

Community Shelter Board  
**Snapshot Report 2013**



# Table of Contents

Introduction .....	1
Who We Are .....	1
Our Mission and Purpose .....	2
Our Approach.....	2
Data Snapshots.....	5
Fiscal Year Trends .....	5
Calendar Year Trends .....	9
Veterans .....	12
Transitional Age Youth .....	18
Point In Time .....	21
Appendix I 2013 Program Capacities.....	22
Appendix II Emergency Shelter Client Data 1995-2012.....	23

## 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 and affordable housing. These program types serve the majority of households experiencing homelessness in our community. New this year, 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, 2013) and trends over calendar years (1995 – 2012). All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the Columbus ServicePoint homeless management information system, operated by the 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, established in 1986, is a public-private partnership organization that creates collaborations, innovates solutions, and invests in quality programs to end homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County. Community Shelter Board allocates over \$13 million annually to support homeless programs and services. Last year, these programs served more than 9,000 families and individuals experiencing homelessness.

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 Insurance Foundation, American Electric Power Foundation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the State of Ohio, and other public and private donors.

# Our Mission and Purpose

Community Shelter Board is devoted to **ending homelessness** and **rebuilding lives** in central Ohio. Three main pillars represent the purpose of Community Shelter Board and its impact:

**Ending Homelessness.**  
**Rebuilding Lives.**



< **Creating collaborations** - As a single coordinating body, Community Shelter Board brings together diverse organizations in Franklin County to work together as a system rather than as a fragmented set of resources. Community Shelter Board leads a strategic community plan called Rebuilding Lives. It's a comprehensive and interrelated set of strategies to decrease the number of people who experience homelessness. The focus is on improving effectiveness and

efficiency of the system, including assuring no duplication of services within the system.

< **Innovating solutions** - In a climate of scarce resources, Community Shelter Board has pioneered new approaches to meet our neighbors' fundamental needs for a safe place to call home. Community Shelter Board is tackling the rise in homelessness with a combination of innovative solutions and time-tested strategies, including rapid re-housing to assist people in crisis to quickly move to stable housing.

< **Investing in quality programs** - Community Shelter Board has an outcome-based funding model based on measurable performance standards to monitor agencies' progress. By setting performance outcome standards that measure length of stay, housing outcomes, shelter/program occupancy, movement, recidivism, and other outcomes, CSB monitors the success of each provider and determines the system's effectiveness as a whole.

## Our Approach

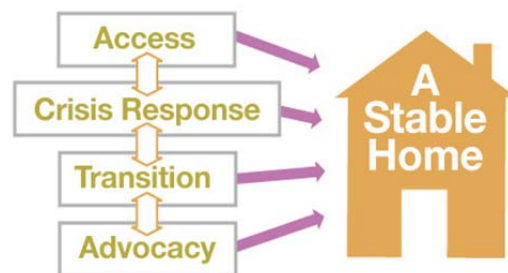
The Community Shelter Board's Rebuilding Lives Plan strategies are organized into four broad goals:

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

**Crisis Response** – People experiencing homelessness receive assistance to address their immediate housing crisis.

**Transition** – People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.

**Advocacy** – Resources and public policy support solutions to end homelessness.



The Community Shelter Board provides leadership and coordination to achieve the goals and strategies for the overall plan.

Partner agencies, the cornerstone of success for the Rebuilding Lives plan, are on the front end providing services. CSB staff work closely with providers to continue quality improvements and achieve system benchmarks. We are continuously pressing for innovation and impact.

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

One way we approach the problem is through prevention. People on the brink of financial disaster get rent and utilities assistance to help stabilize their situation. The Stable Families Program, run by Communities in Schools and Gladden Community House, provides prevention assistance for very low income families at imminent risk of homelessness. The Stable Families program provides short-term, intensive case management and financial assistance to families to ensure families maintain safe, stable housing.

**Crisis Response – People experiencing homelessness receive assistance to address their immediate housing crisis.**

In collaboration with emergency shelter providers, CSB partnered with HandsOn Central Ohio to implement a coordinated point of access for single adult homeless individuals. The Coordinated Point of Access provides 24-hour assistance to single adults experiencing a housing crisis. The intake staff provides triage and diversion services to assist individuals in identifying resources to help them in their time of crisis. Individuals with no other resources are assisted in finding emergency shelter at LSS Faith Mission shelters (Faith Mission on 6<sup>th</sup>, Faith Mission on 8<sup>th</sup> and Nancy’s Place), Southeast Friends of the Homeless shelters (Men’s Shelter and Rebecca’s Place), Volunteers of America of Central Ohio, or other programs. Maryhaven Engagement Services provides emergency shelter for individuals unable to self-care due to substance use. YMCA provides shelter overflow services during the cold winter months when shelter usage spikes.

The YWCA Family Center provides a centralized point of access to emergency shelter for families in a housing crisis. The YWCA Family Center provides triage and diversion services and offers emergency shelter to families that have no other safe place to go. After a short stay in shelter, families exit to permanent housing using CSB direct client assistance funds or may be referred to rapid re-housing programs that offer additional services to families in need.

Another critical component of CSB’s Crisis Response system is a collaborative Outreach Program implemented by Maryhaven. This program is for the most vulnerable individuals in our community, living outdoors and in places not meant for human habitation. The Outreach Program is designed to engage homeless persons living outdoors and assist them in moving into appropriate housing or shelter as quickly as possible. Outreach Specialists also link clients to CSB direct client assistance funds and other financial and material assistance options. The collaborative outreach model utilizes a coordinated approach to rapid response, engagement, assessment, intake, case planning and referral to housing and support services in order to leverage resources from providers across the community.

A few other programs offer short term, transitional housing that link homeless individuals and families with permanent housing. Maryhaven, VOAGO, Southeast, Inc., Huckleberry House, YMCA and Amethyst provide these services to general and special populations, like transitional age youth.

**Transition - People experiencing homelessness transition from crisis to stability.**

A stable home provides the platform for families and individuals to rebuild their lives. Rapidly transitioning to housing is a cost-effective alternative to long stays in emergency shelter. Rapid re-housing programs and direct client assistance in the form of financial support enables families and individuals to move on to stability faster than they can on their own.

Rapid re-housing programs provide financial assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services designed for currently homeless individuals and families. Short- or medium-term rental assistance using CSB direct client assistance funds and services are provided to stabilize the housing situation. Direct client assistance provides individuals and families exiting emergency shelters or who are experiencing street homelessness with short-term housing placement assistance and financial support that successfully places the household into decent, affordable housing. Rapid re-housing programs for families are offered by Homeless Families Foundation, VOAGO, and The Salvation Army.

Permanent supportive housing links disabled individuals and families experiencing long-term homelessness to a housing subsidy and a range of support services designed to help them maintain stable housing and improve the quality of their lives. There are 22 different Rebuilding Lives supportive housing programs with a total capacity of 1099 units, representing a diverse model designed to best meet the needs of individuals and families and promote long-term housing stability. Services may include case management, health care, employment services (e.g. training and job placement), recovery services and support groups, and independent living skills training (e.g. money management and housekeeping). Rebuilding Lives Permanent Supportive Housing programs are operated by Community Housing Network, Maryhaven, National Church Residences, Southeast, Inc., YMCA and YWCA.

**Advocacy – Resources and public policy support solutions to end homelessness.**

CSB is nationally recognized for our systemic approach to ending homelessness. CSB is being used as a model for other communities to implement the federal HEARTH Act, which requires communities to realign and strengthen their homeless systems; and to implement strategies to prevent loss of housing, assist people out of homelessness and quickly into housing.

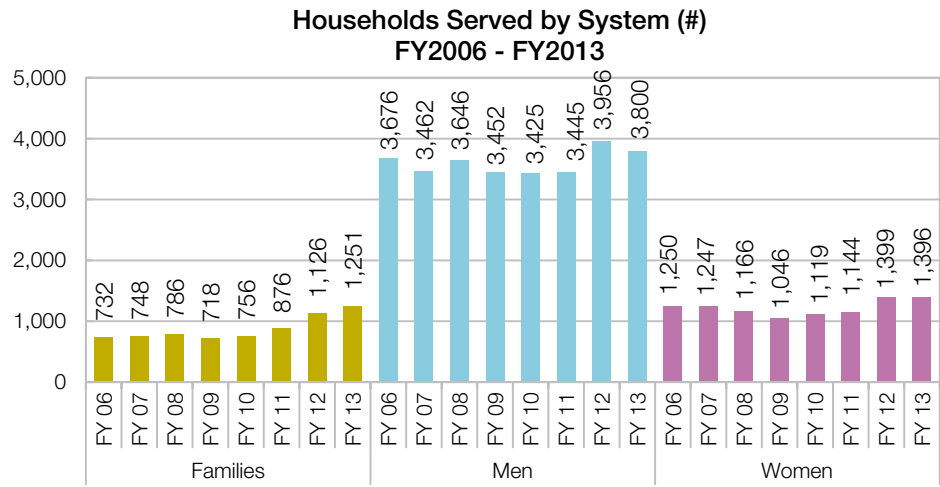
# Data Snapshots

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

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

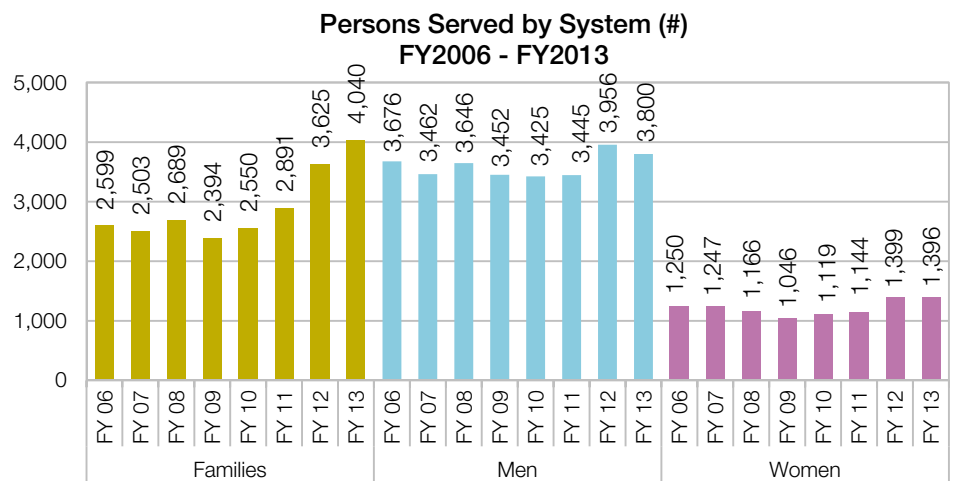
### Households Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,800 men, 1,396 women and 1,251 families in FY2013. The family emergency shelter system experienced the highest level of increase at 11 percent compared to the prior year. Since FY2010, the increase in family homelessness is a staggering 65 percent. Nine percent of the adults served by the emergency shelter system were veterans.



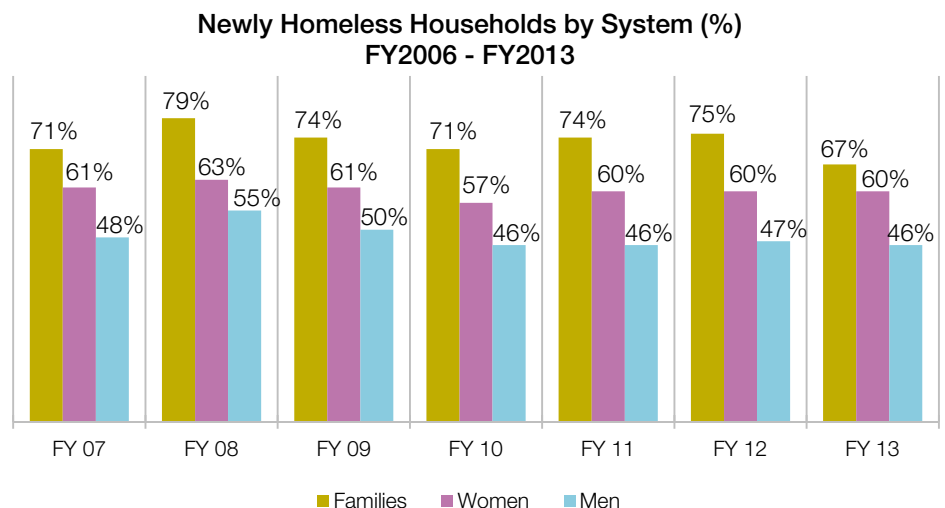
### Persons Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,800 men, 1,396 women and 4,040 individuals in families in FY2013. Overall, there were 6,752 unique individuals and 2,415 children in emergency shelters.



