

2001 Annual Report on the Homeless Served in Dane County

**An Analysis of the Population Served by
Dane County Shelter, Transitional and Supportive Permanent
Housing and Service Agencies**

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City of Madison

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Overview

In 2001, 3,437 individuals stayed at least one night in a Dane County shelter program¹. This includes 1,865 people in families (593 families with 1,217 children under 18 years of age), 1,021 single men, 476 single women, and 75 unaccompanied youth. Reasons for homelessness are complex. Poverty, addictions, mental illness, threat of violence and poor physical health often contribute to a person's inability to maintain housing. There are no simple solutions to helping those in shelter obtain and maintain permanent housing.

There are 297 beds in nine shelter programs serving single adults, youth and families with children. Families are served by The Salvation Army and the YWCA family shelters. Families and single women who are fleeing violence are served by the Domestic Abuse Intervention shelter². Interfaith Hospitality Network uses volunteers from faith communities to shelter families. Single women are served by the Salvation Army single women's shelter. Single men are served by the Drop-In Shelter operated by Transitional Housing, Inc. and Port St. Vincent operated by St. Vincent de Paul Society. Single men and women with mental illness are served by Safe Haven operated by Transitional Housing, Inc. Briarpatch provides shelter in volunteer host homes for youth under the age of 18 years old. In addition to shelter beds, the Salvation Army distributes vouchers that are used for short-term housing in area motels and apartments. Those served include families and single men and women with medical needs who can not use the night-time only services of the single adult shelters. Approximately 85% of those persons who receive motel vouchers have also received or will receive housing and services in a shelter program.

The number of people sheltered in 2001 is a slight decrease over the 3,581 individuals sheltered in 2000. In 2000, there was a decrease over the 4,181 sheltered in 1999 and the 4,979 sheltered in 1998, and the 5,145 sheltered in 1997.

The number of individuals who were turned away without shelter in 2001 was 5,279 which is a decline from the 6,009 individuals turned away in 2000 which was the first year that the Consortium agencies as a whole began reporting this data. In 2001, more people were turned away than the year before for the reasons that they already had a place to stay that night, had some money to self-pay at a motel, had used the shelter days available to them or were not eligible per program requirements. In 2001, 25% were denied because there was no shelter space available which was an increase over 2000 when 17% were denied because there was no shelter space available. In 2001, The Salvation Army, the gate-keeper³ for homeless families and single women, reported that 4,590 individuals were turned away without a vouchers, which was an increase over 2000 when 4,409 were turned away without a voucher for a motel.

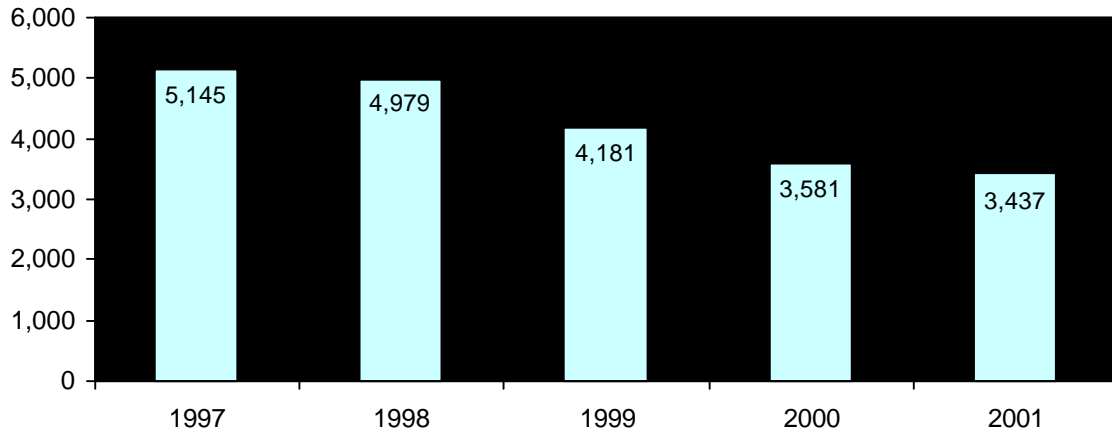
While agencies and funders have good information on the individuals who are receiving shelter and services, what is not known is the number of homeless in Dane County who are not being served by the area shelters – those who are turned away and those who do not call seeking assistance. While there are some homeless persons who sleep in outdoor locations or in vehicles, there are many more people who live temporarily with friends and relatives in overcrowded apartments. It is currently not possible to have an accurate number of persons who do not have stable, permanent housing.

¹ Data supplied quarterly by Homeless Service Consortium agencies.

² Many of the women seeking shelter are actually fleeing violence; Salvation Army and YWCA shelter also provides housing for these women with services provided by DAIS.

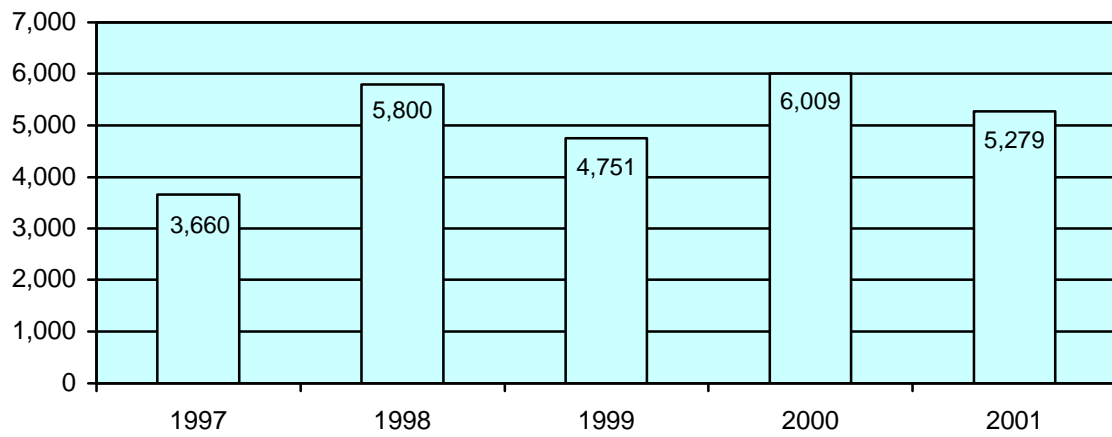
³ The Salvation Army serves as the first point of contact for the majority of families and single women who seek emergency shelter. They make referrals to the YWCA when no shelter beds are available at TSA and provide motel vouchers, if available.

Figure 1A: Number of People Sheltered



Source: Consortium Agencies' Quarterly Reports compiled by City of Madison CDBG Office

Figure 1B: Number of People Turned Away Without Shelter



Source: Consortium Agencies' Quarterly Reports compiled by City of Madison CDBG Office

Public and Private Funding for Shelter and Services

In 2001, public and private funding sources and individuals contributed money not only to assist those individuals and families who were homeless, but for those individuals and families who were at risk of becoming homeless. For example, this includes prevention activities such as assisting in paying a portion of a household's back rent or qualifying a household for a rental subsidy to minimize the chance of homelessness. Funds go for paying case managers to assist households to find and maintain housing and pay for Protective Payees to manage a disabled person's income. These funds also go to maintaining and creating additional affordable housing units as well as paying for the maintenance and operation of public housing and the Section 8 rent subsidy programs.⁴

A combination of public funds (i.e. from the city, county, school district, state and federal agencies), totaling \$20,191,037, were expended for emergency, transitional and supportive permanent shelter, public housing and Section 8, education and services.⁵ In addition, \$1,702,100 of private money (i.e. from the United Way, area churches, private companies and foundations, and private contributions) was received and also used for housing and services. Client fees, insurance payments and rental income from program participants, in the amount of \$3,025,296 also contribute to the provision of housing and services for those who are homeless and those who are at risk of homelessness.

Besides financial support, there are a number of volunteers that contribute greatly to the ability of the area agencies to make their limited dollars stretch. For example, Interfaith Hospitality Network, Community Housing and Services, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, The Salvation Army, Transitional Housing, Inc. and the YWCA rely on volunteers to stretch their programming dollars. Volunteers are active in providing meals and activities for residents in shelter, providing specialized services such as legal assistance or medical attention, and providing space and staffing in local churches and synagogues for over night shelter. In 2001, volunteers contributed over 37,000 hours of service, estimated to be worth approximately \$370,625⁶.

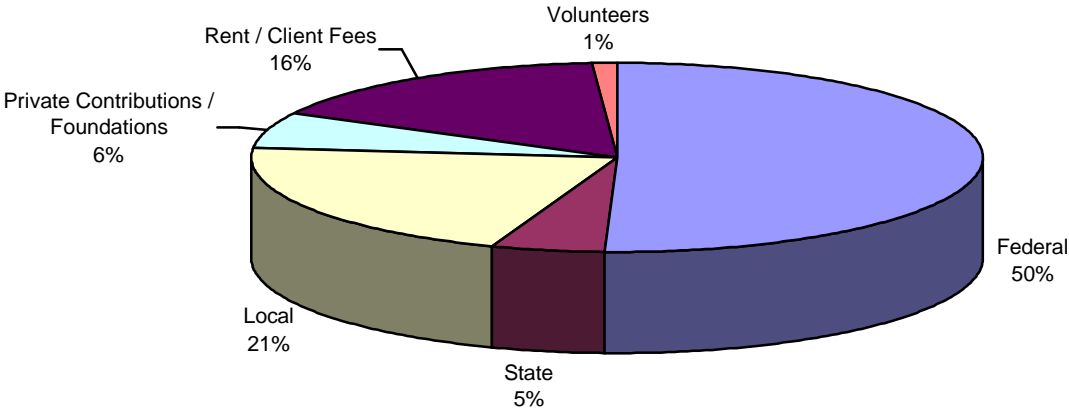
The total amount of funds for 2001 for housing and services is higher than the amount of funds noted in the 2000 annual report on homeless served. What might appear to be an increase in funds is actually a more full accounting of funds available to assist homeless and those at risk rather than an actual increase.

⁴ Affordable housing defined here as the household at or below 80% median income and paying no more than 30% of their income for rent.

⁵ Not all funds are expended on a calendar year so the amounts in some cases are approximate.

⁶ The amount was determined by using HUD's value of each hour of volunteer time at \$10.00.

Figure 2: Sources of Funding for Housing and Services



Source: Reported by Individual Agencies and Funder Reports

Resource	Use of the Resource in the Continuum of Care System	\$ Amount
Federal – Department of Housing and Urban Development	Housing Counseling, Case Management, Purchase and Rehab, Training, Public Housing and Section 8 Operations, Emergency and Transitional Housing, Support Services, Rental Assistance	\$12,908,693
Federal – Other	Emergency Food/Shelter, Operations, Assistance for Domestic Abuse Victims, Housing and Services for Youth	\$ 499,893
State	Rental Assistance, Housing Counseling, Emergency Shelter/ Transitional Housing Operations, Services for Victims of Domestic Abuse, Housing for HIV/AIDS	\$ 1,244,016
County ⁷	Mediation, Operations, Case Management, AODA Services, Financial Assistance, Housing Help Desk, Emergency Shelter Domestic Abuse Services, Protective Payee, Services for Mentally Ill	\$ 4,546,300
School District	Education, Services, Transportation, and After School Activities for School Age Homeless Children	\$ 700,000
City ⁸	Case Management, Services, Tenant/Landlord Mediation, Operations for Transitional Housing, Services for Domestic Abuse Shelter	\$ 292,135
Foundations and Individual Contributions ⁹	Counseling and Support Services, Case Management, Emergency Shelter/Food, Financial Assistance, General Program Support/ Operations for Shelter, Transitional and Supportive Permanent Housing, Domestic Abuse Services, Tenant Education, Child Care	\$ 1,702,100
Client and Insurance Fees	AODA and mental health services	\$ 2,654,671
Rental Income ¹⁰	Transitional and Supportive Permanent Housing Operations	\$ 1,485,296
Volunteer	In-kind contributions such as serving meals, providing activities for residents, legal and medical attention	\$ 370,625
TOTALS		\$26,403,729

⁷ Many also include federal and state funds that are passed through Dane County.

