

Community Shelter Board
Snapshot Report 2015



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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 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, 2015) and trends over calendar years (1995 – 2014). All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the Columbus Service Point 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 is a collective impact organization leading our community's response to homelessness by creating collaborations, developing innovative solutions, and investing in quality programs in Columbus and Franklin County. Community Shelter Board 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's response to 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 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 Approach

CSB is dedicated to leading the community's response to homelessness and continues to lead the community's Rebuilding Lives plan. The plan is a comprehensive, interrelated and targeted set of strategies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the homeless system.

Using our nationally-recognized model and our Rebuilding Lives plan, we work on the full scope of homelessness priorities: linking people at imminent risk of homelessness to community resources; helping people address their immediate housing crisis; moving people from crisis to stability; and advocating for policies and resources to end homelessness. This work is organized into four broad goals:



CSB's 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.

Prevention: Helps families on the brink of homelessness receive temporary utility and rent assistance to retain their housing. Families are provided with work and job training referrals, tenant education, and relocation services to quickly resolve the housing crisis. This program is funded by a private donor through United Way of Central Ohio.



CRISIS RESPONSE

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

Homeless hotline: Calls are answered 24 hours a day by HandsOn Central Ohio to help people identify and secure an option other than a shelter bed if possible, to preserve resources for those whose only option is shelter. Those with no other resources are connected to emergency shelter.



Street outreach: A program that looks for people living on the street. Outreach workers at Maryhaven help people get to the safety of a shelter or home where they can get the services they need.



Emergency shelter: Provides access to shelter beds for men, women, and families in Columbus and Franklin County. Beyond providing a secure and clean place to sleep, all shelter programs offer basic services such as showers, meals, healthcare, and material assistance. Shelters are an important part of the housing partnership.



TRANSITION

People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.

Rapid re-housing: Families are helped to move out of shelter quickly and into their own apartments. Case managers help families maintain stable housing. The average family is currently in shelter only 24 days.

Navigators: Single men and women are helped to move out of shelter quickly and into their own apartments. Case managers called navigators deliver intensive services focused on ending the homeless crisis quickly and stabilizing people in housing.

Direct client assistance: People exiting emergency shelters or experiencing street homelessness receive short-term financial assistance from CSB for rent and utility costs.

Permanent supportive housing: People experiencing long-term or repeated homelessness with disabilities receive permanent supportive housing, which is an apartment with health care, employment and other supports. By developing permanent supportive housing, CSB has made a major impact in addressing long-term homelessness, saving money for jails, hospitals and other systems, and ending the cycle of homelessness.



Data Snapshots

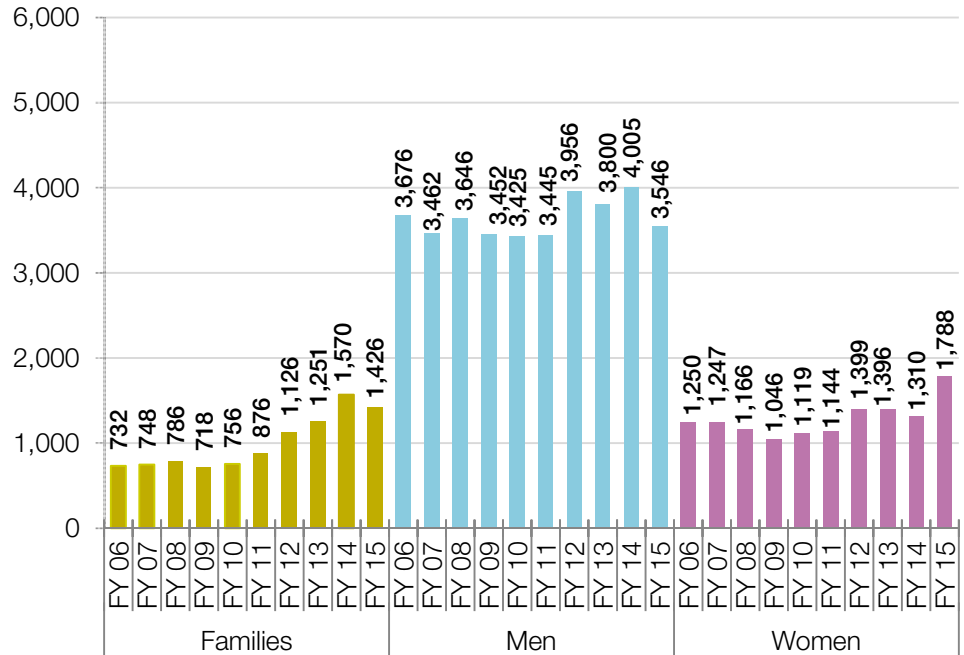
Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) – Crisis Response

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

Households Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,546 men, 1,788 women and 1,426 families in FY2015. The family emergency shelter system served 9 percent less families since FY2014 but still 63 percent more families than 4 years ago. The system operated at 178 percent capacity throughout the year. The women’s system experienced an increase in the number served by 36 percent, when compared to FY2014. The increase is due to opening of additional shelter capacity for single women, at the Van Buren Center.

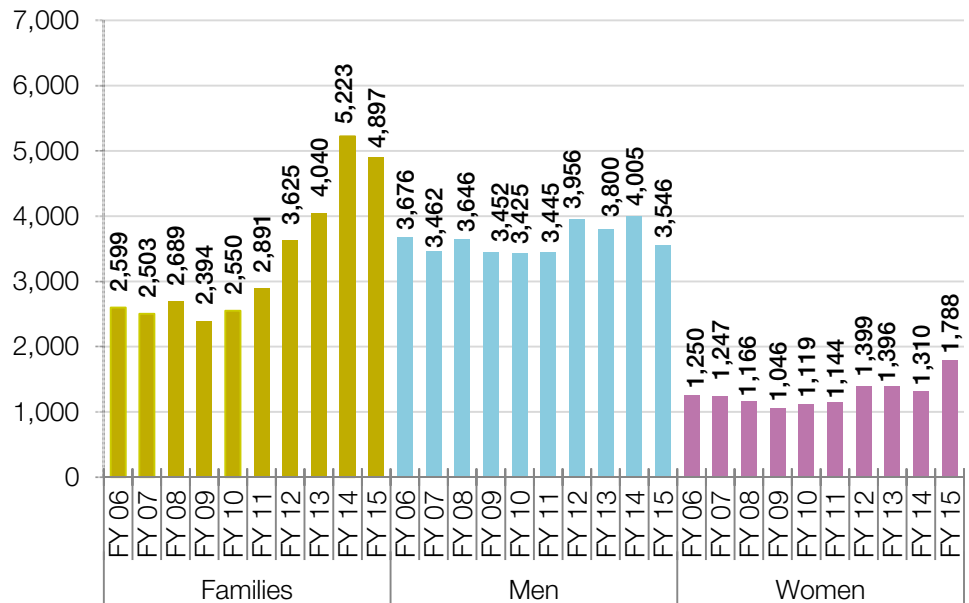
Households Served by System (#)
FY2006 – FY2015



Persons Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,546 men, 1,788 women and 4,897 individuals in families in FY2015. Overall, there were 7,198 distinct adults and 2,918 children in emergency shelters.

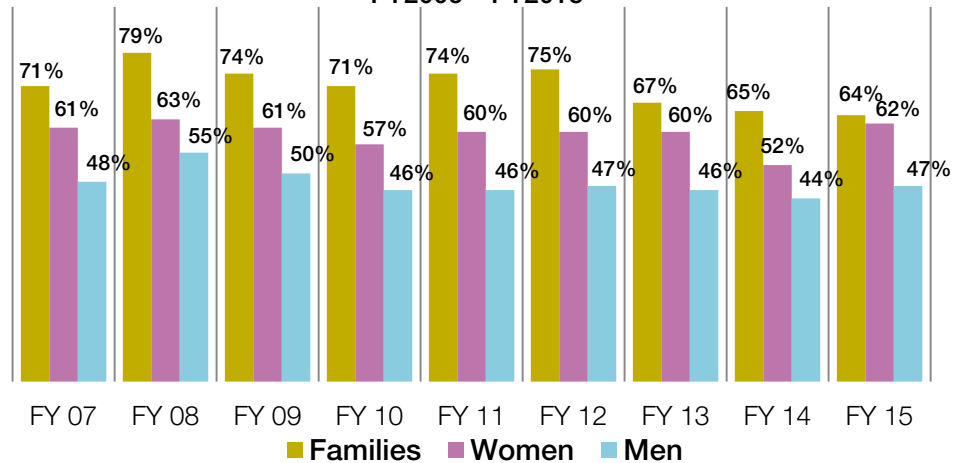
Persons Served by System (#)
FY2006 – FY2015



Newly Homeless

Newly homeless represents individuals or families who have not accessed shelter services within the past thirteen years. The majority of the single adult women and family households are new to the homeless system. In FY2015, the women's system had the greatest increase in the percent of newly homeless persons, compared to the men and family systems.

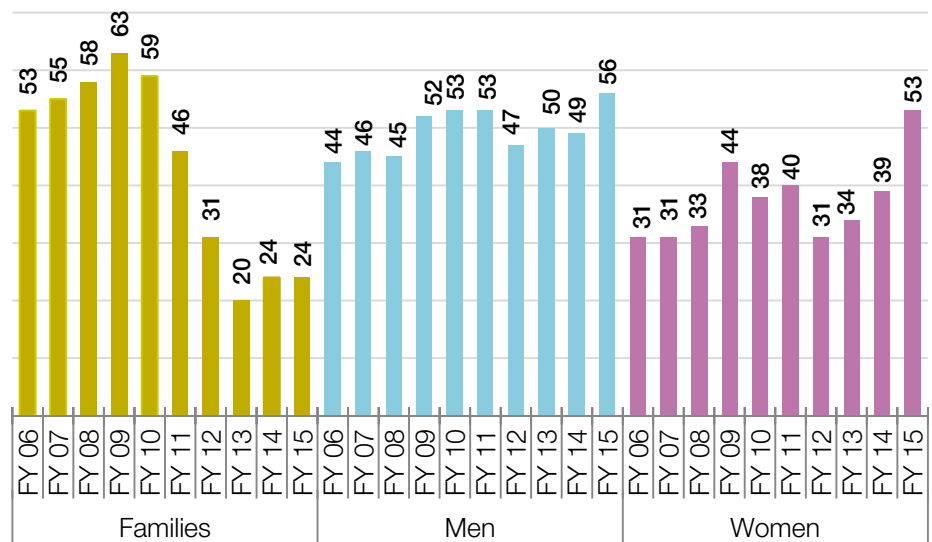
Newly Homeless Households by System (%)
FY2006 – FY2015



Average Length of Stay

In FY2015, the average length of stay in emergency shelter for families remained at 24 days. For the men's and women's systems the average length of stay increased. This increase is reflective of the major system change that occurred during the fiscal year and is consistent with performance trends during major change processes. 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.

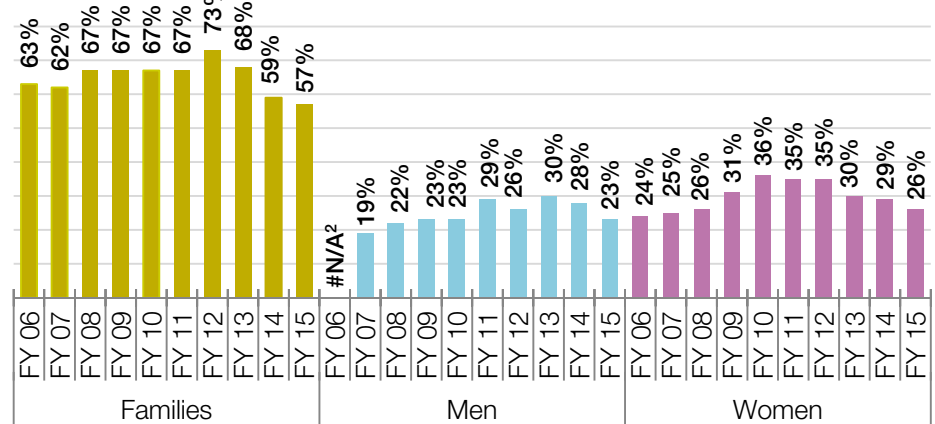
Average Length of Stay by System (Days)
FY2006 – FY2015



Successful Housing Outcomes

Successful housing outcomes are exits to permanent housing. In FY2015, 57 percent of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing, the lowest ratio since this outcome is tracked. This is concerning. Opening of a 2nd family shelter in September 2015 allows families to receive better services, with the goal of increasing successful exits to housing.

Successful Housing Outcomes by System (%)
FY2006 – FY2015¹

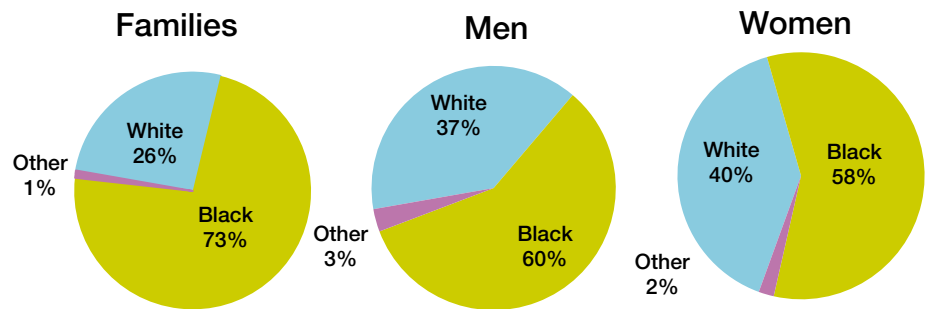


¹ In FY2015 successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family for the 18 to 24 age group.

² 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, 58 percent in the women shelters, and 60 percent in the men shelters.

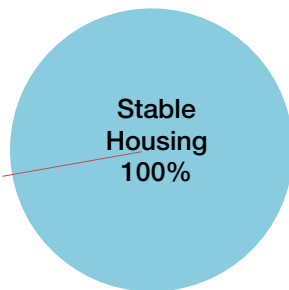


*Due to rounding percentage exceeds 100%.

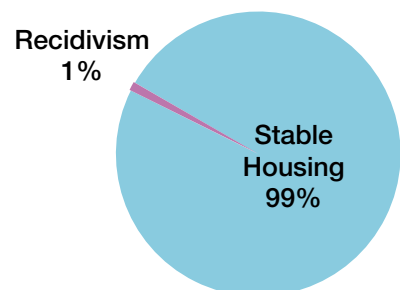
Short-term Recidivism

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 FY2015, short-term recidivism was very low for all systems. No recidivists were reported for the family system.

