

Emergency shelters, transitional housing, and battered women's shelters

*Data collection project
Twelfth annual report*

J U L Y 2 0 0 3

Emergency shelters, transitional housing, and battered women's shelters

*Data collection project
Twelfth annual report
(Based on data collected during 1991 – 2002)*

July 2003

Prepared by:
Shelly Hendricks and Craig Helmstetter

Wilder Research Center
1295 Bandana Boulevard North, Suite 210
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55108
651-647-4600
www.wilder.org

Contents

Summary	1
Introduction.....	6
Background and purpose.....	6
Data collection methods.....	6
Sources of information for this report.....	7
Organization of this report.....	7
Emergency shelters	8
Count of individuals.....	8
Count of adults.....	9
Profile of emergency shelter users.....	10
Profile of emergency shelter users.....	11
Sex and age of adults using emergency shelters.....	11
Race/ethnicity of adults using emergency shelters	11
Children in emergency shelters.....	14
Living arrangements of adults before entering emergency shelters	16
Addresses of adults before entering emergency shelters	17
Educational level of adults in emergency shelters.....	19
Income sources of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters	20
Household income of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters	22
Reasons leading adults to enter emergency shelters.....	23
Housing outcome of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters.....	24
Adults diverted from emergency shelter.....	25
Emergency shelter use patterns.....	26
Number of stays in emergency shelters	26
Total number of days adults stayed in emergency shelters in 2002	27
Repeat use of emergency shelters.....	29
Chronic use of emergency shelters	31
Emergency shelter stays from 1991 to 2002.....	31

Contents continued

Transitional housing programs	32
Count of individuals.....	32
Count of adults.....	33
Profile of persons using transitional housing programs.....	35
Gender and age of adults using transitional housing	35
Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing.....	35
Children in transitional housing.....	39
Living arrangements of adults before entering transitional housing	41
Previous addresses of adults entering transitional housing.....	41
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing	44
Employment status of adults upon entering transitional housing	45
Household income of adults in month before entering transitional housing	45
Status of adults at exit from transitional housing.....	46
Reasons leading adults to enter transitional housing	47
Adults returning to emergency shelter after leaving transitional housing	49
Transitional housing use patterns.....	50
Length of stay in transitional housing.....	50
Battered women shelters	51
Appendices.....	55
Data sources	57
Emergency, transitional and battered women shelter summary	58

Figures

1. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002	8
2. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002	9
3. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Family status while at shelter	9
4. Number of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002.....	10
5. Characteristics of adults who entered Ramsey County emergency shelters in 1993–2002	12
6. Race and ethnicity of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 ..	13
7. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002 Percent African Americans	13
8. Characteristics of children with adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002	15
9. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Previous living arrangements by family status (multiple responses).....	17
10. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Last permanent address and where from	17
11. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002 Last permanent address in Ramsey County	18
12. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002 Where lived most of last five years in Ramsey County	18
13. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Highest educational level.....	19
14. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002 Proportion completing high school or GED	20
15. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple response)	21
16. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Household income last month.....	22
17. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002 Average household income last month	23
18. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Self-reported reasons leading to shelter (multiple responses)	24
19. Housing status of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters, 2002	24
20. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Number of separate stays (with more than three nights between uses)	26

Figures continued

21. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Total number of days in shelters	27
22. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002 Mean and median total number of days in shelters.....	28
23. Adults re-entering shelter within the same year, Ramsey County, 1993-2002	29
24. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Repeat users by family status (percent reporting more than one shelter stay spaced by three or fewer days in 2002)	30
25. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002.....	32
26. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002	33
27. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Family status while in transitional housing	33
28. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002 Family status while in transitional housing	34
29. Characteristics of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002	36
30. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002	37
31. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002	38
32. Characteristics of children with their parents in transitional housing (upon entering), Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002	40
33. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Previous living arrangements before entering (multiple responses).....	41
34. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Last permanent address.....	42
35. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Where lived most of last five years.....	42
36. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002 Last permanent address.....	43
37. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002 Where lived most of the last five years.....	43
38. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Highest educational level upon first entering transitional housing.....	44
39. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002 Proportion completing high school or GED at the time of entry	44

Figures continued

40. Adults entering transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple responses).....	46
41. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Exit status (multiple responses)	47
42. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Self-reported reasons leading to transitional housing (multiple response).....	48
43. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002 Steady work in the month before entering, and steady work and in training at exit from transitional housing	49
44. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Length of stay in transitional housing.....	50
45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters, Ramsey County, 1998-2002.....	52
46. Lengths of stays (in days) of women exiting battered women's shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002.....	53

Acknowledgments

The following organizations have contributed their time, talents, and resources to this community project:

Casa de Esperanza
Catholic Charities
East Metro Women's Council
Emma Norton Residence
Family Violence Network-Hillhome
Juel Fairbanks Transitional Housing
Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training
Ramsey County Community Human Services Department
Ramsey County Emergency Shelter Intake
RoseCenter
Sarah Family Programs
The Saint Paul Foundation
St. Paul Housing Information Office
St. Paul Red Cross
St. Paul Overnight Shelter Board
St. Paul YWCA
Theresa Living Center
United Way of the St. Paul Area
Union Gospel Mission
Wilder Research Center
Wilder ROOF Project
Women's Advocates
Women of Nations/Eagle's Nest
Wellsprings Living Center

This project was developed through funding by The Saint Paul Foundation, the United Way of the Saint Paul Area, the F. R. Bigelow Foundation, the Mardag Foundation, the City of Saint Paul Ramsey County, and the Wilder Foundation. Continuation funding is provided by the City of Saint Paul, Ramsey County, and the United Way of the Saint Paul Area.

This report was prepared with the much-needed and much-appreciated help of Marilyn Conrad, Phil Cooper, Louann Graham, Bryan Lloyd, April Lott, and Lisa Sell from Wilder Research Center; Jim Anderson from Ramsey County; Steve Rice from the St. Paul Housing Information Office; and Jeanne Katz from the United Way of the Saint Paul Area.

Summary

Emergency shelter use

In 2002, at least 3,343 individuals used emergency shelters, including 2,626 adults and 717 children. As was the case in 2001, while this count is likely close to the actual number of shelter users in 2002, it is known to be an undercount because the Dorothy Day shelter was unable to provide any information concerning children who stayed there in 2002.

Transitional housing use

In 2002, 732 individuals used transitional housing (366 adults and 366 children), an increase of 121 individuals from last year. While an increase from 2001 (611 individuals) and 2000 (648 individuals), this number remains lower than the high of 1,030 transitional housing users in 1997. Females alone comprised almost half of all adults in transitional housing (46%) with adults with children comprising most of the remaining adult population (47%).

Unduplicated number of persons using emergency shelter and transitional housing

From 1991 to 2002, more than 37,000 men, women, and children have used emergency shelter and transitional housing in Ramsey County.

- 23,723 adults (mostly single men) and 9,989 children have used emergency shelter.
- 2,318 adults (mostly females) and 1,372 children have used transitional housing.

Use of battered women's shelters

The number of women and children using battered women's shelters increased each year from 1992 to 1997, but declined in 1998 through the year 2000. However, the number of women using domestic violence shelters increased in 2001 and again in 2002 (to 1,163 and 1,209, respectively).

Heightened data privacy practices among battered women's shelters prevent Wilder Research Center from tracking the number of women and children who stay in these shelters and the county's emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.

Length of stay in shelters

In 2002, the average length of stay for adults with children in emergency shelter decreased from 24 days in 2001 to 20 days. However, single men and single women averaged slightly longer stays in emergency shelter, compared to last year (27 days and 17 days, respectively).

In transitional housing, families who exited in 2002 stayed for a little more than eight and a half months, a decrease of 23 days from 2001. Single women averaged about six months, and single men stayed about two months; these numbers are similar to previous years.

In shelters for battered women, the average stay was 15 days in 2002, a decrease of two days from 2001.

Repeat use of emergency shelter

In 2002, more than half of the adults in emergency shelter stayed only once, but one-third of single women and nearly half of single men exiting shelter returned for repeat stays. This is a continuation of the slight increase in repeat stays observed in last year's report. The exception is repeat use among families with children, which decreased from 30 percent in 2001 to 24 percent in 2002.

In 2002, Ramsey County had 68 chronic shelter users, defined as those who stay in shelters at least one night every quarter or eight or more days per quarter for three out of four quarters.

Children in shelters

In 2002, 2,260 children were in all types of shelters, lower than the number of children reported for 2001 (2,417) but higher than the number of children for 2000 (2,111). (Note, due to data reporting problems, the 2002 count does not include children who stayed only at the Dorothy Day emergency shelter.) Children comprised 21 percent of emergency shelter users, 50 percent of transitional housing users, and 48 percent of battered women's shelter users.

Similar to last year, about half of the children in transitional housing and shelters for battered women were school age (5 and older), a fairly steady proportion throughout the past decade. In emergency shelters, the proportion of children who were school age (five and older) was slightly lower than in 2001 (66% vs. 61%).

Men alone in shelter

Males alone continue to comprise the largest percentage of emergency shelter users (73% of all adults in 2002). The number and percentage of men using transitional housing has continued to decline over the past several years. About half of the men in emergency shelters were African American, while only one man in transitional housing was African American.

Women alone in shelter

In 2002, females alone comprised 12 percent of the emergency shelter population, and 23 percent of the transitional housing population; these proportions are similar to previous years. In battered women's shelters, women without children comprised 54 percent of the population, an increase from 40 percent in 2001.

In 2002, about half of single women in emergency shelters were African American, similar to previous years. In transitional housing just over one-third of single women were African American; this proportion has increased slightly over the past several years.

Families in emergency shelter

The number of families in emergency shelter increased to 337 in 2002 from 312 in 2001. In general, the number of families in emergency shelter has dropped over the past several years from a high of 642 in 1992, largely due to a diversion program and residency requirements. (Please note, this number does not include the number of families using only the Dorothy Day shelter in 2002.)

In 2002, 69 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter were African American, a small decrease from 2001 (74%).

The percentage of families with children in emergency shelter reporting MFIP (TANF) as a source of income was slightly lower than 2001, following an increase in previous years: 35 percent in 1999 to 48 percent in 2000 to 56 percent in 2001 to 51 percent in 2002. In 1994, 72 percent reported income from AFDC (the predecessor of MFIP).

Age and race/ethnicity of population

Data from the past several years indicate that the adults using all types of shelter in 2002 tended to be older than reported in previous years. In 2002, 48 percent of adults in emergency shelters were 40 or older, compared to 28 percent in 1993; 30 percent of adults in transitional housing were 40 or older, compared to 21 percent in 1993; and of

women in battered women's shelters in 2002, 23 percent of the women were forty or older, compared to 17 percent in 2001 and 14 percent in 1998.

Since 1992, the Hispanic population entering shelters has slightly decreased, overall, from 16 percent in 1992 to 9 percent in 2002.

Income

For the second consecutive year adults in Ramsey County's emergency shelters reported median household incomes over \$500 for the month prior to entry. This is a substantial jump from the median household income reported in the 1990s, which generally hovered below \$300. Additionally, the number of adults reporting zero income for the month before entering emergency shelter is generally decreasing (47% in 1999; 38% in 2000; 18% in 2001; and 14% for 2002).

From 2001 to 2002, there was a 7 percentage point increase in the number of women alone who reported no household income for the month prior to entering shelter.

Main reasons for seeking shelter

Lack of affordable housing

The Twin Cities continues to have a shortage of lower-priced housing, although this year showed a continuing decline in the percentage reporting affordable housing as the main problem, compared to 2001 and 2000 results. In 2002, 64 percent of all adults reported lack of affordable housing as a problem, compared to 68 percent in 2001 and 85 percent in 2000. Of transitional housing users, 54 percent said lack of affordable housing was a reason they needed shelter; 74 percent of adults with children in transitional housing said this was a factor.

The signs of the affordable housing shortage began to show up in shelter trends in 1996, when the percentage of families reporting "lack of affordable housing" as a reason for seeking emergency shelter increased to 59 percent, up from 33 percent the year before.

Employment/income

Employment/income is becoming a more common reason for why adults seek shelter. In 2002, slightly less than half (47%) said this was a reason for them, compared to 40 percent in 2001, 35 percent in 2000, and 29 percent in 1999.

Personal/family crisis

Personal/family crisis was another common reason for seeking emergency shelter, increasing from 32 percent in 2001 to 42 percent in 2002. This reason remains much less common than the years prior to 2001, however, when 60 to 80 percent of females alone and adults with children reported this as a reason for entering emergency shelter.

Living arrangement prior to entering shelter

Living with relatives or friends

The affordable housing shortage is also apparent in the living arrangements of those using emergency shelters. Doubling-up (living with friends or relatives) continues to be one of the most common living arrangements among families with children in the past few years. Many adults with children double-up as the last living arrangement before entering emergency shelter. In 2002, doubling-up was the most common living arrangement for all adults prior to entering shelter, with 43 percent reporting this as a reason; however, this is smaller than the 54 percent reported in 2001 and the 81 percent reported in 2000. Additionally, doubling up continues to be fairly common for adults with children after leaving emergency shelter, with 19 percent reporting this as their status in 2002.

