

Memo

To: Homeless Services Consortium Members
From: Sue Wallinger, CDBG Office
Date: March 17, 2006
Re: 2005 Year End Data, Previous Years End Data Comparisons, and Point In Time 2004-6 Comparisons

This report includes year-end totals for 2005. As is customary, the quarterly report compares the data to the same quarter in previous year. This report does not include data specific to the 4th quarter or 4th quarter comparison data; at this time of year I believe year-end totals are more useful than 4th quarter comparisons. If there is a need for some additional data, please let me know and I will try to accommodate your request.

Some of the data reported to the Community Development Office is collected by agencies using Wisconsin Service Point (WISP) homeless management information system. Other agencies have other methods for collecting the data submitted via the quarterly report. One benefit of using WISP is that duplication is minimized. It may, however, be of limited use in counting persons turned away without service since agencies do not enter this data in WISP. With the help of Adam Smith, the Dane County WISP Administrator, we will have a Dane County WISP data run for 2005 so that it can be compared to what has been reported by agencies and used in this report. Any significant changes in the results will be included in the *2005 Annual Report on Homeless Served in Dane County*.

2005 Year End Totals Emergency Shelter

In 2005, there were a total of 3,039 individuals served in 308 emergency shelter beds, motel rooms paid for by vouchers, warming house mattresses, and volunteer host homes. During the same time period, the shelters report that 2,476 individuals were turned away without shelter. Of those individuals turned away without shelter, a majority, 76%, were individuals in families.

Of those individuals turned away, 45% were turned away because there was no shelter space or vouchers available. The remaining 55% of families and single adults were turned away as a result of having used the shelter days available to them or indicated that they had some money or a place to stay at least for the short-term. There could be some duplication in the numbers reported as turned away. For example, Safe Haven, which is a "soft entry" emergency shelter for single men and women with mental illness, reported turning away 387 single adults for lack of shelter space. Many of those who request a bed or are referred to Safe Haven, are currently in a shelter bed in other programs, awaiting the specialized assistance for mental illness at Safe Haven. This could mean that the turned away number is duplicated to some degree when reporting the Safe Haven turned-away numbers. It is also true that a family or single adult who is reported as turned away at one point in the calendar year, is able to access shelter later in the year, but is counted both as having been served and turned away in the year-end cumulative numbers. The only way to eliminate this duplication is for each agency performing intake to enter every single adult/family in a shared data system. While this is necessary in analyzing the data for unmet need, it is difficult for homeless service agencies to

dedicate the staff necessary to perform these data collection and entry tasks on households they are otherwise unable to assist.

	Total # Individuals¹	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Minor w/ Children	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women	# Youth²
Served in Shelter in 2005	3,039	1,349 individuals 444 families w/ 831 children	6 individuals	12 individuals	1,129 individuals	482 individuals	61 < 18 yrs
Turned Away without Shelter in 2005 ³	2,476	1,876 individuals	NA	NA	375 individuals	224 individuals	1

Individuals in families make up the largest percentage (44%) of persons using emergency shelter, followed by single adult men (37%), single adult women (16%) and unaccompanied youth (2%)

	Total # Individuals⁴	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Minor w/ Children	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women	# Youth⁵
Percent of Total Homeless Population in Shelters	100%	Individuals in Families – 44% Children in Families – 27%	<1%	<1%	37%	16%	2%

The number of homeless youth under 18 years of age has held somewhat steady with 61 youth provided shelter in 2005, 67 youth in 2004, 65 youth in 2003 and 64 youth in 2002. Of those homeless youth provided with shelter through YSOSW, 41 were females and 20 were males. Two-thirds of the youth report that “family or roommate conflicts” were the cause of their homeless situation while the other third indicated the primary reason for seeking shelter and services was “violence or threat of violence”. Twenty-four percent (24%) consider themselves as non-white. Before seeking shelter, 73% of the youth report living on the street or in a vehicle. According to crisis line calls to YSOSW Briarpatch, the primary provider of shelter and services to homeless youth, the number of homeless (runaway and “throw away”) youth may actually be much higher. For example, the outreach program for YSOSW identified and provided services for 101 youth age 19 or younger who spent a good deal of time on State Street last summer.

