

Memo

To: Homeless Services Consortium (HSC) Members
From: Sue Wallinger, CDBG Office
Date: April 27, 2009
Re: 2008 Year End Data and Previous Years End Data Comparisons for Persons Served in Emergency Shelter; Transitional & Supportive Permanent Housing; Outreach; Tenant Services; and Financial Assistance Programs.

This report includes year-end totals for 2008. Data reported to the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Office is collected from agencies that primarily use the Wisconsin ServicePoint (WISP) homeless management information system. Agencies make a concerted effort to report unduplicated numbers, however, it is possible that some duplication is included here. The anticipated shift by the agencies from collecting data from client files on a quarterly basis to producing a client-based report on an annual basis minimizes duplicate counts. Accessing WISP data via a new report feature designed by Wisconsin Bureau of Supportive Housing (BSH) continues to have challenges. CDBG Office staff and BSH staff continue to fine tune the reporting so that agencies and the CDBG Office will be able to run reports that will eliminate duplicate counts and minimize staff work.

Entering client-served data into WISP does not address collecting reliable information on persons turned away without shelter and/or services. While it is possible to enter abbreviated data on households into WISP to reflect that there was an unmet shelter need, in 2008, no agency collected "turn-away" data in this way. Without using a client based data system there is no reliable way to collect turn-away data that is not duplicated. For 2009, the agencies providing emergency shelter have committed to entering data on unmet shelter needs. Community Action Coalition, which operates one of the largest eviction prevention/entry costs programs, began entering eligible but un-served households into WISP. These efforts will further the goal of reporting unduplicated numbers of those persons served and those un-served as a result of lack of resources.

2008 Year End Totals Emergency Shelter

Number Served in Shelter

In 2008, there were a total of 3,894 individuals served in 297 year round and 67 overflow¹ emergency shelter beds, motel rooms paid for by vouchers, warming house mattresses, and volunteer host homes. During the same time period, the shelters reported that 3,636 individuals were turned away without shelter. Of those individuals turned away without shelter, a majority, 95%, were individuals in families.

The vast majority, 93%, of the total number of individuals were turned away from shelter because there was no shelter space or vouchers available. As stated previously, there could be some duplication in the numbers reported as turned away. One

¹ Includes year round and overflow beds at DCPC Hope House; DAIS shelter; Porchlight Drop-In Shelter, Safe Haven shelter; The Road Home shelter; SvDP Port St. Vincent shelter beds; The Salvation Army family shelter, single women shelter, warming shelter; YSOSW Host Homes; and YWCA shelter. The number served in shelter includes year round and overflow beds, as well as motel vouchers.

way to eliminate this duplication is for each agency performing intake to enter each unaccompanied youth, single adult and family into a shared data system that would report on unique households, eliminating duplication.

	Total # Individuals²	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Minor w/ Children	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women	# Youth³
Served in Shelter in 2008	3,894	2,035 individuals 636 families w/ 1,310 children	0 individuals	28 individuals	1,300 individuals	504 individuals	27 < 18 yrs
Turned Away without Shelter in 2008	3,636	3,487 individuals	NA	NA	0 ⁴ individuals	148 individuals	1

Families with children make up the largest percentage (53%) of persons using emergency shelter followed by single men (34%) and single women (13%). Last year the populations of homeless households shifted to reflect homeless families with children as the largest percentage of homeless individuals. Previously, single men had made up the largest group. Unaccompanied youth and couples make up less than 1% of the total homeless served in shelter.

	Total # Individuals⁵	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Minor w/ Children	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women	# Youth⁶
Percent of Total Homeless Population in Shelters	100%	Individuals in Families – 53% Children in Families – 34%	0%	<1%	34%	13%	<1%

Unaccompanied Youth

The number of homeless unaccompanied youth under 18 years of age who were provided shelter declined to 27 youth in 2008 from 40 youth in 2007 and 43 youth in 2006, 61 youth in 2005, 67 youth in 2004, 65 youth in 2003 and 64 youth in 2002. Of those homeless youth provided with shelter through Youth Services of Southern WI - Briarpatch (YSOSW), the majority (71%) were female. Seventy-four percent (74%) or 20 youth said that family or roommate conflict was the cause of their homeless situation. A smaller number, 19% or 5 youth indicated that violence or threat of violence was the primary reason. Forty-eight percent (48%) consider themselves non-white. This is a decrease over 2007 when 68% self-reported being non-white. According to crisis line calls to YSOSW, the number of homeless (runaway and “throw away”) youth is actually much higher than the number of youth sheltered in volunteer host homes. In addition to the 27 youth that received shelter, 78 youth who identified themselves as homeless received case management services through YSOSW.

Percentage of Homeless Who Are Minority

Seventy percent (70%) of homeless households that were served by Consortium agencies identified themselves as non-white. This is the same percentage as 2007. The majority of the non-white population identify themselves as Black/African American (84%). The largest sub-population of homeless minorities are individuals in families. By sub-population, 83% of families, 58% of single women, 59% of single men, and 48% of unaccompanied youth identified themselves as minority.

Length of Homeless Episode

In 2008, the length of a homeless episode was similar to what was reported in 2007. Seventy-five percent (75%) indicated that their current episode of homelessness had been less than one month (78% in 2007). Fifteen percent (15%) of all households reported that their current episode of homelessness had lasted between one and six months (11% in 2007), while 10% reported their current homeless episode had lasted more than six (6) months (10% in 2007).

² Includes shelter programs operated by YSOSW, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, The Road Home, The Salvation Army, Porchlight, Dane County Parent Council, and the YWCA.

³ 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”.

⁴ Porchlight, the largest provider of shelter for single men, does its best to accommodate the number of individuals requesting shelter regardless of potential overcrowding. While some individuals would be turned away for having used all of the days allowed per year, these individuals likely don’t return to the shelter. So these men are not counted as turned away. Porchlight staff do ban individuals from shelter for serious rule infractions. These men are also not counted as turned away.

