

Community Shelter Board
2008 Snapshot Report

“ MANY PEOPLE THINK YOU CHOOSE TO BE HOMELESS,
 BUT YOU DON'T CHOOSE. YOU JUST RUN OUT
 OF CHOICES. ”

-BRUCE GARRARD,
 CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Purpose	1
Who We Are	2
Our Goals	2
Our Approach	2
Emergency Shelter System	3
Access	3
Capacity	5
Data Snapshots	8
Permanent Supportive Housing	13
Access	13
Capacity	13
Data Snapshots	16
Calendar Year Trends	19
Financial	21
Ready for the Future	22
Concluding Thoughts	24
Appendices	25
I. Funding, Evaluation Ratings and Certification Status	25
II. Emergency Shelter Client Data 1995–2007	27
III. 2008 Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons—Planning Process and Methodology	29

I encourage you to read
 this year's Snapshot Report.
 It provides an overview
 of our community's
 safety net and the men,
 women and children who
 experience homelessness.
 While we can look back on
 our progress, our work
 is far from finished. We
 must move toward the
 end of homelessness –
 one person at a time.

Bruce Pope

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PARTNER AGENCIES

Communities In Schools
Community Housing Network
Gladden Community House
Homeless Families Foundation
Lutheran Social Services / Faith Mission
Maryhaven
National Church Residences
Southeast, Inc. / Friends of the Homeless
The Salvation Army
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio
YMCA of Central Ohio
YWCA Columbus

PRIMARY FUNDERS



Introduction

The Snapshot Report is issued annually and focuses on emergency shelter and supportive housing services for families with children and single adults as they move through moments of homelessness and into stable and affordable housing. The report highlights:

- < Services provided to prevent and end homelessness,
- < Clients served—including their demographics and success stories, and
- < Partner agency efforts in access, crisis response, transition and advocacy.

Data are viewed through two lenses—the most recent fiscal years (July 1, 2002–June 30, 2008) and trends over calendar years (1995–2007). All data in the Snapshot Report were retrieved from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) operated by CSB. This database, created in 2001, includes a variety of client-level information, including intake and exit, outcomes, demographics and household information.

Ending Homelessness.
Rebuilding Lives.



communityshelterboard

WHO WE ARE

The Community Shelter Board (CSB), established in 1986, is a public-private partnership that creates collaborations, innovates solutions and invests in quality programs in order to end homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County.

Last year, the Community Shelter Board (CSB) partner programs served more than **7,500** individuals of which **2,500** were family members with **1,500** children.

CSB is funded by the City of Columbus, the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the State of Ohio and other public and private donors.

OUR APPROACH

The essence of CSB's approach is Rebuilding Lives. When a person loses his or her home, there is a state of uncertainty and instability—and a loss of control over day-to-day life. Restoring stability and hope is a process. Rebuilding Lives is the process that CSB's partner agencies activate for persons experiencing homelessness.

OUR GOALS

Homelessness is a serious problem in our community and no simple solution will end it. CSB recognizes the complexity of the issue and works with its partner agencies to deliver on four goals:

1. Access: Provide community resources to prevent and end homelessness
2. Crisis Response: Prevent and resolve housing crises as quickly as possible
3. Transition: Guide exits from homelessness to stable housing
4. Advocacy: Leverage public policy to end homelessness

