

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

*Data collection project
Tenth annual report*

N O V E M B E R 2 0 0 1

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Data collection project

Tenth annual report

(Based on data collection during 1991 – 2000)

November 2001

Prepared by:

Richard Chase and Shelly Hendricks

Wilder Research Center

1295 Bandana Boulevard North, Suite 210

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55108

651-647-4600

www.wilder.org

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Summary

Emergency shelter use is increasing

In 2000, 3,367 individuals used emergency shelters in Ramsey County. This increase of 428 individuals from 1999 follows four consecutive years of decreases. The number of stays in emergency shelters increased from 4,078 in 1999 to 4,669 in 2000. The increases are largely attributable to the introduction of 120 mats at the Dorothy Day extended hours (overflow) program.

Transitional housing use continues downward trend

In 2000, 648 persons used transitional housing in Ramsey County. This is a 37 percent decrease from the recent high of 1,030 in 1997. The biggest decrease came from single women. In 1997, 210 women used transitional housing – outnumbering both single men and adults with children. By 2000, the number of single women using transitional housing dropped to 129 – still outnumbering single men (51), but fewer than the total number of adults with children (150).

Over the past decade, the total number of persons staying in transitional housing increased every year from 1991 to 1997, matching the increases in capacity, but then declined in the past three years.

Unduplicated number of persons using emergency shelter and transitional housing

Over the past 11 years, about 30,000 men, women, and children have used shelter in Ramsey County.

- 20,928 adults (mostly single men) and 8,882 children have used emergency shelter.
- 2,034 adults (mostly females) and 1,128 children have used transitional housing.

Fewer people using shelters for battered women

The number of women and children using battered women's shelters increased each year from 1992 to 1997, but began to decline in 1998. That trend has continued through the year 2000.

Last year, 1,773 women and children used shelters for battered women, a 3 percent decrease from 1999 and a 37 percent decrease from 1997.

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 stays holds steady

On average, individuals using shelters in 2000 stayed in shelters about the same number of days as in 1999.

In emergency shelters the average stay in 2000 was 14 days for females alone and 18 days for families.

In transitional housing, families who exited in 2000 had stayed an average of 10 months, about a one month increase compared to 1999. Females without children averaged about six months in 2000, and males alone stayed about two months; both are similar to 1999.

In shelters for battered women, the average stay was 21 days in 2000, which is the same as in 1999, but an increase from 17 days in 1998 and 15 days in 1996 and 1997.

Repeat use of emergency shelter

Most adults who used emergency shelter in 2000 stayed only once or twice. The highest repeat use was among single men, 40 percent of whom returned to shelter in the same year. From 1999 to 2000, the percentage of single women and families returning to shelter increased slightly (from 14 to 21 percent and 15 to 22 percent, respectively). Ramsey County has about 100 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 staying in shelters increase

The number of children in the three types of shelter increased slightly from 1999 to 2000, from 2,037 to 2,111. However, this number is still lower than the high of 3,229 in 1995. Children continue to make up a large proportion of shelter users. In 2000, children made up 57 percent of persons in shelters for battered women, 48 percent in transitional housing, and 23 percent in emergency shelters.

About half of the children in transitional housing and shelters for battered women are school age (5 and older), a fairly steady proportion throughout the past decade. In emergency shelters the proportion of children who are school age grew from 52 percent in 1995 to 68 percent in 2000.

Men alone in shelter

Males alone have been the largest group of shelter users over the past decade, making up about three-quarters of the adults in emergency shelter and about half of all persons in emergency shelter. In transitional housing, men living alone make up about 15 percent of all persons each year.

Women alone in shelter

Females alone make up about 13 percent of the emergency shelter population and a quarter of the transitional housing population.

In 2000, 44 percent of women alone in emergency shelter were African Americans, down from 62 percent in 1999 and around 51 percent in 1995 through 1998.

In both 1999 and 2000, about a third of all women alone entering transitional housing had exited a treatment facility within the past month. This was down from the 30 percent level in 1995 through 1997, but remained much higher than the 3 percent level in 1991.

Families in emergency shelter

The number of families in emergency shelter increased from 314 in 1999 to 353 in 2000. In general, however, the number of families in emergency shelter has dropped over the past decade from a high of 642 in 1992, largely due to a diversion program and residency requirements.

In 2000, 74 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter were African Americans, a slight decrease from 78 percent in 1999, but close to the average of about 73 percent over the years 1994 through 1998.

The percentage of families with children in emergency shelter reporting AFDC (MFIP/TANF) as a source of income increased from 35 percent in 1999 to 48 percent in 2000. In 1994, 72 percent reported AFDC income.