⁵ Includes shelter programs operated by YSOSW, Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, The Road Home, The Salvation Army, Porchlight, Dane County Parent Council, and the YWCA.

⁶ Youth served through Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin – Briarpatch.

It is not known from the data submitted from the Consortium agencies which homeless individuals meet the HUD definition of chronic homelessness⁷. Since Consortium agencies do not report on specific lengths of homelessness over six (6) months, the closest estimate of the number of chronic homeless is to look at those who indicated that their episode of homelessness was six (6) months or more for parallels. The percentages of long-term homeless listed in the table below translate into approximately 44 families and 52 single women with extended episodes of homelessness. There was no data reported on homeless episodes by shelters serving single men. However, Porchlight did report separately that 468 single men would be considered chronically homeless.

	Percent Homeless Less Than 1 month	Percent Homeless 1 – 6 months	Percent Homeless More Than 6 months
Families with Children	61%	24%	15%
Single Women	69%	20%	11%
Single Men	86%	7%	7%
Unaccompanied Youth	100%	0%	0%

Family Overflow Shelter

A year round warming shelter for families was operated in 2008 at The Salvation Army shelter building on East Washington for families with no other options, either because they are no longer eligible for shelter or because there is no bed availability at the shelter. 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 were able to spend the daytime hours at The Road Home day center and receive support services. In 2008, the warming shelter expanded operations to operate 365 days a year. In previous years the warming shelter operated only during the coldest months.

During the 2008 calendar year, 587 individuals (190 families with 361 children) spent an average of 4 nights on mattresses at the warming shelter. For the first time, families were turned away from the warming shelter because of lack of space. In 2008, 238 individuals were turned away from overflow shelter. Of the 190 families that were served, 36 were two-parent households with children, 146 were headed by a single female and eight (8) were headed by a single male. Eighty-four percent (84%) reported being non-white – the majority being Black/African American.

Prior to coming to the warming shelter, 64% of families reported that they had doubled up with friends or families, 14% of families reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle and 6% of families reported having stayed in emergency shelter.

Forty-two (42) warming shelter families reported the reason for their homelessness was a roommate or family conflict. Forty-one (41) families reported they had been evicted and 29 reported they were leaving a violent or threatening situation. Remaining families reported a variety of reasons for seeking shelter.

More than one-half (53%) reported having an existing medical condition, 34% reported issues with mental health, 18% reported developmental and/or physical disabilities, and 18% reported alcohol and/or other drug issues.

Of those families in the warming shelter, a least one adult in 26 families was employed full-time and 5 employed part-time. Of the remaining families, 125 households had no adult employed. Adults in 35 households were not likely to become employed as a result of a disability. This is consistent with the number of households who reported receiving income from SSI. Over two-thirds of the households had an adult who had a high school diploma or the equivalent; 51 adults attended some college or technical school, and 5 adults graduated college or technical school.

In 2008, the majority of families reported being new to the area: 60% reported living in Dane County for less than one year (42% less than one month) and 53% reported living in Wisconsin for less than one year (36% less than one month). These numbers indicate a slight increase in the number of families using the warming shelter who reported living in Dane County, but a slight decrease who reported living in Wisconsin, for less than one month from the previous year.

Reasons for Seeking Shelter

The reasons most frequently given for seeking emergency shelter vary somewhat by sub-population. Thirty-six percent (36%) of families and 23% of single women most often said that “violence or threat of violence” (36%) brought them to seek emergency shelter. Single men reported that they were seeking shelter most often as a result of “no or low income” (23%). For runaway/throw away youth, “conflicts with family/roommate” was mentioned by 74% of those seeking shelter. The reasons given have generally been consistent year to year.

⁷ Permanently disabled single adult with four episodes of homelessness in three years or homeless continually for 12 months or more.

	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women	Unaccompanied Youth Runaway/Throw away Youth
Reasons Given for Seeking Shelter	Violence or threat of violence (36%) Evicted/lease not renewed (17%) Family conflicts (16%) Low/no income (13%) All Other (18%)	Low/no income (23%) Can't find affordable housing (13%) Transient/ In transit (13%) Roommate/family conflicts (10%) Institutional discharge (10%) Evicted/lease not renewed (8%) All Other (23%)	Violence or threat of violence (23%) Roommate/family conflicts (17%) Low/no income (15%) Evicted/lease not renewed (12%) Transient/ In transit (9%) All Other (24%)	Family conflicts (80%) Violence or threat of violence (20%)

In terms of numbers of households from all subpopulations, a total of:

- 450 households spent at least one homeless night as a result of "low or no income",
- 371 households spent at least one homeless night as a result of "violence or the threat of violence",
- 335 households spent at least one homeless night as a result of "roommate or family conflicts",
- 272 households spent at least one homeless night as a result of "eviction or the lease not renewed",
- 191 households spent at least one homeless night as a result of "can't find affordable housing", and
- 143 households spent at least one homeless night as a result of being "discharged from an institution".

Where Homeless Slept Prior to Shelter

Where members of households slept prior to seeking shelter is also different depending on the sub-population. Over half of families (54%) were likely to have been doubled up with friends or family. However, the trend for families show they are becoming less likely to double up in 2008; 57% in 2007, 63% in 2006 and 75% in 2005. Almost half (44%) of single women report doubling up with friends or family.

The number of households who reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle differed by sub-population: 16% of single women, 12% of single men, 11% of families and 8% of all runaway/throw away youth reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle. Seventy-six (76) families with children reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place, which is an increase back to the 2006 level when 79 families reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle. One hundred forty-eight (148) single men (down from 230 single men in 2007), 67 single women (down from 82 single women in 2007) and two (2) runaway/throw-away youth spent time on the street or in a vehicle prior to seeking shelter.