Families



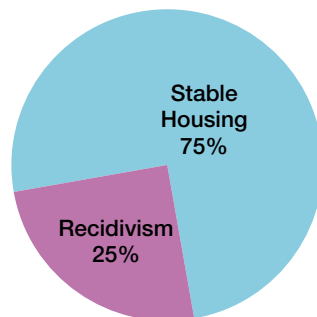
Men/Women



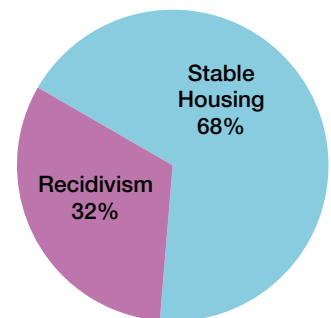
Long-term Recidivism

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, 2012 – June 30, 2013 were used to calculate long-term recidivism. The long-term recidivism is highest for individuals served by emergency shelters for single adult men. For all systems except the men's emergency shelter system recidivism decreased slightly, compared to last year's report. A 3 percentage point increase was calculated for the men's system.

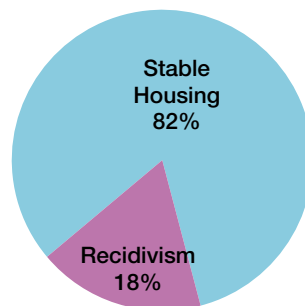
Family



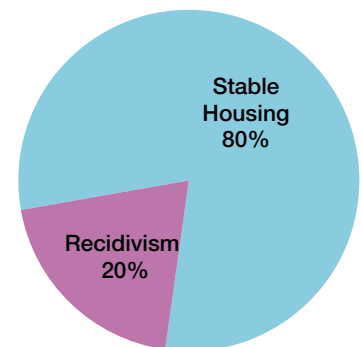
Men's



Women's



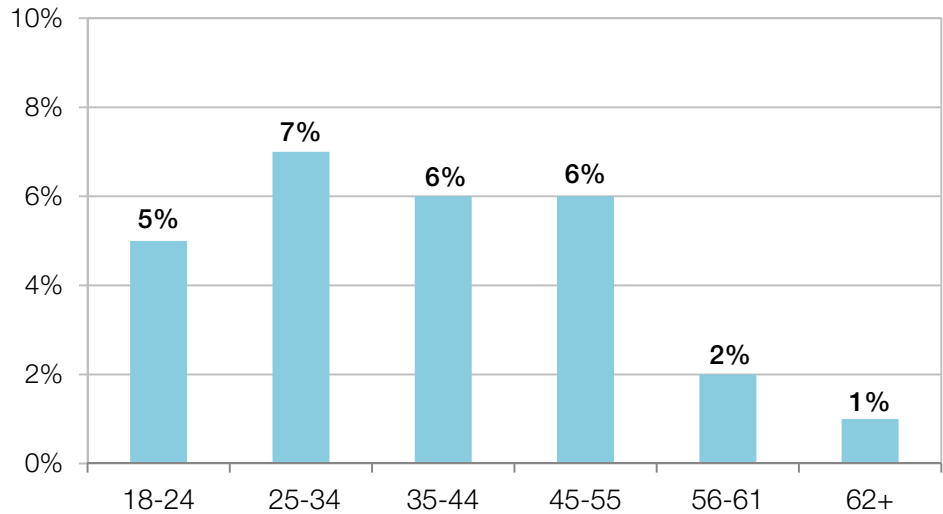
Outreach



Long-term Recidivism–All Households

In FY2015, the two-year recidivism rate for all households served was 27 percent, similar to FY2014, with households in the 25 – 34 (families) and 35-55 (single adults) age categories returning the most.

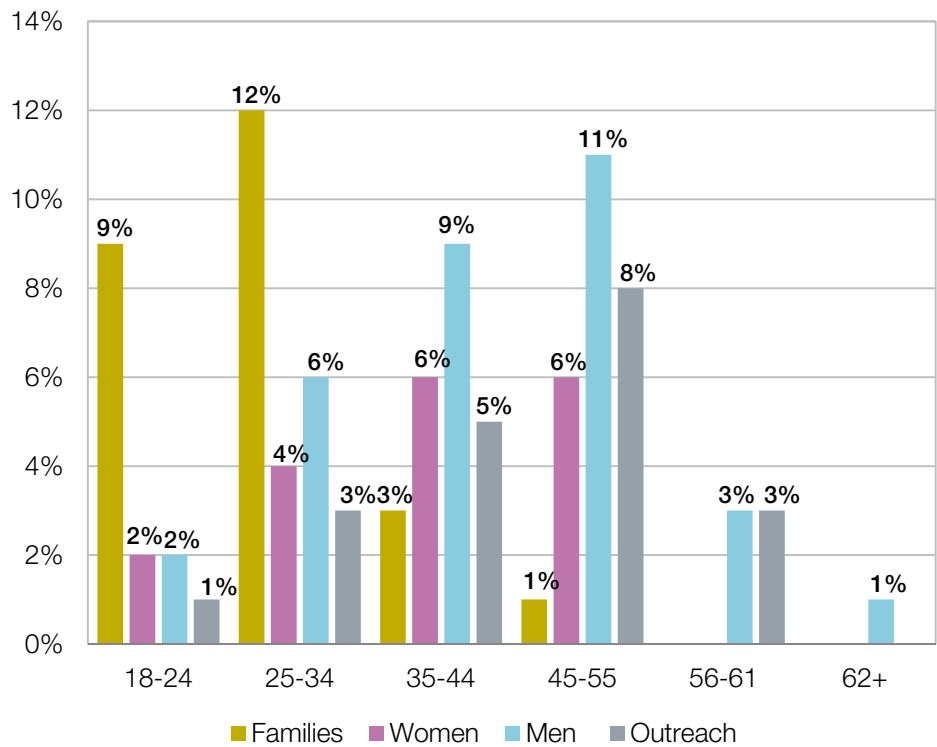
Breakdown of Recidivism by Age Group - All Households (%)
FY2015



Long-term Recidivism – System

Twenty-five percent of families that successfully exited to housing returned to homelessness within two years. The breakdown of the 25 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 (%)
FY2015

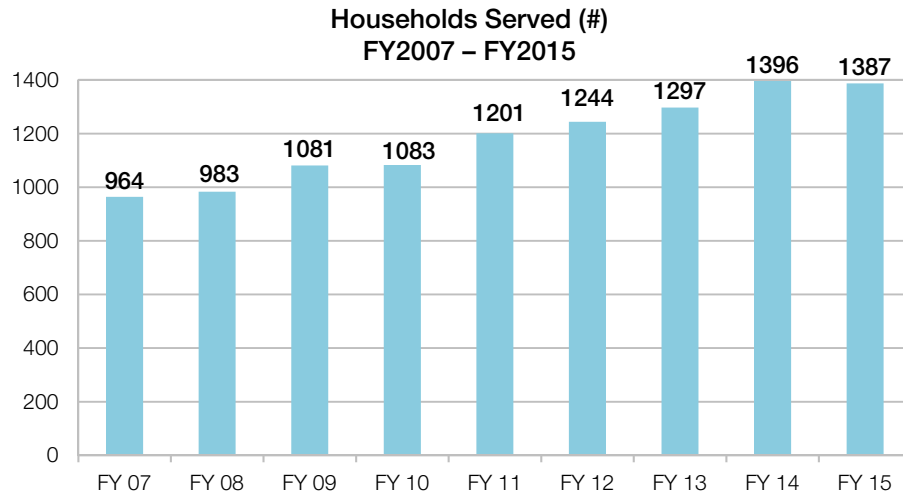


Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) - Transition

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

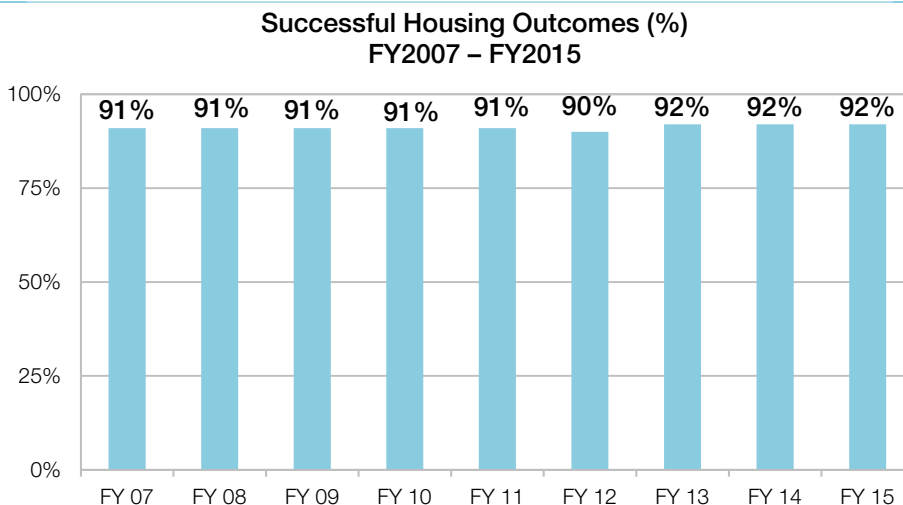
Number Served

The number of households served by Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing programs in FY2015 decreased by 1 percent. The capacity of the Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing system for the fiscal year is 1,172 units. Fifteen percent of adults served by permanent supportive housing programs were veterans.



Successful Housing Outcomes

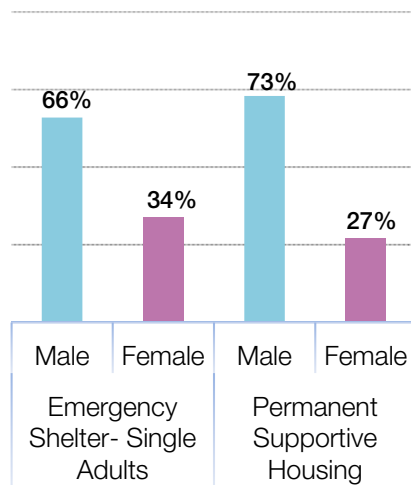
In FY2015, the rate of households that continue to stay in permanent supportive housing or move to other permanent housing options remained consistent with prior years, at 92 percent.



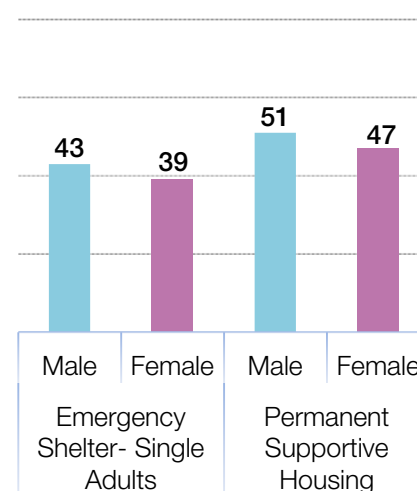
Gender Composition

The vast majority of households served in permanent supportive housing are single adults. Although very similar in race and ethnicity, emergency shelters tend to serve slightly more females (34 percent) than the permanent supportive housing (27 percent). This is a change from prior years, likely due to the added shelter capacity for single adult women. The permanent supportive housing group tends to be older for both genders.

**Gender Composition by System (%)
FY2015**



**Average Age by Gender and System
FY2015**

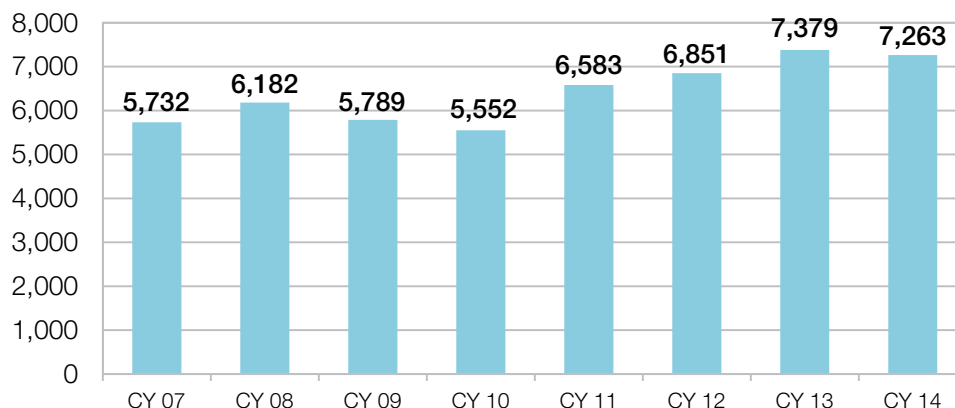


Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

Households Served

During CY2014, 7,263 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, transitional housing and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served decreased 2 percent (116 households) from CY2013.

Total Distinct Households Served (#)
CY2007 – CY2014*

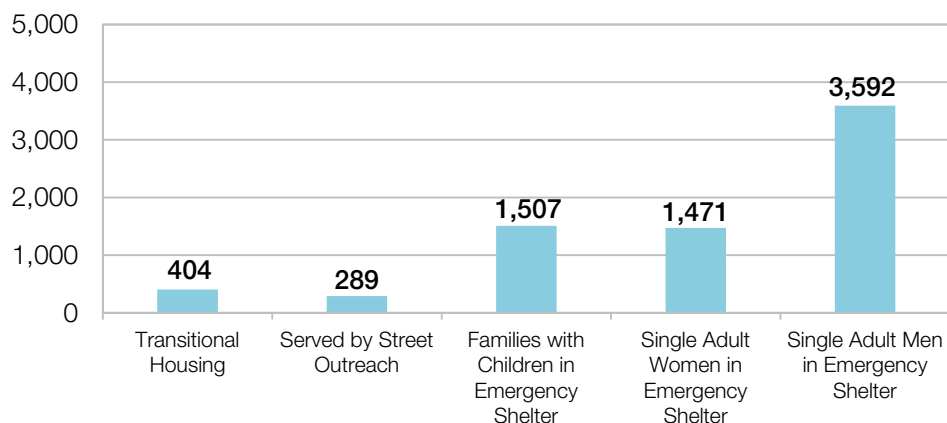


*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2014.

Distinct Households Served by Program Type

Forty-nine percent of homeless households served in CY2014 were single adult men in emergency shelters. More single women (7% increase) and families (5% increase) and less single men (10% decrease) were served in emergency shelters than last year.

Total Distinct Households Served by Program Type (#)
CY2014*

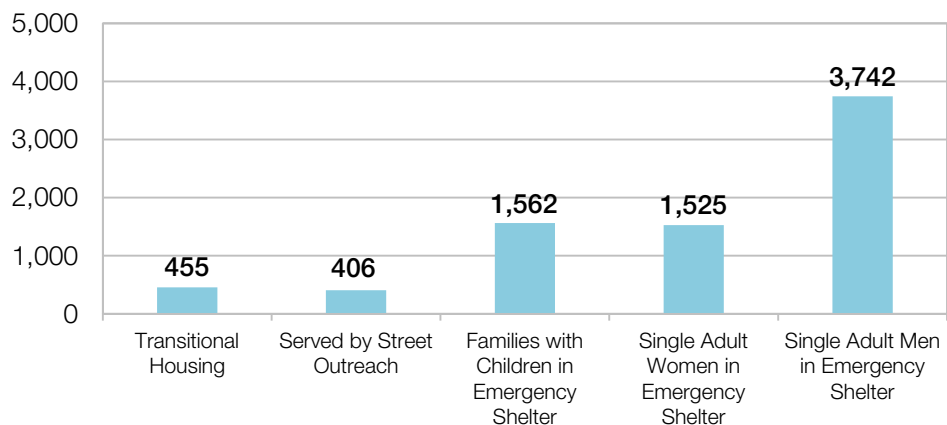


*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2014.