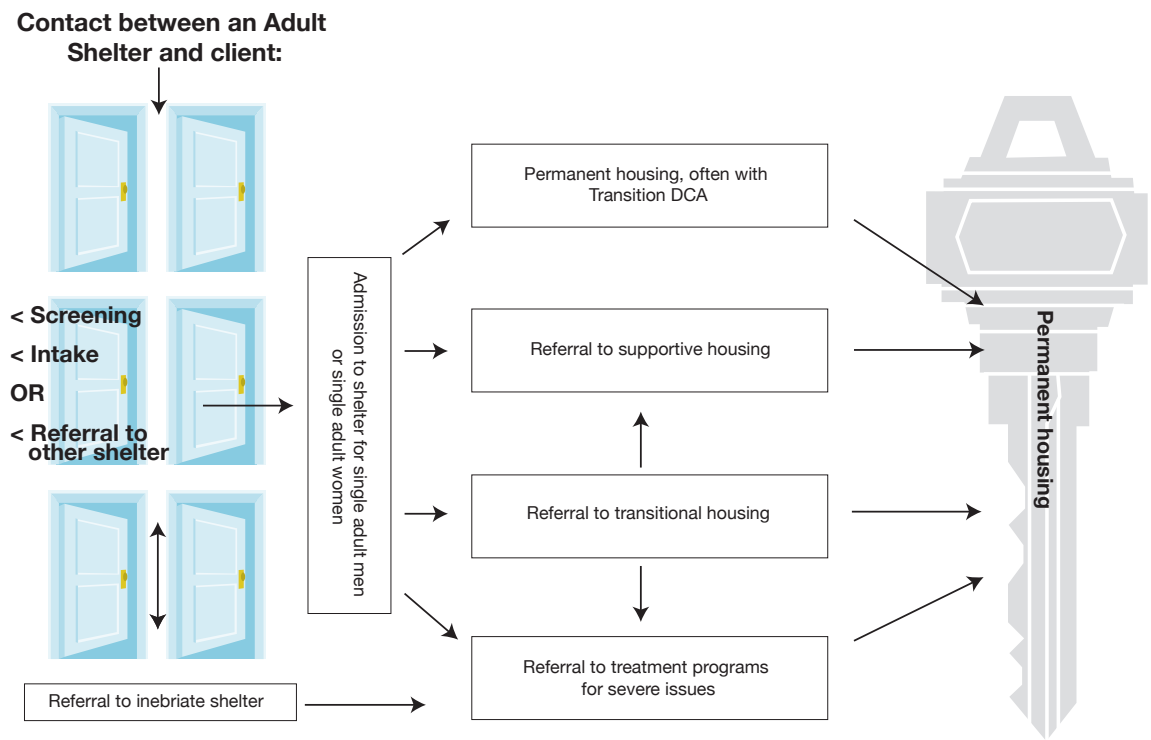


Emergency Shelter System

ACCESS

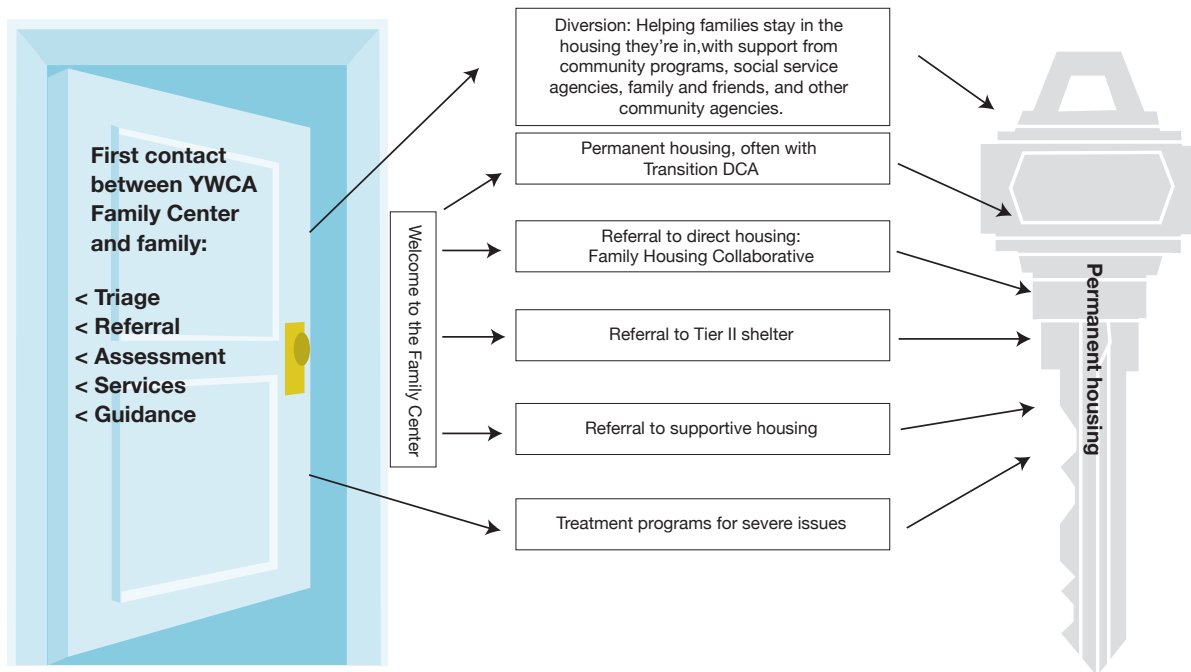
The *single adult* emergency shelter system serves the highest volume of clients and operates with a “no-wrong-door” philosophy to assist individuals wherever they arrive. Each shelter offers a “front door”—meaning clients can arrive at any shelter and get the help they need. Clients are assessed and admitted, referred to another shelter, if appropriate, or diverted to alternative, safe housing and homelessness prevention assistance.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ADULT EMERGENCY SHELTER SYSTEM 2008



The *family* system's model is efficient, with a single "front door" to service. The YWCA Family Center manages initial triage, admission and referral requests for shelter. The YWCA Family Center provides immediate emergency or "Tier I" shelter when safe, alternative housing is not available. "Tier II" shelters serve families who cannot be quickly re-housed in permanent or transitional housing due to various barriers. While in Tier II shelter, families work on securing income, budgeting, parenting and family issues, and other concerns inhibiting long-term housing stability.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FAMILY EMERGENCY SHELTER SYSTEM 2008



EMERGENCY SHELTER

Housing placement services help to reduce the length of time persons spend homeless and facilitate quick movement to permanent housing. A cornerstone of the approach is providing those in shelters with ready access to information and resources.

Each shelter in the adult and family shelter systems has a resource center for clients to use, including computers, housing lists, job readiness and job search information. Resource specialists at the shelters help clients use the information and can provide individualized assistance for those in need of more intensive help. In FY2008, 2,484 households were provided assistance by resource specialists.

Financial assistance is available for initial housing costs. The first month's rent, security deposit and utilities, and transportation expenses can be accessed through the CSB Direct Client Assistance (DCA) Program.

Families exiting Tiers I or II of the family shelter system can enter supportive housing or other permanent housing with or without transitional

supports. Once assessed by the YWCA Family Center, families in need of transitional supports are referred to the Family Housing Collaborative. Case managers at the Salvation Army and Homeless Families Foundation assist families in finding suitable and affordable housing, and link families with financial assistance.

CAPACITY

The *single adult* emergency shelter system is comprised of four men's shelter programs, two women's shelter programs and a program for inebriated men and women. Together, these services include a normal, or non-overflow capacity, of 417 beds for men and 97 beds for women. (See Table 1.)

Overflow capacity is added during the winter months, as well as increased emphasis on coordinated service delivery and housing placement.

partner profile

GLADDEN COMMUNITY HOUSE

Serves Franklinton and its surrounding neighborhoods with access to education and recreation programs, emergency assistance, and advocacy and support for individuals, families and groups. The Homeless Prevention Program targets those at imminent risk of homelessness.

Table 1—2008 Single Adult Shelter Regular Capacity

	Regular Capacity
Men's Programs	
Faith Mission on 8th Avenue	95
Faith Mission on 6th Street	110
Friends of the Homeless Men's Shelter	130
Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate shelter)	42
Volunteers of America Men's Shelter	40
Total Capacity	417
Women's Programs	
Faith Mission Nancy's Place	42
Friends of the Homeless Rebecca's Place	47
Maryhaven Engagement Center (Inebriate Shelter)	8
Total Capacity	97

The *family* system is composed of three shelter programs with a capacity to serve 120 families daily. Overflow capacity is provided by the YWCA as needed.

Table 2—2008 Family Shelter System Providers and Capacity

Shelter Type	Agency	Program	Capacity (Families)
Tier I	YWCA	Family Center	50
Tier II	Homeless Families Foundation	Family Shelter	46
Tier II	Volunteers of America	Family Shelter	24
	Total Capacity		120

partner profiles

HOMELESS FAMILIES FOUNDATION

Provides shelter, support, stability and nurturing for children and their families who are homeless as they prepare to acquire and maintain permanent housing. Family case management, referrals to community resources, and life skills activities such as budgeting, nutrition, parenting and domestic violence education are also available.

LUTHERAN SOCIAL SERVICES / FAITH MISSION

Faith Mission serves persons who experience homelessness by offering emergency shelter, food, and clothing. Linkage to housing, employment assistance, medical, dental and vision care, counseling and support groups are also provided. The Resource Center provides assistance with computer skills, resume writing, and finding employment.

SOUTHEAST, INC. / FRIENDS OF THE HOMELESS

As a comprehensive mental health and recovery organization, Southeast provides outreach and treatment to adults who have experienced homelessness and have a mental illness or substance abuse disorder. Southeast operates two shelters—Friends of the Homeless Men's Shelter for single men, and Rebecca's Place for single women—as well as transitional and permanent housing with supportive services for unaccompanied adults.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA OF GREATER OHIO

Provides a broad array of human service programs including emergency shelter for men and families with children, and supportive housing for families. Shelter residents have access to case management, medical and mental health services, employment and job training, showers, lockers, and three meals a day.

