

**Community Shelter Board**  
**Snapshot Report 2019**



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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 served by our system of care 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 transition age youth homelessness.

Data includes trend information over calendar years 1995 – 2018. All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the Columbus ServicePoint homeless management information system, operated by Community Shelter Board. This database, created in 2001, includes a variety of client-level information, including intake and exit, outcomes, demographics, and general household information.

## Who We Are

Community Shelter Board 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 15,000 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 and Indiana, 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



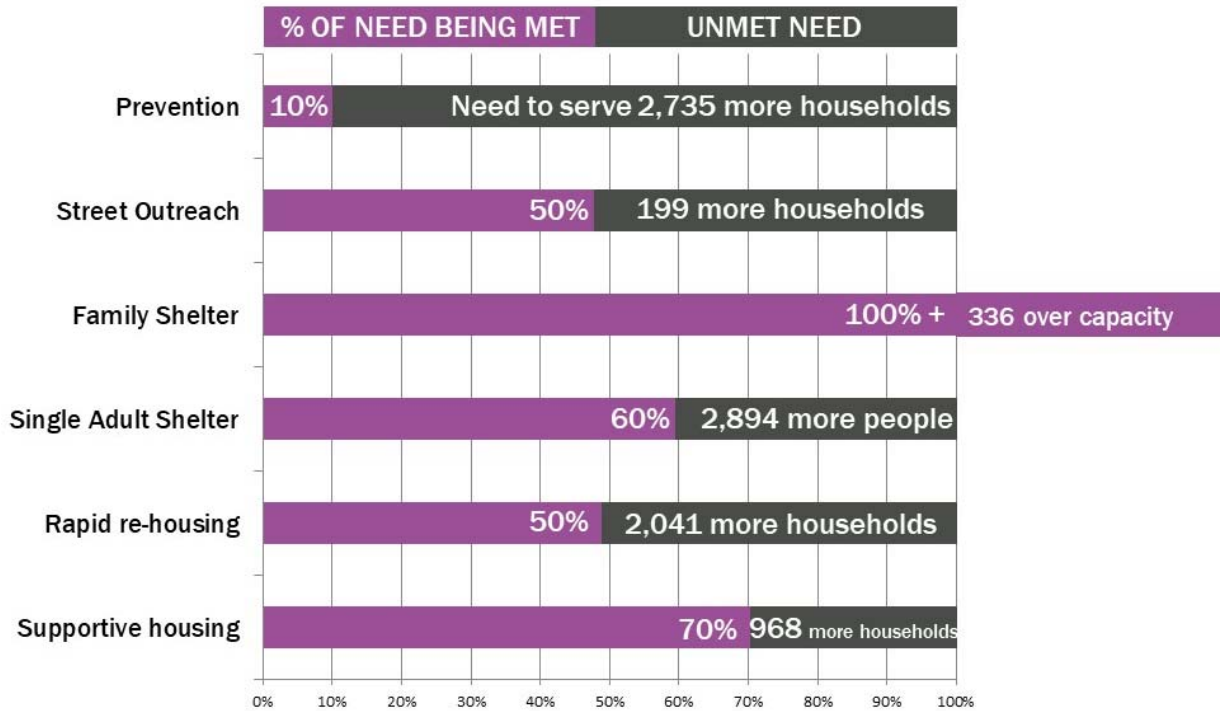
Community Shelter Board leads [A Place to Call Home](#), a strategic framework that articulates our community's vision for making sure everyone has a place to call home. This framework for action includes goals tailored to specific needs of people facing homelessness – like expectant mothers, youth age 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.

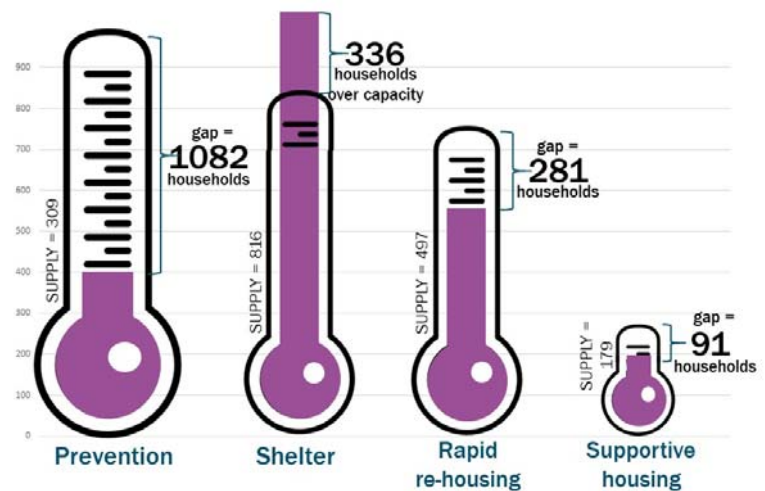
# Service gaps in a growing community

We live in a growing community, and population growth means more people are homeless. 1,700 more people have become homeless since 2010. 60% of that increase in homelessness is because of population growth alone. And our community will only continue to grow – by 13,000 people a year for the next 30 years. With what we know about rates of poverty and homelessness, we should expect to see at least 150 more people experience homelessness in our community annually, just because of the population increase alone – independent of all other environmental factors. As it stands currently, there are significant service gaps for men, women, and families. Our system is meeting only a portion of the need across the community.



## A special concern: service gaps for families

There is a significant opportunity to do more prevention and rapid re-housing to relieve the pressure on the homeless shelters and stay ahead of population growth.



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 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 November 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 is temporary housing for veterans and youth age 17-24 with severe challenges, trauma, or physical health issues. Programs range between 2 months and 10 months in length, while residents receive peer and professional support and 24-hour supervision. 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.



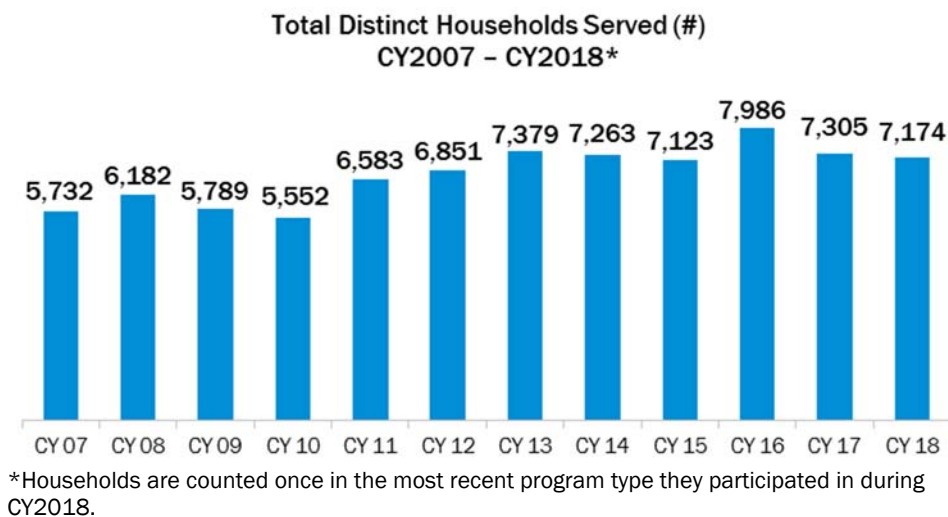
## Data Snapshots

### Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

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

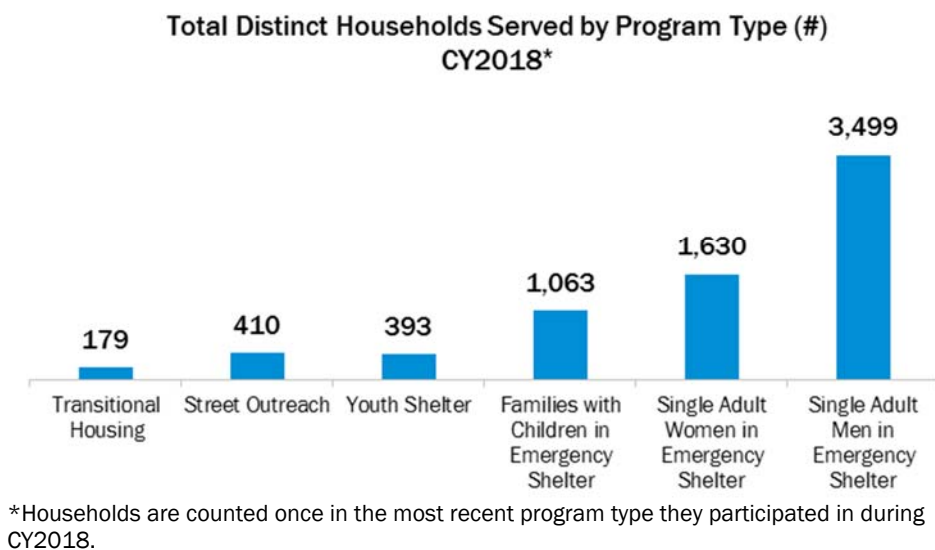
#### Households Served

During CY2018, 7,174 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, youth shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served decreased 2 percent (131 households) from CY2017. The decrease in number served is attributable to the system-wide increase in the time people stay in emergency shelters and consequent decrease in bed turnover.



#### Distinct Households Served by Program Type

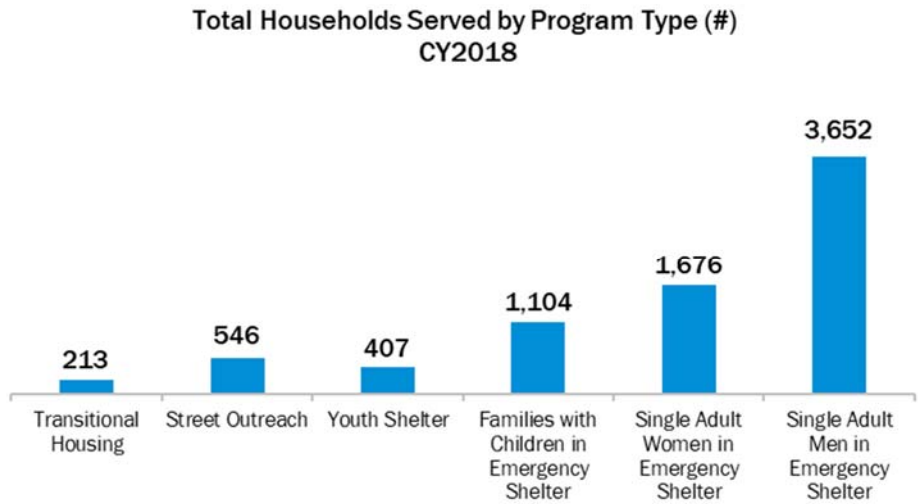
Forty-nine percent of households experiencing homelessness served in CY2018 were single adult men served in emergency shelters. The number of people served by street outreach decreased 28 percent from last year (570). Fewer single women (3 percent decrease), but more single men (1 percent increase), and families (10 percent increase) were served in emergency shelters than last year.





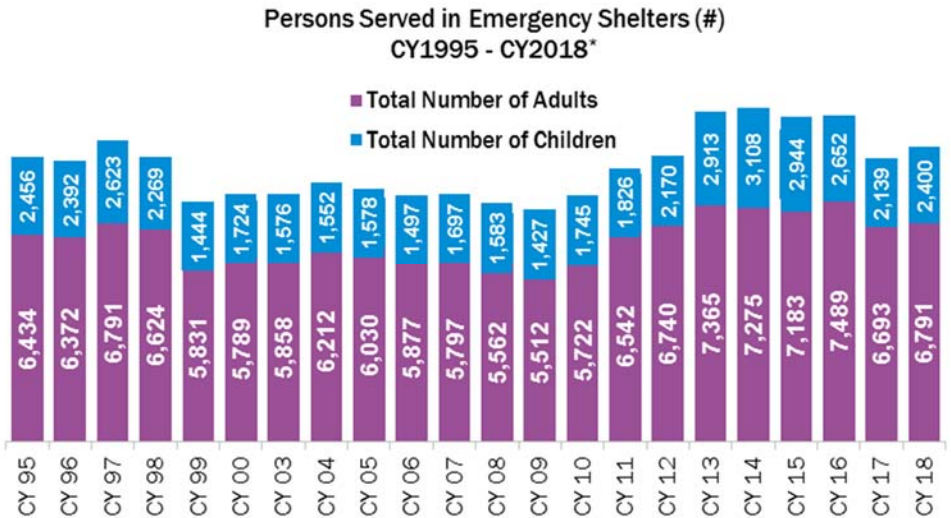
### Total Households Served by Program Type

1,104 family households were served in CY2018, representing a 12 percent increase from last year, but a 29 percent decrease from CY2014. The majority of families, 88 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-three percent of single men and 85 percent of single women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.



### Persons Served

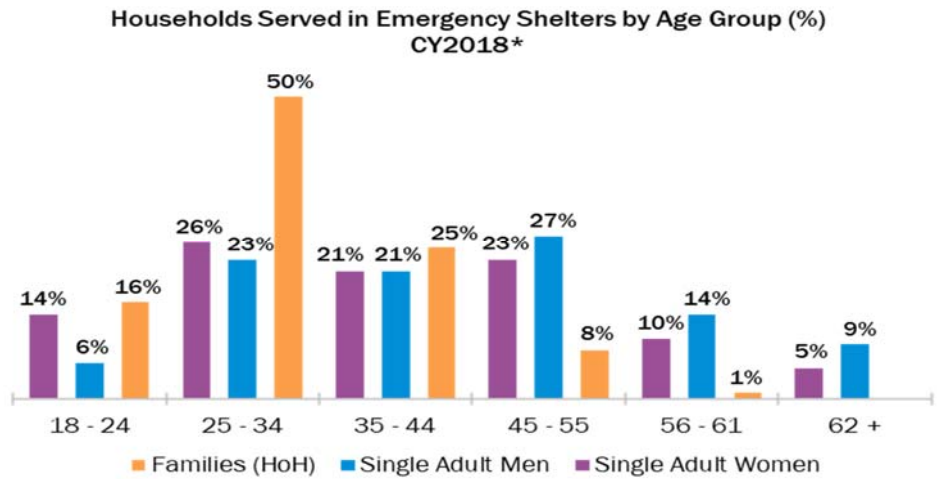
During CY2018, 6,791 adults and 2,400 children in families experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents an increase of 1 percent since last year for adults and a 12 percent increase for children. An additional 389 youth stayed in the youth shelter only. 354 women were pregnant during their homeless episode. For the second consecutive year, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness served by our emergency shelter system was below 10,000. The number served is not a reflection of the need for shelter. Because of our fixed capacity for single adults and longer stays in emergency shelter, the bed turnover is decreasing and impacts our ability to serve all who need shelter.