Total Households Served by Program Type

1,562 family households were served in CY2014. This is the highest number since CY1995. The majority of families, 93 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-three percent of single men and single women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.

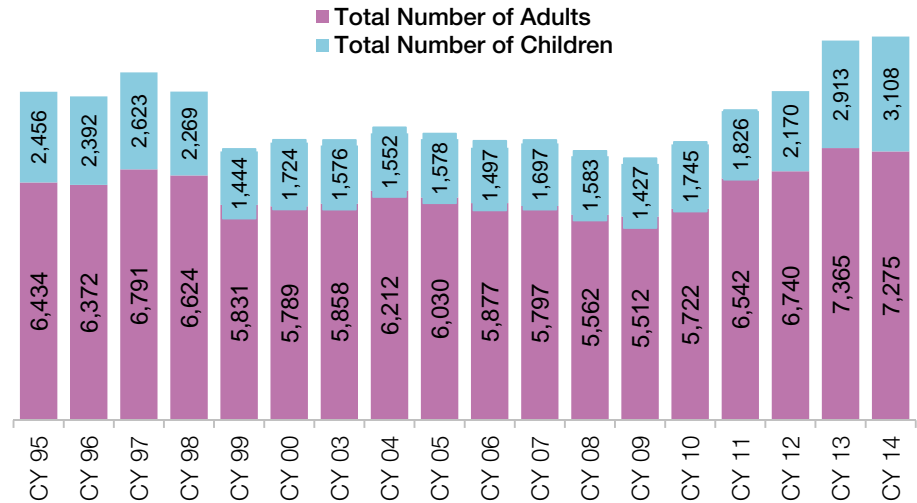
Total Households Served by Program Type (#)
CY2014



Persons Served

During 2014, 7,275 adults and 3,108 children experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents a decrease of 1 percent since last year for adults and a 7 percent increase for children. For the second consecutive year, the number of homeless individuals in our community exceeded 10,000.

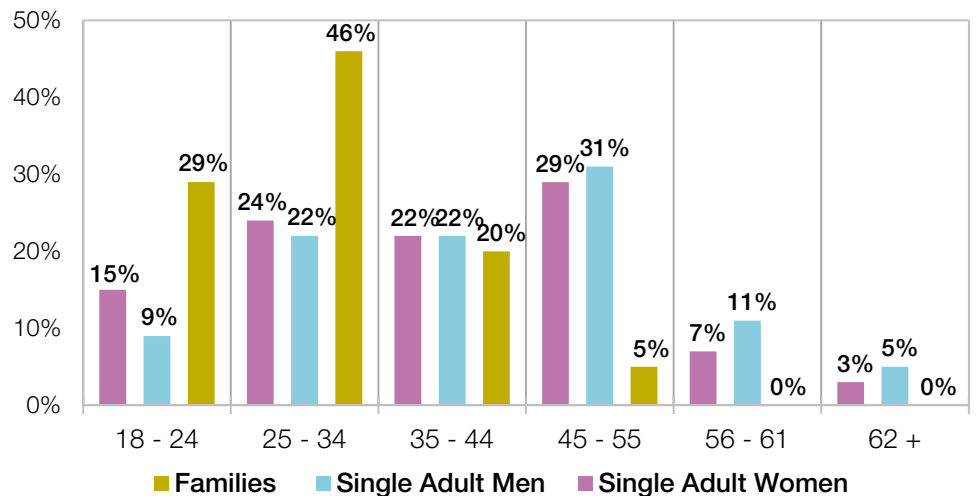
Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)
CY1995-CY2014



Households Served by Age Group

In CY2014, 46 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 (31 percent) and women (29 percent) served in single adult emergency shelters is 45 - 55. This is consistent with prior years' findings.

Households Served in Emergency Shelters by Age Group (%)
CY2014

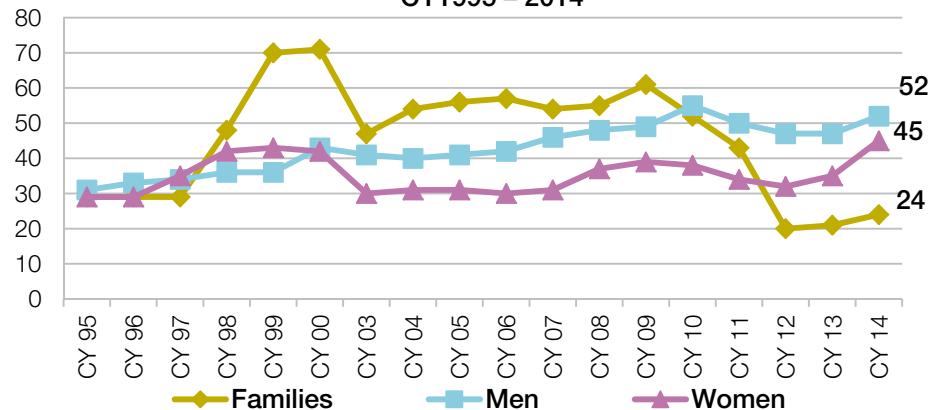


*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2014.

Average Length of Stay

Average length of stay in the emergency shelter for families was 24 days. For men, the average length of stay increased to 52 days, while women stayed for an average of 45 days. Both single men and single women stayed significantly longer in shelter than in prior reporting years. This measure is cumulative for the calendar year.

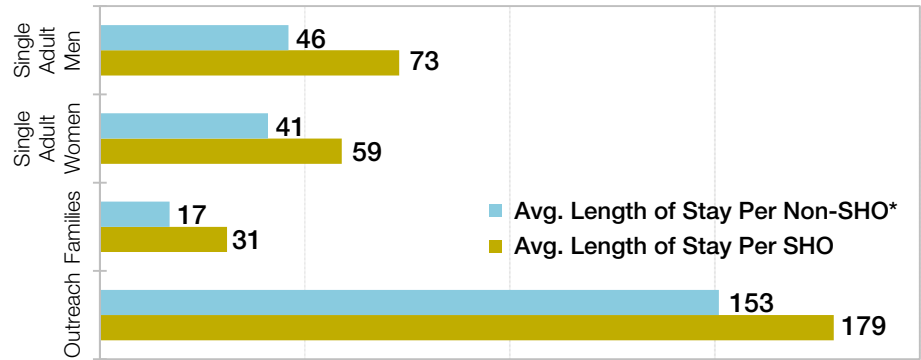
Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)
CY1995 - 2014



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. Independent of exit status, the length of stay in all programs significantly increased since last year.

Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2014

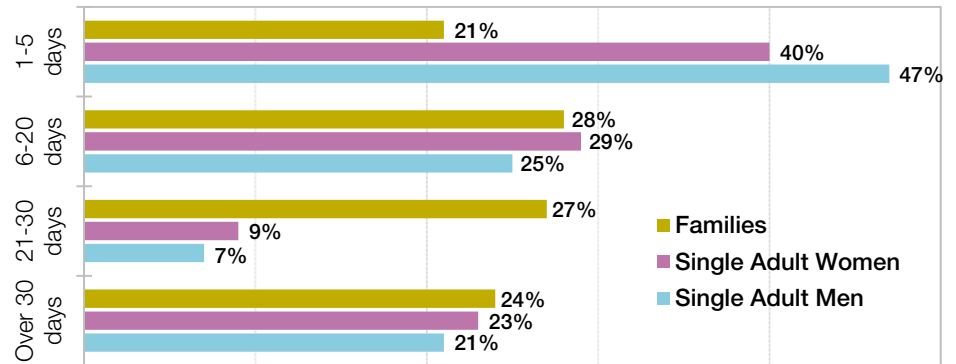


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Average Length of Service Instances

Approximately 78 percent of households exit shelter within 30 days of entry. Forty-seven percent of single adult men and 40 percent of single adult women exited shelter within 1–5 days of entry. Families' exit pattern spread almost equally among the ranges evaluated.

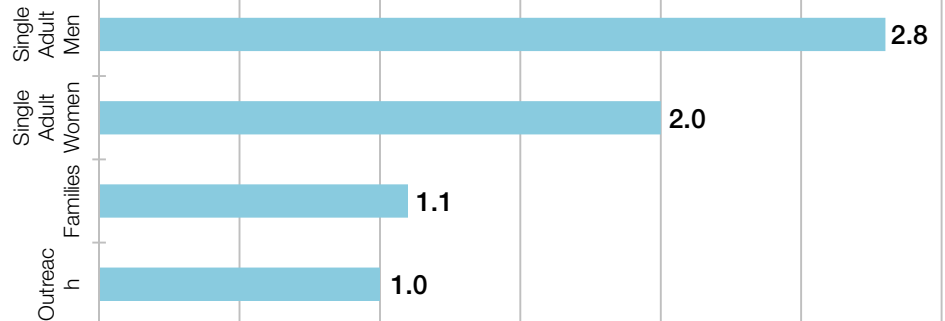
Average Length of Shelter Service Instances (%)
CY2014



Average Number of Service Instances

Single adult men had an average of 2.8 services, while single adult women had an average of 2.0 services during CY2014. Families and Outreach has an average of one service per household per year.

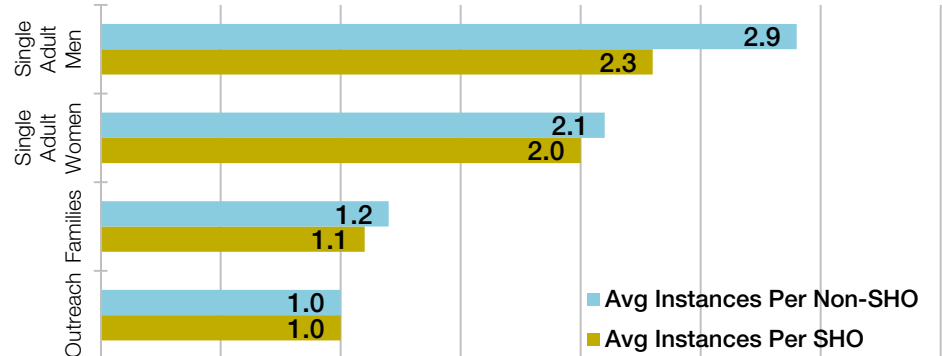
Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2014



Service Instances by Exit Type

In general, the average number of service instances for households who exit unsuccessfully is higher than those who exit successfully, during a 12 month period. This 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 (#)
CY2014

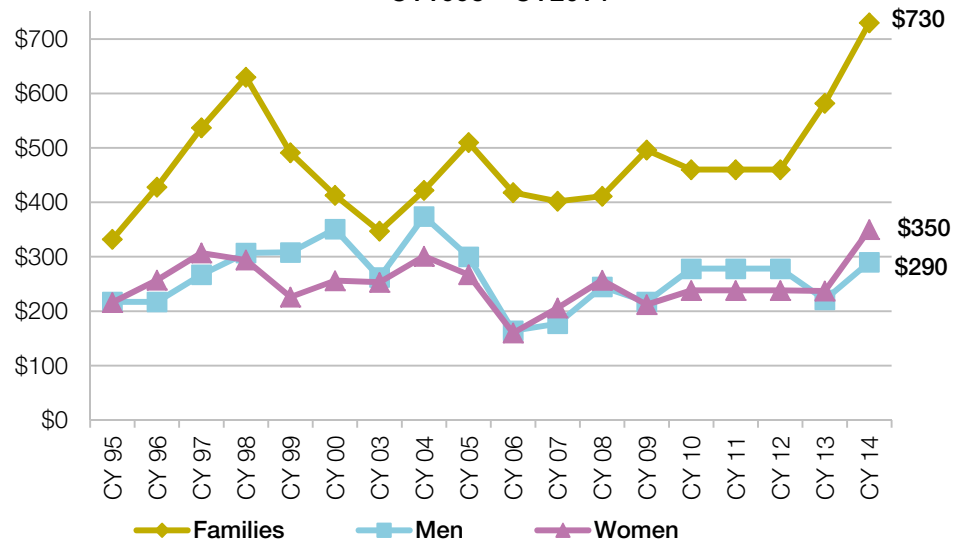


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

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 \$811/month and for a one bedroom unit is \$624/month. However, all populations presented with significantly higher income than in prior years.

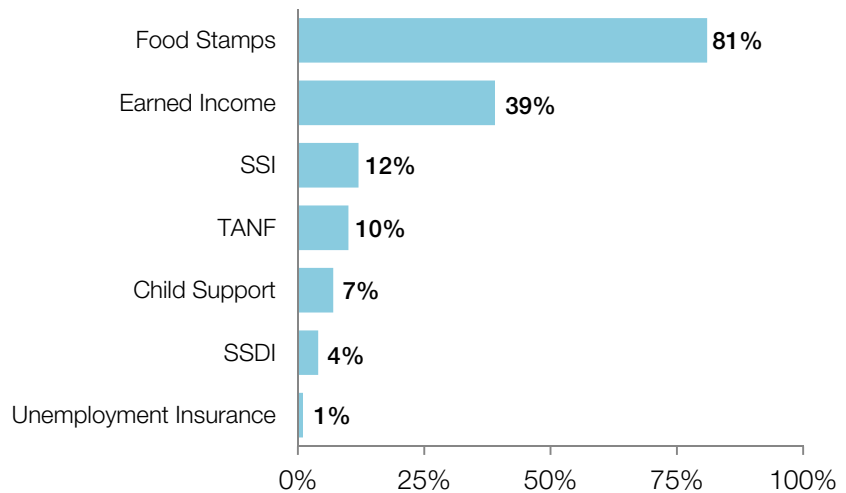
Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System (\$) CY1995 – CY2014



Income Sources – Families

Food stamps are the public assistance benefit most prevalent for families served in the crisis response system. Thirty-nine percent of households receive employment income, a 7 percentage point increase compared to CY2013.

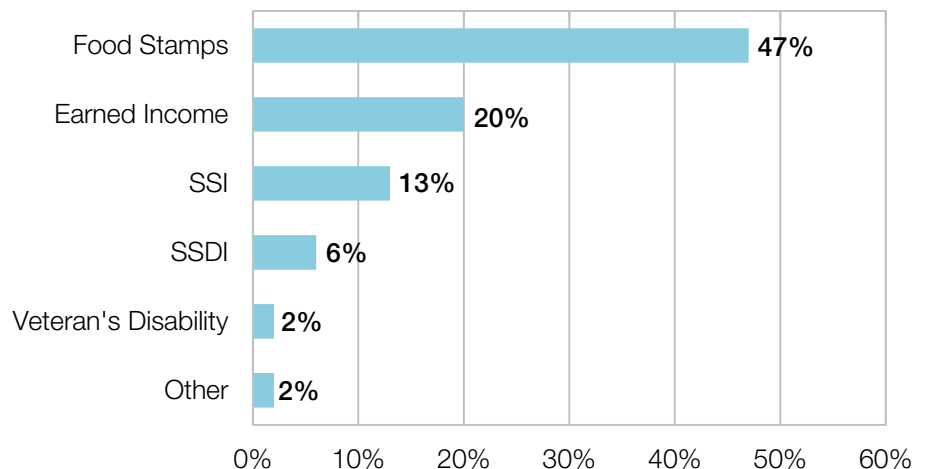
Income Sources at Entry into Emergency Shelter - Families (%) CY2014



Income Sources – Single Adults

Food stamps are the public assistance benefit most prevalent for single adults served in the crisis response system. We are noticing better access to employment, SSI, and SSDI income sources compared to CY2013 (16%, 19%, and 4% respectively).