Sixty-five percent (65%) of homeless households that were served by Consortium agencies identified themselves as non-white. This number has decreased since 2004 when 71% identified themselves as non-white. The largest sub-population of homeless minorities are individuals in families. By sub-population, 84% of families, 61% of single women, 48% of single men, and 24% of unaccompanied youth identified themselves as minority.

Thirty-four percent (34%) of all those homeless served indicated that their current episode of homelessness had been less than one month. This is a decrease from 2004 when 55% indicated that their current episode of homelessness had been less than one month. However, in 2005, the data is incomplete; the numbers for homeless single men served at the Drop-In Shelter do not include responses from a large number of men. When the single men numbers are added to the numbers for the other sub-populations, it alters the ability to identify trends. For example, 32% of households (mostly single men) were reported as unknown for length of homeless episode while only 3% of households were unknown in 2004.

It is not known from the data submitted from the Consortium agencies which homeless individuals meet the HUD

¹ Includes shelter programs operated by YSOSW, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, Interfaith Hospitality Network, The Salvation Army, Porchlight, Dane County Parent Council, and the YWCA.

² Youth served through Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin – Briarpatch. HUD uses the term “unaccompanied youth”, term used by agencies working with the population is “runaway/throw away youth”.

³ No specific data collected on whether those turned away are couples without children or minors with children. Safe Haven reports a total of 378 turned away; men are estimated to be 67% of those turned away and women estimated at 33%, based on breakdown of those served.

⁴ Includes shelter programs operated by YSOSW, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, Interfaith Hospitality Network, The Salvation Army, Porchlight, Dane County Parent Council, and the YWCA.

⁵ Youth served through Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin – Briarpatch.

definition of chronic homelessness⁶. It might be closely parallel to the number of homeless who indicate that their episode of homelessness was 6 months or more. The percentages of long-term homeless listed in the table below translate into approximately 49 families, 88 single men and 70 single women with extended episodes of homelessness. These numbers are down from 2004 when a total of 258 households reported long-term homeless episodes (compared to 207 in 2005).

	Percent Homeless Less Than 1 month	Percent Homeless 1 – 6 months	Percent Homeless More Than 6 months	Percent Homeless Episode Unknown
Families	52%	36%	11%	1%
Single Men	18%	17%	8%	57%
Single Women	63%	15%	16%	6%

A warming shelter for families was operated in 2005 at The Salvation Army shelter building on East Washington. The Salvation Army provided over-night staff to provide a safe and secure place for homeless families to sleep on mattresses on the floor. Families are able to spend the daytime hours at the Interfaith Hospitality Network day center. The warming shelter operates only during the coldest months of the year: January through the end of March and October through the end of December. During the 2005 calendar year, 47 families with 87 children (53 children identified as under 6 years old) spent an average of 4 nights on mattresses at the warming shelter. This is a decrease from 2004 when 55 families used the warming shelter. Eighty percent (80%) reported being non-white – the majority being African American. This compares to 88% reported being non-white in 2004. Prior to coming to the warming shelter, 83% of families reported that they had doubled up with friends or families, 9% of families reported having stayed in emergency shelter and 9% of families reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle. In 2005, the majority of families reported being new to the area: 70% reported living in Dane County for less than 1 year (43% less than one month) and 66% reported living in Wisconsin for less than 1 year (36% less than one month). These numbers are consistent with 2004.

The reasons most frequently given for seeking emergency shelter vary somewhat by sub-population: Families most often said that “violence or threat of violence” (35%) brought them to seek emergency shelter while single women most often said “roommate or family conflicts” (32%) and single men reported that they were seeking shelter as a result of “roommate or family conflicts” (22%). For runaway/throw away youth, “conflicts with family” was mentioned by 63% of those seeking shelter. These results are very similar to the reasons given in 2004.

