

Community Shelter Board
Snapshot Report 2020



Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
WHO WE ARE.....	1
OUR APPROACH.....	2
DATA SNAPSHOT.....	6
CALENDAR YEAR TRENDS.....	6
VETERANS.....	14
YOUTH.....	25
POINT IN TIME.....	32
APPENDIX I PROGRAM CAPACITIES.....	34
APPENDIX II EMERGENCY SHELTER DATA 2017-2019.....	36
APPENDIX III EMERGENCY SHELTER DATA 2007-2016.....	38
APPENDIX IV EMERGENCY SHELTER DATA 1995-2006.....	40

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 – 2019. 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



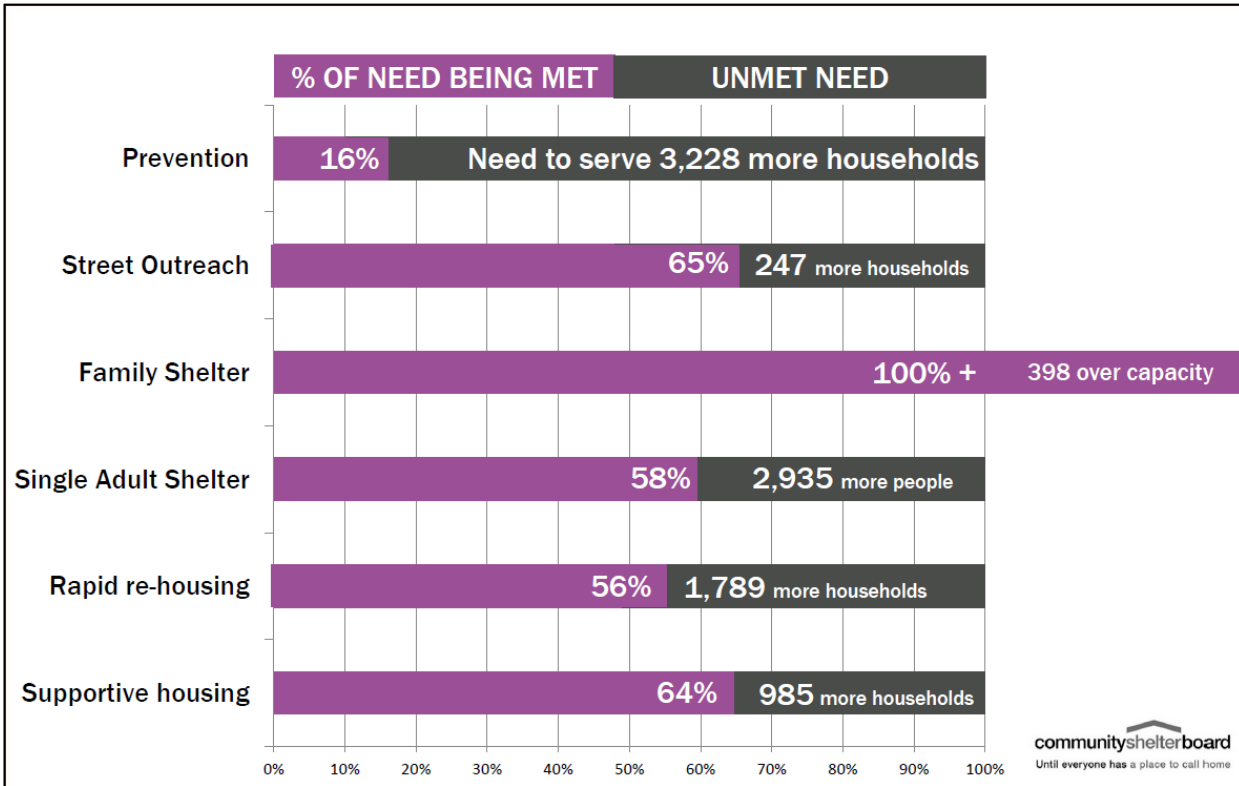
Community Shelter Board leads [A Place to Call Home](#), a strategic framework that articulates our community's vision for making sure everyone has a place to call home. This framework for action includes goals tailored to specific needs of people facing homelessness – like expectant mothers, youth age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

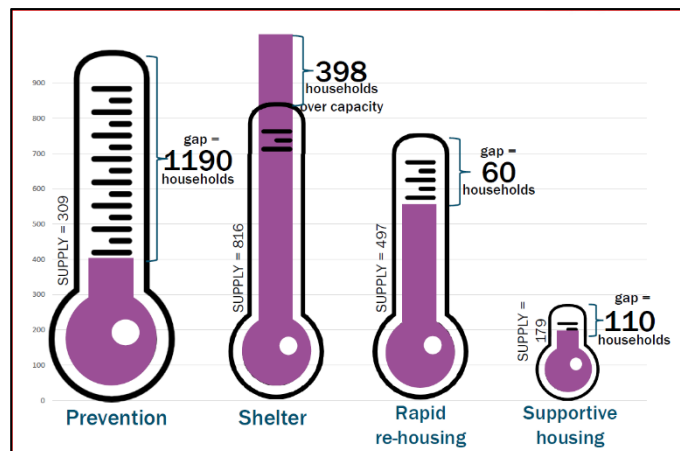
Service gaps in a growing community

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 stabilization and supports. Women who are pregnant are connected to the Homeless Families Foundation for specialized 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 for individuals and families while they receive 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. Due to lack of resources, additional beds are only 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. Residents receive peer and professional support and 24-hour supervision in programs ranging from 2 to 10 months. 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.



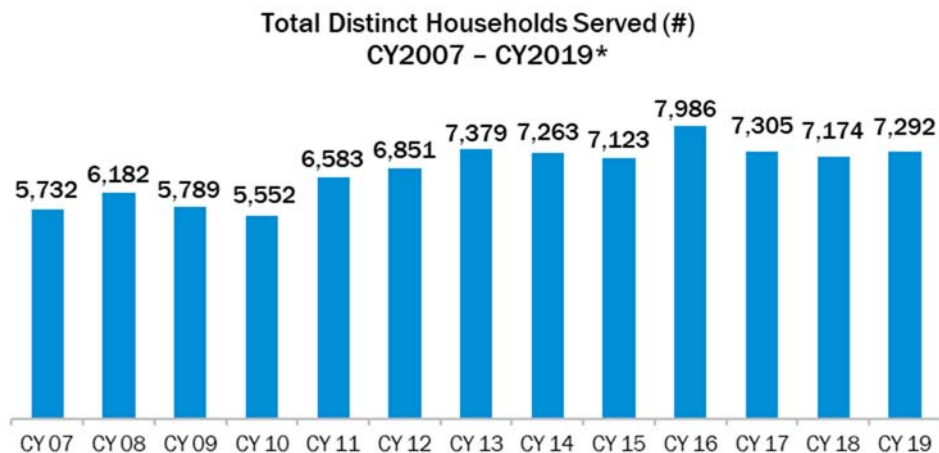
Data Snapshots

Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

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

Households Served

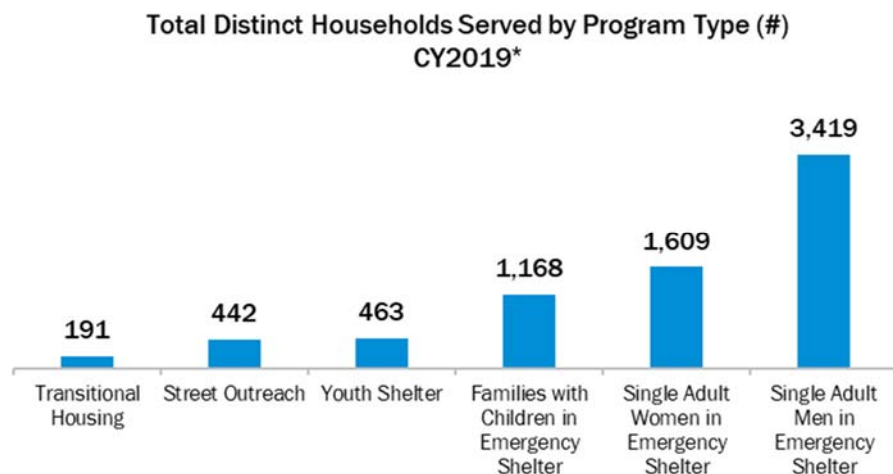
During CY2019, 7,292 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, youth shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served increased 2 percent (118 households) from CY2018. The increase in number served is attributable in part to an increase in families served due to a difficult housing market.



*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2019.

Distinct Households Served by Program Type

Forty-seven percent of households experiencing homelessness served in CY2019 were single adult men served in emergency shelters. The number of people served by the youth shelter increased 18 percent from last year (393). Slightly fewer single women and less single men (2 percent decrease), but more families (10 percent increase) were served in emergency shelters than last year.

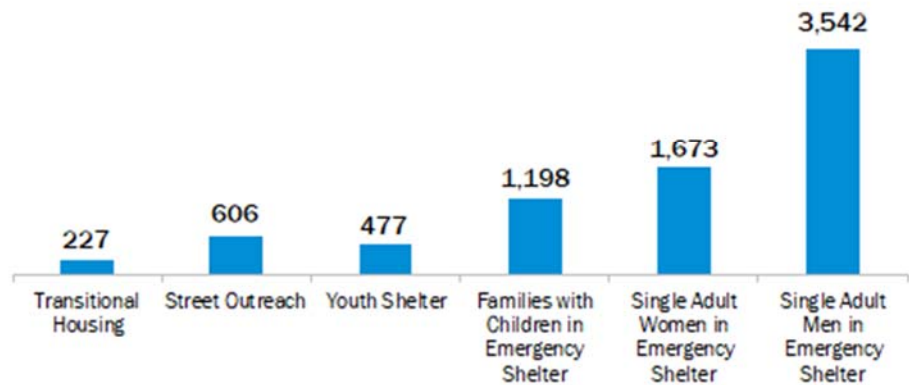


*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2019.

Total Households Served by Program Type

1,198 family households were served in CY2019, representing a 9 percent increase from last year, and a 21 percent increase from CY2017. The majority of families, 87 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-two percent of single men and 83 percent of single women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. The number of people served by street outreach programs increased by 11 percent from last year, and this number still under-represents the unsheltered homeless individuals.

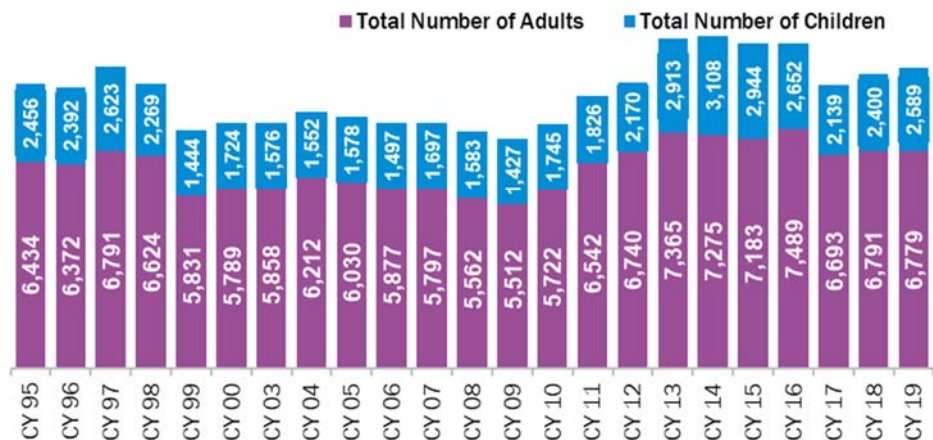
Total Households Served by Program Type (#)
CY2019



Persons Served

During CY2019, 9,368 people (6,779 adults and 2,589 children in families) experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents an 8 percent increase for children, but a minimal change for adults. An additional 461 youth stayed in the youth shelter only. 301 women were pregnant during their homeless episode. The number served is not a reflection of the need for shelter. Our fixed capacity for single adults impacts our ability to serve all who need shelter. All families who need shelter are provided accommodations.

Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)
CY1995 - CY2019*

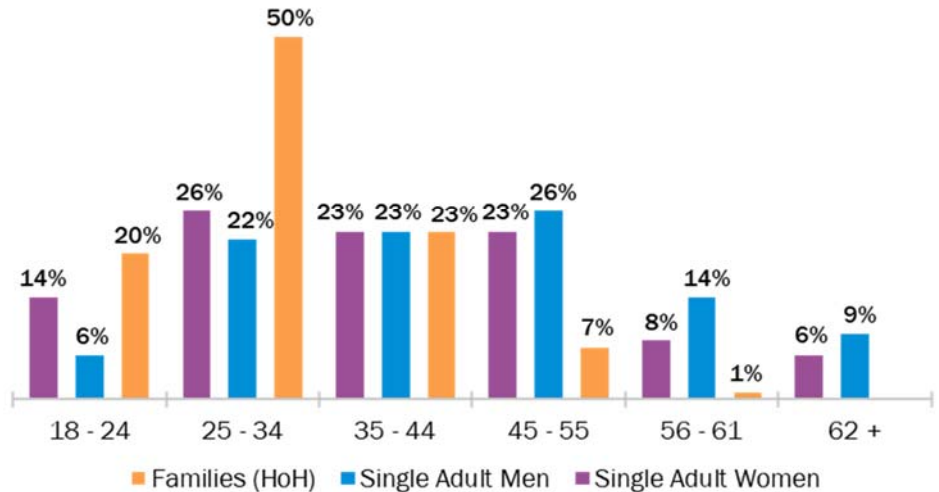


*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter and family overnight programs. Total persons served including the youth shelter is 9,829. An additional 108 families stayed in the overnight shelter only and were not admitted into emergency shelter.

Households Served by Age Group

In CY2019, 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 the 45-55 age group (26 percent). The age distribution is consistent over the years.

Households Served in Emergency Shelters by Age Group (%)
CY2019*

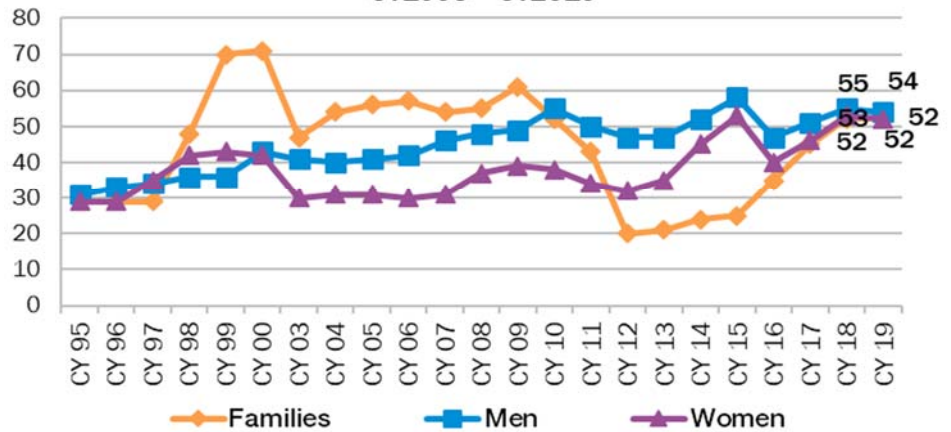


*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2019.

Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay decreased one day for both men and women to 54 days for men and 52 days for women from the previous 55 days and 53 days respectively. For families it remained unchanged at an average of 52 days. The measure is cumulative and accounts for all shelter stays throughout the calendar year.

Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)
CY1995 - CY2019*

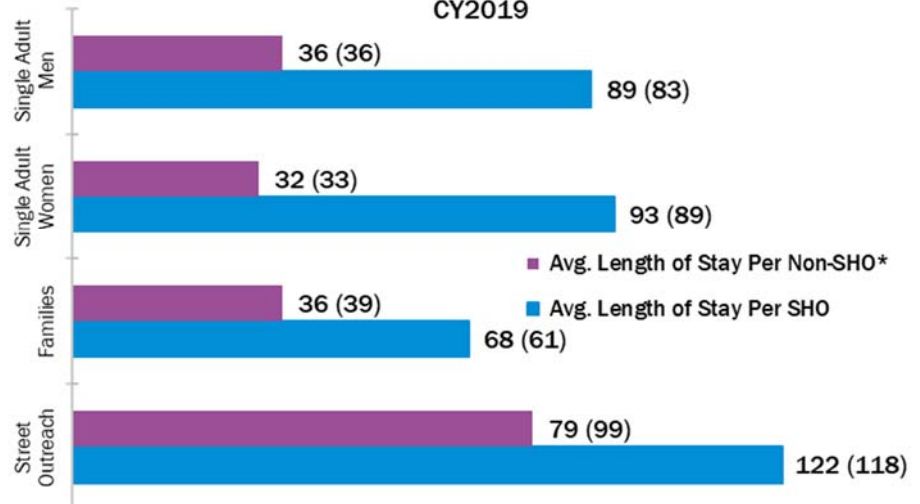


*Prior to 2005 the Interfaith Hospitality Network serviced families in need of shelter and no rapid re-housing resources were available to families.

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 for successful exits in all programs increased when compared to the previous year, due to the tough housing market.

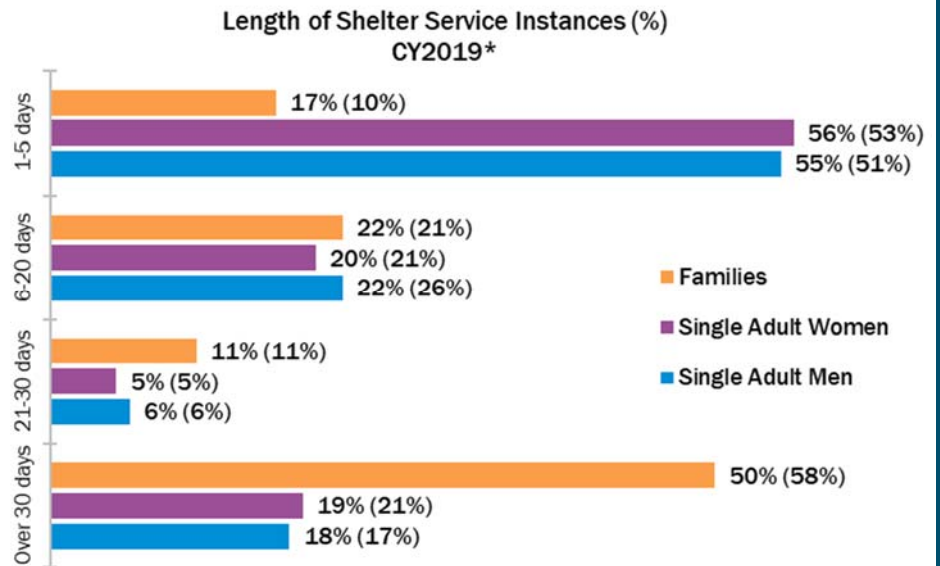
Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2019



*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2018 values in parentheses.

Length of Service Instances

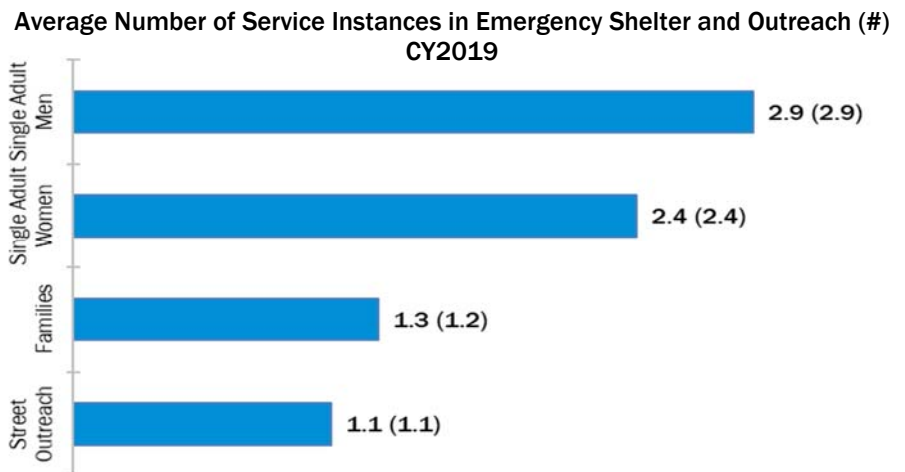
For single men the largest change in the length of service instances occurred for those for a shorter amount of time. More men exit shelter within the first five days of stay and less with 6-20 days, compared to CY2018. More women exited shelter within 1-5 days than last year and less after shelter stays of 30 days or more. Similarly, families saw an increase in stays of 1-5 days and a decrease in stays over 30 days, compared to CY2018 on a percentage basis.



*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter. CY2018 values in parentheses.

Average Number of Service Instances

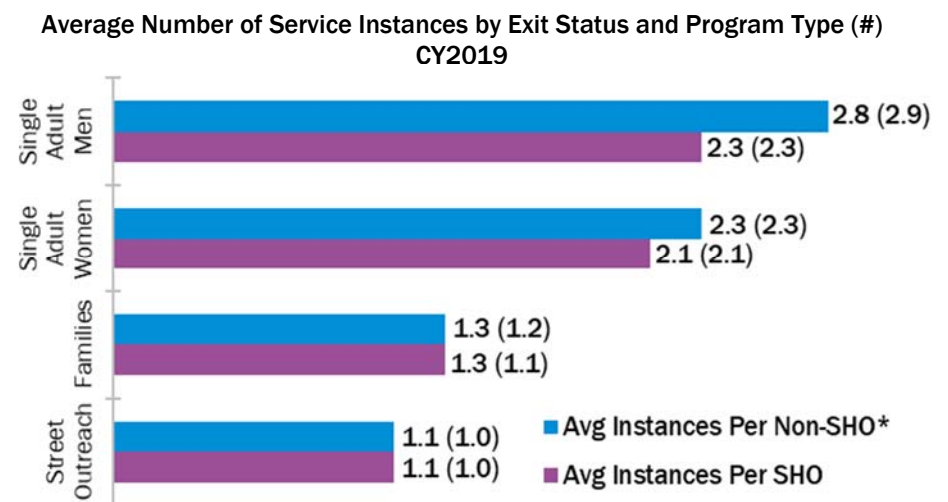
Single adult men had an average of 2.9 service instances, while single adult women had an average of 2.4 service instances during CY2019 (both unchanged from last year). Families and street outreach have an average of just over one service instance per household per year.



CY2018 values in parentheses.

Service Instances by Exit Type

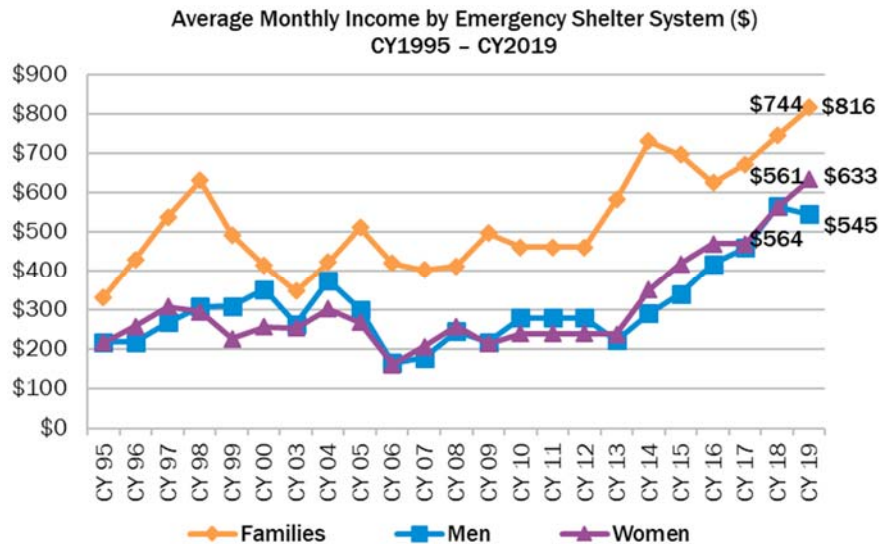
The average number of service instances for households who exit successfully is slightly lower for single adult emergency shelter populations compared to households that exit unsuccessfully, during a 12-month period.



*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2018 values in parentheses.

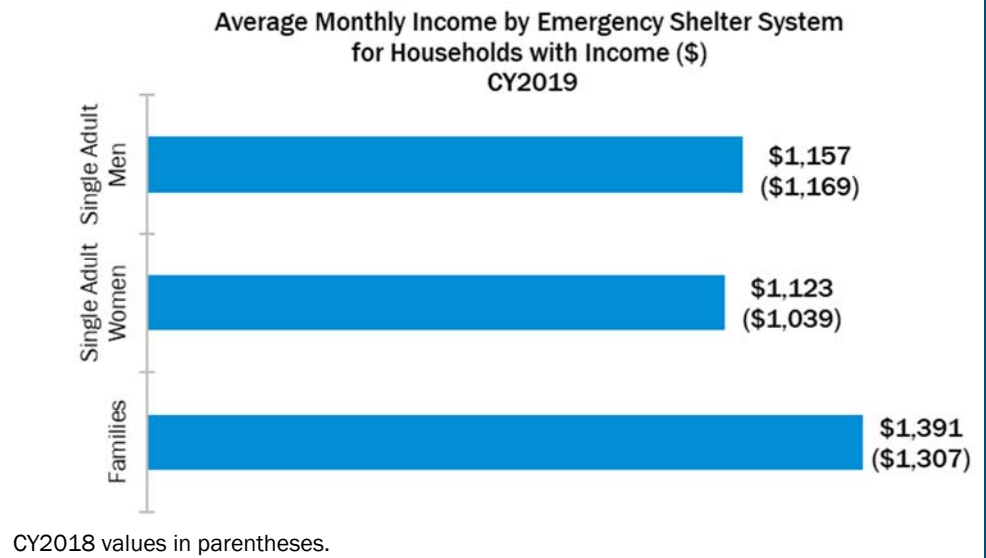
Monthly Income

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 \$992 per month and for a one-bedroom unit is \$794 per month. Average monthly income increased for single adult women and families, and fell slightly for single adult men, compared to CY2018.



Monthly Income

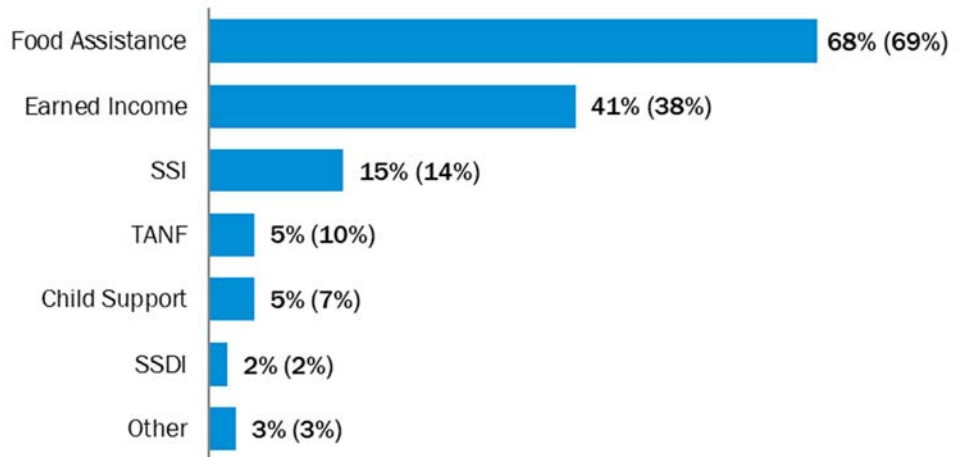
Fifty-three percent of single men, 44 percent of single women, and 41 percent of families have no income at entry into emergency shelter. For households that do have income, the average increased for single adult women and families, and fell slightly for single adult men, compared to CY2018. Among households that have income, the average income is still below what the household needs to sustain housing.



Income Sources – Families

Food assistance is the most prevalent benefit for families entering the crisis response system with 68 percent of families receiving assistance. Forty-one percent of households receive employment income, a 3-percentage-point increase compared to CY2018. Five percent of households received TANF benefits, a 5-percentage point decrease compared to CY2018.

Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelter - Families (%)
CY2019

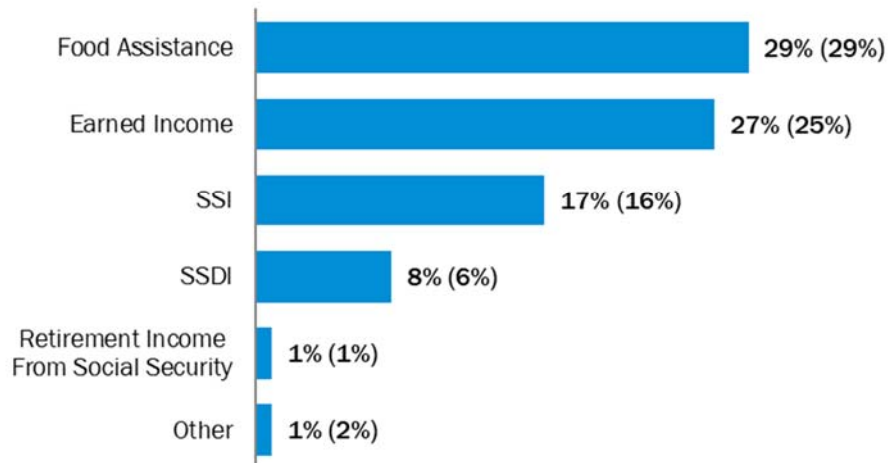


CY2018 values in parentheses.

Income Sources – Single Adults

Food assistance is the most common benefit among single adults entering the crisis response system with 29 percent of people reporting this benefit. Twenty-seven percent of single adults reported earned income, an increase of 2 percentage points since CY2018.

Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%)
CY2019

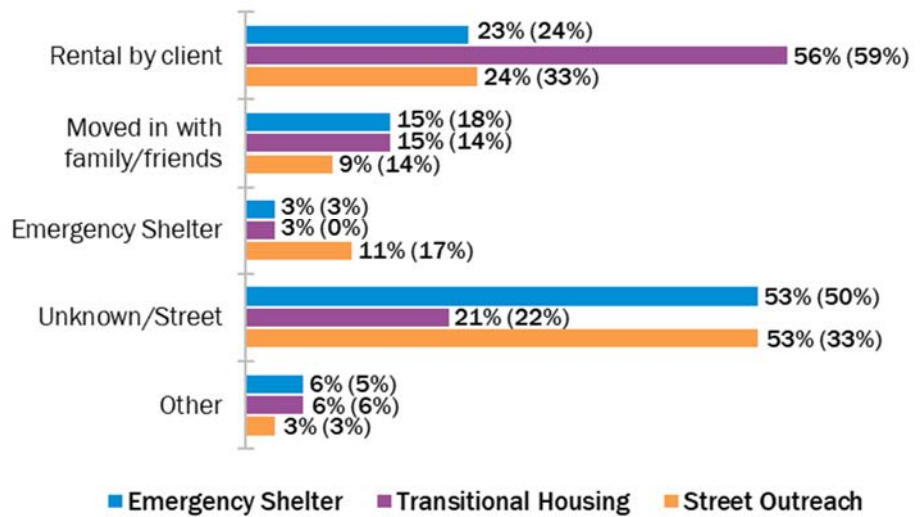


CY2018 values in parentheses.