\*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter and family overnight programs. Total persons served including the youth shelter is 9,580. An additional 325 families stayed in the overnight shelter only and were not admitted into emergency shelter.

### Households Served by Age Group

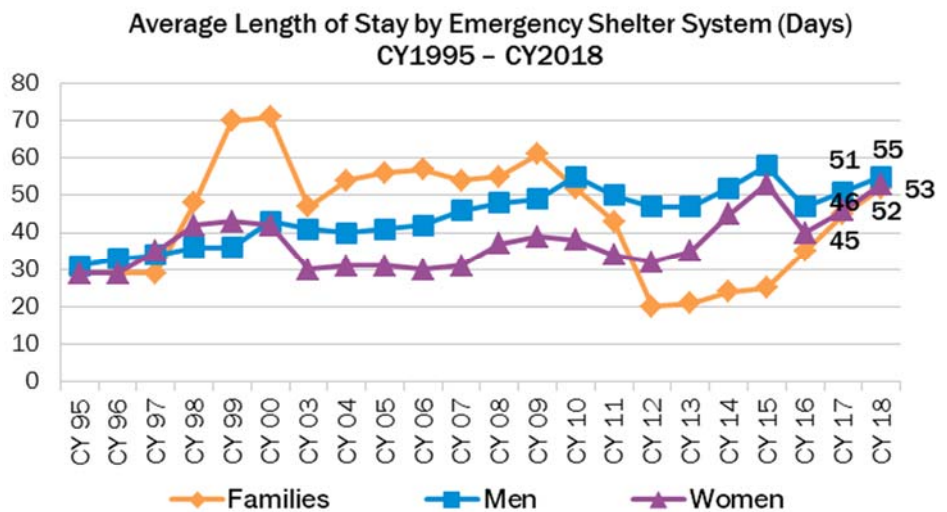
In CY2018, 50 percent of households experiencing homelessness served in the family emergency shelters were between the ages of 25-34. The age group with the largest representation for single women is also 25-34 (26 percent). For men served in single adult emergency shelters it is 45-55 (27 percent).



\*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2018.

### Average Length of Stay

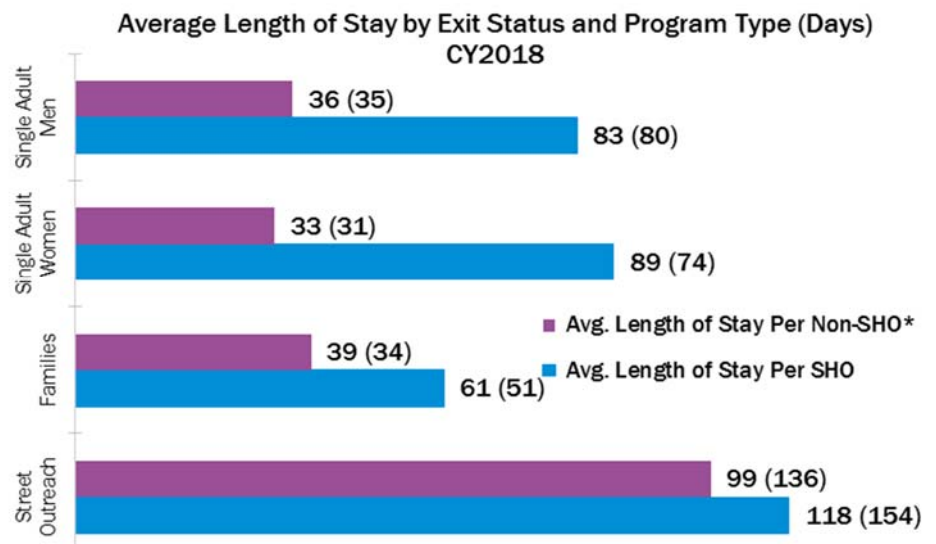
Average length of stay in shelter increased for all populations. For families it increased 7 days to an average of 52. The average length of stay increased to 55 days for men and 53 days for women from the previous 51 days and 46 days respectively. The measure is cumulative and accounts for all shelter stays throughout the calendar year.



\*Prior to 2005 the Interfaith Hospitality Network serviced families in need of shelter and no rapid re-housing resources were available to families.

### Average Length of Program Stay by Exit Status and Program Type

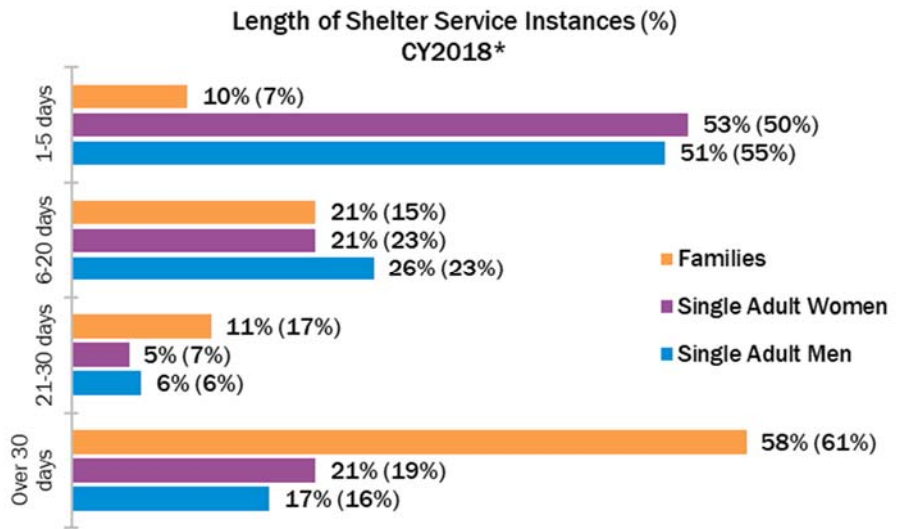
For street outreach and all emergency shelter populations, length of program stay was significantly longer if the outcome was a successful exit. The length of stay in all shelter programs increased when compared to the previous year, due to the tough housing market. The length of stay in Outreach programs decreased due to better coordination of outreach activities at the system level.



\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Length of Service Instances

Both single men and women shelter systems saw a small increase in the percentage of adults who stayed longer than 30 days. Fifty-one percent of single men and 53 percent of single women exited shelter within 1-5 days of entry. Families saw an increase in stays within 6-20 days and a decrease in stays within 21-30 days and over 30 days, compared to CY2017.

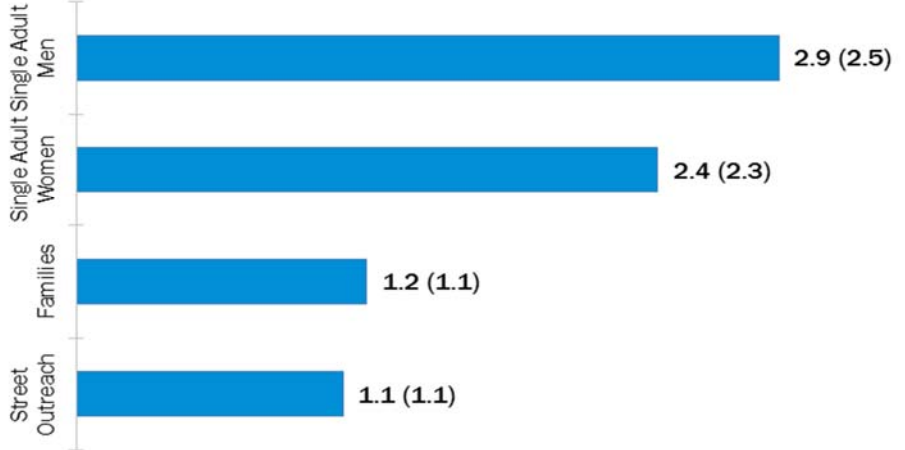


\*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter. CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Average Number of Service Instances

Single adult men had an average of 2.9 services (an increase of 0.4 from last year), while single adult women had an average of 2.4 services during CY2018 (an increase of 0.1 from last year). 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 (#) CY2018

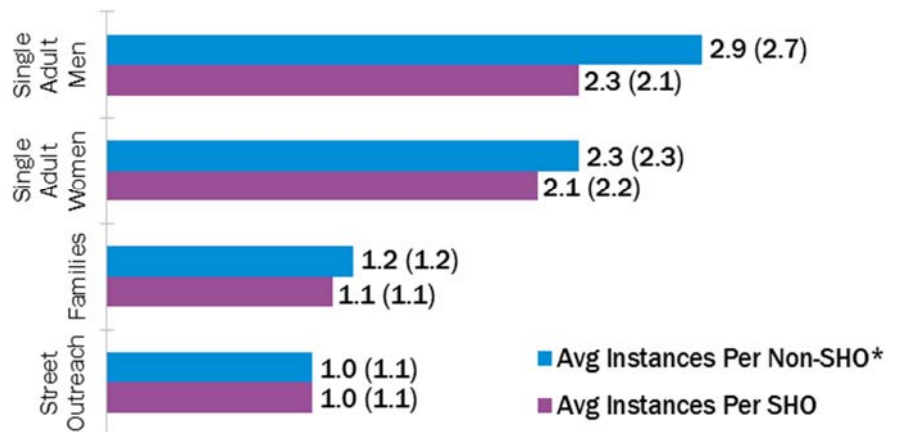


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### 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.

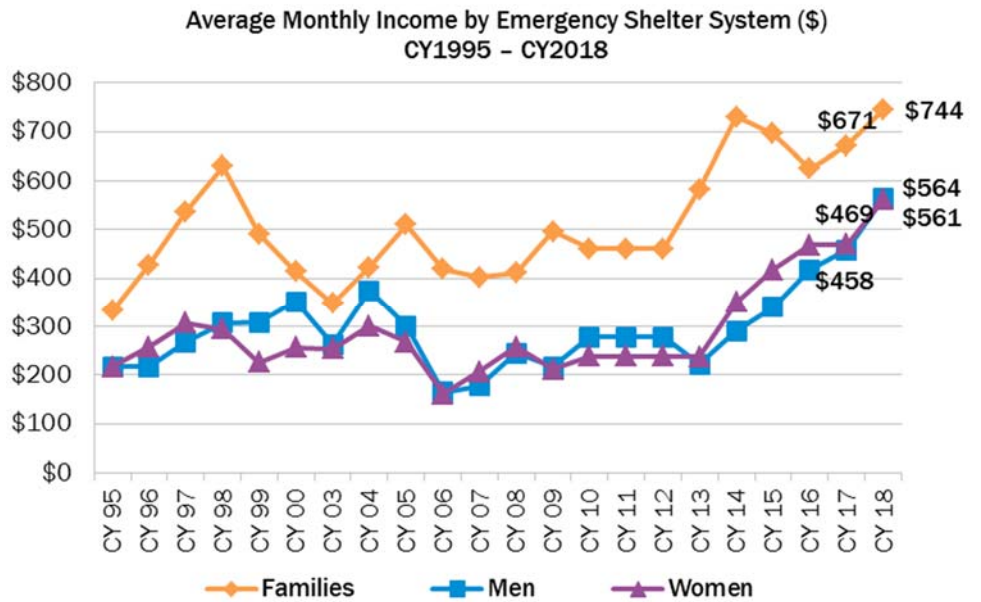
Average Number of Service Instances by Exit Status and Program Type (#) CY2018



\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2017 values in parentheses.

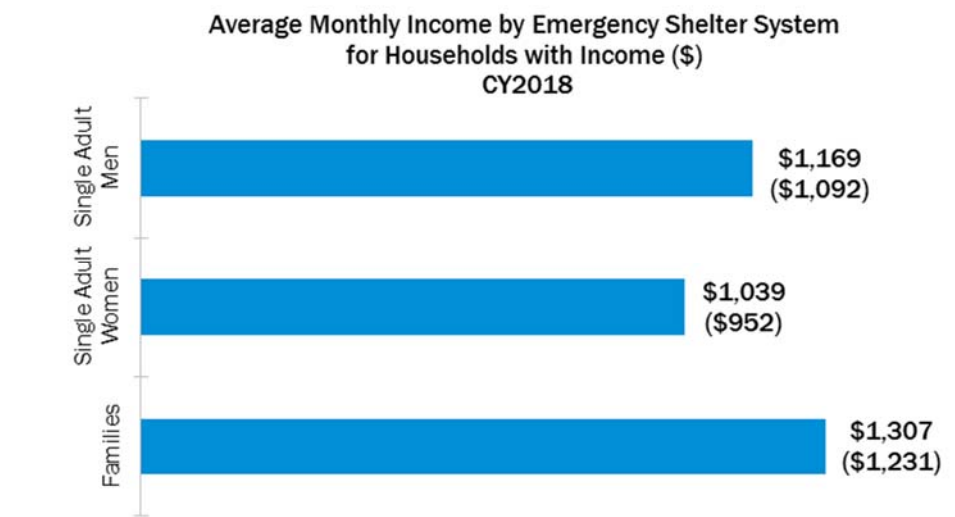
### Monthly Income

All populations had substantially less monthly income than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment. In Franklin County, the Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom unit is \$957 per month and for a one bedroom unit is \$761 per month. Average monthly income increased compared to CY2017 for all systems.



### Monthly Income

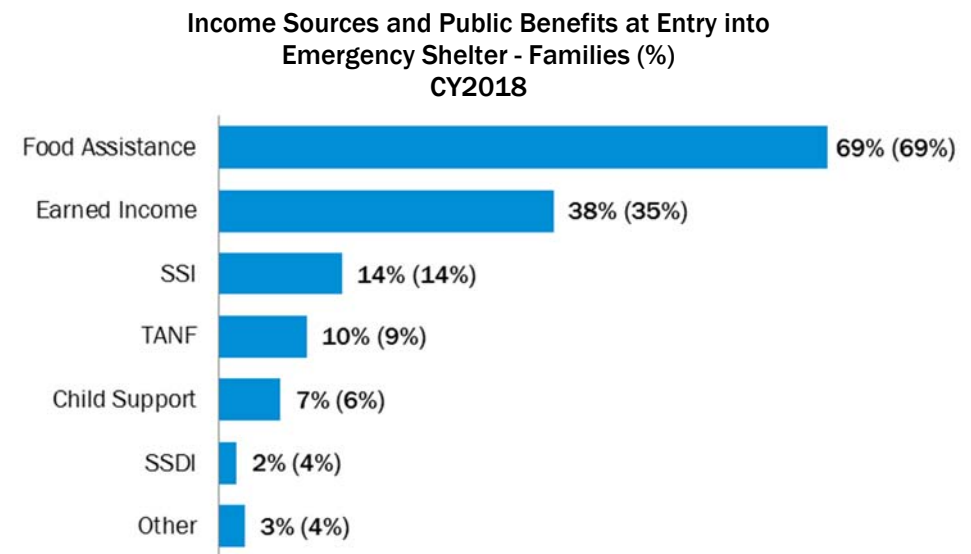
Fifty-two percent of single men, 46 percent of single women, and 43 percent of families have no income at entry into emergency shelter. For households that do have income, the average increased for all systems compared to CY2017. Among households that have income, the average income is still below what the household needs to sustain housing.



CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Income Sources - Families

Food assistance is the most prevalent benefit for families entering the crisis response system with 69 percent of families receiving assistance. Thirty-eight percent of households receive employment income, a 3 percentage point increase compared to CY2017. We observed a similar level of access to all other income and benefit sources compared to CY2017.

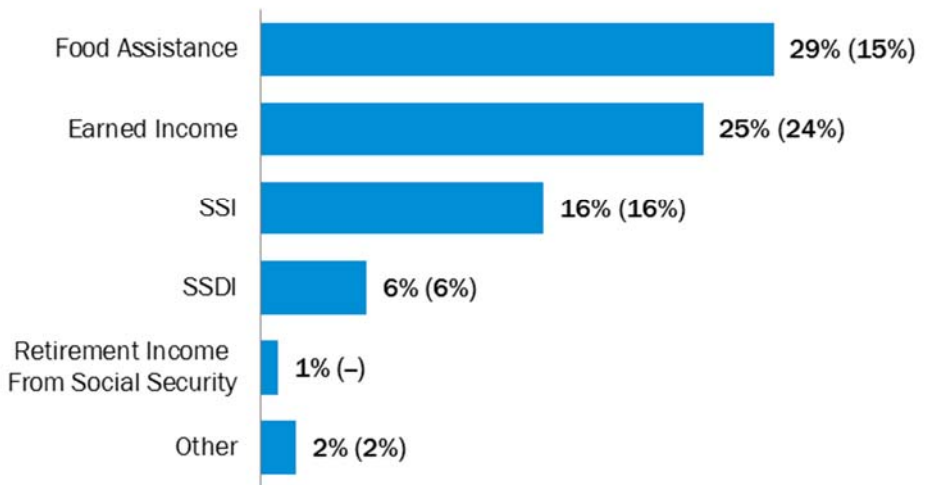


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Income Sources – Single Adults

Food assistance rates increased significantly compared to CY2017, and is now the most common benefit among single adults entering the crisis response system. We observed a similar level of access to all other income and benefit sources compared to CY2017.

Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%)  
CY2018

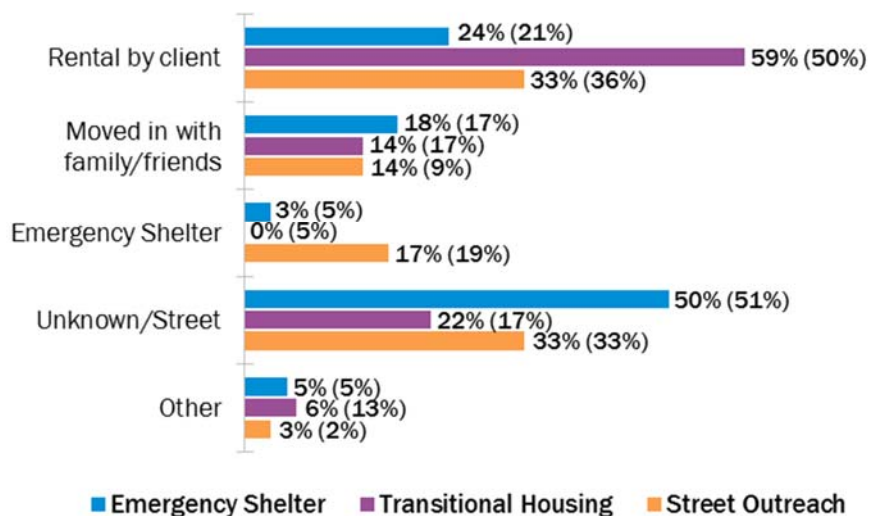


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Destination at Exit – Single Adults by Program Type

The percentage of single adults served by emergency shelter and transitional housing who exit into rental housing increased (from 21 percent and 50 percent in CY2017 respectively). The rate for Street Outreach fell from 36 percent to 33 percent. Fifty percent of exits from emergency shelter were “Unknown/Street” exits. Thirty-three percent of exits from street outreach were “Unknown/Street.”

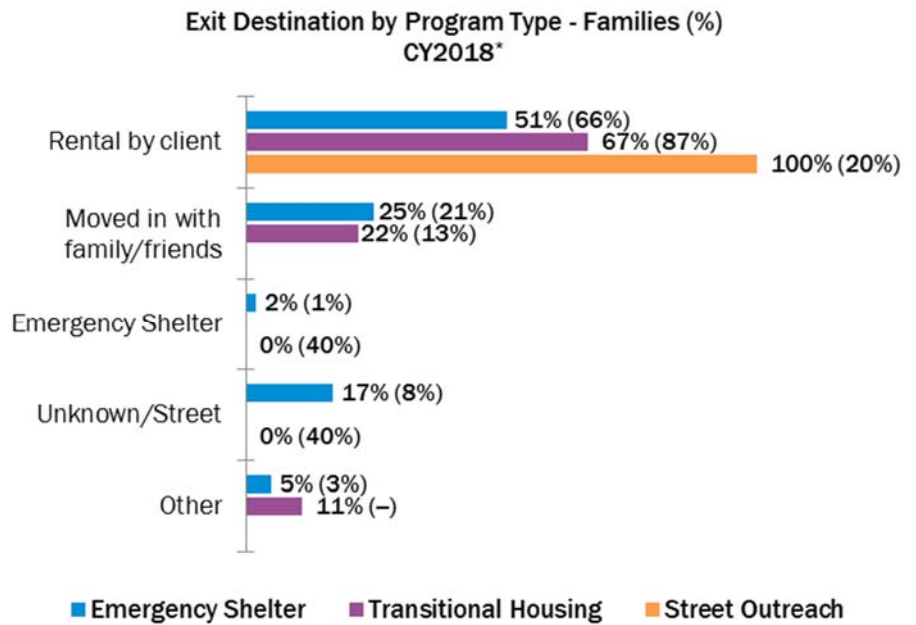
Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%)  
CY2018\*



\*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2018. CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

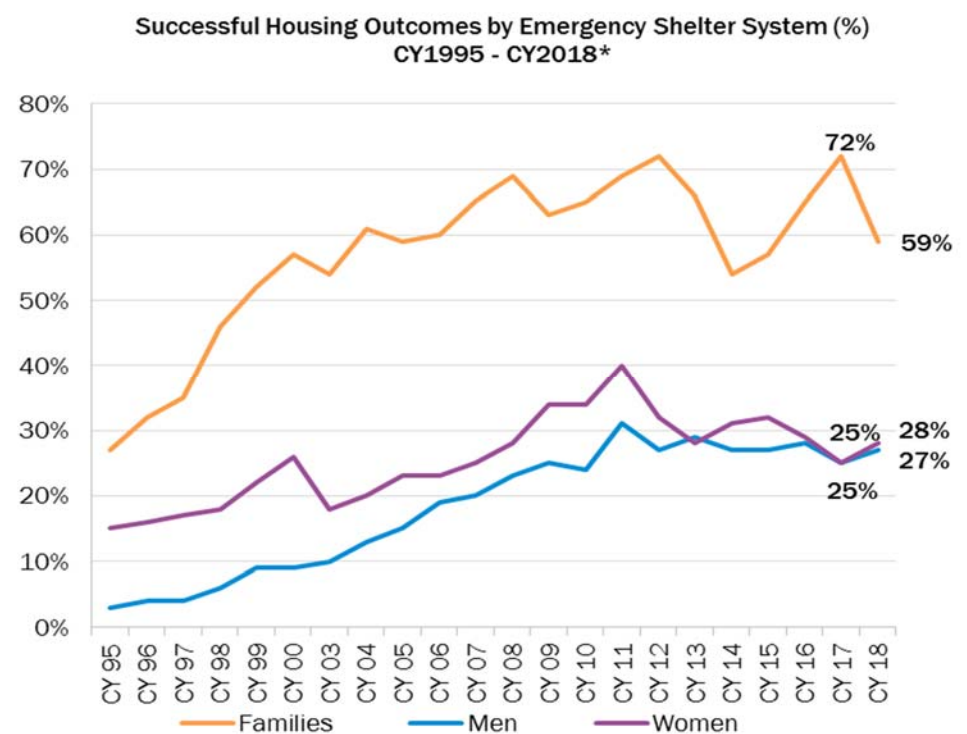
Fifty-one percent of families in emergency shelter exit to rental housing, a 15 percentage point decrease from CY2017 (66 percent). Exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter increased 9 percentage points from last year (8 percent). Only 3 families exited from street outreach and 9 families exited from transitional housing in CY2018.



\*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2018. CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The family system experienced a significant decrease in the successful housing outcome rate, falling by 13 percentage points (from 72 percent in CY2017 to 59 percent in CY2018). The women’s system increased by three percentage points from 25 percent in CY2017 to 28 percent in CY2018. The men’s system increased two percentage points to 27 percent from 25 percent in CY2017.



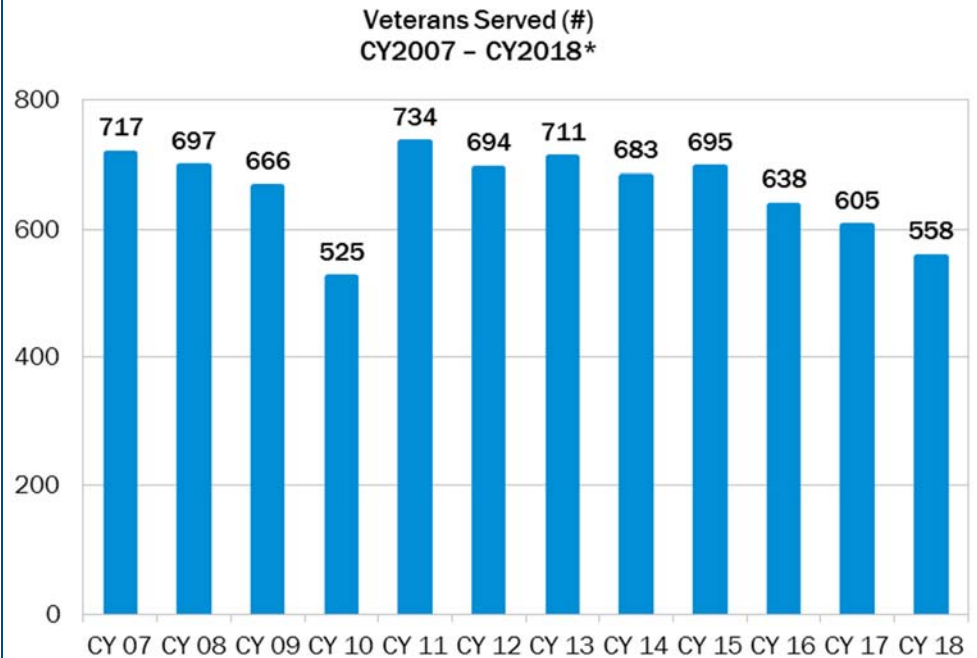
\*Successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family and friends.

## Veterans

This section covers veterans experiencing homelessness who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs during CY2018, providing a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

### Veterans Served

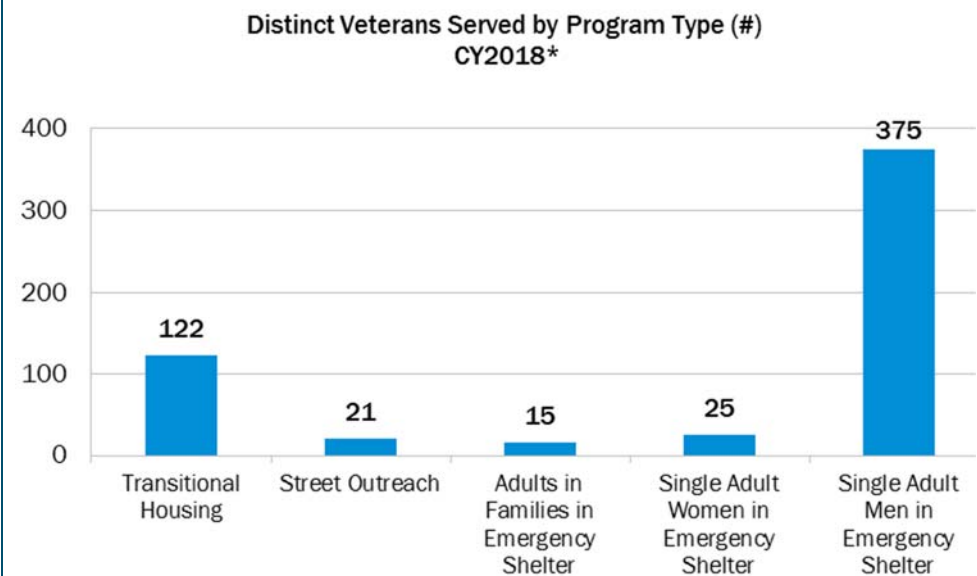
A total of 558 veterans were served during CY2018. This represents an 8 percent decrease from 605 veterans that were reported in CY2017. This decrease reflects the work of veteran system partners working together to end veteran homelessness, in a fully resourced system. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, street outreach, and emergency shelters represents 8 percent of the general adult homeless population, a decrease of one percentage point compared to CY2017.



\*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 veterans experiencing homelessness served across the five program types is single adult men in emergency shelters. The number of veterans served by street outreach fell from 49 in CY2017 to 21 in CY2018. All veterans in need of shelter are prioritized system-wide for shelter beds. Veterans in transitional housing decreased by 15 percent since CY2017 (143).

