

HOMELESS IN CINCINNATI 2012

An Annual Data Report Published By:
The Partnership Center, Ltd.



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Working together to end homelessness and enhance the effectiveness of organizations addressing critical social needs.

Special Thanks To:

Greg Friedman, OFM who lives and works in Over-the-Rhine and provided the cover photograph for this report. The picture is from his series "Sunrise on Pleasant Street" a street in Over-the-Rhine which has embraced diversity and is thriving.

Cynthia Cominsky who joined PCL for part of her graduate internship and who has diligently filtered through all the information from VESTA to compile this report - no small task!

Amanda Herrmann who provided the talent and skills required to design this publication.

Dennis Pattinson, Sandy Goheen, Christa Curfiss, Steve Mitchell, and Sean Tuke who together provide the staff support necessary to make VESTA work across the community.

Welcome to the 2012 Annual Report

Working together to end homelessness and to enhance the effectiveness of organizations addressing critical social needs, the Partnership Center, Ltd. (PCL) is once again pleased to provide our community the annual data report on homelessness in Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The information in this report was generated from VESTA®, the community based software system developed and managed by PCL. The data was generated from 106 programs across the community and entered by 798 diligent VESTA users. The programs and users provide housing and services that encompass every corner of the homeless world: from those persons living on the streets and under our bridges, through the shelter system, to permanent housing, and embracing all of the services in between.

This report was designed to provide complete and accurate information on homelessness from the past year as well as providing some longitudinal comparisons in an effort to enable community leaders, funders, and agencies to plan for and manage the best possible homeless housing and services programs. We are strong believers that information is power. Thus we have attempted, through this report to provide you with more information this year, and to present it in formats that paint the picture of homelessness throughout all sectors of the community to continue to empower you in your work to end homelessness.

We hope you find the report useful!

Michelle Budzek, David Durkalski, Mark McComas

Programs Included in this Report

Street Outreach engages homeless persons who live on the street or in places unfit for human habitation.

Emergency Shelter provides shelter and services for homeless families and single individuals.

Transitional Housing provides housing for homeless families and single individuals in site-based and scattered-site programs for up to two years as they complete programs designed to address the reasons for their homelessness.

Rapid Rehousing moves persons rapidly from the emergency shelter system into a housing unit in which they can remain permanently and provides support services to them during their transition.

Permanent Supportive Housing includes site-based and scattered-site programs which provide long-term, community-based housing with supportive services for homeless individuals with disabilities.

Homelessness Prevention and Shelter Diversion provides case management, financial assistance and/or legal assistance to those at imminent risk of homelessness.

Emergency Assistance provides financial, food, and supply assistance to households facing crisis. Some programs also work to provide additional support services which help households achieve financial stability.

The 2012 Unduplicated Count of Homeless Persons

BY PROGRAM TYPE*

Homelessness Prevention—1,870
Street Outreach—1,108
Emergency Shelters—6,618
Transitional Housing—1,986
Rapid Re-Housing—253
Permanent Supportive Housing—2,037

IN GROUPINGS OF PROGRAM TYPES**

Street Outreach & Emergency Shelter—7,013

Street Outreach & Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing—7,983***

Street Outreach & Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing
& Rapid Re-Housing & Permanent Supportive Housing—9,675

- * **By Program Type:** Program types count every individual served in each program type category. For example if a person is served in Street Outreach and Emergency Shelter they will be counted in both categories.
- ** **In Groupings by Program Types:** When data is pulled by groupings of program types each individual is only counted one time within the group even if they are served in multiple programs of the group. For example, if the person was in street outreach and emergency shelter he would only be counted once.
- *** **Official Count:** Using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's methodology for counting the homeless - the annual unduplicated count of 7,983 represents the unduplicated count of persons in street outreach, emergency shelter and transitional housing.

Who Are The 7,983 Unduplicated Homeless Persons?

The unduplicated street, sheltered and transitional persons:

30% are children and 10 % are under the age of 5

In comparison, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey,
24% of Hamilton County residents are children

13% of adults are veterans

In comparison, according to the U.S. Bureau, 2007-2011 Community Survey,
approximately 3.1% of Hamilton County residents are veterans

34% of adults suffer from mental illness

62% of adults have a disabling condition and 36% have more than one condition

Persons and Households Served (2011—2012)

	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	5,368	68%	5,601	70%
Children	2,470	32%	2,382	30%
Total Persons	7,838		7,983	
Households				
Without Children	4,490	74%	4,644	77%
With Children and Adults	782	13%	845	14%
With Only Children	798	13%	543	9%
Total Households	6,070		6,033	

Gender of Adults and Children

Adults		
Adult– Males	3,395	61%
Adult Females	2,191	39%
Adult– Transgender	15	0%
Children		
Children– Male	1,184	50%
Children– Female	1,198	50%

Age Groups of Clients

Under 5	864	11%
5-12	816	10%
13-17	702	9%
18-24	1,023	13%
25-34	1,268	16%
35-44	1,103	14%
45-54	1,483	19%
55-61	556	7%
62+	168	2%

1 out of every 79 children in Hamilton County are homeless.

