2010 OHIO HOMELESSNESS REPORT

Coalition on Homelessness
and Housing in Ohio
COHHIO

**Year Three: A snapshot of
Ohio's homeless numbers during
a 24-hour period in 2010**

LEAD AUTHOR

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Erica Mulryan joined COHHIO in August 2006 as the Housing and Services Coordinator. Previously, 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 (A.M.) from the School of Social Service Administration at the University of Chicago.

REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

Jonda Clemings

Jonda Clemings started as COHHIO's Rural Housing Program Coordinator in May 2007. Jonda came from Newark, Ohio where she previously worked as Housing Coordinator for Moundbuilders Guidance Center, a community mental health agency. Jonda participated and held leadership roles in Knox County's Emergency Needs Coalition and Licking County Housing Initiatives – Continuum of Care groups where her passion for rural housing and homelessness issues developed. Jonda also represented these communities as part of the Mental Health Housing Leadership Institute and Rural Homeless Initiative of Southeastern and Central Ohio. Jonda received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Ashland University and Master of Science in Education in Social Agency Counseling II from Dayton University. Jonda is a licensed social worker.

Paula Jenkins

As COHHIO's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) coordinator, Paula Jenkins shares her knowledge of database technology with agencies gaining access to the Ohio-Balance-of-State HMIS. Through comprehensive trainings, she helps participating agencies enter data and establish standards for data quality. In addition, Paula assists with HMIS data analysis and development of its policies and procedures. Her extensive knowledge of computer science stems from her customer service experience with AmeriCorps*VISTA, handling software application questions. Paula also worked as a project manager with Compuserve and a customer support engineer for Lucent Technologies. Paula earned a BS degree in Computer Science from Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey.

Genelle Denzin

Originally from Louisiana, Genelle moved to Columbus from Youngstown where she was working part-time managing the HMIS system for HPRP at Youngstown State University. Genelle has worked in information technology and database analysis for over ten years and uses her technical skills to help serve those who will benefit from HPRP legislation. In her spare time, Genelle has participated with various grassroots community organizing projects dealing with issues like human rights, government accountability, independent media, and environmental issues.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the findings from the third annual statewide count of homeless persons in Ohio. Primarily utilizing 2010 Point-in-Time Count data, this report offers an analysis of changes in homeless numbers over three years in Ohio. All data represent numbers of people experiencing homelessness during a 24-hour period on January 26, 2010.

Key findings:

- 12,407 Ohioans were homeless on a single night in 2010, 2.4% less than in 2009 and 3.2% less than 2008
- 10,576 homeless Ohioans were in shelters or transitional housing in 2010, 3.5% less than in 2009, but 2.4% more than 2008
- 1,831 Ohioans were on the street in 2010, 5% more than in 2009, but 26.6% less than in 2008
- Family homelessness decreased 1.9% between 2008 and 2009 and another 1.7% between 2009 and 2010
- Individual homelessness declined 2.8% from 2009, and decreased 24.3% from 2008

The timing of the 2010 Ohio Homelessness Report is significant because it comes in the midst of the worst recession since the Great Depression. The very slight decline in total homelessness and insignificant change in family homelessness specifically, point to the likelihood that the recession is negatively impacting our most vulnerable citizens, and in some cases, may even be leading to homelessness. Although the downward trends in homelessness statewide should not be discounted, when considered in light of new, extensive homelessness prevention and re-housing resources, these slight decreases seem to only be telling part of the story.

As we continue to tangle with the current economic crisis and attempt to implement national and state policies that may make a positive impact, it will be imperative that we keep concerns about our most vulnerable citizens at the forefront. New resources, like the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), have helped ensure that homelessness in Ohio hasn't worsened, but it will be important that we ensure ongoing access to such resources in the future, so that Ohio communities can get back on the track of reducing homelessness for everyone.

INTRODUCTION

With the 2010 Ohio Homelessness Report, we now have three years of data on homelessness in individual Ohio communities and across the state. Collectively these data can begin to help us to discern trends and patterns in homeless numbers statewide and at community levels. Moreover, after three years of conducting aligned Point-in-Time (PIT) counts and producing this report, Ohio communities are participating in homeless counts in greater numbers than ever seen and appear to be submitting the highest quality data to date. We must caution, however, that a fundamental flaw will always exist in these data even as the quality in collecting them grows. That is, the numbers are strict and static, reflecting only those homeless people who can be seen and counted on a single night of the year.

Limitations noted, this report provides an overview of statewide 2010 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count data on as well comparisons to 2009 data, and discussion of any discernable trends over the three years of the report and statewide PIT counts. Although each section will only provide data for the nine Ohio Continua of Care (CoCs), county-level data is available in the appendices.

FINDINGS

Total Homeless

On one night in 2010, 12,407 Ohioans were homeless. With 12,708[+] persons homeless in 2009, the 2010 data represent the second year of declines in total homelessness in Ohio – a 2.4% decline between 2009 and 2010 and a 0.8% decline between 2008 and 2009. Although the decreases are small, they still represent a slight downward trend in homelessness.

The greatest decreases in total homelessness were reported in the Cincinnati/Hamilton County Continuum of Care (CoC), with 10.6% fewer homeless than in 2009, and the Balance of State CoC with a 4.5% decrease. In contrast, Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC showed a 4.9% increase over 2009's homeless numbers. Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC saw the largest decreases between 2008 and 2010, with 54.5% and 22.5% decreases, respectively; but while Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC's decrease held between 2009 and 2010, Canton/Massillon/Alliance Stark County CoC had a slight 3.7% increase between 2009 and 2010. The Toledo/Lucas County CoC and the Balance of State CoC experienced the largest increases in homelessness between 2008 and 2010 (25% and 12.3%).

12,407 Ohioans were homeless on a single night in 2010.

At the CoC level, communities experienced unique changes in homeless numbers over the past three years. Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC, for example, reported a decrease between 2008 and 2009, only to have their homeless numbers grow again in 2010. Other CoCs experienced patterns of increasing or decreasing homelessness. In particular, Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC, Columbus/Franklin County CoC, and Toledo/Lucas County CoC all reported increases in homelessness every year between 2008 and 2010. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC, Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC each experienced three years of decreases in total homelessness. Interestingly, the Balance of State CoC was the only one to report a decrease in homelessness between 2009 and 2010, but an increase between 2008 and 2009.

[+] Select data presented in the *2009 Ohio Homelessness Report* were revised following the report release. The data throughout this report reflect those changes.

TOTAL HOMELESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE					
	Total Homeless 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	839	39	4.9%	105	14.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/ Stark County CoC	417	15	3.7%	-500	-54.5%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	1008	-120	-10.6%	-125	-11.0%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2187	-49	-2.2%	-85	-3.7%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1387	7	0.5%	46	3.4%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	857	-4	-0.5%	-27	-3.1%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	974	29	3.1%	195	25.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	183	-3	-1.6%	-53	-22.5%
Balance of State CoC	4555	-215	-4.5%	500	12.3%
TOTAL	12407	-301	-2.4%	-414	-3.2%

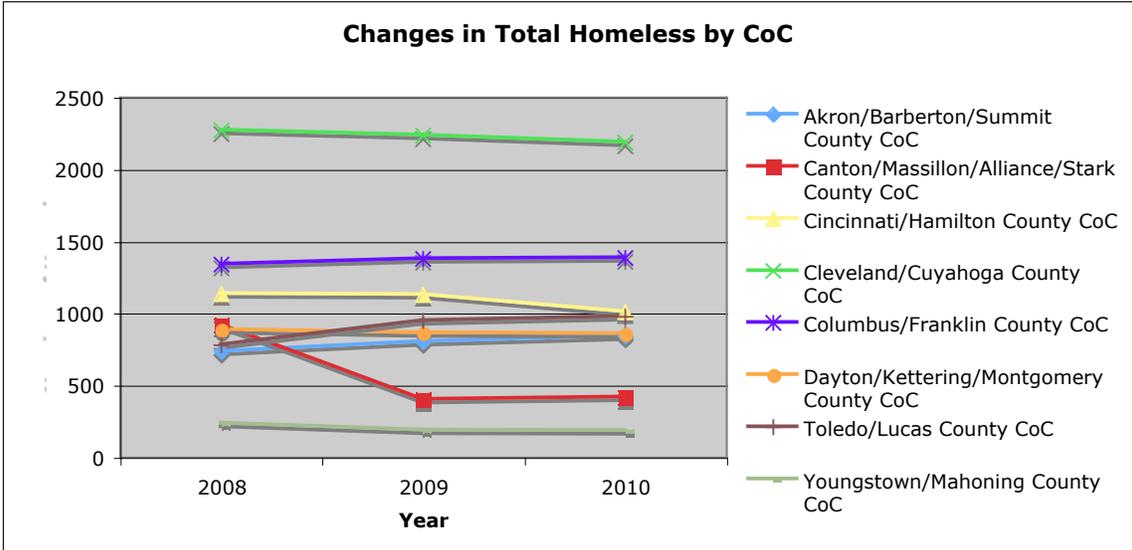Table 1: Total Homeless by Continuum of Care
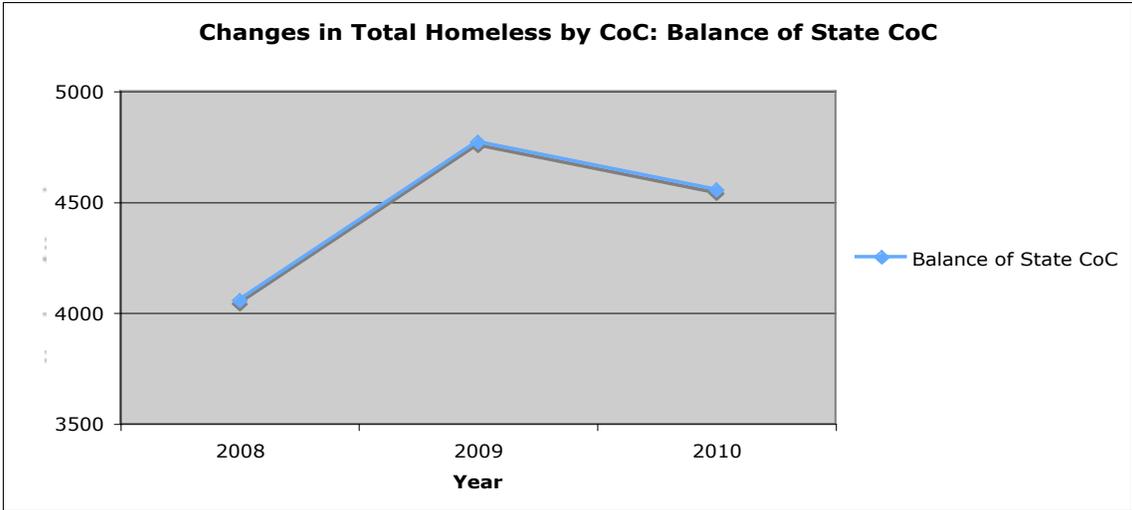