Prior to Seeking Shelter	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women	Runaway/Throw away Youth
Doubled up with friends/family	54%	30%	44%	0%
Emergency Shelter ⁸	18%	21%	9%	0%
Street/vehicle	11%	12%	16%	8%
Institutional/treatment facility discharge	2%	9%	3%	0%
Hotel Self Pay	7%	6%	3%	0%
Foster Care / Group Home ⁹				4%

Length of Time Living in Dane County and in Wisconsin

In 2008, 33% of all households in shelter reported they lived in Dane County less than one year while 19% reported living in the county for less than one month. Seven percent (7%) lived in Dane County for one to two years and 61% lived in Dane County for two years or more. These numbers reflect a slight shift towards current Dane County residents seeking shelter away from homeless individuals moving into the area. Twenty-three percent (23%) of homeless households reported living in the state for less than one year, 6% for one to two years, and 72% lived in the state for two years or more. Households seeking shelter were more likely to have lived in Wisconsin than in Dane County indicating at least a number of households were relocating from other Wisconsin areas. This would indicate that homeless households who relocate to Dane County come from both out-of-state and from other locations in Wisconsin.

⁸This answer could indicate that they stayed in another Dane County shelter or a shelter in another part of the state or region.

⁹ Began collecting data on foster care/group home "graduates" in 2008.

In 2007, 55% of families, 55% of single women, and 74% of single men reported that they had lived in Dane County for one year or more before seeking shelter. For families and single women, this is about the same as reported in 2005, 2006 and 2007. Data for the majority of single men was not available in 2005 and 2006 and only partially available in 2007 and 2008.

Families and single women were the most likely to seek shelter in the initial month of their residency in Dane County and Wisconsin. For families, slightly less than half (45%) reported living in Dane County for less than one year; 29% reported living in Dane County for less than one month. These numbers were nearly the same in 2006 and 2007.

Forty-four percent (44%) of single women reported living in Dane County for less than one year with 33% reported living in Dane County for less than one month. These numbers were nearly the same in 2006 and 2007.

For those single men who reported data, 8% reported living in Dane county for less than one year and only 1% indicated that they were new to Dane County and/or Wisconsin (less than one month). Three-quarters reported living in Dane County for one year or more.

For 2008, a total of 352 households resided in Dane County less than one month prior to seeking shelter, while a total of 1,269 households resided in Dane County for one year or more and 1,163 of those households resided in Dane County more than two years.

Residents One Month or Less

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Percent of Families w/Children	Number of Households	Single Men ¹⁰	Number of Households	Single Women	Number of Households
Lived in Dane County for One Month or less	29%	207	1%	5	33%	140
Lived in Wisconsin for One Month or Less	23%	163	1%	5	21%	89

Residents One Year of More

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Percent of Families w/Children	Number of Households	Single Men	Number of Households	Single Women	Number of Households
Lived in Dane County for One Year or More	55%	395	74%	637	55%	237
Lived in Wisconsin for One Year or More	65%	461	92%	788	71%	301

Veterans

Veterans make up a relatively small number of the homeless served in shelters. In 2008, 9% of the homeless served (230 individuals) identified themselves as veterans. This is 11 fewer vets compared to 2007 and 12 fewer vets compared to 2006. Thirteen percent (13%) of single men are reported as veterans, followed by 3% of single women and 2% of families.

Physical Barriers to Housing

While the reasons for homelessness are complex, the physical barriers identified by homeless households are significant. About half of all families and single women seeking shelter report that they have existing medical conditions. This is less likely for single men and unaccompanied youth. A significant percentage of homeless households report issues with mental illness; households without children report more involvement with alcohol and drug issues than do families.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of families reported that they have one or more members who suffer from mental illness; 21% report that someone in the family has an alcohol or drug abuse issue; and 8% report that someone in the family has a physical disability.

Forty-nine percent (49%) of single women reported having issues with mental illness and 36% reported issues with alcohol and/or drug abuse. Sixteen percent (16%) of single women reported that they have a physical disability.

Twenty-seven (27%) of single men reported issues with mental illness and 34% reported alcohol or other drug abuse issues. Four percent (4%) indicate that they have a physical disability.

¹⁰ Represent less than half of the single men served in shelter.

Forty-one (41%) of unaccompanied youth reported issues with mental illness and 74% reported alcohol or other drug abuse issues. Eight percent (8%) indicate that they have a physical disability.

Probation/Parole

Thirteen percent (13%) of single women, 10% of single men, 5% of adults in families and 4% of unaccompanied youth reported they are on probation or parole. What is not known is how many homeless individuals are ex-offenders, released from corrections but not on probation or parole. With the data currently collected, it is not known the total number of households that find involvement with the court system to be a significant barrier in finding stable housing.

Income/Benefits

Seventeen percent (17%) of homeless families reported that they earned wages at the time they entered shelter, 19% received SS/SSI/SSDI, 7% received W-2 payments, 36% reported other types of income and 21% reported no income. About 50% of families reported receiving medical assistance and food stamps.

Twelve percent (12%) of single women reported earning wages, 31% reported receiving SS/SSI/SSD, 20% reported other types of income and 37% reported no income. One-third of single women said that they received medical assistance and food stamps.

Twenty-one percent (21%) of single men reported earning wages at the time they entered shelter, 20% were receiving SS/SSI/SSDI, 6% reported other income while 53% reported no income. Less than one in ten received medical assistance or food stamps.

In 2008, agencies began reporting data on employment status. Fourteen percent (14%) of families and 7% of single women and single men reported that they worked full time and 9% of families, 7% of single men and 6% of single women worked part-time. Sixty-four percent (64%) of families, 62% of single women and 57% of single men reported being unemployed, while 8% of single men, 15% of families and 27% of single women were reported as not likely employable.

