

Community Shelter Board
Snapshot Report 2014



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
WHO WE ARE	1
OUR MISSION AND PURPOSE.....	2
OUR APPROACH	2
DATA SNAPSHOTS.....	5
FISCAL YEAR TRENDS	5
CALENDAR YEAR TRENDS.....	10
VETERANS	16
TRANSITIONAL AGE YOUTH.....	25
POINT IN TIME	29
APPENDIX I 2014 PROGRAM CAPACITIES	30
APPENDIX II EMERGENCY SHELTER DATA 2007-2013.....	31
APPENDIX III HISTORICAL EMERGENCY SHELTER DATA 1995-2006	33

Introduction

The Snapshot Report is issued annually and shows major demographic characteristics and outcomes for families with children and single adults receiving emergency shelter and supportive housing services as they move through moments of homelessness and into stable and affordable housing. These program types serve the majority of households experiencing homelessness in our community. The Snapshot Report includes sections on veteran homelessness and transitional age youth homelessness.

Data are viewed through two lenses – trends over fiscal years (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2014) and trends over calendar years (1995 – 2013). All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the Columbus ServicePoint homeless management information system, operated by Community Shelter Board. This database, created in 2001, includes a variety of client-level information, including intake and exit, outcomes, demographics and general household information.

Who We Are

Community Shelter Board was established in 1986 as a collective impact organization that creates collaborations, innovates solutions, and invests in quality programs to end homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County. CSB oversees an annual budget of \$31 million to support homeless programs and services. Last year, these programs served 12,000 people.

CSB facilitates and leads the community plan to end homelessness, making an impact in three ways: 1) collaborating to bring together diverse organizations to work together as an efficient system, rather than as a fragmented set of resources; 2) employing an outcome-based funding model that measures performance, monitors providers' success, and assures the system's effectiveness as a whole; and 3) combining innovative solutions and best practices with time-tested strategies to implement programs that quickly and stably house people in crisis. In short, CSB delivers optimization of the homeless system.

CSB has gained a reputation as a change-leader. We are known for strong accountability toward outcomes and for holding providers to high standards. We make decisions based on data and use collaborative processes that are transparent. The CSB model has won numerous awards from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and is recognized across the country as a national best practice.

Community Shelter Board is funded by the City of Columbus, the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, the United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, Nationwide Insurance Foundation, American Electric Power Foundation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the State of Ohio, and other public and private investors.

Our Mission and Purpose

Community Shelter Board is devoted to **ending homelessness** and **rebuilding lives** in central Ohio. Three main pillars represent the purpose of Community Shelter Board and its impact:

Ending Homelessness. Rebuilding Lives.



⟨ **Creating collaborations** - As a single coordinating body, Community Shelter Board brings together diverse organizations in Franklin County to work together as a system rather than as a fragmented set of resources. Community Shelter Board leads a strategic community plan called Rebuilding Lives. It's a comprehensive and interrelated set of strategies to decrease the number of people who experience homelessness. The focus is on improving effectiveness and efficiency of the system.

⟨ **Innovating solutions** - In a climate of scarce resources, Community Shelter Board pioneers new approaches to meet our neighbors' fundamental needs for a safe place to call home. Community Shelter Board is tackling the rise in homelessness with a combination of a transformational new model to end single adult homelessness and time-tested strategies, including rapid re-housing to assist people in crisis to quickly move to stable housing.

⟨ **Investing in quality programs** - Community Shelter Board has an outcome-based funding model based on measurable performance standards to monitor agencies' progress. By setting performance outcome standards that measure length of stay, housing outcomes, shelter/program occupancy, movement, recidivism, and other outcomes, CSB monitors the success of each provider and determines the system's effectiveness as a whole.

Our Approach

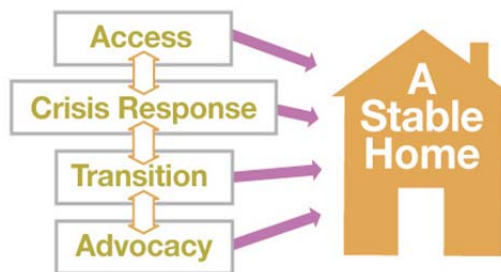
Community Shelter Board's Rebuilding Lives Plan strategies are organized into four broad goals:

Access – People at imminent risk of homelessness are linked to community resources.

Crisis Response – People experiencing homelessness receive assistance to address their immediate housing crisis.

Transition – People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.

Advocacy – Resources and public policy support solutions to end homelessness.



Community Shelter Board provides leadership and coordination to achieve the goals and strategies for the overall plan.

Our provider agencies, the cornerstone of success for the Rebuilding Lives plan, are on the front end providing services. Community Shelter Board staff work closely with provider agencies to continue quality improvements and achieve system benchmarks. We are continuously striving for innovation and impact.

Access – People at imminent risk of homelessness are linked to community resources.

One way we approach the problem is through prevention. People on the brink of financial disaster get rent and utilities assistance to help stabilize their situation. The Stable Families Program, run by Communities in Schools and Gladden Community House, provides prevention assistance for very low income families at imminent risk of homelessness. The Stable Families program provides short-term, intensive case management and financial assistance to families to ensure families maintain safe, stable housing.

Crisis Response – People experiencing homelessness receive assistance to address their immediate housing crisis.

In collaboration with emergency shelter providers, CSB partnered with HandsOn Central Ohio to implement a coordinated point of access for single adult homeless individuals. The Coordinated Point of Access provides 24-hour assistance to single adults experiencing a housing crisis. The intake staff provides triage and diversion services to assist individuals in identifying resources to help them in their time of crisis. Individuals with no other resources are assisted in finding emergency shelter at LSS Faith Mission shelters (Faith Mission on 6th, Faith Mission on 8th and Nancy’s Place), Southeast Friends of the Homeless shelters (Men’s Shelter and Rebecca’s Place), Volunteers of America of Central Ohio, or other programs. Maryhaven Engagement Services provides emergency shelter for individuals unable to self-care due to substance use. YMCA provides shelter overflow services during the cold winter months when shelter usage spikes.

CSB has led a community effort to identify a sustainable solution that stops the cycle of homelessness for single adults. The transformational new system is designed to move single adults more quickly into stable housing, stop repeat homelessness, and add more capacity when overflow demands are high to make sure everyone who needs shelter is able to get it. A new shelter is part of the change, to address the growing numbers of men, women and families who are experiencing homelessness so no one has to sleep on the streets in

Columbus and Franklin County. The new model is implemented starting FY2015 and brings significant changes to the system described above.

The YWCA Family Center provides a centralized point of access to emergency shelter for families in a housing crisis. The YWCA Family Center provides triage and diversion services and offers emergency shelter to families that have no other safe place to go. After a short stay in shelter, families exit to permanent housing using CSB direct client assistance funds or may be referred to rapid re-housing programs that offer additional services to families in need.

Another critical component of CSB’s Crisis Response system is a collaborative Outreach Program implemented by Maryhaven. This program is for the most vulnerable individuals in our community, living outdoors and in places not meant for human habitation. The Outreach Program is designed to engage homeless persons living outdoors and assist them in moving into appropriate housing or shelter as quickly as possible. Outreach Specialists also link clients to CSB direct client assistance funds and other financial and material assistance options. The collaborative outreach model utilizes a coordinated approach to rapid response, engagement, assessment, intake, case planning and referral to housing and support services in order to leverage resources from providers across the community.

A few other programs offer short term, transitional housing that link homeless individuals and families with permanent housing. Maryhaven, VOAGO, Southeast, Inc., Huckleberry House and YMCA provide these services to general and special populations, like transitional age youth.

Transition - People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.

A stable home provides the platform for families and individuals to rebuild their lives. Rapidly transitioning to housing is a cost-effective alternative to long stays in emergency shelter. Rapid re-housing programs and direct client assistance in the form of financial support enables families and individuals to move on to stability faster than they can on their own.

Rapid re-housing programs provide financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services designed for currently homeless individuals and families. Short- or medium-term rental assistance using CSB direct client assistance funds and services are provided to stabilize the housing situation. Direct client assistance provides individuals and families exiting emergency shelters or who are experiencing street homelessness with short-term housing placement assistance and financial support that successfully places the household into decent, affordable housing. Rapid re-housing programs for families are offered by Homeless Families Foundation, VOAGO, and The Salvation Army. A new rapid re-housing program for single adults, called the navigator program, is implemented starting FY2015, concurrent with the new model for the crisis response system for single adults.

Permanent supportive housing links disabled individuals and families experiencing long-term homelessness to a housing subsidy and a range of support services designed to help them maintain stable housing and improve the quality of their lives. There are 25 different Rebuilding Lives supportive housing programs with a total capacity of 1,172 units, representing a diverse model designed to best meet the needs of individuals and families and promote long-term housing stability. Services may include case management, health care, employment services (e.g. training and job placement), recovery services and support groups, and independent living skills training (e.g. money management and housekeeping). Rebuilding Lives Permanent Supportive Housing programs are operated by Community Housing Network, Maryhaven, National Church Residences, Southeast, Inc., YMCA and YWCA.

Community Shelter Board received the federal designation of Unified Funding Agency through which it will bring, starting FY2015, all other permanent supportive housing programs in Columbus and Franklin County under its funding and monitoring umbrella.

Advocacy – Resources and public policy support solutions to end homelessness.

Community Shelter Board is nationally recognized for our systemic approach to ending homelessness. CSB is being used as a model for other communities to implement the federal HEARTH Act, which requires communities to realign and strengthen their homeless systems; and to implement strategies to prevent loss of housing, assist people out of homelessness and quickly into housing.

Data Snapshots

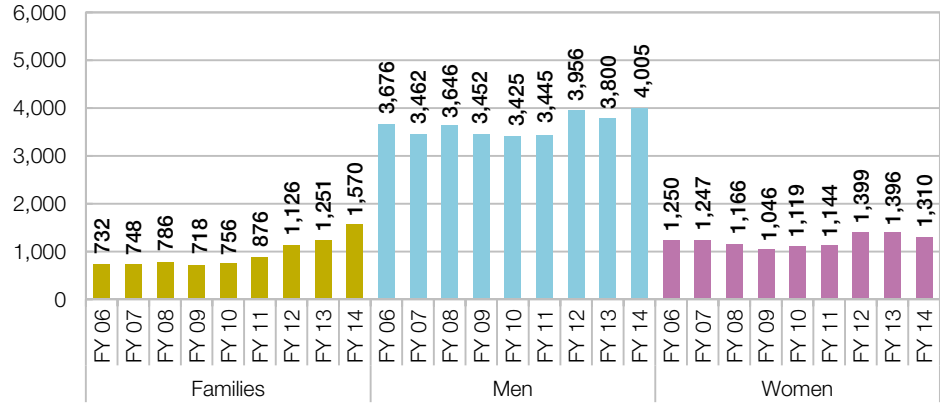
Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) – Crisis Response

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the nine most recent fiscal years for the emergency shelter systems.

Households Served

The emergency shelter system served 4,005 men, 1,310 women and 1,570 families in FY2014. The family emergency shelter system experienced the highest level of increase at 26 percent compared to the prior year. Since FY2011, the increase in family homelessness is a staggering 79 percent. Eight percent of the adults served by the emergency shelter system were veterans.

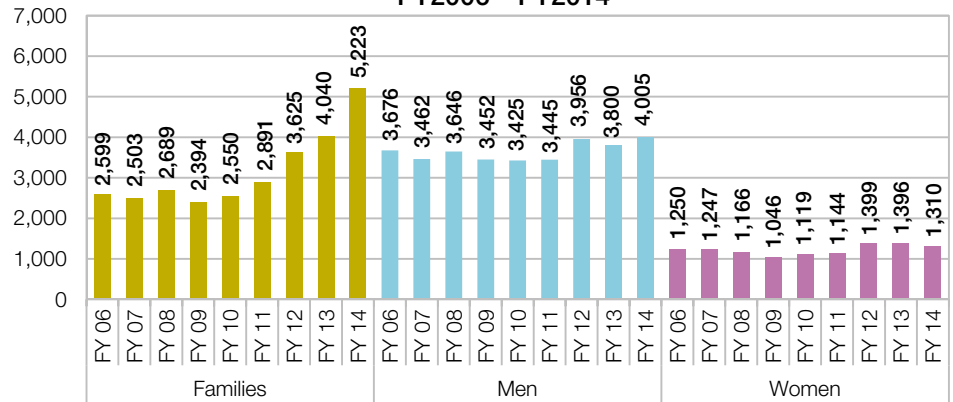
Households Served by System (#)
FY2006 – FY2014



Persons Served

The emergency shelter system served 4,005 men, 1,310 women and 5,223 individuals in families in FY2014. Overall, there were 7,331 distinct adults and 3,101 children in emergency shelters.

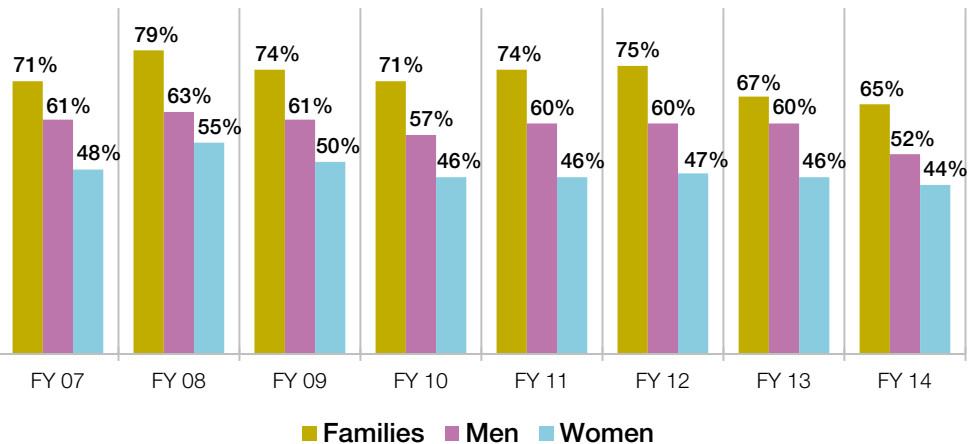
Persons Served by System (#)
FY2006 – FY2014



Newly Homeless

Newly homeless represents individuals or households who have not accessed shelter services within the past twelve years. The majority of the single adult women households and family households are new to the homeless system. In FY2014, the women’s system had the greatest decrease in the percent of newly homeless persons compared to the men and family systems.

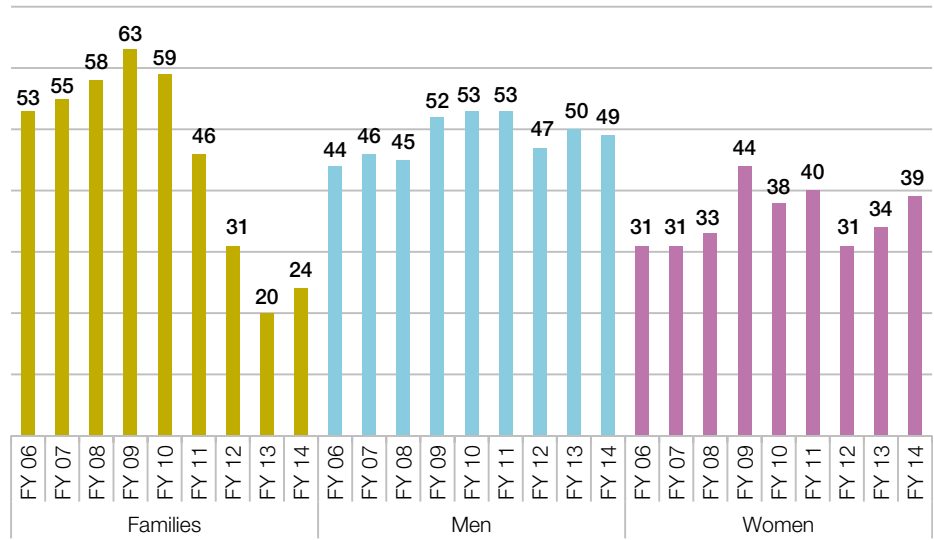
Newly Homeless Households by System (%)
FY2006 – FY2014



Average Length of Stay

In FY2014, the average length of stay in emergency shelter for families was 24 days. For men, the average length of stay was 49 days, while women stayed for an average of 39 days. The length of stay is cumulative over the entire fiscal year as single men and women tend to have multiple shelter stays throughout a 12 month timeframe.

