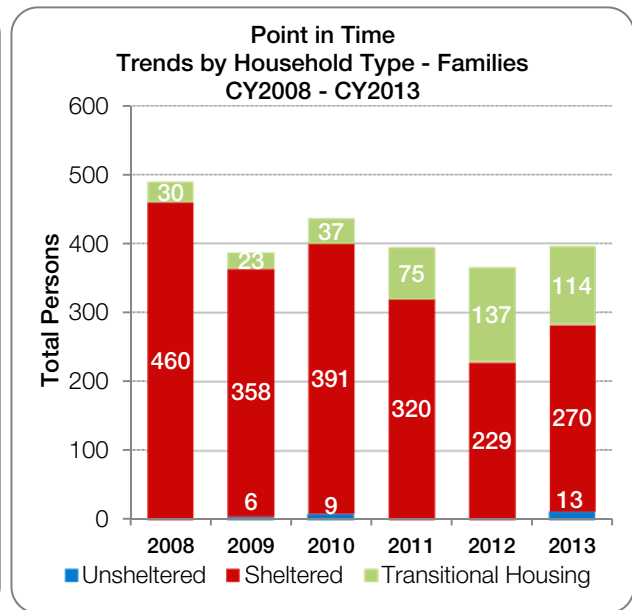
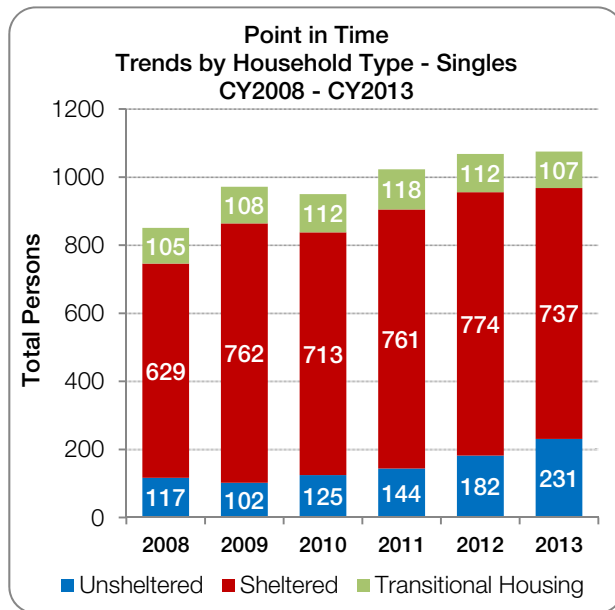
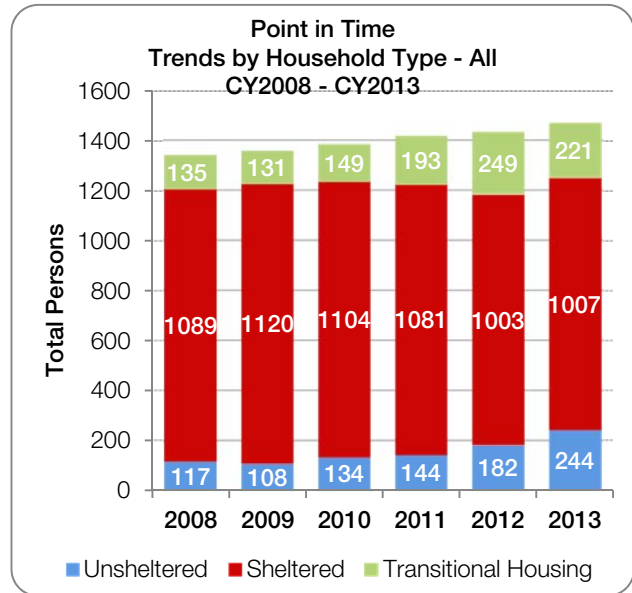
Compared to the previous year, the biggest decrease in length of stay occurred in family households. In 2012, 62 percent of adults in families stayed in permanent supportive housing for more than 2 years, compared to 39 percent in 2013.

## 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 1,488 homeless individuals<sup>9</sup> on January 23, 2013. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 3.8 percent over last year from 1,434 in January 2012. Nationally the average number of homeless individuals decreased by 3.7 percent.

Seventeen percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation (compared to 35 percent nationwide). Eighty-three 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 (64 percent nationwide).