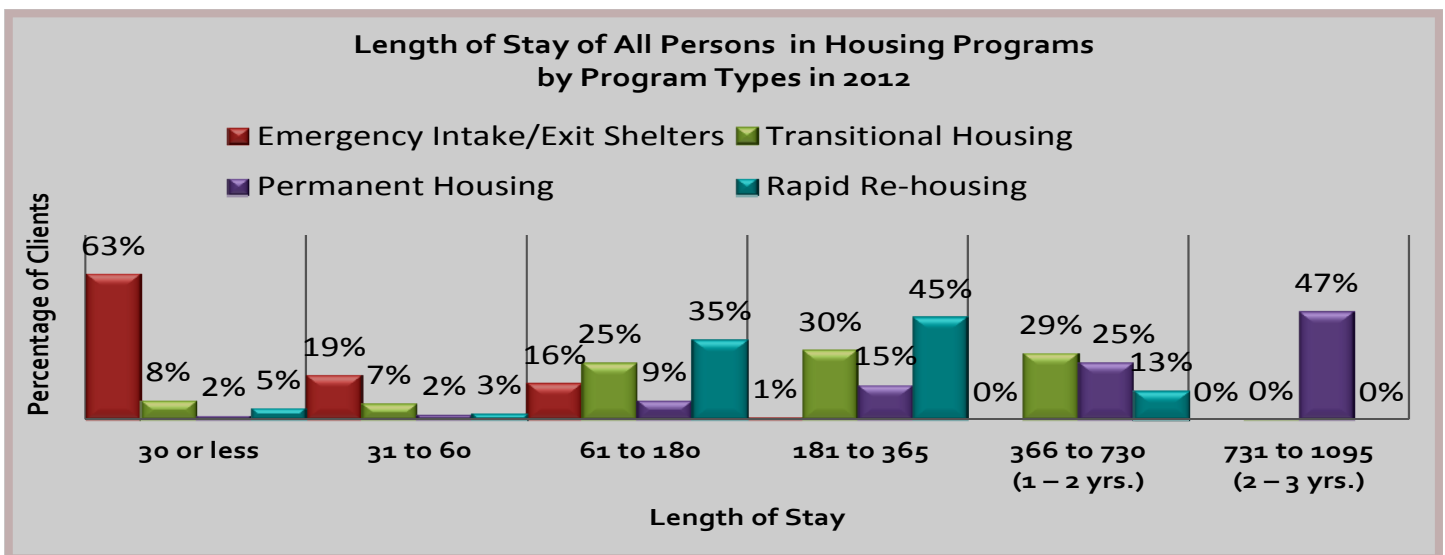
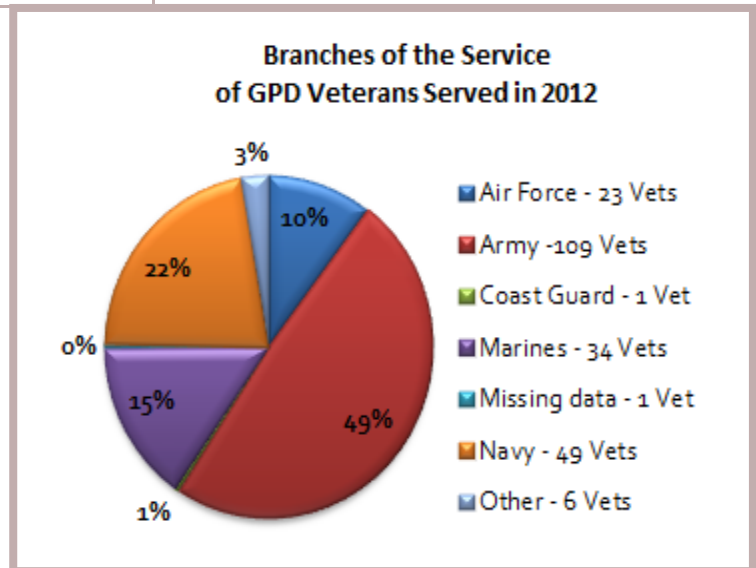
Race

White	2,373	31%
Black or African American	5,301	66%
Asian	9	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	32	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	11	0%
Multiple races	250	3%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	7	0%

2012 Summary Information

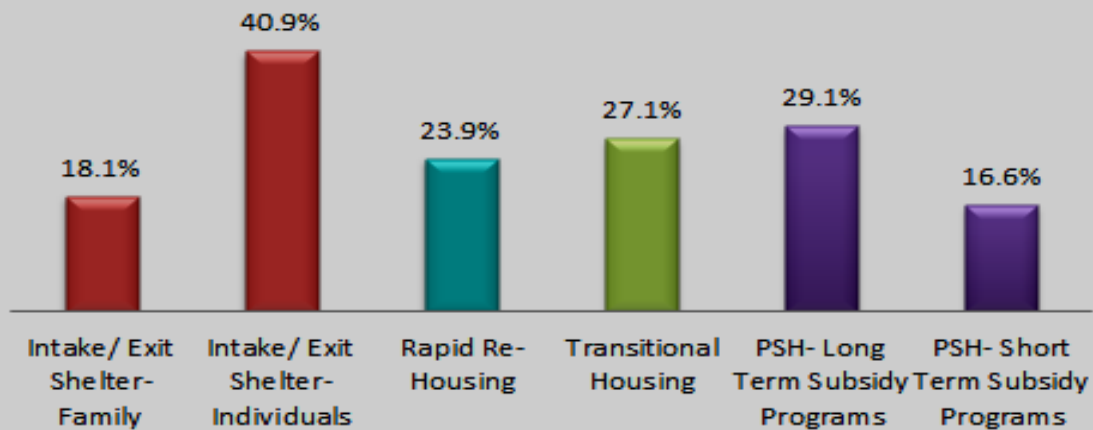
Veterans Served By Program Type	
2012	
Street Outreach	98
Emergency Shelters	459
Transitional Housing	348
Permanent Housing	118
Rapid Re-Housing	4
Unduplicated Total Number of Veterans	822

Note: A person in one program is also counted in another program if they were served by both programs in 2012. The Unduplicated Total row is the only unduplicated count of Veterans served in 2012.



2012 Summary Information

Returns to Homelessness From 1/1/2010 to 12/31/2012



"Returning to homeless" is calculated by looking at households who exited a program within the date range. If the single individual or head of household enters any emergency shelter or outreach program after they exit the first program they are considered to have returned to homelessness. Lowering the return rate is critical in ending homelessness.

