

Community Shelter Board

Snapshot Report 2017



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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 experiencing homelessness in our community. Programs funded by Community Shelter Board serve the majority of households experiencing homelessness in our community. The Snapshot Report includes sections specific to veteran homelessness and transitional age youth homelessness.

Data includes trend information over calendar years 1995 – 2016. All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the Columbus Service Point 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 leads a coordinated effort to both prevent and end homelessness every day, while also assuring the immediate needs of those experiencing homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County are met. Our primary roles are to prevent homelessness when possible, ensure safe emergency shelter when needed, rapidly re-house and stabilize families and individuals experiencing homelessness, provide affordable, supportive housing, and advocate for policies and resources to end homelessness in our community.

As the community's collective impact organization for ending homelessness, Community Shelter Board brings together 16 agencies across the community to work together as a cohesive system for change. Community Shelter Board oversees an annual budget of \$30.7 million to support homeless programs and housing services focused on homelessness prevention, emergency shelter, street outreach, rapid re-housing, and permanent supportive housing. Last year, these programs served more than 12,000 people.

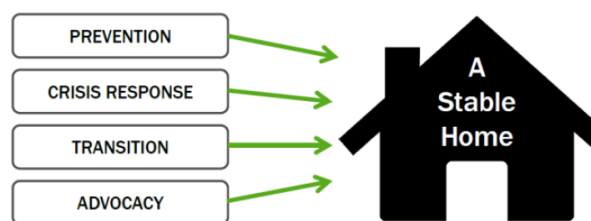
Community Shelter Board has gained a reputation as a change-leader. We are known for strong accountability toward outcomes and for holding ourselves and our partners to high standards. We make decisions based on data and use collaborative processes that are transparent. The CSB model has received local and national recognition as a national best practice.

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

Our Approach

Community Shelter Board leads the implementation of our community's plan to end homelessness, a comprehensive and targeted set of strategies to respond to homelessness in our community. We make an impact in three ways: 1) collaborating to bring together diverse organizations to work as an efficient system, rather than as a fragmented set of resources; 2) employing an outcome-based funding model that measures performance, monitors programs' success, and assures the system's effectiveness as a whole; and 3) combining innovative solutions and best practices with time-tested strategies to implement programs that quickly and stably house people in crisis. In short, CSB delivers optimization of the homeless system.

Using our nationally-recognized model we work on the full scope of homelessness priorities: linking people at imminent risk of homelessness to community resources; helping people address their immediate housing crisis; moving people from crisis to stability; and advocating for policies and resources to end homelessness. This work is organized into four broad goals:



Community Shelter Board's partner agencies are on the forefront providing services. Community Shelter Board staff work closely with partner agencies to continue quality improvements and achieve system benchmarks. We are continuously striving for innovation and impact.

ACCESS

People at imminent risk of homelessness are linked to community resources.

Prevention: Families on the brink of homelessness are connected to work and job training, tenant education, and relocation services to quickly resolve the housing crisis and keep them stably housed. Families receive temporary utility and rent assistance to retain their housing.

Gladden Community House and Lutheran Social Services provide families with work and job training referrals, tenant education, temporary utility and rent assistance, and relocation services when needed to quickly resolve the housing crisis. This program is funded by the Siemer Institute for Family Stability through United Way of Central Ohio.



Homeless hotline: HandsOn Central Ohio operates a homeless hotline where calls are answered 24 hours a day. Hotline operators help people identify and secure an option other than a shelter bed if possible, to preserve resources for those whose only option is shelter. Those with no other resources are connected to emergency shelter.



CRISIS RESPONSE

People experiencing homelessness receive assistance to address their immediate housing crisis.

Street outreach: The Maryhaven Collaborative Outreach Team delivers outreach support services to people who are unsheltered. This can include people living on the street, the land, public parks, under bridges, in vehicles and abandoned buildings. Services include:

- < Assertive outreach at sites where homeless persons congregate
- < Pro-active engagement
- < Linkage to shelter and housing
- < Access to benefits and rental assistance
- < Referral to medical and behavioral healthcare
- < Connections to employment and material resources
- < Connections to warming and cooling stations during extreme temperatures
- < Support and assistance during city and county-led camp remediation

Maryhaven facilitates collaboration among a broad group of providers and stakeholders who form a multi-disciplinary team providing integrated street outreach services. These include providers delivering mental health and substance abuse treatment, physical healthcare, health education, veteran-specific services, shelter and housing.

Emergency shelter: Emergency shelter is provided for men, women, and families at several sites throughout Columbus and Franklin County. Emergency shelters provide a safe, dignified environment. Shelter operators work to help people end their homeless crisis quickly, connecting people to employment and job training, support services, medical care and housing resources. They also work in partnership with rapid re-housing case managers for those who need more intensive support to overcome barriers and get back on the road to self-sufficiency.



TRANSITION

People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.

Rapid Re-Housing: People experiencing homelessness are helped to move out of shelter quickly and into their own apartments. Case managers link people to employment and job training, support services, medical care and housing resources focused on ending the homeless crisis quickly and stabilizing people in housing. Case managers develop relationships with landlords and advocate on behalf of people seeking housing. They also help people apply for rent and utility assistance and continue working with people after they are housed to provide support to maintain stable housing.

For single adults, rapid re-housing services are delivered by YMCA of Central Ohio. For families, services are delivered by the Homeless Families Foundation, the Salvation Army and Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio.

Direct client assistance: People exiting emergency shelters or experiencing street homelessness receive short-term financial assistance from CSB for rent and utility costs.

Transitional housing: Transitional housing is not permanent housing but it has a longer length of stay than shelter. Columbus has transitional housing programs for youth age 17-19, veterans and women with chronic alcohol and/or substance abuse/dependence. Programs range between 2 months and 24 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.

Permanent supportive housing: People experiencing chronic, long-term or repeated homelessness who have disabilities receive subsidized housing coupled with health care, employment services and other supports. By developing permanent supportive housing, CSB has made a major impact in addressing long-term homelessness, saving costs for jails, emergency room visits and inpatient hospital stays.



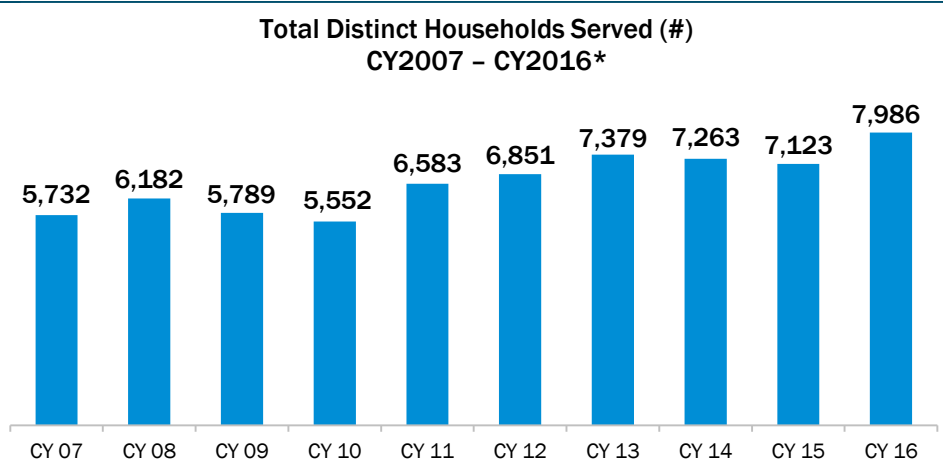
Data Snapshots

Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

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

Households Served

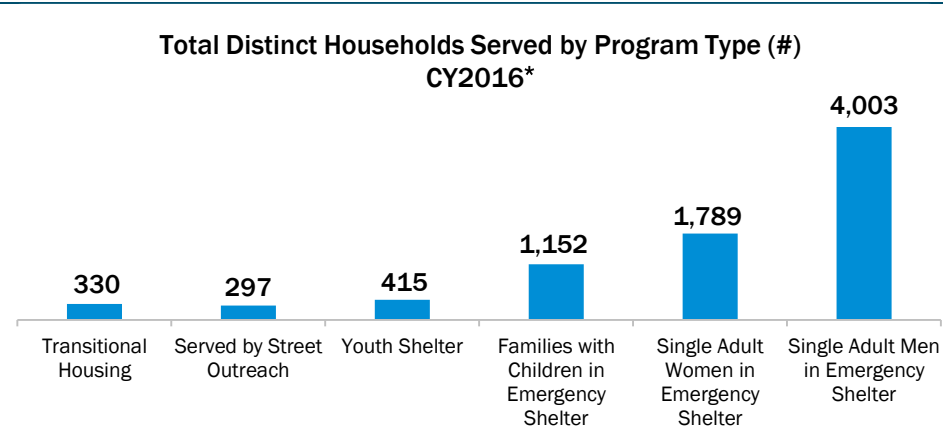
During CY2016, 7,986 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, youth shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served increased 12 percent (863 households) from CY2015. This is the first time that youth shelter numbers have been included, adding 415 households to the count.



*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2016.

Distinct Households Served by Program Type

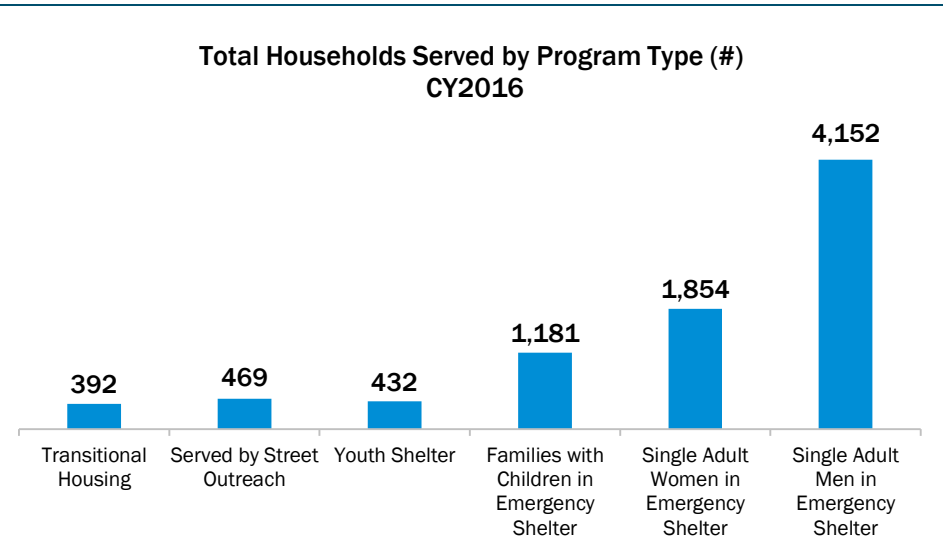
Fifty percent of homeless households served in CY2016 were single adult men served in emergency shelters. More single women (6 percent increase) and single men (16 percent increase) and less families (16 percent decrease) were served in emergency shelters than last year.



*Households are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2016.

Total Households Served by Program Type

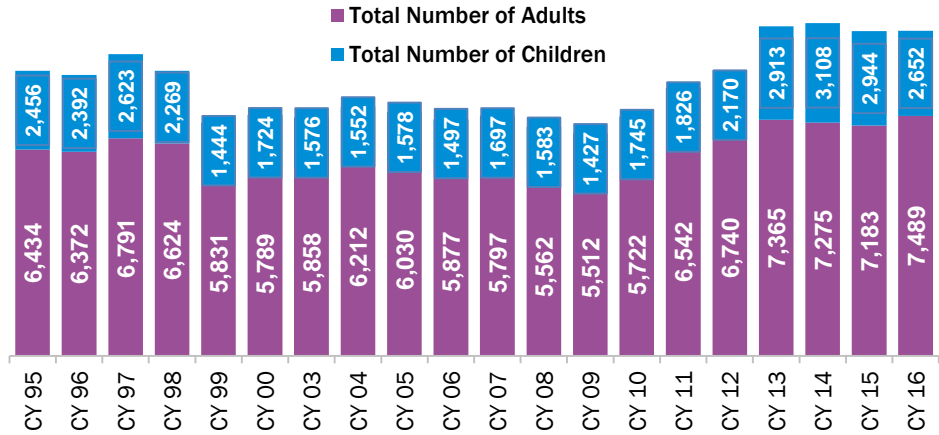
1,181 family households were served in CY2016, representing a 16 percent decrease from last year. The majority of families, 92 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-three percent of single men and 86 percent of single women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.



Persons Served

During CY2016, 7,489 adults and 2,652 children in families experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents an increase of 4 percent since last year for adults and a 10 percent decrease for children. For the fourth consecutive year, the number of homeless individuals in our community exceeded 10,000.

Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)
CY1995 - CY2016*

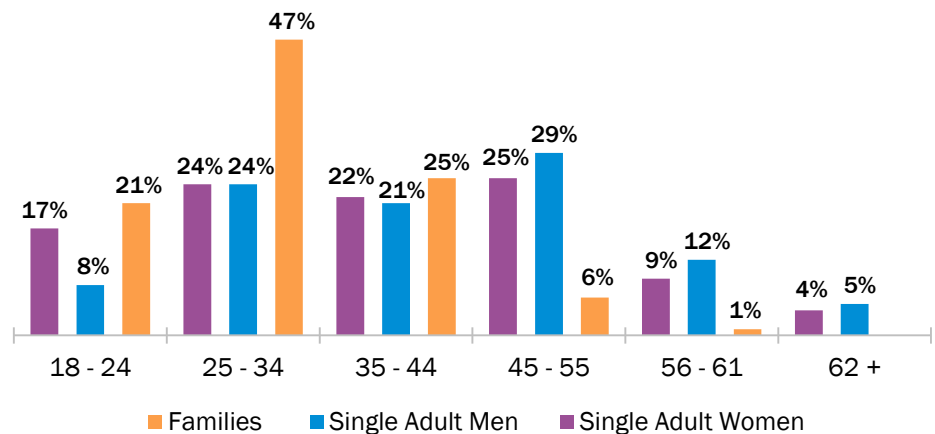


*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter and family overnight programs, total persons served including the youth shelter and overnight is 10,702.

