

# SNAPSHOT REPORT 2022



  
communityshelterboard

Until everyone has a place to call home

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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 homelessness among veterans and transition age youth.

Data includes trend information over calendar years 1995 – 2022. All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the local 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 (CSB) leads a coordinated, community effort to make sure everyone has a place to call home in Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio. As the system leader for the prevention and response to homelessness in central Ohio, CSB collaborates with service provider organizations in Franklin County, creating a responsive network to ensure an effective and readied use of community resources for people experiencing homelessness. With both strategic focus and efficient programming, regaining and maintaining housing stability quickly are at the core of CSB’s purpose. This is demonstrated through a dynamic model of combined systems of care, building comprehensive system capacity, adhering to quality program performance, ensuring partner and system compliance, and driving coordinated outcomes—all to achieve best practice systemic results for people facing homelessness.

CSB funds and coordinates care across 17 partner agencies, forming a network that provides outreach, homelessness prevention, emergency shelter, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing programs to help low-income families and single adults facing homelessness in Franklin County. Over the past 10 years, CSB’s system of care has housed more than 35,000 men, women, and children facing homelessness. We are proud to recognize the hard work of our partner agencies who make this happen:

Community Housing Network	Huckleberry House	The Salvation Army
Equitas Health	LSS Faith Mission	Southeast Healthcare
Gladden Community House	Maryhaven	Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio and Indiana
Home for Families	Mount Carmel Health System	YMCA of Central Ohio
Homefull	National Church Residences	YWCA Columbus
	Netcare Access	

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

## Our Approach

To ensure a systemic response to homelessness in central Ohio, CSB drives:

- **Strategy:** Innovation is core to CSB's leadership role of the system of care, utilizing best practices and new initiatives to achieve the best outcomes possible for people facing homelessness. We prioritize and position innovative solutions in alignment with planning efforts by federal, state, and local agencies. CSB leads the implementation of Franklin County's strategic framework, '[A Place to Call Home](#)', which articulates our community's plan for preventing and ending homelessness. CSB assures that homeless and housing service providers work as a system of coordinated service and program delivery.
- **Accountability:** CSB conducts real-time data and compliance monitoring for all public funding from federal, state, and local agencies, as well as private sector funding.
- **Collaboration and coordination:** CSB coordinates federal, state, and local funding resources –including contracts, compliance, and outcomes– for partner agencies within Franklin County's homeless crisis response system. Likewise, CSB facilitates the operation of the Continuum of Care (CoC), the communitywide planning body that coordinates federal funding and service access for people facing homelessness in Franklin County with the goal of ending homelessness. CSB develops strategies for homelessness, housing, and supportive services response. The design of models, organization and partner recruitment and retention, program development and sustainability, and evaluation and compliance measures are key points of system-wide coordination to achieve the highest possible results for the community, constituents, and stakeholders.
- **Resources:** CSB provides exceptional stewardship of federal, state, and local public and private funding, overseeing a budget of \$55.3M in FY2024 to support a system of care, serving 15,000 people every year with homelessness prevention, emergency shelter, street outreach, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing programs. 95% of our operating budget is spent on program delivery.

As a system leader, CSB ensures that our homeless crisis response system is prepared to respond now and in the future to the increased need for services brought about by Columbus' rapid population growth.

No one should be without a place to call home, and with the support of CSB’s strategic leadership and coordination of services, our 17 partner agencies work together to reach that goal, with programs including:

**PREVENTION & RAPID RESOLUTION**

Families who are imminently facing homelessness are assisted to remain housed. Families on the brink of homelessness are connected to work and job training, tenant education, and relocation services to quickly resolve their housing crisis and avoid becoming homeless. Families and pregnant women receive temporary utility and rent assistance to help retain their housing. Last year, 3,501 expectant mothers, youth, veterans, and families received homelessness prevention services so they could remain stably housed and avoid shelter.

In FY2023, the Homeless hotline, operated by Netcare Access, answered 10,000+ calls to connect people to shelter beds or help them find better options than 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.

The Homelessness Prevention Network provides targeted prevention assistance for families at risk of literal homelessness within 1-30 days. This network of key social service agencies serve as certified access points or homelessness prevention service providers, meeting families where they are and expanding the locations where families at highest risk can be identified before they become homeless and need emergency shelter. Partners identify imminently at-risk families using a standardized screening protocol and immediately offer families problem-solving assistance. Prevention experts can intervene with timely, intensive homelessness prevention and stabilization.



**STREET OUTREACH**

Outreach workers canvas, assess, and enumerate the changing needs of those living outdoors. From youth to families, this 24/7 team approach method links people to housing, food, and other resources, responding to primary needs, including health and mental care. In FY2023, 585 people living outdoors were engaged by street outreach to work toward safe shelter and housing.



**SHELTER**

Ten shelters across central Ohio provide 24/7/365 response to individuals and families experiencing homelessness, providing a safe and dignified environment to meet their immediate needs and connect them with resources to regain housing stability. In FY2023, 7,865 people, including 1,910 children, were provided with safe shelter while experiencing homelessness. Working in system congruency, shelter staff refer residents to housing providers that help them navigate housing options offered through rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, and affordable housing programs.



The Engagement Center is 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**

Case managers work with people in shelter, connecting them to housing, employment, training, medical care, and rental assistance to help them move back into stable, permanent housing. Centralized and coordinated rapid re-housing helped 3,520 people in shelter find stable housing in FY2023.

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 of any age and youth age 17-24 with severe challenges, trauma, or physical health issues. Programs range between 2 months and 12 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 Home for Families and Huckleberry House transitional housing programs for youth.



**PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

Supportive housing is affordable housing with health care, employment, and other supports for people experiencing long-term homelessness who are disabled, assuring they remain stably housed. As the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) designated Unified Funding Agency, CSB administers all federal funding for supportive housing programs in Columbus. In FY2023, 3,738 people were kept safely housed and healthy in permanent supportive housing, including 641 veterans.

Community Shelter Board funds the rental assistance and supportive services for these housing units, and also coordinates the application and placement process using a vulnerability assessment to ensure that people with the greatest needs receive priority for housing.





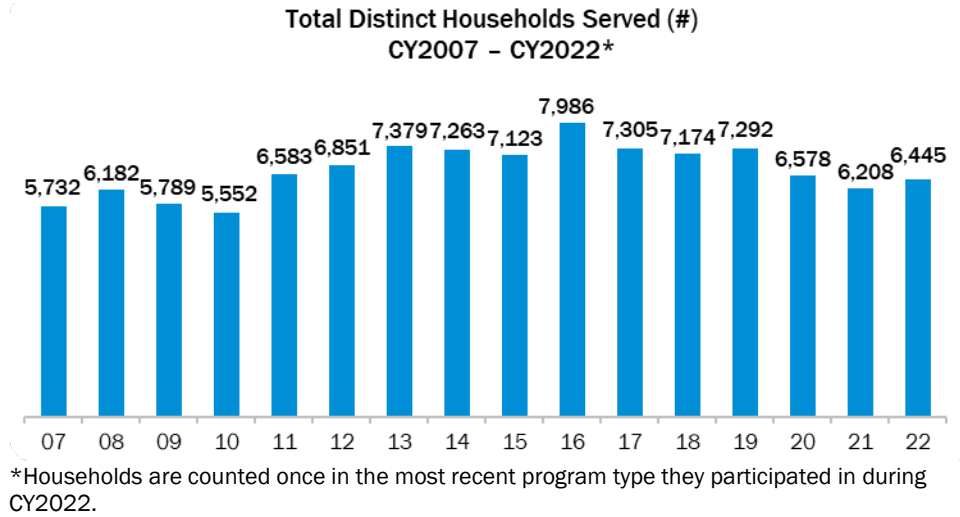
# Data Snapshots

## Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

The charts in this section focus on analysis of the emergency shelter, transitional housing systems and street outreach programs for calendar year 2022.

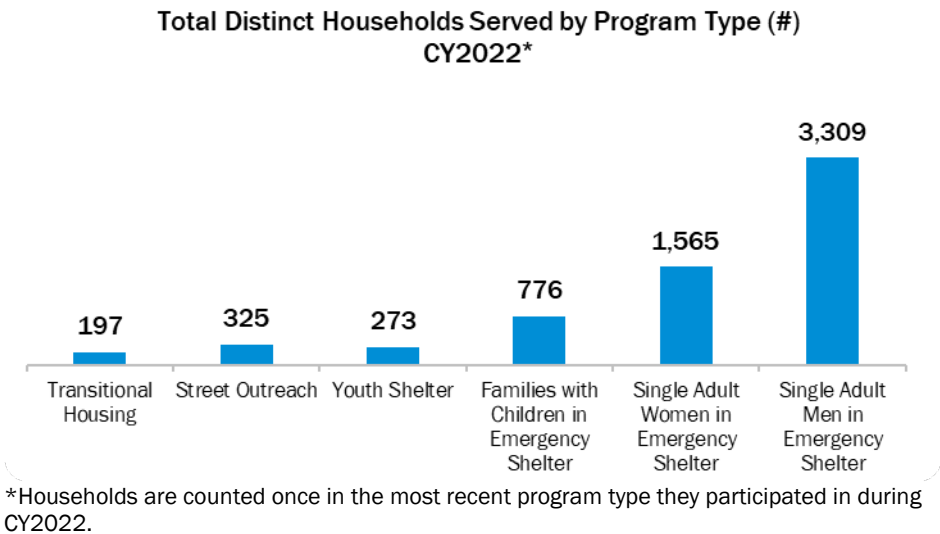
### Households Served

During CY2022, 6,445 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, youth shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served increased 4 percent (237 households) from CY2021. The increase in number served is attributable in part to the winding down of the COVID-19 pandemic and related relief efforts, but the number remains 12 percent below pre-COVID (CY19) levels.



### Distinct Households Served by Program Type

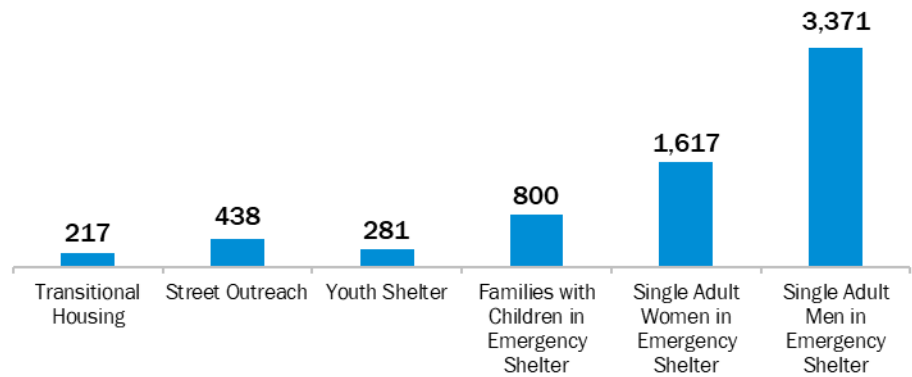
Fifty-one percent of households experiencing homelessness served in CY2022 were single adult men served in emergency shelters. This number is consistent with CY2021 (3,284). The number of single women served increased 6 percent (1,473) and the number of families served increased 32 percent (588) compared to CY2021. The number of individuals served by street outreach decreased 11 percent (365).



### Total Households Served by Program Type

800 family households were served in CY2022, representing a 31 percent increase from CY2021 (613). The number of single adult women and men increased by 6 percent and 1 percent when compared to CY2021 (1,524 and 3,339 respectively). Transitional housing and outreach both decreased 10 percent and 2 percent.

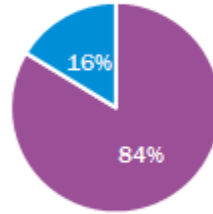
Total Households Served by Program Type (#)  
CY2022



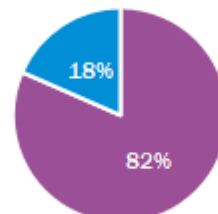
### Geographic Distribution by Program Type

The majority of families, 83 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-four percent of single men and 82 percent of single women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.

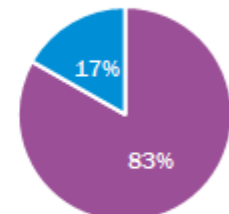
Single Adult Men  
CY2022



Single Adult Women  
CY2022



Family Shelters  
CY2022

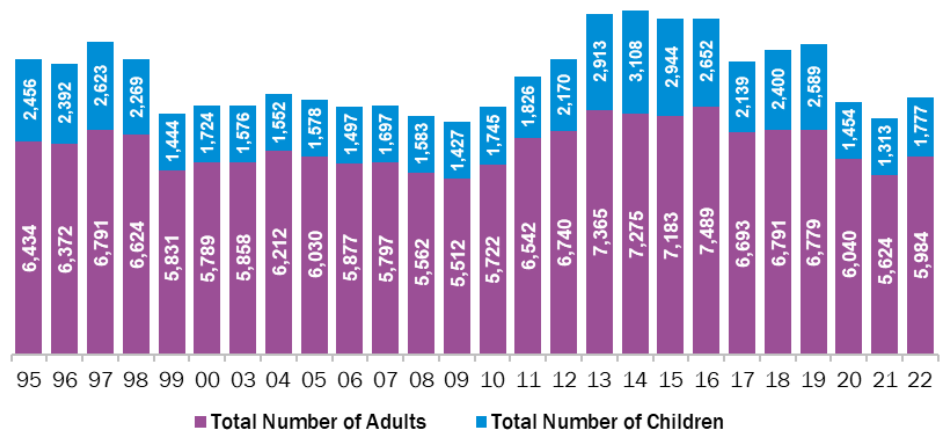


■ Within Franklin County  
■ Outside Franklin County

### Persons Served

During CY2022, 7,761 people (5,984 adults and 1,777 children in families) experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents a 6 percent increase for adults and a 35 percent increase for children compared to CY2021. An additional 275 youth stayed in the youth shelter only.

Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)  
CY1995 - CY2022\*



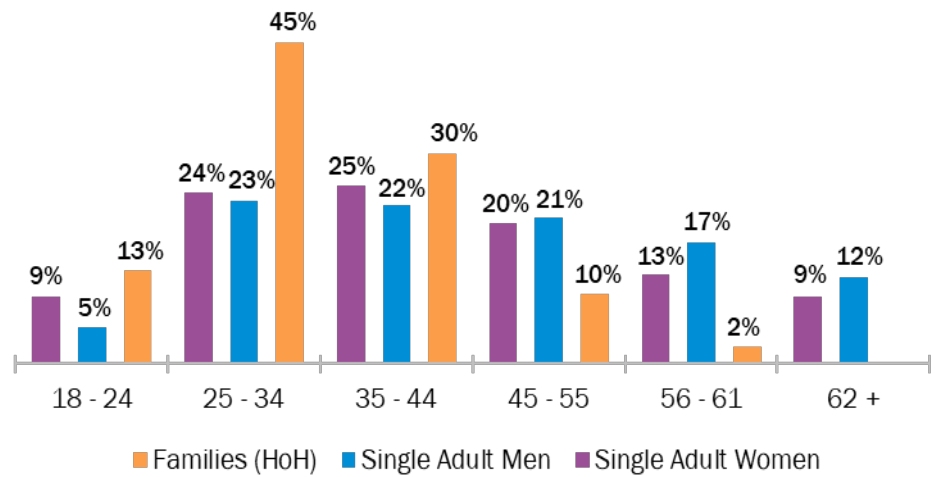
\*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter and family overnight programs. Total persons served including the youth shelter is 8,036. An additional 64 families stayed in the overnight shelter only and were not admitted into emergency shelter.