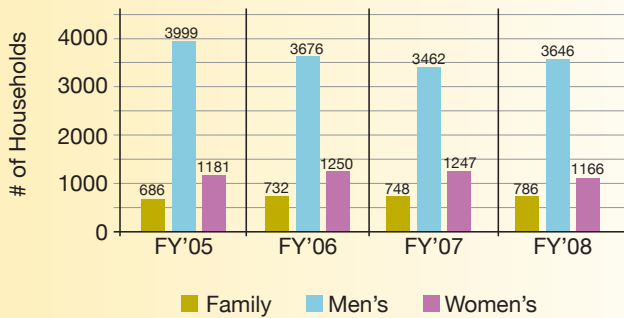
THE SALVATION ARMY

Provides innovative direct housing to help families move quickly out of emergency shelter into affordable rental housing. Services include linkage to employment, benefits, counseling, child care / school enrollment, utility assistance, clothing, furniture or food.

DATA SNAPSHOTS

The charts in this section focus on analysis of the emergency shelter system across the four most recent fiscal years.

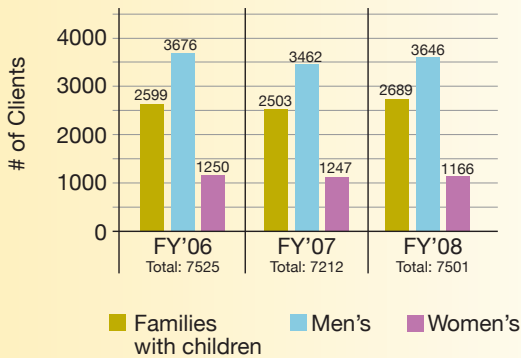
of Households Served by System



Households Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,646 men, 1,166 women and 786 families in FY2008. While the number of single adult women served declined by six percent, the number of men and families entering the shelter system increased by five percent from the previous year. Thirteen percent of the adults served by the emergency shelter system were veterans.

of Clients Served by System

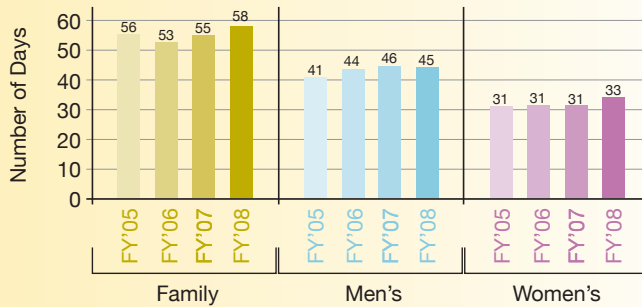


Clients Served

The emergency shelter system served 3,646 men, 1,166 women and 786 family households (or 2,689 families and children) in FY2008.

DATA SNAPSHOTS

Average Length of Stay by System



Length of Stay

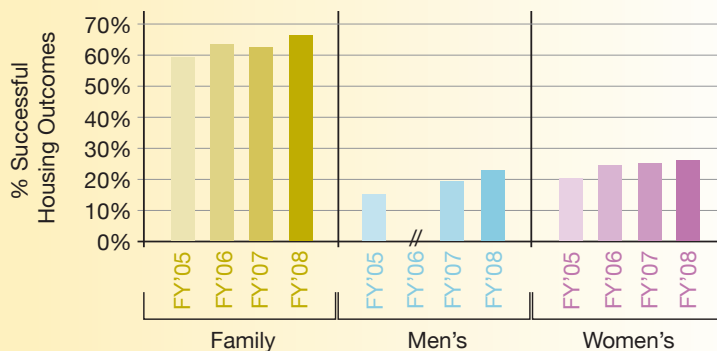
For the most recent fiscal year, average length of stay in emergency shelter for families was 58 days. For men, the average length of stay was 45 days, while women stayed for an average of 33 days.



Number and Age of Children

Families tended to be small in size, with young children. The average family served had 2.1 children, and nearly two-thirds of the children served (64 percent) were seven years of age or less.

Successful Housing Outcomes by System



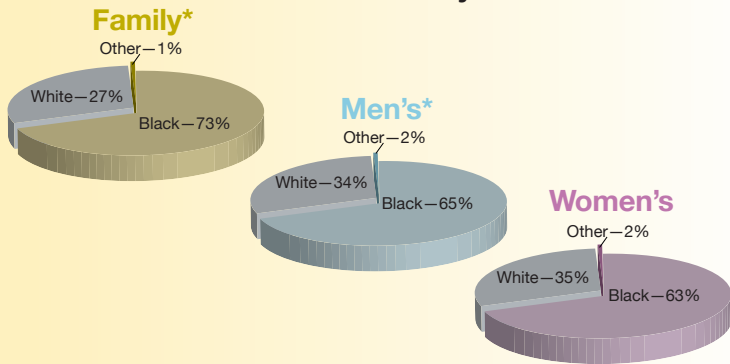
// denotes missing 2006 fiscal year data

Successful Housing Outcomes

Successful housing outcomes for all emergency shelter systems are on an increasing trend. Remarkably, 67 percent of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing. CSB's housing placement services helped to ease the transition.

DATA SNAPSHOTS

Race/Ethnicity

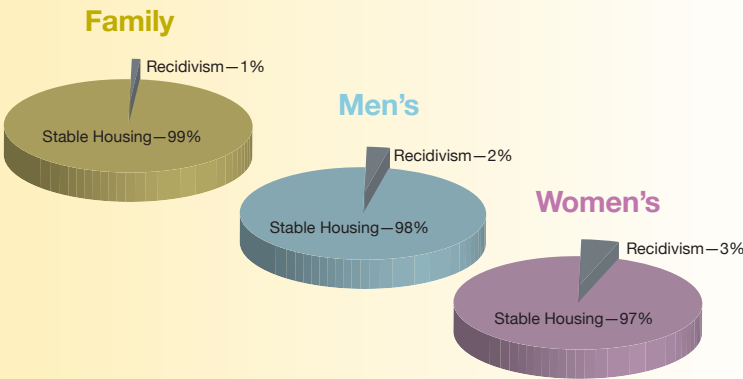


Race/Ethnicity

Blacks were disproportionately represented in all three shelter systems, at 63 percent in the women's shelters, at 65 percent in the men's and 73 percent in family shelters.

**Due to rounding, these numbers do not add up to exactly 100 percent.*

Recidivism



Recidivism

Recidivists are those who leave the shelter system with a successful housing outcome but return to shelter within two weeks to three months. The family system experienced the most positive outcome for this measure, with the lowest percentage of recidivism, at only 1 percent. Recidivism was very low for men and women as well, at 2 percent for men and 3 percent for women.

Helping a Father Fulfill His Promise

CLIENT SUCCESS STORY

Willie Sullens' parents divorced when he was a teenager, causing him to bounce back and forth between homes. At that time, Willie made a promise to himself to do everything in his power to always provide a stable home for his family.

