

Memo

To: Homeless Services Consortium (HSC) Members
From: Linette Rhodes and Sue Wallinger, Community Development Division
Date: August 15, 2011
Re: 2010 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 2010. Data reported to the Community Development Division (CDD) is collected from agency programs that use the Wisconsin ServicePoint (WISP) homeless management information system and those that do not use WISP to collect client data. The use of WISP has allowed for more accurate reporting measures. The number of duplicated individuals that were once reported has declined. While agencies make a concerted effort to report unduplicated numbers, it is possible that some duplication is included. The City and the Homeless Services Consortium (HSC) agencies continue their efforts with the Division of Housing, the WISP statewide administrator, to create streamlined reporting tools using WISP client data in an effort to minimize duplication and to report these numbers in a timely manner.

In 2010, the data on unmet need for shelter continues to include some duplication across agencies or in some cases not counted at all. The City continues to encourage all housing and service providers to enter unmet need in WISP.

2010 Year End Totals Emergency Shelter

Number Served in Shelter

In 2010, there were a total of 3,136 individuals served in 312 year round and 37 overflow emergency shelter beds, warming house mattresses, and volunteer host homes¹. The total number of individuals served also includes those served in motel rooms paid for by vouchers. During the same time period, the shelters reported that 1,605 individuals were turned away without shelter. Of those individuals turned away without shelter, a majority, 97%, were individuals in families.

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

	Total # Individuals ²	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Minor w/ Children	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women	# Youth ³
Served in Shelter in 2010	3,136	1,363 individuals 522 families w/ 1,055 children	7 ⁴ individuals	0 individuals	1,235 individuals	509 individuals	29 individuals < 18 yrs
Turned Away without Shelter in 2010	1,605	1,371 individuals	NA	NA	195 individuals	35 individuals	4 individual

Families with children make up the largest percentage (44%) of persons using emergency shelter followed by single men (39%) and single women (16%). This is similar to the sub-population breakout as in 2009.

	Total # Individuals ⁵	# of Individuals in Families and # of Families	# Minor w/ Children	# Couples w/o Children	# Single Men	# Single Women	# Youth
Percent of Total Homeless Population in Shelters	100%	Individuals in Families – 44% Children in Families – 33%	<1%	0%	39%	16%	<1%

Unaccompanied Youth

The number of homeless unaccompanied youth under 18 years of age who were provided shelter decreased slightly to 29 in 2010 from 31 reported youth in 2009. The current number of unaccompanied youth is similar to the number served in 2008 when 27 youth were served. The numbers have been decreasing since 2002: 40 youth in 2007, 43 youth in 2006, 61 youth in 2005, 67 youth in 2004, 65 youth in 2003 and 64 youth in 2002. All 29 unaccompanied youth reported were served by Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin (YSOSW). The majority (62%) of youth provided shelter were female. Seventy-five percent (75%) said that family or roommate conflict was the cause of their homeless situation. A smaller number (17%) indicated that violence or threat of violence was the primary reason. Sixty-six percent (66%) identify themselves as 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 29 youth that received shelter through YSOSW, 191 youth under age 18 and 129 young adults identified themselves as homeless and 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 percentage has stayed very steady over the years. Of those who identify themselves as non-white, 87% identify themselves as Black/African American, 3% identified themselves as American Indian, 3% identified themselves as Asian or Pacific Islander and 7% identify themselves as Mixed or Other. Seven percent (7%) of the individuals identify themselves as Hispanic ethnicity. The largest sub-population of homeless minorities is individuals in families. By sub-population, 84% of families, 62% of single women, 54% of single men, and 66% of unaccompanied youth identified themselves as non-white.

Length of Homeless Episode

In 2010, the majority of homeless persons reported that they were homeless for less than one month, this is somewhat similar to previous years: 71% in 2010, 60% in 2009, 75% in 2008, and 78% in 2007. At the other end of the range are homeless persons who reported that they had been homeless for more than six (6) months which has been declining: 4% in 2010, 7% in 2009, 23% in 2008, and 10% in 2007. The decrease also appears to be in those homeless households that were homeless between one and six months: 22% in 2010 compared to 33% in 2009⁶.

² Includes shelter programs operated by Domestic Abuse Intervention Services, The Road Home, The Salvation Army, Porchlight, YSOSW 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 This number is also included in the Individuals Served in Families because they were all served by the TSA Warming House.

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

⁶ See page 11 for additional data.

	Percent Homeless Less Than 1 month	Percent Homeless 1 – 6 months	Percent Homeless More Than 6 months
Families with Children	70%	24%	5%
Single Women	61%	24%	9%
Single Men	76%	19%	2%
Unaccompanied Youth	93%	7%	0%
TOTAL ⁷	71%	22%	4%

Prior to 2010, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) definition of chronic homelessness was a single person with a disability who is homeless continuously for one (1) year or homeless four (4) times in three (3) years. In 2010, the definition was expanded to include families as long as one adult member of the family has a disability. The numbers for chronic homelessness will now include families who fall within those guidelines. These households are the most challenging to move from homelessness to housing because of their on-going homelessness over longer periods of time. In 2010, there were 119 single women and 411 single men who were reported as chronically homeless. While chronically homeless families are a small portion of the entire number of homeless families with children, 33% of all the single men and 23% of all the single women were chronically homeless, which was similar to the 2009 numbers. Agencies report 99 families with children that are chronically homeless; 7% of the total homeless family population.