	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women	Unaccompanied Youth Runaway/Throw away Youth
Reasons Given for Seeking Shelter	Violence or threat of violence (35%) Evicted/lease not renewed (27%) Family conflicts (17%) Low/no income (10%)	Roommate/family conflicts (32%) Transient/ In transit (24%) Institutional discharge (14%)	Roommate/family conflicts (22%) Transient/ In transit (17%) Violence of threat of violence (14%)	Family conflicts (63%) Violence of threat of violence (37%)

Where members of households slept prior to seeking shelter is also different depending on the subpopulation. Three out of four families were likely to have been doubled up with friends or family while approximately one-half of single women and one-fifth of single men said that they doubled up. The number of households who reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle differed by subpopulation: 100% of all runaway/throw away youth, 25% of single women, 18% of families and 9% of single men reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle. These percentages translate into roughly 74 families with children, 97 single men, 88 single women and 63 runaway/throw away youth spent time on the street or in a vehicle prior to seeking shelter. This reflects a slight increase over 2004 for families and single men. It should be noted that in 2005, 68% of single men and 21% of single women did not answer the question or slept somewhere other than with friends/family, treatment center/institution, or street/vehicle.

⁶ Four episodes of homelessness in three years, or being homeless continually for 12 months or more.

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women	Runaway/Throw away Youth
Doubled up with friends/family	75%	22%	51%	0%
Street/vehicle	18%	9%	25%	100%
Institutional/treatment facility discharge	2%	1%	3%	0%
Other	5%	68%	21%	0%

In 2005, 48% of families and 55% of single women reported that they had lived in Dane County for one year or more. For families and single women, this is about the same as reported in 2004.

For single men, an error in reporting from the Drop-In Shelter during the fourth quarter skews the year end results making it appear that the majority of men seeking shelter (72%) reported living in Dane County for more than one year. This would indicate a complete flip from 2004 when 23% reported living in Dane County for more than one year. For the purpose of comparisons and identifying trends, I recalculated the percentages using only the first three quarters of 2005 (January through September). For 2005, about two out of three (65%) of single men seeking shelter lived in Dane County for less than one year with 55% living in Dane County less than one month. These numbers are consistent with the percentages from the first three quarters of 2004.

For families, slightly over half (52%) reported living in Dane County for less than one year; 30% report living in Dane County for less than one month. This is about the same percentage as reported for families in 2004.

Forty-three percent (43%) of single women in shelter report living in Dane County for less than one year with 28% reporting living in Dane County for less than one month.

When comparing the data on residency prior to shelter, it indicates that more than one-half of households lived in Wisconsin for more than one year, with fewer households living in Dane County for the same length of time. This would indicate that of the households who relocate to Madison, they come from both out-of-state and from other locations in Wisconsin.

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women
Lived in Dane County for One Year or More	48%	35%	55%
Lived in Wisconsin for One Year or More	54%	54%	67%

For the following data categories, the percentage of single men shows a significant decline in numbers. While this appears to be an error in the data collected at the Drop-In Shelter, the following reflect data from all four quarters of 2005.

Veterans make up a relatively small number of the homeless served in shelter - 5% of single men are reported as veterans, followed by 3% of families have one or more veterans in the household and 4% of single women are veterans.

Thirty-four percent (34%) of families report that have one or more members who suffer from mental illness; 12% report that someone in the family has an alcohol or drug abuse issue; and 69% report that someone in the family has a physical disability or existing medical problems (other than mental illness or AODA). This reflects increases in mental illness reported (34% up from 29% in 2004) and physical/medical problems reported (69% up from 47% in 2004).

Twenty-one percent (49%) of single women report having issues with mental illness and 27% report issues with alcohol and/or drug abuse. Eighty-one percent (81%) of single women report that they have a physical disability or an existing medical problem. This reflects an increased reported in all three categories: mental illness reported 49% up from 21% in 2004, AODA issues reported 27% up from 13% in 2004 and physical/medical problems reported 81% up from 57% in 2004. It is unclear if these increases are reflected in the actual conditions of the single women served or by inconsistent data collection methods.

Twelve percent (12%) of single men report issues with mental illness and 7% report alcohol or other drug abuse issues. Five percent (5%) indicate that they have a physical disability or existing medical problems. There is

acknowledgement from some agency staff that provide services to single men that the reporting of mental illness, alcohol/drug use and physical disabilities is likely under-reported.

Nine percent (9%) of single women, 8% of families and 4% of single men report they are on probation or parole. We do not know how many homeless individuals served in shelter are ex-offenders and released but not on probation or parole. The number of single men is likely under-reported based on data in previous years (9% in 2004).