Now, raising four kids of his own with his wife, Mechelle Reeves, Willie strives to keep his promise. However, like many Ohioans during recent tough economic times, Mechelle was laid off from her job in late spring, causing a snowball effect to occur for the Sullens family.

"Without Mechelle working and with myself being on disability, for the first time in our lives we had to start making decisions about which bills got paid...would it be the car or the rent this month?" said Willie.

Willie says without the help of the Stable Families Program and their Communities in Schools prevention specialist, their family faced certain homelessness.

When beginning the program, the prevention specialist visited the family once a week and helped the Sullens family research eligibility for additional benefits and navigate the paperwork to apply for services. Just a few months later, the family is now in the transition phase, working with the specialist only once a month.

"The turning point for us was when we knew we had support in paying our bills," said Willie. "We had never been in this type of situation before and just needed a little help. This program turned our world around and helped us to stay positive," said Willie.

In addition to allowing the family to keep their home, it has allowed Willie and Mechelle to keep their children in the same school so they have a better chance at academic success. It also has allowed Willie to keep his promise to provide a stable home for his family.

"The turning point for us was when we knew we had support in paying our bills. This program turned our world around and helped us to stay positive."

Willie Sullens

 communityshelterboard

“Point-in-Time” ANNUAL COUNT OF PERSONS WHO ARE HOMELESS

Imagine surviving without a home in the winter, in constant danger of living against the elements. Although this is reality for a number of men and women, the good news is that Columbus takes care of its own, as evidenced by the Community Shelter Board’s (CSB) fourth annual “Point-in-Time” count of people experiencing homelessness. Of all persons counted in Columbus, 91 percent were sheltered.

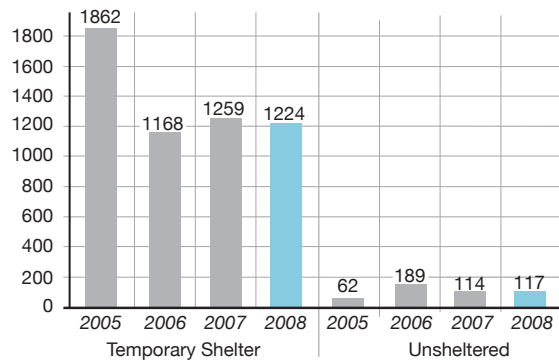
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires local communities to conduct a point-in-time count of sheltered and unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness at least once every two years as part of HUD’s application process for Continuum of Care funding for homeless services. The HUD requirement to count homeless persons also helps HUD and local communities assess gaps in homeless housing and service programs.

For Columbus and Franklin County, the Continuum of Care Steering Committee assumes the responsibility of planning and conducting the point-in-time count, with technical assistance and support from CSB.

Once a year, volunteers take to the streets in Columbus, in the middle of the night. More than 100 volunteers and staff count people under bridges, along railroad tracks, on downtown streets, and in tents and shanties along river banks. Volunteers also interview individuals seeking help at local free meal programs.

The count does provide a single-day snapshot of information. CSB’s Executive Director Barbara Poppe said, “even though we try our best, we know that the report is not counting everyone out there.” She noted that while local procedures for counting those in shelters are reliable, the on-the-street count is broadly understood to be less reliable. *(See Appendix III for more information.)*

Annual Count of Persons Who are Homeless



Note: Methodology for the count changed in 2006 so results in 2005 are not comparable to other years.

Permanent Supportive Housing

ACCESS

Permanent supportive housing links residents to a range of support services designed to maintain stable housing and improve the quality of their lives. There are 16 different supportive housing programs, representing a diverse model designed to best meet the needs of individuals and families and promote long-term housing stability.

Supportive housing programs use a “blended management” model of housing operations and supportive service management. Property management and service staff coordinate efforts, beginning with initial unit leasing, to allow for a more comprehensive view of residents and their needs.

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). Individuals and families participate in services voluntarily—lease compliance is required to maintain housing.

CAPACITY

In Columbus and Franklin County, there are nearly 850 units of permanent supportive housing for persons who are disabled and have experienced long-term homelessness.

In 2008, 10 units were added through an expansion of the YMCA Sunshine Terrace project and 46 Rebuilding Lives supportive housing units became operational as a result of the completion of the Community Housing Network’s Southpoint Place project. This project is comprised of 40 townhouse units for families and 40 units in a single building for single adults. An additional 260 units (135 will be Rebuilding Lives) of supportive housing have been planned and are in various stages of development through expansion of existing programs and new program development. It is anticipated that the added units will become operational over the next two years. (See Table 3.)

**Table 3—Permanent Supportive Housing Program,
Unit Summary as of January 22, 2009**

	Rebuilding Lives ²	Other Populations	Total Units
Operational			
Briggsdale Apartments, Community Housing Network	25	10	35
Cassady Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network	10	—	10
Community ACT Housing, Community Housing Network	42	33	75
East Fifth Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network	38	—	38
North 22nd Street Apartments, Community Housing Network	30	—	30
North High Street Apartments, Community Housing Network	33	3	36
Parsons Avenue Apartments, Community Housing Network	25	—	25
Rebuilding Lives PACT Team Initiative	108	—	108
Safe Haven Apartments, Community Housing Network ¹	13	—	13
Scattered Site Apartments, Southeast ²	90	—	90
Southpoint Place, Community Housing Network	46	34	80
St. Clair Hotel, Community Housing Network	26	5	31
Sunshine Terrace, YMCA ³	75	120	195
The Commons at Chantry, Maryhaven/National Church Residences	50	50	100
The Commons at Grant, National Church Residences	50	50	100
YMCA Supportive Housing ⁴	105	298	403
YWCA WINGS	69	33	102
	835	636	1,471
Future Opening Date—2009 or later			
The Commons at Buckingham, National Church Residences	50	50	100
Edgehill Place, Volunteers of America	50	50	100
Inglewood Court, Community Housing Network	45	15	60
Rebuilding Lives Leasing, Sponsor TBD	30	—	30
	175	115	290
Total Units	1,010	751	1,761

¹3 units can house couples

²15 units designated for Critical Access to Housing

³10 units designated for Critical Access to Housing

⁴35 units designated for Critical Access to Housing

partner profile

YMCA OF CENTRAL OHIO

Offers men and women the assistance and support needed to stabilize and maintain independent housing, while providing supportive housing with access to those supportive services needed in order to achieve the highest possible standard of living. Services include employment planning, resume development, assistance with job search, job readiness workshops and transportation assistance.

NATIONAL CHURCH RESIDENCES

Provides quality, affordable housing, while giving residents access to supportive services they may need in order to achieve the highest possible standard of living. Staff helps residents to stabilize and maintain housing by addressing employment, social, and health needs.

MARYHAVEN

Provides emergency shelter for men and women who are inebriated to the point of being unable to self-care. Professional care managers and medical staff provide referral to and collaboration with networks with medical, mental health, housing and social services providers. Outreach services are provided to assist men and women living outside to locate shelter, housing and other resources.