⁸ Most of the HUD funds come to the City of Madison who contracts with local non-profits for services.

⁹ Includes United Way allocations and contributions from faith communities.

¹⁰ Residents total or partial payment of rent who are receiving services from non-profit agencies.

Homeless Services Consortium

In 1983, the Homeless Services Consortium was created, followed by the institution of a “gatekeeper” for the Dane County shelter system to increase the coordination of shelter and services. The Consortium member agencies work together to avoid duplication of services and unnecessary competition for program funding. Its creation also allowed for system-wide planning, implementation and evaluation of programs throughout the entire homeless services continuum of care. The Consortium agencies are actively involved in gathering data on gaps in services and creating a needs analysis, prioritizing program funding for major state and federal grants, and participating in the initial stages of a Consortium-wide client-based data system to improve the ability to provide unduplicated data.

The agencies that make up the Consortium are active in:

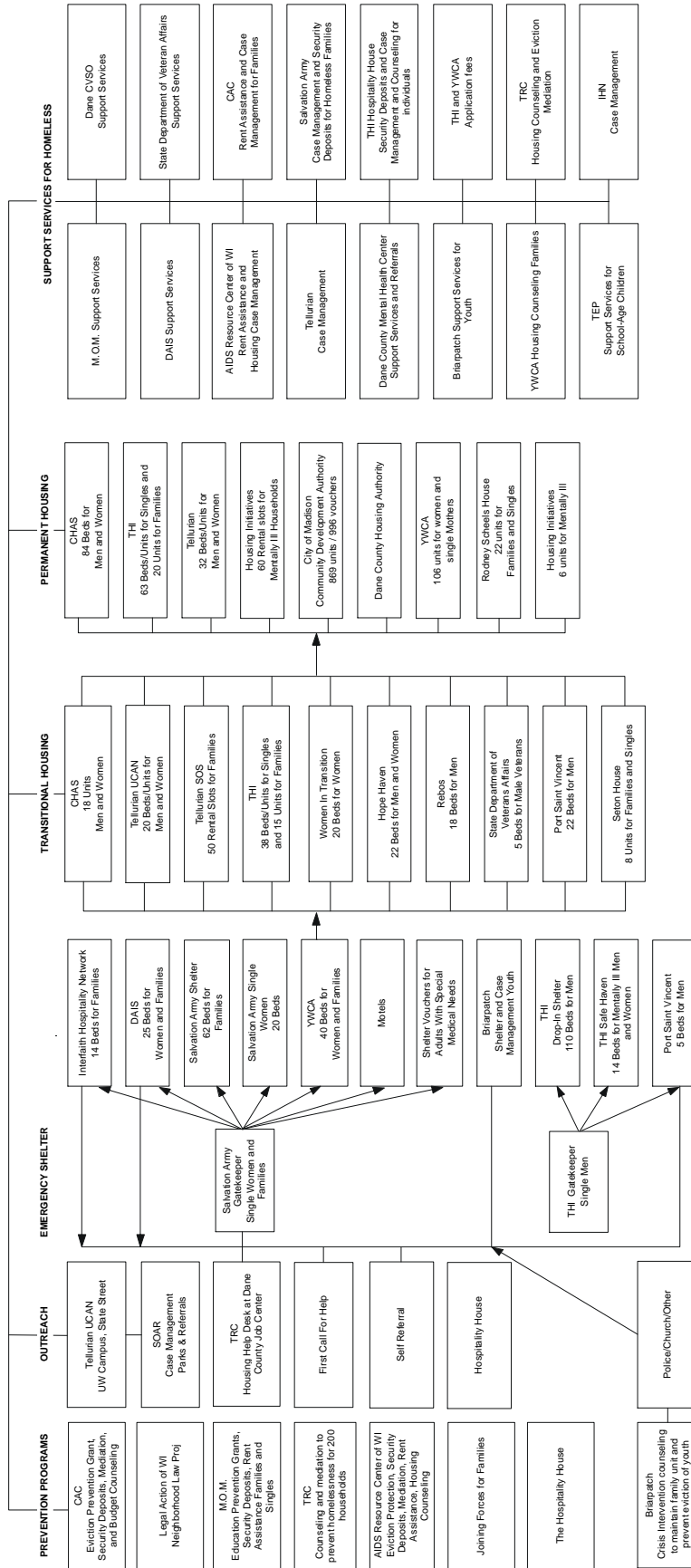
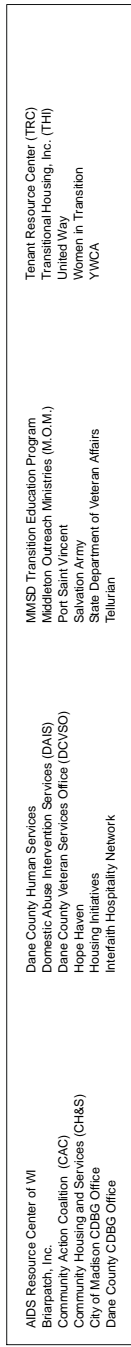
- Providing programs to prevent homelessness,
- Providing outreach to persons in need who are not currently being assisted,
- Providing emergency shelter for those with no place to stay,
- Creating and maintaining transitional and supportive permanent housing units, and
- Providing supportive services to ensure that households are able to maintain stable housing.

Each agency uses a similar intake format. Data is collected by each agency and analyzed quarterly by City of Madison CDBG Office staff. A quarterly report is then distributed to each agency in the Consortium for their use in planning, reporting to Boards of Directors and grant writing. The Consortium meets on a monthly basis; the meeting coordinator/facilitator responsibilities are shared by all of the agencies involved. Pat Mooney, Madison Metropolitan School District Transitional Education Program served as chair in 2001. Current members of the Consortium include:

AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin Briarpatch, Inc.	Madison Metropolitan School District Transitional Education Program
City of Madison CDBG Office	Middleton Outreach Ministry (MOM)
City of Madison Housing Operations (CDA)	Port St. Vincent
Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Inc. (CAC)	The Salvation Army
Community Housing and Services, Inc. (CHAS)	SOAR Case Management Services, Inc.
Dane County CDBG Office	Tellurian UCAN
Dane County Housing Authority	Tenant Resource Center (TRC)
Dane County Human Services	Transitional Housing, Inc. (THI)
Dane County Veterans Services	United Way of Dane County
Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS)	Wisconsin Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Affairs
Hope Haven-REBOS, United Housing Initiatives Inc.	Wisconsin Department of Veteran Affairs
Interfaith Hospitality Network (IHN)	Women’s Transit Authority
	Women in Transition
	YWCA of Madison

DANE COUNTY HOMELESS CONTINUUM OF CARE

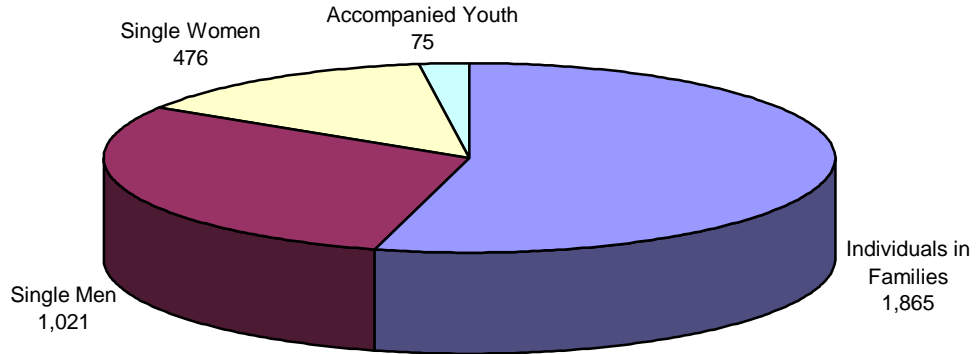
DANE COUNTY HOMELESS SERVICES CONSORTIUM



Who Are the Homeless Served in Dane County?

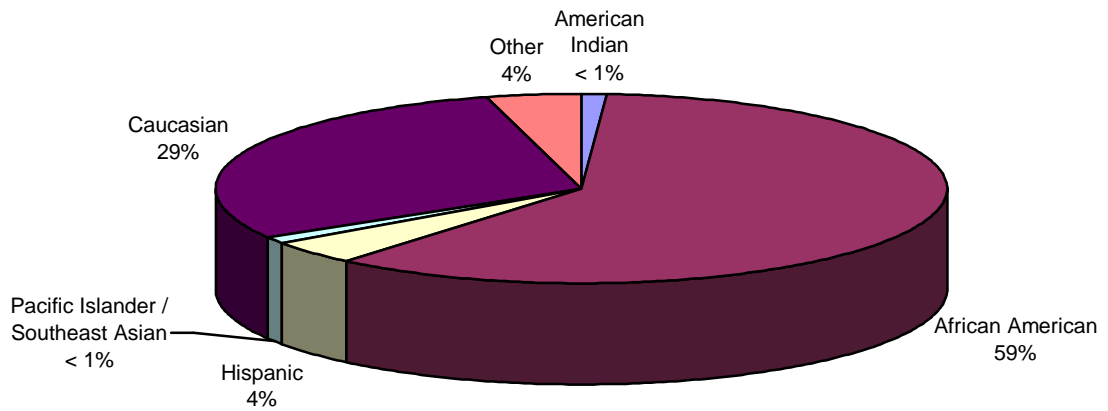
- ❑ There were 593 families with 1,217 children who stayed at least one night in shelter; this is a decrease from 610 families in 2000 with 1,995 children; In 2001, 78% of these were female-headed households while 67% were female-headed households in 2000.
- ❑ There were 548 homeless children under the age of 6 years old; 410 homeless children between the ages of 6 and 12 years old.
- ❑ There were 1,497 persons in shelter who were single adults: this is a decrease from 1,554 single adults in 2000; the number of single men decreased while the number of single women increased from 2000 to 2001.
- ❑ There were 38 homeless men and women over the age of 62 years of age.
- ❑ The majority (70%) of the individuals in shelter are minority, most are families who are served in shelter (85%).
- ❑ Households that identify themselves as in transit, 386 individuals, increased in 2001 to its highest over the five year period starting in 1997. Households who seek shelter because of being evicted have steadily decreased from a high of 485 households in 1998 to 279 households in 2001. Households who are in shelter as a result of violence increased in 2001 from 302 households over 268 households in 2000. Households who seek shelter following an institutional discharge have steadily decreased from 227 households in 1997 to 148 households in 2001.
- ❑ The majority of households (59%) have been homeless less than 1 month when they seek shelter.
- ❑ When asked where they had slept prior to shelter, 56% of single adults and families reported that they had been doubled up with friends or family; 98 families (15%), 67 single women (17%) and 266 single men (28%) reported having slept on the street or in a vehicle in the 30 days before coming to shelter.
- ❑ Men were more likely to report difficulty with alcohol and other drug use problems – 33% of single men in shelter, 31% of single women in shelter, and 15% of families had one or more persons with alcohol and other drug use problems.
- ❑ Single women were more likely to report issues with mental illness – 48% of single women in shelter, 25% of single men in shelter and 19% of families had one or more persons with mental health issues.
- ❑ One out of four families were receiving wages at the time that they entered shelter.
- ❑ An average of 67 youth who identify themselves as not having a permanent residence call the crisis line at Briarpatch *each month* requesting assistance.