### Newly Homeless

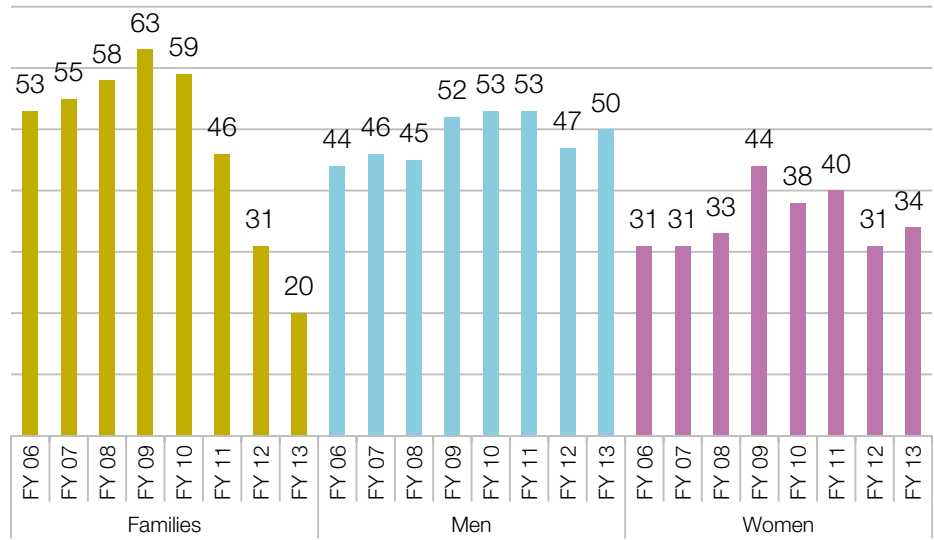
Newly homeless represents individuals who have not accessed shelter services within the past ten years. The majority of the single adult women households and family households are new to the homeless system, each year. The percentage drop of newly homeless in the family system in FY2013 compared to previous fiscal years is surprising.



### Average Length of Stay

In FY2013, the average length of stay in emergency shelter for families was 20 days, which represents a significant decrease of 35 percent, compared to the prior fiscal year. For men, the average length of stay was 50 days, while women stayed for an average of 34 days. The length of stay is cumulative over the entire fiscal year as single men and women tend to have multiple shelter stays throughout a 12 month timeframe.

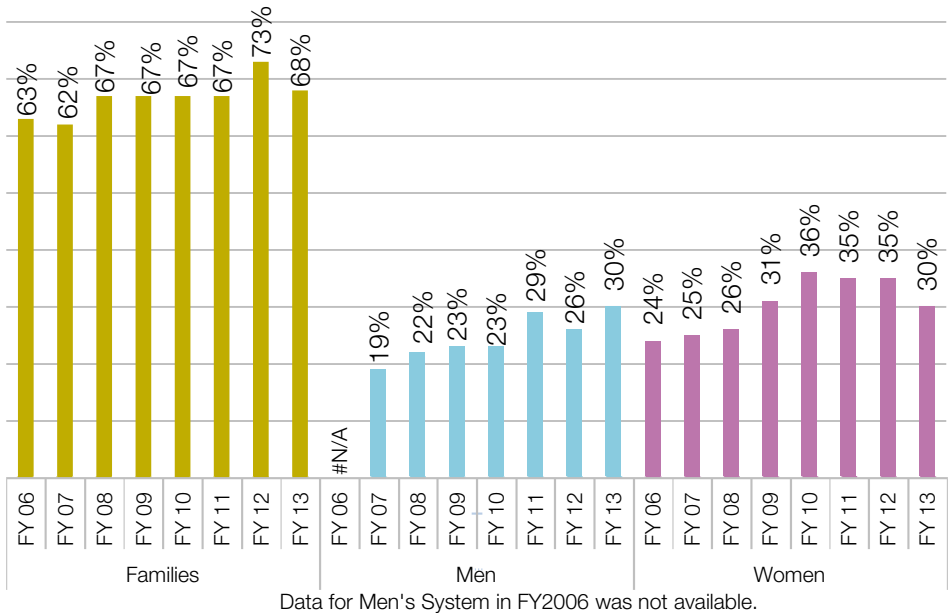
**Average Length of Stay by System (Days)  
FY2006 - FY2013**



### Successful Housing Outcomes

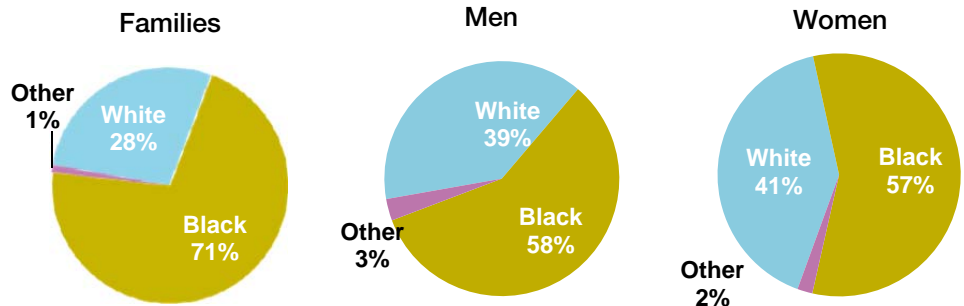
Successful housing outcomes are exits to permanent housing. Remarkably in FY2013, 68 percent of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing even though the family system experienced a significant increase in demand for crisis services. It is worthwhile noting the positive increase in the percentage of single men exiting successfully. On the other hand, successful housing outcomes for single women decreased by 5 percentage points compared to the prior year.

**Successful Housing Outcomes by System (%)  
FY2006 - FY2013**



### Race/Ethnicity

Blacks are disproportionately represented in all three-shelter systems at 57 percent in the women shelters, 58 percent in the men shelters and 71 percent in the family shelter.

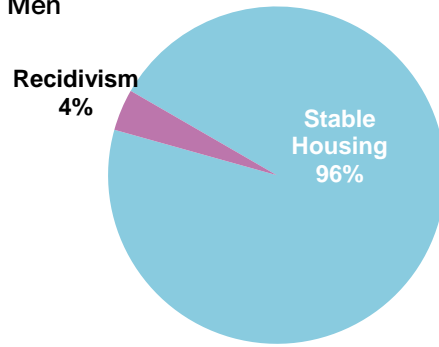




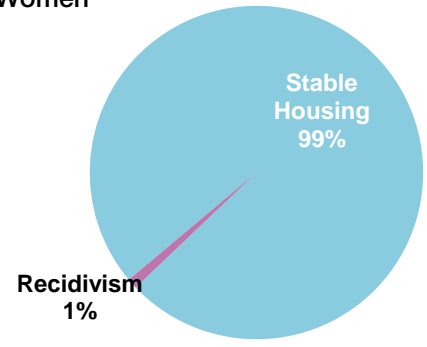
### Recidivism

Recidivists are those 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 FY2013, recidivism is very low for all systems. For the Family System, the recidivism is 0 percent.

#### Men



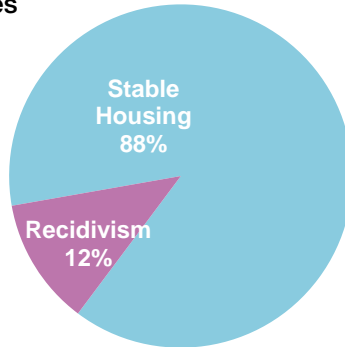
#### Women



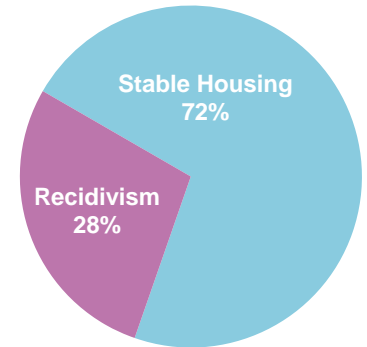
### Long-term Recidivism

Long-term (two-year) recidivists are those households who leave the shelter system with a successful housing outcome but return to shelter within two years after exiting emergency shelter. For these charts, households exiting shelters successfully between July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011 were used to calculate long-term recidivism. The long-term recidivism is highest for individuals served by Outreach (individuals who experienced street homelessness) and emergency shelters for single adult men.

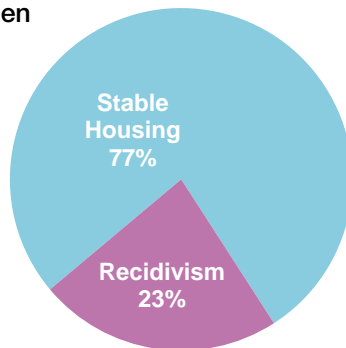
#### Families



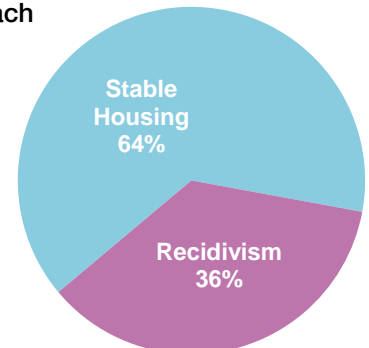
#### Men



#### Women



#### Outreach



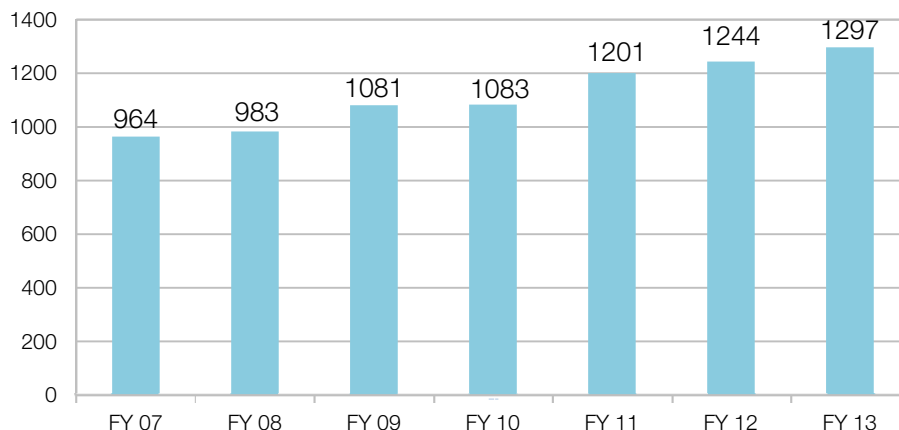
## Fiscal Year Trends (years ending June 30) - Transition

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the seven most recent fiscal years for the Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing programs serving formerly homeless and disabled individuals and families.

### Number Served

The number of households served by Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing programs in FY2013 increased by 4 percent as a direct result of increased capacity. The current capacity of the Rebuilding Lives permanent supportive housing system is 1,099 units. Fifteen percent of adults served by permanent supportive housing programs were veterans.