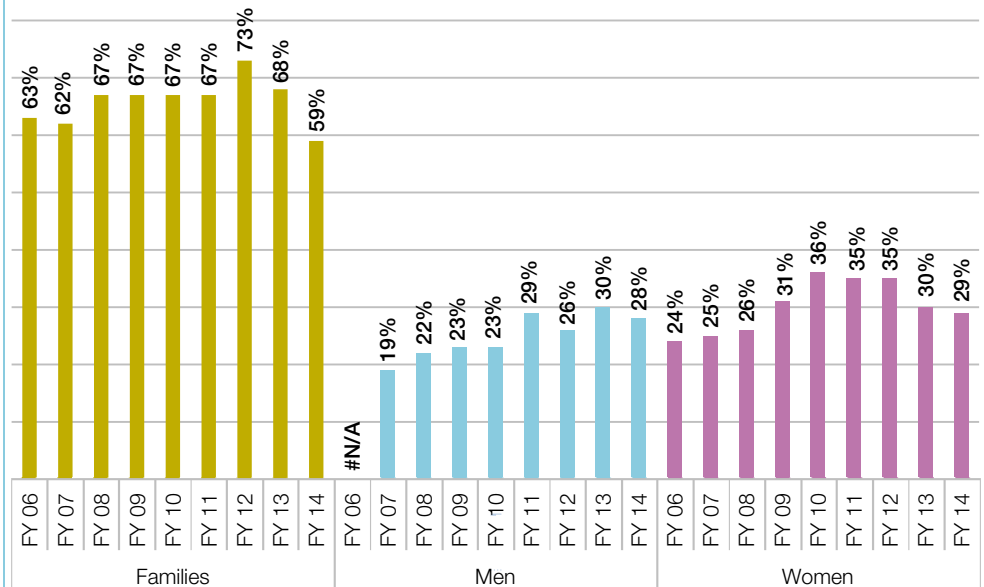
Average Length of Stay by System (Days)
FY2006 – FY2014



Successful Housing Outcomes

Successful housing outcomes are exits to permanent housing. In FY2014, 59 percent of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing, the lowest ratio since this outcome is tracked. This is a very concerning finding. The number of families in need has surpassed current available resources. The current family shelter was designed for 50 families, yet the family system has been over capacity for more than three years, at recent times serving more than 140 families a night.

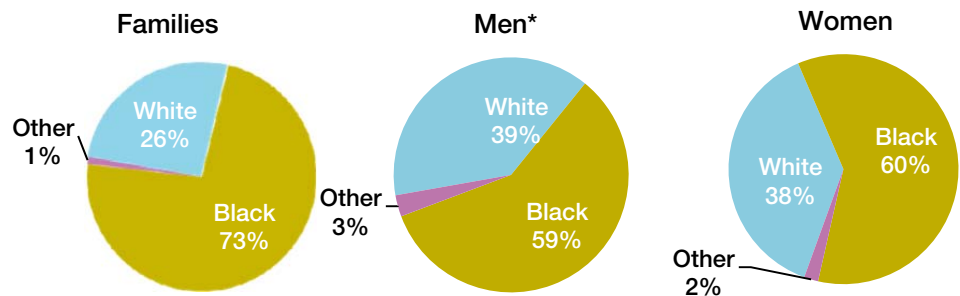
Successful Housing Outcomes by System (%)
FY2006 – FY2014



Data for Men's System in FY2006 was not available.

Race/Ethnicity

African Americans are disproportionately represented in all three-shelter systems at 73 percent in the family shelter, 60 percent in the women shelters, and 59 percent in the men shelters.

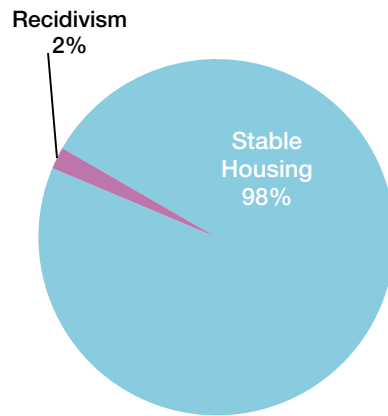


*Due to rounding percentage exceeds 100%.

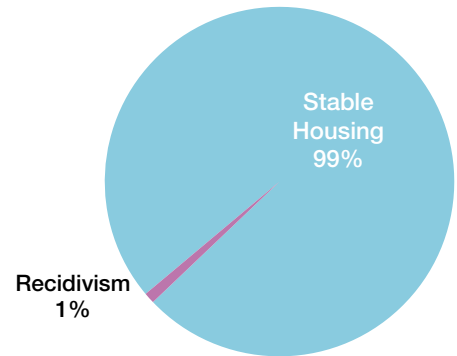
Recidivism

Recidivists are those households who leave the shelter system with a successful housing outcome but return to shelter within 14 days to three months after exiting shelter. In FY2014, recidivism was very low for all systems.

Men



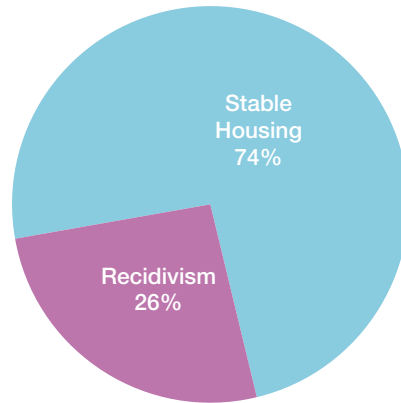
Women/Family



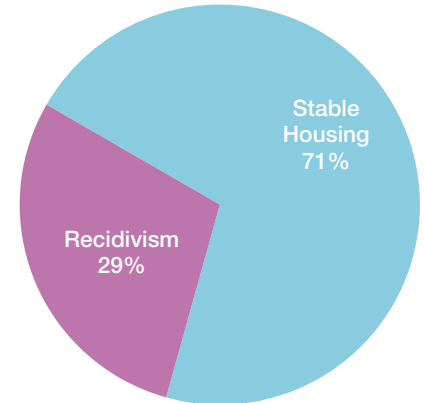
Long-term Recidivism

Long-term (two-year) recidivists are those households who leave the shelter system with a successful housing outcome but return to shelter within two years after exiting emergency shelter. For these charts, households exiting shelters successfully between July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012 were used to calculate long-term recidivism. The long-term recidivism is highest for individuals served by emergency shelters for single adult men. Recidivism among families significantly increased compared to last year's report. The increase is 14 percentage points (12 percent recidivism rate in prior year's report), more than doubling last year's rate.

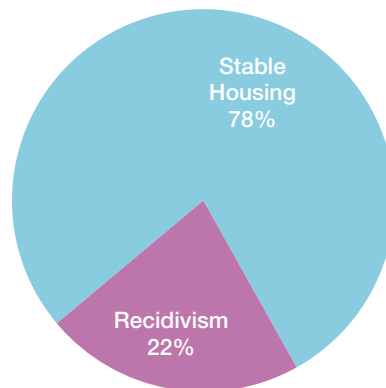
Family



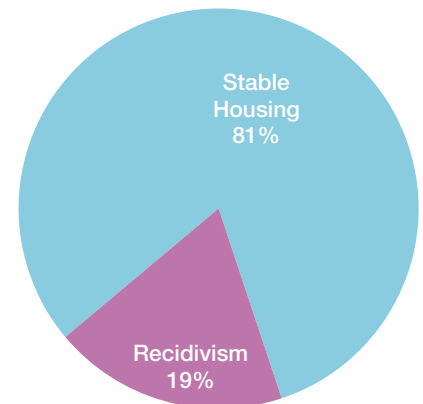
Men



Women



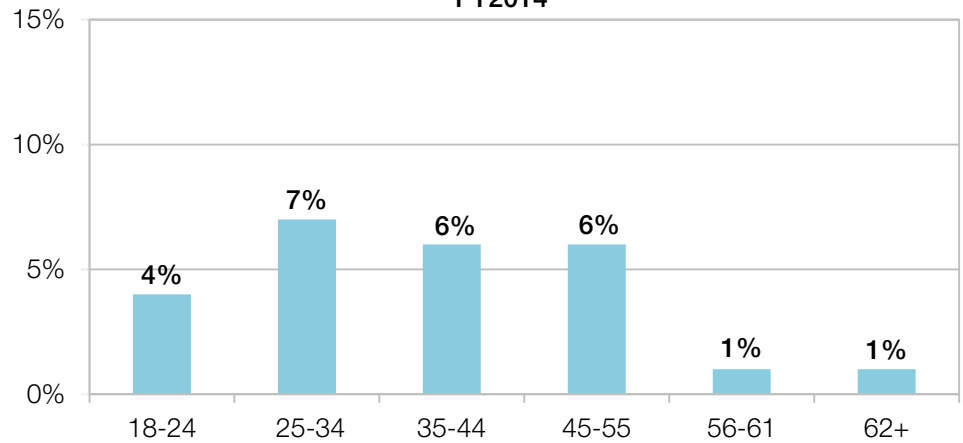
Outreach



Long-term Recidivism – All Households

In FY2014, the recidivism rate for all households served was 26 percent, with households in the 25 - 34 age category returning the most.

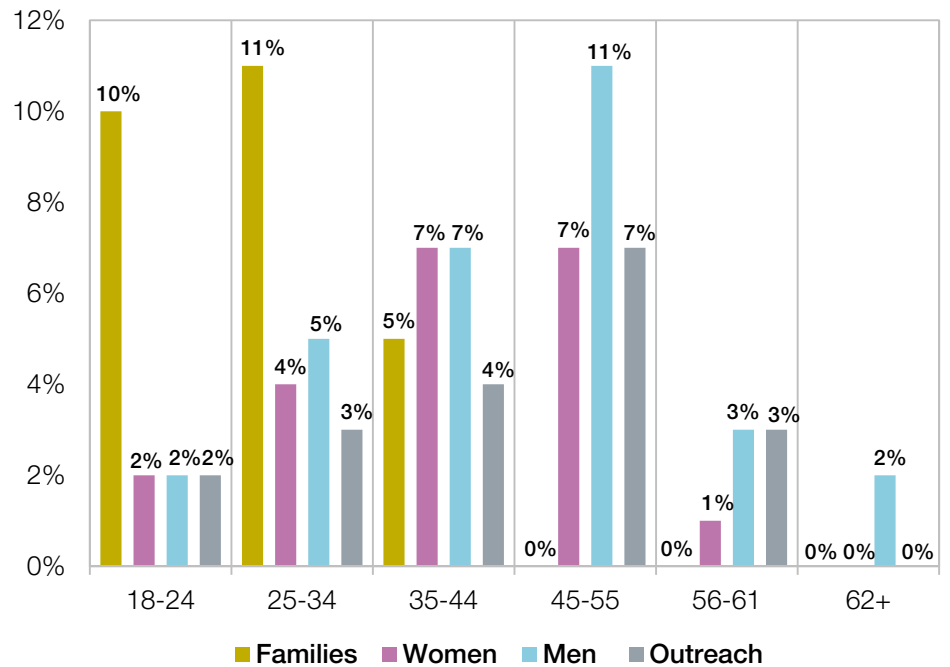
Breakdown of Recidivism by Age Group - All Households (%)
FY2014



Long-term Recidivism – System

Twenty-six percent of families that successfully exited to housing returned to homelessness within two years. The breakdown of the 26 percent by age group shows that the highest recidivism was experienced by families with a head of household in the 25 - 34 age range. For single adults, individuals in the 45 - 55 age range returned at the highest rate after a successful shelter exit.

Breakdown of Recidivism by Age Group - System (%)
FY2014

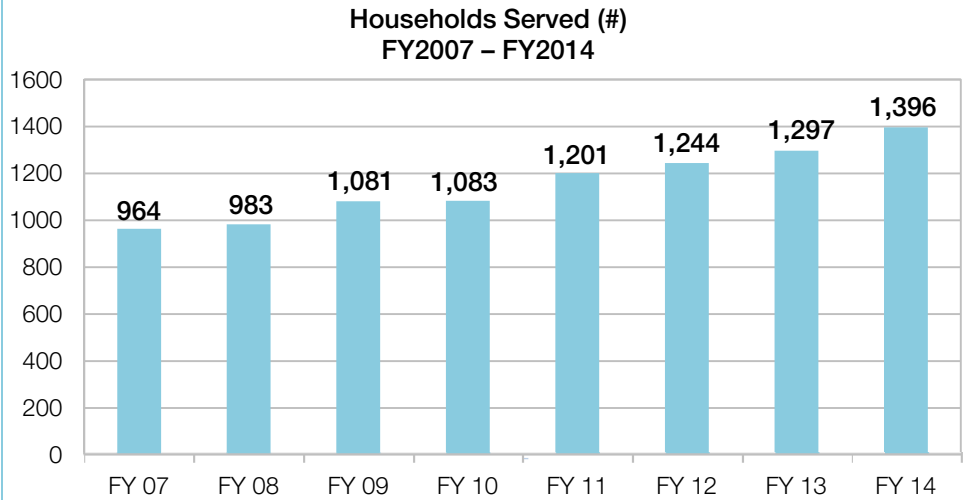


Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) - Transition

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the eight most recent fiscal years for the Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing programs serving formerly homeless and disabled individuals and families.

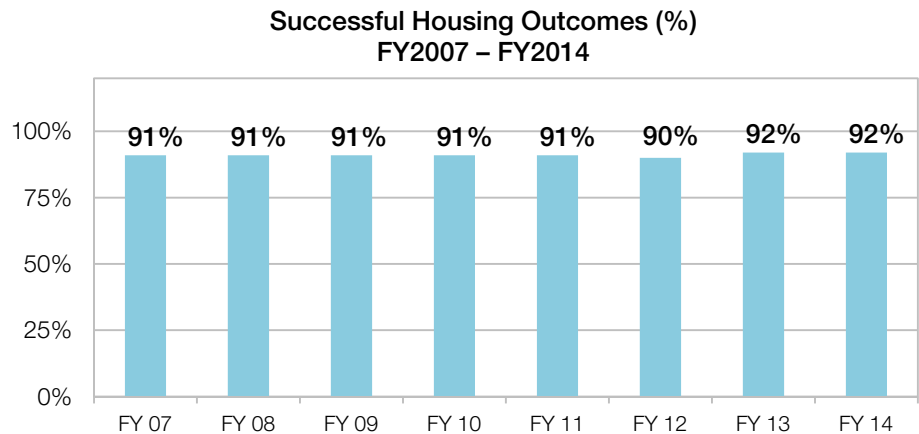
Number Served

The number of households served by Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing programs in FY2014 increased by 8 percent as a direct result of increased capacity. The current capacity of the Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing system is 1,172 units. Fifteen percent of adults served by permanent supportive housing programs were veterans.



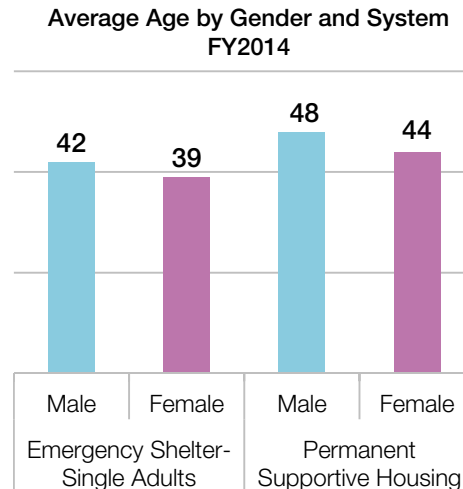
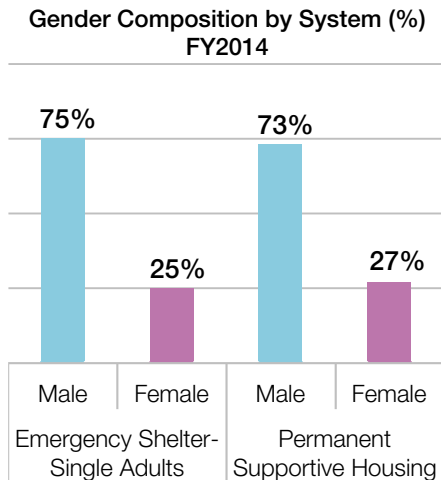
Successful Housing Outcomes

The rate of households that continue to stay in permanent supportive housing or move to other permanent housing options remained consistent at 92 percent in FY2014.