	# Chronically Homeless	% Chronically Homeless
Families with Children	99	7%
Single Women	119	23%
Single Men	411	33%

Family Overflow Shelter

A year round warming house for families is operated at The Salvation Army shelter building on East Washington as an overflow shelter for families with no other options, either because they are no longer eligible for shelter or because there was no bed availability at the shelter. This shelter can accommodate 14-16 individuals. The Salvation Army hires 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 Road Home day center and receive support services and case management.

The number of individuals turned away from the warming shelter in 2010 because of lack of space (205 individuals) decreased dramatically from 2009 when 774 individuals were turned away. In 2010 a total of 64 households and 205 individuals were turned away from the Warming House. This is more comparable to 2008 when 238 individuals were turned away.

Prior to coming to the warming shelter, 32% of families reported that they had doubled up with friends or families, 18% reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle, 10% reported sleeping in a shelter or transitional housing, 6% reported self-paying to sleep in a motel and 2% reported sleeping in an institution. The remaining families (18%) reported sleeping in their own home the previous night or did not report an answer (14%).

The primary reasons given for seeking shelter were roommate or family conflicts (155 individuals), violence or threat of violence (130 individuals), low or no income (120 individuals) and evicted or lease not renewed (108 individuals)⁸. Remaining individuals in families reported a variety of reasons for seeking shelter.

The majority of families' reasons given for needing shelter are related to lack of income, evictions and/or family conflicts. Forty-three (43%) report issues with mental health (up from 25% in 2009); 37% reported having an existing medical condition (up from 16% in 2009) and 7% reported issues with reported alcohol and/or other drug issues.

Of those families in the warming house, <1% of adults in families reported being employed full-time, 7% reported being employed part-time. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the adults reported being unemployed and 63% reported not being in the workforce. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the households reported receiving SSI/SSDI. Of the adults staying at the warming house, 79% have a high school degree or equivalent GED while the balance (21%) had less than a high school education.

⁷ 3% did not answer question.

⁸ Includes more than one response per household.

In 2010, the majority of families reported being new to the area in the last year. In 2010, 46% reported living in Dane County and 47% living in Wisconsin for less than a year. This trend was reverse in 2009 with 20% lived in Dane County and 16% lived in Wisconsin for less than one year. A very small number of families reported living in Dane County (8%) and Wisconsin (8%) less than one month. The number of homeless families utilizing the warming house who have lived in Dane County and Wisconsin for two years or more decreased from 2009 to 17% (from 64% and 68% in 2009). These numbers are actually higher than those reported by all families served in emergency shelter.

Reasons for Seeking Shelter

The reasons most often given for seeking shelter was violence or threat of violence (25%), followed by low or no income (19%), roommate or family conflicts (12%) and evicted or lease not renewed (8%). All other reasons make up the balance. In terms of numbers of households from all subpopulations, a total of:

- 791 household members spent at least one homeless night as a result of “violence or the threat of violence”,
- 616 household members spent at least one homeless night as a result of “low or no income”,
- 391 household members spent at least one homeless night as a result of “roommate or family conflicts”,
- 264 household members spent at least one homeless night as a result of “eviction or the lease not renewed”,
- 181 household members spent at least one homeless night as a result of being “discharged from an institution” or “released from jail or prison”, and
- 118 household members spent at least one homeless night as a result of “can’t find affordable housing”.

The reasons most frequently given for seeking emergency shelter vary somewhat by sub-population. For families with children and single women, the most often given reason was violence or threat of violence. For single men, the most often given reason was low or no income. For unaccompanied youth, the most often given reason was family conflicts. The reasons given have been generally consistent year to year.

	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women	Unaccompanied Youth Runaway/Throw away Youth
Reasons Given for Seeking Shelter	Violence or threat of violence (25%) Low/no income (12%) Family conflicts (12%) Evicted/lease not renewed (11%) All Other (40%)	Low/no income (37%) Evicted/lease not renewed (16%) Institutional discharge or release from jail/prison (13%) Roommate/family conflicts (12%) Can't find affordable housing (8%) All Other (13%)	Violence or threat of violence (23%) Roommate/family conflicts (14%) Low/no income (14%) Evicted/lease not renewed (13%) Transient/ In transit (3%) All Other (33%)	Family conflicts (75%) Violence or threat of violence (17%) Addition (4%) Other (4%)

Where Homeless Slept Prior to Shelter

For all those persons served in shelter, about one-third (31%) indicated that prior to shelter, they were doubled-up with friends or family, 20% reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place such as a car or outdoors, 18% slept in emergency shelter or motel paid for by voucher and 6% reported self-paying in a motel. Five percent (5%) reported sleeping in jail or prison the night prior while less than one percent (<1%) slept in a treatment facility⁹. These numbers vary by subpopulation.

Forty-two percent (42%) of families were likely to have been doubled up with friends or family. This is a similar number to the families reported in 2009 when 45% reported to be doubled up. Before 2009, fewer families report doubling up compared to previous years: 54% doubled up in 2008, 57% in 2007, 63% in 2006 and 70% in 2005. Thirty-two percent (32%) of single women and 26% of single men reported doubling up with friends or family prior to shelter. This is a decreasing trend for single women and men doubling up prior to shelter since 2005.

The number of households who reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle differed by sub-population: 28% of single men, 13% of families and 9% of single women reported sleeping on the street or in a vehicle. There were no unaccompanied minors who reported living on the street prior to shelter. In 2010, 84 families reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place prior to shelter compared to 75 families in 2009 and 76 families in 2008; this is a very large increase compared to 19 families in 2007 and 32 families in 2006. Three hundred and fifty (350) single men reported living in uninhabitable place prior to shelter which is an increase

⁹ The balance of households did not report an answer.

from the 186 in 2009. This is a significant increase from previous years for single men. Forty-one (41) single women reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place in 2010 which is a decrease from 74 women in 2009, 67 women in 2008, and 47 women in 2007.

