

ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT

2011
10/01/2010 – 09/30/2011

Our Mission

To end homelessness, CSB innovates solutions, creates collaborations, and invests in quality programs.

We thank our Partner Agencies for their assistance in collecting data and ensuring data accuracy for our community reports.

Introduction

This report on sheltered homeless persons is based on local data submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the 2010 and 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) for Columbus and Franklin County.

The AHAR is a report submitted to the U.S. Congress that depicts the extent and nature of homelessness in America, prepared by Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It provides nationwide estimates of homelessness, including information about demographic characteristics of homeless persons, service use patterns and the capacity to house homeless persons.

The local AHAR Report is meant to be a resource for stakeholders in Columbus and Franklin County to view relevant data on homelessness in a variety of user-friendly tables and charts. The report is based on data collected in the local homeless management information system, Columbus Service Point.

This AHAR period covers information about homeless and formerly homeless persons who used emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing programs during the 12-month period between October 1, 2010 – September 30, 2011. The data collection consists of six categories: persons in families in emergency shelter, individuals in emergency shelter, persons in families in transitional housing, individuals in transitional housing, persons in families in permanent supportive housing, and individuals in permanent supportive housing.

Where national trends are noted, the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress and Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report issued by HUD to Congress were used as a resource. Comparative statistics, other important national data and narrative from the reports above were also used in creating this report.

The following local programs were included in this analysis.

Family Emergency Shelter System:

Shelter Type	Agency	Capacity (Families) ¹
Tier I	YWCA	50
Tier II	Homeless Families Foundation	38
Tier II	Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	8
Total Capacity		96

¹ Some of the capacity of the Family Shelter System is transitioning to rapid re-housing. Overall the system capacity to serve families will remain the same. By 12/31/2011 the sheltering capacity will decrease to 50 fixed units.

Single Adult Emergency Shelter System:

Men's Programs	Regular Capacity	Seasonal Capacity²	Total Capacity
Faith Mission on 8 th Avenue	95	50	145
Faith Mission on 6 th Street	110	55	165
Faith Mission Overflow Alternate Site	0	50	50
Friends of the Homeless Men's Shelter	130	15	145
Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate shelter)	42	0	42
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio Men's Shelter	40	0	40
Lutheran Social Services – VA	13	0	13
VOAGO VA Emergency Housing	13	0	13
<i>Total Capacity</i>	443	170	613

Women's Programs	Regular Capacity	Seasonal Capacity	Total Capacity
Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42	8	50
Faith Mission Overflow Alternate Site	0	20	20
Friends of the Homeless Rebecca's Place	47	7	54
Lutheran Social Services – VA	4	0	4
Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate Shelter)	8	5	13
<i>Total Capacity</i>	101	40	141

² Seasonal capacity is available starting with October 15 and through April 15. The capacity increases gradually starting with October 15 and then decreases by the end of the time period.

Transitional Housing Programs

Projects	Unit Capacity
Amethyst-RSvP	8
Maryhaven Women's Program	5
YMCA – ADAMH Pilot	5
The Salvation Army – Job2Housing	20
Huckleberry House-Transitional Living Program	24
Friends of the Homeless-New Horizons	36
VOAGO - Veterans	40
	138

Permanent Supportive Housing Programs

Projects	Rebuilding Lives Capacity	Other Homeless Capacity
Briggsdale Apartments, Community Housing Network	25	-
Cassady Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network	10	-
Community ACT Housing, Community Housing Network	42	-
East Fifth Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network	38	-
Leased Supportive Housing, Community Housing Network	25	-
North 22nd Street Apartments, Community Housing Network	30	-
North High Street Apartments, Community Housing Network	33	-
Parsons Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network	25	-
Rebuilding Lives PACT Team Initiative, Community Housing Network	108	-
Safe Haven Apartments, Community Housing Network ³	13	-
Southpoint Place, Community Housing Network	46	-
St. Clair Hotel, Community Housing Network	26	-

³ 3 units can house couples.

The Commons at Chantry, Maryhaven/National Church Residences	50	-
The Commons at Buckingham, National Church Residences	75	-
The Commons at Grant, National Church Residences	50	-
The Commons at Livingston, National Church Residences	25	-
Rebuilding Lives Leasing, Southeast	30	-
Scattered Site Apartments, Southeast ⁴	90	-
Sunshine Terrace, YMCA ⁵	75	-
YMCA 40 W. Long Street ⁶	105	-
YWCA WINGS	69	-
Amethyst-Shelter Plus Care	-	92
ARC Ohio TRA Shelter Plus Care	-	89
Community Housing Network-Family Homes	-	15
Community Housing Network-SRA Shelter Plus Care	-	172
Community Housing Network-TRA Shelter Plus Care	-	149
Community Housing Network-Wilson	-	8
Faith Mission-Shelter Plus Care	-	9
VOAGO - Family Supportive Housing	-	30
	990	564

The report includes the following sections:

1. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Families in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing
2. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing
3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Emergency Shelters
4. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Permanent Supportive Housing
5. Point in Time (PIT) Count Statistics

⁴ 15 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

⁵ 10 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

⁶ 25 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

Summary of Findings

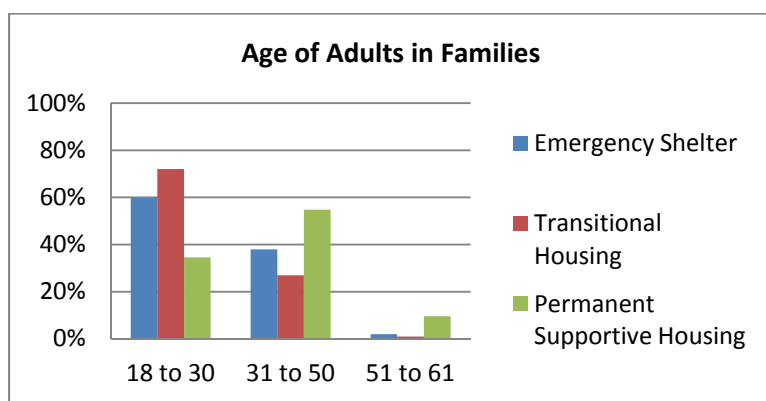
- < From October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2011, 8,091 individuals and children were served in emergency shelters in Columbus and Franklin County, a 13 percent increase compared to the previous year. The number of individuals in emergency shelter increased by 10 percent to 4,975 and the number of families increased by 20 percent, to 958.
- < Among sheltered homeless individuals, the percentage of young adults (age 18 to 30) has increased from 21 percent to 25 percent and the percentage of individuals who were over 51 has increased from 24 to 26 percent.
- < On average, 124 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 28 families served over the regular capacity of the shelters or an average of 129 percent occupancy throughout the year.
- < For single adult emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry, at 43 percent, was “place not meant for human habitation” (compared to 17 percent nationwide), seconded at 28 percent by “staying with friends” or “staying with family”, in a doubled up situation (compared to 27 percent nationwide).
- < The number of rebuilding lives permanent supportive housing (PSH) units dedicated to homeless households increased from 940 in 2010 to 990 in 2011, a 5 percent increase compared to the national average increase of 8 percent. Overall, the community is reporting 1,554 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless and disabled individuals and families.
- < During the 12-month period analyzed, 2,414 persons were served in permanent supportive housing, a 10 percent increase compared to 2010.
- < Ninety-six percent of adults served by the permanent supportive housing programs came directly from the streets, emergency shelter, transitional housing or institutions.
- < During the 12-month period analyzed, we experienced a 29 percent turnover rate in permanent supportive housing. Fifty-eight percent of these exits were successful, to a permanent housing owned or rented. Only 5 percent of those served returned to homelessness in an emergency shelter or on the streets.
- < Forty-seven percent of single adults and 58 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years.
- < Our community counted 1,418 homeless individuals on January 25th, 2011. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 2.2 percent over last year, compared to the national average of 1.1 percent.

1. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Families in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

During the report period, 1,268 families⁷ were served in the three types of programs evaluated. The number of families served in emergency shelter increased 20 percent over last year; from 799 families served in 2010 to 958 in 2011.

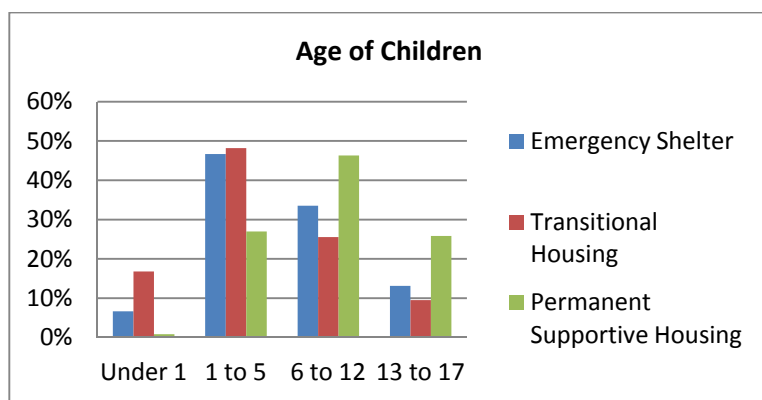
How Many Family Households Stayed in	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
...at any time during the covered time period?	958	86	224
...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 27, 2010)?	116	29	167
...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 26, 2011)?	97	25	172
...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 27, 2011)?	90	34	175
...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 27, 2011)?	131	36	180

The majority of the families stayed in emergency shelter. On average, 124 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 28 families served over the regular capacity of the shelters or an average of 129 percent occupancy throughout the year. Fifty-four percent of children in emergency shelters were below the age of 5.



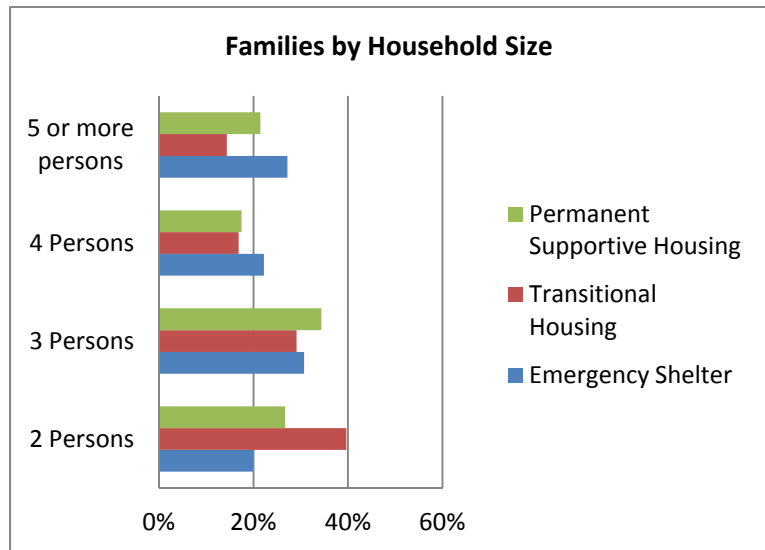
In general, adults in families tended to be younger in emergency shelters and older in permanent supportive housing.

In 2011, the Job2Housing program implemented by The Salvation Army was included in the Transitional Housing category, per HUD rules. In transitional housing, 65 percent of children were under the age of 5. Most of the children served in transitional housing were part of the Job2Housing program.



⁷ Number of families is duplicated (some families may have moved from emergency shelter into transitional housing and permanent supportive housing).

By household size, 80 percent of the families served in emergency shelter had 3 or more members and 27 percent had 5 or more persons in the family (compared to 24 percent nationwide). Stably housing large families continues to be a challenge in the emergency shelter system. The average family size was 3.3 in emergency shelters, 2.8 in transitional housing and 2.9 in permanent supportive housing.



In families, women tended to be more prevalent as heads of household and in general, more women were served by all three types of programs serving families.

Gender of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Female	78%	83%	78%
Male	22%	17%	22%

Gender of Children	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Female	48%	48%	52%
Male	52%	52%	48%

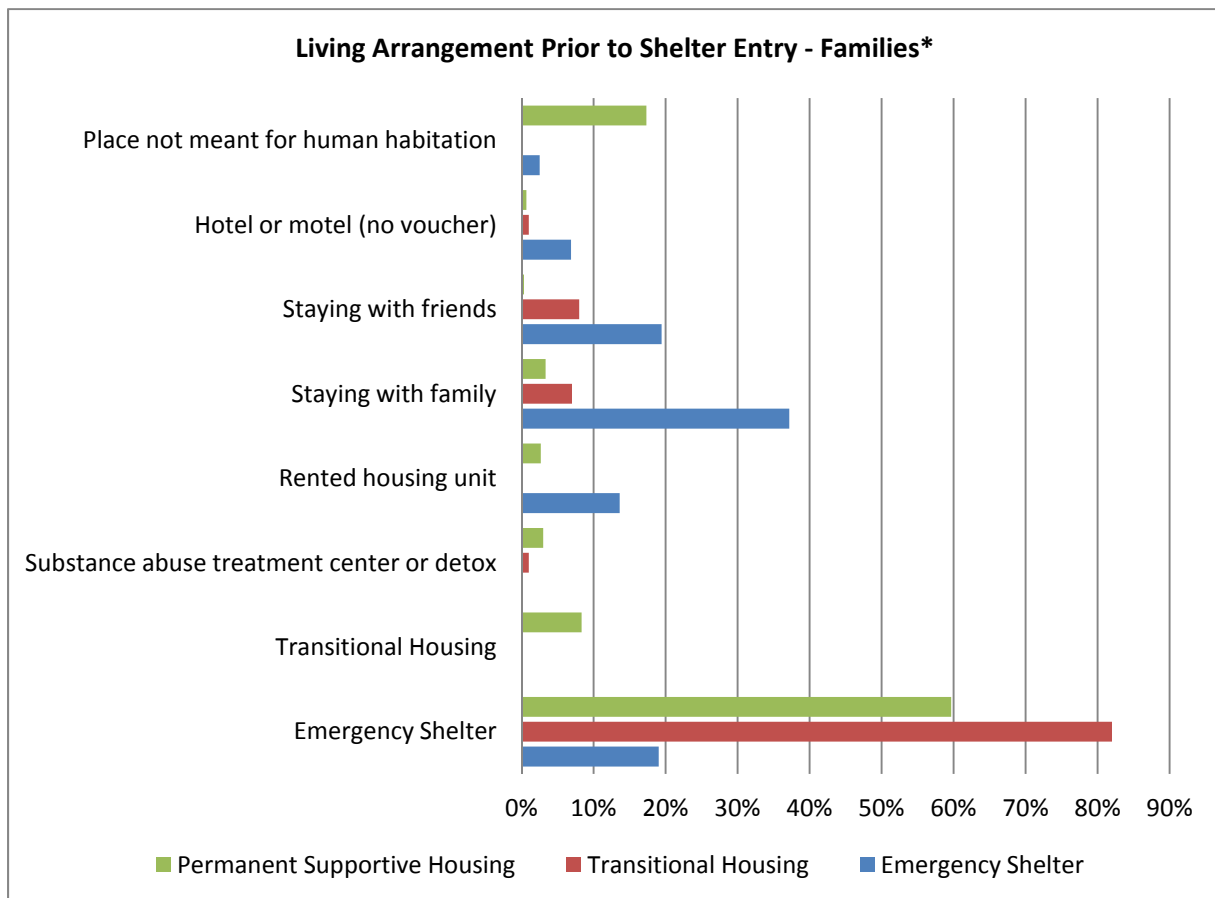
More than 96 percent of adults in families were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three groups analyzed. The majority of the adults served were Black or African-American, with the highest percentage served in the emergency shelter programs.