2012 Special Needs Across the Homelessness Programs (Adults Only)

(percent of all adult clients with a special need)

Category	Street Outreach	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Housing	Rapid Re-Housing	Unduplicated Total*
Mental illness	63%	32%	30%	65%	7%	40%
Alcohol abuse	30%	22%	34%	35%	5%	26%
Drug abuse	32%	24%	38%	32%	6%	27%
Chronic health condition	20%	25%	26%	30%	8%	25%
HIV/AIDS	2%	1%	4%	8%	0%	3%
Developmental disability	5%	4%	3%	5%	1%	4%
Physical disability	2%	7%	7%	9%	1%	6%
Number of Special Needs						
None	17%	32%	28%	5%	78%	26%
1 condition	31%	25%	23%	40%	18%	29%
2 conditions	28%	19%	24%	30%	3%	22%
3+ conditions	22%	15%	20%	24%	1%	17%
Condition unknown	1%	1%	5%	1%	0%	1%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	5%

* The "Unduplicated Total" column is a count of all persons with the special need, unduplicated across programs. Other columns represent the unduplicated total within the program type. Persons may be in multiple program types over 2012.

Street Outreach

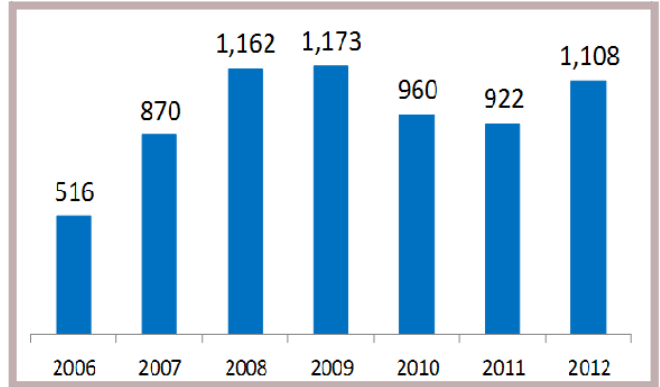
In 2012 there were 1,108 persons who were living in places unfit for human habitation or on the streets and were working with an outreach worker. Outreach workers meet the homeless where they live - in parks, under bridges, and in other places not meant for human habitation. The goal of every outreach worker is to “engage” with the homeless person and begin to build a plan to bring them off of the streets, which includes housing, an income that supports them, and the supportive services they need to remain housed.

There was a 20% increase in the number of homeless people served in street outreach programs from 2011 to 2012.

Of the persons served by Street Outreach in 2012:

- * 99% of them were single individuals
- * 9% of adults were veterans (consistent with 2011)
- * 81% of adults suffer from one or more disabling conditions
- * 63% of adults suffer from mental illness (down from 67% in 2011)
- * 26% were between 45-54 years of age and 23% were between 18-24 years of age (representing the largest segments of the population)

Race		
White	446	40%
Black or African American	614	56%
Asian	2	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	4	0%
Multiple races	39	4%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	1	0%



Persons and Households Served				
	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	901	98%	1,065	96%
Children	21	2%	43	4%
Total Persons	922		1,108	
Households				
Without Children	876	99%	1,035	98%
With Children and Adults	10	1%	16	2%
With Only Children	1	0%	5	0%
Total Households	887		1,056	

Age Groups of Clients		
Under 5	17	2%
5-12	21	2%
13-17	5	0%
18-24	259	23%
25-34	193	18%
35-44	189	17%
45-54	292	26%
55-61	110	10%
62+	22	2%

Gender of Adults and Children		
Adult		
Adult– Males	686	64%
Adult Females	370	35%
Adult– Transgender	9	1%
Children		
Children– Male	24	56%
Children– Female	19	44%

2012 Street Outreach Outcomes

Street homeless persons worked with a street outreach worker for an average of 136 days.

Of the 1,108 persons served by street outreach in 2012:

- ★ **52% transitioned to positive housing outcomes** including emergency shelters, transitional housing, or permanent supportive housing (compared to 52% in 2011)
- ★ **20% of adults (ages 18 and over) increased their total income (from all sources)** as of the end of the operating year or program exit
- ★ **12% of adults (ages 18 through 61) maintained or increased their income from employment** as of the end of the operating year or program exit

Housing Destinations of Exiting Clients

Back to the Streets	16	2%
Deceased	3	0%
Emergency Shelter	93	14%
Health Care Facility	11	2%
Jail/Prison	4	1%
Other/ Unknown	300	44%
Permanent Housing	155	23%
Temporary Destinations	25	4%
Transitional Housing	70	10%

Note: Highlighted destinations denote positive housing outcomes .

Monthly Income of Exiting Clients (Adults)

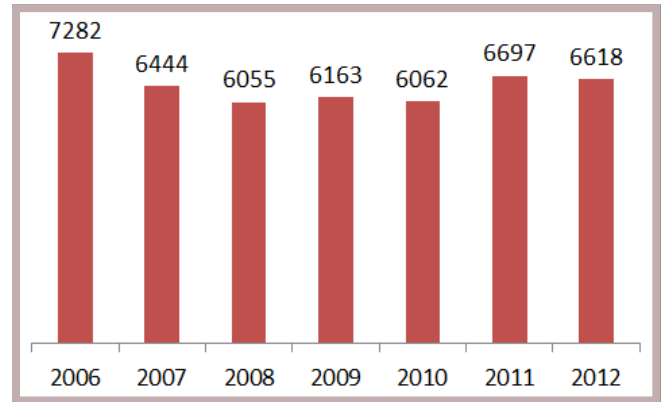
	Income at Entry	Income at Exit
No Income	791	714
\$1—\$150	40	53
\$151—\$250	11	16
\$251—\$500	52	70
\$501—\$750	124	132
\$751—\$1,000	23	28
\$1,001—\$1,250	13	14
\$1,251—\$1,500	5	6
\$1,501—\$1,750	2	3
\$1,751—\$2,000	1	1
\$2,001 +	0	1
Unknown	3	27

Emergency Shelter

As in all cities, Cincinnati's Emergency Shelters are segregated by household types. The family shelters, who house the households with children, represent 12% of all households sheltered. The shelters for single-individuals house 73% of all households sheltered. Finally, the youth shelter housed 15% of those sheltered.