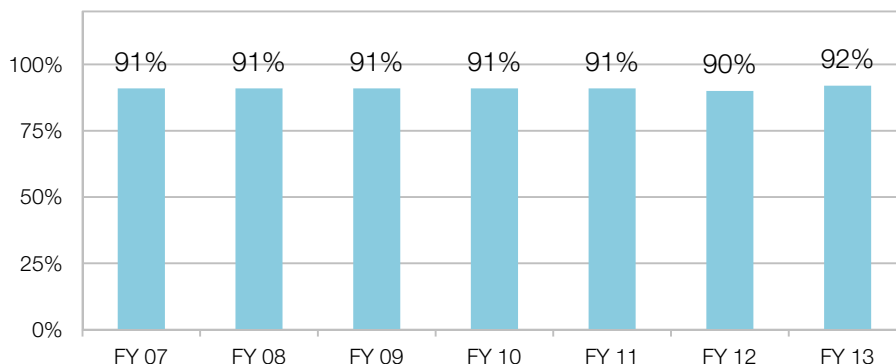
Households Served (#)  
FY2007 - FY2013



### Successful Housing Outcomes

The rate of households that continue to stay in permanent supportive housing or move to other permanent housing options increased by two percentage points in FY2013, to 92 percent.

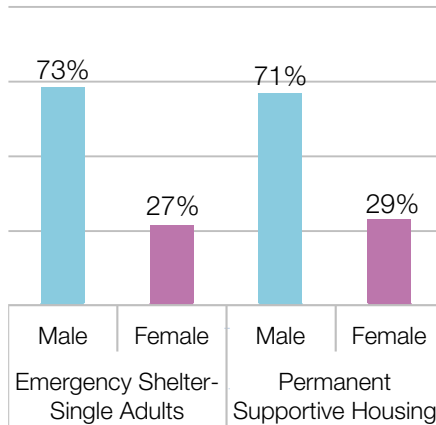
Successful Housing Outcomes (%)  
FY2007 - FY2013



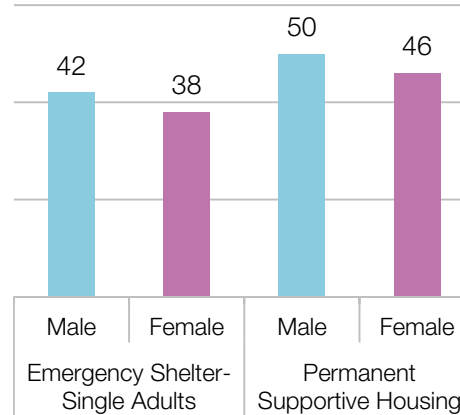
### Gender Composition

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 slightly more females (29 percent) than the emergency shelters for single adults (27 percent). The permanent supportive housing group tends to be older for both genders.

Gender Composition by System (%)  
FY2013



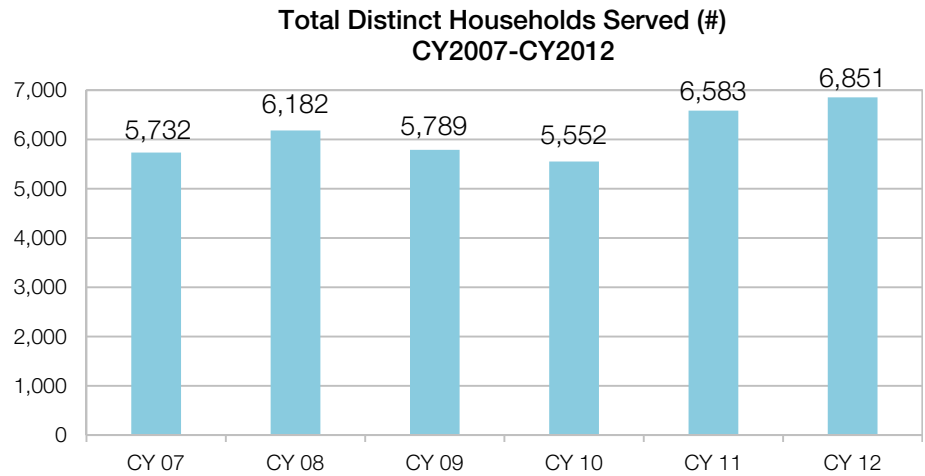
Average Age by Gender and System  
FY2013



## Calendar Year Trends – Crisis Response

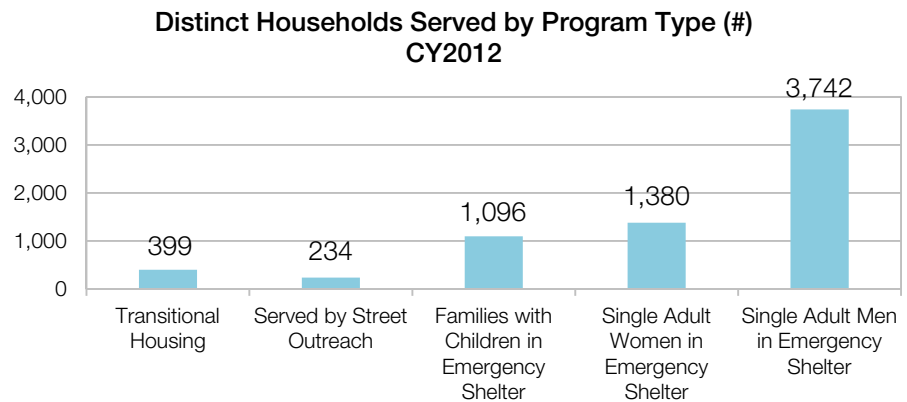
### Households Served

During CY2012, 6,851 households were served in emergency shelter, transitional housing and street outreach programs. The overall number of distinct households served increased 4 percent (268 households) from CY2011. The total number of distinct households served in CY2012 was the highest number reported compared to the five previous years.



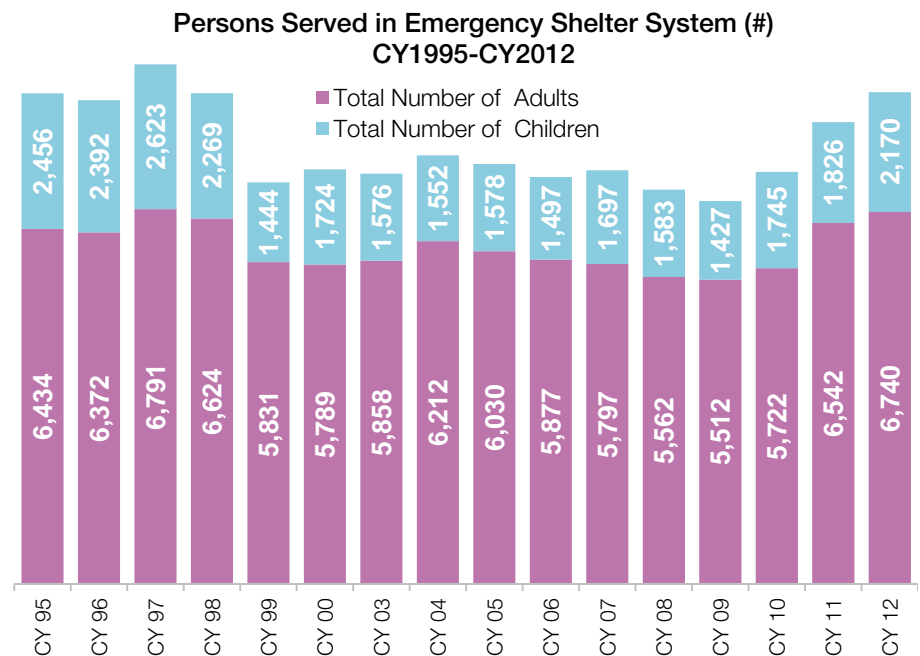
### Households Served by Program Type

Fifty-five percent of homeless households served in CY2012 were single adult men in emergency shelters.



### Persons Served

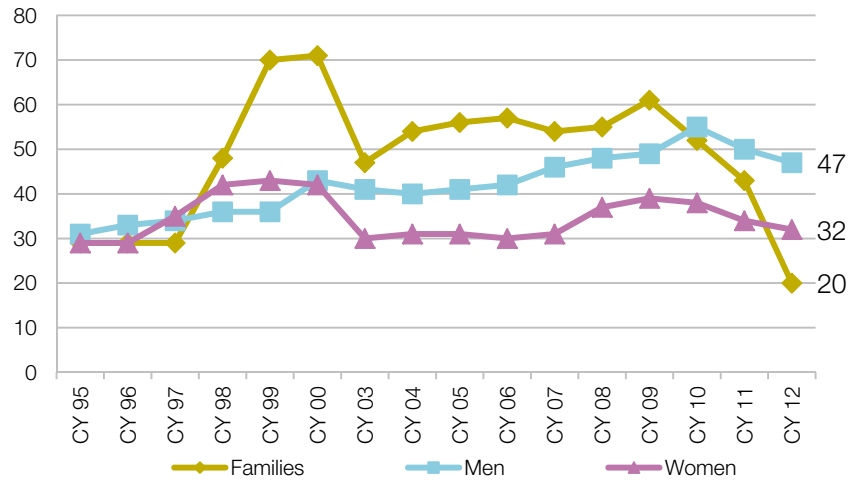
Since 1995, CSB and partner agency programs have worked to decrease homelessness. During 2012 6,740 adults and 2,170 children experienced homelessness; this is an increase of 3 percent since last year for adults and 19 percent for children, attributable to the weak economic recovery.



### Average Length of Stay

Average length of stay in the emergency shelter for families was 20 days, which is a significant decrease since 2011 (53 percent). For men, the average length of stay was 47 days, while women stayed for an average of 32 days. All systems experienced a decrease compared to the prior year. This measure is cumulative for the calendar year.

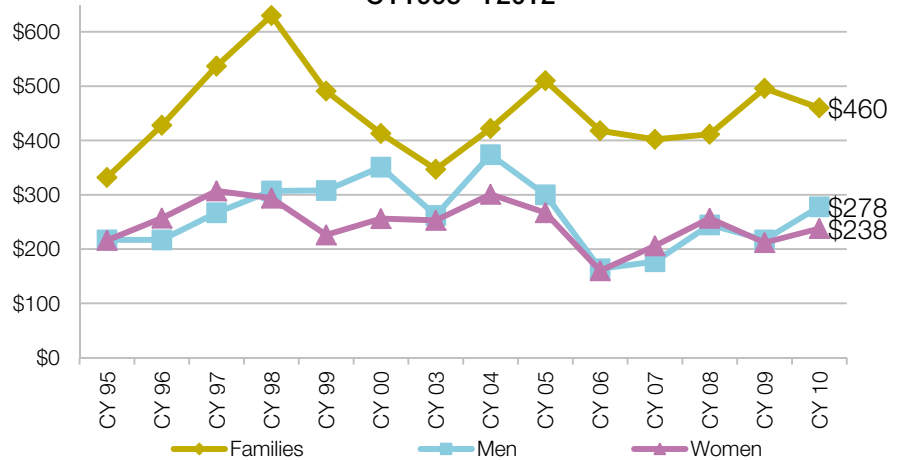
**Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System (Days)  
CY1995-2012**



### 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 \$782/month and for a one bedroom unit is \$601/month.

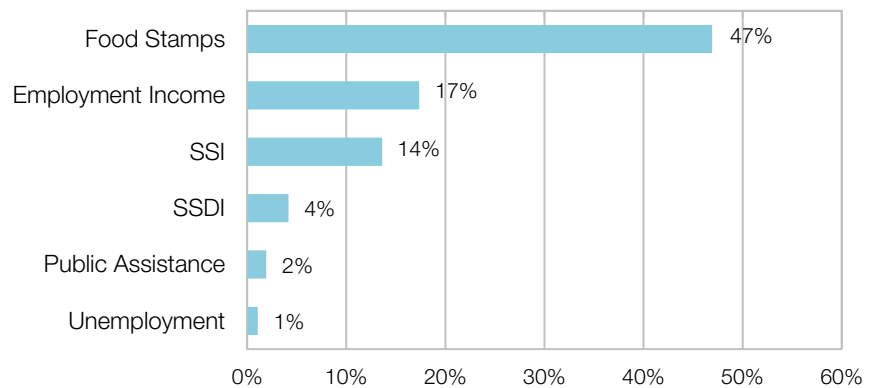
**Average Monthly Income by Emergency Shelter System (\$) CY1995- Y2012**



### Income Sources – Single Adults

Food stamps are the public assistance benefit most prevalent for single adults served in crisis response programs. Only 17 percent of single adults receive employment income.