Race of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino	21%	28%	31%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%	1%
Black or African-American	70%	61%	60%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0%	1%	0%
Multiple Races	7%	8%	7%
Missing this Information	0%	0%	1%

Veterans were served by emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing and accounted for 2 percent of the sheltered and permanent supportive housing population in families, respectively. It is worthwhile noting a high percent of disabled adults, with 77 percent of adults in permanent supportive housing self-reporting as having a disability.

Special Populations	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Veterans	2%	0%	2%
Disabled	12%	22%	77%

More than 96 percent of families in each program type had a residence prior to program entry in Columbus or Franklin County. For emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry at 57 percent, was “staying with friends” or “staying with family” in a doubled up situation (43 percent nationwide), followed by 14 percent of “rented housing unit” (23 percent nationwide).



* Only significant living arrangements are shown in the graph.

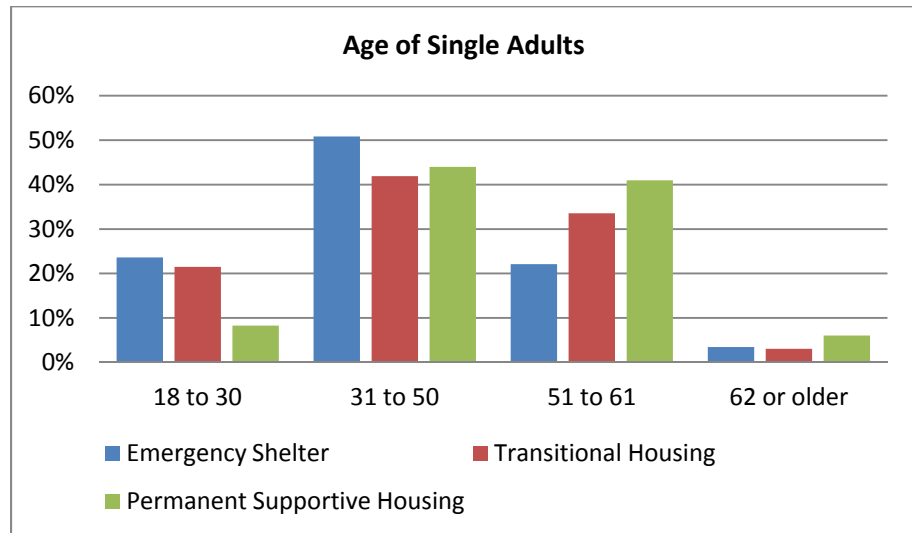
2. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

During the report period, 7,206 single adults⁸ were served in the three types of programs evaluated. The number of unduplicated individuals served in emergency shelter increased 10 percent over last year, from 4,519 individuals served in 2010 to 4,975 in 2011.

How Many Single Adult Households Stayed in	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
...at any time during the covered time period?	4,975	469	1,762
...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 27, 2010)?	582	108	1,314
...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 26, 2011)?	729	116	1,321
...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 27, 2011)?	548	114	1,341
...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 27, 2011)?	538	123	1,407

While the number of single adults tends to be stable during the year in the transitional housing and permanent supporting housing environment, the number of single adults served in emergency shelter fluctuates and increases during the winter months. During this time the emergency shelter system expands and adds additional seasonal units to cover demand.

The majority of the single adults were in the 31-50 age category. The population in permanent supportive tends to be older than in any other program type, underlining the vulnerability of the supportive housing population.



However, we are noticing a slight increase from year to year in the percent of young adults (18-30 years old) experiencing homelessness and an increase in the percent of the 51-61 year olds in the permanent supporting housing programs.

⁸ Number of single adults is duplicated (some adults may have moved from emergency shelter into transitional housing and permanent supportive housing).

Contrary to the family programs, men tended to be more prevalent in the programs designed for single adults.

Gender of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Female	25%	30%	34%
Male	75%	70%	66%

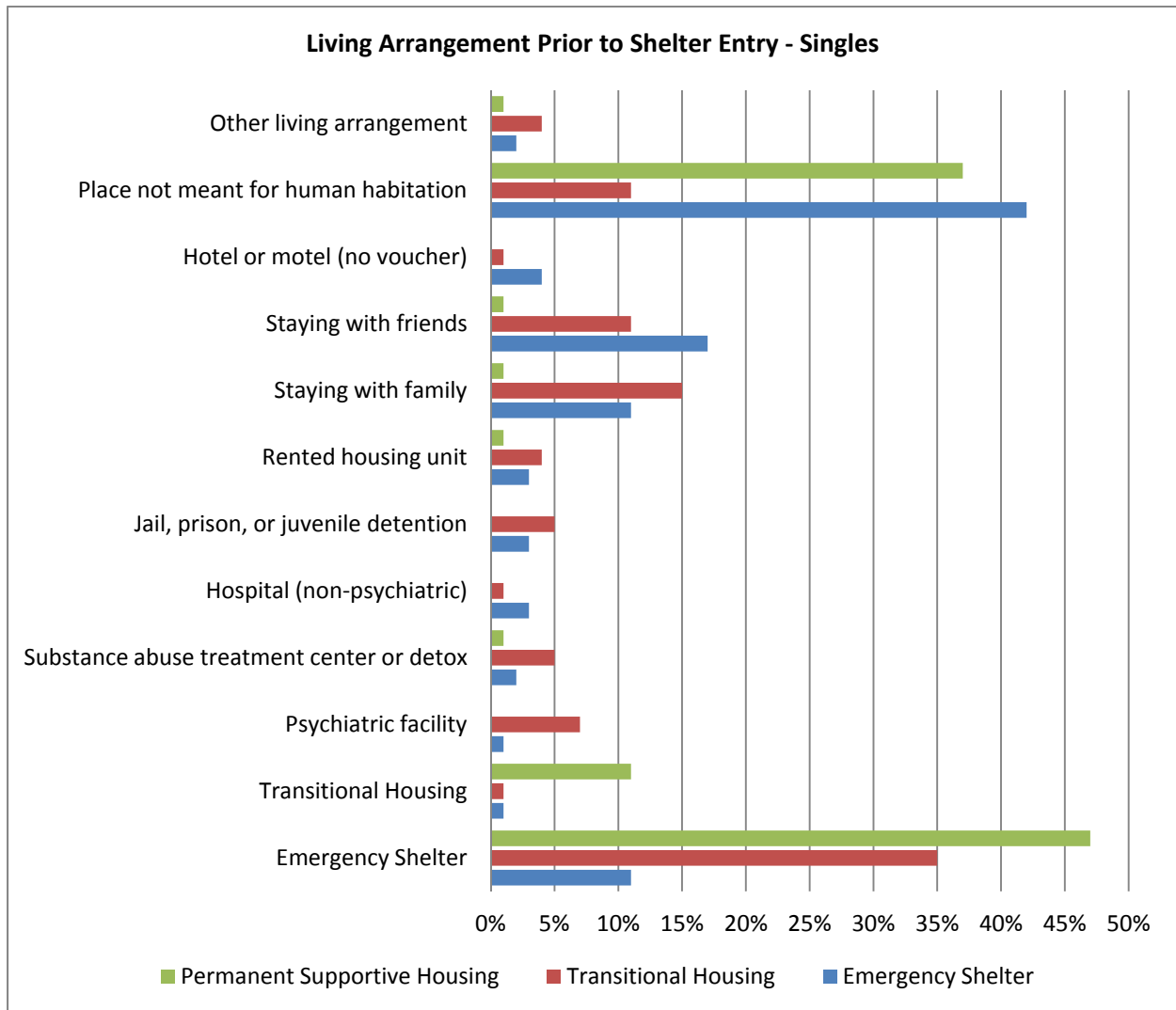
Similar to families, more than 97 percent of adults were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three groups analyzed. The majority of the adults served were Black or African-American, with the highest percentage served in the permanent supportive housing programs.