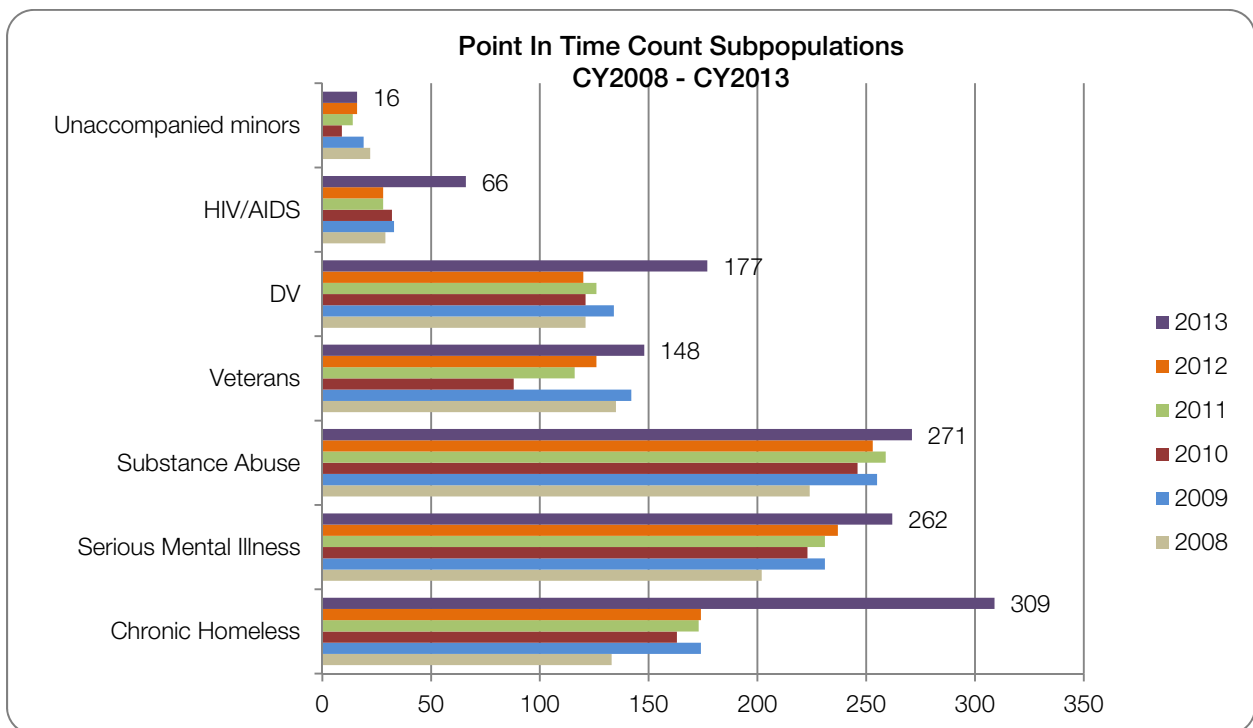


<sup>9</sup> Fifteen households comprised of only children are not included in the charts.

Homelessness among persons in families declined by 7 percent between 2012 and 2013, nationwide, entirely due to a decrease in unsheltered counts. In major cities nationwide family homelessness increased by 2 percent (5 percent increase in sheltered numbers). In Columbus family homelessness increased by 8 percent (5 percent increase in sheltered numbers), according to the PIT count numbers.

Ohio experienced an increase in homelessness between 2012 and 2013 of 1,061 people. Ohio is ranked 10<sup>th</sup> nationwide in the percent increase in homelessness between 2007 and 2013 or 9.4 percent (10 percent increase in single adult homelessness).

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 data extracted from Columbus Service Point.