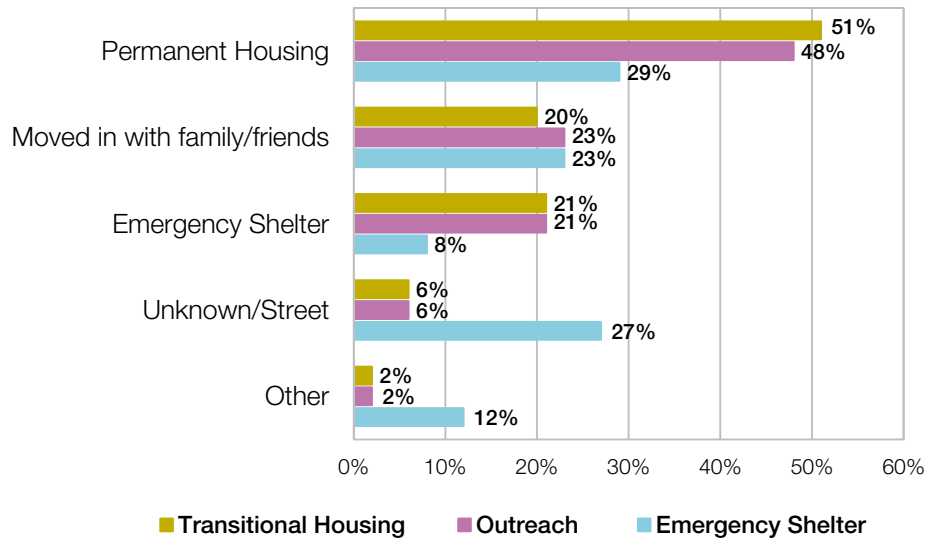
Income Sources at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%) CY2014



Destination at Exit – Single Adults by Program Type

A high percentage of adults served by transitional housing and outreach exit into permanent housing, which is very encouraging. Twenty-seven percent of “Unknown/Street” exits from emergency shelter is still high but improved since CY2013 (38%).

Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%)
CY2014*

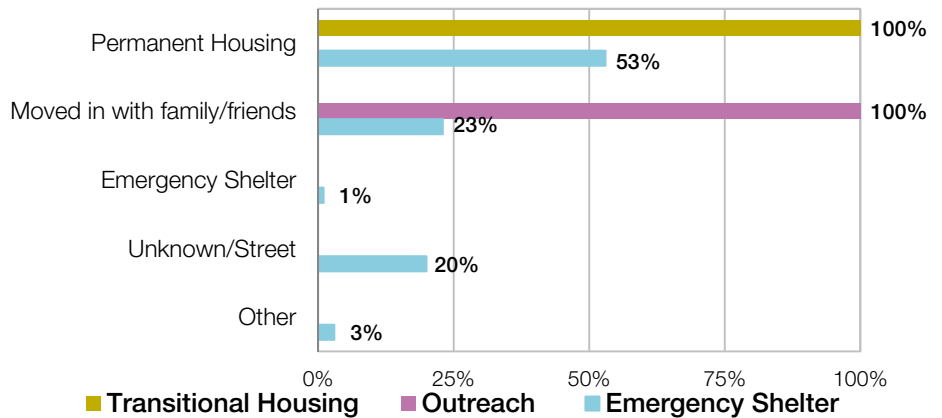


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2014.

Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

Fifty-three percent of families in emergency shelter exit to permanent, rental housing, a 13 percentage point decrease since CY2013. Transitional housing accounts for 9 family exits and Outreach for only 2 families. The exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter are higher than usual.

Exit Destination by Program Type - Families (%)
CY2014*

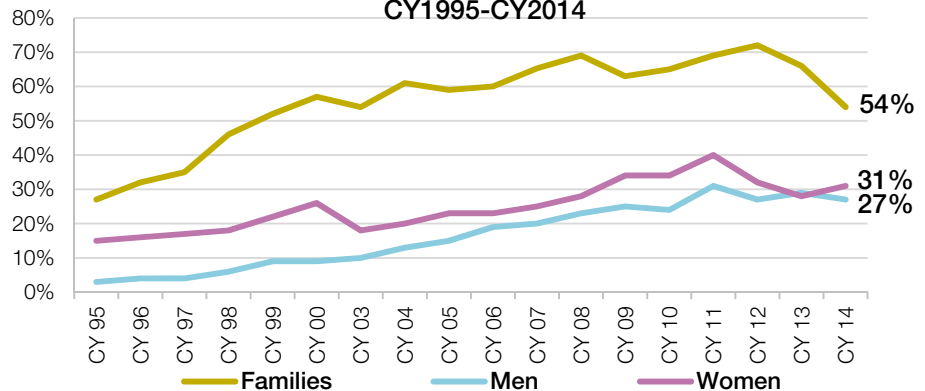


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2014.

Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The women’s system was the only system to experience an increase in successful housing outcomes, increasing by three percentage points from 28 percent in 2013 to 31 percent in 2014. The family system decreased by twelve percentage points from 66 percent in 2013 to 54 percent in 2014. The men’s system decreased by two percentage points, from 29 percent in 2013 to 27 percent in 2014.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System¹ (%)
CY1995-CY2014



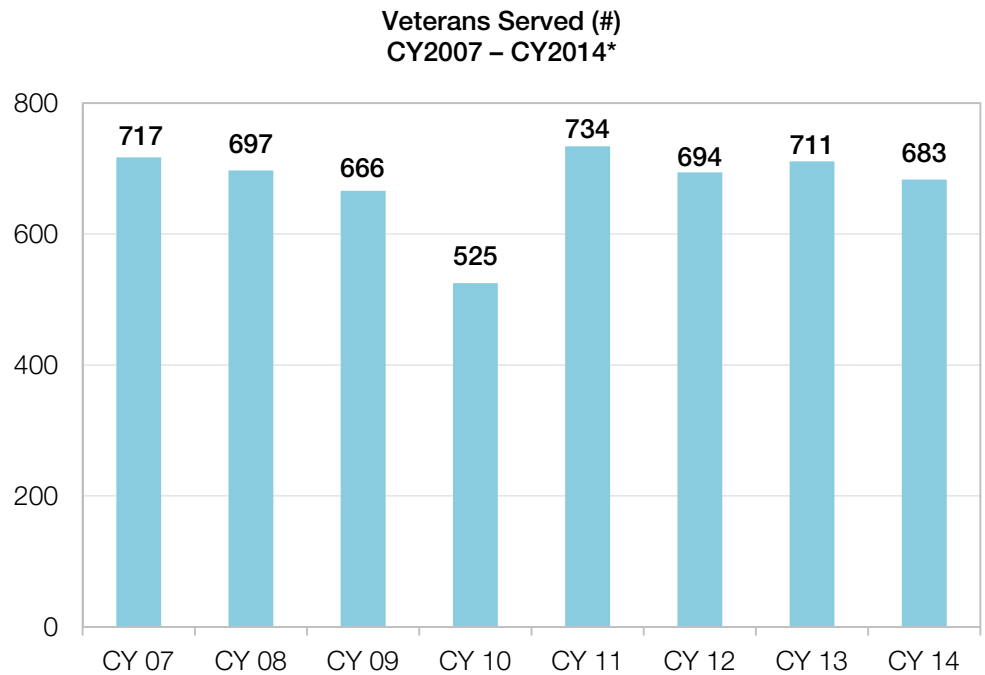
¹Successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family for the 18 to 24 age group.

Veterans

This section covers homeless veterans who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and outreach programs during CY2014 and a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

Adults Served

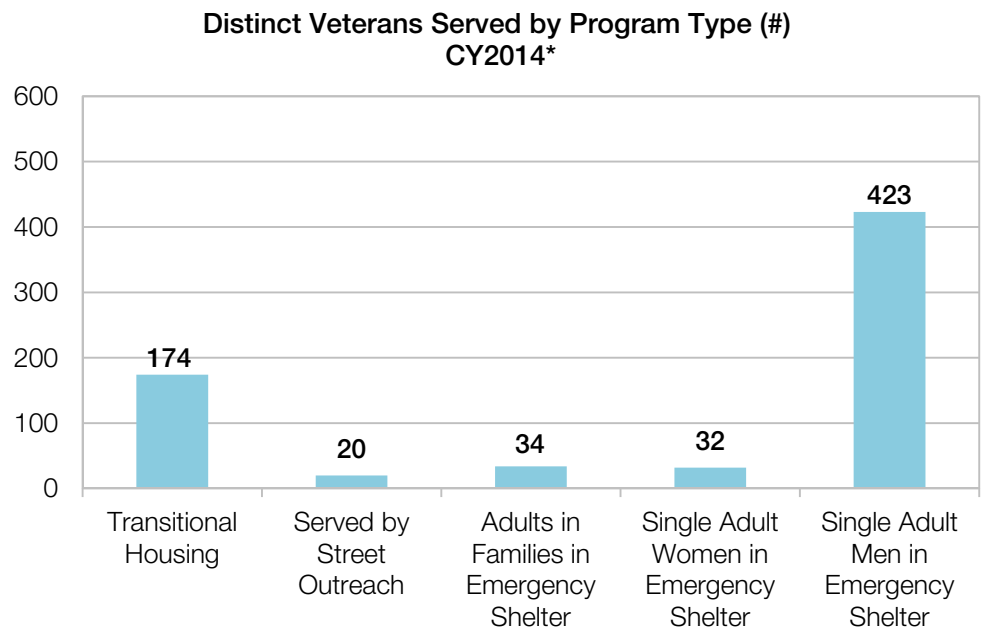
A total of 683 veterans were served during CY2014. This represents a 4 percent decrease from 711 veterans that were reported in CY2013. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, outreach, and emergency shelters represents 9 percent of the general adult homeless population.



*Transitional Housing programs were not included prior to CY2011. Veterans are counted once independent of the number of programs they accessed during CY2014.

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 shelters. This number decreased since CY2013 by 55 single adult men.

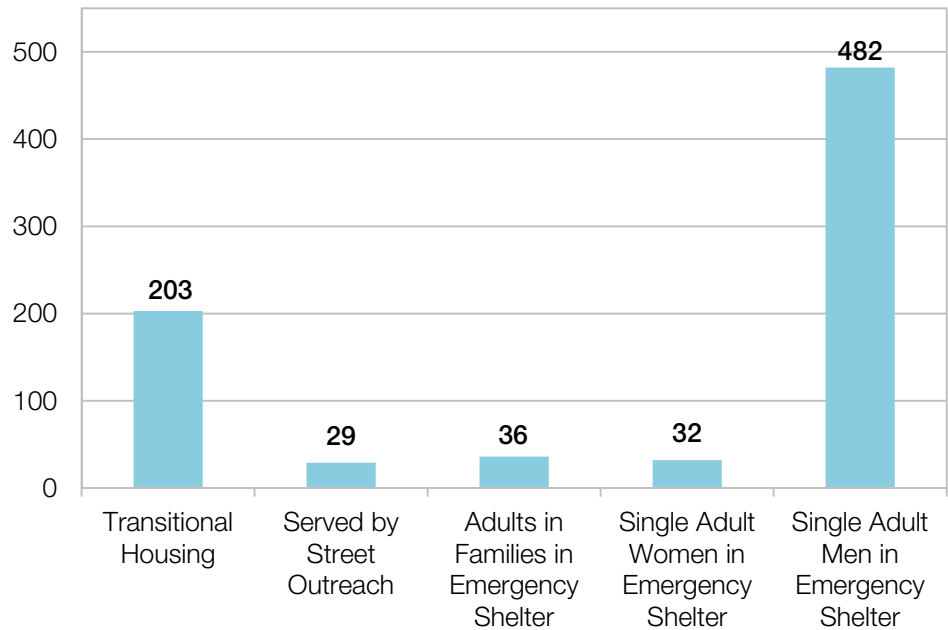


*Veterans are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2014.

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. Forty-five 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 59 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and 9 individuals served by outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, 29 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

**Total Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2014***

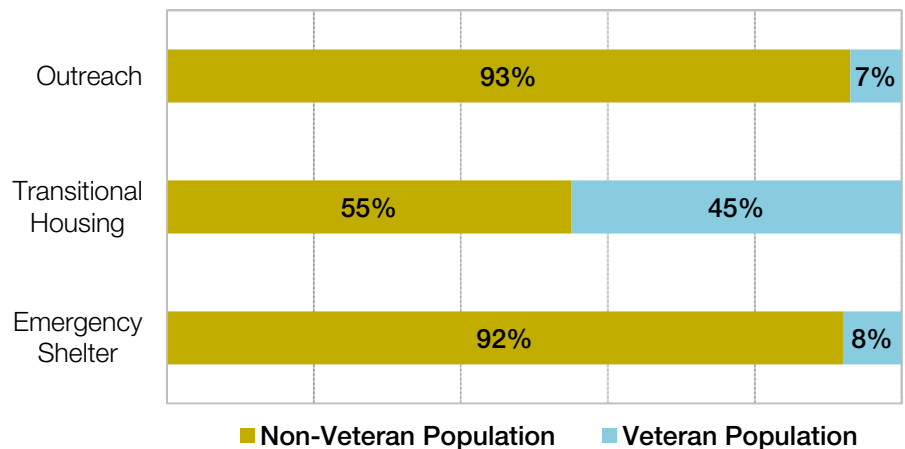


*Veterans are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2014.

Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2014, 8 percent of individuals served by outreach, 45 percent of individuals served by transitional housing and 7 percent of individuals served by emergency shelters were veterans. The high concentration of veterans in transitional housing is reflective of the high turnover in the 40 bed transitional housing program dedicated to veterans.