Sixteen percent (16%) of homeless families reported that at the time they entered shelter, they earned wages, 17% received SS/SSI/SSDI, 10% received W-2 payments, and 62% reported no income or other. Fifty-eight percent (58%) of families reported receiving medical assistance and 62% received food stamps. These numbers are consistent with what was reported in 2004.

Single women were less slightly likely to earn wages at the time they entered shelter than families. Fourteen percent (14%) of single women reported earning wages while 28% reported receiving SS/SSI/SSDI. Over half (58%) reported no income. One in four single women said that they received medical assistance and one-third reported that they received food stamps. The data on single men was incomplete with nearly two-thirds not reporting on the question related to income source.

Shelter Comparisons 1997-2005

The following table compares the number of individuals who had contact with providers of emergency shelter from 1997 – 2005:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Individuals Served in Shelter	5,145	4,884	4,498	4,728	3,417	3,356	3,727	3,342	3,039
Individuals Turned Away without Shelter	3,409	5,604	6,729	10,746	7,542	4,277	8,192	2,484	2,476
Total Estimated Homeless in Dane County ⁷	8,554	10,488	11,227	15,474	10,959	7,749	11,919	5,826	5,515

Individuals in Families	2,796	3,147	2,995	2,025	1,865	1,928	1,701	1,466	1,355
Families in Shelter ⁸	963	898	1,012	595	576	576	469	432	447
Children in Shelter	1,966	2,058	1,522	1,242	1,121	1,216	982	865	834
Single Women in Shelter	467	436	445	416	453	463	433	464	482
Single Men in Shelter	1,397	1,301	1,046	1,087	1,016	939	1,520	1,343	1,129
Unaccompanied Youth ⁹	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	65	67	61
Couples w/o Children ¹⁰	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	4 ¹¹	1	6

In previous year-end reports, it has been noted that the number of homeless individuals served in shelter has been declining since 1997. In fact, this has not been entirely correct. Staff at Porchlight discovered that an error in a previously used data base had accounted for fewer single men being reported than had been sheltered. An attempt to correct these numbers has lead to a change in the 2003 and 2004 totals of homeless served. Instead of a large

⁷ This number assumes that there is no duplication between those who are turned away from shelter and those who are served in shelter. It is likely that some households are counted more than once because they have been turned away more than once during 2005 or because they were both turned away and served at different point in time during 2005.

⁸ Includes minors with children.

⁹ Most unaccompanied youth are served by volunteer host homes, but female youth may be served at the YWCA.

¹⁰ Couples without children are served in motel rooms through the use of vouchers, or otherwise served as individuals in the single men's and single women's shelter.

¹¹ Couples include two adult individuals.

decrease in the number of single homeless men being sheltered, there was actually an increase. Assuming that all of the data errors have been corrected, Porchlight believes the 2005 number as reported is correct.

There were 303 fewer homeless individuals in 2005 than there was in 2004; the number of individuals who were turned away without shelter remained somewhat steady (i.e. 2,484 in 2004 and 2,476 in 2005).

In 2005, there were 15 more families served in shelter, however there were 111 fewer individuals in the families. This includes 31 fewer children. The single female head of household makes up the largest number of homeless families. The next largest families are two adult households, followed by single male head of household and minors with children. The slight decrease in female head of households mirrors the decrease in families served over the past few years.

	Number of Households			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single Female Head of Households	443	398	341	337
Two Parent Households	92	74	85	74
Single Male Head of Household	18	22	19	33
Minor Households with Children	0	0	1	3

The number of homeless single men served in shelter decreased by 214 from 1,343 in 2004 to 1,129 in 2005. Using numbers adjusted by the Drop-In Shelter, the numbers of single men jumped to its highest recorded level in 2003 followed by a steady decline. Single women in shelter have increased slightly to their highest level from a low of 416 in 2000 to 482 in 2005. Unaccompanied/ runaway/throw away youth have declined slightly from 67 in 2004 to 62 in 2005.

