

ANNUAL HOMELESS ASSESSMENT REPORT

2010
10/01/2009 – 09/30/2010

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 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) for Columbus and Franklin County.

The AHAR is a report to the U.S. Congress on the extent and nature of homelessness in America, prepared by the 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, 2009 – September 30, 2010. The data are collected in 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 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was used as a resource. Comparative statistics, other important national data and narrative from the report above was 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	46 (8 rolling stock)
Tier II	Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	24 (8 rolling stock)
Total Capacity		120

¹ Starting with 7/1/2010, the capacity for the Family Shelter System decreased to reflect the true shelter capacity by removing the units that are used to pilot the rolling stock/direct housing model. The current capacity of this system is 96.

Single Adult Emergency Shelter System:

Men's Programs	Regular Capacity	Seasonal Overflow Capacity	Total Capacity
Faith Mission on 8 th Avenue	95	50	145
Faith Mission on 6 th Street	110	55	165
Friends of the Homeless Men's Shelter ²	130	25	155
Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate shelter)	42	0	42
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio Men's Shelter	40	0	40
YMCA Housing Stabilization Beds ¹	0	5	5
<i>Total Capacity</i>	417	135	552

Women's Programs	Regular Capacity	Seasonal Overflow Capacity	Total Capacity
Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42	8	50
Faith Mission Nancy's Place Seasonal overflow Alternate site	0	40	10
Friends of the Homeless Rebecca's Place	47	7	54
Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate Shelter)	8	5	13
<i>Total Capacity</i>	97	60	157

² Faith Mission contracted with Friends of the Homeless for 10 units of overflow and with YMCA for 5 units of overflow in FY2010.

Transitional Housing Programs

Projects	Unit Capacity
Amethyst-RSvP	8
Huckleberry House-Transitional Living Program	24
Friends of the Homeless-New Horizons	36
VOAGO - Veterans	40
	108

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	-
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 Leasing, Southeast	30	-
Rebuilding Lives PACT Team Initiative	108	-
Safe Haven Apartments, Community Housing Network ³	13	-
Scattered Site Apartments, Southeast ⁴	90	-
Southpoint Place, Community Housing Network	46	-
St. Clair Hotel, Community Housing Network	26	-
Sunshine Terrace, YMCA ⁵	75	-

³ 3 units can house couples.

⁴ 15 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

⁵ 10 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

The Commons at Chantry, Maryhaven/National Church Residences	50	-
The Commons at Grant, National Church Residences	50	-
The Commons at Buckingham, National Church Residences	75	-
YMCA 40 W. Long ⁶	105	-
YWCA WINGS	69	-
Community Housing Network-Family Homes	-	15
Community Housing Network-Wilson	-	8
VOAGO - Family Supportive Housing	-	30
Amethyst-SPC	-	92
Columbus AIDS Task Force-TRA	-	89
Community Housing Network-SRA SPC	-	172
Community Housing Network-TRA SPC	-	149
Faith Mission-Shelter Plus Care	-	9
	940	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

⁶ 25 units designated for Critical Access Housing.

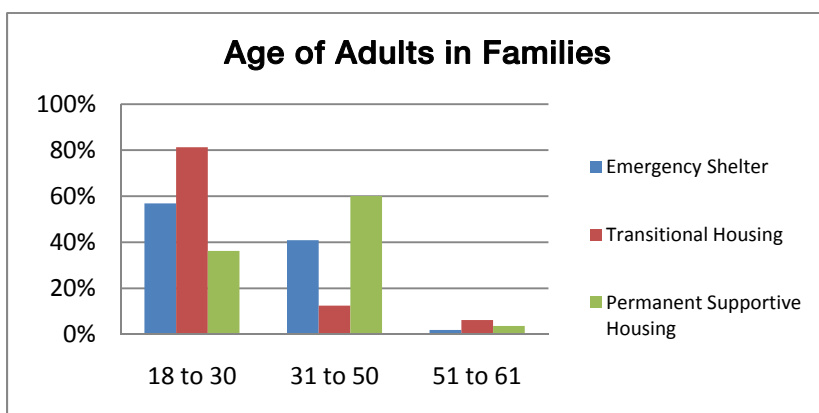
1. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Families in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

During the report period, 1,020 families⁷ were served in the three types of programs evaluated.

How Many Family Households Stayed in	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
...at any time during the covered time period?	799	26	195
...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 28, 2009)?	121	14	156
...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 27, 2010)?	105	14	152
...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 28, 2010)?	107	10	150
...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 28, 2010)?	112	5	149

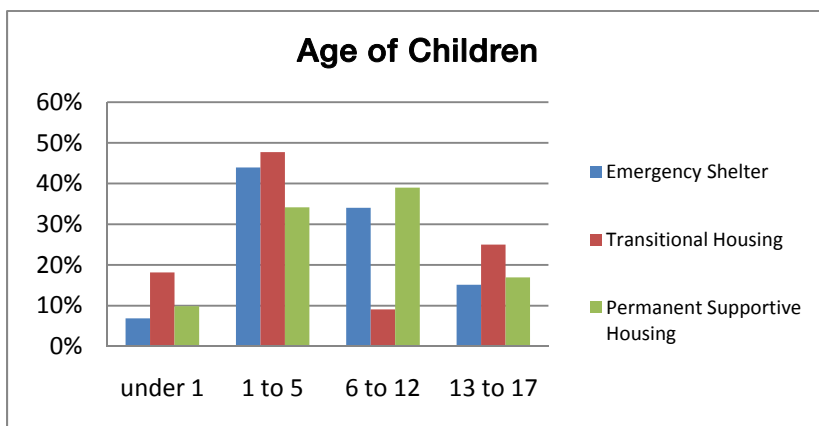
The majority of the families stayed in emergency shelter. The vast majority of families housed in transitional housing were youth served by Huckleberry House.