Shelter Comparisons 1997-2008

The following table compares the number of individuals who had contact with providers of emergency shelter from 1997 – 2008:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Individuals Served in Shelter	5,145	4,884	4,498	4,728	3,417	3,356	3,727	3,342	3,039	3,487	3,432	3,894
Individuals Turned Away without Shelter	3,409	5,604	6,729	10,746	7,542	4,277	8,192	2,484	2,476	3,207	2,978	3,636
Total Estimated Homeless in Dane County ¹¹	8,554	10,488	11,227	15,474	10,959	7,749	11,919	5,826	5,515	6,694	6,410	7,530

Individuals in Families	2,796	3,147	2,995	2,025	1,865	1,928	1,701	1,466	1,355	1,432	1,317	2,035
Families in Shelter ¹²	963	898	1,012	595	576	553	494	445	444	469	423	636
Children in Shelter	1,966	2,058	1,522	1,242	1,121	1,216	982	865	834	875	848	1,310
Single Women in Shelter	467	436	445	416	453	463	433	464	482	523	515	504
Single Men in Shelter	1,397	1,301	1,046	1,087	1,016	939	1,520	1,343	1,129	1,481	1,558	1,300
Unaccompanied Youth ¹³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	65	67	61	43	40	27
Couples w/o Children ¹⁴	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	4	1	6	4	1	14

Trends in Shelter

After increases in 2006 for nearly all , the numbers of individuals and families declined slightly in 2007. The only exception was single homeless men. In 2008, the total number of homeless individuals rose to its highest since 2000 with the largest increase in homeless families with children. In 2008, there were 718 more homeless individuals in families than there were in 2007. This means that the shelter system, including motel vouchers and the warming shelter served an additional 213 more families with an additional 462 children over those served in 2007. While the number of emergency shelter beds remained the same (297 year round and 67 overflow beds) there was an additional \$29,000 in City funding allocated to provide motel vouchers for victims of domestic abuse and the warming shelter was open year-round in 2008.

In 2008, there were 720 fewer single men and 11 fewer single women served in shelter. There were also 13 fewer unaccompanied youth in shelter. This might be a result of there being five (5) volunteer host homes available to serve this population, down from 8 homes in 2007.

The number of individuals turned away without shelter increased in 2008 by an additional 658 individuals, most of these (96%) being families with children.

The number of families with children has fluctuated somewhat, but from 2004 through 2007 the number has remained in the mid-400's. In 2008, the number of families increased to 636. The majority of families with children are headed by single females. In 2008, there were 164 more female head of households than the previous year. The number of families headed by two parents and single male head of households has also increased. There were no households headed by minors in 2008, nor in 2007.

¹¹ 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 2008 or because they were both turned away and served at different point in time during 2008.

¹² Includes minors with children.

¹³ Most unaccompanied youth are served by volunteer host homes, but female youth may be served at the YWCA.

¹⁴ 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. Couples include two adult individuals.

	Number of Households						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Single Female Head of Households	443	398	341	337	382	353	517
Two Parent Households	92	74	85	74	74	61	101
Single Male Head of Household	18	22	19	33	13	9	18
Minor Households with Children ¹⁵	0	0	1	3	3	0	0
Total Households with Children	553	494	445	444	469	423	636

Average Number of Days in Shelter

The trend for length of time in shelter varies by sub-population. On average in 2008, single men spent nearly two (2) days more than families with children and 3.4 days more than single women. Unaccompanied youth spent a relatively short time in volunteer host homes. The number of days that families spent in shelter has decreased since 2003 while single men and women's average days have increased. However, until all shelter providers are using Wisconsin ServicePoint to report client based data, it will not be possible to determine the entire length of time a household spends in shelter if that household stays in more than one facility.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Families with Children	21.21	27.58	31.60	32.84	32.10	35.09	25.45
Single Men ¹⁶	31.66	18.30	21.30	26.36	25.14	22.98	27.27
Single Women ¹⁷	18.33	21.89	22.85	18.93	20.20	21.40	23.83
Unaccompanied Youth	3.88	1.25	1.31	1.14	1.25	1.50	1.37

62 Years of Age or older

The number of individuals reported to be 62 years of age or older increased greatly in 2008. It is difficult to determine if the number of homeless individuals who are 62 years or older is being reported correctly as the number reported has shifted greatly since 1997. The number of homeless individuals who are 62 years or older rose to a high of 104 individuals in 2008. Data will be followed in coming years to determine any trends.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Number of Persons in Shelter Aged 62 or Older	50	29	62	22	38	7	7	5	8	44	49	104

Percent Who Consider Themselves as Non-White

In 2007 and 2008, 70% of the homeless served identified themselves as non-white. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of those who identified themselves as non-white specifically identify themselves as Black/African American. The number of households who identify themselves as non-white fluctuates by sub-population. Families are more likely to be non-white than single women or single men. More than four out of five families reported that they are non-white, with the majority being Black/African American. For all subpopulations, the numbers of minorities who seek shelter remained somewhat steady.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Percent Who Identify Themselves as Non-white	69%	68%	67%	68%	70%	69%	69%	71%	65%	68%	70%	70%
Percent of Individuals in Families Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	85%	85%	83%	83%	85%	83%	84%	86%	84%	87%	86%	83%
Percent of Single Men Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	51%	51%	51%	51%	53%	50%	56%	50%	48%	52%	59%	55%
Percent of Single Women Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	61%	46%	48%	42%	54%	51%	50%	55%	61%	63%	63%	58%

¹⁵ Number included in one of "female head of household", "male head of household" or "two parent household".

¹⁶ Calculated using Porchlight Drop-In Shelter data.

¹⁷ Calculated using The Salvation Army Single Women's shelter data.