Figure 3A: Homeless Served by Population



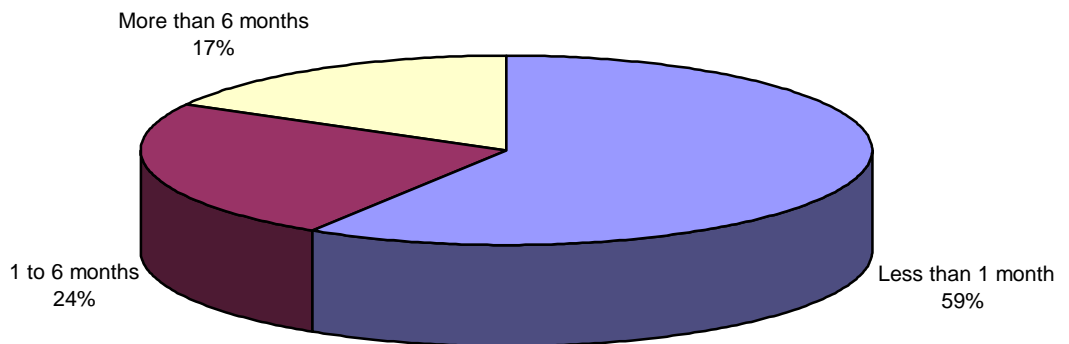
Source: Consortium Agencies' Quarterly Reports compiled by City of Madison CDBG Office

Figure 3B: Homeless Served by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Consortium Agencies' Quarterly Reports compiled by City of Madison CDBG Office

Figure 3C: Current Length of Homelessness



Source: Consortium Agencies' Quarterly Reports compiled by City of Madison CDBG Office

Families, Youth and Children in the Shelter System

There were 593 families (1,865 individuals) served in 2001 by Dane County shelters. The Salvation Army, DAIS, and YWCA provide beds on-site in their shelters; Interfaith Hospitality Network serves families in beds at its network of Dane County faith congregations. The number of individuals in families and the number of families has decreased over the last few years.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of Individuals in Families ¹¹	2,796	3,147	2,995	2,025	1,865
	651	601	684	595	593

In 2001, the average length of stay in shelter was 21.4 days. It is difficult to accurately determine the average length of stay in shelter for each family. The difficulty is that many of the families receive vouchers to stay in motels and apartments on a short term basis until there is shelter space available. Since vouchers for motels are counted separately from those who occupy shelter beds, it is difficult to tie the length of time in shelter with a specific family rather than the shelter bed. It is also possible that families who have used their 30 days of shelter at the Salvation Army are then served by the Interfaith Hospitality Network. This family would show up as a duplicated number and no combined length of time in shelter.

In 2001, 4,517 individuals in families were turned away from shelter, a decrease from 5,497 individuals turned away in 2000. Some families are turned away because they have some money to self-pay in a motel, have someone to stay with, or are not eligible because of program requirements; but most are turned away as a result of there being no shelter beds available. In 2001, The Salvation Army reported turning away 4,590 individuals in families without a motel voucher, an increase from 2000 when The Salvation Army reported turning away 4,409 individuals from families.

The numbers of families served fluctuate by quarter. The following table uses quarterly data for 1999, 2000 and 2001 submitted by The Salvation Army and the YWCA for families served with shelter beds and vouchers.

	1/99 - 3/99	4/99 - 6/99	7/99 - 9/99	10/99 - 12/99	1/00 - 3/00	4/00 - 6/00	7/00 - 9/00	10/00 - 12/00	1/01 - 3/01	4/01 - 6/01	7/01 - 9/01	10/01 - 12/01
Number of Families in Shelter Beds or Vouchers ¹²	127	194	202	93	123	133	116	116	125	116	117	103

¹¹ According to The Salvation Army staff, approximately 85% of the families who receive a voucher for shelter in a local motel, eventually become shelter residents. In order to minimize the chance of an inflated number of persons in shelter, 15% of the number of individuals/families who receive a motel voucher is added to the number of persons/families receiving shelter to reach a total number sheltered.

¹² The number of families using vouchers was adjusted so as to minimize duplication by subtracting approximately 85% from the number served by vouchers to reflect the number who will be served by motels only and not eventually be moved into a shelter bed.

The number of individuals in families that are turned away fluctuates by quarter. The following table uses quarterly data for 1999, 2000 and 2001 submitted by The Salvation Army and the YWCA for individuals in families who were turned away without a shelter bed or voucher¹³. In 1999, the highest number of “turn aways” were in the fourth quarter (October – December), for 2000, the largest number of “turn aways” were in the third and fourth quarters (July – December), while in 2001, there were large numbers of “turn-aways” in the second, third and fourth quarters (April – December).

	1/99 - 3/99	4/99 - 6/99	7/99 - 9/99	10/99 - 12/99	1/00 - 3/00	4/00 - 6/00	7/00 - 9/00	10/00 - 12/00	1/01 - 3/01	4/01 - 6/01	7/01 - 9/01	10/01 - 12/01
Number of Individuals in Families Turned away Without Shelter Bed or Voucher ¹⁴	307	486	671	818	402	552	2,346	1,109	561	2,211	2,992	2,326

More than four out of five families (85%) who spend time in the area shelter system are minority with African American being the largest group.

The number of large families (those families with five or more members) has been declining over the last few years. In 2001, the shelter system served 42 large families. In 2000, there were 49 large families compared to 147 large families served in the shelter system in 1999, while in 1998 there were 210 large families and 186 large families in 1997. While the numbers may be declining slightly, large families continue to be challenging for shelter managers because the amount of space that one family needs and the number of issues and problems that large families can present.

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the number of homeless families have lived in Dane County for one month or less in 2001. In 2000, 33% of the families lived in the County one month or less. The number of families who have lived in Dane County for less than one year have increased in 2001 from 2000. Over half of the families (53%) have lived in Dane County for less than one year, while in 2000, less than half of the families (46%) lived in the county less than one year. It would appear that families with few resources are moving to Madison in an attempt to take advantage of the city’s low-unemployment rate and high quality of living. The data supports that those who have lived in Dane County one month or less have moved from locations both inside and outside of the state.

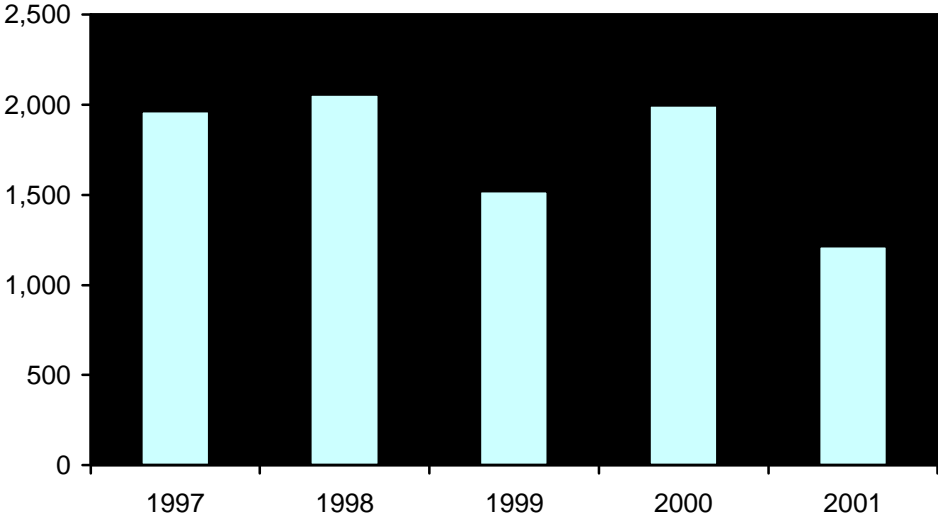
Key services provided at family homeless shelters include:

- shelter and basic necessities,
- assessment of issues presented by the family,
- development of a service plan to address the barriers to stable housing,
- case management and referrals,
- substance abuse services,
- mental health and dual diagnosis services,
- on-site medical clinic, child care, legal assistance, employment assistance, education/training, and recreation; and
- linkage to permanent affordable and supportive permanent and transitional housing,

¹³ The number of families turned away is not available but the number of individuals turned away is reported on a quarterly basis.

¹⁴ The number of families using vouchers was adjusted so as to minimize duplication by subtracting approximately 85% from the number served by vouchers to reflect the number who will be served by motels only and not eventually be moved into a shelter bed.

Figure 4: Number of Children in Shelter



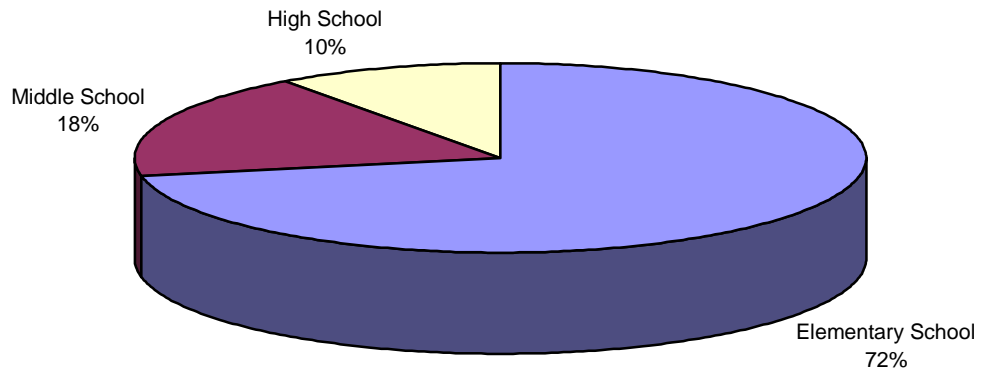
There were 1,121 children who slept at least one night in an area shelter in 2001.

Many of the children in shelter are of school age and are enrolled in Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) classrooms. The MMSD sponsors a program called Transitional Education Program (TEP) to provide homeless children the same opportunities to education as other children. TEP, which includes special teachers, social workers, and educational assistants, operates in three elementary schools – Emerson, Marquette, and Lapham – and one middle school – Georgia O’Keefe. In addition, there is the Collaborative After School Program of Education and Recreation (CASPER) to provide a safe place for homeless children after the school day is over. The children served at these schools are generally those who are stay in shelter and motels and are new to Madison schools. In addition to these four schools, there are a number of children whose parents do not have a permanent address and these students attend most, if not all, of the other MMSD elementary, middle and high schools. During the time that these children’s families move from one temporary residence to another, MMSD provides transportation so as to provide stability in the child’s school day.

According to TEP staff, there were approximately 575 homeless students in Madison schools¹⁵ in the 2000-2001 school year.

¹⁵ The number of homeless students is approximated as a result of problems with MMSD computer systems during this time. During the 1999-2000 school year there were 668 homeless children enrolled in MMSD.

Figure 5: Homeless Children in MMSD in 2001-2001 School Year



Source: Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) data

The most often given reason for families seeking shelter was the presence of violence or threat of violence in their homes (30%), followed by being evicted or not have a lease renewed (18%). Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the homeless families report having doubled up with friends or family and 15% report having slept on the street or in a vehicle in the 30 days before coming to shelter.

According to reports from Consortium agencies, homeless families appear to be affected less by mental illness and alcohol and drug abuse than single men and single women. However, slightly less than one in five (19%) families report that someone in the family has a mental illness. Fifteen percent (15%) of homeless families report that someone in the family has alcohol and other drug abuse issues.