Destination at Exit – Single Adults by Program Type

The percentage of single adults who exit into rental housing decreased for all systems, compared to CY2018. Fifty-three percent of exits from emergency shelter and street outreach were “Unknown/Street” exits, an increase of 3 percentage points for emergency shelters and an increase of 20 percentage points for outreach, when compared to CY2018.

Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%)
CY2019*

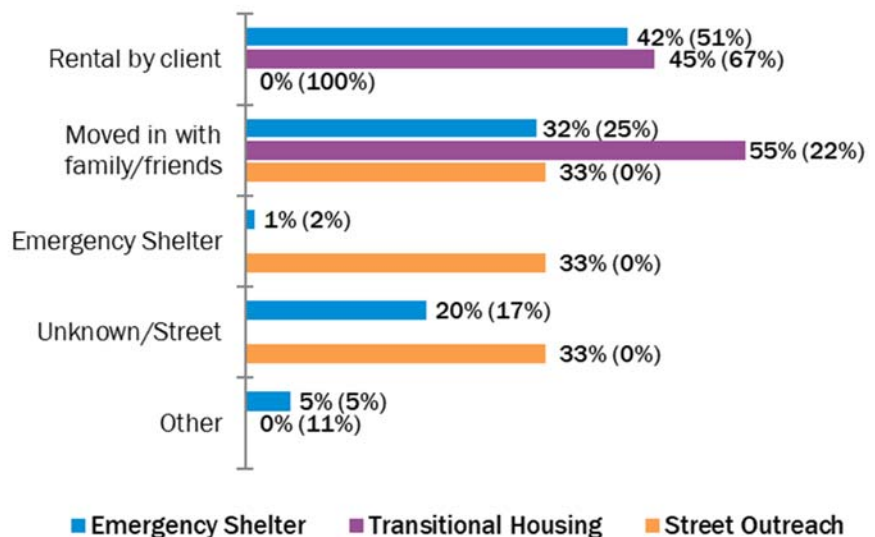


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2019. CY2018 values in parentheses.

Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

Forty-two percent of families in emergency shelter exit to rental housing, a 9-percentage point decrease from CY2018 (51 percent) and 24 percentage point decrease from CY2017 (66 percent). Exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter increased 3 percentage points from last year (17 percent). Only 3 families were served by street outreach and 11 families exited from transitional housing in CY2019.

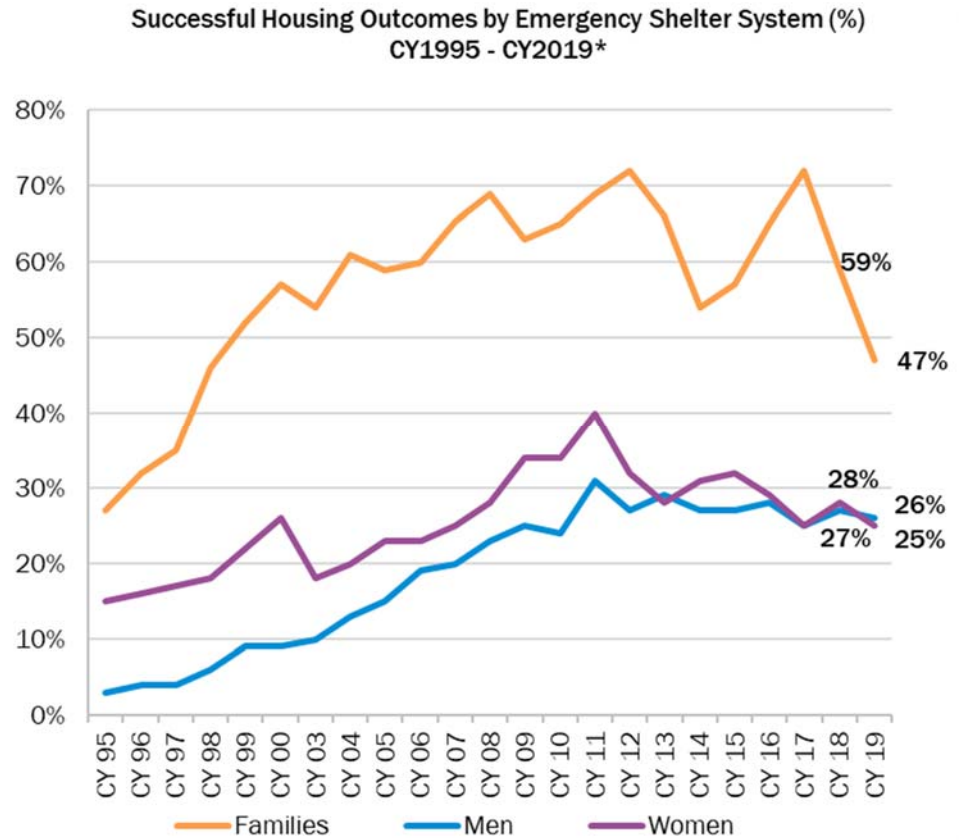
Exit Destination by Program Type - Families (%)
CY2019*



*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2019. CY2018 values in parentheses.

Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The family system experienced a significant decrease in the successful housing outcome rate, falling by 12 percentage points to 47 percent in CY2019, from 59 percent in CY2018 and 72 percent in CY2017. The women’s system decreased by three percentage points from 28 percent in CY2018 to 25 percent in CY2019. The men’s system decreased one percentage point to 26 percent from 27 percent in CY2018.



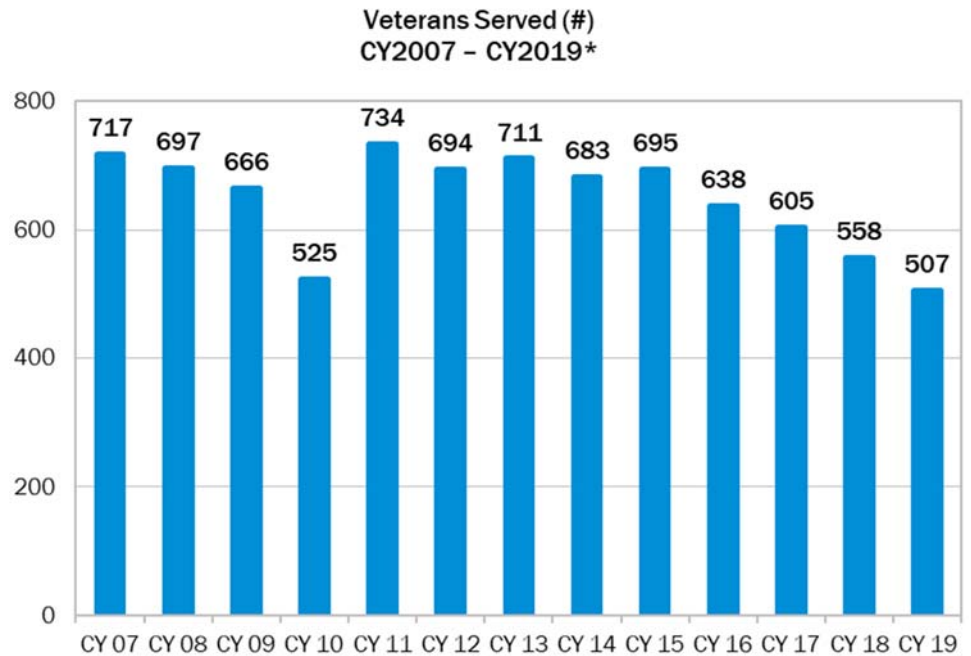
*Successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family and friends.

Veterans

This section covers veterans experiencing homelessness who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, street outreach, and permanent supportive housing programs during CY2019, providing a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

Veterans Served

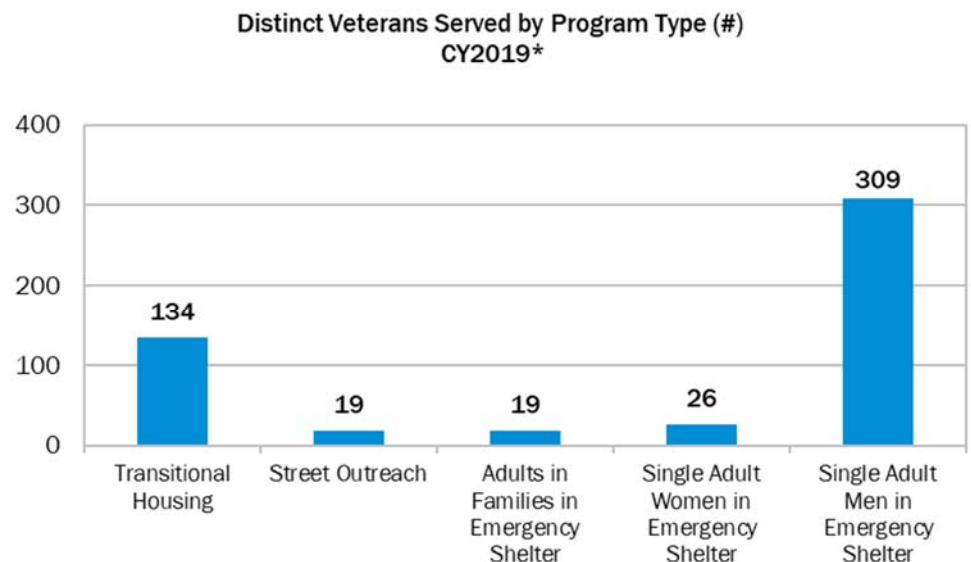
A total of 507 veterans were served during CY2019, a 9 percent decrease from CY2018 (558 veterans). This decrease reflects the work of veteran system partners working together to end veteran homelessness in an adequately resourced system, and is the lowest number of veterans served historically. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, street outreach, and emergency shelters represents 7 percent of the adult homeless population, a decrease of one percentage point compared to CY2018 (8 percent).



*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. All veterans in need of shelter are prioritized system-wide for shelter beds. Veteran men in shelter decreased by 18 percent since CY2018 (375).

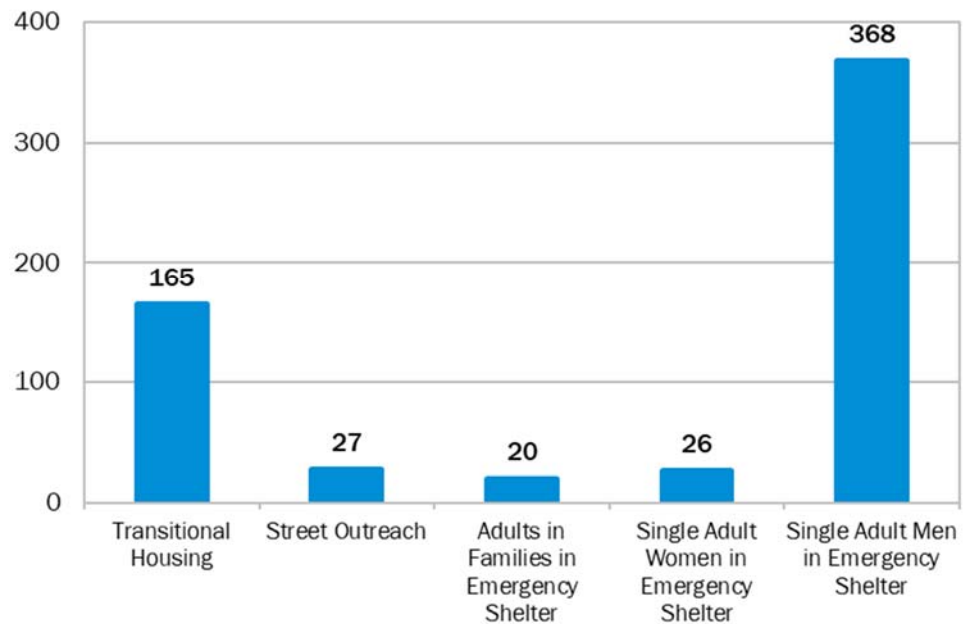


*Veterans are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in.

Veterans Served by Program Type

Single adult veteran men in emergency shelter represent 10 percent of the single adult men in the general homeless population. Seventy-three percent of individuals in transitional housing were veterans. 60 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and 8 individuals served by street outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, 31 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

Total Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2019*

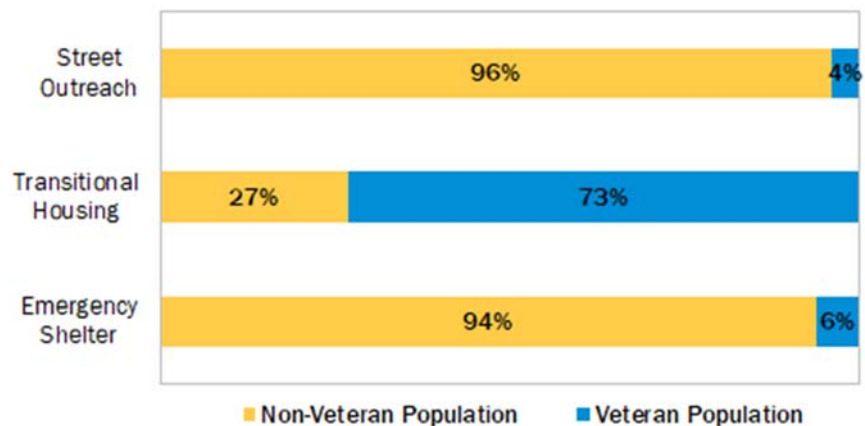


*Veterans are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2019.

Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2019, 4 percent of individuals served by street outreach, 73 percent of individuals served by transitional housing, and 6 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.