### Households Served by Age Group

In CY2022, 50 percent of all households served in emergency shelter were between ages of 25-44. For single adult men, the age distribution is highest and fairly uniform between 25-34, 35-44, and 45-55. For single adult women, the age distribution is the highest and similar between 25-34 and 35-44. Forty-five percent of head of households experiencing homelessness served in the family emergency shelters were between the ages of 25-34. The rate of single adults over 56 continues to increase as the homeless single adult population is aging.

Households Served in Emergency Shelters by Age Group (%)  
CY2022\*

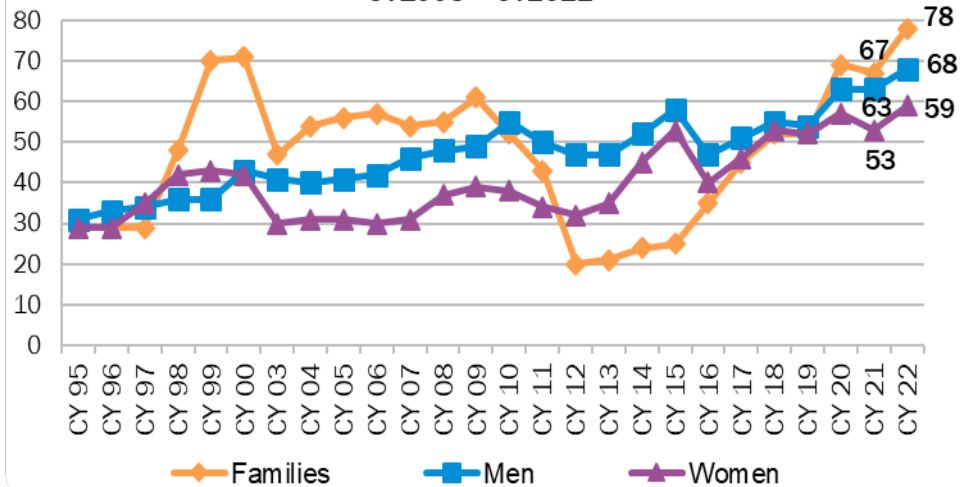


\*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2022.

### Average Length of Stay

The average length of stay compared to CY2021 increased 5 days for men from 63 to 68 days and 6 days for women from 53 to 59 days. For families, the length of stay increased 11 days to 78 days from 67 days the prior year. The family average significantly exceeded the single adult numbers for the first time since CY2009. The measure is cumulative and accounts for all shelter stays throughout the calendar year.

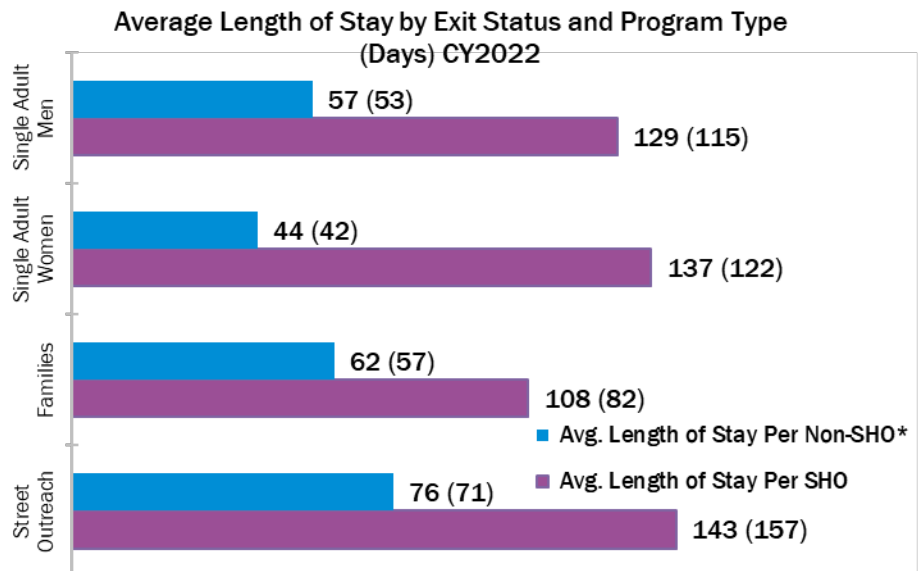
Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)  
CY1995 - CY2022\*



\*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 prior year, due to the tough housing market.

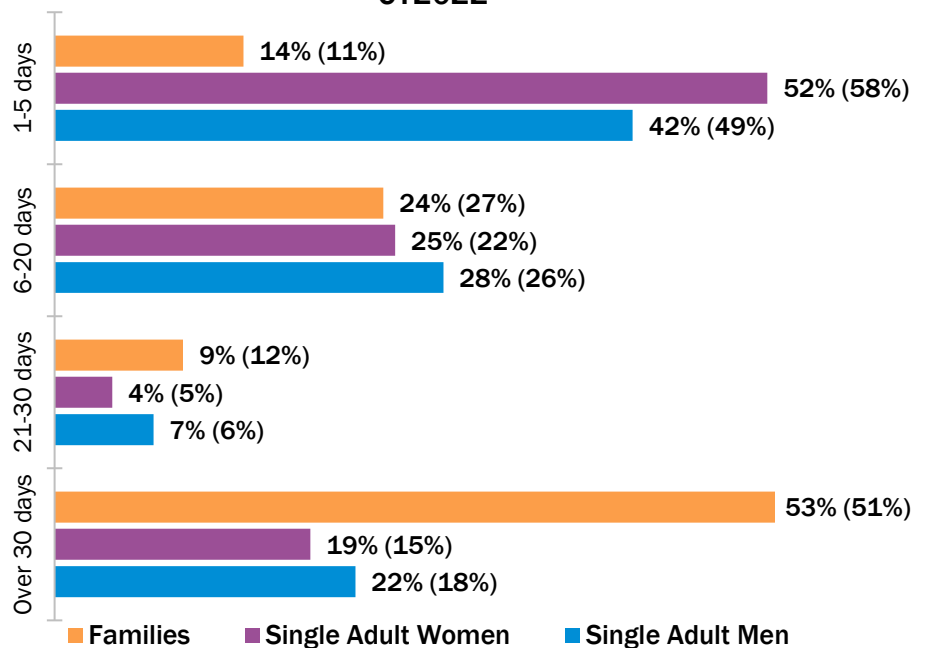


\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Length of Service Instances

For single adult men and women served in emergency shelter, 72 percent of the combined population exited from shelter within 20 days of entry, with 45 percent exiting in 5 days or less, and 27 percent between 6-20 days during CY2022. For single men, 42 percent exited within 5 days in CY2022, a decrease of 7 percentage points from the prior year. For single adult women, 52 percent exited within 5 days, a decrease of 6 percentage points from CY2021. More families had long lengths of stay with 53 percent staying longer than 30 days, an increase of 2 percentage points from the prior year. All shelter populations have more stays over 30 days than during the previous year on a percentage basis.

### Length of Shelter Service Instances (%) CY2022\*

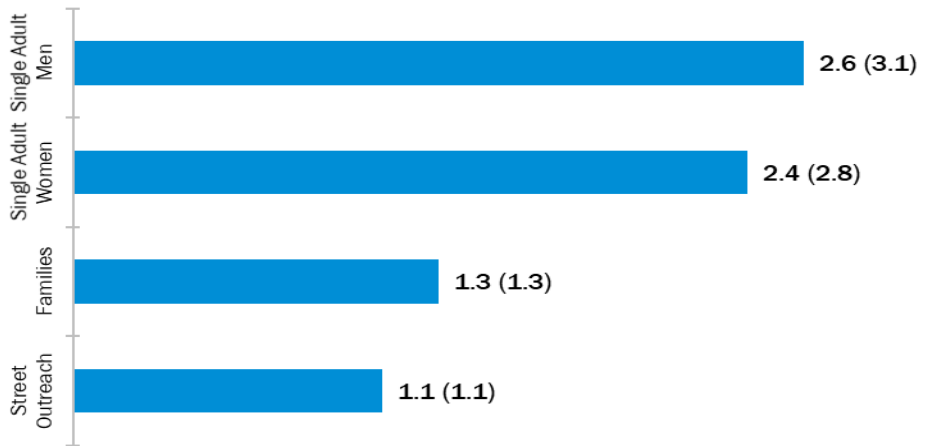


\*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Average Number of Service Instances

Single adult men had an average of 2.6 services, while single adult women had an average of 2.4 services during CY2022 (decreased 0.5 and 0.4 stay from CY2021, respectively). Families and street outreach have an average of just over one service per household per year, consistent with previous years.

Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)  
CY2022

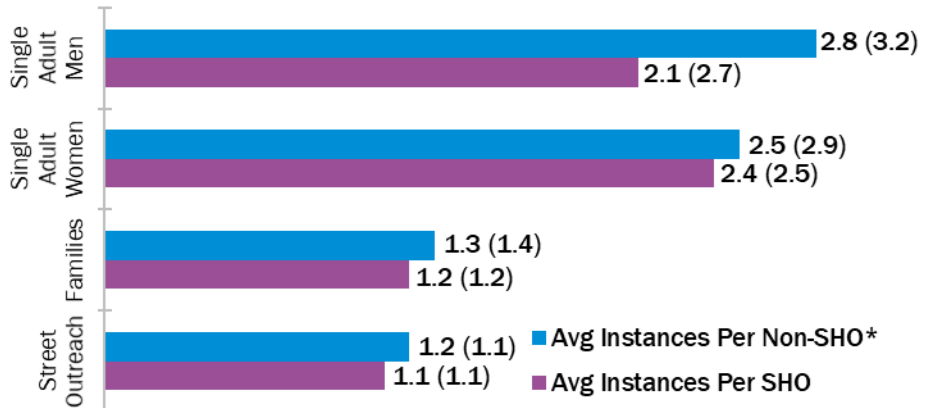


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Service Instances by Exit Type

The average number of service instances for households who exit successfully is lower for all populations compared to households that exit unsuccessfully, during a 12-month period. Single adult men and single adult women had less stays on average than in CY2021.

Average Number of Service Instances by Exit Status and Program Type (#)  
CY2022

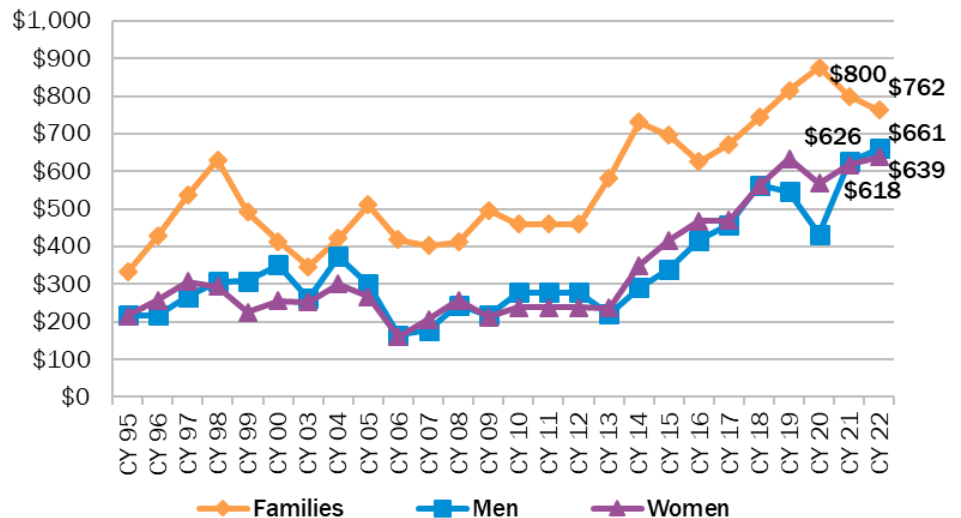


\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Monthly Income

All populations had substantially less monthly income than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment. In Franklin County, the 2022 Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit was \$1,032 per month and for a one-bedroom unit was \$829 per month. Average monthly income increased \$35 for single adult men and \$21 for single adult women compared to CY2021. For families, average income decreased by \$38.

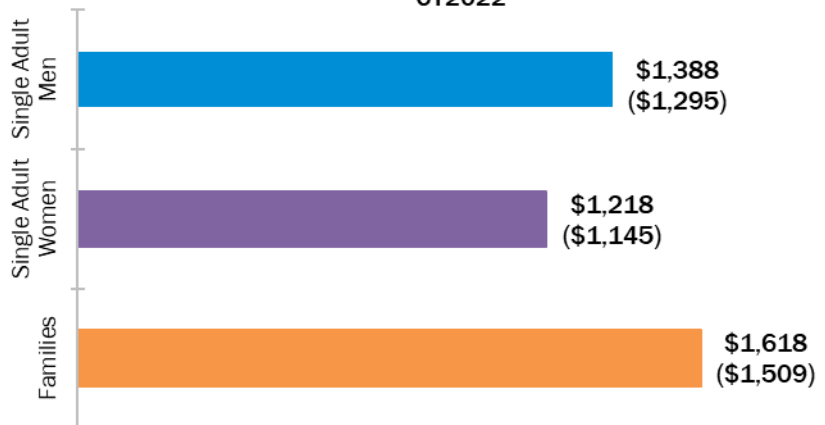
Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System (\$)   
CY1995 - CY2022



### Monthly Income

Fifty-two percent of single men, 48 percent of single women, and 53 percent of families have no income at entry into emergency shelter. For households that do have income, the average increased 7% for single adult men, 6% for single adult women, and 7% for families when compared to CY2021. Among those that have income, the average income is still below what the household needs to sustain housing.

Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System for Households with Income (\$) CY2022

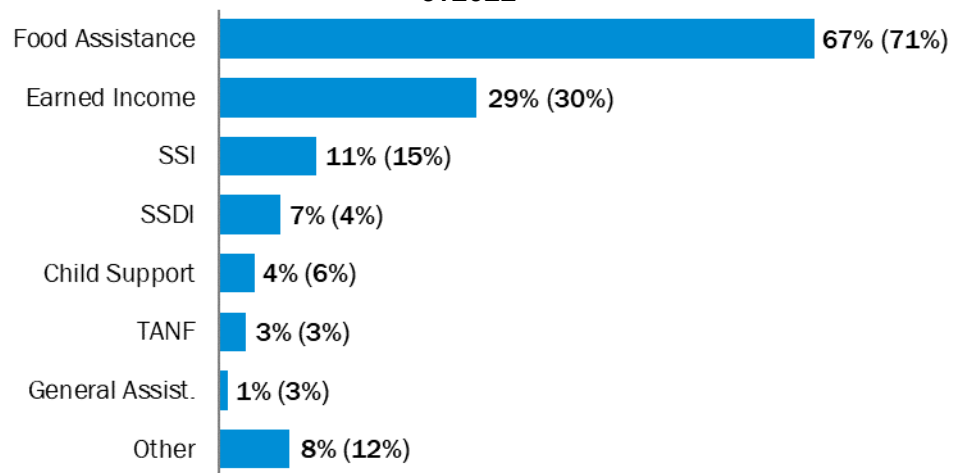


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Income Sources – Families

Food assistance is the most prevalent benefit for families entering the crisis response system with 67 percent of families receiving assistance, down 4 percentage points from CY2021. Twenty-nine percent of households receive employment income, down 1 percentage point from the prior year. Eleven percent of households received SSI, down four percentage points from CY2021.

Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelter - Families (%) CY2022

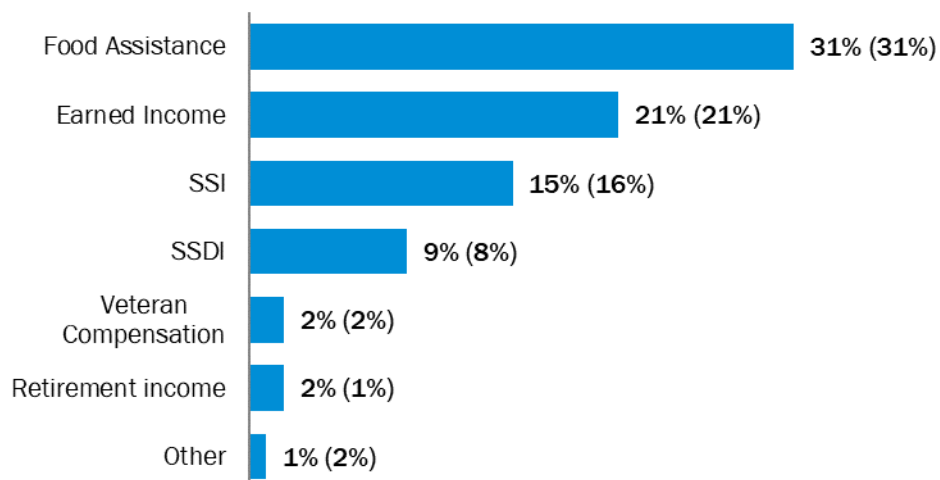


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Income Sources – Single Adults

Food assistance is the most common benefit among single adults entering the crisis response system with 30 percent of people reporting this benefit. Twenty-one percent of single adults reported earned income and 15 percent of single adults received SSI. All numbers are similar to those in CY2021.

### Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%) CY2022

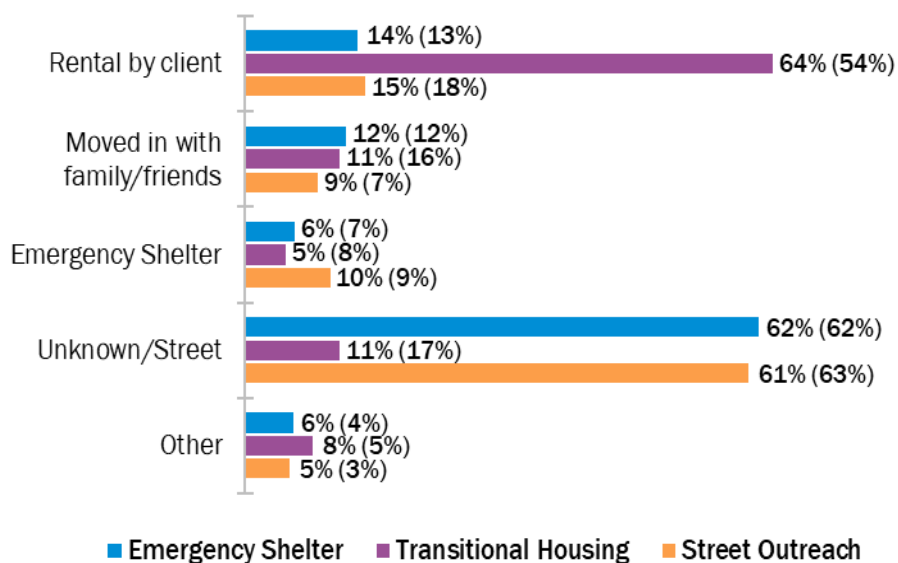


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

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

The percentage of single adults who exit into rental housing increased 10 percentage points for transitional housing but decreased 3 percentage points for street outreach when compared to CY2021. Sixty-two percent of exits from emergency shelter and 61 percent of exits from street outreach were “Unknown/Street” exits, similar to the prior year. For transitional housing, this figure was 11 percent, down 6 percentage points from 17 percent in CY2021.

### Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%) CY2022

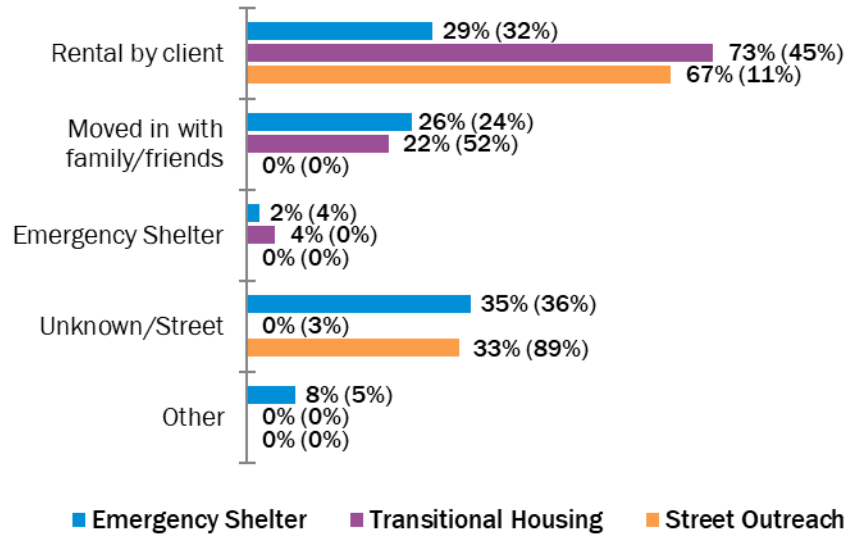


\*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2022. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

Twenty-nine percent of families in emergency shelter exit to rental housing, a 3-percentage point decrease from 32 percent in CY2021. Exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter were at 35 percent. Just 6 families exited from street outreach and 45 families from transitional housing in CY2022.

Exit Destination by Program Type - Families (%)  
CY2022\*

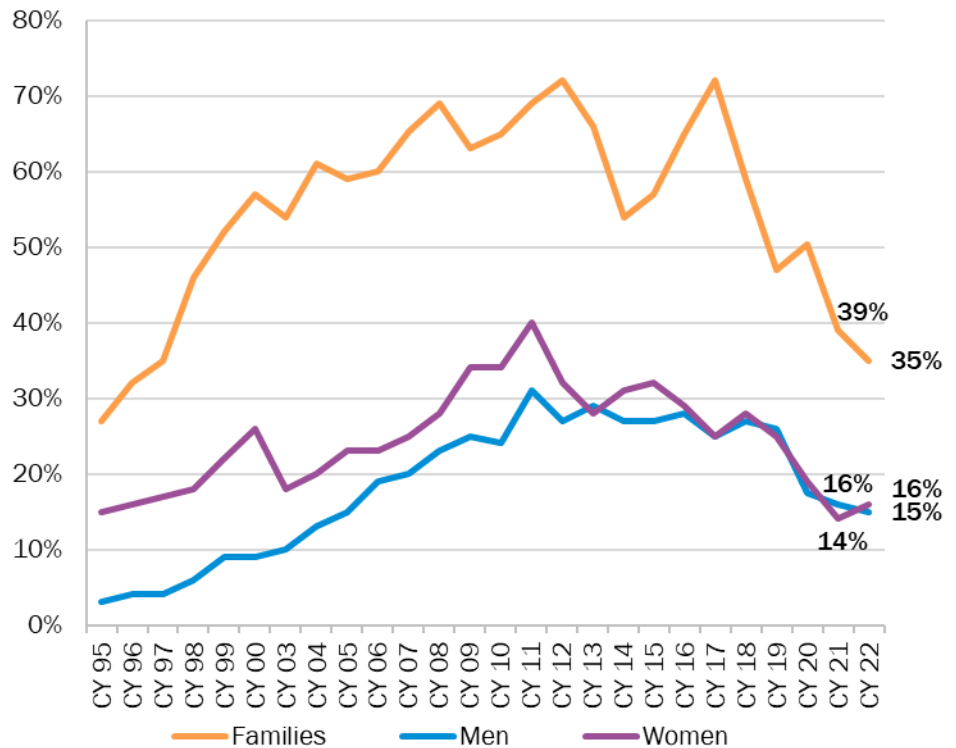


\*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2022. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The family system has continued to experience a decrease in the successful housing outcome rate, falling by 4 percentage points to 35 percent in CY2022, from 39 percent in CY2021, 50 percent in CY2020, and 72 percent in CY2017. The men’s system decreased 1 percentage point to 15 percent from 16 percent in CY2021. The women’s system increased by 2 percentage points from 14 percent in CY2021 to 16 percent in CY2022. All numbers are at or near their lowest levels in more than a decade due to the very difficult housing environment which itself is due in part to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System (%)  
CY1995 - CY2022\*



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

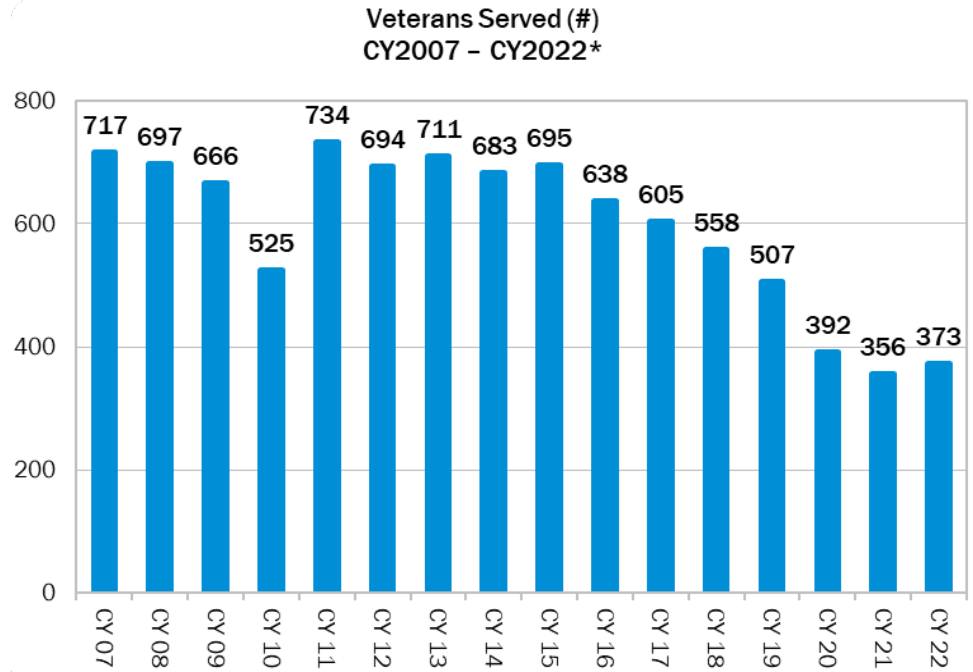


## Veterans

This section covers veterans experiencing homelessness who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, street outreach, and permanent supportive housing programs during CY2022, providing a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

### Veterans Served

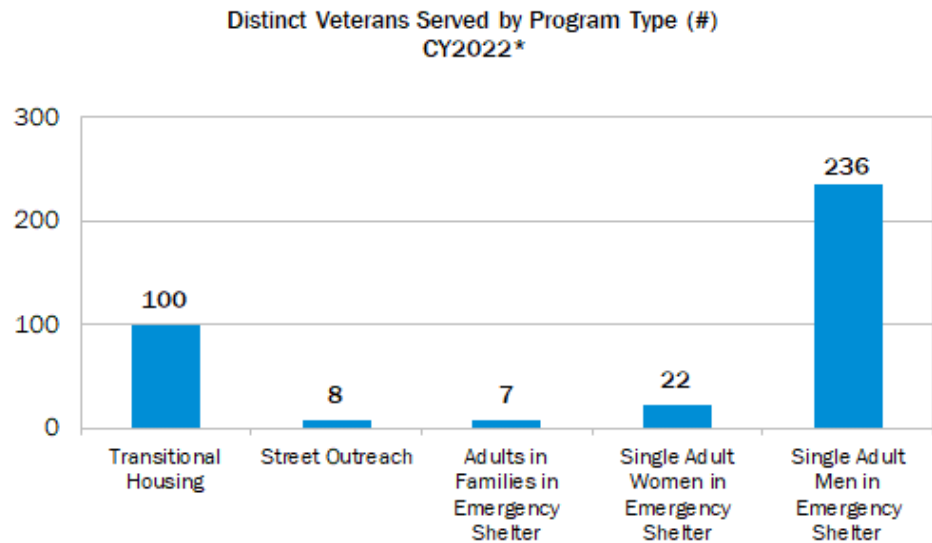
A total of 373 homeless veterans were served during CY2022, a 5 percent increase from CY2021 (356 veterans). However, these numbers are 25% less than the number of veterans served historically. This reflects the work of veteran system partners working together to end veteran homelessness in a fully resourced system. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, street outreach, and emergency shelters represents 6 percent of the adult homeless population.



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

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

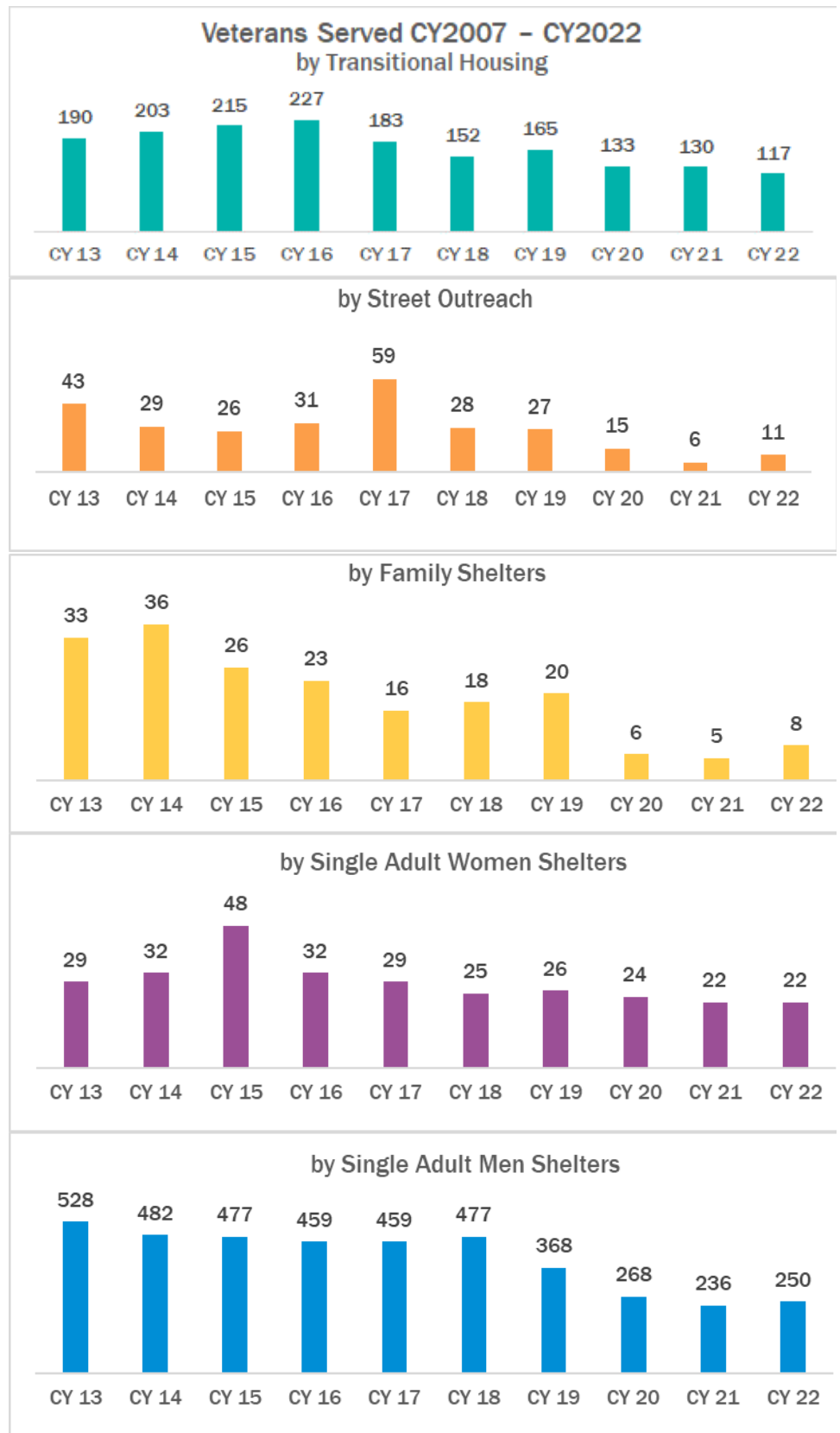
The greatest number of veterans experiencing homelessness served across the five program types is single adult men in emergency shelters. All veterans in need of shelter are prioritized system-wide for shelter beds. Veteran men in shelter increased by 10 percent since CY2021 (214).