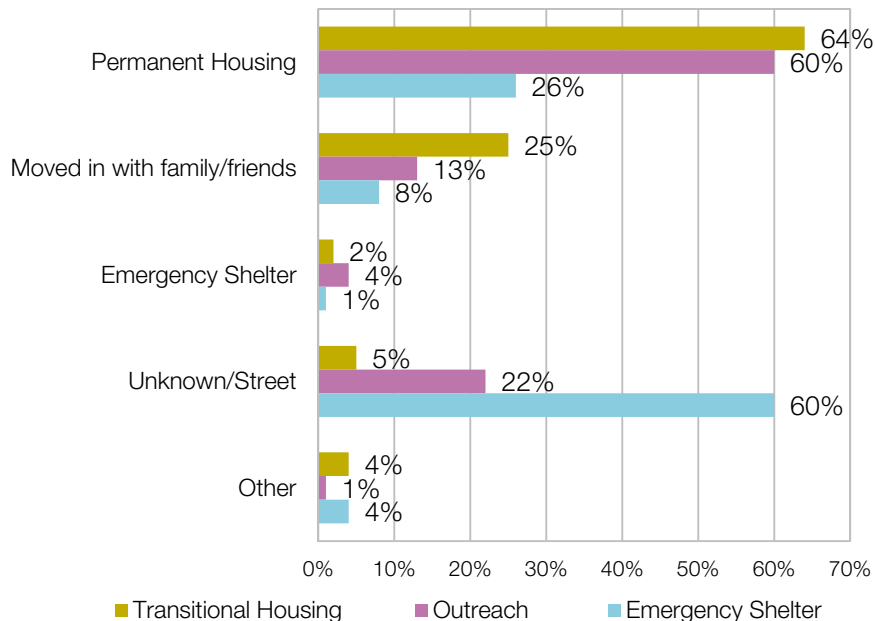
**Income Sources at Entry into Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing - Single Adult (%) CY2012**



### Destination at Exit – Single Adults

A high percentage of adults who were served either by transitional housing or outreach exit into permanent housing. The high percentage of exits to permanent housing for these two program types is very encouraging. Sixty percent of “Unknown/Street” exits from emergency shelter is very high and efforts should be made to decrease this ratio.

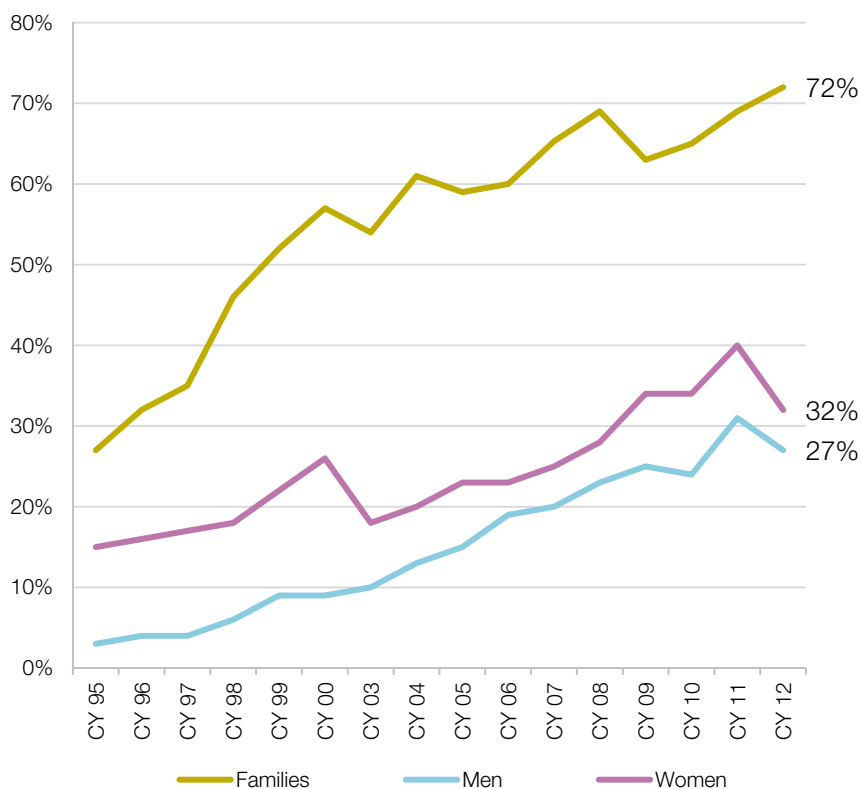
Exit Destination by Program Type - Single Adults (%)  
CY2012



### Successful Housing Outcomes

The family system was the only system to experience an increase in successful housing outcomes. The family system increased by three percentage points from 69 percent in 2011 to 72 percent in 2012. The women’s and men’s systems both experienced a decrease in successful outcomes from the prior year. The women’s system decreased by eight percentage points, from 40 percent in 2011 to 32 percent in 2012. The men’s system decreased by four percentage points from 31 percent in 2011 to 27 percent in 2012. These decreases are due to the expiration of the federal stimulus funds resulting in closure of some programs dedicated to single adults.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System (%)  
CY1995-CY2012

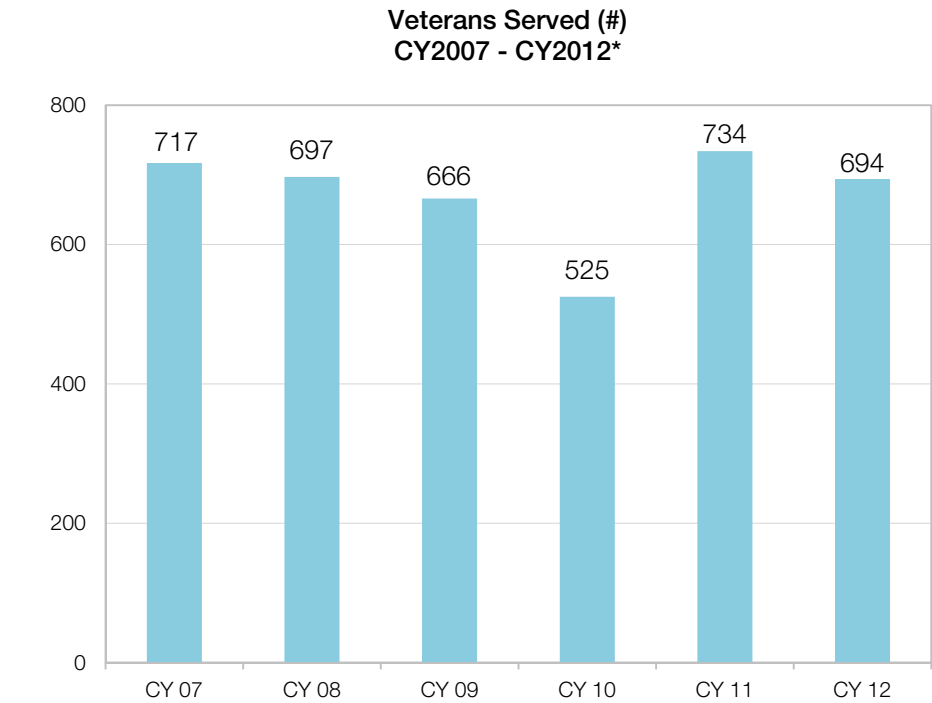


## Veterans

This section covers homeless veterans who accessed emergency shelter, transitional housing, and outreach programs during CY2012 and a comparative analysis with prior calendar years.

### Adults Served

A total of 694 veterans were served during CY2012. This represents a 5 percent decrease from 734 veterans that were reported in CY2011. The percentage of veterans served by transitional housing, outreach, and emergency shelters represents 10 percent of the general homeless population. The decrease in veterans served is a positive sign that veterans are obtaining and maintaining long-term housing.

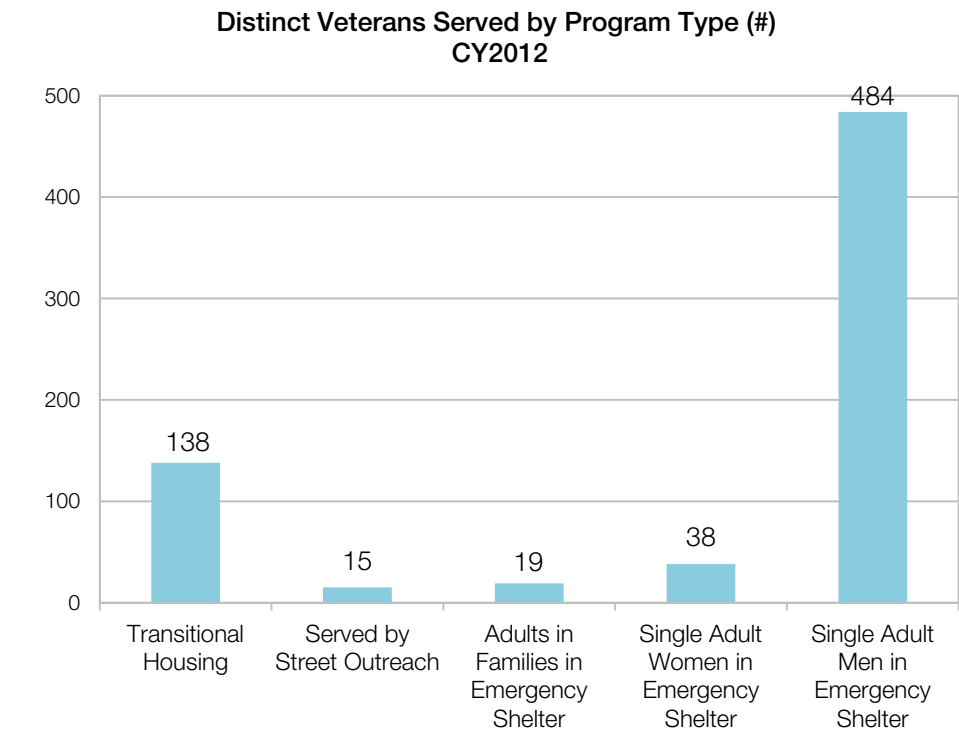


\*Transitional Housing programs were not included prior to CY2011.

### Veterans Served by Program Type

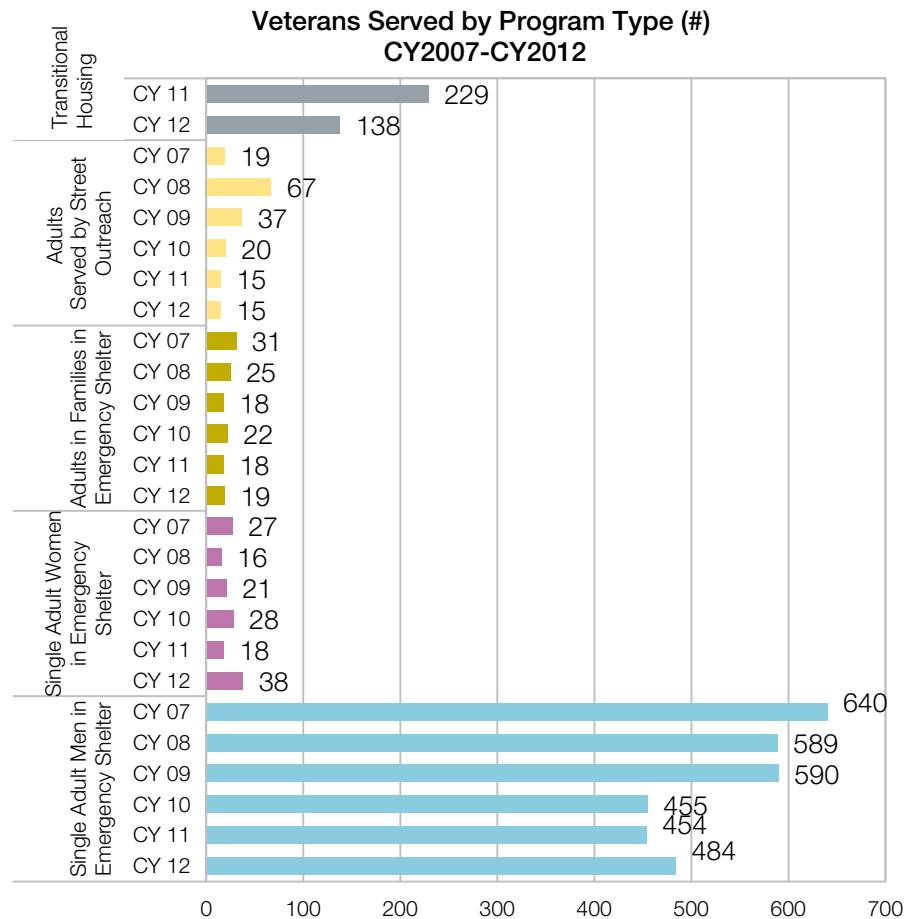
The greatest number of homeless veterans served across the five program types is represented by single adult men (70 percent).