Living in another shelter

Similar to last year but different from previous years, more adults reported staying in another shelter as their living arrangement the month before entering emergency shelter. Among families with children in emergency shelter, 13 percent stayed in another shelter in 2002 and 16 percent stayed in another shelter in 2001, compared to around five percent for recent years prior to 2001. Among those living in transitional housing, 40 percent reported staying in a shelter the month before shelter.

Individuals living in Ramsey County

In 2002, 64 percent of adults in emergency shelter said their last permanent address was in Ramsey County, an increase from 59 percent in 2001. Only 50 percent of adults in emergency shelter reported that they had lived in Ramsey County for most of the past five years; this continues the downward trend observed last year and is the lowest percentage reported since 1996.

Introduction

Background and purpose

The twelfth annual report of an ongoing community project to collect data about adults and children who use emergency shelters and transitional housing in Ramsey County, this project helps funders, policymakers, and providers make decisions about homelessness by providing reliable and useful information. The community organizations listed in the acknowledgements have demonstrated strong and continuous support for the project since it began in 1991.

Policy changes in service delivery since the project started include Ramsey County's investment in a Central Intake office (1992) and a diversion program (1993). Access provided its last year of intake data in 1993 and later closed. In 1999, Ramsey County closed the Lowry Family shelter and opened a new facility in Maplewood. In 2000, Catholic Charities opened its Dorothy Day extended hours emergency shelter.

Data collection methods

Common data elements, collectively defined, are used across sites to ensure data comparability. The data set was modified slightly in 1994 to reflect changing reporting needs. Data are collected at intake for all persons entering emergency shelter, transitional housing, and battered women's shelters. Additional data are collected for all persons exiting transitional housing and, starting in July 1994, for persons exiting emergency shelter through Central Intake. Data are collected via self-administered forms at the Union Gospel Mission and by staff at other sites.

Manual or computerized data are submitted to Wilder Research Center each quarter. After being loaded into a common database, the data are aggregated and unduplicated for reporting. Unless otherwise noted, descriptive data are reported for the most current stay. There was a major effort during 1994 and 1995 to improve the quality of existing data and establish mechanisms to maintain data integrity. One result was a slight difference in counts and numbers between this and reports issued in 1991 through 1993.

Sources of information for this report

The information in this report is based on data collected for all of 2002 by Catholic Charities, Ramsey County, and the Union Gospel Mission, for emergency shelter; RoseCenter, Theresa Living Center, Union Gospel Mission, Wellsprings Living Center, the St. Paul YWCA, and the Amherst Wilder Foundation's ROOF project, which includes East Metro Women's Council, Emma Norton Residence, and Project ReConnect for transitional housing; and by Casa de Esperanza, Eagle's Nest, Family Violence Network-Hillhome, and Women's Advocates, for battered women's shelter. (Refer to appendices on page 51 for a list of all data sources since 1991, including the addition of new programs for existing providers and the discontinuation of programs and/or project participation.) As mentioned previously, this year's report does not include Dorothy Day data for families and children.

Organization of this report

This report describes persons who use emergency shelter, transitional housing, and/or battered women's shelters. The report focuses on findings in 2002, but also includes some comparison data from previous years (1991-2001).

Emergency shelters

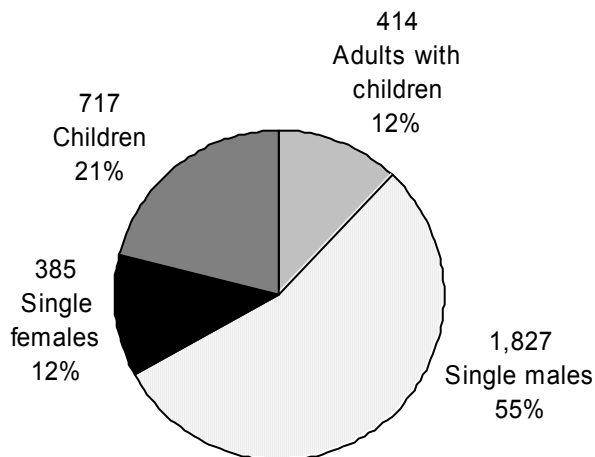
Note: As in 2001, the counts reported in this section are known to include some errors due to reporting problems from the Dorothy Day shelter. Dorothy Day was unable to provide comprehensive data that would allow WRC to unduplicate counts across shelters for children or the familial affiliations of adults. As a result, in this report both the count of children and the total count of individuals are known to be undercounts, and the reported counts and proportions of adult males and females “alone” are known to be somewhat inflated. Comparisons with prior years suggest that these errors are not large, although last year’s report was the first to include data from the Dorothy Day shelter. (Affiliations and counts of children and families are known for Dorothy Day clients who also stayed at other shelters in 2002.)

Count of individuals

In 2002, 3,343 individuals are known to have used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, 14 more than in 2001. More than half were single men (55%), and 12 percent were single women. Slightly more than one-third (34%) were individuals in families; 21 percent were children.

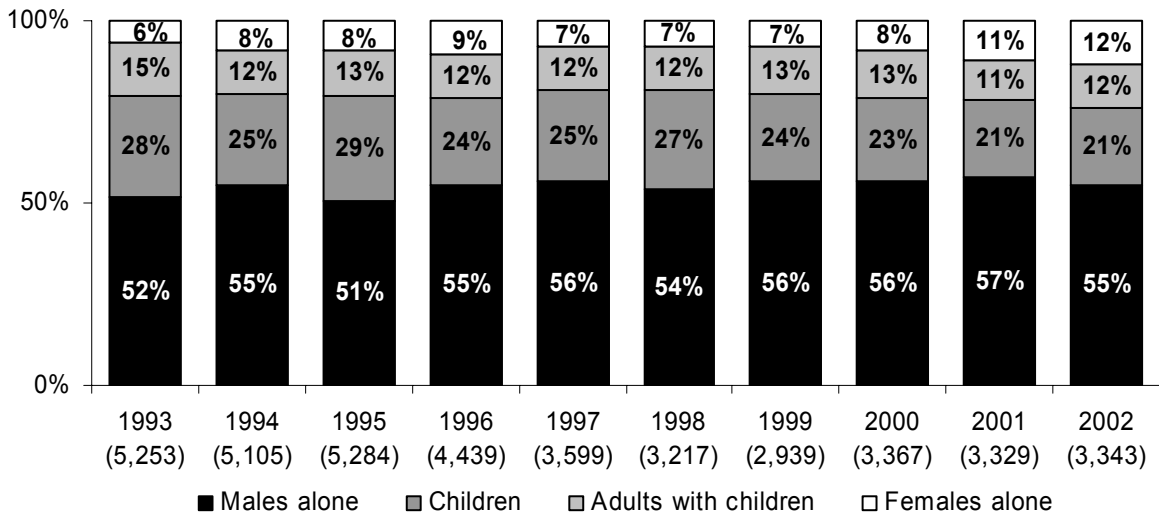
In the past ten years, the percent of females alone in emergency shelters has generally increased, from six percent in 1993 to 12 percent in 2002. Among adults with children, the percentage entering emergency shelters has generally decreased, from 28 percent in 1993 to 21 percent in 2002.

1. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 (N=3,343)*



* Adults who entered shelters both alone and with children during the year are counted only as “with children.”

2. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002

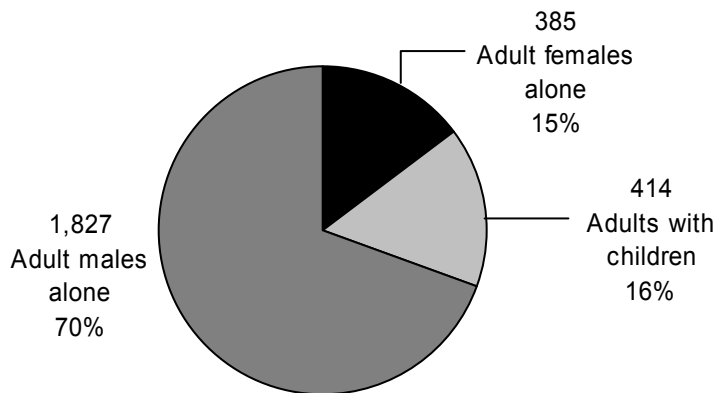


Count of adults

Over 2,600 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 2002, similar to last year. Seventy percent of the adults were single men, and 15 percent were single women. The remaining 16 percent were adults in families, bringing with them 717 children.

Unduplicated counts include emergency shelter stays at Catholic Charities' Mary Hall, the Dorothy Day extended hour shelter, the Family Services Center in Maplewood, Union Gospel Mission, and overflow sites, all located in Saint Paul. As noted at the beginning of this section, however, the 2002 data from the Dorothy Day shelter are not complete. (See Appendices for a complete list of shelters and populations served.) (See Appendices for a complete list of shelters and populations served.)

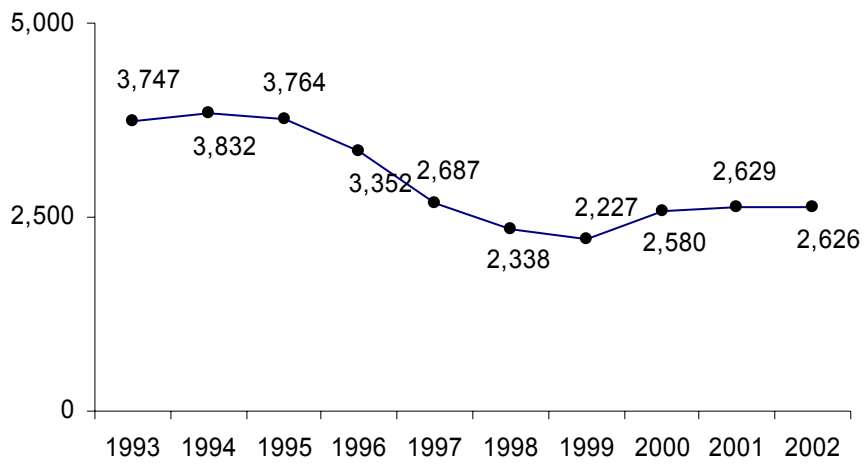
3. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Family status while at shelter (N=2,626)*



* Adults who entered shelters both alone and with children during the year are counted only as "with children."

Note: See page 8 for information concerning the accuracy of these data.

4. Number of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002



Profile of emergency shelter users

Sex and age of adults using emergency shelters

In 2002, almost three-fourths of adult shelter users were male (73%), and almost two-thirds were between ages 30 and 49 (65%). On average, single adults were 36 (female) and 41 (male) years old, and adults with children were 31 years old.

- Although the proportion of single men using emergency shelters has generally hovered around 75 percent, this year's proportion – 73 percent – is the lowest it has been since 1992, when it was also 73 percent.
- The past decade has shown a general trend in the aging of the homeless population. In 1993, 30 percent of individuals entering emergency shelters were ages 20-29, compared with 18 percent in 2002, and 19 percent were ages 40-49 in 1993, compared to 34 percent in 2002.

Race/ethnicity of adults using emergency shelters

Half of the adults entering emergency shelter in 2002 were African American, and slightly more than one-third were White, similar to recent years. These proportions may be affected by the data reporting problems noted on page 8.

- Since 1993, the Hispanic population entering shelters has continued a slight but steady decrease (overall, from 16% in 1992 to 9% in 2002).
- A larger percent of adults with children are African American (69%), compared to males alone (46%) and females alone (48%). By contrast, a lower percentage of adults with children are White (19%), compared to males alone (38%) and females alone (39%). These proportions are similar to previous years.