It should be noted that the number of people reported being doubled up, sleeping in uninhabitable places, and self-paying in a motel could be much larger than indicated above as these numbers only reflect where the person slept the night *prior* to shelter, not if they had ever slept in one of those places in 2010.

Prior to Seeking Shelter	Families w/Children	Single Men	Single Women	Runaway/Throw away Youth
Doubled up with friends/family	42%	26%	32%	24%
Emergency Shelter	12%	18%	23%	0%
Street/vehicle	13%	28%	9%	6%
Institutional/treatment facility discharge	<1%	2%	3%	0%
Hotel Self Pay	8%	3%	8%	0%
Clients Home/Apartment	18%	7%	11%	58%
Other or Didn't Answer	6%	16%	14%	12%

Length of Time Living in Dane County and in Wisconsin

The length of time that an individual has been a county resident and a state resident varies by subpopulation. There is a perception that persons being served in shelter are those who have moved here from other metropolitan cities (perhaps to find a safer place to live) or from other rural areas (perhaps to find employment). Single men are more likely than families and single women to have lived in the Dane County area for less than one year at the time of seeking shelter.

In 2010, the data would indicate that a relatively small group of homeless families resided in Dane County for one month or less prior to seeking shelter. Seventy-seven (77) families lived in Dane County less than one month; 66 families lived in Wisconsin for less than one month which would indicate that the majority of those new to the area moved from out of state. Fourteen percent (14%) of families served in shelter lived in Dane County for less than one month prior to shelter.

According to the data provided by Porchlight 501 single men reported living in Dane County less than one month prior to seeking shelter which is a rather large increase from 2009. Only 10 single women reported living in Dane County less than one month prior to seeking shelter.

Residents One Month or Less

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Percent of Families w/Children	Number of Households	Percent of Single Men	Number of Households	Percent of Single Women	Number of Households
Lived in Dane County for One Month or less	14%	77	40%	501	2%	10
Lived in Wisconsin for One Month or Less	12%	66	30%	377	13%	7

In 2010, single men were more likely to have lived in both the county and the state for less than one year than families with children or single women. Of the families with children, 227 families lived in Dane County less than one year; 207 families lived in Wisconsin for less than one year which would indicate that the majority of those living here for one year or less moved here from out of state. The same is true for both single men and single women.

Residents One Year or Less

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Percent of Families w/Children	Number of Households	Percent of Single Men	Number of Households	Percent of Single Women	Number of Households
Lived in Dane County for One Year or less	43%	227	81%	1011	13%	65
Lived in Wisconsin for One Year or Less	39%	207	71%	882	10%	53

Almost half of all families and single men have lived in Dane County and Wisconsin for two years or more prior to needing emergency shelter.

Residents Two Years of More

Prior to Seeking Shelter.....	Percent of Families w/Children	Number of Households	Percent of Single Men	Number of Households	Percent of Single Women	Number of Households
Lived in Dane County for Two Years or More	45%	236	3%	42	44%	221
Lived in Wisconsin for Two Years or More	48%	253	4%	53	52%	262

Veterans

Veterans make up a relatively small number of the homeless served in shelters. In 2010, 9% of the homeless served (202 individuals) identified themselves as veterans. This is 11 fewer veterans than in 2009, 18 fewer veterans compared to 2008 and 22 fewer veterans compared to 2007. Fifteen percent (15%) of single men were reported as veterans, followed by 2% of single women and 3% of adults in families.

Barriers to Housing

While the reasons for homelessness are complex, the barriers identified by homeless households are significant. In most instances, the data on physical and mental disabilities are self-reported and it is believed by agency staff that these numbers undercount the persons affected.

Thirty-four percent (34%) of families reported that they have one or more members who suffer from mental illness; 32 % report that there is a member with medical or physical problems and 6% report that someone in the family has an alcohol or drug abuse issue.

Thirty-six percent (36%) of single women reported having issues with mental illness and 28% report an issue with medical or physical problems. Twenty percent (20%) reported issues with alcohol and/or drug abuse.

Twenty-eight (28%) of single men reported issues with mental illness and 31% reported alcohol or other drug abuse issues. Twenty- four percent (24%) indicate that they have a medical or physical problem.

Forty-five (45%) of unaccompanied youth reported issues with mental illness and 45% reported alcohol or other drug abuse issues.

Probation/Parole

Twenty (20%) of single men, 8% of single women, and 5% of adults in families report being on probation or parole at the time they sought shelter. What is not known is how many homeless individuals are ex-offenders, i.e. 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

Twenty percent (20%) of homeless families reported that they earned wages at the time they entered shelter, 25% received SS/SSI/SSDI, and 21% received W-2 payments. The balance reported no income or other sources. About 27% of families reported receiving medical assistance and 57% reported receiving food stamps. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of the total reported being unemployed, 4% reported being employed full- time and 20% reported being employed part-time.

Nineteen percent (19%) of single women reported earning wages, 38% reported receiving SSI/SSDI, and 43% reported other types of income or no income. Thirteen percent (13%) of single women said that they received medical assistance and 30% reported they received food stamps. Twenty-one percent (21%) of the total reported being unemployed, 5% reported being employed full-time and 14% reported being employed part time. Twenty percent (20%) or 101 single women reported being likely un-employable and the balance did not answer the question.

Twenty percent (20%) of single men reported earning wages at the time they entered shelter, 22% were receiving SSI/SSDI, while the balance, 58%, reported other or no income. Thirty-one percent (31%) of single men reported they were on food stamps, an increase from 2009. Less than 6% received medical assistance which is similar to 2009. Seventy-six percent (76%) of the total reported being unemployed, 4% reported being employed full- time and 6% reported being employed part-time. Eight percent (8%) or 106 single men reported being likely un-employable and the balance did not answer the question.