The 6,618 persons who were sheltered represent just slightly over a 1% decrease in the number of homeless persons sheltered from 2011 to 2012.

- * 29% were children and 10% are under 5 years of age
- * 10% of adults were veterans
- * 32% of adults suffer from mental illness
- * 59% of adults suffer from one or more disabling conditions



Persons and Households Served (2011—2012)

	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	4,546	68%	4,675	71%
Children	2,151	32%	1,943	29%
Total Persons	6,697		6,618	
Households				
Without Children	3,834	73%	3,953	73%
With Children and Adults	642	12%	659	12%
With Only Children	799	15%	547	15%
Total Households	5,275		5,159	

Age Groups of Clients

Under 5	653	10%
5-12	639	10%
13-17	650	10%
18-24	842	13%
25-34	1,068	16%
35-44	973	14%
45-54	1,215	18%
55-61	436	7%
62+	142	2%

Race

White	1947	29%
Black or African American	4,426	67%
Asian	7	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	29	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	8	0%
Multiple races	193	3%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	8	0%

Gender of Adults and Children

Adult		
Adult— Males	2,841	61%
Adult Females	1,823	39%
Adult— Transgender	11	0%
Children		
Children— Male	964	50%
Children— Female	979	50%

Emergency Shelter Outcomes

Of the persons who were served in emergency shelters in 2012:

- *21% of adults increased their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the year or program exit
- *14% of adults (ages 18 through 61) increased their earned income as of the end of the year or program exit
- *46% exited to permanent housing (subsidized or unsubsidized)
- *78% had positive housing outcomes (including transitional housing, permanent housing, temporary destinations, and healthcare facilities)

**Monthly Income of Exiting Clients
(Adults)**

	Income at Entry	Income at Exit
No Income	1,841	1,361
\$1—\$150	175	281
\$151—\$250	84	105
\$251—\$500	271	398
\$501—\$750	517	569
\$751—\$1,000	203	273
\$1,001—\$1,250	78	123
\$1,251—\$1,500	46	76
\$1,501—\$1,750	22	38
\$1,751—\$2,000	12	15
\$2,001 +	13	31
Unknown	24	16

Housing At Exit & Those Who Stayed

Back to the Streets	39	1%
Deceased	2	0%
Emergency Shelter	249	5%
Health Care Facility	170	3%
Foster Care	75	1%
Jail/Prison	53	1%
Other/Unknown	766	15%
Permanent Housing	2,363	47%
Temporary Destinations	840	17%
Transitional Housing	531	10%
Stayers	467	
Total	5,555	

Note: Highlighted destinations denote positive housing outcomes.

Persons who enter the safe shelter and the cold shelter all have an intake into shelter. In general, those persons do not complete an exit interview and instead leave in the morning and may or may not return the next evening. Therefore, no exit data is available for these programs, and the programs cannot generate outcomes based on information collected at exit. All statistics in the Emergency Shelter Outcomes of this report remove persons who only stayed in one of these shelters from the average and percentage outcome calculations.

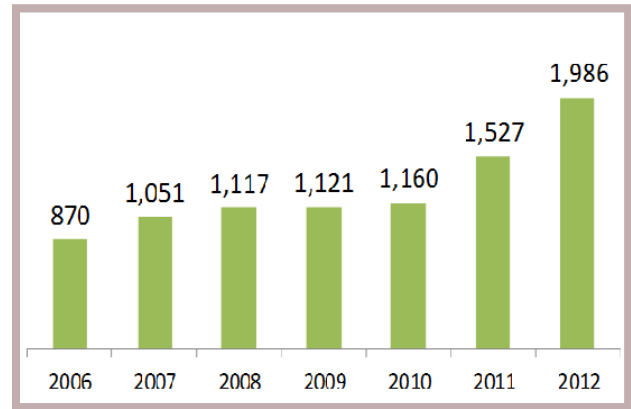
Transitional Housing

Transitional housing programs vary across the community. No transitional housing programs should house a household for longer than 24 months. Many programs house persons for shorter periods, on average 260 days. In 2013 many of the transitional housing programs in the CoC portfolio will change program types and their programming to the Rapid Re-Housing model, a permanent housing type.

Since 2011, 4 additional programs provided transitional housing accounting for an additional 158 beds resulting in a 16% increase in the number of beds, contributing to a 30% increase in clients served.

Of the 1,986 people living in transitional housing in 2012:

- * 39% were children and 18% were under 5 years of age
- * 29*% of adults were veterans
- * 67% of adults suffer from one or more disabling conditions
- * 30% of adults suffer from mental illness



Persons and Households Served (2011—2012)

	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	945	62%	1,205	61%
Children	582	38%	781	39%
Total Persons	1,527		1,986	
Households				
Without Children	650	71%	820	73%
With Children and Adults	260	29%	306	27%
With Only Children	3	0%	0	0%
Total Households	913		1,126	

Age Groups of Clients

Under 5	361	18%
5-12	315	16%
13-17	105	5%
18-24	247	13%
25-34	285	14%
35-44	168	8%
45-54	327	17%
55-61	141	7%
62+	37	2%

Race

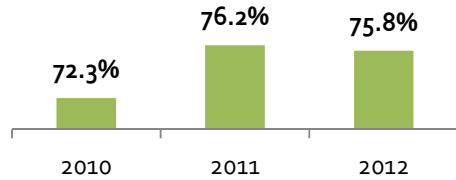
White	491	25%
Black or African American	1,411	71%
Asian	1	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	5	0%
Multiple races	74	4%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	0	0%

Gender of Adults and Children

Adult		
Adult– Males	682	57%
Adult Females	520	43%
Adult– Transgender	3	0%
Children		
Children– Male	383	49%
Children– Female	398	51%

Transitional Housing Outcomes

Housing Stability



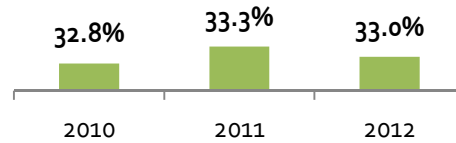
The percent of persons who exited to permanent housing.

