

Community Shelter Board
Snapshot Report 2016


communityshelterboard

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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 receiving emergency shelter and supportive housing services as they move through moments of homelessness and into stable housing. These program types serve the majority of households experiencing homelessness in our community. The Snapshot Report includes sections on veteran homelessness and transitional age youth homelessness.

Data are viewed through two lenses – trends over fiscal years (July 1, 2005 – June 30, 2016) and trends over calendar years (1995 – 2015). 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 is a collective impact organization leading our community's response to homelessness by creating collaborations, developing innovative solutions, and investing in quality programs in Columbus and Franklin County. Community Shelter Board oversees an annual budget of \$31 million to support homeless programs and services. Last year, these programs served 12,000 people.

Community Shelter Board facilitates and leads the community's response to homelessness, making an impact in three ways:

1. collaborating to bring together diverse organizations to work together as an efficient system, rather than as a fragmented set of resources;
2. employing an outcome-based funding model that measures performance, monitors providers' 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.

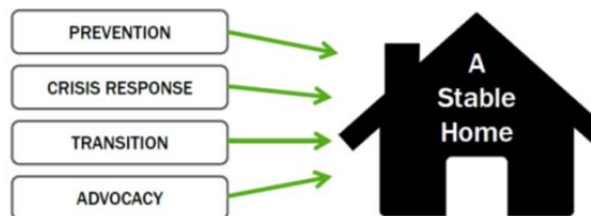
Community Shelter Board has gained a reputation as a change-leader. We are known for strong accountability toward outcomes and for holding ourselves and our partners to high standards. We make decisions based on data and use collaborative processes that are transparent. The CSB model has won numerous awards from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and is recognized across the country 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 community's plan to end homelessness, called the Rebuilding Lives plan. The plan is a comprehensive, interrelated and targeted set of strategies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the homeless system.

Using our nationally-recognized model and our Rebuilding Lives plan, 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, the cornerstone of success for the Rebuilding Lives plan, 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: Prevention programs help families on the brink of homelessness 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.



CRISIS RESPONSE

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

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.



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 delivering integrated street outreach services. These include providers of 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. In partnership with navigators, 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 and to overcome barriers and get back on the road to self-sufficiency.



TRANSITION

People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.

Navigators: People experiencing homelessness are helped to move out of shelter quickly and into their own apartments. Case managers called navigators 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. Navigators develop relationships with landlords and advocate on behalf of people seeking housing. They also help people apply for rent and utility assistance. Navigators continue working with people after they are housed to provide support to maintain stable housing.

For single adults, navigator services are delivered by Access Ohio, in partnership with Columbus Area Integrated Health and Goodwill Columbus. For families, navigator 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. It's for men and women with chronic alcohol and/or substance abuse/dependence, severe mental health challenges, trauma, and physical health issues. There are also transitional housing programs for youth age 17-19 and veterans. 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

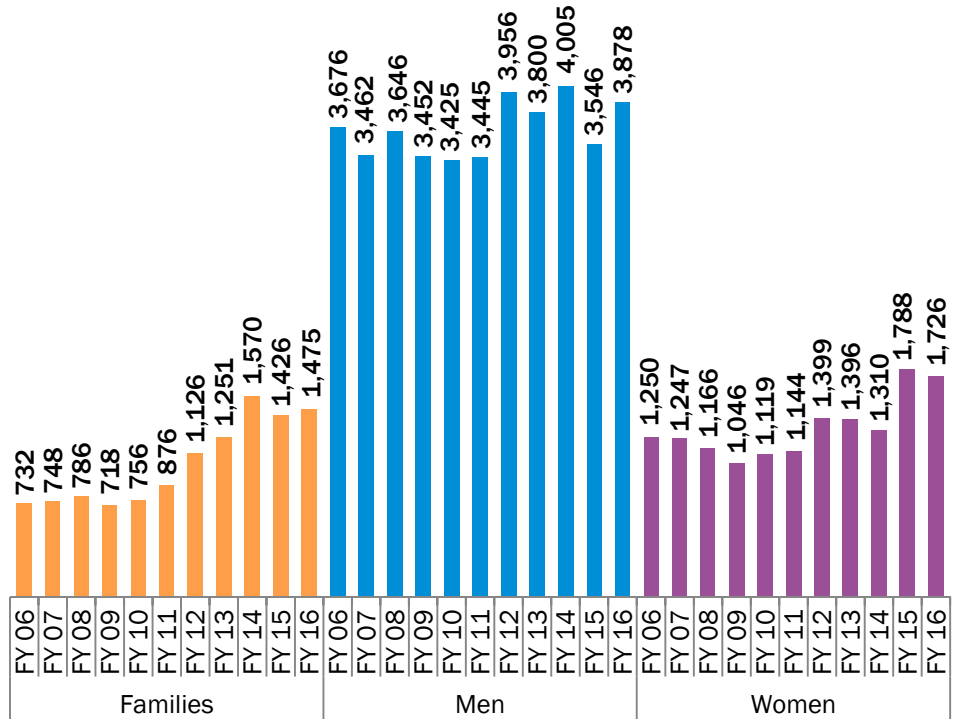
Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) – Crisis Response

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the eleven most recent fiscal years for the emergency shelter systems.

Households Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,878 single men, 1,726 single women and 1,475 families in FY2016. The family emergency shelter system served 3 percent more families than in FY2015 and 68 percent more families than 5 years ago. A new family shelter opened in September 2015 adding permanent capacity to the family shelter system. The women’s system experienced a decrease in the number served by 3 percent, when compared to FY2015, while the men’s system served 9 percent more men when compared to FY2015.

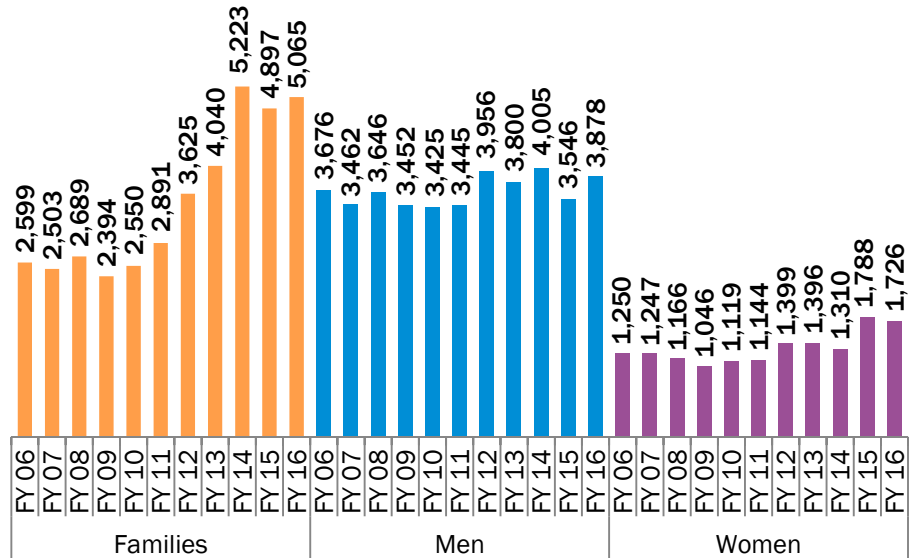
Households Served by System (#)
FY2006 – FY2016



Persons Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,878 single men, 1,726 single women and 5,065 individuals in families in FY2016. Overall, there were 7,491 distinct adults and 3,067 children in emergency shelters.

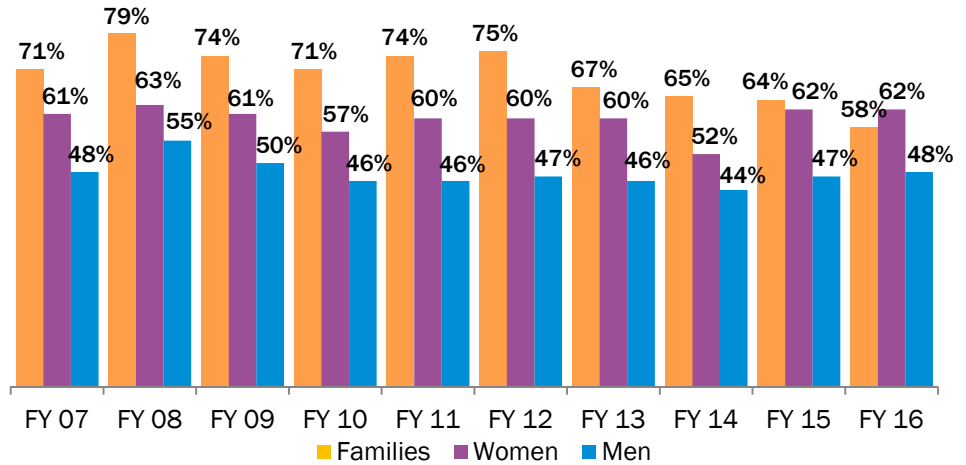
Persons Served by System (#)
FY2006 – FY2016



Newly Homeless

Newly homeless refers to individuals or families who have not accessed shelter services within the past twelve years. The majority of the single adult women and family households are new to the homeless system. In FY2016, the percent of families who were newly homeless fell while the single adult men's and women's percentages were basically unchanged.

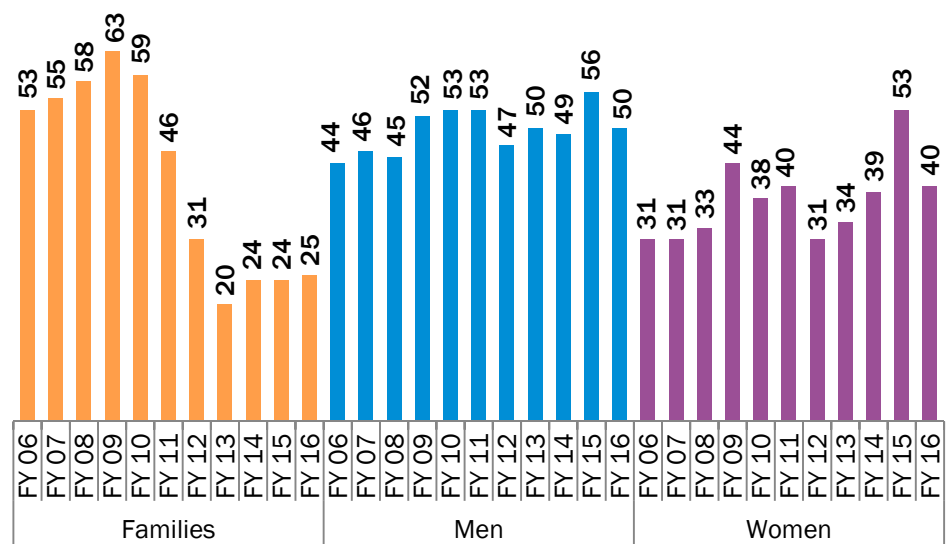
Newly Homeless Households by System (%)
FY2007 - FY2016



Average Length of Stay

The length of stay measure is cumulative over the entire fiscal year to capture multiple shelter stays throughout a 12 month timeframe. In FY2016, the average length of stay in emergency shelter for families increased from 24 days in FY2015 to 25 days. For the men's and women's systems the average length of stay decreased, returning to historic norms.

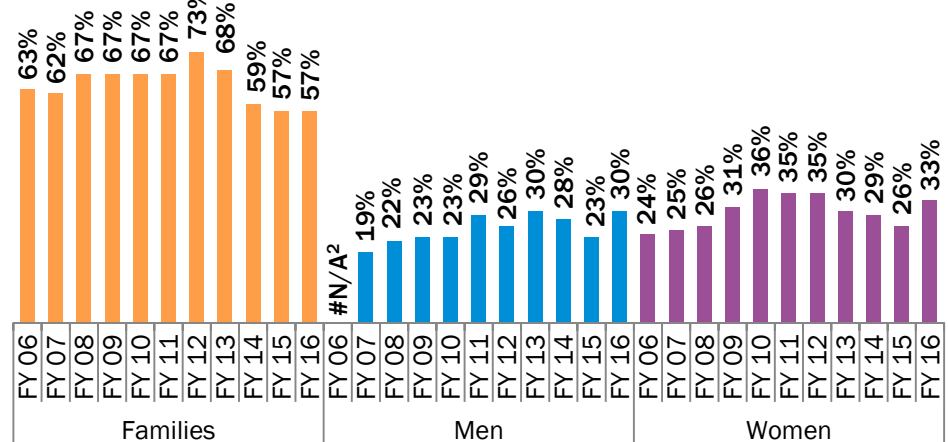
Average Length of Stay by System (Days)
FY2006 - FY2016



Successful Housing Outcomes

Successful housing outcomes are exits to stable permanent housing. In FY2016, 57 percent of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing, unchanged from FY2016. The single adult men's and women's systems experienced an increase in successful housing at exit from shelter.

Successful Housing Outcomes by System (%)
FY2006 - FY2016¹

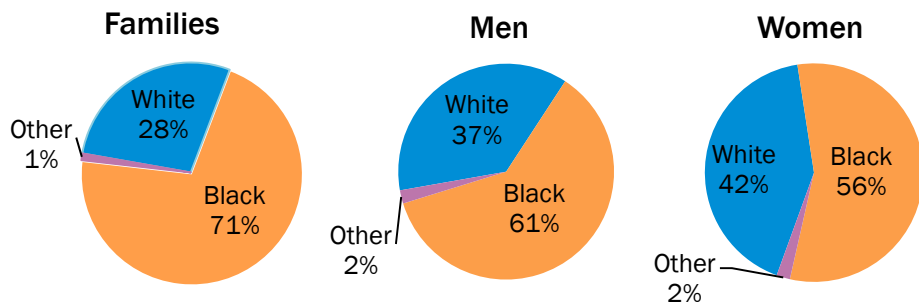


¹ Starting in FY2015 successful housing outcomes includes permanent exits to family.

² Data for Men's System in FY2006 was not available.

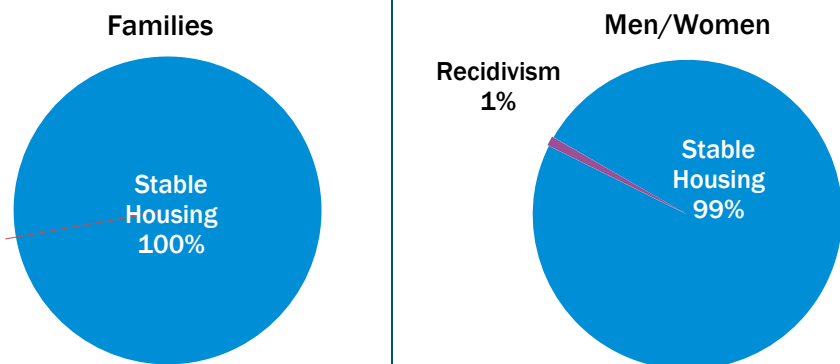
Race/Ethnicity

African Americans are disproportionately represented in all three-shelter systems at 71 percent in the family shelters, 56 percent in the women’s shelters, and 61 percent in the men’s shelters.