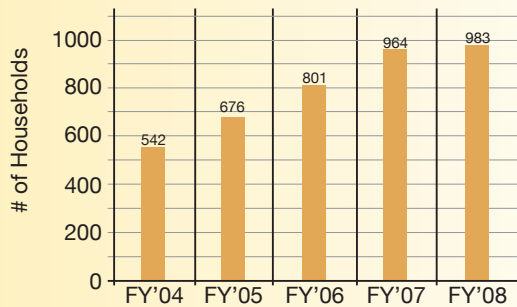
YWCA COLUMBUS

Through its Family Center, YWCA Columbus serves as the front door for services for any family facing a housing crisis in central Ohio. After initial assessments, families are referred to appropriate community alternatives to emergency shelter whenever possible. When not possible, the Family Center provides emergency shelter and food as well as supportive services to link homeless families to other community partners for next-step housing. Additionally, through the WINGS Program at the downtown Griswold Building, supportive housing is provided for more than 100 women per night.

DATA SNAPSHOTS

The charts in this section focus on analysis across the five most recent fiscal years within permanent supportive housing.

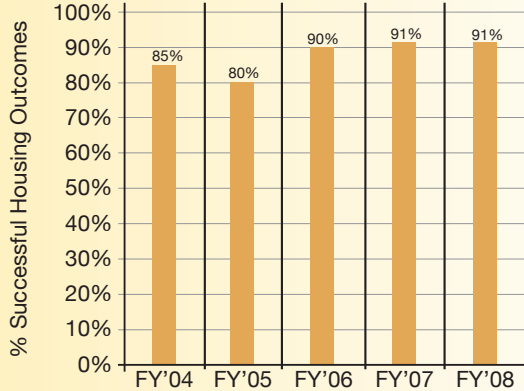
of Households Served



Number Served

The number of households served by permanent supportive housing programs continues to increase as a direct result of increased capacity. Fourteen percent of the adults served by permanent supportive housing programs were veterans.

Successful Housing Outcomes



Successful Housing Outcomes

Successful housing outcomes remained steady from last year. The rate of households that continue to stay in the permanent supportive housing units or move to other permanent housing options exceeded 90 percent this past fiscal year.

Community Housing Network—
A Chance to Start Over



CLIENT SUCCESS STORY

As Tysheryl opened the door to her brand new four-bedroom furnished apartment, she didn't bring, or have, boxes of items to move in— instead, she brought hope for a new beginning. After five months of living at the Homeless Families Foundation, Tysheryl and her three children, Michael, 5; Jabari, 2; and Jay-yhauna, 1, finally have a safe place to call home.

“This home means happiness—a chance to start all over,” said Tysheryl.

Southpoint Place Apartments, a Community Housing Network supportive housing community, opened in the fall of 2008. The new community has 80 apartments providing a safe and secure home. Forty-six units are targeted to formerly homeless families and individuals.

“It feels really good to be here.”

partner profile

COMMUNITY HOUSING NETWORK

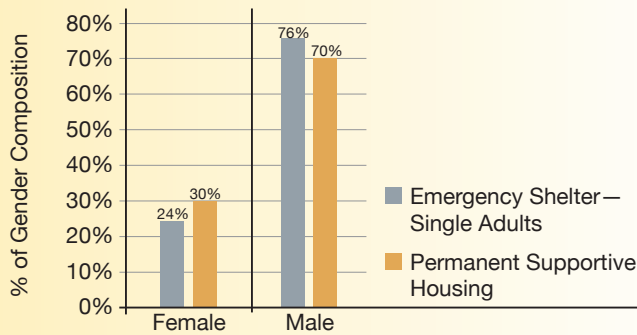
Provides safe affordable rental housing and linkage to supportive services for people with disabilities and other special needs such as homelessness. CHN serves as a developer, owner and property manager, and facilitates access to rent subsidies and private housing.



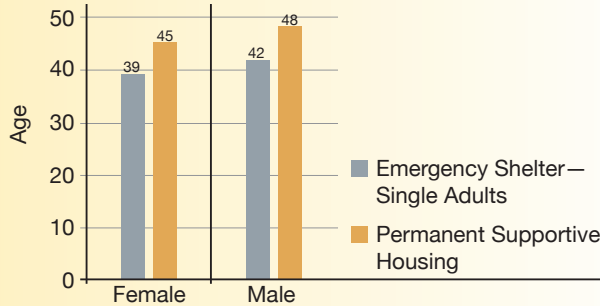
DATA SNAPSHOTS

The charts in this section focus on a comparison between clients in permanent supportive housing and clients in emergency shelter, for the most recent fiscal year.

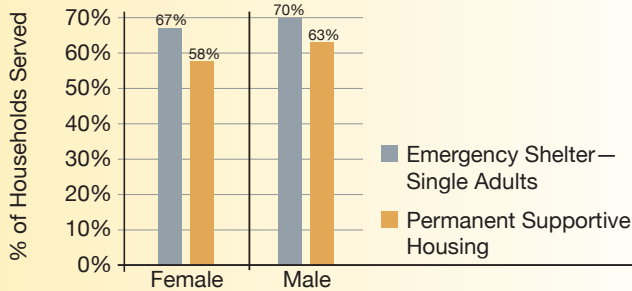
Gender Composition by System



Average Age by Gender and System*



Percent Households Served with Zero Income at Entry by System



Age and Gender

Although very similar in race/ethnicity, the population in permanent supportive housing tends to include more females (30 percent) than the shelter population (24 percent). The permanent supportive housing group also tends to be older, for both genders.

**Age calculation for the emergency shelter system is based on entry date into shelters; whereas, calculation for permanent supportive housing system is based on the fiscal year end date of June 30, 2008.*

Monthly Income

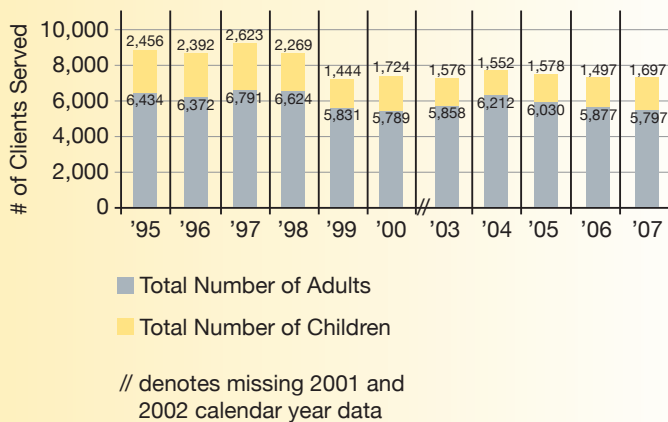
The permanent supportive housing system serves fewer households with zero income at entry than the emergency shelter system. Those adults served by shelters who have income at entry have disproportionately higher income than those in permanent supportive housing.