The number of families served declined from a high of 1,012 in 1999 to 432 families served in 2004. The number of families served in 2005 is actually 15 additional families, even though the number of individuals in families has decreased from 2004. The reason(s) for the decline is not specifically known. Starting in 2002, Dane County Human Services funding changed to allow the family shelter gatekeeper (The Salvation Army) to serve families for a lifetime limit of 90 days rather than the previous 30 days. Starting in 2003, pregnant women or women with an infant under 6 months old were no longer allowed unlimited shelter stays. In addition, the average length of time that families spent in shelter increased allowing for less turnover in any calendar year. There is no clear trend for the length of time single adults spend in shelter.

	Average Number of Days in Shelter			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Families with Children	21.21	27.58	31.60	32.84
Single Men ¹²	31.66	18.30	21.30	26.36
Single Women ¹³	18.33	21.89	22.85	18.93

In other COCs across the state, it has been verbally reported that the number of older people (62 years old and over) in shelter has been increasing. In Dane County, the number reported by HSC agencies has been sharply declining.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Number of Persons in Shelter Aged 62 or Older	50	29	62	22	38	7	7	5	8

The number of households who identify themselves as non-white fluctuates by subpopulation. Families are more likely to be non-white than single women or single men. Four out of five families report that they are non-white, with the majority being African American. For all subpopulations, the numbers of minorities who seek shelter remains steady.

¹² Calculated using Porchlight Drop-In Shelter data.

¹³ Calculated using The Salvation Army Single Women's shelter data.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Percent Who Identify Themselves as Non-white	69%	68%	67%	68%	70%	69%	69%	71%	65%
Percent of Individuals in Families Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	85%	85%	83%	83%	85%	83%	84%	86%	84%
Percent of Single Men Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	51%	51%	51%	51%	53%	50%	56%	50%	48%
Percent of Single Women Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	61%	46%	48%	42%	54%	51%	50%	55%	61%

More than one-half of families with children served in shelter reported that their recent episode of homelessness was less than one month. This number has been slowly decreasing in the last few years (data available 2000 through the present); there has been an increase in 2005 in the number of families who report being homeless for one to 6 months. Approximately one in ten families experience homeless episodes of more than 6 months.

Percent of Families	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Homeless episode < 1 month	57%	59%	57%	58%	56%	52%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	28%	25%	30%	28%	26%	36%
Homeless episode > 6 months	10%	11%	13%	11%	14%	11%
Homeless episode unknown	5%	5%	0%	3%	4%	1%

In 2005, the data reported from single men was insufficient with which to identify any new or continuing trends. For the previous four years before 2005, the number of single men who reported being homeless for less than one month and more than 6 months remained somewhat steady and mirrors the families with children population. It is not clear why the reported data for 2000 is so different than the following four years.

Percent of Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁴
Homeless episode < 1 month	37%	49%	51%	59%	50%	18%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	13%	23%	29%	25%	29%	17%
Homeless episode > 6 months	49%	15%	12%	12%	14%	8%
Homeless episode unknown	1%	13%	8%	4%	7%	57%

Single women report the highest percentage of homeless episodes lasting over 6 months, however in 2005, the percentage of long term homeless single women decreased. In 2005, there is an increase in episodes lasting less than one month.

Percent of Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Homeless episode < 1 month	61%	63%	57%	50%	57%	63%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	21%	18%	24%	21%	15%	15%
Homeless episode > 6 months	18%	19%	18%	22%	23%	16%
Homeless episode unknown	0%	0%	1%	7%	5%	6%

In 2005, half of all families requesting shelter had lived in Dane County for one year or less (one-third of those requesting shelter had lived in Dane County for one month or less). This has held relatively steady since 2000. The number of families who lived in Dane County for two or more years has decreased somewhat since 2000 (47%) from 2005 (38%).¹⁵

¹⁴ Over half of the single men in shelter did not respond to this question.

¹⁵ Some columns do not add up to 100%. In some cases, not all agencies reported data on this question.

Families w/Children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	33%	39%	34%	33%	34%	31%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	46%	53%	50%	50%	51%	52%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	7%	5%	8%	7%	10%	10%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	47%	42%	42%	40%	39%	38%

For homeless single men, the 2005 data is complete. Prior years would suggest little or no change in the number of single men who were new to Dane County and those who have lived in the county for longer periods. Approximately two-thirds of the single men who are served in shelter have lived in the county for less than one year (over one-half reported living in the county less than one month).

Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	53%	48%	53%	55%	53%	NA
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	62%	56%	64%	69%	68%	NA
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	NA
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	34%	27%	27%	26%	25%	NA

The percentage of homeless single women new to Dane County appears to be decreasing while the percentage who have lived in Dane County for two years or more continues to increase indicating a trend toward longer periods of time homeless for single women.

Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	40%	40%	31%	37%	33%	31%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	51%	54%	40%	50%	48%	45%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	3%	7%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	46%	40%	33%	47%	48%	51%

Before seeking emergency shelter, the number of families with children who reported that they had doubled up with friends and family fluctuated between 2000 and 2005 and does not indicate a specific trend. However, the number of families who reported having slept on the street or in vehicles has increased from 9% in 2000 to 17% in 2005. Sixty-seven (67) families reported sleeping in a vehicle or on the street in 2004 compared with 74 families in 2005.

Families w/children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Doubled up with friends/family	71%	58%	74%	67%	71%	70%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	9%	15%	9%	19%	15%	17%
Number of Families sleeping in uninhabitable places	18	98	71	94	67	74

The number of single men who doubled up with friends and family has stayed relatively steady while the number who slept outside or in a vehicle has fluctuated a bit more. Seventy-nine (79) men reported sleeping in a vehicle or on the street in 2004 compared with 97 men in 2005. This is significantly down from 266 in 2001.

Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Doubled up with friends/family	57%	55%	55%	53%	58%	60%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	18%	28%	27%	29%	20%	23%
Number of Single Men sleeping in uninhabitable places	65	266	200	191	79	97

The number of single women who reported doubled up with friends and family has increased over the years and the number of single women sleeping in uninhabitable places has decreased. In 2004, 107 women reported sleeping in a vehicle or on the street prior to coming to shelter compared to 88 women in 2005.

Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Doubled up with friends/family	59%	56%	59%	52%	49%	59%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	14%	17%	18%	24%	26%	25%
Number of Single Women sleeping in uninhabitable places	24	67	76	101	107	88

In summary, the total number of homeless individuals appears to be declining slowly, however the number of families served has slightly increased. The incomplete data for single men creates a challenge in reviewing the homeless population in total; there will be additional attempts made to clarify these numbers prior to the completion of the *2005 Annual Report on Homeless Served in Dane County*. The number of children in shelter has decreased, as has the number of individuals 62 years and over. There has been little change in the number of individuals turned away without shelter. The average number of days spent in shelter has increased for all subpopulations. Families in shelter overwhelmingly identify themselves as non-white (84%), while two-thirds of single women and less than one-half of men consider themselves non-white. Families and single women are about equally split between those who have lived in Dane County for less than one year and those who have lived here longer than one year. Single men are more likely to have lived in the county less than one year (68%). Homeless households, both single adults and individuals in families, continue to report that prior to being served in shelter they have slept on the street or in vehicles. Twenty-two percent (22%) of families reported having slept in an uninhabitable place prior to shelter, 18% of single women and 9% of single men.

Year End 2005 Totals Transitional and Supportive Permanent Housing

Individuals and families access transitional or supportive permanent housing units directly or through referrals from emergency shelters. During 2005, there were 1,194 individuals who were served in 377 transitional and supportive permanent housing units. These numbers are slightly higher than last year primarily as a result of more programs submitting data on households served. This included additional S+C units and 9 units on Ruskin Street added by Housing Initiatives and YWCA's Third Street program expansion to serve an additional 5 households.

	Total # Individuals	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Single Men	# Single Women
Persons Served in Transitional or Supportive Permanent Housing ¹⁶	1,194	481 individuals 159 families w/ 296 children	713 individuals	
Percent of the Total	100%	40%	60%	

¹⁶ Includes Porchlight, Inc. (scattered sites and Brooks Street), Tellurian (SOS and THP), Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Port St. Vincent and Seton Houses), Housing Initiatives (S+C slots), The Salvation Army (Holly House), IHN/YWCA (Second Chance Apartment Project) and the YWCA (Third Street). Does not include data from AIDS Resource Center of WI, ARC Community Services, Hope Haven/REBOS United, Rodney Scheel House, Green Avenue, Tellurian (groups homes and Willie Street SRO), Goodwill Industries (Northport) and Women in Transition which contain an additional 276 beds/units. Year-end totals for these agencies will be included in the 2005 Annual Report on Homeless Served.