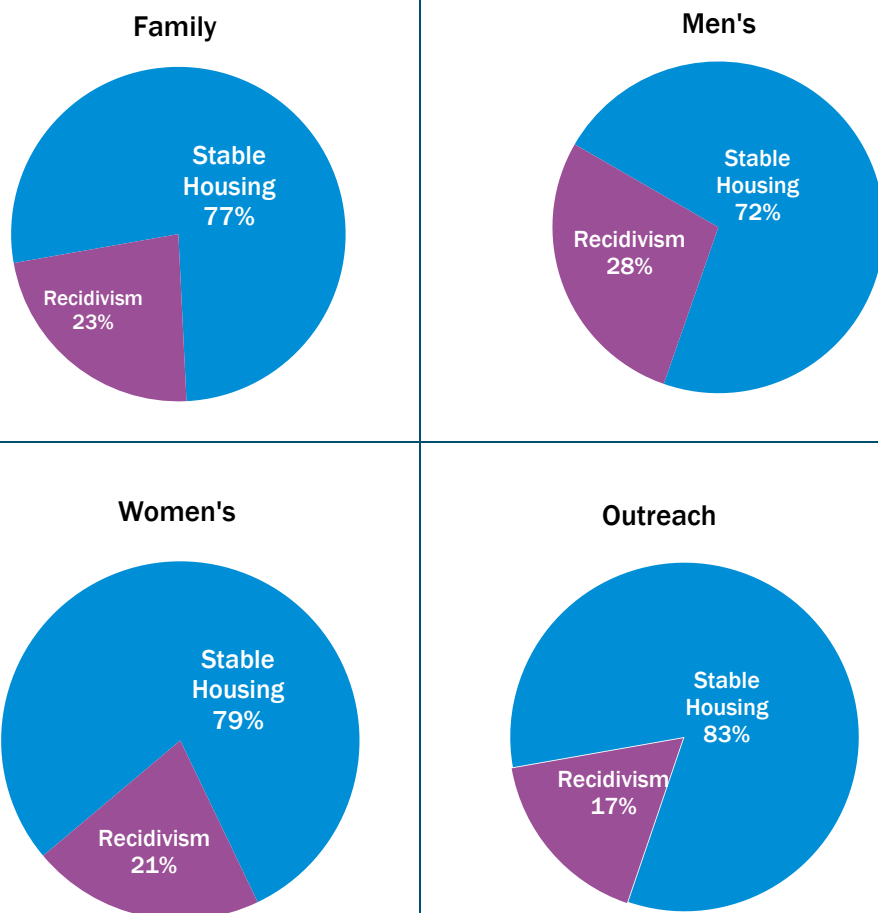
Short-term Recidivism

Recidivists are households who leave the shelter system with a successful housing outcome, but return to shelter within 14 days to three months after exiting shelter. In FY2016, short-term recidivism was very low for all systems. No recidivists were reported for the family system.



Long-term Recidivism

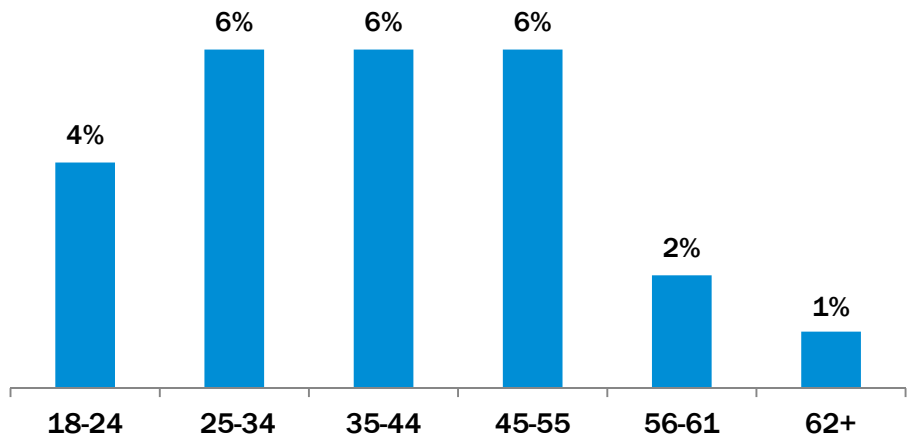
Long-term (two-year) recidivists are households who leave the shelter system with a successful housing outcome but return to shelter within two years of exiting emergency shelter. For these charts, households exiting shelters successfully between July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014 were used to calculate long-term recidivism. The long-term recidivism rate is highest for individuals served by emergency shelters for single adult men. The single adult women’s shelters experienced a 3 percentage point increase in recidivism rate, while the family shelters, men’s shelters and outreach programs experienced decreases (2, 4, and 3 percentage points, respectively).



Long-term Recidivism-All Households

In FY2016, the two-year recidivism rate for all households served was 25 percent, similar to FY2015. Households in the 25-55 age categories made up the biggest portion of recidivists.

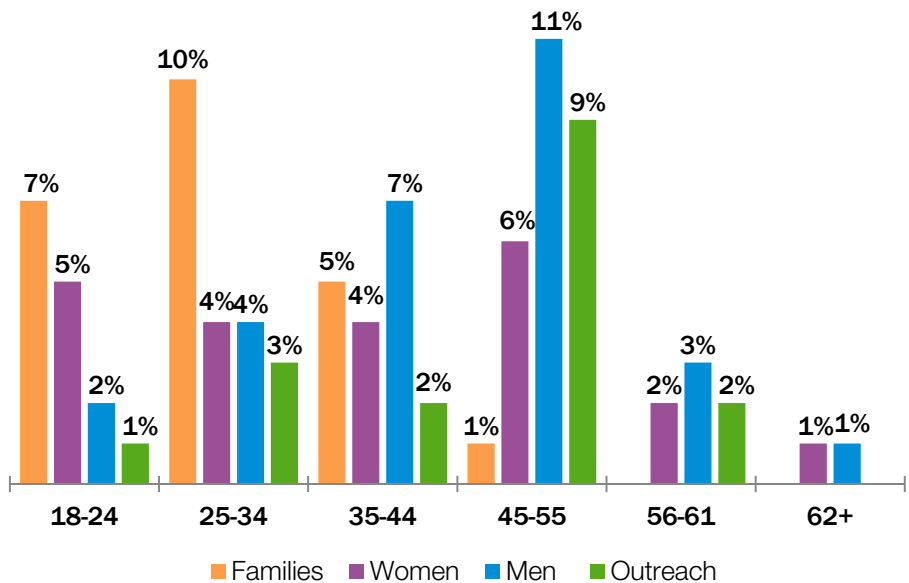
Breakdown of Recidivism by Age Group - All Households (%) FY2016



Long-term Recidivism - System

Twenty-three percent of families that successfully exited to housing returned to homelessness within two years. The breakdown by age group shows that the highest recidivism was experienced by families with a head of household in the 25 - 34 age range. For single adults, individuals in the 45 - 55 age range accounted for the largest share of recidivists.

Breakdown of Recidivism by Age Group - System (%) FY2016

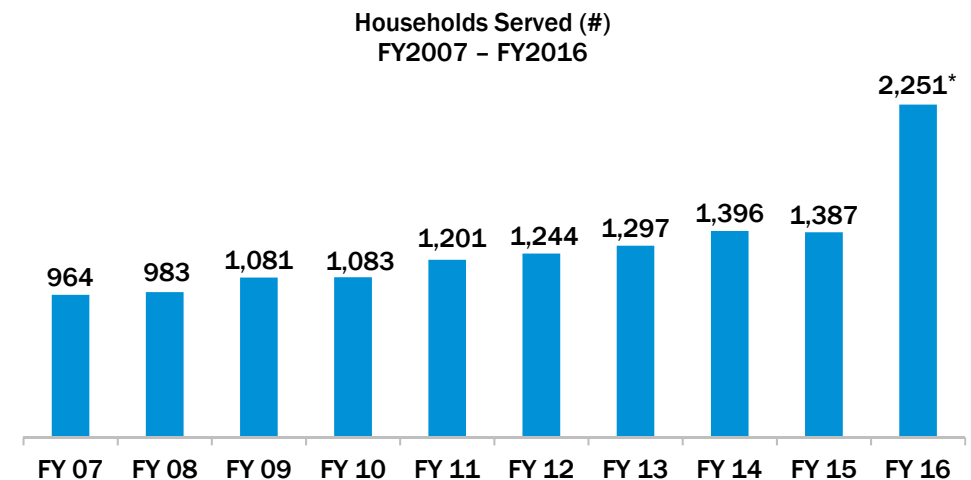


Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) - Transition

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the ten most recent fiscal years for the permanent supportive housing programs serving formerly homeless and disabled individuals and families. Starting FY2016, all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin county is included, Rebuilding Lives and Non-Rebuilding Lives units. Rebuilding Lives stands for a unit designated to a homeless individual with a disability that has a cumulative length of time spent homeless totaling at least 120 days.

Number Served

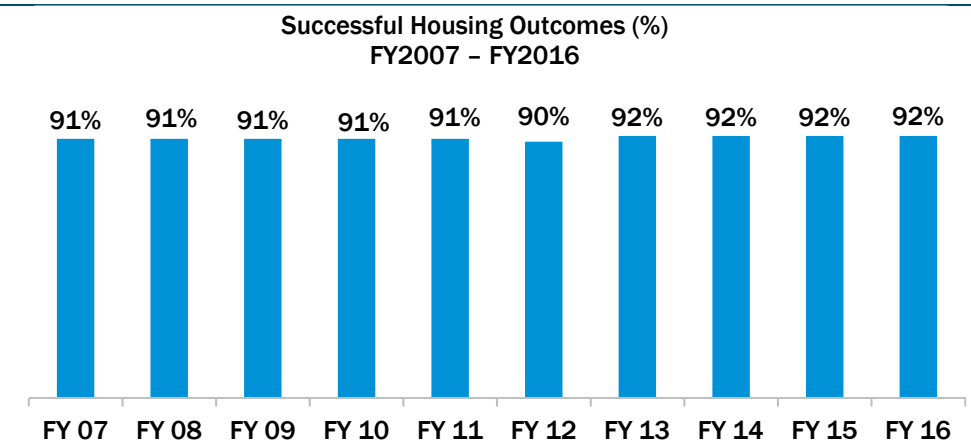
The number of households served by permanent supportive housing programs in FY2016 is 2,251. The capacity of the permanent supportive housing system for the fiscal year is 1,944 units out of which 1,409 units are designated as Rebuilding Lives. Ten percent of adults served by permanent supportive housing programs were veterans.



*Starting FY16, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County.

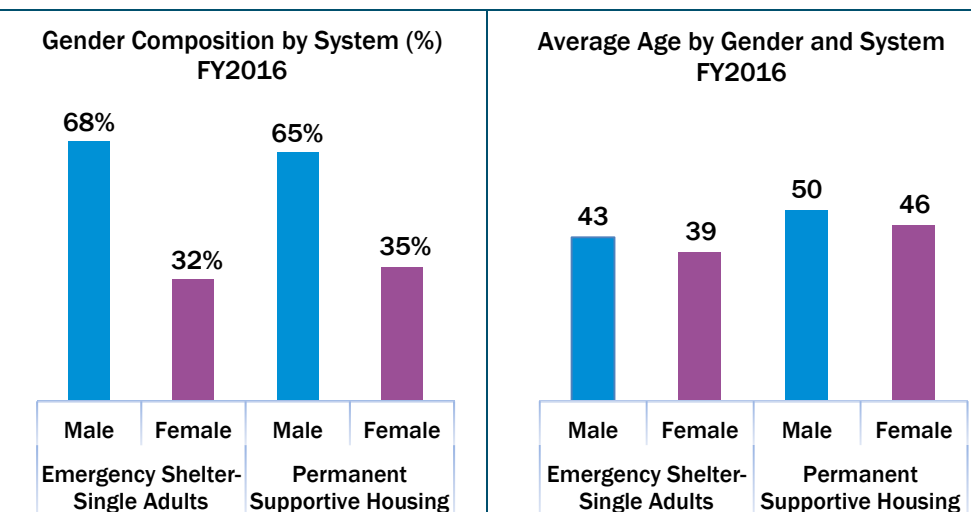
Successful Housing Outcomes

In FY2016, the rate of households that continue to stay in permanent supportive housing or move to other permanent housing options remained at 92 percent, consistent with prior years.



Gender Composition

The vast majority of households served in permanent supportive housing are single adults. Although very similar in race and ethnicity, permanent supportive housing tends to serve proportionally more females than emergency shelters for single adults. Permanent supportive housing residents tend to be older for both genders.

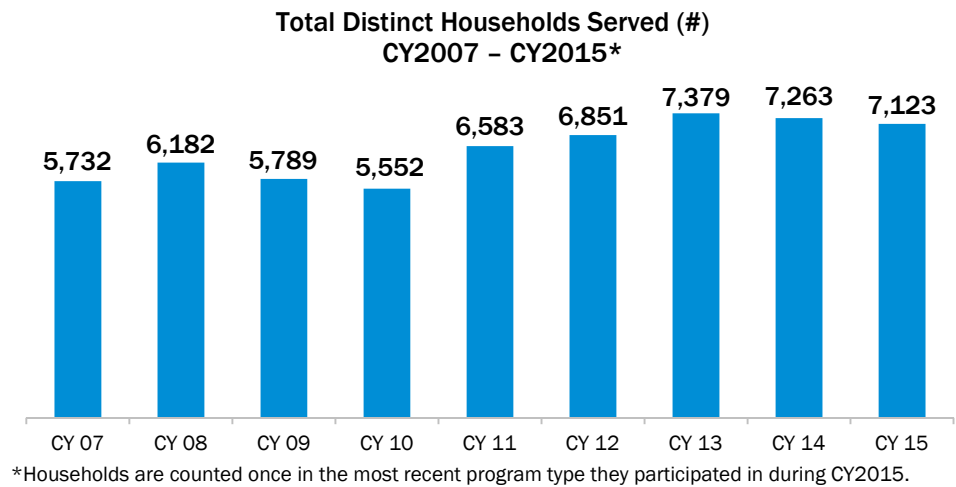


Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

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

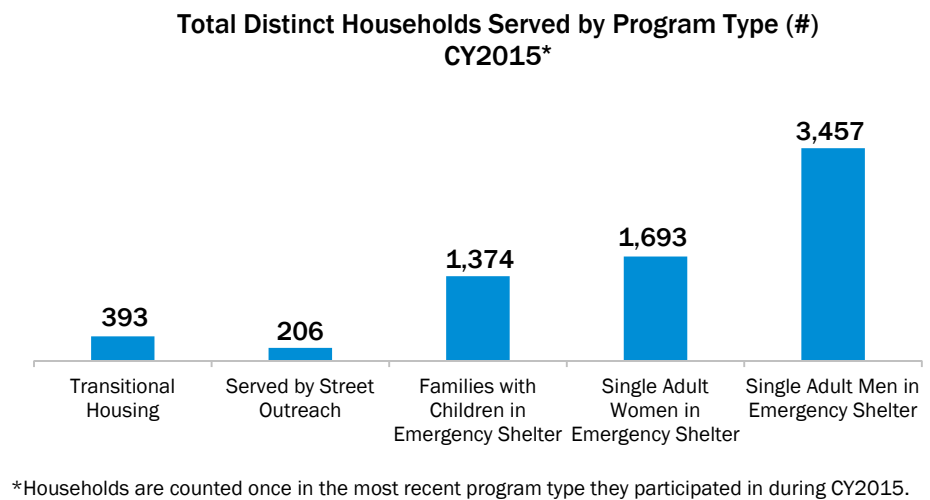
Households Served

During CY2015, 7,123 distinct households were served in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and street outreach programs. The overall number of households served decreased 2 percent (140 households) from CY2014.