Single adult veteran men represent 13 percent of the single adult men in the general population. Thirty-five percent of individuals served in transitional housing were veterans.

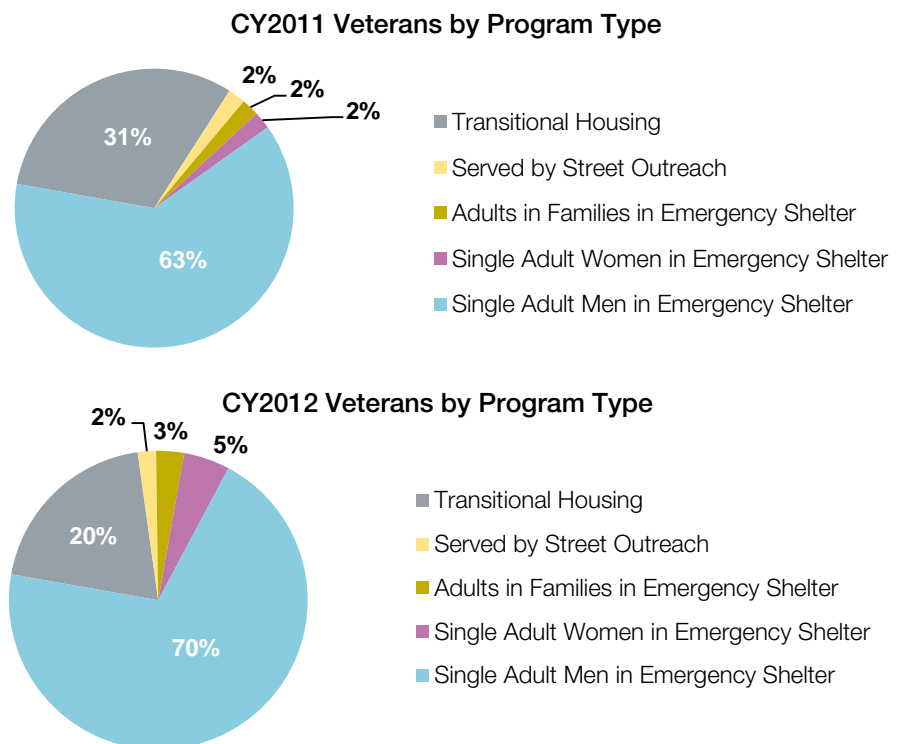


### Veterans Served by Program Type

The number of veterans served in single adult shelters increased by 10 percent since the previous year, likely due to the additional emergency shelter beds dedicated to veterans, but overall it has decreased by 22 percent since CY2007. The number of veterans served by outreach and the family emergency shelter has remained low. The number of veterans served in transitional housing decreased by 40 percent compared to CY2011, even through the transitional housing capacity dedicated to veterans remained unchanged (40 beds).



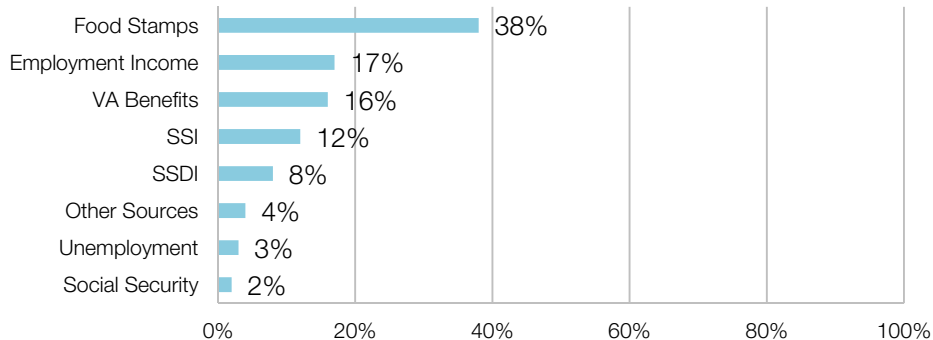
The charts show the percent of veterans served within each program type, CY2012 compared to CY2011. The majority of veterans served utilized shelters for single adult men.



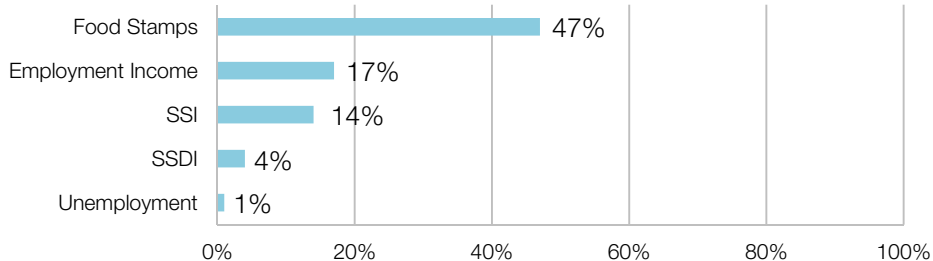
### Income sources

Veterans in emergency shelters and transitional housing are more likely to be receiving food stamps at entry into programs when compared to other public benefits. Compared to the general population in the same programs, veterans are less likely to receive food stamps but more likely to receive disability benefits.

**Veterans Income Sources (%)  
CY2012**



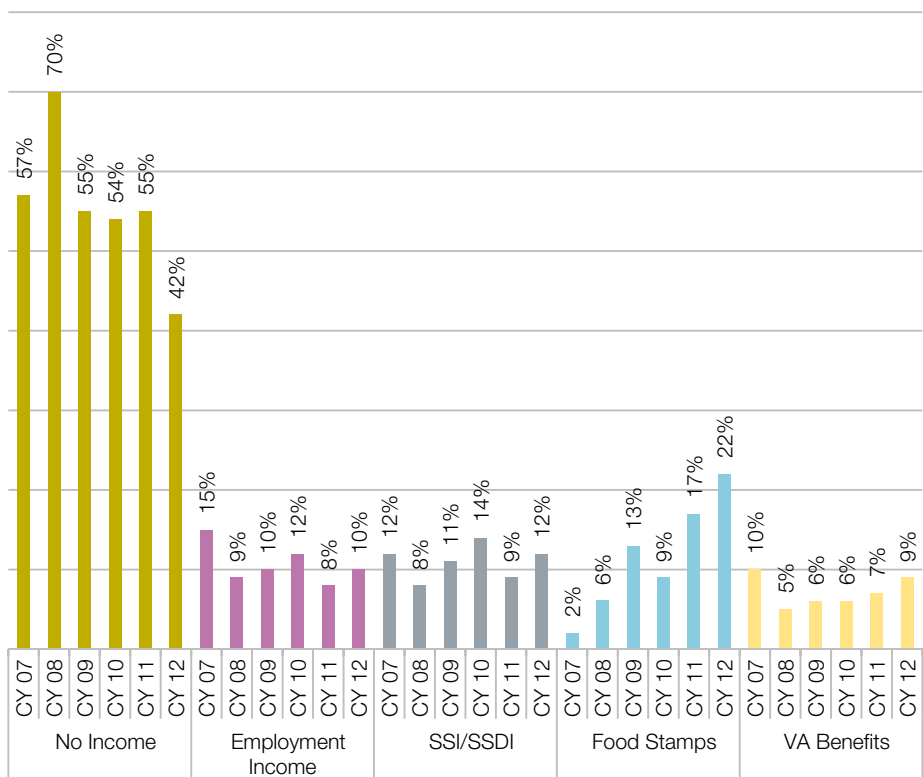
**General Population Income Sources (%)  
CY2012**



### Income sources

The percentage of veterans who had no income at entry in emergency shelters and transitional housing decreased by 13 percentage points from 55 percent in CY2011 to 42 percent in CY2012. The decrease in individuals reporting no income at entry and the increase in employment income, food stamps, and public benefits assistance (SSI, SSDI, and VA) are encouraging. Veterans are accessing more benefits and employment income necessary to maintain long-term housing.

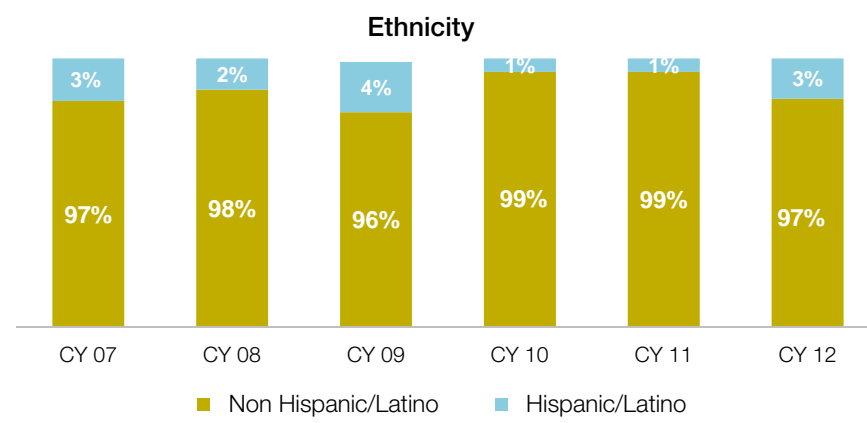
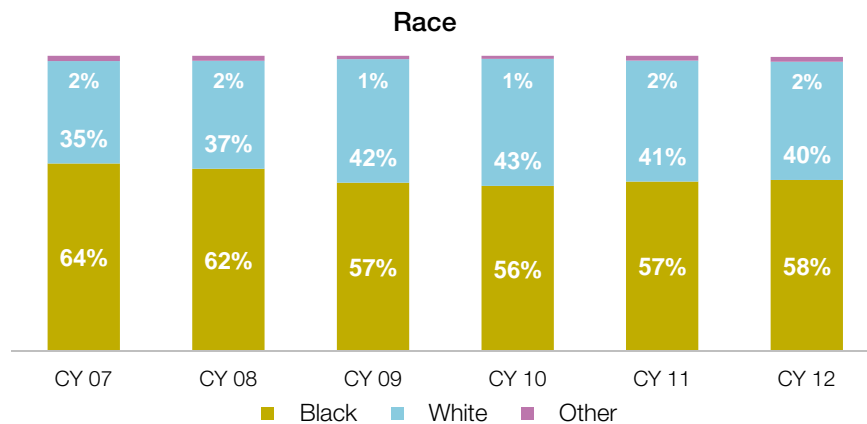
**Veterans Income Sources (%)  
CY2007 - CY2012**





### Race/Ethnicity

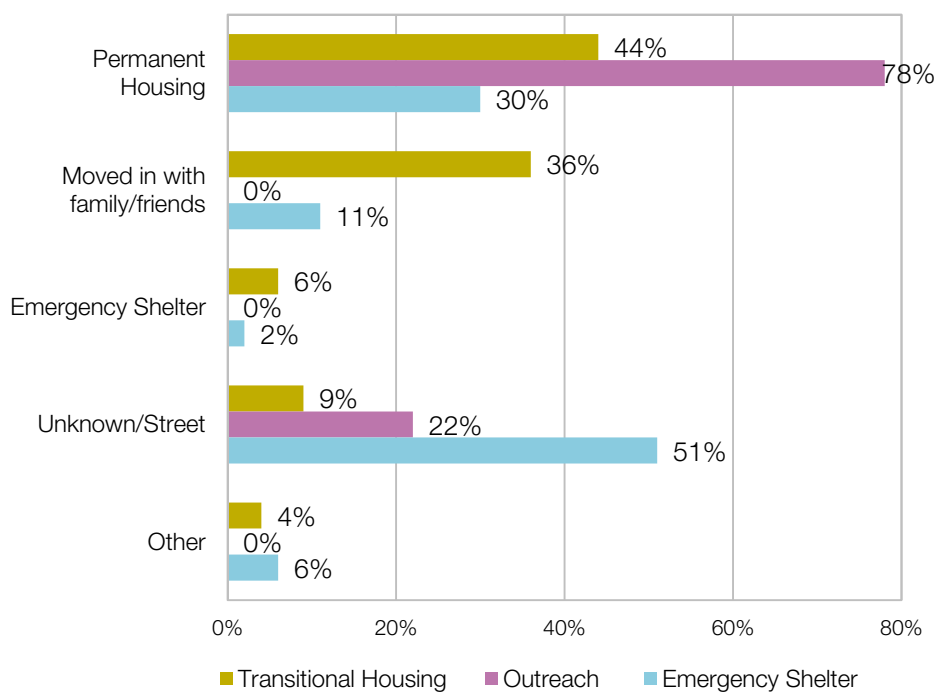
Racial and ethnic backgrounds of veterans remained consistent from year to year.