Education

For all subpopulations, approximately three-quarters of the adults have a high school diploma or equivalent. One in ten is a college or technical school graduate. Of the balance, 700 households (31%) include an adult with less than a high school diploma.

Shelter Comparisons 1997-2010

Trends in Shelter

In 2010, the number of individuals served in shelter decreased to the lowest number since 2005. The majority of the decrease is the number of individuals in families using shelter. Between 2009 and 2010, there were 698 fewer individuals in families and 75 fewer single men. The number of single homeless women rose by 12. It is unknown if this decrease is due to: 1) more accurate reporting measures eliminating shelter duplication, b) the increase in funding available to serve homeless families in permanent housing, or c) a combination of factors. In the years from 2001 to 2007, the number of homeless individuals reportedly averaged around 3,400 each year, which is less than the numbers reported in 2008 and 2009. This could be the results of the warming house changing from a seasonal overflow center to a year round shelter space in 2008. Many of the warming house households also find shelter in the year-round shelters operated by The Salvation Army and the other agencies. In 2010, the increased use of WISP allowed for the de-duplication of those households served both in the warming house and family shelters.

The number of adults and children in families decreased in 2010. The number of families served showed an increase in 2008 which was the beginning of the once-seasonal overflow shelter being open year-round.

The number of single adults in shelter has changed very little from 2008 through 2010; the number of single women rose slightly and the number of single men declined.

In 2010, there were no reported couples - adults without children; their numbers have always been a small part of the total homeless population. Unaccompanied youth declined slightly from 2009, and is still below the number of youth reported annually from 2002-2007.

The following table compares the number of individuals who had contact with providers of emergency shelter from 1997 – 2010:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	3,901	3,136
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	2,622	1,605
Total Estimated Homeless in Dane County¹⁰	8,554	10,488	11,227	15,474	10,959	7,749	11,919	5,826	5,515	6,694	6,410	7,530	6,523	4,741

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	2,061	1,363
Families in Shelter¹¹	963	898	1,012	595	576	553	494	445	444	469	423	636	666	522
Children in Shelter	1,966	2,058	1,522	1,242	1,121	1,216	982	865	834	875	848	1,310	1,294	1,055
Single Women in Shelter	467	436	445	416	453	463	433	464	482	523	515	504	497	509
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	1,310	1,235
Unaccompanied Youth¹²	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64	65	67	61	43	40	27	31	29
Couples w/o Children¹³	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	4	1	6	4	1	14	2	0

Single female head of households continues to be the largest number of homeless families. While single male head of households are less common, the number has increased to its highest number. In 2009, the number of two-parent households increased to its highest number since 1999 when it was first separated as a distinct category but dipped again in 2010. Single parents make up 77% of homeless families served in shelter. While there were no households headed by minors reported from 2007 – 2009, seven minors with children were sheltered in 2010.

¹⁰ 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 the year or because they were both turned away and served at different point in time during the year.

¹¹ Number includes minors with children.

¹² Most unaccompanied youth are served by volunteer host homes.

¹³ 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	2009	2010
Single Female Head of Households	443	398	341	337	382	353	517	483	408
Two Parent Households	92	74	85	74	74	61	101	157	71
Single Male Head of Household	18	22	19	33	13	9	18	26	36
Minor Households with Children ¹⁴	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	7
Total Households with Children	553	494	445	444	469	423	636	666	522

62 Years of Age or older

The number of individuals reported to be 62 years of age or older was at its highest number in 2008 when 104 were reported. The number has since dropped to 47 in 2010. Of those reported, 24 were single men, 21 were single women and two were members of families. 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. Data will be followed in coming years to determine any trends, however a move to report only those 65 years of older, rather than 62, began in 2010 in order to be consistent with other reporting guidelines. It will take some time to determine if this change provides better reporting.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Number of Persons in Shelter Aged 62 or Older	50	29	62	22	38	7	7	5	8	44	49	104	69	47

Percent Who Consider Themselves as Non-White

In 2009, 71% of the homeless served identified themselves as non-white. Seventy-nine percent (79%) 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 (4) out of five (5) 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. While the number of homeless served has changed over time, there has been very little change in these non-white percentages since the information has been collected. The one exception would be those reported for unaccompanied youth; as the numbers served are small, the percentage can vary.

¹⁴ Number included in one of "female head of household", "male head of household" or "two-parent household".

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Percent Who Identify Themselves as Non-white	69%	68%	67%	68%	70%	69%	69%	71%	65%	68%	70%	70%	71%	70%
Percent of Individuals in Families Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	85%	85%	83%	83%	85%	83%	84%	86%	84%	87%	86%	83%	83%	84%
Percent of Single Men Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	51%	51%	51%	51%	53%	50%	56%	50%	48%	52%	59%	55%	54%	54%
Percent of Single Women Who Identify Themselves as Non-White	61%	46%	48%	42%	54%	51%	50%	55%	61%	63%	63%	58%	64%	62%
Percent of Unaccompanied Youth Who Identify Themselves as Non-White										33%	68%	48%	48%	66%

Homeless Veterans

Nine percent (9%) of homeless households include a veteran. This is the same percentage as in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. There are many more single homeless men who are veterans than any other subpopulation - 15% of all homeless men served. The fluctuations of male veterans in 1997-2005 may be the result of poor data collection.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Families with Children	32 ¹⁵	46	39	15	11	9	7	19	13	5	7	16	19	12
Single Men	392	301	198	222	177	107	121	75	62	212	203	202	190	179
Single Women	--	--	--	22	19	15	24	16	10	16	9	13	14	11
TOTAL	424	347	237	259	207	131	152	110	85	233	219	231	223	202

Homeless Individuals with Mental Illness(s)

At the time of intake, individuals are asked to report if they have issues with mental illness. Since 2008, the number of individuals reporting a mental illness has fluctuated very little for single men. However, the number of families with children decreased in 2010 and the number of single women increased. Data from unaccompanied youth was first collected in 2008 so there is not enough data to determine any trend. Based on percentages for each of the homeless sub-populations, unaccompanied youth are more likely to have issues with mental illness (45%), followed by single women (33%), families with children (41%) and single men (28%).

