

Community Shelter Board
Snapshot Report 2018



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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 as they move through moments of homelessness and into stable housing. These programs serve the majority of households experiencing homelessness in our community. The Snapshot Report includes sections on veteran homelessness and transitional age youth homelessness.

Data includes trend information over calendar years 1995 – 2017. 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 works with our community to make sure everyone has a place to call home. We are the community's collective impact organization driving strategy, accountability, collaboration, and resources to achieve the best outcomes for people facing homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County.

With the support of a compassionate community, our system of care served more than 12,000 people last year with homelessness prevention, shelter, street outreach, rapid re-housing, transitional housing, and supportive housing. We are proud to recognize the hard work of our partner agencies who make all this happen: Alvis/Amethyst, Inc., Community Housing Network, Equitas Health, Gladden Community House, Homeless Families Foundation, Huckleberry House, Lutheran Social Services of Central Ohio, Maryhaven, National Church Residences, Netcare Access, Southeast, Inc./Friends of the Homeless, the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio, YMCA of Central Ohio and YWCA Columbus.

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

Community Shelter Board brings together 16 agencies across the community to work together as a cohesive system for change, driving:

- *Strategy* – to prioritize and position innovative solutions in alignment with federal, state, and local organizations
- *Accountability* – through data and compliance monitoring for all public funding from federal, state, and local levels, as well as private sector funding
- *Collaboration* – within the homeless system, between other systems of care, and across the community
- *Resources* – from federal, state, and local levels in both the public and private sectors



Community Shelter Board leads [A Place to Call Home](#), a strategic framework that articulates our community's vision for making sure everyone has a place to call home. This framework for action includes goals tailored to specific needs of people facing homelessness – like expectant mothers, youth age 18-24, and veterans. There are also goals aligned with broader community work already underway – including affordable housing, equity, employment and benefits, integration with other systems, and homelessness prevention. Each goal aligns with federal and state plans to address homelessness.

Community Shelter Board has gained a reputation as a change-leader. We are known for strong accountability toward outcomes and for holding ourselves and our partners 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 others and is recognized across the country as a national best practice.

Community Shelter Board's partner agencies are on the forefront providing services. Community Shelter Board staff work closely with partner agencies to continue quality improvements and achieve system benchmarks. We are continuously striving for innovation and impact.

CSB invests community resources wisely, deploying resources efficiently and strategically. We fund and oversee the following types of programs to assure that people experiencing homelessness can access the resources necessary to make the transition to housing stability.



PREVENTION & RAPID RESOLUTION

People who are imminently homeless call a 24-hour homeless hotline. Netcare Access works 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. Families meet face-to-face with case managers from Gladden Community House to assess their strengths, identify and get linked to available resources, develop a housing stability plan, and find options to avoid becoming homeless. Those with no other options are connected to the appropriate and next available shelter bed.

A new prevention hub integrates and expands targeted prevention assistance for families, using best practices from across the nation. The program can intervene with timely, intensive homelessness prevention and stabilization. Women who are pregnant are connected to the Homeless Families Foundation for homelessness prevention services.



STREET OUTREACH

Outreach workers engage people living outdoors to help them get to the safety of shelter or housing, facilitating access to benefits and targeted financial assistance, among other services. Maryhaven facilitates collaboration among a broad group of agencies who form a multi-disciplinary team providing integrated services. These include providers delivering mental health and substance abuse treatment, physical healthcare, health education, veteran-specific services, shelter, and housing.



SHELTER

Shelters throughout Franklin County provide a safe and dignified environment to stay while receiving re-housing services. Shelters collaborate with rapid re-housing case managers to help people end their homeless crisis quickly. Community Shelter Board provides access to short-term financial assistance for rent, security deposit, or utility payments.

Families are never turned away from shelter due to lack of space. Additional beds are opened between Nov and March to clear waiting lists among single men and women to assure that everyone has a safe place during dangerously cold weather.

Maryhaven operates the Engagement Center as a specialty shelter for people who are publicly inebriated and experiencing homelessness. People can enter treatment for substance dependence directly from this medically staffed shelter.





RAPID RE-HOUSING

People in shelter receive assistance to find and maintain housing. Rapid re-housing case managers link people to resources for employment and job training, medical care, behavioral health, and housing. They continue to work with people after they are housed to provide support to maintain stable housing. Community Shelter Board provides access to short-term financial assistance for rent, security deposit, or utility payments.

In line with federal and local priorities, this assistance is targeted to the most highly vulnerable populations: families, pregnant women, transition age youth (18-24), veterans, and those with disabling conditions or severe service needs.



TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Transitional housing has a longer length of stay than shelter. It's for veterans, men, women, and youth age 17-24 with chronic alcohol and/or substance abuse/dependence, severe mental health challenges, trauma, and physical health issues. Programs range between 2 months and 10 months in length, while residents receive peer and professional support. Services include housing, life skills assistance, alcohol and drug treatment, mental health care, and physical health care. Community Shelter Board receives and distributes federal funds for the Huckleberry House transitional housing program for youth.



SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Supportive housing is an apartment with health care, employment services, and other supports. It's for people who have a disability and have experienced long-term or repeated homelessness. There are more than 1,900 units of supportive housing in our community. Community Shelter Board funds the rental assistance and supportive services for these housing units.

Community Shelter Board coordinates the application and placement process for supportive housing using a vulnerability assessment to ensure that people with the greatest needs receive priority for housing.



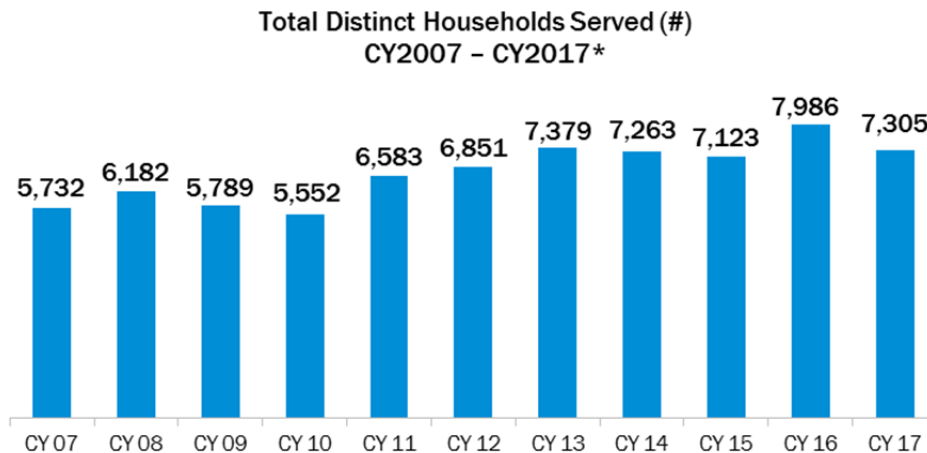
Data Snapshots

Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the ten most recent calendar years for the emergency shelter systems, youth shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs.

Households Served

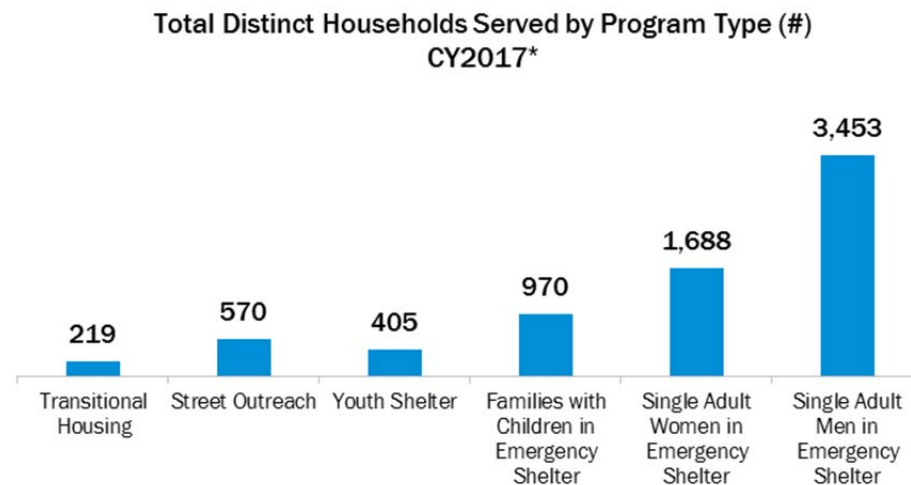
During CY2017, 7,305 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, youth shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served decreased 9 percent (681 households) from CY2016.



*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2017.

Distinct Households Served by Program Type

Forty-seven percent of homeless households served in CY2017 were single adult men served in emergency shelters. The number of people served by street outreach increased 92 percent from last year (297) due to the addition of PATH outreach data. Fewer single women (6 percent decrease), single men (14 percent decrease), and families (16 percent decrease) were served in emergency shelters than last year.

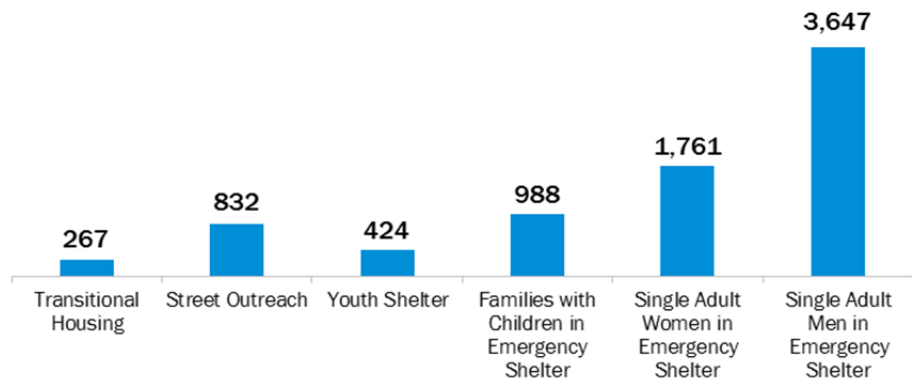


*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2017.

Total Households Served by Program Type

988 family households were served in CY2017, representing a 16 percent decrease from last year and a 34 percent decrease from CY2014. The majority of families, 91 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-four percent of single men and women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.

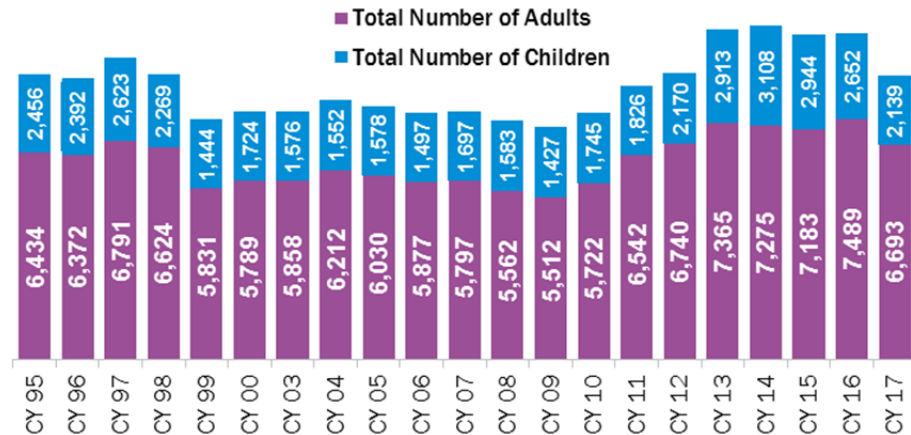
Total Households Served by Program Type (#)
CY2017



Persons Served

During CY2017, 6,693 adults and 2,139 children in families experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents a decrease of 11 percent since last year for adults and a 19 percent decrease for children. An additional 406 youth stayed in the youth shelter only. 352 women were pregnant during their homeless episode. For the first time in five years, the number of homeless individuals served by our emergency shelter system was below 10,000.

Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)
CY1995 - CY2017*

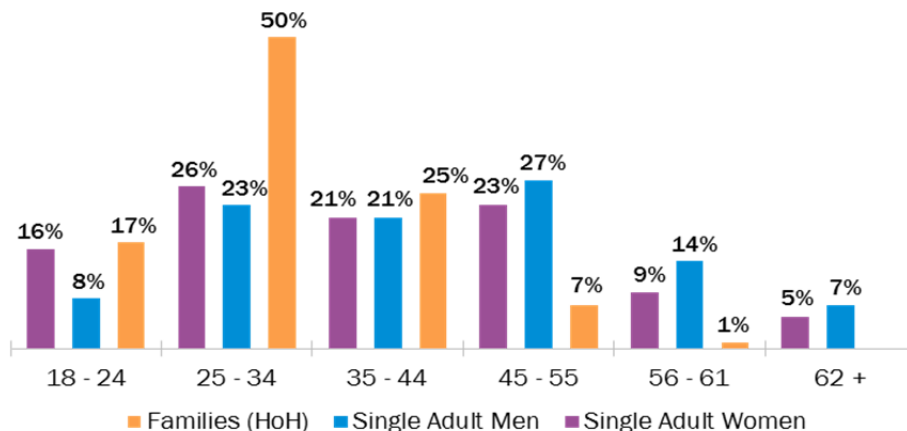


*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter and family overnight programs. Total persons served including the youth shelter is 9,238. An additional 273 families stayed in the overnight shelter only and were not admitted into emergency shelter.

Households Served by Age Group

In CY2017, 50 percent of homeless households served in the family emergency shelters were between the ages of 25-34. The age group with the largest representation for single women is also 25-34 (26 percent). For men served in single adult emergency shelters it is 45-55 (27 percent).