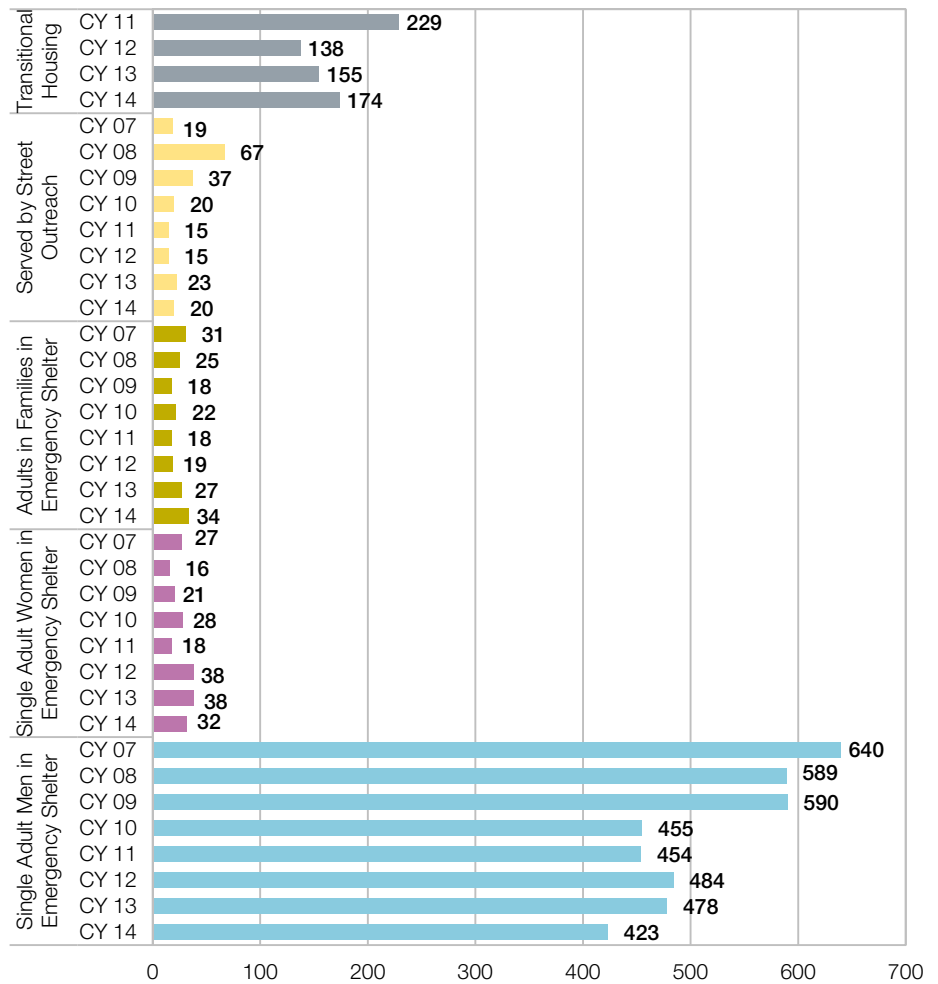
**Percentage of Veterans Served in General Homeless Population by Program Type
CY2014**



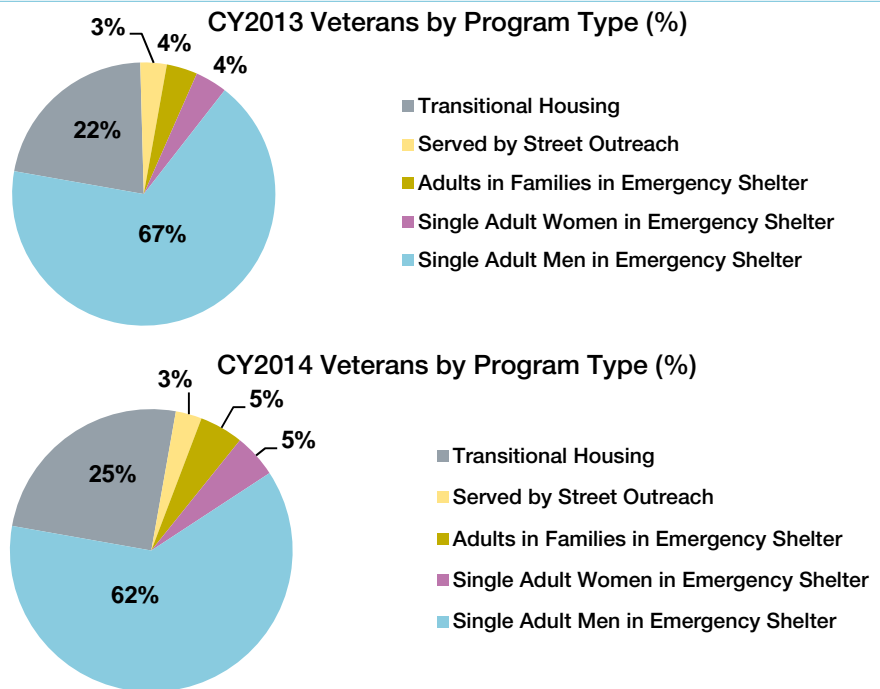
Veterans Served by Program Type

The number of veterans served in single adult shelters decreased by 12 percent since the previous year or 61 individuals, a significant decrease. Overall the number of veterans in single adult shelters has decreased by 32 percent since CY2007. The number of veterans served by outreach and the family emergency shelter has remained low. The number of veterans served in transitional housing increased by 12 percent compared to CY2013, even though the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds).

Veterans Served by Program Type (#) CY2007 – CY2014



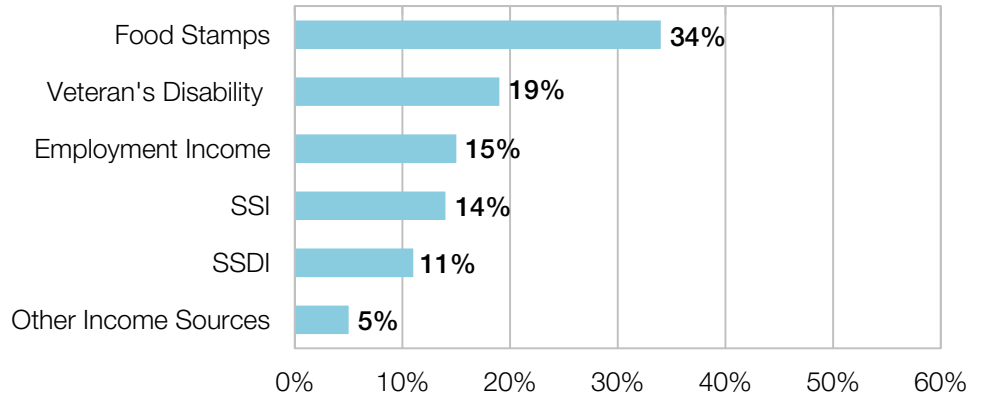
The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2014 compared to CY2013. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men, but the ratio is declining for the past 2 years (70% in CY2012). This is reflective of the decrease in the number of veterans served in emergency shelters and the increase in transitional housing numbers.



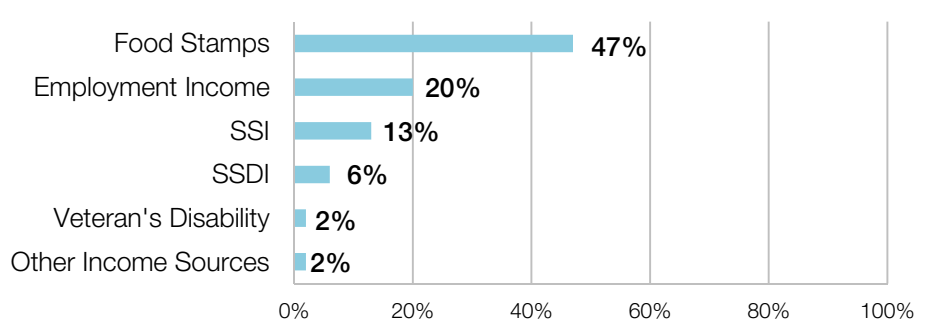
Income sources

Veterans in single adult 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 more likely to receive veteran's disability rather than SSI or SSDI. However, veterans' access to public benefits is better than the general population's. Employment for veterans is lower than the general population and decreased since CY2013.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2014**



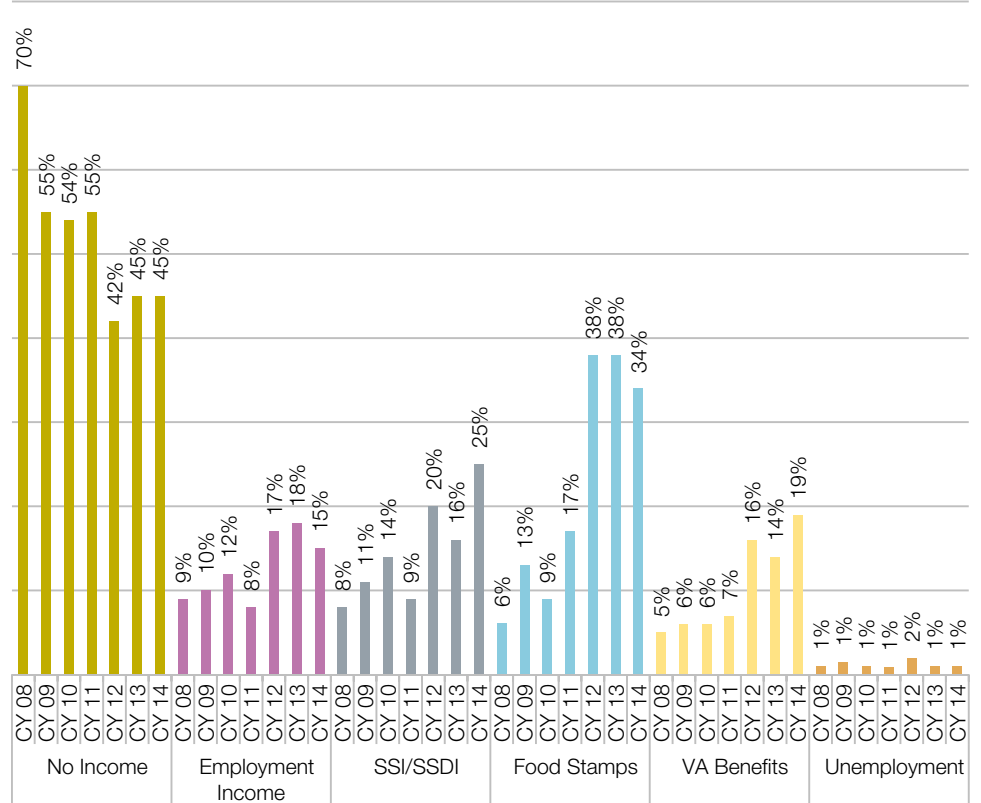
**General Population Income Sources (single adults) (%)
CY2014**



Income sources

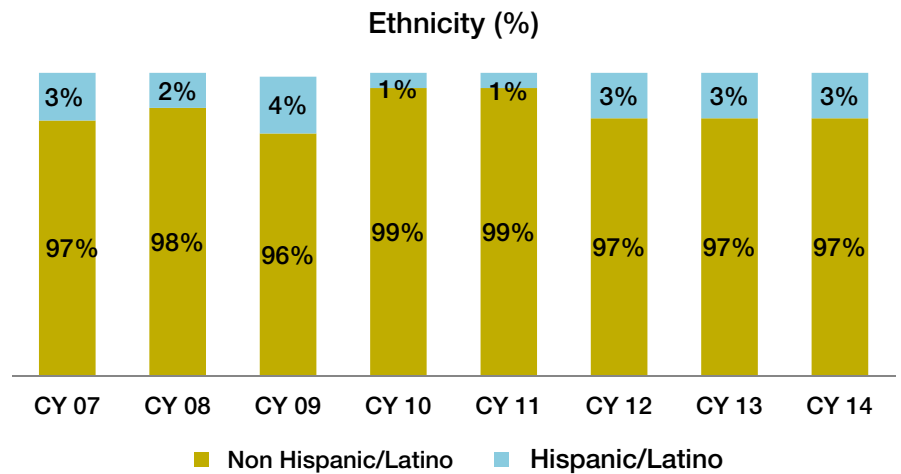
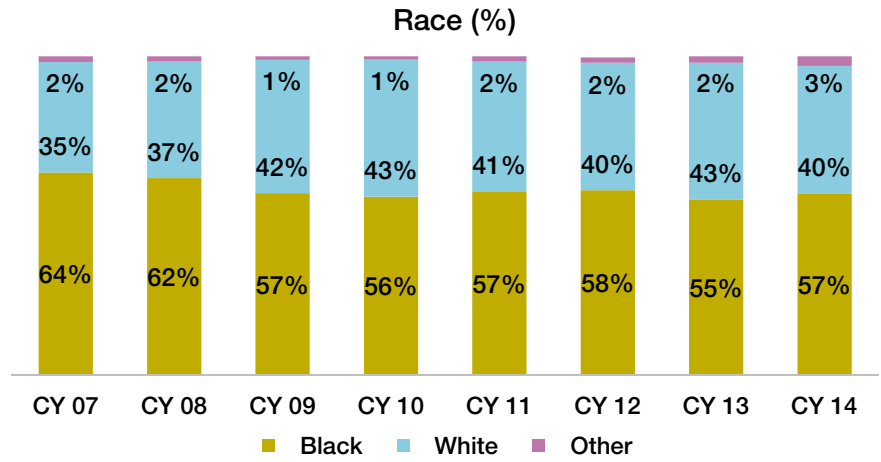
The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry in emergency shelters and transitional housing remained the same in CY2014, at 45 percent, when compared to CY2013. More veterans are accessing VA and SSI/SSDI benefits necessary to maintain long-term housing stability.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2007 - CY2014**



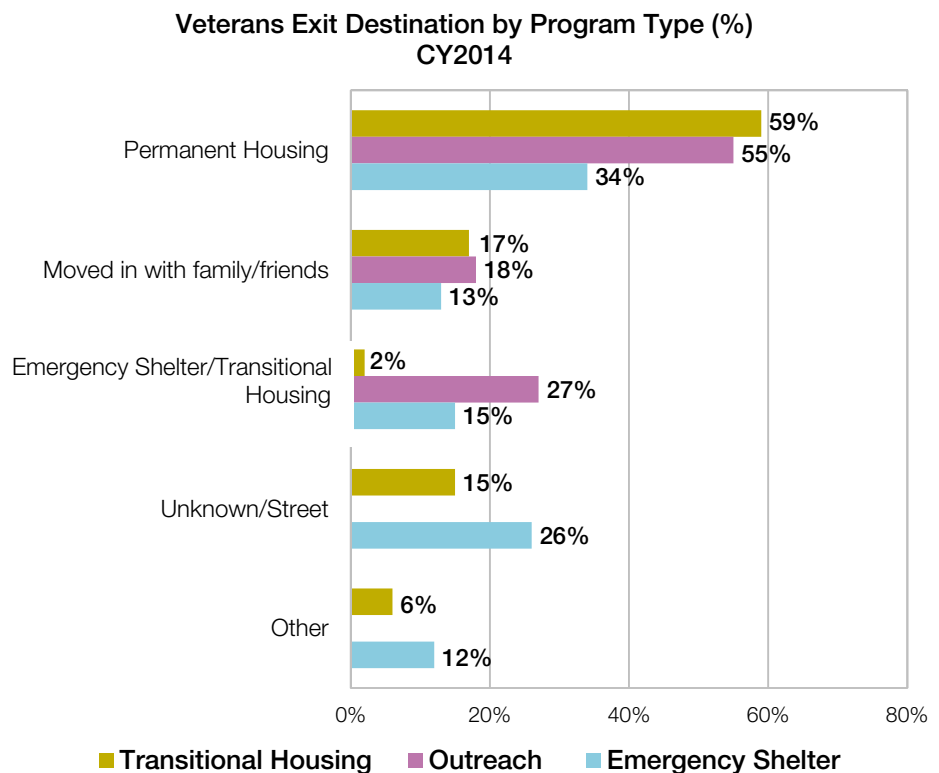
Race/Ethnicity

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



Destination at Exit

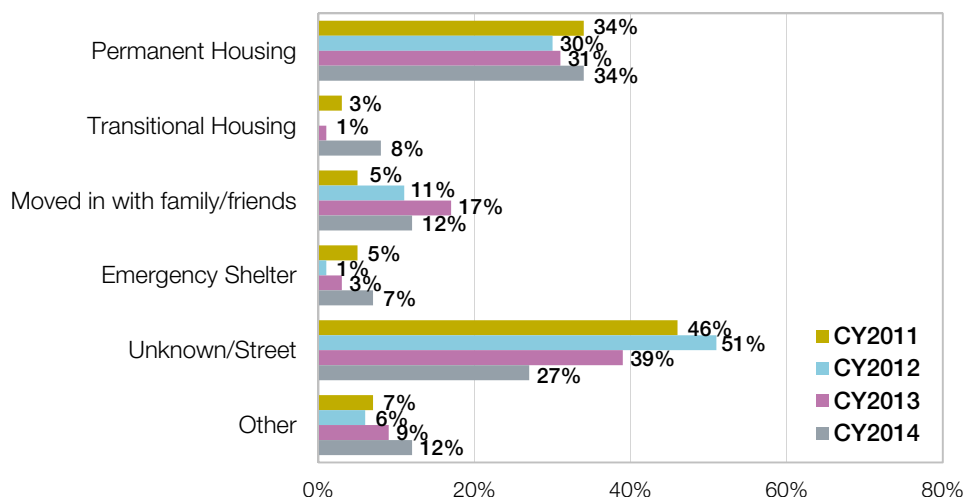
Veterans' exit from transitional housing and outreach into permanent housing increased by 5 percentage points since CY2013, a good improvement. Exits from shelter to permanent housing improved by 1 percentage point.