Fewer people from outside Ramsey County

The downward trend in the proportion of emergency shelter users from outside Minnesota continued in 2000. Between 1993 and 2000 the proportion of adults who lived most of their last five years outside Minnesota decrease from 44 percent to 27 percent, and the proportion whose last permanent address was outside Minnesota decreased from 34 percent to 21 percent. This trend is largely due to Ramsey County's 30-day residency requirement for those entering emergency shelter.

Affordable housing shortage dominates reasons for shelter use

The Twin Cities continues to have a severe shortage of lower-priced housing. 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.

By 1999 the proportion had grown to 82 percent, and in 2000 96 percent of adults with children cited "lack of affordable housing" as a reason for seeking shelter. The affordable housing shortage was also the most cited reason for shelter seeking among unaccompanied males (80%) and unaccompanied females (81%).

The affordable housing shortage is also apparent in the living arrangements of those using emergency shelters. Doubling-up (living with friends or relatives) has become more common among families with children in the past five years, both as the last living arrangement before entering emergency shelter (from 63% in 1995 to 81% in 2000) and

as the living arrangement after leaving emergency shelter (from 12% in 1995 to 29% in 2000).

The shortage in affordable housing may be contributing to longer stays in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and shelters for battered women. The longer stays also could help explain why fewer persons are being served by the transitional programs.

Introduction

Background and purpose

This is the tenth annual report of an ongoing community project to collect data about homeless adults and their children who use emergency shelters and transitional housing in Ramsey County. The purpose of the project is to help 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, and next year there will be the eleventh annual report of data collected during 2001.

Policy changes in service delivery since the project started include Ramsey County's investment in a Central Intake office (1992), a diversion program (1993) and a 30-day residency requirement (1997). 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 data base, 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 previous reports for 1991 to 1993 data.

Sources of information for this report

The information in this report is based on data collected for all of 2000 by Catholic Charities, Ramsey County, and the Union Gospel Mission, for emergency shelter; by Juel Fairbanks, RoseCenter, Theresa Living Center, Union Gospel Mission, Wellsprings Living Center, the St. Paul YWCA, and the Wilder ROOF project, which includes East Metro Women's Council, Emma Norton Residence, and Jendayi Place 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 47 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.)

Organization of this report

This report begins with a summary of key findings focusing on usage, shifts, and repeat patterns. The report then describes persons who use emergency shelter and/or transitional housing, including their exit status, and it concludes with a brief look at the women who use battered women's shelters.

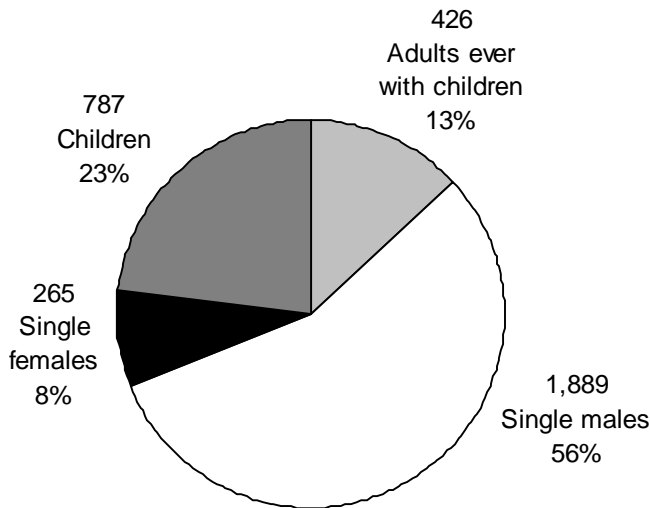
The report focuses on findings in 2000, but also includes some comparison data from previous years (1991-99).

Emergency shelters

Count of individuals

In 2000, 3,367 individuals used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, 428 more than in 1999. Over half were single men (56%), and 37 percent were individuals in families.