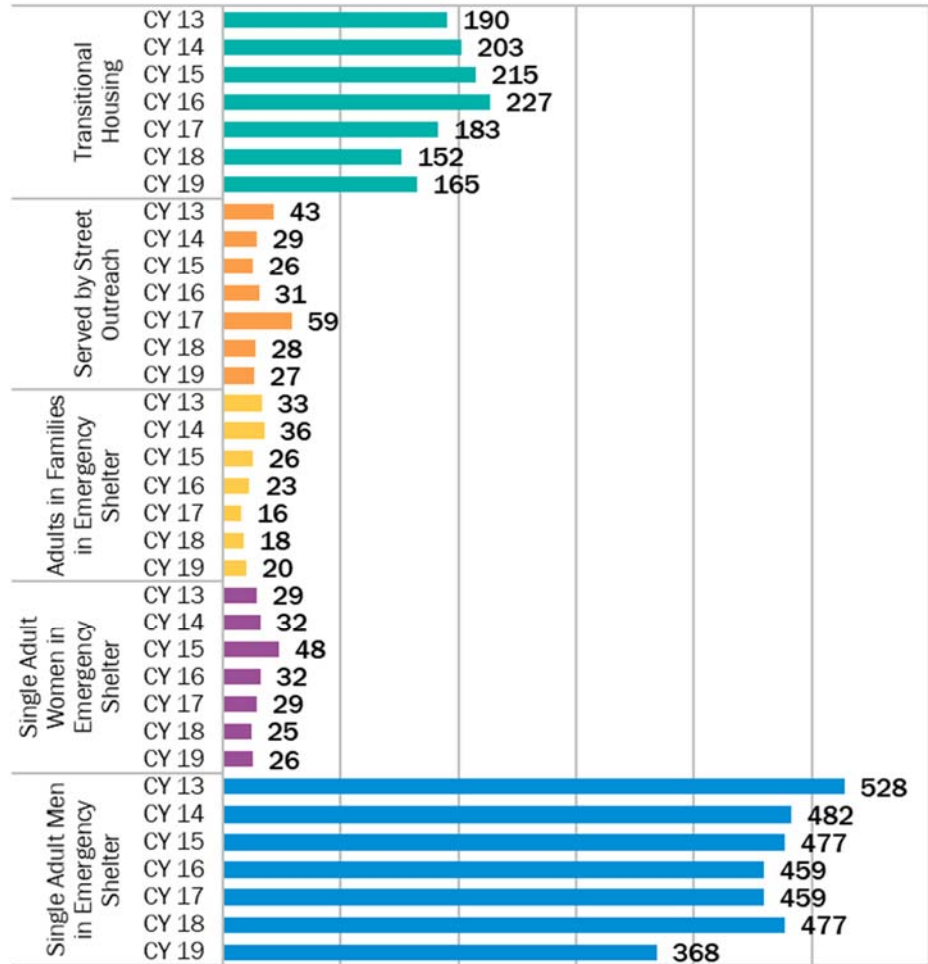
Percentage of Veterans Served within the General Homeless Population
by Program Type
CY2019



Veterans Served by Program Type

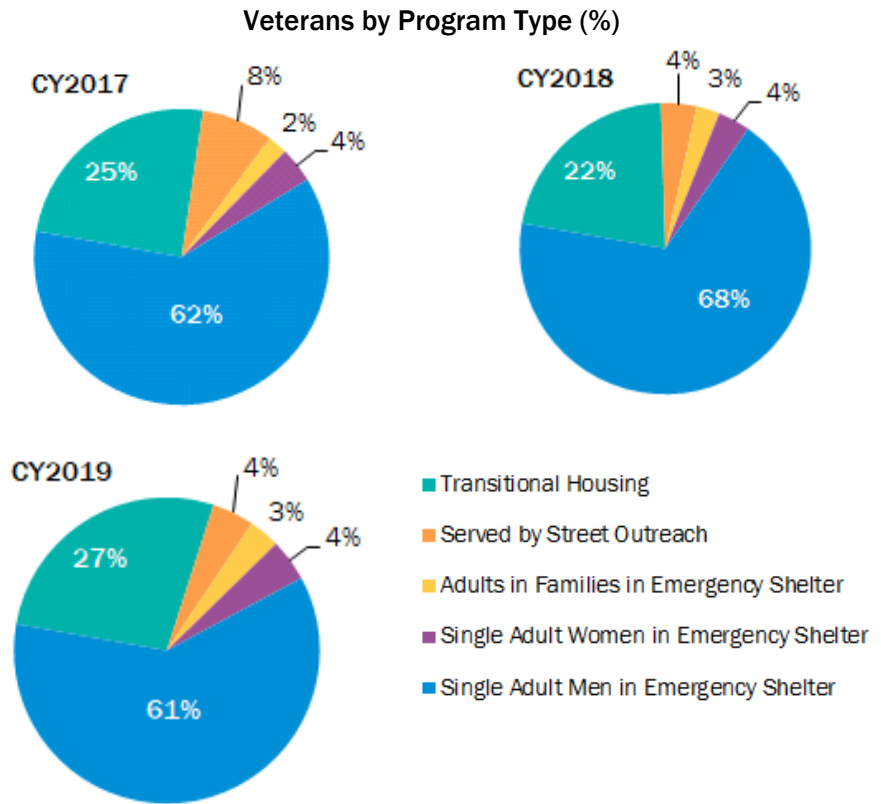
The number of veteran men served in single adult shelters decreased 23 percent compared to CY2018. The number of veterans served by street outreach was similar to CY2018. The number of veterans served in transitional housing increased by 9 percent compared to CY2018. However, usage remains low historically while transitional housing capacity remains unchanged (40 beds). With the decrease in number of veterans experiencing homelessness this low utilization may point to overcapacity in transitional housing.

Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2007 - CY2019



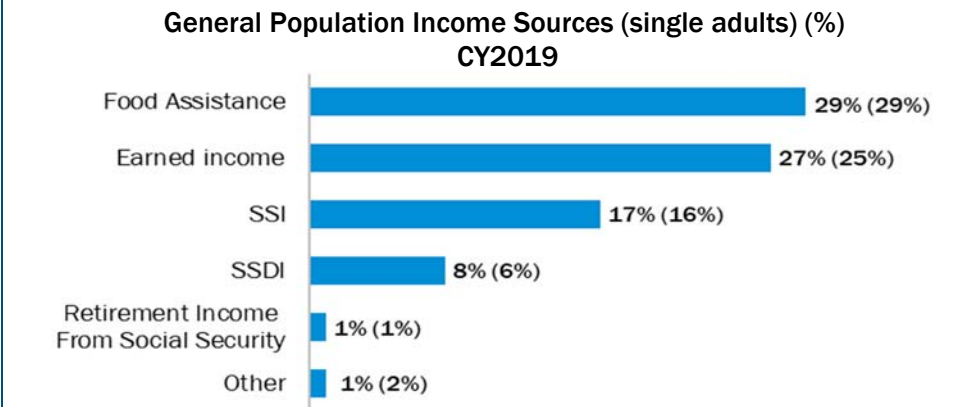
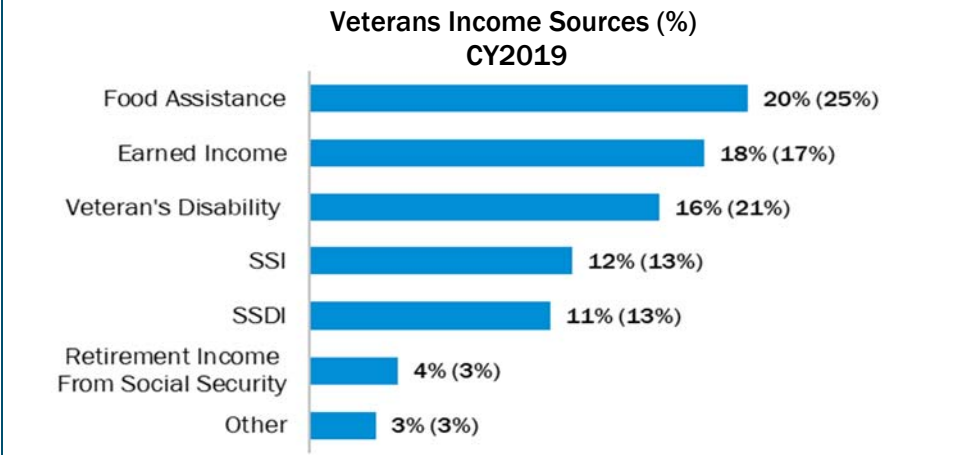
Veterans Served by Program Type

The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2019 compared to CY2018 and CY2017. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men. The ratio decreased to 61 percent in CY2019 from 68 percent in CY2018 and 62 percent in CY2017. The ratio for transitional housing increased from 25 percent in CY2017 to 27 percent in CY2019.



Income Sources in Shelters and Transitional Housing

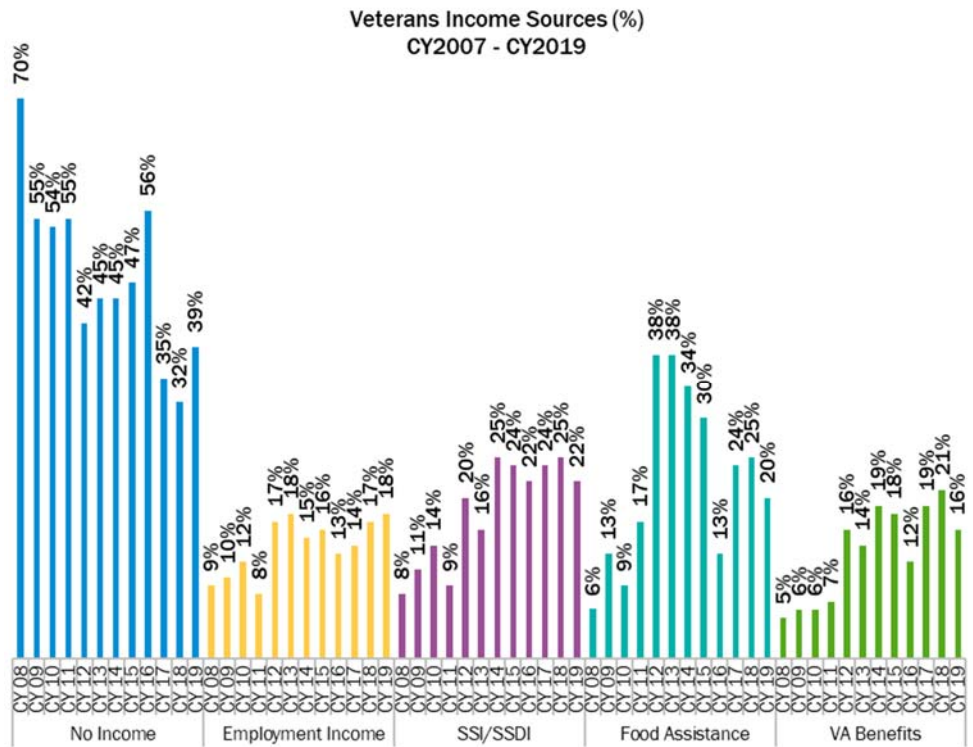
Veterans in single adult emergency shelters and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving food assistance at entry, compared to other public benefits. The food assistance rate is lower than the general population. Compared to the general population in the same programs, veterans are more likely to receive veteran's disability and SSDI. The employment rate for veterans (18 percent) increased 1 percentage point compared to CY2018 (17 percent), but remains lower than the general population.



CY2018 values in parentheses.

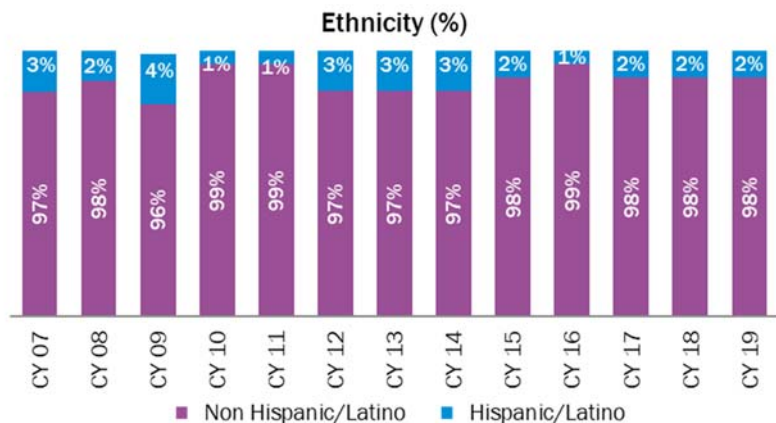
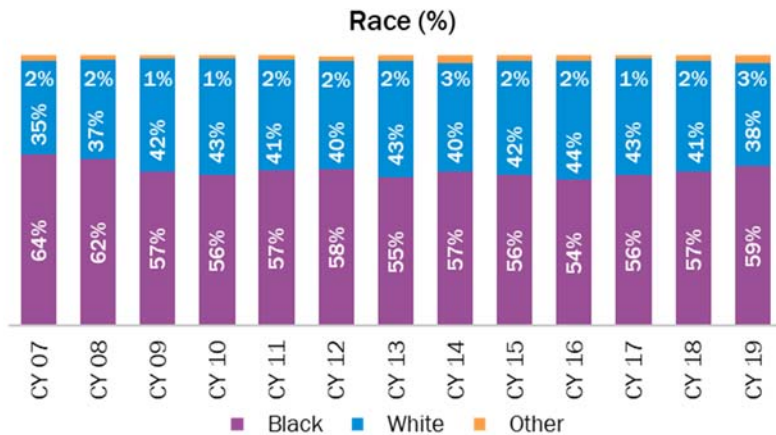
Income Sources in Shelter and Transitional Housing

The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry into emergency shelters and transitional housing increased 7 percentage points in CY2019, to 39 percent, from 32 percent in CY2018. The percentage of veterans with employment income increased 1 percentage point in CY2019 compared to CY2018. The percent of veterans accessing VA Benefits decreased 5 percentage points from 21 percent in CY2018 to 16 percent in CY2019.



Race/Ethnicity in Emergency Shelters

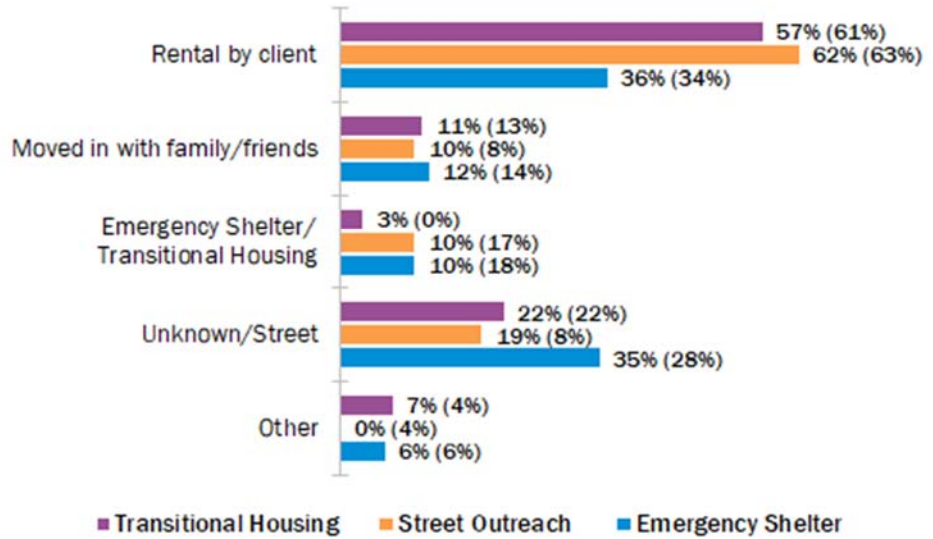
Racial and ethnic backgrounds of veterans have remained consistent from year to year. Black veterans are overrepresented in the veteran population in the emergency shelter system. This overrepresentation holds true for all other populations served by the homeless system.



Destination at Exit

The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing from emergency shelter increased 2 percentage points compared to CY2018 (34 percent). The rate of veterans exiting from shelter to street/unknown locations increased from 28 percent in CY2018 to 35 percent in CY2019. Individuals served by street outreach who remained in places not meant for habitation or in unknown locations at exit rose from 8 percent in CY2018 to 19 percent in CY2019.

Veterans Exit Destination by Program Type (%)
CY2019

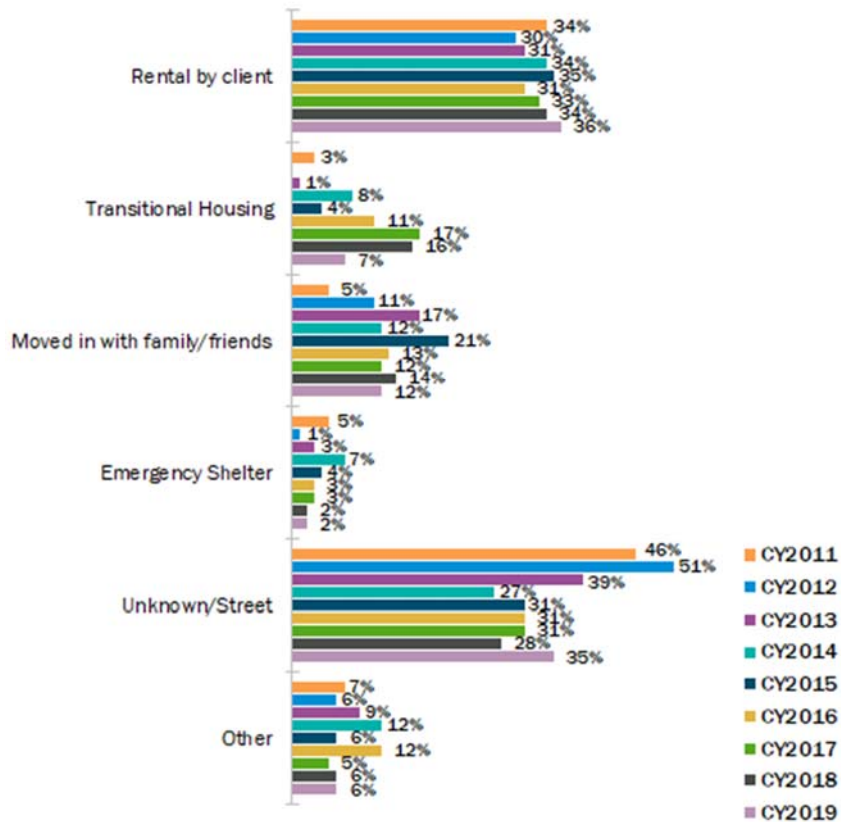


CY2018 values in parentheses.