Destination at Exit

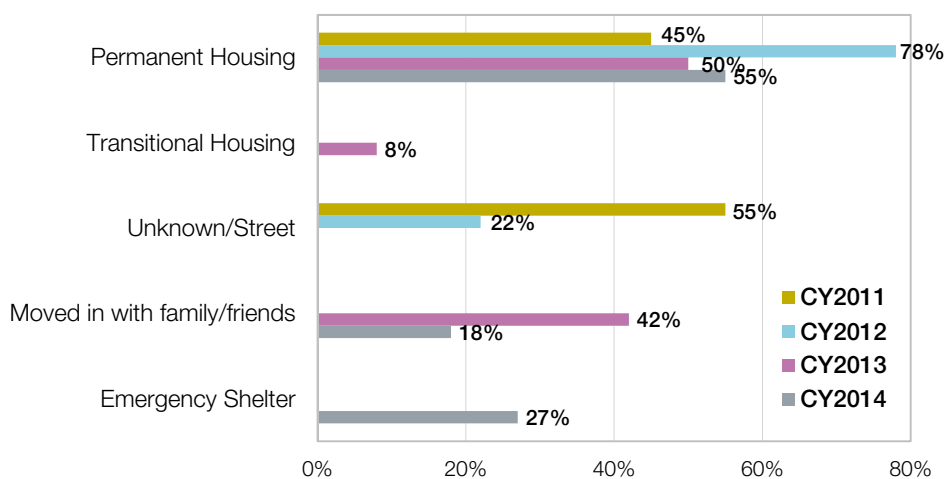
Single adult veterans exiting to permanent housing from emergency shelter increased 3 percentage points from 31 percent in CY2013 to 34 percent in CY2014. Exit destinations to “Unknown/Street” decreased to 27 percent in CY2014 compared to 39 percent in CY2013. This is a positive development.

Single Adult Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2014



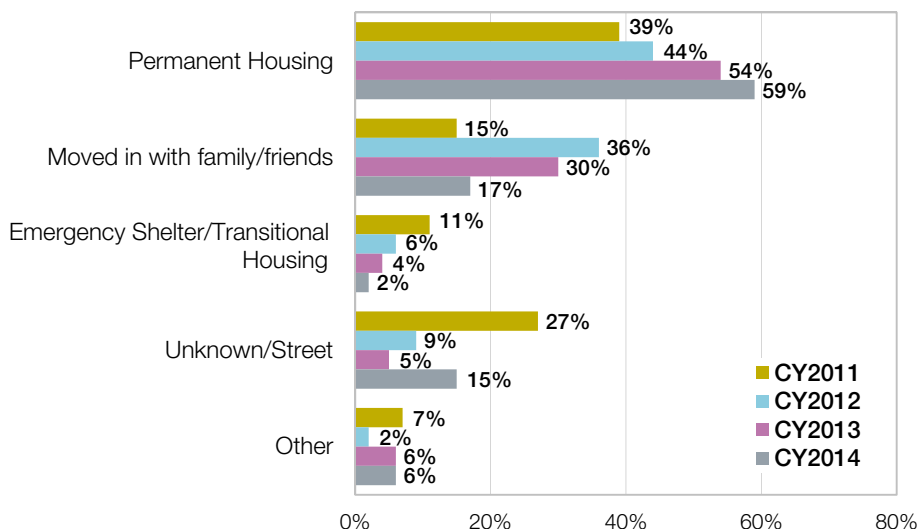
Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from street homelessness increased 5 percentage points from 50 percent in CY2013 to 55 percent in CY2014, a very good result. “Unknown/Street” exit destinations remained at zero percent.

Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2014



Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from transitional housing increased 5 percentage points from 54 percent in CY2013 to 59 percent in CY2014. The increase in exits to unknown or street destinations is concerning.

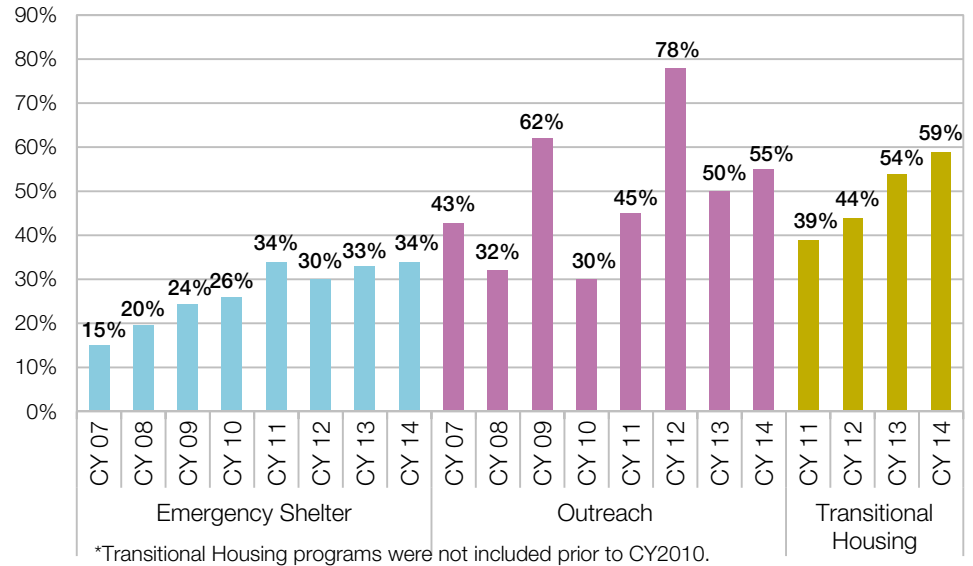
Transitional Housing: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2014



Permanent Housing Exits

A larger portion of veterans served by outreach exited into permanent housing during CY2014. The continuous increase in exits to permanent housing from all program types is very encouraging.

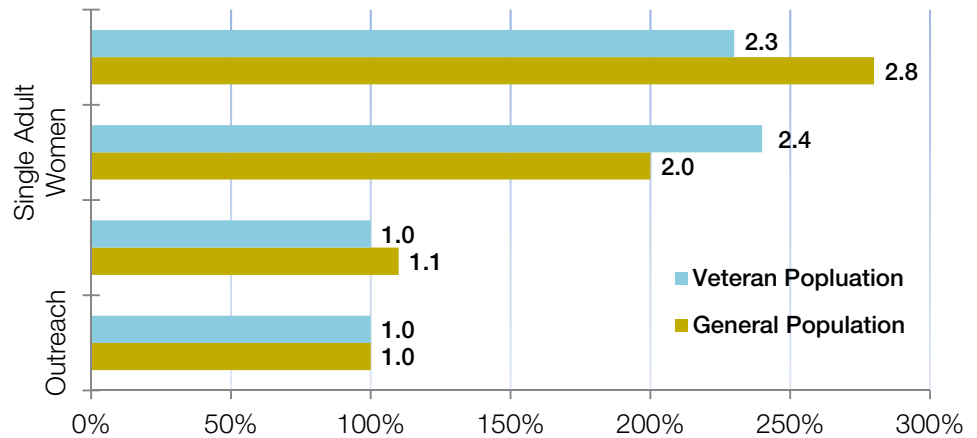
**Veterans Exits to Permanent Housing by Program Type (%)
CY2007-CY2014**



Service Instances

Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters, during a 12 month time frame, but the pattern is not significantly different than the general population.

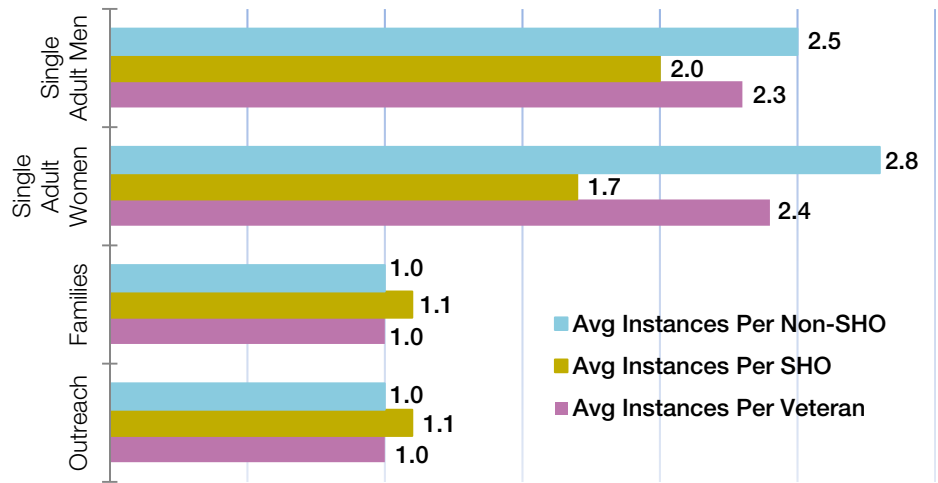
**Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2014**



Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a homeless program have an average of 1.9 service instances for all subpopulations. This is very similar to the general homeless population (1.8 service instances). The number of service instances is significantly higher for the population that exits unsuccessfully in single adult emergency shelters, showing consistent return to homelessness. This shows the importance of interventions that ensure a housing outcome at the end of a homeless episode.

Veteran Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2014

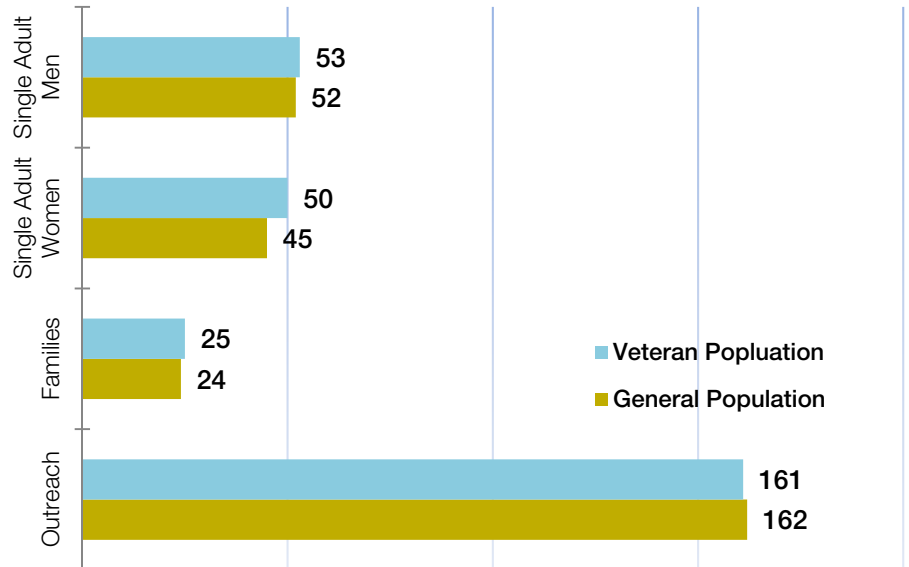


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Average Length of Program Stay

Veterans tend to spend more time in a homeless shelter than the general homeless population and more time than in CY2013. 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.

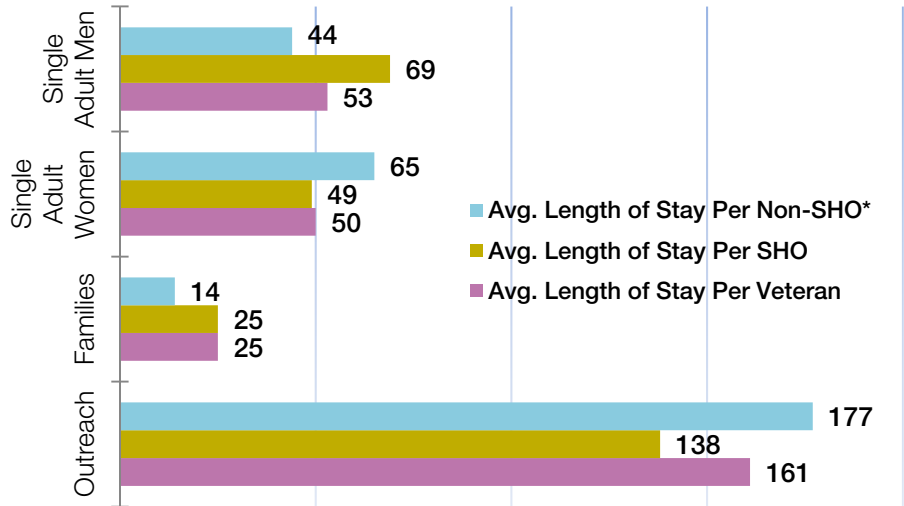
Veterans Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days)
CY2014



Average Length of Program Stay by Program Type

Time in the program was higher if the outcome was a successful exit for single adult men and family shelters. The opposite is observed for single adult women and outreach.