Housing Destinations of Exiting Clients

Back to the Streets	3	0%
Deceased	0	0%
Emergency Shelter	25	3%
Health Care Facility	29	3%
Jail/Prison	9	1%
Other/ Unknown	86	9%
Permanent Housing	712	76%
Temporary Destinations	69	7%
Transitional Housing	6	1%

Note: Highlighted destinations denote positive housing outcomes .

Total Income From All Sources

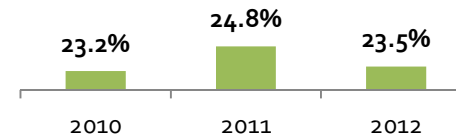


The percent of persons age 18 and older who increased their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the year or program exit.

Monthly Income of Exiting Clients (Adults)

	Income at Entry	Income at Exit
No Income	327	202
\$1—\$150	21	20
\$151—\$250	11	15
\$251—\$500	77	68
\$501—\$750	72	88
\$751—\$1,000	30	61
\$1,001—\$1,250	35	49
\$1,251—\$1,500	9	40
\$1,501—\$1,750	9	28
\$1,751—\$2,000	5	18
\$2,001 +	5	16
Unknown	8	4

Employment Income



The percent of persons age 18 through 61 who increased their earned income as of the end of the year or program exit.

Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) was first used in Cincinnati in 2010 as part of a national HUD demonstration program in which the family shelters participated. The program was later expanded upon with federal stimulus dollars. The goal of RRH is to move persons out of emergency shelters quickly and into housing which is rented in their names. RRH pays for rental assistance for a short period (less than one year) and then the household assumes rent on their own. Services are provided to them while the housing subsidy continues to support their transition to housing. On average, clients remained in rapid re-housing programs for 214 days in 2012. In 2013 this program type will also transition to a permanent housing program type.

Of the 253 individuals served by rapid re-housing programs in 2012:

- * 42% were children
- * 3% of adults are veterans (consistent with 2011)
- * 22% of adults suffer from one or more disabling conditions

Race		
White	47	19%
Black or African American	196	77%
Asian	0	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	0	0%
Multiple races	10	4%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	0	0%

Persons and Households Served (2011—2012)				
	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	325	60%	148	58%
Children	217	40%	105	42%
Total Persons	542		253	
Households				
Without Children	171	44%	71	51%
With Children and Adults	217	56%	67	49%
With Only Children	0	0%	0	0%
Total Households	388		138	

Age Groups of Clients		
Under 5	66	26%
5-12	35	14%
13-17	4	2%
18-24	51	20%
25-34	42	17%
35-44	23	9%
45-54	22	9%
55-61	9	3%
62+	1	0%

Gender of Adults and Children		
Adult		
Adult– Males	51	34%
Adult Females	97	66%
Adult– Transgender	0	0%
Children		
Children– Male	52	50%
Children– Female	53	50%

Rapid Re-Housing Outcomes

Of the clients housed through rapid re-housing programs in 2012:

- * 95% remained in their housing as permanent housing at the end of the program
- * 54% of adults (age 18 and older) increased their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the operating year or program exit
- * 38% of adults (age 18 through 61) increased their earned income as of the end of the operating year or program exit

Monthly Income of Exiting Clients (Adults)		
	Income at Entry	Income at exit for leavers
No Income	89	37
\$1—\$150	3	4
\$151—\$250	3	4
\$251—\$500	24	30
\$501—\$750	11	15
\$751—\$1,000	7	21
\$1,001—\$1,250	5	14
\$1,251—\$1,500	3	13
\$1,501—\$1,750	2	6
\$1,751—\$2,000	1	3
\$2,001 +	0	1
Unknown	0	0

27 days is the average length of stay in a shelter for a persons who entered an RRH program

The rapid re-housing charts do not include the Family Shelter Partnership Program's national RRH Demonstration program. That project is classified by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as transitional housing and is therefore included with the transitional housing statistics.

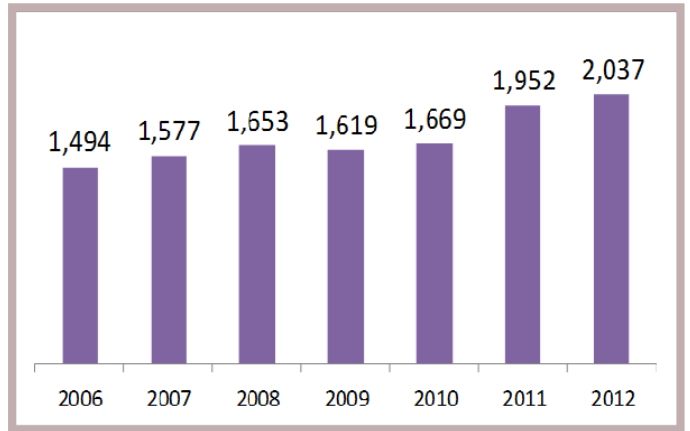
Permanent Housing

Across the community the CoC had 1,341 units of permanent housing available during 2012. All of the units had some level of supportive services included in the program to support households to maintain their housing. The CoC permanent housing has, since 1997, supported two kinds of housing types: long term subsidies and short term subsidies.

Permanent housing programs housed 2,037 individuals (representing a 4% increase since 2011 and a 36% increase since 2006).