Households Served by Age Group

In CY2016, 47 percent of homeless households served in the family emergency shelters were between the ages of 25-34. The age group with the largest representation of both men (29 percent) and women (25 percent) served in single adult emergency shelters is 45-55. This is consistent with prior years' findings.

Households Served in Emergency Shelters by Age Group (%)
CY2016*

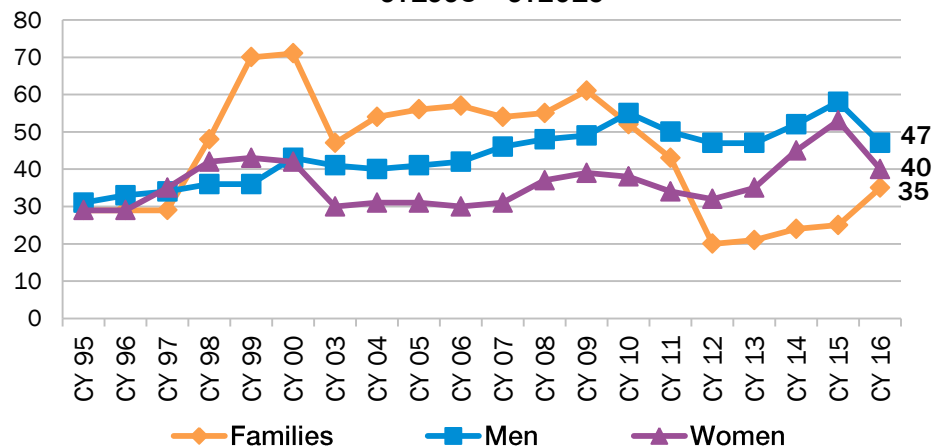


*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2016.

Average Length of Stay

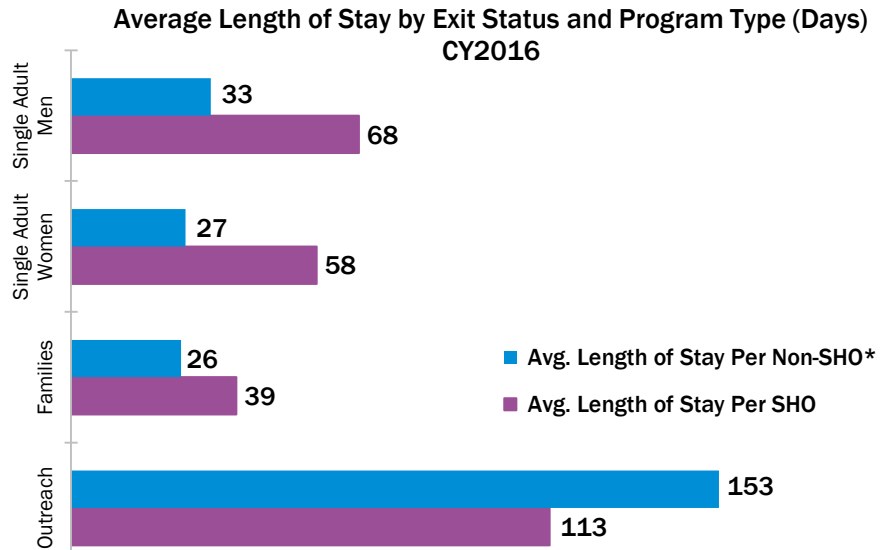
Average length of stay in the emergency shelter for families increased to 35 days, from the previous 25 day average. The average length of stay decreased to 47 days for men, and 40 days for women. This measure is cumulative for the calendar year.

Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)
CY1995 - CY2016



Average Length of Program Stay by Exit Status and Program Type

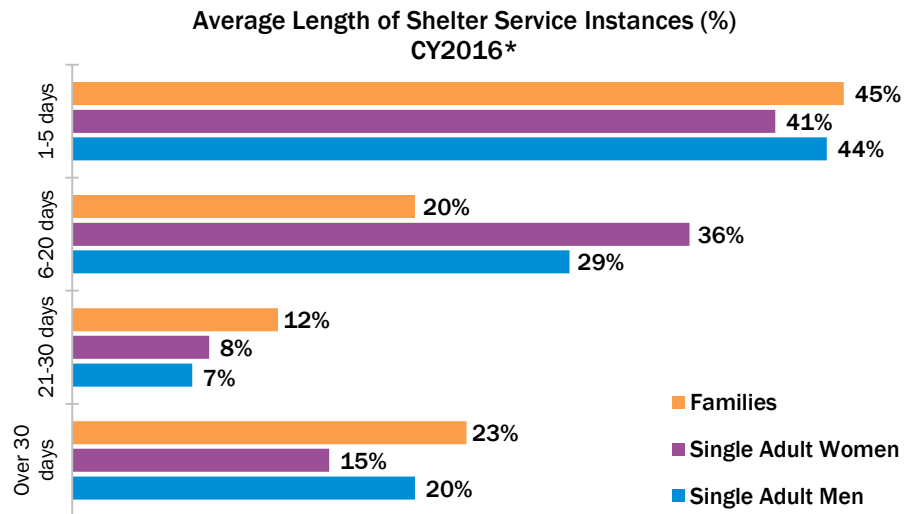
For all emergency shelter populations, length of program stay was longer if the outcome was a successful exit. Among successful exits, the length of stay in single adult shelter programs significantly decreased when compared to the previous year.



*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Average Length of Service Instances

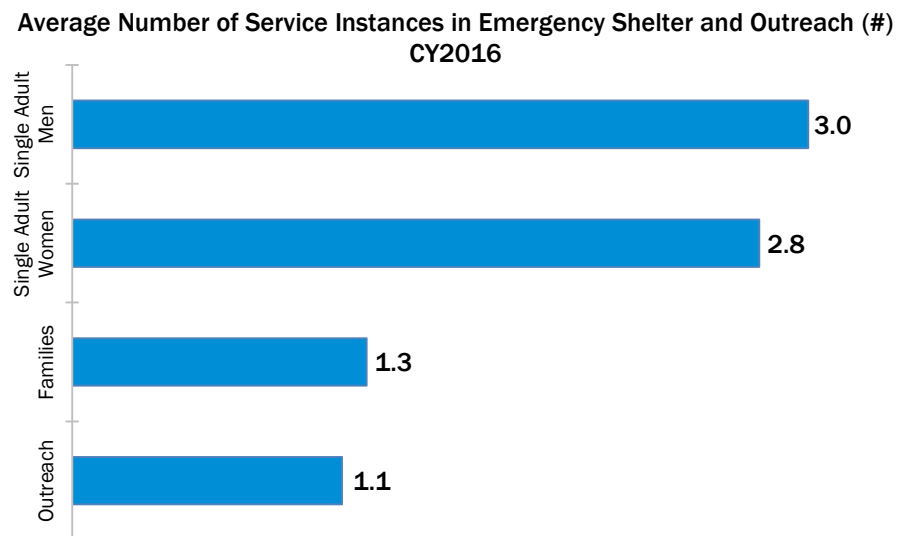
Approximately 81 percent of households exited shelter within 30 days of entry. Forty-four percent of single adult men and 41 percent of women exited shelter within 1-5 days of entry.



*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter,

Average Number of Service Instances

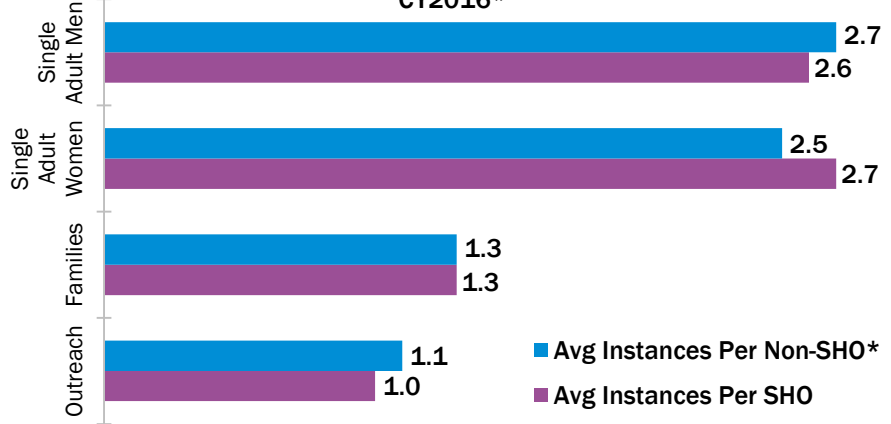
During CY2016, single adult men had an average of 3.0 services, an increase of 0.5 from last year, while single adult women had an average of 2.8 services, an increase of 0.6 from last year. Families and Outreach have an average of just over one service per household per year.



Service Instances by Exit Type

The average number of service instances for households who exit successfully versus the households that exit unsuccessfully is fairly similar for all populations, during a 12 month period, with small variations.

Average Number of Service Instances by Exit Status and Program Type (#)
CY2016*

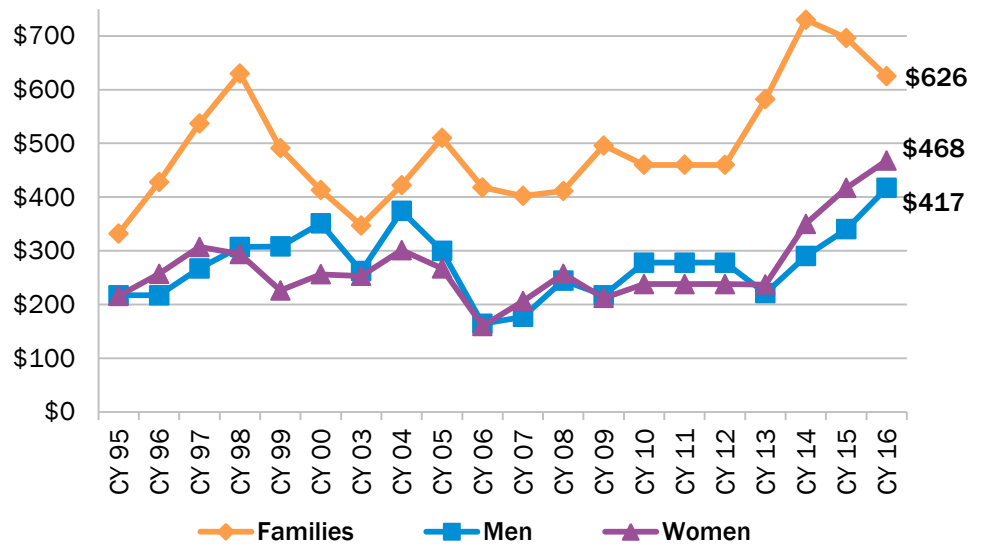


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Monthly Income

All populations had substantially less monthly income than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment in Columbus. In Franklin County, the Fair Market Rent for a two bedroom unit is \$831 per month and for a one bedroom unit is \$638 per month. Single men's and women's average monthly income continued to increase, while family's monthly income decreased when compared to the prior year.

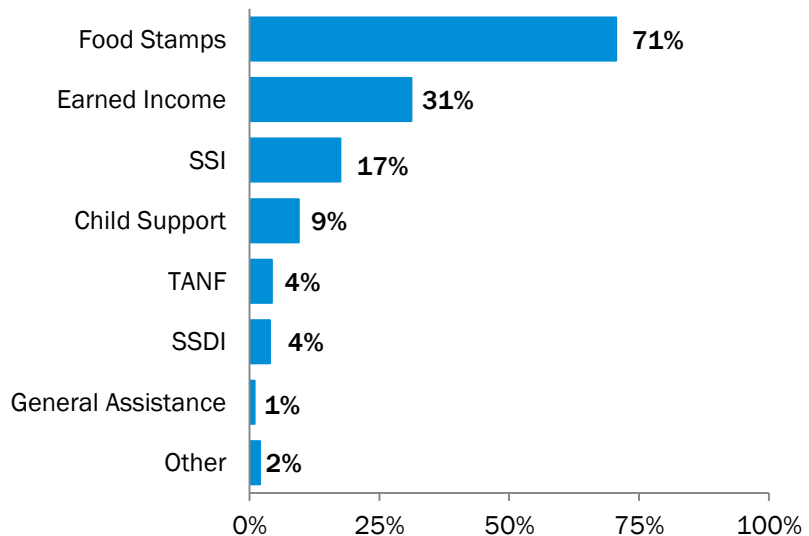
Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System (\$) CY1995 - CY2016



Income Sources - Families

Food assistance is the public assistance benefit most prevalent for families served in the crisis response system. Thirty-one percent of households receive employment income, a 4 percentage point decrease compared to CY2015.

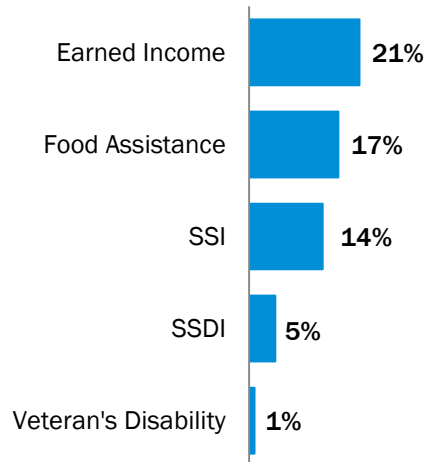
Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelter - Families (%) CY2016



Income Sources – Single Adults

Earned income is the most common source of income for single adults served in the crisis response system. At 17 percent, the food assistance rate significantly decreased compared to CY2015 (32 percent). We observed a similar level of access to employment, SSI, and SSDI income sources compared to CY2015 (21 percent, 13 percent, and 6 percent respectively).