Gender Composition

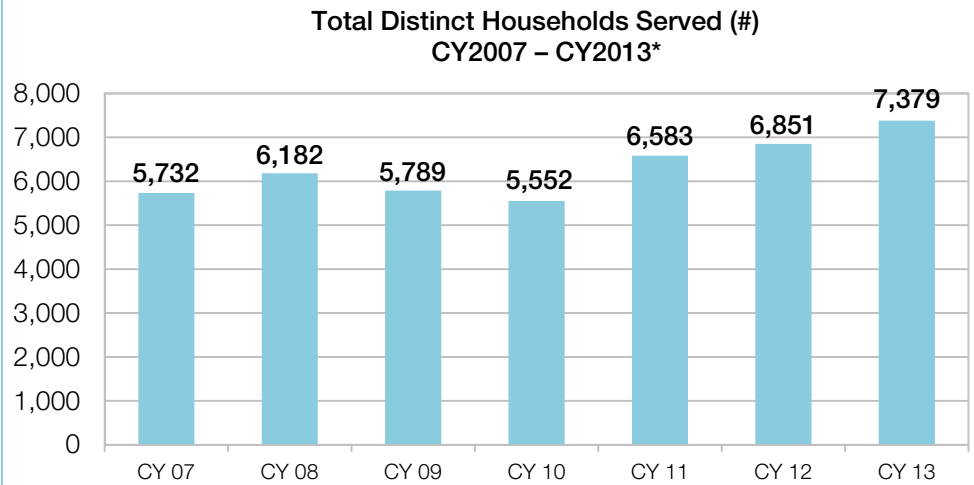
The vast majority of households served in permanent supportive housing are single adults. Although very similar in race and ethnicity, permanent supportive housing tends to serve slightly more females (27 percent) than the emergency shelters for single adults (25 percent). The permanent supportive housing group tends to be older for both genders.



Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

Households Served

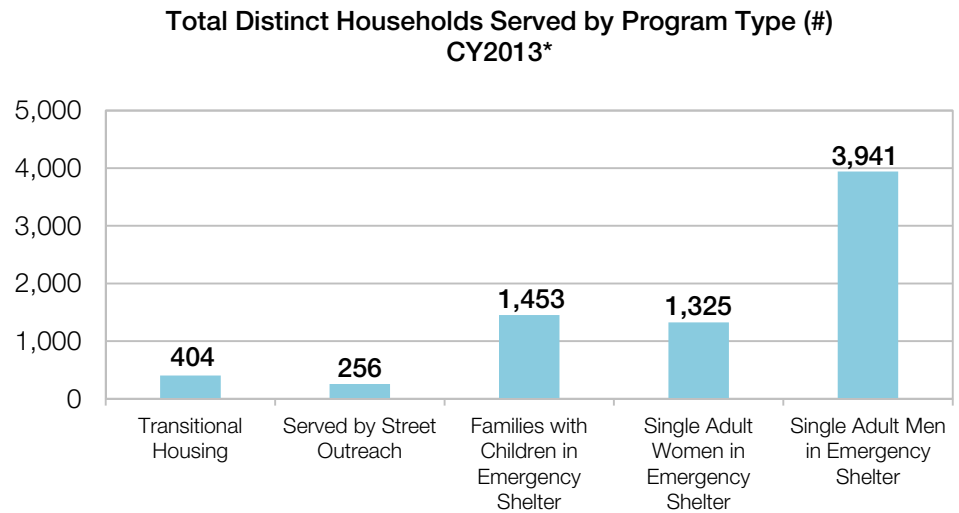
During CY2013, 7,379 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, transitional housing and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served increased 8 percent (528 households) from CY2012. The total number of distinct households served in CY2013 was the highest number reported compared to the six previous years.



*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2013.

Distinct Households Served by Program Type

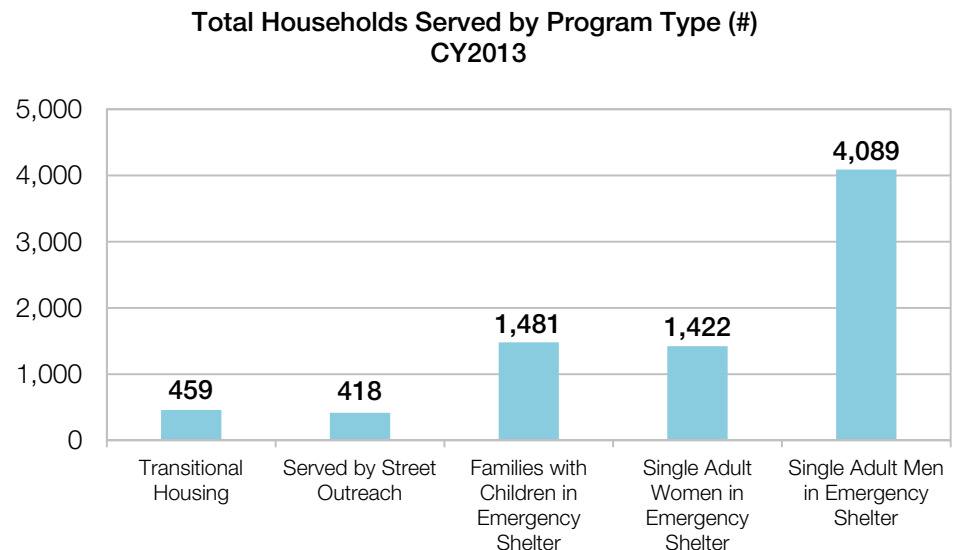
Fifty-three percent of homeless households served in CY2013 were single adult men in emergency shelters.



*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2013.

Total Households Served by Program Type

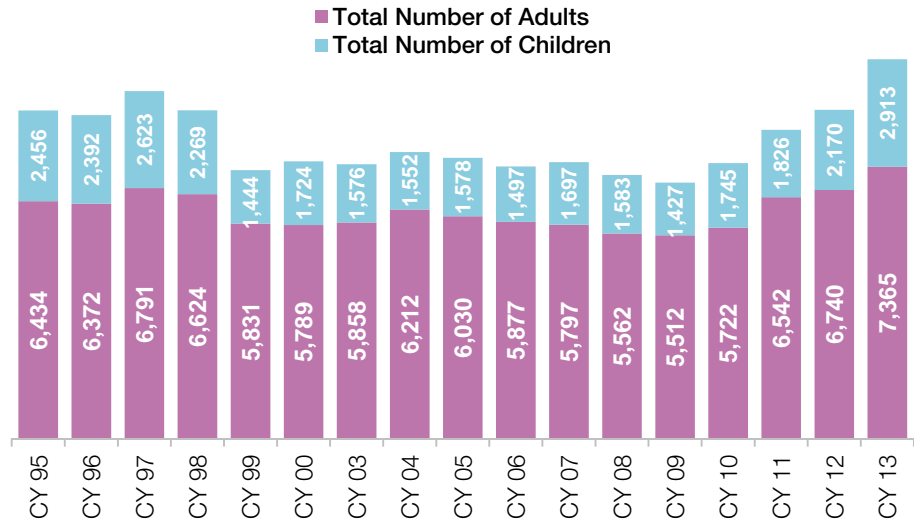
1,481 family households were served in CY2013. This is the highest number since CY1995. The majority of families, 94 percent, live in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-two percent of single men and 84 percent of single women live in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.



Persons Served

During 2013 7,365 adults and 2,913 children experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this is an increase of 9 percent since last year for adults and 34 percent for children. For the first time since CY1995, the number of homeless individuals in our community exceeded 10,000.

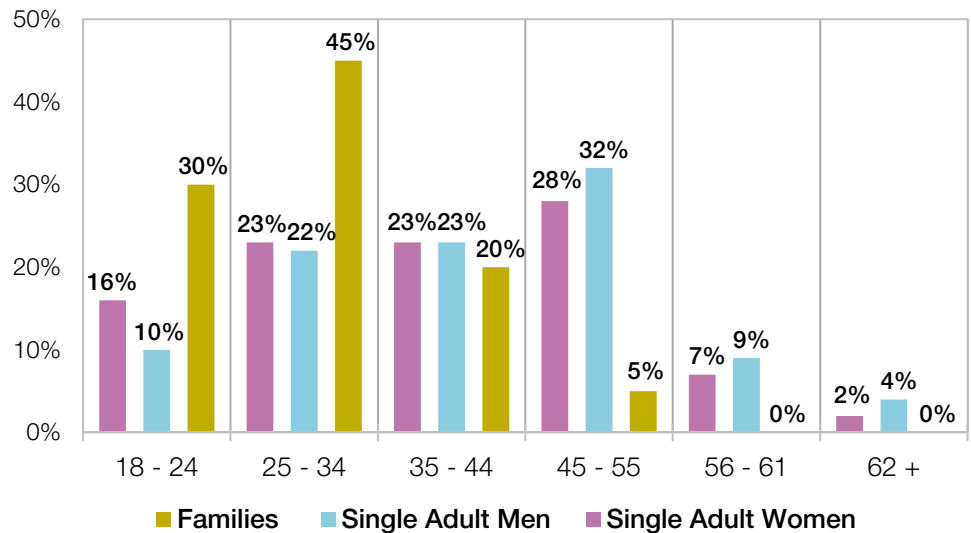
Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)



Households Served by Age Group

In CY2013, 45 percent of homeless households served in the family emergency shelter were between the ages of 25 - 34. The age group with the largest representation of men (32 percent) and women (28 percent) served in single adult emergency shelters is 45 - 55.

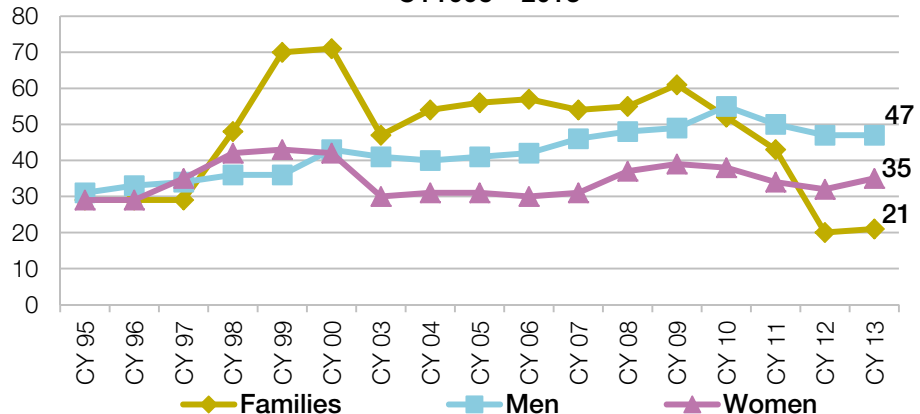
Households Served in Emergency Shelters by Age Group (%) CY2013



Average Length of Stay

Average length of stay in the emergency shelter for families was 21 days. For men, the average length of stay remained at 47 days, while women stayed for an average of 35 days. This measure is cumulative for the calendar year.

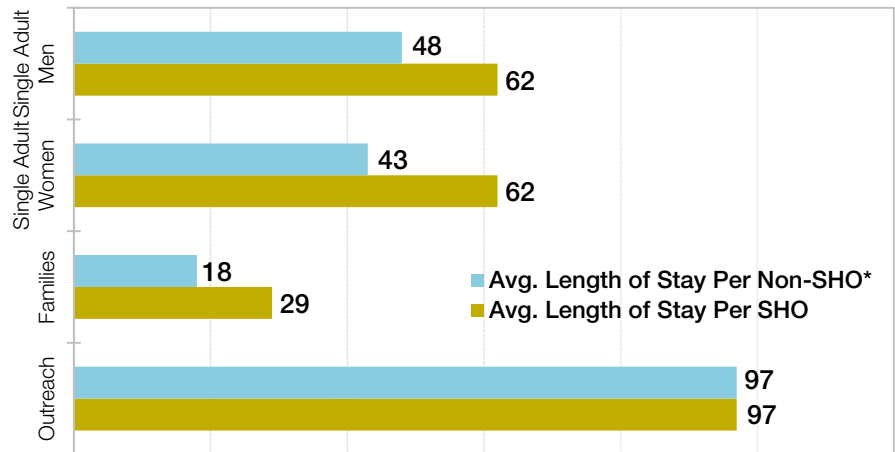
Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days) CY1995 - 2013



Average Length of Program Stay by Exit Status and Program Type

For all emergency shelter populations, length of program stay was longer if the outcome was a successful exit. No difference was noted for individuals served by the outreach program.

Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2013

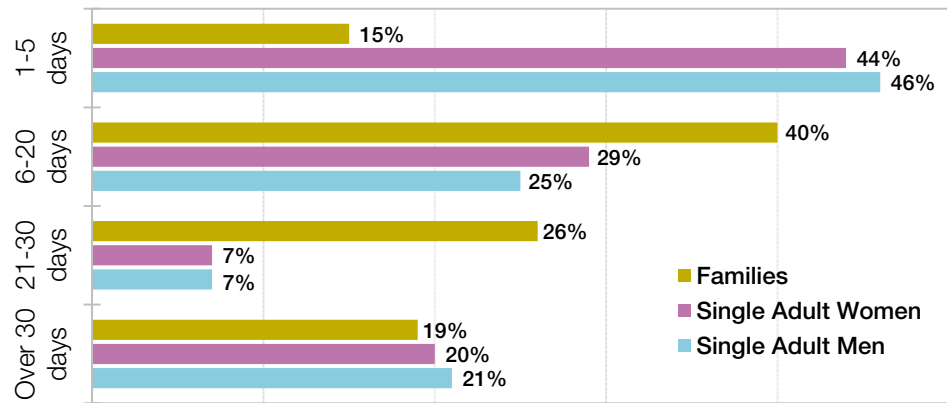


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit

Average Length of Service Instances

Approximately 80 percent of households exit shelter within 30 days of entry. Forty-six percent of single adult men and 44 percent of single adult women exited shelter within 1– 5 days of entry. The majority of families exited shelter within 6 – 20 days of entry.

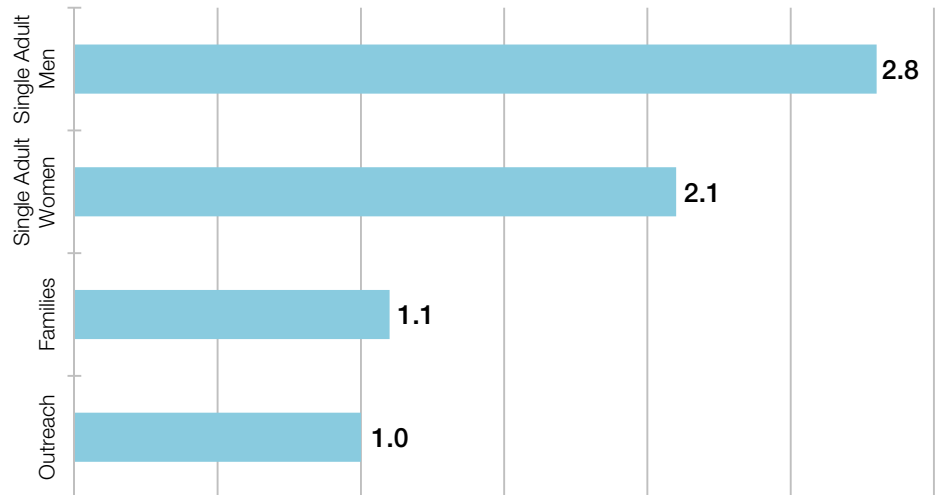
Average Length of Shelter Service Instances (%)
CY2013



Average Number of Service Instances

Single adult men had an average of 2.8 services, while single adult women had an average of 2.1 services during CY2013. Families and Outreach have an average of one service per household per year.

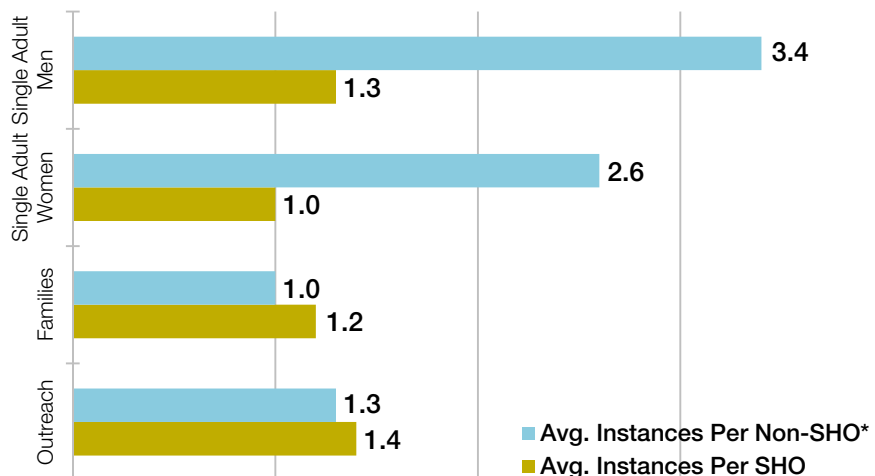
Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2013



Service Instances by Exit Type

The average number of service instances for single adult men who exit unsuccessfully is almost 3 times higher than those who exit successfully, on average, during a 12 month period. Single adult women who exit unsuccessfully have an average of 2.6 service instances. This fact shows the importance of interventions that ensure a successful housing outcome at the end of a shelter stay.

