

2011 Ohio Homelessness Report



COHHIO

Coalition on Homelessness
and Housing in Ohio

YEAR FOUR:

A Snapshot of Ohio's Homeless Numbers

During a 24-hour Period in 2011

AUTHOR

Erica Mulryan

Erica Mulryan serves as COHHIO's Continuum of Care Coordinator. Prior to joining COHHIO, Erica worked as a policy associate with the Mid-America Institute on Poverty of Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights, a service-based human rights organization in Chicago, where she coordinated their immigrant asset-building research project. Erica's professional and academic background has largely focused on anti-poverty research and policy analysis as well as issues involving violence against women. She earned her undergraduate degree in Social Work from Kansas State University and a Master's degree in Social Work from the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago.

COHHIO has provided voice for the underrepresented for more than 30 years, originating as the Ohio Housing Coalition (formed in 1974), then merging in 1994 with the Ohio Coalition for the Homeless (formed in 1984). With a mission of ending homelessness and promoting affordable housing, COHHIO is involved in a range of housing assistance services in Ohio, including homeless prevention, emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent affordable housing with linkages to supportive services. COHHIO assists hundreds of housing organizations and homeless service providers in Ohio through public policy advocacy, training and technical assistance, research and public education.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction.....	4
Findings.....	4
- Total Homelessness	4-5
- Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness	6-7
- Family and Individual Homelessness	7-9
- Chronic Homelessness	10
- Veteran Homelessness	11
- Homeless Subpopulations	
▪ Unaccompanied Children	12
▪ Severely Mentally Ill.....	12-13
▪ Chronic Substance Abuse	13-14
▪ Persons with HIV/AIDS.....	14
▪ Victims of Domestic Violence	15
Data Sources.....	16
Methodology.....	17
Limitations and Discussion.....	17
Conclusion.....	18
Endnotes	19
Appendix A.....	20-21
Appendix B	22-24
Appendix C.....	25-27
Appendix D	28-30
Appendix E	31-33
Appendix F	34-36
Appendix G.....	37-39

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the findings from the fourth annual statewide count of homeless persons in Ohio. Using 2011 Point-in-Time Count data, this report offers an analysis of changes in homeless numbers over four years in Ohio. All data represent numbers of people experiencing homelessness during a 24-hour period on January 25, 2011.

Key findings:

- 13,003 Ohioans were homeless on a single day in 2011, 4.8% more than in 2010
- 5,218 Ohioans in families with children were homeless in 2011, 8.4% more than in 2010, and the highest level of family homelessness since statewide reporting began
- 11,197 Ohioans were in shelters or transitional housing in 2011, 5.9% more than in 2010, and the highest number since statewide reporting began

In the 2010 homeless report, we discussed how homelessness is generally considered a lagging indicator – a statistic that follows an economic event, like the Great Recession - and we predicted that homelessness may start to rise in coming years. Now, only one year later, we are seeing that prediction ring true, particularly for homeless families. Any rise in homelessness is concerning, but the 2011 increase is especially worrisome because it comes in the midst of an ongoing economic crisis, the coming end of critical temporary homeless assistance resources, and the decreasing availability of state and federal resources for homeless programming.

All signs point to a mounting crisis for the most vulnerable Ohioans. Diminishing federal and state resources, the loss of critical temporary homeless assistance, and increasing homelessness will converge within the next year, in the midst of ongoing economic struggles. Determining how to manage scarce resources in the face of increasing need and demand will be critically important over the coming months, as providers and advocates are called upon to protect the most vulnerable Ohioans.

INTRODUCTION

The *2011 Ohio Homelessness Report* is the fourth statewide report on homelessness. This report will provide an overview of statewide Point-in-Time (PIT) Count data on key items as well comparisons to 2010 and previous years data and discussion of any discernable trends over the four years of the report. Although each section will only provide data for the nine Ohio Continuums of Care (CoCs)¹, county-level data is available in the appendices.

A PIT Count is a statistically reliable, unduplicated count of homeless persons in a community, in sheltered or unsheltered locations, **during one day**. The numbers derived from a PIT Count do NOT represent the total number of people homeless during the course of the year – only those homeless on one day. Sheltered locations are considered to be emergency shelters, transitional housing programs (for homeless persons), or safe havens; and unsheltered locations include streets, cars, or other places not meant for human habitation.

FINDINGS

Total Homelessness

During the 2011 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, 13,003 Ohioans were homeless. This represents an additional 596 people who were homeless in 2011 as compared to 2010, or a 4.8% increase in homelessness overall. Although not huge, this increase in homelessness is in stark contrast to the three years of declining homelessness that Ohio communities had reported. Furthermore, the 2011 increase in total homelessness wipes out the progress of the past three years, and represents the highest number of homeless persons seen in the state as a whole since statewide reporting on the issue began in 2008.

The Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOSCO) was the only Continuum of Care (CoC) to report a decrease in homelessness between 2010 and 2011; however, the decrease was a very small 2.7%, or 124 fewer persons homeless in 2011 than in 2010. All other Ohio CoCs reported increases in total homelessness between 2010 and 2011. The largest increases in homelessness were reported in Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC (26.5% increase), Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC (21.9% increase), and Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC (15.6% increase). However, some of the increases can be explained, in part, by growing homeless program inventory (e.g., Cincinnati increased programs for homeless families between 2010 and 2011). The smallest increases in homelessness occurred in Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC, and Columbus/Franklin County CoC, with increases of 2.1%, 2.2%, and 2.2%, respectively.

13,003
Ohioans were
homeless on
one night in
2011.

For several Ohio CoCs, the 2011 increase in homelessness continues the multi-year trend of increasing homelessness. Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC, Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, Columbus/Franklin County CoC, and Toledo/Lucas County CoC have all consistently reported increases in homelessness since 2009. In other communities, the 2011 increase in homelessness wiped out any progress made in reducing homelessness the year prior. Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC all had decreases in homelessness between 2009 and 2010, but increases in 2011 that effectively wiped out the previous years' declines. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC's 2011 homeless numbers were almost exactly the same as the 2009 numbers. The BOSCO was the only CoC to report declines in total homelessness from 2009 to 2010; however, some of that pattern can be explained by improved counting methods.

¹ A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a planning approach that helps communities plan for and provide a range of emergency, transitional, and permanent housing and other services to address the various needs of homeless persons or those at risk. The community stakeholders involved in the decisionmaking processes are also referred to as the "Continuum of Care." Ohio has nine CoCs.

TOTAL HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE								
	Total Homeless 2011	% of Total OH Homeless	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	857	7%	18	2.1%	57	7.1%	123	14.4%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	482	4%	65	15.6%	80	19.9%	-435	-90.2%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	1,275	10%	267	26.5%	207	18.4%	102	8.0%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2,235	17%	48	2.2%	-1	0.0%	-37	-1.7%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1,418	11%	31	2.2%	38	2.8%	77	5.4%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	986	8%	129	15.1%	125	14.5%	102	10.3%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	1,096	8%	122	12.5%	151	16.0%	317	28.9%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	223	2%	40	21.9%	37	19.9%	-13	-5.8%
Balance of State CoC	4,431	34%	-124	-2.7%	-339	-7.1%	376	9.3%
TOTAL	13,003	100%	596	4.8%	295	6.2%	182	4.1%