Homeless Veterans

Nine percent (9%) of homeless households include a veteran. This is the same percentage as in 2006 and 2007. There are many more single homeless men who are veterans than any other sub-population. The wide fluctuations of male veterans in years past is likely the result of poor data collection.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Families with Children	32 ¹⁸	46	39	15	11	9	7	19	13	5	7	16
Single Men	392	301	198	222	177	107	121	75	62	212	203	202
Single Women	--	--	--	22	19	15	24	16	10	16	9	13

Homeless Individuals with Mental Illness(s)

At the time of intake, individuals are asked to self report if they have issues with mental illness. For the last two years, the number of individuals reporting a mental illness has fluctuated very little for single men and single women. However, the number of families with children who report issues mental illness doubled in 2008 over the previous year. Data from unaccompanied youth was first collected in 2008 so there is no historical data. Based on percentages for each of the homeless sub-populations, single women are more likely to have issues with mental illness (49%).

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Families with Children	133 ¹⁹	175	297	137	120	150	168	147	152	148	146	272
Single Men	367	329	208	358	253	183	109	92	131	390	347	357
Single Women	--	--	--	236	217	250	222	194	230	223	249	210
Unaccompanied Youth												11

Homeless Individuals with Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Issues

Families with children reported increased issues with alcohol and drug abuse. Single women also reported an increase. Based on percentages for each of the sub-populations, homeless single women are more likely to have issues with alcohol and drug abuse (36%) followed closely by homeless single men (34%).

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Families with Children	74 ²⁰	157	189	96	97	75	59	63	54	58	43	151
Single Men	594	567	648	706	331	118	70	62	77	596	531	469
Single Women	--	--	--	142	144	158	131	125	119	132	114	165
Unaccompanied Youth												20

Homeless Individuals with Existing Medical Problems/Physical Disabilities

In 2008, 168 more families reported existing medical problems than in 2007. In fact, the 2008 level for families has never been higher. Based on percentages for each of the sub-populations, homeless single women are more likely to have issues with existing medical problems and/or physical disabilities (66%).

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Families with Children	99 ²¹	72	319	297	292	334	296	243	276	274	212	380
Single Men	151	114	141	295	198	150	99	63	56	251	320	291
Single Women	--	--	--	295	285	345	300	248	323	291	334	333
Unaccompanied Youth												2

Length of Homeless Episode

The data indicates that homeless households have relatively short episodes of homeless before being served in shelter. The data also shows that there are fewer households whose current episode of homelessness is more than six months. The number of single women and single men who report being homeless for six (6) months or more has declined over the years. The number of households with children who report being homeless for six (6) months or more has increased over the years. The changes have been small, but steady. 2008 is the first year that data on the length of homeless episode for unaccompanied youth was reported.

¹⁸ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

¹⁹ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

²⁰ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

²¹ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

In 2008, 108 families reported being homeless for more than six (6) months.

Percent of Families	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Homeless episode < 1 month	57%	59%	57%	58%	56%	52%	55%	57%	61%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	28%	25%	30%	28%	26%	36%	29%	30%	24%
Homeless episode > 6 months	10%	11%	13%	11%	14%	11%	13%	11%	15%
Homeless episode unknown	5%	5%	0%	3%	4%	1%	3%	2%	0%

For 2007 and again in 2008, the percent of single men who reported that their current homeless episode was less than one month rose significantly from previous years. It is difficult to determine if this is a real trend or an error in previous years data. In 2008, 7% reported being homeless for more than six month (a decrease from previous years).

Percent of Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ²²	2006	2007	2008
Homeless episode < 1 month	37%	49%	51%	59%	50%	18%	45%	78%	86%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	13%	23%	29%	25%	29%	17%	19%	11%	7%
Homeless episode > 6 months	49%	15%	12%	12%	14%	8%	22%	10%	7%
Homeless episode unknown	1%	13%	8%	4%	7%	57%	15%	2%	0%

In 2008, 52 single women reported being homeless for more than six (6) months.

Percent of Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Homeless episode < 1 month	61%	63%	57%	50%	57%	63%	62%	67%	58%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	21%	18%	24%	21%	15%	15%	19%	20%	17%
Homeless episode > 6 months	18%	19%	18%	22%	23%	16%	16%	11%	11%
Homeless episode unknown	0%	0%	1%	7%	5%	6%	3%	3%	14%

Unaccompanied youth reported the shortest period of homeless episodes. All of the respondents in 2008 reported they had been homeless for less than one month.

Percent of Unaccompanied Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Homeless episode < 1 month									100%
Homeless episode 1-6 months									0%
Homeless episode > 6 months									0%
Homeless episode unknown									0%

Length of Time in Dane County Prior to Seeking Shelter

Since 1991, agencies providing emergency shelter have collected data on residency prior to shelter. What the data indicates is that there are fewer people new to Dane County (lived here less than one month before seeking shelter) in 2008 than there were in 1991. In 1991, 50% of families, 48% of single men and 47% of single women reported living in Dane County for less than one month prior to shelter²³ compared to 29% of families and 33% for women in 2008. One percent (1%) of single men reported living in Dane County less than one month prior to shelter, however less than half of single men in 2008 answered the question.

In 2008, 19% of the total homeless households (352 total households) lived in Dane County less than one month prior to seeking shelter. This is a decrease from the previous year when 551 total households were new to Dane County (or 29% of the total). The data for families, single men and single women differ slightly, but for all approximately one in five have lived in Dane County for less than one month before seeking shelter. According to the data collected on residency in Wisconsin prior to seeking shelter, families are slightly more likely to have come to Dane County from outside of the state: 23% of families, 21% of single women and 1% of single men lived in Wisconsin less than one month prior to shelter.

The percentage of families who reported that they were new to Dane County (lived in Dane County less than one month) has declined slightly since 2000, while the number of families who have lived in the county more than two years has increased.

²² Over half of the single men in shelter did not respond to this question.

²³ Complete historical residency data is available in the Annual Report on Homeless Served appendices.