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of transitional and supportive permanent housing residents consider themselves to be non-white. Twenty-nine individuals identify themselves as over the age of 62.

Many households come directly from homelessness to transitional and supportive permanent housing, rather than through emergency shelter. Twenty-one percent (21%) indicated that their current homeless episode, prior to their current living arrangement, was less than one month. However, 16% reported that their previous homeless episode had lasted six months or more. The percentage of households who indicated longer-term homeless episode (more than 6 months) declined to 16% in 2006 from 26% in 2005. Of those who were homeless prior to being admitted into a transitional or supportive permanent housing program, 33% reportedly slept at an emergency shelter (down from 44% in 2004) and 12% reportedly slept in a vehicle or on the street (down from 18% in 2004). Fifteen percent (15%) reported they had been recently discharged from a treatment facility which shows no change from 2004. The remaining households were either doubled up with friends and/or family or had some other unknown housing arrangement.

The majority of individuals housed in transitional or supportive permanent housing in Dane County are single adults who make up 60% of the total. Many of the transitional and supportive permanent units for single adults are SRO units (sleeping room only) and dormitory beds with shared common space and cooking/dining areas. The remaining housing opportunities are self-contained apartment units; of the total units available, 45% are SRO units, 41% are apartment units, and 14% are dormitory beds.

Individuals and families who reside in transitional or supportive permanent housing tend to have spent more time in the state and specifically the greater-Madison area. Seventy-three percent (73%) report living in Dane County for over one year with 2% report being in Dane County for less than one month. Seventy-five percent (75%) report living in Wisconsin for more than one year with 1% report being in the state for less than one month.

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of households report earning income from wages while 32% report income from social security and related entitlement programs. The remaining households report no income or income from a variety of sources such as W-2, veterans assistance, child support, and unemployment.

The data on the number of individuals in households who reside at transitional or supportive permanent housing has been consistently since 2002. It is unclear from the data why the 2002 and 2003 numbers appear to mirror the more recent trends. Diligent data collection and reporting by HSC agencies will show if the more recent year's numbers are truly the most accurate.

Individuals	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single Adults	728	478	674	713
Families w/Children	693	349	394	481

In 2006, 2 family units were completed by St. Vincent de Paul, 16 units for single adults on Pheasant Ridge Trail (Porchlight) and 8 units for single adults on Willie Street (Tellurian) are currently under construction.

Year End 2005 Totals Eviction Prevention / Support Services

In 2005, six agencies¹⁷ reported assisting 2,366 households with services and financial assistance to help them maintain stable housing. This compares to 2,090 households reportedly served by the same agencies in 2004. Activities include: support services; budget counseling; financial assistance in the form of back rent, first months rent, short-term rental subsidies and utility assistance; legal advocacy; landlord/tenant mediation; and tenant education. The reporting agencies provided financial assistance to 372 households in the total amount of \$113,460.

¹⁷ Community Action Coalition Financial Services, Legal Action of WI Advocacy Program, Porchlight DIGS Program, Tenant Resource Center Mediation Services, Youth Services of Southern WI – Briarpatch Crisis Services, and YWCA Second Chance Tenant Education Workshops.

	Total # Households	# Families	# Single Men & # Single Women	# Runaway/ Throw Away Youth	# Couples w/o Children
Received Support Services in 2005	2,366	1,248 families w/ 1,402 children 5 minors w/ children	684 individuals	176 individuals	253

Seventy-two percent (72%) of those receiving services reported having income less than 30% of the area median income. For example, the household income for approximately three-quarters of those receiving services was equal to or less than \$15,350 for a single individual, \$19,750 for a three person household, or \$25,450 for a six person household. Of those households that reported income, 65% indicated that they received income from wages, 24% received income from SSI/SSDI, with the balance reporting income from a variety of other sources including unemployment and child support. Sixty-eight percent (68%) receive food stamps and 58% receive medical assistance.

Of those assisted, 61% consider themselves non-white. Of the households assisted in maintaining their housing, 37% reported mental illness issues, 10% reported alcohol and other drug abuse issues, and 14% reported being on probation or parole.