Average Number of Service Instances by Exit Status and Program Type (#)
CY2013

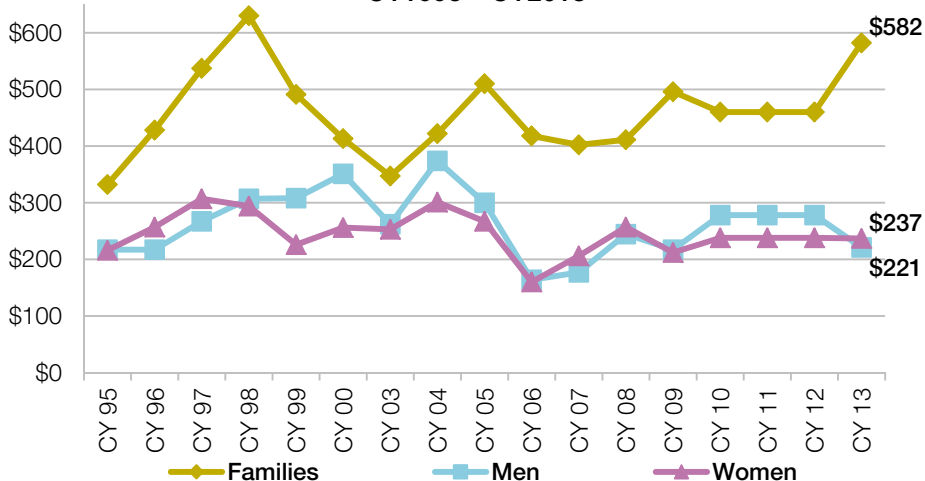


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit

Monthly Income

All populations had substantially less monthly income than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment in Columbus. In Franklin County, the Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom unit is \$806/month and for a one bedroom unit is \$620/month.

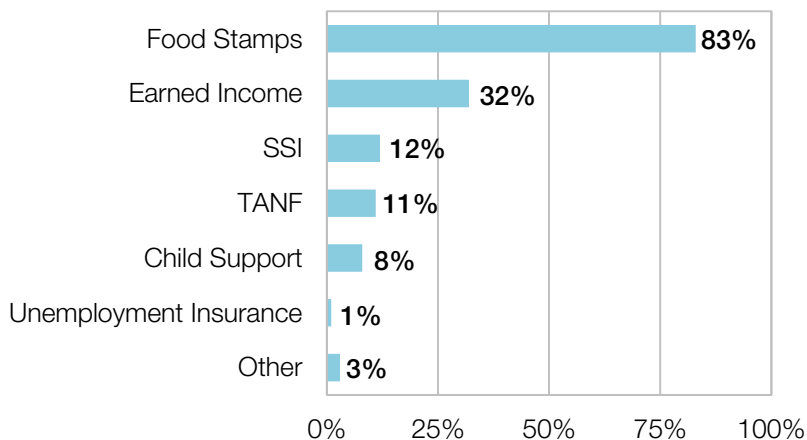
Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System (\$) CY1995 – CY2013



Income Sources – Families

Food stamps are the public assistance benefit most prevalent for families served in the crisis response system. Thirty-two percent of households receive employment income.

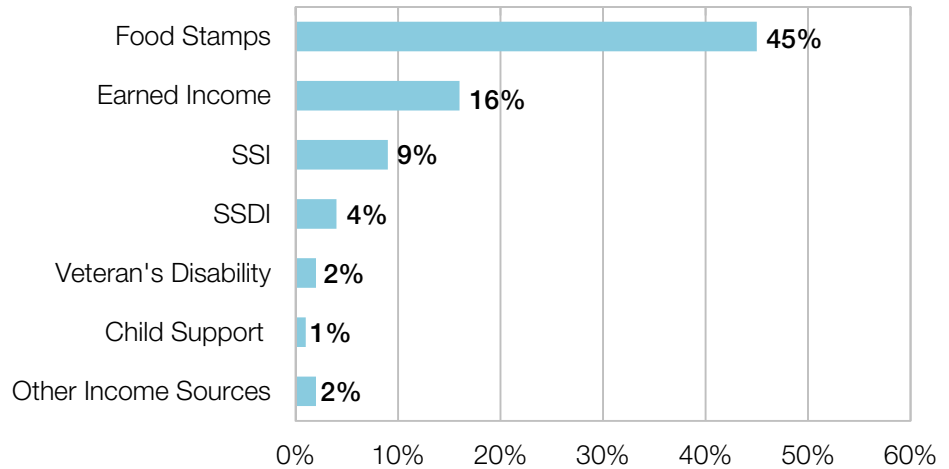
Income Sources at Entry – Families (%)
CY2013



Income Sources – Single Adults

Food stamps are the public assistance benefit most prevalent for single adults served in the crisis response system.

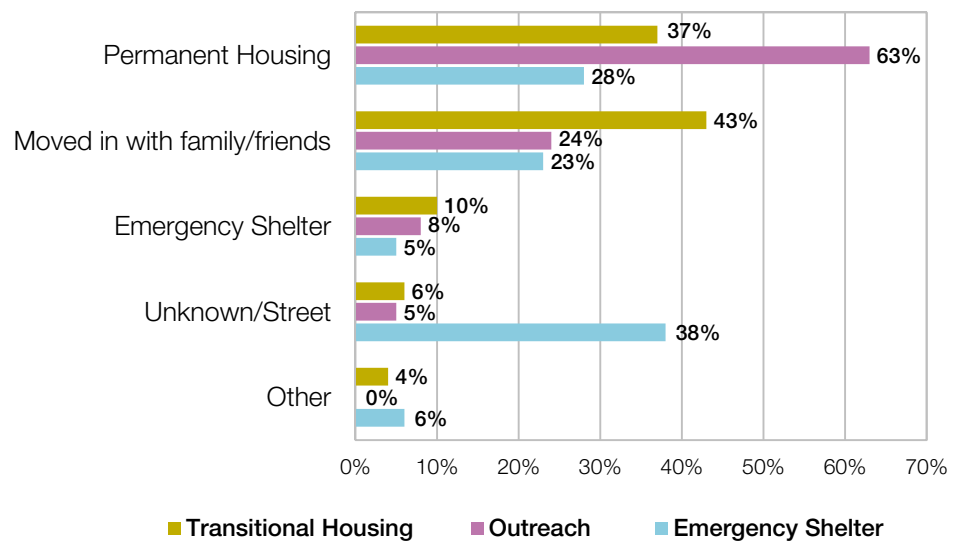
Income Sources at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%)
CY2013



Destination at Exit – Single Adults

A high percentage of adults served by outreach exit into permanent housing, which is very encouraging. Thirty-eight percent of “Unknown/Street” exits from emergency shelter is still high but significantly improved since CY2012 (60%).

Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%)
CY2013*

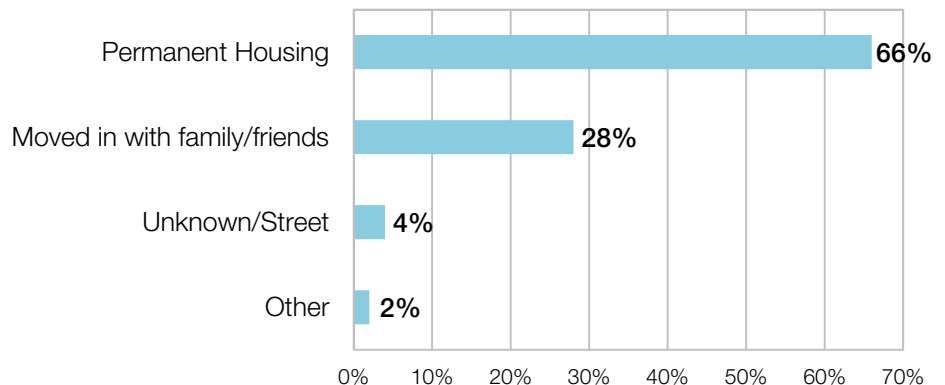


*Persons counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2013.

Destination at Exit – Families

Sixty-six percent of families exit to permanent housing and twenty-eight percent move in with family and friends.

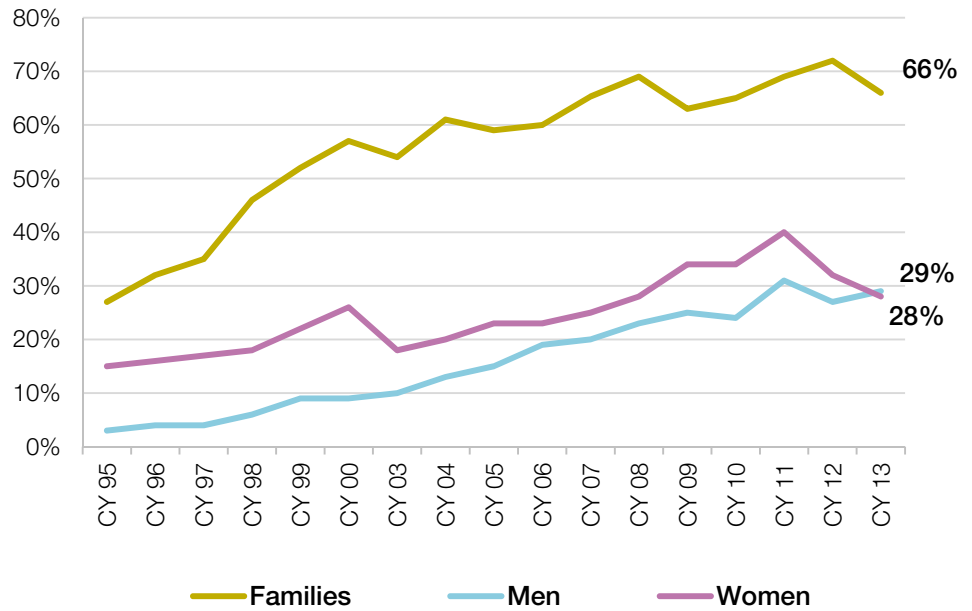
Exit Destination by Program Type – Families (%)
CY2013



Successful Housing Outcomes

The men's system was the only system to experience an increase in successful housing outcomes increasing by two percentage points from 27 percent in 2012 to 29 percent in 2013. The family system decreased by six percentage points from 72 percent in 2012 to 66 percent in 2013. The women's system decreased by four percentage points from 32 percent in 2012 to 28 percent in 2013.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System (%)
CY1995 – CY2013



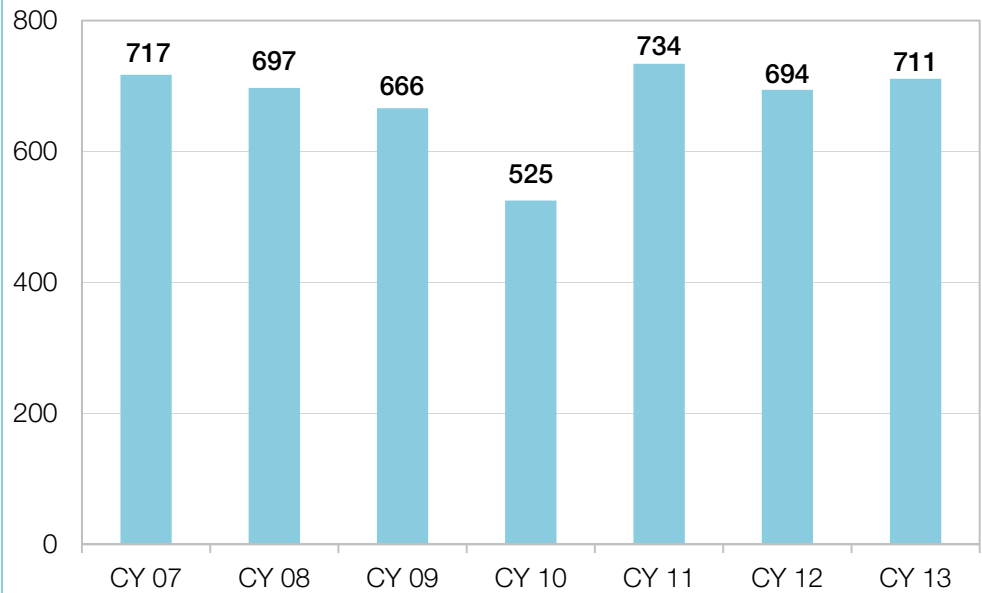
Veterans

This section covers homeless veterans who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and outreach programs during CY2013 and a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

Adults Served

A total of 711 veterans were served during CY2013. This represents a 2 percent increase from 694 veterans that were reported in CY2012. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, outreach, and emergency shelters represents 7 percent of the general homeless population. The increase in veterans served in sheltering environments is concerning given the increase in housing resources dedicated to veterans due to the addition of VASH vouchers and the new supportive services for veteran families housing programs.

**Veterans Served (#)
CY2007 – CY2013***

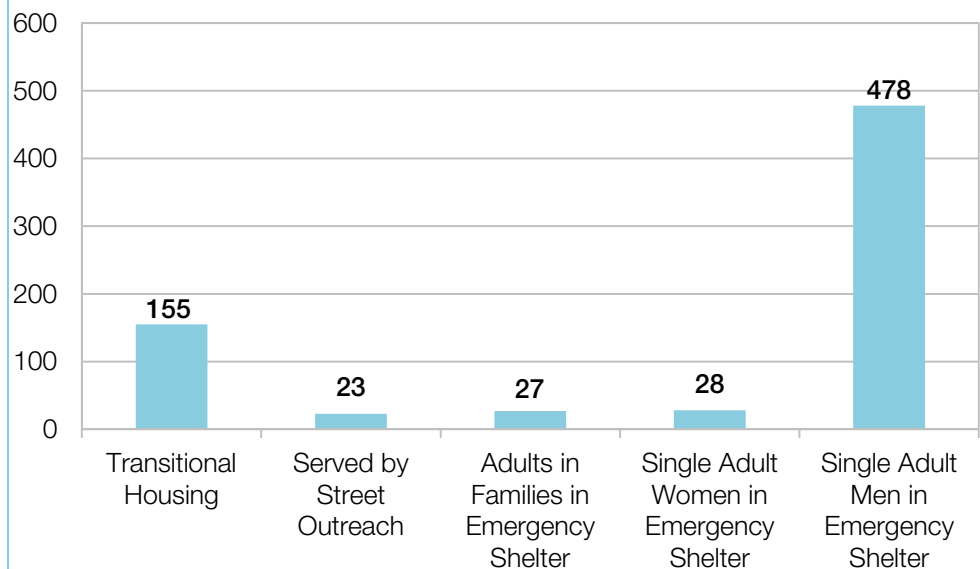


*Transitional Housing programs were not included prior to CY2011. Veterans counted once independent of the number of programs they accessed during CY2013.

Veterans Served by Program Type Based on Their Most Recent Program Type Participation

The greatest number of homeless veterans served across the five program types is represented by single adult men in emergency shelter.

**Distinct Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2013***

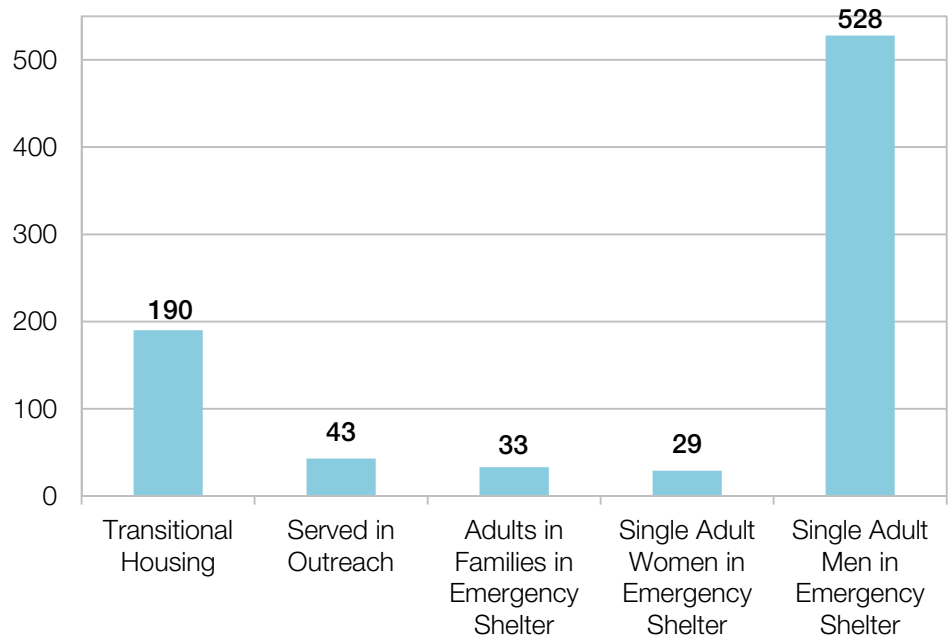


*Veterans counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2013.