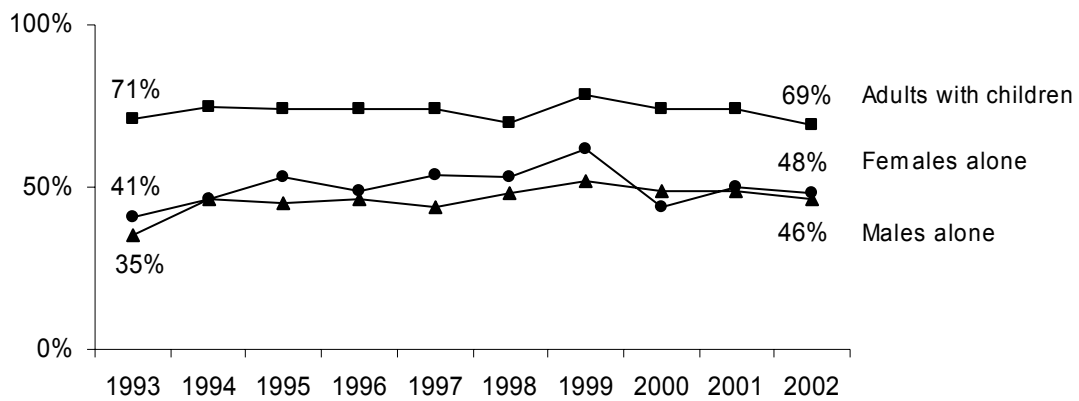
5. Characteristics of adults who entered Ramsey County emergency shelters in 1993-2002

	1993 (N=3,747)	1994 (N=3,832)	1995 (N=3,764)	1996 (N=3,352)	1997 (N=2,687)	1998 (N=2,338)	1999 (N=2,227)	2000 (N=2,580)	2001 (N=2,625)	2002 (N=2,626)
Sex										
Female	25%	23%	26%	24%	22%	22%	22%	23%	24%	27%
Male	75%	77%	74%	76%	78%	78%	78%	77%	76%	73%
Age	(N=3,622)	(N=3,504)	(N=3,546)	(N=3,188)	(N=2,525)	(N=2,257)	(N=2,169)	(N=2,528)	(N=2,580)	(N=2,604)
<20	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
20-29	30%	30%	29%	24%	22%	19%	19%	19%	16%	18%
30-39	38%	40%	39%	41%	39%	39%	35%	35%	35%	31%
40-49	19%	17%	21%	22%	27%	28%	30%	32%	34%	34%
50-59	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%	11%
60+	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Race/ethnicity	(N=3,762)	(N=3,730)	(N=3,757)	(N=3,342)	(N=2,681)	(N=2,334)	(N=2,226)	(N=2,573)	(N=2,622)	(N=2,625)
White	36%	32%	31%	32%	33%	33%	29%	33%	32%	35%
African American	42%	50%	51%	51%	50%	52%	57%	53%	53%	50%
Hispanic	16%	12%	14%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	9%
American Indian	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

6. Race and ethnicity of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002

	All adults (N=2,625)	Males alone (N=1,826)	Females alone (N=385)	Adults with children (N=414)
African American	50%	46%	48%	69%
White	35%	38%	39%	19%
Hispanic	9%	11%	3%	6%
American Indian	4%	4%	8%	3%
Other	2%	2%	2%	2%

7. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2002 Percent African Americans



Note: See page 8 for information concerning the accuracy of the data.

Children in emergency shelters

More than 700 different children used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 2002, similar to previous years. Note, however, that this count does not include children whose only emergency shelter stay in 2002 was at the Dorothy Day shelter. (See page 8 for additional explanation.)

- Almost two-fifths of the children (39%) were age four or younger.
- About three-quarters were African American.
- On average, families had two children.

Overall, the demographic characteristics of children in emergency shelters have remained quite similar over the past decade.

8. Characteristics of children with adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002

Sex	1993 (N=1,447)	1994 (N=1,273)	1995 (N=1,520)	1996 (N=1,087)	1997 (N=912)	1998 (N=879)	1999 (N=712)	2000 (N=786)	2001 (N=700)	2002 (N=717)
Boys	50%	50%	48%	51%	52%	52%	51%	50%	50%	50%
Girls	50%	50%	52%	49%	48%	48%	49%	50%	50%	50%
Age						(N=877)	(N=708)	(N=768)	(N=700)	(N=717)
2 or younger	23%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	19%	21%	22%	24%
3-4	17%	17%	19%	17%	15%	15%	13%	11%	12%	15%
5-9	33%	32%	30%	30%	32%	31%	37%	34%	33%	31%
10-12	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%	16%	16%	16%	19%	16%
13-14	7%	5%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%	9%	8%	7%
15-18	5%	3%	4%	5%	7%	6%	8%	7%	6%	8%
Race/ethnicity						(N=870)	(N=710)	(N=750)	(N=700)	(N=716)
African American	77%	82%	82%	76%	76%	75%	82%	76%	77%	76%
White	10%	9%	10%	11%	13%	15%	11%	15%	12%	11%
Hispanic	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%	5%
American Indian	4%	2%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%
Other groups	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%	5%	7%
Number of children per family	(N=627 Families)	(N=421 Families)	(N=520 Families)	(N=440 Families)	(N=358 Families)	(N=378 Families)	(N=314 Families)	(N=353 Families)	(N=312 Families)	(N=337 Families)
1	29%	35%	33%	40%	35%	33%	35%	37%	38%	41%
2	30%	28%	31%	28%	30%	30%	32%	28%	26%	30%
3	19%	18%	20%	17%	17%	18%	16%	19%	20%	14%
4	10%	11%	10%	9%	10%	12%	11%	11%	9%	8%
5	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%	4%	6%
6	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	<1%	<1%	<1%
7 or more	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	1%
Mean	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Median	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Note: See page 8 for information regarding the accuracy of 2001 data.

Living arrangements of adults before entering emergency shelters

Adults were asked to report all of their living arrangements during the month before entering shelter. In general, living arrangements were similar to 2001, but fairly different from previous years. Living with friends or relatives was the most commonly reported prior living arrangement.

- Among all adults, 43 percent reported living with friends or relatives prior to entering shelter. This is similar to last year, but lower than percentages reported for previous years (generally in the low 60s).
- Fifty-nine percent of adults with children reported staying with friends or relatives in 2002, an increase of five percentage points from 2001, but much lower than the proportions reported in the late 1990s (generally between 70 and 80% percent).
- Of single men, 34 percent reported staying with friends or relatives, similar to 2001 but lower than the percentages reported in previous years (low 40s).
- Of single women, 47 percent reported staying with friends or relatives, also similar to last year but lower than previous years (70 to 80 percent).

Also similar to last year, but quite different from years prior to 2001, more adults reported their prior living arrangement to be in another shelter.

- Among all adults, 22 percent reported staying in a shelter at some time in the 30 days prior to their current shelter stay. This is nearly 10 percentage points higher than the average for years 1997-2000 (13%).
- Among families with children, 13 percent stayed in another shelter in 2002 and 16 percent stayed in another shelter in 2001, compared to around five percent in the late 1990s.

9. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002
Previous living arrangements by family status (multiple responses)

	All adults (N=1,189)	Males alone* (N=624)	Females alone (N=261)	Adults with children (N=304)
Friends or relatives	43%	34%	47%	59%
Another shelter	22%	26%	23%	13%
Own place	20%	18%	18%	25%
On the streets	14%	21%	12%	1%
Correctional facility	5%	8%	2%	<1%
Treatment facility	3%	4%	4%	<1%
Hospital	1%	2%	1%	0%
Other	9%	8%	10%	9%

* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 34 percent sample.

Addresses of adults before entering emergency shelters

About two-third of the adults entering emergency shelters in 2002 reported their last permanent address, and a little less than half reported where they lived most of the last five years (reported as “from”). Among them:

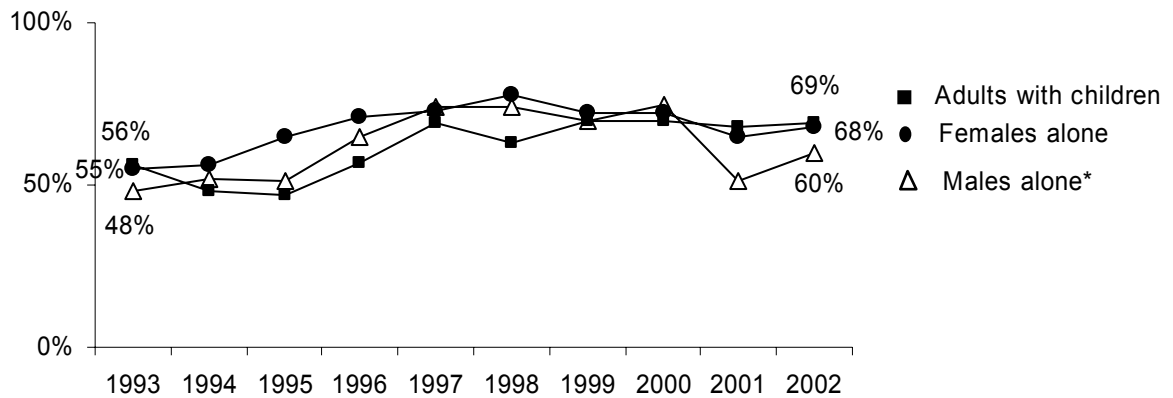
- Half of all adults were “from” Ramsey County (44% of males alone and 61% of females alone).
- Of those reporting a last permanent address, 64 percent said Ramsey County, an increase from 59 percent in 2001 (60% males alone, 68% females alone).
- Almost all adults who last lived in Ramsey County were also “from” Ramsey County (90%), and 77 percent who were “from” Ramsey County last lived in Ramsey County; results are slightly lower than last year.

10. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002
Last permanent address and where from

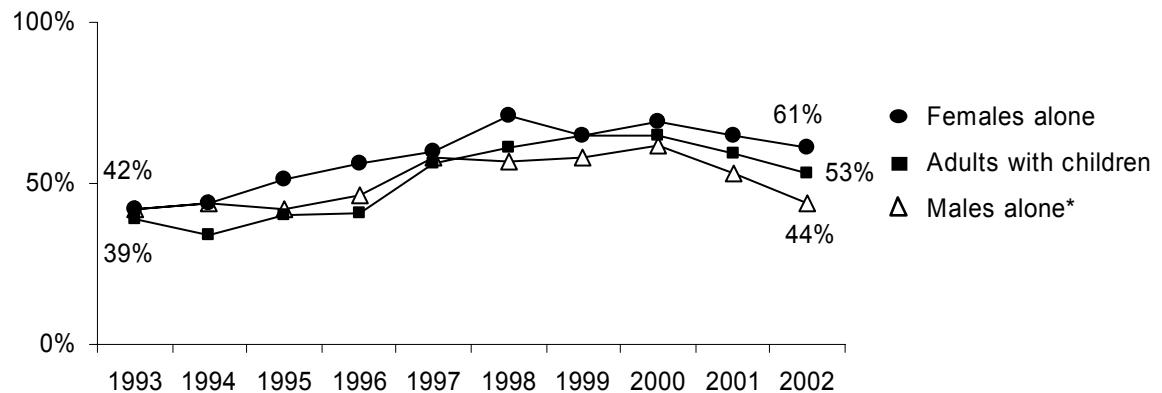
	Last permanent address (N=1,688)	Where lived most of last five years (N=1,168)
Ramsey County	64%	50%
Other Twin Cities Metro	11%	12%
Other Minnesota	3%	4%
Outside Minnesota	22%	34%

The figures below show comparisons of previous locations by family status for 1993 to 2002.

11. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002
Last permanent address in Ramsey County



12. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002
Where lived most of last five years in Ramsey County



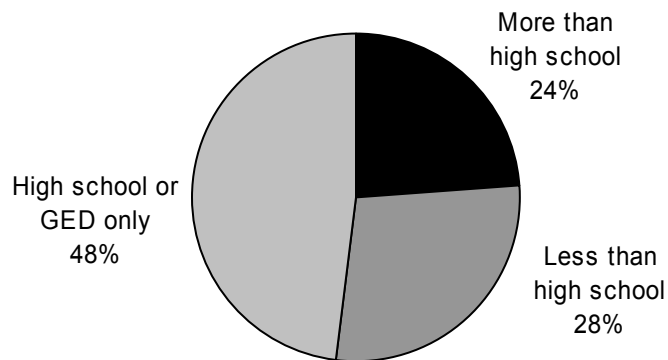
* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 32-50 percent sample.

Educational level of adults in emergency shelters

Among adults using emergency shelters in 2002, almost three-fourths reported completing high school or having a GED (72%), similar to recent years.

- However, over the past decade, the proportion of adults reporting that they have completed high school or earned their GED increased from 53 percent in 1993 to 72 percent in 2002. The greatest change has been among adults with children, with 36 percent having completed high school or a GED in 1993, compared with 66 percent in 2002.

13. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 Highest educational level (N=1,285)



14. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002
Proportion completing high school or GED

Year	All adults	Males alone*	Females alone	Adults with children
1993	(N=2094) 53%	(N=989) 67%	(N=319) 54%	(N=786) 36%
1994	(N=1,923) 68%	(N=953) 75%	(N=382) 66%	(N=588) 57%
1995	(N=1,430) 64%	(N=358) 70%	(N=412) 66%	(N=660) 59%
1996	(N=1,312) 67%	(N=445) 73%	(N=358) 66%	(N=509) 62%
1997	(N=975) 65%	(N=334) 74%	(N=226) 66%	(N=415) 57%
1998	(N=997) 65%	(N=414) 72%	(N=203) 62%	(N=380) 59%
1999	(N=906) 70%	(N=362) 79%	(N=183) 67%	(N=361) 61%
2000	(N=888) 74%	(N=348) 78%	(N=182) 75%	(N=358) 69%
2001	(N=1,164) 73%	(N=622) 76%	(N=216) 79%	(N=326) 66%
2002	(N=1,285) 72%	(N=630) 75%	(N=282) 76%	(N=373) 66%

* This figure should be interpreted cautiously because it is based on 34 percent of the total population of adult males alone in emergency shelters.