Table 1: Total Homelessness by Continuum of Care

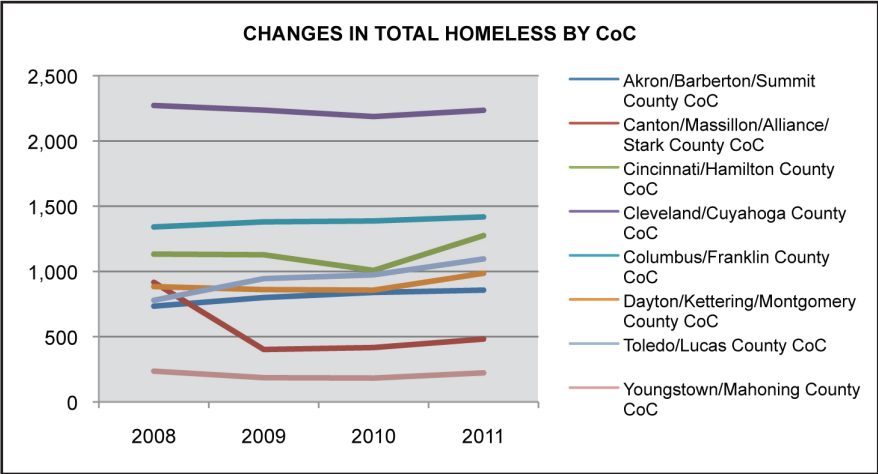


Figure 1: Changes in Total Homeless by CoC

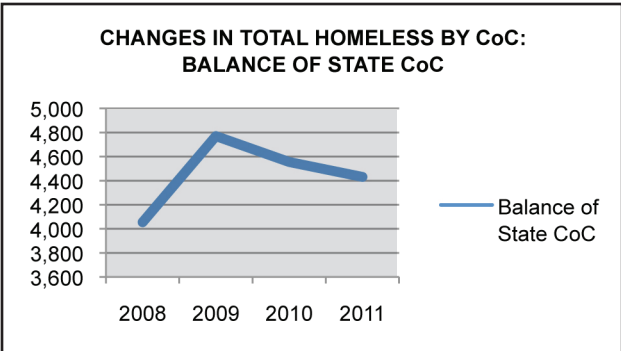


Figure 2: Changes in Total Homeless by CoC: Balance of State CoC

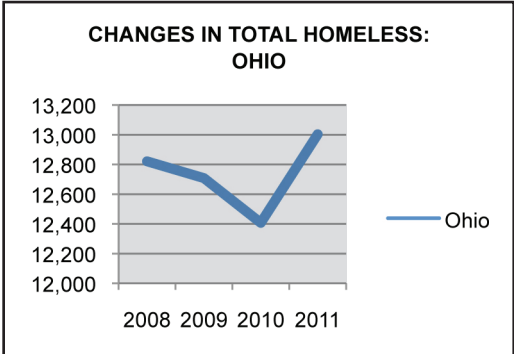


Figure 3: Changes in Total Homeless: Ohio

Sheltered Homelessness

In 2011, 11,197 of people experiencing homelessness in Ohio were residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs during the PIT Count; these people are often referred to as sheltered homeless. This represents 86% of Ohio's total homeless population during the PIT Count. Ohio's sheltered homeless numbers rose between 2010 and 2011 by 5.9%, in contrast to the previous year's 3.5% decline. The 2011 sheltered homeless numbers are the highest to date, since statewide PIT

11,197
Ohioans were
in shelters or
transitional
housing in
2011

Count data was first collected in 2008, and align with the state's overall increase in homelessness.

The largest increases in sheltered homelessness were reported in Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC, and Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, with 29.6%, 16.8%, and 14.1% increases between 2010 and 2011, respectively. Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC noted that their increase was largely attributable to the opening of a new homeless program for families.

Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC was the only CoC to report a decrease in sheltered homelessness in 2011. However, since it was a decrease of a mere 0.5%, it was insignificant.

SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Sheltered Homeless 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	711	50	7.6%	53	8.1%	106	17.5%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	414	50	13.7%	89	27.4%	10	2.5%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	1209	276	29.6%	116	10.6%	131	12.2%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2039	-10	-0.5%	-66	-3.1%	-82	-3.9%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1274	21	1.7%	2	0.2%	50	4.1%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	948	117	14.1%	101	11.9%	94	11.0%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	859	15	1.8%	132	18.2%	268	45.3%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	209	30	16.8%	29	16.1%	-16	-7.1%
Balance of State CoC	3534	72	2.1%	-224	-6.0%	309	9.6%
TOTAL	11197	621	5.9%	232	2.1%	870	8.4%

Table 2: Sheltered Homelessness By Continuum of Care

Unsheltered Homelessness

In 2011, the number of unsheltered homeless in Ohio – those living on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation – remained virtually unchanged at 1,806 persons unsheltered.

On one night in 2011, 1,806 persons were sleeping on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation

The greatest increases in unsheltered homelessness across the state occurred in Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC, with a reported increase of 250%, and Toledo/Lucas County CoC, which reported an increase of 82%. In contrast, the Balance of State CoC reported a 17.9% decrease in unsheltered homeless, and Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC reported an 18% decrease. For the Balance of State CoC, the 2011 numbers represent the lowest number of unsheltered homeless since statewide data collection began (2008).

However, Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoCs decrease brings their community back to 2009 levels of unsheltered homelessness (142 persons unsheltered in 2009).

UNSHelterED HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Unsheltered Homeless 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	146	-32	-18.0%	4	2.8%	17	13.2%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	68	15	28.3%	-9	-11.7%	-445	-86.7%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	66	-9	-12.0%	31	88.6%	11	20.0%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	196	58	42.0%	65	49.6%	45	29.8%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	144	10	7.5%	36	33.3%	27	23.1%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	38	12	46.2%	24	171.4%	8	26.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	237	107	82.3%	19	8.7%	49	26.1%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	14	10	250.0%	8	133.3%	3	27.3%
Balance of State CoC	897	-196	-17.9%	-115	-11.4%	-403	-31.0%
TOTAL	1806	-25	-1.4%	63	3.6%	-688	-27.6%

Table 3: Unsheltered Homelessness By Continuum of Care

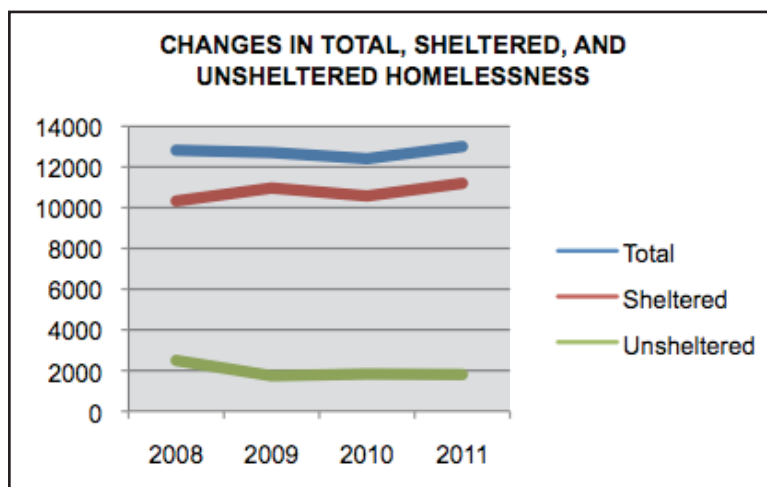


Figure 4: Changes in Total, Sheltered, and Unsheltered Homelessness

Family Homelessness

In 2011, 5,218 persons in families were homeless in Ohio. This represents an increase of 8.4%, or 405 persons in families, over 2010 numbers, and the highest level of family homelessness since statewide data was first collected in 2008. The largest increases in family homelessness occurred in Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC², Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, and Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, with reported increases of

5,218 parents and children were homeless in 2011

² Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC reported that their increase in family homelessness was largely attributable to the opening of a new, large transitional housing program for families that focused on moving families out of shelter and into their own rental units very quickly.

82.9%, 46.2%, and 44.4%, respectively. In both Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC and Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, 2011's numbers of family homelessness represent the greatest number of people in families experiencing homelessness in those communities since the statewide PIT Count data was first reported in 2008. For Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, the 2011 numbers are the highest reported in three years, but still smaller than the number of homeless persons in families reported there in 2008 (401 persons in families).

In 2011, only Columbus/Franklin County CoC and the Balance of State CoC reported decreases in family homelessness from 2010. Columbus/Franklin County CoC's family homelessness decreased by 9.6%, or 42 fewer people, and the Balance of State CoC had 3.5% fewer people in families homeless (88 fewer people). For the Balance of State CoC, the decrease meant that family homelessness in rural communities was at its lowest since 2008. In contrast, Columbus/Franklin County CoC's decrease simply returned them to their 2009 level of family homelessness.

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Persons in Families 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	315	35	12.5%	64	25.5%	68	27.5%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	247	78	46.2%	72	41.1%	-154	-38.4%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	545	247	82.9%	186	51.8%	155	39.7%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	496	37	8.1%	3	0.6%	44	9.7%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	395	-42	-9.6%	8	2.1%	-95	-19.4%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	384	118	44.4%	49	14.6%	20	5.5%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	314	0	0.0%	-34	-9.8%	53	20.3%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	99	20	25.3%	-1	-1.0%	-16	-13.9%
Balance of State CoC	2,423	-88	-3.5%	-23	-0.9%	140	6.1%
TOTAL	5218	405	8.4%	324	6.6%	215	4.3%