Personal Stories

Melissa is a single mother of four who moved to Madison after leaving violent relationship. She lost her job because she'd been dependent on her former partner for child care. Melissa and her children stayed at Interfaith Hospitality Network (IHN) for a total of 50 nights. While in shelter, she found employment, received counseling services for one of her children, and participated in workshops offered through IHN and other agencies to help her get back on her feet. The IHN case manager advocated for Melissa with a local landlord to help get her an apartment because of poor housing references. Melissa received financial assistance in the form of a rent subsidy paid directly to her landlord, a program through a collaboration with Community Action Coalition. When Melissa moved in, IHN case managers were able to get her furniture and household goods through donations from volunteers. IHN case managers continue to keep in touch with Melissa and her family on a monthly basis. Since leaving IHN, Melissa lost two jobs, primarily because she had no back-up child care, but eventually found employment and managed to keep up with her portion of the rent. Melissa looked to IHN for emotional support during a medical crisis and for referrals to services. Recently, another former IHN shelter resident fixed Melissa's car as a way to "give something back", keeping her from losing her current job.

Personal Stories

Eva and her husband owned their own home since 1980. Eva was a stay-at-home mom since her husband earned sufficient income to support the family. Eva's husband passed away in 1993; Eva began receiving Veteran's benefits and Social Security for herself and her child. This income, however, was not enough and she had a difficult time paying her bills. In 2000, Eva filed for Chapter 13 Bankruptcy where all of her bills were consolidated. However, the monthly payments on the bankruptcy in addition to her current bills were too much to handle. Eva's brother agreed to move in with her to help with the bills, but he was unreliable and eventually left. At the same time her Veteran's benefits were reduced and she could no longer handle her financial obligations. Eva lost her home and, along with her teenaged son, found housing at the YWCA shelter. Eva needed a lot of support because she had never been in charge of her own finances before, and her bad credit was making it difficult for her to find housing. She enrolled in the W-2 job training program and completed the six-hour Second Chance tenant workshop. She worked closely with her YWCA housing counselor so that she was able to secure stable housing at a rent-subsidized apartment complex. She continues to live there with her teenage son, having learned the skills necessary to maintain stable housing.

Teenagers in the Shelter System

In 2001, 75 teens received shelter at the YWCA, with Briarpatch sponsored volunteer host families, or as a participant in the Briarpatch Transitional Living Program. Homeless teenagers are a population that agencies agree is under-served. According to Briarpatch, there are an average of 67 callers each month¹⁶ to the Briarpatch crisis line who identified themselves as homeless teens.

Many of the teens who need shelter are those in foster care who have turned eighteen and no longer have a place to live. They are often unprepared to live on their own and unable to financially maintain housing. While there is no data available to determine the exact number of teens who age-out of foster care to homelessness, Briarpatch staff indicate that they see this group increasing amongst homeless teens.

The YWCA does provide shelter for homeless young women under the age of 18 because some staff are licensed as foster parents. Briarpatch provides case management and referral services to homeless teenagers but currently is only able to provide very limited shelter in its volunteer host homes. In 2001, Briarpatch initiated the Transitional Living Program (TLP) that provides independent housing for teens 17 years of age and older by leasing a rental unit from a private landlord and sub-leasing the unit to the youth who also receives case management services. In 2001, 7 youth participated in the program.

Personal Stories

Ann came to Briarpatch on the advice of her guidance counselor at school because she had been homeless for quite some time, staying here and there. Hence, she decided to get more information about the TLP. At first she was skeptical, but after meeting with TLP staff she decided to enter the program in May 2001 as TLP's first participant. Ann was in high school upon entering the TLP and proceeded to graduate from high school while in the program. Initially, she was reserved, and at times unsure of herself. Now, after almost a year in the program, Ann emits confidence and daily self-advocacy. At 18 years of age, she has demonstrated the ability to understand and implement many life skills in areas such as: personal budgeting, employment, education, health and nutrition, self-advocacy, resource connection, punctuality, home management, tax preparation, problem-solving, credit management, and tenant rights. In May 2002, Ann will be the first graduate of the Transitional Living Program and will move into her own apartment. As a direct result of her participation in this program, this young woman has learned skills she will take with her for years to come.

¹⁶ Briarpatch began reporting crisis calls from homeless teens in July 2000. The average number is for the months that the information was reported.

Single Men in the Shelter System

In 2001, 1,021 single men found a bed at the Drop-In Shelter, Port St. Vincent, or Safe Haven. The number of homeless single men who seek shelter has declined over the last five years.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of Men in Shelter	1,386	1,301	1,044	1,087	1,021

The primary reasons that single men give for seeking out shelter are family/roommate conflicts and being “in transit”. Nearly half (48%) of the single men housed in shelter are new to the area, having lived in Dane County for one month or less; about half (56%) of the men in shelter have lived in Dane County for less than one year.

Forty-one percent (56%) of homeless single men have been homeless for less than one month, 26% have been homeless for one to six months, and 17% have been homeless for over six months.

Single men are the most likely of the shelter populations to have high instances of alcohol and other drug use; one out of three (33%) men report that they have an alcohol or drug abuse problem. This is the lowest it has been in the last five years. One out of four (25%) self-report a problem with mental illness.

About one half (53%) consider themselves minority, with the largest group being African American.

Seventeen percent (17%) of homeless single men are veterans. Nine percent (9%) of homeless single men are on probation or parole.

Fifteen percent (15%) of homeless single men earn wages at the time that they enter the shelter and 12% receive social security or SSI or SSDI.

Before coming to shelter, 55% of single men doubled up with friends or family and 28% lived on the street or in a vehicle.

Personal Stories

William never imagined in his wildest dreams that he’s end up in a homeless shelter. He was in the process of a divorce. He came to Hospitality House for help: he was referred to a place were he could store his few belongings, he applied for a Wisconsin indentification card, and he was connected him with a job counselor to helped him obtain full-time employment. After being on the job for 30 days, the Drop-In Shelter Outreach Worker assisted William in applying for housing, including the transitional and permanent housing operated by Transitional Housing, Inc. William was accepted in THI’s housing and he moves in soon. He says that he knows this is the beginning of his journey, but that he couldn’t have gotten started without the help of Transitional Housing’s Drop-In Shelter.

Single Women in the Shelter System

In 2001, 476 single women received a bed at one of the Dane County shelters: DAIS, Salvation Army, Safe Haven, or the YWCA. In 2001, the number of single women staying in shelter increased over 2000.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of Women in Shelter	422	347	267	416	476

The primary reason given by these women for needing shelter was a roommate or family conflict. Approximately 15% of single women in shelter gave “threat of violence” as their primary reason for seeking shelter.

It is about evenly split between the women in shelter who are new to the area and those who have lived in Dane County for one year or more.

Single women are more likely to suffer from mental illness than single men. Over half (48%) of single women self-report that they suffer from mental illness, which is a decrease over 57% in 2000. Of single women in shelter, 31% report having issues with drugs and/or alcohol. Case managers report that the number of women with substance abuse and mental health issues is actually higher than reported by the women during the in-take process. They also report that a high number of these women who are homeless and suffer from substance abuse and mental illness have a history of past sexual abuse in common.

As with single men there are a number of transitional and supported permanent housing opportunities available, however, the 297 beds/units available are not sufficient to meet the need.

Personal Stories

Jeanetta had applied to the YWCA’s single women’ housing. Her application was initially denied due to insufficient and poor housing references. She was referred to the Second Chance program, which is a six-hour tenant education workshop, and upon successful completion of the program, she was accepted into YWCA housing. Jeannetta’s financial situation was difficult. She was working at an area K-Mart earning \$8.00 an hour, and though she wanted to work more hours, she was only scheduled between 10 and 20 hours per week. Jeanetta did not have sufficient savings to help her with her move-in costs. YWCA counselors were able to help Jeanetta with a security deposit grant, through an agency collaboration with Community Action Coalition. Jeanneta’s mother became very ill and she spent her days off of work in Milwaukee being near her mother and helping the family. She was able to access the YWCA’s emergency assistance fund to purchase bus tickets to Milwaukee, and get additional food from the food pantry to get her through until the next pay check. YWCA residence counselors helped her cope with her grief over her mother while dealing with the day-to-day struggles of life. When the end of her mother’s life appeared imminent, Jeanetta missed work and was not able to keep up with her rent. But she had the support of the YWCA staff. With the assistance of the YWCA programs, Jeanetta found a better paying job. She was able to maintain her housing by setting realistic goals for herself. She successfully completed a payment plan, catching her up on her rent and avoiding an eviction. Since coming to the YWCA, Jeanetta has moved into a larger, more private room at the YWCA and continues to be a positive influence on everyone she encounters.

Transitional and Supportive Permanent Housing Available in Dane County

In 2001, 2,270 single men, women and individuals in families found housing and case management services in one of Dane County's 656 transitional or supportive permanent housing units¹⁷.

For many singles and families, transitional housing is the next step from the shelter and towards independent, permanent housing. Transitional housing is defined as housing units where a previously homeless single, couple or family can live for a maximum of 24 months. All transitional housing programs include supportive services, though they may fluctuate in frequency and length of contacts. This inclusion is clearly a best practice in that it results in increased independence and housing stability. Intensive case management includes such services as:

- Referrals to and assistance in obtaining educational, legal, medical, AODA, or mental health services;
- Counseling and referrals for employment and educational opportunities;
- Alcohol and other drug abuse (AODA) treatment, counseling and/or referrals;
- Assistance with and training in completing applications for entitlements, housing, jobs, etc.;
- Assistance with transportation;
- Assistance in developing competent job search, money management, housekeeping, nutritional, communication and parenting skills;
- Advocacy for clients to receive needed services/benefits;
- Referral to tenant training and housing search resources;
- Referrals and assistance to obtain funds for security deposits and/or first month's rent; and
- Provision of furnishings, clothing and food as necessary.

Supportive permanent housing is defined as housing units where there is no limit on the amount of time an individual or family can spend but includes case management services for the tenant.

There are primarily two types of transitional and supported permanent housing in Dane County:

1. Single bedrooms, referred to as Single Room Occupancy (SRO's) units which may have communal cooking and bathroom areas where residents receive case management on-site; and
2. Efficiency, one, two, three and four bedrooms apartments to accommodate singles or families.

The SRO buildings or apartment units may be owned by a non-profit agency that provides case management or privately owned and a case manager is contracted for by the County or other entity.

Some transitional housing facilities are treatment based for substance abuse and some provide housing for tenants with mental illness. Some facilities accept only women with children. How these special arrangements are determined is by the agency's perceived need in the community for the service or the agency's expertise in a specific service area.

¹⁷ Agencies that report data on a quarterly basis include Community Housing and Services, Port St. Vincent, Tellurian, Transitional Housing, Inc., and YWCA of Madison Year-end data in Appendix A was collected from all agencies providing transitional/supported permanent housing which includes some agencies that do not report on a quarterly basis.

In Dane County there are the following transitional housing and supportive permanent housing beds/units available:

266 Beds/Units for Single Men

- 130 SRO beds for single men
- 7 units for single men who are veterans
- 65 SRO beds for single men with AODA issues
- 46 SRO beds for single men with mental illness
- 14 SRO beds for single men with AODA issues and mental illness
- 4 units for single men with AODA issues and mental illness

258 Beds/Units for Single Women

- 176 SRO beds for single women
- 40 SRO beds for single women with AODA issues
- 8 SRO beds for single women with mental illness
- 9 SRO beds for single women with AODA issues and mental illness
- 21 units for single women with mental illness
- 4 units for single women with AODA and mental illness

109 Beds/Units for Families

- 12 SRO beds for single women with one child
- 8 units for families with mental illness
- 89 units for families and couples

23 Units for Special Medical Needs Housing

- 23 units for singles and families with HIV/AIDS

For many families who come through the shelter system, those who have on-going case management are thought to have higher rates of success in maintaining stable housing. The number of beds or units available to those who are leaving shelter is not sufficient to meet the need. For the 593 families who came through the shelter in 2001, there are only 109 transitional or supportive permanent beds/units available. For the 1,121 single men who came through shelter in 2001, the 266 beds/units would not meet the need. And for the 476 single women, the 258 beds/units would not be sufficient to meet the need.