Veterans Served by Program Type

Single adult veteran men in emergency shelter represent 13 percent of the single adult men in the general homeless population. Thirty-nine percent of individuals in transitional housing were veterans. When looking at veterans' participation independent of their progression through the different program types, the number of individuals served shows an expected increase. About 57 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and about 20 individuals served by outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, approximately 35 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

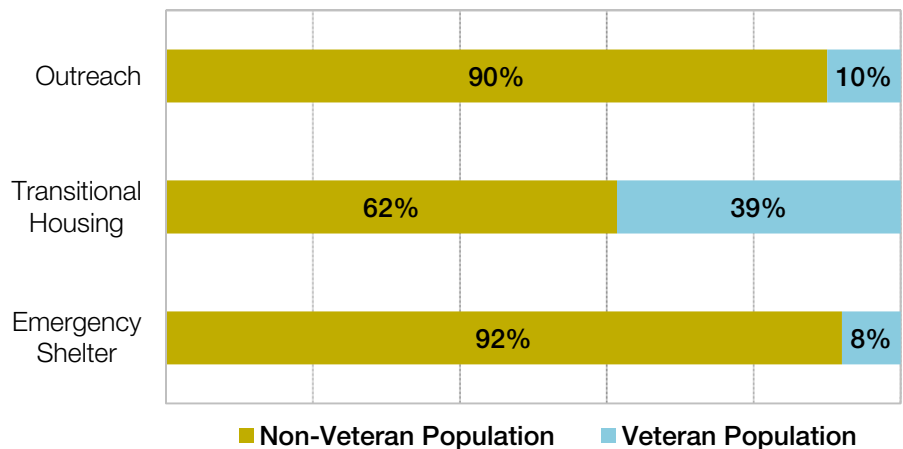
Non-Distinct Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2013*



*Veterans counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2013.

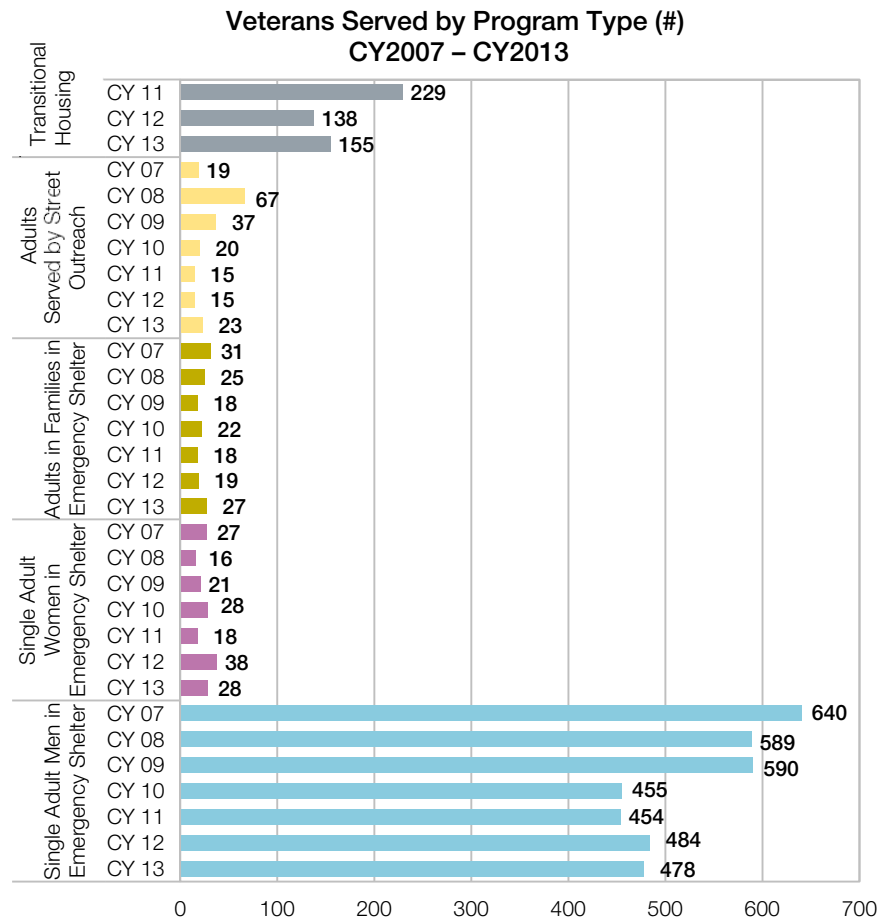
When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2013, 10 percent of individuals served by outreach, 39 percent of individuals served by transitional housing and 8 percent of individuals served by emergency shelters were veterans.

Percentage of Veterans Served in General Homeless Population by Program Type
CY2013

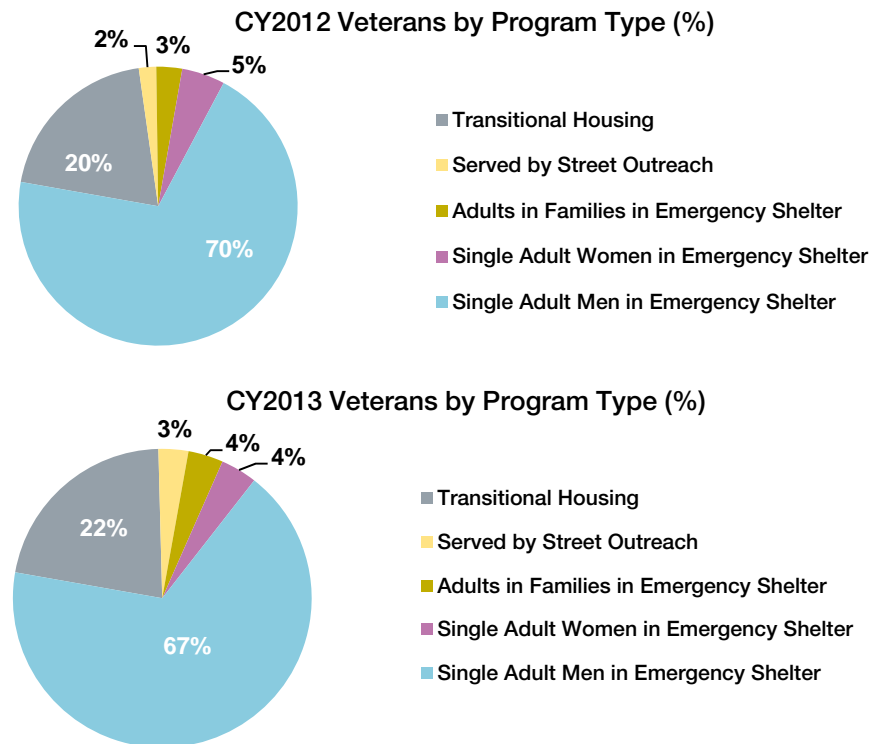


Veterans Served by Program Type

The number of veterans served in single adult shelters decreased by 3 percent since the previous year or 16 individuals, a decrease not considered significant. Overall it has decreased by 24 percent since CY2007. The number of veterans served by outreach and the family emergency shelter has remained low and increased only slightly. The number of veterans served in transitional housing increased by 12 percent compared to CY2012, even though the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds).



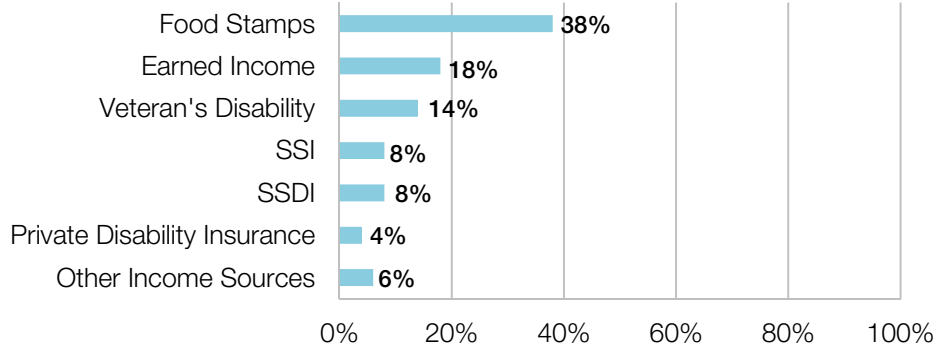
The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2013 compared to CY2012. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men.



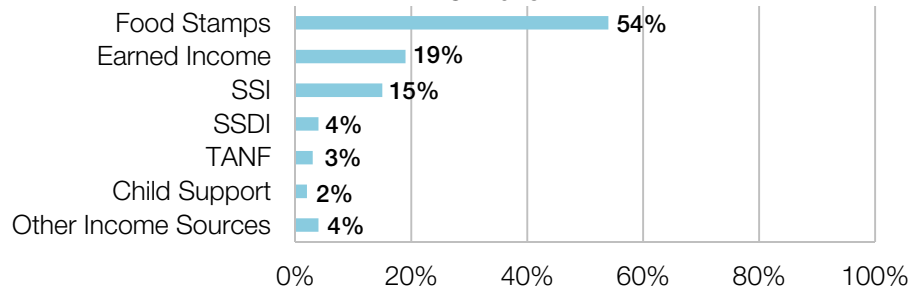
Income sources

Veterans in emergency shelters and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving food stamps at entry into programs when compared to other public benefits. Compared to the general population in the same programs, veterans are less likely to receive SSI and SSDI.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2013**



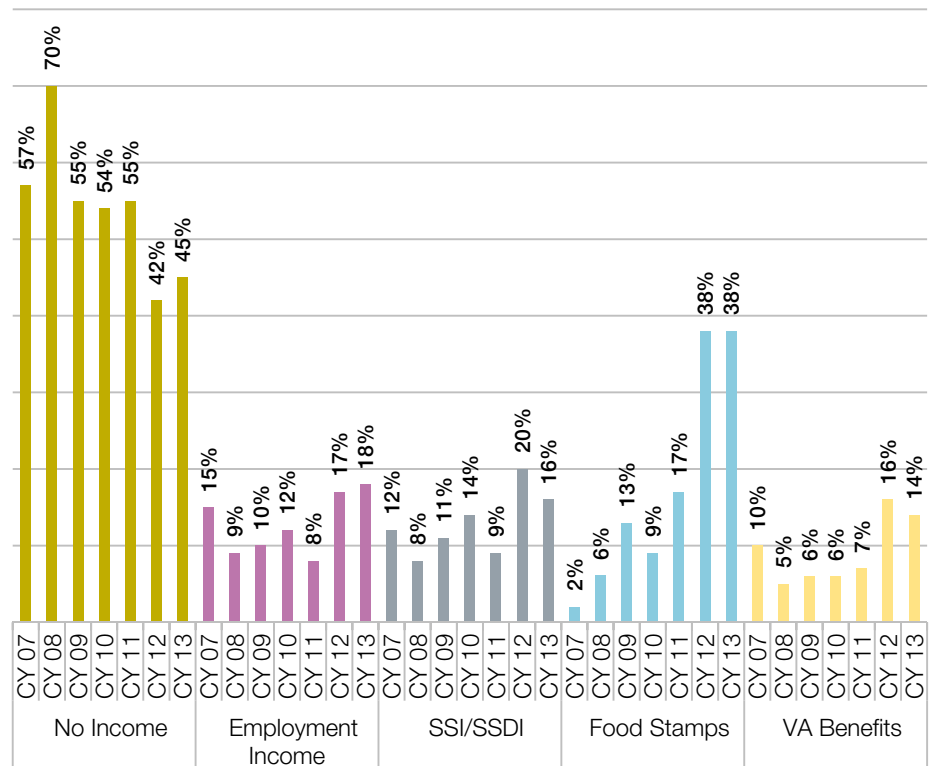
**General Population Income Sources (%)
CY2013**



Income sources

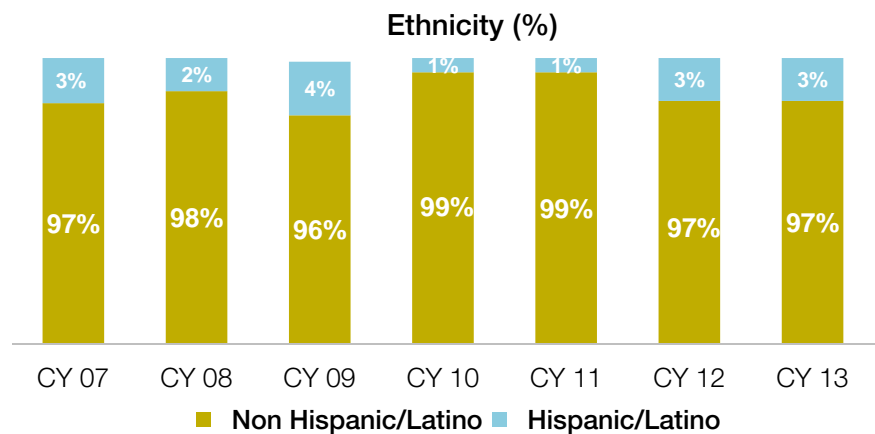
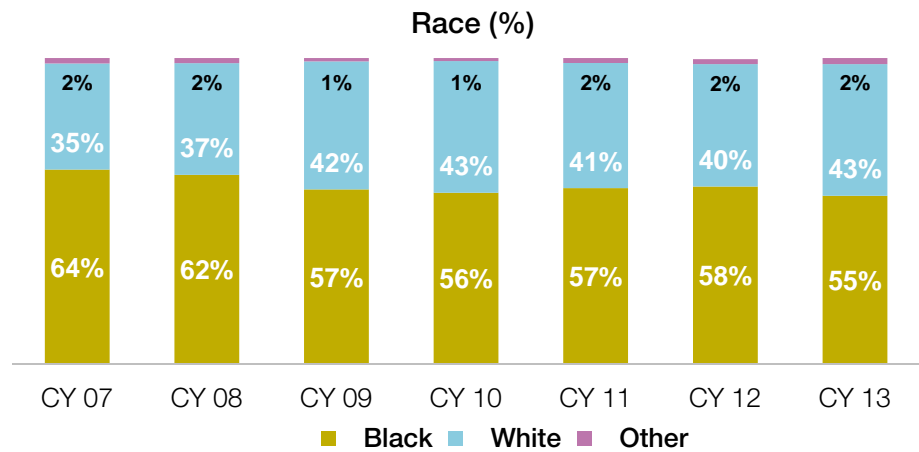
The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry in emergency shelters and transitional housing increased by 4 percentage points from 42 percent in CY2012 to 46 percent in CY2013. More veterans are accessing employment income necessary to maintain long-term housing, but the increase in the percentage of those that do not have any income source is concerning.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2007 – CY2013**



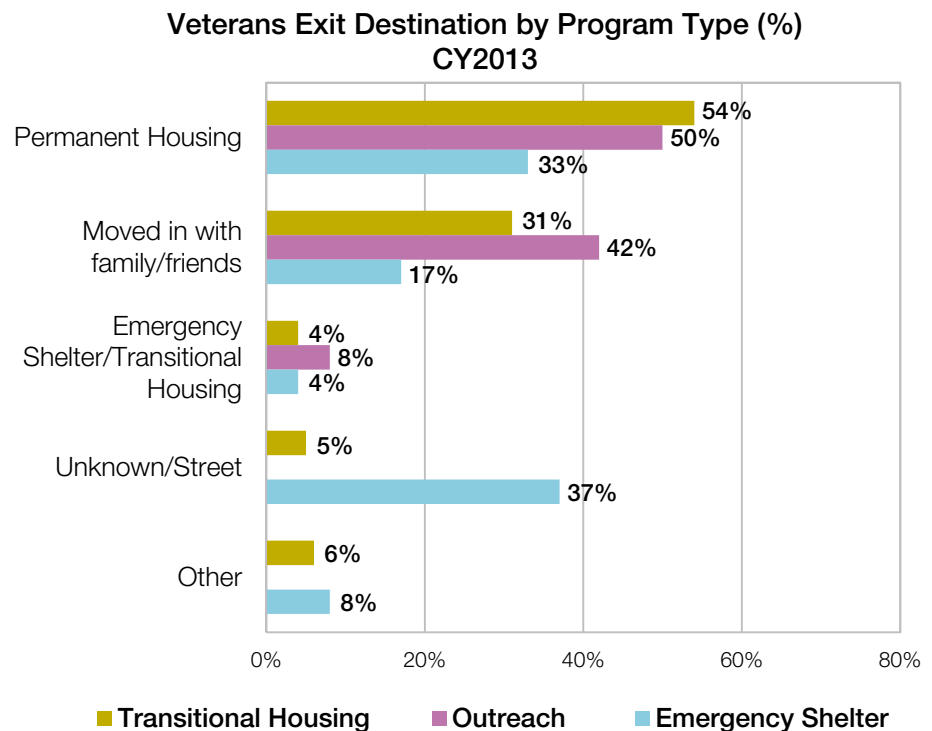
Race/Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic backgrounds of veterans remained consistent from year to year.