Of the 2,037 people living in permanent housing in 2012:

- * 21% were children
- * 7% of adults were veterans
- * 100% of households residing in permanent housing programs consist of one or more persons with disabilities
- * 65% of adults suffer from mental illness
- * 29% were between 45-54 years of age (representing the largest segment of the population and consistent with 2011)



Persons and Households Served (2011—2012)				
	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	1,550	79%	1,604	79%
Children	402	21%	433	21%
Total Persons	1,952		2,037	
Households				
Without Children	1,266	86%	1,306	86%
With Children and Adults	200	14%	214	14%
With Only Children	0	0%	0	0%
Total Households	1,466		1,520	

Age Groups of Clients		
Under 5	142	7%
5-12	211	10%
13-17	80	4%
18-24	132	6%
25-34	254	13%
35-44	302	15%
45-54	597	29%
55-61	241	12%
62+	78	4%

Race		
White	572	28%
Black or African American	1,387	68%
Asian	2	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	3	0%
Multiple races	62	3%
Don't Know/Missing/Refused	0	0%

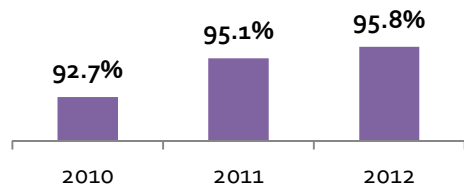
Gender of Adults and Children		
Adult		
Adult— Males	945	59%
Adult Females	649	40%
Adult— Transgender	10	1%
Children		
Children— Male	220	51%
Children— Female	213	49%

Permanent Housing Outcomes

87% remained in permanent housing longer than 6 months (up slightly from 86% in 2011)

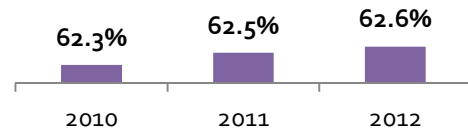
72% remained in permanent housing longer than 12 months (up slightly from 71% in 2011)

Housing Stability



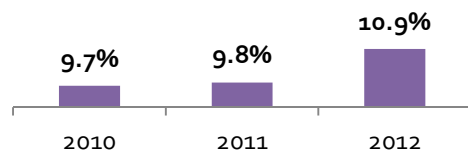
The percent of persons who exited to permanent housing.

Total Income From All Sources



The percent of persons age 18 and older who increased or maintained their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the year or program exit.

Employment Income



The percent of persons age 18 through 61 who increased or maintained their earned income as of the end of the year or program exit.

Housing At Exit for Leavers PLUS Stayers

Back to the Streets	1	0%
Deceased	13	1%
Emergency Shelter	5	0%
Health Care Facility	4	0%
Foster Care	5	0%
Jail/Prison	13	1%
Other/Unknown/Missing	13	1%
Permanent Housing	291	14%
Temporary Destinations	21	1%
Transitional Housing	10	0%
Persons who remained housed	1,661	82%
Total	2,037	

Note: Highlighted destinations denote positive housing outcomes

Monthly Income of All Adult Clients

	Income at Entry	Income at latest Follow-up for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No Income	821	470	70
\$1—\$150	94	89	18
\$151—\$250	32	19	5
\$251—\$500	120	68	24
\$501—\$750	377	435	99
\$751—\$1,000	84	137	32
\$1,001—\$1,250	34	51	22
\$1,251—\$1,500	8	26	7
\$1,501—\$1,750	9	11	7
\$1,751—\$2,000	3	1	2
\$2,001 +	3	4	3
Unknown	19	3	1

Homeless Prevention & Shelter Diversion

In 2012 Homeless Prevention transitioned from using federal stimulus funds to using traditional HUD funding sources. The programs became known as Shelter Diversion—with the same goals: serving persons who without prevention assistance would find themselves homeless and working with them to prevent their homelessness.

In 2012, homelessness prevention programs assisted 1,870 individuals across 668 households for an average service period of 76 days per household.

Of the 1,870 individuals served by homelessness prevention programs in 2012:

- * 56% were children and 19% were under the age of 5 (representing the largest segment of the population)
- * 10% of adults are veterans
- * 71% of adults were women
- * 38% of adults suffer from one or more disabling conditions

Race		
White	335	18%
Black or African American	1,464	78%
Asian	0	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	1%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	0	0%
Multiple races	60	3%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	1	0%

Persons and Households Served (2011—2012)				
	2011		2012	
Persons				
Adults	1,295	46%	820	44%
Children	1,525	54%	1,050	56%
Total Persons	2,820		1,870	
Households				
Without Children	357	35%	237	35%
With Children and Adults	674	65%	431	65%
With Only Children	0	0%	0	0%
Total Households	1,031		668	

Age Groups of Clients		
Under 5	356	19%
5-12	478	25%
13-17	216	12%
18-24	158	8%
25-34	260	14%
35-44	182	10%
45-54	148	8%
55-61	55	3%
62+	17	1%

Gender of Adults and Children		
Adult		
Adult– Males	237	29%
Adult Females	583	71%
Adult– Transgender	0	0%
Children		
Children– Male	587	56%
Children– Female	463	44%

Homeless Prevention

Of the individuals assisted by homelessness prevention programs in 2012:

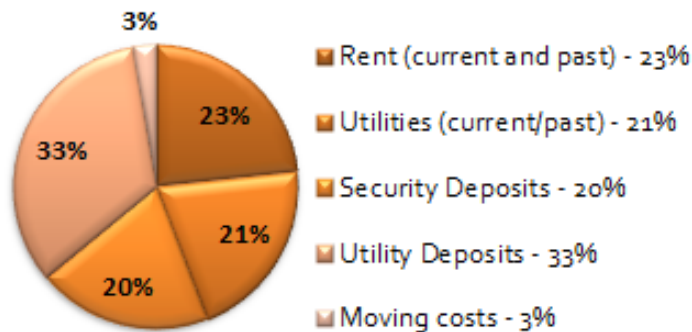
- ★ 15% of adults increased their total income
- ★ 10% of adults (ages 18 to 61) increased their earned income

5.1% of all persons who were served in a prevention program between 2010 and 2012 have become homeless since receiving prevention assistance.