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



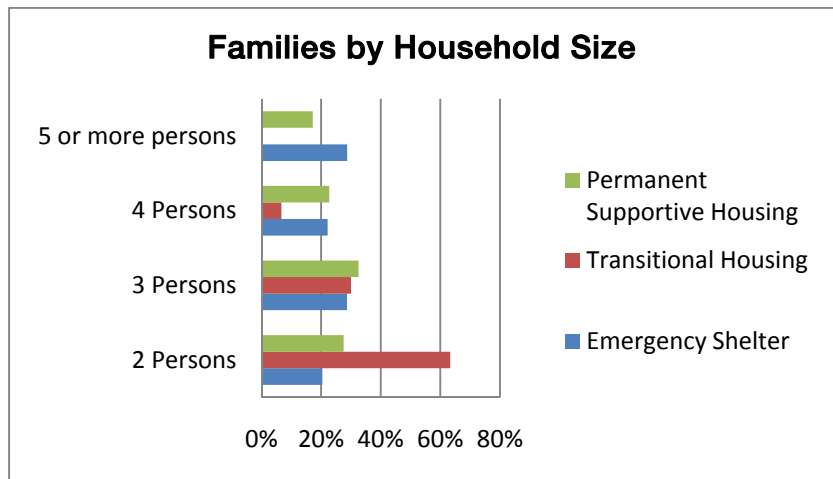
51% of children in emergency shelters were below the age of 5. In transitional housing, 66% of children were under the age of 5. Most of these children are served by Huckleberry House in their transitional living program for youth.

The average family size was 3.3 in emergency shelters, 2.3 in transitional housing and 2.9 in permanent supportive housing.



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% of the families served in emergency shelter had 3 or more members and 29% had 5 or more persons in the family (compared to 23% nationwide). Stably housing large families continues to be a challenge in the emergency shelter system.



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	77%	100%	85%
Male	23%	0%	15%

Gender of Children	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Female	50%	75%	54%
Male	50%	25%	46%

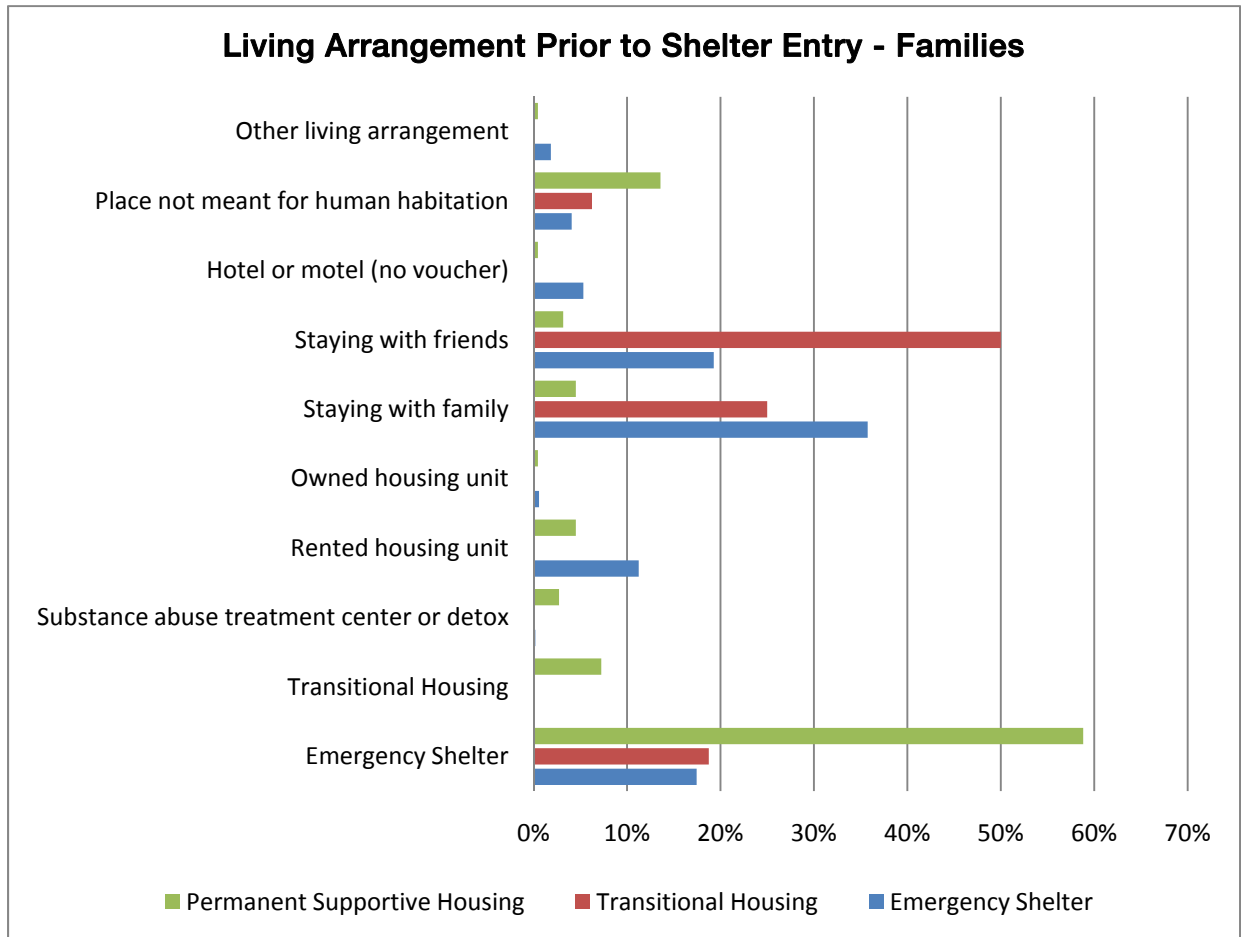
More than 95% of adults in families were Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino in all three groups analyzed. The majority of the adults served were Black or African-American, with the highest percentage served in the transitional housing programs.

Race of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino	22%	3%	31%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	2%	1%
Black or African-American	70%	88%	61%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0%	3%	1%
Multiple Races	5%	3%	5%

Veterans were served only by emergency shelters and accounted for 2% of the sheltered population. It is worthwhile noting a high percent of disabled adults, with 100% of adults in transitional housing self-reporting as having a disability.