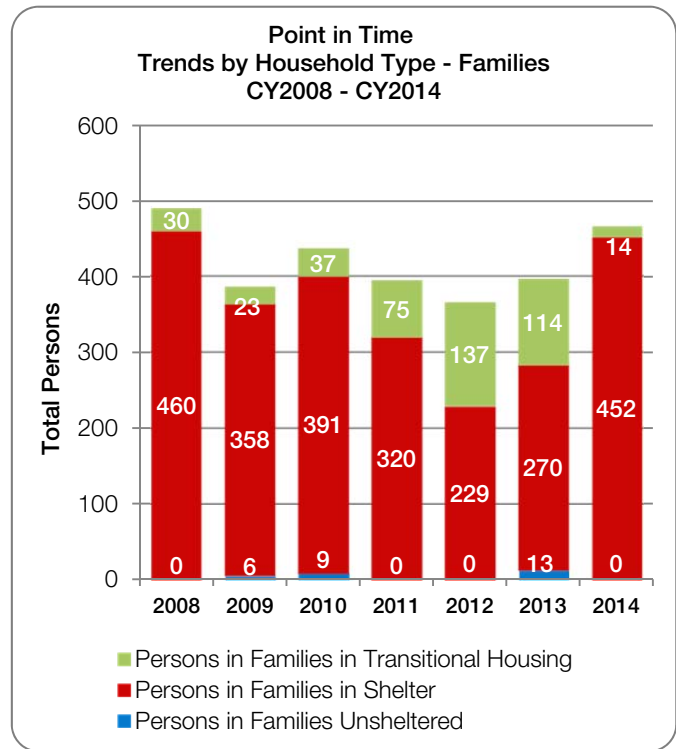
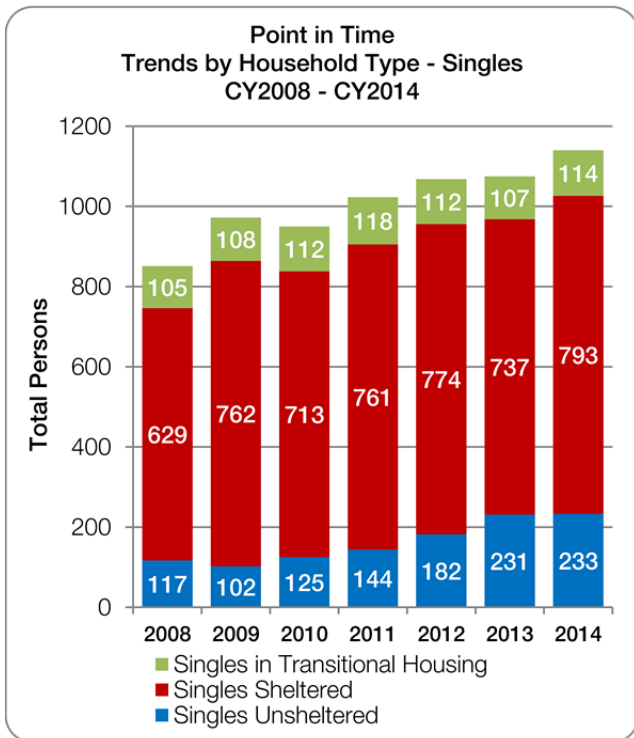
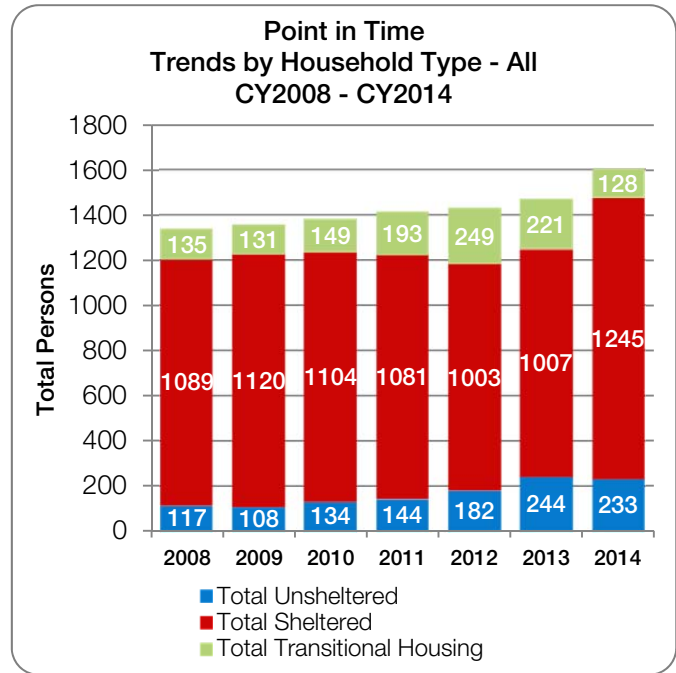
Ten percent of the Franklin County PIT population was represented by veterans, compared to 12 percent nationwide. The number of veterans counted increased by 17 percent over last year, from 126 in January 2012 to 148 in January 2013. This increase is attributable to the involvement of the Veterans Administration in the PIT count and a concerted effort to accurately count veterans.