Calendar Year Trends

The data in other sections of this report were pulled for fiscal years, but included in this section is a calendar-year view on the data, over a consistently longer timeframe, from 1995-2007. This is another set of snapshots valuable to consider when examining the problem of homelessness in our community.

DATA SNAPSHOTS

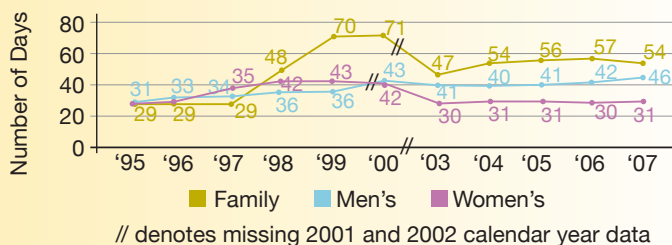
Total Number of Clients Served in Emergency Shelter System



Number Served

Since 1995, CSB and partner agency programs have worked to decrease homelessness. Declines in family shelter demand drive this overall decline in numbers. Despite these successes, during 2007, nearly 5,800 adults and 1,700 children experienced homelessness.

Average Length of Stay by Emergency Shelter System

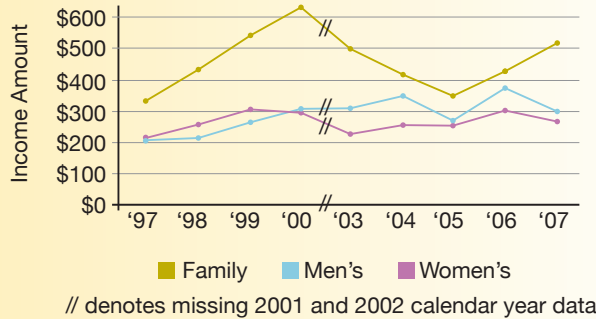


Length of Stay

Average length of stay in emergency shelter for families was 54 days. For men, the average length of stay was 46 days, while women stayed for an average of 31 days.

DATA SNAPSHOTS

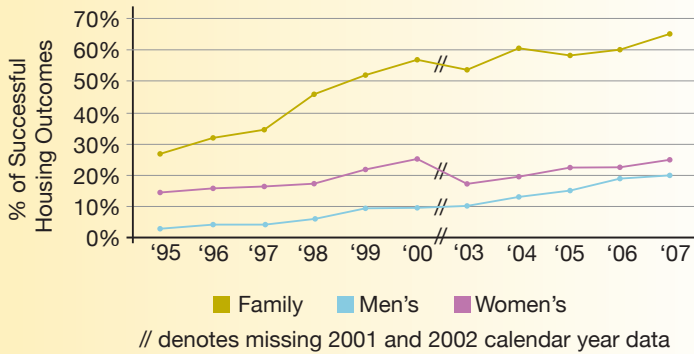
Average Household Income by Emergency Shelter System



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 \$718.

Successful Housing Outcomes by Emergency Shelter System



Successful Housing Outcomes

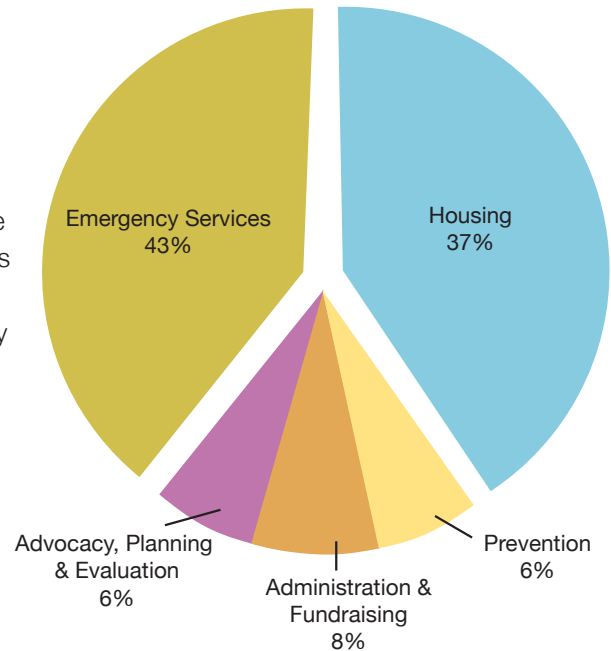
Men had lower successful housing outcomes than women, at 20 percent versus 25 percent. Remarkably, 65 percent of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing. The rate of successful exits for families has more than doubled since 1995. The trends are generally positive for men and for women, slowly increasing.

Financial

FY 2009 (7/1/08–6/30/09)

EXPENSE SUMMARY

CSB receives funding from a variety of sources. The vast majority of its resources support partner agency efforts in prevention, emergency shelter, housing services and supportive housing. More than 90 percent of CSB's costs are for programs and program planning. Responsible and reliable management of resources will always be a priority and administration and fundraising expenses will continue to remain low.



REVENUE SUMMARY

Sources of funds are conservatively projected based on notification of awards by major funders and current contracts. The sources are, for the most part, contracted or reasonably assured of being contracted.

City of Columbus3,740,284
Franklin County3,330,415
Federal Funds	166,413
Ohio Housing Trust Fund	699,545
United Way of Central Ohio1,438,775
Together Rebuilding Lives Contributions1,100,000
Available Carryover	907,829
Other Funds	390,160
Total Current Revenue11,773,421

Ready for the Future

TACKLING NEW CHALLENGES

To Ensure No One Is Left Behind As Our City Grows And Prospers

Since the Rebuilding Lives initiative was launched in the late 1990s, more than 785 units of supportive housing have been developed and another 180 are in the development phase.

“After nearly 10 years, Rebuilding Lives has accomplished its major objectives,” said Elfi DiBella, steering committee chair. “The updated plan builds on these achievements and responds to the changing needs of people experiencing housing crises.”

The new Rebuilding Lives plan seeks to organize a collaborative system of quality services, shelters and housing that helps people avoid homelessness and gain stable housing.

The updated plan has four broad goals including:

- < **Access:** Provide community resources to prevent or end homelessness
- < **Crisis Response:** Prevent and resolve housing crises as quickly as possible
- < **Transition:** Guide exits from homelessness to stable housing
- < **Advocacy:** Leverage public policy to end homelessness

Implementation of these goals will be underway within a four-year time frame. A Community Report Card will be issued annually to inform Franklin County residents of progress and results.

The updated strategies to resolve homelessness in our community were developed by a steering committee and prioritized in community meetings with key stakeholders. In the next five years, the City of Columbus, Franklin County, the Osteopathic Heritage Foundation, Nationwide Foundation, and others will invest more than \$13 million to implement new strategies.