Special Populations	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Veterans	2%	0%	0%
Disabled	12%	100%	83%

More than 90% 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 55%, was “staying with family” or “staying with friends”, in a doubled up situation (43% nationwide). 12% of families rented or owned housing prior to entry into emergency shelter (19.7% nationwide).



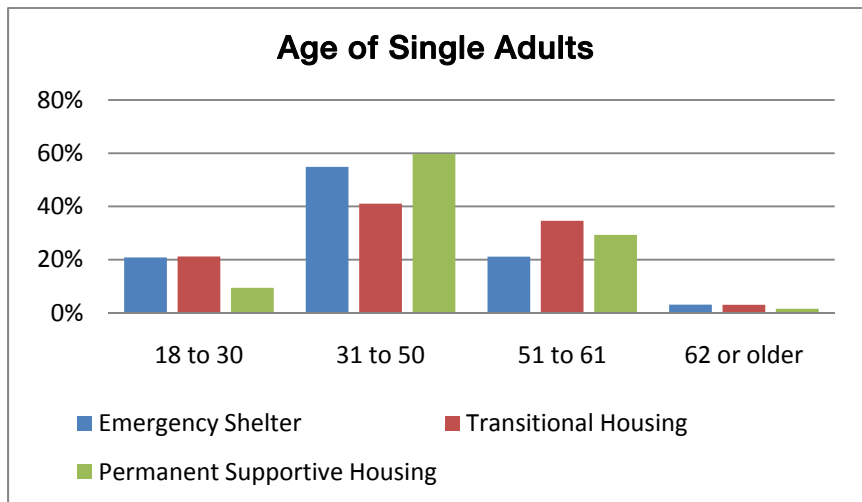
2. Comparative Demographic Characteristic of Single Adults in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing

During the report period, 6,513 single adults⁸ were served in the three types of programs evaluated.

How Many Single Adult Households Stayed in	Emergency Shelters	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
...at any time during the covered time period?	4519	362	1632
...on Wednesday of the last week in October (October 28, 2009)?	628	92	1190
...on Wednesday of the last week in January (January 27, 2010)?	799	91	1180
...on Wednesday of the last week in April (April 28, 2010)?	555	91	1187
...on Wednesday of the last week in July (July 28, 2010)?	540	101	1269

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 overflow 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 types, underlining the vulnerability of the supportive housing population.



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%	36%
Male	75%	70%	64%

Similar to families, more than 95% 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.

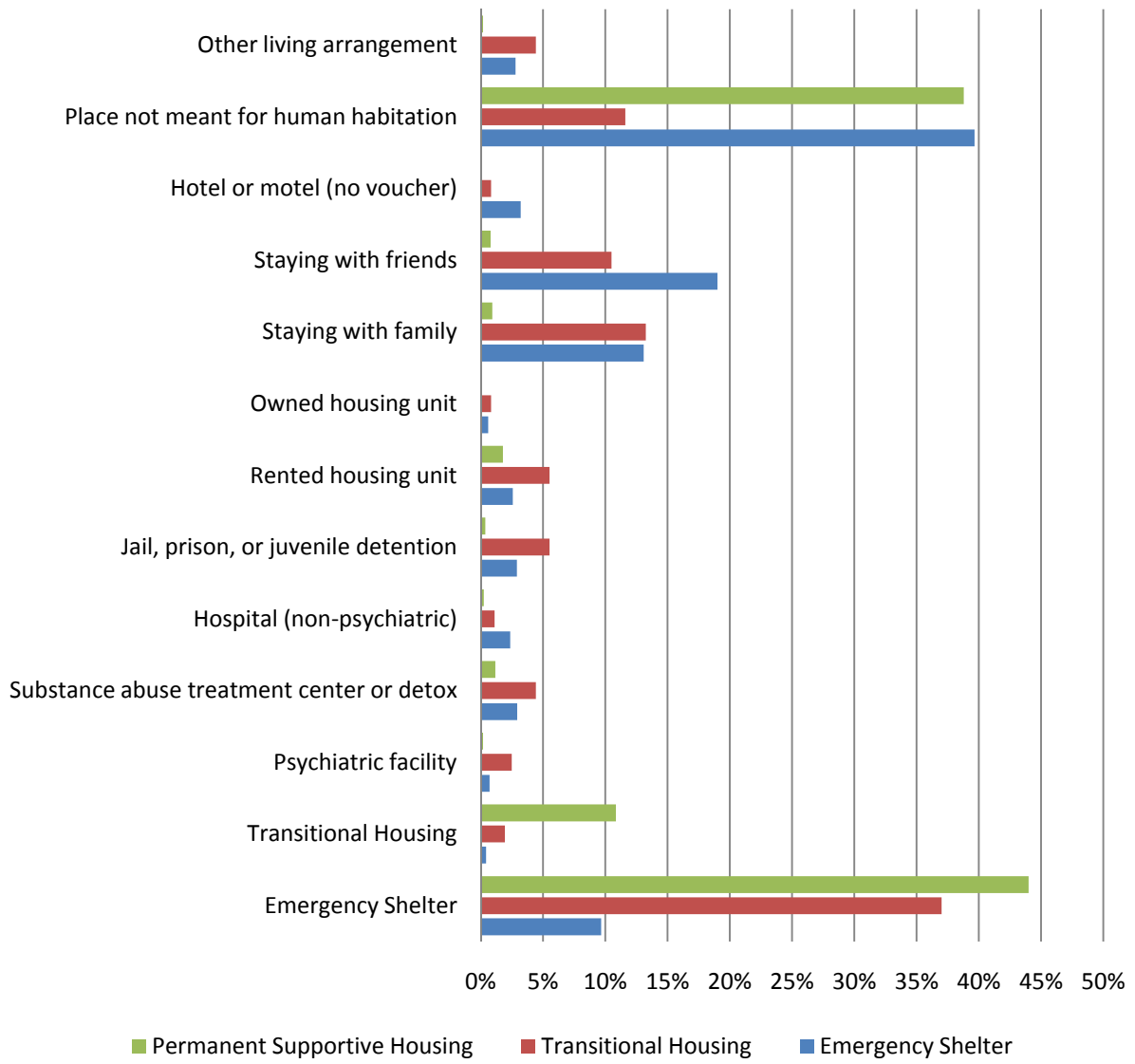
Race of Adults	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
White, Non-Hispanic/-Latino	39%	41%	36%
White, Hispanic/Latino	0%	0%	1%
Black or African-American	57%	54%	60%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2%	1%	0%
Multiple Races	1%	4%	2%