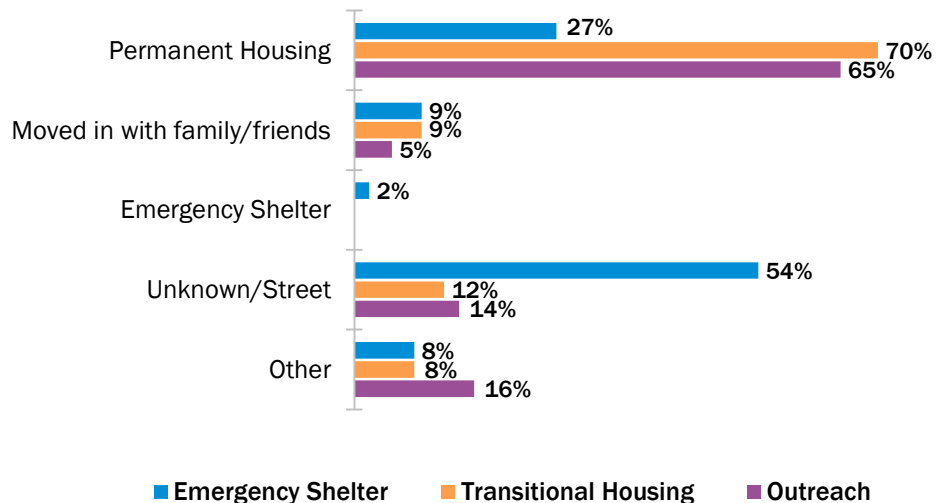
Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%) CY2016



Destination at Exit – Single Adults by Program Type

A high percentage of adults served by transitional housing and outreach exit into permanent housing, which is very encouraging. Transitional housing exits to permanent housing increased 4 percentage points since last year (66 percent). Fifty-four percent of exits from emergency shelter were “Unknown/Street”, an increase of 18 percentage points since CY2015 (36 percent).

Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%) CY2016*

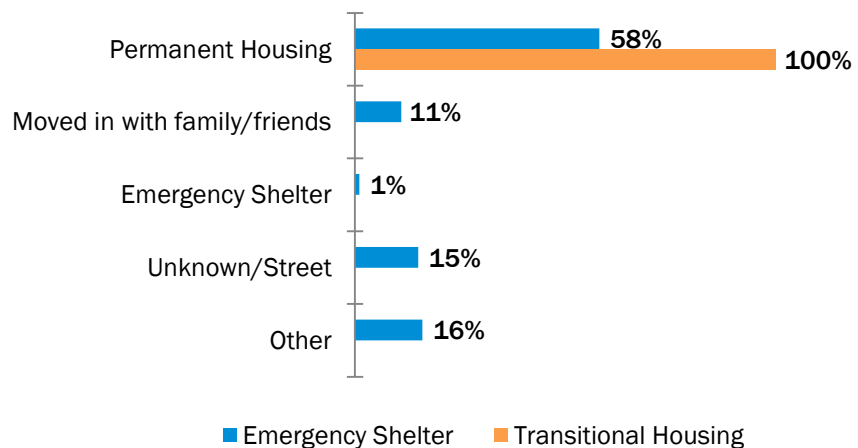


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2016.

Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

Fifty-eight percent of families in emergency shelter exit to permanent housing. Transitional housing accounts for 6 family exits. The exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter decreased from last year (25 percent). No families were served by street outreach programs in CY2015.

Exit Destination by Program Type - Families (%) CY2016*

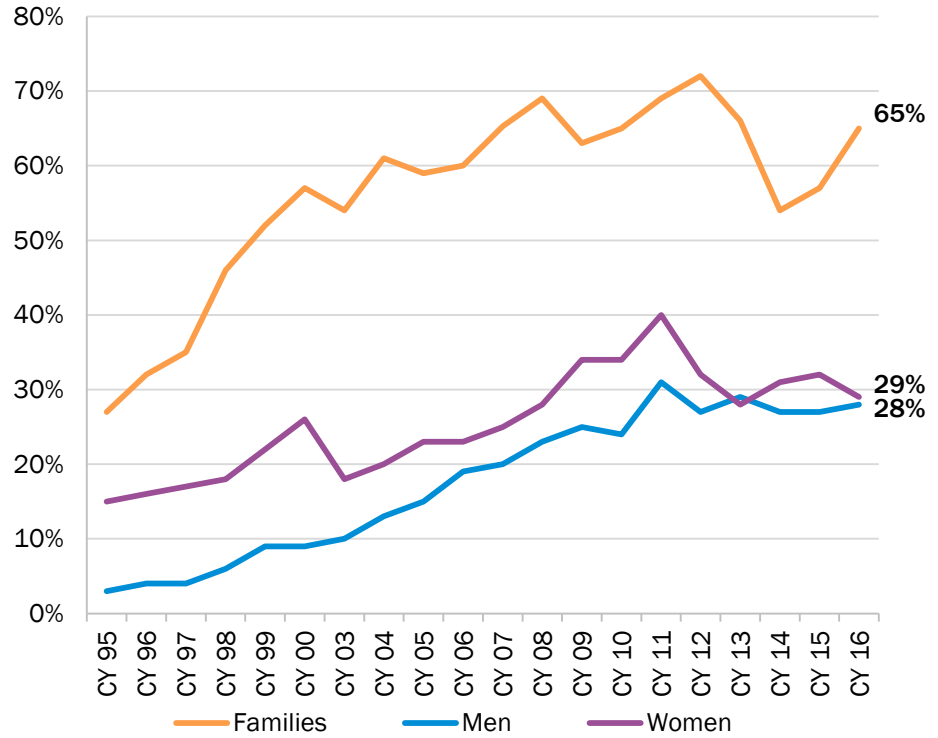


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2016.

Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The family system experienced an increase in successful housing outcome rates by 8 percentage points (from 57 percent in CY2015 to 65 percent in CY2016). The women's system decreased by 3 percentage points from 32 percent in CY2015 to 29 percent in CY2016. The men's system increased one percentage point to 28 percent from 27 percent in CY2015.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System (%)
CY1995 - CY2016*



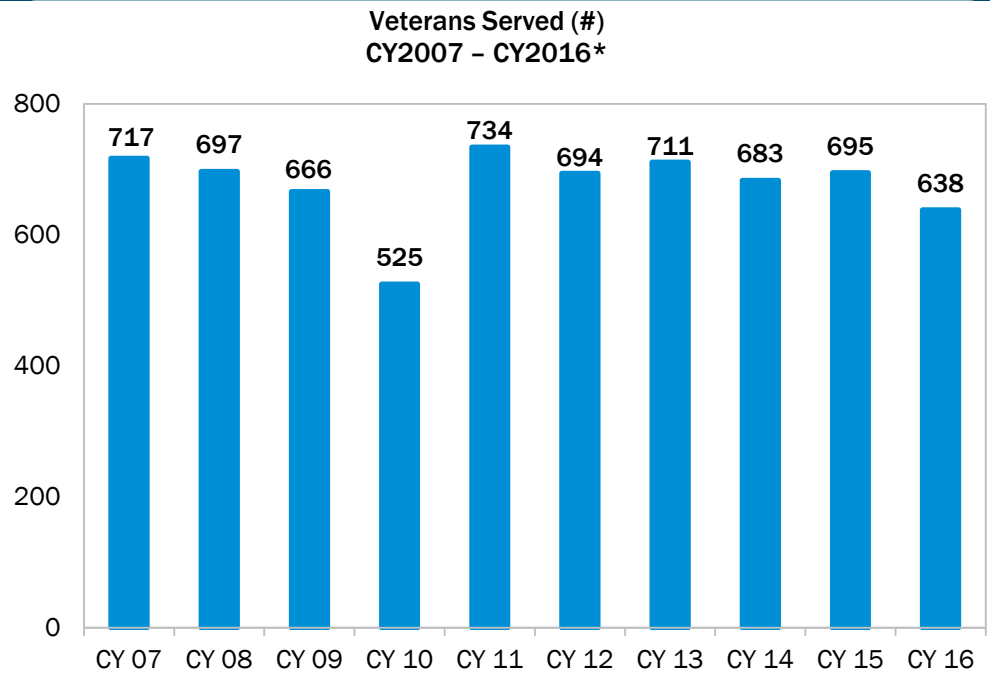
*Successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family.

Veterans

This section covers homeless veterans who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and outreach programs during CY2016, providing a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

Veterans Served

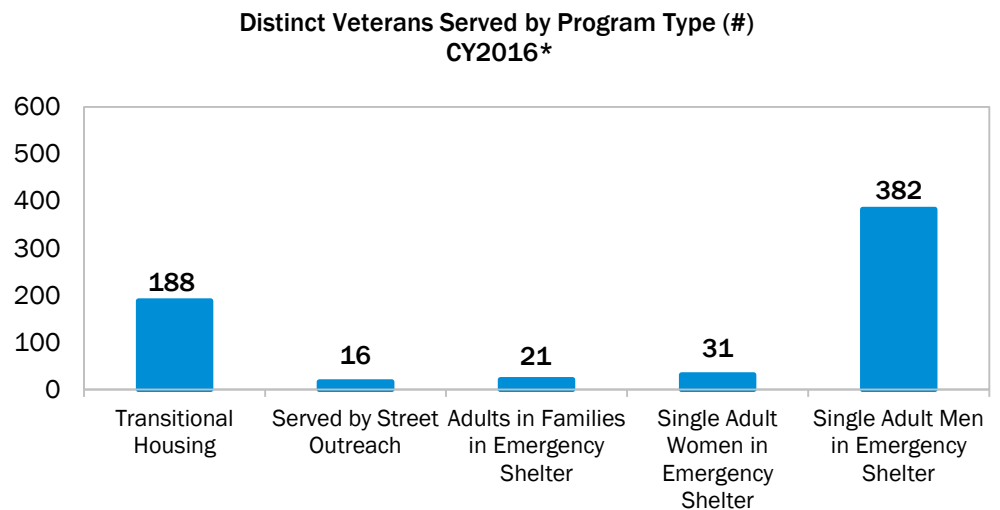
A total of 638 veterans were served during CY2016. This represents an 8 percent decrease from 695 veterans that were reported in CY2015. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, outreach, and emergency shelters represents 8 percent of the general adult homeless population.



*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 homeless veterans served across the five program types is single adult men in emergency shelters.

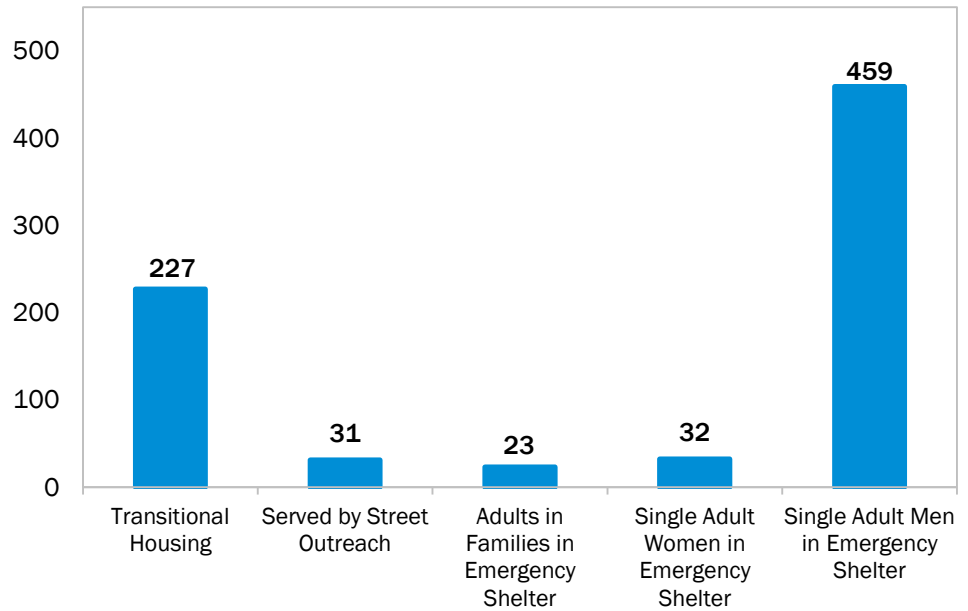


*Veterans are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in.

Veterans Served by Program Type

Single adult veteran men in emergency shelter represent 11 percent of the single adult men in the general homeless population. Fifty-eight percent of individuals in transitional housing were veterans. When looking at veterans' participation independent of their progression through the different program types, the number of individuals served shows an expected increase. About 77 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and 15 individuals served by outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, 39 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

**Total Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2016***

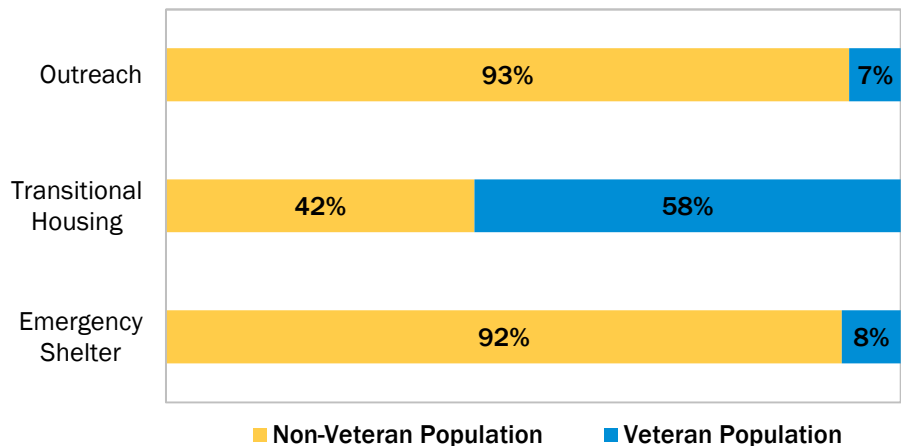


*Veterans are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2016.

Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2016, 7 percent of individuals served by outreach, 58 percent of individuals served by transitional housing, and 8 percent of individuals served by emergency shelters were veterans. The high concentration of veterans in transitional housing is reflective of the high turnover in the 40 bed transitional housing program dedicated to veterans.

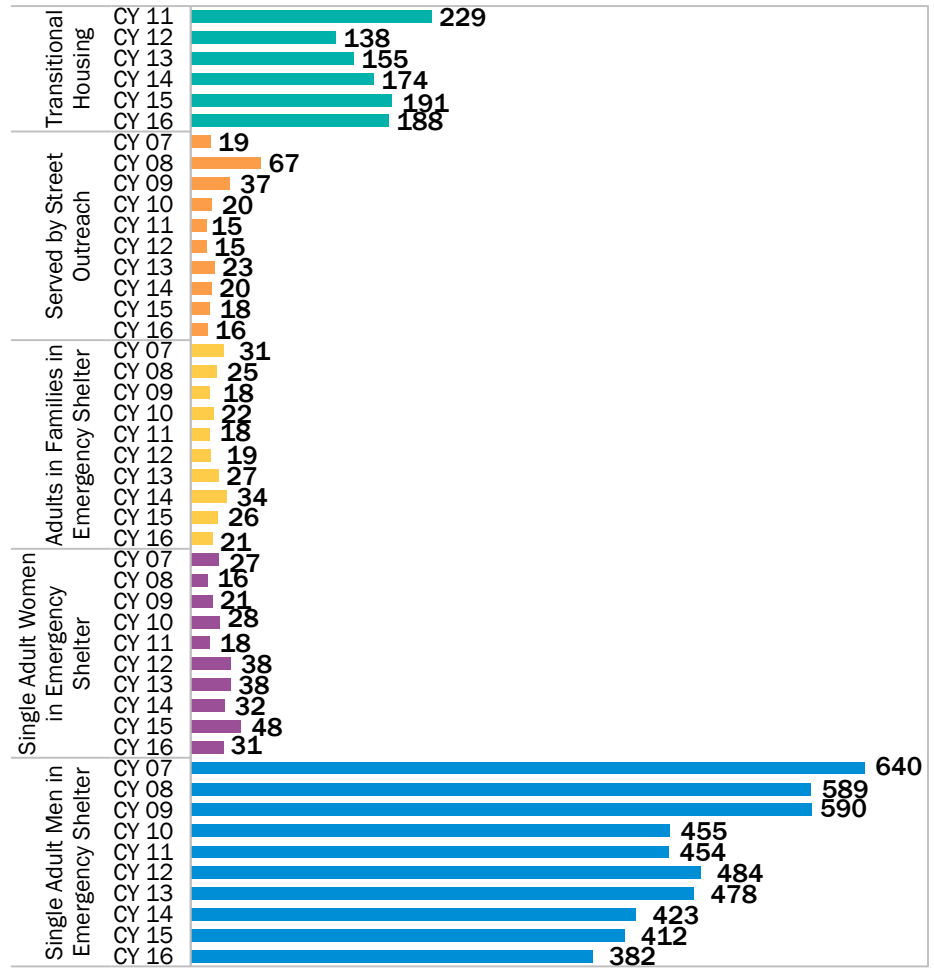
**Percentage of Veterans Served within General Homeless Population by Program Type
CY2016**



Veterans Served by Program Type

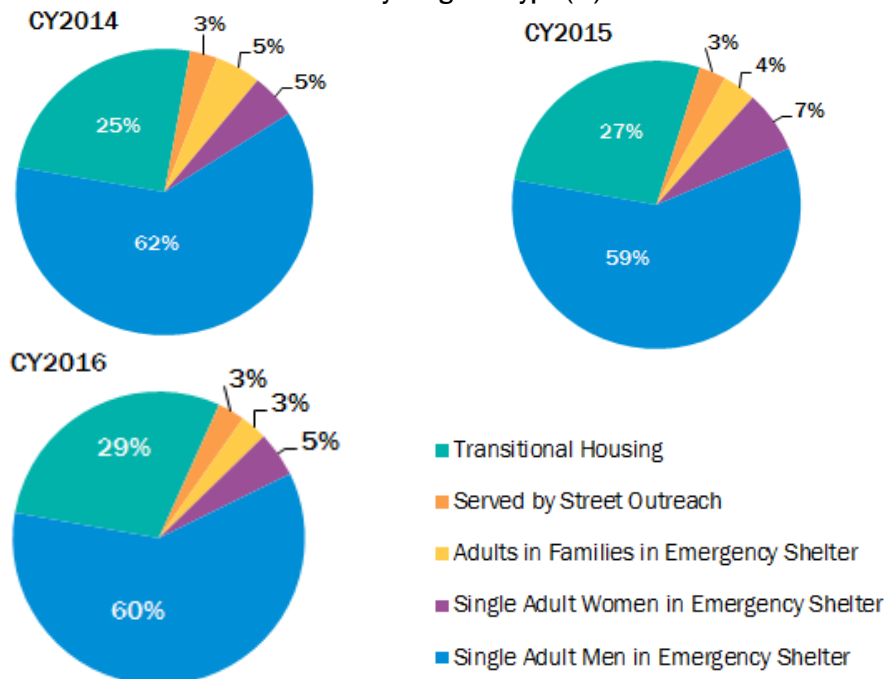
The number of veterans served in single adult shelters decreased by 10 percent since the previous year. Overall the number of veterans in single adult shelters has decreased by 38 percent since CY2007. The number of veterans served by outreach and the family emergency shelters remained low. The number of veterans served in transitional housing decreased by 2 percent compared to CY2015, even though the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds).

Veterans Served by Program Type (#) CY2007 - CY2016



The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2016 compared to CY2015 and CY2014. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men and the ratio has been around 60 percent for the past 3 years.

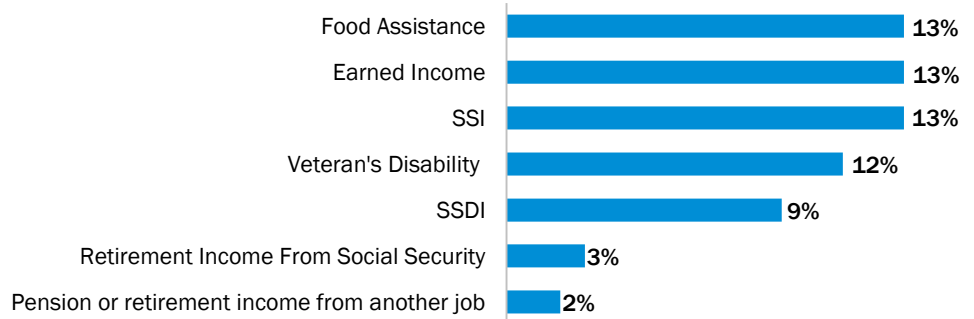
Veterans by Program Type (%)



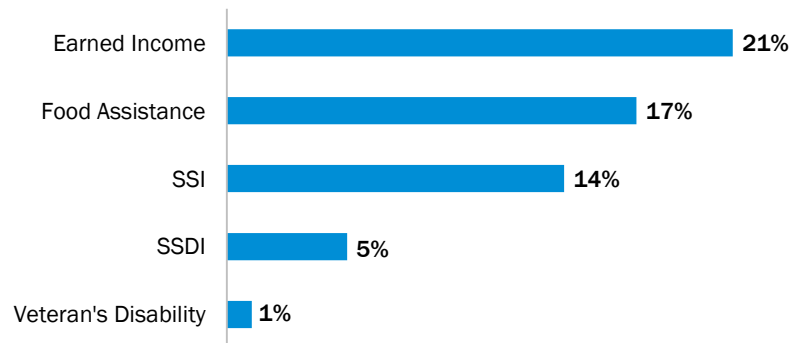
Income sources

Veterans in single adult emergency shelters, outreach, and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving food assistance at entry, compared to other public benefits. Compared to the general population in the same programs, veterans are more likely to receive veteran's disability and SSDI. Employment for veterans is lower than the general population, and decreased 3 percentage points from 16 percent reported in CY2015.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2016**



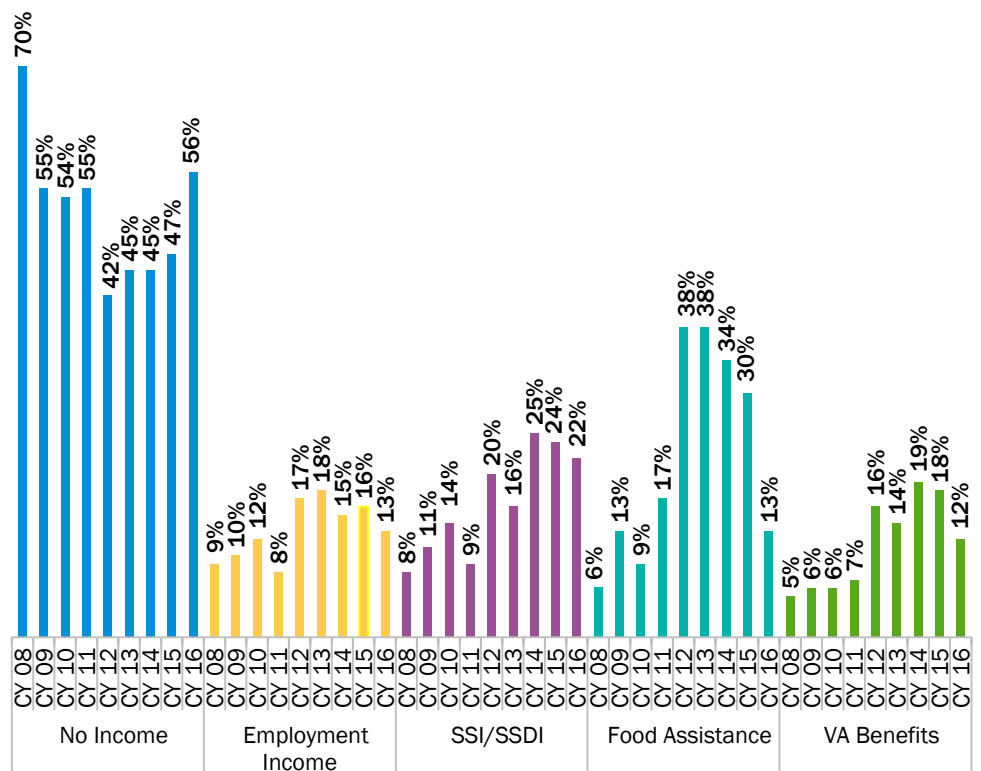
**General Population Income Sources (single adults) (%)
CY2016**



Income sources

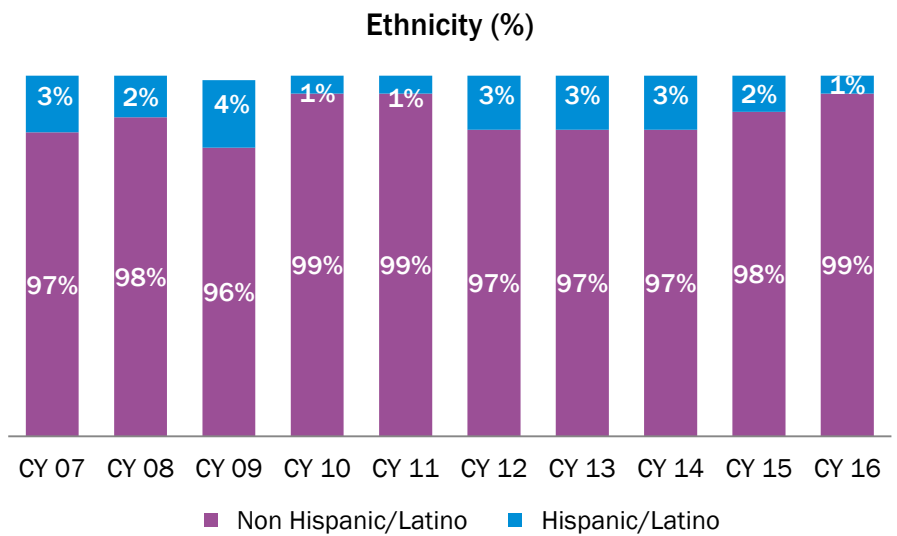
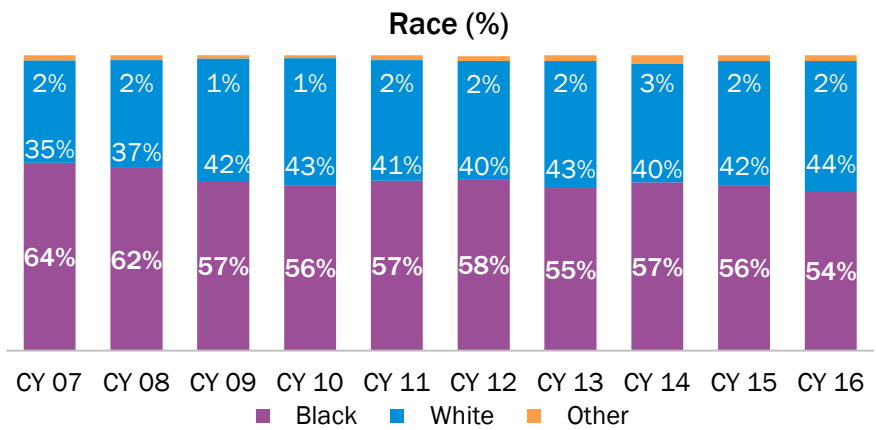
The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry into emergency shelters and transitional housing increased 9 percentage points in CY2016, to 56 percent, from 47 percent in CY2015. A slightly lower percentage of veterans are accessing SSI/SSDI benefits in 2016 compared to 2015. The percent of veterans accessing VA Benefits decreased 6 percentage points from 18 percent in CY2015 to 12 percent in CY2016.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2007 - CY2016**