Personal Stories

Guy is a man in his 50's who has made the Community Housing and Services building on N. Brooks his home for over three years. Guy started on in the Partnership in Transitional Opportunities program, which is a bridge for single men and women from homelessness to independence. Guy struggles with alcohol and other drug abuse, mental illness and has had problems with unemployment. As a result, he sometimes fall behind in his rent. CHAS support staff have helped Guy stay connected to his counselor at the mental health center. He now takes his medication regularly and meets weekly with CHAS staff. Besides his full time job he help to cook and serve the community lunch at CHAS each Tuesday. Through Guy's hard work and the support he received at CHAS, he is able to maintain his housing and is on the road to stability.

Other Affordable Housing Units

In addition to those units mentioned as transitional and supported permanent, there are three other sources of affordable housing in Dane County:

Federally Assisted Housing. These units can be owned and operated by public or private entities that are provided below market interest rates for construction or rehabilitation and rent subsidies in order to create affordable housing units. Community Development Authority and Dane County Housing Authority are included in this category , as well as other non-profits and for-profit companies. Rents can not exceed the Fair Market Rent established by HUD and the tenants must meet income guidelines in exchange for not having to pay more than 30% of their income for rent. In 2001, according to WHEDA, and a survey of property owners, there were 3,180 affordable units available for eligible families, the elderly and the disabled.

Affordable Rental Housing Tax Credits. Investors and/or owners invest cash in a tax credit housing development and receive a dollar-for-dollar credit against their federal income tax liability each year for 10 years. In exchange for receiving the credit, owners agree to set aside for 30 years at least 20% of the units for households with income less than 50% of the county median income (CMI), or set aside at least 40% of the units for households with income less than 60% of CMI. In 2001, according to WHEDA and a survey of property owners, there were 1,696 units made affordable by tax credits for eligible families, the elderly and the disabled.

Privately Owned, Non-subsidized. It is possible to find rental housing in Madison that is affordable to low-income households that is not government subsidized. However, in Dane County affordable rents for decent, safe and sanitary housing units are not in abundance. It is difficult to determine the actual number of units that fall in this category.

Prevention – Helping Tenants Avoid Homelessness

According to Tenant Resource Center (TRC) there were 2,742 evictions scheduled in small claims court in 2001. More than 95% are for non-payment of rent¹⁸. Non-payment of rent issues can be resolved between the parties by third party financial assistance, or by arranging payment plans or move out dates thus minimizing the chances that the tenant will become homeless. Landlords and tenants often do not attempt to work things out when a small claims court eviction case is pending, because they are in a defensive position and often lack important knowledge about rental rights and responsibilities and the eviction process. The Tenant Resource Center Mediation Program brings the parties together to assist them in reaching a mutually satisfactory agreement. Agreements were reached in 241 of the mediations last year which allowed tenants to enter into a payment plan or determine a planned move out date thereby avoiding homelessness.

Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin (CAC) is the largest agency providing public funds to individuals and families who are in danger of becoming homeless as a result of impending eviction from their rental unit. With a combination of federal, state and local funds, CAC assisted 227 households in 2001 by paying a portion of back rent and thereby allowing the tenant to remain in the unit and avoid eviction. According to the CAC Housing Coordinator, 78% of those households served through the eviction prevention program remained in their housing for at least six months. In addition to CAC, Transitional Housing, Inc.'s Hospitality House, the Tenant Resource Center Help Desk, Joining Forces for Families and Middleton Outreach Ministry assist individuals and families in an effort to prevent the family from becoming homeless using a combination of public and private funds¹⁹.

In 2001, a collaboration of Transitional Housing, Inc., YWCA and The Salvation Army were the recipients of public funds to provide services to families who have difficulty maintaining housing. The DIGS (Dwelling Intervention Grant and Sustenance) Program included Transitional Housing, Inc. whose staff at Hospitality House served as the coordinator providing financial assistance and referrals as appropriate; The Salvation Army whose staff provided case management for a number of the families; and the YWCA whose staff created and operated a 6-hour Second Chance workshop training with the intention of breaking down the barriers that keep families from maintaining stable housing. In 2001, 191 families received financial assistance to pay back rent, 191 individuals graduated from the Second Chance training, and 35 families received intensive case management services. According to research conducted by Real World Research, 81% of the families assisted in the DIGS Program maintained housing at the 6-month mark.

Another way that public funding is used to prevent homelessness is by assisting low income households to maintain current housing in the form of a rent subsidy. Eligible participants, those who fall within the established income guidelines and who are involved with a case manager, have a portion of their rent paid for 12 months. This creates a cushion of time for participants who are waiting to get a public housing unit, receive a Section 8 housing voucher, or to raise their income or lower their expenses. In 2001, 70 households received the rental subsidy. CAC, in follow-up calls to those receiving assistance found that 80% of those households served remained in their housing for at least six months.

¹⁸ According to TRC staff and research done by the CDBG Office, some evictions sought by property owners for delinquent rent also include issues related to tenant behavior.

¹⁹ The private fund pool is made up primarily of church contributions.

Through the use of these publicly and privately funded programs, many households are prevented from becoming homeless. However, according to Consortium agencies' staff, there are many more people requesting assistance than can be helped. For example, Tenant Resource Center reports that they fielded \$529,976 worth of requests for eviction prevention assistance (up 54% from 2000), significantly more than the \$20,000 available for such purpose. Community Action Coalition reports that they are able to provide eviction prevention assistance to 11% of the households that requested assistance.

Personal Stories

Robert, a married man confined to a wheelchair, and his wife lived in a 2-bedroom apartment. When the marriage broke-up, the wife moved out of the apartment, and the disabled man whose sole income was from SSI was left with no income after he paid rent. The case manager at Community Action Coalition was able to work with Robert's landlord, getting him out of the current lease. The enabled him to move in with this mother. After a few weeks, the mother was in jeopardy of being evicted for having her son living with her. The case worker mediated with the mother's landlord so that the son could remain with the mother in her unit until a new place for the son could be found. The case manager was able to find a one-bedroom apartment that had just been remodeled to be barrier-free. Robert was able to move into his own apartment where he could afford the rent and pay other living expenses on his limited income. The man continues to maintain his apartment and his independence.

Emerging Issues

Trends In Shelter

The number of individuals in shelter continues to decline, from a high of 5,145 in 1997 to a low of 3,437 in 2001. However, the number of households served in 2001 was just slightly less than 2000 – 2,187 households served in 2001 and 2,190 households served in 2000. Both 2000 and 2001 showed a decline in households from 1999.

The number of individuals in families has declined from 2000 (2,025) to 2001 (1,865) while the number of single women has slightly increased from 2000 (416) to 2001 (476). The number of single men in shelter has declined slightly from 1999 and 2000 and is significantly lower than in 1997 and 1998.

Individuals in Families

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2,796	3,147	2,995	2,025	1,865

Single Women

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
467	436	445	416	476

Single Men

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1,386	1,301	1,044	1,087	1,038

The number of persons who were turned away without shelter declined in 2001 (5,279) from 2000 (6,009). The Salvation Army reported that 4,590 individuals were turned away without a voucher, which was an increase over 2000 (4,409).

While there was a decline in those served by shelter (except for single women) and the number turned away without a voucher, the number continues to remain higher than Consortium agencies can effectively serve with the current inventory of shelter, transitional and supportive permanent housing beds and units. In 2001, The Salvation Army, Interfaith Hospitality Network and Transitional Housing, Inc. explored the option of a “warming house” to serve individuals and families who had no other place to go during the cold winter months. The “warming house” became the hallways in the Salvation Army shelter on East Washington Avenue. For the cold weather season 2001-2002, the “warming house” provided shelter for 101 individuals – 9 single adults and 26 families. Of these 35 households, 10 households indicated that they were in transit or transient, 10 households had been evicted or their lease not renewed, and the remaining households indicated a variety of reasons for homelessness such as family conflicts, no income, violence or threat of violence, institutional discharge, or other.

The majority of families, single women and single men in shelter continue to be non-white and the trend shows signs of slightly increasing.

The numbers of households who have resided in Dane County for less than one year have remained steady at 54%. Four out of five of these households have been in Dane County less than one month – this has also remained steady since 1997. The trends for the last two years for families, single women and the last five years for single men are as follows:

Families²⁰			
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	
Dane County Less Than One Year	46%	53%	Trend is that more households are new to Dane County than those who have resided in Dane County over one year. Data also shows an increase in 2001 over 2000 in number of households who have resided in Dane County for one month or less.
Dane County More Than One Year	54%	47%	

Single Women			
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	
Dane County Less Than One Year	51%	54%	Trend is that more households (over half and increasing) have resided in Dane County for one year or less. The number of households that have resided in Dane County for one month or less is holding steady at 40%
Dane County More Than One Year	49%	47%	

Single Men						
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	
Dane County Less Than One Year	61%	61%	67%	62%	56%	Trend is that more households are less likely to have come from outside of Dane County. The number of households that have resided in Dane County for one month or less is also decreasing.
Dane County More Than One Year	39%	40%	33%	38%	44%	

While the percentage fluctuates somewhat, the number of households that self-report mental health issues remains approximately one in four, with occurrence being the highest amongst single women. The number of households who indicate issues with alcohol and other drugs declined from a high of 43% in 2000 to a low of 27% in 2001. While the decrease is across subpopulations, single men reported AODA issues at a five year low – 33% in 2001, 65% in 2000, 62% in 1999, 44% in 1998, and 43% in 1997.

The number of households reporting that prior to shelter they spent time living in their vehicles or on the street showed an increase from 15% in 2000 to 22% in 2001. This increase is across all subpopulations.

²⁰ Prior to 2000, families and single women were counted together.

Adding New Affordable Housing Units

With the continuing demand for affordable housing units, Homeless Services Consortium agencies also become housing development agencies. In 2001, Holly House, a transitional house for single women opened to its first resident. There have been a number of capital projects during 2001 undertaken by Consortium agencies to maintain high quality, supported transitional and permanent housing units, including Hope Haven, YWCA, and Community Housing and Services. There are some agencies that have begun the planning process for adding rental housing units to help meet the need. There are plans to add additional single room occupancy units for individuals and families with disabilities (Community Housing and Services, Inc., Tellurian UCAN, and Transitional Housing, Inc.), supported housing for families who have been victims of abuse (Domestic Abuse Intervention Services), and housing for singles and families with mental illness (Housing Initiatives Inc.). These activities are in addition to activities by other non-profit housing development agencies such as Future Madison Housing and Common Wealth Development Corporation

Daytime Services for Homeless Individuals and Families

Transitional Housing, Inc. (THI) has identified the need to expand the area used by Hospitality House in order to serve additional people and to provide sleeping quarters for single men and women who work nights. The project, depending on the location chosen, would allow for a larger space for homeless persons to receive services, access telephones, and have a warm or cool comfortable place to relax, socialize and make contact with services such as legal, medical, employment, and education. The barrier to making the day center a reality is finding a suitable location that is convenient to the individuals that it will serve, as well as affordable to THI. Interfaith Hospitality Network (IHN) is also looking to purchase or rent a location for their day center and offices as a result of possible changes in use at their current location. THI and IHN have discussed the possibility of a combined facility, but to date, no suitable available space has been found to meet both agencies' needs.