12% 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	12%	52%	11%
Disabled	42%	74%	95%

79% of single adults served in emergency shelters 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 40%, was “place not meant for human habitation” (compared to 17% nationwide), seconded at 32% by “staying with family” or “staying with friends”, in a doubled up situation (compared to 27% nationwide). 95% of adults served by the permanent supportive housing programs came directly from the streets, emergency shelter or institutions.

Living Arrangement Prior to Shelter Entry - Singles



3. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Emergency Shelters

During the 12-month period analyzed 7,182 persons were served in emergency shelters. A typical homeless person in 2010 was an adult male, a member of a minority group, middle-aged and single. Men are overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population – 65% of homeless adults are men (compared to 67% nationwide) compared to 40.5% of adults in poverty. 62% of the sheltered homeless population is Black or African-American, 5 times higher than their share of the U.S population and 2.8 times their share of the poverty population. The national number for the same population is 38.7%. 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	5,318	799	4,519
Persons Served	7,182	2,663	4,519
Gender (adults only)			
Female	35%	77%	25%
Male	65%	23%	75%
Ethnicity (adults only)			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	97%	96%	97%
Hispanic/Latino	3%	4%	2%
Race (adults only)			
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	33%	22%	39%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%	0%
Black or African-American	62%	70%	57%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	0%	2%
Multiple Races	3%	5%	1%
Age (adults only)			
18 to 30	28%	57%	21%
31 to 50	52%	41%	55%
51 to 61	18%	2%	21%
62 or older	3%	0%	3%
Persons by Household Size			
1 Person	63%	0%	100%
2 Persons	8%	20%	N/A
3 Persons	11%	29%	N/A
4 Persons	8%	22%	N/A
5 or more persons	11%	29%	N/A
Special Populations (adults only)			
Veterans	10%	2%	12%
Disabled	36%	12%	42%

Only 3% of the sheltered homeless population is 62 years old or older compared to 11.3% of the poverty population and 15.4% of the total U.S. population.

Nearly two thirds of the total sheltered population (63%) is in single-person household, nearly 4 times the proportion of such households in poverty and 5 times the proportion in the national population. In 2009 the percent of families with 5 or more persons was at 27%, in 2010 this number increased to 29%. If continued, the increase in the size of the families presents an added housing challenge to the providers. Larger families seem to be more prevalent in our community than nationally, where the percent of families with 5 or more persons is at 7.9%.

Veterans are more likely to be represented in the sheltered homeless population than in the general population. Veterans represent 10% of all sheltered adults compared to 5.2% of the poverty population and 9.7% 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 2009, the shelters served the same number of single adults. However, in 2010, 32% of these adults were found using more than one emergency shelter compared to only 29% in 2009. In 2010 single adults showed more movement between shelters which 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. The single adult population is older than the population served by the family programs. 24% of the single adults served in emergency shelters were over 51 years of age, while only 2% 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.

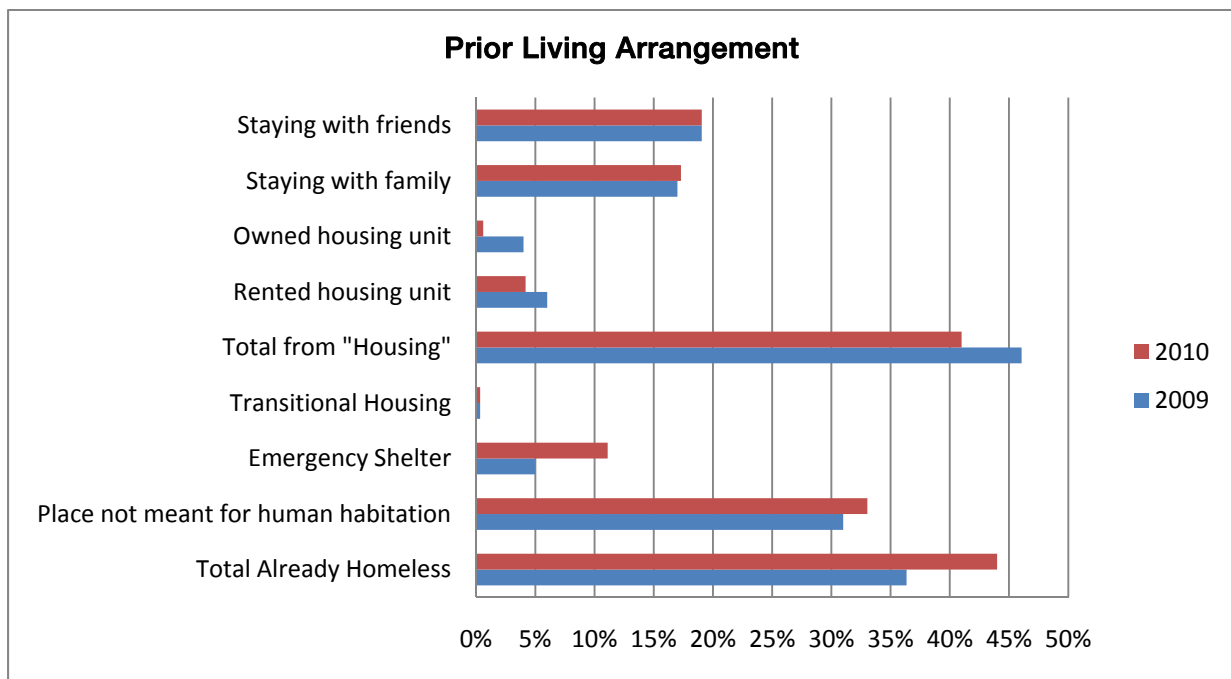
At entry into shelter, 44% of adults were already in a homeless situation while 41% were housed or doubled-up (compared to 41% nationwide). The 7% of adults that entered the shelter from an institution shows a concerning trend of other systems releasing their clients into the homeless system.