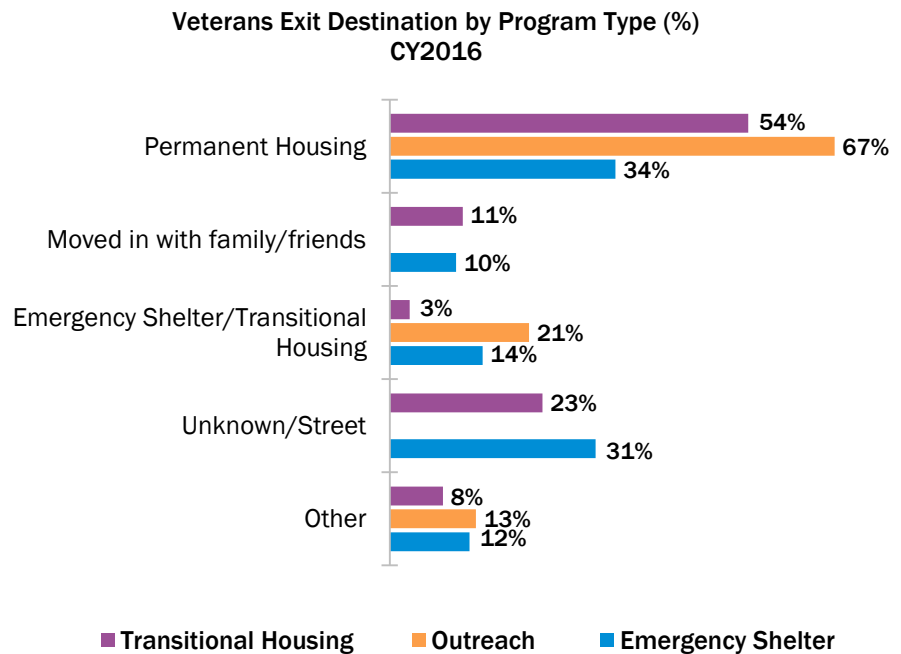
Race/Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic backgrounds of veterans have remained consistent from year to year.



Destination at Exit

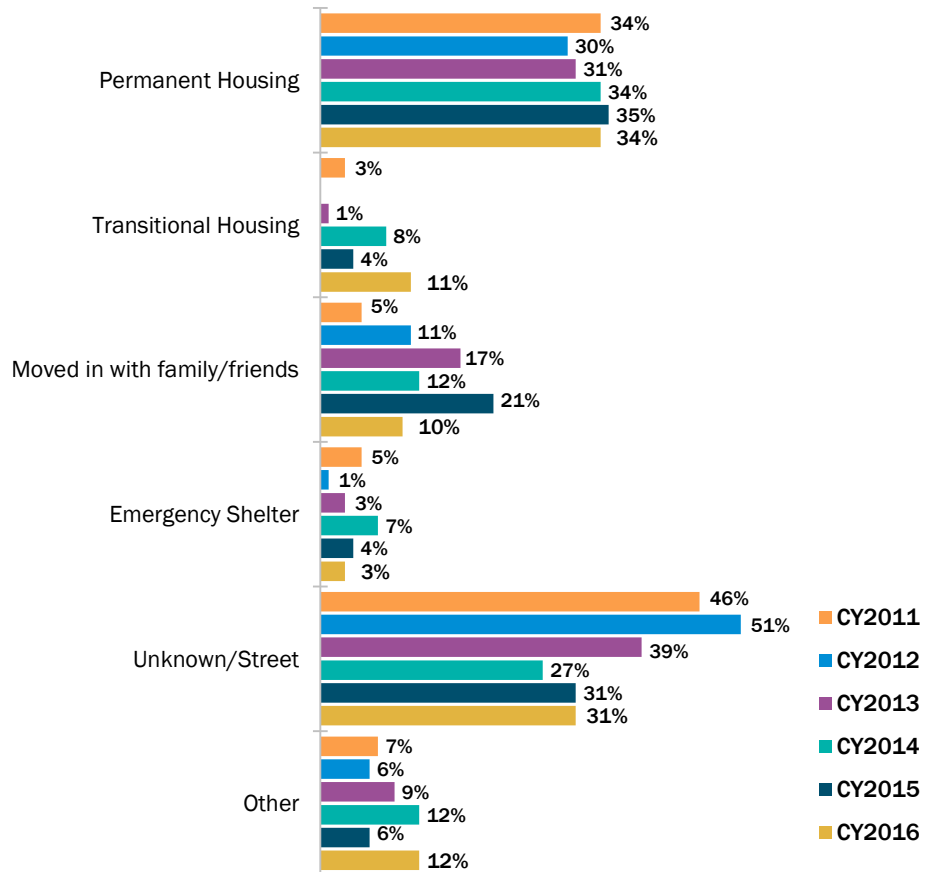
Veterans' exit from outreach and transitional housing into permanent housing increased since CY2015 (6 and 4 percentage points respectively). Exits from shelter to permanent housing decreased by one percentage point to 34 percent in CY2016.



Destination at Exit

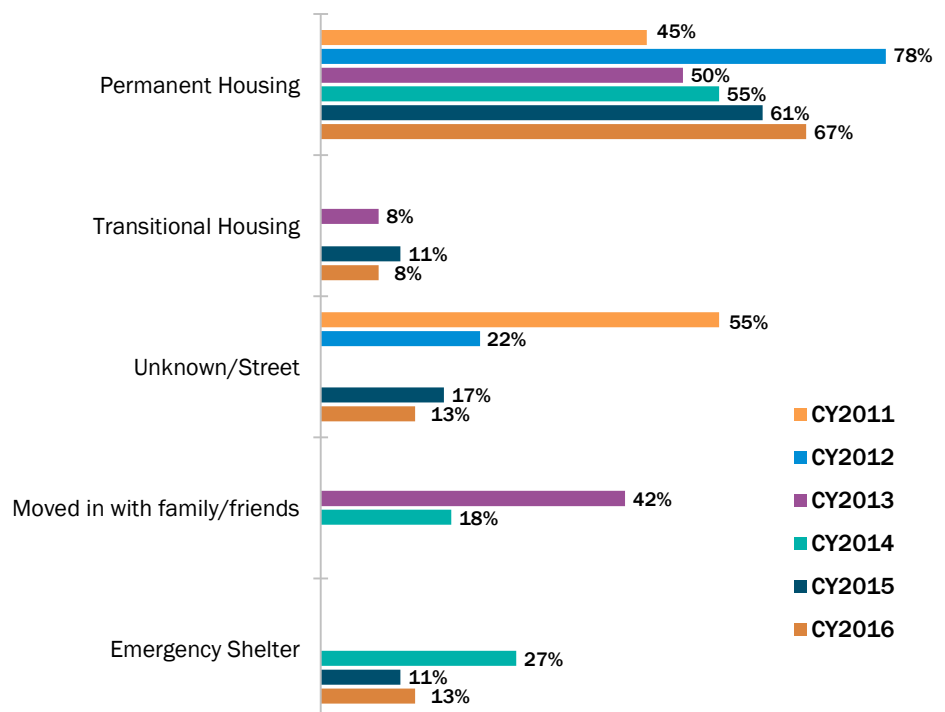
Single adult veterans exiting to permanent housing from emergency shelter was at 34 percent in CY2016. Exit destinations to “friends/family” decreased by 11 percentage points to 10 percent in CY2016, compared to 21 percent in CY2015. The large rate of exits to Unknown/Street is very concerning.

Single Adult Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2016

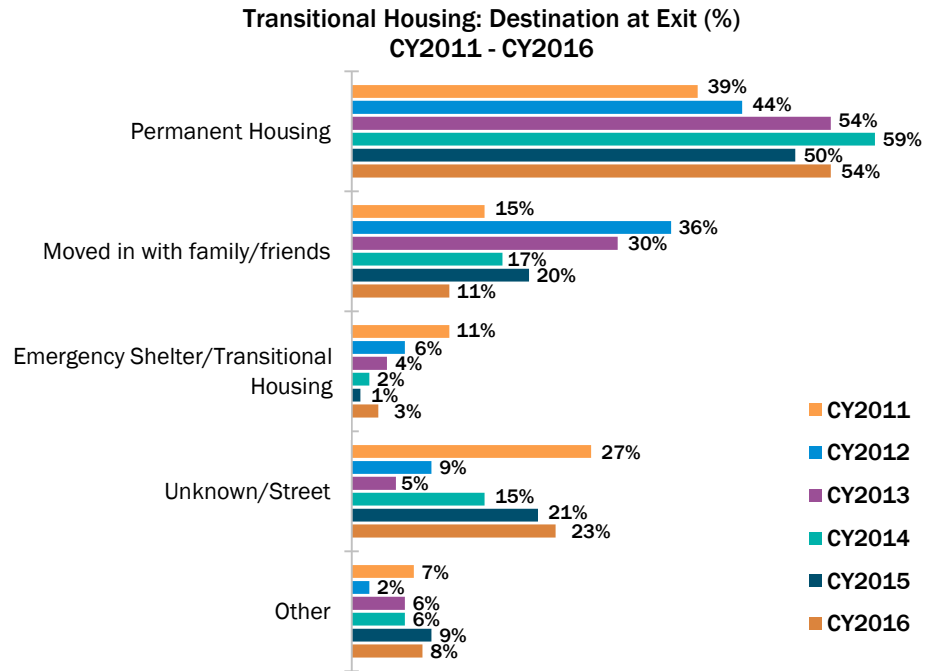


Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from street homelessness increased 6 percentage points from 61 percent in CY2015 to 67 percent in CY2016, a very good outcome. “Unknown/Street” exit destinations decreased to 13 percent compared to 17 percent in CY2015.

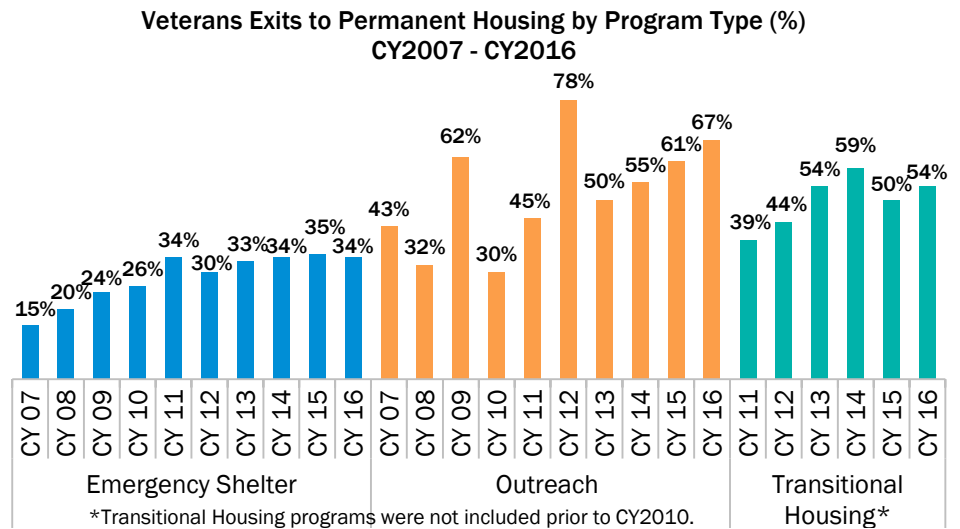
Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2016



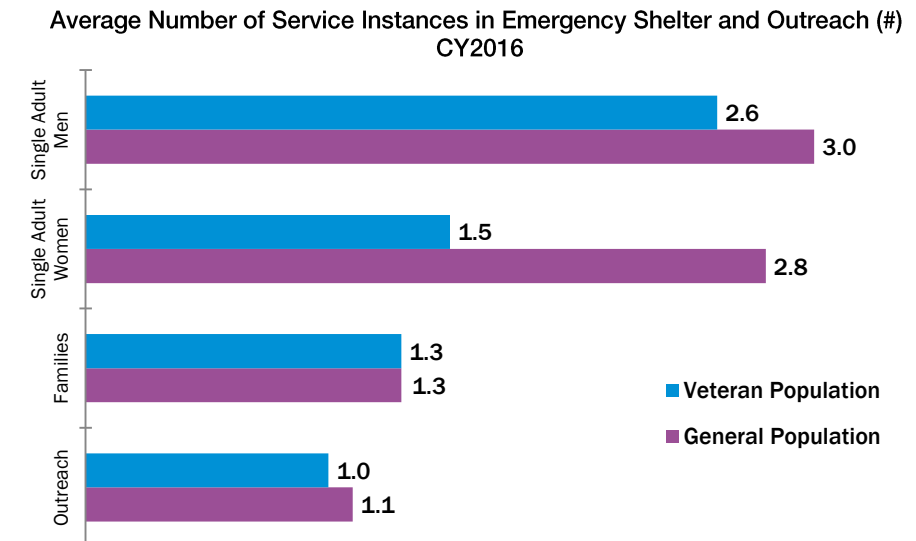
Veterans' exit to permanent housing from transitional housing increased 4 percentage points from 50 percent in CY2015 to 54 percent in CY2016. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations increased 2 percentage points from 21 percent in CY2015 to 23 percent in CY2016. The continuing increase in exits to unknown or street destinations is concerning.