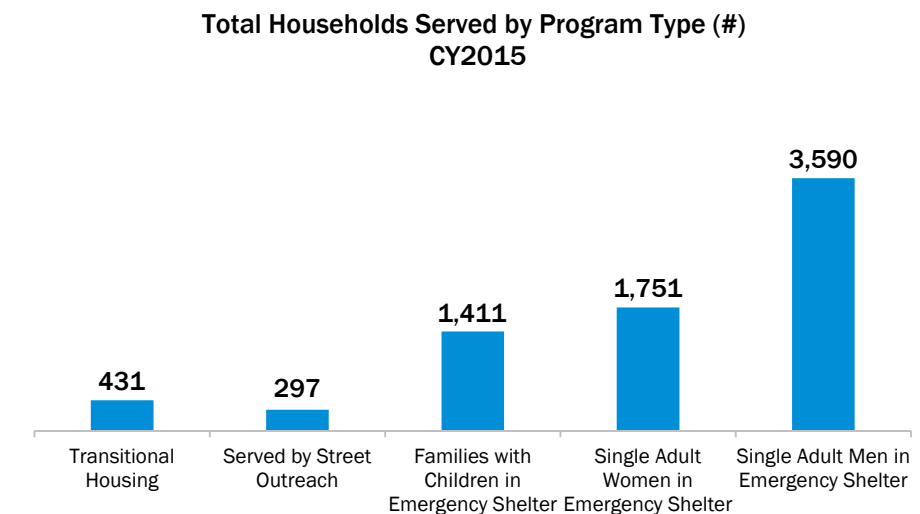
Distinct Households Served by Program Type

Forty-nine percent of homeless households served in CY2015 were single adult men served in emergency shelters. More single women (15 percent increase) and less single men (4 percent decrease) and families (9 percent decrease) were served in emergency shelters than last year.



Total Households Served by Program Type

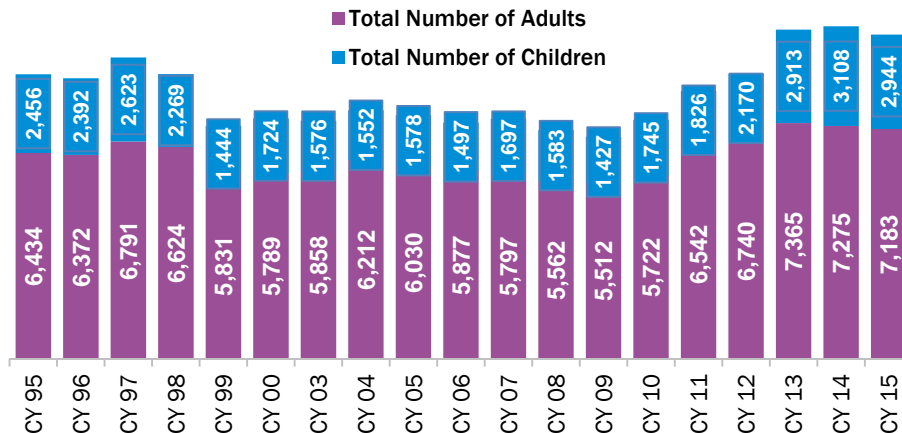
1,411 family households were served in CY2015, representing a 10 percent decrease from last year. The majority of families, 90 percent, lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless. Eighty-four percent of single men and 83 percent of single women lived in Franklin County prior to becoming homeless.



Persons Served

During CY2015, 7,183 adults and 2,944 children experienced homelessness and were served in emergency shelters; this represents a decrease of 1 percent since last year for adults and a 5 percent decrease for children. For the third consecutive year, the number of homeless individuals in our community exceeded 10,000.

Persons Served in Emergency Shelters (#)
CY1995 - CY2015*

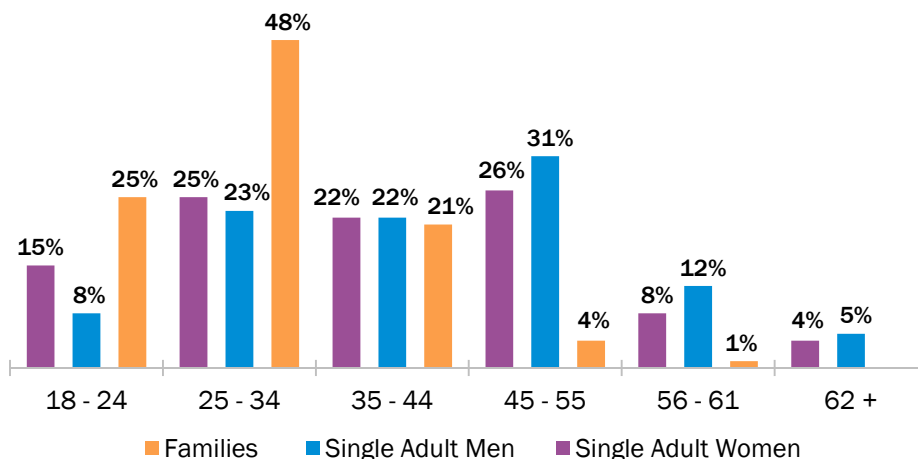


*Excludes Huckleberry House Emergency Shelter, total persons served including the youth shelter is 10,537.

Households Served by Age Group

In CY2015, 48 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 (31 percent) and women (26 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 (%)
CY2015*

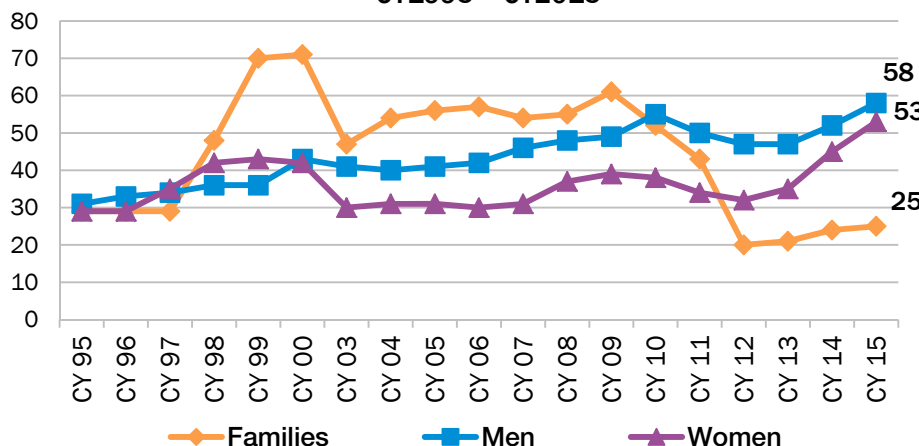


*Households counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2015.

Average Length of Stay

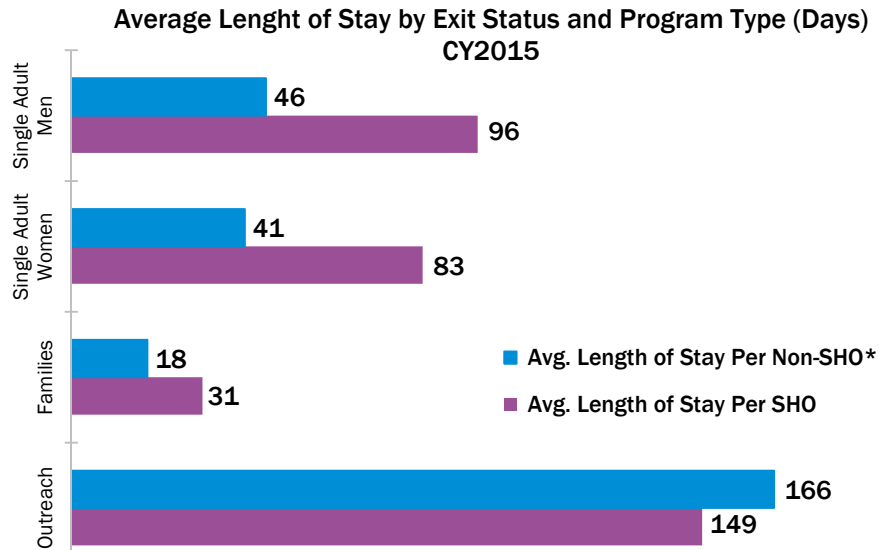
Average length of stay in the emergency shelter for families was 25 days. The average length of stay increased to 58 days for men, and 53 days for women. Both single men and single women stayed significantly longer in shelter than in prior reporting years. This measure is cumulative for the calendar year.

Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)
CY1995 - CY2015



Average Length of Program Stay by Exit Status and Program Type

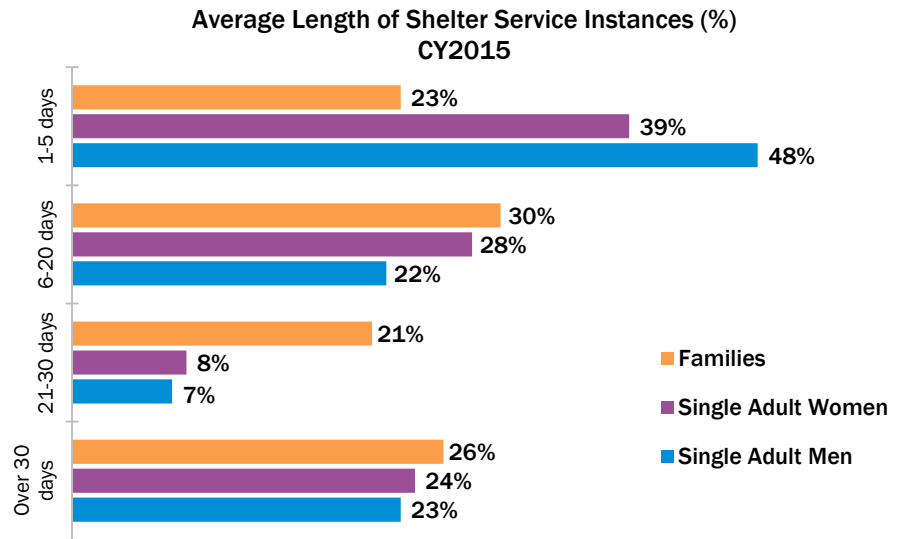
For all emergency shelter populations, length of program stay was longer if the outcome was a successful exit. The length of stay in single adult shelter programs significantly increased if the exit status was successful, when compared to the previous year.



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

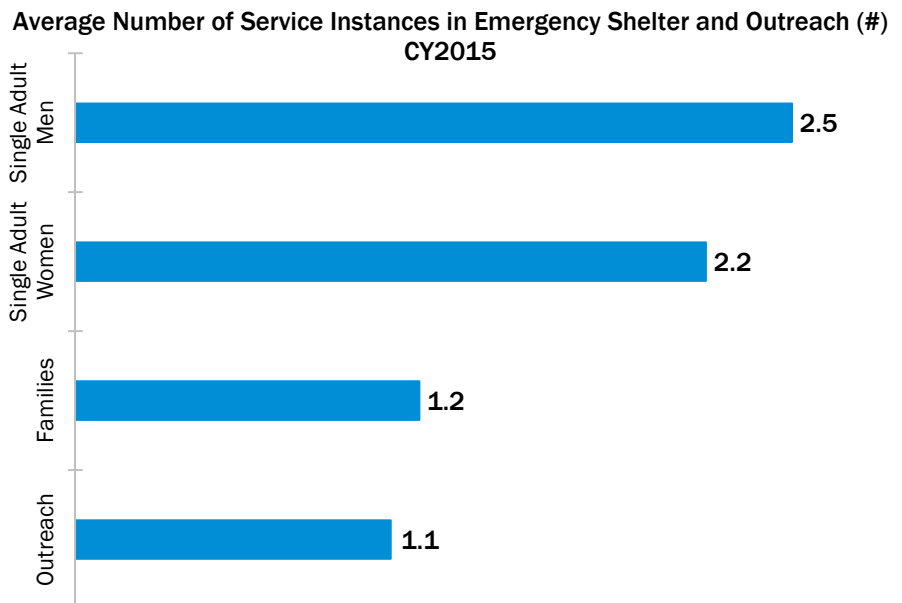
Average Length of Service Instances

Approximately 76 percent of households exited shelter within 30 days of entry. Forty-eight percent of single adult men and 39 percent of single adult women exited shelter within 1-5 days of entry. Families' exit pattern was spread almost equally among the ranges evaluated.



Average Number of Service Instances

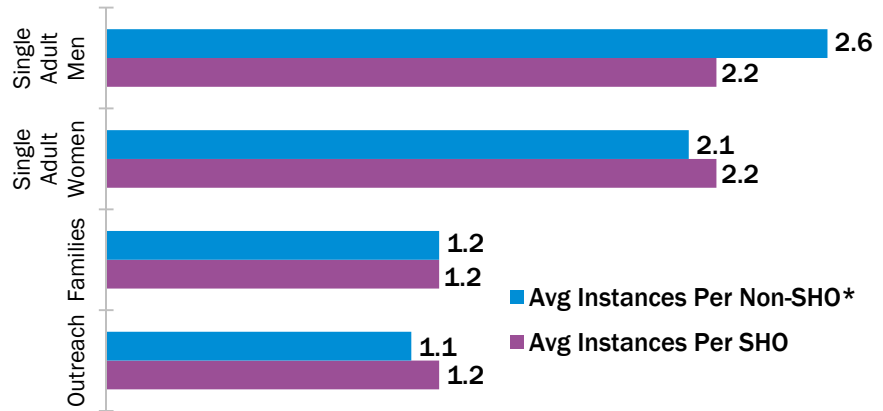
Single adult men had an average of 2.5 services (a decrease of 0.3 from last year), while single adult women had an average of 2.2 services during CY2015. Families and Outreach have an average of just over one service per household per year.



Service Instances by Exit Type

For single adult men, the average number of service instances for households who exit unsuccessfully is higher than those who exit successfully, during a 12 month period.

Average Number of Service Instances by Exit Status and Program Type (#)
CY2015*

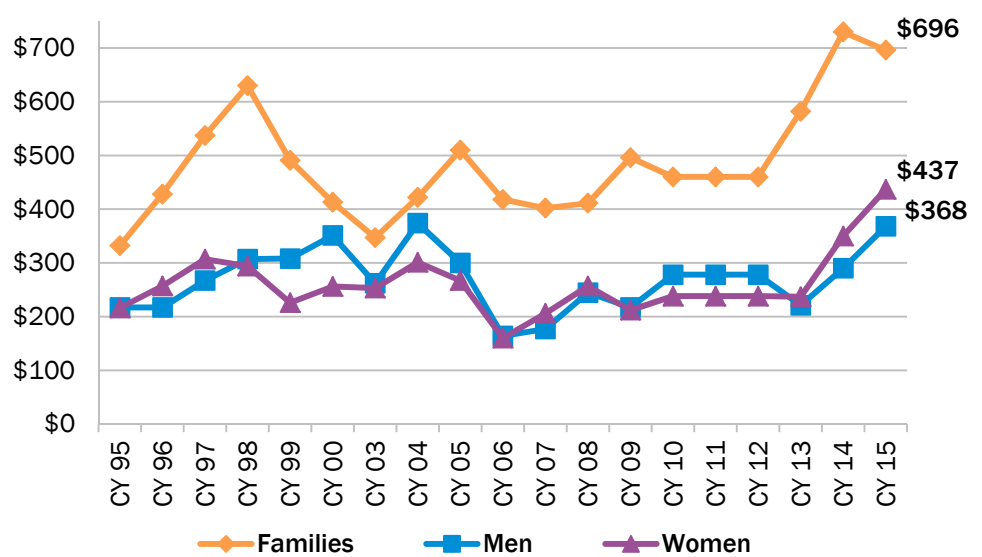


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

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 /month and for a one bedroom unit is \$638 /month. Single men's and women's average monthly income continued to increase, while family's monthly income slightly decreased when compared to the prior year.