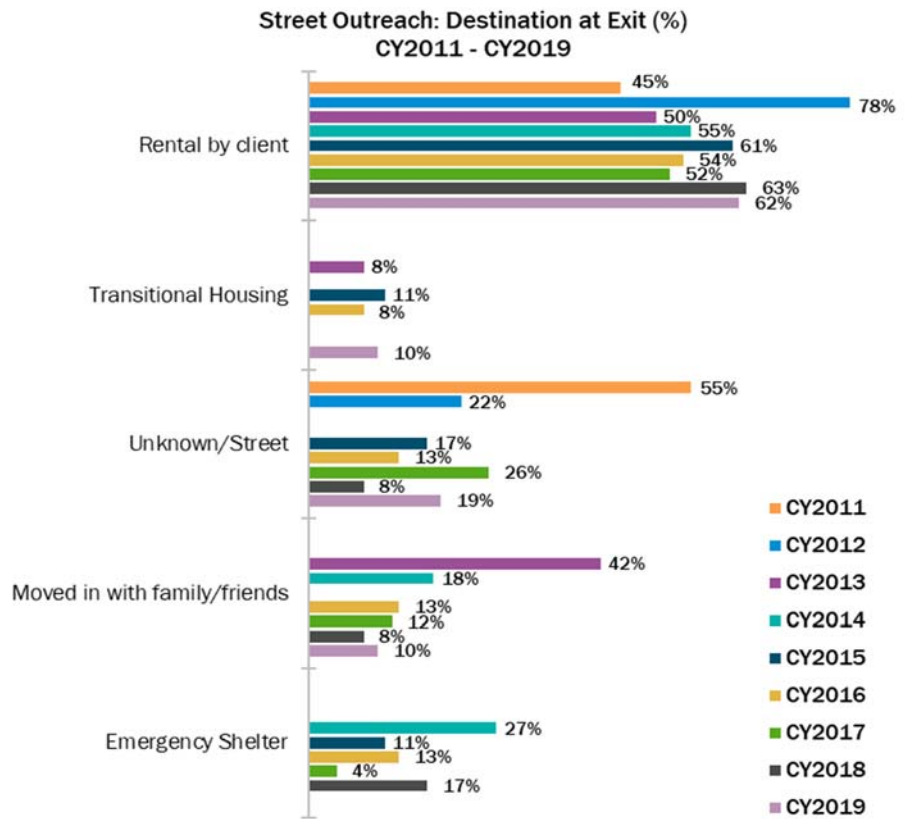
Destination at Exit

The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing from emergency shelter was at 36 percent in CY2019, an increase of 2 percentage points from CY2018. Exits to places not meant for habitation or to unknown locations rose 7 percentage points to 35 percent in CY2019. Exits to transitional housing were at 7 percent in CY2019, down from 16 percent in CY2018. Exits to family and friends decreased 2 percentage points to 12 percent in CY2019.

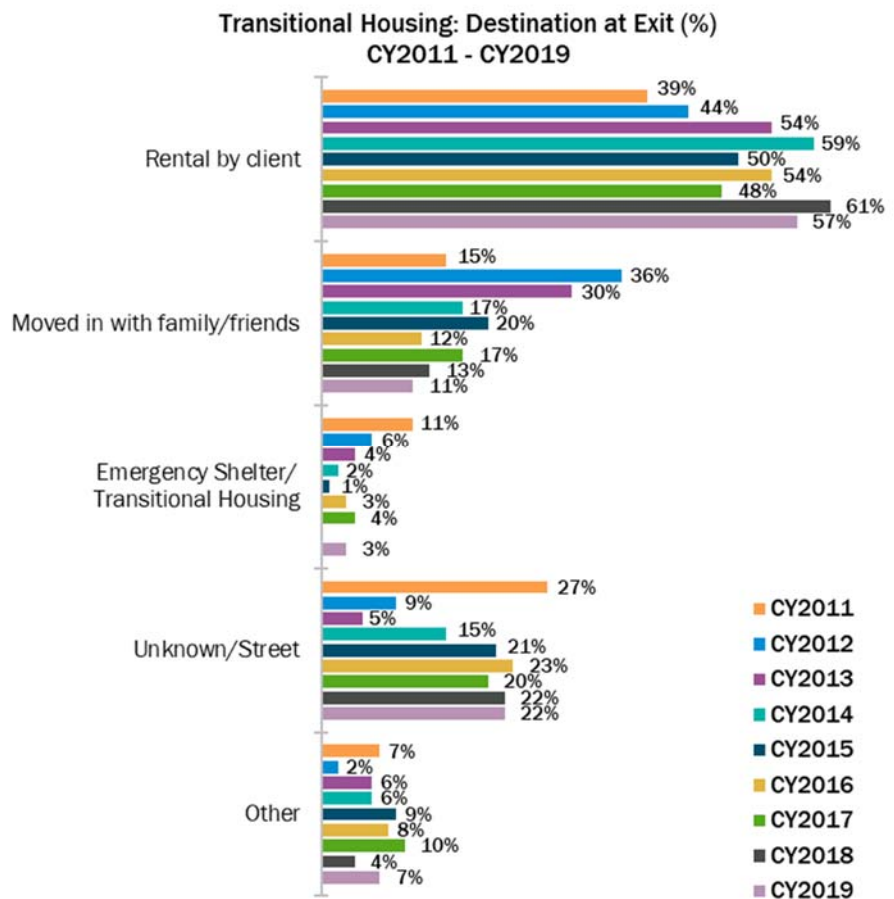
Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2019



Veterans' exit to rental housing from street homelessness was at 62 percent in CY2019. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations increased 11 percentage points to 19 percent in CY2019 compared to 8 percent in CY2018. No veterans entered emergency shelter from street homelessness this year, down from 17 percent of exits in CY2018.



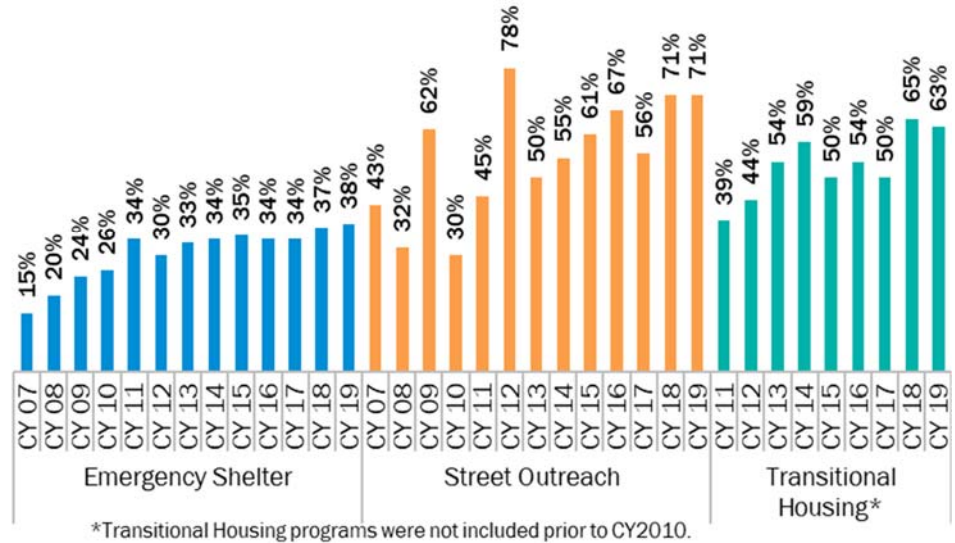
Veterans' exit to rental housing from transitional housing decreased 4 percentage points from 61 percent in CY2018 to 57 percent in CY2019. Exits to family or friends decreased 2 percentage points from 13 percent in CY2018 to 11 percent in CY2019. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations were unchanged from CY2018 at 22 percent.



Permanent Housing Exits

The permanent housing rate from emergency shelters increased 1 percentage point from CY2018 (37 percent) and was unchanged for street outreach (71 percent in CY2018). For transitional housing, the success rate decreased from 65 percent in CY2018 to 63 percent in CY2019.

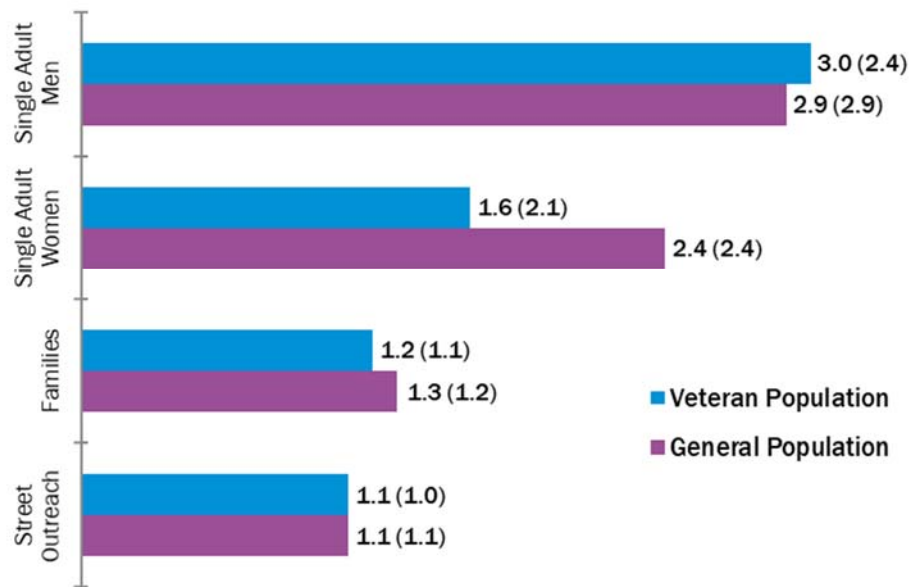
Veterans Exits to Permanent Housing by Program Type (%)
CY2007 - CY2019



Average Number of Service Instances

Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters during a 12-month timeframe. Veteran men had more service instances, on average, than in CY2018, increasing from 2.4 to 3.0. Veteran women had less service instances, on average, decreasing from 2.1 in CY2018 to 1.6 in CY2019.

Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2019

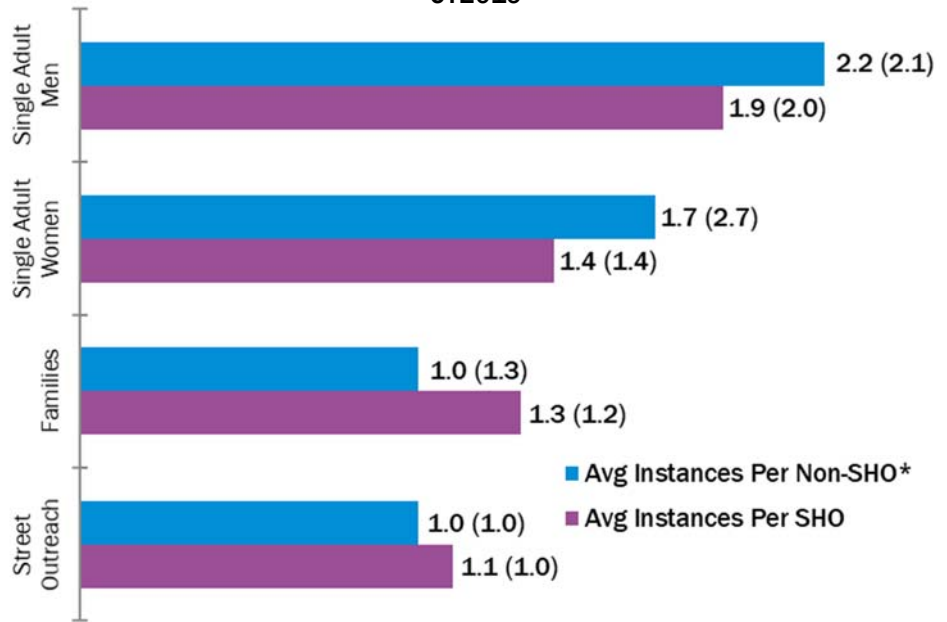


CY2018 values in parentheses.

Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a shelter program have an average of 1.9 service instances for all subpopulations combined, down from 2.0 in CY2018. This is slightly less than the general homeless population (2.1 service instances). In general, single adult veterans successfully housed have less instances of return to shelter than those that are unsuccessful.

Veteran Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2019

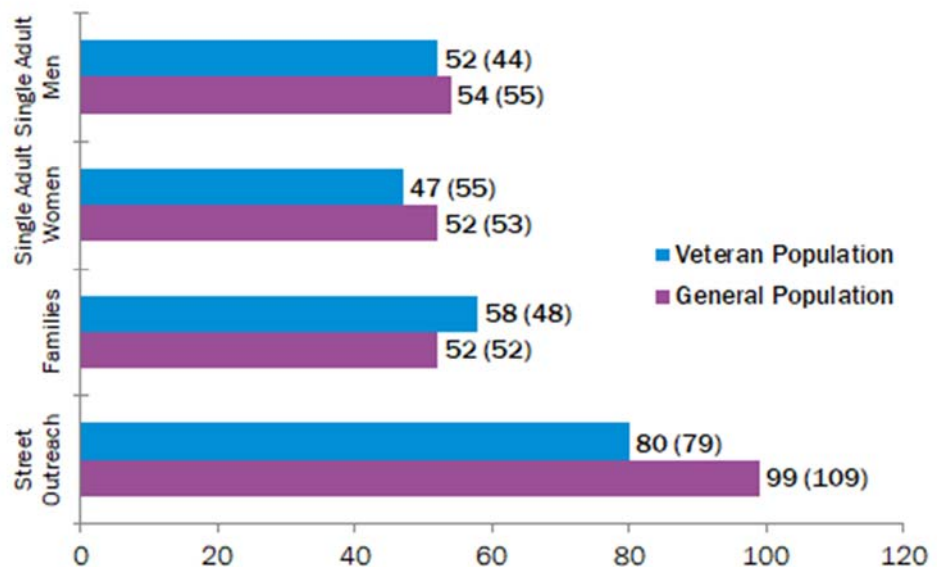


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2018 values in parentheses.

Average Length of Program Stay

In CY2019, veterans that were served in single adult men’s emergency shelter, single adult women’s emergency shelter, and unsheltered veterans spent less time in the programs than the general homeless population. Veterans in families spent slightly more time in shelter than the general population. Time in shelter increased for veteran men and adults in families, and decreased for veteran women.