“From a moral perspective, it is unacceptable to have friends, neighbors and fellow citizens who are hungry, without shelter or lack access to emergency health care services. From a practical perspective, United Way’s goals are unachievable if basic human needs cannot be met . . . our vision at United Way is to build a community in which everyone has aspirations, resources and opportunities to reach their fullest potential. The new Rebuilding Lives plan gets us closer to realizing that vision.”

Janet E. Jackson, President and CEO, United Way of Central Ohio



partner profiles

COMMUNITIES IN SCHOOLS

Is the nation's leading community-based drop-out prevention organization helping kids stay in school and graduate. Implements the Stable Families program with Gladden Community House and Central Community House to reduce student mobility and to provide homelessness prevention assistance and leverage resources for families.

Stable Families—

An Initiative To Prevent Homelessness

Long-term housing stability, reducing student mobility, and increasing children's academic success in schools, are all goals of a new collaborative called the Stable Families Program. Implemented by Communities in Schools along with partners Central Community House and Gladden Community House, the three-year prevention pilot assists moms and dads and their children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

The collaborative, launched in April 2008 as a way to increase access to community resources for struggling families, will serve more than 180 families each year, with the potential of expanding the program across the country. To date, the program has already helped more than 85 families avoid homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County.

The collaborative is funded by United Way of Central Ohio, the Siemer Family Foundation, the Ohio Department of Development, and The Columbus Foundation. Once families are identified, full-time prevention specialists are assigned to work with them for three to six months and follow up for an additional six months.

The specialists assist families with:

- < Crisis planning and budgeting;*
- < Short-term financial assistance;*
- < Transportation assistance; and*
- < Connecting to community services, such as the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services, childcare, employment and youth programs.*


communityshelterboard

2008 SNAPSHOT REPORT

Concluding Thoughts

The 2008 Community Shelter Board's Snapshot Report provides an overview of the community's emergency shelter system and the men, women and children who experience homelessness. A few highlights from the report include the following:

- < In Fiscal Year 2008, the emergency shelter system served **5,833** individuals, including **1,668** children. While the number of men and families entering the shelter system increased from the previous year, the number of single adult women declined.
- < Remarkably, **67 percent** of family households exited emergency shelter to stable housing.
- < The average monthly household income for a family accessing the emergency shelter system was **\$510** in FY2008, substantially less than the amount needed to rent a typical apartment in Columbus.
- < The rate of those households that continue to stay in permanent supportive housing units and of those that move to other permanent housing options exceeded **90 percent** for the past two fiscal years.

These data snapshots reinforce observations from previous years. Homelessness continues to be a serious problem in Columbus and Franklin County. And, while there are indications of progress, there are still areas in which improvement is needed.

The results of this report will be used to improve planning and implementation of emergency services for men, women and children affected by homelessness. Most importantly, it will have the potential to inform public policy and community efforts toward our community goal of ending homelessness.

“It is hard to believe that we have come so far, but I think we can go just as far in the next 20 years.”

Bill Wright, CSB's Advisory Council

APPENDIX I—

FUNDING, EVALUATION RATINGS AND CERTIFICATION STATUS

FY2008 Funding, Evaluation Ratings & Certification Status

Partner Agency Contracts	FY2008 Contract Amount	CSB Recommended ⁶ FY2009 Funding	Evaluation Rating	Certification Status
Prevention				
Gladden Community House	44,235	41,160	High	Compliant
Communities in Schools ¹	138,023	324,830	N/A	N/A
Total Prevention	182,258	365,990		
Housing				
Rebuilding Lives				
Community Housing Network—E. 5th Ave.	63,857	58,622	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—N 22nd St.	63,986	63,986	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—N High St.	196,585	211,247	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—Parsons Ave.	74,762	64,922	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—Cassady Ave.	38,526	44,925	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—Community ACT	41,979	53,155	Medium	Compliant
Community Housing Network—RLPTI	106,677	86,677	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—St. Clair	72,618	78,575	High	Compliant
Community Housing Network—Southpoint Place ²	N/A	67,052	N/A	N/A
Maryhaven - Commons at Chantry	36,083	36,913	High	Compliant
National Church Residences—Commons at Grant	90,309	88,097	High	Compliant
Southeast—Scattered Sites	310,652	317,797	High	Compliant
YMCA—Sunshine Terrace	349,586	380,977	High	Compliant
YMCA—40 West Long	486,032	502,837	High	Compliant
YWCA—WINGS	54,764	48,873	High	Compliant
Sub-total	1,986,416	2,104,655		
Resource Specialists				
Homeless Families Foundation	93,870	95,108	High	Compliant
Southeast—Friends of the Homeless	140,805	139,455	Low	Compliant
Lutheran Social Services	180,000	184,140	High	Compliant
YWCA—Family Center	105,000	107,415	Medium	Compliant
Sub-total	519,675	526,118		
Other Housing				
Maryhaven—Outreach	46,485	52,154	Medium	Compliant
Southeast—Outreach	53,672	52,906	Medium	Compliant
Salvation Army - FHC	158,884	162,975	High	Compliant
Homeless Families Foundation—LT FHC ⁷	90,000	86,000	N/A	Compliant
Sub-total	349,041	354,035		
Total Housing	2,855,132	2,984,808		
Shelter				
Maryhaven Engagement Center	237,471	256,010	Medium	Compliant
Southeast—Friends of the Homeless—Men	489,146	489,146	Low	Compliant
Southeast—Friends of the Homeless—RP	405,320	414,642	Medium	Compliant
Homeless Families Foundation-Family Shelter ⁴	476,516	443,657	High	Compliant
Lutheran Social Services— Adult Shelters and Adult Overflow ³	1,287,481	1,363,031	High	Compliant
Volunteers of America—Men's Shelter	65,432	66,937	Medium	Compliant
Volunteers of America—Family Shelter	63,720	62,730	Medium	Compliant
YWCA—Family Center ⁵	961,637	1,000,755	High	Compliant
Total for Shelter	3,986,723	4,096,908		
Total Grant Awards	7,024,113	7,447,706		



¹Communities in Schools received a 6 month contract in FY08, therefore, they did not receive a program evaluation or program review.

²Southpoint Place is a new program and was not evaluated in FY2008.

³LSS Overflow was included as a part of the Adult Shelters contract. This will allow for more flexibility for partner agency usage and reduce the number of administrative processes for both LSS and CSB.

⁴Includes a merit incentive of \$5,000 for Gates Foundation video participation.