Households Served in Emergency Shelters by Age Group (%)
CY2017*

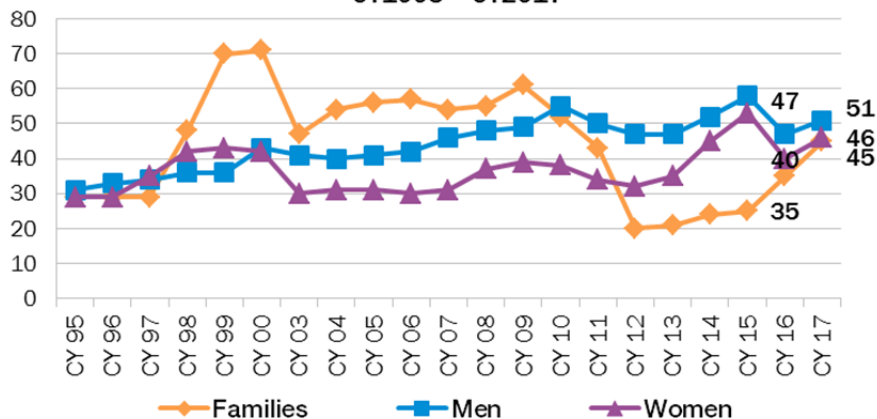


*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2017.

Average Length of Stay

Average length of stay in shelter increased for all populations. For families it increased 10 days to an average of 45. The average length of stay increased to 51 days for men and 46 days for women from the previous 47 days and 40 days respectively. The measure is cumulative and accounts for all shelter stays throughout the calendar year.

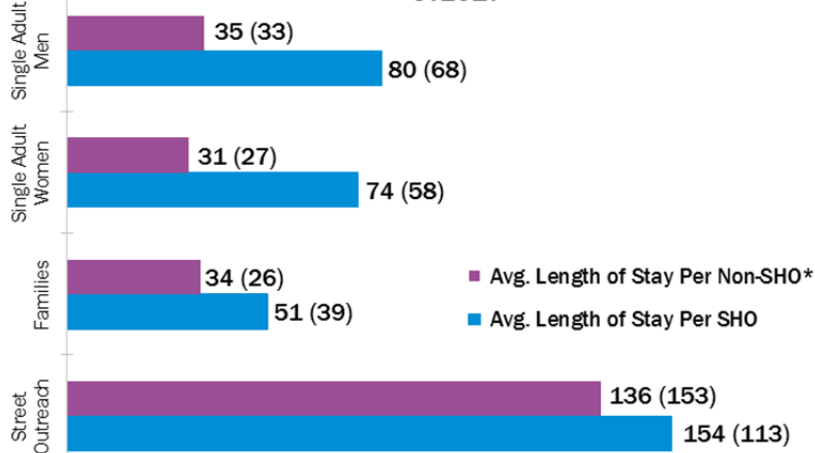
Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)
CY1995 - CY2017



Average Length of Program Stay by Exit Status and Program Type

For street outreach and all emergency shelter populations, length of program stay was longer if the outcome was a successful exit. Among successful exits, the length of stay in all programs significantly increased when compared to the previous year. The increase is a testament to the lack of local affordable housing.

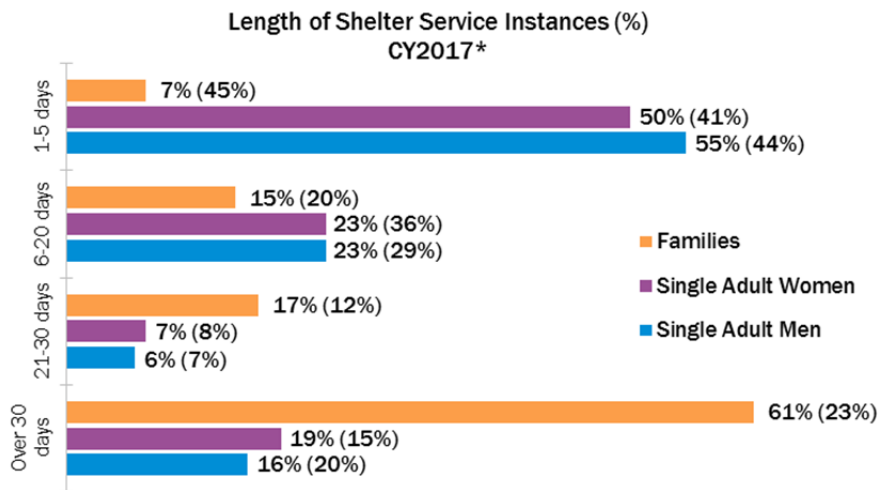
Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2017



*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2016 values in parentheses.

Length of Service Instances

Approximately 82 percent of households exited shelter within 30 days of entry. Fifty-five percent of single men and 50 percent of single women exited shelter within 1–5 days of entry, compared to 7 percent of families. The distribution of length of stay for families changed significantly from CY2016; over 60 percent exited shelter after more than 30 days, compared to 23 percent in CY2016.

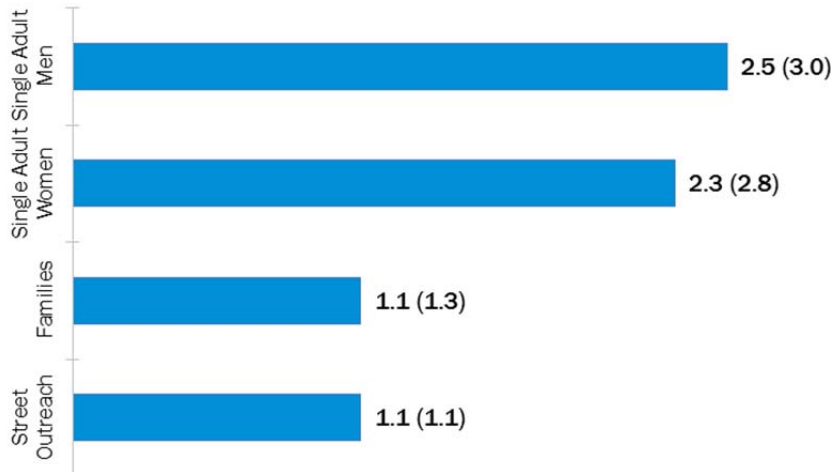


*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter. CY2016 values in parentheses.

Average Number of Service Instances

Single adult men had an average of 2.5 services (a decrease of 0.5 from last year), while single adult women had an average of 2.3 services (a decrease of 0.5 from last year) during CY2017. Families and street outreach have an average of just over one service per household per year.

Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#) CY2017

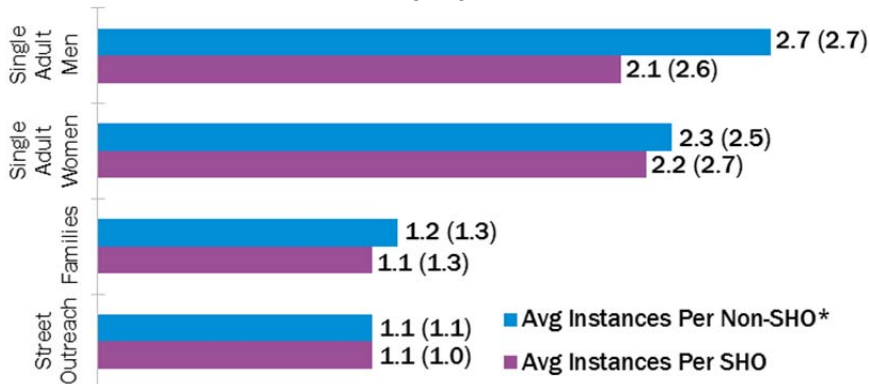


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Service Instances by Exit Type

The average number of service instances for households who exit successfully is slightly lower for all emergency shelter populations compared to households that exit unsuccessfully, during a 12 month period.

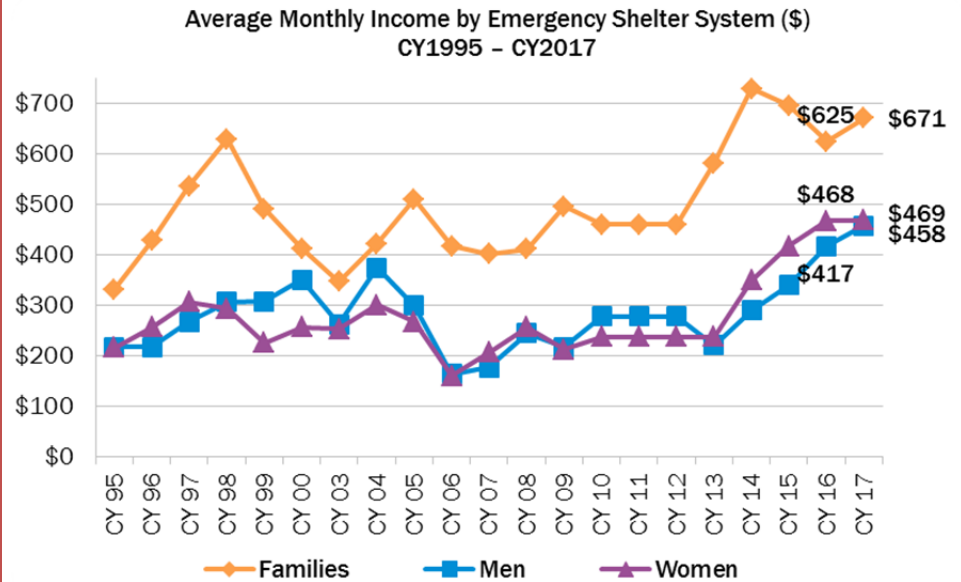
Average Number of Service Instances by Exit Status and Program Type (#) CY2017



*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2016 values in parentheses.

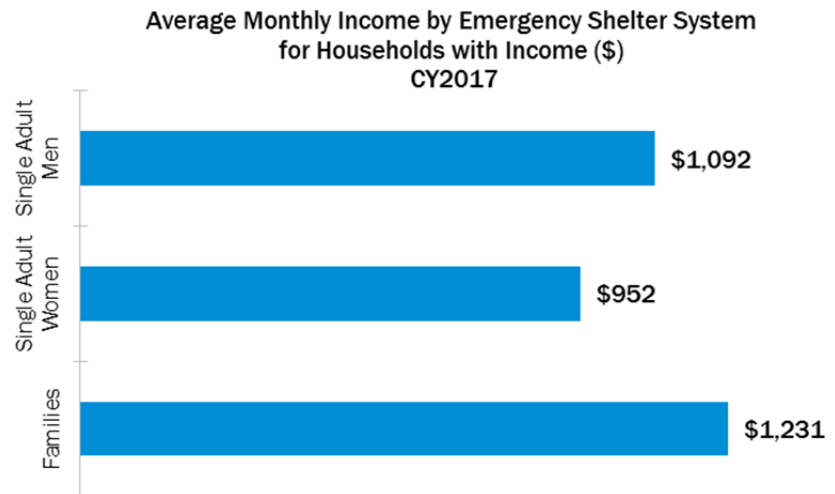
Monthly Income

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 \$910 per month and for a one bedroom unit is \$714 per month. Family and single men's average monthly income increased compared to CY2016, while single women's monthly income was similar to CY2016.



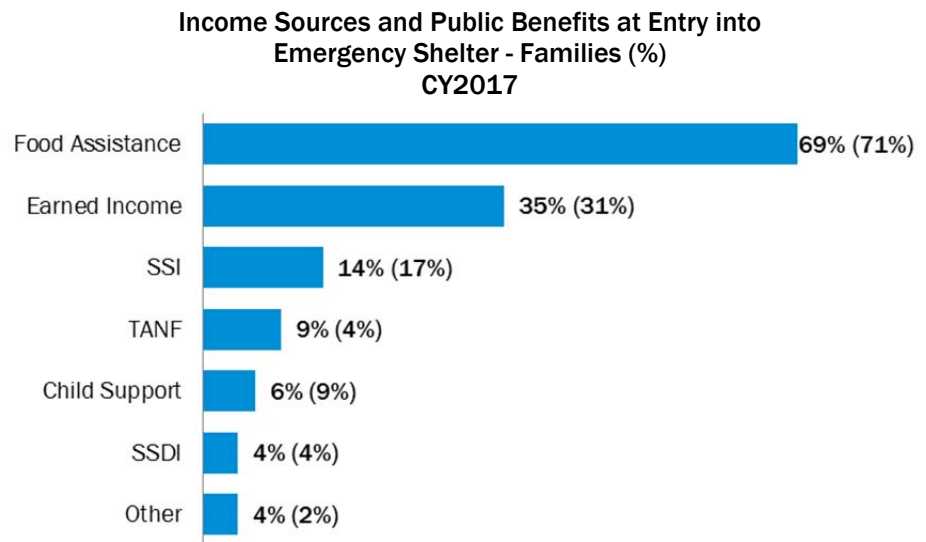
Monthly Income

Fifty-eight percent of single men, 51 percent of single women, and 45 percent of families have no income at entry into emergency shelter. Among households that have income, the average income is still below what the household needs to sustain housing.



Income Sources - Families

Food assistance is the public assistance benefit most prevalent for families entering the crisis response system. Thirty-five percent of households receive employment income, a 4 percentage point increase compared to CY2016.

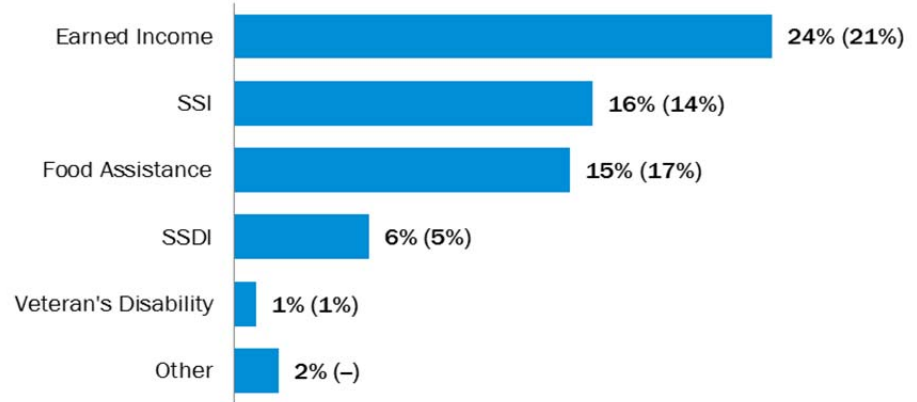


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Income Sources – Single Adults

Earned income is the most common source of income for single adults entering the crisis response system. We observed a similar level of access to all income and benefit sources compared to CY2016.

Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%) CY2017

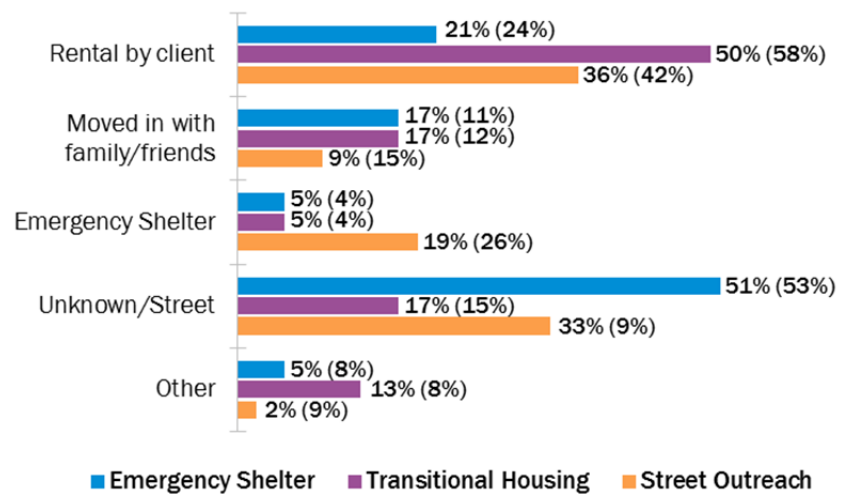


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Destination at Exit – Single Adults by Program Type

The percentage of single adults served by emergency shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach who exit into rental housing all fell (from 24 percent, 58 percent, and 42 percent in CY2016 respectively). Fifty-one percent of exits from emergency shelter were “Unknown/Street” exits. Thirty-three percent of exits from street outreach were “Unknown/Street”, an increase of 24 percentage points since CY2016 (9 percent).

Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%) CY2017*

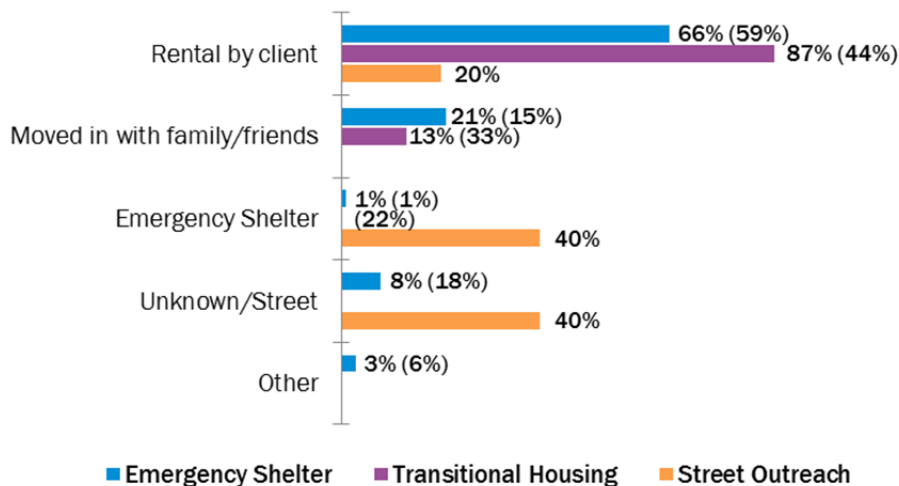


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2017. CY2016 values in parentheses.

Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

Sixty-six percent of families in emergency shelter exit to rental housing, a 7 percentage point increase from CY2016 (59 percent). Exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter decreased 10 percentage points from last year (18 percent). Street outreach accounted for 5 family exits and transitional housing accounted for 15 family exits in CY2017.

Exit Destination by Program Type - Families (%)
CY2017*

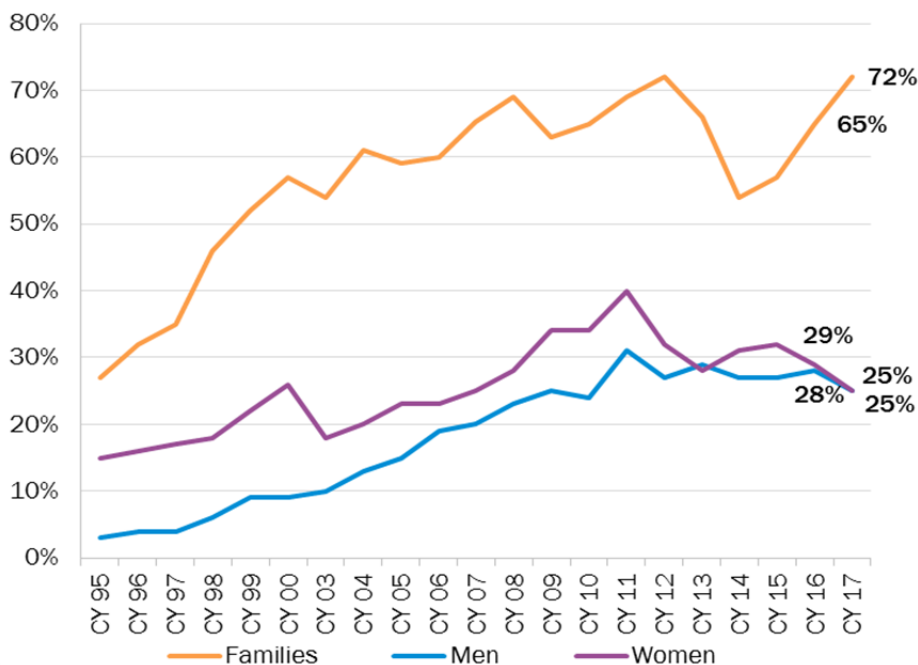


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2017. CY2016 values in parentheses. No families exited street outreach in CY2016.

Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The family system experienced an increase in the successful housing outcome rate by 7 percentage points (from 65 percent in CY2016 to 72 percent in CY2017). The women’s system decreased by 4 percentage points from 29 percent in CY2016 to 25 percent in CY2017. The men’s system decreased three percentage points to 25 percent from 28 percent in CY2016.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System (%)
CY1995 - CY2017*



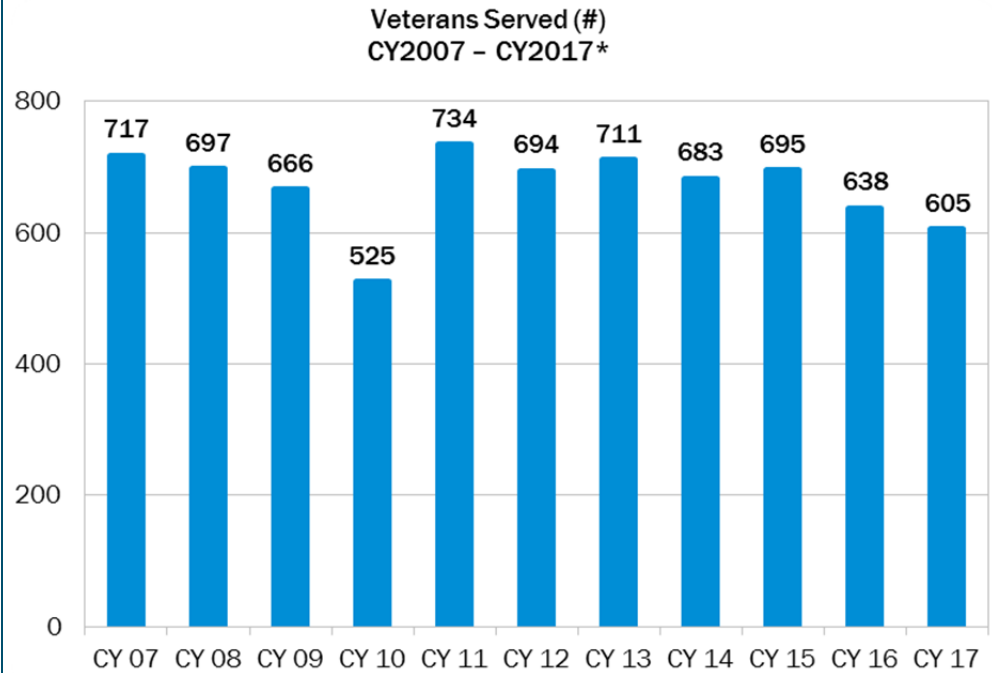
*Successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family.

Veterans

This section covers homeless veterans who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs during CY2017, providing a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

Veterans Served

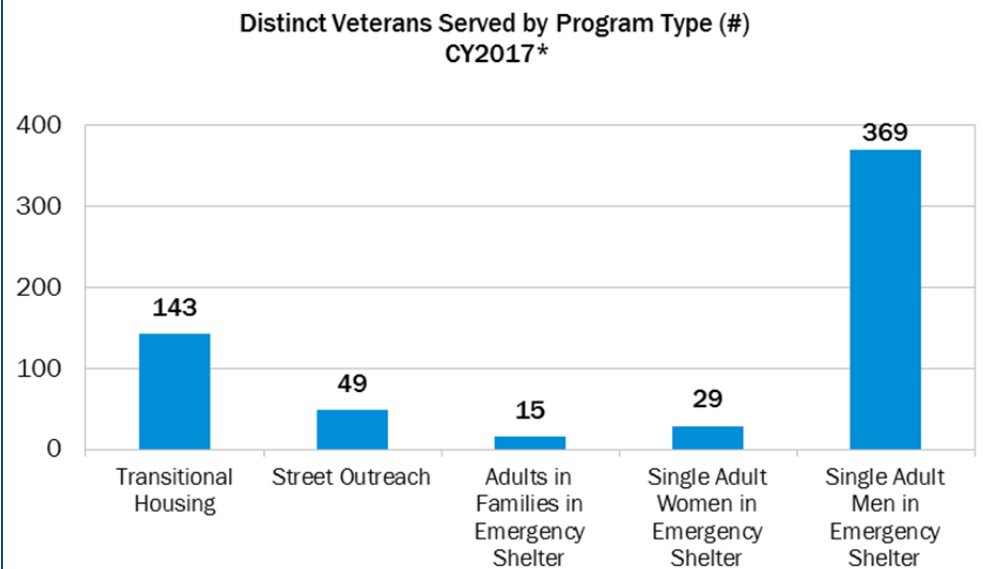
A total of 605 veterans were served during CY2017. This represents a 5 percent decrease from 638 veterans that were reported in CY2016. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, street outreach, and emergency shelters represents 9 percent of the general adult homeless population.



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

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

The greatest number of homeless veterans served across the five program types is single adult men in emergency shelters. The number of veterans served by street outreach increased from 16 in CY2016 to 49 in CY2017 due to the addition of the PATH and the VA funded street outreach programs to our data system. Veterans in transitional housing decreased by 24 percent since CY2016 (188).

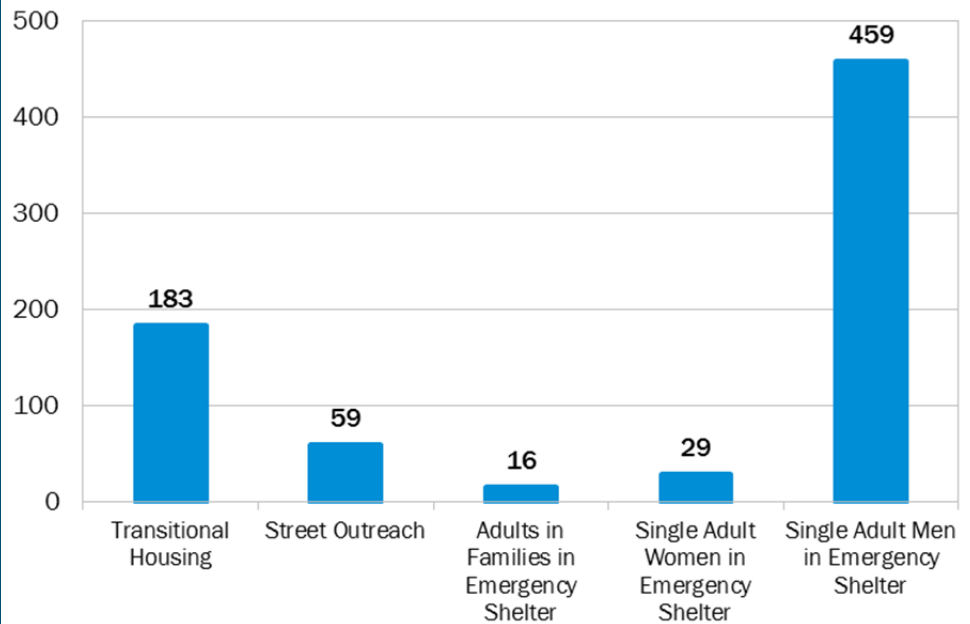


*Veterans are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in.

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. Sixty-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. 90 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and 10 individuals served by street outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, 40 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

Total Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2017*

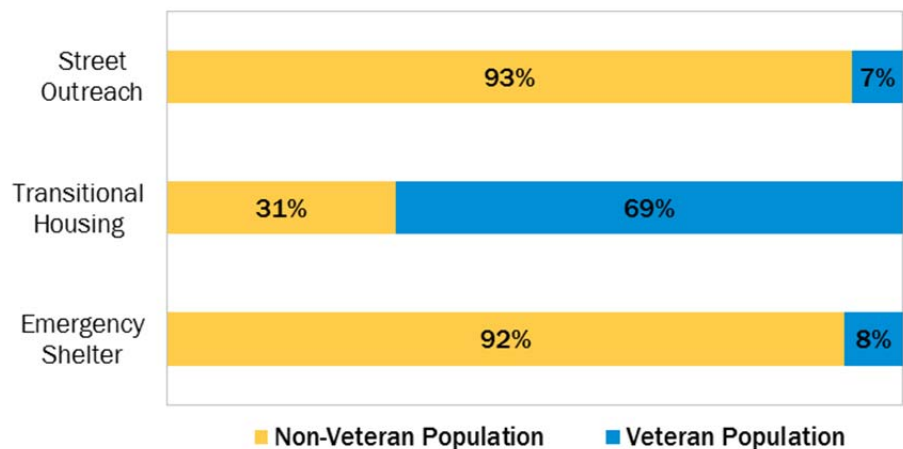


*Veterans are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2017.

Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2017, 7 percent of individuals served by street outreach, 69 percent of individuals served by transitional housing, and 8 percent of individuals served by emergency shelters were veterans. The high concentration of veterans in transitional housing is reflective of the availability of a 40 bed transitional housing program dedicated to veterans.

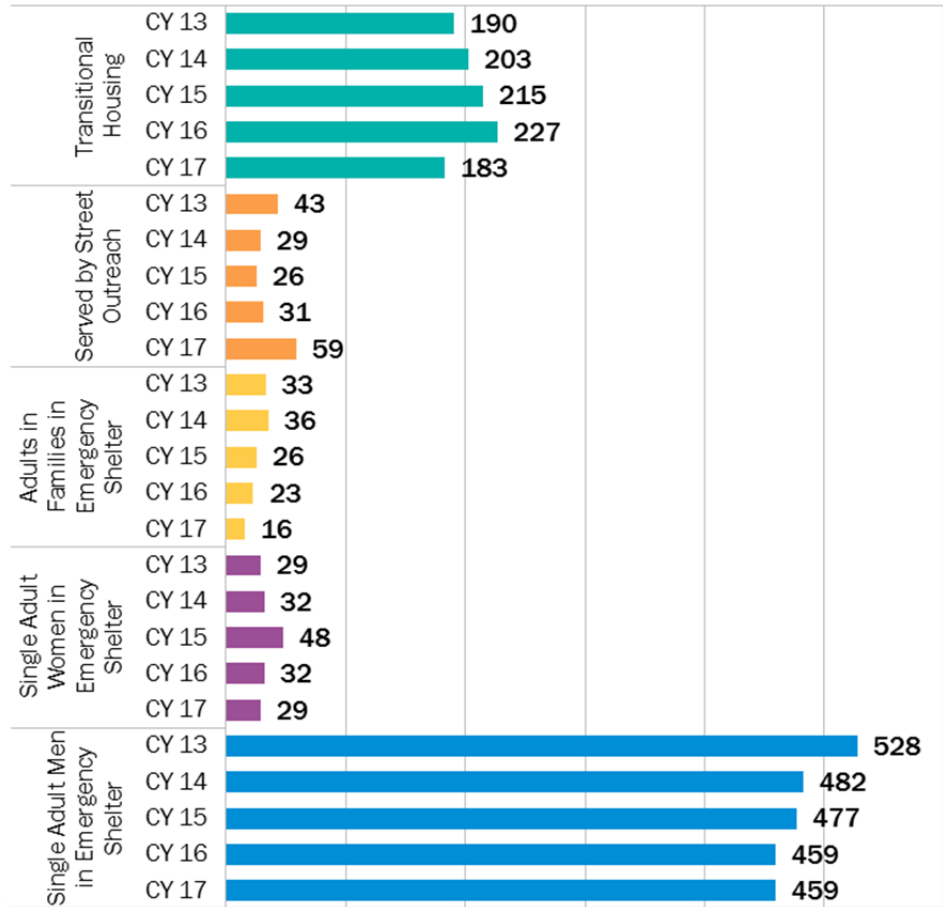
Percentage of Veterans Served within the General Homeless Population by Program Type
CY2017



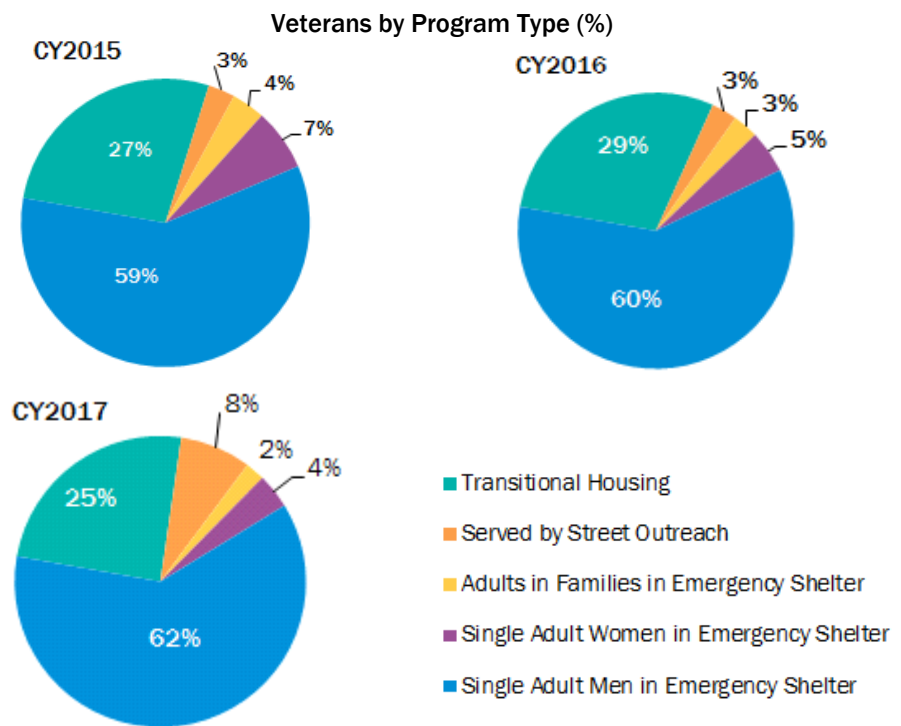
Veterans Served by Program Type

The number of veterans served in single adult shelters was similar to CY2016. The number of veterans served by the family emergency shelters remained low. The number of veterans served by street outreach increased by 90 percent, to 59 individuals. The number of veterans served in transitional housing decreased by 19 percent compared to CY2016, even though the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds).

Veterans Served by Program Type (#) CY2007 - CY2017



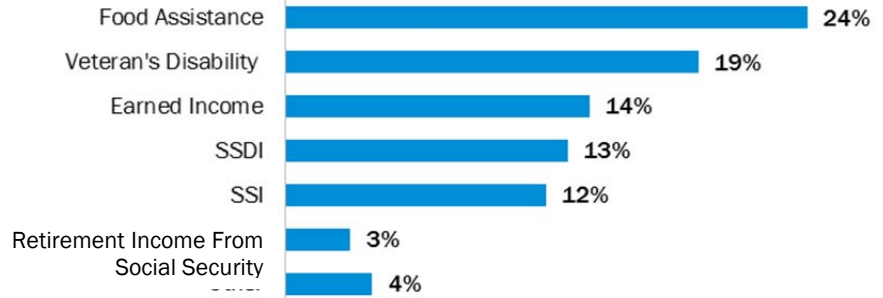
The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2017 compared to CY2016 and CY2015. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men and the ratio has been around 60 percent for the past 3 years, with a slight increase over the timeframe.



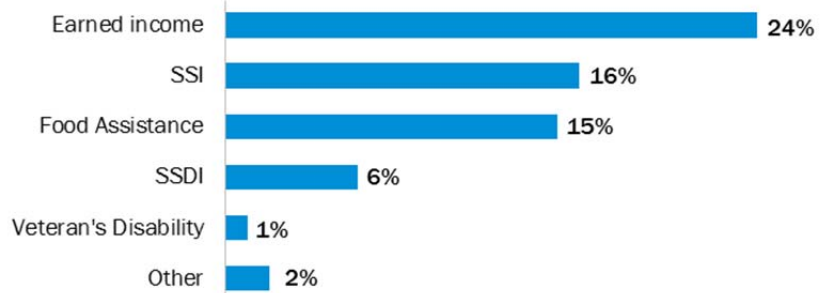
Income sources

Veterans in single adult emergency shelters, street outreach, and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving food assistance at entry, compared to other public benefits. Compared to the general population in the same programs, veterans are more likely to receive veteran's disability and SSDI. The employment rate for veterans is lower than the general population, and was slightly higher than in CY2016.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2017**



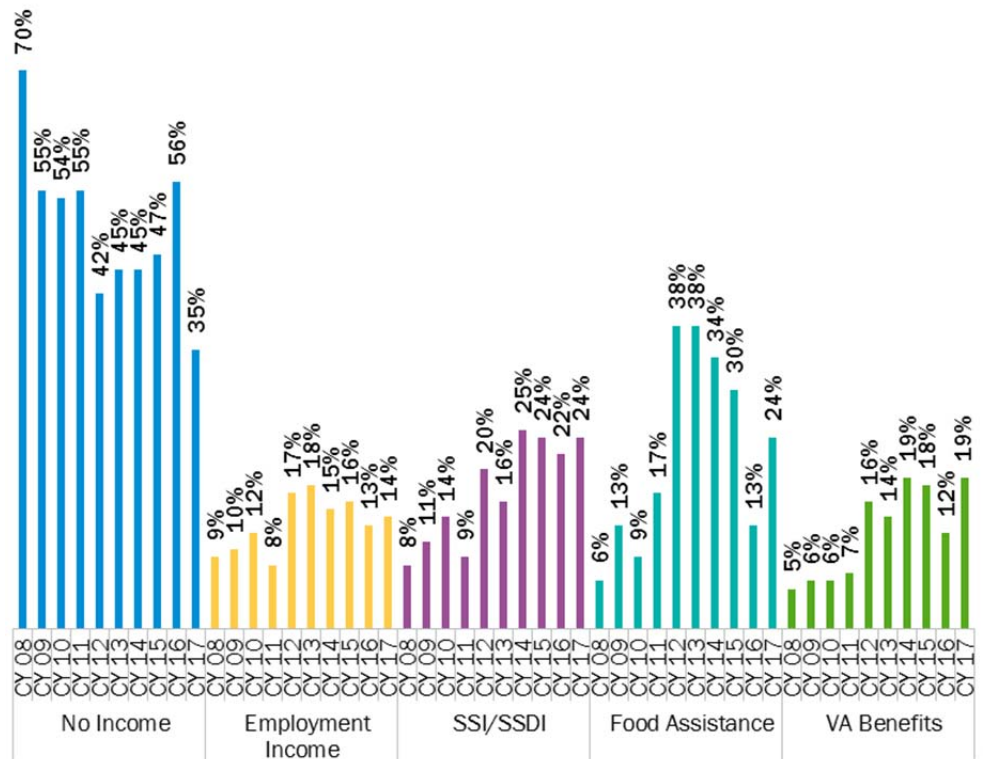
**General Population Income Sources (single adults) (%)
CY2017**



Income sources

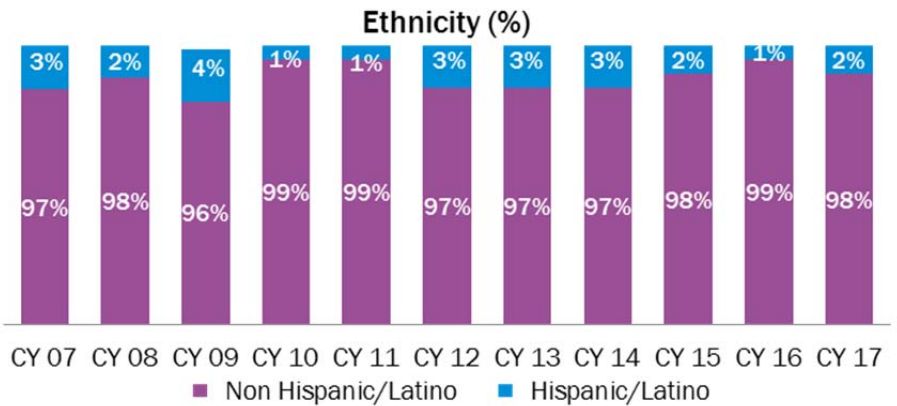
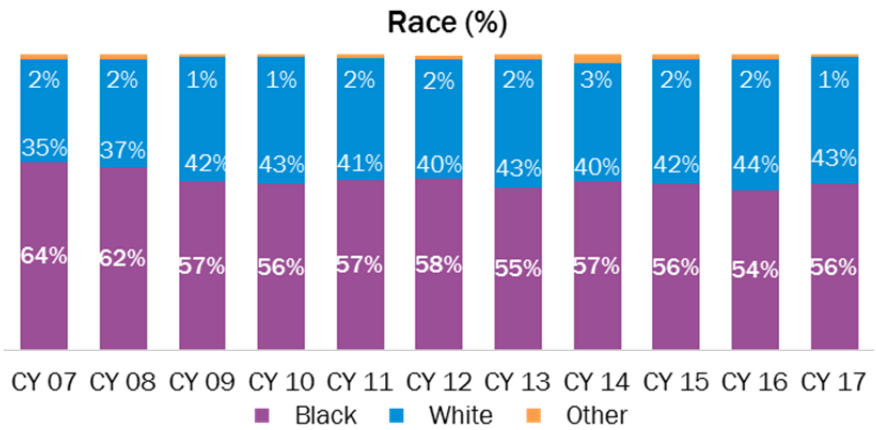
The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry into emergency shelters and transitional housing decreased 21 percentage points in CY2017, to 35 percent, from 56 percent in CY2016. The percentage of veterans accessing SSI/SSDI benefits in 2017 rose 2 percentage points compared to 2016. The percent of veterans accessing VA Benefits increased 7 percentage points from 12 percent in CY2016 to 19 percent in CY2017.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2007 - CY2017**



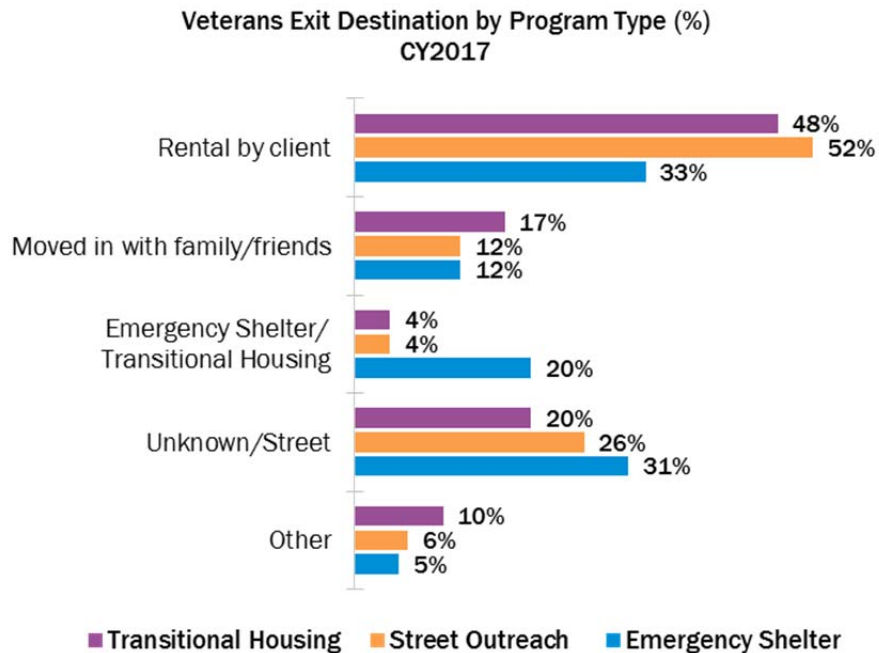
Race/Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic backgrounds of veterans have remained consistent from year to year. Black veterans are overrepresented in the veteran population in the emergency shelter system. This overrepresentation holds true for all other populations served by the homeless system.