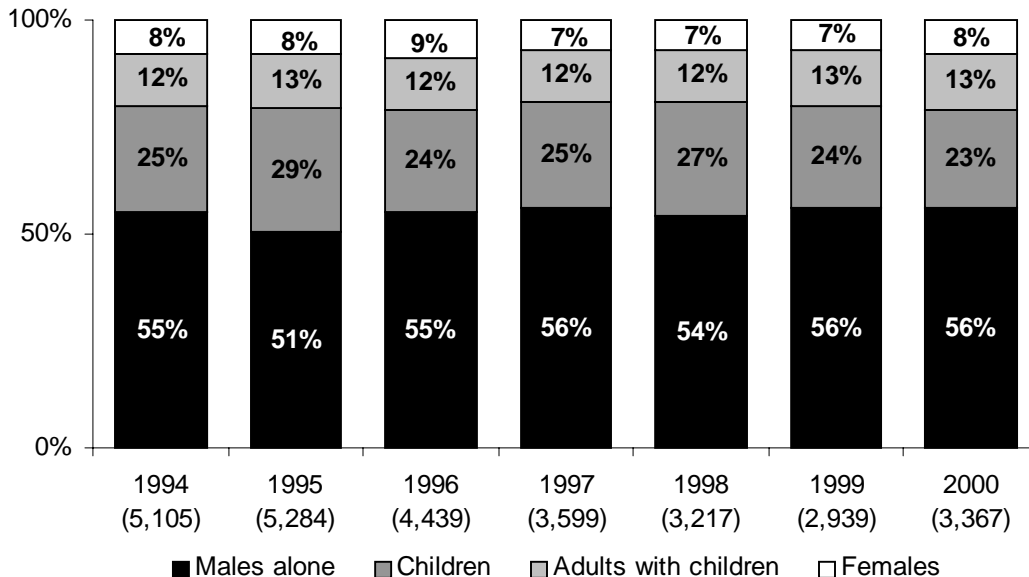
1. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000



(N=3,367)*

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

2. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994–2000

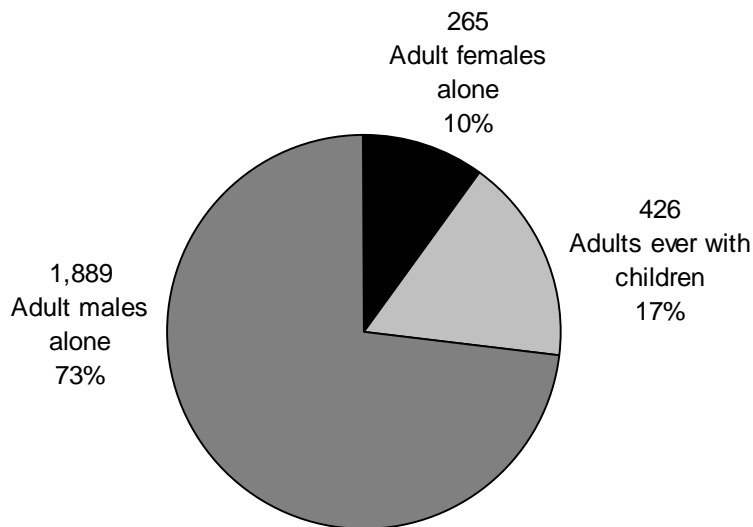


Count of adults

Nearly 2,600 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 2000, which is a one-year increase of about 300 adults. Almost three-fourths of the adults were men staying in shelter alone, and 10 percent were single women. The remaining 17 percent were adults with families, bringing with them a total of 787 children. While these proportions have been fairly steady over the years, the number of adults staying in emergency shelter has generally dropped since 1996.

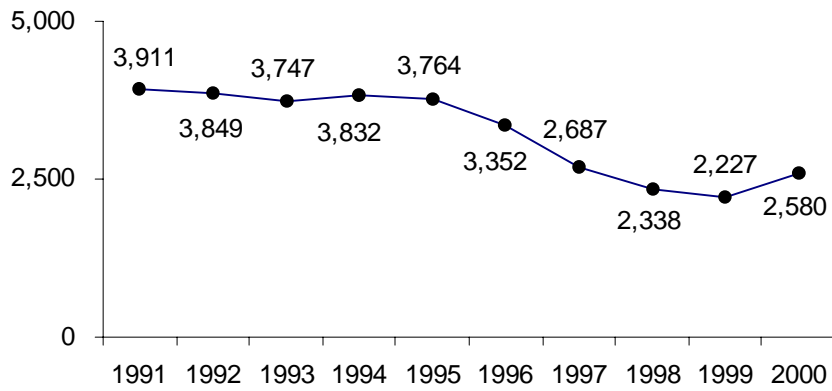
This year's increase in adult shelter usage is largely due to the first-ever inclusion of data from Catholic Charities' Dorothy Day extended hours program in the Ramsey County shelter report. Unduplicated counts also include emergency shelter stays at Catholic Charities' Mary Hall, Lowry Family Shelter, Union Gospel Mission, and overflow sites, all located in Saint Paul and the new Family Services Center in Maplewood (see Appendices for a complete list of shelters and populations served).

3. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 family status while at shelter (N=2,580)*



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

4. Number of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1991-2000



Profile of emergency shelter users

Sex and age of adults using emergency shelters

In 2000, as in previous years, over three-fourths of adult shelter users were male (77%).