Income sources of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

Two-thirds of adults entering shelter reported their income sources for the prior month. Forty-two percent reported no income in the month prior to entering emergency shelter, an increase in five percentage points from 2001, but generally similar to recent years.

- Among females alone, there was a 12 percentage point increase in the proportion who reported no income in the month previous to entering shelter (from 32% in 2001 to 44% in 2002).
- Twenty-three percent of adults with children reported no income, same as last year, but lower than previous years.

- MFIP remains the most commonly reported source of income for adults with children. The proportion reporting MFIP income (51%) is down somewhat from last year (56%) but remains higher than the proportions reported in the late 1990s (e.g. 39% in 1998).

15. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002
Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple response)

	All adults (N=1,734)	Males alone* (N=991)	Females alone (N=360)	Adults with children (N=383)
No income	42%	49%	44%	23%
Steady work	15%	17%	12%	12%
TANF/MFIP	12%	<1%	4%	51%
SSI	14%	11%	22%	13%
Day labor	8%	12%	4%	1%
SSD	6%	7%	6%	2%
GA	4%	4%	9%	1%
Unemployment	2%	2%	1%	3%
Other	5%	5%	4%	4%
WR	<1%	<1%	1%	0%

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 54 percent sample.*

Steadily employed shelter users

In 2002, 255 persons reported steady work within the month prior to entering shelter (up 37 persons from last year). Compared to all adults in shelter, those with steady employment were:

- More likely to have high school or more education (82% vs. 72%)
- Likely to earn more per month (average income \$1,086 vs. \$558)

Household income of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

In the past few years, the average income of adults in emergency shelter has been dramatically higher than that reported in the 1990s, in part due to large decreases in the percentage of all adults reporting zero income in the month before entering shelter (47% in 1999; 38% in 2000; 18% in 2001; and 14% for 2002).

- Average income for all adults (\$558) was lower than in 2001 (\$576), but the median income was unchanged (\$512).
- Among males alone, 20 percent reported zero income, compared to 30 percent in 2001, and 45 percent reported earning \$200-599 for the last month, compared to 33 percent in 2001.
- Average income was the highest for adults reporting income from steady work (\$1,086), followed by GA/MFIP (\$457), and day labor (\$500).

16. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 **Household income last month**

	All (N=878)	Males alone* (N=402)	Females alone (N=183)	Families with children (N=293)**
0	14%	20%	14%	5%
<\$200	3%	4%	2%	1%
\$200-399	14%	13%	22%	9%
\$400-599	38%	31%	38%	48%
\$600-799	12%	9%	10%	19%
\$800-999	6%	7%	5%	6%
\$1,000+	13%	16%	9%	11%
Mean	\$558	\$559	\$506	\$591
Median	\$512	\$501	\$500	\$532

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 22 percent sample.*

** *Unduplicated number of families with 354 adults.*

17. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002
Average household income last month

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Mean	\$307	\$308	\$280	\$352	\$349	\$350	\$304	\$381	\$576	\$558
Median	\$268	\$270	\$197	\$400	\$337	\$250	\$160	\$420	\$512	\$512

Note: Income levels are typically reported by about 20-35 percent of adults.

Reasons leading adults to enter emergency shelters

Adults entering shelters were given a list of possible reasons leading them to need shelter and were asked to check all of the reasons that apply to them. Although not reported as critical of an issue now as in 2000, when percentages were at their highest, affordable housing remains the most common reason leading adults to seek shelter (64%).

- “Employment/income” is becoming a more common reason for adults to seek shelter; 47 percent of all adults reported employment/income as a reason for seeking shelter in 2002, compared to 40 percent in 2001, 35 percent in 2000, and 29 percent in 1999.
- From 2001 to 2002, the number of adults with children reporting employment/income as a reason for seeking shelter increased from 17 percent to 33 percent, and for females alone, the proportion increased from 32 percent to 45 percent.
- From 2001 to 2002, there was a 10 percentage point increase in the percent of all adults reporting personal and family crisis as a reason for seeking shelter. Females alone reporting personal and family crisis increased from 35 percent in 2001 to 51 percent in 2002, and adults with children increased from 36 percent in 2001 to 49 percent in 2002. However, these percentages are still lower than in the years prior to 2001, when between 60 and 80 percent of females alone and adults with children reported this as a reason for seeking shelter.
- Steadily employed users were less likely than all adults to report affordable housing (56% vs. 64%) and employment/income (34% vs. 47%) as reasons for entering shelter, but more likely to report personal crisis (48% vs. 42%).

18. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002**Self-reported reasons leading to shelter (multiple responses)***

	All adults (N=1,338)	Males alone* (N=719)	Females alone (N=265)	Adults with children (N=354)
Lack of affordable housing	64%	60%	65%	70%
Employment/income	47%	55%	45%	33%
Personal/family crisis	42%	34%	51%	49%
Eviction	15%	13%	13%	20%
Drinking/drug use	8%	11%	8%	1%
Mental illness	5%	7%	6%	0%
Fear of crime/violence	3%	2%	4%	5%
Physical abuse	3%	1%	6%	4%
Displaced from housing	1%	1%	1%	1%

* Percents are based on an unduplicated number of reasons ever reported per person during any stay.
There were no reasons reported for 61 percent of males alone.

Housing outcome of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters

Of adults with children exiting shelters, 31 percent said they moved into new housing, up from 22 percent in 2001 and moving closer to the higher percentage reported in 1997 (44%) after decreases in 1998-2001. Housing outcomes were unknown for 71 percent of males alone and 55 percent of females alone.

19. Housing status of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters, 2002

	Adults with children (N=354)
New housing	31%
With friends/relatives	19%
Another shelter	18%
Motel/hotel	10%
Return to current housing	1%
Transitional housing	<1%
Other	5%
Unknown	15%

Adults diverted from emergency shelter

Altogether, 161 adults (54 without children) seeking emergency shelter in Ramsey County in 2002 were diverted elsewhere, up from 129 (48 without children) in 2001. Almost three-quarters of those diverted were females (77%). Diverted females had an average of two children and a median gross income of \$532 per month, a decrease from \$569 last year and \$697 in 2000. Sixty-two percent of these adults reported being homeless when they came to shelter, higher than the 51 percent reported in 2001.

- Fifty-two percent received cash assistance for rent, mortgage, or damage deposit (down from 57% in 2001 and 81% in 2000).
- In 2002, more than one-quarter (28%) moved into new housing, compared to 12 percent in 2001, and 26 percent stayed in current housing, compared to 47 percent in 2001. Thirteen percent moved in with friends or relatives.
- Six people returned to shelter after diversion.

Emergency shelter use patterns

Number of stays in emergency shelters

A shelter stay can include an absence of up to three nights between uses. New stays are counted only when a person has been out of shelter more than three nights before returning.

There were 5,287 separate stays reported for adults in 2002, 78 percent of which were by single men, 12 percent by single women, and 10 percent by adults with children, proportions similar to previous years. The number of stays reported, which had been fairly consistent from 1991 to 1995, decreased during the years of 1996-1998 and began to increase in 1999, continuing through 2002. From 2001 to 2002, there was an increase of 73 stays.

- More than half of all adults (58%) stayed in shelter only once, comparable to last year. Proportionally more single females (67%) than single males (52%) stayed just once in shelter in 2002, also similar to last year.
- The proportion of females alone with repeat stays in shelter has generally increased over the past five years (15% in 1998, 13% in 1999, 21% in 2000, 31% in 2001, and 33% in 2002).
- The highest number of stays for single men was 17, compared to 12 for single women and 8 for adults with children.

20. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002

Number of separate stays (with more than three nights between uses)*

Number of stays	All adults (N=2,567)	Males alone (N=1,789)	Females alone (N=378)	Adults with children (N=400)
1	58%	52%	67%	76%
2	19%	20%	19%	17%
3	9%	10%	6%	6%
4	5%	6%	3%	1%
5	3%	4%	3%	1%
6	2%	3%	1%	<1%
7 or more	4%	5%	1%	1%
Mean	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.4

* Based on exited stays only.

Total number of days adults stayed in emergency shelters in 2002

For all adults entering and exiting emergency shelters in 2002, 18 percent stayed just one day. Another 7 percent stayed just two days.

The total number of days in shelters for two in five adults is a week or less, similar to last year. Half of all adults stayed in the shelters for 12 days or more.

- The median number of total days in shelter was 15 for families, 11 for males alone, and 11 for females alone.
- The highest number of total days in shelter in 2002 was 292 days for males alone, 93 days for females alone, and 121 days for families.
- The percentage of adults with children staying 1-7 days increased from 30 percent in 2001 to 37 percent in 2002, and the percentage of adults with children staying 29 days or more decreased from 41 percent in 2001 to 34 percent in 2002.

21. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002 **Total number of days in shelters**

	Males alone (N=1,789)	Females alone (N=378)	Adults with children (N=400)
1 – 7 days	41%	41%	37%
8 – 14 days	14%	16%	11%
15 – 21 days	7%	10%	11%
22 – 28 days	6%	11%	7%
29+ days	32%	23%	34%

In general, the trend appears to be moving toward increased time in shelter, with the exception of adults accompanied by children.

- Among males alone, the average time in shelter increased to almost four weeks in 2002, compared to about two and half weeks a decade ago.
- Females alone have also shown an increase in average number of days in shelter over the past several years, increasing from a low of 8 days in 1997 to a high of 17 days in 2002.
- For adults with children, average time in shelter decreased from 24 days in 2001 to 20 days in 2002. (Note, however, that average days in shelter were lower throughout the 1990s.)

22. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002

Mean and median total number of days in shelters*

	1993 (N=3,676)	1994 (N=3,762)	1995 (N=3,715)	1996 (N=3,330)	1997 (N=2,670)	1998 (N=2,312)	1999 (N=2,206)	2000 (N=2,509)	2001 (N=2,546)	2002 (N=2,567)
Males alone										
Mean	18	16	17	20	20	20	20	20	24	27
Median	7	6	4	6	6	7	6	7	11	11
Females alone										
Mean	15	13	12	9	8	11	14	14	16	17
Median	13	9	8	4	6	7	9	10	8	11
Adults with children										
Mean	14	14	15	14	14	17	18	18	24	20
Median	10	12	14	12	12	15	16	14	19	15

* Based on exited stays only.

Repeat use of emergency shelters

Re-entering shelter after being gone for four or more nights is considered a new shelter stay. More than two-fifths (42%) of the adults in shelter had more than one stay, accounting for 72 percent of the total number of stays.

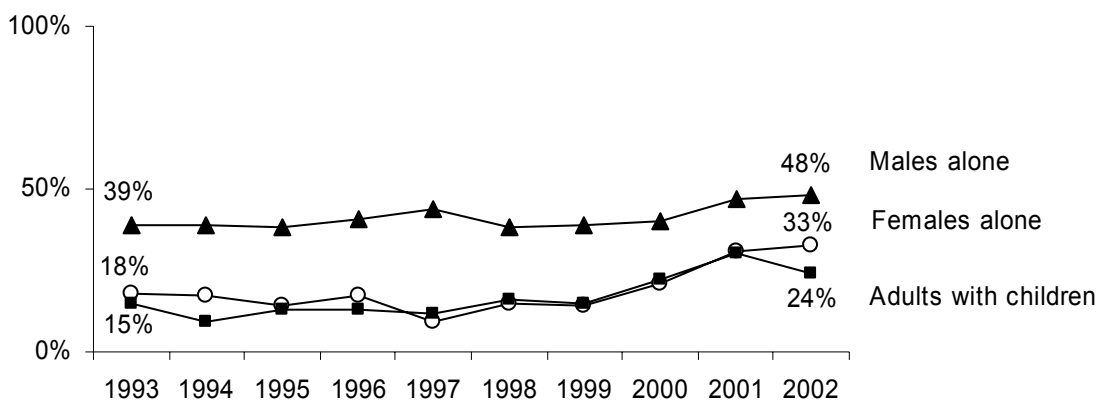
- Repeat use remains more common for males alone (48%) than females alone (33%).
- Compared with last year, repeat use stayed about the same for single men and single women, while decreasing for adults with children.

Figure 24 shows the proportion of adults who had more than one stay in 2002. Each bar is divided between those who spent a total of two weeks or more in shelters and those who spent less than two weeks.

- Single males were more likely to be repeat users who stay in shelters two weeks or more, compared to females alone and adults with children. This is similar to previous years.
- Nineteen percent of adults with children repeated shelter use and stayed in shelters two weeks or more, down from 25 percent in 2001.