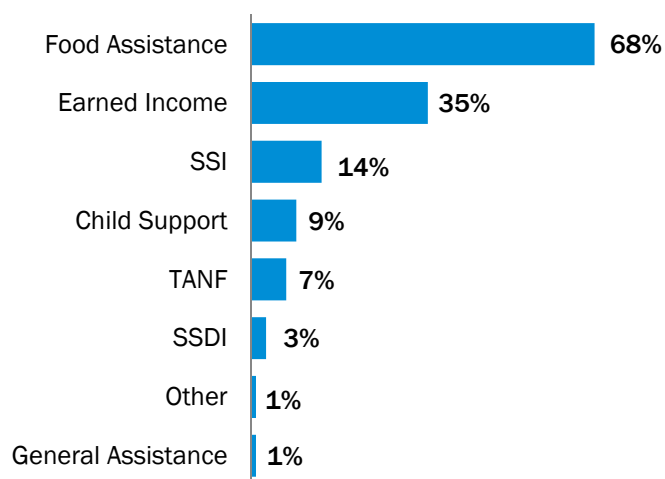
Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System (\$) CY1995 - CY2015



Income Sources - Families

Food assistance is the public assistance benefit most prevalent for families served in the crisis response system but significantly lower than last year's rate (81%). Thirty-five percent of households receive employment income, a 4 percentage point decrease compared to CY2014.

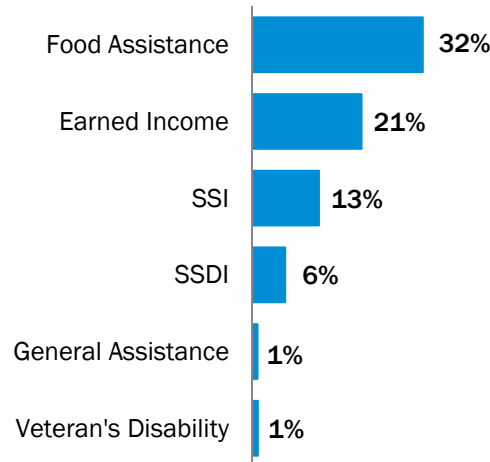
Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelter - Families (%)
CY2015



Income Sources – Single Adults

Food assistance is the public assistance benefit most prevalent for single adults served in the crisis response system. At 32 percent, the food assistance rate significantly decreased compared to CY2014 (47 percent). We observed a similar level of access to employment, SSI, and SSDI income sources compared to CY2014 (20 percent, 13 percent, and 6 percent respectively).

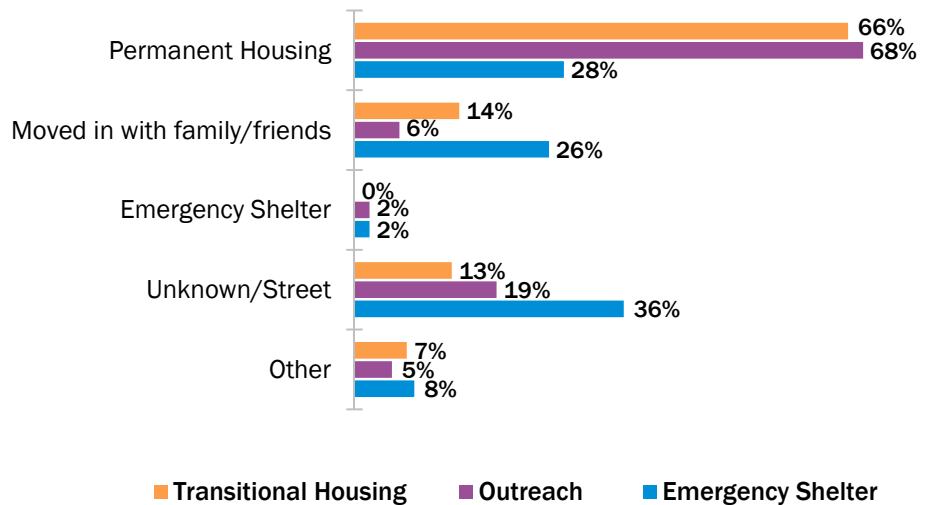
Income Sources and Public Benefits at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing – Single Adults (%) CY2015



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. These positive rates significantly increased since last year (51 percent and 68 percent respectively). Thirty-six percent of exits from emergency shelter were “Unknown/Street”, an increase of 9 percentage points since CY2014 (27 percent).

Exit Destination by Program Type – Single Adults (%) CY2015*

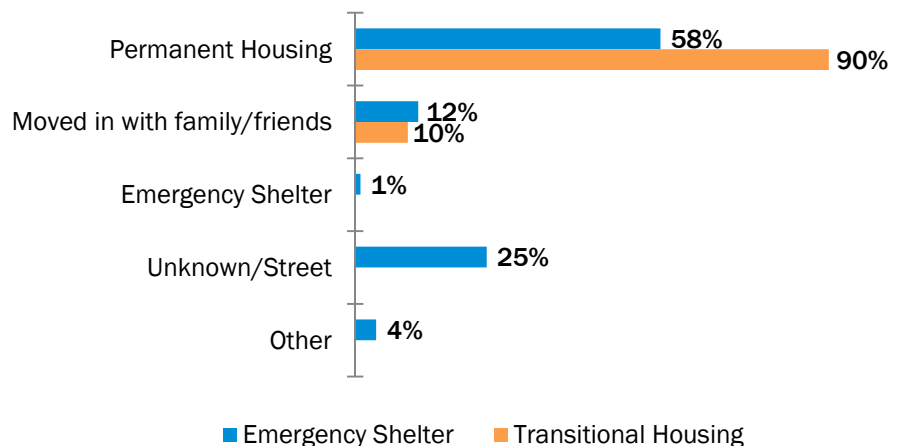


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2015.

Destination at Exit – Families by Program Type

Fifty-eight percent of families in emergency shelter exit to permanent housing, a 5 percentage point increase since CY2014. Transitional housing accounts for 10 family exits. The exits to “Unknown/Street” from emergency shelter are higher than last year (20 percent). No families were served by street outreach programs in CY2015.

Exit Destination by Program Type - Families (%) CY2015*

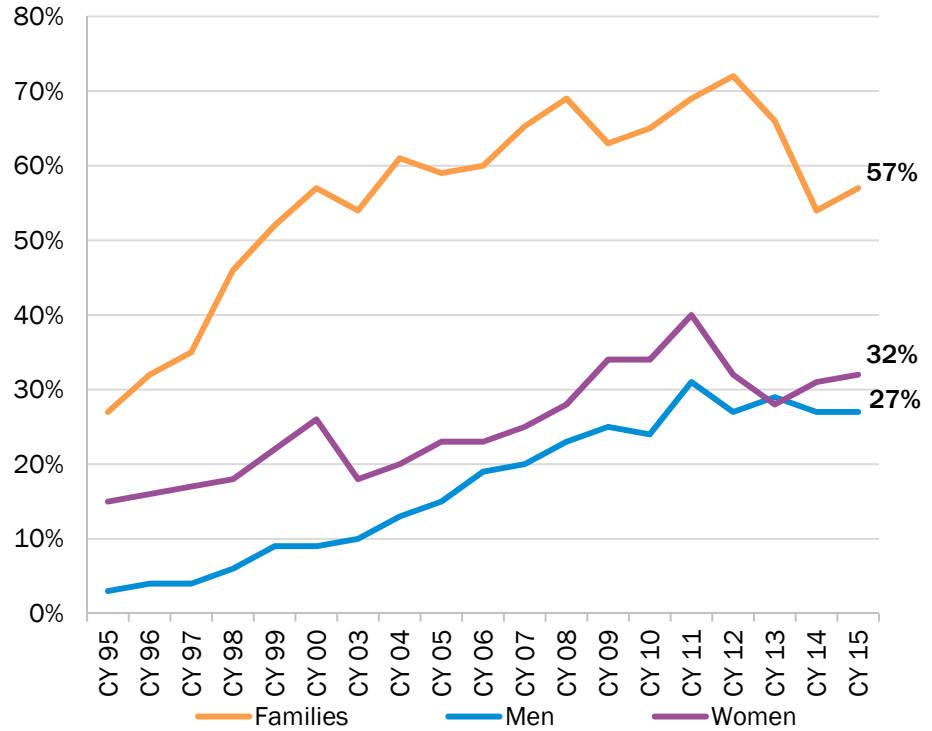


*Persons are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2015.

Successful Housing Outcomes at Shelter Exit

The women's and family systems experienced an increase in successful housing outcome rates. The women's system increased by 1 percentage point from 31 percent in CY2014 to 32 percent in CY2015. The family system increased by 1 percentage point from 54 percent in CY2014 to 57 percent in CY2015. The men's system remained at 27 percent in CY2015.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System (%)
CY1995 - CY2015*



*Successful housing outcomes include permanent exits to family.

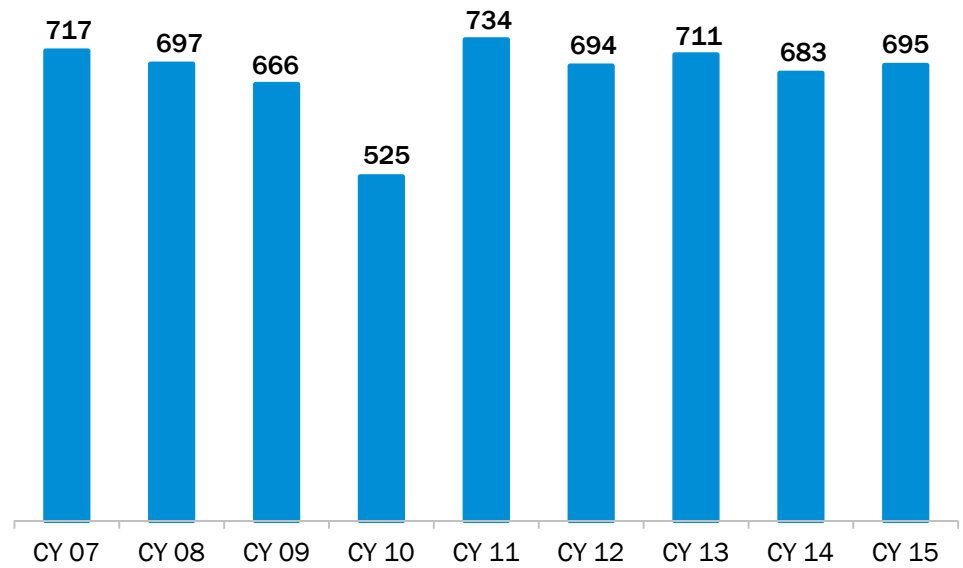
Veterans

This section covers homeless veterans who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and outreach programs during CY2015, providing a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

Veterans Served

A total of 695 veterans were served during CY2015. This represents a 2 percent increase from 683 veterans that were reported in CY2014. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, outreach, and emergency shelters represents 10 percent of the general adult homeless population.

**Veterans Served (#)
CY2007 - CY2015***

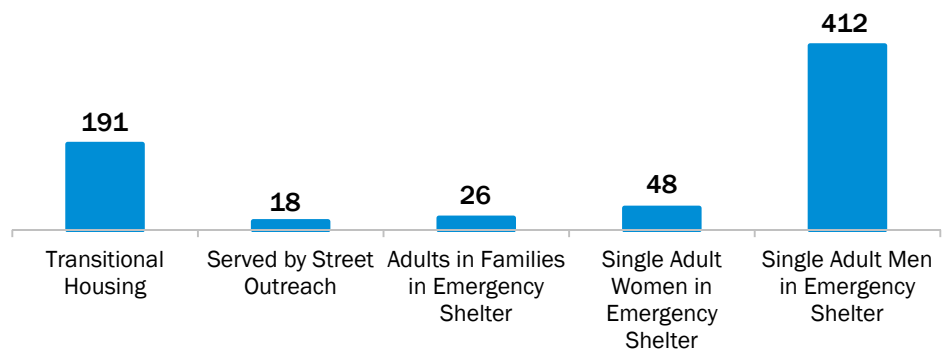


*Transitional Housing programs were not included prior to CY2011. Veterans are counted once independent of the number of programs they accessed during CY2015.

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.

**Distinct Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2015***

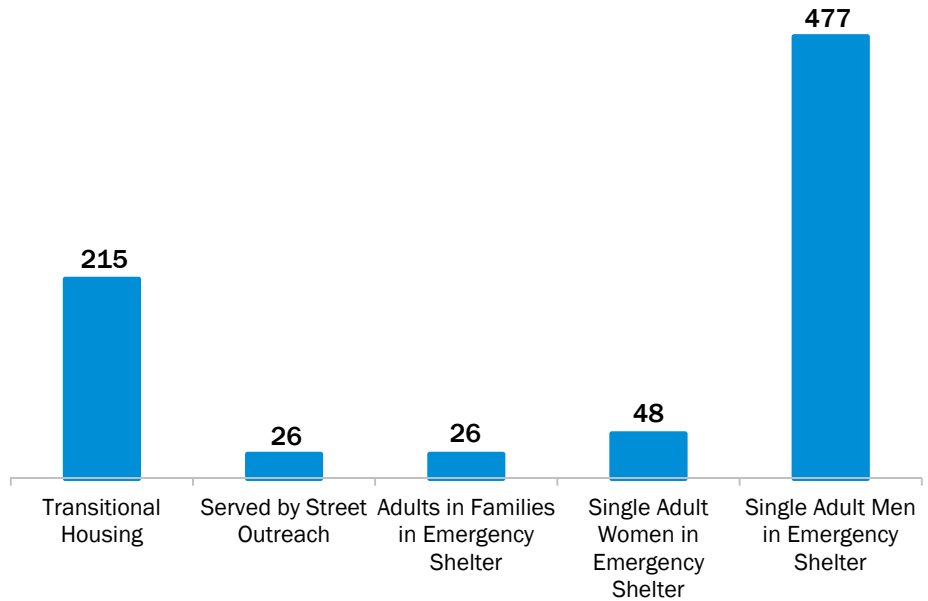


*Veterans are counted once in the most recent program type they participated in during CY2015.

Veterans Served by Program Type

Single adult veteran men in emergency shelter represent 13 percent of the single adult men in the general homeless population. Fifty 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 65 people served by emergency shelters moved to another program type and 8 individuals served by outreach moved to other program types. For transitional housing, 24 people moved to other program types, mostly emergency shelters.