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Families with Children	133 ¹⁶	175	297	137	120	150	168	147	152	148	146	272	217	213
Single Men	367	329	208	358	253	183	109	92	131	390	347	357	354	346
Single Women	--	--	--	236	217	250	222	194	230	223	249	210	156	166
Unaccompanied Youth												11	16	13
TOTAL	500	504	505	731	590	583	499	433	513	761	742	850	743	738

¹⁵ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

¹⁶ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

Homeless Individuals with Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) Issues

The numbers reported for AODA issues have been all over the board. It would appear that during the years 2002-2005 there was a change in how the numbers were gathered since there is a significant decrease during those years that cannot otherwise be explained. For 2010, 23% of the total homeless households reported AODA issues. However, the numbers reported have fluctuated a great deal over the years. As improvements are made to reporting through an updated intake and expanded use of WISP, it is hoped that a clearer picture will emerge.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Families with Children	74 ¹⁷	157	189	96	97	75	59	63	54	58	43	151	47	40
Single Men	594	567	648	706	331	118	70	62	77	596	531	469	433	380
Single Women	--	--	--	142	144	158	131	125	119	132	114	165	73	89
Unaccompanied Youth												20	11	13
TOTAL	668	724	837	944	572	351	260	250	250	786	688	805	564	522

Homeless Individuals with Existing Medical Problems/Physical Disabilities

In 2010, 28% of all homeless households reported have medical problems and/or physical disabilities. However, since 1997, the number of households affected have greatly fluctuated. For the years 2008 and 2009, the numbers reported for families and single women appear to be too different to be accurate. For data reported in 2009 and 2010, there is a closer similarity for all subpopulations.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Families with Children	99 ¹⁸	72	319	297	292	334	296	243	276	274	212	380	191	205
Single Men	151	114	141	295	198	150	99	63	56	251	320	291	311	299
Single Women	--	--	--	295	285	345	300	248	323	291	334	333	142	130
Unaccompanied Youth												2	0	5
TOTAL	250	186	460	887	775	826	695	554	655	816	866	1,006	644	639

Length of Homeless Episode

For 2010, the number of homeless families reporting the length of their homeless episode reflected a change from 2009. The shift from shorter to longer episodes of homelessness in 2009 did not continue in 2010. This data indicates that more homeless families are reporting episodes of less than one month than ever before.

Percent of Families	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homeless episode < 1 month	57%	59%	57%	58%	56%	52%	55%	57%	61%	25%	70%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	28%	25%	30%	28%	26%	36%	29%	30%	24%	62%	24%
Homeless episode > 6 months	10%	11%	13%	11%	14%	11%	13%	11%	15%	14%	5%
Homeless episode unknown	5%	5%	0%	3%	4%	1%	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%

¹⁷ For 1997, 1998 and 1999, data on single women was included with families with children. Starting 2000, single women data was separated out.

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

Approximately three out of four single men reported that their current length of homelessness is less than one month. The data shows an increase in the number of single men who report being homeless less than six months but the wide fluctuations in the single men numbers make it difficult to determine trends.

Percent of Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ¹⁹	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homeless episode < 1 month	37%	49%	51%	59%	50%	18%	45%	78%	86%	91%	76%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	13%	23%	29%	25%	29%	17%	19%	11%	7%	7%	18%
Homeless episode > 6 months	49%	15%	12%	12%	14%	8%	22%	10%	7%	2%	2%
Homeless episode unknown	1%	13%	8%	4%	7%	57%	15%	2%	0%	<1%	3%

The 2010 data for single women is similar to that reported by families with children - after a shift from shorter to longer episodes of homelessness in 2009, the trend reverted back to 2008-like numbers when the largest number of homeless single women reported shorter homeless episodes.

Percent of Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homeless episode < 1 month	61%	63%	57%	50%	57%	63%	62%	67%	58%	26%	61%
Homeless episode 1-6 months	21%	18%	24%	21%	15%	15%	19%	20%	17%	34%	24%
Homeless episode > 6 months	18%	19%	18%	22%	23%	16%	16%	11%	11%	8%	8%
Homeless episode unknown	0%	0%	1%	7%	5%	6%	3%	3%	14%	33%	5%

Unaccompanied youth reported the shortest period of homeless episodes. All of the respondents in 2008 and 2009 reported they had been homeless for less than one month. In 2010, two youth reported homeless episodes from one to six months.

Percent of Unaccompanied Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homeless episode < 1 month									100%	100%	93%
Homeless episode 1-6 months									0%	0%	7%
Homeless episode > 6 months									0%	0%	0%
Homeless episode unknown									0%	0%	0%

Length of Time in Dane County Prior to Seeking Shelter

Of all those served in shelter in 2010, 25% (594 households) indicated that they had lived in Dane County for less than one month compared to 4% in 2009 and 13% in 2008. The majority (57%) of all those served in shelter report living in Dane County for one year or less. In 2010, 10% did not answer the question compared to both 2008 and 2009 when 20% did not answer this question. The largest subpopulation not answering the question was single men.