Race of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino	40%	41%	35%
White, Hispanic/Latino	0%	0%	1%
Black or African-American	56%	51%	61%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	1%	1%
Multiple Races	2%	7%	2%
Missing this Information	0%	0%	1%

Eleven percent of the population served by emergency shelters self-declared as veteran. A high number of single adults self-declared a disability in all three program types.

Special Populations	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Veterans	11%	50%	12%
Disabled	40%	81%	94%

Eighty-eight percent of single adults served in emergency shelters lived in Columbus or Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. For emergency shelters, the most prevalent living arrangement prior to program entry, at 43 percent, was “place not meant for human habitation” (compared to 17 percent nationwide), seconded at 28 percent by “staying with friends” or “staying with family”, in a doubled up situation (compared to 27 percent nationwide). Ninety-six percent of adults served by the permanent supportive housing programs came directly from the streets, emergency shelter, transitional housing or institutions.



3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Emergency Shelters

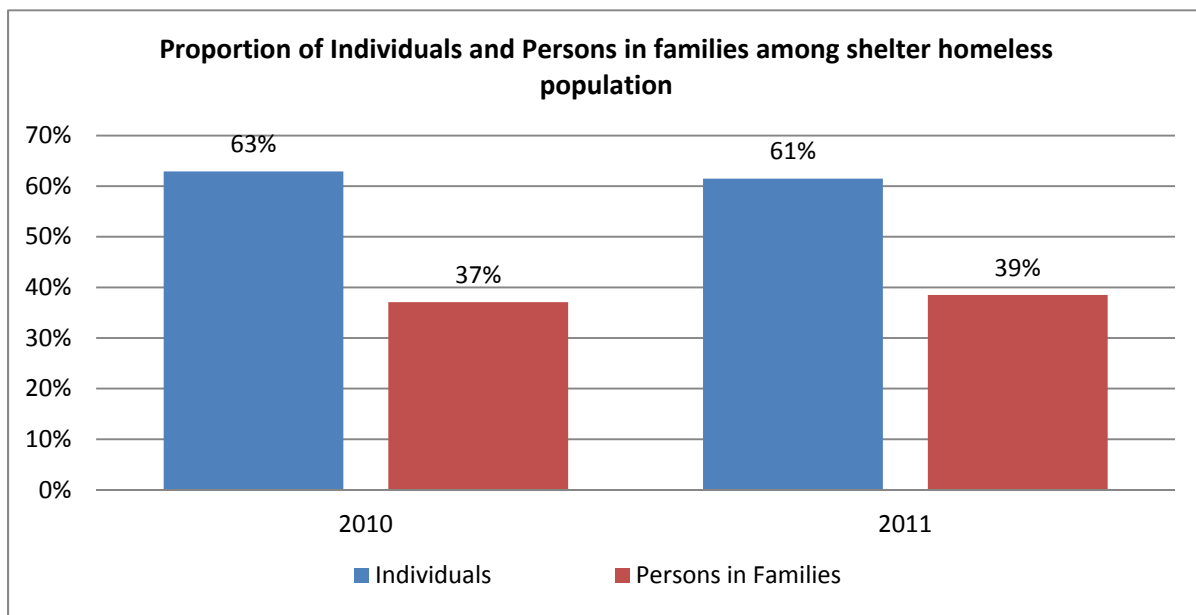
During the 12-month period analyzed, 8,091 persons were served in all types of emergency shelters. A typical homeless person in 2011 was an adult male, a member of a minority group, middle-aged and single. Men are overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population – 65 percent of homeless adults are men compared to 42 percent of adults in poverty. Nationwide the percent of men in the sheltered homeless population is 62 percent. Fifty-nine percent of the sheltered homeless population is Black or African-American. The national number for the same population is 37 percent. The overrepresentation of African Americans in the homeless population is related to the urban concentration of homelessness.

Demographics	Total	Emergency Shelter - Families	Emergency Shelter - Singles
Households Served	5,933	958	4,975
Persons Served	8,091	3,116	4,975
Gender (adults only)			
Female	35%	78%	25%
Male	65%	22%	75%
Ethnicity (adults only)			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	98%	98%	98%
Hispanic/Latino	2%	2%	2%
Race (adults only)			
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	37%	26%	40%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%	1%
Black or African-American	59%	69%	56%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	0%	1%
Multiple Races	2%	3%	2%
Don't Know/Refused	0%	1%	0%
Age (adults only)			
18 to 30	31%	60%	24%
31 to 50	48%	38%	51%
51 to 61	18%	2%	22%
62 or older	3%	0%	4%
Persons by Household Size			
1 Person	61%	0%	100%
2 Persons	8%	20%	N/A
3 Persons	12%	31%	N/A
4 Persons	9%	22%	N/A
5 or more persons	10%	27%	N/A
Special Populations (adults only)			
Veterans	10%	2%	12%
Disabled	35%	12%	41%

A total of 4,975 individuals and 958 families (1,240 adults and 1,876 children) stayed in emergency shelter in 2011. The number of family households served in 2011 increased by 20 percent from 799 in 2010 to 958 in 2011. The number of single adults served increased by 10 percent from year to year.

Persons Served in Emergency Shelters	2010	2011	% Increase
In families	2,663	3,116	17%
Individuals	4,519	4,975	10%
Children	1,631	1,876	15%

The increase in the proportion of persons in families among homeless households may be attributable, per the national research, due to the fact that families are more likely to become homeless for economic reasons. Thus, the recession may have had a greater impact on families and communities are less likely to turn away families from shelter than single adults when shelter is at full capacity.



Only 5 percent of the sheltered homeless population is 62 years old or older compared to 10 percent of the poverty population and 16 percent of the total U.S. population.

Nearly two thirds of the total sheltered population (61 percent) is in single-person household, nearly 4 times the proportion of such households in poverty and 5 times the proportion in the national population, consistent with the national findings. In 2010, the percent of families with 5 or more persons was 29 percent, in 2011 the percent decreased to 27 percent (24 percent nationwide). Larger families seem to be more prevalent in our community than nationally.

Veterans are more likely to be represented in the sheltered homeless population than in the general population. Veterans represent 10 percent of all sheltered adults compared to 6 percent of the poverty population and 10 percent of the total U.S. adult population. In addition, a homeless adult is nearly 2.5 times more likely to have a disability than an adult in the U.S. population.

Compared to 2010, the shelters served 10 percent more single adults in 2011. In 2011, 37 percent of these adults were found using more than one emergency shelter, compared to 32 percent in 2010 and 29 percent in 2009. Movement over the past three years has increased among single adults. Movement between shelters underlines the increased difficulty in ending the cycle of homelessness for some of the homeless single adults.

The majority of the adults served were in the 31-50 age group at 48 percent (37 percent nationwide). The single adult population tends to be older than the population served by the family programs, where 60 percent of the adults are in the 18-30 age category. Twenty-six percent of the single adults served in emergency shelters were over 51 years of age, while only 2 percent of adults in families were in this age group.

In general, the demographics of the sheltered population matches the demographics of the sheltered population nationwide, with the few exceptions noted above.

At entry into shelter, 48 percent of adults were already in a homeless situation (39 percent nationwide) while 40 percent were housed or doubled-up (compared to 42 percent nationwide). The 6 percent of adults that entered the shelter from an institution shows a concerning trend of other systems releasing their clients into the homeless system.