Destination at Exit

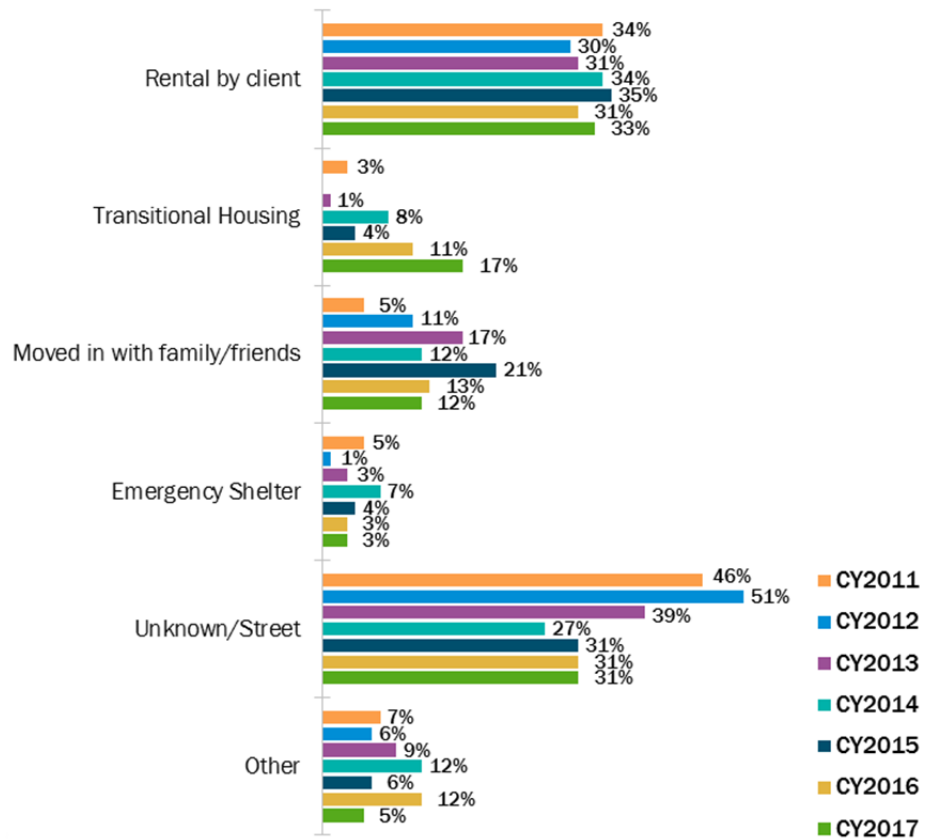
The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing decreased for individuals served in transitional housing and by street outreach, and slightly increased for emergency shelters, compared to CY2016. Twenty-six percent of individuals served by street outreach remained in places not meant for habitation or in unknown locations at exit from the program, a very high rate.



Destination at Exit

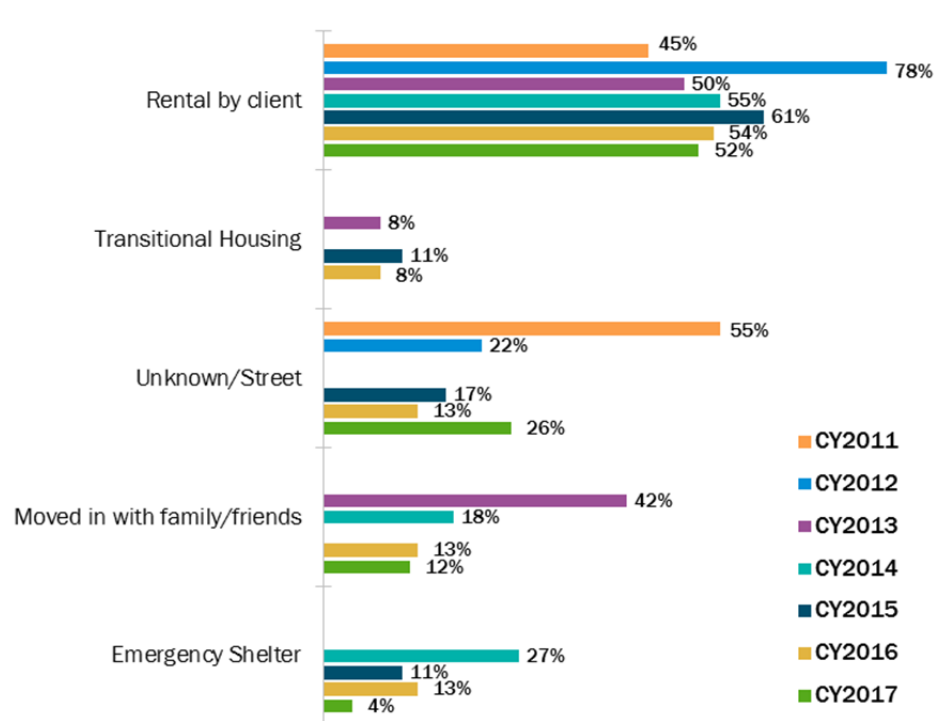
The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing from emergency shelter was at 33 percent in CY2017. Exit destinations to transitional housing increased by 6 percentage points to 17 percent in CY2017, compared to 11 percent in CY2016. Exits to family and friends were at 12 percent.

**Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2017**

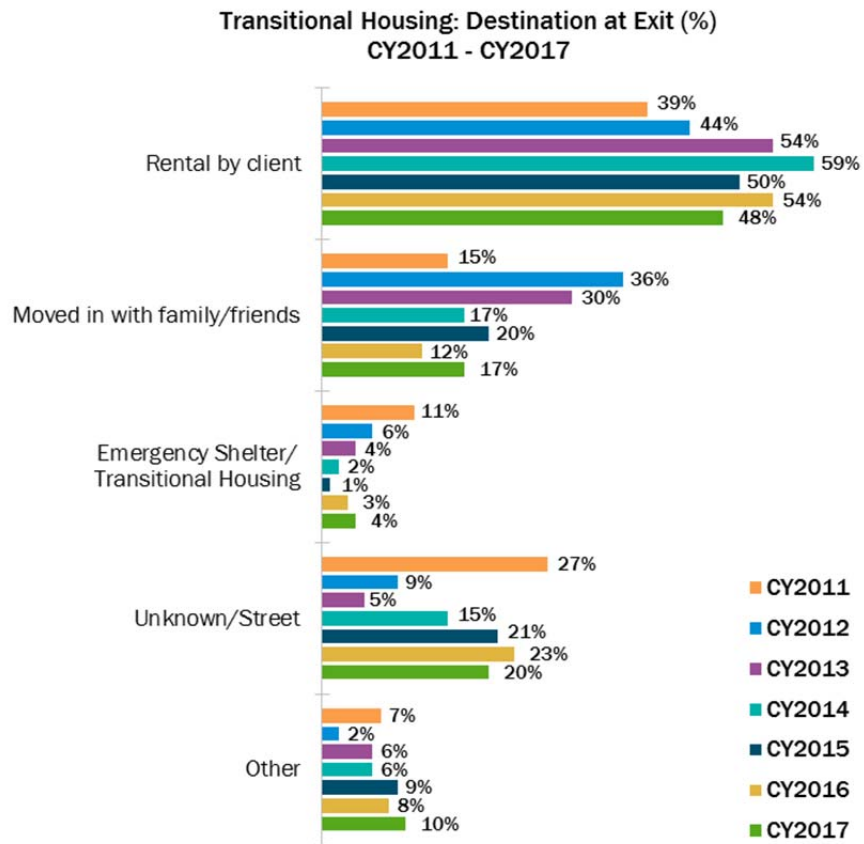


Veterans' exit to rental housing from street homelessness decreased 2 percentage points from 54 percent in CY2016 to 52 percent in CY2017. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations increased to 26 percent compared to 13 percent in CY2016.

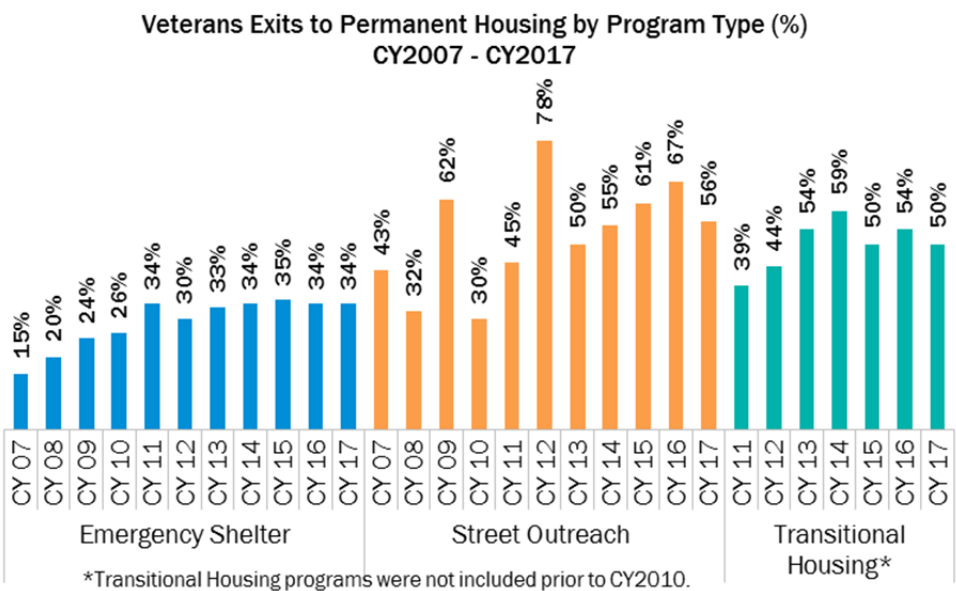
**Street Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2017**



Veterans' exit to rental housing from transitional housing decreased 6 percentage points from 54 percent in CY2016 to 48 percent in CY2017. Exits to family or friends increased 5 percentage points from 12 percent in CY2016 to 17 percent in CY2017. "Unknown/ Street" exit destinations decreased 3 percentage points from 23 percent in CY2016 to 20 percent in CY2017.



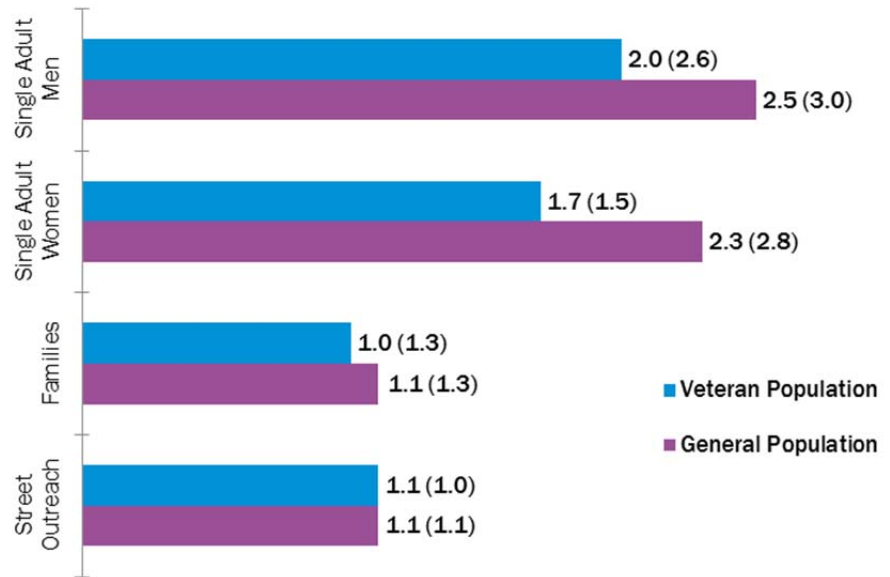
Permanent Housing Exits
A lower portion of veterans served by street outreach (56 percent) and transitional housing (50 percent) exited into permanent housing during CY2017 (from 67 percent and 54 percent respectively). The successful outcome rate from emergency shelter was unchanged from CY2016.



Average Number of Service Instances

Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters during a 12 month timeframe, but less than the general population. Veteran men had fewer service instances, on average, than in CY2016, decreasing from 2.6 to 2.0. Veteran women had more service instances, on average, increasing from 1.5 in CY2016 to 1.7 in CY2017. Veteran men had fewer service instances, on average, than in CY2016, decreasing from 2.6 to 2.0. Veteran women had more service instances, on average, increasing from 1.5 in CY2016 to 1.7 in CY2017.

Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2017

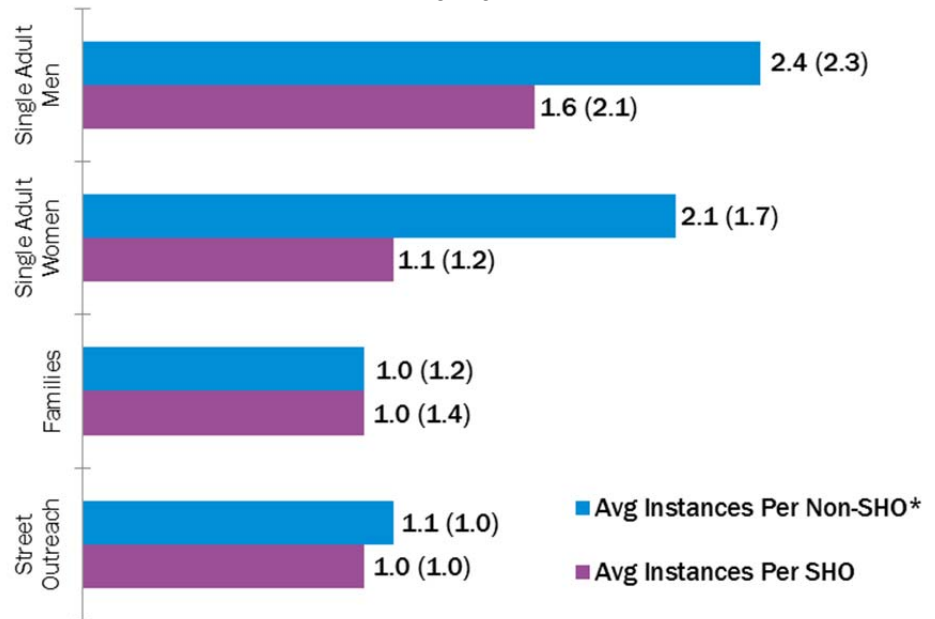


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a shelter program have an average of 1.6 service instances for all subpopulations combined. This is lower than the general homeless population (1.8 service instances). In general, veterans successfully housed have significantly less instances of return to shelter than those that are unsuccessful.

Veteran Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2017

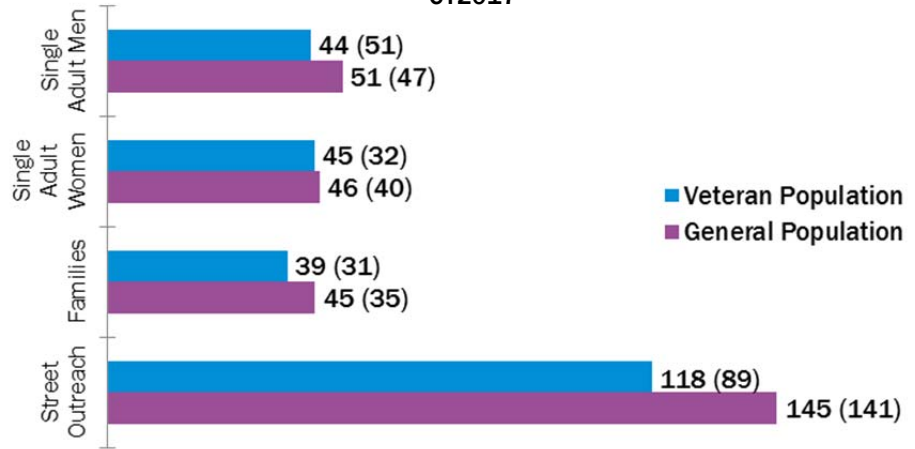


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2016 values in parentheses.

Average Length of Program Stay

In CY2017, veterans that were served in any emergency shelter and unsheltered veterans spent less time in the program than the general homeless population.

Veterans Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days)
CY2017

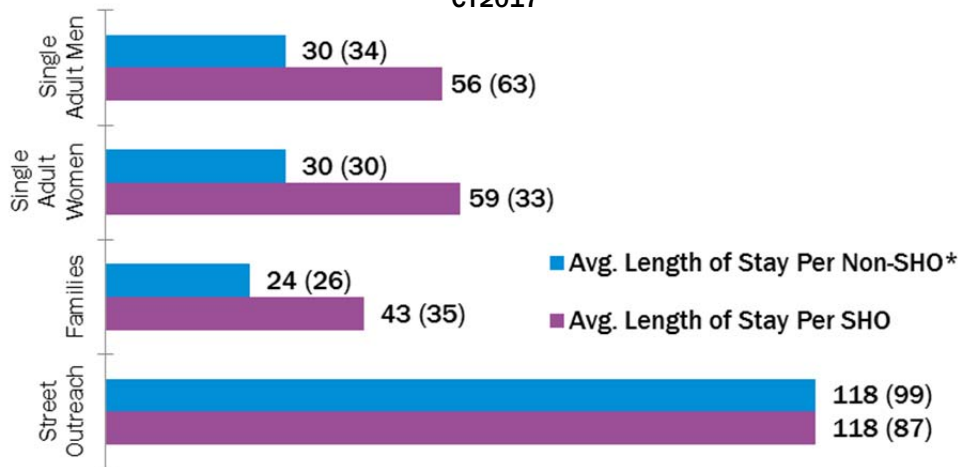


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Average Length of Program Stay by Program Type

Time in the program was higher if the outcome was a successful exit for all veterans in emergency shelter. For unsheltered veterans, the time in the program was the same for successful and unsuccessful exits.

Veterans Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2017

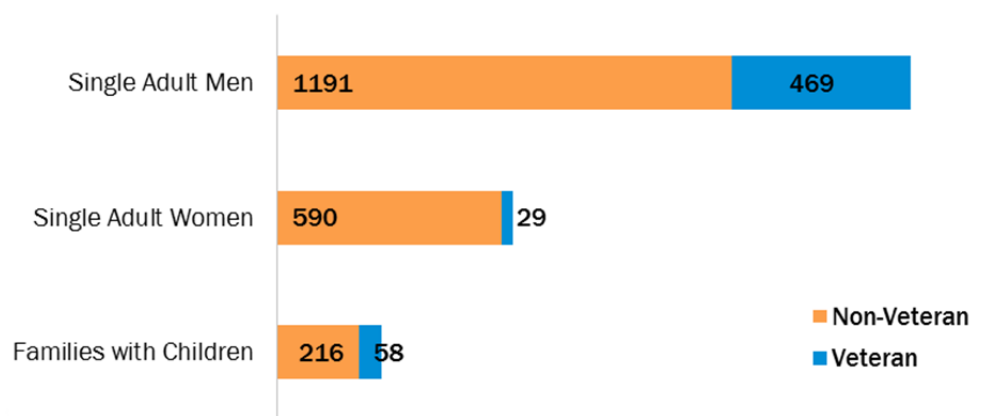


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2016 values are in parentheses.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Twenty-one percent of adults served (556 out of 2,680 adults) in CY2017 by permanent supportive housing were veterans compared to nine percent in CY2016. The significant increase is due to the inclusion for the first time of Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) programs.

Veterans Served by PSH (#)
CY2017*

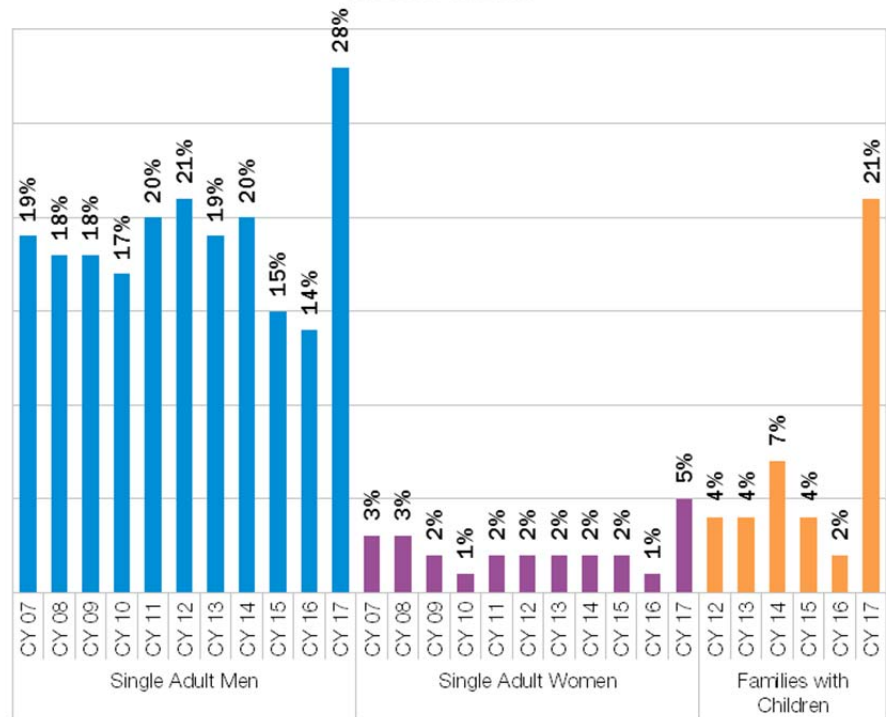


*Starting CY2017, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County including Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The veteran percentage of permanent supportive housing population increased significantly in CY2017 due to the inclusion of VASH programs in the calculation. The majority of veterans served in permanent supportive housing were single adult men, representing 28 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population. Families headed by a veteran represented 21 percent of the general permanent supportive housing family population.

Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%)
CY2007-CY2017*



*Starting CY2017, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County including Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

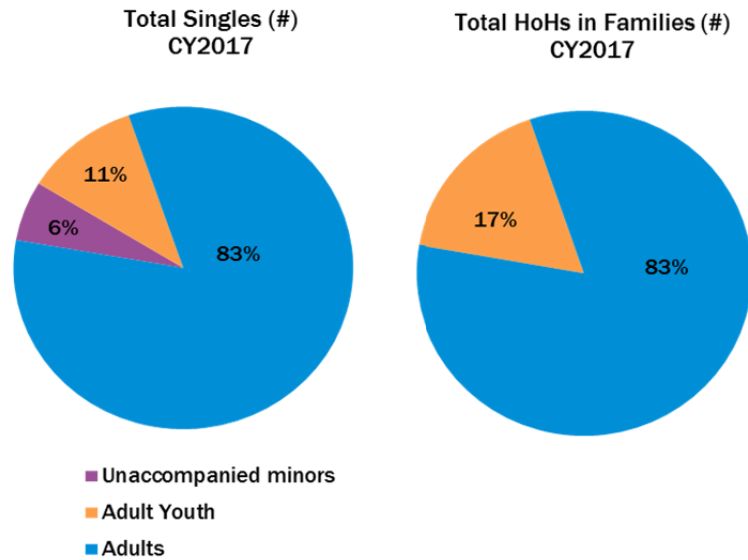
Youth

This section covers the youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2017.

Households Served

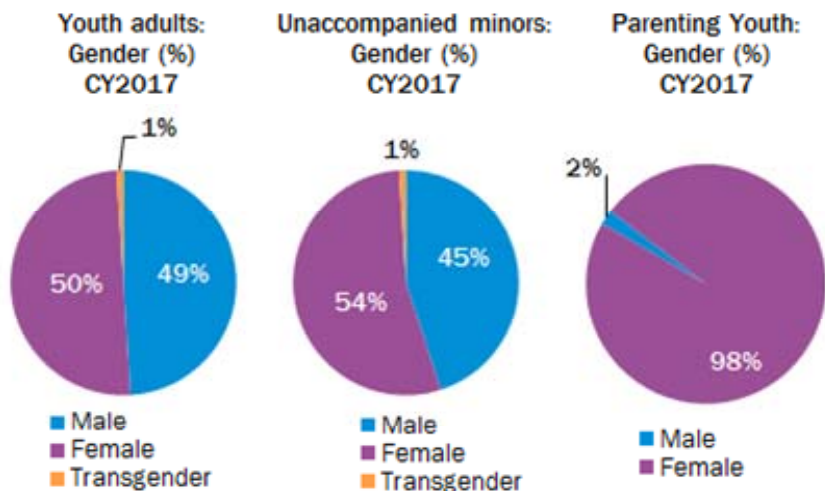
In CY2017, 11 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (607 of 5,752) and 17 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelters (161 of 970) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unaccompanied youth (below age of 18 and no guardian) represented 6 percent of the singles population (360 of 5,752).



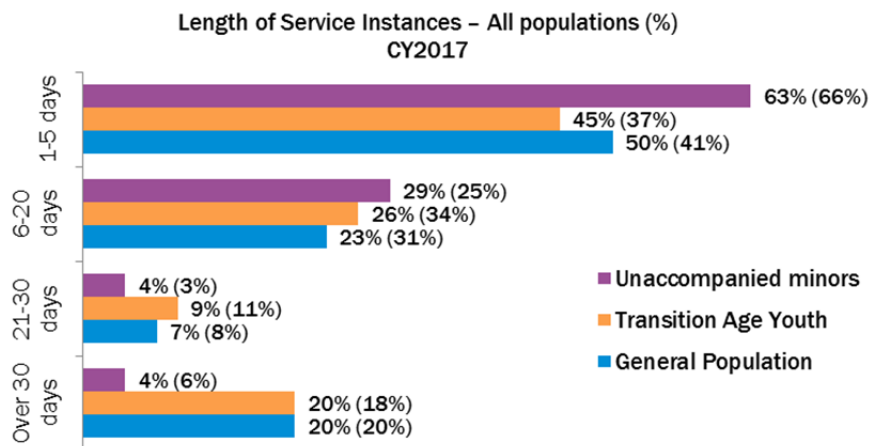
Gender

Half of young adults who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were females. Eight young adults and three unaccompanied youth served were transgender or gender non-conforming. The vast majority of parenting youth who were heads of household were females.



Length of Service Instances – all populations (singles and families)

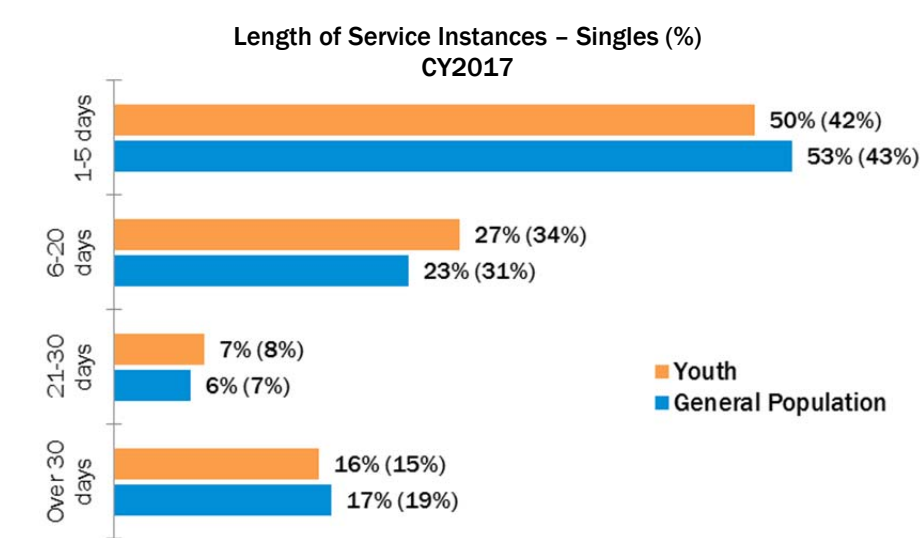
Forty-five percent of youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 20 percent have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Stays greater than 30 days in shelter increased for youth compared to CY2016 (18 percent) and are in line with the general population.