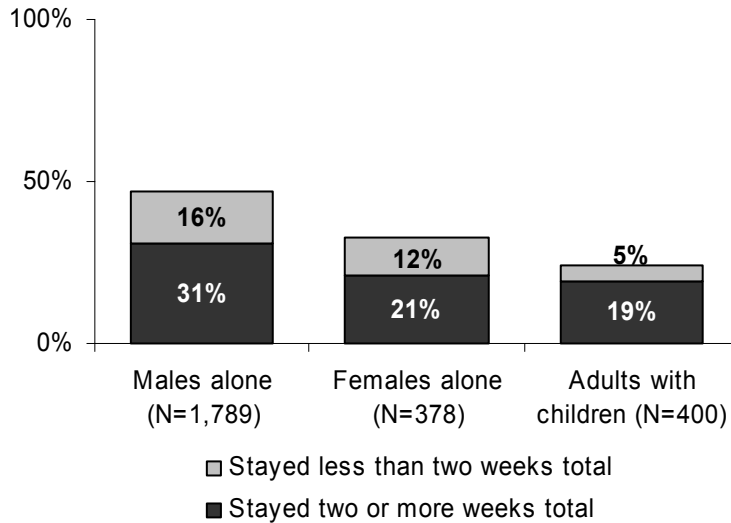
For all adults who stayed in shelter more than one time, the average length of time in shelter was 39 days, two days more than last year.

23. Adults re-entering shelter within the same year, Ramsey County, 1993-2002



24. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2002

Repeat users by family status (percent reporting more than one shelter stay spaced by three or fewer days in 2002)



Average time between stays decreased in all population groups. The average time between stays was 33 days for males alone (a slight decrease from last year), about 26 days for families with children (a slight decrease from last year), and 34 days for females alone, a decrease from 46 days in 2001.

- Across all years, 1991-2002, the average time between stays for single men was about four months (116 days), a little more than five months for single women (161 days), and about six and a half months for families with children (194 days).

Chronic use of emergency shelters

Chronic shelter users stay in shelters at least one night every quarter or eight or more days per quarter for three out of four quarters. This population of 68 adults has been fairly stable since 1992, making up 2 to 3 percent of all adults in shelter.

In 2002, of the chronic users, 67 were single men, and one was an adult with children. In 2002, chronic shelter users averaged:

- 42 years of age;
- 8 stays during the year;
- 110 total days for the entire year, similar to previous years.

Emergency shelter stays from 1991 to 2002

From 1991 to 2002, 23,723 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, including 15,736 males alone, 2,986 females alone, and 5,001 adults with children.

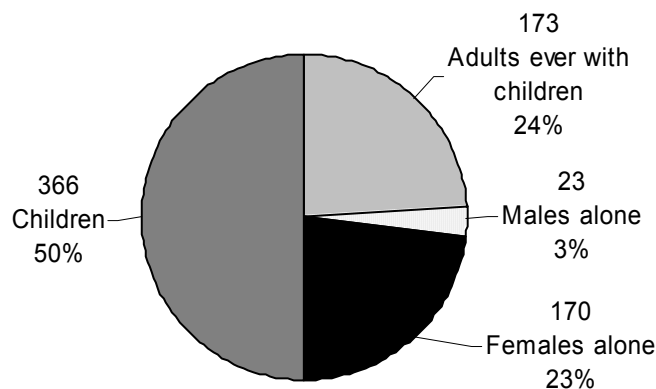
Transitional housing programs

Count of individuals

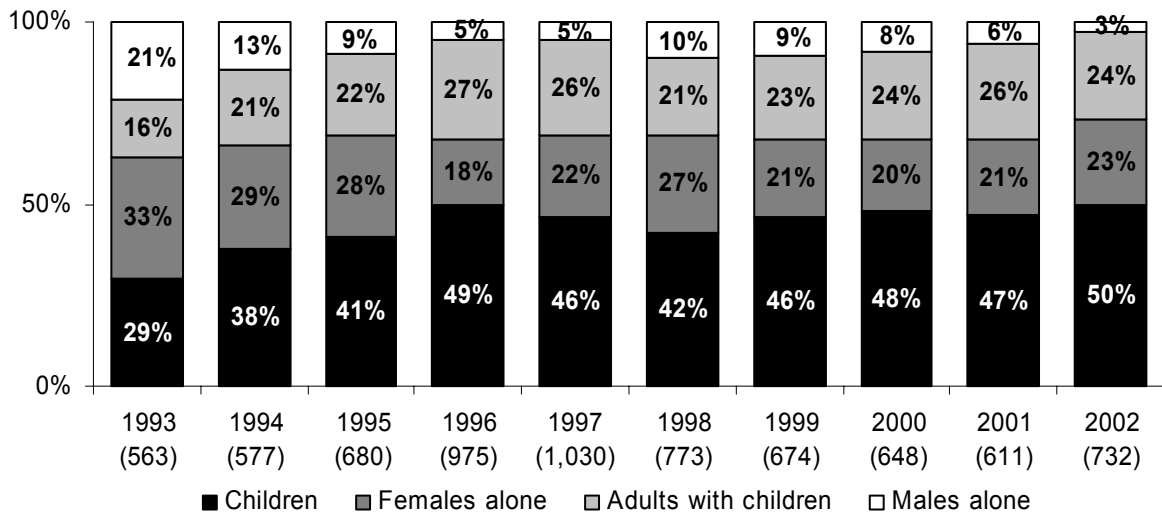
In 2002, 732 adults and children lived in transitional housing in Ramsey County, 121 more than in 2001 and the highest it has been since 1998, when 773 individuals lived in transitional housing.

- Children comprised half of all individuals living in transitional housing, a trend that has remained fairly consistent since 1996.
- The number (and percentage) of single males in transitional housing continued to decrease from 77 in 1998, 64 in 1999, 51 in 2000, 35 in 2001, and 23 in 2002.

25. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 (N=732)



26. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002

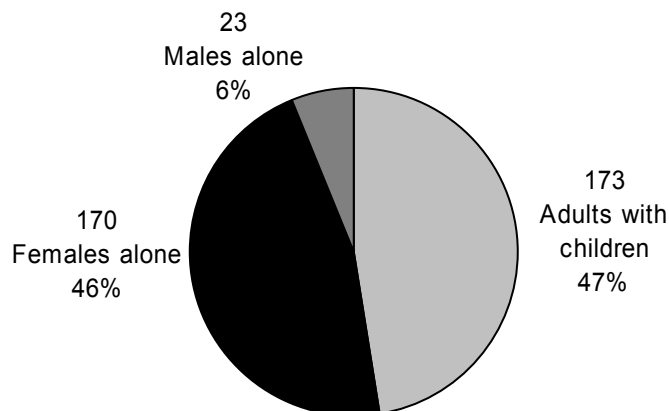


Count of adults

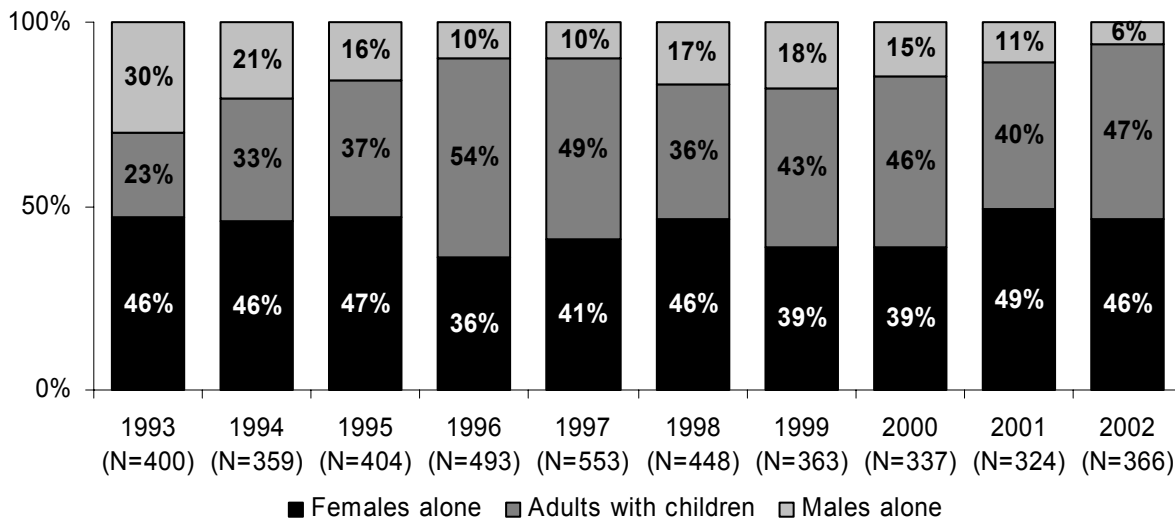
Females alone comprised not quite half of all adults in the transitional housing population, and adults with children comprised almost the other half of the adult population. Six percent of transitional housing users were single men.

These counts are based on adults staying in transitional housing programs at RoseCenter, Theresa Living Center, Union Gospel Mission and its Naomi Family Center, St. Paul YWCA, Wellsprings Living Center, and the Wilder ROOF Project, which includes Emma Norton Residence, East Metro Women's Council, and Jendayi Place.

27. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002
Family status while in transitional housing (N=366)



28. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002
Family status while in transitional housing



Note: 1996 and 1997 include counts provided by Naomi Family Center for its transitional housing program; data on individual women and children were not collected and submitted for this report.

Many of the changes observable in Figure 28 correspond with changes in the types of transitional housing offered in the county. For example, during 1994 to 1996 three programs serving families were added, while some transitional housing for males was lost. Additionally, the 1998 data does not include information from the Naomi Family Center.

Profile of persons using transitional housing programs

Gender and age of adults using transitional housing

- In 2002, 91 percent of the adults in transitional housing were female, an increasing percentage of the total adults over the past decade. Females made up 71 percent of the total adults using transitional housing in 1993.
- The majority of the population continues to be between ages 20-49, with slightly more than one-third between ages 20-29 (35%), similar to last year. Over the past decade, however, the transitional housing population has grown older. In 1993, 21 percent of individuals were 40 and older, compared to 30 percent in 2002.
- Compared to adults staying in emergency shelters, adults staying in transitional housing were much more likely to be female (91% vs. 27%), similar to previous years. Transitional housing users also tended to be younger than emergency shelter users, also similar to previous years.

Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing

Slightly less than half of the adults in transitional housing were African American (47%), and 42 percent were white, similar to last year.

- The racial composition varies quite substantially by sub-population, however; 51 percent of females alone were White, versus 27 percent of adults with children and 91 percent of all males alone (21 of 23). Thirty-six percent of females alone were African American, compared to 64 percent of adults with children and only 1 male alone. Over the past ten years, the percentage of transitional housing users who are White has decreased while the percentage of those who are African American has increased.

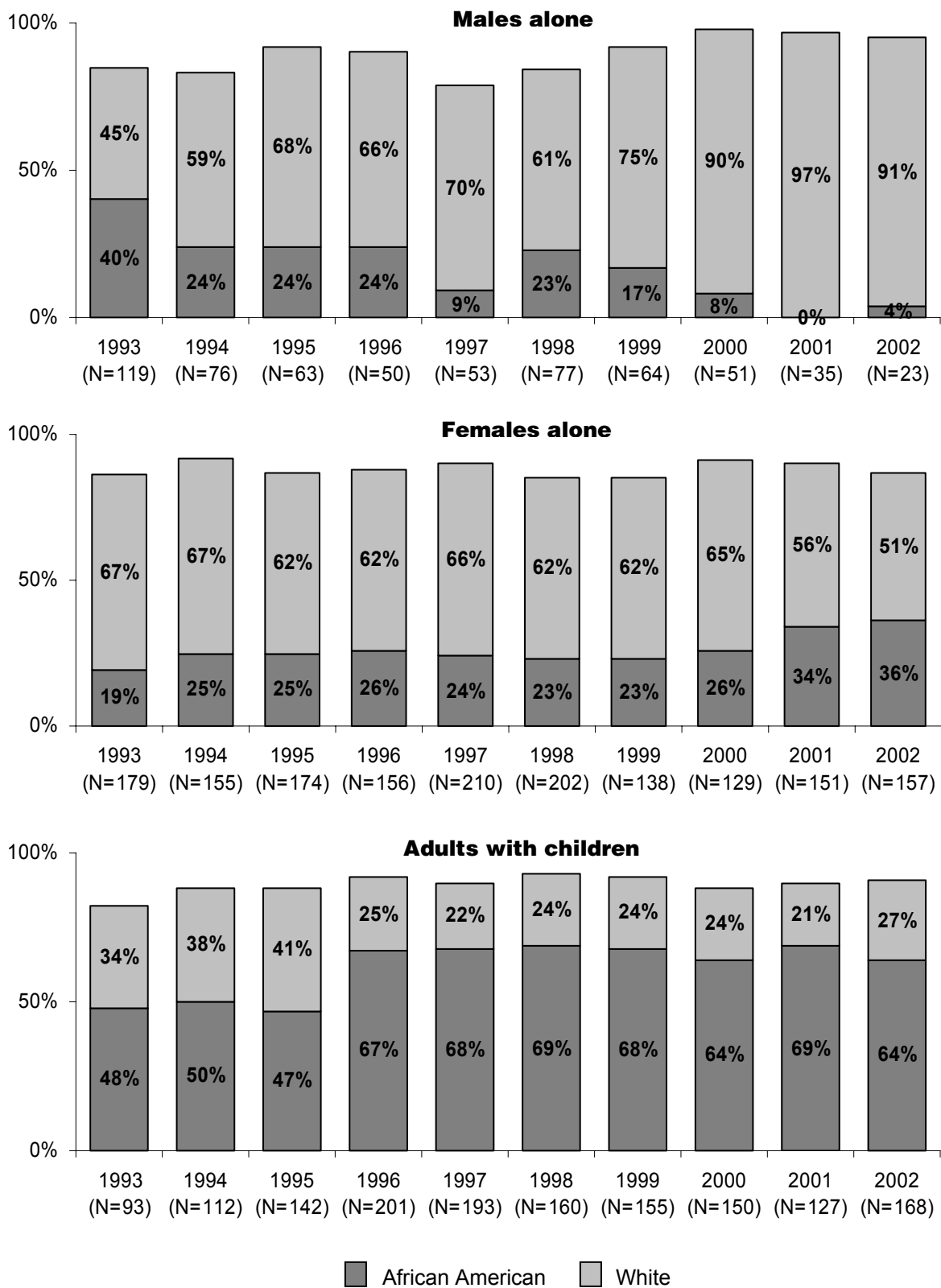
29. Characteristics of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002