In 2010, agencies reported an increase in homeless persons served who were new to Dane County (lived here less than one month before seeking shelter) from 2009: 4% in 2009 to 25% in 2010. However, the numbers reported in 2010 are still significantly lower than in 1991 when 50% of families and 47% of single women reported living in Dane County for less than one month prior to shelter.²⁰ This compares to 14% of families and 2% for women in 2010. Single men are still the most likely to have moved to the county prior to shelter with 48% in 1991 compared to 40% in 2010.

¹⁹ Over half of the single men in shelter did not respond to this question.

²⁰ Complete historical residency data is available in the Annual Report on Homeless Served appendices.

In 2010, 12% of the family households (77 households) lived in Dane County less than one month prior to seeking shelter. While slightly higher than 2009, this is a decrease from 2008 when 207 families were new to Dane County (or 29% of family households). 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 through 2009 but dropping from 54% to 45% in 2010.

Families w/Children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	33%	39%	34%	33%	34%	31%	33%	30%	29%	8%	12%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	46%	53%	50%	50%	51%	52%	48%	45%	45%	28%	43%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	7%	5%	8%	7%	10%	10%	10%	8%	5%	11%	10%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	47%	42%	42%	40%	39%	38%	42%	47%	50%	54%	45%
Didn't Answer Question	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

In 2010, 40% of single homeless men lived in the county less than one month prior to seeking shelter. From 2005 – 2009, accurate data was not available on homeless single men on previous residences with the possible exception of 2007. Comparing 2010 to 2003, 81% of single men lived in the county for one year or less before seeking shelter in 2010 versus the previous high of 69% in 2003. In 2010, 3% reported having lived in Dane county for two (2) years or more which is a large decreased from the 50% reported in 2009.

Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	53%	48%	53%	55%	53%	NA	NA	33%	1%	1%	40%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	62%	56%	64%	69%	68%	NA	NA	50%	8%	11%	81%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	NA	NA	5%	6%	5%	11%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	34%	27%	27%	26%	25%	NA	NA	46%	43%	50%	3%
Didn't Answer Question	0%	3%	6%	3%	4%	NA	NA	0%	42%	34%	3%

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

Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lived in Dane County for less than one month	40%	40%	31%	37%	33%	31%	33%	33%	33%	5%	2%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year	51%	54%	40%	50%	48%	45%	49%	45%	44%	22%	14%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years	3%	7%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	3%	11%	13%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years	46%	40%	33%	47%	48%	51%	47%	51%	52%	62%	48%
Didn't Answer Question	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	25%

Data on unaccompanied youth is not complete and there is little historical data for comparison. The majority of homeless youth report living in Dane County for two or more years before seeking shelter until In 2010, but note that over half of the youth did not answer the question.

Unaccompanied Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Lived in Dane County for less than one month									0%	7%	20%
Lived in Dane County for less than one year									26%	10%	28%
Lived in Dane County from one to two years									0%	0%	3%
Lived in Dane County for two or more years									74%	90%	14%
Didn't Answer Question									0%	0%	55%

Where Homeless Households Slept Prior to Shelter

In 2010, a total of 477 households slept in an uninhabitable place (car, street, doorway, hallway) prior to seeking shelter which is higher than the past two years when 335 households (2009) and 293 households (2008) reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place prior to shelter. Prior to 2010, the highest number of households was reported in 2001 when 431 slept in a place not meant for habitation.

Families with children are most likely to double up with friends or family prior to seeking shelter followed by single homeless women. The percentage of homeless families who reported that they doubled up with friends and/or family prior to shelter has decreased since 2000 and the percentage who reported having slept on the street or in a vehicle increased. Even though the number of households served decreased in 2010, the number that reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place increased.

Families w/children	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Doubled up with friends/family	71%	58%	74%	67%	71%	70%	63%	57%	54%	45%	42%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	9%	15%	9%	19%	15%	17%	16%	13%	11%	11%	14%
Number of Households sleeping in uninhabitable places	18	98	71	94	67	74	79	53	76	75	84

About one quarter of single men reported doubling up with friends and family in 2010 which is a very slight decrease from the previous years and below the levels seen from 2000-2009. The number of single men who reported they slept on the street or in a vehicle increased from 2009 from 186 to a high of 350.

Single Men	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Doubled up with friends/family	57%	55%	55%	53%	58%	60%	26%	25%	30%	31%	26%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	18%	28%	27%	29%	20%	23%	17%	15%	12%	14%	28%
Number of Single Men sleeping in uninhabitable places	65	266	200	191	79	97	256	230	148	186	350

The percentage of single women who reported doubling up with friends and family and those who reported they slept on the street decreased from 2009. Seventy-four (74) women slept on the street or in a car last year while 41 women reported sleeping in an uninhabitable place in 2010.

Single Women	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Doubled up with friends/family	59%	56%	59%	52%	49%	59%	43%	44%	44%	38%	32%
Slept in an uninhabitable place	14%	17%	18%	24%	26%	25%	16%	16%	16%	17%	9%
Number of Single Women sleeping in uninhabitable places	24	67	76	101	107	88	68	82	67	74	41

Data on where unaccompanied homeless youth slept prior to shelter was not reported prior to 2008 so there is little historical data for comparison. In 2010, 24% reported that they doubled up with friends or family. Prior to being sheltered one individual came from foster care or group home in both 2008 and 2009. In 2010, 2 individuals came from foster care of group home and one youth came from a treatment center. Two individuals slept on the street or in a vehicle prior to being sheltered.