### Destination at Exit

Seventy-eight percent of veterans who are served by outreach exit into permanent housing. This is an indication that veterans who are living on the land want, and are eligible for permanent housing. This is also indicative of the housing resources available to veterans. It is surprising that veterans exit to permanent housing from transitional housing at a lower rate (44 percent) than the general population (64 percent). Fifty-one percent of "Unknown/Street" exits from emergency shelter is very high and efforts should be made to decrease this ratio.

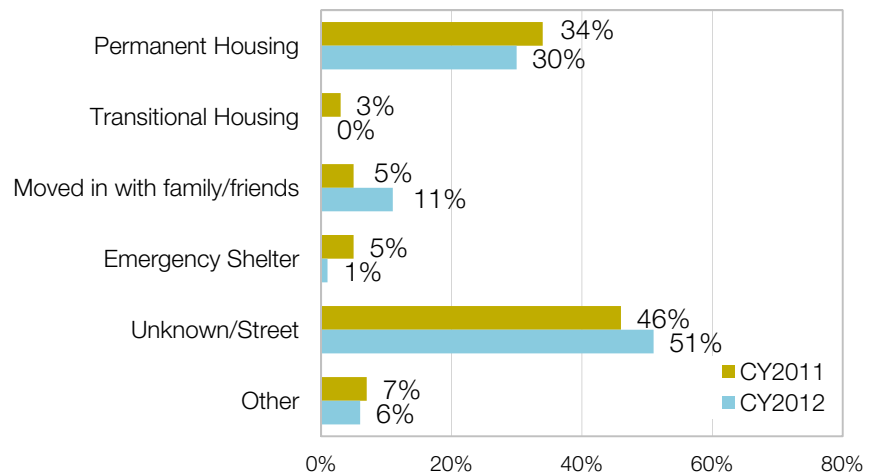
Veterans Exit Destination by Program Type (%)  
CY2012



### Destination at Exit

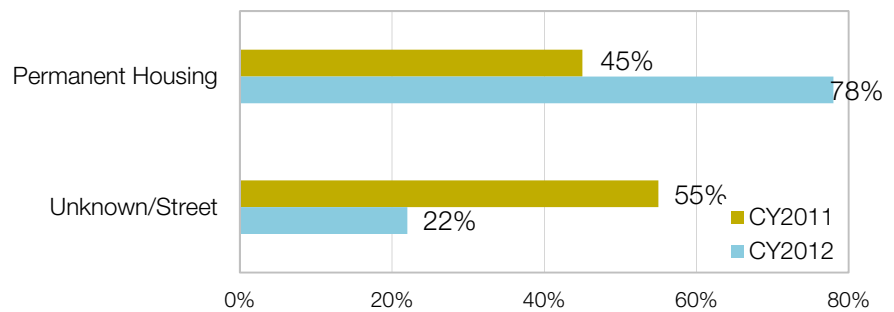
Veterans exiting to permanent housing from emergency shelter decreased 4 percentage points from 34 percent in CY2011 to 30 percent in CY2012. Increases in “Unknown/Street” destinations are not positive.

**Single Adult Emergency Shelters: Destination at Exit (%)**  
CY2012



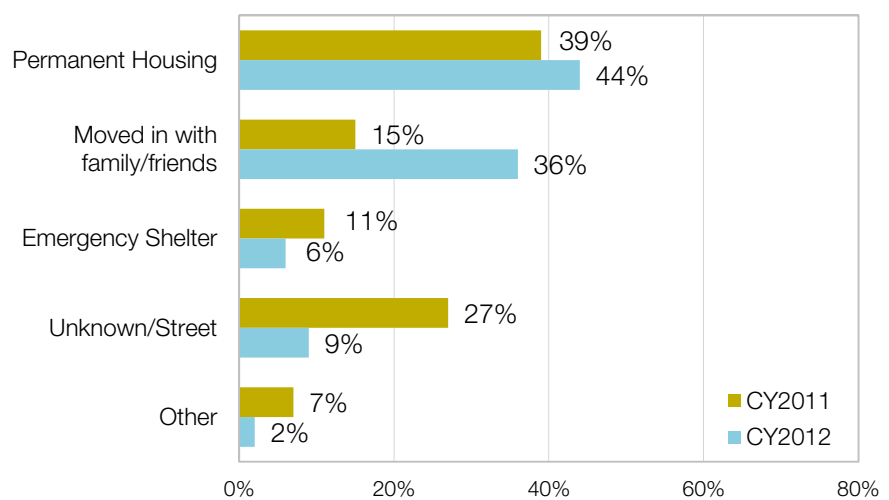
Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from street homelessness increased 33 percentage points from 45 percent in CY2011 to 78 percent in CY2012. There was a positive decrease in “Unknown/Street” exit destinations. These are excellent results.

**Outreach: Destination at Exit (%)**  
CY2012



Veterans’ exit to permanent housing from transitional housing increased 5 percentage points from 39 percent in CY2011 to 44 percent in CY2012.

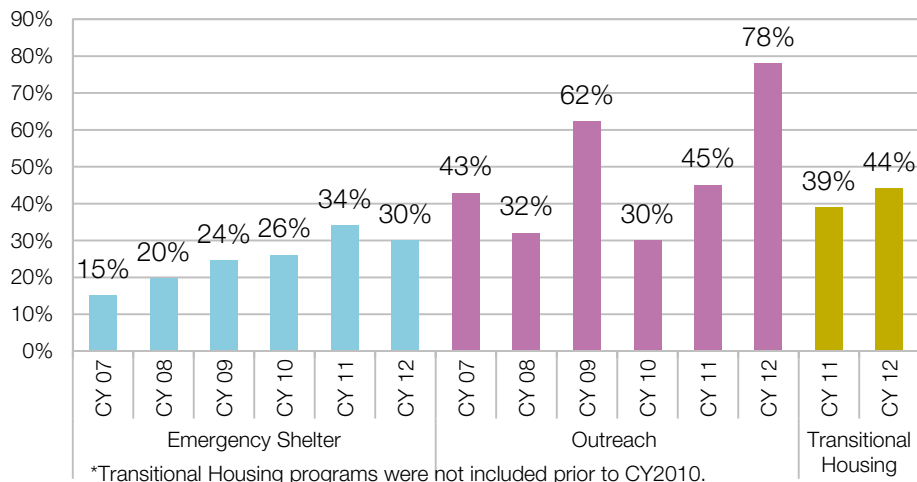
**Transitional Housing: Destination at Exit (%)**  
CY2012



### Successful Housing Outcomes

A larger portion of single adult veterans in Outreach and Transitional Housing exited into permanent housing during CY2012. The increase in exits to permanent housing from transitional housing is encouraging but still lower than optimal. Outreach shows excellent progress in moving homeless veterans into housing.

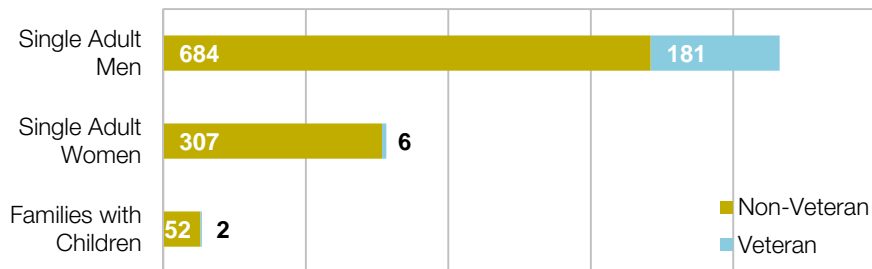
#### Veterans Exits to Permanent Housing by Program Type (%) CY2007-CY2012



### Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

Fifteen percent of adults served (189 out of 1,232 households) in CY2012 by Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) were veterans.

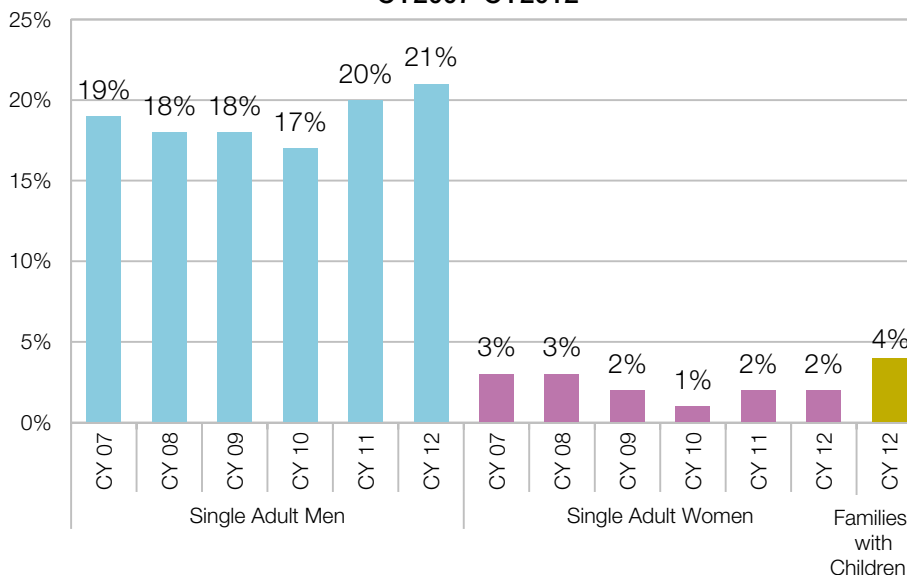
#### Single Adults Served by PSH (#) CY2012



### Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing

The composition of single adult veteran population served by PSH remained consistent from CY2011 to CY2012. It is worth mentioning that veterans in families increased to 4 percent from previous years when no veteran families were recorded as served. The majority of veterans served in PSH were single adult men at 21 percent of the general permanent supportive housing population.

#### Veterans Served in Permanent Supportive Housing (%) CY2007-CY2012

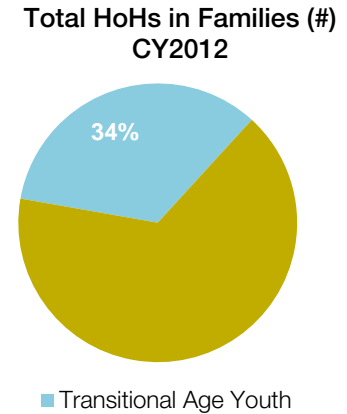
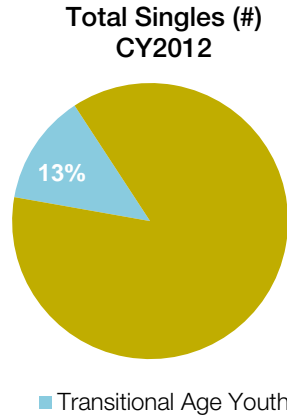


## Transitional Age Youth

This section covers the transitional age youth population who accessed emergency shelters during CY2012.