Figure 1: Changes in Total Homeless by CoC

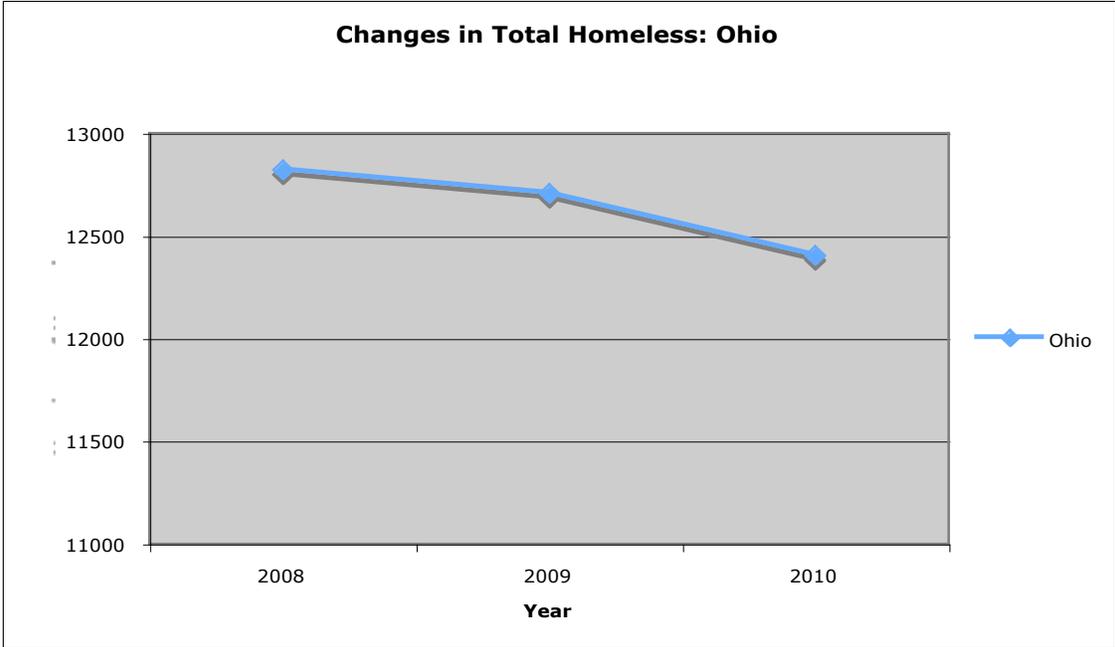Figure 2: Changes in Total Homeless by CoC: Balance of State CoC

Figure 3: Changes in Total Homeless: Ohio

Sheltered Homeless

In 2010, 10,576 of Ohio's total homeless population were sheltered homeless, residing in emergency shelters and/or transitional housing programs. The 2010 numbers represent a 3.5% decrease from 2009's sheltered homeless but a slight (2.4%) increase over those of 2008. Overall, Ohio's sheltered homeless numbers have not changed significantly over the past three years.

10,576 homeless were in shelters or transitional housing.

Aligning with patterns for total homelessness, Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC, Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC all experienced annual declines in sheltered homeless for the past three years. Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC and Toledo/Lucas County CoC both reported increases each year. Only Columbus/Franklin County CoC and the Balance of State CoC reported increases between 2008 and 2009, but decreases between 2009 and 2010.

SHELTERED HOMELESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE					
	Sheltered Homeless 2010	**Change from 2009**	**Percent Change from 2009**	**Change from 2008**	**Percent Change from 2008**
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	661	3	0.5%	56	9.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	364	39	12.0%	-40	-9.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	933	-160	-14.6%	-145	-13.5%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2049	-56	-2.7%	-72	-3.4%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1253	-19	-1.5%	29	2.4%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	831	-16	-1.9%	-23	-2.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	844	117	16.1%	253	42.8%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	179	-1	-0.6%	-46	-20.4%
Balance of State CoC	3462	-296	-7.8%	237	7.3%
TOTAL	10576	-144	-3.5%	249	2.4%

Table 2: Sheltered Homeless by Continuum of Care

Unsheltered Homeless

In contrast to the sheltered homeless numbers, Ohio communities saw a 5% increase in unsheltered homeless persons in 2010, with a total of 1,831 unsheltered on one night. However, this was still a very large decrease from 2008; 663 fewer persons were counted as unsheltered in 2010, a decrease statewide of 26%.

1,831 persons were on the streets on one night in 2010.

Although the majority of CoCs reported increased unsheltered homeless in 2010, only Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC experienced an increase both years. In contrast, Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC and Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC reported annual declines in unsheltered homelessness between 2008 and 2010. The vast majority of CoCs saw unsheltered homelessness decrease between 2008 and 2009, but increase between 2009 and 2010. And for some of these communities, namely Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, Columbus/Franklin County CoC, and Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, the recent increases wiped out the previous years' decline.

UNSHELTERED HOMELESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE

	Unsheltered Homeless 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	178	36	25.4%	49	38.0%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	53	-24	-31.2%	-460	-89.7%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	75	40	114.3%	20	36.4%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	138	7	5.3%	-13	-8.6%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	134	26	24.1%	17	14.5%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	26	12	85.7%	-4	-13.3%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	130	-88	-40.4%	-58	-30.9%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	4	-2	-33.3%	-7	-63.6%
Balance of State CoC	1093	81	8.0%	-207	-15.9%
TOTAL	1831	88	5.0%	-663	-26.6%

Table 3: Unsheltered Homeless by Continuum of Care
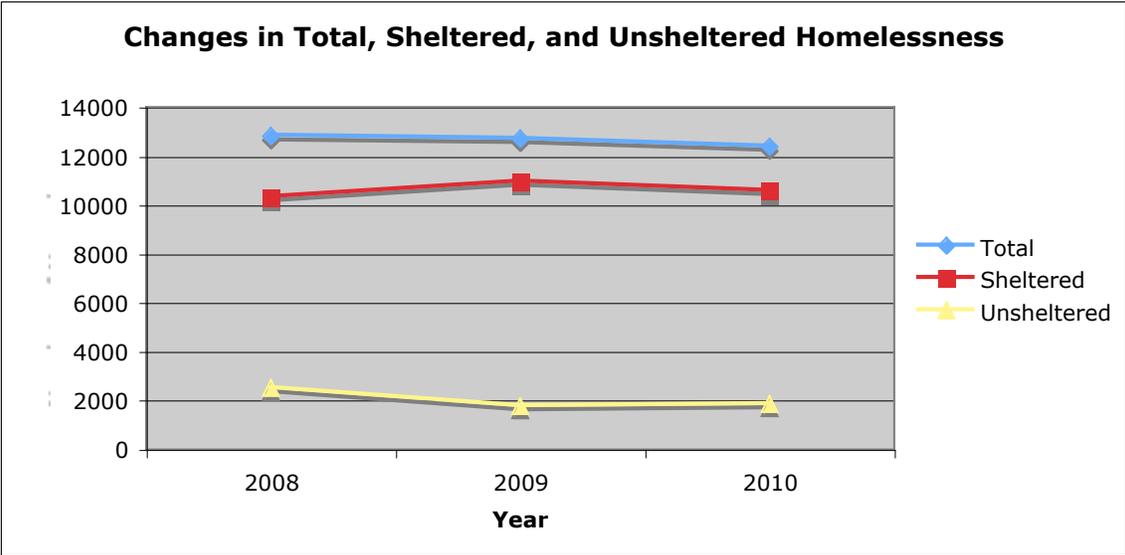
Figure 4: Changes in Total, Sheltered, and Unsheltered Homelessness

Family Homelessness

In 2010, Ohio reported 4,813 persons in families experiencing homelessness during the PIT count. This represents a 1.7% decrease from 2009 numbers, and a decrease of 3.6% from 2008.

Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC and the Balance of State CoC reported increases in family homelessness both in 2009 and 2010, while Canton/Massillon/ Alliance/Stark County CoC, Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, Dayton/Kettering/ Montgomery County, and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC reported decreases both years. As in years past, the Balance of State CoC had the largest proportion of homeless in families (55%), with Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC and Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark not far behind with family homelessness making up 43% and 41% of their total homeless, respectively. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC and Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, at 21% and 30%, had the smallest proportions of family homelessness. Columbus/Franklin County CoC reported an increase in 2010 family homelessness, in contrast to a decrease the previous year, but the recent upswing was less than the previous year's decline, resulting in an overall drop in family homeless numbers between 2008 and 2010 of approximately 10%.