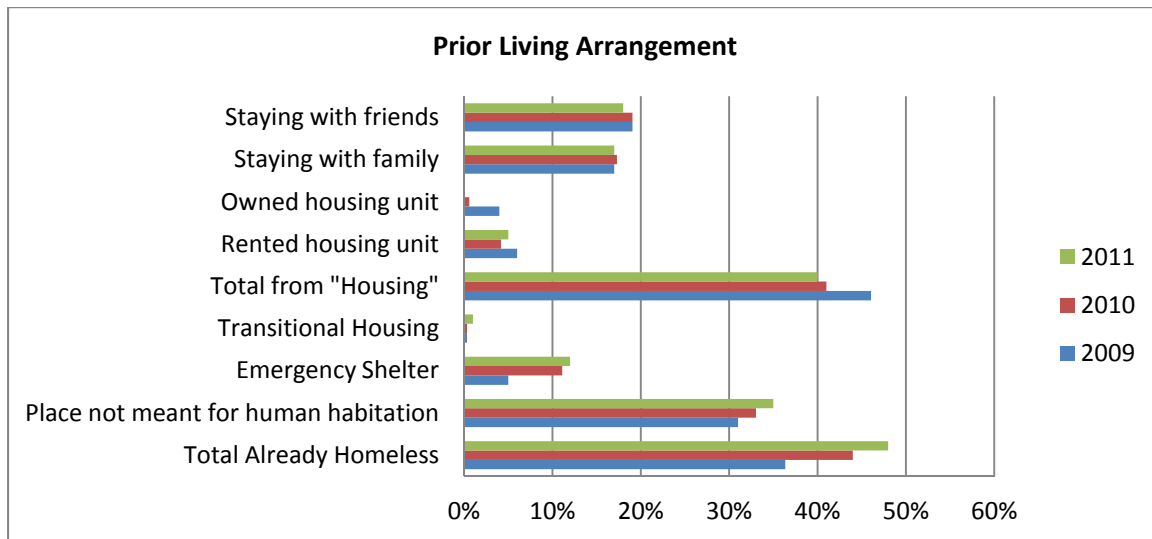
Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for adults in emergency shelters	Total	Emergency Shelter - Families	Emergency Shelter - Singles
Total Already Homeless	48%	22%	55%
Place not meant for human habitation	35%	3%	43%
Emergency Shelter	12%	19%	11%
Transitional Housing	1%	0%	1%
Total From Institutional Setting	6%	0%	9%
Psychiatric facility	1%	0%	1%
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	1%	0%	2%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	2%	0%	3%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	2%	0%	3%
Total from "Housing"	40%	70%	31%
Rented housing unit	5%	14%	3%
Staying with family	17%	37%	11%
Staying with friends	18%	19%	17%
Total from Other Situations	6%	8%	5%
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	5%	7%	4%
Other living arrangement	1%	1%	1%
Missing the information	0%	0%	0%

The numbers also show that it is much more likely for a single adult to be already homeless at entry into shelter than for a family household and vice-versa, it is much more likely for a family to come to the shelter from a “housed” situation than a single adult. In 2011, the percent of single adults already homeless increased by 5 percentage points pointing towards the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult to end and exit the cycle of homelessness.

The percent of those that enter shelter from a homeless situation increased since 2010.

Living arrangement before program entry	2010	2011
Already Homeless	44%	48%
From Institutions	7%	6%
From Housing	41%	40%
Other Situations	7%	6%

Thirty-five percent of households came from a doubled-up situation consistent with the prior year (30 percent nationally). In 2009 only 5 percent of adults came to shelter from another emergency shelter. The percentage increased to 10 percent in 2010, and 12 percent in 2011. All these numbers show an extremely concerning trend indicating that more individuals entered the cycle of homelessness without being able to exit successfully. This finding is consistent with the decrease that occurred in 2010 and 2011 (5 percent) in the percent of households that came to shelter after renting or owning a housing unit, compared to 2009 (10 percent).

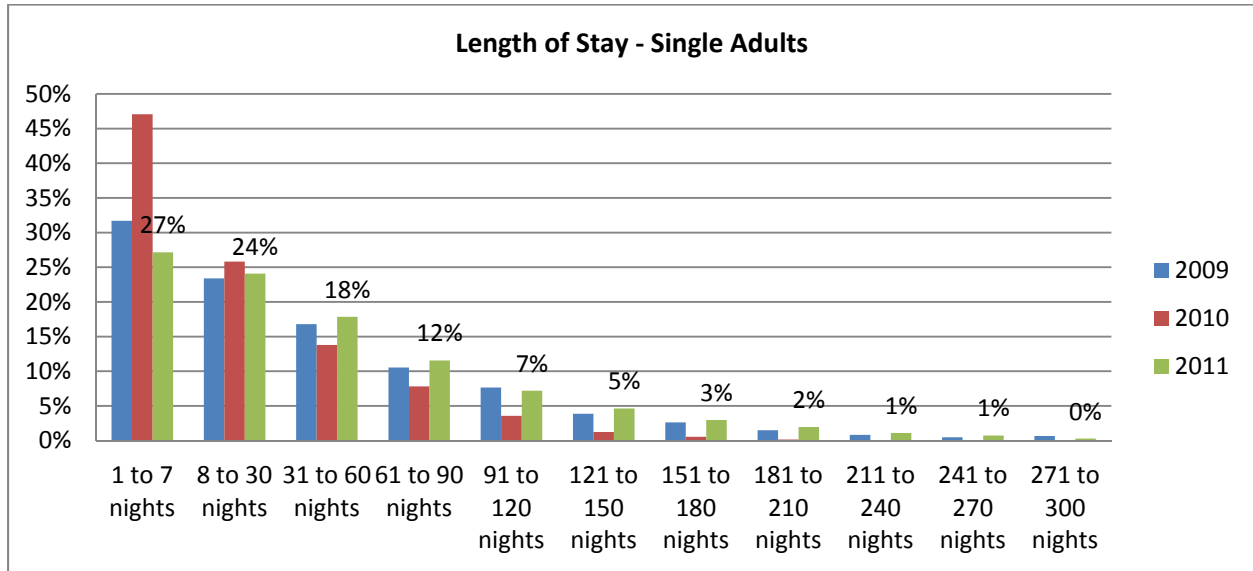


It is important for the community to determine the largest users of resources in our emergency shelter programs. Most likely, these individuals are chronic or long-term homeless individuals that may be eligible for permanent supportive housing or other assisted housing arrangements.

One of the performance measures in our community is an average length of stay in shelter of less than 30 days. During 2011, 48 percent of the families sheltered exited within 30 days from entry

into the emergency shelter (51 percent nationwide). This is a decrease of 9 percentage points compared to 2010.

For single adults, 51 percent of individuals exited the shelter within 30 days (compared to 65 percent nationwide). This is a 22 percentage points decline when compare to 2010.