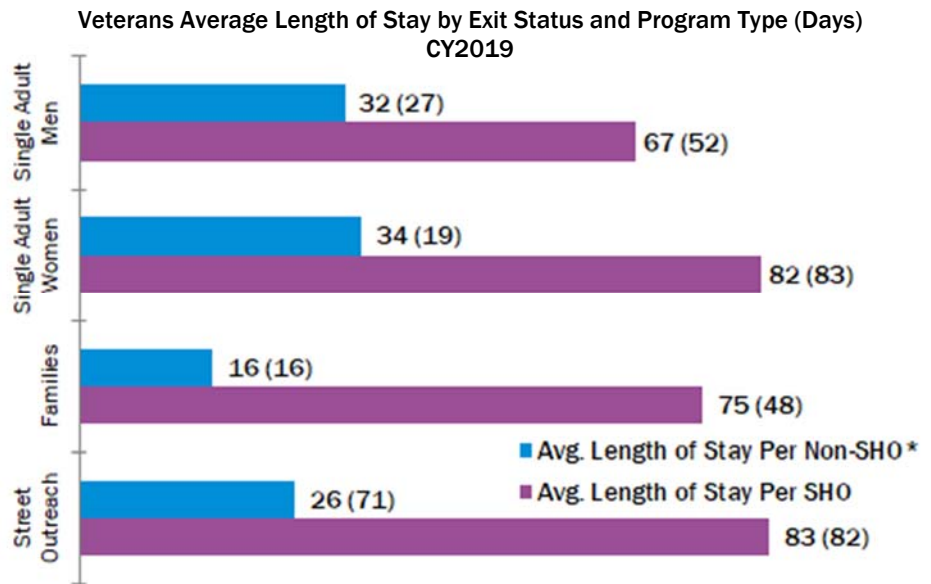
Veterans Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days)
CY2019



CY2018 values in parentheses.

Average Length of Program Stay by Program Type

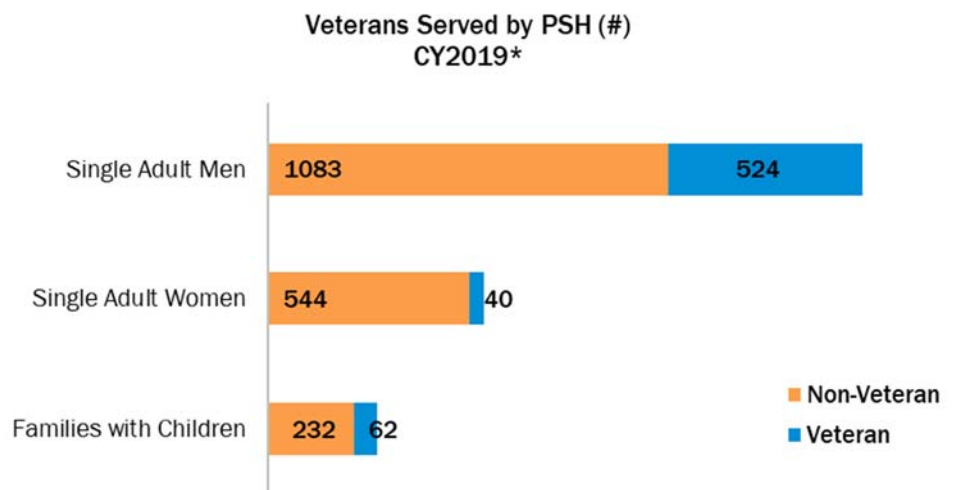
Time in the program was significantly higher if the outcome was a successful exit for all veterans in emergency shelter and for unsheltered veterans. In general, the average time in the program was more in CY2019 than CY2018 for both successful and unsuccessful exits for all populations, with a couple exceptions.



*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2018 values are in parentheses.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Twenty-four percent of adults served (630 out of 2,583 adults) in CY2019 by permanent supportive housing were veterans, an increase of three percentage points compared to CY2018 (21 percent). The number of veterans housed in permanent supportive housing increased by 11 percent (62 individuals) since CY2018.

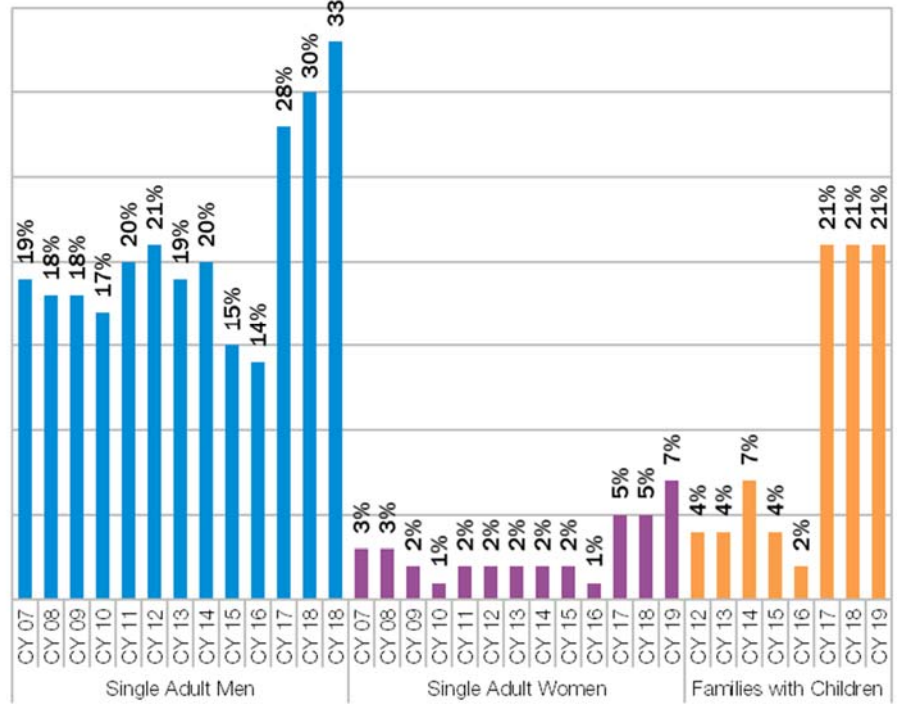


*Starting CY2018, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County including Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The majority of veterans served in permanent supportive housing were single adult men, representing 33 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population, a three-percentage point increase since CY2018. 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-CY2019*



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

Youth

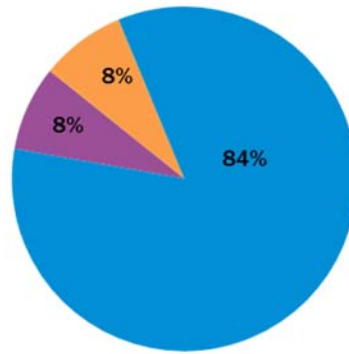
This section covers the youth population who accessed the homeless system during CY2019.

Households Served

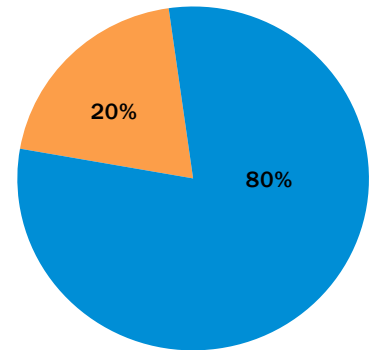
In CY2019, 8 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (469 of 5,692) and 20 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelters (234 of 1198) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unaccompanied youth (below age of 18 and no guardian) represented 8 percent of the singles population (462 of 5,692).

Total Singles (#)
CY2019



Total HoHs in Families (#)
CY2019

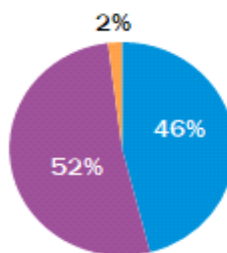


■ Unaccompanied minors
■ Adult Youth
■ Adults

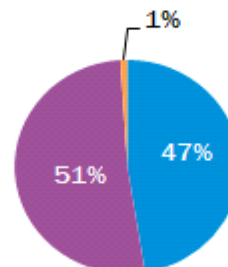
Gender

Approximately half of young adults who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were females. Seven young adults, and seven unaccompanied youth served were transgender or gender non-conforming. The vast majority of parenting youth who were heads of household were females.

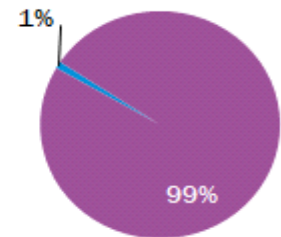
Unaccompanied minors:
Gender (%)
CY2019



Youth adults:
Gender (%)
CY2019



Parenting Youth:
Gender (%)
CY2019

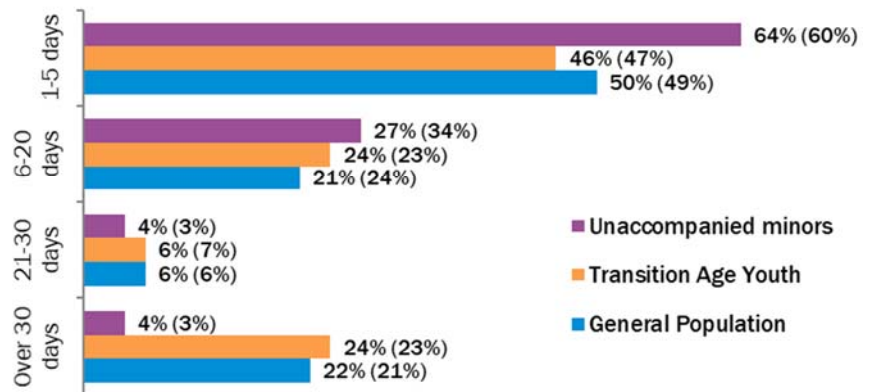


■ Male
■ Female
■ Transgender

Length of Service Instances – All Populations (singles and families)

Forty-six percent of youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 24 percent have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Stays greater than 30 days in shelter increased slightly for youth compared to CY2018 (23 percent) and are roughly in line with the general population.

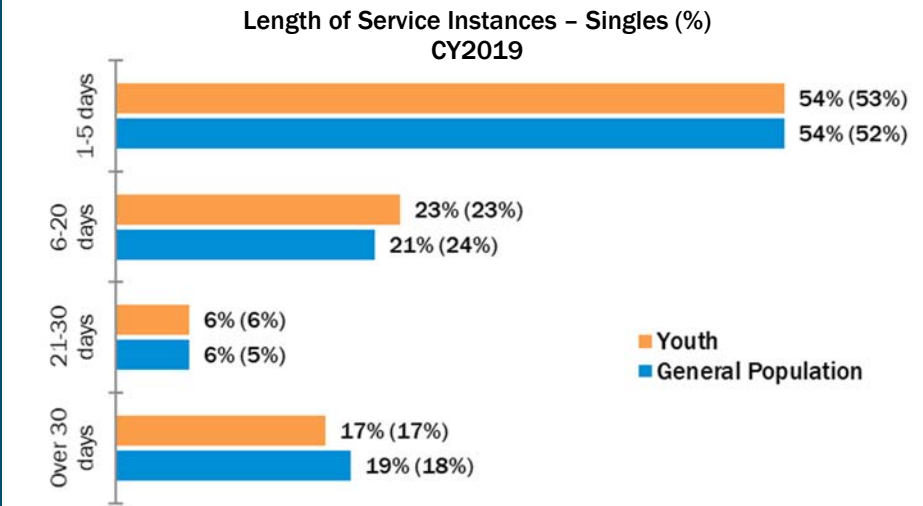
Length of Service Instances – All populations (%)
CY2019



CY2018 values in parentheses.

Length of Service Instances - Single Adults

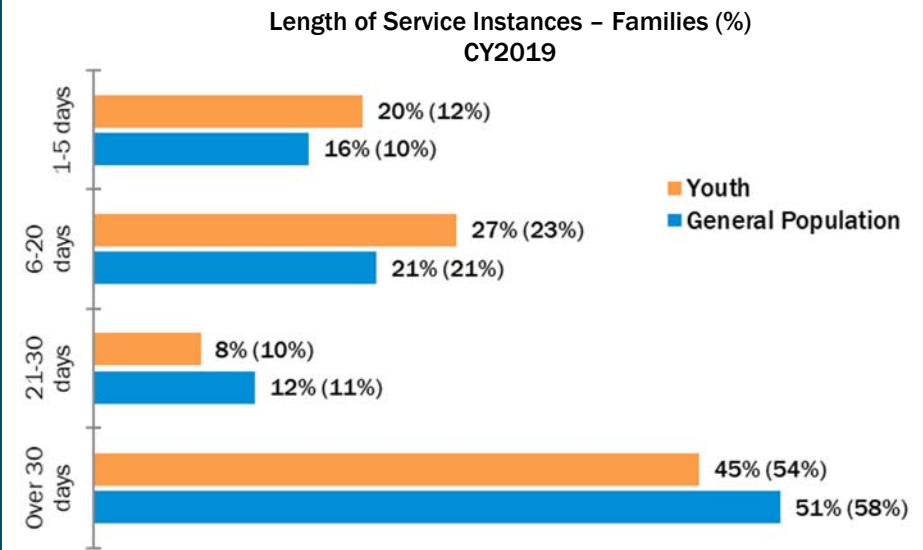
Fifty-four percent of young single adults have shelter stays between 1-5 days, up from 53 percent in CY2018. Seventeen percent of young single adults have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Young single adults have a similar distribution of length of stay as the general homeless population.



CY2018 values in parentheses.

Length of Service Instances - Families

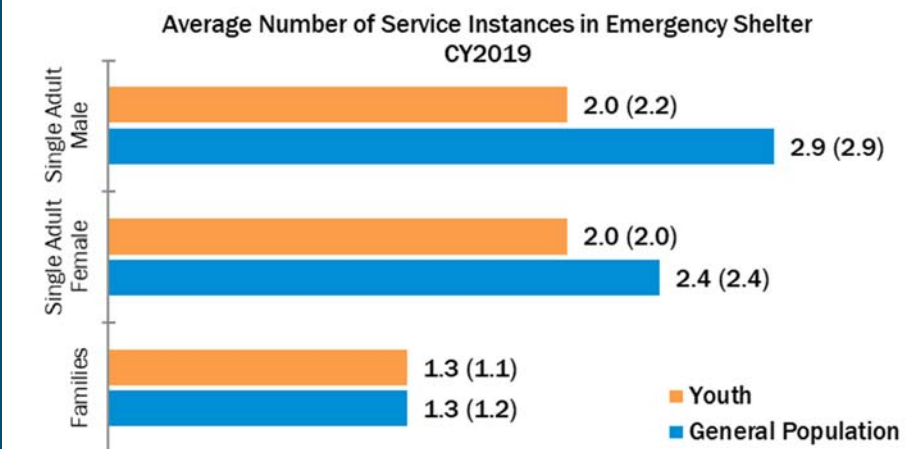
Twenty percent of parenting youth exit shelter within 1-5 days. Parenting youth are more likely to have a shelter stay of 20 days or less and less likely to have a stay over 30 days compared to the general population. Compared to CY2018, the rate of parenting youth that stayed in shelter over 30 days decreased by 9 percentage points. The increase over five calendar years, however is 27 percentage points.



CY2018 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 populations average fewer single adult service instances than the general population.

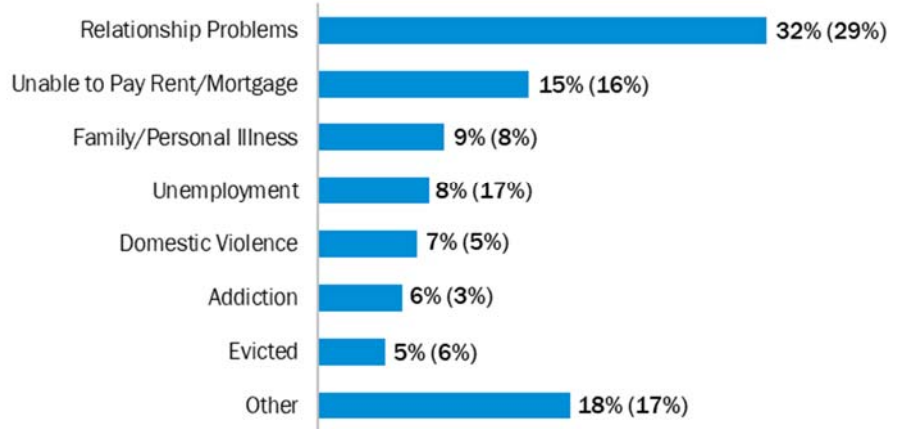


CY2018 values in parentheses.