Permanent Housing Exits
A larger portion of veterans served by outreach exited into permanent housing during CY2016. The continued increase in exits to permanent housing from the outreach program is very encouraging. The successful outcome rate from transitional housing improved by 4 percentage points to 54 percent in CY2016.



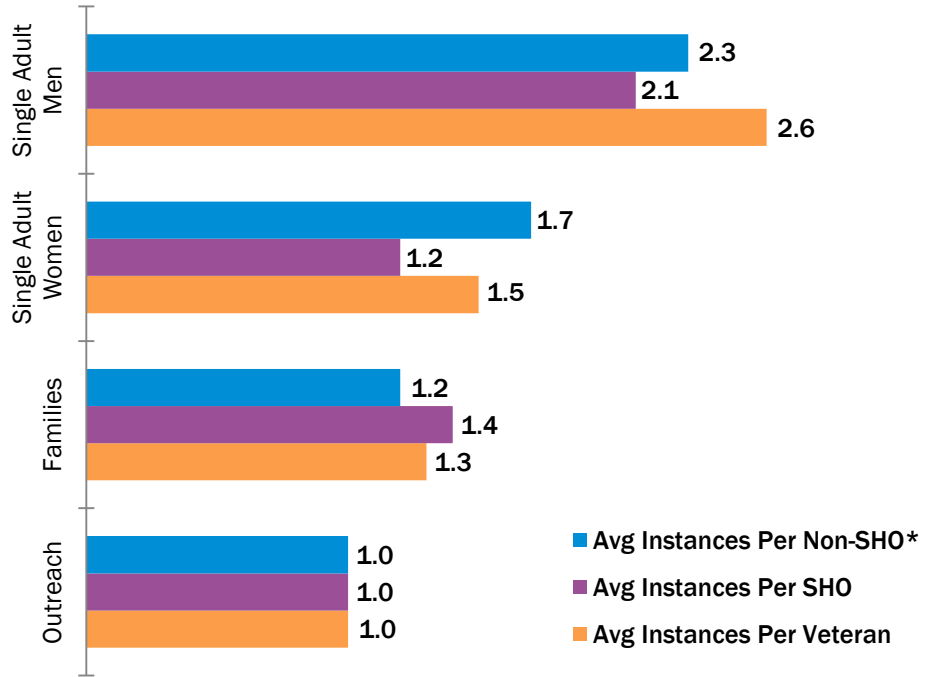
Average Number of Service Instances
Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters during a 12 month timeframe, but less than the general population. Veteran men had more service instances, on average, than in CY2015, increasing from 2.1 to 2.6.



Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a homeless program have an average of 1.9 service instances for all subpopulations. This is similar to the general homeless population (2.2 service instances).

Veteran Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#)
CY2016

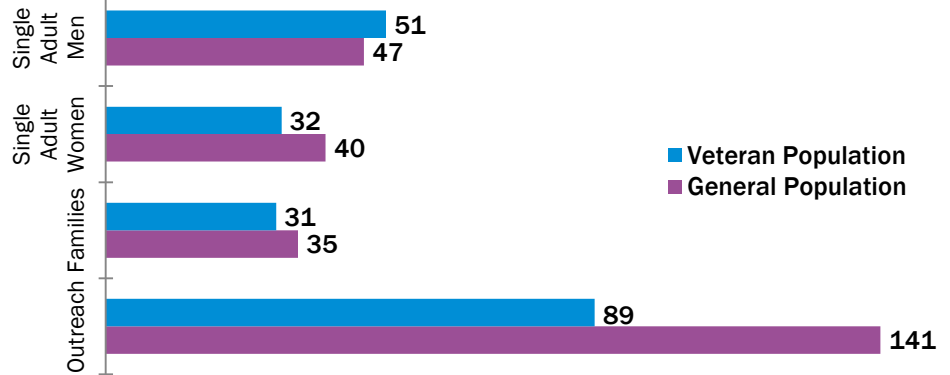


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Average Length of Program Stay

In CY2016, veterans that were served in single adult women or family shelters, and unsheltered veterans spent less time in a homeless program than the general homeless population. Single adult men spent on average 3 days more in shelter than the general population.

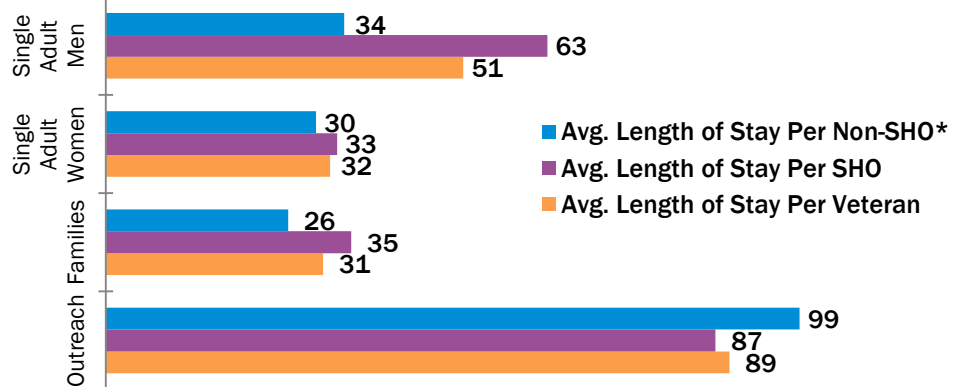
Veterans Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days)
CY2016



Average Length of Program Stay by Program Type

Time in the program was higher if the outcome was a successful exit for single adult men, women, and families. The opposite was observed for unsheltered veterans.

Veterans Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days)
CY2016

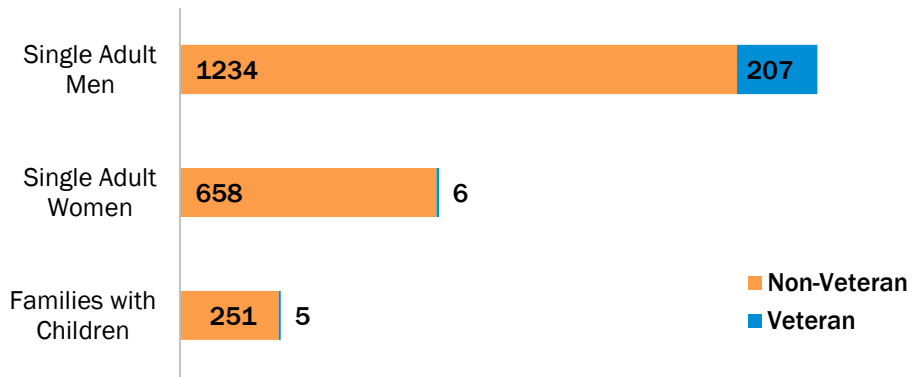


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Nine percent of adults served (218 out of 2,361 adults) in CY2016 by permanent supportive housing were veterans.

Veterans Served by PSH (#) CY2016*

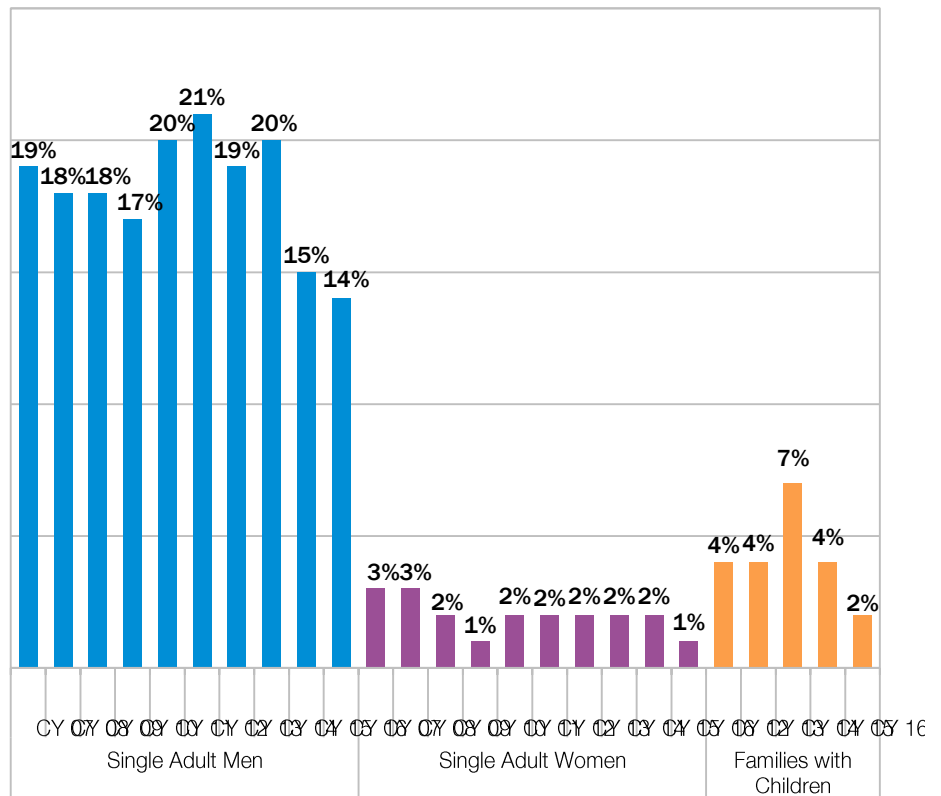


*Starting CY2015, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The composition of the veteran population served by permanent supportive housing remained consistent from CY2007 to CY2016. The majority of veterans served in permanent supportive housing were single adult men, representing 14 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population. This rate seems lower than in previous years partially due to the inclusion of the non-rebuilding lives population in the calculation.

Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%) CY2007-CY2016*



*Starting CY2015, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County.

Youth

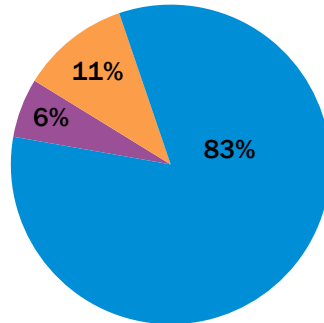
This section covers the youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2016.

Households Served

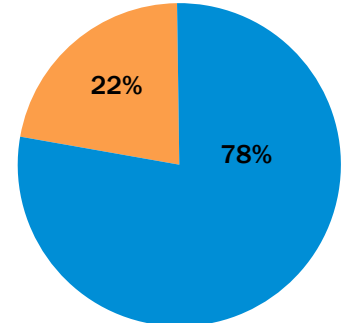
In CY2016, 11 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (675 of 6,368) and 22 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelters (294 of 1,313) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unaccompanied youth (below age of 18 and no guardian) represented 6% of the singles population (371 of 6,368).

**Total Singles (#)
CY2016**



**Total HoHs in Families (#)
CY2016**

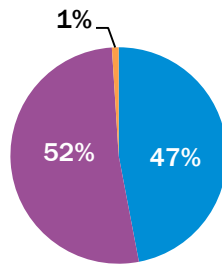


- Unaccompanied minors
- Young adults
- Adults

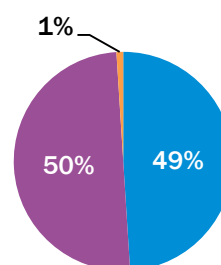
Gender

Approximately half of young adults who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were females. Six young adults served were transgender. The vast majority of parenting youth heads of household were females.

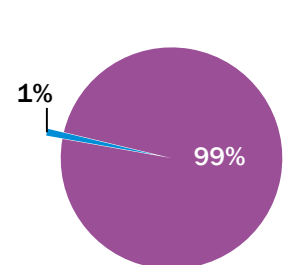
**Unaccompanied minors:
Gender (%)
CY2016**



**Young adults: Gender
(%)
CY2016**



**Parenting youth:
Gender (%)
CY2016**



- Male
- Female
- Transgender

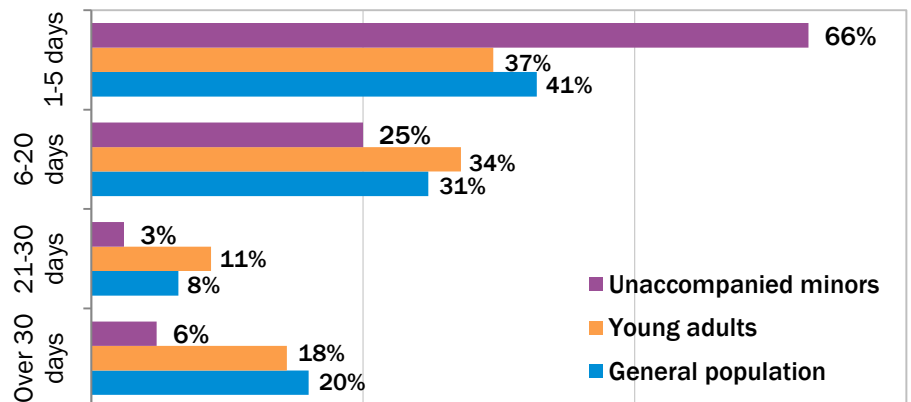
- Male
- Female
- Transgender

- Male
- Female

Average Length of Service Instances - all populations

Thirty-seven percent of youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 18 percent have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Youth stays in shelter decreased in length compared to CY2015.