Total Veterans Served by Program Type (#)
CY2015*

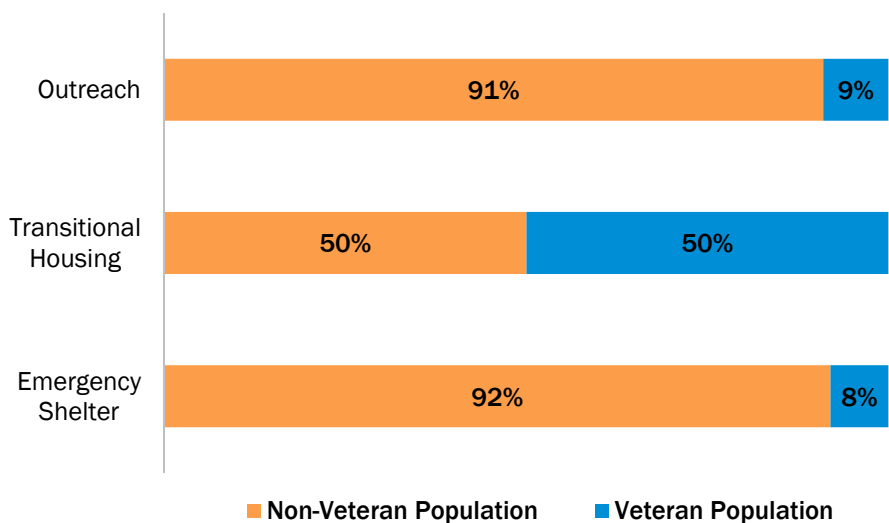


*Veterans are counted once in each program type they participated in during CY2015.

Veterans and the General Population

When looking at veterans served by each program type during CY2015, 9 percent of individuals served by outreach, 50 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.

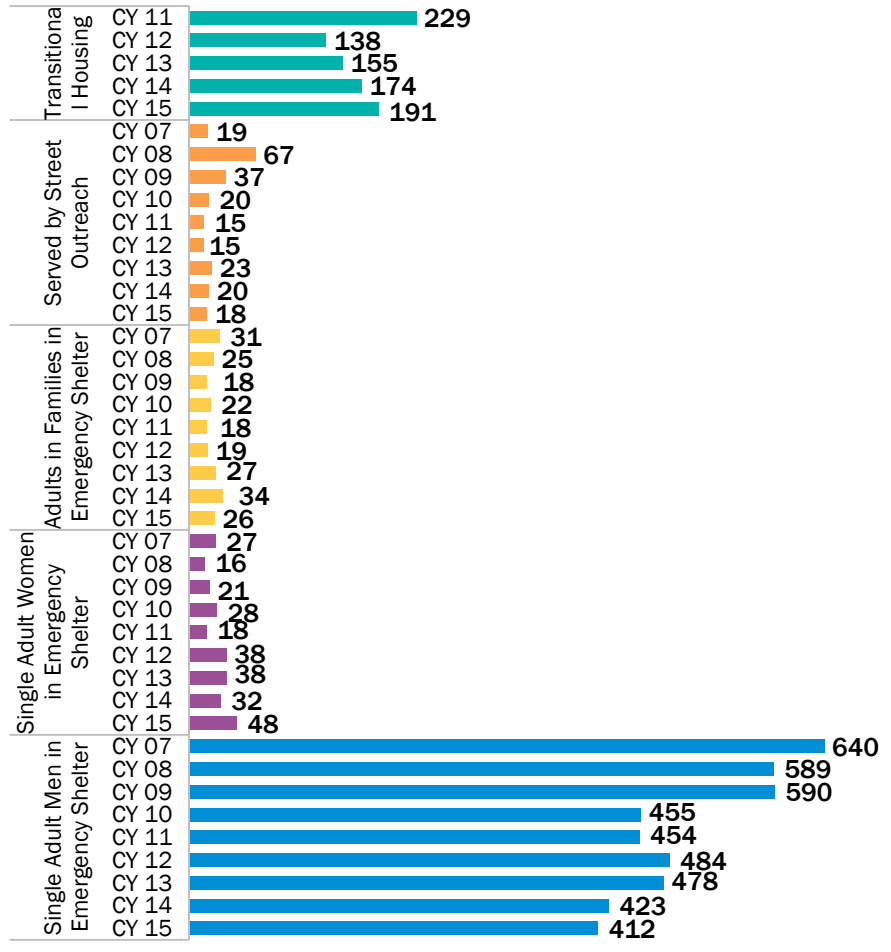
Percentage of Veterans Served in the General Homeless Population by Program Type
CY2015



Veterans Served by Program Type

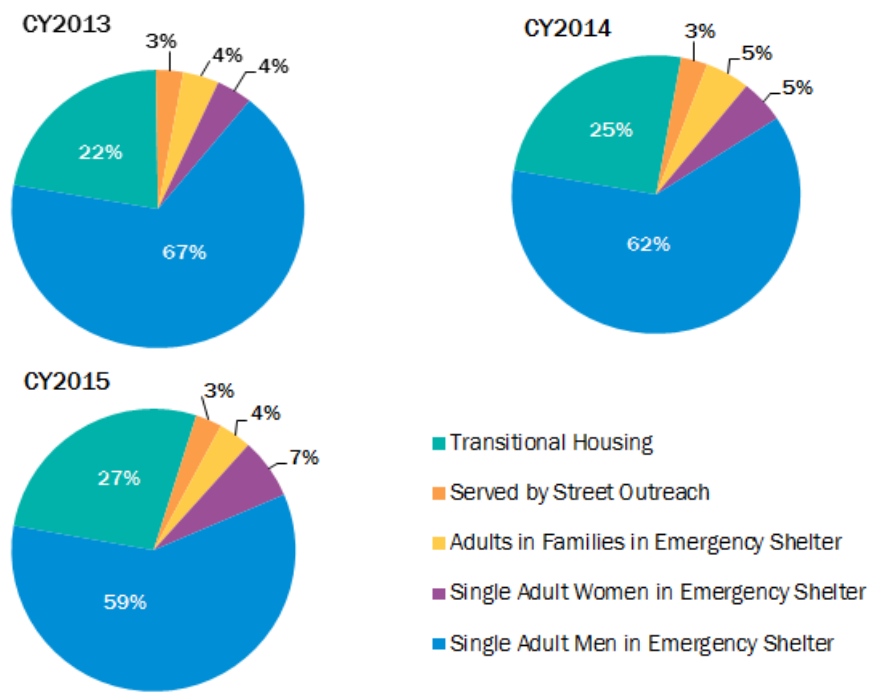
The number of veterans served in single adult shelters increased by 1 percent since the previous year. Overall the number of veterans in single adult shelters has decreased by 31 percent since CY2007. The number of veterans served by outreach and the family emergency shelters remained low. The number of veterans served in transitional housing increased by 10 percent compared to CY2014, even though the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds).

Veterans Served by Program Type (#) CY2007 - CY2015



The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type in CY2015 compared to CY2014 and CY2013. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men, but the ratio has been declining for the past 3 years. This reflects a proportional decrease in the number of veterans served in emergency shelters due to the increase in transitional housing numbers.

Veterans by Program Type (%)

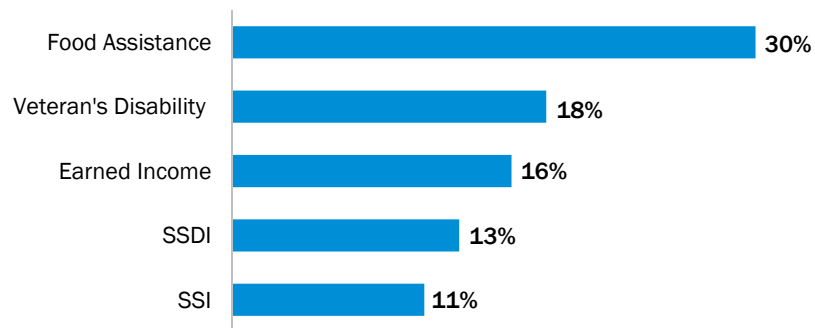


Income sources

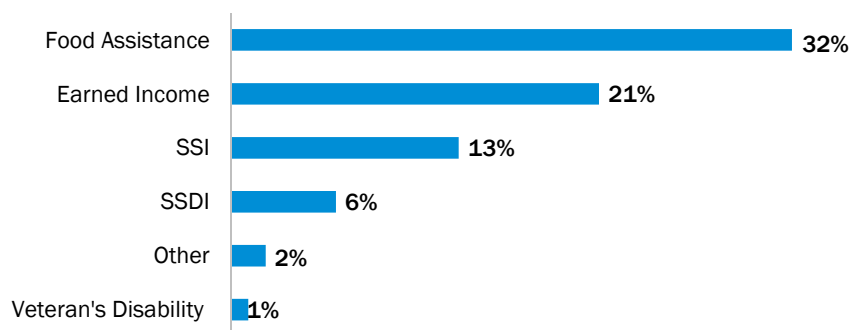
Veterans in single adult emergency shelters and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving food assistance at entry, compared to other public benefits. Compared to the general population in the same programs, veterans are more likely to receive veteran's disability rather than SSI or SSDI.

Employment for veterans is lower than the general population, but increased 1 percentage point from 15 percent in CY2014.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2015**



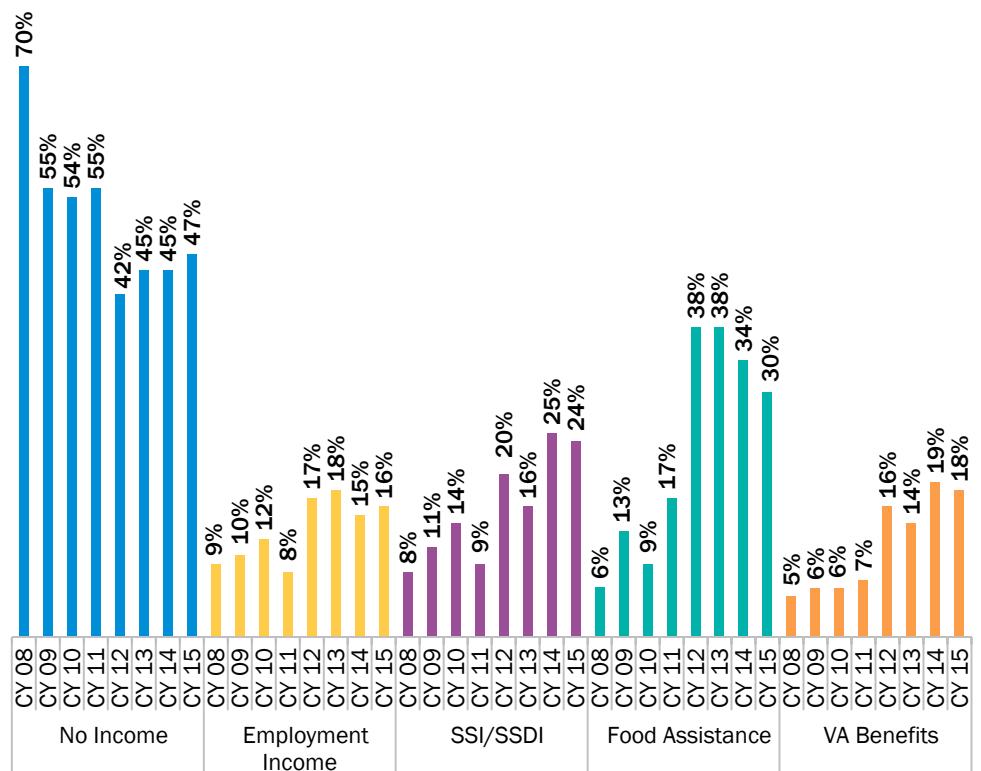
**General Population Income Sources (single adults) (%)
CY2015**



Income sources

The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry into emergency shelters and transitional housing increased 2 percentage points in CY2015, to 47 percent, from 45 percent in CY2014. A similar percentage of veterans are accessing VA and SSI/SSDI benefits in 2015 as did in 2014. This benefit is necessary for veterans to maintain long-term housing stability.

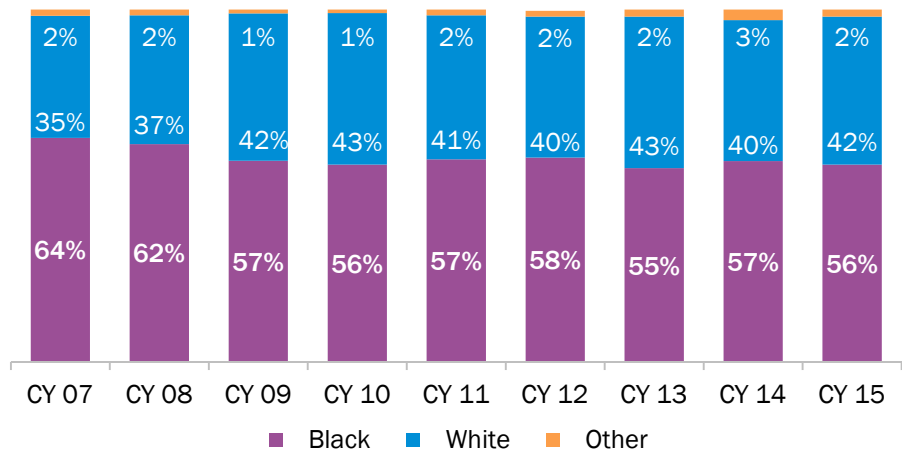
**Veterans Income Sources (%)
CY2007 - CY2015**



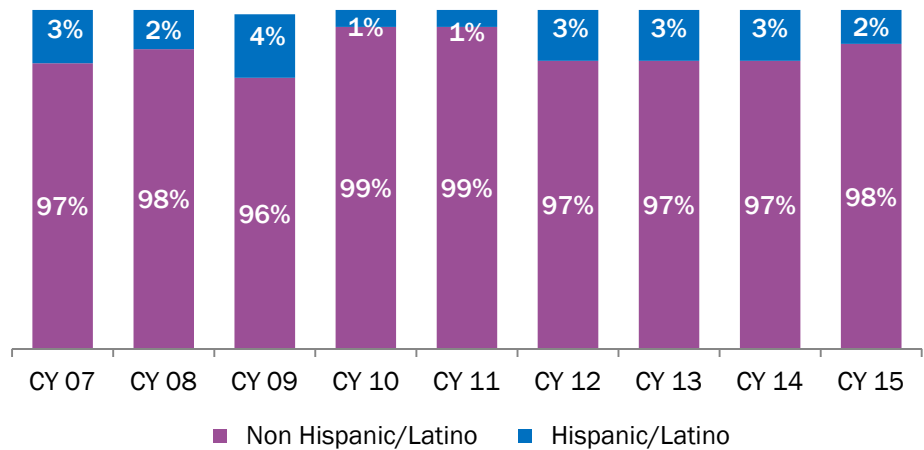
Race/Ethnicity

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

Race (%)



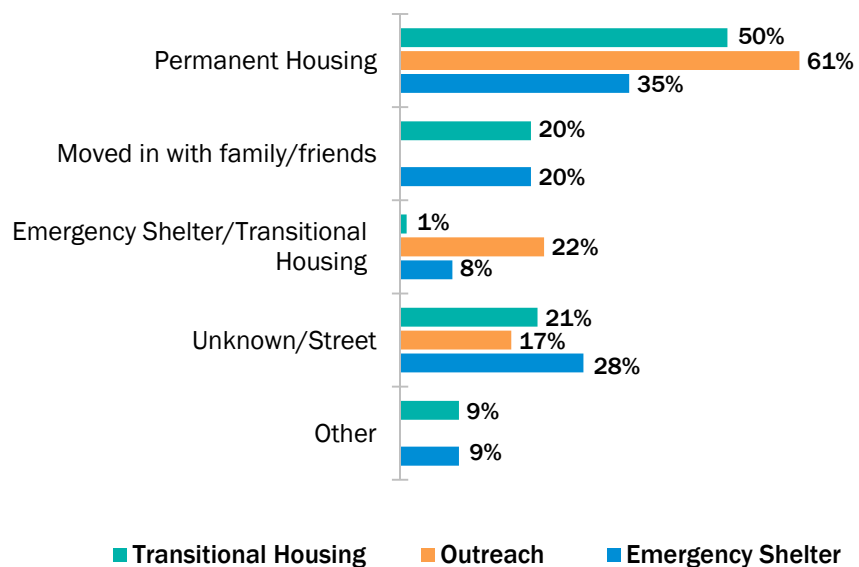
Ethnicity (%)



Destination at Exit

Veterans' exit from transitional housing into permanent housing decreased by 9 percentage points since CY2014. Exits from shelter to permanent housing improved by 1 percentage point and those from Outreach increased by 6 percentage points.