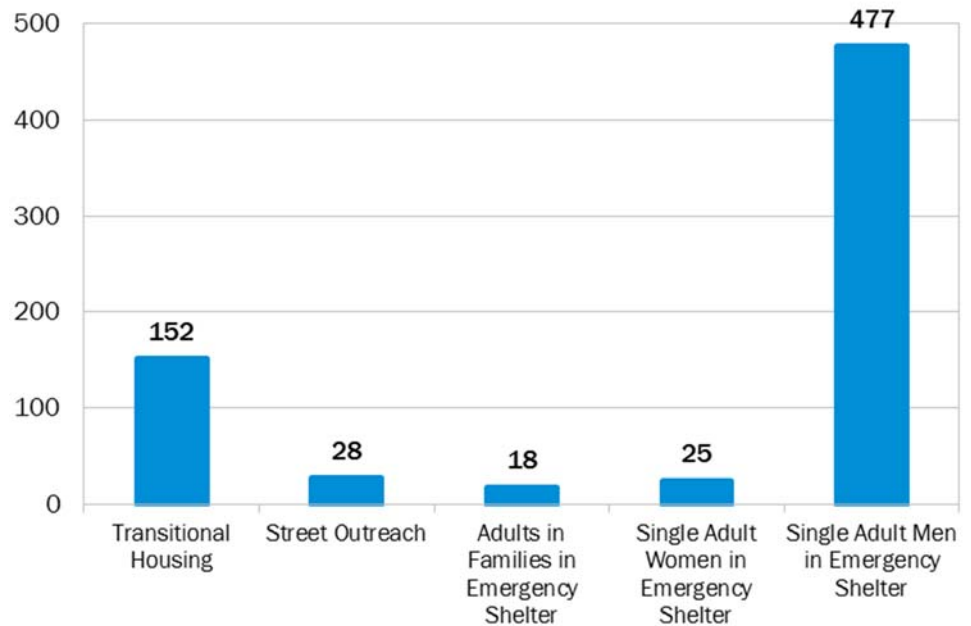


\*Veterans are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in.

### 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. Seventy-one percent of individuals in transitional housing were veterans. 105 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and 7 individuals served by street outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, 30 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

Total Veterans Served by Program Type (#)  
CY2018\*

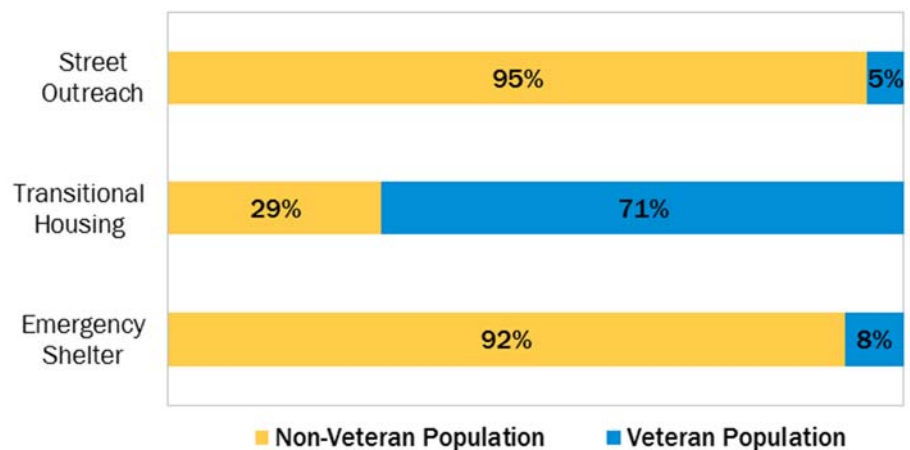


\*Veterans are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2018.

### Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2018, 5 percent of individuals served by street outreach, 71 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  
CY2018

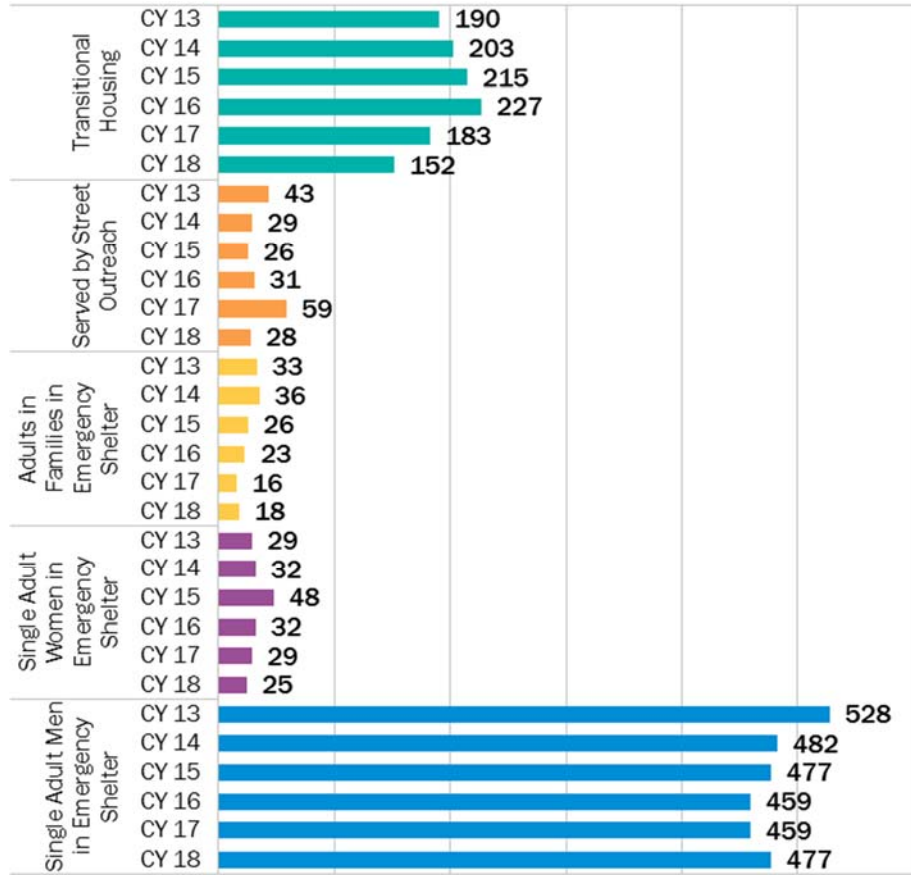




### Veterans Served by Program Type

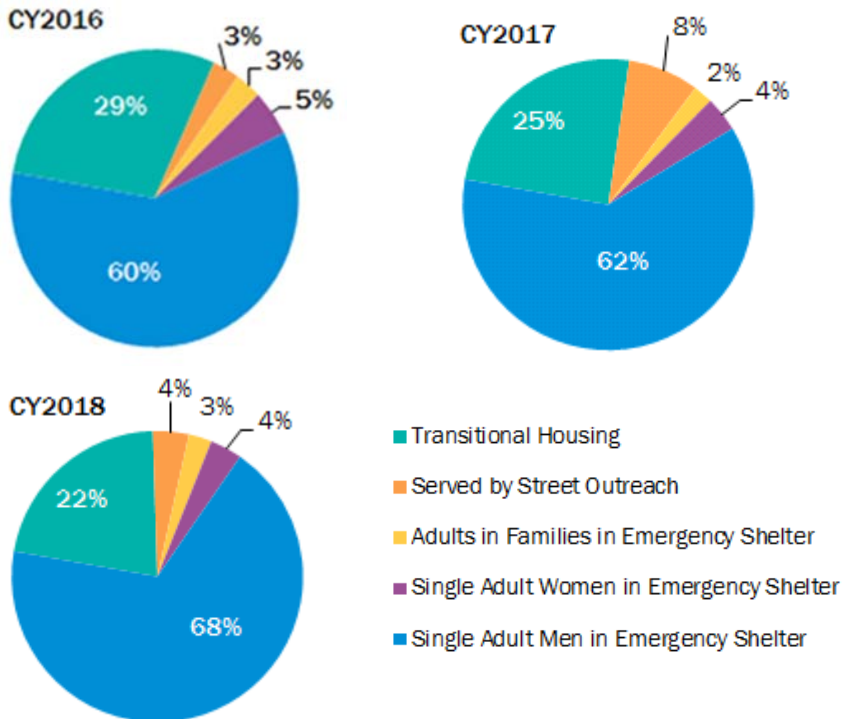
The number of veterans served in single adult shelters was similar to CY2017. The number of veterans served by street outreach decreased by 53 percent, to 28 individuals. The number of veterans served in transitional housing decreased by 17 percent compared to CY2017, even though the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds), continuing a two-year trend. With the decrease in number of veterans experiencing homelessness this underutilization may point to overcapacity in transitional housing.

### Veterans Served by Program Type (#) CY2007 - CY2018



The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2018 compared to CY2017 and CY2016. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men. The ratio increased to 68 percent in CY2018 from 60 percent in CY2016. The ratio for transitional housing decreased from 29 percent in CY2016 to 22 percent in CY2018.

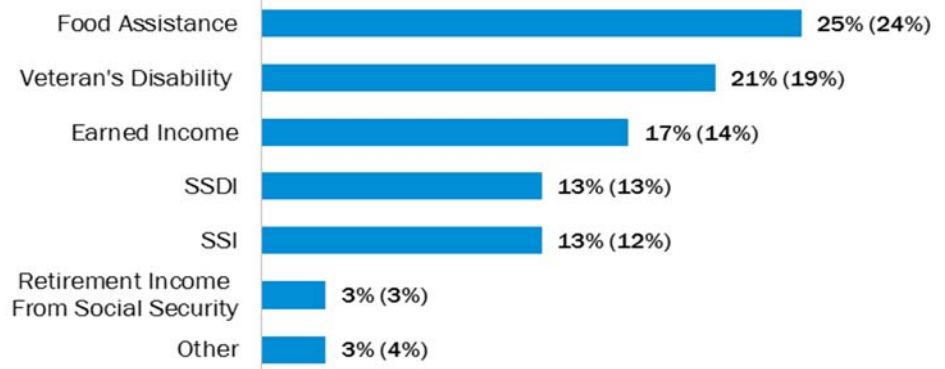
### Veterans by Program Type (%)



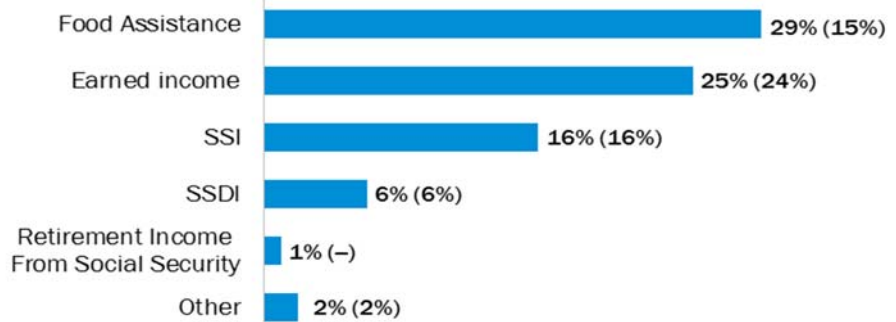
**Income sources**

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, retirement income from social security, and SSDI. The employment rate for veterans (17%) increased 3 percentage points compared to CY2017 (14%), but remains lower than the general population.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)  
CY2018**



**General Population Income Sources (single adults) (%)  
CY2018**

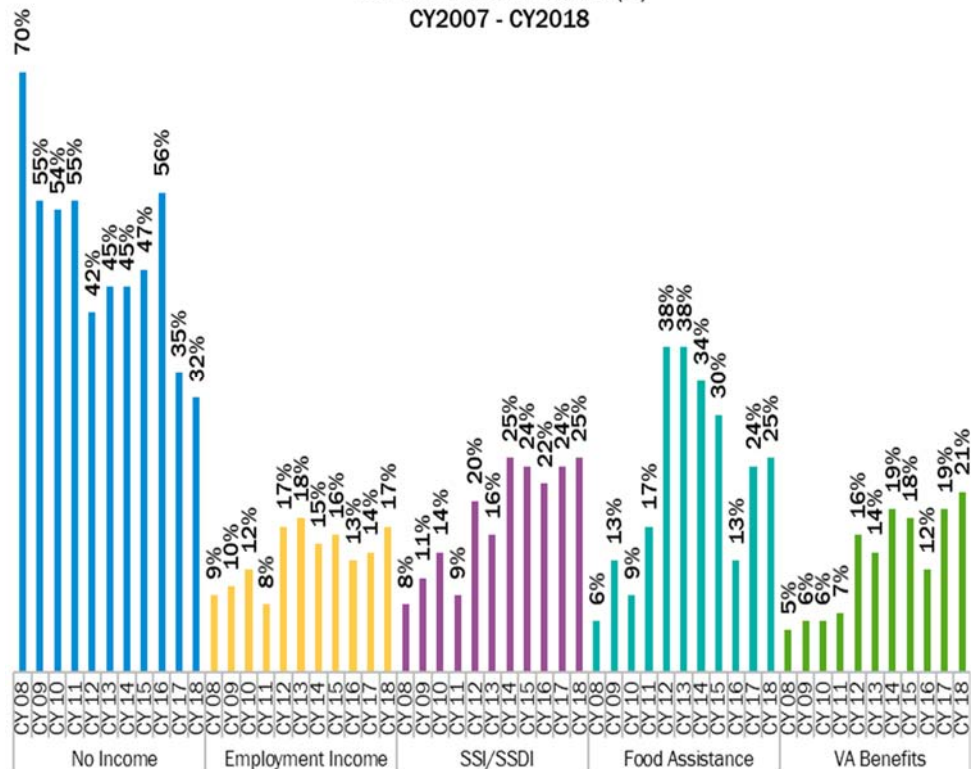


CY2017 values in parentheses.