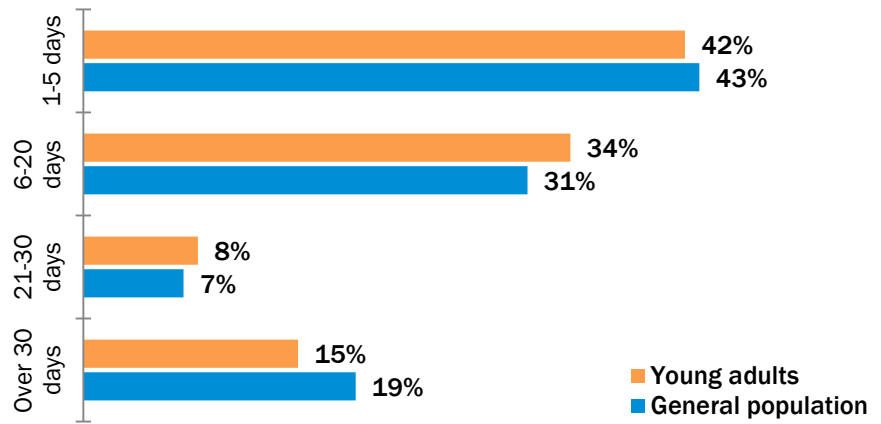
**Average Length of Service Instances - All populations (%)
CY2016**



- Unaccompanied minors
- Young adults
- General population

Average Length of Service Instances - Single Adults

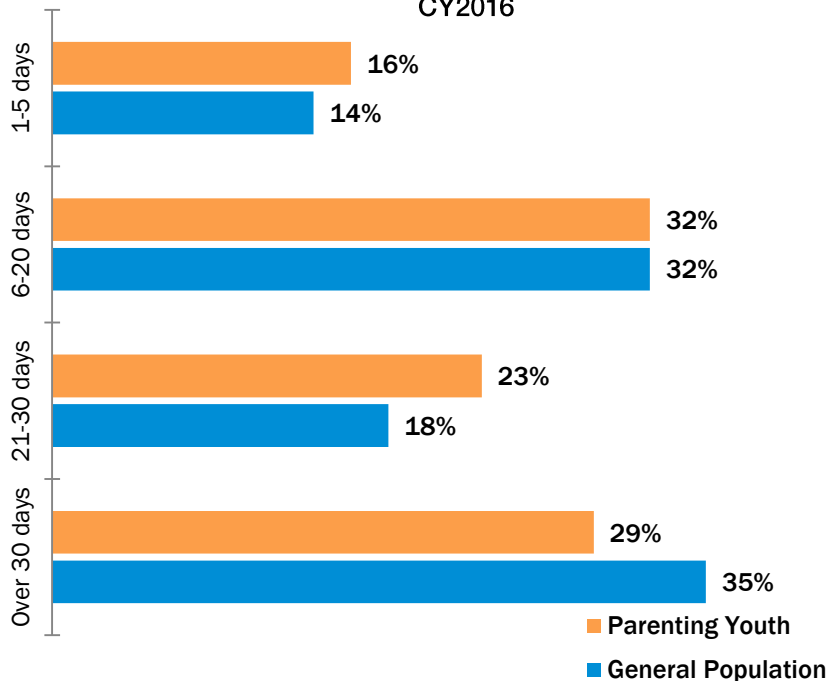
Forty-two percent of young adults have shelter stays between 1-5 days. Fifteen percent of young adults have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Young adults have approximately the same emergency shelter stay pattern as the general homeless population, but with a tendency to stay fewer days.



Average Length of Service Instances - Families

Sixteen percent of parenting youth exit shelter within 1-5 days. Parenting youth are more likely to have a brief (<6 days) stay in shelter and less likely to have an extended (>30 days) stay than the general population. However, when compared to CY2015, the rate of parenting youth that stayed in shelter over 30 days increased by 4 percentage points. The increase over two calendar years is 11 percentage points. In general, families stay longer in shelter than in previous years.

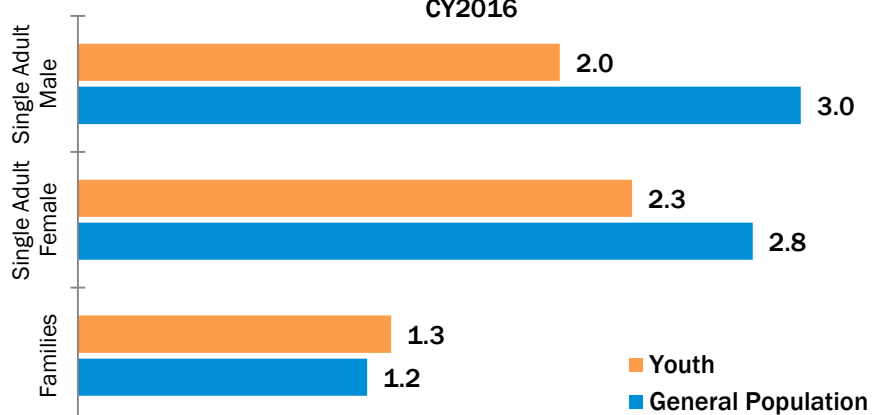
Average Length of Service Instances – Families (%)
CY2016



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 of both sexes have fewer single adult service instances than the general population, but more than they had in CY2015.

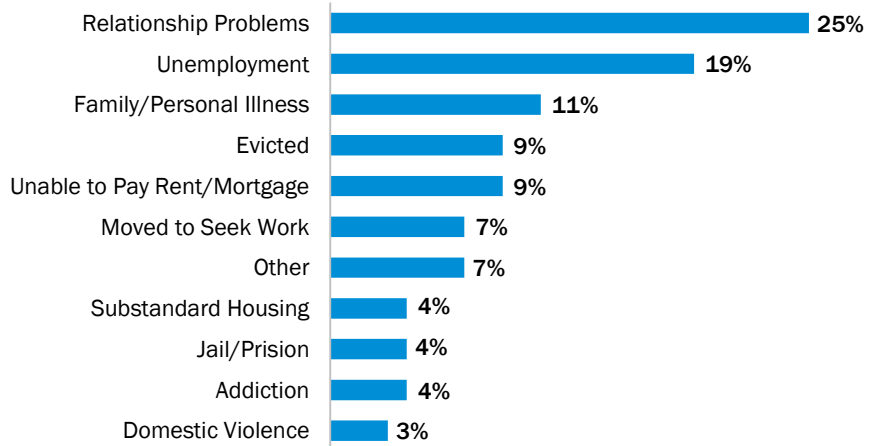
Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter
CY2016



Homelessness Precipitators

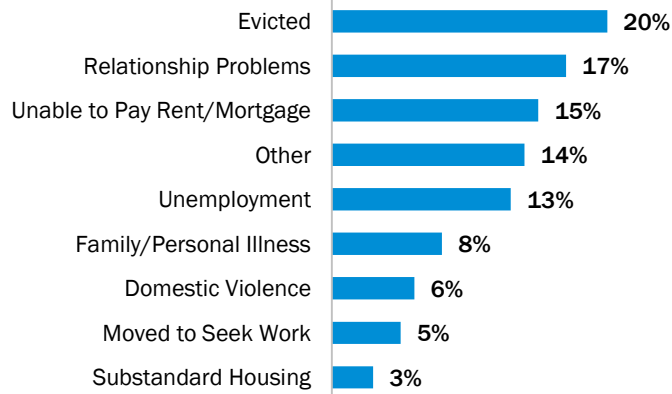
For young adults, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 25 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 19 percent and “Family/Personal Illness” at 11 percent.

**Young Adults: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2016**



For parenting youth, “Evicted” (20%), “Relationship Problems” (17%), and “Unable to Pay Ret” (15%) are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate remains high, historically speaking.

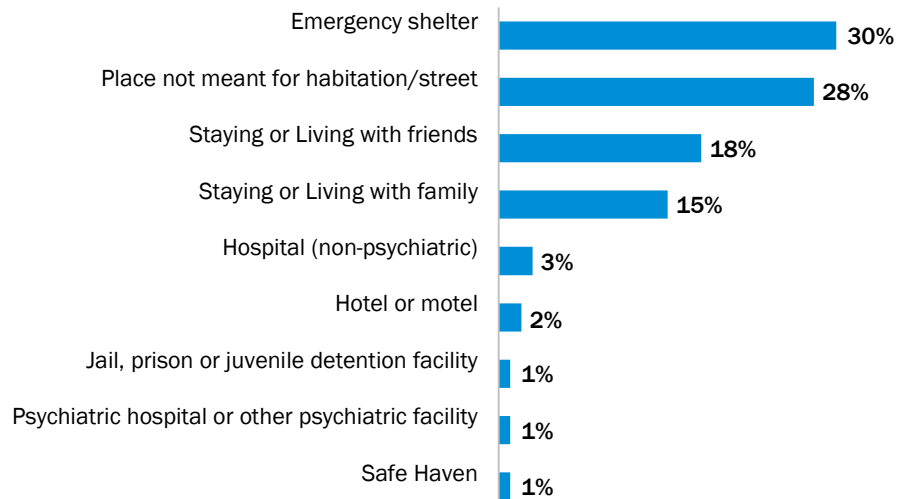
**Parenting Youth: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2016**



Residence Prior to Program Entry

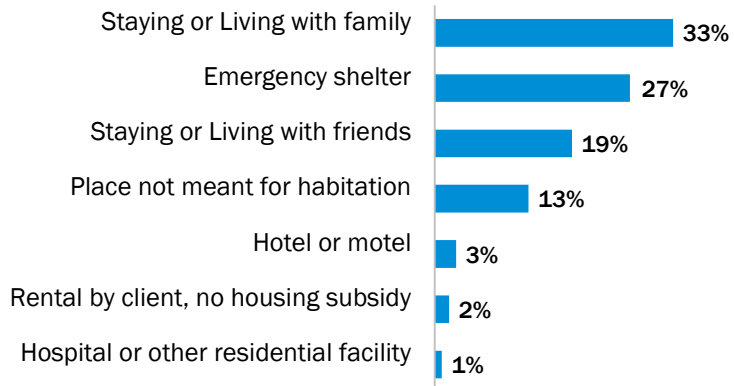
Thirty percent of young adults entered shelter from another emergency shelter, an eleven percentage point increase over CY2015. Twenty-eight percent entered from a place not meant for habitation, down eight percentage points from CY2015.

**Young Adults: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2016**



For parenting youth, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Fifty-two percent of parenting youth become homeless from such situations. This, however, represents a decrease of 18 percentage points compared to CY2015. More families enter shelter from a homeless situation than did in CY2015.

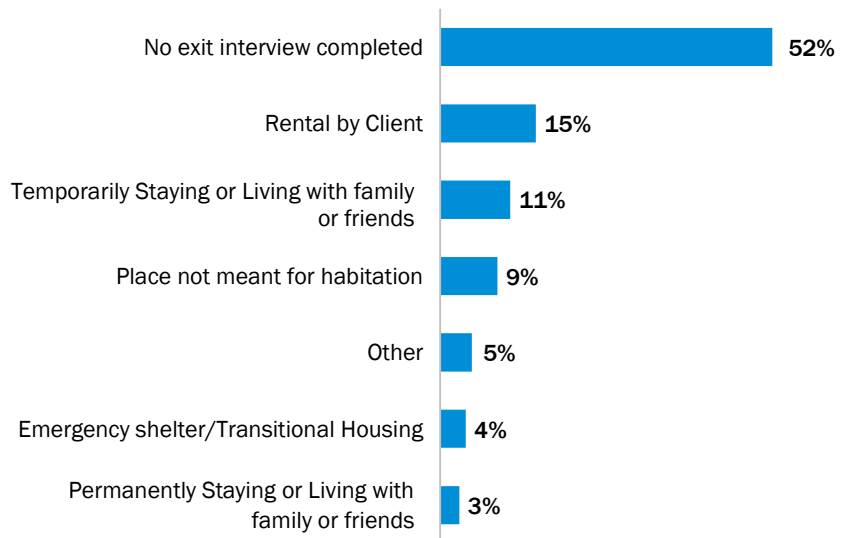
**Parenting Youth: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2016**



Destination at Exit

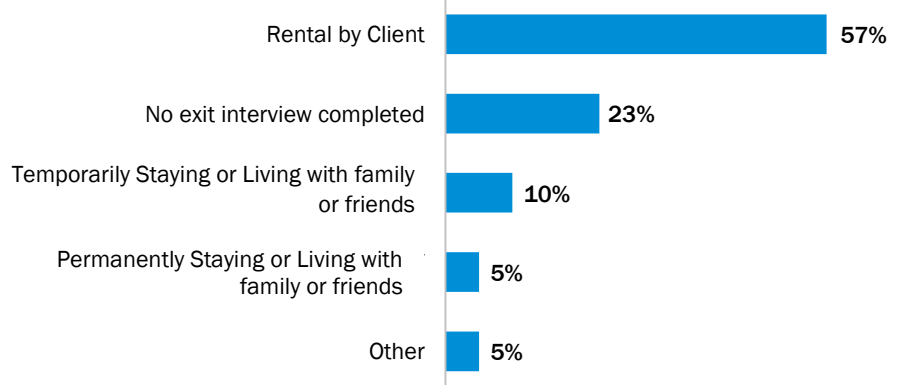
Young adults are most likely to exit emergency shelter to an unknown location (52 percent). Fifteen percent exit to permanent housing. Fourteen percent move in with family or friends, a 33 percentage point decrease since CY2015. The high rate of no exit interviews completed is concerning, as it shows a 33 percentage point increase compared to CY2015. This significant rate change may stem from a data collection issue.

**Young Adults: Exit Destinations (%)
CY2016**



A higher percentage of parenting youth exit to housing (57 percent) than any other exit destination, representing a ten percentage points increase from CY2015 (47 percent). Compared to CY2015, we saw a 6 percentage point decrease in exits where no interview was completed.