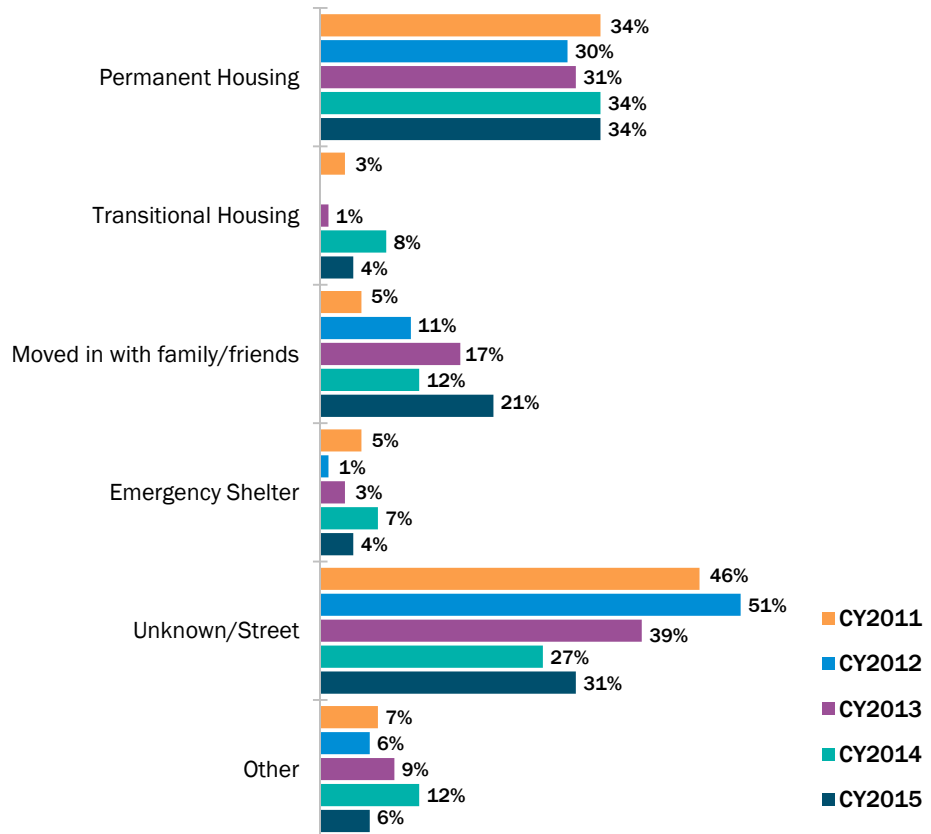
Veterans Exit Destination by Program Type (%) CY2015



Destination at Exit

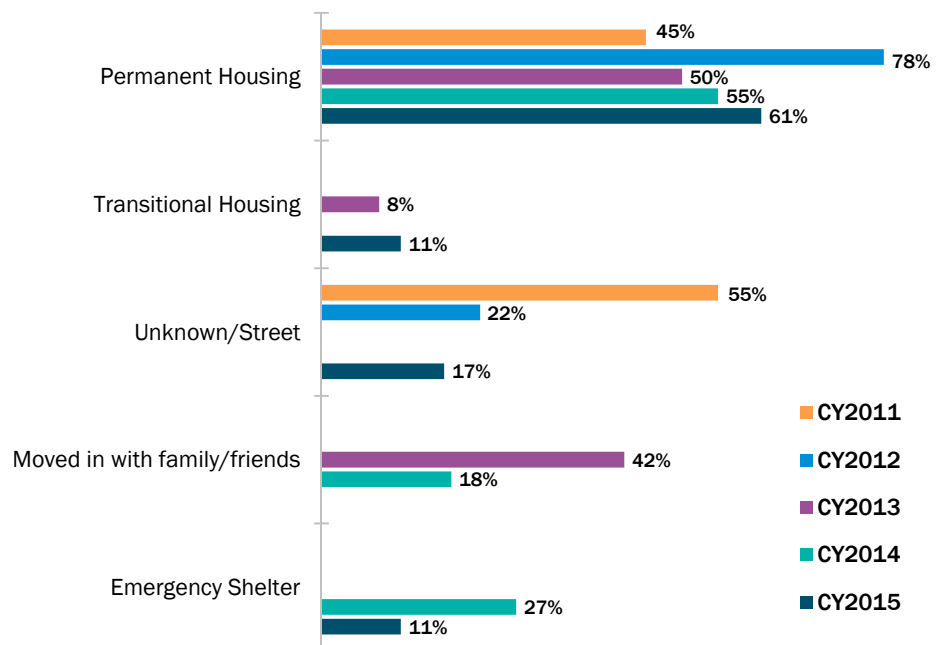
Single adult veterans exiting to permanent housing from emergency shelter remained at 34 percent in CY2015. Exit destinations to “Unknown/Street” increased by 4 percentage points to 31 percent in CY2015, compared to 27 percent in CY2014. The most significant increase is the percentage of veterans exiting to friends/family. Such exits increased by 9 percentage points to 21 percent in CY2015 from 12 percent in CY2014.

Single Adult Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2015

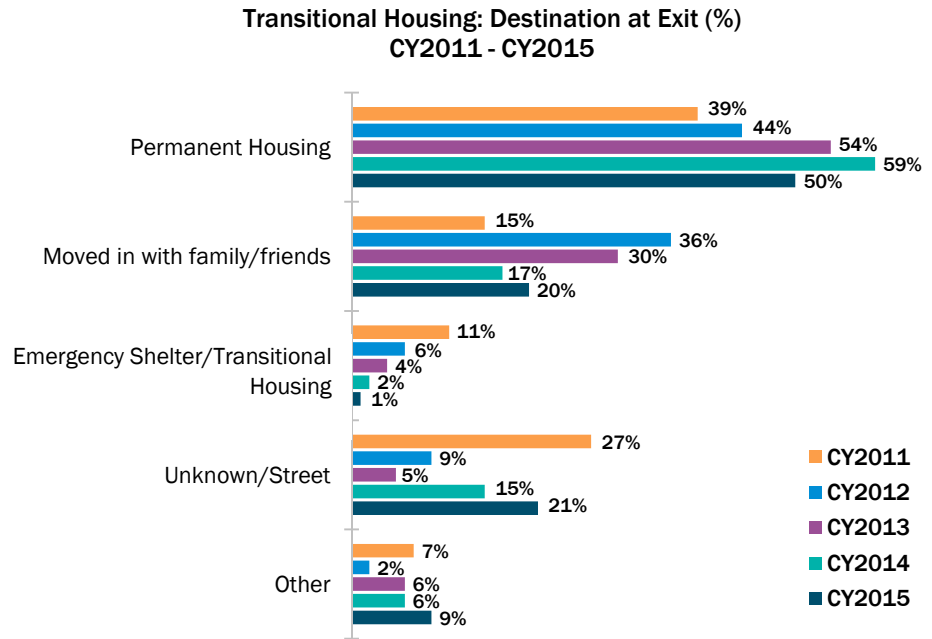


Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from street homelessness increased 6 percentage points from 55 percent in CY2014 to 61 percent in CY2015, a very good outcome. However, “Unknown/Street” exit destinations increased to 17 percent (3 out of 18 exits) compared to zero percent in CY2014.

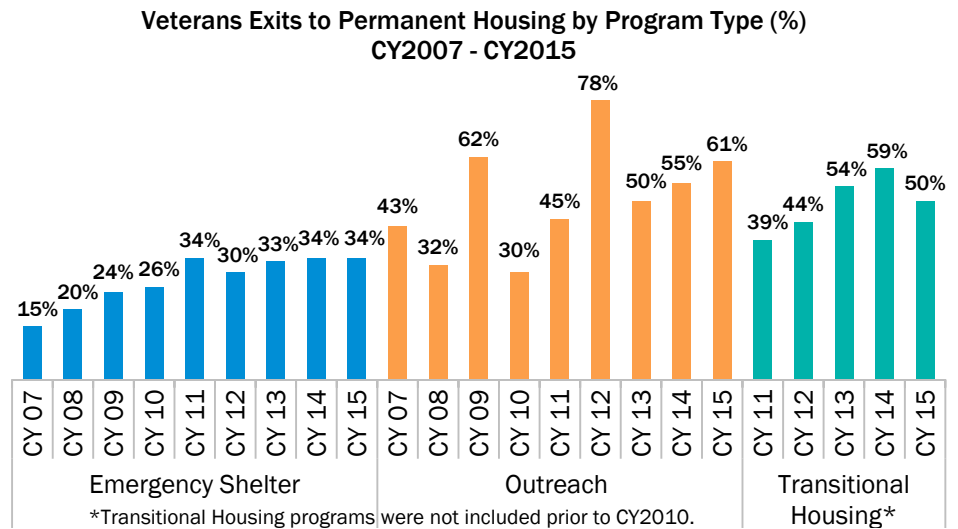
Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)
CY2011 - CY2015



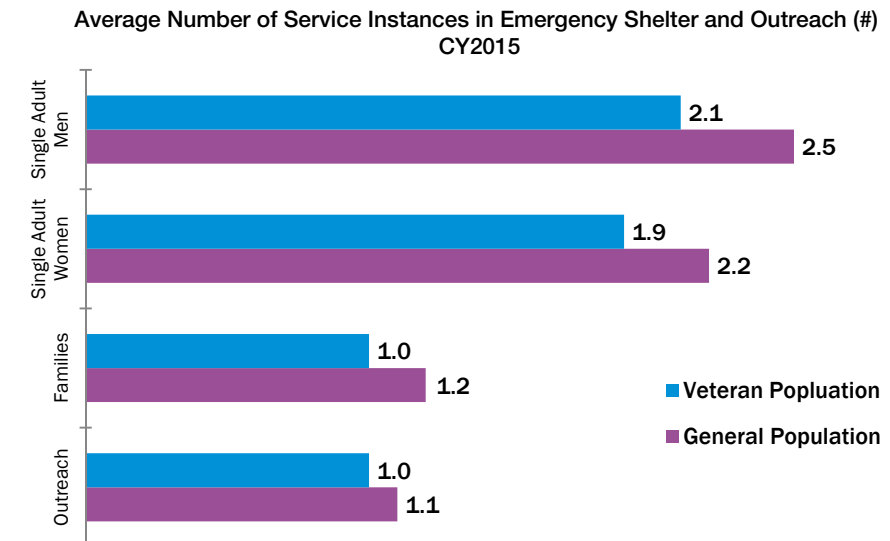
Veterans' exit to permanent housing from transitional housing decreased 9 percentage points from 59 percent in CY2014 to 50 percent in CY2015. "Unknown/Street" exit destinations increased 6 percentage points from 15 percent in CY2014 to 21 percent in CY2015. The increase in exits to unknown or street destinations is concerning.



Permanent Housing Exits
A larger portion of veterans served by outreach exited into permanent housing during CY2015. The continued increase in exits to permanent housing from the outreach program is very encouraging. However, the successful outcome rate from transitional housing fell significantly in CY2015, a concerning result.



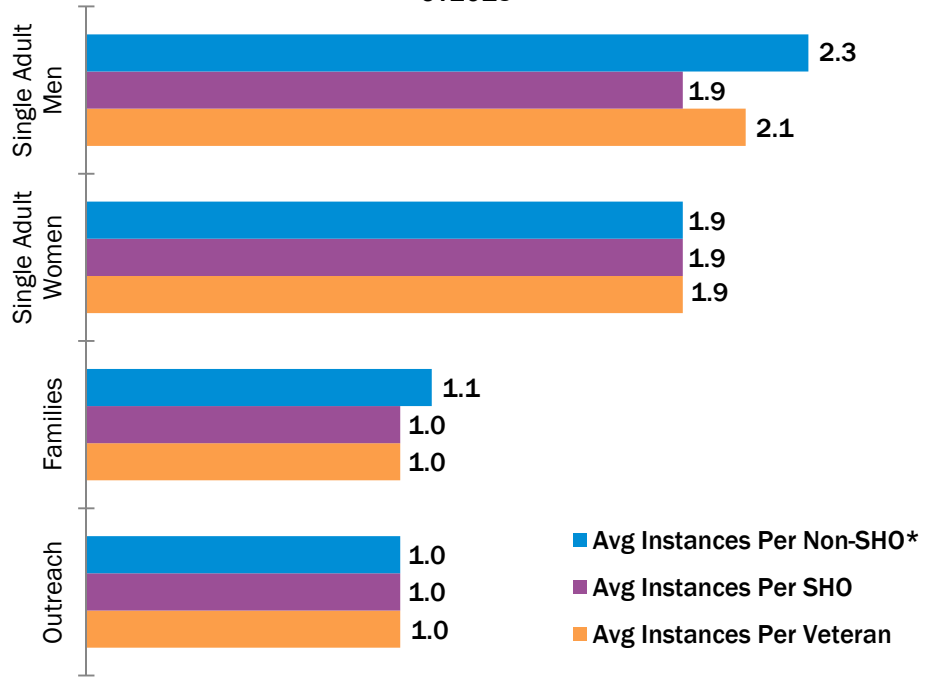
Average Number of Service Instances
Veterans, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in emergency shelters, during a 12 month time frame but less than the general public. Veterans had less service instances, on average, than in CY2014, a positive development.



Service Instances by Exit Type

Veterans who have a successful exit from a homeless program have an average of 1.5 service instances for all subpopulations. This is similar to the general homeless population (1.7 service instances). The number of service instances is significantly higher for single adult men who exited unsuccessfully from emergency shelters, showing a consistent return to homelessness. This shows the importance of interventions that ensure a housing outcome at the end of a homeless episode.

Veteran Average Number of Service Instances in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (#) CY2015

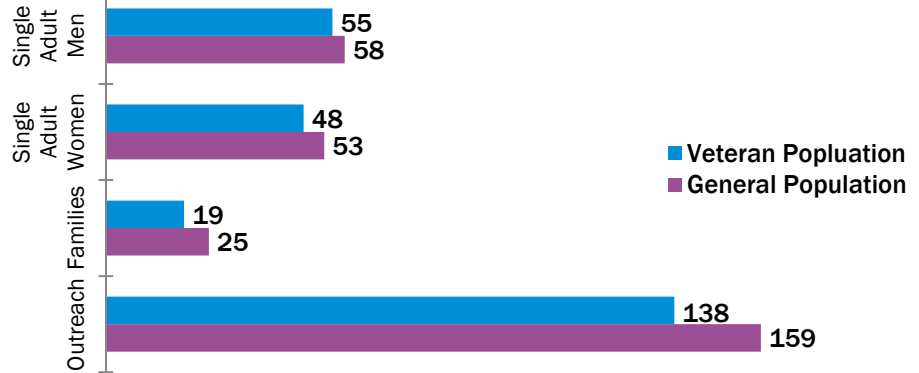


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Average Length of Program Stay

In CY2015 veterans spent less time in a homeless shelter than the general homeless population, a positive change from CY2014. This is a sign that veterans are accessing added resources available to them.