Living Arrangement the Night Before Program Entry for adults in emergency shelters	Total	Emergency Shelter - Families	Emergency Shelter - Singles
Total Already Homeless	44%	22%	50%
Place not meant for human habitation	33%	4%	40%
Emergency Shelter	11%	17%	10%
Transitional Housing	0%	0%	0%
Total From Institutional Setting	7%	0%	9%
Psychiatric facility	1%	0%	1%
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	2%	0%	3%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	2%	0%	2%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	2%	0%	3%
Total from "Housing"	41%	67%	35%
Rented housing unit	4%	11%	3%
Owned housing unit	1%	1%	1%
Staying with family	17%	36%	13%
Staying with friends	19%	19%	19%

Total from Other Situations	7%	11%	6%
Hotel or motel (no voucher)	4%	5%	3%
Other living arrangement	3%	2%	3%
Missing the information	1%	4%	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 2009, 10% of adults served in emergency shelters were coming from a rental or ownership situation. In 2010 this percent decreased to 5% while the percent of those staying in a doubled-up situation stayed the same. On the other hand, in 2009 only 5% of adults came to shelter from another emergency shelter. In the current period this percent increased to 11%. This is an extremely concerning trend as it may indicate that more individuals entered the cycle of homelessness without being able to exit successfully.



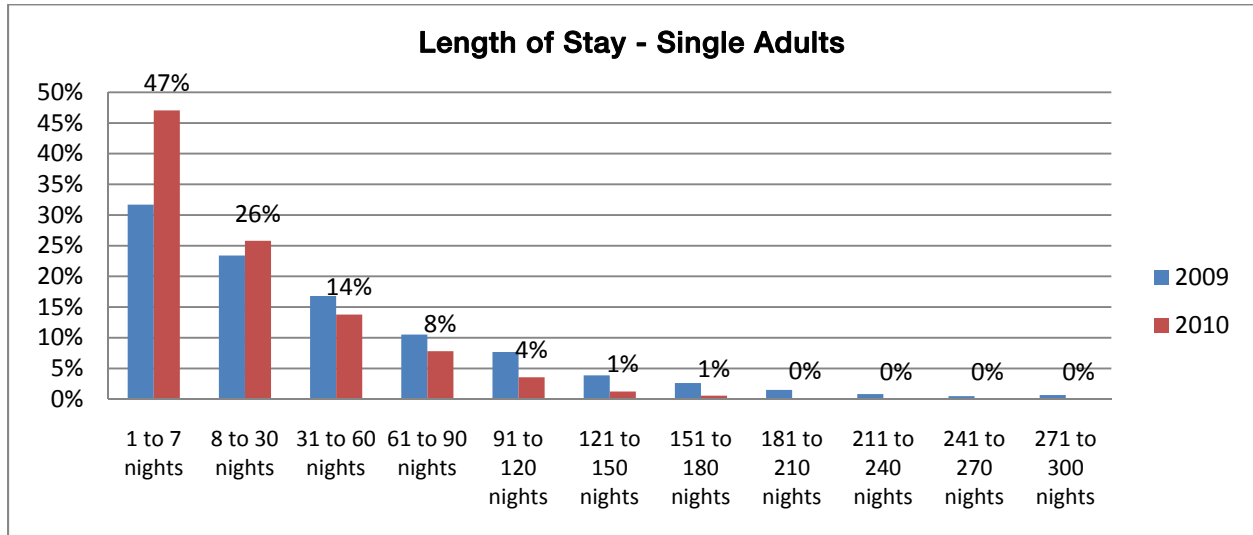
It is important for the community to determine the largest users of resources in our emergency shelter programs. Most likely, these individuals are chronic or long-term homeless individuals that may be eligible for permanent supportive housing or other assisted housing arrangements.

The new HUD rules that will be implemented under the HEARTH Act will enter into effect in 2011. One of the performance measures that each community will have to meet is an average length of stay in shelter or transitional housing of less than 30 days.

57% of the families sheltered exit within 30 days from entry into the emergency shelter. The rest of the families were served by the Tier II shelters, adding to the sheltered length of stay of these

families. With the transition of the Tier II shelter units to direct housing units this length of stay will decrease significantly.

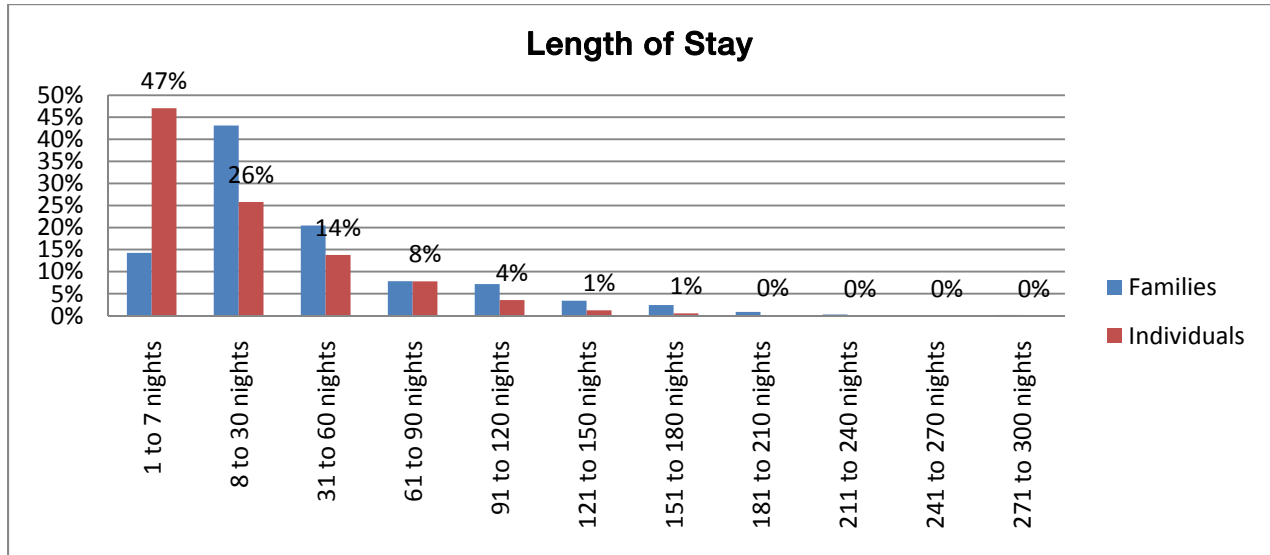
For single adults, 73% of individuals exited the shelter within 30 days (compared to 65.9% nationwide). This is an improvement over 2009 where only 55% of individuals exited within 30 days.