**Parenting Youth: Exit Destinations (%)
CY2016**



“Point-in-Time”

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

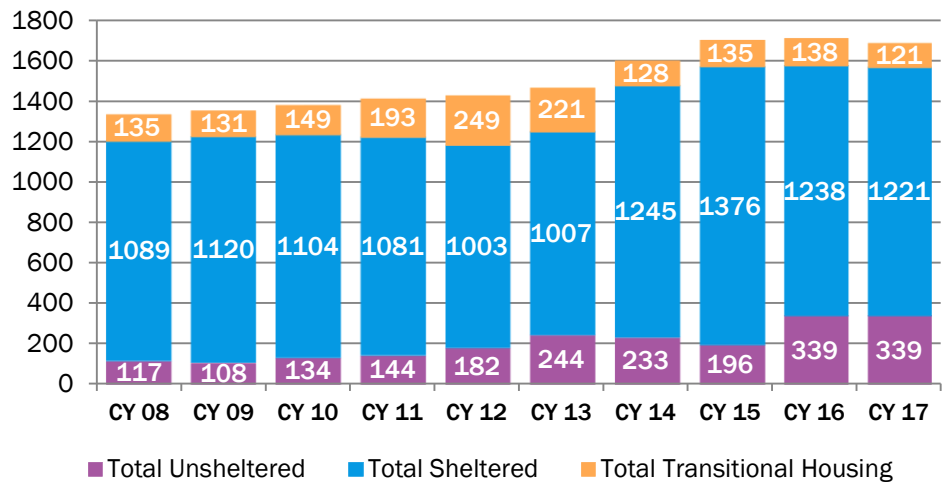
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus assures availability of shelter during winter months. In CSB’s eleventh annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness,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

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires local communities to conduct a point-in-time count of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness at least once every two years. The HUD requirement to count homeless persons helps HUD and local communities assess gaps in homeless housing and service programs.

The latest count was conducted on January 25, 2017. Our community counted 1,691 homeless individuals including households comprised of only children. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night decreased by 33 clients (2 percent) when compared to January 2016 (1,724).

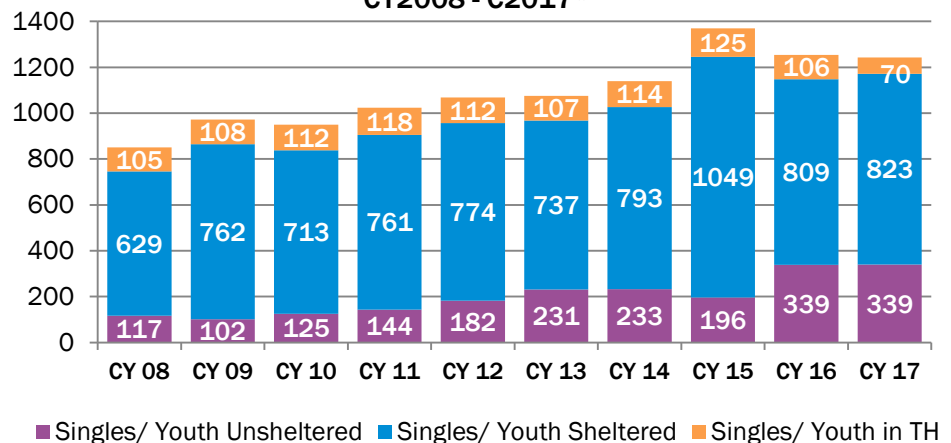
Twenty percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation. The number of unsheltered individuals remained nearly the same when compared to 2016. Seventy-three percent of people who were homeless on the single night of the point-in-time count were single adults. Twenty-seven percent were in families.

Point In Time Trends - All (Persons)

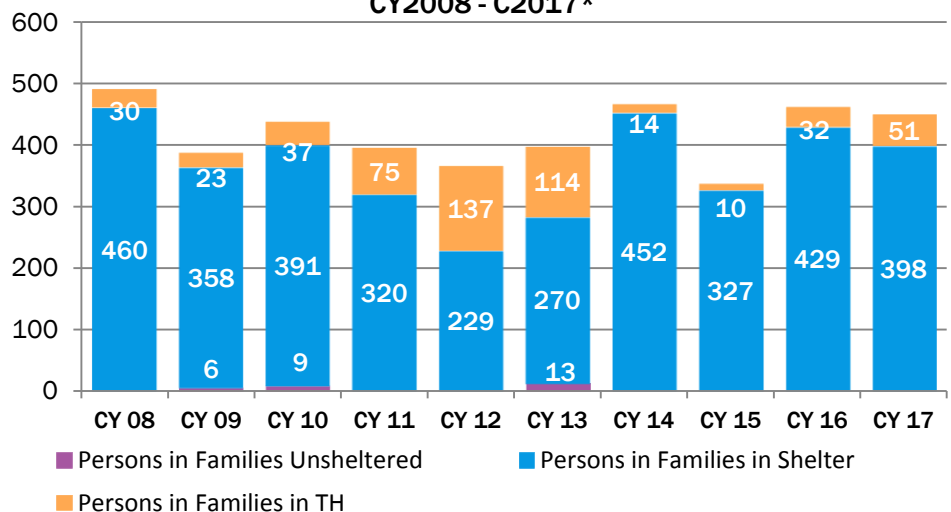


*10 unaccompanied youth were not included in the chart, for consistency with prior years.

Point In Time Trends - Single Adults
CY2008 - C2017*



Point In Time Trends - Families (Persons)
CY2008 - C2017*



Appendix I [Residential Program Capacities as of 7/1/17]

Family Emergency Shelter

Total Capacity
114

Agency	Program	Total (Families)
YWCA	Family Center	50
YMCA	Van Buren Family Shelter	64
<i>Total</i>		114

Men's Emergency Shelter

Total Capacity
602

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission on 6 th St.	89	21	110
LSS	Faith Mission on 8 th Ave.	95	0	95
LSS	VA Emergency Housing*	20	0	20
Maryhaven	Engagement Center	42	0	42
Southeast, Inc.	Friends of the Homeless	130	15	145
VOAGO	Men's Shelter	40	5	45
VOAGO	VA Emergency Housing*	15	0	15
YMCA	Men's Overflow	0	130	130
<i>Total</i>		431	171	602

Women's Emergency Shelter

Total Capacity
325

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission Nancy's Place	38	6	44
LSS	VA Emergency Housing*	4	0	4
Maryhaven	Engagement Center	8	5	13
YMCA	Van Buren Women's	151	7	158
YMCA	Women's Overflow	0	106	106
<i>Total</i>		201	124	325

Youth Emergency Shelter

Total Capacity
16

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

Transitional Housing

Total Capacity
73

Agency	Program	Total
Huckleberry House	Transitional Living Program	28
Maryhaven	Women's Program	5
VOAGO	Veteran's Program*	40
<i>Total</i>		73

**Permanent Supportive
Housing**
Total Capacity
1,938

Agency/Program	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
Amethyst – Shelter Plus Care	52	-	52
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services – Scattered Sites	50	-	50
CHN – Briggsdale Apartments	25	10	35
CHN – Cassidy Avenue Apartments	10	-	10
CHN – Community ACT Housing	42	33	75
CHN – East Fifth Avenue Apartments	38	-	38
CHN – Family Homes	10	-	10
CHN – Inglewood Court Apartments	45	15	60
CHN – Leasing Supportive Housing	25	-	25
CHN – Leasing Supportive Housing 2	222	-	222
CHN – North 22nd Street Apartments	30	-	30
CHN – Terrace Place	47	13	60
CHN – Parsons Avenue Apartments	25	-	25
CHN – RLPTI	80	-	80
CHN – Safe Havens Apartments	13	-	13
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA)	183	-	183
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA) 2	14	-	14
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA) 3	11	-	11
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	171	-	171
CHN – Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN – Wilson	8	-	8
Equitas – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	89	-	89
NCR/Maryhaven – The Commons at Chantry	50	50	100
NCR – The Commons at Buckingham	75	25	100
NCR – The Commons at Grant	50	50	100
NCR – The Commons at Livingston*	60	40	100
NCR – The Commons at Third	60	40	100
VOAGO – Family Supportive Housing	38	-	38
VOAGO – Van Buren Village	60	40	100
YMCA – 40 West Long	105	260	365
YWCA – 40 West Long Expansion	38	-	38
YMCA – Franklin Station	75	25	100
YWCA – WINGS	91	0	91
<i>Total</i>	1938	635	2573

* Capacity dedicated to veterans

Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2007 – 2016]

All Clients (men, women & children)	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total Clients Served ³	7,672	7,145	6,939	7,467	8,368	8,910	10,278	10,383	10,127	10,141
Total Number of Households Served	5,750	5,320	5,355	5,446	6,243	6,412	6,916	6,725	6,668	7,101
Total Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913	3,108	2,944	2,652
Total Number of Adults	5,975	5,562	5,512	5,722	6,542	6,742	7,365	7,275	7,183	7,489
Percent Working (HoH)	15%	11%	11%	13%	15%	18%	20%	25%	22%	26%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	29%	31%	32%	29%	39%	36%	37%	35%	35%	36%
Total Shelter Units ¹	343,050	346,112	329,970	343,105	339,915	293,625	324,235	370,055	380,993	386,826

Families	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Families Served	794	785	746	854	955	1,118	1,481	1,562	1,411	1,181
Individuals in Families ²	2,716	2,610	2,330	2,875	3,080	3,635	4,871	5,255	4,888	4,258
Number of Adults	1,019	1,027	903	1,130	1,254	1,467	1,958	2,148	1,940	1,606
Number of Children	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168	2,913	3,107	2,948	2,652
Average Family Size	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Average Income	\$510	\$418	\$402	\$411	\$496	\$460	\$582	\$730	\$696	\$626
Percent Working (HoH)	16%	19%	16%	16%	23%	22%	32%	39%	35%	31%
Successful Housing Outcomes	65%	69%	63%	65%	69%	72%	66%	54%	57%	65%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	54	55	61	52	43	20	21	24	25	35
Total Shelter Units	148,980	142,072	124,856	133,566	123,493	71,266	98,321	122,836	117,286	144,210
Avg. Households Served per Night	118	118	120	105	104	60	82	98	93	107

¹Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

² The number of adults plus number of children will not necessarily equal Individuals in Families. This is because the former categories are dependent upon an age calculation, which requires a valid date of birth.

³ Excludes Huckleberry House youth shelter.

Men 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 III [Emergency Shelter Data 1995 – 2006]

All Clients (men, women & children)	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Total Clients Served	8,890	8,764	9,414	8,893	7,275	7,513	7,437	7,766	7,609	7,374
Total Number of Households Served	6,116	6,052	6,461	6,309	5,638	5,540	5,648	6,000	5,814	5,662
Total Number of Children	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497
Total Number of Adults	6,434	6,372	6,791	6,624	5,831	5,789	5,858	6,212	6,030	5,877
Percent Working (HoH) ¹	18%	21%	20%	21%	24%	26%	16%	15%	12%	16%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	9%	11%	12%	14%	16%	18%	17%	20%	23%	25%
Total Shelter Units ²	268,026	274,065	302,798	380,755	350,136	397,008	306,225	333,708	337,826	333,925

Families	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Families Served	1,168	1,098	1,217	974	612	740	698	696	678	706
Individuals in Families ³	3,942	3,810	4,170	3,558	2,249	2,713	2,487	2,462	2,473	2,418
Number of Adults	1,486	1,418	1,547	1,289	805	989	908	908	894	921
Number of Children	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497
Average Family Size	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4
Average Income	----	----	\$332	\$428	\$537	\$630	\$491	\$413	\$347	\$422
Percent Working (HoH) ¹	11%	15%	14%	20%	30%	33%	16%	16%	12%	21%
Successful Housing Outcomes	27%	32%	35%	46%	52%	57%	54%	61%	59%	60%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	29	29	29	48	70	71	47	54	56	57
Total Shelter Units	117,709	114,656	124,619	183,903	163,551	189,856	115,976	133,550	138,851	139,855
Average Households Served per Night	95	89	100	136	121	144	102	104	101	110

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

² Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

³ The number of adults plus number of children will not necessarily equal Individuals in Families. This is because the former categories are dependent upon an age calculation, which requires a valid date of birth.

Men	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Men Served	4,013	3,995	4,281	4,414	4,167	3,869	3,881	4,144	3,935	3,693
Average Income	----	----	\$217	\$217	\$267	\$307	\$308	\$351	\$262	\$374
Percent Working	20%	23%	22%	21%	24%	27%	18%	17%	13%	17%
Successful Outcomes ¹	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	9%	10%	13%	15%	19%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	30	33	34	36	36	43	41	40	41	42
Total Shelter Units	120,873	131,959	143,916	157,533	149,317	168,261	158,120	164,350	161,250	155,993
Average Served per Night	331	361	394	432	409	456	433	450	442	427

Women	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06
Women Served	935	959	963	921	859	931	1,069	1,160	1,201	1,263
Average Income	----	----	\$216	\$257	\$307	\$294	\$226	\$256	\$253	\$301
Percent Working	17%	18%	17%	20%	17%	15%	11%	9%	6%	8%
Successful Housing Outcomes	15%	16%	17%	18%	22%	26%	18%	20%	23%	23%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	29	35	42	43	42	30	31	31	30
Total Shelter Units	29,444	27,450	34,263	39,319	37,268	38,891	32,129	35,808	37,725	38,077
Average Served per Night	81	75	94	108	102	107	88	98	103	104

¹ Calendar Year 2005 housing outcomes data for the Faith Mission men's programs are not reliable; consequently, Faith Mission on 6th and Faith Mission on 8th have been excluded from the men's system calculations for successful outcomes.

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Development Services Agency



Nationwide Foundation