> **4,813 parents and children were homeless in 2010.**

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE					
	Homeless Persons in Families 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	280	29	11.6%	33	13.4%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	169	-6	-3.4%	-232	-57.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	298	-61	-17.0%	-92	-23.6%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	459	-34	-6.9%	7	1.5%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	437	50	12.9%	-53	-10.8%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	266	-69	-20.6%	-98	-26.9%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	314	-34	-9.8%	53	20.3%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	79	-21	-21.0%	-36	-31.3%
Balance of State CoC	2511	65	2.7%	228	10.0%
TOTAL	4813	-81	-1.7%	-180	-3.6%

Table 4: Family Homelessness by Continuum of Care
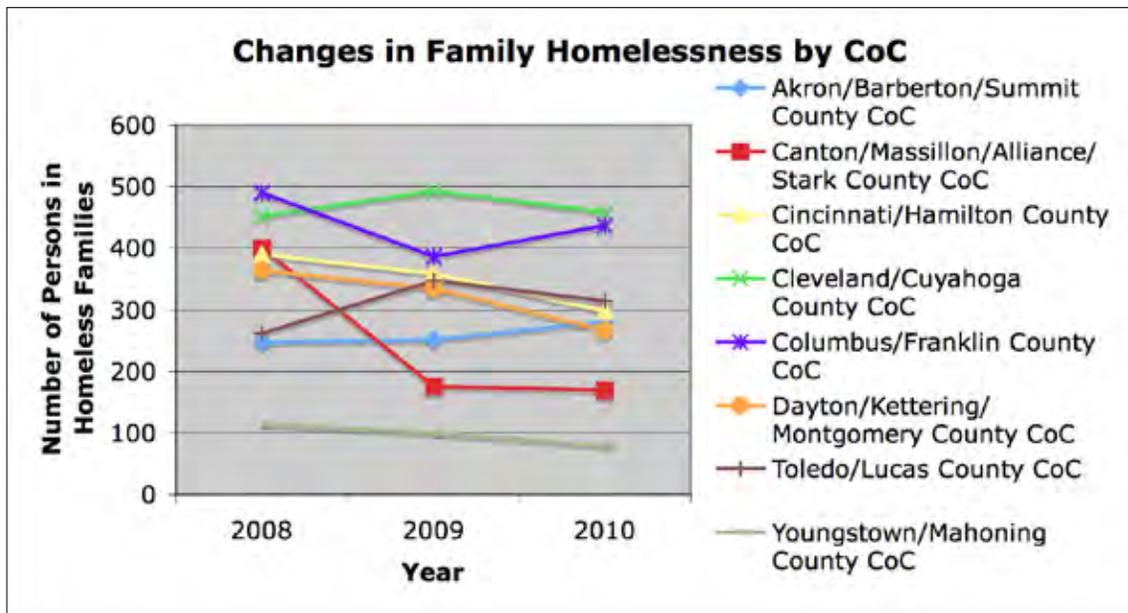
Figure 5: Changes in Family Homelessness by CoC
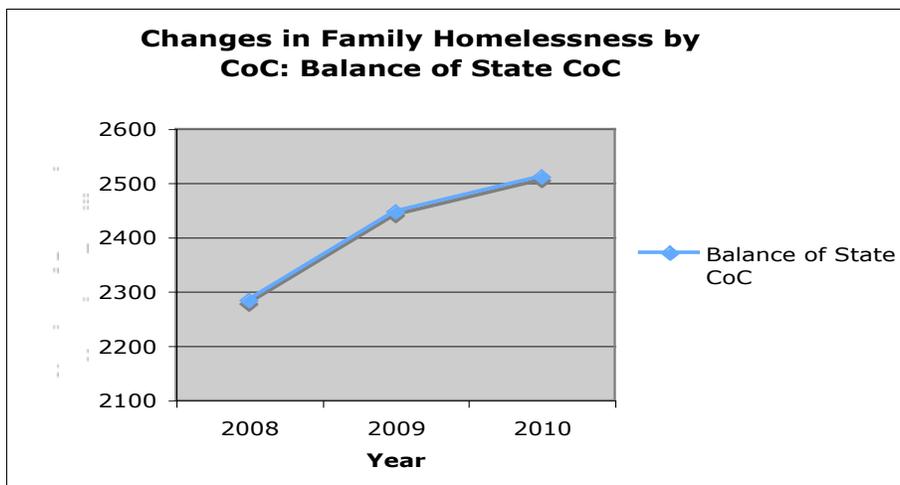
Figure 6: Changes in Family Homelessness by CoC: Balance of State CoC

Changes in Family Homelessness: Ohio
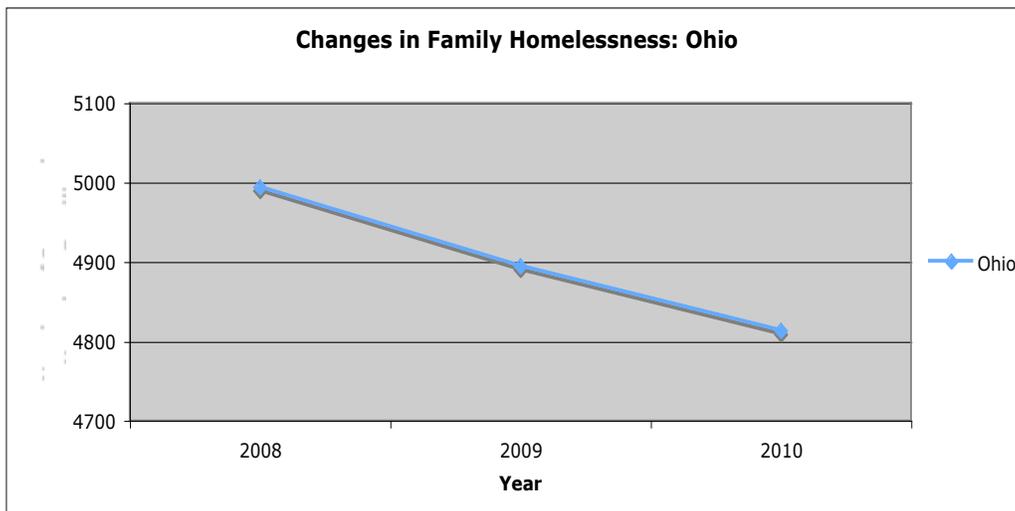
Figure 7: Changes in Family Homelessness: Ohio

Individual Homelessness

On one night in 2010, 7,594 individuals experienced homelessness in Ohio. This is a 2.8% decrease from 2009's individual homeless numbers, and a drastic 24.4% decline from 2008. The greatest decreases in individual homelessness occurred in the Balance of State CoC, which reported a 12% decrease, and Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, which had a 7.7% decrease. Additionally, both of these communities experienced decreases in individual homelessness between 2008 and 2010; an 8.8% decrease for the Balance of State CoC and a 4.4% decrease for Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC.

> **7,594 individuals experienced homelessness on a single night in 2010.**

Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC, Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC, and Toledo/Lucas County CoC experienced three years of increasing individual homelessness. Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC reported a 14.8% increase between 2008 and 2010 and Dayton/Kettering/ Montgomery County CoC had a 13.7% increase. The remaining CoCs reported varying levels of increases and decreases over the three years.

INDIVIDUAL HOMELESSNESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE					
	Individual Homelessness 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	559	10	1.8%	72	14.8%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	248	21	9.3%	-268	-51.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	710	-59	-7.7%	-33	-4.4%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	1728	-15	-0.9%	-92	-5.1%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	950	-43	-4.3%	99	11.6%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	591	65	12.4%	71	13.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	660	63	10.6%	142	27.4%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	104	18	20.9%	-17	-14.0%
Balance of State CoC	2044	-280	-12.0%	-198	-8.8%
TOTAL	7594	-220	-2.8%	-2446	-24.4%

Table 5: Individual Homelessness by Continuum of Care
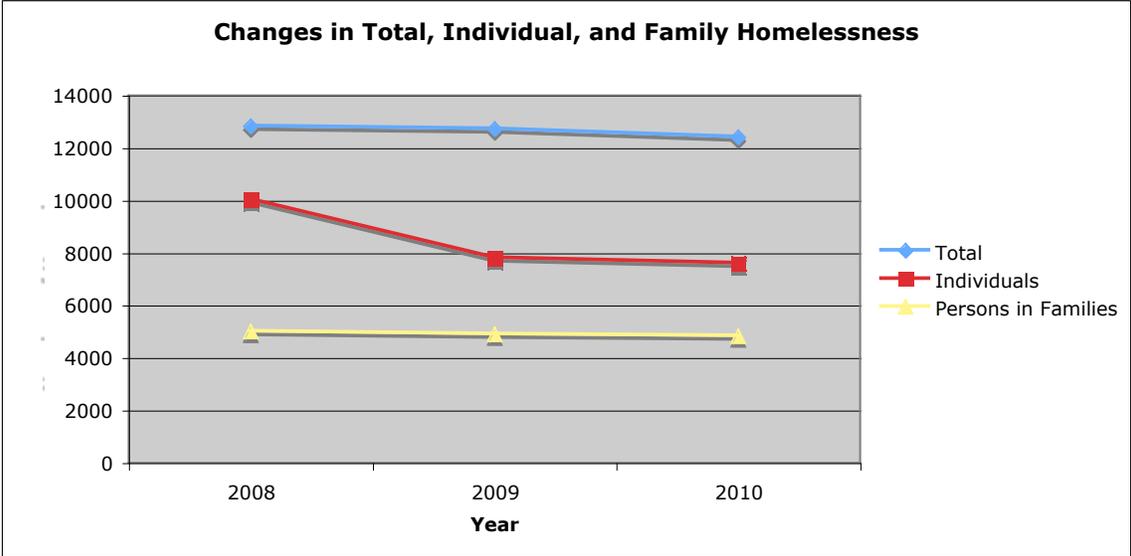
Figure 8: Changes in Total, Individual, and Family Homelessness

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

Chronically Homeless

2,161 persons in Ohio were chronically homeless on one night in 2010. Chronically homeless persons are unaccompanied, disabled individuals who have been homeless for one continuous year or on at least four occasions in the past three years. In Ohio, Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC and the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC had the largest proportion of chronically homeless persons, making up 29.4% and 30% of their total homeless populations, respectively. Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC's chronically homeless proportion remained static between 2009 and 2010, although they had a slight increase over 2008 when they reported 24% of the total homeless population as chronically homeless. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC experienced a slight increase in chronically homeless in 2010 as well, but the current percentage of chronically homeless persons is still slightly smaller than that of 2008. As a whole, the state's chronically homeless numbers decreased an insignificant 1.2% from 2009, but decreased 11.1% from 2008.

17% of the homeless population was chronically homeless.

Over the past several years the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has placed an emphasis on expanding homeless services programming, particularly permanent supportive housing (PSH) targeted to chronically homeless persons. Given the significant decrease in chronic homelessness between 2008 and 2010, it seems likely that these efforts have had a positive impact in Ohio.