14% or 603 individuals stayed in shelter for more than 60 days (28% in 2009). These individuals should be the target for intensive housing assistance and stabilization. Out of these, 89 individuals meet the rebuilding lives eligibility criteria for supportive housing. If coupled with a disability these individuals should be the immediate target for supportive housing placement.

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	119	28	147	14%	572	1554	2126	47%
8 to 30 nights	340	105	445	43%	277	889	1166	26%
31 to 60 nights	163	48	211	20%	137	486	623	14%
61 to 90 nights	62	19	81	8%	80	273	353	8%
91 to 120 nights	53	21	74	7%	31	130	161	4%
121 to 150 nights	32	3	35	3%	15	41	56	1%
151 to 180 nights	18	7	25	2%	5	20	25	1%
181 to 210 nights	7	2	9	1%	1	6	7	0%
211 to 240 nights	2	1	3	0%	0	1	1	0%
241 to 270 nights	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
271 to 300 nights	2	0	2	0%	0	0	0	0%
Total	798	234	1032	100%	1118	3400	4518	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 only 22 individuals meeting this definition. It is worthwhile noting the age group for the single adults in this category (75% are over 51 years of age) and the higher percentage of self-reported disability of these individuals.

	Emergency Shelter - Families	Emergency Shelter - Singles
Long Stayers - over 180 days		
Total Long Stayers (#)- over 180 days	14	8
Age (adults only)		
18 to 30	50%	0%
31 to 50	36%	25%
51 or older	14%	75%
Race (adults only)		
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	26%	63%
White, Hispanic/Latino	0%	0%
Black or African-American	63%	38%
Asian	0%	0%
Multiple Races	11%	0%
Household Size (adults only)		
1 Person	0%	100%
2 Persons	9%	0%
3 Persons	15%	0%
4 Persons	35%	0%
5 or more persons	41%	0%
Special Populations (adults only)		
Veteran	7%	13%
Disabled	21%	63%

4. Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Households in Permanent Supportive Housing

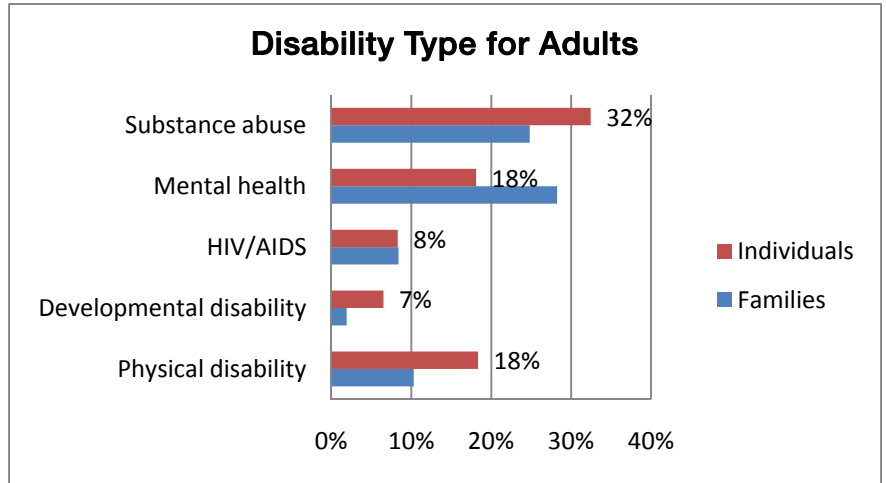
During the 12-month period analyzed 2,204 persons were served in permanent supportive housing. Of these, the majority were men, non-Hispanic and Black or African-American, consistent with the finding in the population served by emergency shelters. However, there were many more women heads of households served in the family programs than in the single adult programs.

		Permanent Supportive Housing - Families	Permanent Supportive Housing - Individuals
Demographics	Total		
Households Served	1,827	195	1,632
Persons Served	2,204	572	1,632
Gender (adults only)			
Female	42%	85%	36%
Male	58%	15%	64%
Ethnicity (adults only)			
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	98%	97%	98%
Hispanic/Latino	2%	3%	1%
Race (adults only)			
White, Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	35%	31%	36%
White, Hispanic/Latino	1%	1%	1%
Black or African-American	61%	61%	60%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	1%	0%
Multiple Races	3%	5%	2%
Age (adults only)			
18 to 30	13%	36%	9%
31 to 50	60%	60%	60%
51 to 61	26%	4%	29%
62 or older	1%	0%	2%
Persons by Household Size			
1 Person	74%	0%	100%
2 Persons	7%	28%	0%
3 Persons	9%	33%	0%
4 Persons	6%	23%	0%
5 or more persons	5%	17%	0%
Special Populations (adults only)			
Veteran	9%	0%	11%
Disabled	93%	83%	95%

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.

Over 90% of the population served in permanent supportive housing self-declared as disabled at entry into the program, showing good population targeting for these units.

More than 50% of individuals self-declared as having a mental health or substance abuse disability. Specifically 18% of single adults have a mental health disability and 32% self-declared a substance abuse disability.