Veterans Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2014

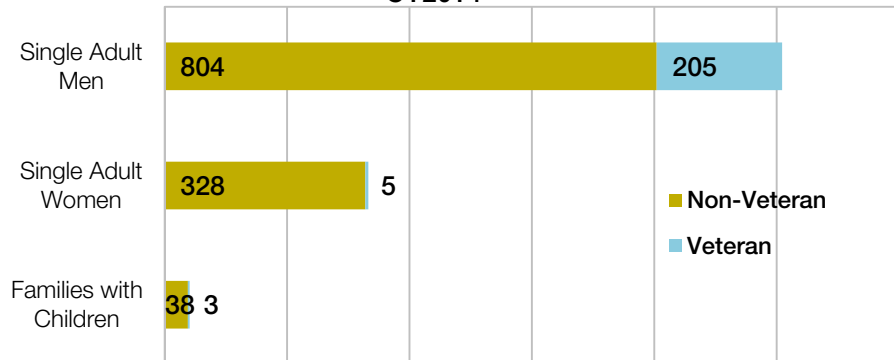


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Fifteen percent of adults served (213 out of 1,383 households) in CY2014 by permanent supportive housing were veterans. This represents an increase of 1 percentage point compared to CY2013.

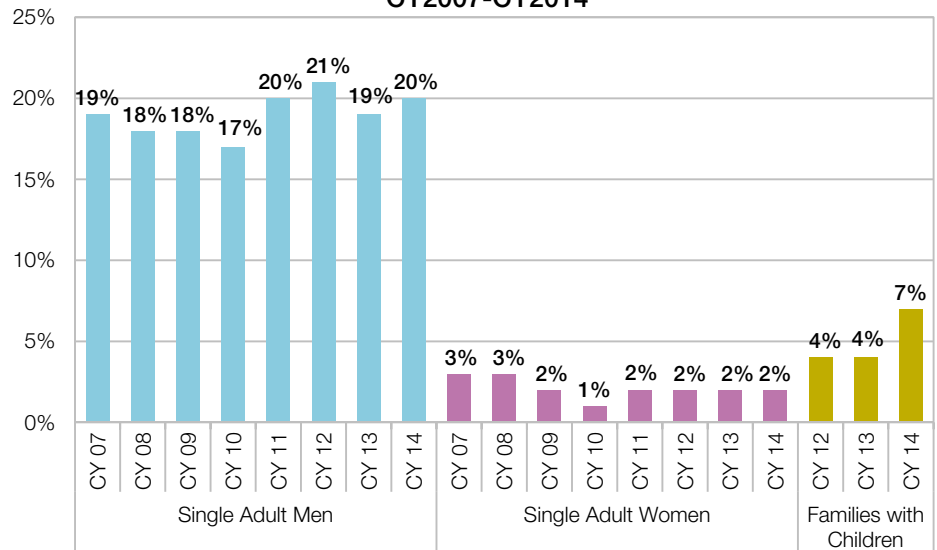
Single Adults Served by Permanent Supportive Housing (#)
CY2014



Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The composition of the veteran population served by permanent supportive housing remained consistent from CY2007 to CY2014 in single adult populations. There is a noted increase in the veteran population in families with children in CY2014. The majority of veterans served in permanent supportive housing were single adult men at 20 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population.

Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%)
CY2007-CY2014

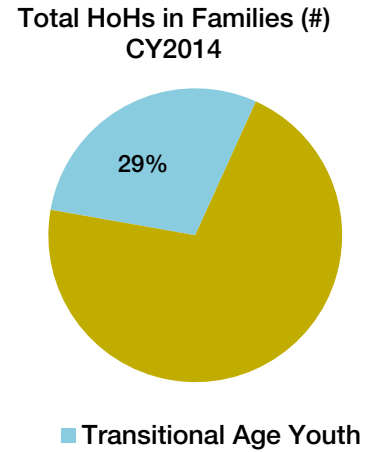
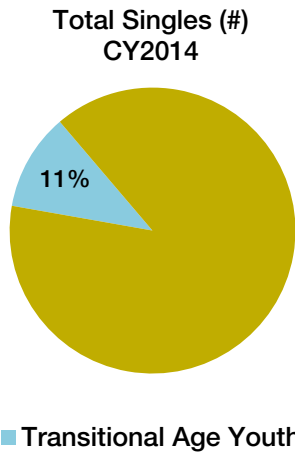


Transitional Age Youth

This section covers the transitional age youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2014.

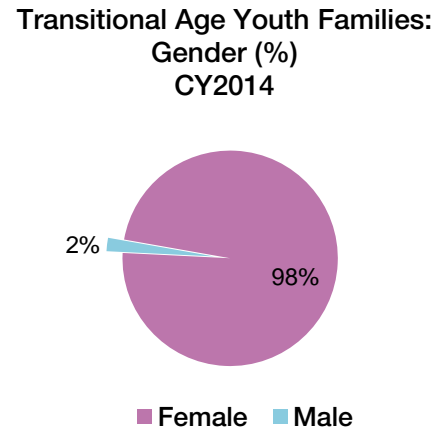
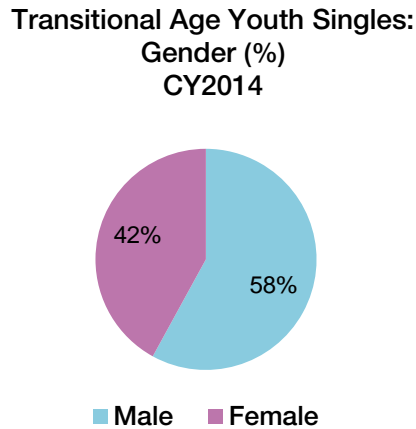
Households Served

Transitional age youth are young adults between ages of 18 and 24 who were served in the emergency shelter system. In CY2014, 11 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (564 of 5,263) and 29 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelter (446 of 1,562) were transitional age youth. This is consistent with last year's findings.



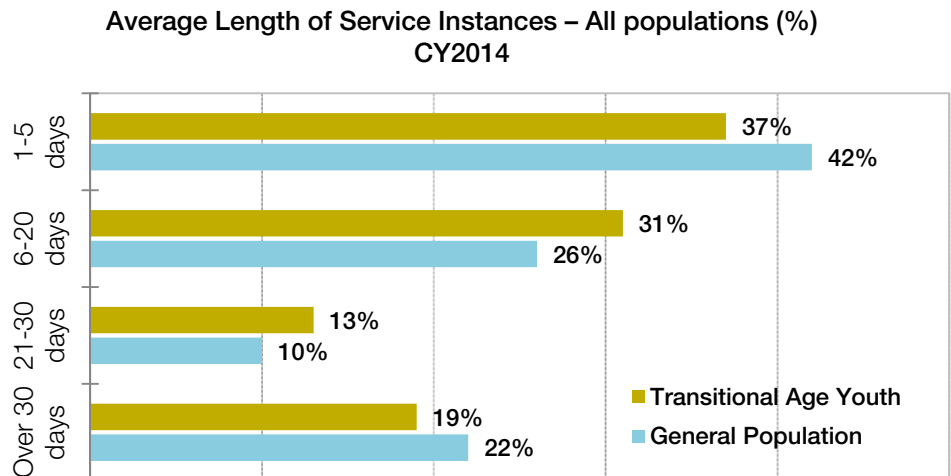
Gender

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.



Average Length of Service Instances – all populations

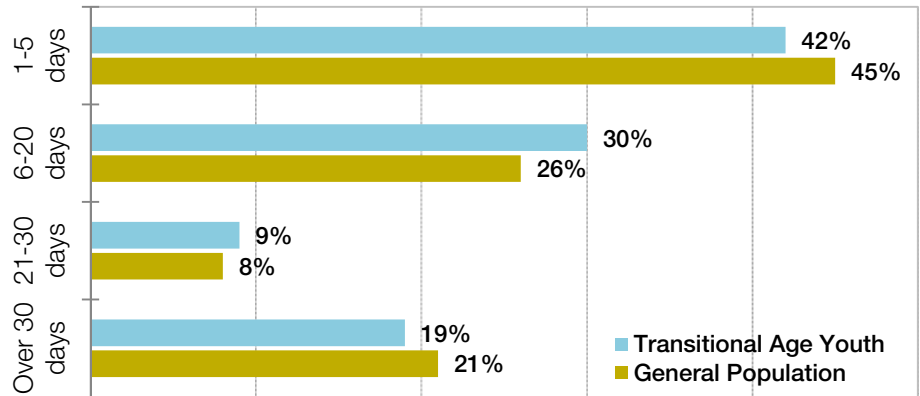
Thirty-seven percent of transitional age youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 19 percent of transitional age youth have shelter stays greater than 30 days.



Service Instances - Single Adults

Forty-two percent of single transitional age youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days. Nineteen 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.

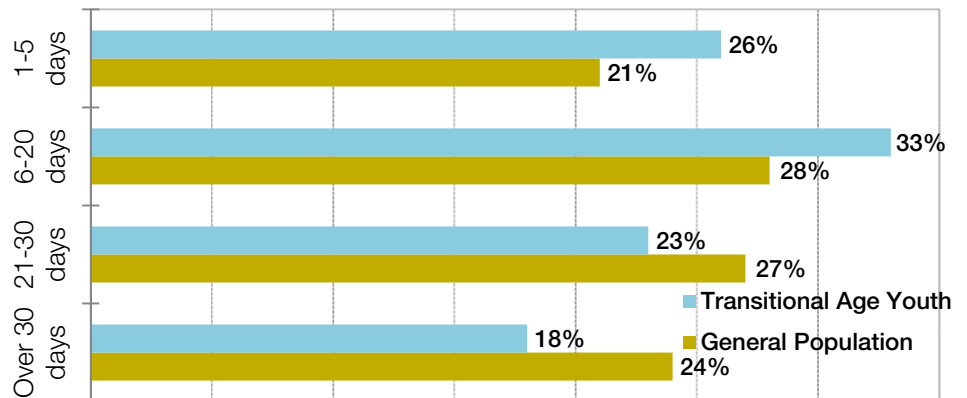
Average Length of Shelter Service Instances – Single Adults (%)
CY2014



Service Instances - Families

Twenty-six percent of transitional age youth in families exit shelter within 1-5 days. Transitional age youth in families tend to stay less time in shelter than the general population but more than single adults in the transitional age youth category.

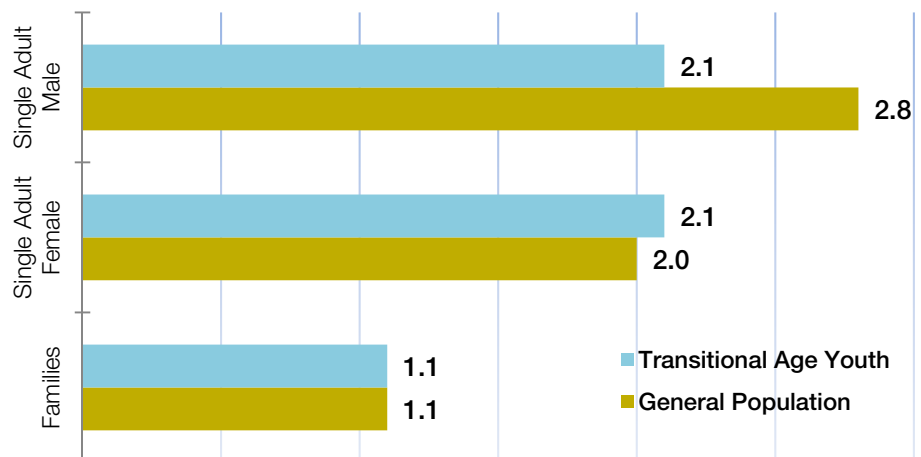
Average Length of Service Instances – Families (%)
CY2014



Service Instances

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

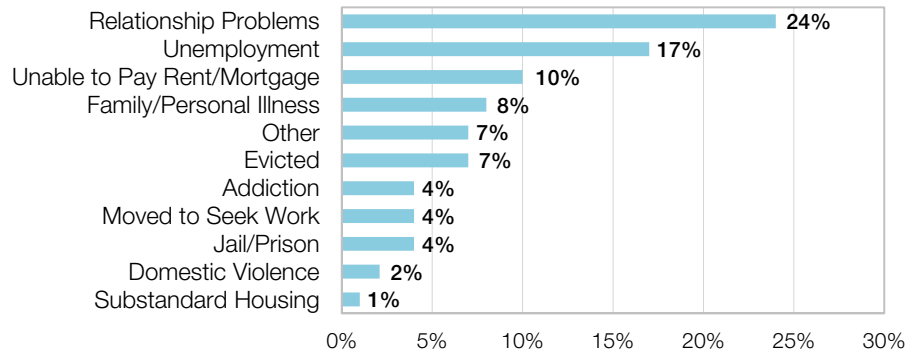
Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter
CY2014



Homelessness Precipitators

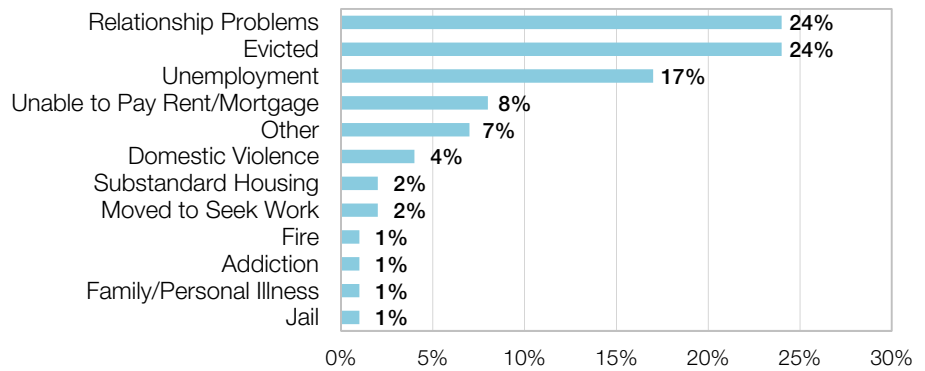
For single transitional age youth, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 24 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 17 percent and “Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage” at 10 percent.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Homelessness Primary Reason (%) CY2014



For transitional age youth in families, “Relationship Problems” and “Evicted” at 24 percent are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate is significantly higher than in CY2013 (15%).