Monthly Income of Adult Clients

	Income at Entry	Income at Latest Follow-up for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No Income	270	54	169
\$1—\$150	17	6	9
\$151—\$250	15	4	11
\$251—\$500	67	16	49
\$501—\$750	139	15	126
\$751—\$1,000	85	14	73
\$1,001—\$1,250	69	12	73
\$1,251—\$1,500	58	1	65
\$1,501—\$1,750	41	2	46
\$1,751—\$2,000	32	2	30
\$2,001 +	27	2	35
Unknown	0	5	1

In 2012 Prevention Funds Paid



Emergency Assistance

In 2010 the United Way of Greater Cincinnati joined the VESTA network with their funded Emergency Assistance Centers. The program assists the centers through the use of technology to more efficiently and effectively provide services to households in need. The goal of the program is focused on United Way's *Bold Goal of "helping families achieve financial stability"*.

By the end of 2012 PCL and United Way had completed the implementation of VESTA in all the Emergency Assistance Centers and Food Pantries where United Way provides funding either through their Call for Investment Funds, federal Emergency Food and Shelter Board Funds, and/or City of Cincinnati General Funds.

Though it is too early to effectively measure outcomes, the agencies, United Way and PCL feel extremely positive about the program and its serious potential to the community from no longer sustaining poverty to helping families achieve financial stability.

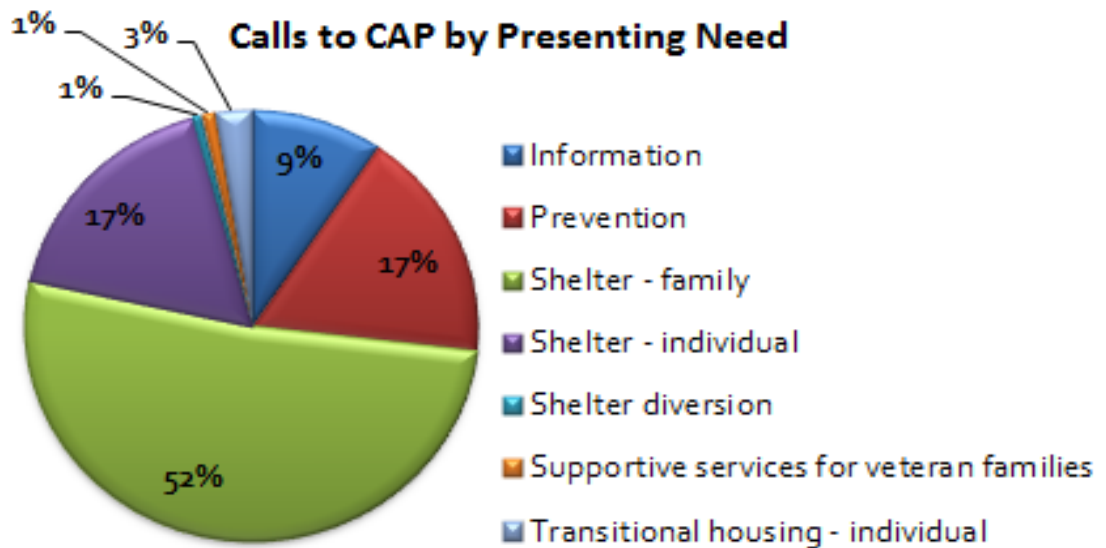
Persons and Households Served		
	2012	
Persons		
Adults	29,829	62%
Children	18,025	38%
Unknown Age	55	0%
Total Persons	47,909	
Households		
Without Children	13,091	62.1%
With Children and Adults	7,908	37.5%
With Only Children	40	0.2%
Unknown	32	0.2%
Total Households	21,071	

Age Groups of Clients		
Under 5	5,276	11%
5-12	8,281	17%
13-17	4,468	9%
18-24	5,113	11%
25-34	6,258	13%
35-44	5,625	12%
45-54	6,962	15%
55-61	3,369	7%
62+	2,502	5%
Unknown	55	0%

Race		
White	19,440	41%
Black or African American	26,573	56%
Asian	62	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	83	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	405	1%
Multiple races	1,169	2%
Don't Know/Refused/Missing	177	0%

Central Access Point

The Central Access Point (CAP) is the “front door” into many homeless housing and service programs. It is a central access point for assessment for homeless families seeking shelter or prevention services and recently for many homeless single men seeking shelter. CAP is a program of Strategies to End Homelessness. In 2012 CAP received 18,482 calls from 4,811 different callers.



Disposition of CAP Calls

Callers were told that the program they were seeking was full	3530	46%
Callers were not eligible for a program cap serves or could remain in their housing	863	11%
Callers were provided with information	1,523	20%
Callers were placed in a program (Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, HPRP, or Shelter Diversion) as appropriate for their need	1,382	18%
Callers received referrals to other CoC programs or shelters outside the area	369	5%

“The goal is to transform data into information, and information into insight”

Carly Fiorina – while Executive and President of Hewlett-Packard Co. (1999-2005)

Preparing the Annual Data Report is always a challenge for the staff of PCL. Compiling the data is one element. Understanding where the data came from and the environment surrounding the data is another. In summary, for this report, we are also providing some of the nuances to the data that we know so well as the data administrators for the reader to consider as you turn this information into insight about homelessness in Cincinnati.

1. The Street Outreach numbers increased in 2012. Meanwhile, the number of beds for single men in emergency shelters decreased during 2012 by 30 beds per night.
2. Street Outreach, unlike most programs, does not have a formal trigger to “exit” a client from their program. An exit for outreach is established either when the client elects to leave the program, moves, or has obtained housing through the program, in which case the worker stays with them a short time to ensure their stabilization in housing before closing the case. Therefore, the street outreach numbers were reduced by 42 persons who were in housing at the start of 2012 instead of “on the streets”.
3. The Emergency Shelter numbers decreased slightly in 2012. Noteworthy, however is the increase of persons in the cold shelter that housed 698 persons in the warmer winter of 2011 and 813 in the colder winter of 2012.
4. The Transitional Housing numbers increased in 2012. The number of beds in Transitional Housing in the community also increased by 158 additional beds.
5. The Permanent Housing numbers increased in 2012. The number of beds in Permanent Housing increased by 209 beds, but the occupancy rate for Permanent Housing declined from 95% in 2011 to 85% in 2012.