**Income sources**

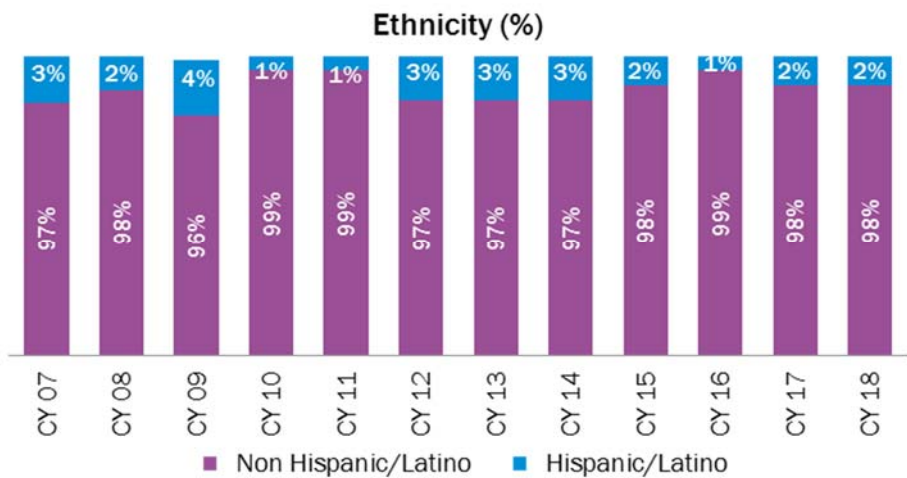
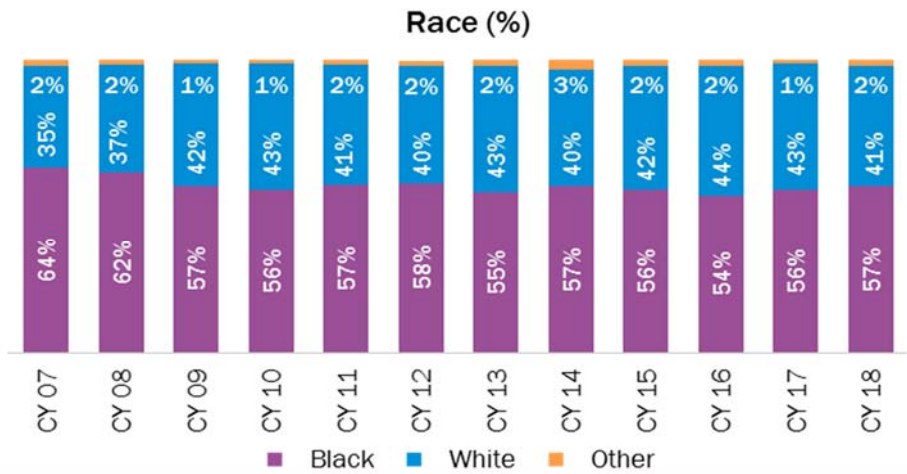
The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry into emergency shelters and transitional housing decreased 3 percentage points in CY2018, to 32 percent, from 35 percent in CY2017 and 56 percent in CY2016. The percentage of veterans with employment income increased 3 percentage points in CY2018 compared to CY2017. The percent of veterans accessing VA Benefits increased 2 percentage points from 19 percent in CY2017 to 21 percent in CY2018.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)  
CY2007 - CY2018**



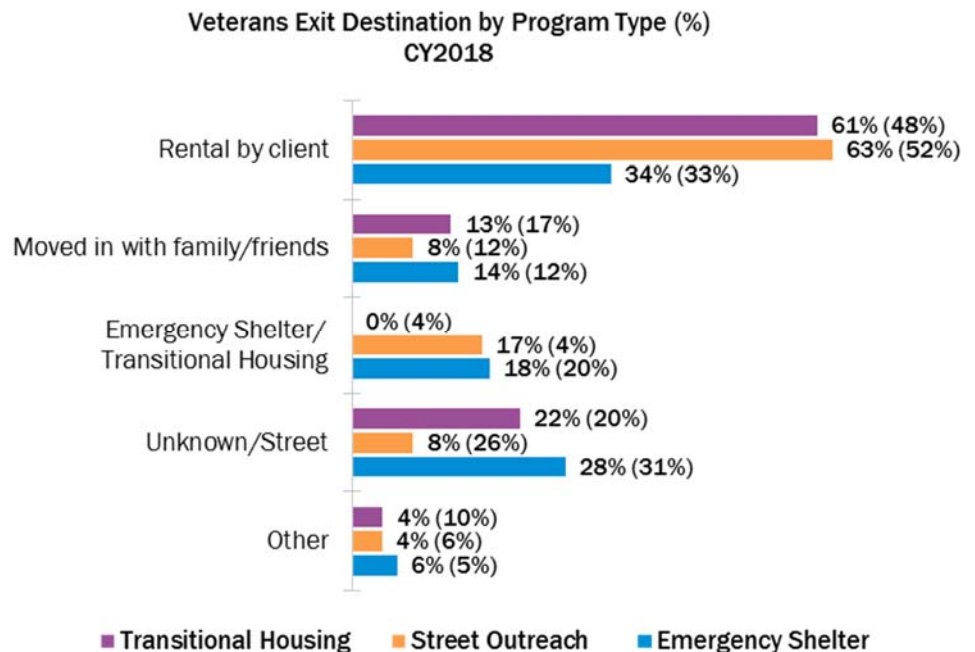
### Race/Ethnicity

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 increased for all systems, compared to CY2017. Individuals served by street outreach who remained in places not meant for habitation or in unknown locations at exit fell from 26 percent in CY2017 to 8 percent in CY2018, while exits to emergency shelter and transitional housing increased from 4 percent in CY2017 to 17 percent in CY2018.

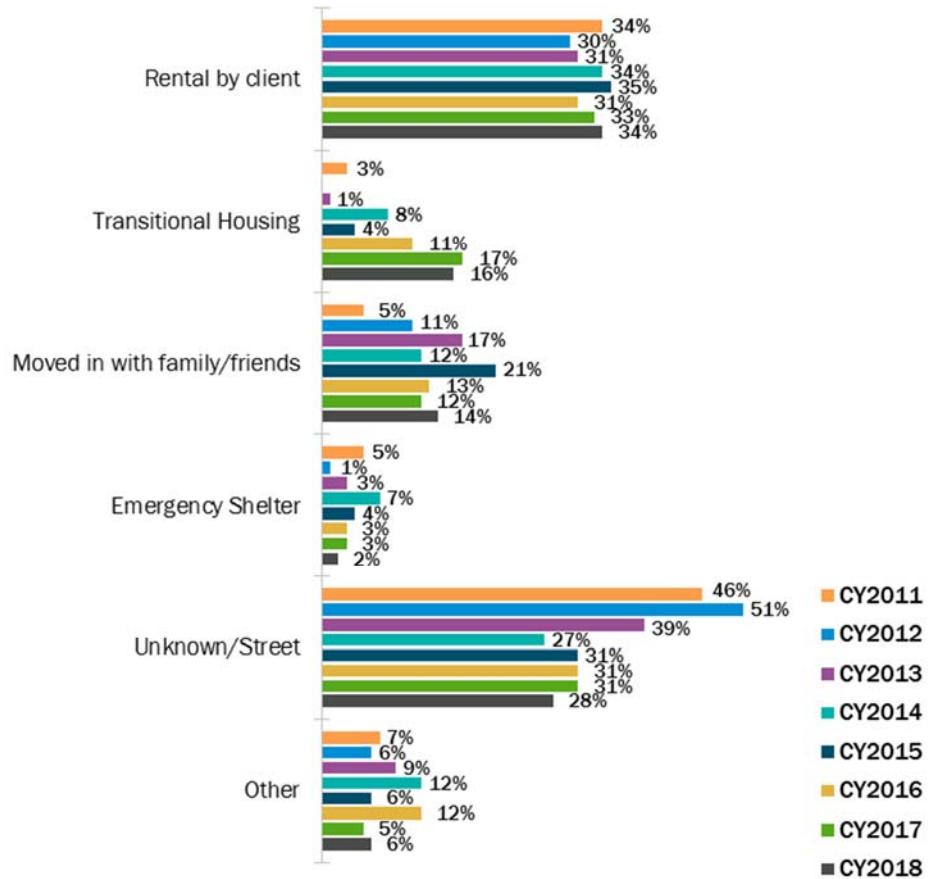


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Destination at Exit

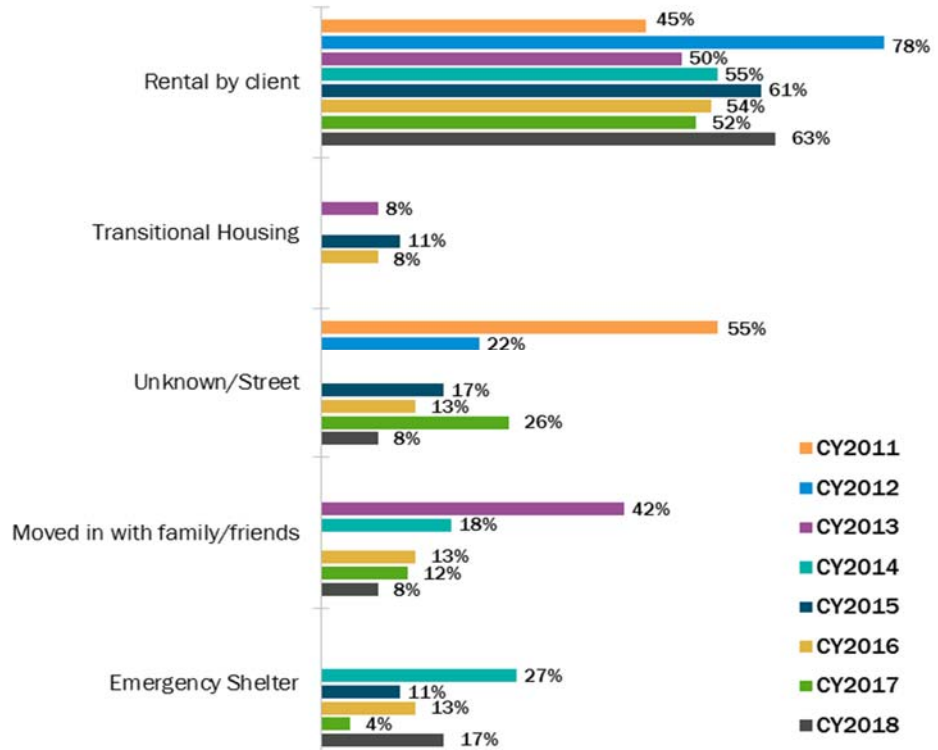
The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing from emergency shelter was at 34 percent in CY2018. Exits to places not meant for habitation or to unknown locations fell 3 percentage points to 28 percent in CY2018 from 31 percent in CY2017. Exits to transitional housing were at 16 percent in CY2018. Exits to family and friends increased 2 percentage points to 14 percent in CY2018 from 12 percent in CY2017.

Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)  
CY2011 - CY2018

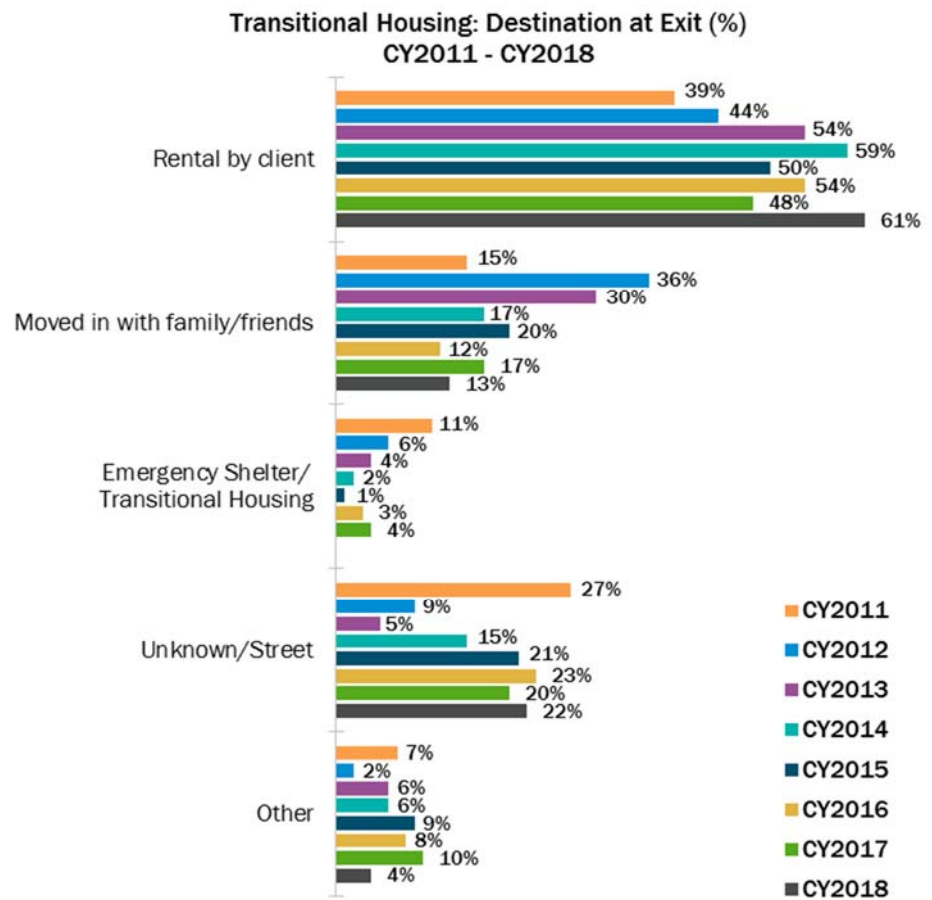


Veterans' exit to rental housing from street homelessness increased 11 percentage points from 52 percent in CY2017 to 63 percent in CY2018. Emergency shelter was the second most common destination in CY2018, accounting for 17 percent of exits. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations decreased 18 percentage points to 8 percent in CY2018 compared to 26 percent in CY2017. This significant decrease is likely due to veterans' prioritization for emergency shelter beds.

Street Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)  
CY2011 - CY2018

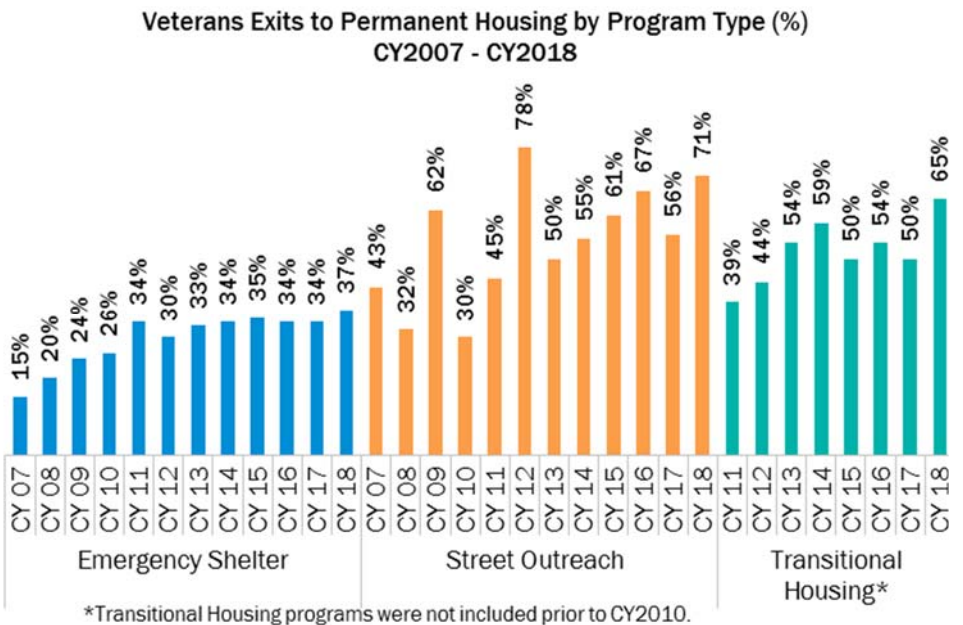


Veterans' exit to rental housing from transitional housing increased 13 percentage points from 48 percent in CY2017 to 61 percent in CY2018. Exits to family or friends decreased 4 percentage points from 17 percent in CY2017 to 13 percent in CY2018. "Unknown/ Street" exit destinations increased 2 percentage points from 20 percent in CY2017 to 22 percent in CY2018.