CHRONICALLY HOMLESS BY CONTINUUM OF CARE					
	Chronically Homeless 2010	**Change from 2009**	**Percent Change from 2009**	**Change from 2008**	**Percent Change from 2008**
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	156	55	54.5%	-27	-14.8%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	17	-38	-69.1%	-102	-85.7%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	303	35	13.1%	34	12.6%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	642	58	9.9%	-56	-8.0%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	276	5	1.9%	-174	-38.7%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	83	31	59.6%	9	12.2%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	242	-70	-22.4%	-3	-1.2%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	13	6	85.7%	-16	-55.2%
Balance of State CoC	429	-108	-20.1%	65	17.9%
TOTAL	2161	-26	-1.2%	-270	-11.1%

Table 6: Chronic Homelessness by Continuum of Care

Homeless with Severe Mental Illness

In 2010, 1,968 persons who were homeless in Ohio were identified as having severe mental illness (SMI). This subpopulation makes up 15.9% of Ohio's total homeless population and 18.6% of the sheltered homeless population. Since subpopulation information, except on chronic homelessness, is only collected for sheltered homeless, the 18.6% proportion of sheltered homeless with SMI is a more accurate reflection of the prevalence of this subpopulation.

1,968 homeless persons had severe mental illness.

The 2010 estimates of homeless with SMI represent a slight decline from 2009 (-1.6%) and a slightly larger decline from 2008 (-2.6%). The largest decreases occurred in Akron/ Barberton/Summit County CoC (25.7% and 57.7% decreases) and the Toledo/Lucas County CoC (45.2% and 51.4% decreases). Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC reported an increase in homeless with SMI of 121.4% over 2009 and 79.7% over 2008. Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC also reported large increases, but their small numbers overall skew the percentage increases.

In general, it appears that Ohio is experiencing a slight downward trend in numbers of homeless with SMI. Similar to recent declines in numbers of chronic homelessness, it seems likely that the decreases in SMI numbers are, in part, a reflection of Ohio service providers' success in continuing to develop permanent supportive housing units, which are largely targeted to homeless individuals and families with disabilities and long-term homelessness.

SEVERELY MENTALLY ILL					
	Severely Mentally Ill 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	101	-35	-25.7%	-138	-57.7%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	101	3	3.1%	-39	-27.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	230	-4	-1.7%	15	7.0%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	385	-30	-7.2%	-80	-17.2%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	223	-13	-5.5%	-55	-19.8%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	248	136	121.4%	110	79.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	103	-85	-45.2%	-109	-51.4%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	33	10	43.5%	3	10.0%
Balance of State CoC	544	-14	-2.5%	240	78.9%
TOTAL	1968	-32	-1.6%	-53	-2.6%

Table 7: Severely Mentally Ill

Homeless with Chronic Substance Abuse Issues

23% of Ohio's homeless population had chronic substance abuse issues.

In 2010, 2,870 homeless persons were identified as having chronic substance abuse issues during the PIT count, representing 23% of the overall homeless population and 27% of the sheltered homeless population. Statewide, this is a 3.3% decrease from 2009 and a 9.4% decrease from 2008. Six of nine Ohio CoCs reported decreases in these numbers between 2009 and 2010, while seven CoCs experienced decreases between 2008 and 2010. The largest decreases were reported in the Toledo/Lucas County CoC (20.3% and 32.2% decreases) and Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC (26.7% and 58.2% decreases). Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC was the only one to report increases in chronic substance abusers between 2008 and 2010, with a 90.3% increase over 2008 numbers and a 148.3% increase over 2009.

CHRONIC SUBSTANCE ABUSERS					
	Chronic Substance Abusers 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	196	-28	-12.5%	-63	-24.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	73	8	12.3%	-29	-28.4%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	429	19	4.6%	-2	-0.5%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	896	-129	-12.6%	-192	-17.7%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	246	-25	-9.2%	-178	-42.0%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	293	175	148.3%	139	90.3%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	181	-46	-20.3%	-86	-32.2%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	33	-12	-26.7%	-46	-58.2%
Balance of State CoC	523	-61	-10.5%	160	44.1%
TOTAL	2870	-99	-3.3%	-297	-9.4%

Table 8: Chronic Substance Abusers

Homeless Veterans

In 2010, Ohio CoC's reported an overall 2.1% decrease in the number of homeless veterans; *967 veterans were homeless on one night in 2010.* This represents about 7% of the total homeless population, and 9% of total sheltered homeless. The largest decreases in homeless veterans were reported in Columbus/Franklin County CoC, which experienced a 38% decrease in their numbers between 2009 and 2010. However, they had a 5% increase in reported homeless veterans between 2008 and 2009. Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC saw the largest increases in veterans' homelessness between and 2008 and 2010; they reported a 96% increase between 2009 and 2010 and a 276.9% increase between 2008 and 2010.

Although these may seem like large increases and decreases in reported homeless veterans numbers, it should be noted that until recently little emphasis was placed on conducting accurate counts of homeless veterans. As a result, CoC's have tended to report homeless veterans numbers of varying quality. Beginning in 2008 though, the federal government, including the White House and the Department of Veterans Affairs, began to focus more on addressing veteran homelessness. This included expanding the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) program and providing 10,000 additional vouchers for homeless veterans in 2009, for a total of 20,000 nationally, as well as improving work related to accurate counts of homeless veterans[i].

> **967 veterans were homeless on a single night in 2010.**

VETERANS					
	Veterans 2010	**Change from 2009**	**Percent Change from 2009**	**Change from 2008**	**Percent Change from 2008**
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	49	24	96.0%	36	276.9%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	10	-4	-28.6%	-5	-33.3%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	123	-16	-11.5%	-17	-12.1%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	355	-7	-1.9%	-30	-7.8%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	88	-54	-38.0%	-47	-34.8%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	139	64	85.3%	38	37.6%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	46	-21	-31.3%	-2	-4.2%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	11	0	0.0%	-12	-52.2%
Balance of State CoC	146	-7	-4.6%	54	58.7%
TOTAL	967	-21	-2.1%	15	1.6%

Table 9: Veterans

Homeless Persons with HIV/AIDS

94 homeless persons reported being HIV positive on a single night in 2010.

In the 2010 PIT Count, Ohio communities reported 94 homeless persons with HIV/AIDS. This is a slight 5.1% decrease from 2009 and a lesser decrease (-2.1%) from 2008. These numbers of persons with HIV/AIDS represent a minimal 0.8% of the total homeless population, and only 0.9% of sheltered homeless.

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.

PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS					
	Persons with HIV/AIDS 2010	Change from 2009	Percent Change from 2009	Change from 2008	Percent Change from 2008
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	8	-8	-50.0%	3	60.0%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	3	2	200.0%	2	200.0%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	26	7	36.8%	3	13.0%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	12	-13	-52.0%	-8	-40.0%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	32	-1	-3.0%	2	6.7%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	5	5	500.0%	-1	-16.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	0	-3	-100.0%	-8	-100.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Balance of State CoC	8	6	300.0%	5	166.7%
TOTAL	94	-5	-5.1%	-2	-2.1%

Table 10: Persons with HIV/AIDS

Homeless Victims of Domestic Violence

1,290 homeless persons, or 10% of the total homeless population, were identified as victims of domestic violence (DV) on one night in 2010. This is virtually unchanged from 2009, and represents only a slight increase from 2008 estimates. CoC's statewide reported widely differing trends in local numbers of DV victims. For example, Cleveland/ Cuyahoga County CoC indicated a 25.5% decrease in DV victims between 2009 and 2010, while Canton/Massillon/ Alliance/Stark County CoC reported a 58.3% increase. Only Toledo/Lucas County CoC and the Balance of State CoC reported increases in DV numbers for each year of the statewide PIT counts. All other CoCs experienced various increases and decreases in their DV numbers.

1,290 people were homeless as a result of fleeing domestic violence in 2010.

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
	Victims of DV 2010	**Change from 2009**	**Percent Change from 2009**	**Change from 2008**	**Percent Change from 2008**
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	102	2	2.0%	-97	-48.7%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	57	21	58.3%	6	11.8%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	179	-22	-10.9%	6	3.5%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	120	-41	-25.5%	-7	-5.5%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	121	-13	-9.7%	3	2.5%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	85	8	10.4%	-2	-2.3%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	121	7	6.1%	35	40.7%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	21	-2	-8.7%	-27	-56.3%
Balance of State CoC	484	30	6.6%	164	51.3%
TOTAL	1290	-10	-0.8%	81	6.7%

Table 11: Victims of Domestic Violence

Homeless Unaccompanied Youth

48 unaccompanied youth were in shelters or on the streets on a single night in 2010.

Decreasing 42.9% from 2009, 48 unaccompanied youth were homeless on one night in 2010. This is a decrease of 80.8% from 2008. These numbers also represent a decline in the proportion of the statewide homeless population who were unaccompanied youth from 1% in 2009 to about 0.4% in 2010. The largest numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth were reported in the Columbus/Franklin County CoC and the Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC, both of which reported 9 homeless youth. Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC and Toledo/Lucas County CoC each reported no unaccompanied homeless youth. In 2008, both of these CoC's had no unaccompanied youth (Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC) or very small reported numbers (Two youth in Toledo/Lucas Couty CoC).

The data on unaccompanied homeless youth should be deemed very limited, at best. Communities continue to have significant difficulties accurately counting this population, and experts in the field believe these numbers to be a severe undercount.

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH					
	Unaccompanied Youth 2010	**Change from 2009**	**Percent Change from 2009**	**Change from 2008**	**Percent Change from 2008**
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	8	-36	-81.8%	-164	-95.4%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	7	1	16.7%	-15	-68.2%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	8	8	800.0%	8	800.0%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	9	-10	-52.6%	-13	-59.1%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	3	-4	-57.1%	1	50.0%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	0	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	9	4	80.0%	0	0.0%
Balance of State CoC	4	1	33.3%	-17	-80.9%
TOTAL	48	-36	-42.9%	-202	-80.8%

Table 12: Unaccompanied Youth

DATA SOURCES

As with previous *Ohio Homelessness Reports,* current Point-in-Time (PIT) counts provided the vast majority of data on local homelessness. Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) and Housing Inventory Charts (HIC) were used to conduct data quality checks on submitted PIT count numbers as needed. Lastly, for a small number of communities within the Balance of State CoC that did not conduct PIT counts in 2010, HIC and HMIS data were used to provide PIT estimates of sheltered homeless.

Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless
In 2003, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) began requiring regularly occurring counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons for those Continua of Care (CoCs) applying for McKinney-Vento funding through the Continuum of Care (CoC) application process[ii]. Specifically, HUD mandated that CoCs produce statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time[iii]. These counts must be conducted at least every two years during the last ten days of January. Generally, this process of counting homeless persons for a one-day period is called a *Point-in-Time (PIT) count.*

Ohio CoC's conducted the first aligned statewide PIT count in January 2008. Statewide counts were conducted again in 2009 and 2010, with greater participation from rural communities every year.

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 Ohio PIT Count 2010.

For unsheltered homeless
- Street Count/Public Places Count
- Service-Based Screening/Interview
- Some combination of both methods

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

Ohio Point-In-Time Count 2010 participants collected basic data on unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons, as mandated by HUD, including[iv]:

For unsheltered homeless
- Number of adults, children, and unaccompanied youth who are unsheltered
- Number of adults and unaccompanied youth who meet the definition of chronic homelessness

For sheltered homeless
- Number of adults, children, and unaccompanied youth in emergency shelters and transitional housing
- Number of adults and children considered to be: chronically homeless, seriously mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied youth

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.

Homeless Management Information Systems Data
CoCs and providers receiving homeless assistance funding through HUD or the Ohio Department of Development are mandated to enter individual-level information on persons who utilize their services into a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)[v]. COHHIO pulled HMIS data for 1/26/10 for emergency shelters and transitional housing providers in BOSCOC counties that did not conduct PIT counts in 2010. This provided numbers of persons and households in shelters and transitional housing programs in those counties, but did not provide any unsheltered data or subpopulations information (chronic homeless, unaccompanied youth, SMI, chronic substance abuser, veterans, DV). For 2010, BOSCOC HMIS data was only used for four counties.

Housing Inventory Charts
As part of the Continuum of Care application for federal funding, HUD requires that communities conduct annual inventories of emergency shelter, transitional housing, safe haven, rapid re-housing, and permanent housing units/beds targeted to homeless persons. COHHIO compared PIT count data against Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) information for BOSCOC communities to ensure consistency in reported numbers. In addition, three counties in the Balance of State CoC submitted neither PIT count data nor utilized HMIS for submission as part of this report. HIC information was used to estimate numbers of sheltered homeless for these communities.

METHODOLOGY

All urban CoCs and Balance of State CoC communities submitted 2010 PIT count data to COHHIO via an online survey tool. The data was then compiled and COHHIO conducted data quality checks on all CoCs' reported numbers. This included comparing 2010 PIT numbers to previous years numbers, reviewing the organizations for which data was submitted, comparing sheltered numbers to HMIS data for the same date, and comparing sheltered numbers to numbers of beds and utilization rates listed in current Housing Inventory Charts. For those communities that did not submit PIT count data, COHHIO utilized available HMIS data or HIC information to provide sheltered homeless estimates. Once data was corrected and any irregularities explained COHHIO began simple analysis of the numbers – calculating state totals, proportions, and changes from 2008, 2009, and 2010.

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

There are challenges in using HMIS and Housing Inventory Charts as well, even when used in a data quality check capacity. These limitations are largely related to errors that accompany data entry at the program and community levels.

2010 Changes and Challenges

Over the past three years, Ohio CoC's have continued to improve their PIT count data quality, thus improving the overall quality and accuracy of the Ohio Homelessness Report. Additionally, the BOSCOC has greatly improved community participation in the Ohio PIT Count since 2008. In 2010, only seven communities failed to submit local PIT count data, down from eight in 2009 and 18 in 2008. COHHIO expects this BOSCOC PIT count non-participation level to, at minimum, hold steady, but possibly decrease further in future years.

Large snowstorms blanketed communities across the state in 2009, contributing that year to a 30% decline in unsheltered homeless numbers. During the 2010 Ohio PIT Count, however, Ohio CoCs experienced relatively mild winter weather and reported a 5% increase in unsheltered counts. Better weather may have contributed to a slightly more accurate count overall as well, as volunteers and staff are more likely to follow through on PIT count commitments when the weather complies.

The overarching challenge for all Ohio CoCs is to consistently conduct quality PIT counts that provide communities with accurate pictures of local homelessness. After three years of conducting aligned statewide PIT counts, and making continued improvements to the process and methods, it seems that work is still needed. Significant fluctuations in numbers of unsheltered homeless and individual homelessness point to the need for higher quality counts in particular. For example, some Ohio CoCs reported one-year decreases in unsheltered homeless from 31% (Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County Coc) to 40% (Toledo/Lucas County CoC), while others indicated increases between 25% (Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC) and 114% (Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC). The numbers of homeless individuals decreased in 2010 by 12% for the BOSCOC, but increased 20% in Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC.

However, annual fluctuations and community-level variance aside, the leveling off of total homelessness and family homelessness statewide are cause for some concern. In the 2009 Ohio Homeless Report we noted that homelessness is generally considered a lagging indicator, meaning that factors that contribute to homelessness affect data only after a certain period of time has passed. Although there was a slight (-3%) decline in total homelessness between 2008 and 2009, we warned that communities should be prepared for a shift in trends[vi]. According to 2010 PIT count data, this prediction may be ringing true. As outlined previously, total homelessness statewide decreased a mere 2.4% between 2009 and 2010, and, most concerning, family homelessness only decreased by 1.6%.

Key findings from the 2010 Ohio PIT Count:

- The total number of homeless decreased a slight 2.4%, with 12,407 persons homeless in 2010
    - However, Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC and Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC reported increases of 4.9% and 3.7%, respectively
    - Homeless subpopulations numbers remained virtually unchanged

- The number of persons in homeless families with children decreased an insignificant 1.6% in 2010
    - Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC and Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC reported the largest decreases, around 20%
    - Columbus/Franklin County CoC and Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC reported increases of 12.9% and 11.5%, respectively

- Individual homelessness decreased 2.8%
    - Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC and Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC reported the largest increases, 20.9% and 12.3%, respectively
    - The Balance of State CoC experienced the largest decrease, 12%

CONCLUSION

Statewide, the total number of homeless decreased slightly in 2010, with 12,407 persons homeless. Similarly, numbers of homeless individuals decreased only slightly, by 2.8%, Unfortunately, the numbers of persons in families who were homeless was virtually unchanged, with a 1.6% decrease.

With the *2010 Ohio Homelessness Report,* we now have three years of data on homelessness in individual Ohio communities and across the state. This year is critical because it marks the first time that we are able to attempt to discern trends and patterns in homeless numbers statewide. Moreover, after three years of conducting aligned PIT counts and producing this report, Ohio communities are participating in homeless counts in greater numbers than ever seen and appear to be submitting the highest quality data to date.

The timing of this report, and the statewide PIT counts, is also significant because it comes in the midst of the worst recession since the Great Depression. Although homelessness is generally considered a lagging indicator, enough time has passed since the economic crisis began in late 2007[vii] that we now anticipate being able to see any impact of the recession on homelessness. The very slight decline in total homelessness and insignificant change in family homelessness specifically, point to the likelihood that the recession is negatively impacting our most vulnerable citizens, and in some cases, may even be leading to homelessness. Although the downward trends in homelessness statewide should not be discounted, when considered in light of new, extensive homelessness prevention and re-housing resources, these slight decreases seem to only be telling part of the story.

Signed into law in February 2009 as part of the response to the economic crisis, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided $1.5 billion in funding to create the national Homelessness and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). This program was included in ARRA, in part, to allay growing concerns that homelessness would increase as poverty and unemployment rates grew. Ohio HPRP programs began operating in fall of 2009, and focused their efforts on preventing homelessness and helping those currently homeless to be quickly re-housed and stabilized. As a whole, Ohio received over $65 million in HPRP funds to be spent within three years.[viii] Early reports from select Ohio communities initially showed that HPRP seemed to be keeping any rise in family homelessness at bay. In fact, family homeless numbers in a handful of communities during a three-month time period in fall 2009 largely showed decreases from the same time period the previous year[ix]. Although this decline is reflected in the statewide PIT count numbers of homeless families as well, it is disappointing that the decrease between 2009 and 2010, the years in which HPRP was implemented, is actually slightly less than between 2008 and 2009 (-2%).

Based on current economic conditions, improved PIT counting methods, and the availability of HPRP resources in 2010, we would argue that more families and individuals are likely facing homelessness now than in the previous year. However, HPRP is helping to address some of the need and, more specifically, is helping to keep Ohio's homeless numbers from drastically increasing. Had these resources not been available to Ohio communities in 2010, we believe CoC's would have seen increases in total homelessness and family homelessness.

As we continue to tangle with the current economic crisis and attempt to implement national and state policies that may make a positive impact, it will be imperative that we keep concerns about our most vulnerable citizens at the forefront. New resources, like HPRP, have helped ensure that that homelessness in Ohio hasn't gotten worse, but it will be important that we ensure ongoing access to such resources in the future, so that Ohio communities can get back on the track of reducing homelessness for everyone.

ENDNOTES

[i] *Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH)) Fact Sheet.* Retrieved from: http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=viewHudVashProgram

[ii] National Alliance to End Homelessness (2007, January). *Homelessness counts.* Retrieved from: www.endhomelessness.org/content/article/detail/1440. Washington, DC: Author.

[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] 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.

[v] Office of Community Planning and Development (2008, March). *The Second Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.* Washington, DC: US Dept. of Housing and Urban Development.

[vi] Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (2009). *2009 Ohio Homelessness Report.* Retrieved from: http://www.cohhio.org/information_resource.php

[vii] 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.

[viii] U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (2009, March 19). *Notice of Allocations, Application Procedures, and Requirements for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program Grantees Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.* Retrieved from: http://hudhre.info/HPRP/index.cfm?do=viewHPRPIssuances. Washington DC: Author.

[ix] Coalition on Homelessness and Housing. (2010, February). *Beyond the Data: COHHIO Issues Brief.* Retrieved from http://www.cohhio.org/information_resource.php

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: An unaccompanied homeless individual 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.[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.
▪In Ohio there are eight 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] HUD's Homeless Assistance Programs – Defining Chronic Homelessness: A Technical Guide for HUD Programs. 2007. Washington, D.C.

[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 shelter 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 Youth: An individual under 18 years of age, living in a sheltered homeless situation, and not accompanied by an adult.[6]

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[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] Office of Community Planning and Development. (2008, July). *The third annual homeless assessment report to Congress*. Washington, DC: HUD.