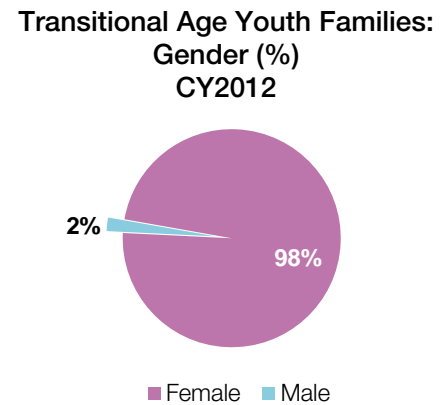
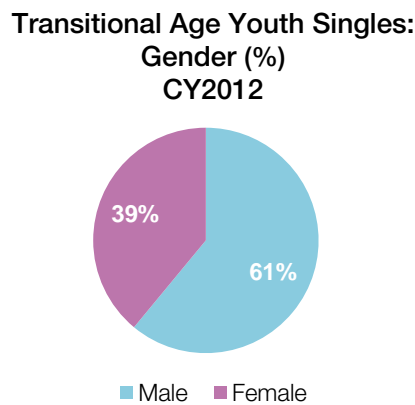
### Households Served

“Transitional age youth” are young adults between ages of 18 and 24 who were served in the emergency shelter system. In CY2012, 13 percent of single adults served in emergency shelter (715 of 5,332) and 34 percent of adult head of households (HoHs) in family emergency shelter (381 of 1,118) were transitional age youth.



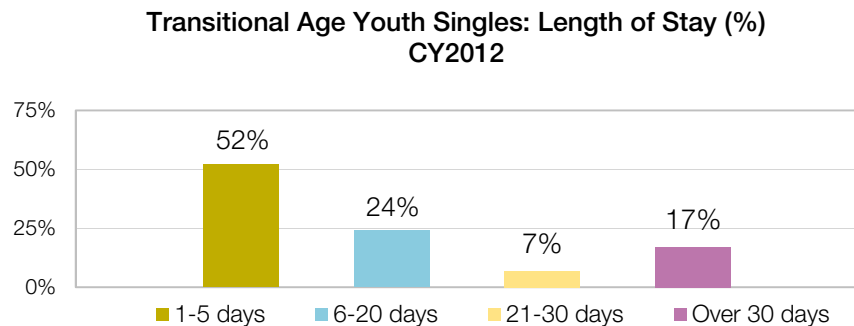
### Gender

The majority of the transitional age youth who stayed in single adult emergency shelters were males. The vast majority of transitional age youth in families were females.

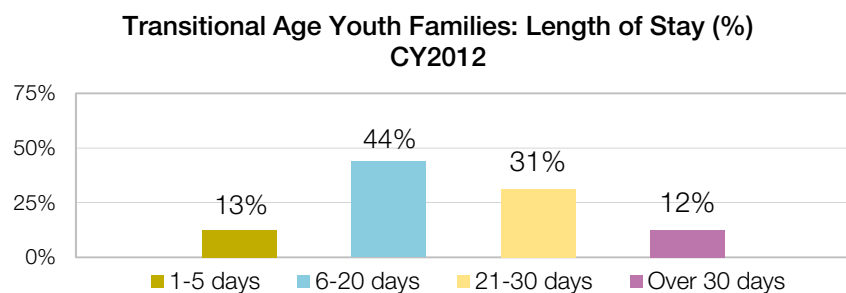


### Average Length of Stay

Fifty-two percent of the single transitional age youth enters and exits shelter within 1 to 5 days per shelter service, while 17 percent will stay in shelter for 30 days or more (in one episode).



Transitional age youth in families tend to stay longer in shelter and follow the pattern of stay as the general homeless population.



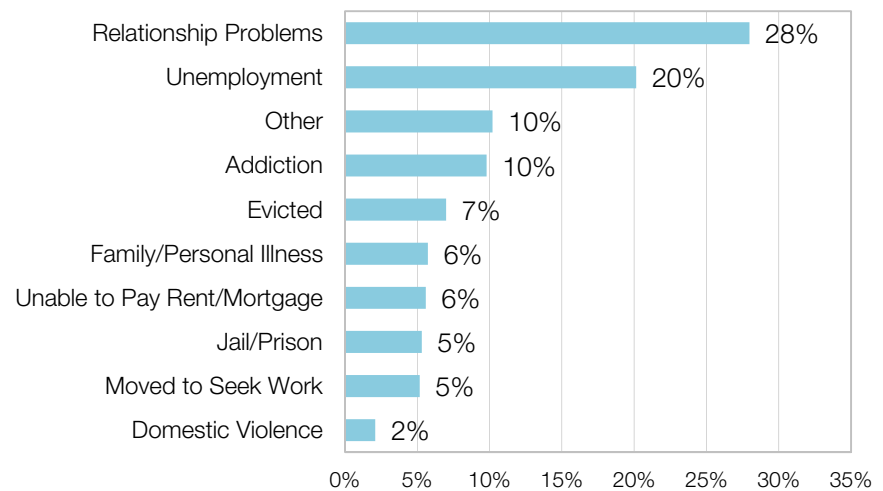
Single transitional age youth shelter service instances, at an average of 2.25 within 12 months, is lower than the general population, at 3.4. Cumulatively, 43 percent of single transitional age youth total shelter nights are between 1-5 days; and 26 percent of single transitional age youth cumulative shelter nights are greater than 30 days. Multiple shelter stays within CY2012 are included here. For transitional age youth in families no change is noted for cumulative stays, meaning that transitional age youth in families tend to have only one shelter service instance or episode.

Number of Nights in Single Adult Emergency Shelter	Female		Male		Grand Total	
0-5 days	107	39%	198	45%	305	43%
6-20 days	65	23%	102	23%	167	23%
21-30 days	25	9%	32	7%	57	8%
Over 30 days	80	29%	106	24%	186	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Homelessness Precipitators**

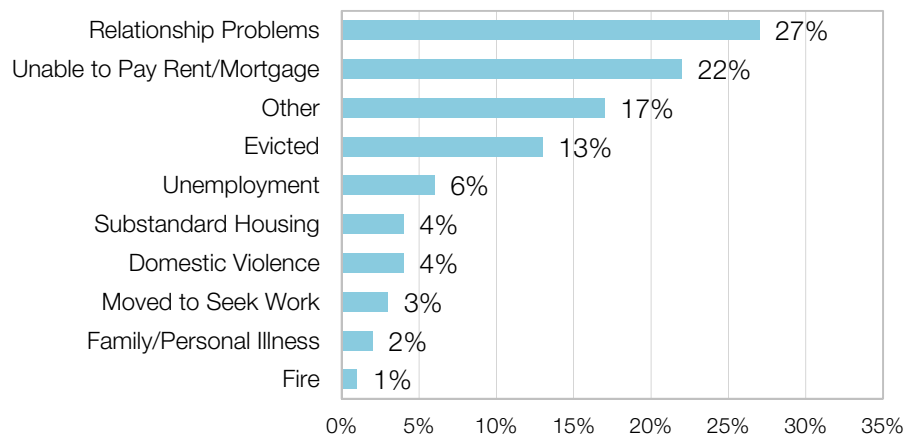
For single transitional age youth, the primary reason for homelessness is “Relationship Problems” at 28 percent, followed by “Unemployment” at 20 percent and “Addiction” at 10 percent.

**Transitional Age Youth Singles: Homelessness Primary Reason (%) CY2012**



For transitional age youth in families the inability to sustain housing is one of the top reasons for homelessness.

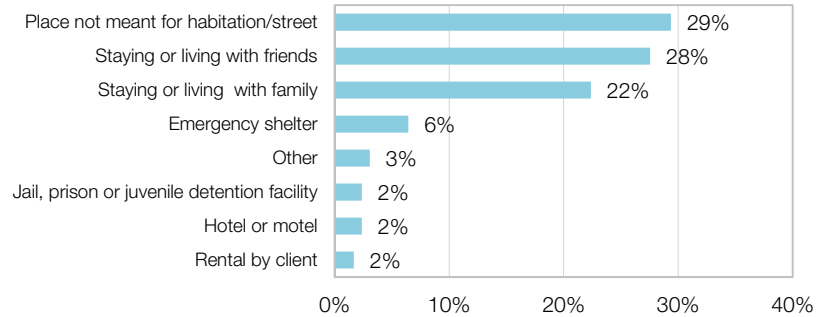
**Transitional Age Youth Families: Homelessness Primary Reason (%) CY2012**



**Residence Prior to Program Entry**

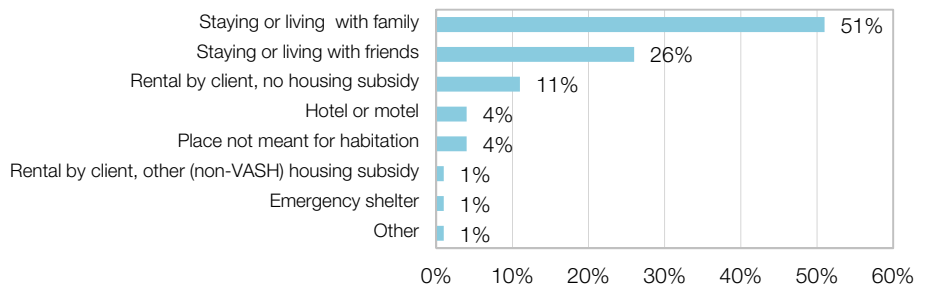
Single transitional age youth enter emergency shelter from places not meant for habitation/street or from staying with friends and family.

**Transitional Age Youth Singles: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2012**



For families, living doubled up with friends or family is a definite precursor to homelessness. Seventy-seven percent of transitional age youth in families become homeless after exhausting all other resources.

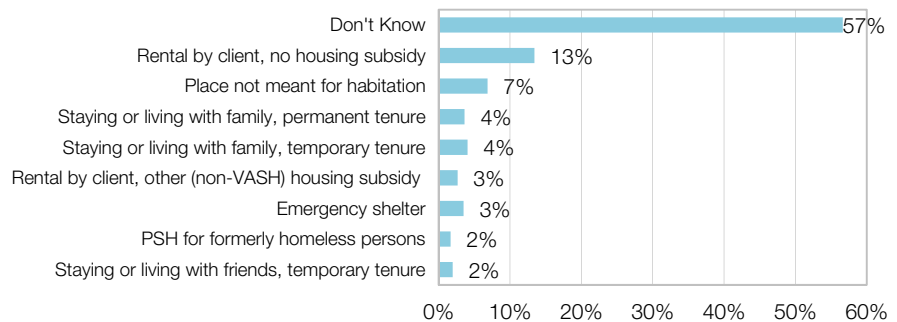
**Transitional Age Youth Families: Residence Prior to Program Entry (%) CY2012**



**Destination at Exit**

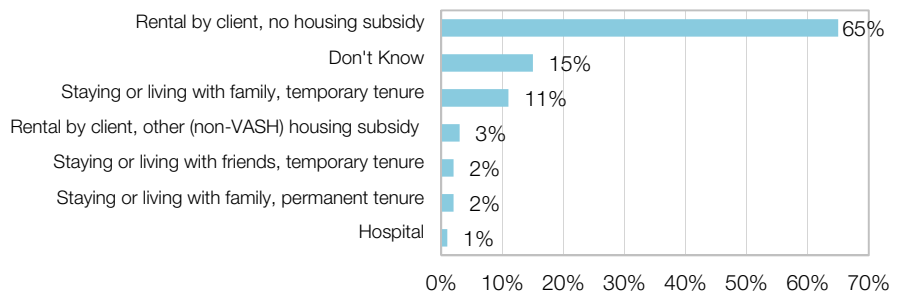
Single transitional age youth are likely to exit shelter without a destination (57 percent). This is similar to the pattern of exit for the general single adult population.