Sex	1993 (N=400)	1994 (N=359)	1995 (N=404)	1996 (N=420)	1997 (N=471)	1998 (N=448)	1999 (N=363)	2000 (N=337)	2001 (N=324)	2002 (N=366)
Female	71%	78%	84%	87%	89%	80%	80%	83%	87%	91%
Male	30%	22%	16%	13%	12%	20%	20%	17%	13%	9%
Age		(N=354)	(N=392)	(N=413)	(N=469)	(N=443)	(N=361)	(N=334)	(N=316)	(N=361)
<18	2%	1%	<1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%
18-19	6%	6%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%	5%	6%	8%
20-29	38%	37%	35%	35%	34%	28%	32%	35%	34%	35%
30-39	33%	34%	35%	31%	31%	31%	30%	29%	26%	27%
40-49	17%	17%	17%	17%	19%	23%	22%	22%	26%	24%
50-59	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	6%	8%	8%	8%	6%
60+	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Race/Ethnicity		(N=343)	(N=379)	(N=406)	(N=457)	(N=439)	(N=358)	(N=330)	(N=313)	(N=348)
White	52%	55%	55%	44%	48%	48%	48%	50%	46%	42%
African American	32%	33%	33%	46%	41%	40%	42%	41%	44%	47%
American Indian	7%	4%	3%	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%	3%	1%
Hispanic	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	2%
Asian	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	<1%	<1%	3%
Other	3%	2%	5%	2%	3%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%

30. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002

	All adults (N=348)	Males alone (N=23)	Females alone (N=157)	Adults with children (N=168)
African American	47%	4%	36%	64%
White	42%	91%	51%	27%
American Indian	1%	0%	1%	1%
Hispanic	2%	4%	1%	3%
Asian	3%	0%	5%	2%
Other	5%	0%	7%	3%

31. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002



Children in transitional housing

In 2002, 366 children lived in transitional housing.

- For the past three years, 45 percent of children in transitional housing have been four years old or younger.
- The average number of children per family is two.
- In general, the percent of families with just one child has decreased in recent years.
- Two-third of the children are African American (67%), four percentage points lower than last year.

**32. Characteristics of children with their parents in transitional housing (upon entering),
Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002**

Sex	1993 (N=163)	1994 (N=218)	1995 (N=266)	1996 (N=339)	1997 (N=363)	1998 (N=325)	1999 (N=312)	2000 (N=306)	2001 (N=285)	2002 (N=362)
Boys	53%	52%	55%	51%	50%	48%	53%	54%	54%	53%
Girls	47%	48%	46%	49%	50%	52%	47%	46%	46%	47%
Age			(N=276)	(N=341)	(N=365)	(N=321)	(N=310)	(N=309)	(N=284)	(N=362)
2 or younger	30%	29%	33%	37%	35%	33%	29%	28%	29%	29%
3 – 4	16%	20%	20%	18%	16%	17%	17%	17%	16%	16%
5 – 9	32%	33%	27%	29%	30%	31%	33%	31%	35%	32%
10 – 12	15%	10%	13%	11%	11%	10%	11%	13%	12%	11%
13 – 17	8%	7%	7%	6%	9%	9%	10%	11%	9%	12%
Race/Ethnicity			(N=270)	(N=253)	(N=237)	(N=169)	(N=179)	(N=179)	(N=170)	(N=213)
African American	66%	62%	59%	64%	71%	69%	63%	59%	71%	67%
White	17%	23%	27%	19%	16%	20%	22%	20%	18%	16%
Hispanic	8%	1%	3%	4%	3%	1%	1%	3%	4%	6%
American Indian	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	6%	2%	2%
Asian	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Other groups	2%	6%	7%	8%	3%	6%	11%	13%	5%	8%
Number of children per family			(N=150 Families)	(N=183 Families)	(N=178 Families)	(N=151 Families)	(N=143 Families)	(N=143 Families)	(N=130 Families)	(N=169 Families)
1	48%	50%	48%	47%	48%	40%	40%	39%	42%	36%
2	22%	21%	25%	27%	24%	26%	25%	27%	22%	30%
3	18%	20%	22%	20%	19%	19%	20%	20%	18%	20%
4 or more	11%	8%	5%	6%	10%	14%	15%	15%	18%	14%
Mean	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Median	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Note: 1996 and 1997 include counts provided by Naomi Family Center for its transitional housing program; data on individual women and children were not collected and submitted for this report.

Living arrangements of adults before entering transitional housing

Adults with children continue to be more likely than females alone to have lived in another shelter prior to living in transitional housing (54% vs. 26%). Females alone are more likely than adults with children to have been in a treatment facility (39% to 0%), consistent with recent years.

33. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Previous living arrangements before entering (multiple responses)

	All (N=340)	Females alone (N=168)	Adults with children (N=172)
Another shelter	40%	26%	54%
Friends/relative	34%	32%	36%
Treatment facility	19%	39%	0%
Own residence	6%	6%	6%
Hospital	2%	4%	1%
Correctional facility	2%	4%	1%
On street	2%	1%	2%
Other	6%	4%	8%

Altogether, 91 adults in transitional housing in 2002 previously stayed in emergency shelter in Ramsey County, some as far back as 1991.

Moreover, 22 adults in transitional housing in 2002 previously stayed in transitional housing in Ramsey County, as far back as 1992.

Previous addresses of adults entering transitional housing

Forty-five percent of all adults reported their last permanent address to be in Ramsey County, similar to last year. Close to one-third reported an address elsewhere in the metropolitan area, also similar to last year.

- Among adults with children, 30 percent reported a last permanent address outside of Minnesota, similar to last year.

34. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002
Last permanent address

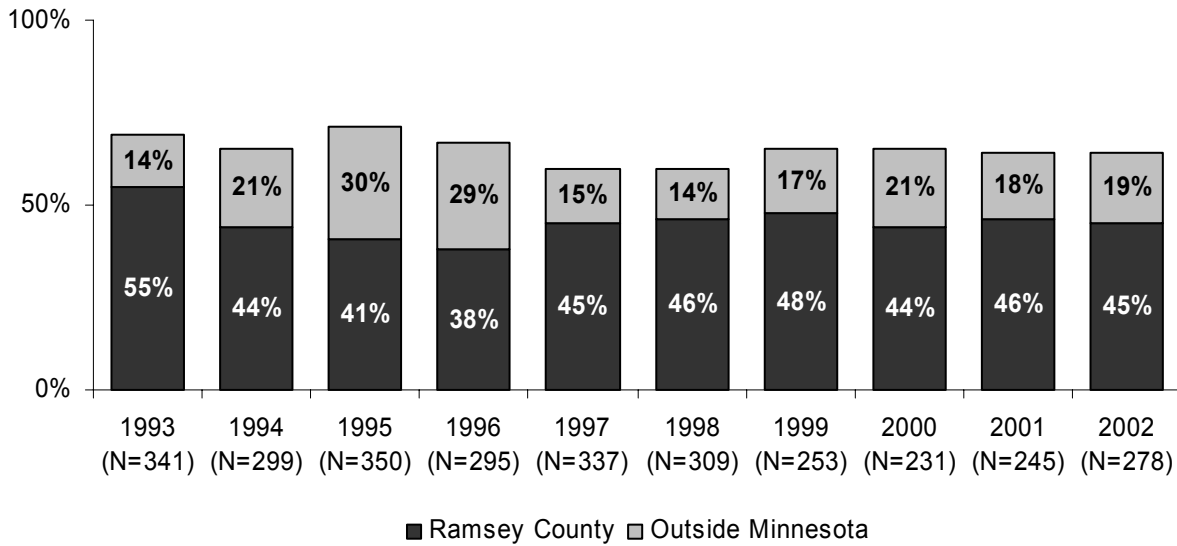
	All (N=278)	Females Alone (N=163)	Adults with Children (N=115)
Ramsey County	45%	45%	45%
Other Twin Cities Metro	32%	39%	24%
Other Minnesota	3%	4%	2%
Outside Minnesota	19%	12%	30%

Slightly more than half of all adults (53%) said they had lived in Ramsey County for most of the last five years, identical to last year. One-third of users said they lived elsewhere in the metro area, similar to 2001.

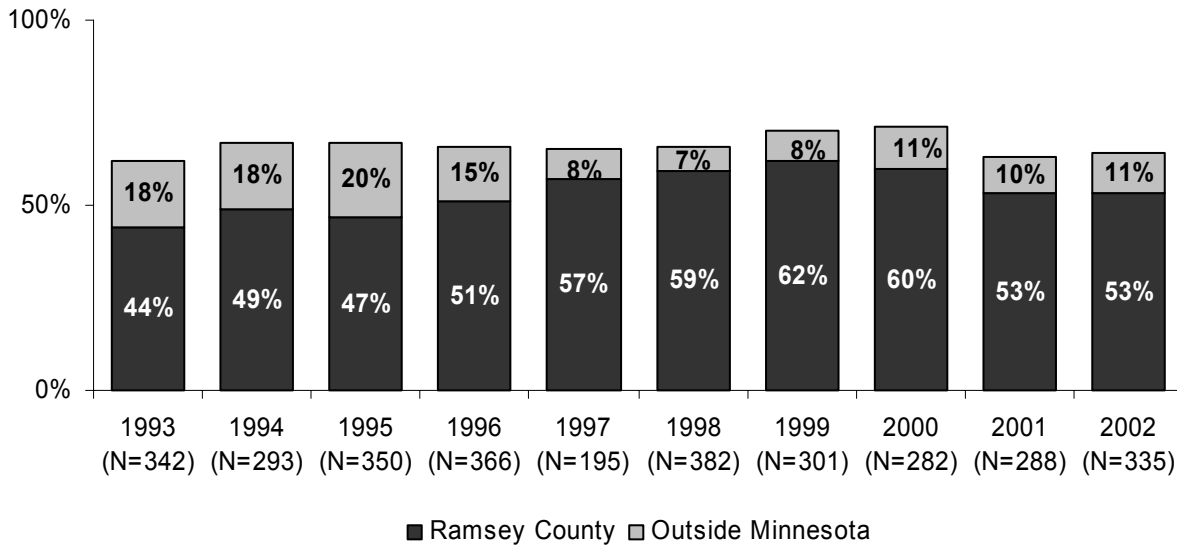
35. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002
Where lived most of last five years

	All (N=335)	Females alone (N=168)	Adults with children (N=167)
Ramsey County	53%	44%	62%
Other Twin Cities Metro	33%	45%	21%
Other Minnesota	3%	4%	2%
Outside Minnesota	11%	8%	15%

36. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002
Last permanent address



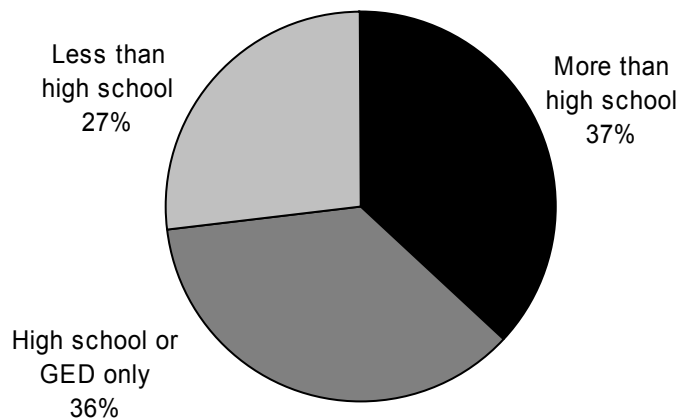
37. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2002
Where lived most of the last five years