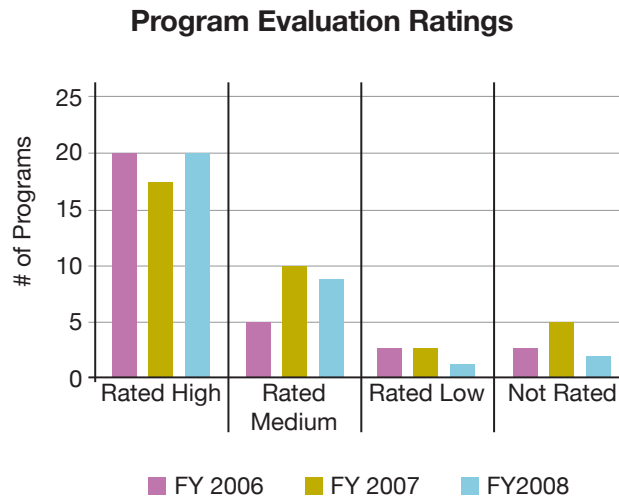
⁵Includes a merit incentive of \$17,000, which includes \$5,000 for Gates Foundation video participation and \$12,000 to collect diversion data and make appropriate referrals into Stable families.

⁶Unless otherwise noted, funding recommendations do not include merit incentives for partner agencies. These are part of the contingency as they may or may not be awarded.

⁷This program is being scaled back until completion of an evaluation of the Long Term Family Housing Collaborative Program.

PROGRAM EVALUATION RATINGS

For FY2008, CSB evaluated all programs it funded, and those under contract with the agency. These included the current emergency shelter, services and permanent supportive housing systems in Columbus and Franklin County. Established performance standards were used for the evaluation. The chart below indicates the performance ratings of the 33 programs in FY 2008 compared to the previous fiscal year.



APPENDIX II— EMERGENCY SHELTER CLIENT DATA 1995–2007

All Clients (men, women & children)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Clients Served	8,890	8,764	9,414	8,893	7,275	7,513	7,437	7,766	7,609	7,374	7,494
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	5,572
Total Number of Children	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497	1,697
Total Number of Adults	6,434	6,372	6,791	6,624	5,831	5,789	5,858	6,212	6,030	5,877	5,797
Percent Working (HOH) ¹	18%	21%	20%	21%	24%	26%	16%	15%	12%	16%	15%
Successful Outcomes (Households)	9%	11%	12%	14%	16%	18%	17%	20%	23%	25%	29%
Total Shelter Units ²	268,026	274,065	302,798	380,755	350,136	397,008	306,225	333,708	337,826	333,925	350,869
Families											
Families Served	1,168	1,098	1,217	974	612	740	698	696	678	706	794
Individuals in Families ³	3,942	3,810	4,170	3,558	2,249	2,713	2,487	2,462	2,473	2,418	2,716
Number of Adults	1,486	1,418	1,547	1,289	805	989	908	908	894	921	1,019
Number of Children	2,456	2,392	2,623	2,269	1,444	1,724	1,576	1,552	1,578	1,497	1,697
Average Family Size	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
Average Income	-----	-----	\$332	\$428	\$537	\$630	\$491	\$413	\$347	\$422	\$510
Percent Working (HOH) ¹	11%	15%	14%	20%	30%	33%	16%	16%	12%	21%	16%
Successful Outcomes	27%	32%	35%	46%	52%	57%	54%	61%	59%	60%	65%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	29	29	29	48	70	71	47	54	56	57	54
Total Shelter Units	117,709	114,656	124,619	183,903	163,551	189,856	115,976	133,550	138,851	139,855	148,980
Average Households Served per Night	95	89	100	136	121	144	102	104	101	110	118

Men	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Men Served	4,013	3,995	4,281	4,414	4,167	3,869	3,881	4,144	3,935	3,693	3,544
Average Income	-----	-----	\$217	\$217	\$267	\$307	\$308	\$351	\$262	\$374	\$300
Percent Working	20%	23%	22%	21%	24%	27%	18%	17%	13%	17%	17%
Successful Outcomes ⁴	3%	4%	4%	6%	9%	9%	10%	13%	15%	19%	20%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	30	33	34	36	36	43	41	40	41	42	46
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
Average Served per Night	331	361	394	432	409	456	433	450	442	427	449
Women											
Women Served	935	959	963	921	859	931	1,069	1,160	1,201	1,263	1,234
Average Income	-----	-----	\$216	\$257	\$307	\$294	\$226	\$256	\$253	\$301	\$267
Percent Working	17%	18%	17%	20%	17%	15%	11%	9%	6%	8%	10%
Successful Outcomes	15%	16%	17%	18%	22%	26%	18%	20%	23%	23%	25%
Average Length of Stay (Days)	31	29	35	42	43	42	30	31	31	30	31
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
Average Served per Night	81	75	94	108	102	107	88	98	103	104	104

¹The percent working for 2003 through 2007 was based on employment status at intake.

²Shelter unit = one person sheltered for one night.

³The 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.

⁴Calendar 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.

APPENDIX III

2008 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS PLANNING PROCESS & METHODOLOGY

2008 Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons
Columbus & Franklin County, Ohio

The Continuum of Care Steering Committee conducted a point-in-time count on January 27, 2008. A workgroup planned and implemented the count. The workgroup included a wide range of organizations who work with homeless persons, including street outreach providers, shelter providers, housing providers, Steering Committee members, consumers and former consumers, and other groups.

The 2007 point-in-time count plan was the framework for the 2008 count. The Continuum of Care Steering Committee approved the 2008 plan and methodology highlighted below.

A. General Plan for 2008 Point-in-time Count of Homeless Persons

Population	Location	Count Type	Source/Methodology
Sheltered Homeless	Shelters & transitional housing programs	Administrative Records and Enumeration	CSB's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS); CSB surveys programs not part of HMIS
Unsheltered Homeless	Known Location (street areas and encampments)	Enumeration	Volunteers assigned to geographic locations to count unsheltered homeless persons
Unsheltered Homeless	Free Meal Programs	Enumeration	Volunteers assigned to locations and given screening tool to count only unsheltered homeless persons
Unsheltered Homeless	24/7 Locations (hospitals, businesses)	Enumeration	Volunteers assigned to locations and given screening tool to count only unsheltered homeless persons

Results

In February 2008, the homeless count workgroup reviewed preliminary findings and discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the count process. Team leaders from the count resolved discrepancies in the count and determined whether persons counted were actually homeless. The workgroup discussed their experiences in the field, sites and routes, the length of time needed to cover each site, and the difficulty of terrain and other obstacles. The following chart includes the results from the 2008 point-in-time count of homeless persons.

2008 Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons – Results:

	Sheltered			Total Unsheltered	TOTAL
	Emergency	Transitional	Total Sheltered		
1. Number of Households with Dependent Children	134	14	148	0	148
1a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	460	30	490	0	490
2. Number of Households without Dependent Children	629	105	734	117	851
2a. Total Number of Persons in these Households	629	105	734	117	851
Total Persons (Lines 1a and 2a)	1,089	135	1,224	117	1,341