### Permanent Housing Exits

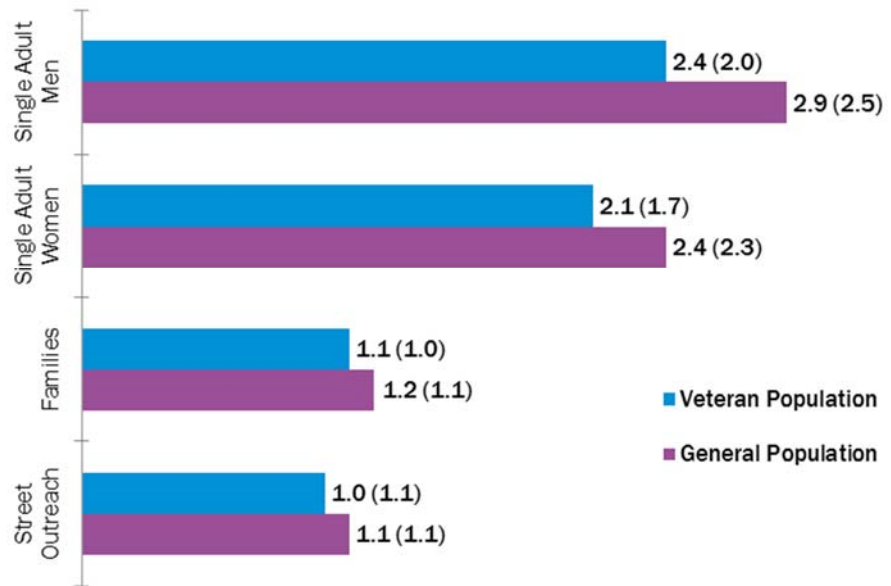
The permanent housing rate for all systems increased compared to CY2017. For emergency shelter it increased 3 percentage points to 37 percent in CY2018 from 34 percent in CY2017. For transitional housing, the success rate increased from 50 percent to 65 percent.



### 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 more service instances, on average, than in CY2017, increasing from 2.0 to 2.4. Veteran women also had more service instances, on average, increasing from 1.7 in CY2017 to 2.1 in CY2018.

Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)  
CY2018

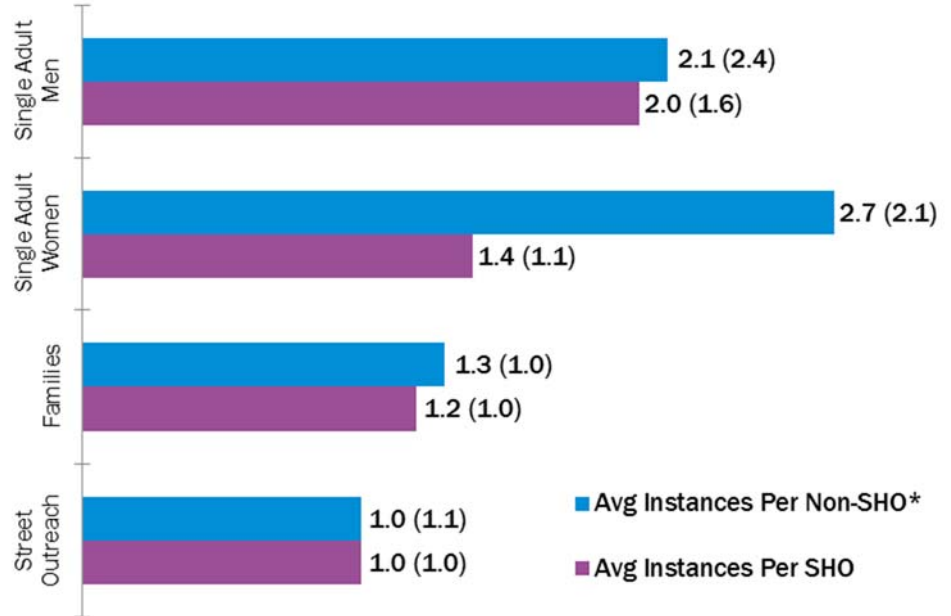


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a shelter program have an average of 2.0 service instances for all subpopulations combined, up from 1.6 instances in CY2017. This is similar to the general homeless population (1.9 service instances). In general, veterans successfully housed have significantly less instances of return to shelter than those that are unsuccessful.

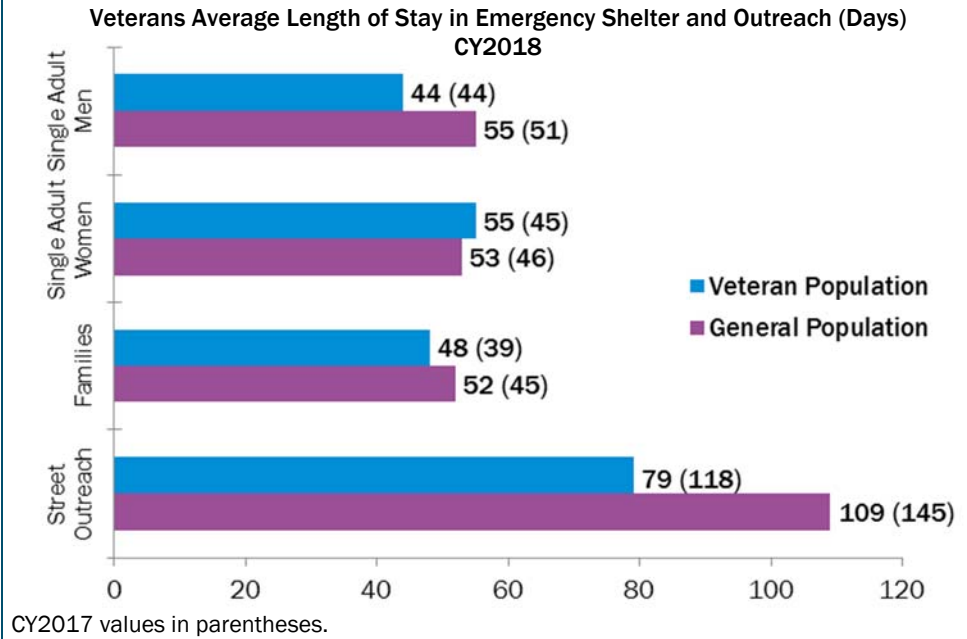
Veteran Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)  
CY2018



\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2017 values in parentheses.

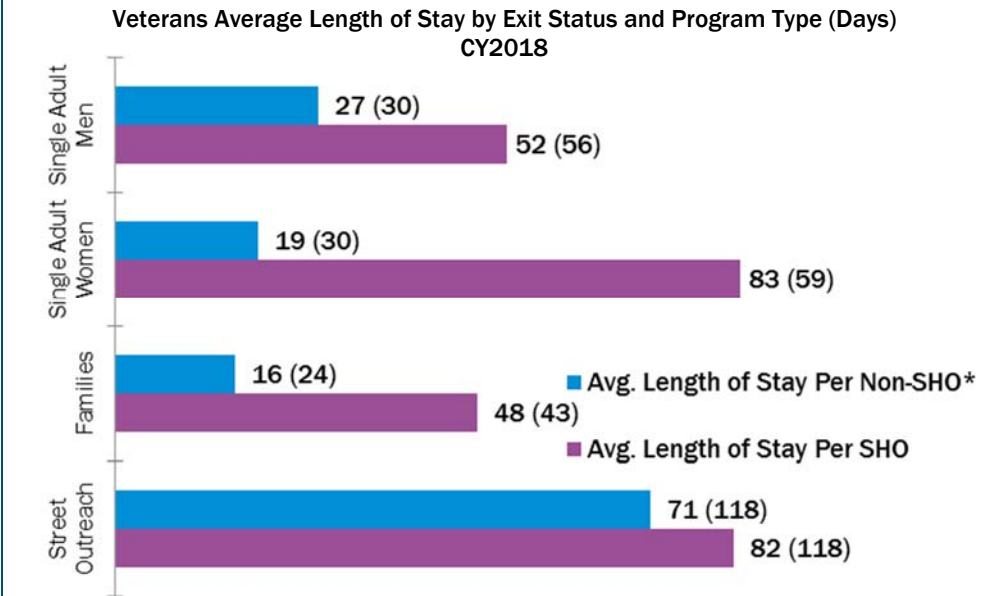
### Average Length of Program Stay

In CY2018, veterans that were served in single adult men’s emergency shelter, family emergency shelter, and unsheltered veterans spent less time in the program than the general homeless population. Single adult women veterans spent slightly more time in shelter than the general population. Time in shelter increased for veteran women and adults in families, and remained the same for veteran men.



### Average Length of Program Stay by Program Type

Time in the program was significantly higher if the outcome was a successful exit for all veterans in emergency shelter and moderately higher for unsheltered veterans. For unsheltered veterans, the average time in the program was significantly less in CY2018 than in CY2017 for both successful and unsuccessful exits.

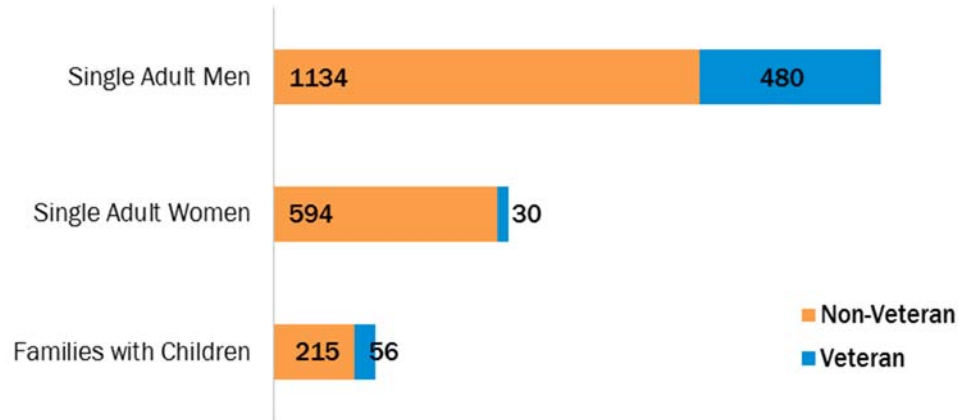


\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2017 values are in parentheses.

### Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Twenty-one percent of adults served (568 out of 2,644 adults) in CY2018 by permanent supportive housing were veterans, the same percentage as in CY 2017. The number of veterans housed in permanent supportive housing increased by 10 since CY2017.

Veterans Served by PSH (#)  
CY2018\*

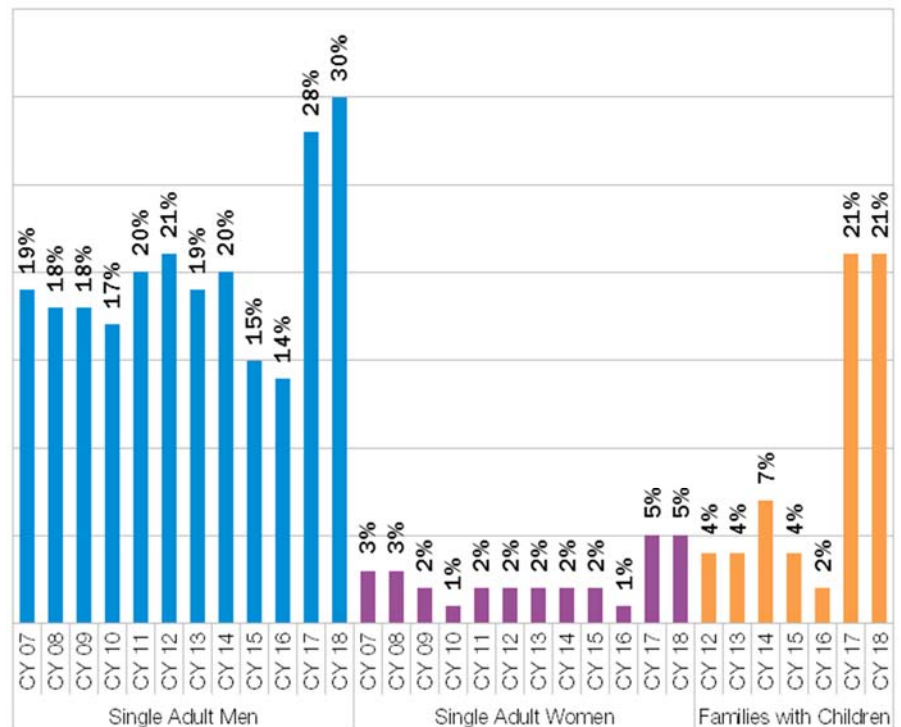


\*Starting CY2017, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County including Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

### Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The majority of veterans served in permanent supportive housing were single adult men, representing 30 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population, a two percentage point increase since CY2017. Families headed by a veteran represented 21 percent of the general permanent supportive housing family population, unchanged since CY2017.

Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%)  
CY2007-CY2018\*



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



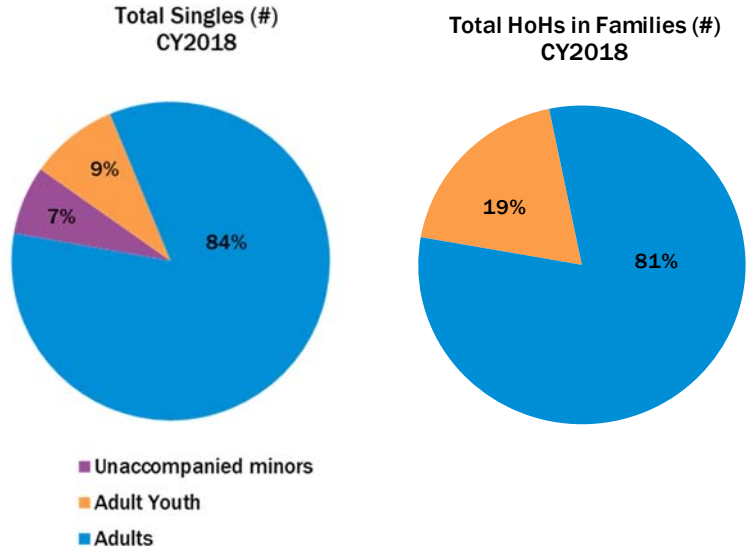
# Youth

This section covers the youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2018.