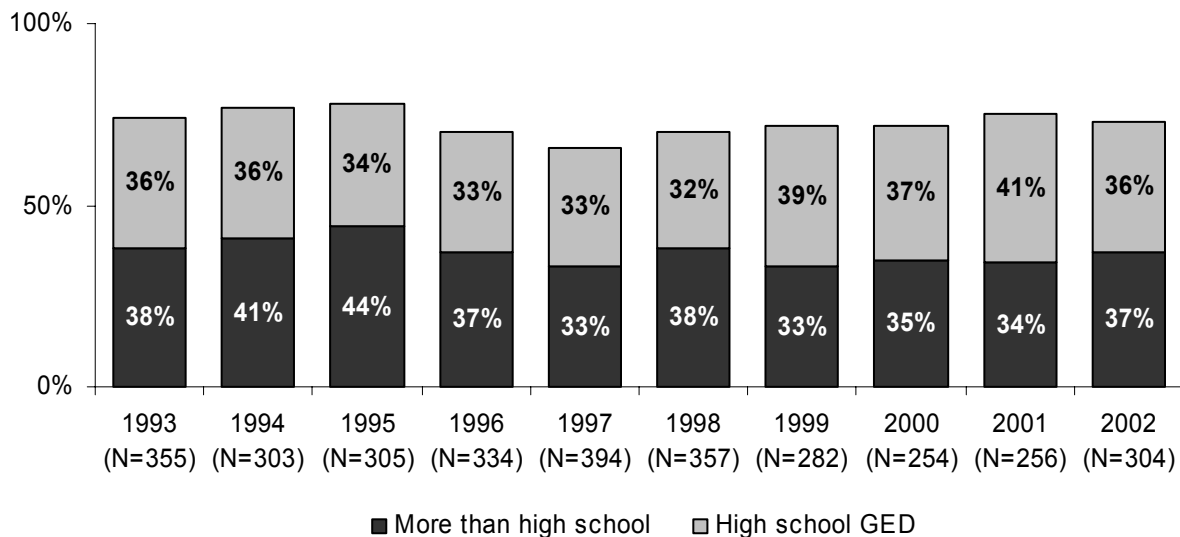
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing

Almost three-quarters of adults using transitional housing programs in 2002 reported having a high school level education or higher upon intake (73%). Note that intake was prior to 2002 for some clients, and this report does not include any educational gains made after intake.

38. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Highest educational level upon first entering transitional housing (N=304)



39. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002 Proportion completing high school or GED at the time of entry



Employment status of adults upon entering transitional housing

Twenty-one percent of all adults entering transitional housing in 2002 reported income from steady work, similar to last year.

- Females alone were more likely than adults in families to report steady work (28% vs. 13%), similar to last year.
- Of the 75 adults reporting their employment status at intake, more than half (55%) reported having full-time employment and 39 percent reported part-time employment. (80 percent of adults did not provide their work status at intake.)

Household income of adults in month before entering transitional housing

In 2002, the average monthly household income in the month before entering transitional housing was \$601, an increase of \$18 from last year. Average income was higher for individuals with children (\$735) than for single females (\$441), but in the past year average income decreased for adults with children while it increased for single females. In general, there has been a small and gradual increase in average income for all groups (overall, adults with children, and females) over the past decade.

- More than four-fifths of adults with children (82%) received MFIP benefits in 2002, similar to last year.
- Thirty percent of females alone reported income from General Assistance, compared to one percent of adults with children.
- Almost one-quarter of females alone (24%) received income through SSI/SSD, compared to eight percent of adults with children.

40. Adults entering transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002
Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple responses)

	All (N=332)	Females alone (N=165)	Adults with children (N=167)
AFDC (TANF, MFIP)	43%	3%	82%
Steady work	21%	28%	13%
GA	15%	30%	1%
SSI	11%	15%	7%
SSD	5%	9%	1%
Unemployment	3%	3%	3%
Day Labor	2%	4%	1%
Other	22%	6%	38%
None	7%	13%	1%
WR	<1%	1%	0%

Status of adults at exit from transitional housing

In 2002, 180 adults exited transitional housing in Ramsey County. There is, however, no exit data for the 19 single males who left transitional housing. Among the 95 single women and 66 adults with children:

- Thirty-seven percent of females alone and 29 percent of adults with children stayed with families/relatives after leaving transitional housing, similar to last year.
- One-third of adults with children moved to rental housing, a decrease of seven percentage points from 2001.
- While not related specifically to housing status, 34 percent of single women reported working steadily at exit, and 36 percent of adults with children reported steady work at exit, both decreases from 2001.

The geographic area to which single women and adults with children moved when they left transitional housing was:

- Ramsey County: 55 percent of single women (compared to 64% in 2001) and 73 percent of adults with children (compared to 56% in 2001).
- Metro area: 33 percent of single women (compared to 27% in 2001) and 12 percent of adults with children (compared to 31% in 2001).
- Outstate Minnesota or outside Minnesota: 12 percent of single women and 15 percent of adults with children (compared to 6% and 3%, respectively, in 2001).

41. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002
Exit status (multiple responses)

	Females alone (N=95)	Adults with children (N=66)
With friends/relatives	37%	29%
Rental housing	16%	33%
Section 8 housing	3%	11%
Public housing	7%	18%
Treatment	3%	2%
SRO housing	2%	0%
In training	4%	5%
Steady work	34%	36%
Unknown	25%	11%

Reasons leading adults to enter transitional housing

Persons entering transitional housing were given a checklist of things that may have led them to need transitional housing and were asked to report all that apply to them.

- More than half of all adults (54%) said housing was an issue for them, up four percentage points from 2001 and comparable to recent years.
- Of adults with children, 74 percent reported lack of affordable housing as a reason leading them to transitional housing, compared to 36 percent of single women.

- Drinking and drug use was the next most commonly cited reason for needing transitional housing by all adults (38%). More than half of females alone (54%) reported drinking and drug use as a reason for using transitional housing, compared to 20 percent of adults with children.
- Slightly less than half of adults with children (47%) reported employment/income as a reason for using transitional housing, compared to 24 percent of females alone.
- Mental illness was a common reason females alone used transitional housing, with 48 percent reporting such a reason in 2002.
- More than one-third of females alone (37%) reported personal/family crisis as a reason for using transitional housing, up from 28 percent in 2001.

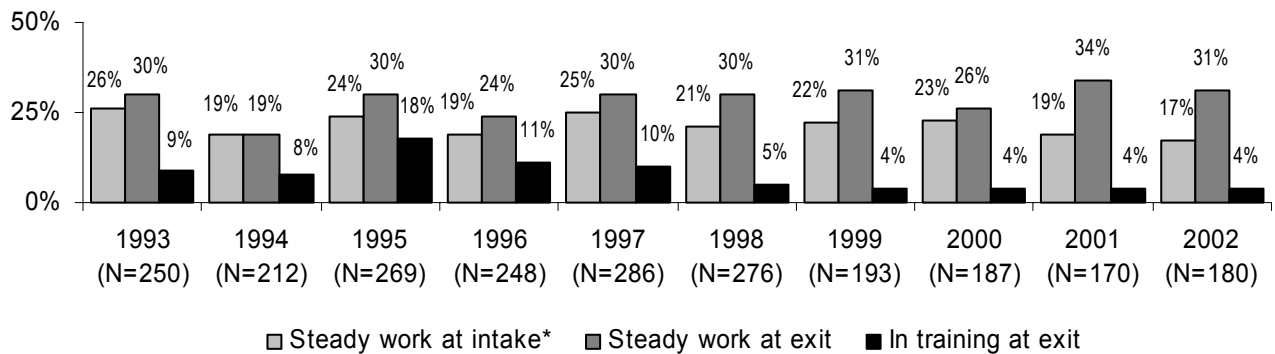
42. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002
Self-reported reasons leading to transitional housing (multiple response)*

	All (N=300)	Females alone (N=160)	Adults with children (N=140)
Lack of affordable housing	54%	36%	74%
Drinking, drug use	38%	54%	20%
Employment/income	35%	24%	47%
Personal/family crisis	30%	37%	21%
Mental illness	30%	48%	11%
Physical abuse	28%	22%	36%
Eviction	17%	14%	20%
Fear of crime/violence	10%	9%	11%
Displaced from housing	<1%	0%	1%

* *Percents are based on an unduplicated number of problems ever reported per person during one or more stays.*

Among adults who left transitional housing in 2002, a larger proportion were steadily employed at exit than at intake. This trend has remained consistent since 1995.

43. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2002
Steady work in the month before entering, and steady work and in training at exit from transitional housing



* Number of cases (N) from which this proportion is taken includes all who reported their income status upon entering transitional housing. (N shown in figure includes only those exiting transitional housing and applies to the remaining categories.)

Adults returning to emergency shelter after leaving transitional housing

Altogether, 409 adults of the 2,318 adults (18%) who exited transitional housing from 1991 to 2002 later entered emergency shelters (22 of them more than once).

Transitional housing use patterns

Length of stay in transitional housing

Based on 180 reported exits during 2002,

- On average, all adults stayed in transitional housing about six to seven months, similar to last year.
- Families averaged transitional housing stays of approximately eight and a half months, a decrease from 2001.
- On average, females alone stayed in transitional housing for approximately six months, and males stayed slightly over two months.

44. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2002 Length of stay in transitional housing

	All (N=180)	Males alone (N=19)	Females alone (N=95)	Adults with children (N=66)
<1 month	8%	16%	11%	3%
1 – 3 months	26%	58%	24%	20%
4 – 6 months	30%	26%	28%	33%
7 – 9 months	12%	0%	14%	12%
10 – 12 months	9%	0%	12%	8%
13 – 18 months	8%	0%	7%	11%
19 – 24 months	4%	0%	3%	6%
>2 years	3%	0%	1%	8%
Mean number of days	199	72	183	260
Median number of days	135	71	148	152

Battered women shelters

This profile is based on exit information provided by Casa de Esperanza, Women's Advocates, Eagle's Nest, and Family Violence Network-Hillhome.

In 2002, 1,269 women and 1,177 children exited battered women shelters in Ramsey County; compared to 2001, the number of women increased by 106, while the number of children decreased by 253.

Over half (54%) were African American and 22 percent were white; racial distribution remained similar to last year.

- Average age was 32. The youngest woman was 16, and the oldest woman was 58.
- The age profile of women in battered women's shelters is older than reported in previous years. In 2002, 23 percent of the women were forty or older, up from 17 percent in 2001 and 14 percent in 1998.
- Sixty-five percent had a high school education, including one-quarter with post-secondary schooling.
- Half of the women came from Ramsey County, and one-third came from Hennepin County; both proportions are similar to recent years.
- Less than half of the women (46%) had children with them at the shelter. Ten percent of these women had four or more children with them. The average number of children was 2.0.
- Of 1,177 children exiting battered women shelters in 2002, half were under six years old and half were school age.
- The mean length of stay was 15 days, two days less than last year and six days less than in 2000.
- Although the trend in the late 1990s was toward fewer women in shelter with longer stays, 2001 showed the reverse of that trend. In 2002, the trend toward an increased number of women at the shelter but shorter stays continued.