CY2016 values in parentheses.

Length of Service Instances - Single Adults

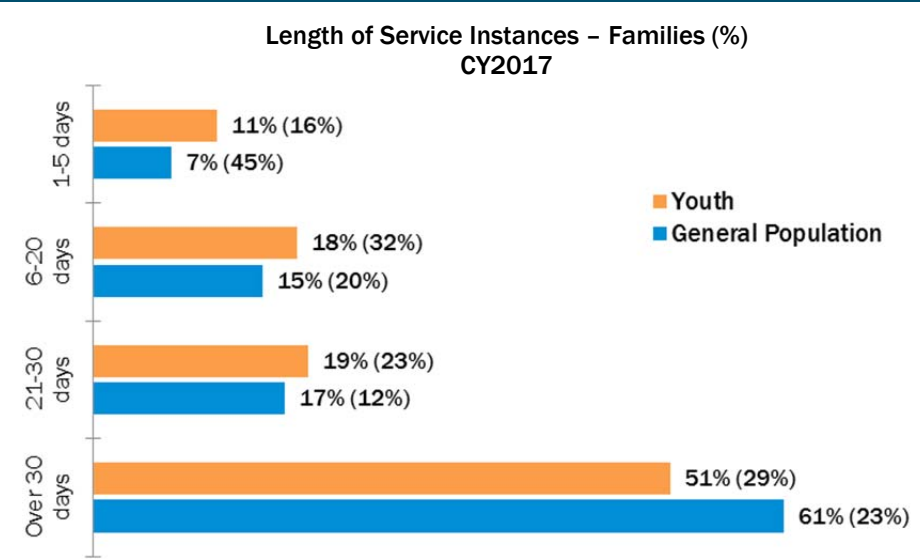
Fifty percent of young single adults have shelter stays between 1-5 days. Sixteen percent of young single adults have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Young single adults have approximately the same emergency shelter stay pattern as the general homeless population.



CY2016 values in parentheses.

Length of Service Instances - Families

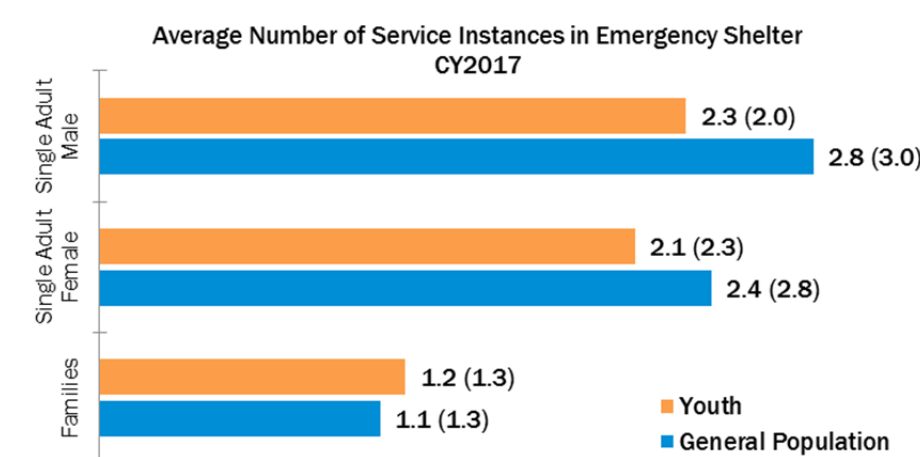
Eleven percent of parenting youth exit shelter within 1-5 days. Parenting youth are more likely to have a brief (<6 days) stay in shelter and less likely to have an extended (>30 days) stay than the general population. However, when compared to CY2016, the rate of parenting youth that stayed in shelter over 30 days increased by 22 percentage points. The increase over three calendar years is 33 percentage points.



CY2016 values in parentheses.

Service Instances

Youth, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in single adult emergency shelters during a 12 month time frame. However, youth of all genders have fewer single adult service instances than the general population.

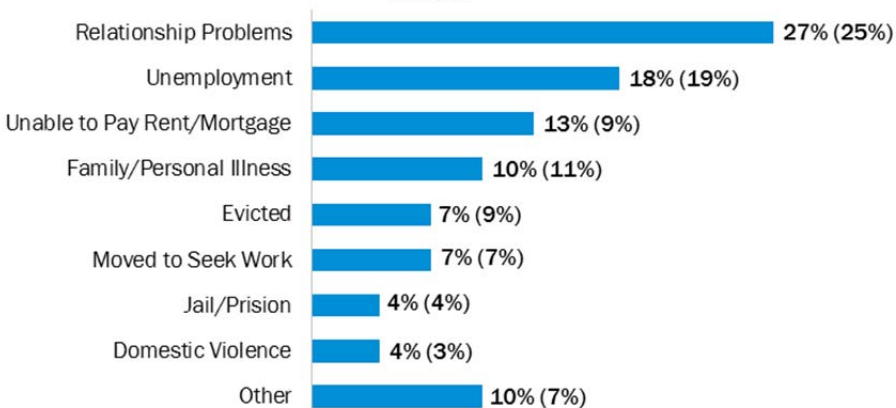


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Homelessness Precipitators

For young single adults, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 27 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 18 percent and “Unable to Pay Rent” at 13 percent.

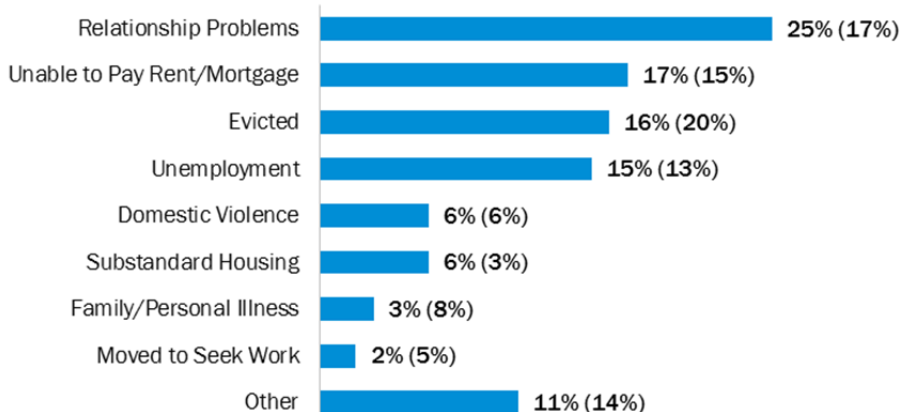
Young Adults: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2017



CY2016 values in parentheses.

For parenting youth, “Relationship Problems” (25%), “Unable to Pay Rent” (17%), and “Evicted” (16%) are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate decreased from CY2016 (20%), but remains high, historically speaking. The proportion of youth families who are homeless due to relationship problems increased 8 percentage points from CY2016 (17%).

Parenting Youth: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2017

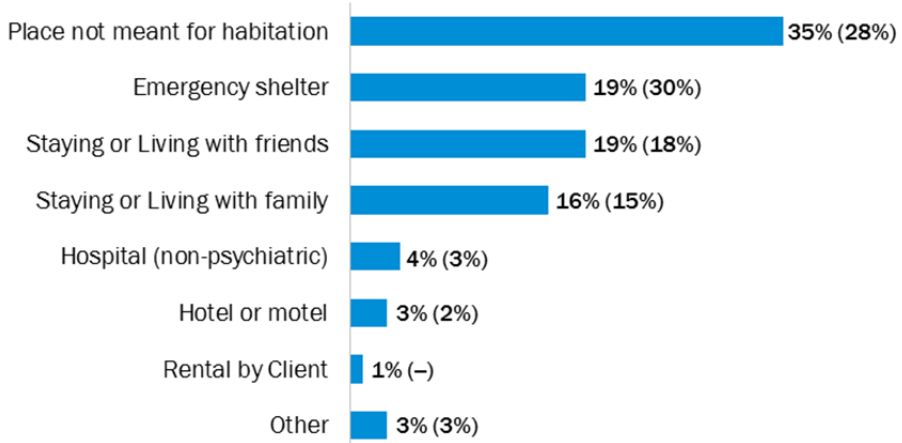


CY2016 values in parentheses.

Residence Prior to Program Entry

Thirty-five percent of young single adults entered shelter from a place not meant for habitation, a seven percentage point increase compared to CY2016 (28%). Nineteen percent of young single adults entered shelter from another emergency shelter, an eleven percentage point decrease compared to CY2016 (30%).

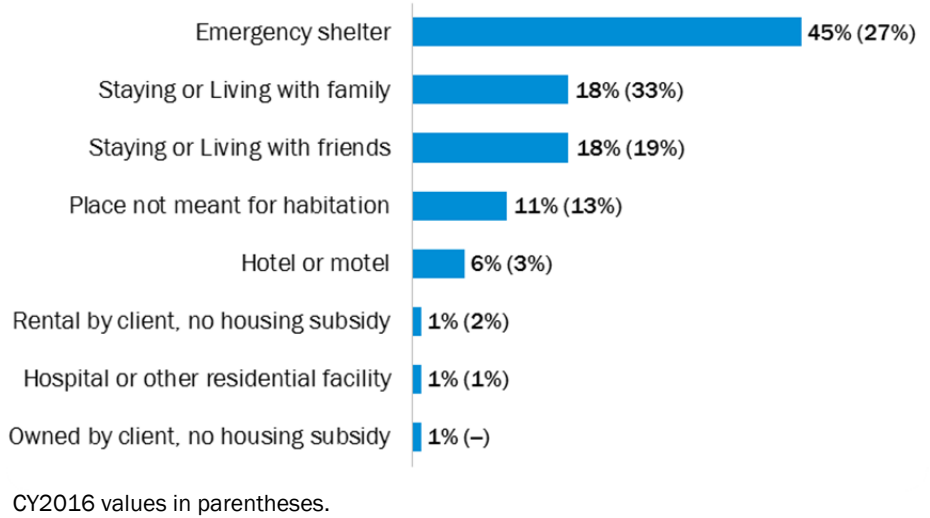
Young Adults: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2017



CY2016 values in parentheses.

More parenting youth entered shelter from another emergency shelter than did in CY2016. This is largely due to increased use of the Overnight Only Family Shelter. For parenting youth, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Thirty-six percent of parenting youth became homeless from such situations in CY2017. This, however, represents a decrease of 16 percentage points compared to CY2016 and a decrease of 34 percentage points compared to CY2015.

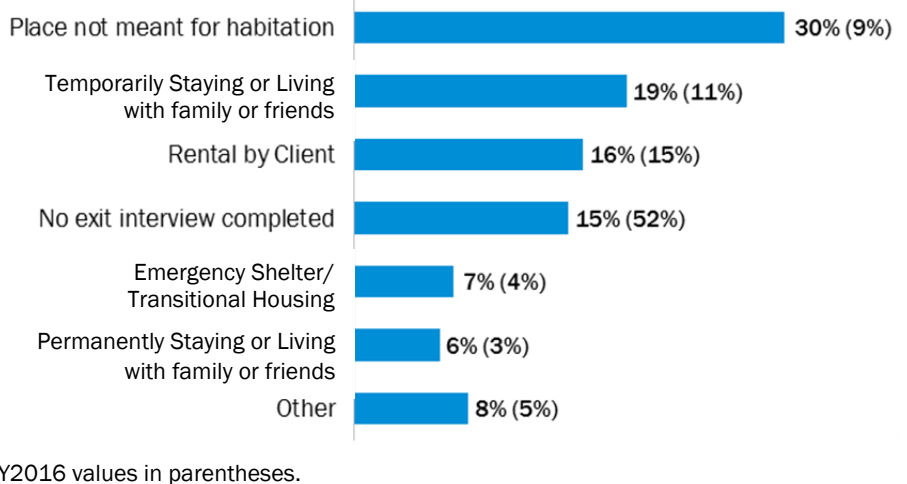
Parenting Youth: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2017



Destination at Exit

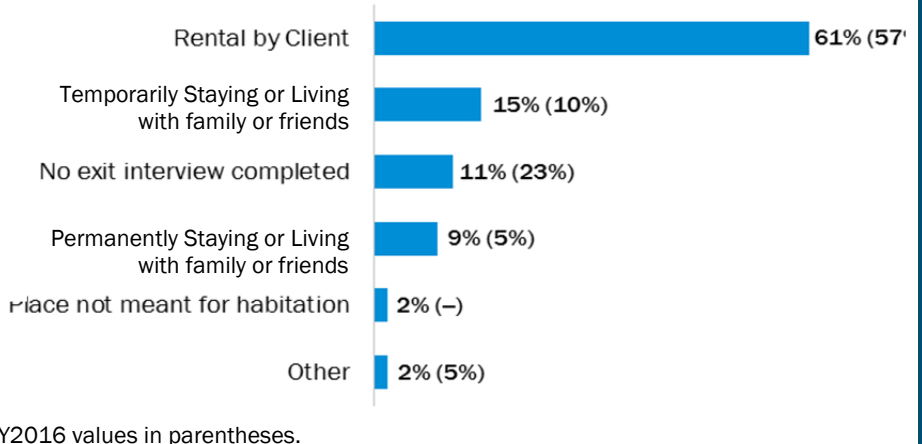
Young single adults are most likely to exit emergency shelter to a place not meant for habitation (30%). This is 21 percentage points higher than CY2016 (9%). Twenty-two percent exit to permanent housing. Nineteen percent move in with family or friends on a temporary basis, an 8 percentage point increase since CY2016.