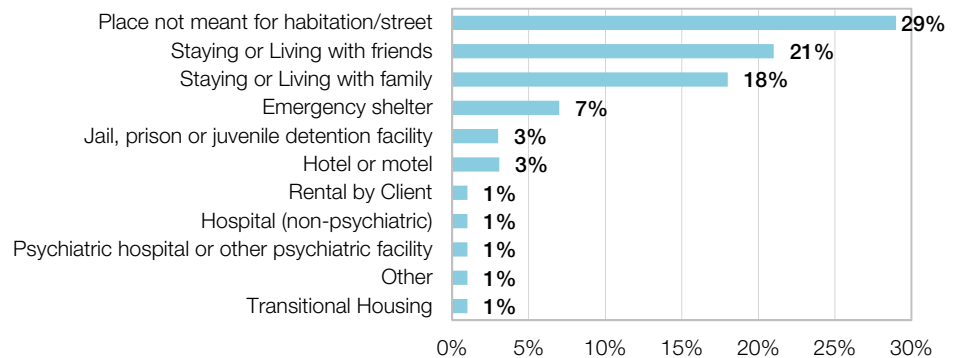
Transitional Age Youth Families: Homelessness Primary Reason (%) CY2014



Residence Prior to Program Entry

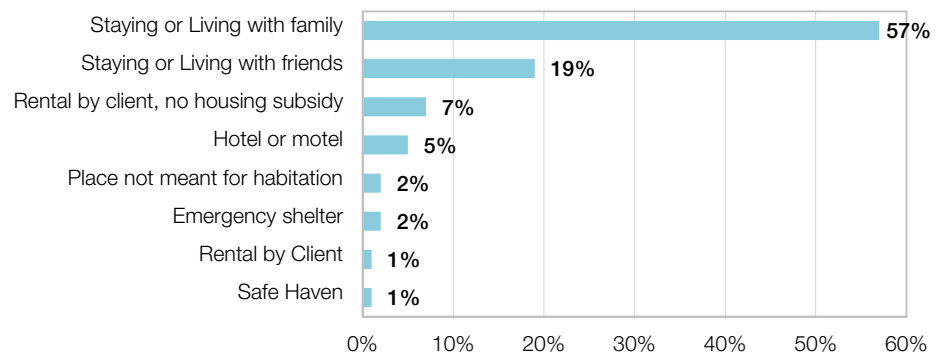
The majority of single transitional age youth enter emergency shelter from places not meant for habitation/street or from staying with friends and family.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2014



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

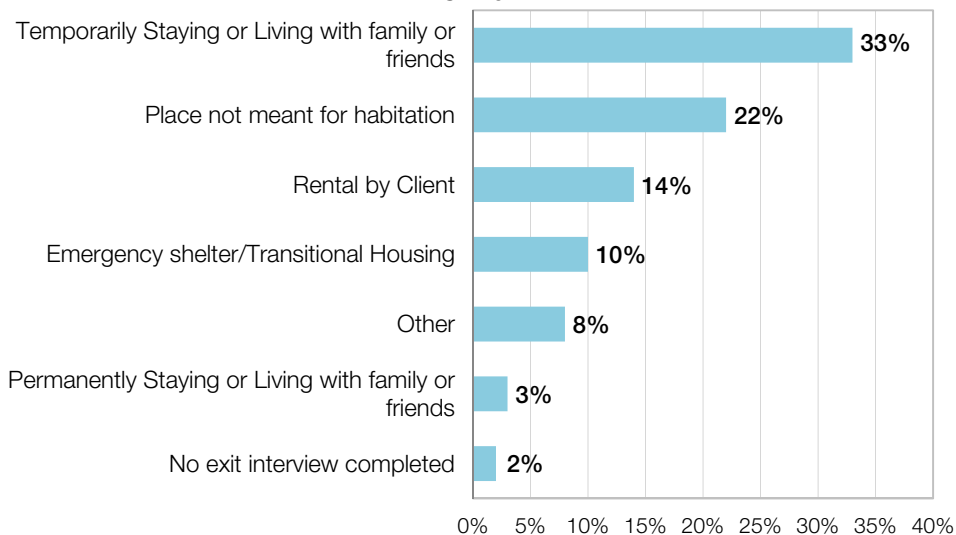
Transitional Age Youth Families: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2014



Destination at Exit

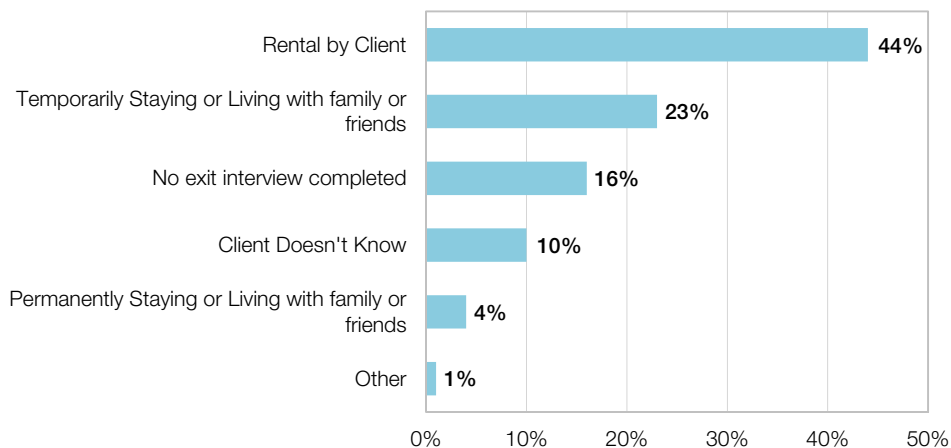
Single transitional age youth are likely to exit to places not meant for habitation (22 percent) or end up with their families or friends, temporarily (33 percent). Compared to CY2013, the rate of exit to the streets decreased in favor of exits to family and friends, a positive development.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Exit Destinations (%) CY2014



A higher percent of transitional age youth in families exit to housing (44 percent) than any other exit destinations. However, compared to CY2013, we are noting a 14 percentage point decrease in the rental ratio. In addition, 26% of families do not have an exit destination that we can classify, a significant problem.

Transitional Age Youth Families: Exit Destinations (%) CY2014



“Point-in-Time”

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

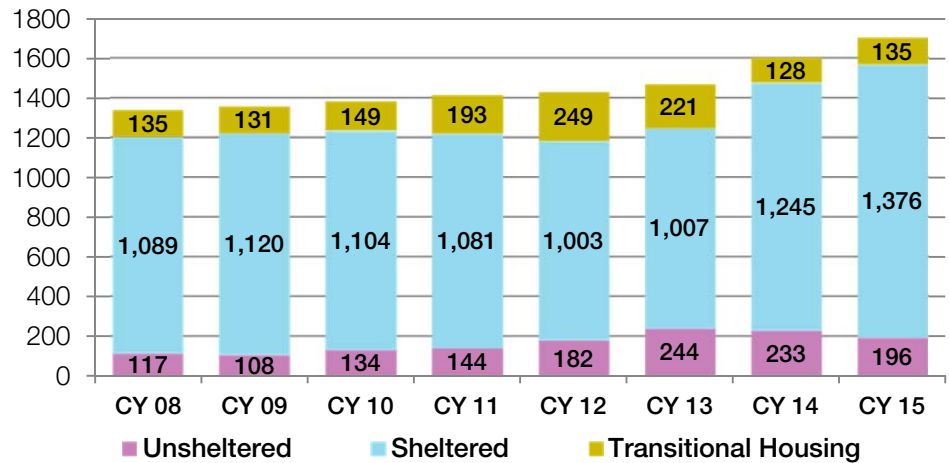
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus offers shelter overflow services during the cold winter months when shelter usage spikes, as evidenced by CSB’s tenth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness. Of all persons counted in Columbus, 88 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 29, 2015. Our community counted 1,721 homeless individuals (including households comprised of only children). The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 7 percent over last year in January 2014 (1,614).

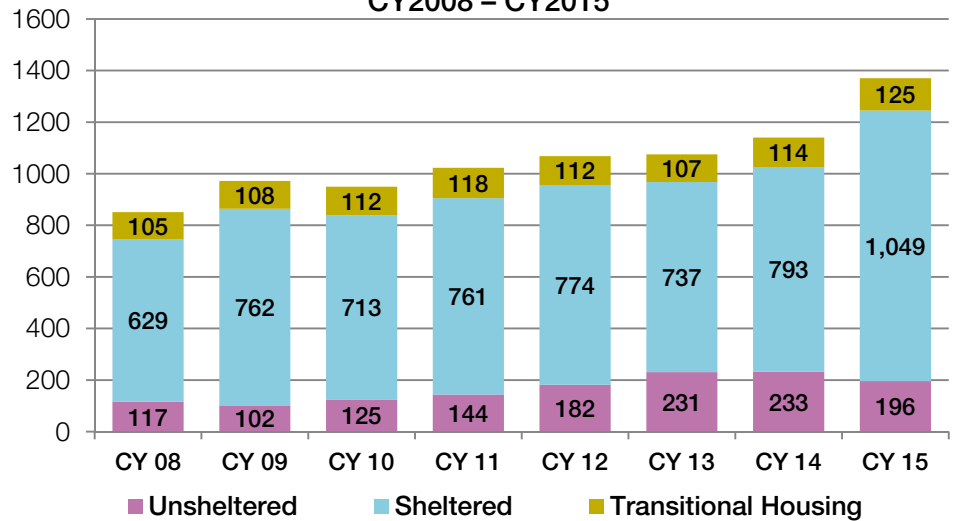
Twelve percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation, a 15 percent decrease since 2014. Eighty percent of the people who were homeless on the single night of the point-in-time count were single adults. Twenty percent were in families.

**Point in Time Trends – All (Persons)
CY2008 – CY2015***

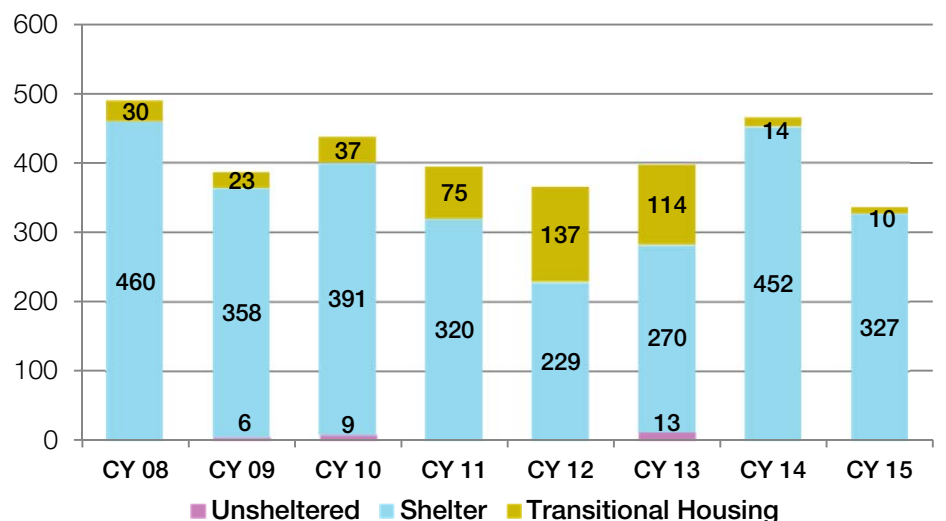


*14 unaccompanied youth were not included in the chart, for consistency with prior years.

**Point in Time Trends by – Single Adults
CY2008 – CY2015**



Point in Time Trends – Families (Persons)



Appendix I [Program Capacities as of 7/1/15]

Family Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 114

Agency	Program	Total (Families)
YWCA	Family Center	50
VOAGO	Van Buren Family Shelter	64
Total		114

Men's Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 618

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission on 6 th St.	89	21	110
LSS	Faith Mission on 8 th Ave.	95	0	95
LSS	VA Emergency Housing	20	0	20
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	First Time Homeless	48	0	48
YMCA	Men's Overflow	0	100	100
Total		477	141	618

Women's Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 277

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission Nancy's Place	38	6	44
LSS	VA Emergency Housing	4	0	4
Maryhaven	Engagement Center	8	5	13
YMCA	First Time Homeless	20	0	20
YMCA	Van Buren Women's	83	7	90
YMCA	Women's Overflow	0	106	106
Total		153	124	277

Youth Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 16

Agency	Program	Total
Huckleberry House	Youth Emergency Shelter	16
Total		16

Transitional Housing Total Capacity 120

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	15
Total		120

Permanent Supportive Housing Total Capacity 1,891

Operational	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
Amethyst – Shelter Plus Care	72	-	72
ARCO – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	89	-	89
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services – Leasing 1	6	-	6
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services – Leasing 2	178	-	178
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services - Scattered Sites	120	-	120
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 – Family Homes	15	-	15
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 – Shelter Plus Care (SRA)	172	-	172
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	149	-	149
CHN - Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN - St. Clair Hotel	30	1	31
CHN – Wilson	8	-	8
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	35	15	50
NCR - The Commons at Third	60	40	100
VOAGO – Family Supportive Housing	30	-	30
YMCA - 40 West Long	105	298	403
YWCA - 40 West Long Expansion	38	-	38
YMCA - Franklin Station	75	120	195
YWCA - WINGS	69	33	102
Total	1,891	752	2,643

Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2007 – 2014]

All Clients (men, women & children)	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Total Clients Served	7,672	7,145	6,939	7,467	8,368	8,910	10,278	10,383
Total Number of Households Served	5,750	5,320	5,355	5,446	6,243	6,412	6,916	6,725
Total Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913	3,108
Total Number of Adults	5,975	5,562	5,512	5,722	6,542	6,742	7,365	7,275
Percent Working (HoH)	15%	11%	11%	13%	15%	18%	20%	25%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	29%	31%	32%	29%	39%	36%	37%	35%
Total Shelter Units ¹	343,050	346,112	329,970	343,105	339,915	293,625	324,235	370,055

Families	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Families Served	794	785	746	854	955	1,118	1,481	1,562
Individuals in Families ²	2,716	2,610	2,330	2,875	3,080	3,635	4,871	5,255
Number of Adults	1,019	1,027	903	1,130	1,254	1,467	1,958	2,148
Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913	3,107
Average Family Size	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
Average Income	\$510	\$418	\$402	\$411	\$496	\$460	\$582	\$730
Percent Working (HoH)	16%	19%	16%	16%	23%	22%	32%	39%
Successful Housing Outcomes	65%	69%	63%	65%	69%	72%	66%	54%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	54	55	61	52	43	20	21	24
Total Shelter Units	148,980	142,072	124,856	133,566	123,493	71,266	98,321	122,836
Average Households Served per Night ³	118	118	120	105	104	60	82	98

¹Shelter 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 increased starting 9/1/2015 by the opening of Van Buren Family Shelter.

Men	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Men Served	3,544	3,452	3,489	3,443	3,962	3,863	4,089	3,742
Average Income	\$300	\$164	\$177	\$245	\$217	\$278	\$237	\$290
Percent Working	17%	10%	11%	14%	15%	19%	17%	20%
Successful Housing Outcomes	20%	23%	25%	24%	31%	27%	29%	27%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	48	49	55	50	50	47	52
Total Shelter Units	163,777	164,035	165,105	169,362	175,284	177,567	179,615	181,592
Average Served per Night	449	448	452	464	480	485	492	498

Women	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Women Served	1,234	1,083	1,120	1,149	1,326	1,467	1,422	1,525
Average Income	\$267	\$160	\$206	\$257	\$212	\$238	\$221	\$350
Percent Working	10%	7%	8%	11%	10%	12%	13%	20%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	28%	34%	34%	40%	32%	28%	31%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	37	39	38	34	32	35	45
Total Shelter Units	38,112	40,005	40,009	40,177	41,027	44,789	46,304	65,627
Average Served per Night	104	109	110	110	112	122	127	180

Appendix III [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 Units ²	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 Families ³	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 Housing 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 Housing 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.

communityshelterboard

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