Destination at Exit

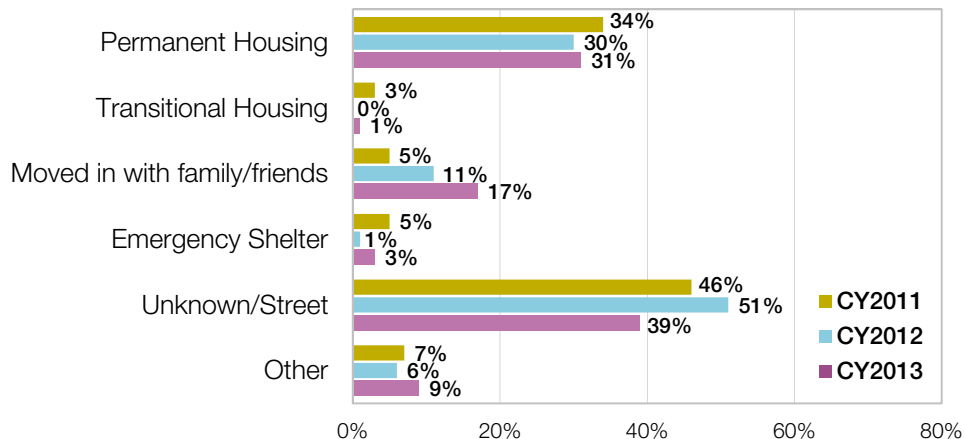
Veteran exits from transitional housing into permanent housing increased 10 percentage points from 44 percent in CY2012 to 54 percent in CY2013, a significant improvement. Veteran exits from emergency shelter to permanent housing increased 3 percentage points from 30 percent in CY2012 to 33 percent in CY2013. We are noting an improvement of positive exits from homelessness for all three program types.



Destination at Exit

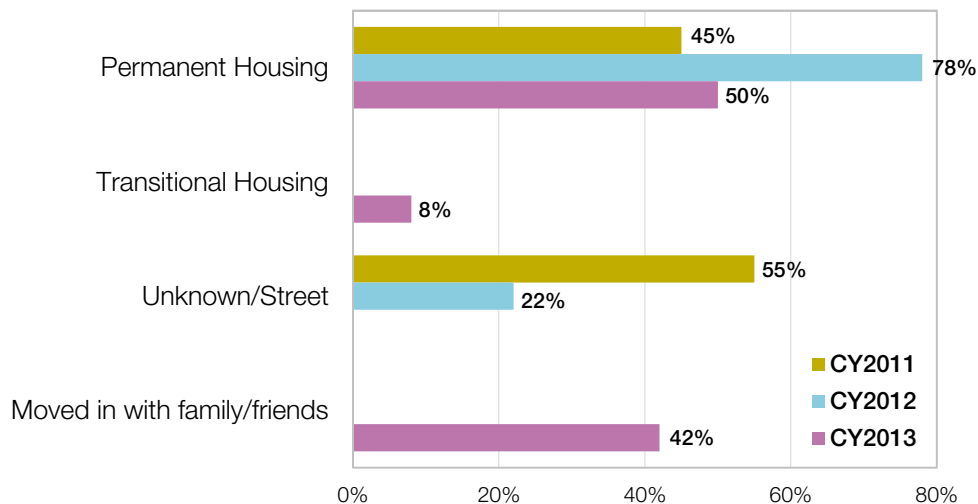
Singe adult veterans exiting to permanent housing from emergency shelter increased 1 percentage point from 30 percent in CY2012 to 31 percent in CY2013. Continued work is needed to improve the positive destination at exit from emergency shelters. Exit destinations to “Unknown/Street” decreased to 39 percent in CY2013 compared to 51 percent in CY2012. This is a positive development.

Single Adult Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 – CY2013



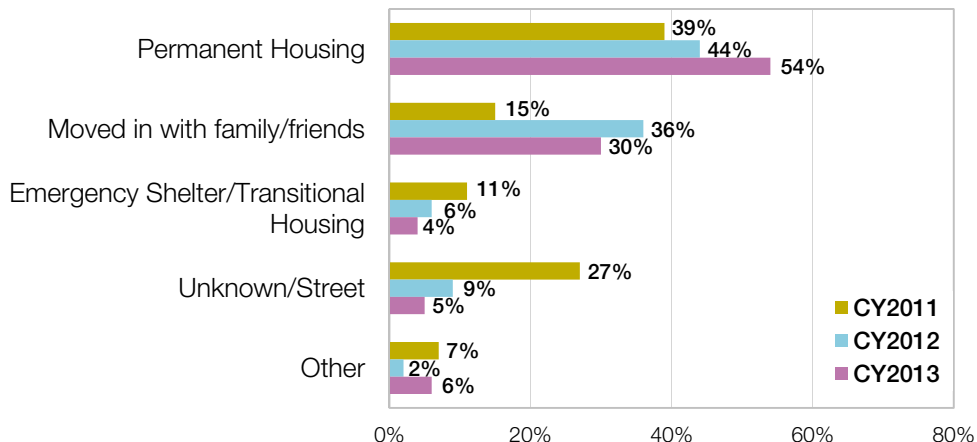
Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from street homelessness decreased 28 percentage points from 78 percent in CY2012 to 50 percent in CY2013. The decrease may be due to a better identification of destination at exits, as the exits to “family/friends” increased to 42 percent from the previous year’s zero percent. “Unknown/Street” exit destinations decreased to zero percent from 22 percent in CY2012. The decrease in “Unknown/Street” is an excellent result.

Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 – CY2013



Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from transitional housing increased 10 percentage points from 44 percent in CY2012 to 54 percent in CY2013. In general, transitional housing programs show improvement over the past three years as it relates to the destination at exit for veterans served.

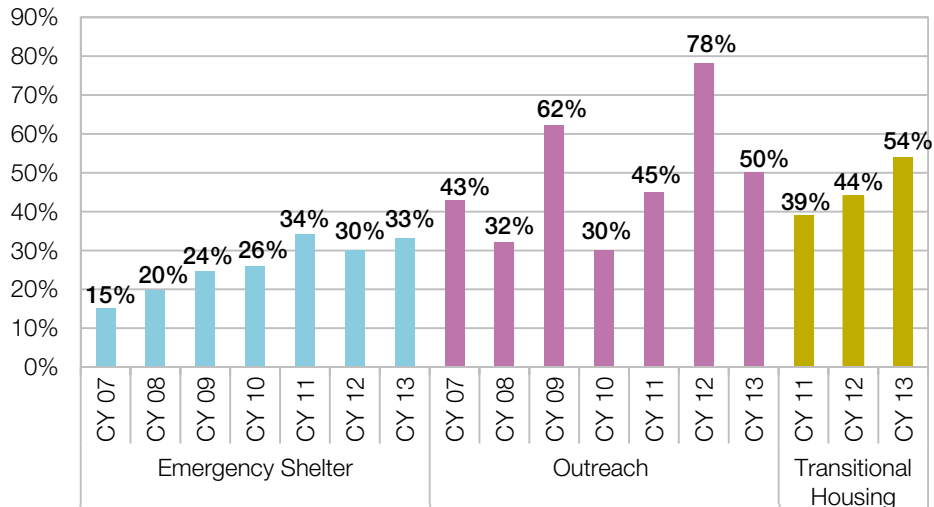
Transitional Housing: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 – CY2013



Successful Housing Outcomes

A larger portion of veterans in transitional housing exited into permanent housing during CY2013. The increase in exits to permanent housing from transitional housing is very encouraging.

Veterans Exits to Permanent Housing by Program Type (%)
CY2007 – CY2013*

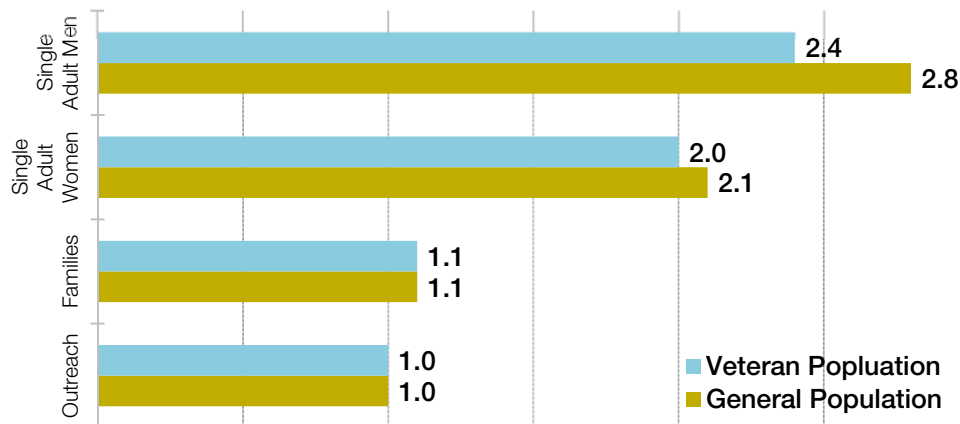


*Transitional Housing programs were not included prior to CY2011.

Service Instances

Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters or outreach program, during a 12 month time frame. For all sub-populations, veterans tend to have less service instances than the general homeless population.

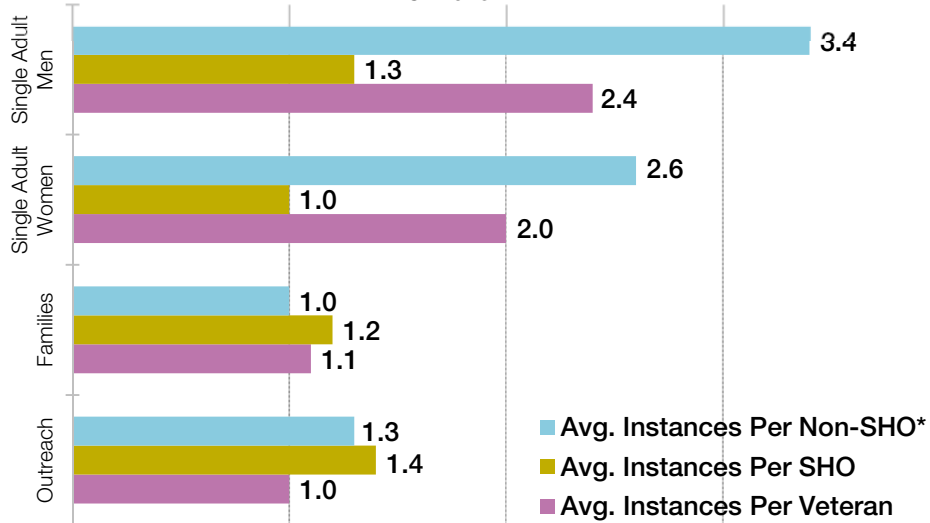
Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2013



Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a homeless program have close to one service instance for all subpopulations. This is very similar to the general homeless population. The number of service instances is significantly higher for the population that exits unsuccessfully, showing consistent return to homelessness. The number of returns is more than 3 times, on average, during a 12 month period, for single adult men veterans. This fact shows the importance of interventions that ensure a housing outcome at the end of a homeless episode.

Veterans Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2013

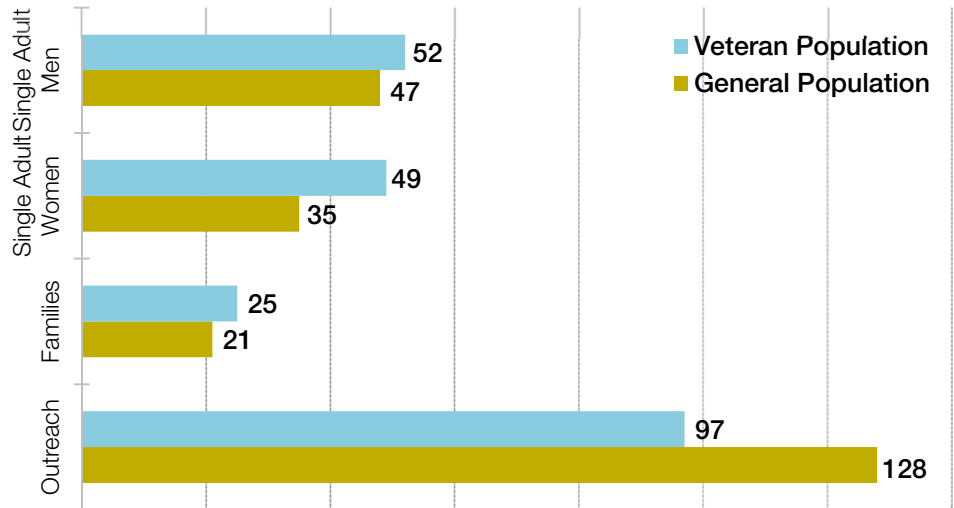


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit

Average Length of Program Stay

Veterans tend to spend more time in a homeless shelter than the general homeless population. This is very surprising and concerning, given the added resources veterans have access to, compared to the general homeless population. This is an area that needs significant improvement. On the other hand, veterans served by outreach end their street homeless episode faster than the general population.

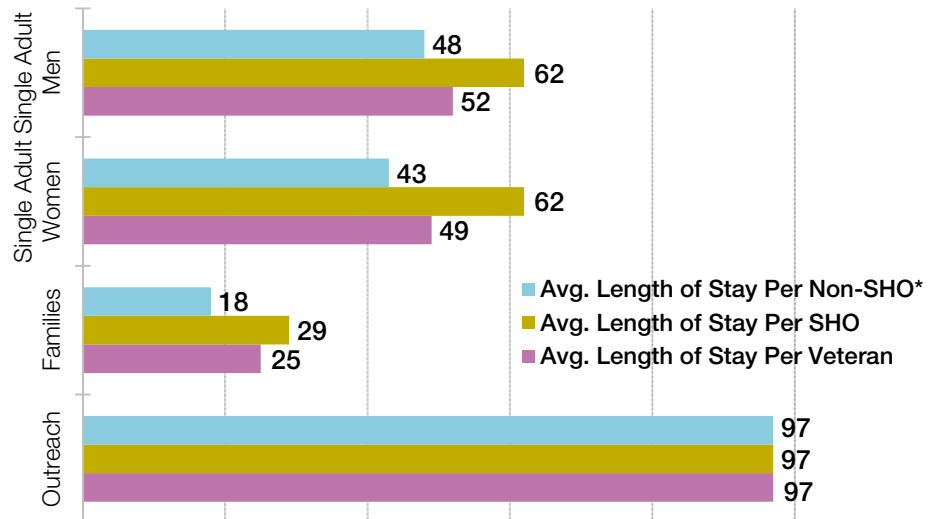
Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days)
CY2013



Average Length of Program Stay by Program Type

For all subpopulations, time in emergency shelter was higher if the outcome was a successful exit. No difference was noted for individuals served by the outreach program.

Veterans Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2013

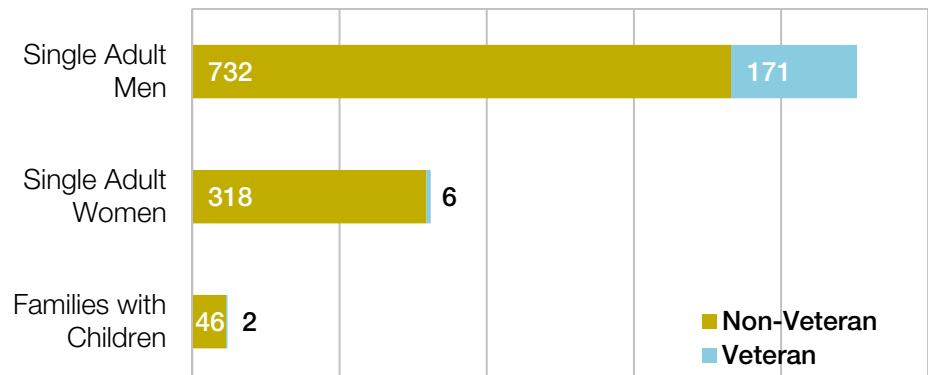


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Fourteen percent of adults served (179 out of 1,275 households) in CY2013 by permanent supportive housing (PSH) were veterans. This represents a decrease of 1 percentage point compared to CY2012.