APPENDIX B – Key 2010 Homeless Data

Continuum of Care/County	2010 Total Homeless	2010 Total Sheltered Homeless	2010 Total Unsheltered Homeless	2010 Total Homeless Persons in Families	2010 Total Homeless Individuals	2010 Data Source
Entitlement CoCs						
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	839	661	178	280	559	2010 PIT Count
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	417	364	53	169	248	2010 PIT Count
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	1008	933	75	298	710	2010 PIT Count
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2187	2049	138	459	1728	2010 PIT Count
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1387	1253	134	437	950	2010 PIT Count
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	857	831	26	266	591	2010 PIT Count
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	974	844	130	314	660	2010 PIT Count
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	183	179	4	79	104	2010 PIT Count
STATE TOTALS	**12407**	**10576**	**1831**	**4813**	**7594**	
Balance of State CoC						
Adams	18	18	0	3	15	2010 HMIS
Allen	91	91	0	29	62	2010 PIT Count
Ashland	50	49	1	38	12	2010 PIT Count
Ashtabula	83	75	8	69	14	2010 PIT Count
Athens	14	14	0	6	8	2010 PIT Count (sheltered only)
Auglaize	10	10	0	9	1	2010 HIC
Belmont	32	30	2	13	19	2010 PIT Count
Brown	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Butler	189	180	9	137	52	2010 PIT Count
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Champaign+++						
Clark	206	135	71	74	132	2010 PIT Count
Clermont	95	50	45	27	68	2010 PIT Count
Clinton	4	4	0	3	1	2010 PIT Count
Columbiana	59	59	0	11	48	2010 HMIS
Coshocton++						
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Darke	21	15	6	4	17	2010 PIT Count
Defiance**						
Delaware	55	55	0	55	0	2010 PIT Count
Erie	256	89	167	40	216	2010 PIT Count
Fairfield	287	274	13	211	76	2010 PIT Count
Fayette	76	52	24	50	26	2010 PIT Count
Fulton**						
Gallia***						
Geauga	11	11	0	9	2	2010 PIT Count
Greene	100	86	14	67	33	2010 PIT Count
Guernsey+						
Hancock	123	123	0	93	30	2010 PIT Count
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0	NA
Henry**						
Highland	23	23	0	0	23	2010 HIC
Hocking	12	12	0	0	12	2010 HMIS
Holmes++						
Huron	62	22	40	27	35	2010 PIT Count
Jackson***						
Jefferson	114	98	16	85	29	2010 PIT Count
Knox	30	26	4	26	4	2010 PIT Count
Lake	109	92	17	38	71	2010 PIT Count
Lawrence	62	27	35	23	39	2010 PIT Count
Licking	136	123	13	68	68	2010 PIT Count
Logan+++						
Lorain	210	186	24	76	134	2010 PIT Count
Madison	8	2	6	0	8	2010 PIT Count

Marion	66	64	2	28	38 2010 PIT Count
Medina	27	6	21	4	23 2010 PIT Count
Meigs***					
Mercer	2	2	0	2	0 2010 HIC
Miami	60	51	9	12	48 2010 PIT Count
Monroe+					
Morgan	25	0	25	8	17 2010 PIT Count
Morrow	4	0	4	3	1 2010 PIT Count
Muskingum	52	33	19	12	40 2010 PIT Count
Noble+					
Ottawa*					
Paulding**					
Perry	11	0	11	10	1 2010 PIT Count
Pickaway	28	28	0	10	18 2010 PIT Count
Pike	29	10	19	7	22 2010 PIT Count
Portage	286	276	10	220	66 2010 PIT Count
Preble	12	11	1	9	3 2010 PIT Count
Putnam	1	1	0	0	1 2010 PIT Count
Richland	115	102	13	29	86 2010 PIT Count
Ross	17	17	0	17	0 2010 PIT Count
Sandusky*					
Scioto	75	70	5	25	50 2010 PIT Count
Seneca*					
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0 2010 PIT Count
Trumbull	111	95	16	44	67 2010 PIT Count
Tuscarawas	48	48	0	9	39 2010 PIT Count
Union	24	17	7	12	12 2010 PIT Count
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0 2010 HMIS
Vinton***					
Warren	317	281	36	276	41 2010 PIT Count
Washington	11	11	0	2	9 2010 PIT Count
Wayne	36	32	4	12	24 2010 PIT Count
Williams**					
Wood*					
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0 NA
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca CoC*	462	209	253	358	104 2010 PIT Count
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams CoC**	144	26	118	82	62 2010 PIT Count
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton CoC***	3	2	1	2	1 2010 PIT Count
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey CoC+	12	8	4	10	2 2010 PIT Count
Coshocton, Holmes CoC ++	9	9	0	8	1 2010 PIT Count
Champaign, Logan CoC+++	22	22	0	9	13 2010 HMIS
Balance of State CoC	4555	3462	1093	2511	2044

APPENDIX C – Total Homeless 2008 - 2010 Changes

Continuum of Care/County	2010 Total Homeless	2009 Total Homeless	2008 Total Homeless	2009-2010 Change	2009-2010 Percent Change	2008-2010 Change	2008-2010 Percent Change
Entitlement CoCs							
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	839	800	734	39	4.9%	105	14.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	417	402	917	15	3.7%	-500	-54.5%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	1008	1128	1133	-120	-10.6%	-125	-11.0%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2187	2236	2272	-49	-2.2%	-85	-3.7%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1387	1380	1341	7	0.5%	46	3.4%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	857	861	884	-4	-0.5%	-27	-3.1%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	974	945	779	29	3.1%	195	25.0%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	183	186	236	-3	-1.6%	-53	-22.5%
STATE TOTALS	**12407**	**12708**	**12821**	**-301**	**-2.4%**	**-414**	**-3.2%**
Balance of State CoC							
Adams	18	17	30	1	5.9%	-12	-40.0%
Allen	91	52	66	39	75.0%	25	37.9%
Ashland	50	10	43	40	400.0%	7	16.3%
Ashtabula	83	99	25	-16	-16.2%	58	232.0%
Athens	14	42	13	-28	-66.7%	1	7.7%
Auglaize	10	13	0	-3	-23.1%	10	1000.0%
Belmont	32	39	11	-7	-17.9%	21	190.9%
Brown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	189	126	272	63	50.0%	-83	-30.5%
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Champaign+++							
Clark	206	158	294	48	30.4%	-88	-29.9%
Clermont	95	63	183	32	50.8%	-88	-48.1%
Clinton	4	31	14	-27	-87.1%	-10	-71.4%
Columbiana	59	61	39	-2	-3.3%	20	51.3%
Coshocton++							
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Darke	21	28	0	-7	-25.0%	21	2100.0%
Defiance**							
Delaware	55	74	10	-19	-25.7%	45	450.0%
Erie	256	205	217	51	24.9%	39	18.0%
Fairfield	287	319	353	-32	-10.0%	-66	-18.7%
Fayette	76	81	96	-5	-6.2%	-20	-20.8%
Fulton**							
Gallia***							
Geauga	11	18	20	-7	-38.9%	-9	-45.0%
Greene	100	86	68	14	16.3%	32	47.1%
Guernsey+							
Hancock	123	87	61	36	41.4%	62	101.6%
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry**							
Highland	23	21	28	2	9.5%	-5	-17.9%
Hocking	12	10	0	2	20.0%	12	1200.0%
Holmes++							
Huron	62	27	21	35	129.6%	41	195.2%
Jackson***							
Jefferson	114	99	97	15	15.2%	17	17.5%
Knox	30	23	8	7	30.4%	22	275.0%
Lake	109	152	112	-43	-28.3%	-3	-2.7%
Lawrence	62	78	80	-16	-20.5%	-18	-22.5%
Licking	136	81	132	55	67.9%	4	3.0%
Logan+++							
Lorain	210	278	201	-68	-24.5%	9	4.5%
Madison	8	52	28	-44	-84.6%	-20	-71.4%
Marion	66	85	53	-19	-22.4%	13	24.5%
Medina	27	55	0	-28	-50.9%	27	2700.0%

Meigs***							
Mercer	2	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miami	60	75	65	-15	-20.0%	-5	-7.7%
Monroe+							
Morgan	25	19	11	6	31.6%	14	127.3%
Morrow	4	0	0	4	400.0%	4	400.0%
Muskingum	52	22	24	30	136.4%	28	116.7%
Noble+							
Ottawa*							
Paulding**							
Perry	11	4	0	7	175.0%	11	1100.0%
Pickaway	28	28	42	0	0.0%	-14	-33.3%
Pike	29	22	9	7	31.8%	20	222.2%
Portage	286	313	269	-27	-8.6%	17	6.3%
Preble	12	37	34	-25	-67.6%	-22	-64.7%
Putnam	1	0	0	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Richland	115	104	114	11	10.6%	1	0.9%
Ross	17	68	32	-51	-75.0%	-15	-46.9%
Sandusky*							
Scioto	75	84	36	-9	-10.7%	39	108.3%
Seneca*							
Shelby	0	6	0	-6	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Trumbull	111	175	183	-64	-36.6%	-72	-39.3%
Tuscarawas	48	74	45	-26	-35.1%	3	6.7%
Union	24	42	9	-18	-42.9%	15	166.7%
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vinton***							
Warren	317	293	210	24	8.2%	107	51.0%
Washington	11	21	15	-10	-47.6%	-4	-26.7%
Wayne	36	95	79	-59	-62.1%	-43	-54.4%
Williams**							
Wood*							
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca CoC*	462	445	470	17	3.8%	-8	-1.7%
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams CoC**	144	159	177	-15	-9.4%	-33	-18.6%
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton CoC***	3	29	5	-26	-89.7%	-2	-40.0%
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey CoC+	12	0	3	12	1200.0%	9	300.0%
Coshocton, Holmes CoC ++	9	3	4	6	200.0%	5	125.0%
Champaign, Logan CoC+++	22	68	111	-46	-67.6%	-89	-80.2%
Balance of State CoC	4555	4770	4055	-215	-4.5%	500	12.3%