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

### Historical Trend of Veterans Served by Program Type

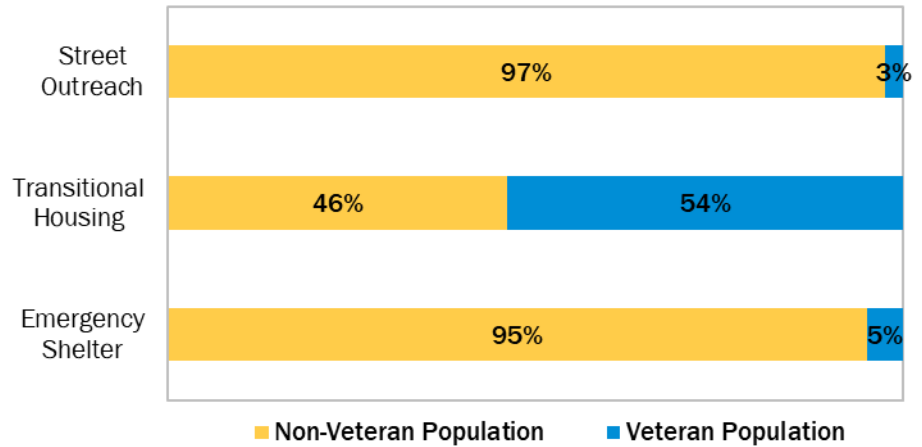
The number of veteran men served in single adult shelters increased by 6 percent compared to CY2021. The number of single adult women served in emergency shelter was flat. The number of veterans served in transitional housing decreased by 10 percent compared to CY2021. Transitional housing usage remains low historically while capacity remains unchanged (40 beds). With the long-term decrease in number of veterans experiencing homelessness this low utilization may point to overcapacity in transitional housing.



### Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2022, 3 percent of individuals served by street outreach, 54 percent of individuals served by transitional housing, and 5 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 CY2022

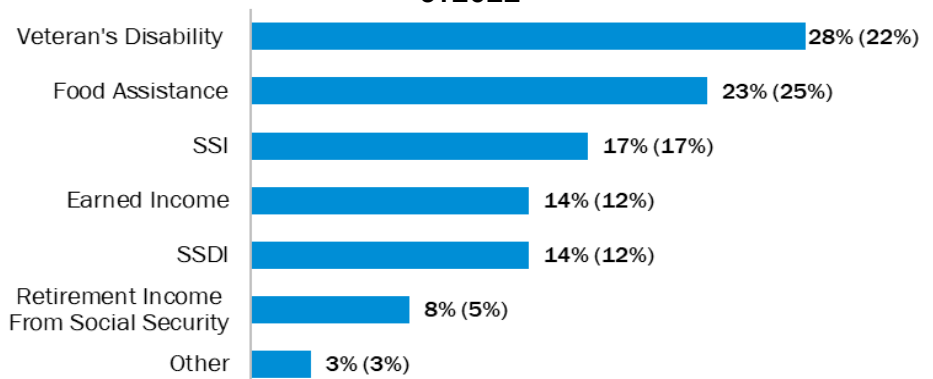


\*Based on total population served by program type.

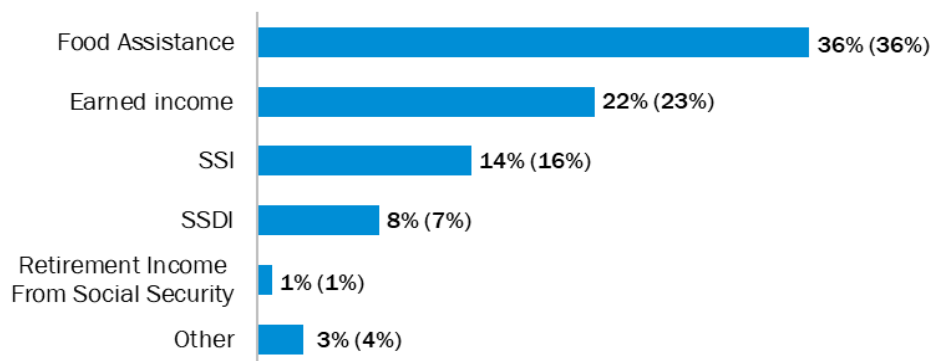
### Income Sources in Shelters and Transitional Housing

Veterans in single adult emergency shelters and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving veteran disability benefits 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 SSI and SSDI. The employment rate for veterans (14 percent) increased 2 percentage points compared to CY2021 (12 percent), but remains lower than the general population.

Veterans Income Sources (%) CY2022



General Population Income Sources (single adults) (%) CY2022

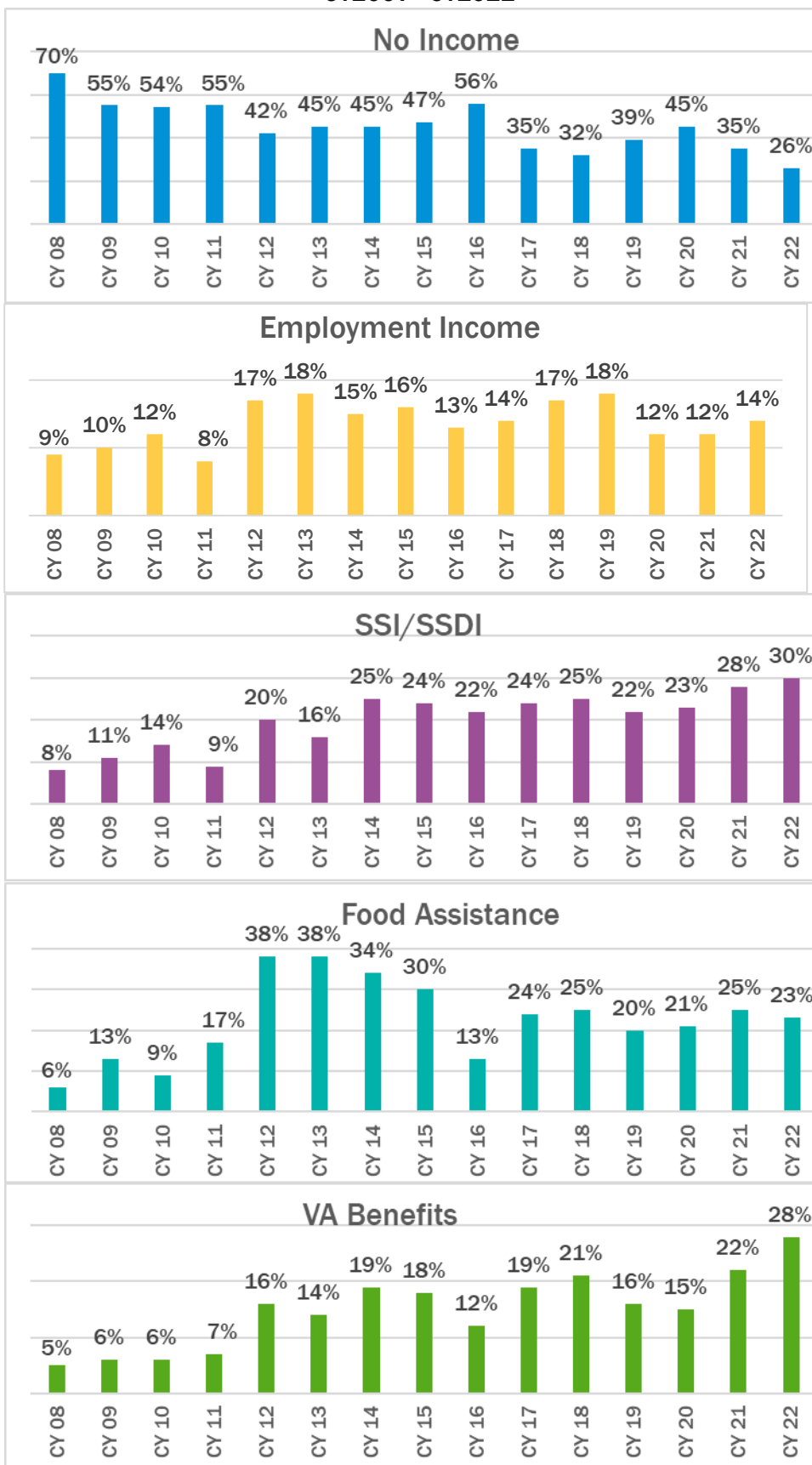


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Historical Income Sources in Shelter and Transitional Housing

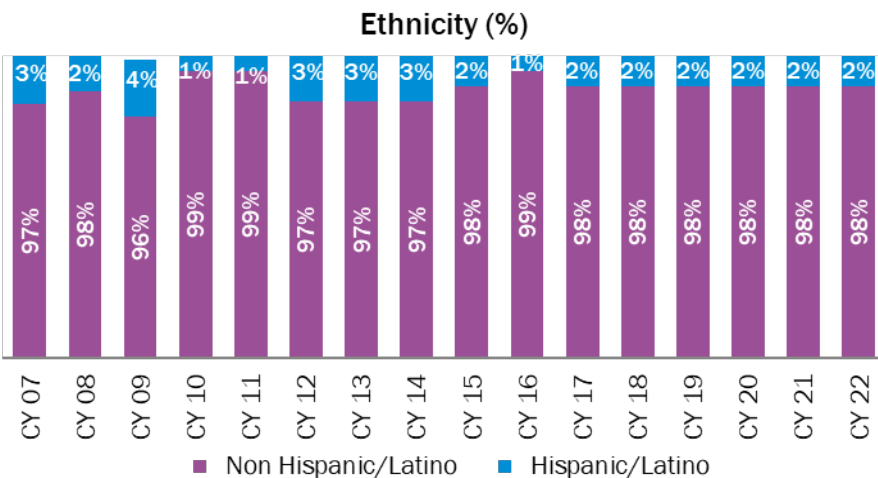
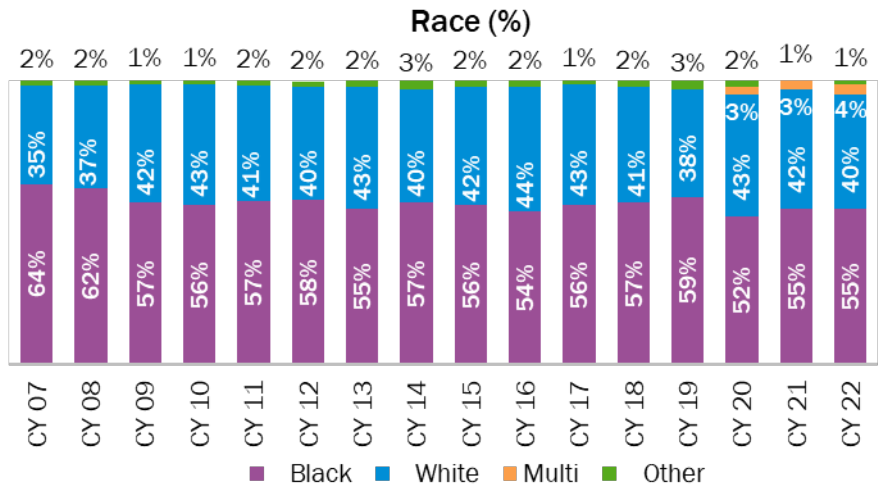
The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry into emergency shelters and transitional housing decreased 9 percentage points in CY2022 to 26 percent, from 35 percent in CY2021. This is the lowest rate on record. The percent of veterans accessing VA Benefits increased 6 percentage points from 22 percent in CY2021 to 28 percent in CY2022, representing the highest number observed historically. The percentage of veterans with social security benefits increased 2 percentage points in CY2022 compared to CY2021, also representing the highest rate historically. The percentage of veterans with employment income and the percentage with food assistance have been relatively stable in recent years.

Veterans Income Sources (%)  
CY2007 - CY2022



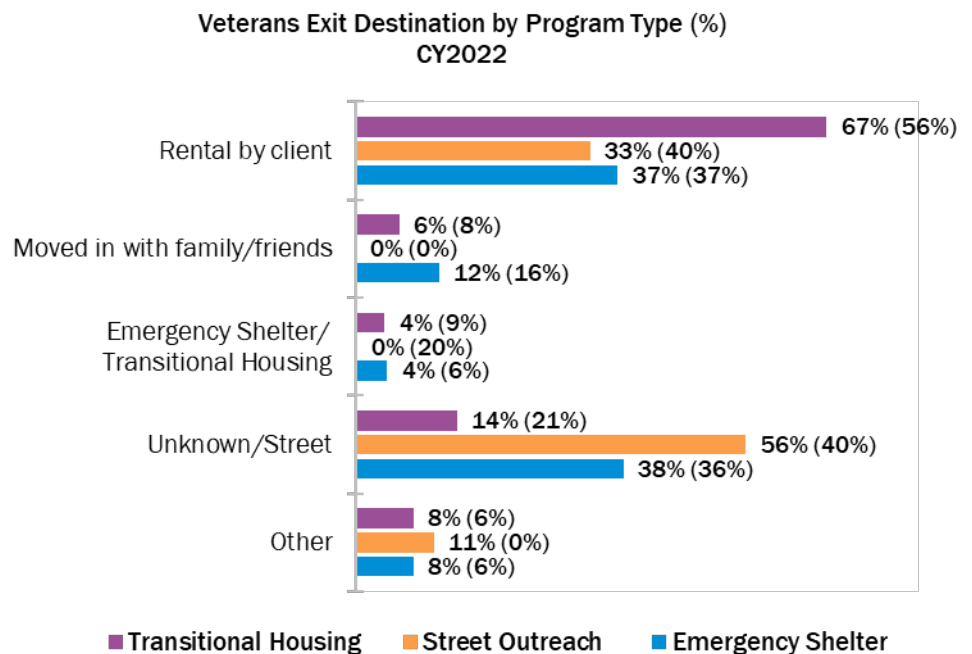
### Race/Ethnicity in Emergency Shelters

Racial and ethnic backgrounds of veterans have remained consistent from year to year. “Multi-racial” is a new option added as of CY2020. Black veterans are overrepresented in the veteran population. This overrepresentation holds true for all other populations served by the homelessness system.



### Destination at Exit

Veterans exit homelessness at higher success rates than the general population. The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing from transitional housing increased 11 percentage points compared to CY2021 (56 percent). Individuals served by street outreach who remained in places not meant for habitation or in unknown locations at exit increased 16 percentage points from 40 percent in CY2021 to 56 percent in CY2022.