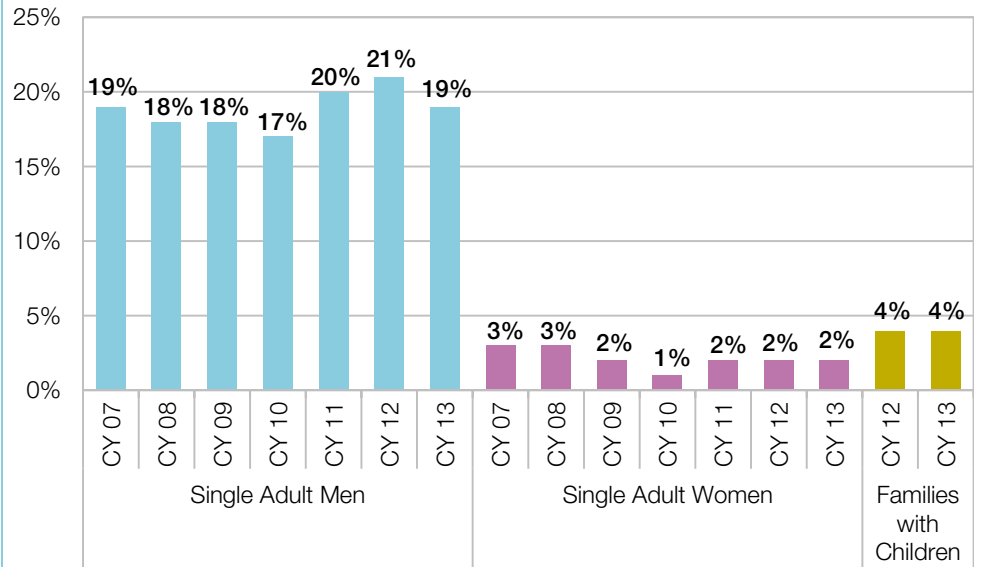
Single Adults Served by PSH (#)
CY2013



Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The composition of the veteran population served by PSH remained consistent from CY2011 to CY2013 relative to the different PSH sub-populations. The majority of veterans served in PSH were single adult men at 19 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population.

Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%)
CY2007 – CY2013



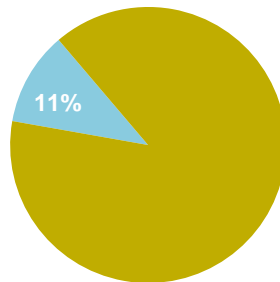
Transitional Age Youth

This section covers the transitional age youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2013.

Households Served

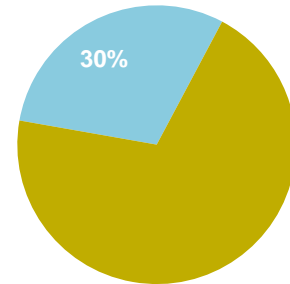
“Transitional age youth” are young adults between ages of 18 and 24 who were served in the emergency shelter system. In CY2013, 11 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (623 of 5,460) and 30 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelter (436 of 1,454) were transitional age youth.

Total Singles (#)
CY2013



■ Transitional Age Youth

Total HoHs in Families (#)
CY2013

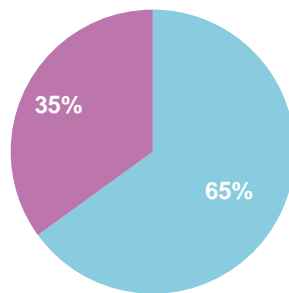


■ Transitional Age Youth

Gender

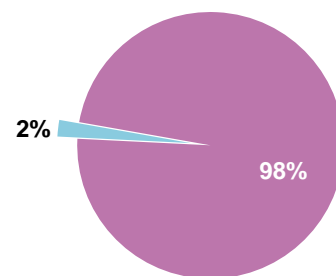
The majority of the transitional age youth who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were males. The vast majority of transitional age youth in families were females.

Transitional Age Youth Singles:
Gender (%)
CY2013



■ Male ■ Female

Transitional Age Youth Families:
Gender (%)
CY2013

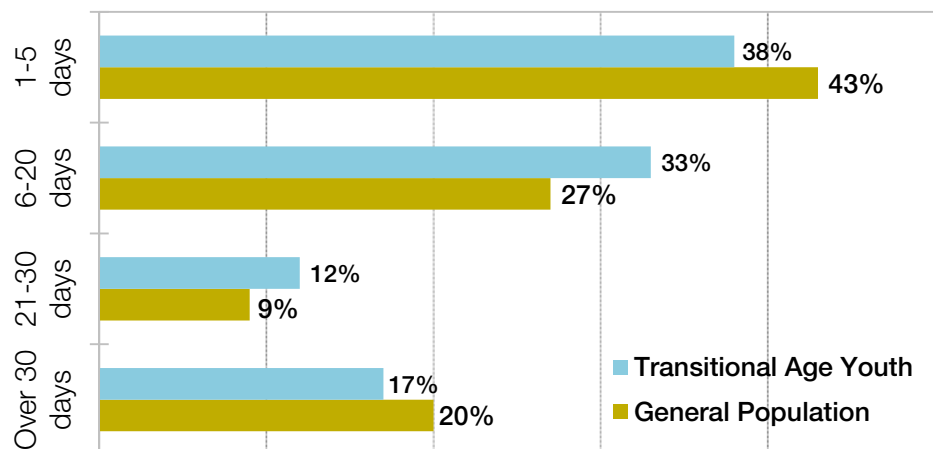


■ Female ■ Male

Average Length of Service Instances

Thirty-eight percent of transitional age youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 17 percent of transitional age youth have shelter stays greater than 30 days.

Average Length of Service Instances (%)
CY2013

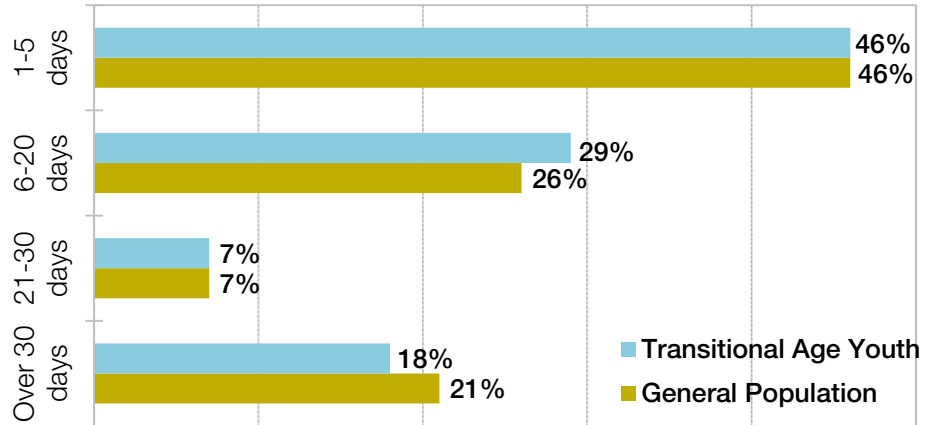


■ Transitional Age Youth
■ General Population

Service Instances - Single Adults

Forty-six percent of single transitional age youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days. Eighteen percent of single transitional age youth have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Single transitional age youth have the same emergency shelter stay pattern as the general homeless population.

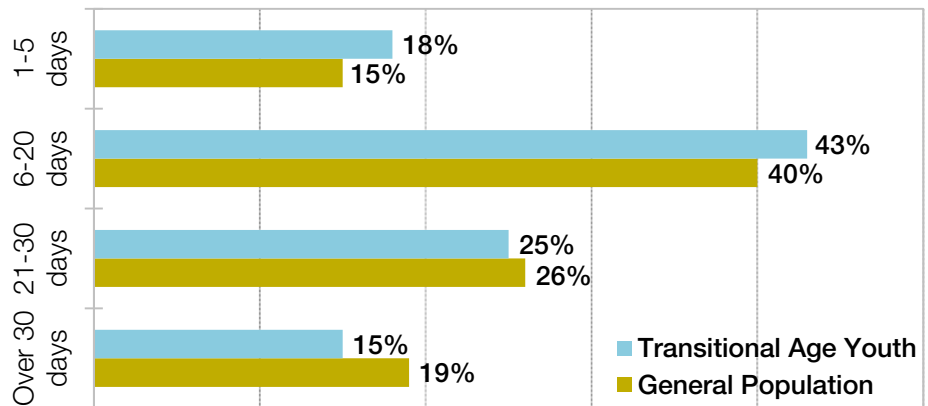
Average Length of Shelter Service Instances – Single Adults (%)
CY2013



Service Instances - Families

Eighteen percent of transitional age youth in families exit shelter within 1-5 days. Transitional age youth in families tend to stay longer in shelter than single adults.

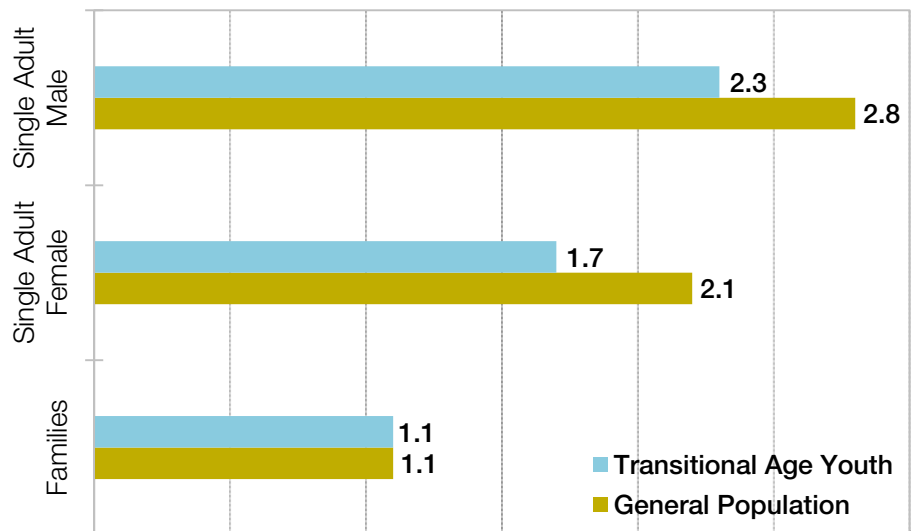
Average Length of Service Instances – Families (%)
CY2013



Service Instances

Transitional age youth, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters during a 12 month time frame. Single adult transitional age youth tend to have fewer service instances than the general homeless population.

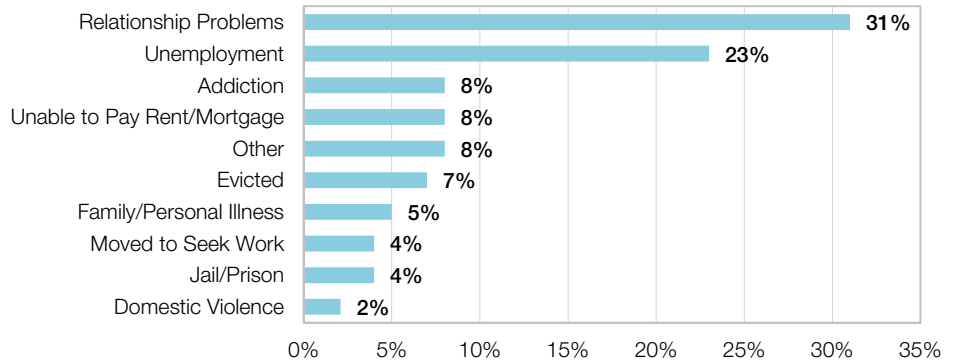
Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter (#)
CY2013



Homelessness Precipitators

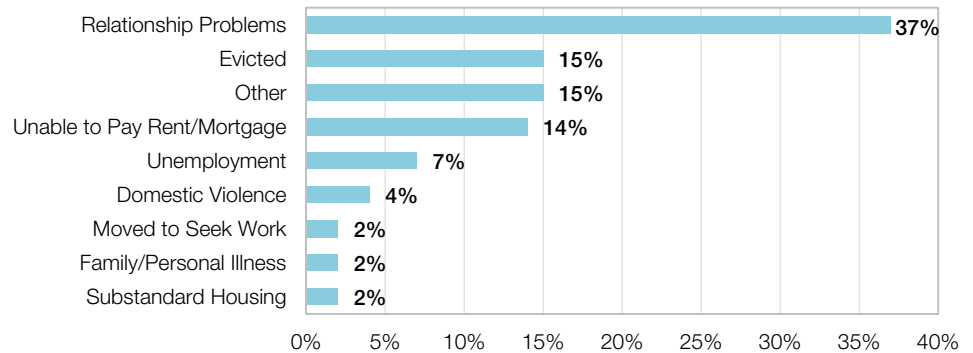
For single transitional age youth, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 31 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 23 percent and “Addiction” at 8 percent.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Homelessness Primary Reason (%) CY2013



For transitional age youth in families, “Relationship Problems” at 37 percent is the top reason for homelessness.

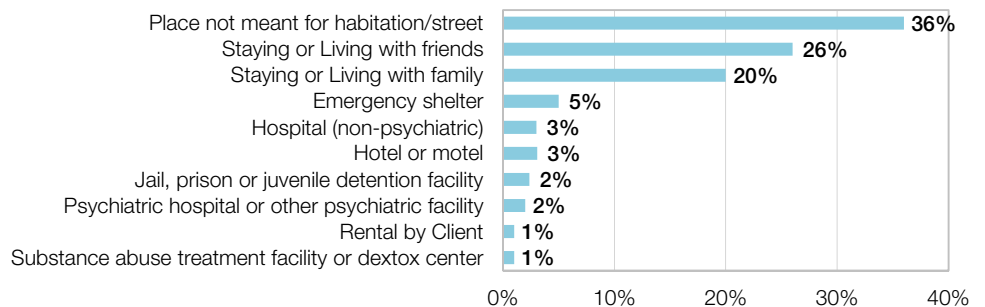
Transitional Age Youth Families: Homelessness Primary Reason (%) CY2013



Residence Prior to Program Entry

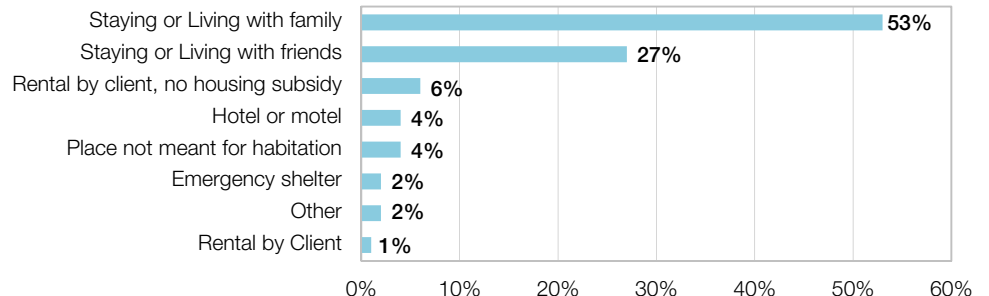
The majority of single transitional age youth enter emergency shelter from places not meant for habitation/street or from staying with friends and family.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2013



For transitional age youth in families, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Eighty percent of transitional age youth in families become homeless after exhausting all other resources.