Two-thirds were between ages 30 and 49. On average, single adults were 36 (female) and 40 (male) years old and adults with children were 32 years old.

- The proportion of adults between ages 40 and 49 has increased from 17-19 percent in the early 1990's to 32 percent in 2000.
- Since 1994, the average age for adults alone has increased from 33 to 40 and for adults with children from 28 to 32.

Race/ethnicity of adults using emergency shelters

The proportion of African Americans among all adults in shelter dropped from 57 percent in 1999 to 53 percent in 2000. The biggest drop was among single women; 62 percent of all women were African-American in 1999, compared with 44 percent in 2000.

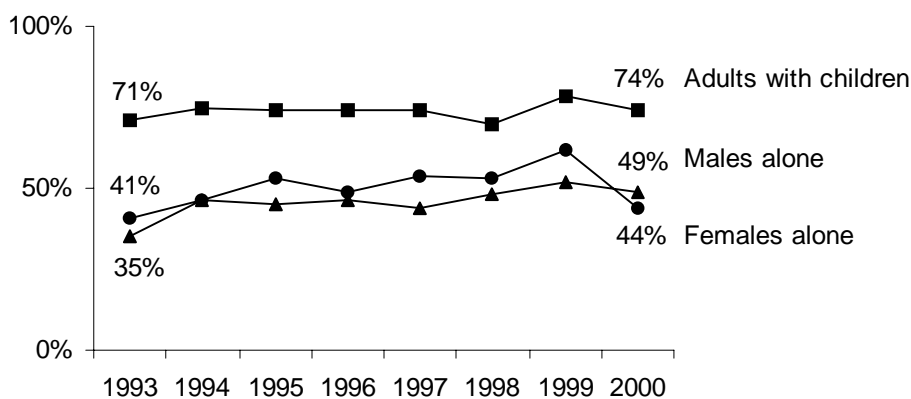
5. Characteristics of adults who entered Ramsey County emergency shelters in 1993-2000

	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)
Sex								
Female	25%	23%	26%	24%	22%	22%	22%	23%
Male	75%	77%	74%	76%	78%	78%	78%	77%
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)
<20	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%
20-29	30%	30%	29%	24%	22%	19%	19%	19%
30-39	38%	40%	39%	41%	39%	39%	35%	35%
40-49	19%	17%	21%	22%	27%	28%	30%	32%
50-59	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%
60+	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
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)
White	36%	32%	31%	32%	33%	33%	29%	33%
African American	42%	50%	51%	51%	50%	52%	57%	53%
Hispanic	16%	12%	14%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%
American Indian	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%

**6. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000
race/ethnicity**

	All adults (N=2,573)	Males alone (N=1,888)	Females alone (N=263)	Adults with children (N=422)
White	33%	34%	45%	20%
African American	53%	49%	44%	74%
Hispanic	10%	12%	5%	4%
American Indian	3%	3%	5%	2%
Other	2%	2%	<1%	<1%

**7. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2000
percent African Americans**



Children in emergency shelters

Altogether, 787 different children used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 2000, an increase of about 10 percent, compared to 1999.

- About one-third (32%) were pre-school age, four or younger, and the remainder were school age, 5 to 18.
- About three-fourths were African American (76%), decreasing slightly from last year's report of 82 percent.
- Families had two or three children, on average, about the same since 1992.

8. Characteristics of children with adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2000

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)
Boys	50%	50%	48%	51%	52%	52%	51%	50%
Girls	50%	50%	52%	49%	48%	48%	49%	50%
Age						(N=877)	(N=708)	(N=768)
2 or younger	23%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	19%	21%
3-4	17%	17%	19%	17%	15%	15%	13%	11%
5-9	33%	32%	30%	30%	32%	31%	37%	34%
10-12	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%	16%	16%	16%
13-14	7%	5%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%	9%
15-18	5%	3%	4%	5%	7%	6%	8%	7%
Race/Ethnicity						(N=870)	(N=710)	(N=750)
African American	77%	82%	82%	76%	76%	75%	82%	76%
White	10%	9%	10%	11%	13%	15%	11%	15%
Hispanic	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	5%	3%	5%
American Indian	4%	2%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%
Other groups	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%
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)
1	29%	35%	33%	40%	35%	33%	35%	37%
2	30%	28%	31%	28%	30%	30%	32%	28%
3	19%	18%	20%	17%	17%	18%	16%	19%
4	10%	11%	10%	9%	10%	12%	11%	11%
5	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%
6	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	<1%
7 or more	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Mean	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Median	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

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 2000:

- About three-fourths of females alone and four-fifths of families with children doubled up with friends or relatives.
- Around one in five single males stayed on the streets and about one in five stayed at another shelter.*
- More than one-fifth of single females (22%) lived in their own place before entering shelter, an increase of 13 percent from last year.

9. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 previous living arrangements by family status (multiple responses)

	All adults (N=878)	Males alone* (N=385)	Females alone (N=175)	Adults with children (N=318)
Friends or relatives	61%	40%	75%	81%
Own place	18%	9%	22%	25%
On the streets	14%	22%	15%	3%
Another shelter	12%	21%	7%	5%
Treatment facility	4%	6%	4%	1%
Correctional facility	3%	5%	3%	0%
Hospital	1%	3%	1%	0%
Other	10%	5%	6%	18%

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 20 percent sample.*

The proportion of adults with children who reported doubling up with friends or relatives before coming to shelter has increased steadily from 1992 to 2000. The proportion of females alone doubling up before coming to shelter increased from 70 percent in 1998 to 80 percent in 1999 and decreased slightly to 75 percent in 2000.

Previous addresses of adults before entering emergency shelters

Less than half of the adults entering emergency shelters in 2000 reported their last permanent address and where they lived most of the last five years (reported as "from"). Among them:

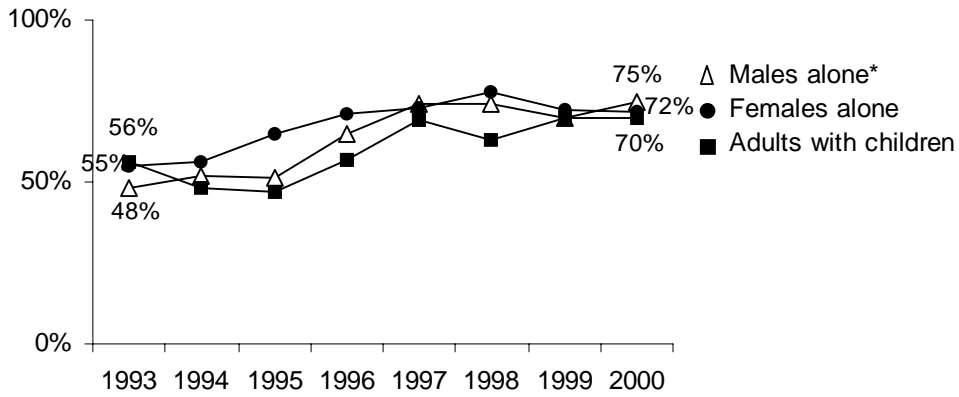
- Sixty-five percent of adults were “from” Ramsey County, including 62 percent of males alone and 69 percent of females alone.
- Over 90 percent who last lived in Ramsey County were also "from" Ramsey County (94%), and over four-fifths (85%) who were "from" Ramsey County last lived in Ramsey County.

10. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 last permanent address and where from

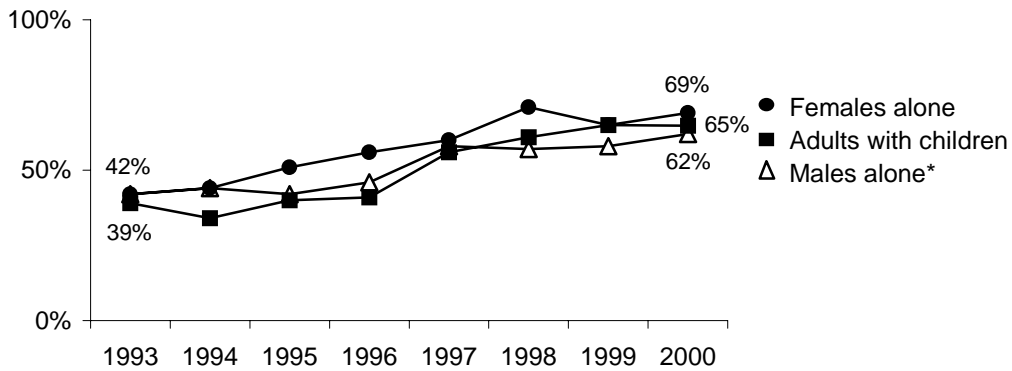
	Last permanent address (N=938)	Where lived most of last five years (N=906)
Ramsey County	72%	65%
Other Twin Cities Metro	5%	7%
Other Minnesota	2%	2%
Outside Minnesota	21%	27%

Figures on page 16 show comparisons of previous locations by family status for 1993 to 2000.