The number of agencies reporting households receiving support services and/or financial assistance to obtain or maintain housing has increased since 2001, which was the first year that data was collected from agency programs providing services outside of housing programs. All programs reporting indicate that the requests for assistance far exceeds the number of households they are able to serve.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Households Receiving Services Only	1,320 ¹⁸	1,725 ¹⁹	2,126	2,207	2,366 ²⁰

Point In Time Survey January 2005 and 2006

The Point in Time Survey is a required part of the annual Continuum of Care (COC) Homeless Assistance Programs grant application. In 2005 and 2006, each COC was to pick a date in the fourth week of January to collect data on those homeless persons who were living in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or who were unsheltered. Prior to 2005, each COC could chose their own date; previous surveys have been conducted during the late spring or summer to coincide with the application process. Since the 2005 and 2006 surveys were both conducted during the last week in January (1/25/05 and 1/26/06), it is the first time that point in time data is available for comparison.

The number of single individuals served in shelter in 2006 has increased over the same week in 2005. This increase is primarily as a result of additional individuals served through Porchlight's Safe Haven and Drop-In Shelter. An additional 9 individuals were added in 2006 with the inclusion of the Tellurian operated Detox unit in the one-day count. Otherwise, the number of shelter beds has remained steady (186 beds for single individuals) with the only change in the number of volunteer host homes available for runaway/throw away youth served by YSOSW Briarpatch.

The number of families served in shelter has remained steady (122 beds for individuals in families), however the number of individuals in families served increased by 20 in 2006 from the same week in 2005.

The number of transitional and supportive permanent housing units has remained steady between January 2005 to January 2006 when there were a total of 255 transitional and 541 supportive permanent units. The only change was the addition of Shelter Plus Care (S+C) units operated by Housing Initiatives. While these units are considered supportive permanent housing for the purposes of the Consortium agency inventory, HUD requests that S+C slots not be counted in the Point-In-Time survey. Those additional units were not a factor in the numbers listed in the table below.

¹⁸ Agencies reporting include CAC, Porchlight DIGS, TRC Mediation and YWCA 2nd Chance Tenant Education Workshops.

¹⁹ Agencies reporting in 2002 - 2004 include CAC, Porchlight DIGS, TRC Mediation, YWCA 2nd Chance Tenant Education Workshop, Legal Aid of WI, and DAIS Crisis Response Program.

²⁰ Does not include data from DAIS Crisis Response Program

The number of single adults served in transitional/supportive permanent housing units decreased slightly from 2005 to 2006, while the number of families served in transitional/supportive permanent housing units remained steady.

The largest increase in the Point In Time survey is reflected in the number of individuals and families who were reported as unsheltered. In 2005, the numbers on unsheltered homeless were collected by HSC agencies, based on individuals and/or families staff believed to be unsheltered on the selected night. In 2006, a group of about 40 volunteers physically surveyed a number of locations with the specific purpose of counting unsheltered homeless, in addition to HSC agency staff reporting on individuals and/or families they believed to be unsheltered. In 2006, an attempt was made to reduce duplication in the unsheltered numbers by also reporting the general location where the individual spent the night as well as the individual's initials, if known. It is not known whether 2006 was actually an increase in unsheltered homeless or is the 2005 number was under-reported.

Homeless Population	Sheltered/Housed				Unsheltered/Living in Uninhabitable Place		Total	
	Emergency		Transitional/Supp Permanent		2005	2006	2005	2006
	2005	2006	2005	2006				
Single Adults	149	185	393	378	55	68	597	631
Families with Children	46	47	102	103	1	6	149	156
Individuals in Families with Children	158	138	331	289	3	26	492	453

HUD mandates that the number of chronically homeless individuals also be counted as part of the Point In Time survey. Chronically homeless person is defined as an individual (does not include families) who is disabled and has been homeless continuously for one year or has had four or more homeless episodes in three years. Many HSC agencies do not have the data base sufficient to accurately identify chronically homeless as defined by HUD, but rather make an estimate based on what they know about the individual. It is not known from the information reported by HSC agencies whether there is actually a drop in the number of chronically homeless individuals reported in 2006 from the same time reported in 2005.

	Sheltered/Housed		Unsheltered/Living in Uninhabitable Place		Total	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Chronically Homeless Single Adults	152	71	41	56	193	127