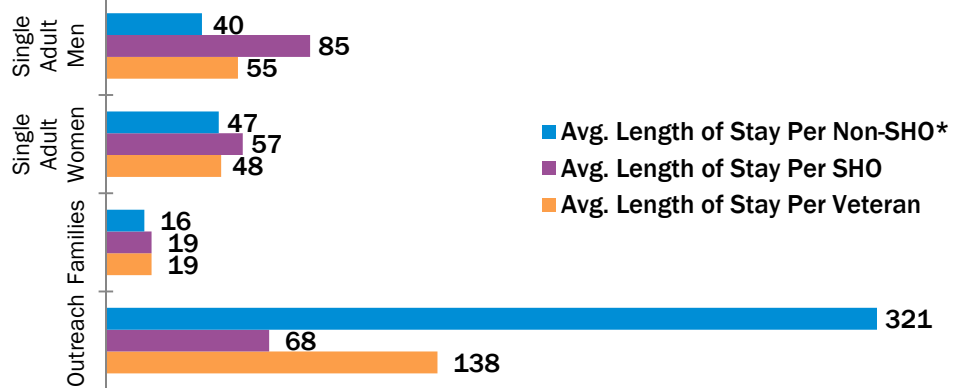
Veterans Average Length of Stay in Emergency Shelter and Outreach (Days) CY2015



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 family shelters. The opposite is observed for outreach.

Veterans Average Length of Stay by Exit Status and Program Type (Days) CY2015

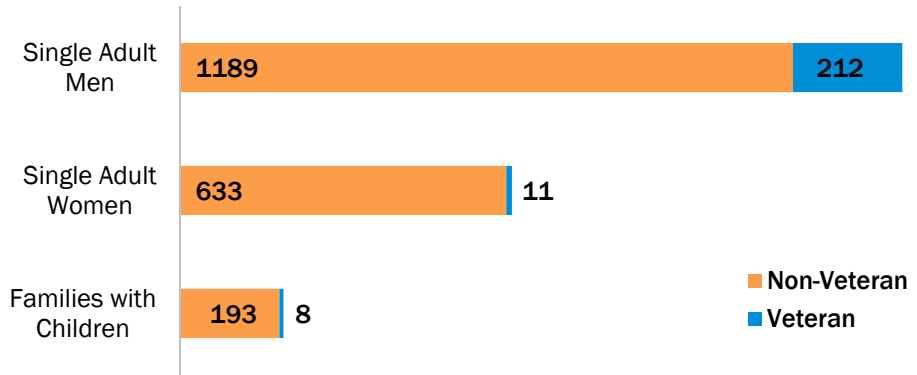


*SHO stands for Successful Housing Outcome or a positive exit.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Ten percent of adults served (231 out of 2,309 adults) in CY2015 by permanent supportive housing were veterans.

Veterans Served by PSH (#) CY2015*

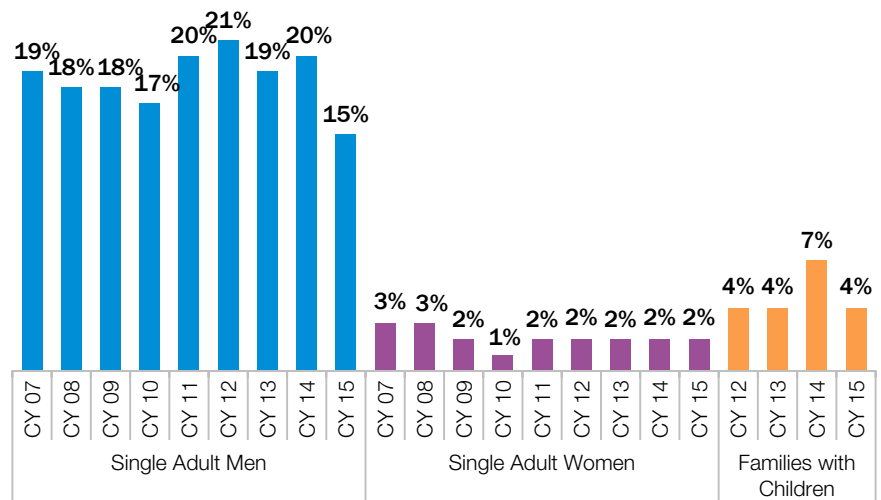


*Starting CY2015, the number represents all permanent supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County.

Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The composition of the veteran population served by permanent supportive housing remained consistent from CY2007 to CY2015. The majority of veterans served in permanent supportive housing were single adult men, representing 15 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-CY2015*



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

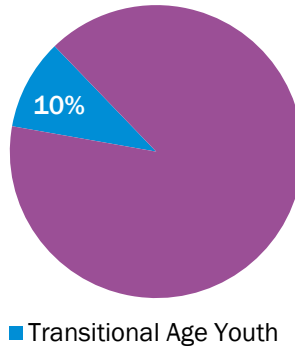
Transitional Age Youth

This section covers the transitional age youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2015.

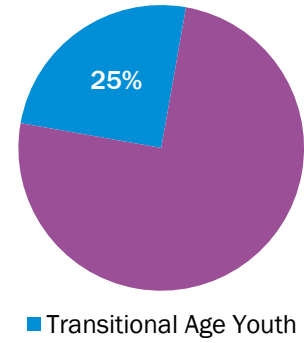
Households Served

Transitional age youth are young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 who were served in the emergency shelter system. In CY2015, 10 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (546 of 5,335) and 25 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelters (356 of 1,411) were transitional age youth. This represents a slight proportional decrease compared to last year's findings.

Total Singles (#)
CY2015



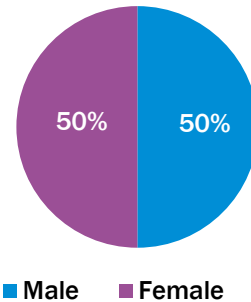
Total HoHs in Families (#)
CY2015



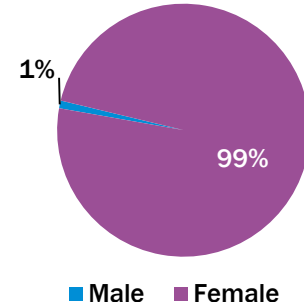
Gender

Just over half of transitional age youth who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were males. The rate of single women increased by 8 percentage points since CY2014. The vast majority of transitional age youth in families were females.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Gender
(%)
CY2015



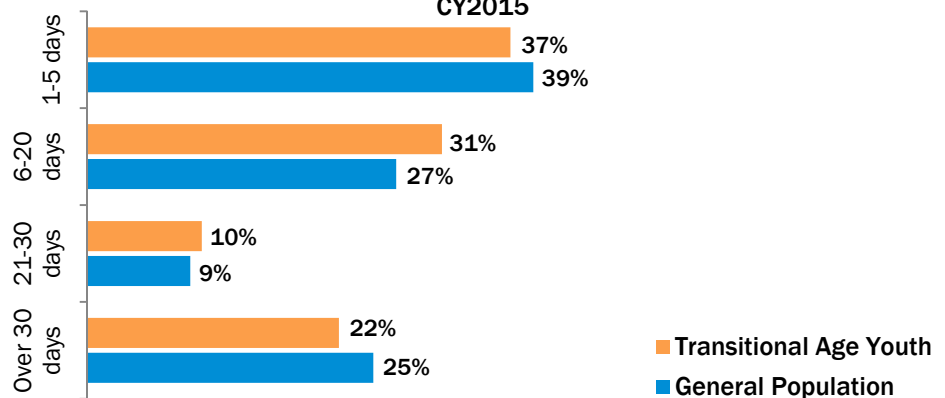
Transitional Age Youth Families: Gender (%)
CY2015



Average Length of Service Instances – all populations

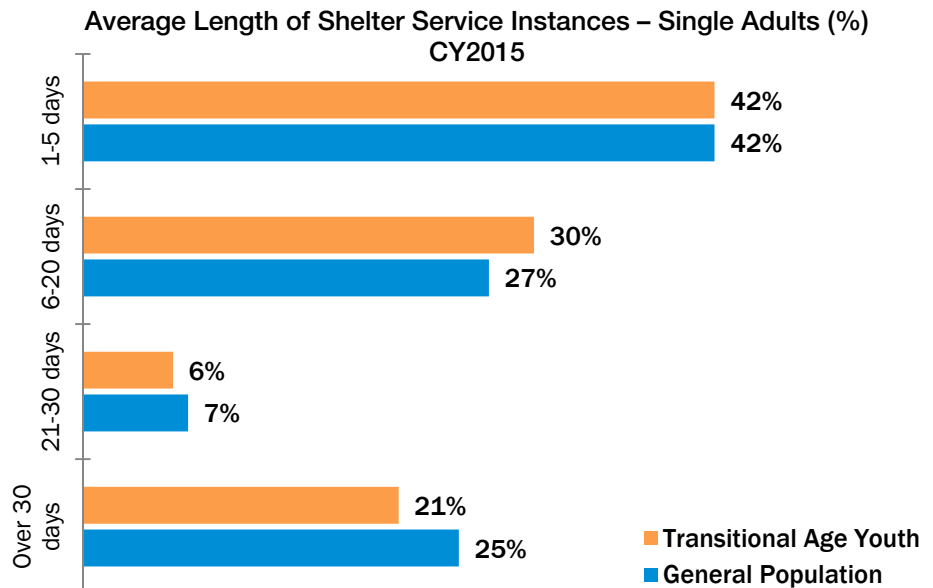
Thirty-seven percent of transitional age youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days and 22 percent of transitional age youth have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Transitional age youth tend to stay fewer days in shelter than the general population.

Average Length of Service Instances – All populations (%)
CY2015



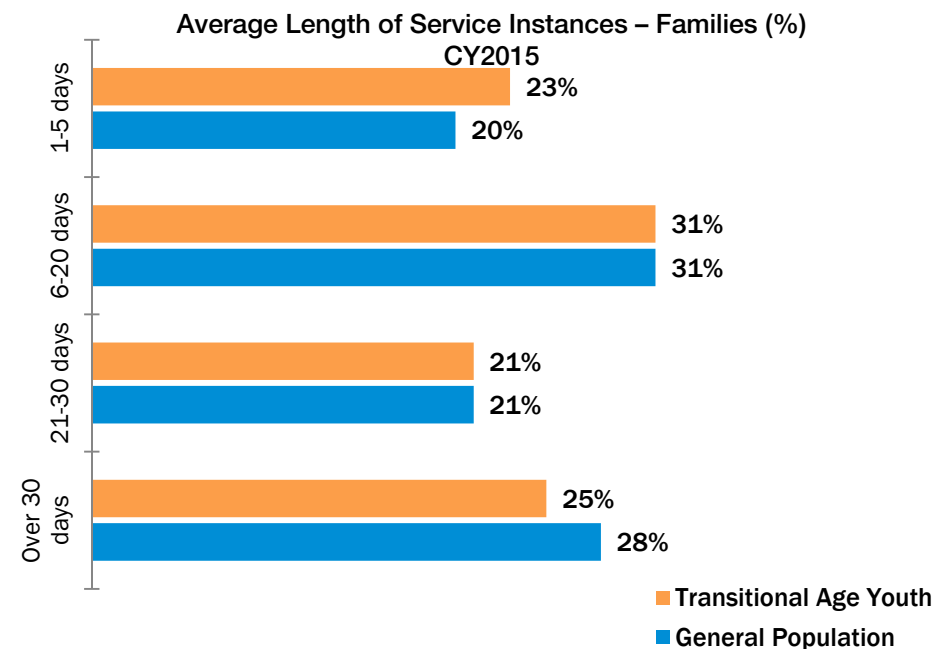
Average Length of Service Instances - Single Adults

Forty-two percent of single transitional age youth have shelter stays between 1-5 days. Twenty-one percent of single transitional age youth have shelter stays greater than 30 days. Single transitional age youth have approximately the same emergency shelter stay pattern as the general homeless population, but with a tendency to stay fewer days.



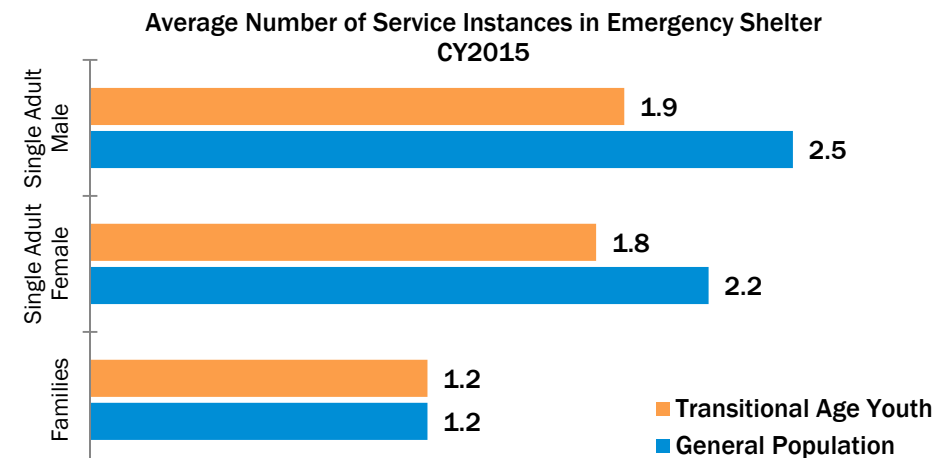
Average Length of Service Instances - Families

Twenty-three percent of transitional age youth in families exit shelter within 1-5 days. Transitional age youth in families 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 CY2014, the rate of families with transitional age youth that stayed in shelter over 30 days increased by 7 percentage points.



Service Instances

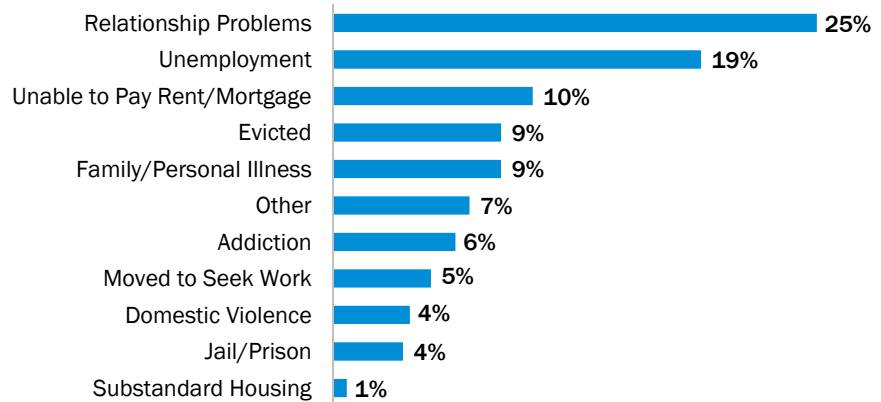
Transitional age youth, similar to the general homeless population, have multiple stays in single adult emergency shelters during a 12 month time frame. However, transitional age youth of both sexes have fewer service instances than the general population and also fewer than last year.