Did you know?

- ☞ The CoC data are used by HUD as the National HMIS Test Environment data.
- ☞ University Hospital uses VESTA homeless certificates to bill hospital services for homeless to indigent care funds.
- ☞ The extraordinary participation rate in HMIS helps the community receive annual grant funds.

Programs Participating in VESTA and in This Report:

Bethany House Services

Bethany Place
BHS Family Shelter
Family Transitions
BHS Hotel/Motel
SHP RRH Demo

Catholic Charities of Southwest Ohio

Emergency Assistance

Caracole, Inc.

Caracole House
Recovery Community
Shelter Plus Care

Community Access Agency

Emergency Assistance

Center for Independent Living Options, Inc.

Permanent Housing
Permanent Housing Expansion

Center for Respite Care

Center for Respite Care
Respite Permanent Housing
Respite Permanent Housing Expansion

Churches Active in Northside

Emergency Assistance

City Ministries

City Gospel Mission
Exodus
Magnolia

Cincinnati Union Bethel

Off-the-Streets Residential

Continuum of Care

Street Population
HPRP Prevention
HPRP RRH for Families

Drop Inn Center

Cold Shelter
Men's Entry Shelter
Men's Recovery Program
Men's Safe Shelter
Men's Step-Up Shelter
Transitional 6
Transitional Housing
Women's Shelter

Downtown Cincinnati, Inc.

Block By Block

Excel Development Corp.

Shelter Plus Care

Freestore/ Foodbank

Emergency Assistance
RRH for Singles (HPRP)
Scattered Site Permanent Housing
Transitional Housing
Shelter Diversion

Grace Place Catholic Worker Community

Grace Place

Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health

PATH Outreach

Interfaith Hospitality Network

Family Shelter
Transitional Housing

Inter Parish Ministry

Emergency Assistance

Jewish Family Services

Emergency Assistance
Shelter Diversion

Joseph House

Joseph House HUD and Per Diem

Lighthouse Youth Services

DHHS Scattered Sites
HUD Scattered Sites
Lighthouse on Highland
ODOD TLP
Outreach TLP
Permanent Housing
TLP Expansion
Reading TLP
Shelter Plus Care
Youth Crisis Center
Youth Outreach

Madisonville Education and Assistance Center

Emergency Assistance

Mercy Franciscan at St. John

ALI/Geiger, Josephine
Emergency Assistance
Temporary Housing Family Shelter
Shelter Diversion

Mercy Neighborhood Ministries

Emergency Assistance Crisis Assistance
Emergency Assistance Payee Program
Emergency Assistance Senior Services

Mental Health Access Point

Quick Access

OTR Community Housing

Buddy's Place
Jimmy Heath House
Recovery Hotel
Sharp Village
Shelter Plus Care
Spring Street

Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries

Dormitory
TH Leasing Pool 1 & 2
Permanent Housing 1 & 3
Supportive Services for Veteran Families

Over the Rhine Kitchen

Emergency Assistance Walnut Hills Pantry

Salvation Army

Emergency Assistance Hamilton County
Family Shelter
Transitional Housing
Permanent Housing
Shelter Diversion

St. Francis/St. Joseph

Catholic Worker House

Strategies to End Homelessness

Central Access Point

St. Vincent de Paul

Emergency Assistance
Shelter Diversion

Talbert House

HCHV Emergency Shelter
Mt. Airy Shelter
Mt. Airy Transitional Housing/Parkway Center
Shelter Plus Care
TAPP

Tom Geiger Guest House

Bokenkotter Permanent Housing
Josephine Permanent Housing

Tender Mercies

Transitional Housing
Non-HUD Funded Permanent Housing 2
Permanent Housing
Shelter Plus Care – Dana Hotel
Shelter Plus Care Harkavy Hall

Urban Appalachian Council

Emergency Assistance

Valley Interfaith Food and Clothing Center

Emergency Assistance

Volunteers of America

Cincinnati Veterans Resource Center

YWCA of Greater Cincinnati

Battered Women's Shelter*
Emergency Assistance of Eastern Area
HUD TLP for Single Women
TLP HUD DV Scattered Site Hamilton County*
Transitional Living 1 & 3*

**Per VAWA – The YWCA is not on the HMIS server but is on their own server (VESTA-YWCA) and aggregate data is provided for this report.*

the power of together

Homeless in Cincinnati - the 2012 Annual Data Report uses data collected through VESTA[®], a community based software system developed and supported by the Partnership Center, Ltd. (PCL).

VESTA is used by the Cincinnati/Hamilton County continuum of care for the homeless under the leadership of Strategies to End Homelessness as their Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This HMIS implementation proudly supports participation by all providers of homeless housing and services in the community including: street outreach, emergency shelters, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, health care for the homeless, and multiple services only programs.

In 2012 39 different agencies across Hamilton County participated in VESTA. PCL offers our sincere thanks to the 798 users who diligently collected and entered the data in this report. These people and agencies have worked diligently since 1999 to build a remarkable repository of quality data about homelessness in Cincinnati and Hamilton County in an effort to document the needs and issues of the people they serve and the outcomes and performance of the programs that serve them.

The local HMIS system is guided by an HMIS Advisory Committee who oversees the security and HMIS policies and procedures governing the collection of HMIS data. Members of the committee in 2012 were: Meradith Alspaugh (End Homelessness), John Briggs (OVGI), Mark McComas (PCL), John Roberts (MHR SB), Emily Hunt (PATH), Darlene Guess (FSPP), Linda Seiter (Caracole), Bren Blaine (Joseph House), Pat Hanrahan (Hamilton County), John Roberts (MHR SB)



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