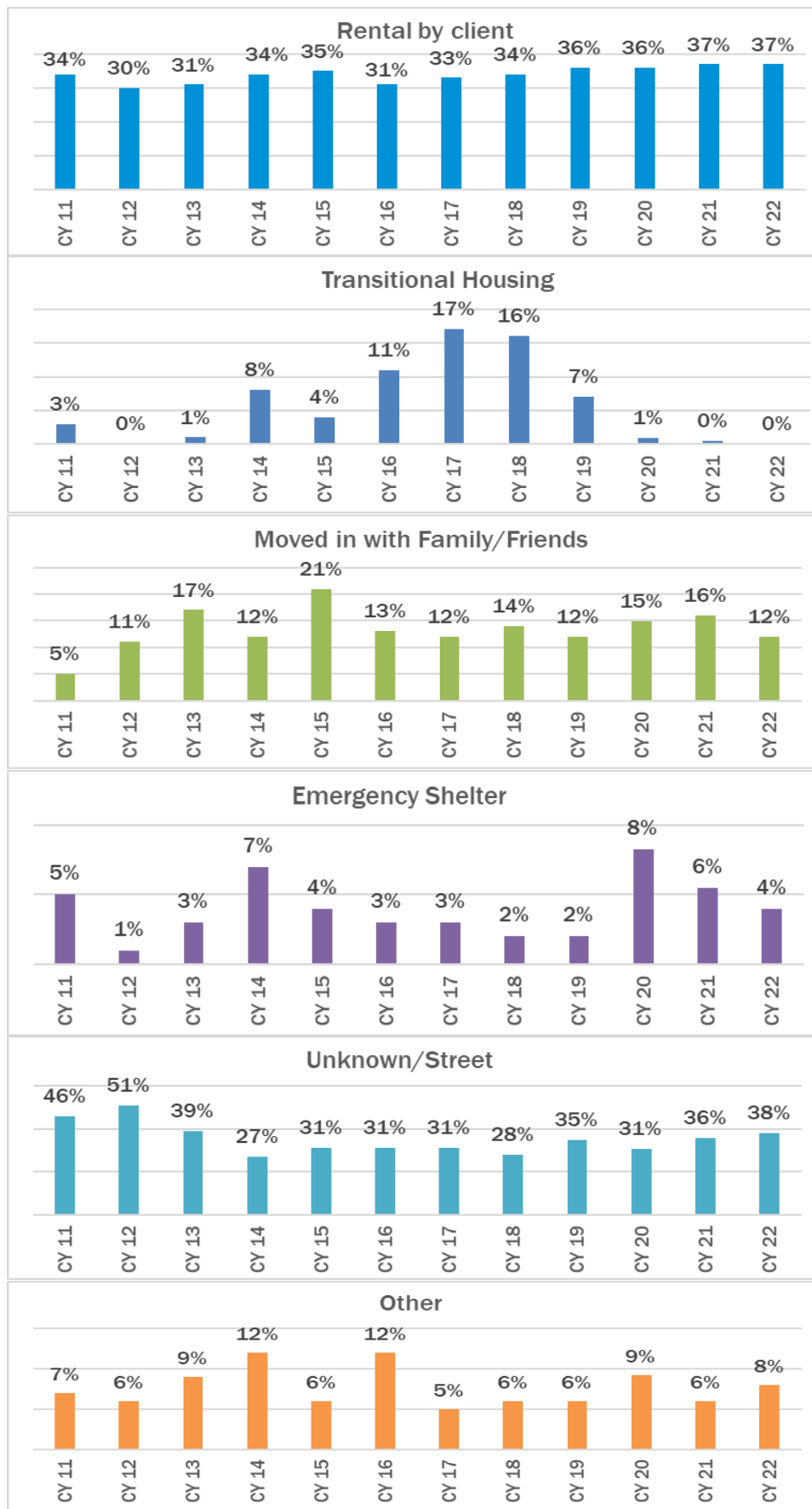


\*Based on the most recent program entry for each veteran. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Destination at Exit

The rate of veterans exiting to rental housing from emergency shelter was at 37 percent in CY2022, unchanged from CY2021. Exits to places not meant for habitation or to unknown locations rose 2 percentage points to 38 percent in CY2022 from 36 percent in CY2021. Exits to transitional housing were at less than 1 percent in CY2021 and CY2022, down from 7 percent in CY2019. Exits to family and friends decreased 4 percentage points to 12 percent in CY2022. “Other” destinations include various temporary and institutional destinations such as hospitals, hotels, jail, treatment facilities, and nursing homes.

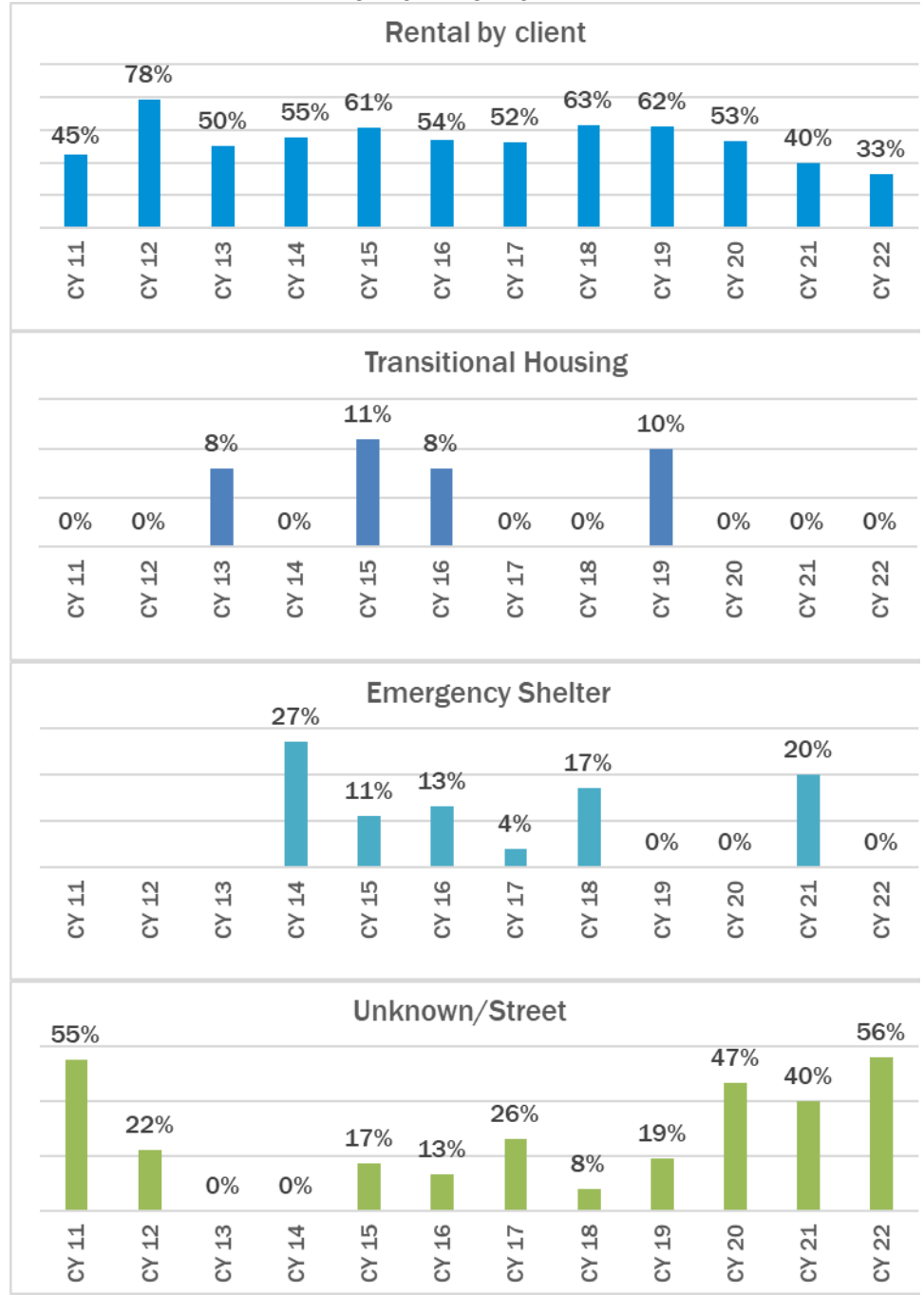
### Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%) CY2011 - CY2022





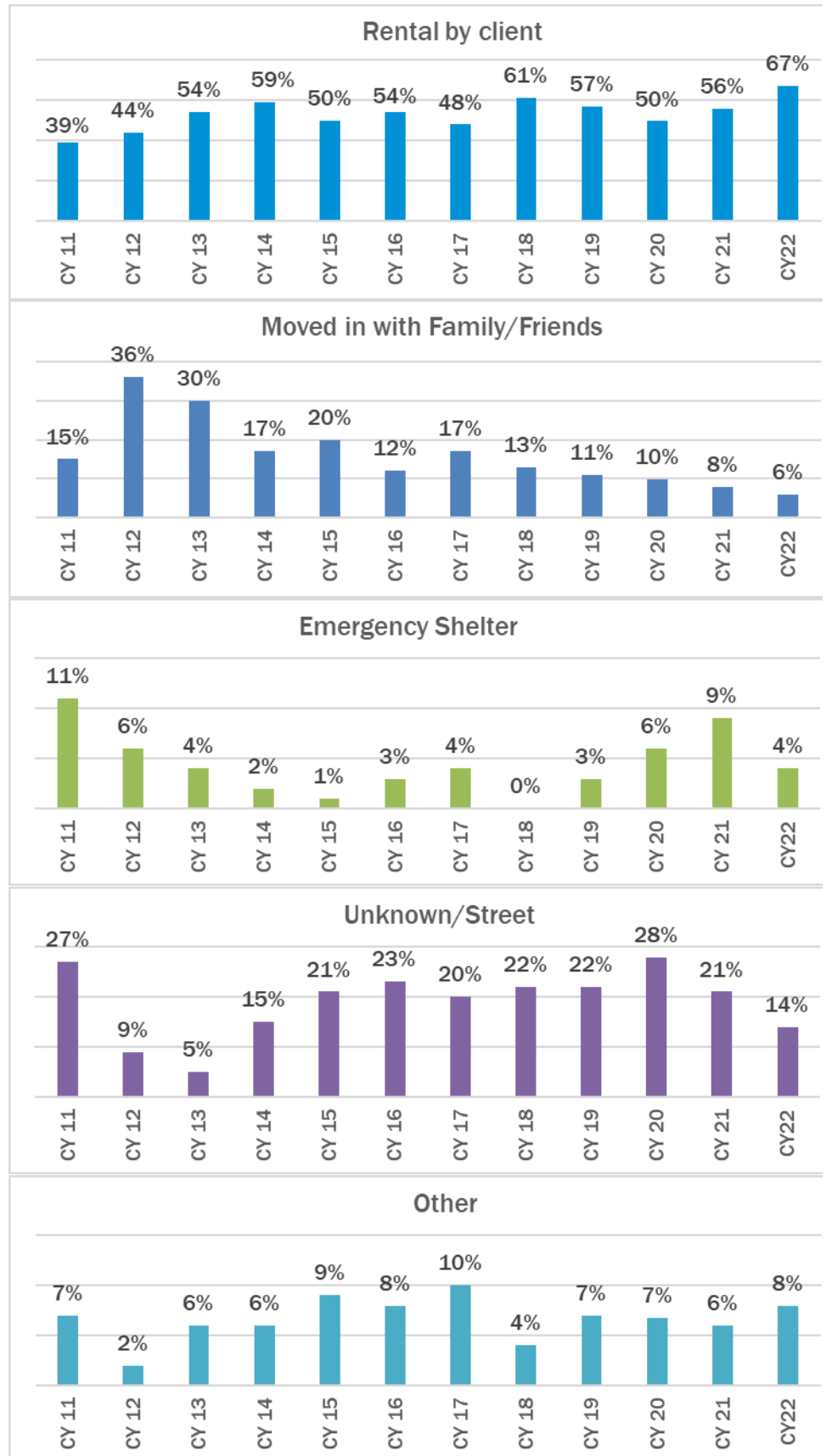
Only nine veterans were served by street outreach during CY2022. Veterans' rate of exiting to rental housing from street homelessness decreased 7 percentage points from 40 percent in CY2021 to 33 percent in CY2022. Unknown/Street exit destinations increased 16 percentage points to 56 percent in CY2022 compared to 40 percent in CY2021. No veterans entered emergency shelter or moved in with family/friends from street homelessness this year.

**Street Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)  
CY2011 - CY2022**



Veterans' exiting to rental housing from transitional housing increased 11 percentage points from 56 percent in CY2021 to 67 percent in CY2022. This is the highest rate on record. Exits to family or friends decreased 2 percentage points from 8 percent in CY2021 to 6 percent in CY2022, representing the lowest rate observed historically. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations decreased 7 percentage points, from 21 percent in CY2021 to 14 percent in CY2022. Exits to emergency shelter decreased 5 percentage points, from 9 percent in CY2021 to 4 percent in CY2022. This represents a return to historical norms.

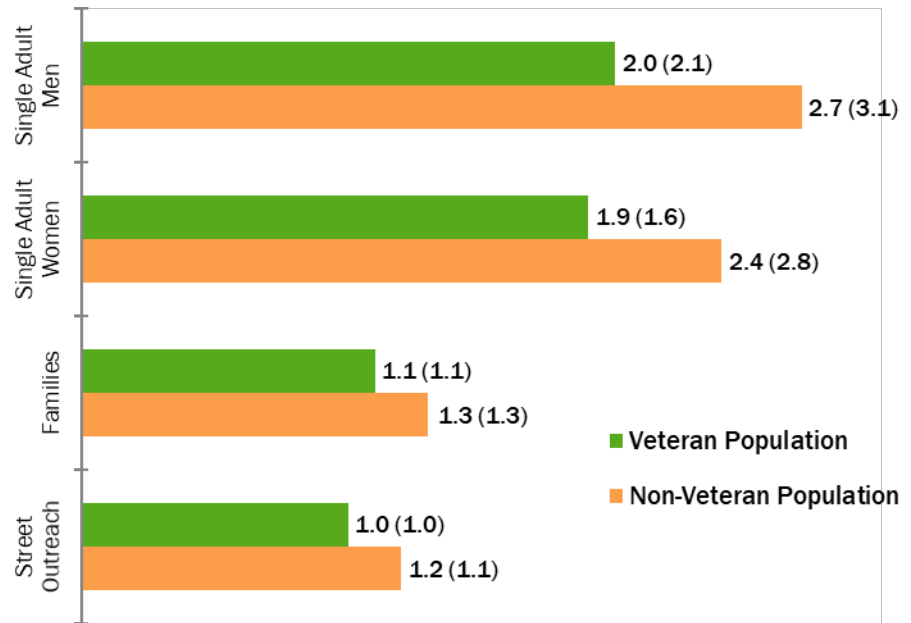
### Transitional Housing: Destination at Exit (%) CY2011 - CY2022



### Average Number of Service Instances

Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters during a 12-month timeframe, but at a lower rate. Veteran men had less service instances, on average, than in CY2021, decreasing from 2.1 to 2.0. Veteran women had more service instances, on average, increasing from 1.6 in CY2021 to 1.9 in CY2022.

#### Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach CY2022

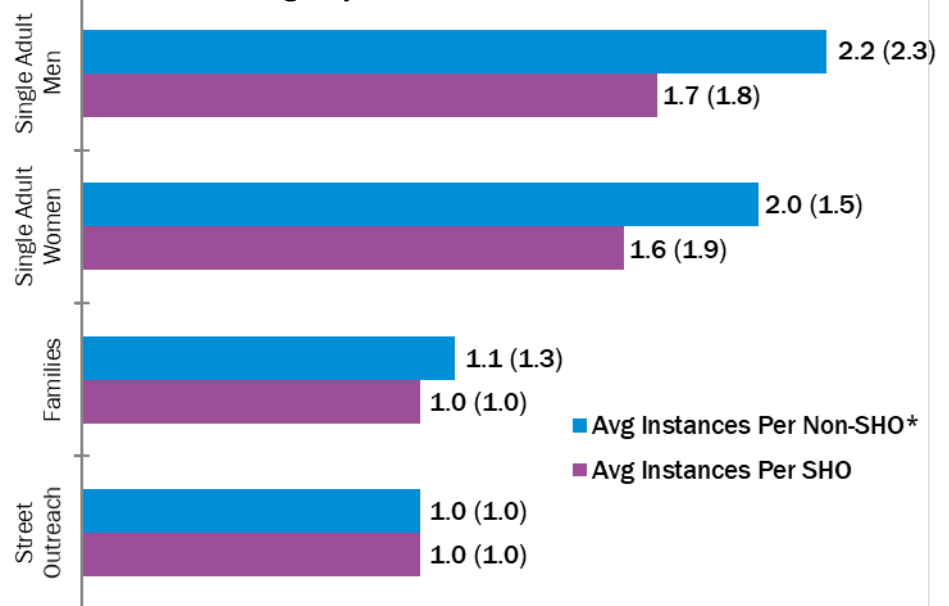


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a shelter program have an average of 1.7 service instances for all subpopulations combined, down from 1.8 in CY2021. This is slightly less than the general homeless population (1.9 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 CY2022

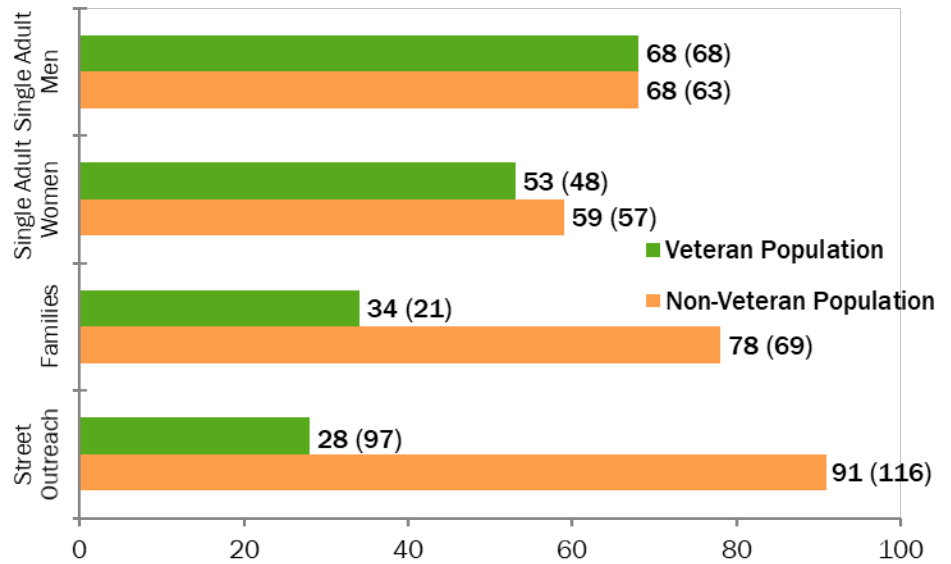


\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Average Length of Program Stay

In CY2022, veterans that were served in family emergency shelters, single adult women’s emergency shelters, and unsheltered veterans spent less time in the programs than the general homeless population. Veterans in single adult men’s emergency shelters spent on average the same time in shelter as the general population. Time in shelter increased for single adult veterans, and decreased for veterans in families and veterans served by street outreach, compared to CY2021.

Veterans Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days)  
CY2022

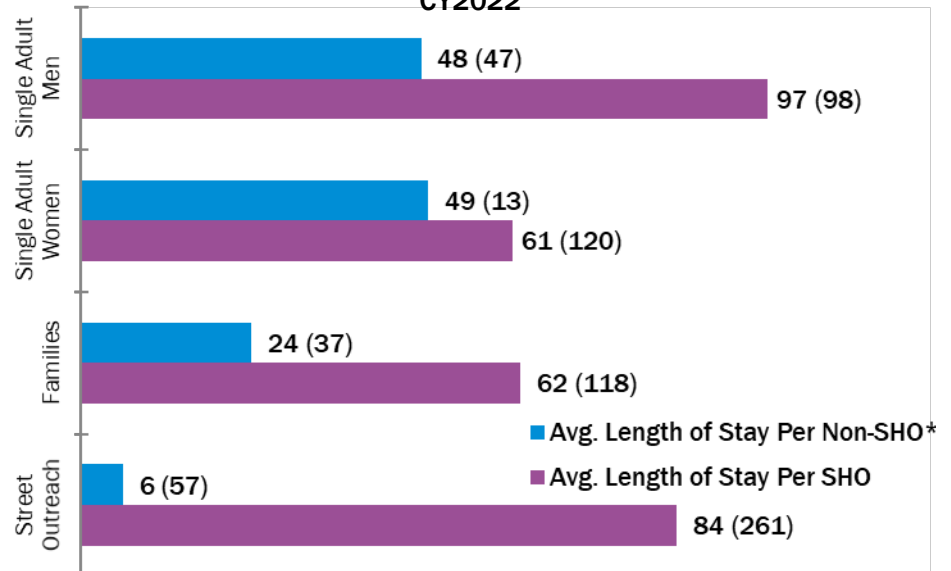


\*CY2021 values in parentheses.

### 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. For single women and veterans in families, the average length of stay for successful exits significantly decreased year over year. The length of time homeless for both successful and unsuccessful exits for single adult males was largely unchanged.

Veterans Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)  
CY2022

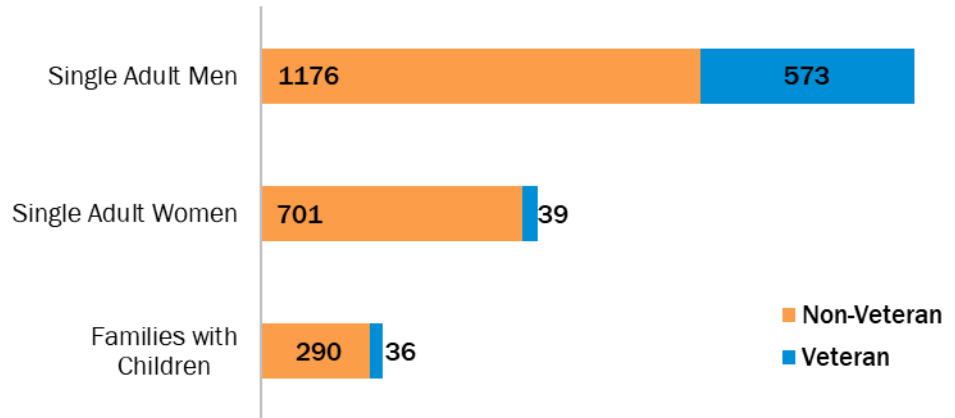


\*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit. CY2021 values are in parentheses.

### Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Twenty-five percent of single adults served (612 out of 2,489 adults) in CY2022 by permanent supportive housing (PSH) were veterans, a decrease of 1 percentage point compared to CY2021 (26 percent). A total of 648 veterans were served in PSH, largely unchanged from CY2021 (653 veterans).

Veterans Served by PSH (#)  
CY2022\*

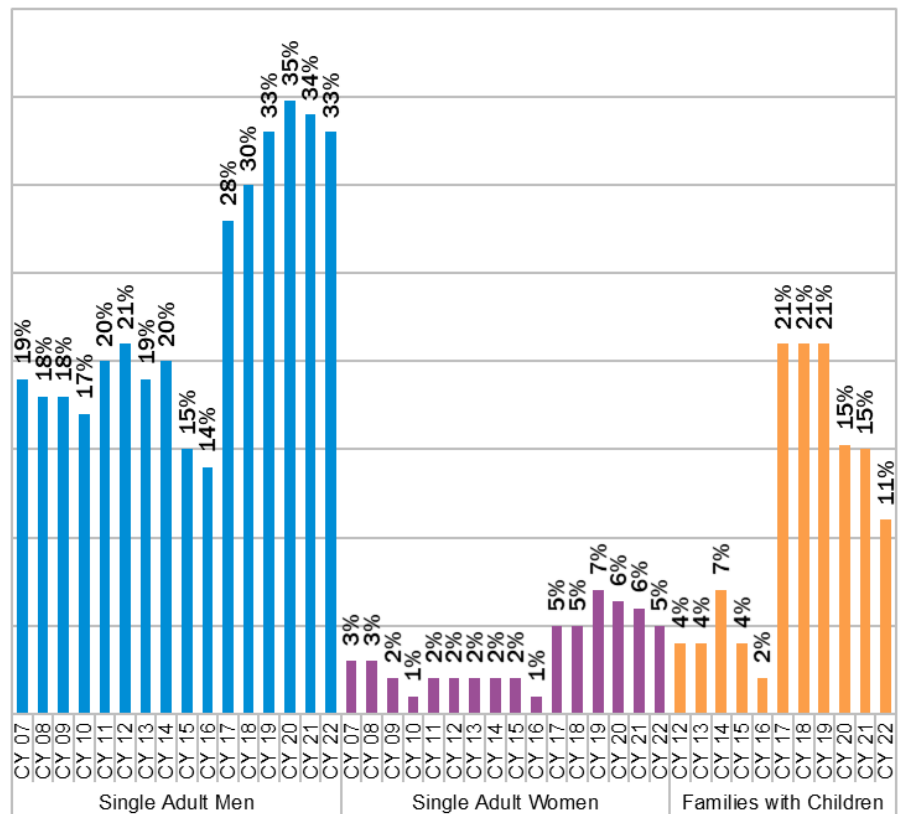


\*Starting CY2019, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County including Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

### 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 one-percentage-point decrease since CY2021. Families headed by a veteran represented 11 percent of the general permanent supportive housing family population, a decrease of 4 percentage points since CY2021.

Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%)  
CY2007-CY2022\*



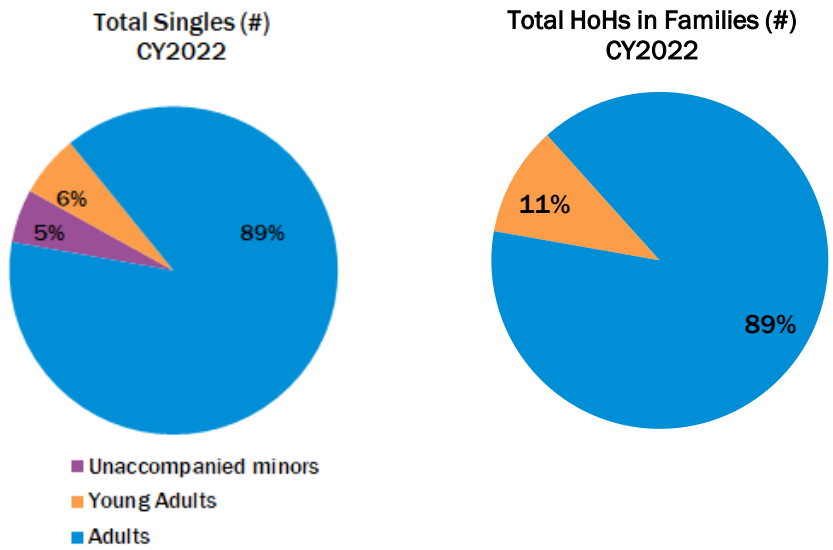
\*Starting CY2017, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County including Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH).

# Youth

This section covers the youth population who accessed the homeless system during CY2022.

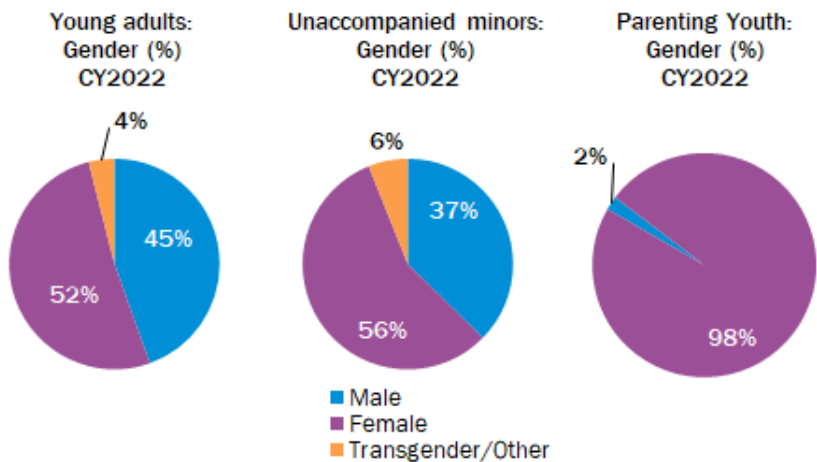
## Households Served

In CY2022, 6 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (314 of 5,147) and 11 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelters (82 of 776) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24. Unaccompanied youth (below age of 18 and no guardian) represented 5 percent of the singles population (272 of 5,147).



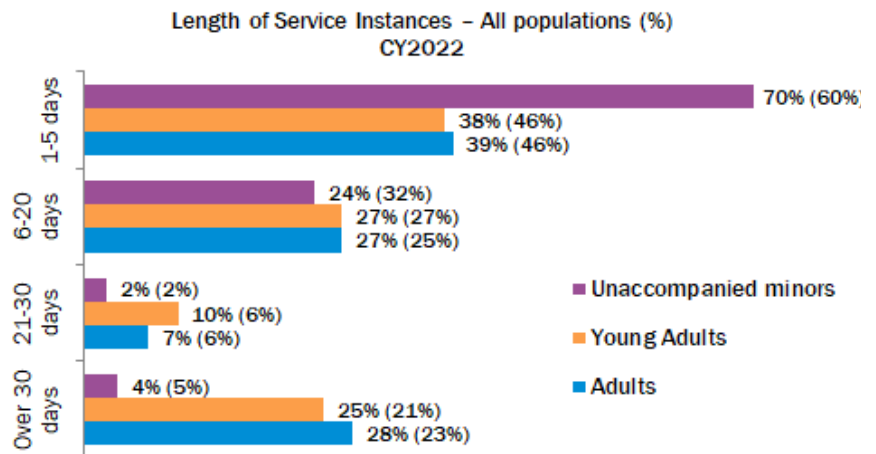
## Gender

More than half of young adults who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were females. In the underage shelter, females were also overrepresented (56 percent). Transgender or gender non-conforming youth made up 6 percent of minors, a rate that has increased in recent years. The vast majority (98 percent) of parenting youth who were heads of household were females.



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

Thirty-eight percent of youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 25 percent have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Stays greater than 30 days in shelter increased for youth compared to CY2021 (21 percent) and are roughly in line with the general population.