Homelessness Precipitators

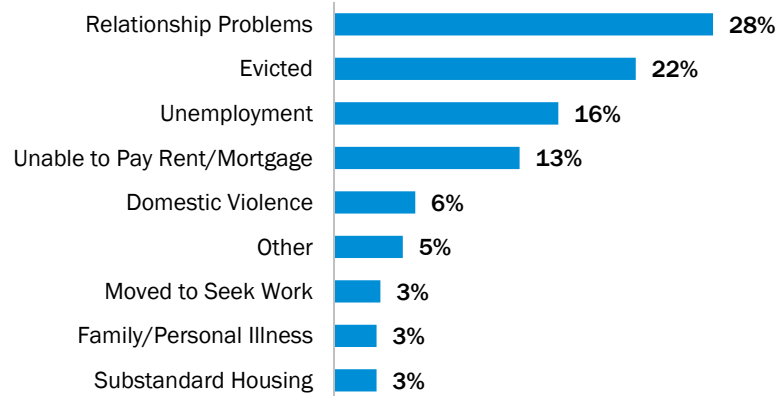
For single transitional age youth, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 25 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 19 percent and “Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage” at 10 percent.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2015



For transitional age youth in families, “Relationship Problems” (28%) and “Evicted” (22%) are the top reasons for homelessness. The eviction rate remains high, historically speaking.

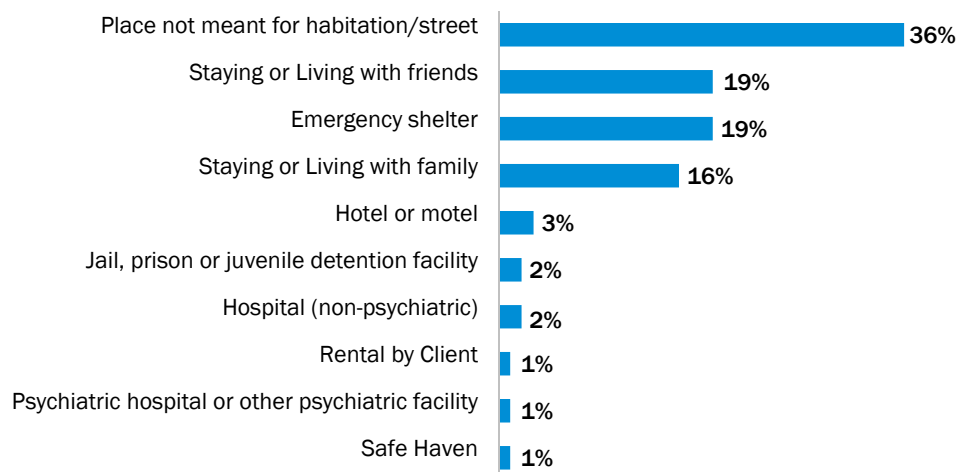
Transitional Age Youth Families: Homelessness Primary Reason (%)
CY2015



Residence Prior to Program Entry

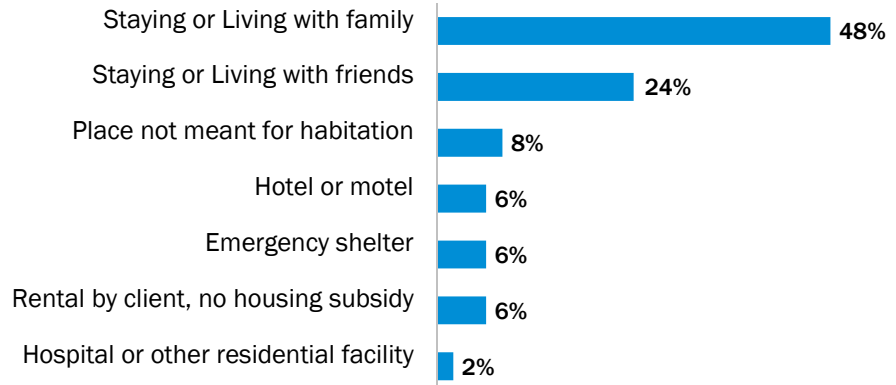
Thirty-six percent of transitional age youth enter shelter from “place not meant for habitation/street”, almost twice as many as the next most common prior residence (“Staying or Living with friends” and “Emergency shelter” at 19 percent each). We are also seeing a 7 percentage point increase since last year in the unsheltered rate.

Transitional Age Youth Singles: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2015



For transitional age youth in families, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Seventy-two percent of transitional age youth in families become homeless from such situations.

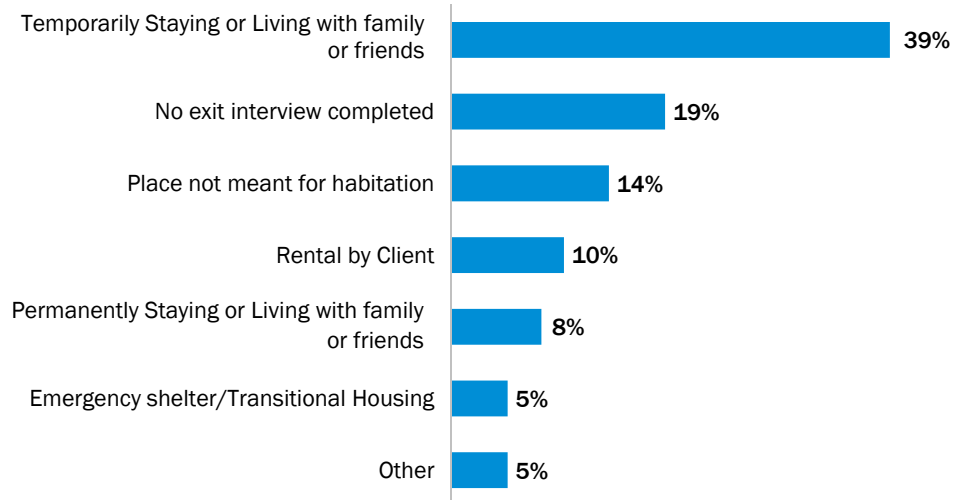
**Transitional Age Youth Families: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%)
CY2015**



Destination at Exit

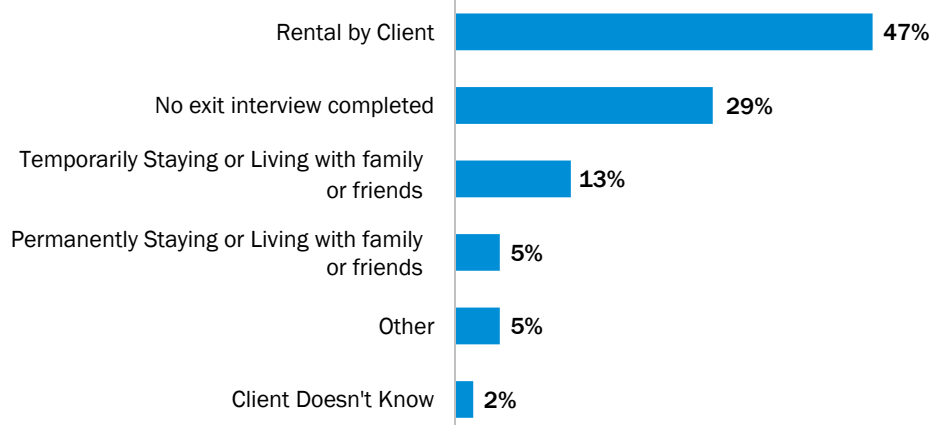
Single transitional age youth are likely to exit to family/friends temporary (39 percent) or end up exiting into an unknown situation (19 percent). The rate of exit to places not meant for habitation (14 percent) decreased 8 percentage points from 22 percent in CY2014.

**Transitional Age Youth Singles: Exit Destinations (%)
CY2015**



A higher percentage of transitional age youth in families exit to housing (47 percent) than any other exit destinations, a three percentage points increase from CY2014 (44 percent). Compared to CY2014, we saw a 13 percentage point increase in exits where no interview was completed to 29 percent up from 16 percent in CY2014.

**Transitional Age Youth Families: Exit Destinations (%)
CY2015**



“Point-in-Time”

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

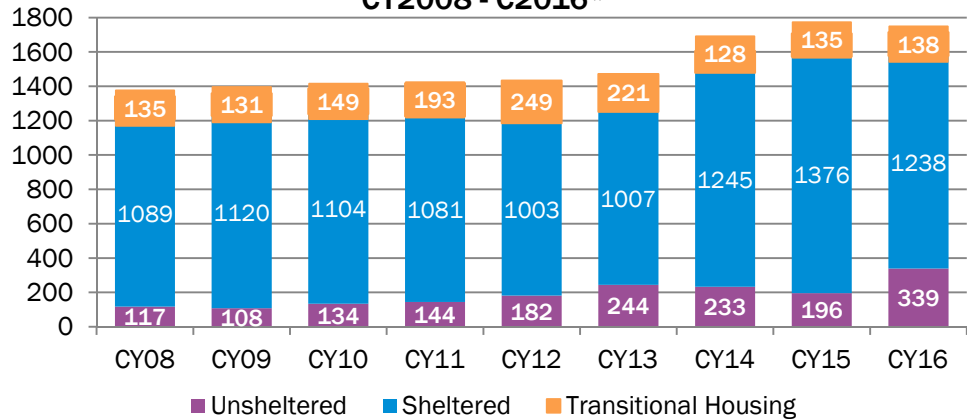
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus assures availability of shelter during winter months. In CSB’s eleventh annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness, 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 27, 2016. Our community counted 1724 homeless individuals (including households comprised of only children). The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night was nearly the same as in January 2015 (1721).

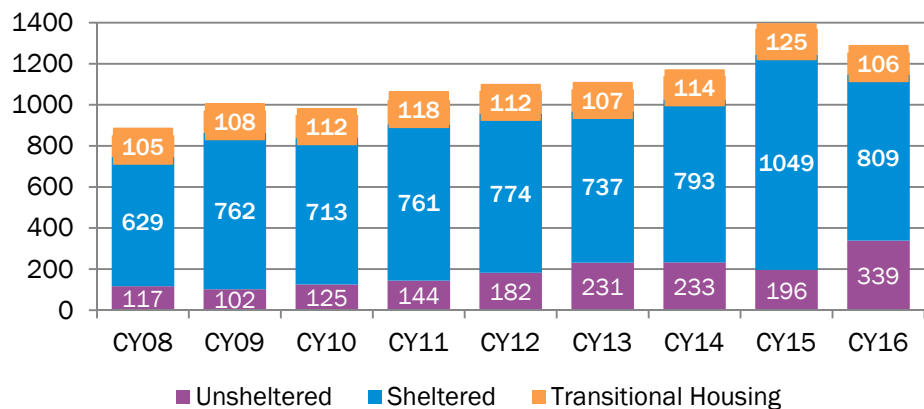
Twenty percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation. The number of unsheltered individuals increased 73 percent since 2015 primarily due to a change in the counting methodology. Seventy-three percent of the people who were homeless 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)
CY2008 - C2016***

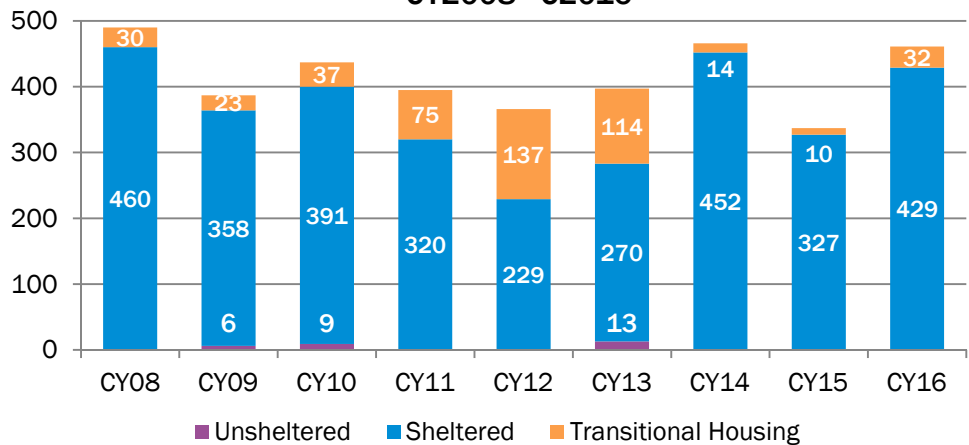


*9 unaccompanied youth that were sheltered or in transitional housing were not included in the chart, for consistency with prior years.

**Point In Time Trends - Single Adults
CY2008 - C2016**



**Point In Time Trends - Families (Persons)
CY2008 - C2016**



Appendix I [Program Capacities as of 7/1/16]

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
600

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	13	0	13
YMCA	Men's Overflow	0	130	130
<i>Total</i>		429	171	600

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	Triage Shelter	68	0	68
YMCA	Van Buren Women's	83	7	90
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
88

Agency	Program	Total
Huckleberry House	Transitional Living Program	28
Maryhaven	Women's Program	5
Southeast, Inc. ¹	New Horizons Transitional Housing	N/A
VOAGO	Veteran's Program	40
YMCA	ADAMH	15
<i>Total</i>		88

¹ Project lost its federal funding starting 7/1/16 and will no longer serve homeless individuals

**Permanent Supportive
Housing**
Total Capacity
1,944

Operational	Homeless Units	Other Populations	Total Units
Amethyst – Shelter Plus Care	72	-	72
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services – Leasing	222	-	222
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services – Scattered Sites	75	-	75
CHN – Briggsdale Apartments	25	10	35
CHN – Cassady Avenue Apartments	10	-	10
CHN – Community ACT Housing	42	33	75
CHN – East Fifth Avenue Apartments	38	-	38
CHN – Family Homes	15	-	15
CHN – Inglewood Court Apartments	45	15	60
CHN – Leasing Supportive Housing	25	-	25
CHN – North 22nd Street Apartments	30	-	30
CHN – North High Street Apartments	33	3	36
CHN – Parsons Avenue Apartments	25	-	25
CHN – RLPTI	108	-	108
CHN – Safe Havens Apartments	13	-	13
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (SRA)	172	-	172
CHN – Shelter Plus Care (TRA)	149	-	149
CHN – Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN – St. Clair Apartments	30	6	36
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 1	25	25	50
NCR – The Commons at Livingston 2	35	15	50
NCR – The Commons at Third	60	40	100
VOAGO – Family Supportive Housing	30	-	30
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	69	0	69
<i>Total</i>	1944	631	2575

Appendix II [Emergency Shelter Data 2007 - 2015]

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

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

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 The Family System capacity increased starting 9/1/2015 by the opening of Van Buren Family Shelter.

Men	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Men Served	3,544	3,452	3,489	3,443	3,962	3,863	4,089	3,742	3,590
Average Income	\$300	\$164	\$177	\$245	\$217	\$278	\$237	\$290	\$368
Percent Working	17%	10%	11%	14%	15%	19%	17%	20%	22%
Successful Housing Outcomes	20%	23%	25%	24%	31%	27%	29%	27%	27%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	46	48	49	55	50	50	47	52	58
Total Shelter Units	163,777	164,035	165,105	169,362	175,284	177,567	179,615	181,592	184,040
Average Served per Night	449	448	452	464	480	485	492	498	504

Women	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Women Served	1,234	1,083	1,120	1,149	1,326	1,467	1,422	1,525	1,751
Average Income	\$267	\$160	\$206	\$257	\$212	\$238	\$221	\$350	\$437
Percent Working	10%	7%	8%	11%	10%	12%	13%	20%	23%
Successful Housing Outcomes	25%	28%	34%	34%	40%	32%	28%	31%	32%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	37	39	38	34	32	35	45	53
Total Shelter Units	38,112	40,005	40,009	40,177	41,027	44,789	46,304	65,627	79,809
Average Served per Night	104	109	110	110	112	122	127	180	219

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.

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



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