Unaccompanied Youth	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Doubled up with friends/family									74%	97%	24%
Slept in an uninhabitable place									26%	0%	6%
Number of unaccompanied youth sleeping in uninhabitable places									2	0	2

Year End 2010 Totals Transitional²¹ and Supportive Permanent Housing

Individuals and families access transitional or supportive permanent housing units through referrals from emergency shelters or self-referrals. During 2010, there were 1,706 individuals who were served in 608 transitional and supportive permanent housing units (407 units for singles or couples, 201 units for families with children). Since 2008, this is an increase of 421 individuals served in an additional 24 beds for singles and 87 beds 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 ²²	1,706	900 individuals 304 families w/ 528 children 5 minors with children	28 individuals 45 couples	778 individuals	
Percent of the Total	100%	53%	2%	46%	

The number of single adults served in transitional or supportive housing units increased to its highest number yet serving 291 more in 2010 than 2009. The number of individuals in families also increased to its highest yet serving 286 more individuals during the same time period. Because supportive housing is intended to be stable housing, an increase in the number persons served should be weighed against any increase in the number of available units. In 2010, the number served and the number of units is both at their highest.

	Individuals in Transitional/Supportive Permanent Housing									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Single Adults/Couples	728	478	674	713	701	780	702	651	806	
Families w/Children	693	349	394	481	588	536	418	614	900	
Total Number of Individuals Served	1,421	827	1,068	1,194	1,289	1,316	1,120	1,265	1,706	
Total Number of Households Served	905	578	788	872	881	940	768	810	1,101	

Transitional/Supportive Permanent Housing Units

With the increase in family transitional or supportive permanent housing units, the number of single adults and individuals in families is about equal. 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. There has been increase in new units for families as a result of partnerships between service providers and private rental property owners. The service providers provide case management and fund the rental costs in existing rental units owned by private property owners.

	Transitional/Supportive Permanent Housing Units Available									
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Single Adults/Couples	299	305	372	377	544	551	383	402	407	
Families w/Children							114	179	201	

Percent Who Consider Themselves as Non-White

In 2010, 60% of transitional and supportive permanent housing residents consider themselves to be non-white. Of those who consider themselves non-white, 83% identify themselves as Black/African American. This is similar to 2009.

Participants over 62 Years of Age

In 2010, data collection was changed to indicate the number of participants 65 years and over; prior to that the age range was 62 years and over. In 2010, 44 individuals living in supportive housing identified themselves as over the age of 65 which is a slight decrease from the 48 persons in 2009 even though the 2009 age range was 62 years and older.

²¹ Transitional housing has a 24 month limit on residency.

²² 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 Rapid-ReHousing) The Road Home (Housing & Hope) and YWCA (Third Street).

Families with Children

In 2010, there were 304 families with 528 children served compared to 189 families with 419 children who were being served in transitional and supportive permanent housing in 2009.

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. In 2010, 26% access supported housing from emergency shelter.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Doubled Up with Family or Friends	32%	25%	17%	15%	19%	14%	21%	20%	19%
Emergency Shelter	41%	36%	34%	32%	42%	31%	29%	33%	26%
Treatment Facility	16%	18%	12%	15%	8%	7%	10%	10%	6%
Uninhabitable Place (i.e. streets/car)	13%	11%	14%	12%	16%	10%	10%	8%	9%
Motel Self Pay ²³							4%	4%	6%
Other	0%	10%	23%	26%	15%	38%	26%	28%	34%

Length of Homeless Episode

In 2009 and 2010, agencies did a better job of collecting data on this question than in previous years. The data through 2009 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 of the respondents reported being homeless for more than six months. In 2010, more participants indicated their current homeless episode prior to accessing housing was from one to six months. Only 15% reported being homeless for more than six months.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Less than one month	29%	33%	21%	19%	26%	27%	15%	11%	16%
One to six months	48%	46%	31%	28%	28%	27%	28%	31%	67%
More than six months	21%	15%	26%	15%	17%	19%	39%	48%	15%
Unknown	2%	6%	22%	38%	29%	27%	18%	10%	2%

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 Dane County than households utilizing emergency shelter. While more clients answered this question in 2009 and 2010 than in years past, the trend continues that the majority of individuals reportedly lived in Dane county for more than one year when they come to transitional/supportive permanent housing. When asked, "How long have you resided in Wisconsin?", 11% reported less than one year, 3% reported one to two years, and 83% reported over two years .

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Less than one month	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Less than one year	19%	16%	11%	8%	11%	11%	11%	10%	14%
More than one year	75%	65%	63%	48%	66%	73%	50%	78%	83%
Did not answer question	6%	17%	26%	44%	23%	16%	39%	4%	2%

Source of Income

In 2010, 44% reported income from social security and related entitlement programs, 33% of households reported earned income from wages, 14% reported having no income and 7% reported receiving W-2. These percentages are similar to the data of 2009 when 48% reported income from social security and 33% reportedly earned wages at entry .

²³ Did not collect information on motel-self-pay prior to 2008.