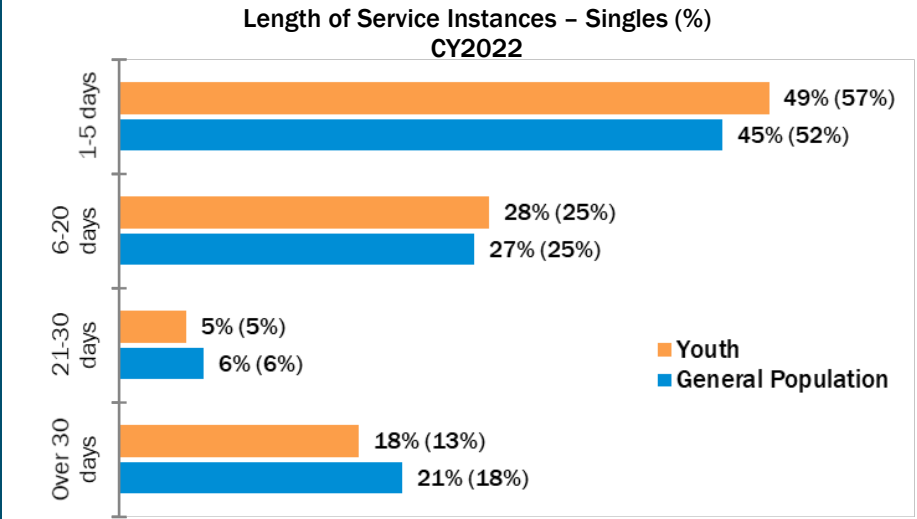


CY2021 values in parentheses.



### Length of Service Instances - Single Adults

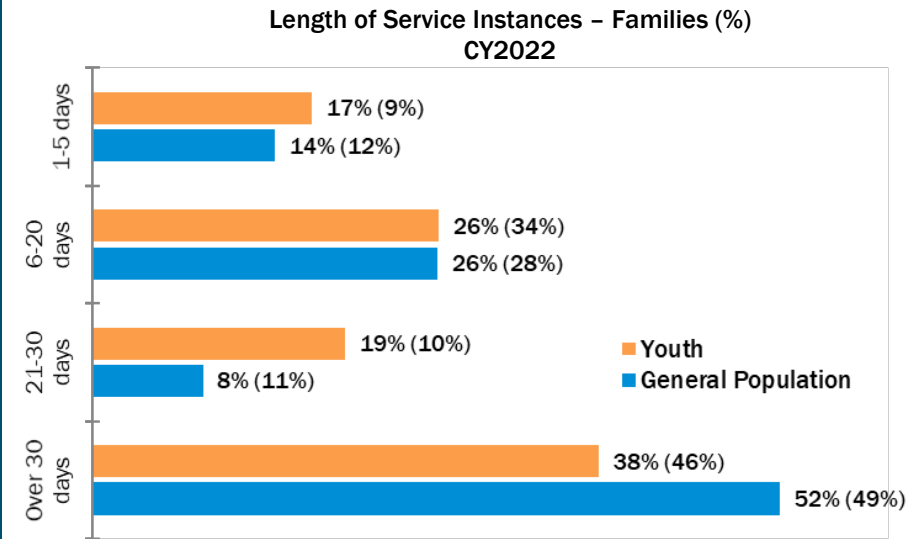
Forty-nine percent of young single adults have shelter stays between 1-5 days, a decrease of 8 percentage points from 57 percent in CY2021. Eighteen percent of young single adults have shelter stays greater than 30 days, up from 13 percent in CY2021. Young single adults are slightly more likely to have short stays than the general single adult homeless population.



CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Length of Service Instances - Families

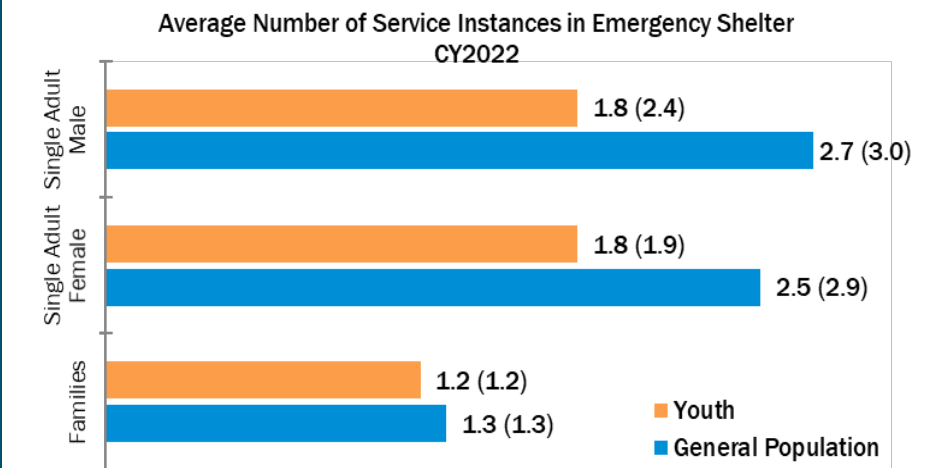
Seventeen percent of parenting youth exit shelter within 1-5 days. Parenting youth are significantly less likely to have a stay over 30 days compared to the general population. Compared to CY2021, the rate of parenting youth that stayed in shelter over 30 days decreased by 8 percentage points, but the rate staying 21-30 days increased by 9 percentage points.



CY2021 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 significantly fewer single adult service instances than the general population. These figures decreased since CY2021, likely due to the increased time youth spend in shelter.

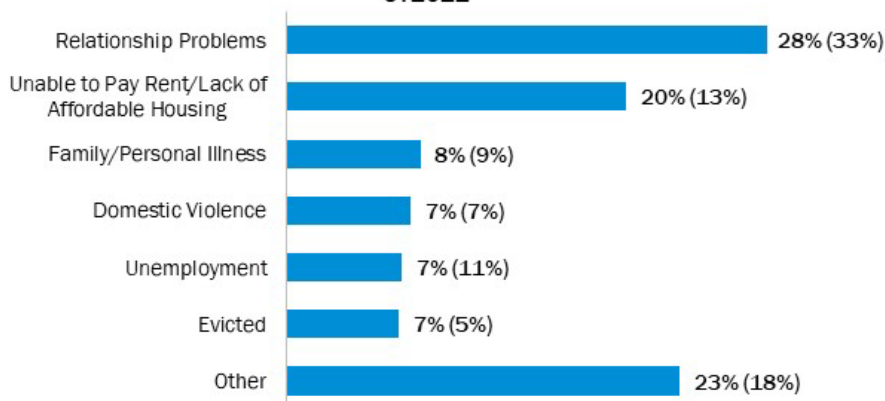


CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Homelessness Precipitators

For young adults, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 28 percent, followed by “Unable to Pay Rent” at 20 percent and “Family/Personal Illness” at 8 percent. The rate of people being homeless due to inability to afford housing increased from 13 percent in CY2021 to 20 percent in CY2022.

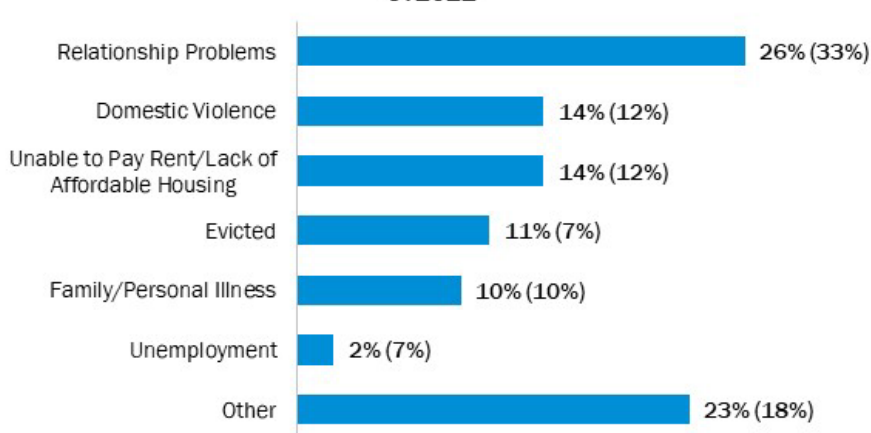
Homelessness Primary Reason - Singles (%)  
CY2022



CY2021 values in parentheses.

For parenting youth, “Relationship Problems” (26 percent), “Domestic Violence” (14 percent), and “Unable to Pay Rent” (14 percent) are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate increased from CY2021 (7 percent) by 4 percentage points.

Homelessness Primary Reason - Families (%)  
CY2022

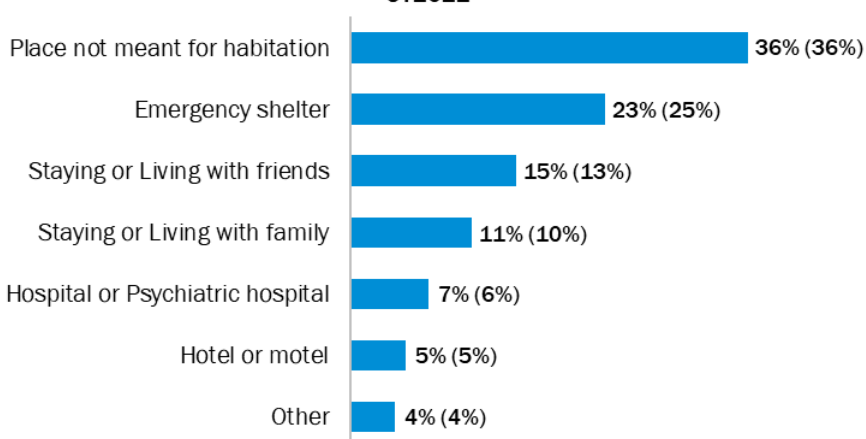


CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Residence Prior to Shelter Program Entry

The most common prior residences for young adults are a place not meant for habitation (36 percent) and another emergency shelter (23 percent). Twenty-six percent of young adults come from living doubled up with family or friends combined, an increase of 3 percentage points from CY2021 (23 percent). All other rates are similar to CY2021 values.

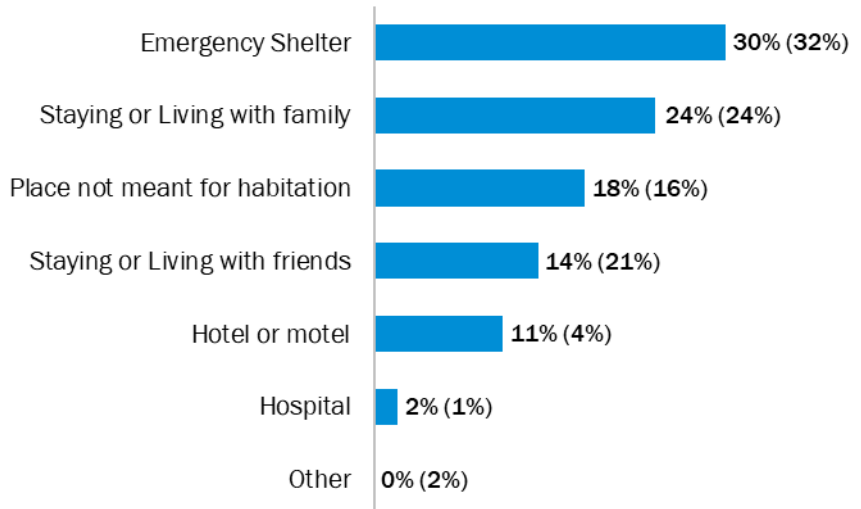
Residence Prior to Program Entry - Singles (%)  
CY2022



CY2021 values in parentheses.

The most common prior residence for parenting youth is another emergency shelter (30 percent). This is due primarily to the use of overnight shelter services at the Van Buren Shelter prior to diversion attempts, as do the 11 percent of youth who entered from hotels. Living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness as 38 percent of parenting youth became homeless from such situations in CY2022. However, this represents a decrease of 7 percentage points from CY2021 (45 percent combined).

**Residence Prior to Program Entry - Families (%)  
CY2022**

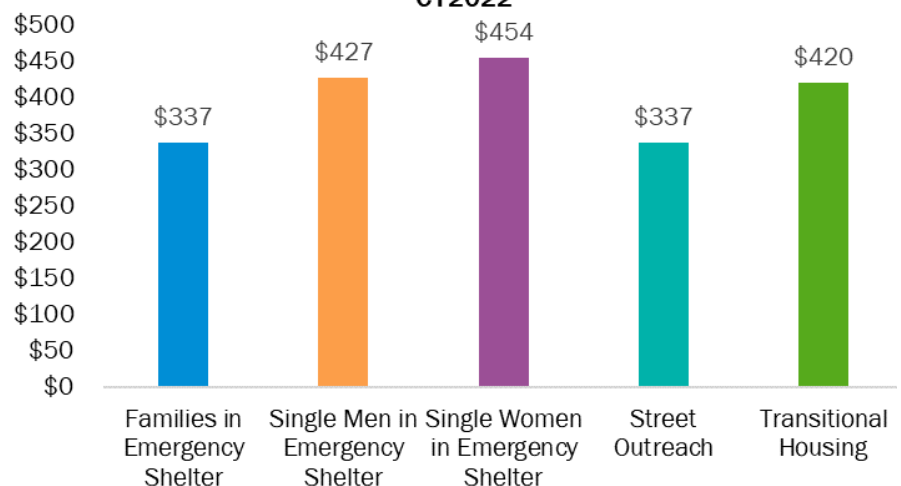


CY2021 values in parentheses.

### Monthly Income

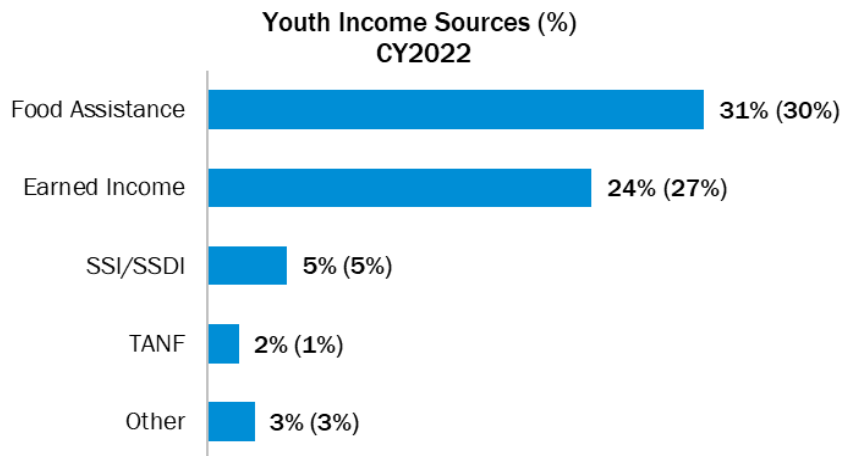
All youth populations had substantially less monthly income than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment, and less monthly income than the general population. In general, youth income decreased since CY2021 in all program types, further impacting youth's ability to maintain stable housing. In Franklin County, the 2022 Fair Market Rent for a two-bedroom unit was \$1,032 per month and for a one-bedroom unit was \$829 per month.