Homelessness Precipitators

For young single adults, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 32 percent, followed by “Unable to Pay Rent” at 15 percent and “Family/Personal Illness” at 9 percent. The rate of people being homeless due to unemployment decreased from 17 percent in CY2018 to 8 percent in CY2019.

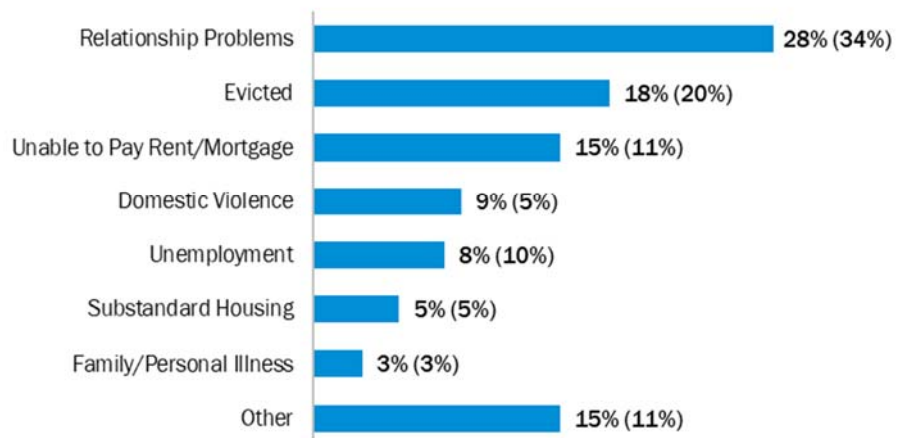
Young Adults: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2019



CY2018 values in parentheses.

For parenting youth, “Relationship Problems” (28 percent), “Evicted” (18 percent), and “Unable to Pay Rent” (15 percent) are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate decreased from CY2018 (20 percent) but remains high, historically speaking. The proportion of youth families who are experiencing homelessness due to relationship problems decreased 6 percentage points from CY2018 (34 percent), but the “Domestic Violence” and “Unable to Pay Rent” reasons increased.

Parenting Youth: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2019

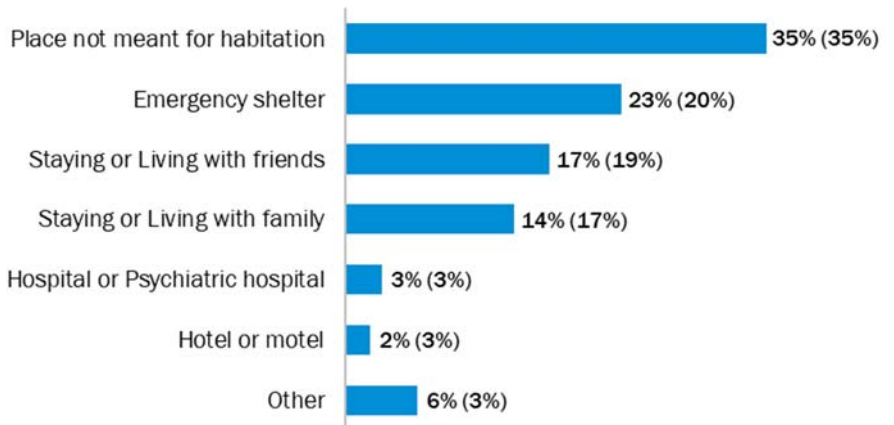


CY2018 values in parentheses.

Residence Prior to Program Entry

Thirty-five percent of young single adults entered shelter from a place not meant for habitation, unchanged from CY2018. Twenty-three percent of young single adults entered shelter from another emergency shelter, a three-percentage point increase compared to CY2018 (20 percent).

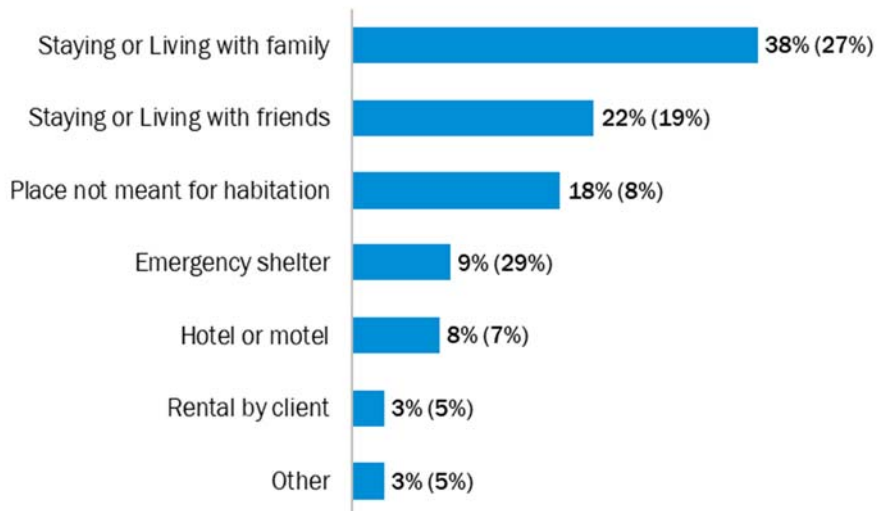
Young Adults: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2019



CY2018 values in parentheses.

Significantly less parenting youth entered shelter from another emergency shelter (9 percent) than did in CY2018 (29 percent) or CY2017 (45 percent). This is likely due to a decrease in the utilization of overnight shelter services at the Van Buren Shelter. For parenting youth, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Sixty percent of parenting youth became homeless from such situations in CY2019, an increase of 14 percentage points compared to CY2018 and an increase of 24 percentage points compared to CY2017 (36 percent).

Parenting Youth: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2019

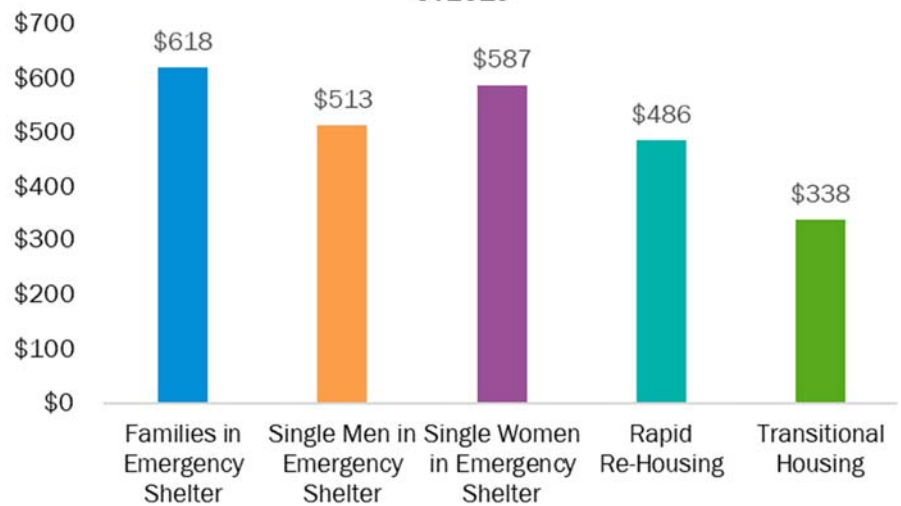


CY2018 values in parentheses.

Monthly Income

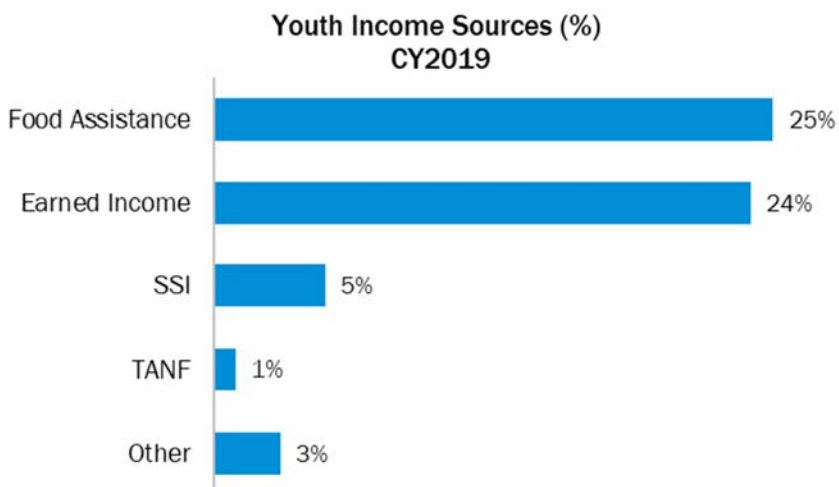
All youth populations had substantially less monthly income than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment, and less monthly income than the general population. Youth in rapid re-housing or transitional housing had lower income on average than youth in emergency shelter. In Franklin County, the Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit is \$992 per month and for a one-bedroom unit is \$794 per month.

Average Monthly Income by System (\$)
CY2019



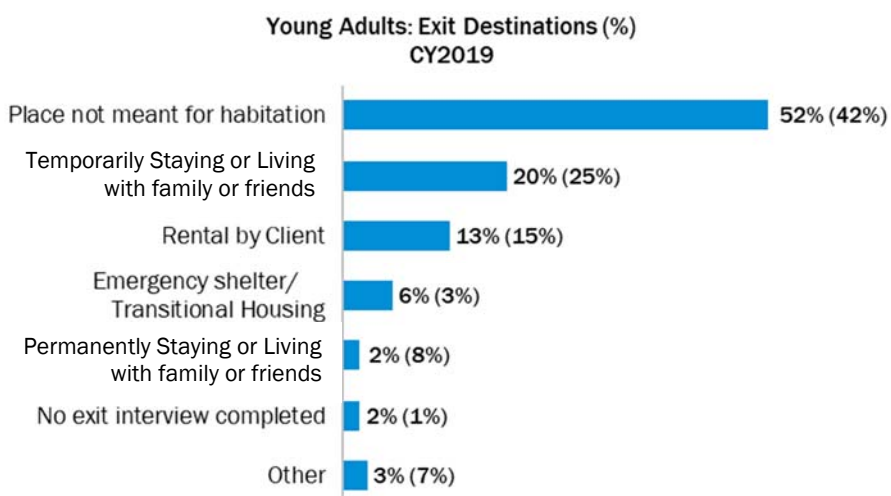
Income Sources in Emergency Shelters

Food assistance was the most common benefit among youth served in emergency shelter programs. Youth were less likely to have earned income (24 percent) or SSI (5 percent) than the general population (27 percent and 17 percent respectively).



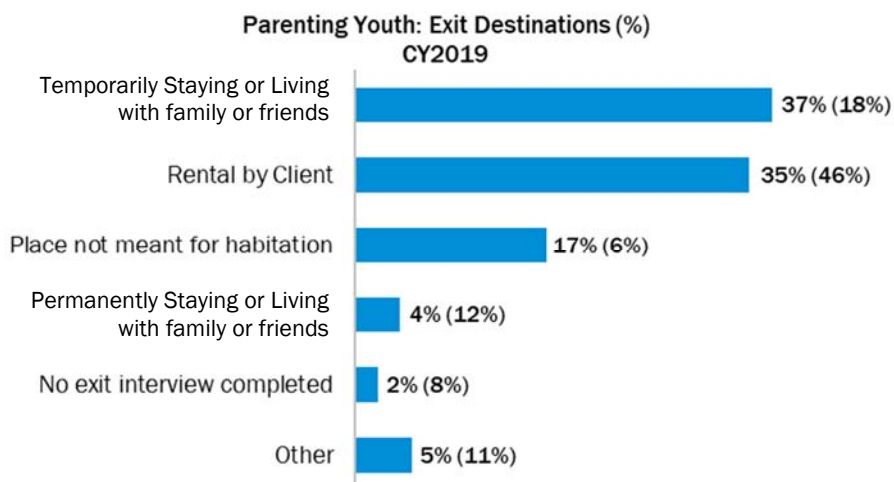
Destination at Exit

The rate for young single adults exiting to a place not meant for habitation increased to 52 percent. This is 10 percentage points higher than CY2018 (42 percent) and 43 percentage points higher than CY2016 (9 percent). Fifteen percent exit to permanent housing, down from 23 percent last year. Twenty percent move in with family or friends on a temporary basis, a 5-percentage point decrease since CY2018.



CY2018 values in parentheses.

The percentage of parenting youth who exit to permanent housing was at 39 percent. This represents a 19-percentage point decrease from CY2018 (58 percent) and a 31-percentage point decrease from CY2017 (70 percent). The rate of parenting youth exiting without completing an exit interview decreased 6 percentage points (from 8 percent in CY2018 to 2 percent in CY2019) and the exits to a place not meant for habitation increased by 11 percentage points (from 6 percent in CY2018 to 17 percent in CY2019).



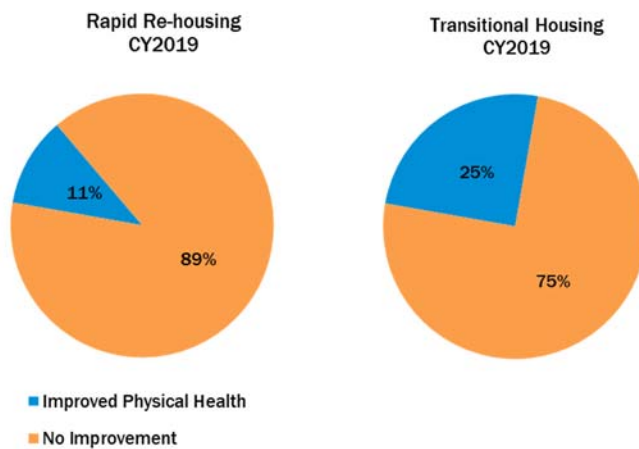
CY2018 values in parentheses.

Youth Health and Wellbeing Metrics

As part of a new youth initiative, we began tracking physical and mental health, substance use, and educational and employment goals for youth served in rapid re-housing or transitional housing projects this year.

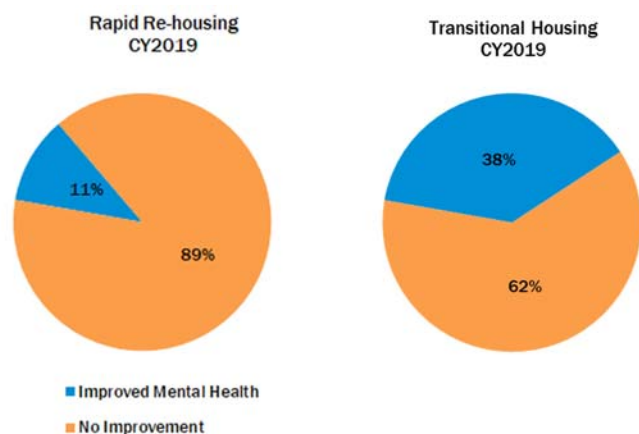
Improved Physical Health

Youth in transitional housing saw significantly better physical health outcomes (25 percent improvement) than those in rapid re-housing (11 percent improvement).



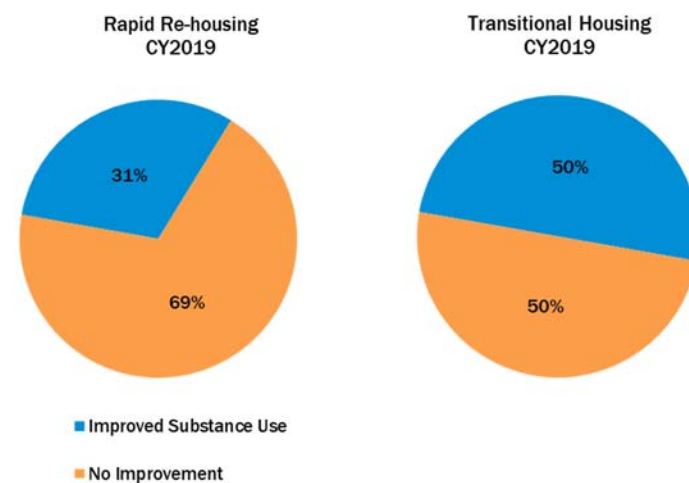
Improved Mental Health

Youth in transitional housing saw significantly better mental health outcomes (38 percent reported improvement) than those in rapid re-housing (11 percent reported improvement).