Table 4: Family Homelessness By Continuum of Care

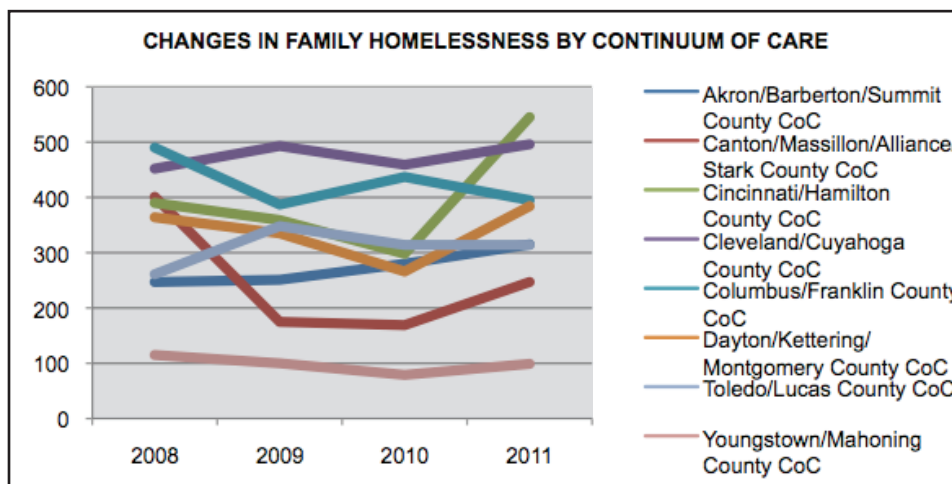


Figure 5: Changes in Family Homelessness By Continuum of Care

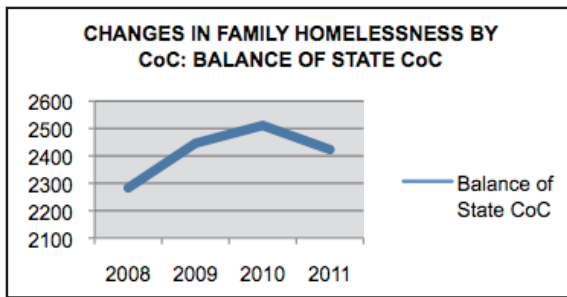


Figure 6: Changes in Family Homelessness By CoC: Balance of State CoC

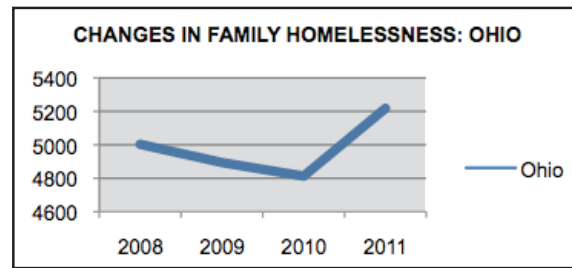


Figure 7: Changes in Family Homelessness: Ohio

Individual Homelessness

In 2011, 7,785 single individuals and couples (households without children) were homeless during the PIT Count. This is an insignificant increase of 2.5% from 2010, and is still less than the number of homeless individuals reported in 2009 (7,814 people). Although most Ohio communities had very little change in their numbers of homeless individuals, a couple had noteworthy increases. Specifically, Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC reported an increase of 19.2% (20 people) among homeless individuals and Toledo/Lucas County CoC had an 18.5% increase (122 people) over 2010 numbers.

7,785 individuals without children were homeless on one night in 2011

The largest decrease in individual homelessness was reported in Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, with a decrease of 5.2%. However, this is only a reduction of 13 people, and their 2011 numbers are still higher than those reported in 2009.

INDIVIDUAL HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Individuals Homeless 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	542	-17	-3.0%	-7	-1.28%	55	11.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	235	-13	-5.2%	8	3.5%	-281	-54.5%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	730	20	2.8%	-39	-5.1%	-13	-1.7%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	1739	11	0.6%	-4	-0.2%	-81	-4.5%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1023	73	7.7%	30	3.0%	172	20.2%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	602	11	1.9%	76	14.4%	82	15.8%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	782	122	18.5%	185	31.0%	264	51.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	124	20	19.2%	38	44.2%	3	2.5%
Balance of State CoC	2008	-36	-1.8%	-316	-13.6%	-234	-10.4%
TOTAL	7785	191	2.5%	-29	-0.4%	-33	-0.4%

Table 5: Individual Homelessness By Continuum of Care

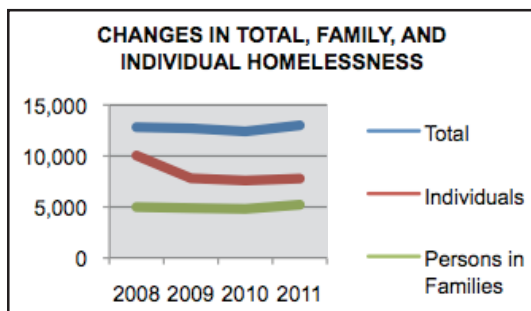


Figure 8: Changes in Total, Family and Individual Homelessness

Chronic Homelessness

Chronically homeless persons are defined as an unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more OR has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) yearsⁱⁱ. Essentially, people who are chronically homeless are disabled and have been homeless for a long time, or experienced many episodes of homelessness in the recent past.

2,164 people
were chronically
homeless in
2011

In Ohio, 2,164 persons were chronically homeless during the PIT Count in 2011. The number of chronically homeless was virtually unchanged from 2010, when 2,161 people were chronically homeless (0.1% decline). Additionally, chronically homeless made up 16.6% of Ohio's total homeless population in 2011, which is very similar to the previous years data, but also falls in line with the trend of gradual decreases in chronic homelessness overall – in 2010, chronically homeless were 17% of Ohio's homeless, in 2009, they were 17.2% of Ohio's homeless, and in 2008, they were 19% of Ohio's total homeless.

2011 was the first year that communities included *families* in their definition of chronically homeless; previously, only unaccompanied individuals could be counted as chronically homeless. A total of 155 chronically homeless persons in families, or 7% of total chronically homeless, were reported for Ohio in 2011. It should be noted though, that only five out of nine CoCs reported any chronically homeless families during the PIT Count (Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, Toledo/Lucas County CoC, Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC, and Balance of State CoC). And of these, the Balance of State CoC accounted for nearly 75% of those reported (116 chronically homeless persons in families out of 155 for the state).

In Ohio in 2011, Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC, Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC, and Toledo/Lucas County CoC reported the largest proportions of chronically homeless, making up 38.7%, 20.6%, and 19.3% of their total homeless populations, respectively. The largest reported growth in chronic homelessness since 2010 occurred in Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC with a 423.5% increase (72 additional persons), and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC with a 253.8% increase (33 additional persons). For both communities, the increase in chronic homelessness in 2011 represents significant increases over 2009 and 2008 numbers as well.

Only four CoCs reported decreases in chronic homelessness in 2011. Of these, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC's chronic homelessness declined by 38%, and Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC's declined by 26.4%. In both CoCs, the 2011 decline brings their chronic homeless numbers to a three year low.