**Average Monthly Income by Program Type (\$) CY2022**



### Income Sources in Emergency Shelters/Transitional Housing

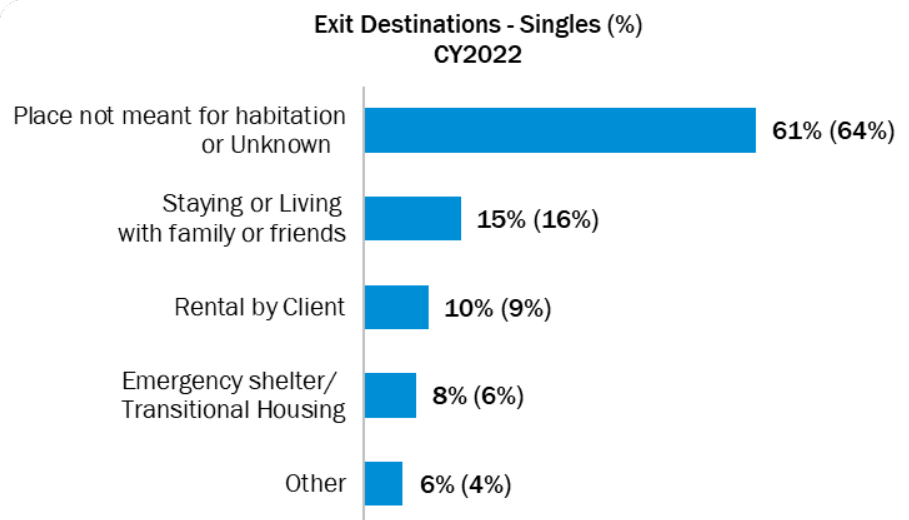
Food assistance was the most common benefit among youth served in emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. Youth are more likely to have earned income (24 percent) than any other cash income source.



CY2021 values in parentheses.

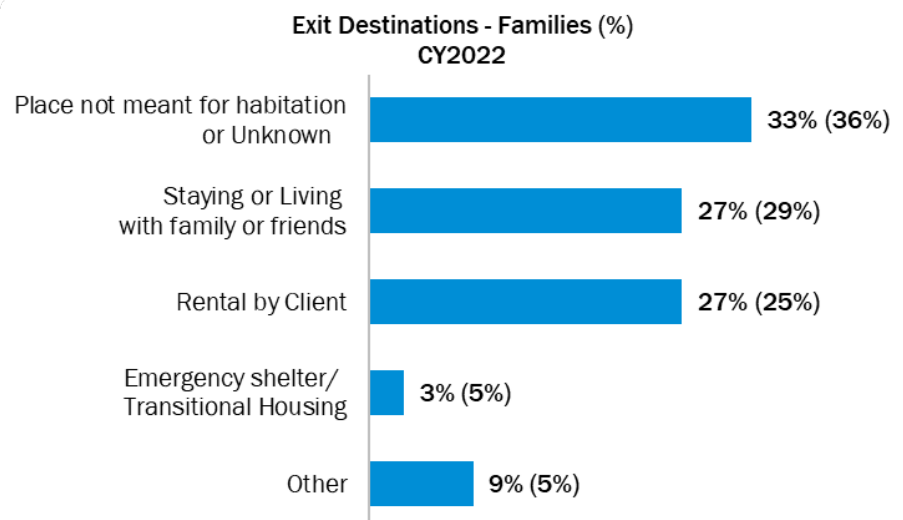
### Destination at Exit

The rate for young adults exiting to a place not meant for habitation or unknown locations decreased 3 percentage points to 61 percent (CY2021 64 percent). Twenty-five percent exit to temporary or permanent housing, unchanged from CY2021.



CY2021 values in parentheses.

The percentage of parenting youth who exit to permanent or temporary housing is at 54 percent, unchanged from CY2021. Half of these youth moved into their own rentals and half with family or friends. The rate of parenting youth exiting to places not meant for habitation or without completing an exit interview decreased 3 percentage points (from 36 percent in CY2021 to 33 percent in CY2022).



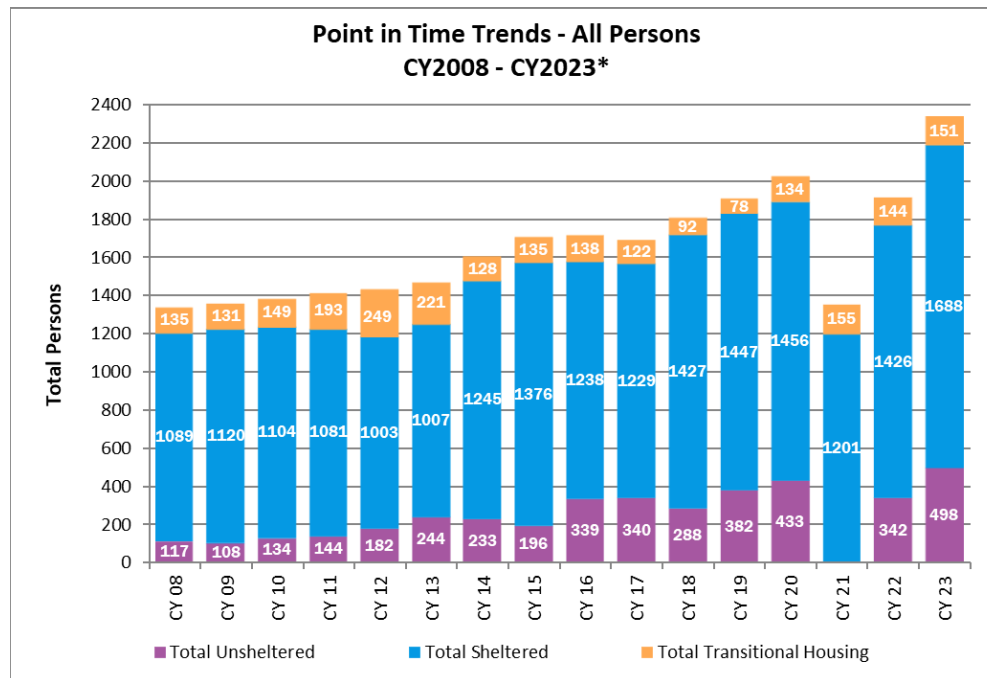
CY2021 values in parentheses.

# “Point-in-Time”

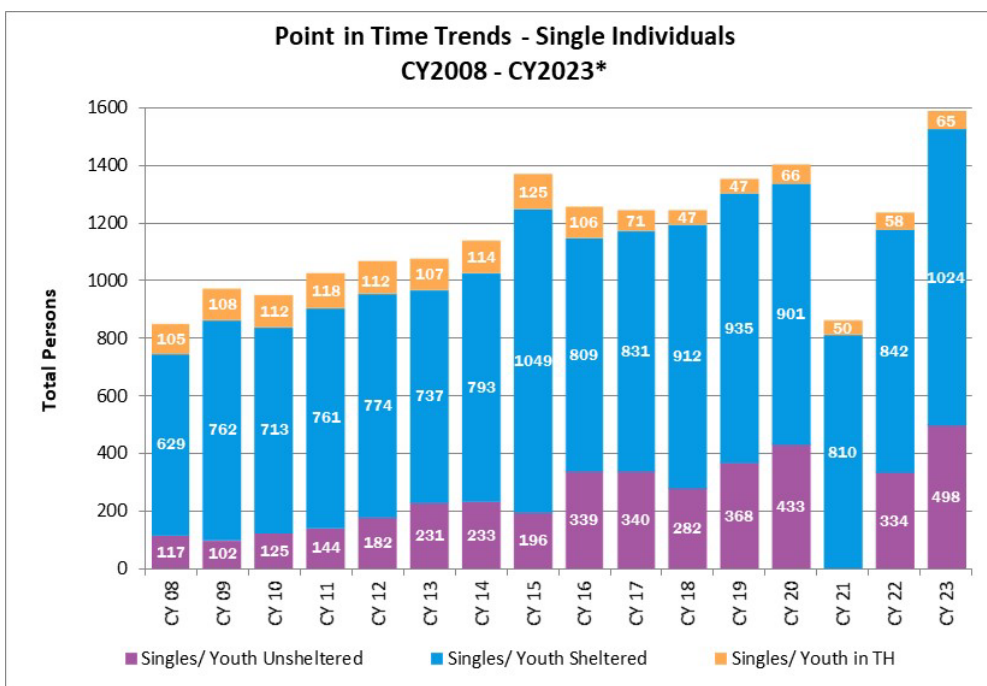
## Annual Point-in-Time Count of Persons Who Are Homeless

Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. The January 25, 2023 “Point-in-Time” (PIT) count showed a 22 percent overall increase in the number of people counted – 2,337, up from 1,912 in January 2022, a record high. The count identified 1,839 people staying in shelter or transitional housing (17 percent increase from 2022) and 498 living outside or in other spaces not meant for habitation (46 percent increase from 2022). In the 2023 annual count, 79 percent of all persons experiencing homelessness were counted as 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 who are 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.

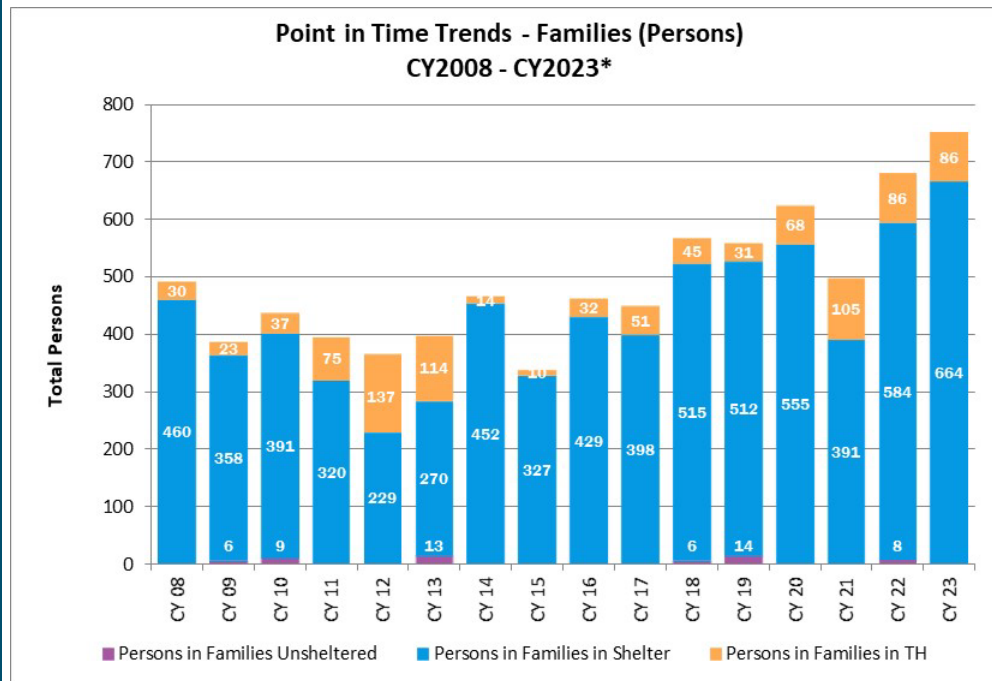


\*The unsheltered count was not conducted in CY2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



\*The unsheltered count was not conducted in CY2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 by 156 people (46 percent) compared to 2022. Sixty-eight percent of people who were homeless on the single night of the point-in-time count were single adults and underage youth. Thirty-two percent were in families.



\*The unsheltered count was not conducted in CY2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



## Appendix I [Program Capacities as of 7/1/2023]

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 <sup>1</sup> Total Non-Overflow Capacity 427	Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
	LSS	Faith Mission Men's on Grant	95	15	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	160	10	170
	VOAOI**	VA Emergency Housing	15	0	15
	YMCA	Men's Overflow	0	130	130
<i>Total</i>		427	155	582	

Women's Emergency <sup>1</sup> Shelter Total Non-overflow Capacity 201	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	6	14
	YMCA	Van Buren Women's	151	7	158
	YMCA	Women's Overflow	0	60	60
<i>Total</i>		201	79	280	

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

Transitional Housing Total Capacity 99	Agency	Program	Total
	HFF***	Transition to Home	28
	Huckleberry House***	Transitional Living Program	24
	Huckleberry House***	Transitional Living Program RHY	7
	VOAOI**	Veteran's Program	40
<i>Total</i>		99	

\* 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  
2,760

Operational	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
CHN - Briggsdale Apartments	65	10	75
CHN - Cassidy Avenue Apartments	10	-	10
CHN - Creekside Place	23	40	63
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 - Marsh Brook Place	40	-	40
CHN - Parsons Place	62	-	62
CHN - Safe Havens Apartments	13	-	13
CHN - Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN - Terrace Place	47	13	60
CHN - Wilson	8	-	8
Equitas - TRA	89	-	89
Homefull - EHV	269	-	269
Homefull - Isaiah Project	160	-	160
Homefull - Leasing	170	-	170
Homefull - Mainstream	94	-	94
Homefull - SRA	100	-	100
Homefull - TRA	261	-	261
Maryhaven - The Commons at Chantry	50	50	100
NCR - TAY Commons at Chantry***	20	-	20
NCR - The Commons at Buckingham	77	23	100
NCR - The Commons at Grant	55	45	100
NCR - The Commons at Livingston**	76	24	100
NCR - The Commons at Third	72	28	100
NCR - Van Buren Village	60	40	100
VA - VASH**	377	-	377
VOAOI - Family Supportive Housing	38	-	38
YMCA - 40 West Long/Transition	51	-	51
YWCA - 40 West Long SRA	27	-	27
YMCA - Franklin Station	75	25	100
YMCA - Scattered Sites Home	55	-	55
YMCA - Touchstone Place	56	-	56
YWCA - WINGS	91	-	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>2760</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>3107</b>

\*\* Veteran dedicated capacity

\*\*\* Youth dedicated capacity

## Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2017-2022]

All Clients (men, women & children) <sup>3</sup>	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total Clients Served	8,832	9,191	9,368	7,494	6,937	7,761
Total Number of Households Served	6,312	6,346	6,333	5,817	5,423	5,726
Total Number of Children	2,139	2,400	2,589	1,454	1,313	1,777
Total Number of Adults	6,693	6,791	6,779	6,040	5,624	5,984
Percent Working (HoH)	25%	29%	30%	20%	22%	22%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	32%	33%	30%	22%	18%	18%
Total Shelter Units <sup>1</sup>	402,134	453,855	458,176	388,714	390,142	474,139

Families	17	18	19	20	21	22
Families Served	988	1,104	1,198	690	613	800
Individuals in Families <sup>2</sup>	3,544	3,980	4,265	2,380	2,159	2,867
Number of Adults	1,405	1,572	1,676	936	847	1,090
Number of Children	2,138	2,400	2,589	1,444	1,312	1,777
Average Family Size	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.6
Average Income	\$671	\$744	\$816	\$876	\$800	\$762
Percent Working (HoH)	35%	38%	41%	38%	30%	29%
Successful Housing Outcomes	72%	59%	47%	50%	39%	35%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	45	52	52	69	67	78
Total Shelter Units	155,311	197,068	209,951	129,061	127,607	190,401
Avg. Households Served per Night	116	147	157	102	101	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	19	20	21	22
Men Served	3,647	3,652	3,542	3,520	3,339	3,371
Average Income	\$458	\$564	\$633	\$433	\$626	\$661
Percent Working	23%	27%	26%	16%	22%	21%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	27%	26%	18%	16%	15%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	51	55	54	63	63	68
Total Shelter Units	170,771	178,542	170,960	185,008	189,689	200,098
Average Served per Night	468	489	468	507	520	548

Women	17	18	19	20	21	22
Women Served	1,761	1,676	1,673	1,654	1,524	1,617
Average Income	\$449	\$561	\$545	\$568	\$618	\$639
Percent Working	22%	27%	29%	22%	20%	19%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	28%	25%	19%	14%	16%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	53	52	57	53	59
Total Shelter Units	75,936	78,301	77,045	74,645	72,846	83,640
Average Served per Night	208	215	211	205	200	229

## 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 <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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Until everyone has a place to call home