**Transitional Age Youth Singles: Exit Destinations (%) CY2012**



A high percent of transitional age youth in families exit to housing (65 percent), similar to the pattern of exit for the general population in families.

**Transitional Age Youth Families: Exit Destinations (%) CY2012**



# “Point-in-Time”

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

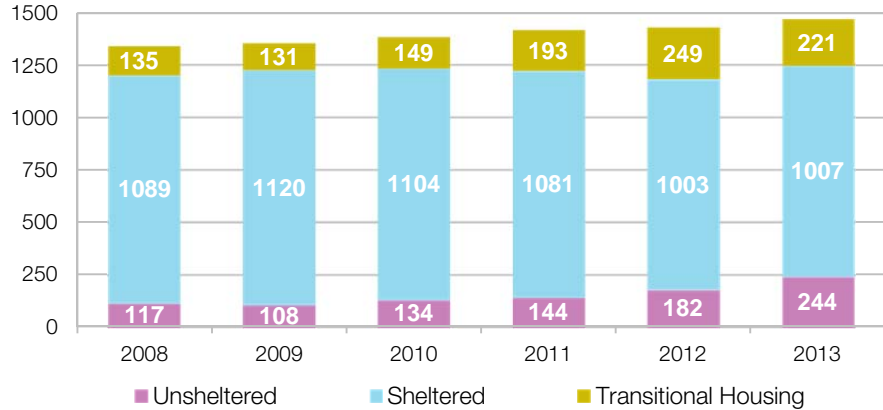
Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, constantly fighting the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus offers shelter overflow services during the cold winter months when shelter usage spikes, as evidenced by CSB’s ninth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness. Of all persons counted in Columbus, 83 percent 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 as part of HUD’s application process for Continuum of Care funding for homeless services. The HUD requirement to count homeless persons also helps HUD and local communities assess gaps in homeless housing and service programs.

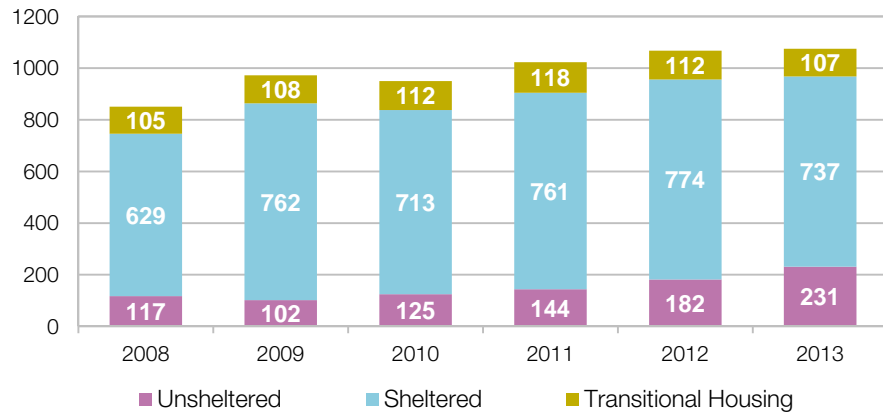
The latest count was conducted on January 23, 2013. Our community counted 1,472 homeless individuals. The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 2.6 percent over last year from 1,434 in January 2012.

Seventeen percent of this population was found to be unsheltered, sleeping outside in places not meant for human habitation, a 34 percent increase from 2012. 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.

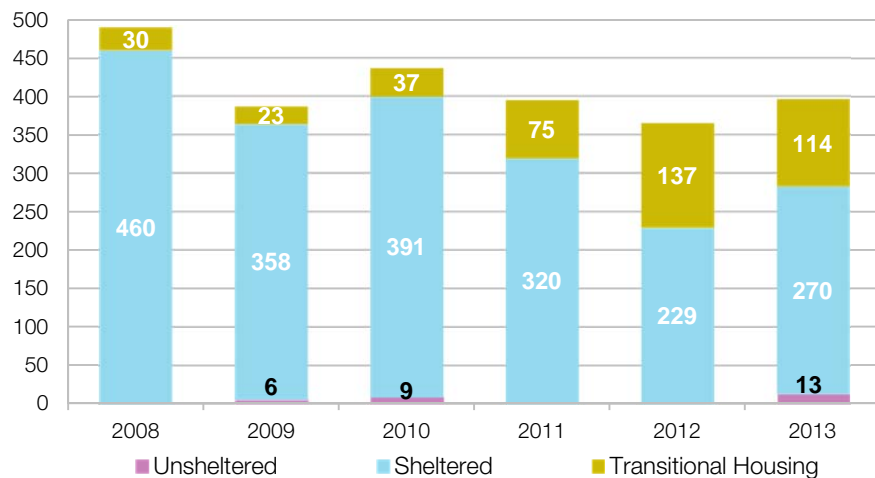
**Point in Time Trends - All (Persons)  
CY2008-CY2013**



**Point in Time Trends by - Singles  
CY2008-CY2013**



**Point in Time Trends - Families (Persons)  
CY2008-CY2013**



# Appendix I

## [ 2013 Program Capacities ]

### Family Emergency Shelter

Agency	Program	Total (Families)		
YWCA	Family Center	50		

### Men's Emergency Shelter

Total capacity  
619

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission on 6 <sup>th</sup> St.	110	94	204
LSS	Faith Mission on 8 <sup>th</sup> Ave.	95	0	95
LSS	VA Emergency Housing	15	0	15
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	Overflow Alternate Site	0	60	60
<i>Total</i>		<b>445</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>619</b>

### Women's Emergency Shelter

Total capacity  
164

Agency	Program	Regular	Overflow	Total
LSS	Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42	36	78
LSS	VA Emergency Housing	4	0	4
Maryhaven	Engagement Center	8	5	13
Southeast, Inc.	Friends of the Homeless Rebecca's Place	47	7	54
YMCA	Overflow Alternate Site	0	15	15
<i>Total</i>		<b>101</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>164</b>

### Transitional Housing

Total capacity  
118

Agency	Program	Total
Amethyst	RSvP	8
Huckleberry House	Transitional Living Program	24
Maryhaven	Women's Program	5
Southeast, Inc.	New Horizons Transitional Housing	36
VOAGO	Veteran's Program	40
YMCA	ADAMH	5
<i>Total</i>		<b>118</b>

### Permanent Supportive Housing

Total Rebuilding Lives Units  
1099

Operational	Rebuilding Lives	Other Populations	Total Units
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 - 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 - Southpoint Place	46	34	80
CHN - St. Clair Hotel	30	1	31
Southeast - Scattered Site Apartments	90	-	90
Southeast - Rebuilding Lives Leasing	30	-	30
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 Third	60	40	100
YMCA - 40 West Long	105	298	403
YMCA - Sunshine Terrace	75	120	195
YWCA WINGS	69	33	102
<i>Total</i>		<b>1,099</b>	<b>737</b>
			<b>1,836</b>



## Appendix II

## [ Emergency Shelter Client Data 1995-2012 ]

All Clients (men, women & children)	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
<b>Total Clients Served</b>	8,890	8,764	9,414	8,893	7,275	7,513	7,437	7,766	7,609	7,374	7,672	7,145	6,939	7,467	8,368	8,910
<b>Total Number of Households Served</b>	6,116	6,052	6,461	6,309	5,638	5,540	5,648	6,000	5,814	5,662	5,750	5,320	5,355	5,446	6,243	6,412
<b>Total Number of Children</b>	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168
<b>Total Number of Adults</b>	6,434	6,372	6,791	6,624	5,831	5,789	5,858	6,212	6,030	5,877	5,975	5,562	5,512	5,722	6,542	6,742
<b>Percent Working (HoH)<sup>1</sup></b>	18%	21%	20%	21%	24%	26%	16%	15%	12%	16%	15%	11%	11%	13%	15%	18%
<b>Successful Outcomes (Households)</b>	9%	11%	12%	14%	16%	18%	17%	20%	23%	25%	29%	31%	32%	29%	39%	36%
<b>Total Shelter Units <sup>2</sup></b>	268,026	274,065	302,798	380,755	350,136	397,008	306,225	333,708	337,826	333,925	343,050	346,112	329,970	343,105	339,915	293,625

Families	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
<b>Families Served</b>	1,168	1,098	1,217	974	612	740	698	696	678	706	794	785	746	854	955	1,118
<b>Individuals in Families <sup>3</sup></b>	3,942	3,810	4,170	3,558	2,249	2,713	2,487	2,462	2,473	2,418	2,716	2,610	2,330	2,875	3,080	3,635
<b>Number of Adults</b>	1,486	1,418	1,547	1,289	805	989	908	908	894	921	1,019	1,027	903	1,130	1,254	1,467
<b>Number of Children</b>	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497	1,697	1,583	1,427	1,745	1,826	2,168
<b>Average Family Size</b>	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.3
<b>Average Income</b>	-----	-----	\$332	\$428	\$537	\$630	\$491	\$413	\$347	\$422	\$510	\$418	\$402	\$411	\$496	\$460
<b>Percent Working (HoH)<sup>1</sup></b>	11%	15%	14%	20%	30%	33%	16%	16%	12%	21%	16%	19%	16%	16%	23%	22%
<b>Successful Outcomes</b>	27%	32%	35%	46%	52%	57%	54%	61%	59%	60%	65%	69%	63%	65%	69%	72%
<b>Average Length of Stay (Days)</b>	29	29	29	48	70	71	47	54	56	57	54	55	61	52	43	20
<b>Total Shelter Units</b>	117,709	114,656	124,619	183,903	163,551	189,856	115,976	133,550	138,851	139,855	148,980	142,072	124,856	133,566	123,493	71,266
<b>Average Households Served per Night<sup>4</sup></b>	95	89	100	136	121	144	102	104	101	110	118	118	120	105	104	60

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

<sup>2</sup> Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

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

<sup>4</sup> The Family System capacity was reduced starting with the 2nd half of the year 2010 by transitioning Tier II units to Rapid Re-housing units.

Men	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Men Served	4,013	3,995	4,281	4,414	4,167	3,869	3,881	4,144	3,935	3,693	3,544	3,452	3,489	3,443	3,962	3,863
Average Income	-----	-----	\$217	\$217	\$267	\$307	\$308	\$351	\$262	\$374	\$300	\$164	\$177	\$245	\$217	\$278
Percent Working	20%	23%	22%	21%	24%	27%	18%	17%	13%	17%	17%	10%	11%	14%	15%	19%
Successful Outcomes <sup>1</sup>	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	9%	10%	13%	15%	19%	20%	23%	25%	24%	31%	27%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	30	33	34	36	36	43	41	40	41	42	46	48	49	55	50	50
Total Shelter Units	120,873	131,959	143,916	157,533	149,317	168,261	158,120	164,350	161,250	155,993	163,777	164,035	165,105	169,362	175,284	177,567
Average Served per Night	331	361	394	432	409	456	433	450	442	427	449	448	452	464	480	485

Women	95	96	97	98	99	00	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
Women Served	935	959	963	921	859	931	1,069	1,160	1,201	1,263	1,234	1,083	1,120	1,149	1,326	1,467
Average Income	-----	-----	\$216	\$257	\$307	\$294	\$226	\$256	\$253	\$301	\$267	\$160	\$206	\$257	\$212	\$238
Percent Working	17%	18%	17%	20%	17%	15%	11%	9%	6%	8%	10%	7%	8%	11%	10%	12%
Successful Outcomes	15%	16%	17%	18%	22%	26%	18%	20%	23%	23%	25%	28%	34%	34%	40%	32%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	29	35	42	43	42	30	31	31	30	31	37	39	38	34	32
Total Shelter Units	29,444	27,450	34,263	39,319	37,268	38,891	32,129	35,808	37,725	38,077	38,112	40,005	40,009	40,177	41,027	44,789
Average Served per Night	81	75	94	108	102	107	88	98	103	104	104	109	110	110	112	122

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

# communityshelterboard

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



Development Services Agency



THE COLUMBUS FOUNDATION