Final Thoughts

There are many success stories of persons who have made their way from homelessness to stability but it is rarely an easy journey. Many do not succeed the first time they try. With persistent cooperation and communication with each other, those who serve the homeless of Dane County will continue to provide valuable services and shelter for those in need. The Homeless Services Consortium, agency staff and funders, will continue to work together to seek out new funding, to avoid duplication of services, to serve as advocates for their clients, and to provide high quality services to their clients.

Data for this report is primarily collected from Consortium agencies on a quarterly basis. The basis for the information is a uniform intake form that asks questions of the client upon arrival to the program and is used by most members of the Consortium. Both the intake form and quarterly reporting form was designed by members of the Consortium. The aggregate data is sent to the CDBG Office and is entered into a spreadsheet. City staff then reviews the data submitted by the agencies, creates tables with quarterly comparisons and year to date information, prepares a brief analysis about what the numbers indicate, and send the packets to each agency in the Consortium for use in grant preparation, planning, and fundraising efforts. While this type of data collection tells us about the individuals and families who are served by the Consortium agencies, it is not a good measure of the unmet need in the community. Agencies do collect minimal data on the number of people that are turned away from services, such as the reason for denial or refusal of services. Many of the Consortium agencies are in the beginning stages of converting at least some of their data collection systems to Service Point, which is a client-based data system selected by the State of Wisconsin to collect data on the homeless. As this system becomes the mechanism for collecting data, the number of duplicate entries will be minimized, both for those who received services and those who are turned away.

Appendix A

Housing Inventory²¹

	Number of Beds	Primary Customer	Individuals Served in 2001
Briarpatch, Inc. <i>volunteer foster homes</i>	17	Youth 17 years and under	80
Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, Inc. (DAIS)	25	Single women and families	276
Interfaith Hospitality Network <i>network of local churches</i>	14	Families	157
Port St. Vincent <i>221 S. Baldwin Street²²</i>	5	Single men	20
Salvation Army <i>630 E. Washington Avenue</i>	62	Families	895
	20	Single women	363
Salvation Army <i>housing vouchers for motels or apartments</i>	Varies	Families Single women	221
Transitional Housing, Inc. Drop-In Shelter <i>116 W. Washington Avenue</i>	110	Single men	958
St. John's <i>322 E. Washington Avenue</i>			
St. Raphael's <i>222 W. Main Street</i>			
Transitional Housing, Inc. Safe Haven <i>1738 Roth Street</i>	14	Single men and women with mental illness	116
YWCA of Madison <i>101 E. Mifflin Street</i>	30	Single women and women with children Female youth (referred by Briarpatch)	371
Totals	297+²³		3,460

²¹ The information in Appendix A related to emergency, transitional and supportive permanent housing was provided by non-profit agencies. Information on affordable SRO housing was provided by the City of Madison Building Inspection Unit and the City Assessors Office. Information on the address and owner of federally assisted and tax credit properties was provided by WHEDA. Information on the number of persons served or on waiting lists was provided by the property owner/manager. When a property owner/manager did not supply the number of persons served and whether there was a waiting list for units, NA (not available) was used.

²² Port St. Vincent estimates the number of beds that are used primarily for emergency shelter. Because they fluctuate, the number is not included in the number of homeless sheltered in the quarterly reporting.

²³ The total does not include the number of motel units used for housing as the number fluctuates and the units are not under the control of The Salvation Army but rather a contract for services.

			Individuals Served in 2001
Community Housing and Services, Inc. PTO <i>306 N. Brooks Street</i>	18 SRO	Single men and women - AODA	36
Catholic Charities Hope Haven, Inc./Colvin Manor <i>425 W. Johnson Street</i> North Bay Lodge <i>3602 Memorial Drive</i>	55 beds	Single men and women - AODA	345
Catholic Charities REBOS Chris Farley House <i>810 W. Olin Avenue</i>	15 beds	Single men – AODA	81
Port St. Vincent <i>221 S. Baldwin Street</i>	20 beds	Single men	83
St. Vincent DePaul <i>1325-27 Williamson Street</i>	5 units	Women with children	5
St. Vincent DePaul <i>401 S. Baldwin Street</i>	3 beds	Single women	21
The Salvation Army <i>213 Brearly Street</i>	7 beds	Single women	
Tellurian <i>1051-53 Williamson Street</i>	5 SRO	Single men – AODA/mental illness	12
Tellurian THP <i>300 Femrite Drive</i>	20 beds	Single men and women	106
Tellurian SOS (<i>Scattered Sites</i>)	50 units	Families	362
Transitional Housing, Inc. (THI): <i>318 S. Broom St.</i>	5 SRO	Single men	137 (combined all THI sites)
THI: <i>1846-48 Fisher Street</i>	2 units	Families	
THI: <i>310 Hamilton Street</i>	5 SRO	Single men – AODA	
THI: <i>315 S. Henry Street</i>	8 SRO	Single men	
THI: <i>609 N. Midvale Street</i>	4 units	Families, singles, couples	
THI: <i>33-39 Sinykin Circle</i>	4 units	Families	
THI: <i>2104 Winnebago Street</i>	1 unit	Families	
THI: <i>3014 Worthington Street</i>	6 units	Families	
THI: <i>112 N. Mills Street</i>	12 SRO	Single men and women - AODA	

			Individuals Served in 2001
THI: 902 Northport	8 SRO	Single men – mental illness	
Wisconsin Department of Veteran Affairs Green Avenue	7 beds	Single men – veterans	8
YWCA of Madison 101 E. Mifflin Street	12 beds	Single women with one youth child	48
Totals	272		1,244

	Number of Beds/Units		Individuals Served in 2001
Community Housing and Services, Inc. <i>306 N. Brooks</i>	84 SRO	Single men and women	131
Housing Initiatives Inc.	16 units	Singles and families – mental illness	22
Housing Initiatives <i>Scattered sites</i>	40	Singles – mental illness	50
Port St. Vincent <i>221 S. Baldwin Street</i>	5	Single men	5
Rodney Scheel House <i>2815 Hawk Street</i>	23	Singles and families – HIV/AIDS	29
Tellurian <i>Acewood House</i>	6 beds	Singles – mental illness/AODA	10
Tellurian <i>Crawford House</i>	6 beds	Singles – mental illness/AODA	10
Tellurian <i>410 Hubbell Street, Marshall</i>	6 units	Singles – mental illness	12
Tellurian <i>265 Waubesa Street</i>	2 units	Single men and women – AODA/mental illness	9
Tellurian <i>1051 Williamson Street</i>	2 SRO	Single men and women – AODA/mental illness	(see same address – Transitional Housing)
Transitional Housing, Inc. (THI) <i>1719 Broadway, Sun Prairie</i>	2 SRO 2 units	Single men or women Families	280 (combined all sites)
THI: <i>4201 Hegg Avenue</i>	1 unit	Family	
THI: <i>201 North Street</i>	8 SRO	Single men	
THI: <i>422 North Street</i>	4 units	Single men or women, families	
THI: <i>1903 Sherman Avenue</i>	3 units	Single or couple, family	
THI: <i>519 E. Johnson Street</i>	8 SRO	Single men	
THI: <i>324 E. Mifflin Street</i>	7 SRO 1 unit	Single men or women Family	
THI: <i>112 N. Mills Street</i>	17 SRO	Single men and women	
THI: <i>1309 Northport</i>	16 units	Single men and women	
THI: <i>5814-18 Russett Road</i>	8 units	Families	
THI: <i>3342-48 E. Washington Avenue</i>	4 units	Families	

	Number of Beds/Units		Individuals Served in 2001
Women in Transition <i>2842-46 Moland Street</i>	8 units	Single women – mental illness	12
	11 units		18
YWCA of Madison <i>101 E. Mifflin Street</i>	94 beds	Single women	438
Totals	384		1,026

Privately Owned Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Units	Number of Units	
609 E. Gorham LLC <i>609 E. Gorham Street</i>	15	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Anderson, Rebecca <i>615 Howard Place</i>	44	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Beauchaine, Allan and Kathleen <i>10 S. Orchard Street</i>	12	NA
Brusca, Michael and Lana <i>201 N. Charter Street</i>	10	NA
Central Madison Housing Corporation <i>622 N. Henry Street</i>	9	NA
Claire Thomas Trust <i>407 Wisconsin Avenue</i>	12	Men & Women Students/Non-students/Elderly
Fisher, Jeanette <i>11 S. Bassett Street</i>	8	NA
Franzen, Michael <i>515 Conklin Place</i>	23	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Gilman Manor LLC <i>17 W. Gilman</i>	8	Students
HCP Corporation <i>927 Chandler Street</i>	9	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Houden, Richard and Dorothy <i>248 Langdon Street</i>	11	Men Students
KMLB Partnership <i>136 N. Butler Street</i>	7	Men Non-students
Langdon LLC – The Cochrane House <i>602 N. Frances</i>	16	Women Students
Madison Community Co-op <i>20 N. Franklin Street</i>	8	Women Students/Non-students
Madison Community Co-op <i>636 Langdon Street</i>	3	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Madison Community Co-op <i>102 E. Gorham Street</i>	11	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Madison Community Co-op <i>140 W. Gilman Street</i>	26	Men & Women Students/Non-students

Privately Owned Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Units	Number of Units	
Madison Community Co-op <i>625 N. Frances Street</i>	15	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Madison Community Co-op <i>244 W. Lakelawn Place</i>	31	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Madison Community Co-op <i>225 E. Lakelawn Place</i>	27	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Madison Community Co-op <i>437 W. Johnson Street</i>	12	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Nottingham Cooperative <i>146 Landgon Street</i>	22	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Ouk, Sathin and Sarith <i>2249 Coolidge Street</i>	8	NA
Palmer, Robert and Gloria <i>214 N. Breese Terrace</i>	11	Women Students
Rochdale Men's Coop House <i>138 W. Gorham Street</i>	13	Men & Women Students/Non-students
Suddeth, Gregory and Beth <i>116 Orchard Street</i>	11	Men & Women Students
TLC Properties LLC <i>911 Clymer Place</i>	11	Men & Women Students
Twin Rodneys LLC <i>1726 Hoyt Street</i>	7	NA
Wisconsin Christian Student Fellowship <i>111 N. Orchard Street</i>	10	Men & Women Students
TOTAL	410	

	Number of Beds/ Units			Households on Waiting Lists in 2001
American Baptist – Northport Apartments <i>1740 Northport Dr.</i>	20 120	Elderly Family	NA	NA
American Baptist – Packers Apartments <i>1929 Northport Dr.</i>	24 116	Elderly Families	NA	NA
Bayview <i>601 Bayview</i>	102	Families	102	30
Bram Hill <i>1910-2100 Fisher</i>	34	Families	NA	NA
Castille Village <i>2602 Balboa Ct.</i>	36 94	Elderly Families	NA	NA
CDA <i>2009-2043 and 2024-2030 Baird Street</i>	28	Families	28	NA
CDA – Bjarnes-Romnes Apartments <i>540 W. Olin Avenue</i>	167	Elderly	167	58
CDA – Brittingham Apartments <i>755 Braxton Place</i>	163	Elderly/ Disabled	163	141
CDA – Gay Braxton <i>602 Braxton Place</i>	58	Elderly/ Families	58	141
CDA – Karabis Apartments <i>201 S. Park Street</i>	20	Disabled	20	3
CDA – Parkside Apartments <i>245 S. Park / 824 W. Washington</i>	95	Elderly/ Families/ Disabled	95	141
CDA – Scattered Sites <i>22 N. Blackhawk 6405 Raymond Rd. 4338-60 Britta Pkwy. 5838 Russet Rd. 1647 Capital Ave. 1005 Sequoia Trl. 2402-10 Catalpa Rd. 5301 Shaw Ct. 7005-15 Chester Dr. 5305 Shaw Ct. 4273 Doncaster Dr. 45-41 Stein Ave. 5601 Elder Pl. 1302 Temkin Ave. 2506-16 Frazier Ave. 309 Theresa Ter. 2022-36 Greenway Cross 1401 Theresa Ter. 6401 Hammersley Rd. 2918-20 Traceway Dr. 2916-22 Harvey St. 2944-46 Turbot Dr. 5122 Manitowoc Pkwy. 1810 S. Whitney Way 5530 Marconi St. 1414 Williamson St.</i>	114	Families	114	NA
CDA – Tenney Park Apartments <i>302 & 314 N. Baldwin St.</i>	41	Elderly	41	58
CDA – Truax Park Apartments <i>1501 Wright Street</i>	115	Families	115	207