APPENDIX D – Sheltered Homeless 2008 - 2010 Changes

Continuum of Care/County	2010 Sheltered Homeless	2009 Sheltered Homeless	2008 Sheltered Homeless	2009-2010 Change	2009-2010 Percent Change	2008-2010 Change	2008-2010 Percent Change
Entitlement CoCs							
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	661	658	605	3	0.5%	56	9.3%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	364	325	404	39	12.0%	-40	-9.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	933	1093	1078	-160	-14.6%	-145	-13.5%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	2049	2105	2121	-56	-2.7%	-72	-3.4%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	1253	1272	1224	-19	-1.5%	29	2.4%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	831	847	854	-16	-1.9%	-23	-2.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	844	727	591	117	16.1%	253	42.8%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	179	180	225	-1	-0.6%	-46	-20.4%
STATE TOTALS	**10576**	**10965**	**10327**	**-389**	**-3.5%**	**249**	**2.4%**
Balance of State CoC							
Adams	18	17	30	1	5.9%	-12	-40.0%
Allen	91	52	66	39	75.0%	25	37.9%
Ashland	49	10	33	39	390.0%	16	48.5%
Ashtabula	75	95	19	-20	-21.1%	56	294.7%
Athens	14	29	13	-15	-51.7%	1	7.7%
Auglaize	10	13	0	-3	-23.1%	10	1000.0%
Belmont	30	39	11	-9	-23.1%	19	172.7%
Brown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	180	126	272	54	42.9%	-92	-33.8%
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Champaign+++							
Clark	135	144	167	-9	-6.3%	-32	-19.2%
Clermont	50	41	68	9	22.0%	-18	-26.5%
Clinton	4	31	14	-27	-87.1%	-10	-71.4%
Columbiana	59	48	39	11	22.9%	20	51.3%
Coshocton++							
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Darke	15	26	0	-11	-42.3%	15	1500.0%
Defiance**							
Delaware	55	70	0	-15	-21.4%	55	5500.0%
Erie	89	81	98	8	9.9%	-9	-9.2%
Fairfield	274	274	312	0	0.0%	-38	-12.2%
Fayette	52	65	64	-13	-20.0%	-12	-18.8%
Fulton**							
Gallia***							
Geauga	11	12	19	-1	-8.3%	-8	-42.1%
Greene	86	79	68	7	8.9%	18	26.5%
Guernsey+							
Hancock	123	84	61	39	46.4%	62	101.6%
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry**							
Highland	23	21	28	2	9.5%	-5	-17.9%
Hocking	12	1	0	11	1100.0%	12	1200.0%
Holmes++							
Huron	22	19	17	3	15.8%	5	29.4%
Jackson***							
Jefferson	98	78	58	20	25.6%	40	69.0%
Knox	26	18	8	8	44.4%	18	225.0%
Lake	92	113	65	-21	-18.6%	27	41.5%
Lawrence	27	15	54	12	80.0%	-27	-50.0%
Licking	123	71	123	52	73.2%	0	0.0%
Logan+++							
Lorain	186	252	164	-66	-26.2%	22	13.4%
Madison	2	31	16	-29	-93.5%	-14	-87.5%
Marion	64	80	28	-16	-20.0%	36	128.6%
Medina	6	52	0	-46	-88.5%	6	600.0%

Meigs***							
Mercer	2	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miami	51	64	56	-13	-20.3%	-5	-8.9%
Monroe+							
Morgan	0	8	0	-8	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Muskingum	33	21	24	12	57.1%	9	37.5%
Noble+							
Ottawa*							
Paulding**							
Perry	0	1	0	-1	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Pickaway	28	26	36	2	7.7%	-8	-22.2%
Pike	10	15	9	-5	-33.3%	1	11.1%
Portage	276	312	250	-36	-11.5%	26	10.4%
Preble	11	34	34	-23	-67.6%	-23	-67.6%
Putnam	1	0	0	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Richland	102	89	90	13	14.6%	12	13.3%
Ross	17	51	13	-34	-66.7%	4	30.8%
Sandusky*							
Scioto	70	78	24	-8	-10.3%	46	191.7%
Seneca*							
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trumbull	95	148	156	-53	-35.8%	-61	-39.1%
Tuscarawas	48	64	45	-16	-25.0%	3	6.7%
Union	17	32	5	-15	-46.9%	12	240.0%
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vinton***							
Warren	281	286	202	-5	-1.7%	79	39.1%
Washington	11	17	10	-6	-35.3%	1	10.0%
Wayne	32	93	56	-61	-65.6%	-24	-42.9%
Williams**							
Wood*							
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca CoC*	209	230	219	-21	-9.1%	-10	-4.6%
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams CoC**	26	59	53	-33	-55.9%	-27	-50.9%
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton CoC***	2	12	5	-10	-83.3%	-3	-60.0%
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey CoC+	8	0	3	8	800.0%	5	166.7%
Coshocton, Holmes CoC ++	9	3	4	6	200.0%	5	125.0%
Champaign, Logan CoC+++	22	14	13	8	57.1%	9	69.2%
Balance of State CoC	3462	3758	3225	-296	-7.9%	237	7.3%

APPENDIX E – Unsheltered Homeless 2008 - 2010 Changes

Continuum of Care/County	2010 Unsheltered Homeless	2009 Unsheltered Homeless	2008 Unsheltered Homeless	2009-2010 Change	2009-2010 Percent Change	2008-2010 Change	2008-2010 Percent Change
Entitlement CoCs							
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	178	142	129	36	25.4%	49	38.0%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	53	77	513	-24	-31.2%	-460	-89.7%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	75	35	55	40	114.3%	20	36.4%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	138	131	151	7	5.3%	-13	-8.6%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	134	108	117	26	24.1%	17	14.5%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	26	14	30	12	85.7%	-4	-13.3%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	130	218	188	-88	-40.4%	-58	-30.9%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	4	6	11	-2	-33.3%	-7	-63.6%
STATE TOTALS	**1831**	**1743**	**2494**	**88**	**5.0%**	**-663**	**-26.6%**
Balance of State CoC							
Adams	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Allen	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Ashland	1	0	10	1	100.0%	-9	-90.0%
Ashtabula	8	4	6	4	100.0%	2	33.3%
Athens	0	13	0	-13	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Auglaize	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Belmont	2	0	0	2	200.0%	2	200.0%
Brown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	9	0	0	9	900.0%	9	900.0%
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Champaign+++							
Clark	71	14	127	57	407.1%	-56	-44.1%
Clermont	45	22	115	23	104.5%	-70	-60.9%
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Columbiana	0	13	0	-13	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Coshocton++							
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Darke	6	2	0	4	200.0%	6	600.0%
Defiance**							
Delaware	0	4	10	-4	-100.0%	-10	-100.0%
Erie	167	124	119	43	34.7%	48	40.3%
Fairfield	13	45	41	-32	-71.1%	-28	-68.3%
Fayette	24	16	32	8	50.0%	-8	-25.0%
Fulton**							
Gallia***							
Geauga	0	6	1	-6	-100.0%	-1	-100.0%
Greene	14	7	0	7	100.0%	14	1400.0%
Guernsey+							
Hancock	0	3	0	-3	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry**							
Highland	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hocking	0	9	0	-9	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Holmes++							
Huron	40	8	4	32	400.0%	36	900.0%
Jackson***							
Jefferson	16	21	39	-5	-23.8%	-23	-59.0%
Knox	4	5	0	-1	-20.0%	4	400.0%
Lake	17	39	47	-22	-56.4%	-30	-63.8%
Lawrence	35	63	26	-28	-44.4%	9	34.6%
Licking	13	10	9	3	30.0%	4	44.4%
Logan+++							
Lorain	24	26	37	-2	-7.7%	-13	-35.1%
Madison	6	21	12	-15	-71.4%	-6	-50.0%
Marion	2	5	25	-3	-60.0%	-23	-92.0%
Medina	21	3	0	18	600.0%	21	2100.0%

Meigs***							
Mercer	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Miami	9	11	9	-2	-18.2%	0	0.0%
Monroe+							
Morgan	25	11	11	14	127.3%	14	127.3%
Morrow	4	0	0	4	400.0%	4	400.0%
Muskingum	19	1	0	18	1800.0%	19	1900.0%
Noble+							
Ottawa*							
Paulding**							
Perry	11	3	0	8	266.7%	11	1100.0%
Pickaway	0	2	6	-2	-100.0%	-6	-100.0%
Pike	19	7	0	12	171.4%	19	1900.0%
Portage	10	1	19	9	900.0%	-9	-47.4%
Preble	1	3	0	-2	-66.7%	1	100.0%
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Richland	13	15	24	-2	-13.3%	-11	-45.8%
Ross	0	17	19	-17	-100.0%	-19	-100.0%
Sandusky*							
Scioto	5	6	12	-1	-16.7%	-7	-58.3%
Seneca*							
Shelby	0	6	0	-6	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Trumbull	16	27	27	-11	-40.7%	-11	-40.7%
Tuscarawas	0	10	0	-10	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Union	7	10	4	-3	-30.0%	3	75.0%
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vinton***							
Warren	36	7	8	29	414.3%	28	350.0%
Washington	0	4	5	-4	-100.0%	-5	-100.0%
Wayne	4	2	23	2	100.0%	-19	-82.6%
Williams**							
Wood*							
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca CoC*	253	215	251	38	17.7%	2	0.8%
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams CoC**	118	100	124	18	18.0%	-6	-4.8%
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton CoC***	1	17	0	-16	-94.1%	1	100.0%
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey CoC+	4	0	0	4	400.0%	4	400.0%
Coshocton, Holmes CoC ++	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Champaign, Logan CoC+++	0	54	98	-54	-100.0%	-98	-100.0%
Balance of State CoC	1093	1012	1300	81	8.0%	-207	-15.9%