**45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters,
Ramsey County, 1998-2002**

Age	1998 (N=1,083)	1999 (N=806)	2000 (N=799)	2001 (N=1,157)	2002 (N=1,258)
16-19	8%	7%	7%	7%	6%
20-29	39%	38%	40%	40%	34%
30-39	40%	38%	36%	36%	37%
40+	14%	17%	18%	17%	23%
Race/Ethnicity	(N=1,028)	(N=771)	(N=760)	(N=1,088)	(N=1,203)
African American	60%	62%	58%	56%	54%
White	22%	17%	17%	21%	22%
American Indian	9%	11%	15%	11%	12%
Hispanic	6%	6%	5%	8%	8%
Asian	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Other groups	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Highest Education Level	(N=943)	(N=706)	(N=706)	(N=1,007)	(N=1,109)
Grade school	38%	35%	32%	30%	35%
High school	39%	41%	46%	45%	40%
Vocational/Technical	12%	16%	13%	11%	11%
College	12%	8%	10%	14%	14%
Post-college				<1%	0%
Last Permanent Address	(N=991)	(N=751)	(N=735)	(N=1,089)	(N=1,180)
Ramsey County	51%	56%	56%	47%	50%
Hennepin County	35%	32%	30%	39%	33%
Washington County	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%
Dakota County	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Anoka County	-	-	-	1%	1%
Scott County	-	-	-	<1%	<1%
Carver County	-	-	-	-	<1%
Other Minnesota	6%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Other State	4%	4%	5%	6%	7%

45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters, Ramsey County, 1998-2002 (continued)

Has Children Along	1998 (N=1,083)	1999 (N=820)	2000 (N=806)	2001 (N=1,163)	2002 (N=1,269)
No	42%	40%	46%	41%	54%
Yes	58%	60%	54%	59%	46%
Number of children	(N=626 Families)	(N=491 Families)	(N=434 Families)	(N=691 Families)	(N=582 Families)
1	41%	42%	44%	40%	41%
2	31%	31%	30%	32%	31%
3	15%	15%	15%	18%	18%
4	8%	8%	7%	6%	7%
5+	5%	5%	4%	5%	3%
Mean	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
Ages of Children	(N=992)	(N=1,013)	(N=871)	(N=1,428)	(N=1,177)
0-2	29%	29%	30%	28%	29%
3-5	27%	22%	22%	19%	21%
6-10	29%	31%	30%	33%	32%
11-18	16%	18%	19%	20%	18%
Length of Stay (in days)					
Mean	17	21	21	17	15
Median	9	10	11	7	7

46. Lengths of stays (in days) of women exiting battered women's shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2002

	1993 (N=694)	1994 (N=726)	1995 (N=946)	1996 (N=1,177)	1997 (N=1,148)	1998 (N=1,084)	1999 (N=820)	2000 (N=806)	2001 (N=1,163)	2002 (N=1,269)
Range	1-394	1-121	1-150	1-146	1-209	1-180	1-375	1-147	1-383	1-398
Mean	17	15	16	15	15	17	21	21	17	15
Median	8	7	8	8	7	9	10	11	7	7

Appendices

Data sources

***Emergency, transitional and battered women shelter summary
St. Paul Housing Office***

Data sources

Data sources for aggregate reporting of emergency shelters, transitional housing, and battered women's shelters in Ramsey County

Date Started with Project	Agency/Program	Male Alone	Female Alone	Couples with Children	Male with Children	Female with Children	Youth
<i>Emergency Shelters</i>							
01/01/91	Catholic Charities and Central Intake	X	X	X	X	X	
01/01/91	Union Gospel Mission	X				X ⁽¹⁾	
02/01/99	Family Services Center in Maplewood		X	X	X	X	
<i>Transitional Housing</i>							
01/01/91	Catholic Charities	X ⁽²⁾					
01/01/94	East Metro Women's Council			X	X	X	
07/01/91	Emma Norton Residence		X				
07/01/92	Juel Fairbanks ⁽⁵⁾	X	X		X	X	
01/01/96	Jendayi Place					X	X
07/01/91	Rose Center		X				
07/01/92	Sarah Family ⁽³⁾					X	
07/01/91	Theresa Living Center		X			X	
07/01/92	Union Gospel Mission	X	X ⁽⁴⁾			X ⁽⁴⁾	
07/01/92	Wellsprings Living Center		X				
01/01/96	Wilder ROOF			X	X	X	
01/01/91	YWCA (St. Paul)		X			X	
<i>Battered Women's Shelters</i>							
10/01/91	Casa de Esperanza		X			X	
04/01/92	Women of Nations/Eagle's Nest		X			X	
07/01/91	Women's Advocates		X			X	
10/01/94	Family Violence Network/Hill Home		X			X	

(1) Naomi Family Center's emergency shelter as of September 1, 1993.

(2) Catholic Charities' transitional housing program closed in the fall of 1993.

(3) Sarah Family discontinued project participation as of April 1, 1993.

(4) Naomi Family Center's transitional housing program as of July 1, 1995.

(5) Juel Fairbanks last provided intake data for the year 1999.

Emergency, transitional and battered women shelter summary

Types and capacities

	Bed Capacity
Youth Shelters	
Ain Dah Yung	10
Arlington House	20
Catholic Charities Hope Street Shelter	16
Jendayi Place youth shelter	6
Lutheran Social Services Safe House for Youth	6
Total	58
Adult Shelters	
Agape House for Mothers	12
Dorothy Day Extended Hours (Catholic Charities)*	175 (mats)
Mary Hall Shelter for Men (Catholic Charities)*	25
Project Home (Church Basement Use)*	36
Ramsey County Family Service Center*	15
Union Gospel Mission*	100
Total	363
Battered Women Shelters	
Casa De Esperanza*	12
Doris and Stan Hill Home (Family Violence Network)*	28
Eagle's Nest*	46
The Dwelling Place	14
Women's Advocates*	54
Total	154
Transitional Housing	
Antioch Youth and Family Center	13
Elim Transitional Housing	7
Emma Norton Residence*	40
Guild, Inc.	13
Jendayi Place transitional housing (youth)	46
Juel Fairbanks	8
Lutheran Social Services Transitional Housing for youth	107
Mary Hall Supportive Housing (Catholic Charities)	80

	Bed Capacity
Transitional Housing continued	
Naomi Family Center	110
New Foundations	48
Peta Wakan Tipi	8
ROOF (Wilder Community Social Services, ReCONNECT, East Metro Women's Council)*	224
Rose Center*	4
Theresa Living Center/Caroline Family Center*	72
Wellsprings*	18
YWCA Transitional Housing*	138
Total	936

* indicates participant in this project

Emergency, transitional and battered women shelter summary types and capacities

Youth shelters

Ain Dah Yung, 1089 Portland

This program targets American Indian youth who are runaways or homeless for other reasons. Ain Dah Yung provides 10 slots. The program's services include counseling for youths and their families, and transportation allowing participants to attend school.

Cross Streets, 1167 Arcade (offices)

A crisis intervention program for youth on an "in home basis" well as a diversion program, this program offers services to youth in crisis and run-away youth (ages 8-18). The goals of this program are to intervene early and provide services directed towards reunification with their family, if in the best interest of the youth. If not, the program provides shelter referrals and schooling/employment counseling. They work closely with the police departments and Ramsey County Children's Mental Health.

Safe House, 1696 Dayton

Operated by Lutheran Social Services, this program is designed to provide emergency overnight lodging for homeless youth (16-20) who are connected to daytime service programs. This program can accommodate up to eight youth. They refer youths to outreach workers and other agencies which can facilitate their needs.

Adult shelters

Dorothy Day Extended Hours Program, 183 Old Sixth Street

This program is funded by Ramsey County and the City of Saint Paul to provide 150 mats to homeless adults during the winter months (November 1 to April 15). The program is open from 8:30 p.m. to 6:45 a.m., and it includes snacks, wake-up calls, and showers. Residents must abide by rules and commit to the mission of the Dorothy Day Center.

Mary Hall “Safe Waiting for Men” 438 Main

Offers 20 beds for October through April 15 in the former nurses’ residence (known as Mary Hall), north of St. Joseph’s Hospital. Occupants are sober adult males who are eligible for “Emergency Assistance.” Intake is conducted at The Family Place at 639 Jackson in Saint Paul. Open 24 hours, a man may stay at Mary Hall for no more than a total of 30 days per quarter. Accommodations are cots in former office space. On nights of excess demand, referrals are made to the Union Gospel Mission.

Ramsey County Family Service Center

This emergency shelter for homeless families and single women provides the following services: up to 30 consecutive nights of shelter; housing search advocate and resources; programming for children; three meals per day; health services; bus tokens; and laundry facilities. Income of residents must be at such a level where hotel/motel living is not an option. Intake is conducted through The Family Place. The center is open daily, 24 hours.

The Union Gospel Mission, 435 E. University

Offered 78 dormitory style bunk beds. The beds are available free to those adult men who attend the evening chapel service. More than half the beds are reserved for paying customers (\$4.50/night paid in advance for up to 14 days). The remaining beds are free and distributed by a daily lottery. Those that do not win a bed are offered one of the additional 25 sleeping mats in the lobby. Those who are unable to obtain a sleeping mat or who arrive after evening services are offered a chair for the night.

On bitter cold nights this shelter is committed to not turning away adult men (even though they had been previously banned). Residents are required to leave in the morning with their possessions unless they rent one of the 45 lockers. Two free meals are available with the bed.

If a shelter guest has income such as General Assistance (\$203), Social Security, or work, he is expected to pay a modest amount (\$4.50/night). He is also put on a list to obtain a private room in the attached 142 unit, single room occupancy hotel.

The Union Gospel Mission hotel space rents for \$130- \$150/month. In addition, they offer a recovery program for alcoholics. Participants share a room and after a couple of months have the opportunity to graduate to the single room occupancy apartments also on site.

The Mission hosts a medical clinic (in cooperation with the City of St Paul and Ramsey County Public Health Departments) and a dental clinic.

Church Shelters (Saint Paul Council of Churches), Project Home

Twelve churches take monthly turns and open their common spaces as an emergency overflow shelter for the final 20 days each month. They take in families who cannot be placed by the Emergency Shelter Intake Office. They provide sleeping space for up to 36 people at a time and provide them with a substantial evening snack and a continental breakfast. Hours are 5:30 p.m. to 7 a.m. during weekdays and 5:30 p.m. to 9 a.m. on weekends.

The congregations volunteering their spaces are: Grace UCC, Cathedral of St. Paul, Morning Star Baptist, St. Peter Claver, Mount Olivet Baptist, Gloria Dei Lutheran, South St. Paul Lutheran, Fairmount MNC, Merriam Lexington Presbyterian, House of Hope, Central Presbyterian, and Central Park UMC.

Battered women shelters

Casa De Esperanza, (Address withheld)

Offers 15 beds to battered women and their children (if any). Length of stay may be as short as few hours or as long as 30 days. Meals are provided. Intake occurs at any time day or night. This agency provides weekly visits by a physician and on-site support groups. Casa conducts an aftercare program for former shelter residents which include assistance applying for welfare and finding housing. Shelter users may remain throughout the day.

Eagles Nest (Women of Nations), Leech and McBoal

Offers 48 beds to battered women and their children. The primary focus group is Native American families but in practice includes all ethnic groupings. They have a community advocacy program providing assistance obtaining Orders for Protection, housing and food. Children's programs are also available.

Women's Advocates, 588 Grand

Offers 53 beds to battered women and their children. Length of stay may be several hours to over two months. All meals and personal items are provided. Intake occurs at any time day or night. Shelter users may remain throughout the day. Safety and protection planning is provided. A 24-Hour Information and Referral and Crisis Telephone Line is available. Support groups for both residents and community members are provided. Pro se divorce clinic monthly by appointment. Health Care for the Homeless staff provides an Acute Care Clinic weekly and a Chemical Health Education Group once a week. Women's Advocates staff Family Court twice weekly to assist community women in obtaining Orders for Protection. On-site services include support, advocacy, assistance in pressing criminal charges, in obtaining an Order for Protection and in obtaining housing.

Transitional housing

Emma Norton, 670 North Robert Street

This residence has 42 beds for women without children who are homeless or at risk of being homeless. They may be in recovery from chemical dependence, coping with mental health challenges, or coming from a battered situation. Others will be restabilizing their lives after having experienced a personal loss. The agency provides affordable housing (\$225/mo shared room, \$325/mo single room) in a secure setting, meals, assistance in goal setting, advocacy and referrals. Residents must be engaged in some effort that will move them beyond their state of transition to more permanency. Emma Norton also offers off-site family reunification, which reunites homeless women and their children. An additional eight families were enrolled in this program in 1997.

Juel Fairbanks, Ed La Fromboise Residence, 806 North Albert

This duplex structure with its two units can serve up to 8 people in a variety of men, women, and children combinations. On a space available and individual need basis, this facility functions as either a transitional facility or as an emergency shelter. Adult residents must demonstrate a willingness to follow a recovery program (if applicable). Case management services and short term counseling are provided. Length of stay can be two years. Intake is independent of the adjacent halfway house program and the outpatient program. The general program format is connection to services, then employment, followed by permanent housing.

RoseCenter, Home of the Good Shepherd 1435 Grand Ave.

RoseCenter is a transitional housing project for single women 18-24 years old. They house, educate and help the women to find jobs. The average stay is 9 to 12 months, however some stay for up to two years. Those women with mental health problems, chemical dependency and/or children are not eligible.

Naomi Family Center, old Cap Towers site

84 units of transitional housing for women with children. The program offers on-site day care and job training. Mothers must be 18 or older with no more than children, with all children being 12 years of age or younger. Transitional housing is available for up to one year.

Theresa Living Center, 917 E. Jessamine

“TLC” is a 12 unit transitional housing facility. They serve single women, or those who are pregnant, or have children (age 5 and younger) with them and help them to re-establish themselves. Residents are required to set and pursue goals. Intake is either direct or via referrals from other agencies. The women have four to eighteen months to become self-sufficient. TLC operates Caroline Family Services, scattered site housing for 10 single women.

YWCA, 198 Western

The YWCA operates transitional housing for women (both single women and single parents) in six buildings on three sites. Residents have their own independent and complete apartments and benefit from subsidized rent. Program goals include job training and other educational activities and, when necessary, chemical dependency programs. Program participants receive extensive life skills counseling. When ready, the YWCA helps to establish and acclimate the woman into independent living.

Jendayi Place, 450 North Grotto, Suite #3

The Jendayi Place serves pregnant girls and girls with children and provides them with needed services. It has 12-bed capacity.

New Foundations, Crestview, 1161 Westminster #4, 55101

New Foundations serves homeless women in recovery and their children. The program provides intensive social services within an affordable housing environment for 18 families. They are currently expanding to serve an additional 19 families.