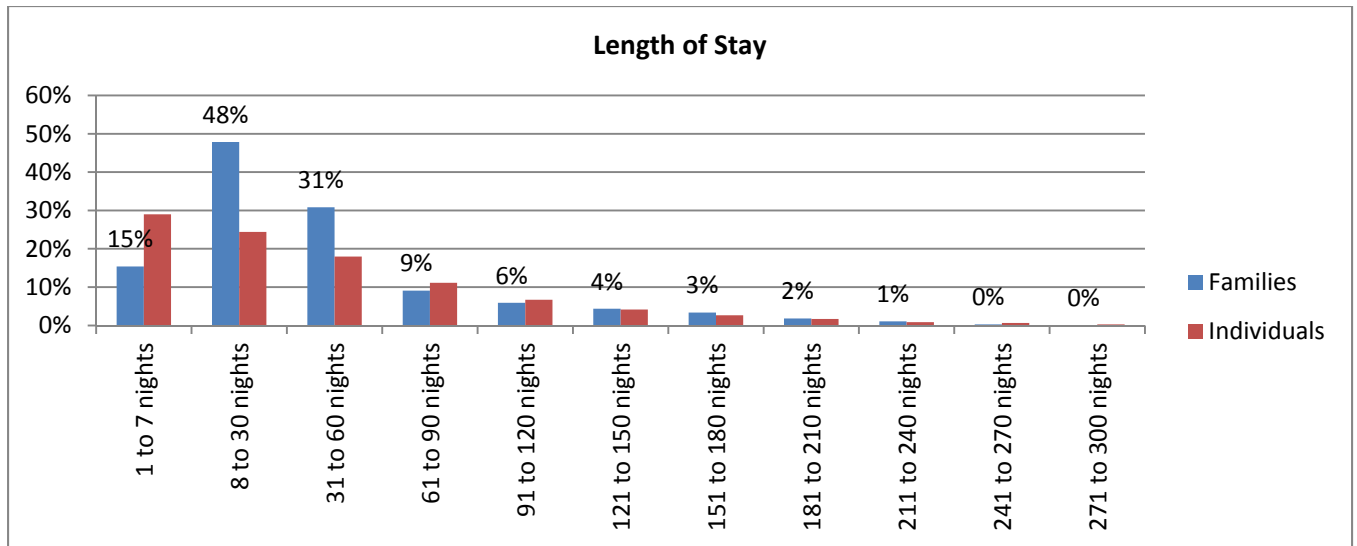


Our community needs to do a better job at decreasing the length of stay single adults and families are experiencing homelessness. One of the requirements of the federal HEARTH legislation is a decrease of the system-wide average length of stay. New performance based contracts implemented by CSB starting July 1, 2011 and transitioning all of the family “Tier II” shelters to the rapid re-housing/direct housing model will help achieve progress in this direction. The results of these measures will be visible in the next year’s AHAR.

Twenty-nine percent or 1,420 individuals stayed in shelter for more than 60 days (14 percent in 2010 and 28 percent in 2009). These individuals should be the target for intensive housing assistance and stabilization. Out of these, 533 individuals seem to meet the rebuilding lives eligibility criteria for supportive housing regarding the length of stay in shelter. If coupled with a disability these individuals should be the immediate target for supportive housing placement. According to findings at national level, 37 percent of homeless adults have a disability. Using this benchmark, we are estimating that out of this pool, 197 individuals qualify for rebuilding lives permanent supportive housing.

Number of Nights in Emergency Shelter	Emergency Shelter For Families				Emergency Shelter For Individuals			
	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%
1 to 7 nights	118	41	159	13%	425	1,018	1,443	29%
8 to 30 nights	371	123	494	40%	312	902	1,214	24%
31 to 60 nights	257	61	318	26%	226	669	895	18%
61 to 90 nights	77	17	94	8%	121	433	554	11%
91 to 120 nights	49	12	61	5%	64	269	333	7%
121 to 150 nights	37	8	45	4%	34	173	207	4%
151 to 180 nights	25	10	35	3%	22	111	133	3%
181 to 210 nights	17	2	19	2%	12	73	85	2%
211 to 240 nights	7	4	11	1%	3	41	44	1%
241 to 270 nights	3	0	3	0%	5	27	32	1%
271 to 300 nights	1	0	1	0%	3	11	14	0%
301 to 330 nights	0	0	0	0%	0	8	8	0%
331 to 360 nights	0	0	0	0%	2	6	8	0%
361 to 365 nights	0	0	0	0%	0	5	5	0%
Total	962	278	1,240	100%	1,229	3,745	4,975	100%

Below is the graphic representation of the length of stay in shelter for both families and single adults.



HUD defined long shelter stayers as those with more than 180 days in shelter. During the 12-month evaluated, our community had 196 individuals meeting this definition.

	Emergency Shelter - Families	Emergency Shelter - Singles
Long Stayers - over 180 days		
Total Long Stayers (#)- over 180 days	100	196
Age (adults only)		
18 to 30	41%	9%
31 to 50	56%	50%
51 or older	3%	41%
Race (adults only)		
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	26%	27%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%
Black or African-American	69%	65%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	4%
Multiple Races	3%	3%
Household Size (adults only)		
1 Person	0%	100%
2 Persons	25%	0%
3 Persons	35%	0%
4 Persons	20%	0%
5 or more persons	20%	0%
Special Populations (adults only)		
Veteran	0%	10%
Disabled	18%	41%

4. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Permanent Supportive Housing

The number of rebuilding lives, permanent supportive housing (PSH) units dedicated to homeless households increased from 940 in 2010 to 990 in 2011, a 5 percent increase compared to the national average increase of 8 percent. The increase in permanent supportive housing units is consistent with HUD’s emphasis on expanding the number of permanent supportive housing programs across the country as a means of ending long-term homelessness. Overall, the community is reporting 1,554 units of permanent supportive housing for homeless and disabled individuals and families.

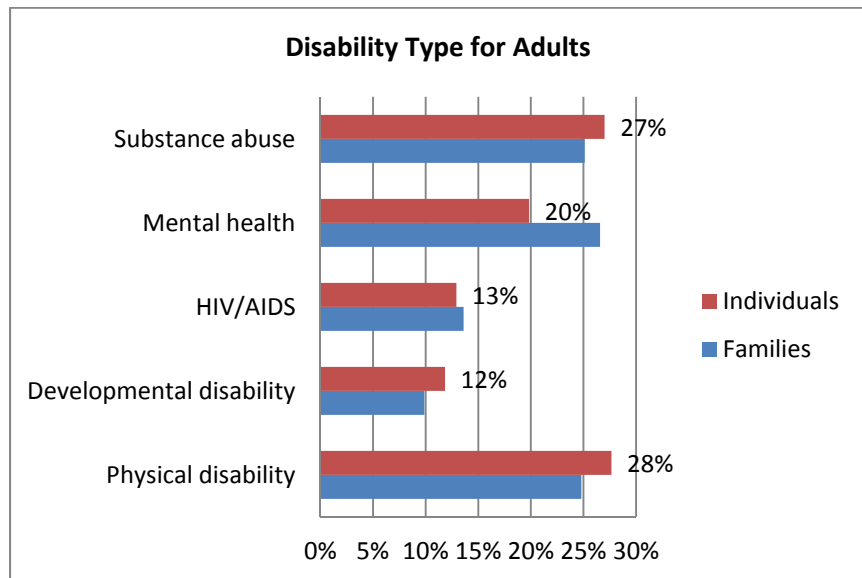
During the 12-month period analyzed 2,414 persons were served in permanent supportive housing, a 10 percent increase compared to 2010. Of these, the majority were men, non-Hispanic and Black or African-American, consistent with the finding in the population served by emergency shelters.

		Permanent Supportive Housing - Families	Permanent Supportive Housing - Individuals
Demographics	Total		
Households Served	1,986	224	1,762
Persons Served	2,414	652	1,762
Gender (adults only)			
Female	41%	78%	34%
Male	59%	22%	66%
Ethnicity (adults only)			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	98%	98%	99%
Hispanic/Latino	2%	2%	1%
Race (adults only)			
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	35%	35%	35%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	0%	1%
Black or African-American	61%	59%	61%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	1%	1%
Multiple Races	2%	5%	2%
Age (adults only)			
18 to 30	12%	35%	8%
31 to 50	46%	55%	44%
51 to 61	37%	10%	41%
62 or older	5%	1%	6%
Persons by Household Size			
1 Person	73%	0%	100%
2 Persons	7%	27%	0%
3 Persons	9%	34%	0%
4 Persons	5%	17%	0%
5 or more persons	6%	21%	0%
Special Populations (adults only)			
Veteran	11%	2%	12%
Disabled	92%	77%	94%

The majority of the adults served were in the 31-50 age group. More adults served in supportive housing are over 51 years of age than in emergency shelters and they tend to be male. We are noticing an aging of the population served in permanent supportive housing. In 2010, 27 percent of adults served were 51 years of age or older and in 2011 this percent increased to 37 percent, a significant jump. The increase shows good targeting of the new permanent supportive housing entrants towards more vulnerable individuals.