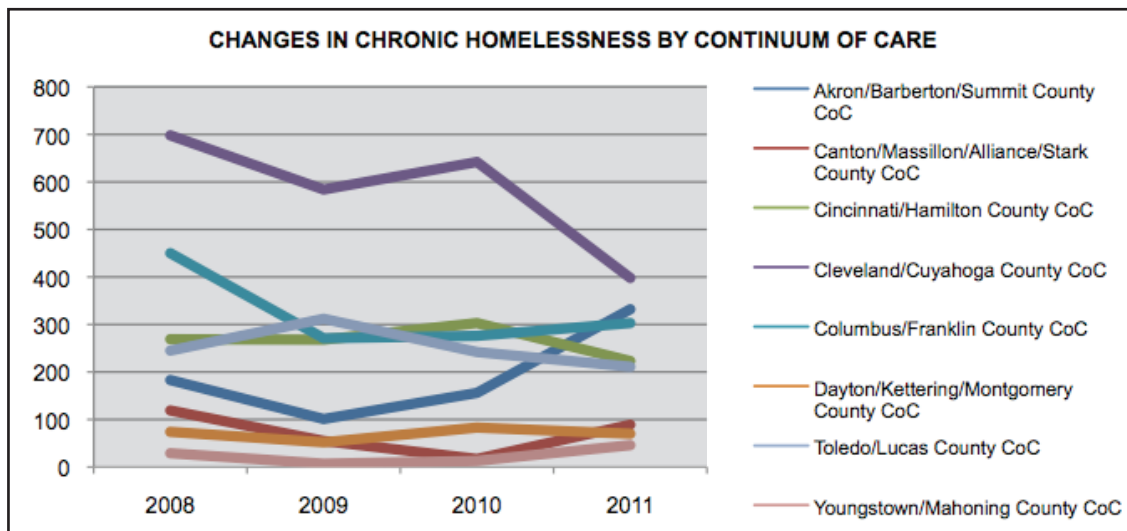


Figure 9: Changes in Chronic Homelessness By Continuum of Care

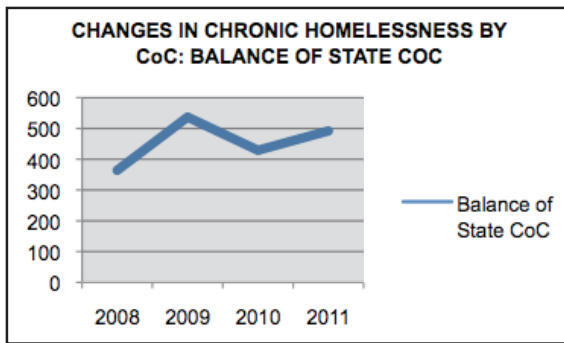


Figure 10: Changes in Chronic Homelessness BY CoC: Balance of State CoC

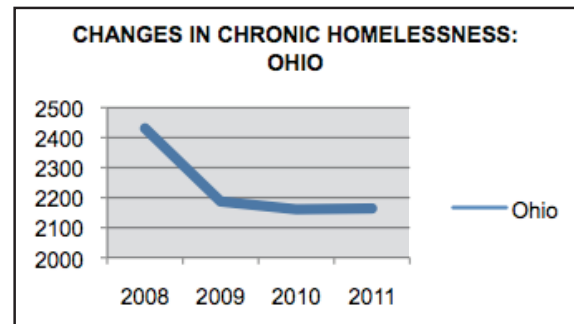


Figure 11: Changes in Chronic Homelessness: Ohio

Veteran Homelessness

2011 was the first year communities were required to produce accurate counts of both *sheltered* and *unsheltered* homeless veterans. Counts of veterans living in shelters and transitional housing programs were previously required, but no requirement pertained to unsheltered counts, and thus, most Ohio communities had no data on the numbers of veterans living on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation. Since this was the first year Ohio communities collected data on sheltered and unsheltered veterans, comparisons to previous years numbers of sheltered veterans will be of very limited value.

In 2011, 10.6% of the total homeless population, or 1,381 people, were veterans

In 2011, 1,381 veterans were homeless on one day in January. Of these, 85.9% were living in shelters, safe havens, or transitional housing programs, while the remaining 14.2% were on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation. Overall, there was a 42.8% increase in veteran homelessness from 2010. However, since no data on unsheltered veterans was collected in 2010, any comparison of total veterans homelessness between the years is inaccurate. Comparing 2011 sheltered veterans numbers to those from 2010 though shows a 22.5% increase in sheltered veterans' homelessness, which is a significant increase.

VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Homeless Vets 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	165	116	236.7%	140	560.0%	152	1169.2%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	20	10	100.0%	6	42.9%	5	33.3%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	192	69	56.1%	53	38.1%	52	37.1%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	345	-10	-2.8%	-17	-4.7%	-40	-10.4%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	187	99	112.5%	45	31.7%	52	38.5%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	156	17	12.2%	81	108.0%	55	54.5%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	104	58	126.1%	37	55.2%	56	116.7%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	12	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	-11	-47.8%
Balance of State CoC	200	54	37.0%	47	30.7%	108	117.4%
TOTAL	1381	414	42.8%	393	39.8%	429	45.1%

Table 6: Veteran Homelessness By Continuum of Care

Homeless Unaccompanied Children

In 2011, 101 homeless unaccompanied children (under 18 years of age) were reported in Ohio during the PIT count. This is a 110.4% increase over 2010, and the largest statewide number since 2008. The largest number of unaccompanied homeless children was reported in Akron/Barberton/Summit

In 2011, 101 unaccompanied children were living in shelters or on the streets in Ohio

County CoC, which had 59 homeless unaccompanied children in 2011. In contrast, a couple communities, namely Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC and Toledo/Lucas County CoC, had no unaccompanied homeless children in their CoCs during the 2011 PIT Count.

The data on homeless unaccompanied children should be used with caution. Communities continue to have significant difficulties accurately counting this population, and experts in the field believe these numbers to be a severe undercount.

HOMELESS UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Unaccompanied Children 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	59	51	637.5%	15	34.1%	-113	-65.7%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	6	-1	-14.3%	0	0.0%	-16	-72.7%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	8	0	0.0%	8	800.0%	8	800.0%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	8	-1	-11.1%	-11	-57.9%	-14	-63.6%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	3	0	0.0%	-4	-57.1%	1	50.0%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	6	-3	-33.3%	1	20.0%	-3	-33.3%
Balance of State CoC	11	7	175.0%	8	266.7%	-10	-47.6%
TOTAL	101	53	110.4%	17	20.2%	-149	-59.6%

Table 7: Homeless Unaccompanied Children By Continuum of Care

Homeless with Severe Mental Illness

In 2011, 2,018 people who were homeless in Ohio were identified as having severe mental illness (SMI). This is a very small 2.5% increase over 2010 (an increase of 50 people with SMI). Homeless persons with SMI represented 18% of the total sheltered homeless population in 2011³

In 2011, 18% of homeless living in shelters or transitional housing had severe mental illness

The largest increases in reports of homeless with SMI occurred in Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, with a 30.7% increase, and Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, with a 27% increase. The 2011 number represents the largest number of homeless with SMI in Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC since statewide reporting began in 2008. Conversely, the greatest

³ Because information about most subpopulations (those with SMI, chronic substance abusers, victims of domestic violence, and persons with HIV/AIDS) is only collected on those homeless persons who were in shelters or transitional housing programs, it is only accurate to look at the subpopulation as a proportion of the total sheltered homeless population, rather than the total sheltered and unsheltered homeless population.

decreases in reported homeless with SMI occurred in Toledo/Lucas County CoC and the Balance of State CoC, with 22.3% and 13.6% decreases, respectively. Toledo/Lucas County CoC's 2011 numbers of homeless with SMI are the lowest since the first statewide report, while the Balance of State CoC's numbers remain higher than those of 2008, yet lower than the two previous years reported data.

HOMELESS WITH SEVERE MENTAL ILLNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Severely Mentally Ill 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	114	13	12.9%	-22	-16.2%	-125	-52.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	132	31	30.7%	34	34.7%	-8	-5.7%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	292	62	27.0%	58	24.8%	77	35.8%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	416	31	8.1%	1	0.2%	-49	-10.5%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	231	8	3.6%	-5	-2.1%	-47	-16.9%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	254	6	2.4%	142	126.8%	116	84.1%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	80	-23	-22.3%	-108	-57.4%	-132	-62.3%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	29	-4	-12.1%	6	26.1%	-1	-3.3%
Balance of State CoC	470	-74	-13.6%	-88	-15.8%	166	54.6%
TOTAL	2018	50	2.5%	18	0.9%	-3	-0.1%

Table 8: Homeless With Severe Mental Illness By Continuum of Care

Homeless with Chronic Substance Abuse Issues

In 2011, 2,746 homeless people were reported to be chronic substance abusers, representing 24.5% of the sheltered homeless population during the PIT Count. Statewide, this is a slight 4.3% decrease from 2010, but also the lowest number of homeless chronic substance abusers since before the release of the first statewide homeless report. The largest decreases in homeless chronic substance abusers were reported in Toledo/Lucas County CoC (53.6% decrease) and Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC (46.9% decrease). For both communities, the 2011 reported decrease represents the lowest number of homeless chronic substance abusers since statewide reporting began in 2008. These two communities also had the lowest rates of chronic substance abusers in their total sheltered homeless population in the state – Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC's chronic substance abusers made up 14.6% of their sheltered homeless population, and Toledo/Lucas County CoC's made up 9.8%. Although reporting a smaller decrease, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC's 2011 numbers of chronic substance abusers are also the lowest they have reported since the first statewide report; but chronic substance abusers still made up 38.8% of their total sheltered homeless population.

In 2011, 24.5% of homeless living shelters or transitional housing had chronic substance abuse issues

Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC and Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC reported the largest increases in homeless with chronic substance abuse issues in 2011, with 63.6% and 32.9% increases, respectively. However, Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC's subpopulations numbers are generally very small (54 chronic substance abusers reported total), so even slight changes to the numbers can skew the rate of change.

HOMELESS CHRONIC SUBSTANCE ABUSERS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Chronic Substance Abusers 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	104	-92	-46.9%	-120	-53.6%	-155	-59.8%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	97	24	32.9%	32	49.2%	-5	-4.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	448	19	4.4%	38	9.3%	17	3.9%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	792	-104	-11.6%	-233	-22.7%	-296	-27.2%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	259	13	5.3%	-12	-4.4%	-165	-38.9%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	276	-17	-5.8%	158	133.9%	122	79.2%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	84	-97	-53.6%	-143	-63.0%	-183	-68.5%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	54	21	63.6%	9	20.0%	-25	-31.6%
Balance of State CoC	632	109	20.8%	48	8.2%	269	74.1%
TOTAL	2746	-124	-4.3%	-223	-7.5%	-421	-13.3%

Table 9: Homeless Chronic Substance Abusers By Continuum of Care

Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS

In 2011, 83 homeless persons living in shelters or transitional housing programs were reported as being HIV positive, representing .7% of the total sheltered homeless population in Ohio. This is an 11.7% decrease from 2010 and a slightly larger 16.2% decrease from 2009. Moreover, 2011 numbers of homeless with HIV/AIDS are the lowest since statewide reporting began in 2008.