	Number of Beds/ Units			Households on Waiting Lists in 2001
Dane County Housing Authority <i>Scattered Sites</i>	86	Elderly/ Families	86	169
Dane County Mental Health Ctr Stein Apts <i>301 N. 3rd Street</i>	10	Disabled	12	8
Dominium Management Svcs - Monona Hills <i>353 Owen Road, Monona</i>	62 8	Elderly Families	70	23
Fisher/Taft Apartments <i>2020, 2025, 2101 Taft Street; 2020, 2024, 2102 Fisher Street</i>	70	Elderly/ Families	77	15
Flad Development – Segoe Terrace <i>602 Sawyer Terrace</i>	15	Elderly/ Disabled	15	NA
Flad Development – Southridge Village <i>1914 Post Road</i>	27	Elderly/ Families/ Disabled	27	NA
Flad Development - Maple Terr. - Lakeview <i>6205 Maywood Ave / 6333 Maywood Ave, Middleton</i>	54	Families/ Disabled	90	NA
Foundation Property Mgmt - Monona Meadows <i>250 Femrite Drive, Monona</i>	68 8	Elderly Disabled	NA	NA
Goodwill Industries – Debra Beebe Apts <i>2110 Apache Drive, Fitchburg</i>	6	Disabled	15	6
Good will Industries – Craig Kinney Apts <i>2117 N. Sherman</i>	5	Disabled	15	5
Goodwill Industries – Northport Group Home <i>1602 Northport</i>	8	Disabled	12	25
Goodwill Industries – Elaine Meyers Apts <i>2485 Perry</i>	14	Elderly	15	15
Goodwill Industries – Sunfish Court Apts <i>73 Sunfish Court</i>	8	Elderly	8	15
JP III Inc – Kennedy Heights <i>199 Kennedy Heights</i>	104	Families	100	NA
Meridian Group – Capitol Centre <i>333 W. Dayton</i>	296 34 20	Elderly Families Disabled	201	70
Meridian Group – Dryden Terrace <i>1902 Londonberry</i>	89 12	Elderly Disabled	101	30

	Number of Beds/ Units			Households on Waiting Lists in 2001
Meridian Group – Meadow Park <i>Walbridge & Wittner</i>	38 2	Families Disabled	40	20
Meridian Group– Wexford Ridge Apartments <i>7006-10 Tree Lane</i>	20 226	Elderly Family	239	129
Meriter Retirement Center <i>110 S. Henry Street</i>	25	Elderly	25	0
Munz – Fordem Center <i>1622-1750 Fordem Ave.</i>	27	Elderly/ Families/ Disabled	27	12
Munz – Meadowview <i>Hayes Road</i>	8 92 20	Elderly Families Disabled	NA	NA
Munz – Park Meadows I & II <i>502 N. Walbridge Ave.</i>	73 199	Elderly Families	NA	NA
Oakwood Village <i>6209 Mineral Point Road</i>	30	Elderly	30	90
RFDF – Dale Heights <i>1310 Dane Ave.</i>	5	Family/ Disabled	3	0
Voss Housing Co. - Voss Haus <i>6710 Elmwood Ave.</i>	60 4	Elderly Disabled	NA	NA
TOTALS	3,180			

	Number of Beds/ Units			Households on Waiting Lists in 2001
ARV Housing Group Inc. – Rosewood Villas <i>902 N. Highpoint Road</i>	170	Elderly	NA	NA
Catholic Charities/Gorman & Company – Quisling Clinic Apartments <i>2 West Gorham Street</i>	46	Families	NA	NA
Common Wealth Development Inc. – The Falconer <i>1001-1007 Williamson Street</i>	8	Families, Disabled	8	0
Common Wealth Development Inc. – Vaughn Commons <i>Williamson Street</i>	8	Families	8	0
CDA – Monona Shores Redevelopment <i>1-11 Waunona Woods Court</i>	104	Families	99	0
Five Star Enterprises – Millstone Home <i>41 Millstone Road</i>	4	Disabled	NA	NA
Fleming Development – Chapel Valley Apartment Homes <i>5771-81 Chapel Valley Road</i>	85	Elderly, Disabled	NA	NA
C.G. Gallina Corporation – Fairwood Arms Apartment	35	Families	NA	NA
Gary Gorman & Company – Elver Park I, II, III <i>1144-48 Morraine View Drive</i>	152	Families	136	0
Gary Gorman & Company – Prentice Park Apartments <i>817 North Thompson Road</i>	40	Families	40	0
Gary Gorman & Company – Tuscon Trails I, II <i>Muirfield & Tuscon Trail</i>	97	Families	96	0
Grutzner Securities Corp. – Castille Village Apartments <i>215 Castille Avenue</i>	130	Families	130	3
Heartland Properties, Inc. – Sherman Glen <i>1110 N. Sherman Avenue</i>	97	Elderly, Disabled	NA	NA
Ithaka Homes <i>3025 Commercial Avenue</i>	4	Families	4	0
Dennis Leigh – Williamstown Bay North <i>2717 Dryden Drive</i>	40	Elderly	NA	NA

	Number of Beds/ Units			Households on Waiting Lists in 2001
Dennis Leigh – Williamstown Bay East <i>913 Acewood Blvd</i>	26	Elderly	NA	NA
Madison Mutual Housing Assoc. – The Avenue <i>1954 E. Washington Avenue</i>	30	Families, Disabled	NA	NA
Madison Mutual Housing Assoc. – 641 Main Street	36	Families, Disabled	NA	NA
Michael Moore, Nakoma Heights Apartments <i>4929 Chalet Gardens Road, Fitchburg</i>	144	Families	143	0
Nicola Townhomes LTD Partnership – Nicola Townhomes <i>1729 Verona Street, Middleton</i>	15	Families	15	0
Parker Place <i>2401-2479 Somerset Circle</i>	56	Families		
Project Home, Inc. – Prairie Crossing <i>2402-2446 Allied Drive</i>	47	Families	65	0
Don Simon Inc. – Northridge Apartment Home <i>Northridge Terrace</i>	48	Families	NA	NA
Trillium Homes Limited Partnership – Trillium <i>2 Craig Avenue</i>	49	Families	NA	NA
Wisconsin Management Corporation – Willow Pointe <i>6701-85 Schroeder Road</i>	101	Families	NA	NA
YWCA Housing Joint Venture <i>101 E. Mifflin Street</i>	94	Single Women	94	NA
TOTALS	1,696			

Appendix B

List of Agencies Serving Homeless & Those At Risk of Homelessness

AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin (ARCW).....Doug Nelson, Executive Director, 1-800-359-9272

AIDS Resource Center provides leadership in serving persons who are HIV and AIDS infected with medical, social service, and educational efforts. For persons/families with HIV/AIDS who are homeless, ARCW provides assistance in: locating emergency housing, short-term financial assistance to help pay housing costs, placement in long-term financial assistance programs, and referrals to additional health and social services. ARCW tailors its housing program to help people with HIV who also have chronic mental illness or substance abuse issues. Individuals receive counseling, support services and rent assistance to reduce or eliminate behaviors that may prevent them from maintaining secure housing. ARCW owns and operates housing facilities in Milwaukee that include a 29-bed SRO building, a 6- unit three-bedroom apartment building for families, and a duplex with 2 three-bedroom units for families.

Briarpatch, Inc. Aaron J. Backer, Interim Executive Director, 251-6211

Briarpatch is a community-based organization serving teens and their families in South Central Wisconsin. Briarpatch provides crisis intervention services and counseling for youth, as well as group activities for young women (CHOICES), gay, lesbian, bisexual transgender and questioning teens (Teens Like Us), and youth who share and educate through theater (JABONGGIT/HIT Squad). The PACE/HFC (Parent-Adolescent Counseling, Etc. and Home Family Counseling) program helps families use their strengths to divert youth from the Juvenile Justice System by providing in-home counseling to teens at risk. Briarpatch licenses a number of host homes that serve as temporary placements for homeless youth. In 2001, Briarpatch initiated an outreach program and hired an outreach worker who will work to assist teens living or spending time on the street. The program targets State Street, area malls and neighborhoods. In addition, Briarpatch also operates a scattered site Transitional Living Program to help older teens secure housing and develop positive living skills.

Catholic Charities Brian Cain, Executive Director, 821-3100

Catholic Charities operates a number of programs that provides the full spectrum of services to individuals and families. Catholic Charities operates four facilities that provide services for homeless individuals who are chemically addicted. North Bay Lodge, Hope Haven and Colvin Manor and REBOS Chris Farley House provide sober housing for single men and women.

City of Madison Community Development Block Grant Office..... Hickory Hurie, Supervisor, 267-0740

The CDBG Office/ CDBG Commission is charged with distributing federal, state and local funds so as to achieve the following goals: maintain and expand the supply of safe, affordable housing throughout the community; help businesses grow in ways that create employment opportunities for lower income persons; expand opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons to access self-help and recreational activities in friendly, safe, accessible and well-maintained civic spaces; and promote comprehensive, sustainable revitalization efforts within selected neighborhoods of the city where a majority to residents are low and moderate income.

Community Action Coalition for South Central WIGreta Hansen, Executive Director, 246-4730

The Community Action Coalition (CAC) engages all parts of the communities where they work in the struggle to eliminate poverty. CAC provides services in Dane, Jefferson and Waukesha Counties. The Food Resource Program supports and distributes food to 32 members of the Dane County Food Pantry Network, coordinates food drives for and distributes USDA commodities to local food pantries and meal sites, and operates Wisconsin harvest, a volunteer-run food recovery program that distributes perishable food to pantries and meal sites. The "It's My Business" program provides clients with one-on-one training to successfully complete a business plan, obtain start-up capital and operate their own profitable business. The Micro-Loan fund provides participants with a non-traditional source of funds for their businesses, and the Women in Construction Project assists women interested in starting a construction or rehab business. The housing programs provide information and referral, mediation and direct service for eviction prevention loans and grants, security deposit loans and grants, and rent subsidies for households meeting program criteria. Housing counselors provide housing and budget counseling. The Case Management Program assists homeless and near homeless in finding affordable housing or stabilizing existing housing.

Community Development Authority.....Augustine Olvera, Executive Director, 266-4675

The Community Development Authority contracts with the City of Madison Housing Operations Unit to lease and maintain the CDA's units of public housing and to operate the Section 8 Housing voucher program which provides a rental subsidy for low-income eligible households.

Community Housing and Services, Inc. (CHAS)..... Brian Miller, Executive Director, 257-2534
Community Housing and Services, Inc. (CHAS) provides single room occupancy housing for single adults. Eighteen (18) of the units are considered transitional units where residents can stay up to 24 months; residents take part in the Partnership in Transitional Opportunities (PTO) program which includes one-on-one case management, group sessions and social activities. The remaining 84 SRO units are permanent housing available for single men and women. Case management is also available for those residents, but is less intensive than the PTO program.