Over 92 percent (79 percent nationwide) of the population served in permanent supportive housing self-declared as disabled at program entry, another good sign regarding population targeting for these units.

Forty-seven percent of individuals self-declared as having a mental health or substance abuse disability. Specifically 27 percent of single adults have a substance abuse disability and 20 percent self-declared a mental health disability.



The other disability types are showing a significant increase compared to 2010. The reason for this finding may be two fold, better tracking of data and increase in the number of highly vulnerable persons accessing permanent supportive housing, which is the desired outcome in our community.

At entry into supportive housing, 93 percent of persons were already in a homeless situation in emergency shelter, transitional housing, on the streets or in an institution, while only 5 percent were housed or doubled-up. These percentages show the correct targeting of individuals and families for supportive housing.

Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for adults	Total	PSH - Families	PSH - Individuals
Total Already Homeless	93%	88%	95%
Emergency Shelter	49%	61%	47%
Place not meant for human habitation	33%	18%	36%
Transitional Housing	11%	9%	12%
Total From Institutional Setting	1%	3%	1%
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	1%	3%	1%
Total from "Housing"	5%	9%	4%
Rented housing unit	2%	3%	1%
Owned by Client	0%	1%	0%
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	0%	1%	0%
Staying with family	2%	3%	1%
Staying with friends	0%	0%	1%
Other living arrangement	1%	1%	1%

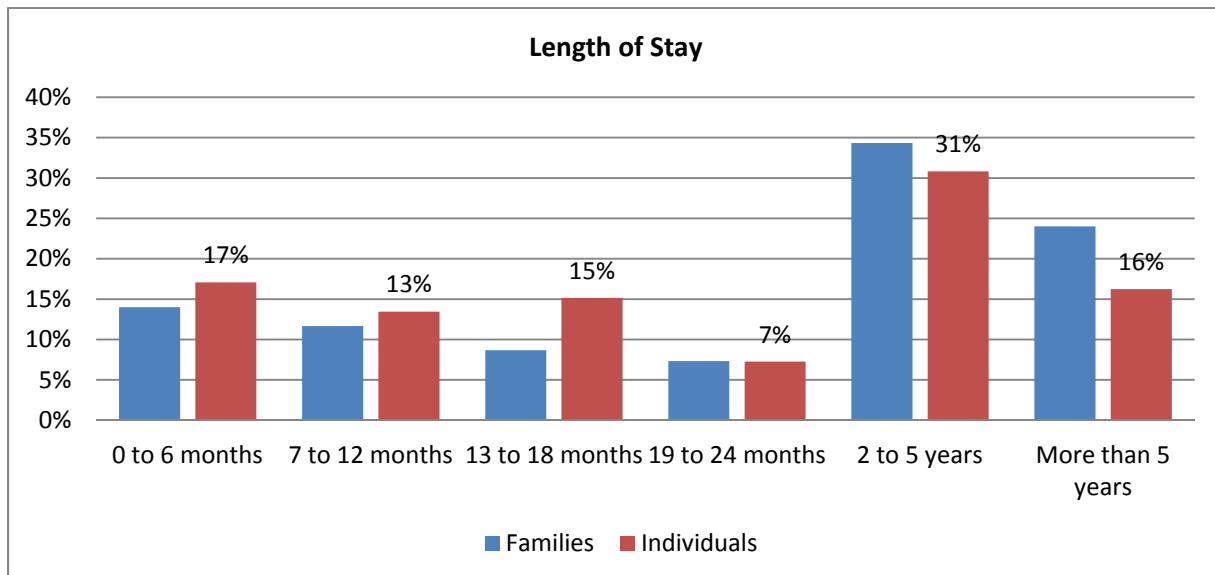
During the 12-month period analyzed 556 persons exited permanent supportive housing accounting for a 29 percent turnover rate (398 individuals and 158 individuals (69 Adults, and 89 children) in 53 family households). Fifty-eight percent of these exits were successful to a permanent housing owned or rented. Only 5 percent of those served returned to homelessness in an emergency shelter or on the streets.

What was the Destination of Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing Who Exited the Program During the Period?	Total	Permanent Supportive Housing - Families	Permanent Supportive Housing - Individuals
Emergency Shelter (including a youth shelter, or hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	5%	5%	5%
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	0%	0%	0%
Permanently Housing for formerly homeless persons (such as SHP, S+C, or SRO Mod Rehab)	0%	0%	0%
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0%	0%	1%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	2%	2%	2%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	4%	3%	5%
Rental by client	55%	51%	57%
Owned by client	3%	6%	2%
Staying or living with family member's room, apartment, or house	15%	21%	12%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment, or house	5%	3%	6%
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	1%	3%	0%
Foster care home or foster care group home	1%	2%	0%
Place not meant for habitation (eg. A vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)	0%	0%	1%
Deceased	2%	1%	3%
Other living arrangement	1%	0%	2%
Exited, but missing information on destination	4%	3%	4%

Of those individuals that exited and those that continued to stay in supportive housing, 47 percent of single adults and 58 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years (48 percent nationwide). These percentages show a good long-term stability for the households in supportive housing. The table below shows the length of stay in permanent supportive housing for all households served during the period analyzed.

Total Length of Stay for Adults in Permanent Supportive Housing for the Most Recent Consecutive Stay During the Reporting Period	Permanent Supportive Housing for Families				Permanent Supportive Housing for Individuals			
	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%
0 to 6 months	35	7	42	14%	118	183	301	17%
7 to 12 months	29	6	35	12%	91	146	237	13%
13 to 18 months	19	7	26	19%	88	179	267	15%
19 to 24 months	17	5	22	17%	51	77	128	7%
2 to 5 years	80	23	103	34%	155	388	543	31%
More than 5 years	55	17	72	24%	103	183	286	16%
Total	235	65	300	100%	606	1156	1762	100%

Below is the graphic representation of the length of stay in supportive housing for both families and single adults that were served during the period analyzed.



When looking only at the households that left the program during the period, 50 percent of single adults and 38 percent of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years.