**11. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2000
last permanent address in Ramsey County**



**12. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2000
where lived most of last five years in Ramsey County**

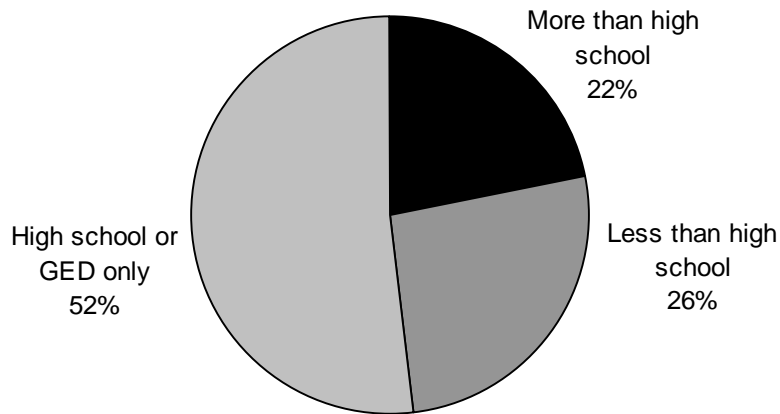


* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 16-30 percent sample.

Educational level of adults in emergency shelters

Among adults using emergency shelters in 2000, almost three-fourths reported completing high school or having a GED (74%). In addition, compared to 1999, adults with children and females alone both show an 8 percentage point increase in the proportion of individuals completing high school or a GED.

13. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 highest educational level (N=888)



14. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2000 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=1923) 68%	(N=953) 75%	(N=382) 66%	(N=588) 57%
1995	(N=1430) 64%	(N=358) 70%	(N=412) 66%	(N=660) 59%
1996	(N=1312) 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%

* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on reports from 13-37 percent of the total population of adult males alone in emergency shelters.

Income sources of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

Adults entering shelter were asked to report all of their income sources for the prior month.

The proportion of adults indicating “no income” dropped from 47 percent in 1999 to 39 percent in 2000. The drop was especially large for adults with children; in 1999 47 percent indicated “no income,” and this year, 30 percent indicated “no income”

- Almost half of adults with children (48%) received AFDC, MFIP, or TANF, an increase from 35 percent last year.

15. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple response)

	All adults (N=972)	Males alone* (N=451)	Females alone (N=179)	Adults with children (N=342)
No income	39%	40%	56%	30%
Steady work	17%	24%	7%	14%
AFDC/TANF/MFIP	18%	<1%	4%	48%
SSI	12%	14%	15%	8%
Day labor	7%	10%	5%	3%
SSD	6%	7%	11%	3%
GA	3%	5%	3%	<1%
Unemployment	1%	2%	1%	0%
Other	3%	4%	2%	2%

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 24 percent sample.*

Steadily employed shelter users

In 2000, 166 persons reported steady work within one month of entering shelter (up from 129 persons last year). Compared to all adults in shelter, those with steady employment were:

- More likely to have a high school education (83% vs. 74%), and they report much higher average incomes (\$874 vs. \$381).
- Less likely to return to shelter (24% vs. 35%).
- Less likely to report that employment/income (17% vs. 35%) as a reason for seeking shelter.
- In shelter primarily due to lack of affordable housing (79%) or to personal crisis (31%).

Household income of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

The overall average household monthly income for those entering shelter in 2000 was \$381, up from \$304 in 1999 and the highest reported since 1992 (\$384). Thirty-eight percent of adult shelter users reported zero income, down from last year's report of 49 percent.

- Average income was the highest for adults reporting income from steady work (\$874), followed by GA/AFDC (\$513), and day labor (\$332).
- Only 18 percent of adults with children reported zero income, a decrease of more than 20 percent from 1999.

16. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 household income last month

	All adults (N=659)	Males alone* (N=281)	Females alone (N=135)	Adults with children (N=243)**
0	38%	47%	57%	18%
<\$200	3%	4%	<1%	2%
\$200-399	7%	8%	6%	7%
\$400-599	28%	24%	23%	35%
\$600-799	12%	6%	9%	21%
\$800-999	5%	6%	2%	6%
\$1,000+	7%	6%	2%	10%
Mean	\$381	\$314	\$237	\$539
Median	\$420	\$166	0***	\$532

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 15 percent sample.*

** *Unduplicated number of families with 426 adults.*

*** *More than 50 percent did not report incomes.*

17. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2000 average household income last month

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

Reasons leading adults to enter emergency shelters

Adults entering shelters were given a checklist of possible reasons leading them to need shelter and were asked to check all of the reasons that apply to them. Based on their reports in 2000:

- This year, 85 percent of all adults sought shelter because of a “lack of affordable housing”; this is a dramatic increase from 65 percent in 1999.
- Almost half of all adults reported seeking shelter because of personal/family crisis, a drop of more than 20 percent from 1999 to 2000.
- More than a third cited employment/income as a reason for needing shelter.
- Almost all adults with children (96%) cited lack of affordable housing as a reason for needing shelter, an increase from 82 percent in 1999 and 33 percent in 1995.
- Eighty percent of single males cited lack of affordable housing as a reason for seeking shelter, an increase from last year’s report of 48 percent.