Improved Substance Use

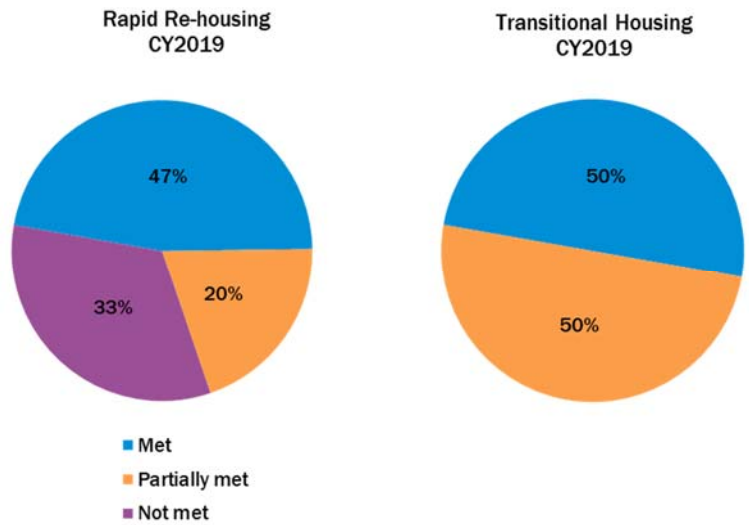
Youth in transitional housing saw significantly better substance use outcomes (50 percent reported improvement) than those in rapid re-housing (31 percent reported improvement).



*Youth who reported no substance use at entry and at exit are excluded from the calculation, leaving a small sample size.

Education Goals

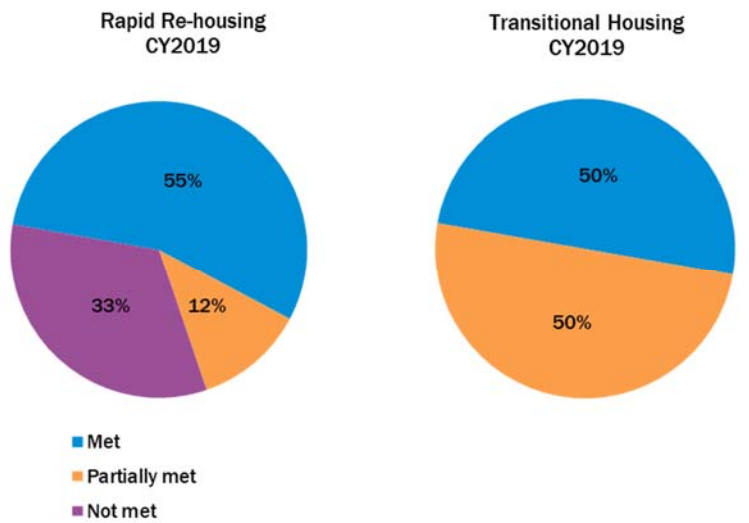
All youth in transitional housing either met or partially met their self-identified education goals. For youth in rapid re-housing programs, 47 percent met their goals and an additional 20 percent partially met their goals.



*Data was not collected for all youth, leading to small sample sizes after excluding these youth.

Employment Goals

All youth in transitional housing either met or partially met their self-identified employment goals. For youth in rapid re-housing programs, 55 percent met their goals and an additional 12 percent partially met their goals



*Data was not collected for all youth, leading to small sample sizes after excluding these youth.

“Point-in-Time”

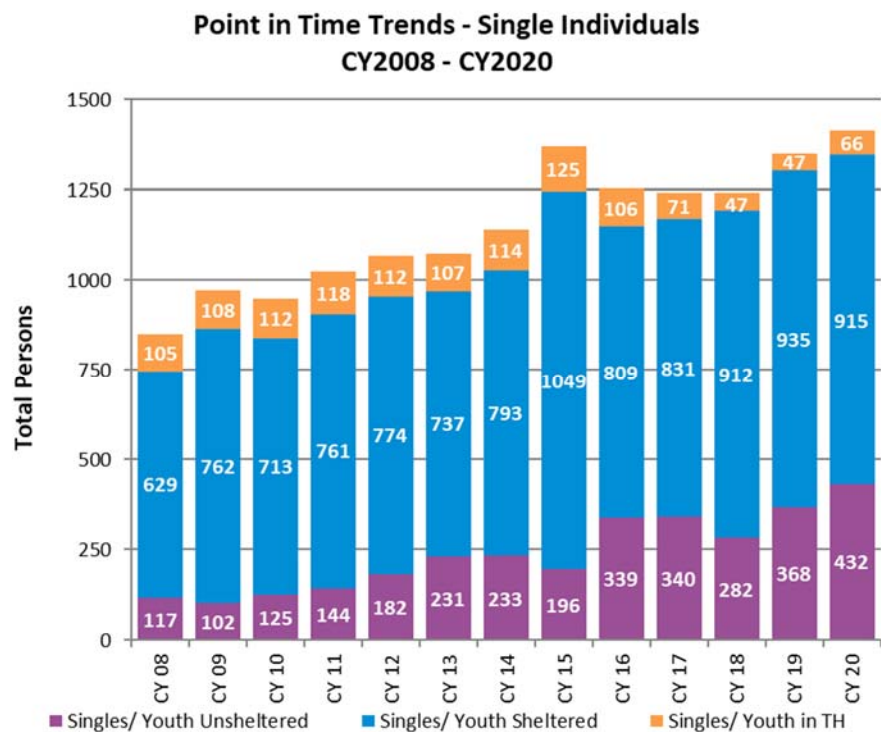
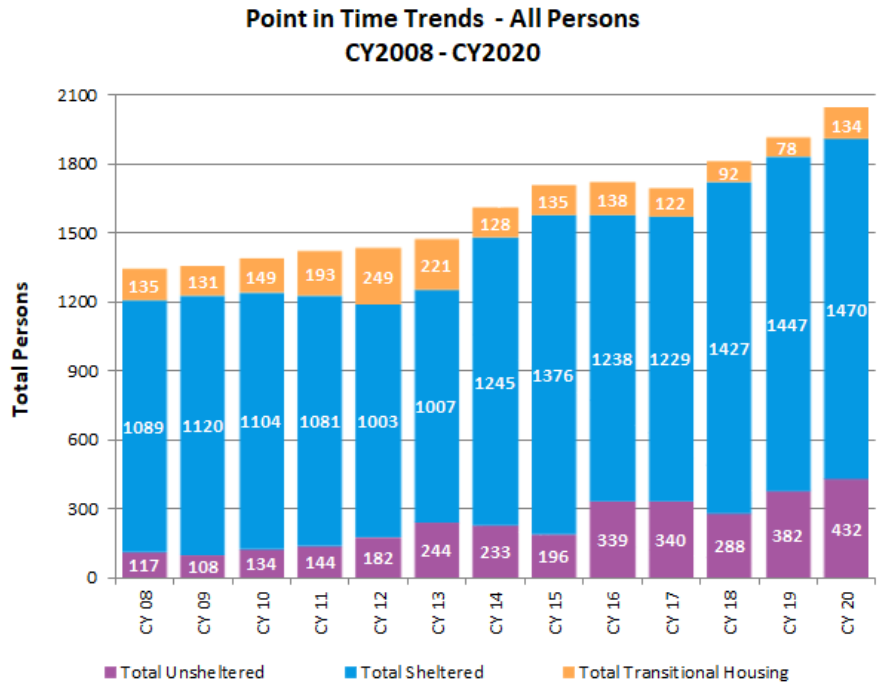
Annual Point-in-Time Count of Persons Who Are Homeless

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.

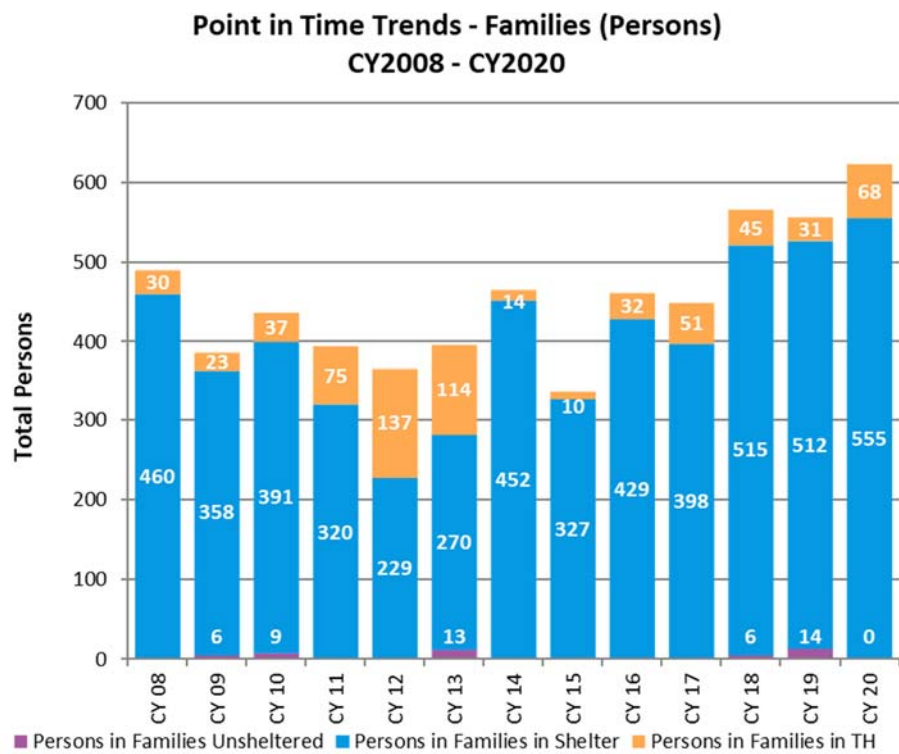
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus and Franklin County assures availability of shelter during winter months. In CSB’s fourteenth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness, 79 percent of all persons counted in Columbus and Franklin County were sheltered.

The latest count was conducted on January 29, 2020. Our community counted 2,036 individuals experiencing homelessness, including households comprised of only children (14). The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 129 people (7 percent) when compared to January 2019 (1,907).

Twenty-one 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 13 percent compared to 2019. 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.



Appendix I [Program Capacities as of 7/1/2020]

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 Shelter¹ Total Capacity 582	Agency		Program		Regular	Overflow	Total	COVID Capacity
	LSS		Faith Mission Men's on Grant		95	15	110	95
	LSS		Faith Mission on 8 th Ave.		95	0	95	83
	LSS**		VA Emergency Housing		20	0	20	20
	Maryhaven		Engagement Center		42	0	42	42
	Southeast, Inc.		Friends of the Homeless		160	10	170	70
	VOAOI*		VA Emergency Housing		15	0	15	15
	YMCA		Men's Overflow		0	130	130	0
	YMCA		40 W Temporary Shelter		0	0	0	190
	<i>Total</i>					427	155	582

Women's Emergency¹ Shelter Total Capacity 286	Agency		Program		Regular	Overflow	Total	COVID Capacity
	LSS		Faith Mission Nancy's Place		38	6	44	38
	LSS**		VA Emergency Housing		4	0	4	4
	Maryhaven		Engagement Center		8	5	13	8
	YMCA		Van Buren Women's		151	7	158	158
	YMCA		Women's Overflow		0	67	67	26
<i>Total</i>					201	85	286	234

Youth Emergency Shelter Total Capacity 16	Agency		Program		Total
	Huckleberry House***		Youth Emergency Shelter		16
	<i>Total</i>				16

Transitional Housing Total Capacity 95	Agency		Program		Total
	Homeless Families Foundation***		Transition to Home		28
	Huckleberry House***		Transitional Living Program		24
	Huckleberry House***		Transitional Living Program RHY		7
	VOAOI**		Veteran's Program		36
<i>Total</i>					95

* 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
2,390

Operational	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
CHN - Briggsdale Apartments	25	10	35
CHN - Briggsdale 2	40	-	40
CHN - Cassidy Avenue Apartments	10	-	10
CHN - East Fifth Avenue Apartments	38	-	38
CHN - Family Homes	10	-	10
CHN - Inglewood Court Apartments	45	15	60
CHN - North 22nd Street Apartments	30	-	30
CHN - Terrace Place	47	13	60
CHN - Parsons Avenue Apartments	25	-	25
CHN - Safe Havens Apartments	13	-	13
CHN -TRA 2 / Marsh Brook	40	-	40
CHN - Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN - Wilson	8	-	8
Equitas -TRA	89	-	89
Homefull - Leasing	147	-	147
Homefull - SRA	230	-	230
Homefull - TRA	225	-	225
NCR/Maryhaven - The Commons at Chantry	50	50	100
NCR - The Commons at Buckingham	75	25	100
NCR - The Commons at Grant	65	35	100
NCR - The Commons at Livingston**	63	37	100
NCR - The Commons at Third	67	33	100
VA - VASH**	402	-	402
VOAOI - Family Supportive Housing	38	-	38
VOAOI - Van Buren Village	60	40	100
YMCA - 40 West Long	83	260	343
YWCA - 40 West Long Expansion	38	-	38
YMCA - Franklin Station	75	25	100
YMCA - Scattered Sites Home	55	-	55
YMCA/Homefull - Isaiah Project	160	-	160
YWCA - WINGS	91	-	91
Total	2390	577	2967

** Veteran dedicated capacity

Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2017-2019]

All Clients (men, women & children) ³	17	18	19
Total Clients Served	8,832	9,191	9,368
Total Number of Households Served	6,312	6,346	6,333
Total Number of Children	2,139	2,400	2,589
Total Number of Adults	6,693	6,791	6,779
Percent Working (HoH)	25%	29%	30%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	32%	33%	30%
Total Shelter Units ¹	402,134	453,855	458,176

Families	17	18	19
Families Served	988	1,104	1,198
Individuals in Families ²	3,544	3,980	4,265
Number of Adults	1,405	1,572	1,676
Number of Children	2,138	2,400	2,589
Average Family Size	3.6	3.6	3.6
Average Income	\$671	\$744	\$816
Percent Working (HoH)	35%	38%	41%
Successful Housing Outcomes	72%	59%	47%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	45	52	52
Total Shelter Units	155,311	197,068	209,951
Avg. Households Served per Night	116	147	157

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	18	19
Men Served	3,647	3,652	3,542
Average Income	\$458	\$564	\$633
Percent Working	23%	27%	26%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	27%	26%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	51	55	54
Total Shelter Units	170,771	178,542	170,960
Average Served per Night	468	489	468

Women	17	18	19
Women Served	1,761	1,676	1,673
Average Income	\$449	\$561	\$545
Percent Working	22%	27%	29%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	28%	25%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	53	52
Total Shelter Units	75,936	78,301	77,045
Average Served per Night	208	215	211

Appendix III [Emergency Shelter Data 2007 – 2016]

All clients (men, women and 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.



communityshelterboard
Until everyone has a place to call home

355 east campus view blvd, suite 250 | columbus, ohio 43235 |
614 221 9195/ main | 614 221 9199/ fax | www.csb.org



Development
Services Agency

THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS

 **Franklin County**
Where Government Works


**THE COLUMBUS
FOUNDATION**


United Way
United Way
of Central Ohio
Member Agency



Nationwide
Foundation

 **AMERICAN
ELECTRIC
POWER
FOUNDATION**

 **Huntington**
A bank invested in people.