At entry into supportive housing, 93% of persons were already in a homeless situation in emergency shelter, on the streets or in an institution, while only 4% 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	Permanent Supportive Housing - Families	Permanent Supportive Housing - Individuals
Total Already Homeless	92%	80%	94%
Emergency Shelter	46%	59%	44%
Place not meant for human habitation	36%	14%	39%
Transitional Housing	10%	7%	11%
Total From Institutional Setting	1%	3%	1%
Substance abuse treatment center or detox	1%	3%	1%
Total from "Housing"	4%	12%	4%
Rented housing unit	2%	5%	2%
Staying with family	1%	5%	1%
Staying with friends	1%	3%	1%

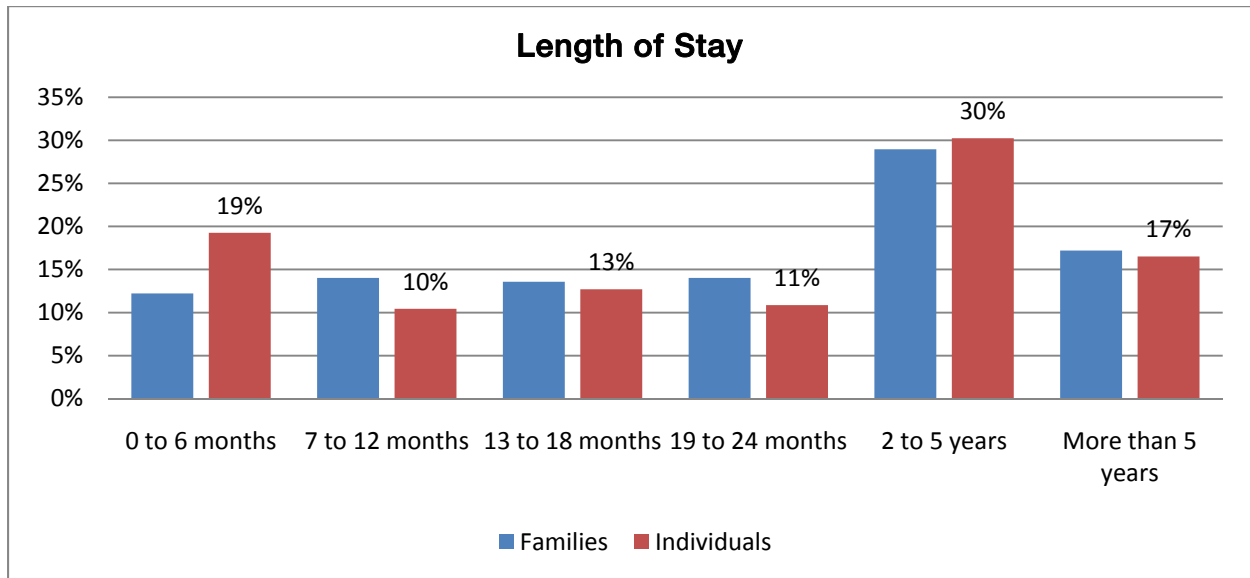
During the 12-month period analyzed 465 persons exited permanent supportive housing accounting for a 25% turnover rate (324 individuals and 141 individuals in 51 family households). 53% of these exits were successful to a permanent housing owned or rented. Only 4% of those served returned to homelessness 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)	3%	0%	3%
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1%	0%	1%
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	3%	4%	3%
Hospital (non-psychiatric)	0%	0%	1%
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	4%	1%	6%
Room, apartment, or house that you rent	52%	55%	50%
Apartment or house that you own	1%	0%	2%
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment, or house	15%	23%	11%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment, or house	7%	9%	6%
Foster care home or foster care group home	0%	0%	0%
Place not meant for habitation (eg. A vehicle, an abandoned building, or anywhere outside)	1%	0%	1%
Exited, other destination not listed above	13%	8%	15%
Exited, but missing information on destination	0%	0%	1%

Of those individuals that exited and those that continued to stay in supportive housing, 47% of single adults and 46% of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years. These percentages show a good long-term stability for the households in supportive housing. The table below show 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	23	4	27	12%	123	191	314	19%
7 to 12 months	25	6	31	14%	73	97	170	10%
13 to 18 months	23	7	30	14%	78	129	207	13%
19 to 24 months	27	4	31	14%	54	123	177	11%
2 to 5 years	54	10	64	29%	155	338	493	30%
More than 5 years	36	2	38	17%	102	167	269	17%
Total	188	33	221	100%	585	1045	1630	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 analyzed, 42% of single adults and 35% of adults in families stayed in supportive housing for more than 2 years.