Families w/Children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	33%	39%	34%	33%	34%	31%	33%	30%	29%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	46%	53%	50%	50%	51%	52%	48%	45%	45%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	7%	5%	8%	7%	10%	10%	10%	8%	5%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	47%	42%	42%	40%	39%	38%	42%	47%	50%
Didn't Answer Question	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

In 2007, one in three single men lived in Dane County for less than one month and one-half lived in Dane County for less than one year prior to seeking shelter. While the data for 2005 and 2006 was incomplete, the 2007 data appears to reflect a single male population that was more likely to have lived in Dane County prior to becoming homeless than previous years. Approximately half answered this question in 2008.

Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	53%	48%	53%	55%	53%	NA	NA	33%	1%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	62%	56%	64%	69%	68%	NA	NA	50%	8%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	NA	NA	5%	6%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	34%	27%	27%	26%	25%	NA	NA	46%	43%
Didn't Answer Question	0%	3%	6%	3%	4%	NA	NA	0%	42%

Homeless single women are more likely than any other homeless sub-population to have lived in Dane County for two years or more.

Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	40%	40%	31%	37%	33%	31%	33%	33%	33%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	51%	54%	40%	50%	48%	45%	49%	45%	44%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	3%	7%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	3%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	46%	40%	33%	47%	48%	51%	47%	51%	52%
Didn't Answer Question	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Unaccompanied youth data is now being collected, however there is no historical data for comparison. The majority of homeless youth report living in Dane County for two or more years.

Unaccompanied Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Lived in Dane County for less than one month									0%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year									26%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years									0%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years									74%
Didn't Answer Question									0%

Where Homeless Households Slept Prior to Shelter

Families with children are most likely to double up with friends or family prior to seeking shelter. The percentage of homeless families who reported that they doubled up with friends and/or family prior to shelter has decreased since 2000. The percentage who reported having slept on the street or in a vehicle has also decreased. In 2008, there were 76 individuals in families who reported having slept in an uninhabitable place prior to shelter. This is 23 more than in 2007.

Families w/children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Doubled up with friends/family	71%	58%	74%	67%	71%	70%	63%	57%	54%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	9%	15%	9%	19%	15%	17%	16%	13%	11%
Number of Individuals in Families sleeping in uninhabitable places	18	98	71	94	67	74	79	53	76

The percentage of single men who reported doubling up with friends and family in 2008 has risen somewhat from 2006 to 2007. In 2008, 12% reported having slept on the street, in a vehicle or some other place not meant for habitation. The number of single men who reported sleep on the street or in a vehicle has decline over the past two years.

Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Doubled up with friends/family	57%	55%	55%	53%	58%	60%	26%	25%	30%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	18%	28%	27%	29%	20%	23%	17%	15%	12%
Number of Single Men sleeping in uninhabitable places	65	266	200	191	79	97	256	230	148

The percentage of single women who reported doubling up with friends and family and who slept on the street has changed little since 2006. Sixty-seven (67) women slept on the street or in a car last year, 15 fewer women than in 2007.

Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Doubled up with friends/family	59%	56%	59%	52%	49%	59%	43%	44%	44%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	14%	17%	18%	24%	26%	25%	16%	16%	16%
Number of Single Women sleeping in uninhabitable places	24	67	76	101	107	88	68	82	67

Data on where unaccompanied homeless youth slept prior to shelter was not reported prior to this year so there is no historical data for comparison.

Unaccompanied Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Doubled up with friends/family									74%
Slept in an uninhabitable place									26%
Number of Single Women sleeping in uninhabitable places									7

Summary

The number of homeless families with children increased in 2008, however, the other subpopulations of homeless individuals decreased. In 2008, the largest group of homeless households shifted from single men to families with children. In 2008, families made up 53% of the total homeless population. Single men accounted for 34% and single women 13%; couples and unaccompanied youth made up less than 1%. In 2007, families were 34% of the total homeless population. Single men accounted for 45% and single women 15%. Couples and unaccompanied youth remained the same. There was an increase in homeless families and decreases in all other subpopulations (other than couples, which is a very small subpopulation).

Homeless families with children and single homeless women most often report that violence or the threat of violence was the main reason that they were seeking shelter. For single homeless men, the lack of income brings most to seek shelter. Nearly all homeless unaccompanied youth report that they seek shelter because of conflicts with family or roommates.

While nationally the number of homeless veterans is reported to be increasing, the number of homeless veterans in Dane County appears to be slightly decreasing.

Less than one of three of homeless households report having any income at the time that they enter shelter. This includes earned income and government benefits such as social security, social security supplemental income and social security disability income.

The majority of homeless individuals identify themselves as non-white. Families are most likely to be non-white. Eight of 10 individuals in families consider themselves non-white.

In 2008, there were 23 more individuals in families, but 15 fewer single women and 82 fewer single men who slept in an uninhabitable place such as the street or in a vehicle.

Year End 2008 Totals Transitional²⁴ and Supportive Permanent Housing

Individuals and families access transitional or supportive permanent housing units directly or through referrals from emergency shelters. During 2008, there were 1,120 individuals who were served in 497 transitional and supportive permanent housing units (383 units for singles or couples, 114 units for families with children).

	Total # Individuals	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women
Persons Served in Transitional or Supportive Permanent Housing ²⁵	1,120	418 individuals 112 families w/ 314 children 2 minors with 2 children	92 individuals 46 couples	610 individuals	
Percent of the Total	100%	38%	9%	55%	

In 2008, there were fewer individuals served than in previous years (with the exception of 2003). There has been some fluctuation in the past couple of years in transitional housing availability; Tellurian lost transitional units for families and two new permanent housing programs – Home for Good and House-ability began operating in 2008. Changes in the numbers of households served in transitional and supportive permanent housing may be a result of fluctuation in the number of units and less turn-over of program participants.