APPENDIX F – Homeless Persons in Families 2008 - 2010 Changes

Continuum of Care/County	2010 Total Homeless Persons in Families	2009 Total Homeless Persons in Families	2008 Total Homeless Persons in Families	2009-2010 Change	2009-2010 Percent Change	2008-2010 Change	2008-2010 Percent Change
Entitlement CoCs							
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	280	251	247	29	11.6%	33	13.4%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	169	175	401	-6	-3.4%	-232	-57.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	298	359	390	-61	-17.0%	-92	-23.6%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	459	493	452	-34	-6.9%	7	1.5%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	437	387	490	50	12.9%	-53	-10.8%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	266	335	364	-69	-20.6%	-98	-26.9%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	314	348	261	-34	-9.8%	53	20.3%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	79	100	115	-21	-21.0%	-36	-31.3%
STATE TOTALS	**4813**	**4894**	**4993**	**-81**	**-1.7%**	**-180**	**-3.6%**
Balance of State CoC							
Adams	3	5	10	-2	-40.0%	-7	-70.0%
Allen	29	14	0	15	107.1%	29	2900.0%
Ashland	38	3	31	35	1166.7%	7	22.6%
Ashtabula	69	72	0	-3	-4.2%	69	6900.0%
Athens	6	23	0	-17	-73.9%	6	600.0%
Auglaize	9	0	0	9	900.0%	9	900.0%
Belmont	13	0	4	13	1300.0%	9	225.0%
Brown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	137	26	71	111	426.9%	66	93.0%
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Champaign+++							
Clark	74	86	124	-12	-14.0%	-50	-40.3%
Clermont	27	21	77	6	28.6%	-50	-64.9%
Clinton	3	10	0	-7	-70.0%	3	300.0%
Columbiana	11	40	19	-29	-72.5%	-8	-42.1%
Coshocton++							
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Darke	4	7	0	-3	-42.9%	4	400.0%
Defiance**		0					
Delaware	55	65	7	-10	-15.4%	48	685.7%
Erie	40	24	73	16	66.7%	-33	-45.2%
Fairfield	211	224	318	-13	-5.8%	-107	-33.6%
Fayette	50	57	66	-7	-12.3%	-16	-24.2%
Fulton**							
Gallia***							
Geauga	9	10	14	-1	-10.0%	-5	-35.7%
Greene	67	52	40	15	28.8%	27	67.5%
Guernsey+							
Hancock	93	63	59	30	47.6%	34	57.6%
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry**							
Highland	0	4	8	-4	-100.0%	-8	-100.0%
Hocking	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Holmes++							
Huron	27	22	20	5	22.7%	7	35.0%
Jackson***							
Jefferson	85	67	62	18	26.9%	23	37.1%
Knox	26	10	3	16	160.0%	23	766.7%
Lake	38	65	38	-27	-41.5%	0	0.0%
Lawrence	23	9	37	14	155.6%	-14	-37.8%
Licking	68	43	63	25	58.1%	5	7.9%
Logan+++							
Lorain	76	124	65	-48	-38.7%	11	16.9%
Madison	0	45	26	-45	-100.0%	-26	-100.0%
Marion	28	37	9	-9	-24.3%	19	211.1%
Medina	4	10	0	-6	-60.0%	4	400.0%

Meigs***							
Mercer	2	0	0	2	200.0%	2	200.0%
Miami	12	15	7	-3	-20.0%	5	71.4%
Monroe+							
Morgan	8	9	0	-1	-11.1%	8	800.0%
Morrow	3	0	0	3	300.0%	3	300.0%
Muskingum	12	11	5	1	9.1%	7	140.0%
Noble+							
Ottawa*							
Paulding**							
Perry	10	3	0	7	233.3%	10	1000.0%
Pickaway	10	10	18	0	0.0%	-8	-44.4%
Pike	7	6	0	1	16.7%	7	700.0%
Portage	220	251	210	-31	-12.4%	10	4.8%
Preble	9	17	29	-8	-47.1%	-20	-69.0%
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Richland	29	32	26	-3	-9.4%	3	11.5%
Ross	17	15	7	2	13.3%	10	142.9%
Sandusky*							
Scioto	25	39	22	-14	-35.9%	3	13.6%
Seneca*							
Shelby	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Trumbull	44	56	60	-12	-21.4%	-16	-26.7%
Tuscarawas	9	6	15	3	50.0%	-6	-40.0%
Union	12	20	0	-8	-40.0%	12	1200.0%
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vinton***							
Warren	276	228	186	48	21.1%	90	48.4%
Washington	2	12	0	-10	-83.3%	2	200.0%
Wayne	12	41	37	-29	-70.7%	-25	-67.6%
Williams**							
Wood*							
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca CoC*	358	293	295	65	22.2%	63	21.4%
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams CoC**	82	88	60	-6	-6.8%	22	36.7%
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton CoC***	2	7	0	-5	-71.4%	2	200.0%
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey CoC+	10	0	0	10	1000.0%	10	1000.0%
Coshocton, Holmes CoC ++	8	3	4	5	166.7%	4	100.0%
Champaign, Logan CoC+++	9	39	58	-30	-76.9%	-49	-84.5%
Balance of State CoC	2511	2446	2283	65	2.7%	228	10.0%

APPENDIX G – Homeless Individuals 2008 - 2010 Changes

Continuum of Care/County	2010 Total Homeless Individuals	2009 Total Homeless Individuals	2008 Total Homeless Individuals	2009-2010 Change	2009-2010 Percent Change	2008-2010 Change	2008-2010 Percent Change
Entitlement CoCs							
Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC	559	549	487	10	1.8%	72	14.8%
Canton/Massillon/Alliance/Stark County CoC	248	227	516	21	9.3%	-268	-51.9%
Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC	710	769	743	-59	-7.7%	-33	-4.4%
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC	1728	1743	1820	-15	-0.9%	-92	-5.1%
Columbus/Franklin County CoC	950	993	851	-43	-4.3%	99	11.6%
Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County CoC	591	526	520	65	12.4%	71	13.7%
Toledo/Lucas County CoC	660	597	518	63	10.6%	142	27.4%
Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC	104	86	121	18	20.9%	-17	-14.0%
STATE TOTALS	**7594**	**7814**	**10040**	**-220**	**-2.8%**	**-2446**	**-24.4%**
Balance of State CoC							
Adams	15	12	20	3	25.0%	-5	-25.0%
Allen	62	38	66	24	63.2%	-4	-6.1%
Ashland	12	7	12	5	71.4%	0	0.0%
Ashtabula	14	27	25	-13	-48.1%	-11	-44.0%
Athens	8	19	13	-11	-57.9%	-5	-38.5%
Auglaize	1	13	0	-12	-92.3%	1	100.0%
Belmont	19	39	7	-20	-51.3%	12	171.4%
Brown	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Butler	52	100	201	-48	-48.0%	-149	-74.1%
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Champaign+++							
Clark	132	72	170	60	83.3%	-38	-22.4%
Clermont	68	42	106	26	61.9%	-38	-35.8%
Clinton	1	21	14	-20	-95.2%	-13	-92.9%
Columbiana	48	21	20	27	128.6%	28	140.0%
Coshocton++							
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Darke	17	21	0	-4	-19.0%	17	1700.0%
Defiance**							
Delaware	0	9	3	-9	-100.0%	-3	-100.0%
Erie	216	181	144	35	19.3%	72	50.0%
Fairfield	76	95	35	-19	-20.0%	41	117.1%
Fayette	26	24	30	2	8.3%	-4	-13.3%
Fulton**							
Gallia***							
Geauga	2	8	6	-6	-75.0%	-4	-66.7%
Greene	33	34	28	-1	-2.9%	5	17.9%
Guernsey+							
Hancock	30	24	2	6	25.0%	28	1400.0%
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Henry**							
Highland	23	17	20	6	35.3%	3	15.0%
Hocking	12	10	0	2	20.0%	12	1200.0%
Holmes++							
Huron	35	5	1	30	600.0%	34	3400.0%
Jackson***							
Jefferson	29	32	35	-3	-9.4%	-6	-17.1%
Knox	4	13	5	-9	-69.2%	-1	-20.0%
Lake	71	87	74	-16	-18.4%	-3	-4.1%
Lawrence	39	69	43	-30	-43.5%	-4	-9.3%
Licking	68	38	69	30	78.9%	-1	-1.4%
Logan+++							
Lorain	134	154	136	-20	-13.0%	-2	-1.5%
Madison	8	7	2	1	14.3%	6	300.0%
Marion	38	48	44	-10	-20.8%	-6	-13.6%
Medina	23	45	0	-22	-48.9%	23	2300.0%

Meigs***							
Mercer	0	2	2	-2	-100.0%	-2	-100.0%
Miami	48	60	58	-12	-20.0%	-10	-17.2%
Monroe+							
Morgan	17	10	11	7	70.0%	6	54.5%
Morrow	1	0	0	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Muskingum	40	11	19	29	263.6%	21	110.5%
Noble+							
Ottawa*							
Paulding**							
Perry	1	1	0	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Pickaway	18	18	24	0	0.0%	-6	-25.0%
Pike	22	16	9	6	37.5%	13	144.4%
Portage	66	62	59	4	6.5%	7	11.9%
Preble	3	20	5	-17	-85.0%	-2	-40.0%
Putnam	1	0	0	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Richland	86	72	88	14	19.4%	-2	-2.3%
Ross	0	53	25	-53	-100.0%	-25	-100.0%
Sandusky*							
Scioto	50	45	14	5	11.1%	36	257.1%
Seneca*							
Shelby	0	6	0	-6	-100.0%	0	0.0%
Trumbull	67	119	123	-52	-43.7%	-56	-45.5%
Tuscarawas	39	68	30	-29	-42.6%	9	30.0%
Union	12	22	9	-10	-45.5%	3	33.3%
Van Wert	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vinton***							
Warren	41	65	24	-24	-36.9%	17	70.8%
Washington	9	9	15	0	0.0%	-6	-40.0%
Wayne	24	54	42	-30	-55.6%	-18	-42.9%
Williams**							
Wood*							
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa, Seneca CoC*	104	152	175	-48	-31.6%	-71	-40.6%
Defiance, Fulton, Henry, Paulding, Williams CoC**	62	71	118	-9	-12.7%	-56	-47.5%
Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton CoC***	1	22	5	-21	-95.5%	-4	-80.0%
Monroe, Noble, Guernsey CoC+	2	0	3	2	200.0%	-1	-33.3%
Coshocton, Holmes CoC ++	1	0	0	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Champaign, Logan CoC+++	13	29	53	-16	-55.2%	-40	-75.5%
Balance of State CoC	2044	2324	2242	-280	-12.0%	-198	-8.8%