Homeless Veterans

In 2010, 165 veterans received housing and services through supported housing. This is an increase from 2009 when 115 veterans were housed. One possible reason for the increase could be the availability of the 24 SRO bed veterans program operated by Porchlight and the addition of 35 HUD-VASH housing vouchers. While the number of veterans seeking shelter has decreased, the number of veterans served in supported housing has increased.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Individuals who are Veterans	11%	13%	12%	12%	15%	18%	17%	14%	15%

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 less in 2010 than every year since 2005. In 2010, there were 613 adults who indicated issues with mental illness. 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	2009	2010
Individuals with Mental Illness	54%	51%	46%	55%	61%	74%	70%	68%	56%

Homeless Individuals with Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Issues

In 2008 and 2009, 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. In 2010, agencies decided to return to collecting data on alcohol and other drug use in a single response. While the earlier changes were made with the goal to collect better data, it has not necessarily been the case. Because of this it is difficult to discover any changes in this occurrence. However, the self-reported numbers have generally indicated that one in three individuals struggles with current or past AODA issues.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Individuals with Alcohol Issues							34%	28%	
Individuals with Other Drug Issues							38%	35%	
Individuals with AODA Issues	34%	37%	37%	38%	41%	50%			37%

Year End 2010 Totals Outreach Services

In 2010, data was collected from Tellurian, Porchlight and Youth Services of Southern Wisconsin-Briarpatch (YSOSW) on individuals served by their outreach programs. In 2010, there were 484 individuals served through outreach programs; this is an increase from 2009 and a significant increase from 2008. Of those individuals served, 118 (38%) indicated that they were under the age of 18.

There were 69 families that received assistance through an outreach worker which is a large increase over 2008 when 32 families received services.

The majority of individuals (95) reported that their recent homeless episode had lasted from one to six months, while 85 individuals reported being homeless more than six months. The two most common reasons for homelessness were low or no income and conflicts with family or roommate.

A very small percentage of those served reported being new to the area: 2% reported being in Dane County less than one month). Of those reporting, a majority reported that they resided in Dane County and in Wisconsin for two years or more.

Thirty-four individuals reported regularly sleeping in uninhabitable places; 96 reported doubling up with friends/family; 29 reported using emergency shelter or transitional housing beds and 3 reported being released from an institution.

The number of individuals reporting issues with mental illness increased in 2010 while the number reporting having alcohol and/or substance abuse dropped in 2010.

Eighty-six single individuals (39% of the total) and 25 families (37% of the total) indicated that they were chronically homeless (i.e. homeless continuously for one year or four times in three years).

	2008	2009	2010	
Total Number of Individuals Served	170	418	484	
	Male	102	232	279
	Female	68	186	204
Number Individuals Under 18 Years of Age	23	171	204	
Number Individuals 65 Years of Age or Older	5	3	3	
Percent Non-white	52%	54%	64%	
Number of Single Adults Served	128	202	224	
Number of Unaccompanied Youth	19	171	191	
Number of Minors with Children	4	13	0	
Number of Families with Children	1	32	69	
Number of Couples Without Children	9	0	0	
Percent Who Report Earning Wages	37%	4%	8%	
Percent Who Report Receiving SSI/SSDI	25%	23%	5%	
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County One Month or Less ²⁴	3%	3%	2%	
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County Two Years or More ²⁵	50%	23%	25%	
Number of Veterans	11	14	14	
Number Who Report Issues with Mental Illness	117	228	261	
Number Who Report Issues with Alcohol Abuse	59	191	174	
Number Who Report Issues with Other Drug Abuse	50	115		
Number Who Report Existing Medical Conditions	49	33	23	
Number Who Report Less Than High School Diploma	50	217	196	

Year End 2010 Totals Tenant Supportive Services

In 2009, data from the YWCA Second Chance Tenant Education Workshops, Legal Action of Wisconsin (LAW) Legal Advocacy, and Tenant Resource Center (TRC) Housing Mediation Services were combined to reflect demographics of those households who received support services to maintain their rental housing and avoid homelessness.

The 2010 data shows fewer households being served than in 2009; 52 fewer households received services. LAW's numbers increased from 44 in 2009 to 69 in 2010. TRC's numbers saw a slight decrease from 73 in 2009 to 69 in 2010, while YWCA's served 267 in 2009 and 194 in 2010.

Prior to 2009, the number of households reported was nearly double the number reported in 2009 and 2010. In 2009 and 2010, TRC reported on only households receiving housing mediation services, rather than all those households served. The more recent reporting is a more accurate reflection of the households receiving assistance to maintain housing.

Ninety-two percent (92%) of the households reported making less than 30% of the Area Median Income (i.e. \$17,200 for a single individual, \$24,550 for a 4 person household).

²⁴ Over one-third of those served did not report an answer to this question.

²⁵ Over one-third of those served did not report an answer to this question.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Number of Households Served	889	552	664	384	332
Percent Non-white	76%	89%	66%	99%	83%
Number of Households Who Report Earning Less than 30% Area Median Income	638	407	373	358	305

Year End 2010 Totals Financial Assistance to Obtain / Maintain Housing

In 2010, 1,323 households received financial assistance from Porchlight and Community Action Coalition. This number includes those 481 households served with nearly \$500,000 in stimulus funding through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP).

Of those assisted, 95% 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	2009	2010
Total Number of Households Served	975	950	1,100	1,019	1,323
Percent Non-white	43%	42%	62%	63%	73%
Number of Veterans	25	50	73	57	18
Percent Who Report Earning Wages	58%	54%	68%	52%	65%
Percent Who Report Receiving SS/SSI/SSDI	10%	8%	48%	26%	67%
Number of Households Earning Less than 30% of Area Median Income	560	485	677	594	1,258
Percent Who Report Living in Dane County Two Years or More	47%	67%	58%	68%	75%
Number Who Report Issues with Mental Illness ²⁶	199	325	381	346	101
Number Who Report Issues with Alcohol Abuse	NA	NA	153	225	41
Number Who Report Issues with Other Drug Abuse	NA	NA	150		
Number Who Report Existing Medical Conditions	274	368	517	460	101

²⁶ The lower numbers reported for those with mental illness, AODA issues and physical medical problems reported in 2010 are likely a result of data collection rather than a shift to lower incidences.