	Individuals in Transitional/Supportive Permanent Housing						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Single Adults/Couples	728	478	674	713	701	780	702
Families w/Children	693	349	394	481	588	536	418
Total Number of Individuals Served	1,421	827	1,068	1,194	1,289	1,316	1,120
Total Number of Households Served	905	578	788	872	881	940	768

Percent Who Consider Themselves as Non-White

In 2008, fifty-eight percent (58%) of transitional and supportive permanent housing residents consider themselves to be non-white. Of those who consider themselves non-white, 81% identify themselves as Black/African American.

Participants over 62 Years of Age

The majority of individuals served in transitional and supportive permanent housing are adults. Of these adults, 43 individuals identify themselves as over the age of 62 which is a slight decrease from 2007 when 47 individuals were over the age of 62.

²⁴ Transitional housing has a 24 month limit on residency.

²⁵ 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 (scattered sites and S+C slots), The Salvation Army (Holly House), TRH/YWCA (Second Chance Apartment Project), Veterans Assistance Foundation (Green Avenue), Community Action Coalition (Home For Good), TRH/YWCA/ The Salvation Army (House-ability) and the YWCA (Third Street).

In 2008, there were 316 children whose families were being served in transitional and supportive permanent housing and two heads of households under the age of 18. This is an increase in children served from 2007 when 267 children lived in housing.

Where Households Slept Prior to Transitional/Supportive Permanent Housing

Many single adult households come directly from homelessness into transitional housing; other individuals come to housing through emergency shelter, following a release from a treatment facility, having doubled up with friends or family or from places not meant for habitation such as living on the street or in a vehicle. Fewer people are coming from emergency shelter into transitional/permanent housing which is a consistent decrease from 2002. The percentage of people who report having doubled up with friends and family prior to housing has been increased slightly in 2008, while the percentage of individuals being discharged from treatment facilities increased. In 2008, 4% indicated that they previously stayed in motels. One in ten (99 individuals in 2008 and 77 individuals in 2008) reported that they have previously slept in an uninhabitable place prior to transitional/permanent housing. This number has slightly decreased from 86 in 2007 and 138 in 2006.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Doubled Up with Family or Friends	32%	25%	17%	15%	19%	14%	21%
Emergency Shelter	41%	36%	34%	32%	42%	31%	29%
Treatment Facility	16%	18%	12%	15%	8%	7%	10%
Uninhabitable Place (i.e. streets/car)	13%	11%	14%	12%	16%	10%	10%
Motel Self Pay							4%
Other	0%	10%	23%	26%	15%	38%	26%

Length of Homeless Episode

In 2008, there were far fewer people who did not answer this question than in previous years. The data shows that persons in transitional and supportive permanent housing are more likely to have been homeless for a longer period of time: close to half reported being homeless for more than six months. This is a change from previous years where more people indicated shorter episodes of homelessness.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Less than one month	29%	33%	21%	19%	26%	27%	17%
One to six months	48%	46%	31%	28%	28%	27%	31%
More than six months	21%	15%	26%	15%	17%	19%	44%
Unknown	2%	6%	22%	38%	29%	27%	8%

Transitional/Supportive Permanent Housing Units

The majority of individuals housed in transitional or supportive permanent housing in Dane County are single adults and couples without children who make up 64% of the total. Unlike family units, many of the transitional and supportive permanent units for single adults are SRO units (single room occupancy), efficiency units 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, 49% are SRO units, 46% are apartment units, and 5% are dormitory beds.

Length of Time in Dane County Prior to Seeking Housing

Individuals and families who reside in transitional or supportive permanent housing tend to have spent more time in the Madison/Dane County area than households utilizing emergency shelter. Of those persons who answered the question, 17% lived in Dane County for less than one year, 11% lived in Dane County for one to two years, and 73% lived in Dane County for more than two years. Only 1% lived in Dane County less than one month.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Less than one month	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Less than one year	19%	16%	11%	8%	11%	11%	11%
More than one year	75%	65%	63%	48%	66%	73%	50%
Did not answer question	6%	17%	26%	44%	23%	16%	39%

Source of Income

Approximately 35% of households report earning income from wages, 47% report income from social security and related entitlement programs, 2% report income from other sources and 16% report having no income.

Homeless Veterans

The percentage of previously homeless veterans residing in transitional and supportive permanent housing is higher than the percentage of veterans served in emergency shelter. The combined number of individuals served in emergency shelter, transitional and supportive permanent housing in 2008 is 360 which is consistent with previous years: 368 in 2007 and 363 in 2006.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Individuals who are Veterans	11%	13%	12%	12%	15%	18%	17%

Homeless Individuals with Mental Illness(s)

The percentage of individuals in transitional/supportive permanent housing who self report having issues with mental illness(s) is similar to the percent reported in 2007. Many of the transitional and supportive permanent housing units are specifically available for persons with disabilities, primarily mental illness.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Individuals with Mental Illness	54%	51%	46%	55%	61%	74%	70%

Homeless Individuals with Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Issues

In 2008, agencies began reporting alcohol and drug abuse issues separately. It is likely that some individuals self-report both drug and alcohol issues while others report issues with one or the other. While this makes it difficult to compare to previous years, the separation of the two will provide more specific information about the needs of the individuals being served.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Individuals with Alcohol Issues							34%
Individuals with Other Drug Issues							38%
Individuals with AODA Issues	34%	37%	37%	38%	41%	50%	

Summary

Single adults make up 64% of those served in transitional and supportive permanent housing. Homeless single adults are more likely to have lived in the area prior to seeking housing assistance with 73% reported living in Dane County more than two years, compared to 68% of families with children. They are also more likely to have issues with mental illness(s), but only slightly more issues with alcohol and other drug abuse than families with children.

The data on the number of individuals in households who reside at transitional or supportive permanent housing has been fairly consistent since 2002 with the exception of 2003. It is unclear why in this specific year there were so many fewer individuals reported. Continued diligence in data collection and reporting by HSC agencies will show if the more recent year's numbers are the most accurate.