The data on homeless persons with HIV/AIDS reported here should be regarded with caution. HIV status is reported on a voluntary basis, which likely greatly reduces the numbers, and communities are still struggling to improve their counting methods.

HOMELESS WITH HIV/AIDS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	Persons with HIV/AIDS 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	3	-5	-62.5%	-13	-81.3%	-2	-40.0%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	1	-2	-66.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	25	-1	-3.8%	6	31.6%	2	8.7%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	20	8	66.7%	-5	-20.0%	0	0.0%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	28	-4	-12.5%	-5	-15.2%	-2	-6.7%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	6	1	20.0%	6	600.0%	0	0.0%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	0	0	0.0%	-3	-100.0%	-8	-100.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Balance of State CoC	0	-8	-100.0%	-2	-100.0%	-3	-100.0%
TOTAL	83	-11	-11.7%	-16	-16.2%	-13	-13.5%

Table 10: Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS By Continuum of Care

Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence

In 2011, 1,215 people, or 10.9% of the sheltered homeless population, reported being victims of domestic violence (DV). This represents a slight 5.8% decrease from 2010, and a somewhat larger 6.5% decrease from 2009. The largest decreases in reported numbers of homeless victims of DV occurred in Toledo/Lucas County CoC with a 38% decline and Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC with a 35.3% decline. For both communities, 2011 numbers were the smallest since the first statewide homeless report was released in 2008.

1,215 people were homeless as a result of fleeing domestic violence in 2011.

The greatest increases in reported numbers of homeless victims of DV were in Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC, with 57.6% and 19% increases, respectively. It should be noted though, that Youngstown/Mahoning County CoCs subpopulations data are very small and even slight changes to the raw numbers can skew the rate of change.

HOMELESS VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BY CONTINUUM OF CARE							
	DV Victims 2011	Change from 2010	% Change from 2010	Change from 2009	% Change from 2009	Change from 2008	% Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	66	-36	-35.3%	-34	-34.0%	-133	-66.8%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	63	6	10.5%	27	75.0%	12	23.5%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	133	-46	-25.7%	-68	-33.8%	-40	-23.1%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	94	-26	-21.7%	-67	-41.6%	-33	-26.0%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	126	5	4.1%	-8	-6.0%	8	6.8%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	134	49	57.6%	57	74.0%	47	54.0%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	75	-46	-38.0%	-39	-34.2%	-11	-12.8%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	25	4	19.0%	2	8.7%	-23	-47.9%
Balance of State CoC	499	15	3.1%	45	9.9%	179	55.9%
TOTAL	1215	-75	-5.8%	-85	-6.5%	6	0.5%

Table 11: Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence By Continuum of Care

DATA SOURCES

Current Point-in-Time (PIT) counts provided all the data on local homelessness for this report. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that all communities receiving federal homeless assistance funds conduct PIT Counts on an annual basis. A PIT Count is a statistically reliable, unduplicated count of homeless persons in a community, in sheltered or unsheltered locations, **during one day**ⁱⁱⁱ. Sheltered locations are considered to be emergency shelters, transitional housing programs (for homeless persons), or safe havens; and unsheltered locations include streets, cars, or other places not meant for human habitation. These counts must be conducted annually during the last ten days of January.

In Ohio, communities have made an effort to conduct local PIT Counts on the same day. There are several data collection methods communities use for their PIT counts. The methods chosen often vary by community size, available resources, previously identified local homeless population characteristics, and volunteer capacity. Following are the most commonly utilized methods in the 2011 Ohio PIT Counts.

For unsheltered homeless

- Public Places Count
- Service-Based Interviews
- Some combination of both methods

For sheltered homeless

- HMIS data
- Homeless Service Provider Surveys
- Some combination of both methods

2011 PIT Count participants collected basic data on unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons, as mandated by HUD, including:

For unsheltered homeless

- Number of adults and children who were unsheltered
 - Of those who were unsheltered
 - Number of adults and persons in families who were chronically homeless
 - Number of adults who were veterans
 - Number of unaccompanied children

For sheltered homeless

- Number of adults and children in emergency shelters, safe havens, and transitional housing
 - Number of adults and persons in families who were chronically homeless
 - Number of adults who were veterans
 - Number of unaccompanied children
 - Number of adults who were:
 - Severely mentally ill
 - Chronic substance abusers
 - Persons with HIV/AIDS
 - Victims of domestic violence

It should be noted that individuals/families living in doubled-up situations (with other households) or who are precariously housed, meaning they are at risk of losing housing soon, **are not counted as homeless** in PIT counts. Households in these situations are not currently considered homeless by HUD for purposes of these counts. Although some communities may collect this data and report it locally, it is not included in this report.

METHODOLOGY

All Ohio communities submitted 2011 PIT Count data to COHHIO. The data was then compiled and COHHIO conducted data quality checks on all reported numbers, including comparing 2011 PIT numbers to previous years numbers, comparing sheltered numbers to HMIS data for the same date, and comparing sheltered numbers to numbers of beds and utilization rates. Once data was corrected and any irregularities explained COHHIO began simple analysis of the numbers – calculating state totals, proportions, and changes from 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011.

LIMITATIONS AND DISCUSSION

General Limitations

Given that PIT counts were the primary data source for this report, it should be noted that there are significant limitations inherent in these counts. The most noted and significant general limitations of PIT counts are:

- Difficulty finding unsheltered individuals and households
- Potential for duplication
- Numerous, uncontrollable factors (e.g. weather, number of volunteers) that impact the numbers of homeless persons identified
- Varied overall quality of count methods

2011 Changes and Challenges

In 2011, for the first time, communities across the country conducted unsheltered counts of homeless veterans as part of their overall PIT Count efforts. HUD and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) wanted 2011 PIT Counts to provide the nation with the definitive number of homeless vets^{iv}. For Ohio, the new requirement to count unsheltered veterans in addition to those who were in shelters/transitional housing meant a rise in homeless veteran numbers of nearly 43%. Similarly, HUD and the USICH placed much greater emphasis on reaching and counting unaccompanied homeless children in 2011, a subpopulation largely believed to be the most significantly undercounted. Although not a new requirement, Ohio's 2011 numbers of unaccompanied homeless children showed a 110% increase from 2010 (48 in 2010, 101 in 2011), perhaps a partial reflection of renewed emphasis on reaching this population.

The overarching challenge for all Ohio CoCs is to consistently conduct quality PIT counts that provide communities with accurate pictures of local homelessness. After four years of producing a statewide homeless report, and communities making continued improvements to their PIT Count process and methods, it seems that work is still needed. Significant fluctuations in subpopulations data from year to year point to the need for higher quality counts in particular. For example, some Ohio CoCs reported yearly fluctuations in certain subpopulations counts, such as numbers with HIV/AIDS and numbers of unaccompanied children, that exceeded 100%.

CONCLUSION

Statewide, total homelessness increased by 4.8% between 2010 and 2011, bringing the state's overall homeless numbers to the highest level since statewide reporting began in 2008. The numbers of homeless people in families also increased by 8.4%, and, similarly, are the highest numbers the state has seen since before 2008.

In the 2010 homeless report, we discussed how homelessness is generally considered a lagging indicator^v – a statistic that follows an economic event, like the Great Recession^{vi} - and we predicted that homelessness may start to rise in coming years. Now, only one year later, we are seeing that prediction ring true, particularly for homeless families.

Any rise in homelessness is concerning, but the 2011 increase is especially worrisome because it comes in the midst of an ongoing economic crisis, the coming end of critical temporary homeless assistance resources, and the decreasing availability of state and federal resources for homeless programming⁴. As mentioned in the 2010 Ohio Homelessness Report, the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided \$1.5 billion in funding to create the national Homelessness and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HRRP), a three year program whose purpose was to prevent homelessness and quickly re-house and stabilize currently homeless. This program was included in ARRA, in part, to allay growing concerns that homelessness would increase as poverty and unemployment rates grew. Ohio received over \$65 million in HRRP funds to be spent within three years. Unfortunately, much of those funds are already gone, which means that many HRRP providers around the state have already closed their doors, far in advance of the 2012 termination dates.

HUD's McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Program, the primary source of federal funds for homeless programs, has been level funded for the past two fiscal years^{ix}. Although this may be a sufficient funding amount in a year with level or declining homeless numbers, the end of HRRP and the increase in Ohio's family homelessness and overall homelessness point to the need for greater resources. Moreover, the Ohio Housing Trust Fund – the only state funding source dedicated to homeless programming – has seen dwindling funds collected in the past several years, with the most recent state fiscal year reporting the smallest amount of fees collected since the funding source was established in 2004⁵. Fortunately, through a combination of recaptured dollars and the use of HRRP and other federal stimulus funds, decreasing collections have not yet lead to significantly diminishing grant amounts for homeless assistance program awardees. That will change in the coming year though, with the end of HRRP.