Dane County Housing Authority Carolyn Parham, Executive Director, 224-3636
The Dane County Housing Authority operates units of public housing, scattered over several sites in Dane County. In addition, the DCHA also has vouchers available for eligible tenants who live in Dane County.

Dane County Human Services Susan Crowley, Interim Director, 242-7400
The Dane County Department of Human Services provides a comprehensive array of services and programs to over 30,000 customers in Dane County each year. Two divisions work primarily with homeless clients. The Economic Assistance and Work Services Division helps people meet their basic needs, including shelter, food and medical care. The Division also promotes self-sufficiency through an array of employment services. The Adult Community Services Division funds and provides care and support for people who have a severe and persistent mental illness. A variety of services are provided by county staff and contracted agencies including, but not limited to, case management, community support programs, residential care, vocational services, and transportation.

Dane County Veterans Services Office Michel Jackson, Veterans Service Officer, 266-4158
The Dane County Veterans Services Offices helps veterans and their families obtain local, state and federal benefits. The Office helps veterans discover the benefits to which they are entitled and assists them with the application process. The Dane County Veterans Service Office is committed to advocate for veterans, provide quality services and programs for them and their families.

Domestic Abuse Intervention Services..... Kim Wright, Executive Director, 251-1237
Domestic Abuse Intervention Services (DAIS) is a community-based, feminist organization committed to ending domestic abuse. DAIS operates a 25-bed shelter for battered women and their families. Individuals and families receive services such as: financial management, household budgeting, finding quality childcare, nutrition, job and housing search skills and other topics related to daily life. Services are not limited to those living in shelter. Individuals and families can also receive services while living outside of the shelter.

Housing Initiatives Inc Dean Loumos, Executive Director, 277-8330
Housing Initiatives (HII) provides rental subsidies for individuals and families with mental illness. HII (HII) provides tenant-based rental assistance for permanent housing to homeless mentally ill and disabled persons. Tenants receive supportive services from 3rd-party resources; in-place case management is required for admission to the program. Housing is scattered site and is owned as well as leased by HII.

Interfaith Hospitality Network Rachel Krinsky, Executive Director, 294-7998
Interfaith Hospitality Network's (IHN) mission is to mobilize the community to help low-income families achieve and sustain independence. The local IHN opened its doors in April 1999. The shelter serves approximately three to six families per night in one of several local churches or synagogues. Families arrive at the faith community facility at approximately 5:00 p.m. for meals, activities, and sleeping. In the morning, the families are taken to a day center at 7:00 a.m. where they can make telephone calls, shower, prepare applications for jobs and housing, and receive services from the a case manager. IHN is based on the value of volunteer participation. Volunteers run the program from 5:00 p.m. until 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday and all weekend.

MMSD Transitional Education Program Pat Mooney, 246-4653 / Sandra Rivera, 204-6826
The Madison Metropolitan School District (MMSD) Transitional Education Program works out of Emerson, Marquette and Lapham Elementary Schools and Georgia O'Keefe Middle School on the near east side. In 2001-2002, the TEP program expanded to include Marquette and Lapham Elementary School. As a result of the work of a staff committee charged with looking at the issue of educating homeless students across the district, the budget for the 2000-2001 school year established a middle school social work position to focus on middle school aged homeless youth.

Middleton Outreach Ministry Rev. Dietrich Gruen, Executive Director, 836-7338
The Middleton Outreach Minister (MOM) provides a range of social services to individuals who live in Middleton or who are interested in relocating to Middleton. Funds comes primarily from local faith communities.

Port St. Vincent.....Dan Johnson, Executive Director, 257-2036

Port St. Vincent is a 22-bed facility that houses single men. Five beds are available on an emergency basis and the remainder are for men, most of whom work and pay rent. Port St. Vincent is affiliated with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Salvation ArmyMajor Paul Moore, Dane County Coordinator, 250-2321

The Salvation Army is a multi-faceted agency that is part of an international effort to provide assistance to those in times of crisis. Locally the Salvation Army operates a community recreation center, social service and church center, as well as an emergency shelter for families and for single women. The Salvation Army is the gatekeeper for both families and single women and are often called upon to place individuals in other Homeless Services Consortium agency beds or write a voucher for short-term housing in a local motel.

Seton House.....Alice Seelow, Director, 257-0919

Seton House provides housing at two properties: one that serves five women with children and another that serves three single women. Seton House is affiliated with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

SOAR Case Management Services, Inc Jenifer Koberstein, President, 287-0839

SOAR Case Management Services provides follow-up and short-term case management services to homeless individuals with mental health, physical health and substance abuse issues. Twenty (20) full-time workers assist homeless persons in securing an income and safe, affordable housing. Once in housing, the case managers will assist in daily living skills training i.e. money management, personal health, housekeeping, nutrition, and grocery shopping.

Tellurian UCAN..... Michael Florek, CEO and President, 222-7311

Tellurian provides services to adults and adolescents in need of alcohol and drug treatment, mental health therapy and housing. Tellurian works with individuals at all points on the continuum but is committed to helping those most in need. Tellurian operates a number of programs that provide housing and services to homeless or those at risk of becoming homeless. The SOS (Start on Success) Project provides intensive transitional housing and services to chronically homeless families who have attempted to enter the Dane County shelter system at least three times since 1990. The THP (Transitional Housing Program) is a 20 bed Community Based Residential Facility for single men and women who are homeless and have a mental illness, a chemical dependence or both. The Community Intervention Team is a 10 member multi-disciplinary team providing assertive outreach and case management services to alcohol and other drug dependent clients, mentally ill clients, dually diagnosed clients and persons who are homeless due to mental illness and/or chemical dependency. UW Campus/Lower State Street project is an outreach program that supports the needs of homeless persons in the area and works to improve the safety of people in the area. Tellurian operates two permanent housing facilities for single adults with serious mental illness and/or chemical dependence who have previously been chronically homeless due to their disabilities. The Willie Street SRO is a 7 unit housing opportunity with a resident manager for persons who are homeless and who also have a serious and persistent mental illness and/or chemical dependency. Tellurian operates two group homes staffed 24 hours a day and serves people who are homeless and have serious and persistent mental illnesses.

Tenant Resource Center (TRC)..... Brenda Konkel, Executive Director, 257-0143

The Tenant Resource Center is a non-profit organization with a small staff that relies primarily on volunteers to provide housing counseling and office assistance. TRC is dedicated to promoting positive relations between rental housing consumers and providers throughout Wisconsin. By providing information about rental rights and responsibilities, and access to conflict resolution, TRC empowers the community to obtain and maintain quality affordable housing. In addition to their role as educator and advocate on tenant's issues, TRC contracts with Dane County to provide services at the Housing Help Desk located at the Job Center on Aberg Avenue.

Transitional Housing, Inc (THI)..... Steve Schooler, Executive Director, 250-0380

Transitional Housing, Inc. provides not only shelter but helps people build stable, independent lives by acquiring job skills and finding permanent housing. THI operates six programs that provides emergency housing, job counseling and training, and temporary low-cost housing and are available to families and individuals in each stage of their transition from homelessness and poverty to economic independence. The Transitional Housing Program offers housing at 22 locations for families and individuals and provides case management for the residents. The Drop-In Shelter offers temporary emergency shelter for single men at three locations: Grace Episcopal Church, St. John's Lutheran Church, and St. Raphael's Cathedral. Hospitality Housing is a daytime resource center for homeless and low-income persons offering services such as employment and housing counseling, telephone access, and medical and legal assistance. Safe Haven is a shelter for homeless men and women with mental health problems. Safe Haven serves as a "portal of entry" to the community service system and offers basic services as well as a psychiatric clinic. S.T.O.P. (Sobriety Training Orientation Program) provides housing at a 5 bedroom SRO with a sober, supportive living environment for men that have become homeless due to addiction. S.T.A.B.L.E. (Skills Training and Barrier Limiting Education Program) provides housing and case management at a 12 bedroom facility primarily for women with mental health issues.

United Way of Dane CountyLeslie Ann Howard, Executive Director, 246-4350
United Way of Dane County funds agency programs based on need. With years of community-building experience and the help of tools like the community assessment, United Way invests resources in four critical areas which will have long-term impact in Dane County. These resources include not only financial support, but also volunteer and in-kind support, access to collaborative networks, management assistance and program expertise. The United Way funds 245 programs in 94 agencies, many of whom provide housing and services to the homeless.

WI Dept. of Administration, Div. of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations.....Brian Schmilling, Administrator, 266-0288
The Division of Housing & Intergovernmental Relations provides housing assistance to benefit low- and moderate-income households through the Bureau of Housing. It offers state-funded housing grants or loans through local organizations, coordinates its housing programs with those of other state and local housing agencies, helps develop state housing plans and policies, and provides training and technical assistance. The division channels federal housing funds to local authorities and organizations and administers federal funds for the homeless.

WI Dept. of Veterans AffairsRayond Boland, Secretary, 266-1311
The Wisconsin Department of Veteran Affairs operates four (4) emergency housing facilities across the state (King, Tomah, Milwaukee and Union Grove) that assist 186 homeless veterans. In Madison, the Department operates a transitional facility with four beds for veterans. The Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs and the Vet's Center organize an annual Stand Down that has been taking place in Madison for the past 12 years. This is a weekend event attended by homeless veterans where they can receive clothes, dental and medical care, AODA and mental health referrals, connection to veteran benefits, and referrals to housing and employment.

Women in TransitionKathy Lemke, Executive Director, 244-2046
Women in Transition (WIT) operates two housing facilities. The first is 12-bed Community Based Residential Facility that serves single women with serious and persistent mental illness. The women are provided case management and share some house responsibilities. The second property is an eight-unit apartment building for single women with mental illness who are higher functioning than those residents in the communal living facility. Case management is also provided for the residents in the eight-unit building.

Women's Transit Authority.....Susan Jeannette, Executive Director, 256-3710
The Women's Transit Authority (WTA), using five agency-owned vans and one car, operate a nightly rape prevention ride service for women. During week days, WTA offers rides to men and women to medical appointments and food pantries.

YWCA of Madison.....Eileen Mershart, Executive Director, 257-1436
The YWCA of Madison has provided housing for women for more than ninety years and is currently the largest provider of affordable housing for low-income women in Dane County. The YWCA has 94 units of affordable SRO housing for single women. They YWCA operates two other housing programs in the Mifflin Street building: shelter for families which can accommodate up to 30 individuals and the Third Street Program for single women with one small child. The YWCA provides a housing counselor to serve families at the YWCA building, as well as homeless families housed at the Salvation Army. The YWCA staff provides a six-hour workshop called Second Chance to help homeless people become independent and successful as tenants. The YWCA is also involved in a number of job training efforts.

Appendix C

Emergency Services Statistics 2001 Totals

Eleven (11) agencies representing 20 unique programs collect data on persons served that includes demographic information, length of current homelessness, reason for coming to shelter, self-identified issues such as addictions, and length of time in the county and state. The data is sent to the City of Madison CDBG Office on a quarterly basis. The CDBG Office combines the data with all agencies that report and prepares a brief analysis. This information is sent back to the agencies to assist them in planning and/or fund raising.

What follows is a brief summary of the type of information reported by each agency. The numbers may differ somewhat with other numbers in this report for two possible reasons: (1) additional information is made available by some agencies that do not report on a quarterly basis, but do provide some year-end data for the annual report; and (2) data collection is often the responsibility of those whose job is it to also implement the program and sometimes is not completely accurate. Any specific questions about the statistics can be directed to the CDBG Office by calling 608/267-0740.