## Households Served

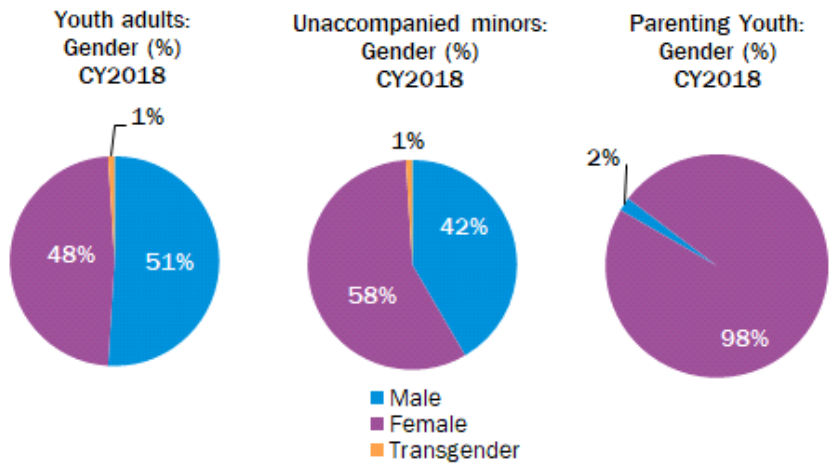
In CY2018, 9 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (535 of 5,735) and 19 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelters (207 of 1104) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unaccompanied youth (below age of 18 and no guardian) represented 7 percent of the singles population (407 of 5,735).



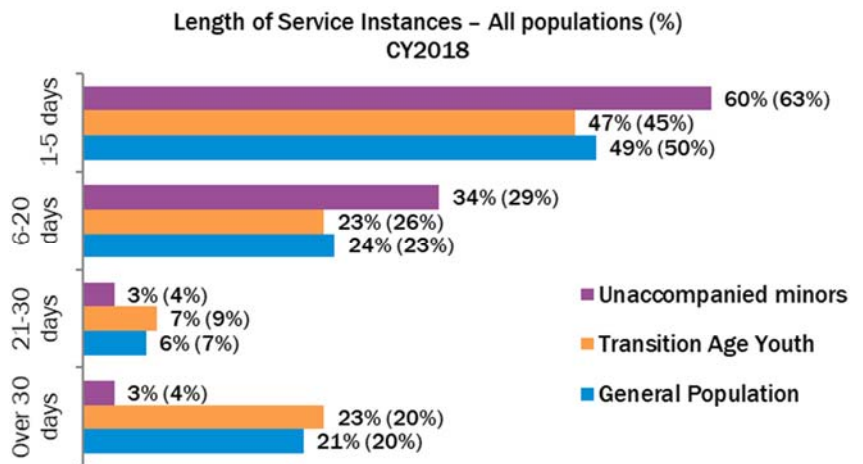
## Gender

Approximately half of young adults who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were females. Six young adults and two 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)

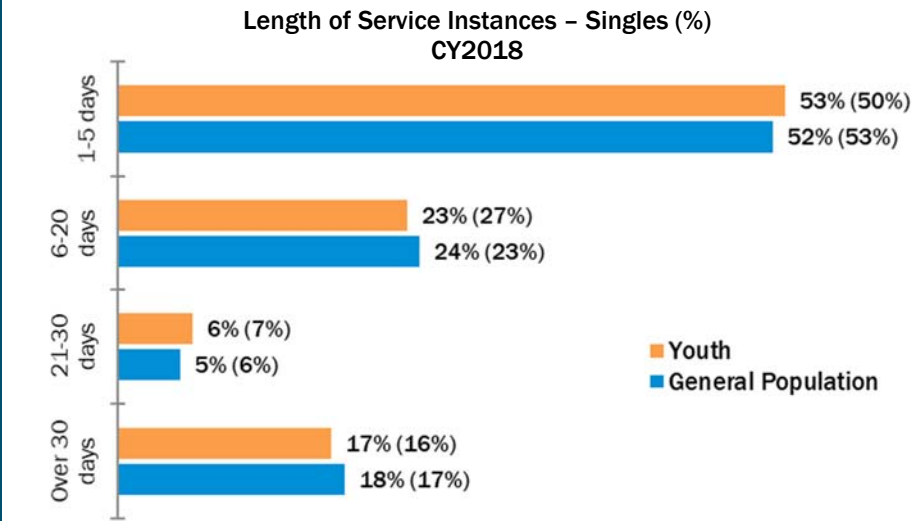
Forty-seven percent of youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 23 percent have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Stays greater than 30 days in shelter increased slightly for youth compared to CY2017 (20 percent) and are in line with the general population.



CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Length of Service Instances - Single Adults

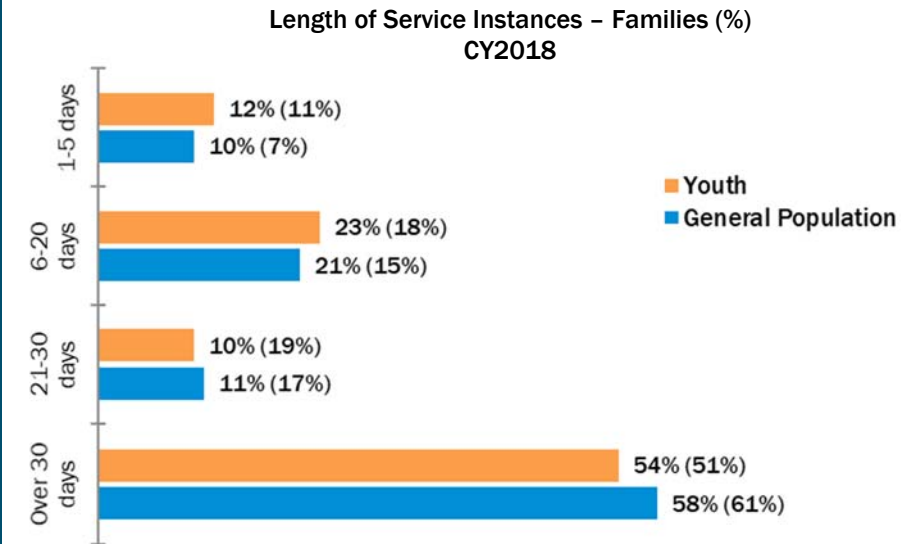
Fifty-three percent of young single adults have shelter stays between 1-5 days, up from 50% in CY2017. Seventeen percent of young single adults have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Young single adults have a similar distribution of length of stay as the general homeless population.



CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Length of Service Instances - Families

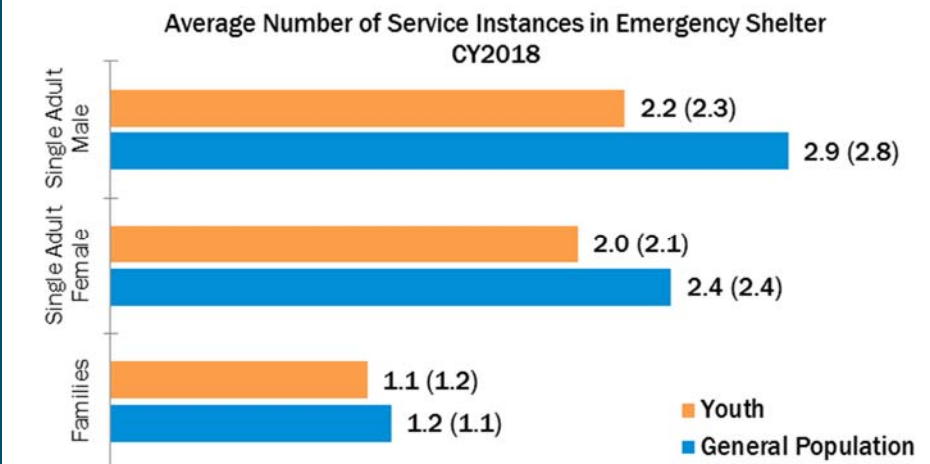
Twelve percent of parenting youth exit shelter within 1-5 days. Parenting youth are more likely to have a shelter stay of 20 days or less and less likely to have a stay over 30 days compared to the general population. However, when compared to CY2017, the rate of parenting youth that stayed in shelter over 30 days increased by 3 percentage points. The increase over four calendar years is 36 percentage points.



CY2017 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, all youth populations average fewer single adult service instances than the general population.

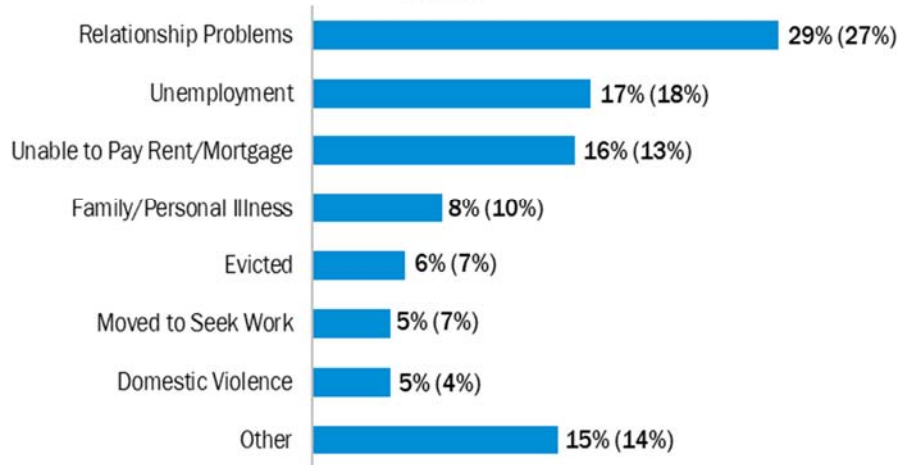


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Homelessness Precipitators

For young single adults, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 29 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 17 percent and “Unable to Pay Rent” at 16 percent. The rate of people unable to pay rent/mortgage increased from 13 percent in CY2017 to 16 percent in CY2018.

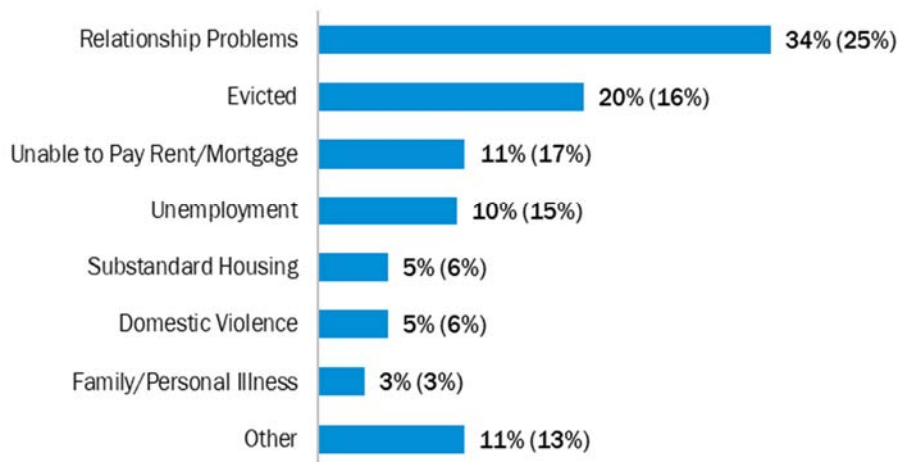
Young Adults: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)  
CY2018



CY2017 values in parentheses.

For parenting youth, “Relationship Problems” (34%), “Unable to Pay Rent” (11%), and “Evicted” (20%) are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate increased from CY2017 (16%) and remains high, historically speaking. The proportion of youth families who are experiencing homelessness due to relationship problems increased 9 percentage points from CY2017 (25%).

Parenting Youth: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)  
CY2018

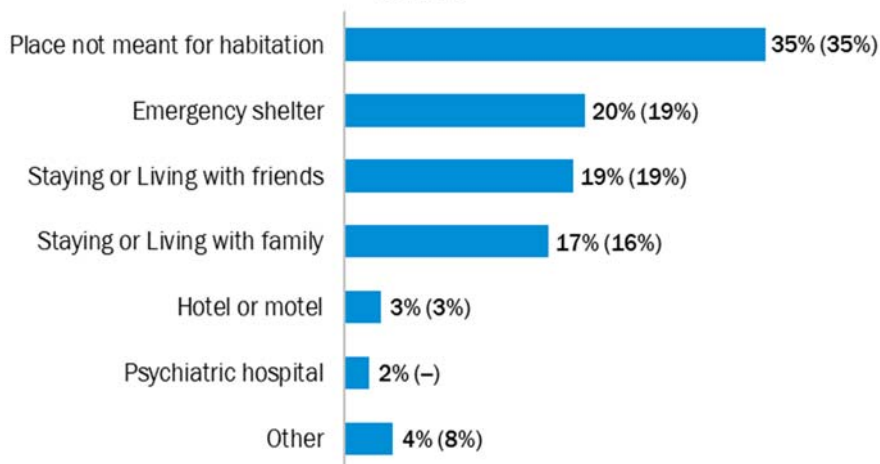


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Residence Prior to Program Entry

Thirty-five percent of young single adults entered shelter from a place not meant for habitation, unchanged from CY2017. Twenty percent of young single adults entered shelter from another emergency shelter, a one percentage point increase compared to CY2017 (20%).

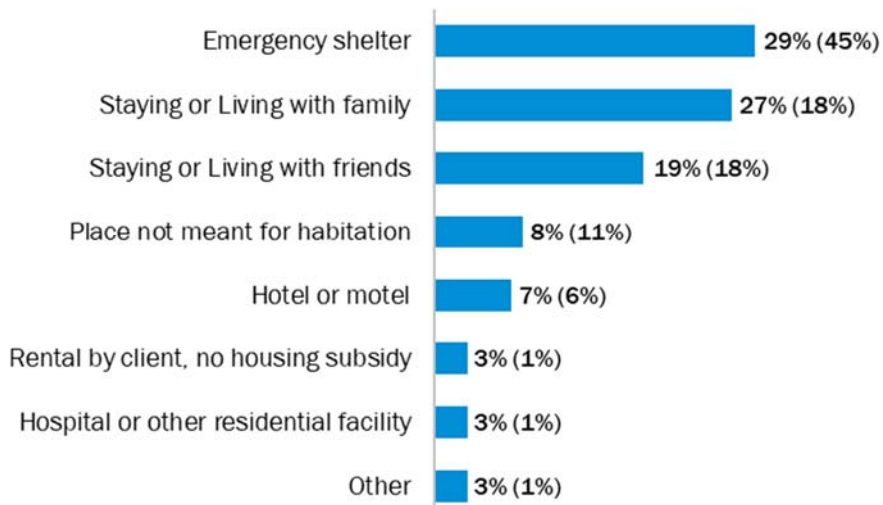
#### Young Adults: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2018



CY2017 values in parentheses.