All signs point to a mounting crisis for the most vulnerable Ohioans. Diminishing federal and state resources, the loss of critical temporary homeless assistance, and increasing homelessness will converge within the next year in the midst of ongoing economic struggles. Determining how to manage scarce resources in the face of increasing need and demand will be critically important over the coming months, as providers and advocates are called upon to protect the most vulnerable Ohioans.

⁴ In January 2011 Ohio's unemployment rate was still at 9.4%, slightly above the national rate of 9% for the same time period; and the 2010 poverty rate for Ohio was 15.8%, also above the national rate of 15.1%. ^{vii, viii}

⁵The Ohio Housing Trust Fund (OHTF) is funded by county recordation fees. Of the total fees collected, at least \$50 million annually is dedicated to the OHTF for purposes of funding housing and homeless programs.

ENDNOTES

- ⁱ National Alliance to End Homelessness. *Federal Homeless Appropriations*. Retrieved from: http://www.endhomelessness.org/section/policy/legislative_updates/federal_homelessness_appropriations
- ⁱⁱ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2011). *Notice of Funding Availability for the Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Competition*. Retrieved from: <http://hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewResource&ResourceID=4459&cv=t2&keywords=2011%20CoC%20Application&programID=0&esystemID=0&productTypeID=0&resourceTopicID=0&faqTopicID=0&faqSubTopicID=0&datefrom=&dateto=&facetParent=&facet=&facetItem=&isFacetSearch=&sessionId=2AA57A10EEA8469096DB449C16039E1B&searchID=152211&searchtype=3&refererType=bannerSrc&listSessionFilter=&listSearchwithin=&resourceinsearch=&resultType=1>
- ⁱⁱⁱ Office of Community Planning and Development. (2008, January). *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People, Second Revision*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.
- ^{iv} U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2011). *Guidance for Counting Veterans During 2011 Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless People*. Retrieved from: <http://hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewResource&ResourceID=713&cv=t2&keywords=2011%20PIT%20Counts&programID=0&esystemID=0&productTypeID=0&resourceTopicID=0&faqTopicID=0&faqSubTopicID=0&datefrom=&dateto=&facetParent=&facet=&facetItem=&isFacetSearch=&sessionId=2BBAAF500516A32A3402337224552FFB&searchID=152238&searchtype=3&refererType=bannerSrc&listSessionFilter=&listSearchwithin=&resourceinsearch=&resultType=1>
- ^v Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (2010). *2010 Ohio Homelessness Report*. Retrieved from: http://www.cohhio.org/information_resource
- ^{vi} Office of Community Planning and Development. (2010, June). *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*. Washington DC: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- ^{vii} National Conference of State Legislatures. *State Unemployment Rates 2011*. Retrieved from: <http://www.ncsl.org/?tabid=22438>
- ^{viii} U.S. Census Bureau. *Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months: Ohio*. Retrieved from: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_S1701&prodType=table
- ^{ix} National Alliance to End Homelessness. *Federal Homeless Appropriations*. Retrieved from: http://www.endhomelessness.org/section/policy/legislative_updates/federal_homelessness_appropriations

APPENDIX A

Definitions

Following are some key terms and definitions used throughout this report. Every effort was made to ensure that common definitions were used in all data collection work.

Chronically Homeless Individual: An unaccompanied homeless individual (age 18 or older) with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Chronically Homeless Family: A household with at least one adult member (age 18 or older) who has a disabling condition and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.¹

Continuum of Care: A community plan to organize and deliver housing and services to meet the specific needs of people who are homeless as they move to stable housing and maximum self sufficiency. It includes action steps to end homelessness and prevent a return to homelessness. The term also refers to the geographic area covered in the community plan, as well as the name of the planning group.

- In Ohio there are nine HUD-recognized Continuua of Care (CoC), as follows:
 - Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC
 - Canton/Massillon/Alliance Stark County CoC
 - Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC
 - Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Coc
 - Columbus/Franklin County CoC
 - Dayton/Montgomery County CoC
 - Toledo/Lucas County CoC
 - Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC
 - Balance of State CoC
 - This CoC is comprised of the remaining 80 counties that are not a part of any other recognized CoC. Generally, these are the most rural areas of the state

Emergency shelter: Any facility the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary or transitional shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless.²

Family/Persons in Families: A household with at least one adult and one child, or a person in a household with at least one adult and one child.³

Homeless: A person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g., living on the streets, in a car, or abandoned building) OR living in a shelter for homeless persons including an emergency shelter, transitional housing, domestic violence shelter, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, or any hotel/motel voucher arrangement paid for by a public/private agency because the person is homeless.⁴

- An individual who is homeless is considered “unsheltered” if they live in one of the places not meant for human habitation described above
- An individual who is homeless is considered “sheltered” if they reside in one of the shelters, programs, or voucher arrangements mentioned above

¹ US Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2011, October). *2012 Housing Inventory Count and Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons Data Collection Guidance*. Washington, DC: Author.

² Office of Community Planning and Development. (2007, September). *Defining chronic homelessness: A technical guide for HUD programs*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

³ Office of Community Planning and Development. (2009, July). *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

⁴ Office of Community Planning and Development. (2008, January). *A guide to counting sheltered homeless people: Revised*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

Individuals: Single adults, unaccompanied youth, persons in multi-adult households, and persons in multi-child households. A multi-adult household is a household composed of adults only – no children are present. A multi-child household is composed of children only (e.g., parenting youth) – no adults are present.⁵

Unaccompanied Child: An individual under 18 years of age, living in a sheltered or unsheltered homeless situation, not accompanied by an adult.⁶

⁵ Office of Community Planning and Development. (2009, July). *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

⁶ US Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2011, October). *2012 Housing Inventory Count and Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons Data Collection Guidance*. Washington, DC: Author.

APPENDIX B - KEY 2011 HOMELESS DATA

Continuum of Care/County	2011 Total Homeless	2011 Total Sheltered Homeless	2011 Total Unsheltered Homeless	2011 Total Homeless Persons in Families	2011 Total Homeless Individuals
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	857	711	146	315	542
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County	482	414	68	247	235
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	1275	1209	66	545	730
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	2235	2039	196	496	1739
Columbus/Franklin County	1418	1274	144	395	1023
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County	986	948	38	384	602
Toledo/Lucas County	1096	859	237	314	782
Youngstown/Mahoning County	223	209	14	99	124
STATE TOTALS	13003	11197	1806	5218	7785
Balance of State CoC					
Adams	11	6	5	0	11
Allen	50	48	2	21	29
Ashland	86	84	2	63	23
Ashtabula	12	10	2	6	6
Athens#					
Auglaize	0	0	0	0	0
Belmont	27	22	5	8	19
Brown	1	0	1	0	1
Butler	162	156	6	61	101
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0
Champaign	15	15	0	6	9
Clark	196	153	43	110	86
Clermont	98	47	51	33	65
Clinton	25	25	0	10	15
Columbiana	54	40	14	28	26
Coshocton	10	10	0	5	5
Crawford	5	5	0	5	0
Darke	14	14	0	2	12
Defiance**					
Delaware	30	26	4	30	0
Erie	221	110	111	39	182
Fairfield	149	137	12	86	63
Fayette	91	60	31	60	31
Fulton**					
Gallia***					
Geauga	14	7	7	6	8
Greene	146	141	5	113	33
Guernsey+					
Hancock	130	124	6	90	40
Hardin	11	1	10	0	11

APPENDIX B *continued*

Harrison	0	0	0	0	0
Henry**					
Highland	16	16	0	5	11
Hocking#					
Holmes	0	0	0	0	0
Huron	8	8	0	4	4
Jackson***					
Jefferson	99	71	28	38	61
Knox	14	12	2	8	6
Lake	90	74	16	34	56
Lawrence	73	53	20	46	27
Licking	160	146	14	68	92
Logan	15	9	6	9	6
Lorain	209	176	33	80	129
Madison	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	147	147	0	124	23
Medina	22	16	6	6	16
Meigs***					
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0
Miami	65	58	7	16	49
Monroe+					
Morgan	28	13	15	14	14
Morrow	3	0	3	0	3
Muskingum	64	47	17	38	26
Noble+					
Ottawa*					
Paulding**					
Perry	0	0	0	0	0
Pickaway	39	33	6	25	14
Pike	74	67	7	58	16
Portage	328	308	20	250	78
Preble	20	14	6	13	7
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0
Richland	86	85	1	24	62
Ross	31	17	14	13	18
Sandusky*					
Scioto	122	101	21	51	71
Seneca*					
Shelby	3	0	3	2	1
Trumbull	133	107	26	74	59
Tuscarawas	46	42	4	10	36
Union	21	10	11	6	15
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0
Vinton***					
Warren	312	303	9	236	76
Washington	56	46	10	13	43