Young Adults: Exit Destinations (%)
CY2017



A higher percentage of parenting youth exit to housing (70 percent) than any other exit destination, representing an 8 percentage points increase from CY2016 (62 percent).

Parenting Youth: Exit Destinations (%)
CY2017



“Point-in-Time”

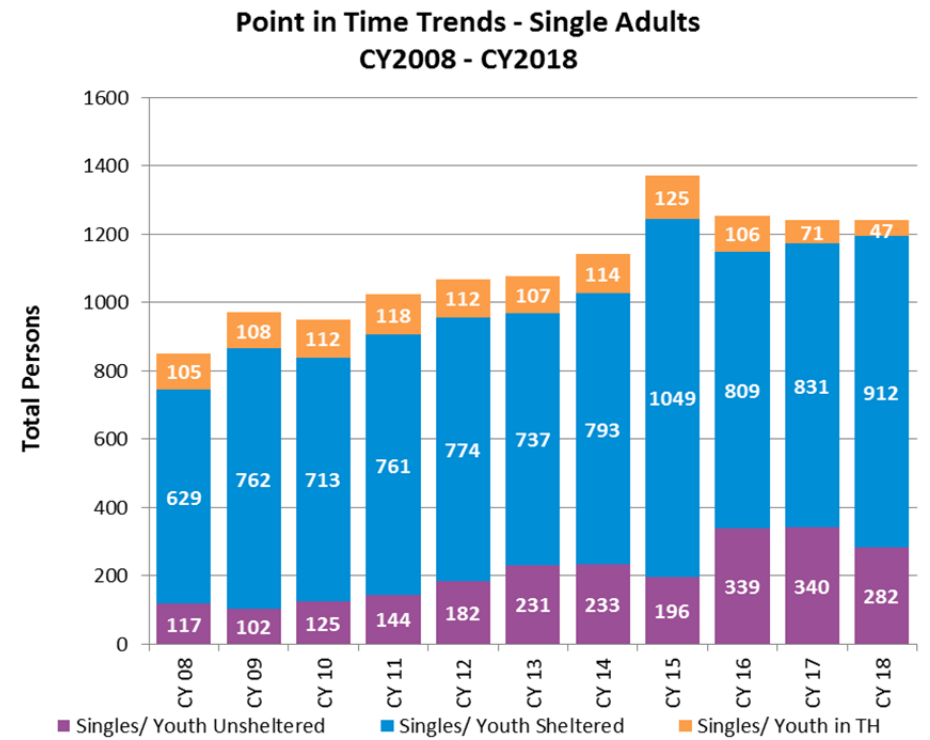
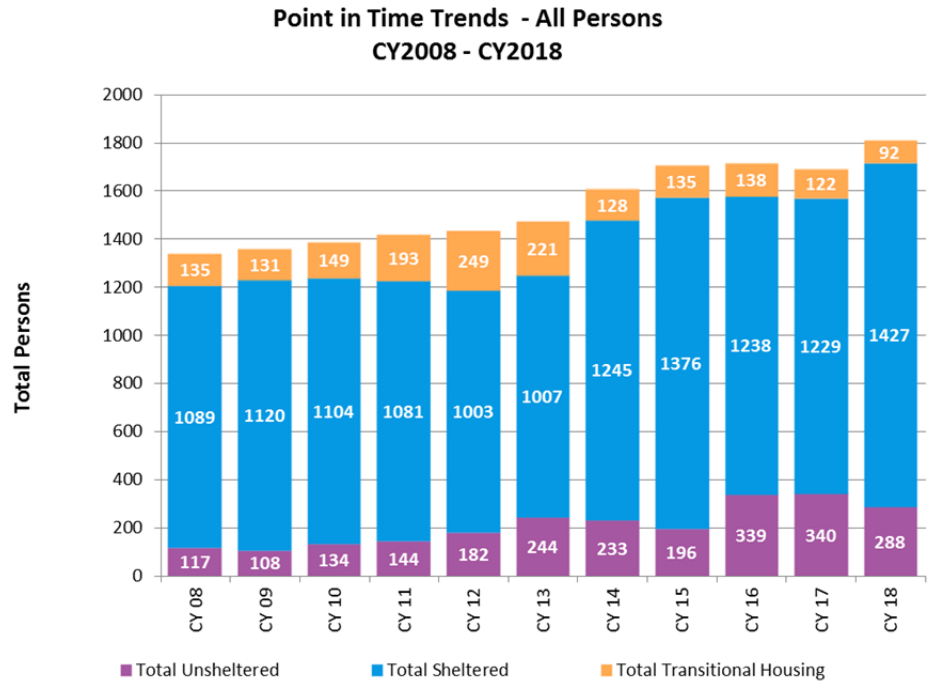
Annual Point-in-Time Count of Persons Who Are Homeless

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 and Franklin County assures availability of shelter during winter months. In CSB’s twelfth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness, 84 percent of all persons counted in Columbus and Franklin County 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. The HUD requirement to count homeless persons is meant to help HUD and local communities assess gaps in homeless housing and service programs.

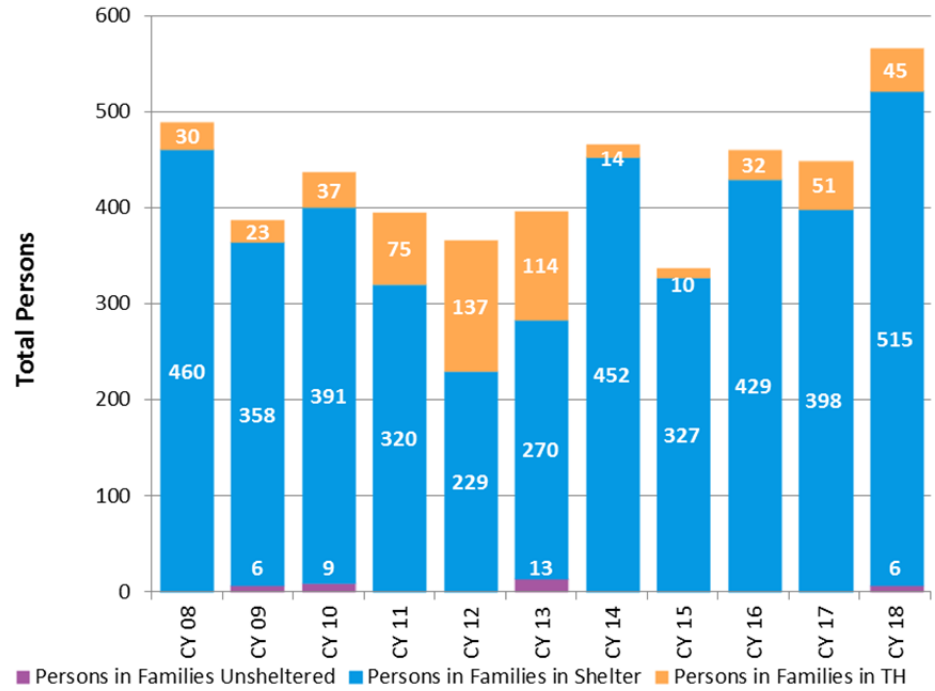
The latest count was conducted on January 31, 2018. Our community counted 1,807 homeless individuals, including households comprised of only children. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 116 people (7 percent) when compared to January 2017 (1,691).

Sixteen percent of the homeless population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation. The number of unsheltered individuals decreased 15 percent compared to 2017. Sixty-nine percent of people who were homeless on



the single night of the point-in-time count were single adults. Thirty-one percent were in families.

Point in Time Trends - Families (Persons)
CY2008 - CY2018



Appendix I [Program Capacities as of 7/1/18]

Family Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 114*	Agency		Program		Total (Families)		
	YWCA	Family Center		50			
	YMCA	Van Buren Family Shelter		64			
	<i>Total</i>				114*		
Men's Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 602	Agency		Program		Regular	Overflow	Total
	LSS	Faith Mission Men's on Grant		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		15	0	15	
	YMCA	Men's Overflow		0	130	130	
	<i>Total</i>				431	171	602
Women's Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 325	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	Van Buren Women's		139	7	146	
	YMCA	Van Buren Pregnant Women's		12	0	12	
	YMCA	Women's Overflow		0	106	106	
<i>Total</i>				201	124	325	
Youth Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 16	Agency		Program		Total		
	Huckleberry House***	Youth Emergency Shelter		16			
	<i>Total</i>				16		
Transitional Housing Total Capacity 69	Agency		Program		Total		
	Huckleberry House***	Transitional Living Program		24			
	Maryhaven	Women's Program		5			
	VOAGO**	Veteran's Program		40			
<i>Total</i>				69			

* The family emergency shelter system will expand capacity as necessary to meet the shelter needs of homeless families

** Veteran dedicated capacity

*** Youth dedicated capacity

Permanent Supportive Housing

Total Capacity
1,910

Operational	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
Amethyst – Shelter Plus Care	52	-	52
CHN – Briggsdale Apartments	25	10	35
CHN – Cassidy Avenue Apartments	10	-	10
CHN – Community ACT Housing	42	33	75
CHN – East Fifth Avenue Apartments	38	-	38
CHN – Family Homes	10	-	10
CHN – Inglewood Court Apartments	45	15	60
CHN – Leasing Supportive Housing	25	-	25
CHN – North 22nd Street Apartments	30	-	30
CHN – Terrace Place	47	13	60
CHN – Parsons Avenue Apartments	25	-	25
CHN – RLPTI	80	-	80
CHN – Safe Havens Apartments	13	-	13
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA)	183	-	183
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA) 2	14	-	14
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA) 3	11	-	11
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	171	-	171
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (TRA) 2	20	-	20
CHN – Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN – Wilson	8	-	8
Equitas – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	89	-	89
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*	60	40	100
NCR – The Commons at Third	60	40	100
VOAGO – Family Supportive Housing	38	-	38
VOAGO – Van Buren Village	60	40	100
YMCA – 40 West Long	105	260	365
YWCA – 40 West Long Expansion	38	-	38
YMCA – Franklin Station	75	25	100
YMCA – Home	50	-	50
YMCA – Isaiah Project	174	-	174
YWCA – WINGS	91	0	91
<i>Total</i>	1910	635	2545

* Veteran dedicated capacity

Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2017]

All Clients (men, women & children)	
	17
Total Clients Served ³	8,832
Total Number of Households Served	6,312
Total Number of Children	2,139
Total Number of Adults	6,693
Percent Working (HoH)	25%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	32%
Total Shelter Units ¹	402,134

Families	
	17
Families Served	988
Individuals in Families ²	3544
Number of Adults	1405
Number of Children	2138
Average Family Size	3.6
Average Income	\$671
Percent Working (HoH)	35%
Successful Housing Outcomes	72%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	45
Total Shelter Units	155,311
Avg. Households Served per Night	116

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 Excludes Huckleberry House youth shelter and Family Overnight Only shelter.

Men 17	
Men Served	3647
Average Income	\$458
Percent Working	23%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	51
Total Shelter Units	170,771
Average Served per Night	468

Women 17	
Women Served	1761
Average Income	\$449
Percent Working	22%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46
Total Shelter Units	75,936
Average Served per Night	208

Appendix III [Emergency Shelter Data 2007 – 2016]

All Clients (men, women & children)	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total Clients Served ³	7,672	7,145	6,939	7,467	8,368	8,910	10,278	10,383	10,127	10,141
Total Number of Households Served	5,750	5,320	5,355	5,446	6,243	6,412	6,916	6,725	6,668	7,101
Total Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913	3,108	2,944	2,652
Total Number of Adults	5,975	5,562	5,512	5,722	6,542	6,742	7,365	7,275	7,183	7,489
Percent Working (HoH)	15%	11%	11%	13%	15%	18%	20%	25%	22%	26%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	29%	31%	32%	29%	39%	36%	37%	35%	35%	36%
Total Shelter Units ¹	343,050	346,112	329,970	343,105	339,915	293,625	324,235	370,055	380,993	386,826

Families	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Families Served	794	785	746	854	955	1,118	1,481	1,562	1,411	1,181
Individuals in Families ²	2,716	2,610	2,330	2,875	3,080	3,635	4,871	5,255	4,888	4,258
Number of Adults	1,019	1,027	903	1,130	1,254	1,467	1,958	2,148	1,940	1,606
Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913	3,107	2,948	2,652
Average Family Size	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Average Income	\$510	\$418	\$402	\$411	\$496	\$460	\$582	\$730	\$696	\$626
Percent Working (HoH)	16%	19%	16%	16%	23%	22%	32%	39%	35%	31%
Successful Housing Outcomes	65%	69%	63%	65%	69%	72%	66%	54%	57%	65%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	54	55	61	52	43	20	21	24	25	35
Total Shelter Units	148,980	142,072	124,856	133,566	123,493	71,266	98,321	122,836	117,286	144,210
Avg. Households Served per Night	118	118	120	105	104	60	82	98	93	107

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 Excludes Huckleberry House youth shelter.

Men	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Men Served	3,544	3,452	3,489	3,443	3,962	3,863	4,089	3,742	3,590	4,152
Average Income	\$300	\$164	\$177	\$245	\$217	\$278	\$237	\$290	\$368	\$417
Percent Working	17%	10%	11%	14%	15%	19%	17%	20%	22%	24%
Successful Housing Outcomes	20%	23%	25%	24%	31%	27%	29%	27%	27%	28%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	48	49	55	50	50	47	52	58	47
Total Shelter Units	163,777	164,035	165,105	169,362	175,284	177,567	179,615	181,592	184,040	173,653
Average Served per Night	449	448	452	464	480	485	492	498	504	474

Women	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Women Served	1,234	1,083	1,120	1,149	1,326	1,467	1,422	1,525	1,751	1,854
Average Income	\$267	\$160	\$206	\$257	\$212	\$238	\$221	\$350	\$437	\$468
Percent Working	10%	7%	8%	11%	10%	12%	13%	20%	23%	25%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	28%	34%	34%	40%	32%	28%	31%	32%	29%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	37	39	38	34	32	35	45	53	40
Total Shelter Units	38,112	40,005	40,009	40,177	41,027	44,789	46,304	65,627	79,809	69,111
Average Served per Night	104	109	110	110	112	122	127	180	219	189

Appendix IV [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.

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