In general, all the subpopulation counts increased with the increase in the reported Point In Time count numbers. Changes in the unsheltered count also contributed to the increase in the subpopulation counts, specifically the chronic homeless population.

The latest count was conducted on January 23, 2014. Our community counted 1,614 homeless individuals<sup>9</sup>. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 8.5 percent over last year from 1,488 in January 2013.

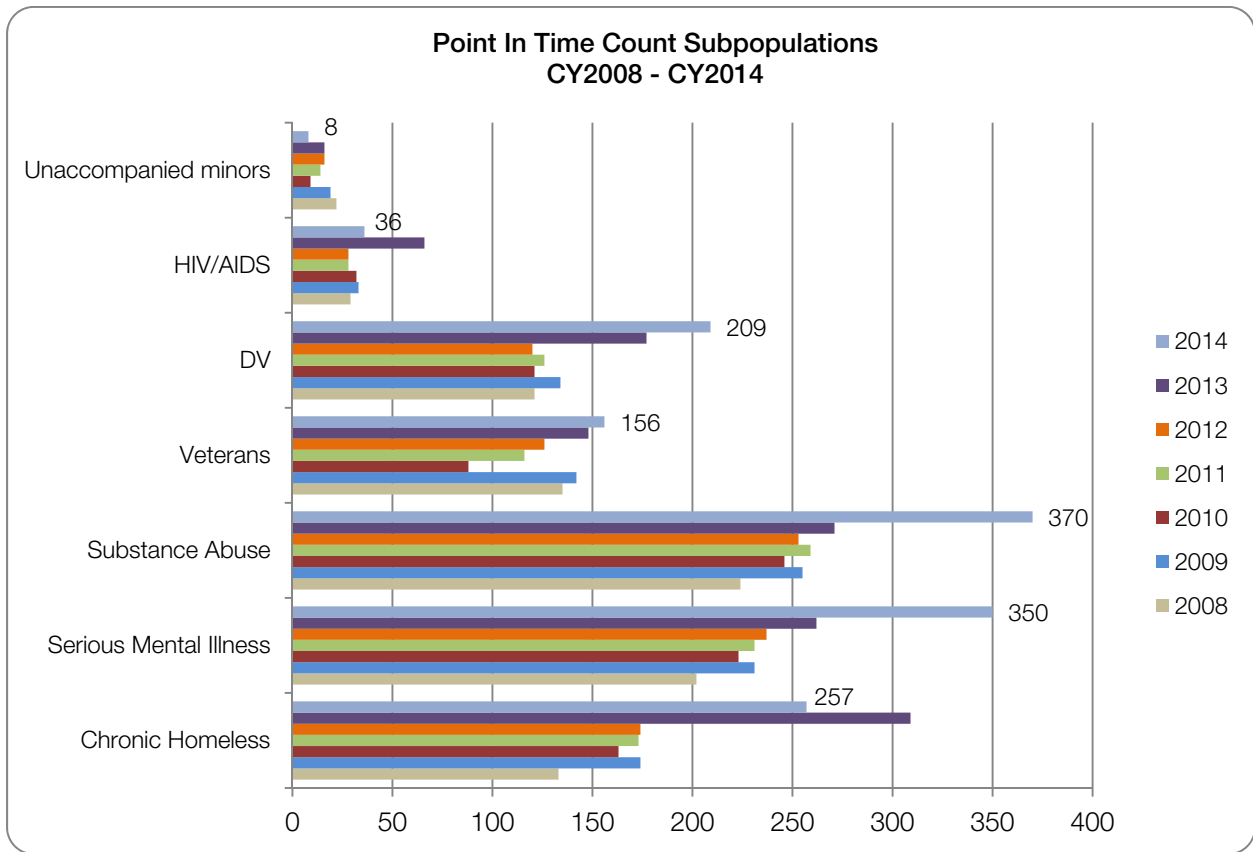
Fourteen percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation, a 5 percent decrease from 2013. Eighty-five percent of those counted were sheltered, sleeping in emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Seventy-one percent of the people who were homeless on the single night of the PIT count were single adults. Twenty-nine percent were in families.



<sup>9</sup> Eight households comprised of only children are not included in the charts.





The number of veterans counted increased by 5 percent over last year, from 148 in January 2013 to 156 in January 2014. This is the highest number of counted veterans within the previous five years.

The number of chronic homeless individuals decreased by 52 individuals or 17% compared to 2013. This represents a significant success in ending long-term homelessness.



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