APPENDIX B *continued*

Wayne	110	80	30	39	71
Williams**	0	0		0	0
Wood*	0	0		0	0
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0
				0	
Athens, Hocking#	100	55	45	54	46
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams**	58	57	1	38	20
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton***	37	14	23	18	19
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey+	9	9	0	2	7
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca*	275	99	176	225	50
Balance of State CoC Totals	4431	3534	897	2423	2008

APPENDIX C - TOTAL HOMELESSNESS 2008 - 2011

Continuum of Care/County	2011 Total Homeless	2010 Total Homeless	2009 Total Homeless	2008 Total Homeless
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	857	839	800	734
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/ Stark County	482	417	402	917
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	1275	1008	1128	1133
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	2235	2187	2236	2272
Columbus/Franklin County	1418	1387	1380	1341
Dayton/Kettering/ Montgomery County	986	857	861	884
Toledo/Lucas County	1096	974	945	779
Youngstown/Mahoning County	223	183	186	236
STATE TOTALS	13003	12407	12708	12821
<i>Balance of State CoC</i>				
Adams	11	18	17	30
Allen	50	91	52	66
Ashland	86	50	10	43
Ashtabula	12	83	99	25
Athens#				
Auglaize	0	10	13	0
Belmont	27	32	39	11
Brown	1	0	0	0
Butler	162	189	126	272
Carroll	0	0	0	0
Champaign++	15	22	68	111
Clark	196	206	158	294
Clermont	98	95	63	183
Clinton	25	4	31	14
Columbiana	54	59	61	39
Coshocton	10	9	3	4
Crawford	5	0	0	0
Darke	14	21	28	0
Defiance**				
Delaware	30	55	74	10
Erie	221	256	205	217
Fairfield	149	287	319	353
Fayette	91	76	81	96
Fulton**				
Gallia***				
Geauga	14	11	18	20
Greene	146	100	86	68
Guernsey+				
Hancock	130	123	87	61
Hardin	11	0	0	0
Harrison	0	0	0	0
Henry**				

APPENDIX C *continued*

Highland	16	23	21	28
Hocking#				
Holmes	0	0		
Huron	8	62	27	21
Jackson***				
Jefferson	99	114	99	97
Knox	14	30	23	8
Lake	90	109	152	112
Lawrence	73	62	78	80
Licking	160	136	81	132
Logan++	15	0	0	0
Lorain	209	210	278	201
Madison	0	8	52	28
Marion	147	66	85	53
Medina	22	27	55	0
Meigs***				
Mercer	0	2	2	2
Miami	65	60	75	65
Monroe+				
Morgan	28	25	19	11
Morrow	3	4	0	0
Muskingum	64	52	22	24
Noble+				
Ottawa*				
Paulding**				
Perry	0	11	4	0
Pickaway	39	28	28	42
Pike	74	29	22	9
Portage	328	286	313	269
Preble	20	12	37	34
Putnam	0	1	0	0
Richland	86	115	104	114
Ross	31	17	68	32
Sandusky*				
Scioto	122	75	84	36
Seneca*				
Shelby	3	0	6	0
Trumbull	133	111	175	183
Tuscarawas	46	48	74	45
Union	21	24	42	9
Van Wert	0	0	0	0
Vinton***				
Warren	312	317	293	210
Washington	56	11	21	15
Wayne	110	36	95	79
Williams**				

APPENDIX C *continued*

Wood*				
Wyandot	0	0	0	0
Athens, Hocking#	100	26	52	13
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams**	58	144	159	177
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton***	37	3	29	5
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey+	9	12	0	3
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca*	275	462	445	470
Balance of State CoC Totals	4431	4555	4770	4055

++Prior to 2011, Logan and Champaign Counties reported combined PIT data. All PIT data in years prior to 2011 were attributed to Champaign County only.

APPENDIX D - SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS 2008 - 2011

Continuum of Care/County	2011 Sheltered Homeless	2010 Sheltered Homeless	2009 Sheltered Homeless	2008 Sheltered Homeless
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	711	661	658	605
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/ Stark County	414	364	325	404
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	1209	933	1093	1078
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	2039	2049	2105	2121
Columbus/Franklin County	1274	1253	1272	1224
Dayton/Kettering/ Montgomery County	948	831	847	854
Toledo/Lucas County	859	844	727	591
Youngstown/Mahoning County	209	179	180	225
STATE TOTALS	11197	10576	10965	10327
Balance of State CoC				
Adams	6	18	17	30
Allen	48	91	52	66
Ashland	84	49	10	33
Ashtabula	10	75	95	19
Athens#				
Auglaize	0	10	13	0
Belmont	22	30	39	11
Brown	0	0	0	0
Butler	156	180	126	272
Carroll	0	0	0	0
Champaign++	15	22	14	13
Clark	153	135	144	167
Clermont	47	50	41	68
Clinton	25	4	31	14
Columbiana	40	59	48	39
Coshocton	10	9	3	4
Crawford	5	0	0	0
Darke	14	15	26	0
Defiance**				
Delaware	26	55	70	0
Erie	110	89	81	98
Fairfield	137	274	274	312
Fayette	60	52	65	64
Fulton**				
Gallia***				
Geauga	7	11	12	19
Greene	141	86	79	68
Guernsey+				
Hancock	124	123	84	61
Hardin	1	0	0	0
Harrison	0	0	0	0
Henry**				

APPENDIX D *continued*

Highland	16	23	21	28
Hocking#				
Holmes	0	0	0	0
Huron	8	22	19	17
Jackson***				
Jefferson	71	98	78	58
Knox	12	26	18	8
Lake	74	92	113	65
Lawrence	53	27	15	54
Licking	146	123	71	123
Logan++	9	0	0	0
Lorain	176	186	252	164
Madison	0	2	31	16
Marion	147	64	80	28
Medina	16	6	52	0
Meigs***				
Mercer	0	2	2	2
Miami	58	51	64	56
Monroe+				
Morgan	13	0	8	0
Morrow	0	0	0	0
Muskingum	47	33	21	24
Noble+				
Ottawa*				
Paulding**				
Perry	0	0	1	0
Pickaway	33	28	26	36
Pike	67	10	15	9
Portage	308	276	312	250
Preble	14	11	34	34
Putnam	0	1	0	0
Richland	85	102	89	90
Ross	17	17	51	13
Sandusky*				
Scioto	101	70	78	24
Seneca*				
Shelby	0	0	0	0
Trumbull	107	95	148	156
Tuscarawas	42	48	64	45
Union	10	17	32	5
Van Wert	0	0	0	0
Vinton***				
Warren	303	281	286	202
Washington	46	11	17	10
Wayne	80	32	93	56
Williams**				

APPENDIX D *continued*

Wood*				
Wyandot	0	0	0	0
Athens, Hocking#	55	26	30	13
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams**	57	26	59	53
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton***	14	2	12	5
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey+	9	8	0	3
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca*	99	209	230	219
Balance of State CoC Totals	3534	3462	3758	3225

++Prior to 2011, Logan and Champaign Counties reported combined PIT data. All PIT data in years prior to 2011 were attributed to Champaign County only.