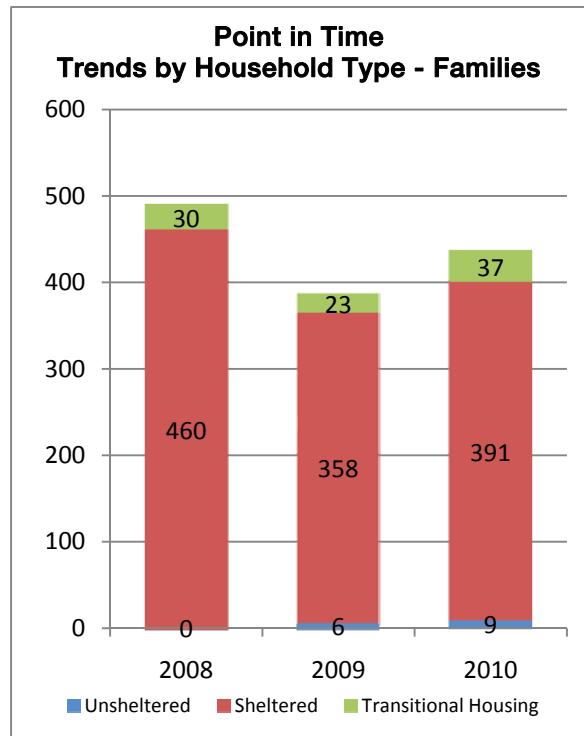
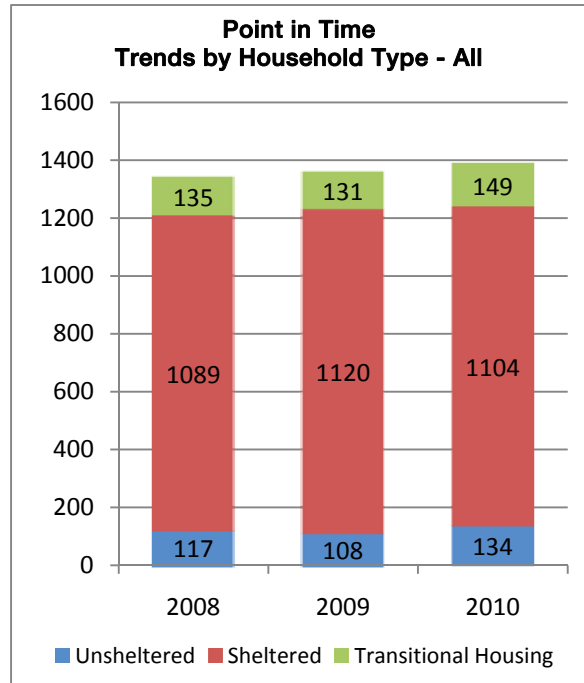
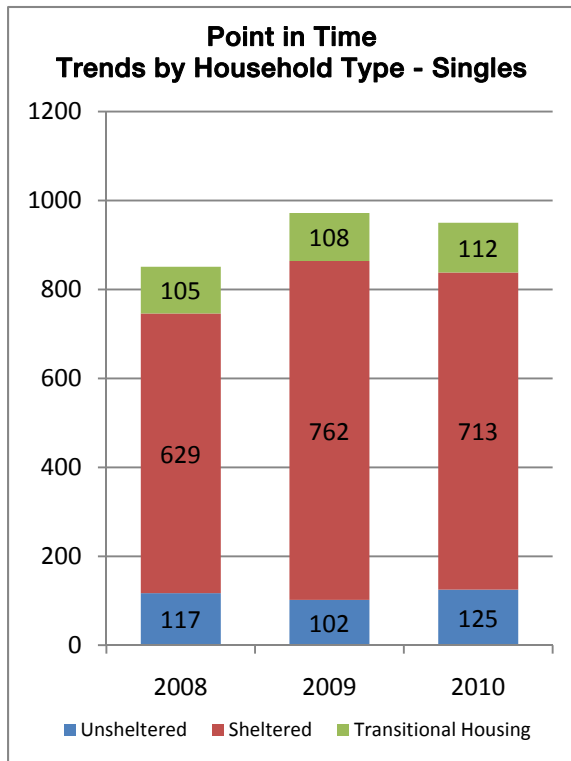
Total Length of Stay for Adults in Permanent Supportive Housing who left during the period	Permanent Supportive Housing for Families				Permanent Supportive Housing for Individuals			
	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%	# of Females	# of Males	Total	%
0 to 6 months	16	9	25	18%	34	17	51	16%
7 to 12 months	20	6	26	19%	23	19	42	13%
13 to 18 months	20	17	37	27%	22	28	50	15%
19 to 24 months	3	0	3	2%	15	30	45	14%
2 to 5 years	29	12	41	29%	38	63	101	31%
More than 5 years	7	2	9	6%	12	22	34	11%
Total	95	46	141	100%	144	179	323	100%

5. Point in Time (PIT) Count Statistics

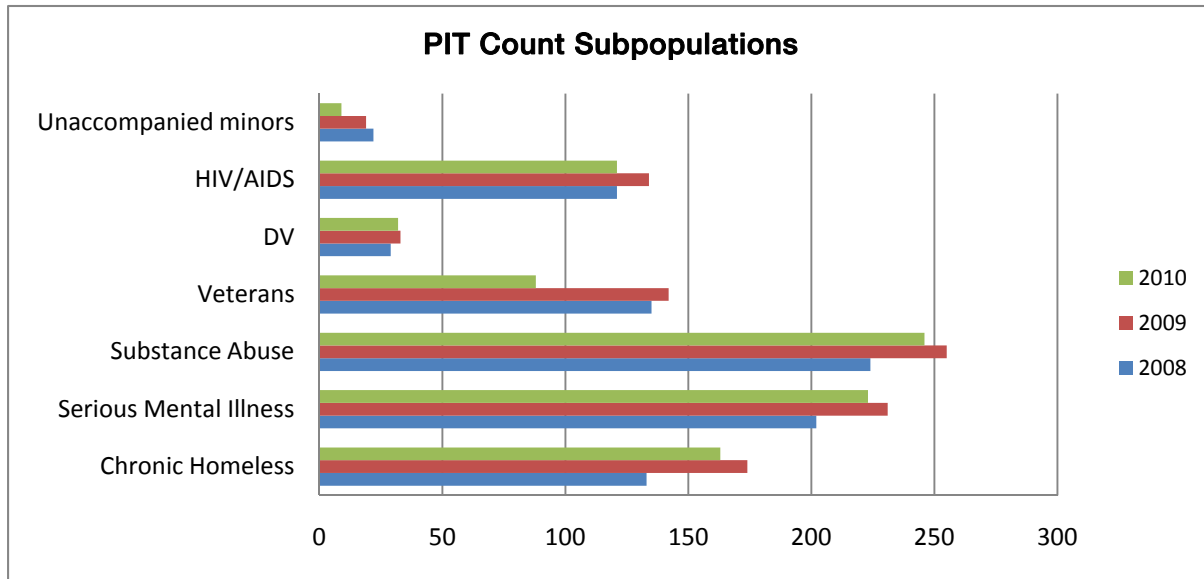
On a single night in January, each community is asked to conduct a thorough enumeration of the homeless. Our community counted 1,387 homeless individuals on January 26, 2010.

11% of this population was found to be unsheltered sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation (compared to 37% nationwide). 89% of those counted were sheltered, sleeping in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

More than two-thirds or 68% of the people who were homeless on the single night of the PIT count were single adults (63% nationwide).



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



No significant variation is noted in the above trends and counts for the past three years.



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