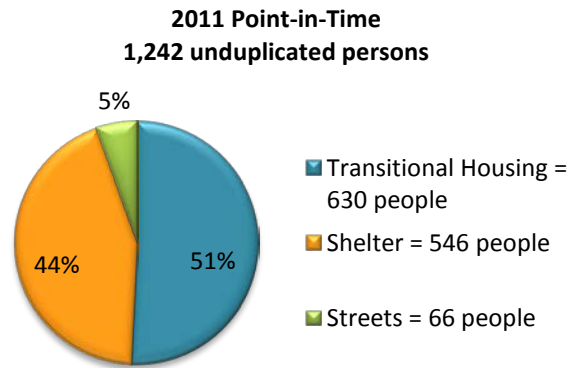
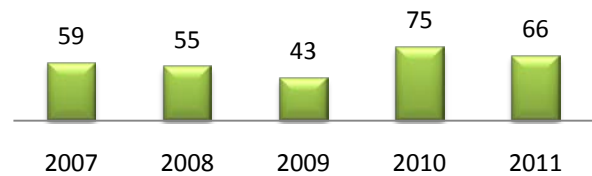


# CINCINNATI/HAMILTON COUNTY CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR THE HOMELESS (CoC) 2011 POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

The Department of Housing and Urban Development requires each CoC to conduct an unduplicated point-in-time count of all persons who are homeless – on the streets, in emergency shelters or in transitional housing throughout our jurisdiction (City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County). The count is required to be conducted in the last week of January. The 2011 count was conducted on January 25, 2011. The data for the count for all emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities comes from data entered into VESTA our community’s Homeless Management Information System and is verified with each agency prior to publishing. The data for the street count comes from the street count coordinated through the Homeless Outreach Group, and verified, unduplicated, and tracked through VESTA. The results for the 2011 count are detailed in this report.



## Homeless Persons on the STREETS

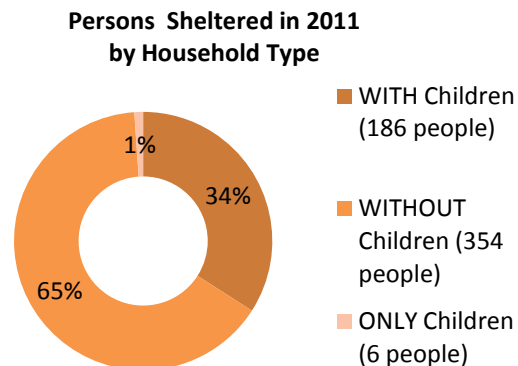
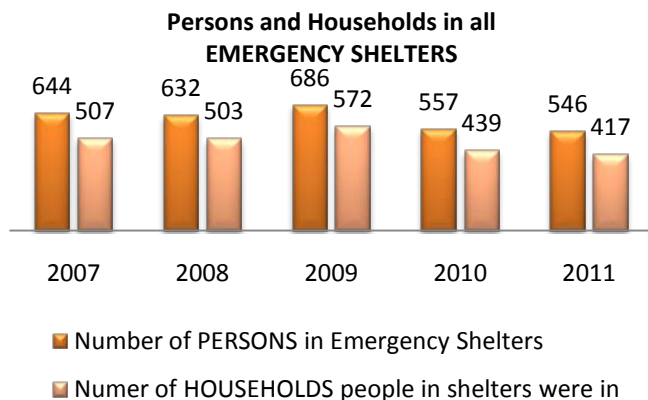


### About People on the Streets

The number of persons on the streets declined in 2011, after reaching a high in 2010 due to the changes made in the sheltering system for homeless individuals.

### About People in Emergency Shelter

The number of persons in shelters continues to decline, despite the unemployment situation and the recession, in major part due to the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Programs and the dedication of workers and quality programming within the shelter system.



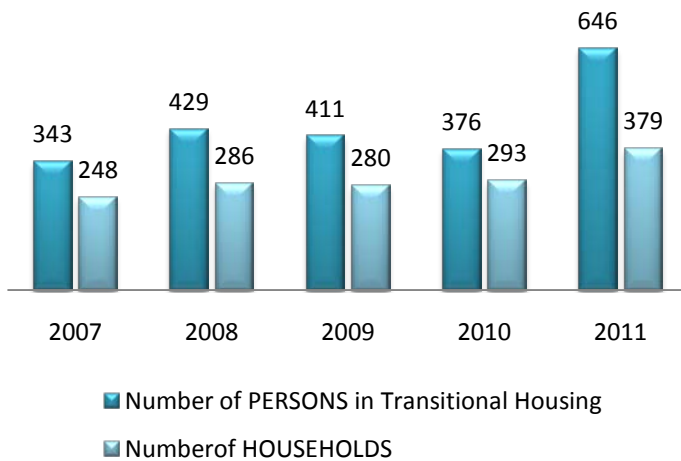
## About People in Transitional Housing

The number of persons in transitional housing represents the most significant shift in our community's point in time count from 2010. In our homeless services system, we consider transitional housing a step on the road to stable housing, a movement forward from the streets or shelters. Often transitional housing programs are designed for households to rent an apartment in the community, where case management, support services, and a CoC rental subsidy are provided on-site. When a household completes their time in the program and is ready to be self-sufficient, the rental support and on-site services end, and the household simply remains in the rental unit. This "transitioning in place" model has proven so successful that HUD released funding for a national "Rapid Re-Housing" (RRH) demonstration program and combined it with an emphasis on moving persons from shelters quickly back into housing.

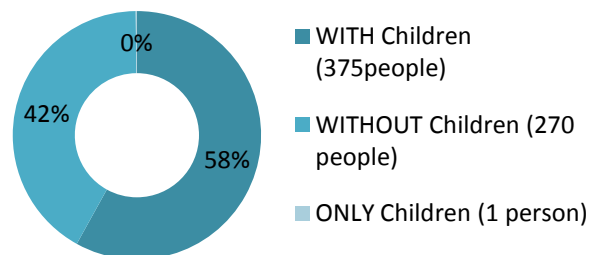
The Family Shelter Partnership of the CoC was selected as one of 25 family programs in the country to receive RRH Demonstration program funding, which quickly created 180 additional beds for homeless households with children, enabling them to move quickly from emergency shelters. This demonstration program, combined with the stimulus resources (which are not counted in the Point-in-Time, per U.S. Housing and Urban Development instructions) enabled the CoC to be responsive to the growth in family homelessness spurred by the recession without the need to increase shelter beds.

These new resources make it appear as if our community's point-in-time count increased in 2011, when in fact the number of people both on the streets and in shelters decreased.

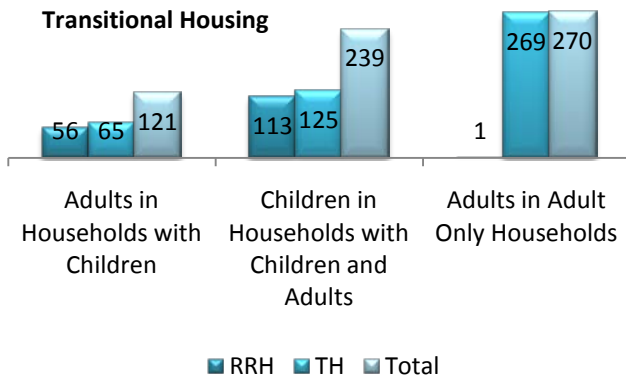
**Persons and Households in all TRANSITIONAL HOUSING**



**Persons in Transitional Housing in 2011 by Household Type**



**2011 Breakdown of Persons in Transitional Housing**



**RRH as part of Transitional Housing**