APPENDIX E - UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS 2008 - 2011

Continuum of Care/County	2011 Unsheltered Homeless	2010 Unsheltered Homeless	2009 Unsheltered Homeless	2008 Unsheltered Homeless
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	146	178	142	129
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/ Stark County	68	53	77	513
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	66	75	35	55
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	196	138	131	151
Columbus/Franklin County	144	134	108	117
Dayton/Kettering/ Montgomery County	38	26	14	30
Toledo/Lucas County	237	130	218	188
Youngstown/Mahoning County	14	4	6	11
STATE TOTALS	1806	1831	1743	2494
Balance of State CoC				
Adams	5	0	0	0
Allen	2	0	0	0
Ashland	2	1	0	10
Ashtabula	2	8	4	6
Athens#				
Auglaize	0	0	0	0
Belmont	5	2	0	0
Brown	1	0	0	0
Butler	6	9	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0
Champaign++	0	0	54	98
Clark	43	71	14	127
Clermont	51	45	22	115
Clinton	0	0	0	0
Columbiana	14	0	13	0
Coshocton	0	0	0	0
Crawford	0	0	0	0
Darke	0	6	2	0
Defiance**				
Delaware	4	0	4	10
Erie	111	167	124	119
Fairfield	12	13	45	41
Fayette	31	24	16	32
Fulton**				
Gallia***				
Geauga	7	0	6	1
Greene	5	14	7	0
Guernsey+				
Hancock	6	0	3	0
Hardin	10	0	0	0

APPENDIX E *continued*

Harrison	0	0	0	0
Henry**				
Highland	0	0	0	0
Hocking#				
Holmes	0	0	0	0
Huron	0	40	8	4
Jackson***				
Jefferson	28	16	21	39
Knox	2	4	5	0
Lake	16	17	39	47
Lawrence	20	35	63	26
Licking	14	13	10	9
Logan++	6	0	0	0
Lorain	33	24	26	37
Madison	0	6	21	12
Marion	0	2	5	25
Medina	6	21	3	0
Meigs***				
Mercer	0	0	0	0
Miami	7	9	11	9
Monroe+				
Morgan	15	25	11	11
Morrow	3	4	0	0
Muskingum	17	19	1	0
Noble+				
Ottawa*				
Paulding**				
Perry	0	11	3	0
Pickaway	6	0	2	6
Pike	7	19	7	0
Portage	20	10	1	19
Preble	6	1	3	0
Putnam	0	0	0	0
Richland	1	13	15	24
Ross	14	0	17	19
Sandusky*				
Scioto	21	5	6	12
Seneca*				
Shelby	3	0	6	0
Trumbull	26	16	27	27
Tuscarawas	4	0	10	0
Union	11	7	10	4
Van Wert	0	0	0	0
Vinton***				
Warren	9	36	7	8
Washington	10	0	4	5

APPENDIX E *continued*

Wayne	30	4	2	23
Williams**				
Wood*				
Wyandot	0	0	0	0
Athens, Hocking#	45	0	22	0
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams**	1	118	100	124
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton***	23	1	17	0
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey+	0	4	0	0
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca*	176	253	215	251
Balance of State CoC Totals	897	1093	1012	1300

++Prior to 2011, Logan and Champaign Counties reported combined PIT data. All PIT data in years prior to 2011 were attributed to Champaign County only.

APPENDIX F - FAMILY HOMELESSNESS 2008 - 2011

Continuum of Care/County	2011 Homeless Persons in Families	2010 Homeless Persons in Families	2009 Homeless Persons in Families	2008 Homeless Persons in Families
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	315	280	251	247
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/ Stark County	247	169	175	401
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	545	298	359	390
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	496	459	493	452
Columbus/Franklin County	395	437	387	490
Dayton/Kettering/ Montgomery County	384	266	335	364
Toledo/Lucas County	314	314	348	261
Youngstown/Mahoning County	99	79	100	115
STATE TOTALS	5218	4813	4894	4993
Balance of State CoC				
Adams	0	3	5	10
Allen	21	29	14	0
Ashland	63	38	3	31
Ashtabula	6	69	72	0
Athens#				
Auglaize	0	9	0	0
Belmont	8	13	0	4
Brown	0	0	0	0
Butler	61	137	26	71
Carroll	0	0	0	0
Champaign++	6	9	39	58
Clark	110	74	86	124
Clermont	33	27	21	77
Clinton	10	3	10	0
Columbiana	28	11	40	19
Coshocton	5	8	3	4
Crawford	5	0	0	0
Darke	2	4	7	0
Defiance**			0	
Delaware	30	55	65	7
Erie	39	40	24	73
Fairfield	86	211	224	318
Fayette	60	50	57	66
Fulton**				
Gallia***				
Geauga	6	9	10	14
Greene	113	67	52	40
Guernsey+				
Hancock	90	93	63	59
Hardin	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX F *continued*

Harrison	0	0	0	0
Henry**				
Highland	5	0	4	8
Hocking#				
Holmes	0	0	0	0
Huron	4	27	22	20
Jackson***				
Jefferson	38	85	67	62
Knox	8	26	10	3
Lake	34	38	65	38
Lawrence	46	23	9	37
Licking	68	68	43	63
Logan++	9	0	0	0
Lorain	80	76	124	65
Madison	0	0	45	26
Marion	124	28	37	9
Medina	6	4	10	0
Meigs***				
Mercer	0	2	0	0
Miami	16	12	15	7
Monroe+				
Morgan	14	8	9	0
Morrow	0	3	0	0
Muskingum	38	12	11	5
Noble+				
Ottawa*				
Paulding**				
Perry	0	10	3	0
Pickaway	25	10	10	18
Pike	58	7	6	0
Portage	250	220	251	210
Preble	13	9	17	29
Putnam	0	0	0	0
Richland	24	29	32	26
Ross	13	17	15	7
Sandusky*				
Scioto	51	25	39	22
Seneca*				
Shelby	2	0	0	0
Trumbull	74	44	56	60
Tuscarawas	10	9	6	15
Union	6	12	20	0
Van Wert	0	0	0	0
Vinton***				
Warren	236	276	228	186
Washington	13	2	12	0

APPENDIX F *continued*

Wayne	39	12	41	37
Williams**				
Wood*				
Wyandot	0	0	0	0
Athens, Hocking#	54	6	23	0
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams**	38	82	88	60
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton***	18	2	7	0
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey+	2	10	0	0
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca*	225	358	293	295
Balance of State CoC Totals	2423	2511	2446	2283

++Prior to 2011, Logan and Champaign Counties reported combined PIT data. All PIT data in years prior to 2011 were attributed to Champaign County only.

APPENDIX G - INDIVIDUAL HOMELESSNESS 2008 - 2011

Continuum of Care/County	2011 Homeless Individuals	2010 Homeless Individuals	2009 Homeless Individuals	2008 Homeless Individuals
Akron/Barberton/Summit County	542	559	549	487
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County	235	248	227	516
Cincinnati/Hamilton County	730	710	769	743
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	1739	1728	1743	1820
Columbus/Franklin County	1023	950	993	851
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County	602	591	526	520
Toledo/Lucas County	782	660	597	518
Youngstown/Mahoning County	124	104	86	121
STATE TOTALS	7785	7594	7814	10040
Balance of State CoC				
Adams	11	15	12	20
Allen	29	62	38	66
Ashland	23	12	7	12
Ashtabula	6	14	27	25
Athens#				
Auglaize	0	1	13	0
Belmont	19	19	39	7
Brown	1	0	0	0
Butler	101	52	100	201
Carroll	0	0	0	0
Champaign++	9	13	29	53
Clark	86	132	72	170
Clermont	65	68	42	106
Clinton	15	1	21	14
Columbiana	26	48	21	20
Coshocton	5	1	0	0
Crawford	0	0	0	0
Darke	12	17	21	0
Defiance**				
Delaware	0	0	9	3
Erie	182	216	181	144
Fairfield	63	76	95	35
Fayette	31	26	24	30
Fulton**				
Gallia***				
Geauga	8	2	8	6
Greene	33	33	34	28
Guemsey+				
Hancock	40	30	24	2
Hardin	11	0	0	0

APPENDIX G *continued*

Harrison	0	0	0	0
Henry**				
Highland	11	23	17	20
Hocking#				
Holmes	0	0	0	0
Huron	4	35	5	1
Jackson***				
Jefferson	61	29	32	35
Knox	6	4	13	5
Lake	56	71	87	74
Lawrence	27	39	69	43
Licking	92	68	38	69
Logan++	6	0	0	0
Lorain	129	134	154	136
Madison	0	8	7	2
Marion	23	38	48	44
Medina	16	23	45	0
Meigs***				
Mercer	0	0	2	2
Miami	49	48	60	58
Monroe+				
Morgan	14	17	10	11
Morrow	3	1	0	0
Muskingum	26	40	11	19
Noble+				
Ottawa*				
Paulding**				
Perry	0	1	1	0
Pickaway	14	18	18	24
Pike	16	22	16	9
Portage	78	66	62	59
Preble	7	3	20	5
Putnam	0	1	0	0
Richland	62	86	72	88
Ross	18	0	53	25
Sandusky*				
Scioto	71	50	45	14
Seneca*				
Shelby	1	0	6	0
Trumbull	59	67	119	123
Tuscarawas	36	39	68	30
Union	15	12	22	9
Van Wert	0	0	0	0
Vinton***				
Warren	76	41	65	24
Washington	43	9	9	15

APPENDIX G *continued*

Wayne	71	24	54	42
Williams**				
Wood*				
Wyandot	0	0	0	0
Athens, Hocking#	46	20	29	13
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams**	20	62	71	118
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton***	19	1	22	5
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey+	7	2	0	3
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca*	50	104	152	175
Balance of State CoC Totals	2008			

++Prior to 2011, Logan and Champaign Counties reported combined PIT data. All PIT data in years prior to 2011 were attributed to Champaign County only.