Significantly less parenting youth entered shelter from another emergency shelter than did in CY2017. For parenting youth, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Forty-six percent of parenting youth became homeless from such situations in CY2018, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to CY2017.

#### Parenting Youth: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2018

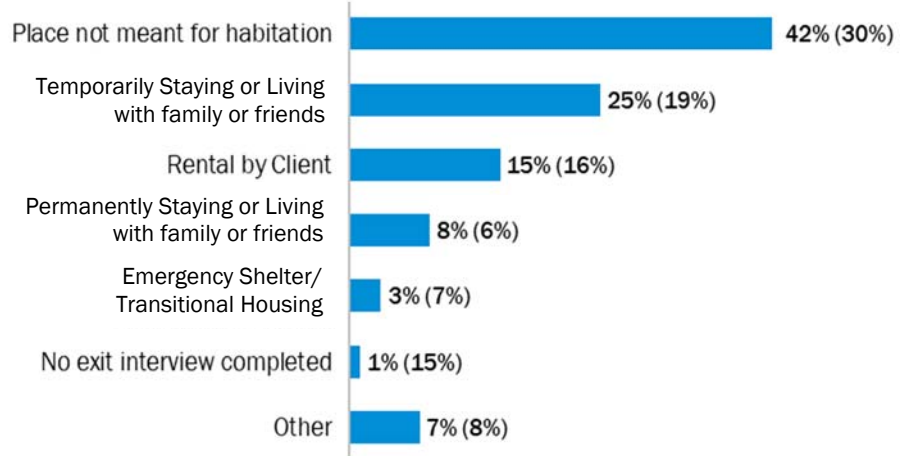


CY2017 values in parentheses.

### Destination at Exit

The rate for young single adults exiting emergency shelter without completing an exit interview fell to 1% in CY2018 from 15% in CY2017 and 52% in CY2016. However, exits to a place not meant for habitation increased to 42%. This is 12 percentage points higher than CY2017 (30%) and 33 percentage points higher than CY2016. Twenty-three percent exit to permanent housing, unchanged from last year. Twenty-five percent move in with family or friends on a temporary basis, a 6 percentage point increase since CY2017.

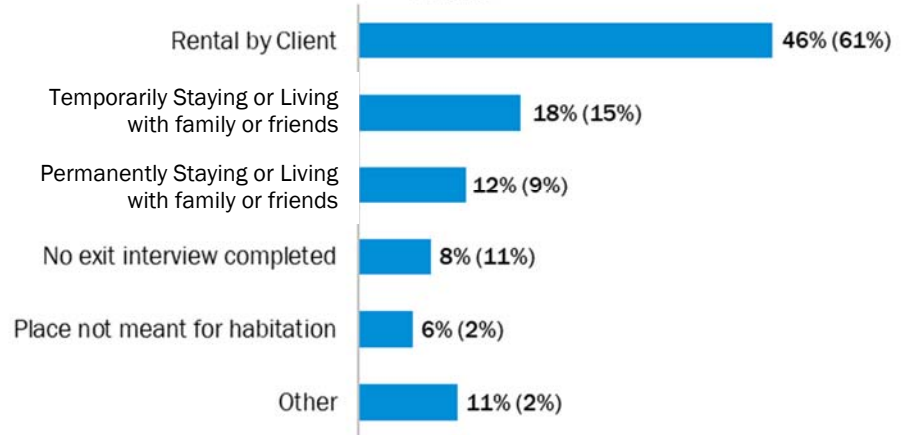
Young Adults: Exit Destinations (%)  
CY2018



CY2017 values in parentheses.

A higher percentage of parenting youth exit to housing (58 percent) than any other exit destination. This represents a 12 percentage point decrease from CY2017 (70 percent). The rate of parenting youth exiting without completing an exit interview decreased 3 percentage points (from 11 percent in CY2017 to 8 percent in CY2018) and the exits to a place not meant for habitation increased by 4 percentage points (from 2 percent in CY2017 to 6 percent in CY2018).

Parenting Youth: Exit Destinations (%)  
CY2018



CY2017 values in parentheses.

# “Point-in-Time”

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

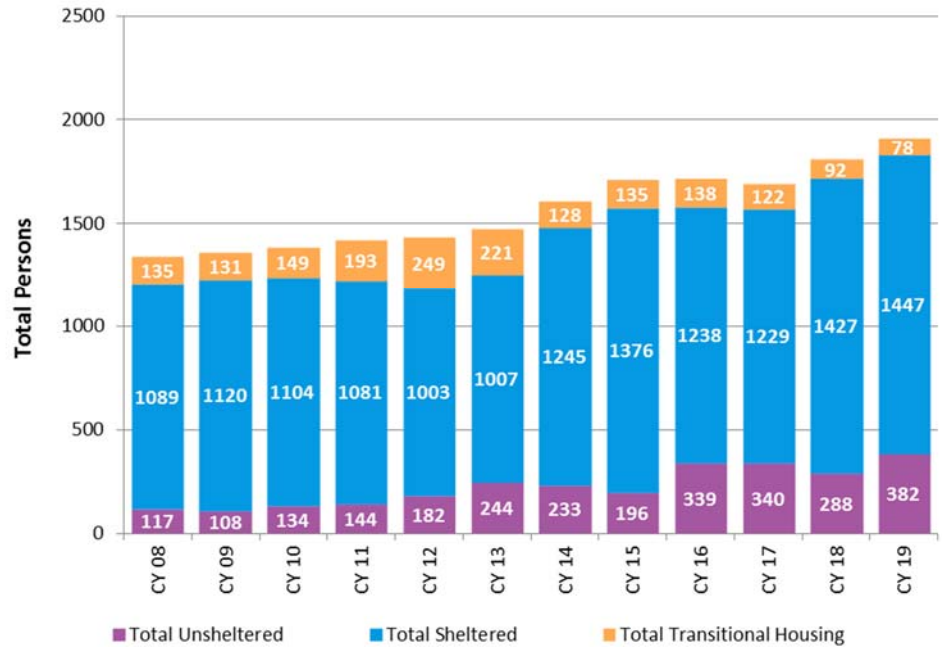
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus and Franklin County assures availability of shelter during winter months. In CSB’s thirteenth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness, 80 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.

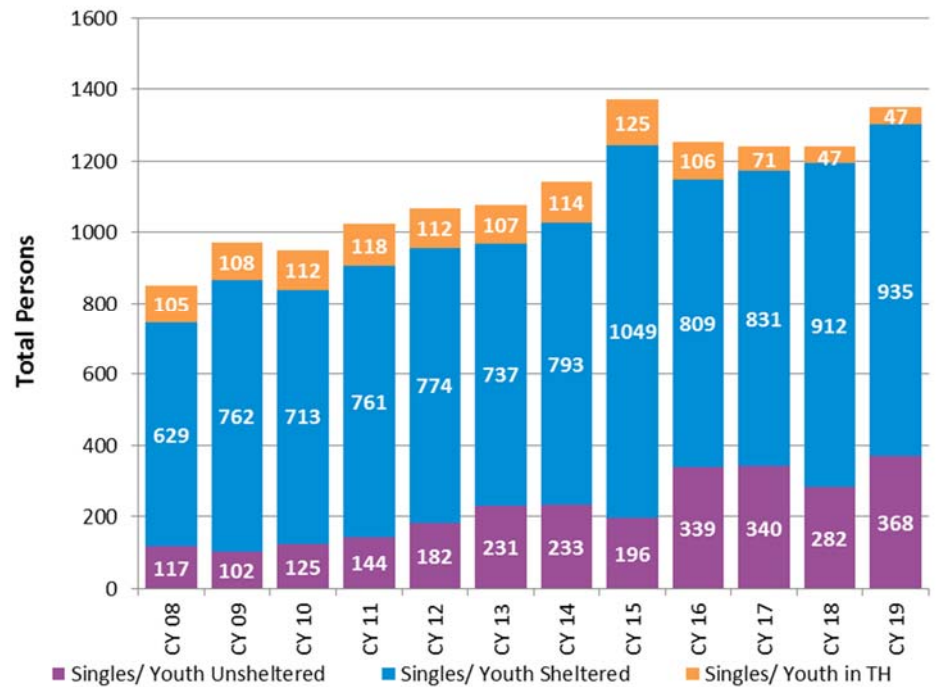
The latest count was conducted on January 24, 2019. Our community counted 1,907 individuals experiencing homelessness, including households comprised of only children. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 100 people (6 percent) when compared to January 2018 (1,807).

Twenty percent of the homeless population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation. The number of unsheltered individuals increased 33 percent compared to 2018, likely due to an undercounting of unsheltered individuals in 2018. Seventy-one percent of people who were homeless on the single night of

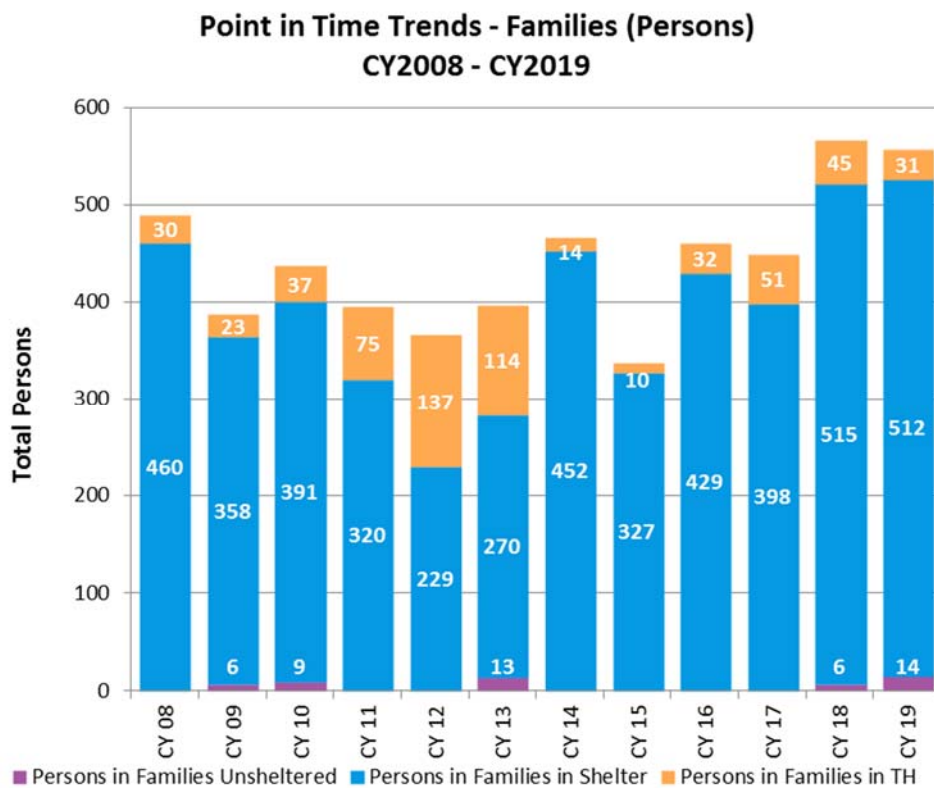
**Point in Time Trends - All Persons  
CY2008 - CY2019**



**Point in Time Trends - Single Adults  
CY2008 - CY2019**



the point-in-time count were single adults. Twenty-nine percent were in families.



## Appendix I [Program Capacities as of 7/1/19]

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 557	Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
	LSS	Faith Mission Men's on Grant	89	21	110
	LSS	Faith Mission on 8 <sup>th</sup> 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*	VA Emergency Housing	15	0	15
	YMCA	Men's Overflow	0	130	130
	<i>Total</i>		391	166	557

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	151	7	158
	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 64	Agency	Program	Total
	Huckleberry House***	Transitional Living Program	24
	VOAGO**	Veteran's Program	40
	<i>Total</i>		64

\* 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  
1,926

Operational	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
Amethyst – SRA / TRA	52	-	52
CHN – Briggsdale Apartments	25	10	35
CHN – Briggsdale 2	40	-	40
CHN – Cassady 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 –SRA	208	-	208
CHN –TRA	171	-	171
CHN –TRA 2 / Marsh Brook	20		20
CHN – Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN – Wilson	8	-	8
Equitas –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 – Scattered Sites Home	50	-	50
YMCA – Isaiah Project	150	-	150
YWCA – WINGS	91	-	91
<i>Total</i>	1926	635	2561

\* Veteran dedicated capacity

## Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2017-2018]

All Clients (men, women & children) <sup>3</sup>	17	18
Total Clients Served	8,832	9,191
Total Number of Households Served	6,312	6,346
Total Number of Children	2,139	2,400
Total Number of Adults	6,693	6,791
Percent Working (HoH)	25%	29%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	32%	33%
Total Shelter Units <sup>1</sup>	402,134	453,855

Families	17	18
Families Served	988	1,104
Individuals in Families <sup>2</sup>	3,544	3,980
Number of Adults	1,405	1,572
Number of Children	2,138	2,400
Average Family Size	3.6	3.6
Average Income	\$671	\$744
Percent Working (HoH)	35%	38%
Successful Housing Outcomes	72%	59%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	45	52
Total Shelter Units	155,311	197,068
Avg. Households Served per Night	116	147

<sup>1</sup> Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Huckleberry House youth shelter and Family Overnight Only shelter.

Men	17	18
Men Served	3,647	3,652
Average Income	\$458	\$564
Percent Working	23%	27%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	27%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	51	55
Total Shelter Units	170,771	178,542
Average Served per Night	468	489

Women	17	18
Women Served	1,761	1,676
Average Income	\$449	\$561
Percent Working	22%	27%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	28%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	53
Total Shelter Units	75,936	78,301
Average Served per Night	208	215

## 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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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) <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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) <sup>1</sup>	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

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

<sup>2</sup> Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

<sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	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

<sup>1</sup> 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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