Summary – Combined Homeless Served in Emergency Shelter, Transitional and Supportive Permanent Housing

Households served in shelter and supportive housing have many characteristics in common and it is likely that many households access supportive housing directly from homelessness and not through the emergency shelter system. In 2008, the combined total of homeless housed by Homeless Services Consortium reporting agencies was 750 families (with 1,626 children) and 4,132 single adults without children. Of those served, 160 individuals were 62 years of age or older. In 2008, 583 individuals reported that their current episode of homelessness had been for six months or more and 251 individuals reported having slept in an uninhabitable place prior to being housed.

The following section is one of three that replaces previous year's section on Services-Only which combined data from five agencies providing support services to persons both homeless and at risk of becoming homeless.

Year End 2008 Totals Outreach Services

In 2008, data was collected from Tellurian, Porchlight and Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin-Briarpatch on individuals served through their outreach programs. This is the first year that Tellurian and Porchlight's data from three ReachOut program staff has been included so there is no historical data to compare for trends. Data from YSOSW's street outreach

program has been combined in previous years with Services-Only section. As homeless outreach has grown in the past years, it has value to segregate the data into a category of its own.

In 2008, 170 individuals received services through ReachOut and Briarpatch Street Outreach programs. More than half were single adult males, non-white, and living in Dane County and Wisconsin two years or more. Of those assisted, 100% reported that they earned less than 30% of the Area Median Income which is less than \$16,800 for a single individual. The following table provides additional data for those provided services:

		2008
Total Number of Individuals Served		170
	Male	102
	Female	68
Number Individuals Under 18 Years of Age		23
Number Individuals 62 Years of Age or Older		5
Percent Non-white		52%
Number of Single Adults Served		128
Number of Unaccompanied Youth		19
Number of Minors with Children		4
Number of Families with Children		1
Number of Couples Without Children		9
Percent Who Report Earning Wages		37%
Percent Who Report Receiving SS/SSI/SSDI		25%
Number of Individuals Earning Less than 30% of Area Median Income		170
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County Less Than One Month		3%
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County Two Years or More		50%
Percent Who Report Living in Wisconsin Less Than One Month		2%
Percent Who Report Living in Wisconsin Two Years or More		57%
Number of Veterans		11
Number Who Report Issues with Mental Illness		117
Number Who Report Issues with Alcohol Abuse		59
Number Who Report Issues with Other Drug Abuse		50
Number Who Report Existing Medical Conditions		49
Number Who Report Less Than High School Diploma		50

Year End 2008 Totals Tenant Supportive Services

In 2008, data from the YWCA Second Chance Tenant Education Workshops and Tenant Resource Center Housing Mediation Services were combined to reflect demographics of those households who received support services to obtain or maintain their rental housing.

In 2008, 664 households received services through the YWCA and Tenant Resource Center programs. Services are provided for the head of the household, so there are no numbers of children who benefit from the services provided. More than half were single adult males, non-white and living in Dane County and Wisconsin two years or more. Of those assisted, 57% reported that they earned less than 30% of the Area Median Income (i.e.\$16,800 for a single individual, \$21,600 for a 3 person household). The following table provides additional data for those provided services:

	2006	2007	2008
Total Number of Households Served	889	552	664
Percent Non-white	76%	89%	66%
Number of Single Adults without children	355	265	412
Number of Families with Children	534	287	253
Number of Households Who Report Earning Less than 30% Area Median Income	638	407	373

It is not clear from the data why the large fluctuations in households served. It could be the quality of the data, the amount of funding available for the two programs or changes in staffing.

Year End 2008 Totals
Financial Assistance to Obtain / Maintain Housing

Beginning in 2008, data from Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin Rentable program and Porchlight DIGS program were combined to reflect demographics of those households at risk of homeless who received financial assistance to avoid an eviction or for homeless households to obtain housing. Assistance is in the form of first month’s rent, security deposits, past due rent and short-term rent subsidies paid to the landlord or property manager.

In 2008, 3,128 individuals in 1,100 households received financial assistance from Porchlight and Community Action Coalition. Of those assisted, 62% reported that they earned less than 30% of the Area Median Income (i.e.\$16,800 for a single individual, \$21,600 for a 3 person household). The following table provides additional data for those provided services:

	2006	2007	2008
Total Number of Individuals Served	2,384	2,362	3,128
Number Individuals Under 18 Years of Age	1,201	1,070	1,434
Number Individuals 62 Years of Age or Older	7	7	0
Percent Non-white	43%	42%	62%
Number of Single Adults Served	313	316	454
Number of Couples Without Children	112	127	124
Number of Families with Children	550	500	522
Percent Who Report Earning Wages ²⁶	58%	54%	68%
Percent Who Report Receiving SS/SSI/SSDI ²⁷	10%	8%	48%
Number of Households Earning Less than 30% of Area Median Income	560	485	677
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County Less Than One Month	12%	2%	2%
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County Two Years or More	47%	67%	58%
Percent Who Report Living in Wisconsin Less Than One Month	8%	2%	1%
Percent Who Report Living in Wisconsin Two Years or More	55%	76%	65%
Number of Veterans	25	50	73
Number Who Report Issues with Mental Illness ²⁸	199	325	381
Number Who Report Issues with Alcohol Abuse ²⁹	NA	NA	153
Number Who Report Issues with Other Drug Abuse	NA	NA	150
Number Who Report Existing Medical Conditions ³⁰	274	368	517

It is difficult to determine any trends over the last three years of data as some questions were only answered by one program or another’s clients. Additional data collected over the coming years may provide some insight.

²⁶ Numbers were provided by Porchlight only in 2006 and 2007.
²⁷ Numbers were provided by Porchlight only in 2006 and 2007.
²⁸ Number were provided by Porchlight only in 2006 and 2007.
²⁹ Until 2008, alcohol and other drug abuse were combined into one question.
³⁰ Numbers were provided by Porchlight only in 2006 and 2007.