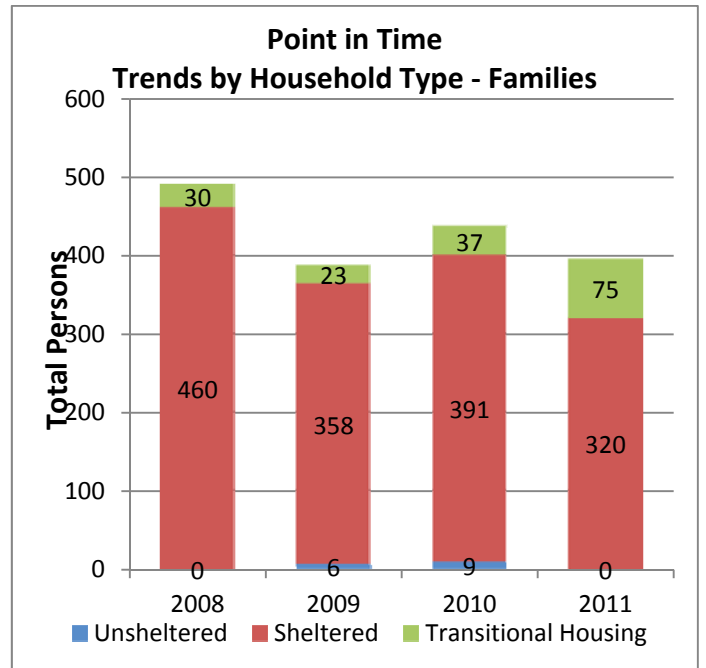
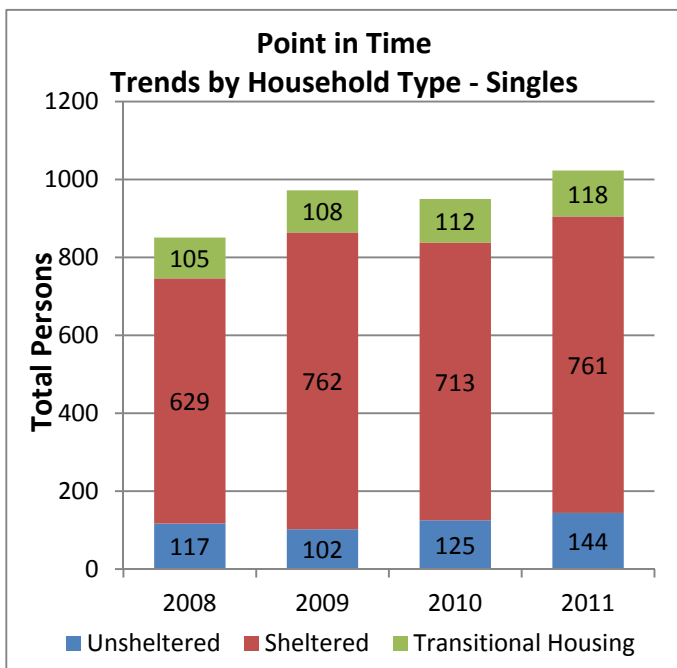
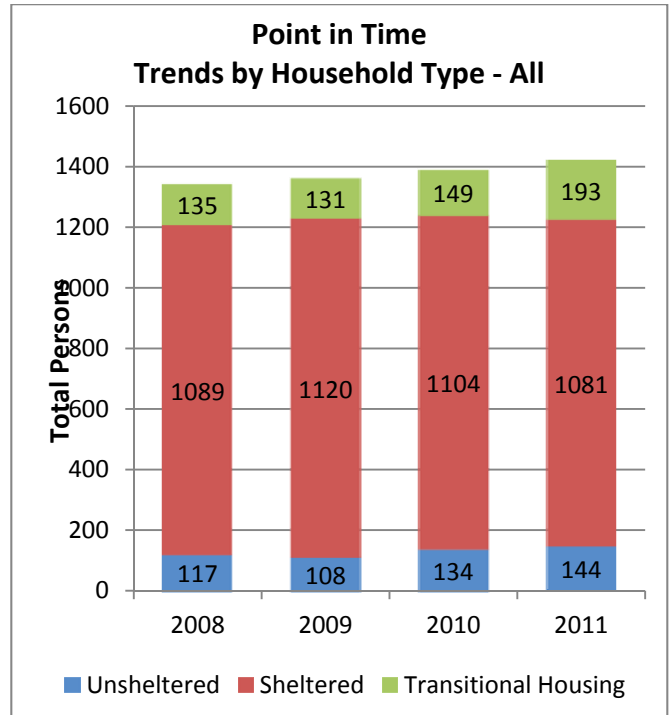
Total Length of Stay for Adults in Permanent Supportive Housing who left during the period	Permanent Supportive Housing for Families				Permanent Supportive Housing for Individuals			
	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%
0 to 6 months	15	1	16	23%	23	19	42	11%
7 to 12 months	6	2	8	12%	27	23	50	13%
13 to 18 months	8	2	10	14%	28	36	64	16%
19 to 24 months	7	2	9	13%	23	20	43	11%
2 to 5 years	14	4	18	26%	39	95	134	34%
More than 5 years	5	3	8	12%	28	37	65	16%
Total	55	14	69	100%	168	230	398	100%

5. Point in Time (PIT) Count Statistics

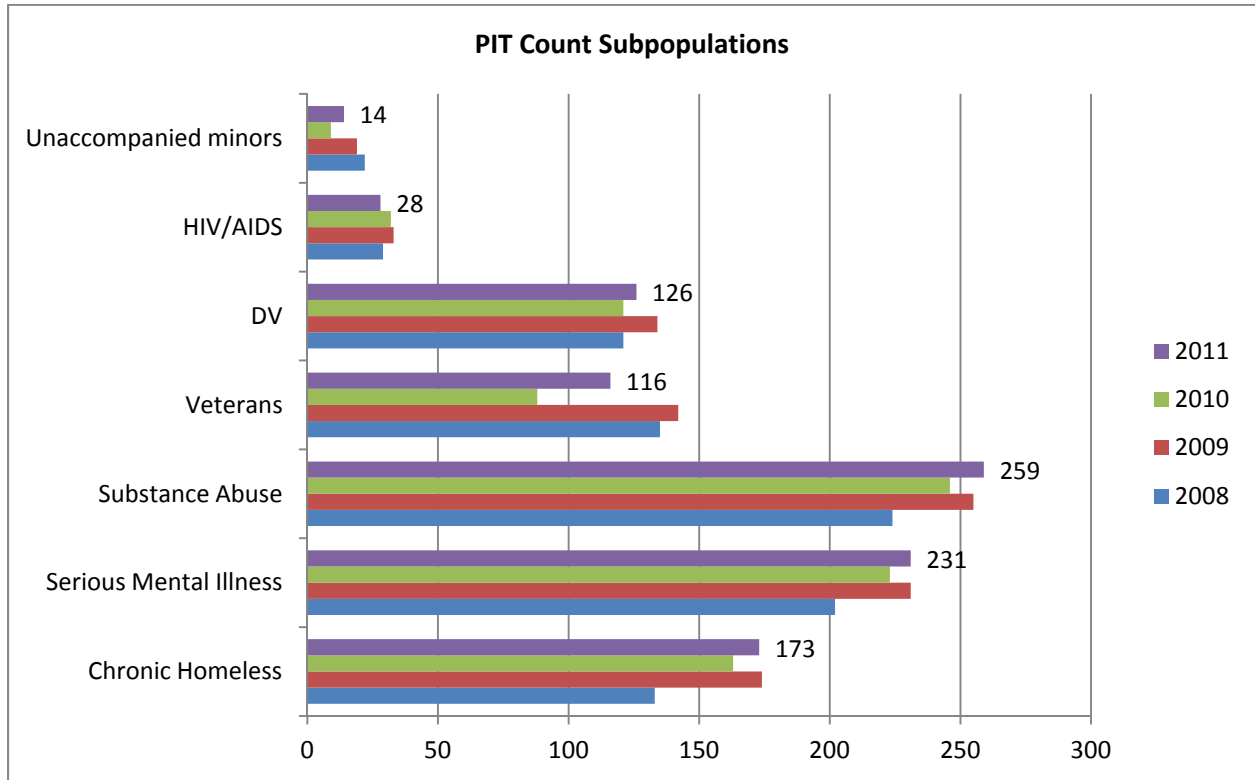
On a single night in January, each community is asked to conduct a thorough enumeration of the homeless population. Our community counted 1,418 homeless individuals on January 25, 2011. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 2.2 percent over last year from 1,387 in January 2010 compared to the national average of 1.1 percent.

Ten percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation (compared to 38 percent nationwide). Ninety percent of those counted were sheltered, sleeping in emergency shelter or transitional housing.

Seventy-two percent of the people who were homeless on the single night of the PIT count were single adults (63 percent nationwide).



The PIT data also provides information on the number of homeless people who are in specific subpopulations. The numbers for our community are estimated numbers for each subpopulation based on the Rebuilding Lives research data and specific information about each of the subpopulations.



Eight percent of the Franklin county PIT population was represented by veterans, compared to 12 percent nationwide. The number of veterans counted increased by 32 percent over last year, from 88 in January 2010 to 116 in January 2011. This increase is attributable to the involvement of the Veterans Administration in the PIT count and a concerted effort to accurately count veterans.



communityshelterboard

111 liberty street, suite 150 | columbus, ohio 43215 | 614 221 9195/ main | 614 221 9199/ fax