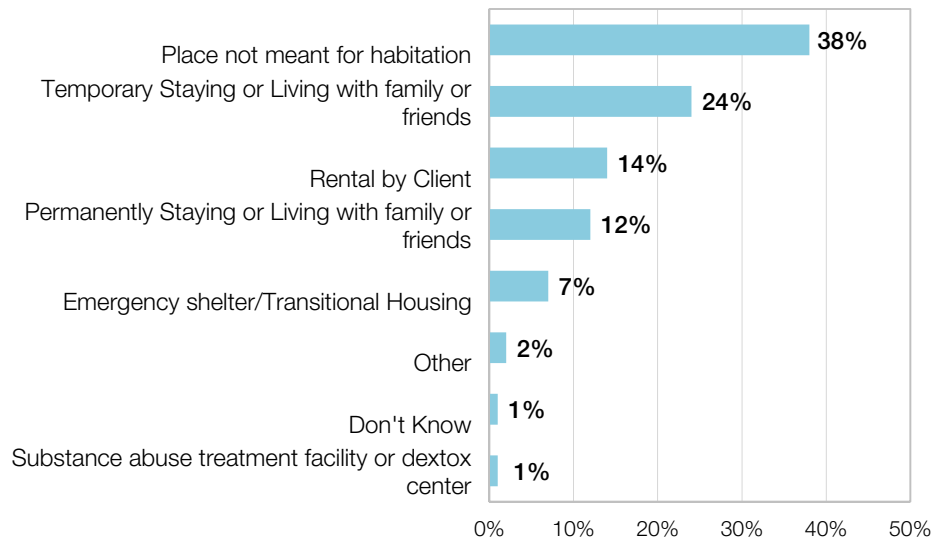
Transitional Age Youth Families: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2013



Destination at Exit

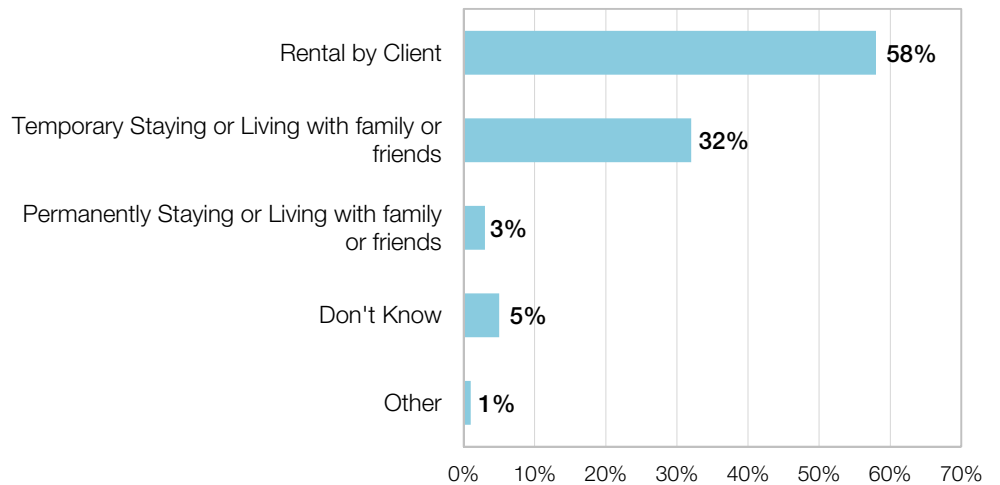
Single transitional age youth are likely to exit to places not meant for habitation (38 percent) or end up with their families or friends, temporarily (24 percent). This is similar to the pattern of exit for the general single adult population.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Exit Destinations (%) CY2013



A high percent of transitional age youth in families exit to housing (58 percent), similar to the pattern of exit for the general population in families.

Transitional Age Youth Families: Exit Destinations (%) CY2013



“Point-in-Time”

Annual Point-in-Time Count of Persons Who Are Homeless

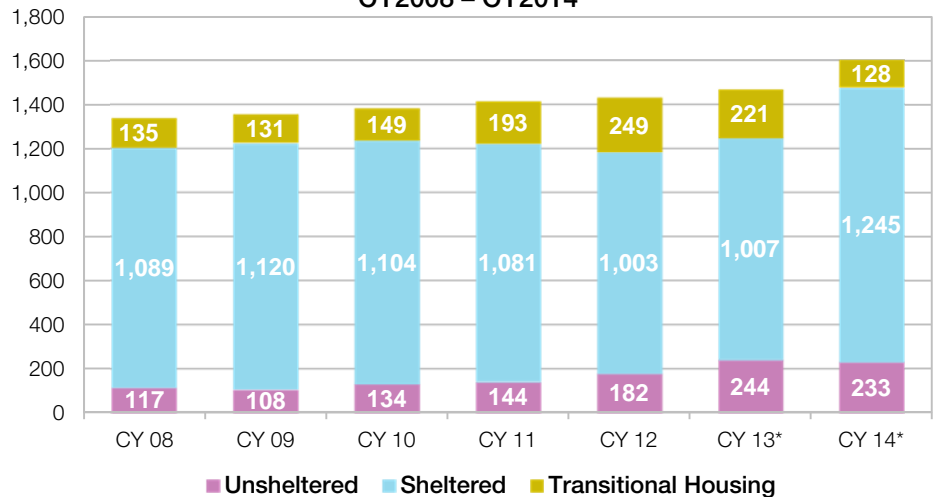
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus offers shelter overflow services during the cold winter months when shelter usage spikes, as evidenced by CSB’s tenth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness. Of all persons counted in Columbus, 85 percent were sheltered.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires local communities to conduct a point-in-time count of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness at least once every two years as part of HUD’s application process for Continuum of Care funding for homeless services. The HUD requirement to count homeless persons also helps HUD and local communities assess gaps in homeless housing and service programs.

The latest count was conducted on January 23, 2014. Our community counted 1,614 homeless individuals (including households comprised of only children). The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 8 percent over last year in January 2013 (1,488).

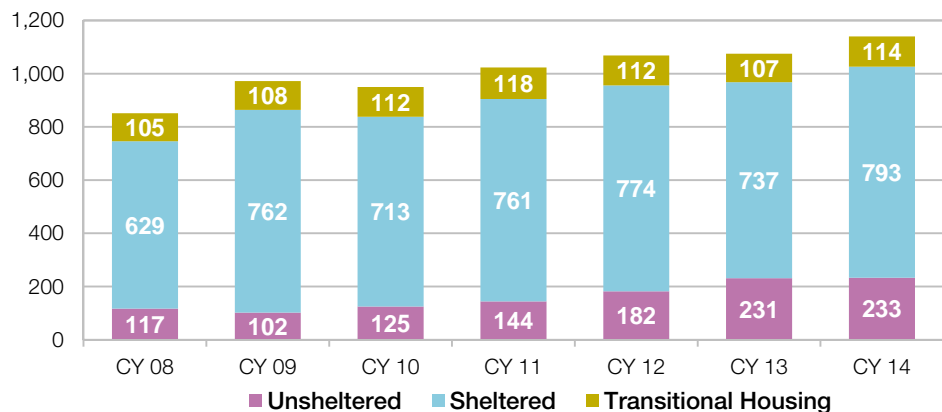
Fourteen percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation, a 5 percent decrease from 2013. Seventy-one percent of the people who were homeless on the single night of the point-in-time count were single adults. Twenty-nine percent were in families.

**Point in Time Trends – All (Persons)
CY2008 – CY2014***

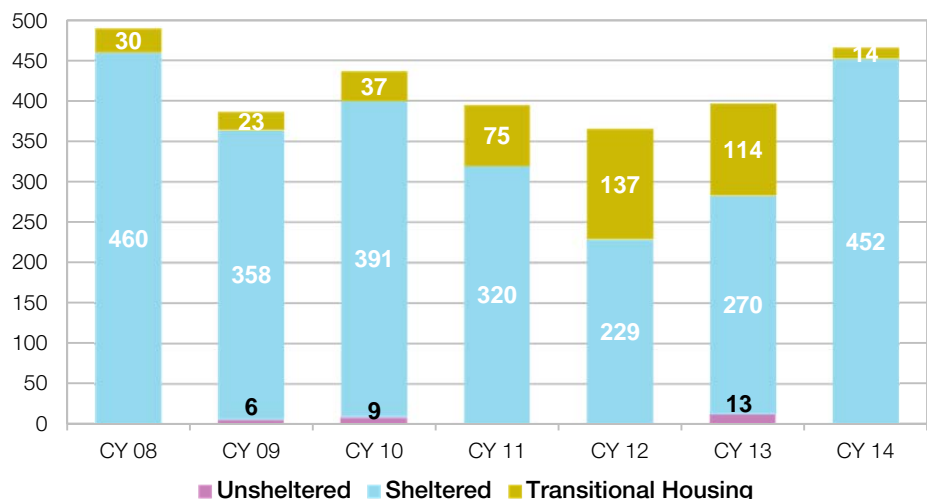


*Households comprised of only children were not included in the counts.

**Point in Time Trends by – Single Adults
CY2008 – CY2014**



**Point in Time Trends – Families (Persons)
CY2008 – CY2014**



Appendix I

[FY14 Program Capacities (7/1/13 – 6/30/14)]

Family Emergency Shelter

Agency	Program	Total (Families)		
YWCA	Family Center	50		

Men's Emergency Shelter

Total capacity
619

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission on 6 th St.	110	94	204
LSS	Faith Mission on 8 th Ave.	95	0	95
LSS	VA Emergency Housing	15	0	15
Maryhaven	Engagement Center	42	0	42
Southeast, Inc.	Friends of the Homeless	130	15	145
VOAGO	Men's Shelter	40	5	45
VOAGO	VA Emergency Housing	13	0	13
YMCA	Overflow Alternate Site	0	60	60
<i>Total</i>		445	174	619

Women's Emergency Shelter

Total capacity
164

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42	36	78
LSS	VA Emergency Housing	4	0	4
Maryhaven	Engagement Center	8	5	13
Southeast, Inc.	Friends of the Homeless Rebecca's Place	47	7	54
YMCA	Overflow Alternate Site	0	15	15
<i>Total</i>		101	63	164

Transitional Housing

Total capacity
110

Agency	Program	Total
Huckleberry House	Transitional Living Program	24
Maryhaven	Women's Program	5
Southeast, Inc.	New Horizons Transitional Housing	36
VOAGO	Veteran's Program	40
YMCA	ADAMH	5
<i>Total</i>		110

Permanent Supportive Housing

Total Rebuilding Lives Units
1,172

Operational	Rebuilding Lives	Other Populations	Total Units
CHN - Briggsdale Apartments	25	10	35
CHN - Cassady Avenue Apartments	10	-	10
CHN - Community ACT Housing	42	33	75
CHN - East Fifth Avenue Apartments	38	-	38
CHN - Inglewood Court Apartments	45	15	60
CHN - Leasing Supportive Housing	25	-	25
CHN - North 22nd Street Apartments	30	-	30
CHN - North High Street Apartments	33	3	36
CHN - Parsons Avenue Apartments	25	-	25
CHN - RLPTI	108	-	108
CHN - Safe Havens Apartments	13	-	13
CHN - Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN - St. Clair Hotel	30	1	31
Southeast - Scattered Site Apartments	90	-	90
Southeast - Rebuilding Lives Leasing	30	-	30
NCR/Maryhaven - The Commons at Chantry	50	50	100
NCR - The Commons at Buckingham	75	25	100
NCR - The Commons at Grant	50	50	100
NCR - The Commons at Livingston 1	25	25	50
NCR - The Commons at Livingston 2 (Opened Jan 2014)	35	15	50
NCR - The Commons at Third	60	40	100
YMCA - 40 West Long	105	298	403
YWCA - 40 West Long Expansion (Opened May 2014)	38	-	38
YMCA - Sunshine Terrace/Franklin Station	75	120	195
YWCA - WINGS	69	33	102
<i>Total</i>	1,172	752	1,924

Appendix II

[Emergency Shelter Data 2007 – 2013]

All Clients (men, women & children)	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Total Clients Served	7,672	7,145	6,939	7,467	8,368	8,910	10,278
Total Number of Households Served	5,750	5,320	5,355	5,446	6,243	6,412	6,916
Total Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913
Total Number of Adults	5,975	5,562	5,512	5,722	6,542	6,742	7,365
Percent Working (HoH)	15%	11%	11%	13%	15%	18%	20%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	29%	31%	32%	29%	39%	36%	37%
Total Shelter Units ¹	343,050	346,112	329,970	343,105	339,915	293,625	324,235

Families	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Families Served	794	785	746	854	955	1,118	1,481
Individuals in Families ²	2,716	2,610	2,330	2,875	3,080	3,635	4,871
Number of Adults	1,019	1,027	903	1,130	1,254	1,467	1,958
Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913
Average Family Size	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3
Average Income	\$510	\$418	\$402	\$411	\$496	\$460	\$582
Percent Working (HoH)	16%	19%	16%	16%	23%	22%	32%
Successful Outcomes	65%	69%	63%	65%	69%	72%	66%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	54	55	61	52	43	20	21
Total Shelter Units	148,980	142,072	124,856	133,566	123,493	71,266	98,321
Average Households Served per Night ³	118	118	120	105	104	60	82

¹ Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

² The number of adults plus number of children will not necessarily equal Individuals in Families. This is because the former categories are dependent upon an age calculation, which requires a valid date of birth.

³ The Family System capacity was reduced starting with the 2nd half of the year 2012 by transitioning Tier II units to Rapid Re-housing units.

Men	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Men Served	3,544	3,452	3,489	3,443	3,962	3,863	4,089
Average Income	\$300	\$164	\$177	\$245	\$217	\$278	\$237
Percent Working	17%	10%	11%	14%	15%	19%	17%
Successful Outcomes	20%	23%	25%	24%	31%	27%	29%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	48	49	55	50	50	47
Total Shelter Units	163,777	164,035	165,105	169,362	175,284	177,567	179,615
Average Served per Night	449	448	452	464	480	485	492

Women	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
Women Served	1,234	1,083	1,120	1,149	1,326	1,467	1,422
Average Income	\$267	\$160	\$206	\$257	\$212	\$238	\$221
Percent Working	10%	7%	8%	11%	10%	12%	13%
Successful Outcomes	25%	28%	34%	34%	40%	32%	28%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	37	39	38	34	32	35
Total Shelter Units	38,112	40,005	40,009	40,177	41,027	44,789	46,304
Average Served per Night	104	109	110	110	112	122	127

Appendix III

[Historical Emergency Shelter Data 1995 – 2006]

All Clients (men, women & children)	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Total Clients Served	8,890	8,764	9,414	8,893	7,275	7,513	7,437	7,766	7,609	7,374
Total Number of Households Served	6,116	6,052	6,461	6,309	5,638	5,540	5,648	6,000	5,814	5,662
Total Number of Children	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497
Total Number of Adults	6,434	6,372	6,791	6,624	5,831	5,789	5,858	6,212	6,030	5,877
Percent Working (HoH)¹	18%	21%	20%	21%	24%	26%	16%	15%	12%	16%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	9%	11%	12%	14%	16%	18%	17%	20%	23%	25%
Total Shelter Units²	268,026	274,065	302,798	380,755	350,136	397,008	306,225	333,708	337,826	333,925

Families	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Families Served	1,168	1,098	1,217	974	612	740	698	696	678	706
Individuals in Families³	3,942	3,810	4,170	3,558	2,249	2,713	2,487	2,462	2,473	2,418
Number of Adults	1,486	1,418	1,547	1,289	805	989	908	908	894	921
Number of Children	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497
Average Family Size	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4
Average Income	-----	-----	\$332	\$428	\$537	\$630	\$491	\$413	\$347	\$422
Percent Working (HoH)¹	11%	15%	14%	20%	30%	33%	16%	16%	12%	21%
Successful Outcomes	27%	32%	35%	46%	52%	57%	54%	61%	59%	60%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	29	29	29	48	70	71	47	54	56	57
Total Shelter Units	117,709	114,656	124,619	183,903	163,551	189,856	115,976	133,550	138,851	139,855
Average Households Served per Night	95	89	100	136	121	144	102	104	101	110

¹ The percent working for 2003 through 2006 was based on employment status at intake.

² Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

³ The number of adults plus number of children will not necessarily equal Individuals in Families. This is because the former categories are dependent upon an age calculation, which requires a valid date of birth.

Men	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Men Served	4,013	3,995	4,281	4,414	4,167	3,869	3,881	4,144	3,935	3,693
Average Income	-----	-----	\$217	\$217	\$267	\$307	\$308	\$351	\$262	\$374
Percent Working	20%	23%	22%	21%	24%	27%	18%	17%	13%	17%
Successful Outcomes ¹	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	9%	10%	13%	15%	19%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	30	33	34	36	36	43	41	40	41	42
Total Shelter Units	120,873	131,959	143,916	157,533	149,317	168,261	158,120	164,350	161,250	155,993
Average Served per Night	331	361	394	432	409	456	433	450	442	427

Women	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Women Served	935	959	963	921	859	931	1,069	1,160	1,201	1,263
Average Income	-----	-----	\$216	\$257	\$307	\$294	\$226	\$256	\$253	\$301
Percent Working	17%	18%	17%	20%	17%	15%	11%	9%	6%	8%
Successful Outcomes	15%	16%	17%	18%	22%	26%	18%	20%	23%	23%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	29	35	42	43	42	30	31	31	30
Total Shelter Units	29,444	27,450	34,263	39,319	37,268	38,891	32,129	35,808	37,725	38,077
Average Served per Night	81	75	94	108	102	107	88	98	103	104

¹ Calendar Year 2005 housing outcomes data for the Faith Mission men's programs are not reliable; consequently, Faith Mission on 6th and Faith Mission on 8th have been excluded from the men's system calculations for successful outcomes.

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