18. Adults In emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 self-reported reasons leading to shelter (multiple responses)*

	All adults (N=1,123)	Males alone* (N=606)	Females alone (N=182)	Adults with children (N=335)
Lack of affordable housing	85%	80%	81%	96%
Personal/family crisis	48%	28%	72%	73%
Employment/income	35%	38%	39%	29%
Eviction	21%	14%	22%	33%
Mental illness	3%	3%	6%	1%
Drinking/drug use	7%	11%	3%	2%
Physical abuse	3%	<1%	4%	5%
Fear of crime/violence	7%	2%	10%	17%
Displaced from housing	3%	3%	3%	3%

* *Percents are based on an unduplicated number of reasons ever reported per person during any stay. There were no reasons reported for 68 percent of males alone.*

Housing outcome of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters

Housing outcome upon exit from shelter was reported for 326 adults with children, but it is unknown for 88 percent of males alone and 84 percent of females alone.

- Adults with children are most likely to move in with family and friends (29%); the second most common housing status for adults with children is new housing (17%).

19. Housing status of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters, 2000

	Adults with children (N=326)
With friends/relatives	29%
New housing	17%
Motel/hotel	12%
Another shelter	11%
Return to current housing	2%
Transitional housing	1%
Other	5%
Unknown	23%

Adults diverted from emergency shelter

Altogether, 96 adults (3 without children) seeking emergency shelter in Ramsey County in 1999 were diverted elsewhere. They were mostly females (94%), with an average of two children and median gross income of \$697 per month. Twenty-seven of these adults reported being homeless when they came to shelter.

- Eighty-one percent received cash assistance for rent, mortgage, or damage deposit.
- One-fifth moved to new housing.
- Sixty-six percent returned to their current housing.
- One person 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 4,669 separate stays reported for 2000, 81 percent of which were by single men, 7 percent by single women, and 12 percent by adults with children, very similar to the 1999 results.

The number of stays reported, which had been fairly consistent from 1991 to 1995, decreased by about 600 in 1996, about 1,100 in 1997, and almost 1,000 in 1998. From 1999 to 2000, there was an increase of about 600 in the total number of stays.

- About two-thirds (65%) of all adults, and proportionately more females (79%) than males (60%) stayed in shelter only once in 2000.
- The highest number of stays for single men was 22, compared to 15 for adults with children, and four for females alone.

20. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 number of separate stays (with more than three nights between uses)*

Number of stays	All adults (N=2,509)	Males alone (N=1,845)	Females alone (N=252)	Adults with children (N=412)
1	65%	60%	79%	78%
2	17%	18%	17%	15%
3	8%	9%	4%	5%
4	4%	5%	<1%	1%
5	2%	3%	0%	0%
6	1%	2%	0%	<1%
7 or more	3%	3%	0%	<1%
Mean	1.86	2.1	1.3	1.4

* Based on exited stays only.

Total number of days adults stayed in emergency shelters in 2000

For all adults entering and exiting emergency shelters in 2000, 20 percent stayed just one day. Another 8 percent stayed just two days.

The total number of days in shelters for about half of all adults (48%) is a week or less, about the same as for the past four years.

- The median number of total days in shelter was 14 for families, seven for males alone, and 10 for females alone.
- The highest number of total days in shelter in 2000 was 318 days for males alone, 60 days for females alone, and 95 days for families.

21. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 total number of days in shelters

	Males alone (N=1,845)	Females alone (N=252)	Adults with children (N=412)
1 – 7 days	51%	43%	35%
8 – 14 days	13%	19%	16%
15 – 21 days	7%	14%	14%
22 – 28 days	6%	10%	14%
29+ days	23%	16%	20%

On average,

- Males alone spent about three weeks in shelter in 1998, 1999, and 2000.
- Families with children spent about 2.5 weeks in shelter in 1998, 1999, and 2000.
- Females alone spent about 1.5 weeks in shelter in 1998 and two weeks in shelter in 1999 and 2000.

22. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2000
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)
Males alone								
Mean	18	16	17	20	20	20	20	20
Median	7	6	4	6	6	7	6	7
Females alone								
Mean	15	13	12	9	8	11	14	14
Median	13	9	8	4	6	7	9	10
Adults with children								
Mean	14	14	15	14	14	17	18	18
Median	10	12	14	12	12	15	16	14

* *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. About a third (35%) of the adults in shelter had more than one stay, accounting for 65 percent of the total number of stays.

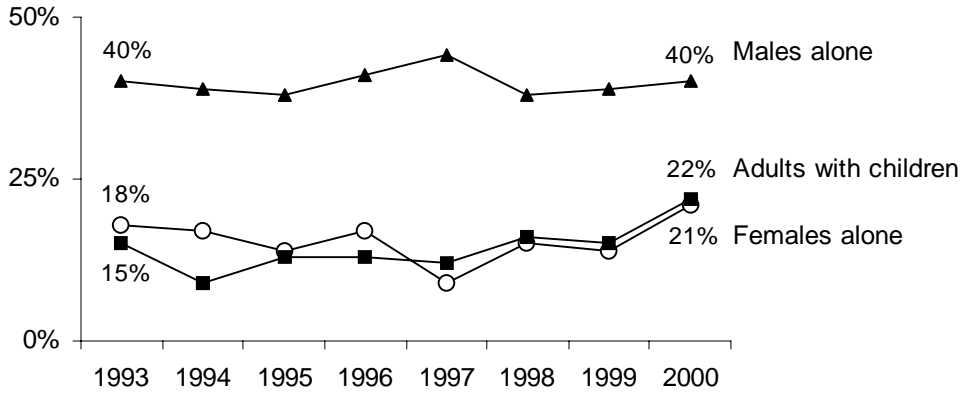
- Repeat use remains more common for males than females (40% vs. 21%).
- Compared with last year, repeat use increased from females alone and adults with children, but stayed the same for men.

Figure 24 shows the proportion of adults who had more than one stay in 2000. 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. Among these repeat shelter users:

- Males alone were more likely to stay a total of two weeks or longer than females alone or adults with children.
- Seventeen percent of families with children had repeat uses, staying two or more weeks.

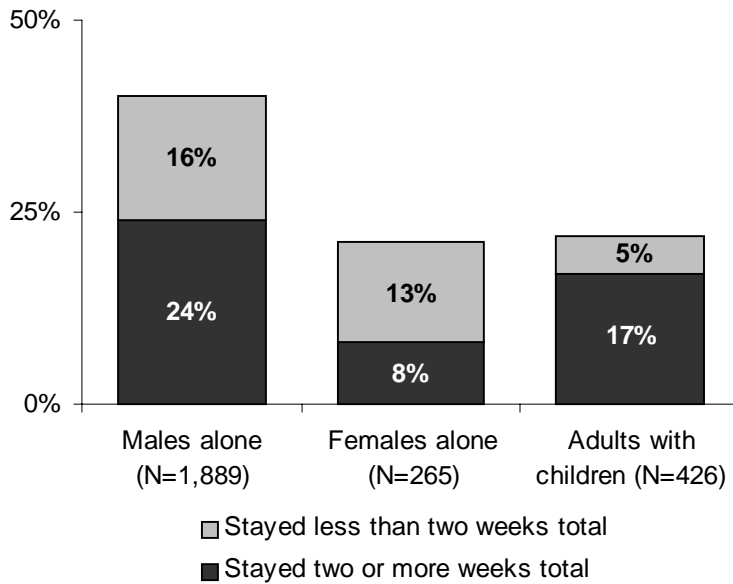
For all adults who stay in shelter more than one time, the average length of time in shelter was 33 days, two days less than last year.

23. Adults re-entering shelter within the same year, Ramsey County, 1993-2000



* Previously reported percentages for 1992 to 1993 are different due to changes in the definition of a stay and data cleaning.

24. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2000 repeat users by family status (percent reporting more than one shelter stay spaced by three or fewer days in 2000)



The average time between stays for all stays was about one month for males alone (same as 1999) and about 34 days for families with children (a drop of almost 20 days from 1999 to 2000) and 27 days for females alone in 2000 (dropping from 41 days in 1999).

- Across all years, 1991-2000, the average time between stays for males alone was about four months and six to seven months for females alone and families with children.

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 52 adults has been fairly stable since 1992, making up 2 to 3 percent of all adults in shelter.

All but one of the chronic users identified this year are single men (one is an adult with children), and they are slightly older than shelter users in general. In 2000 chronic shelter users averaged:

- 9 stays during the year;
- 103 total days for the entire year, about the same as in 1999.

Emergency shelter stays from 1991 to 2000

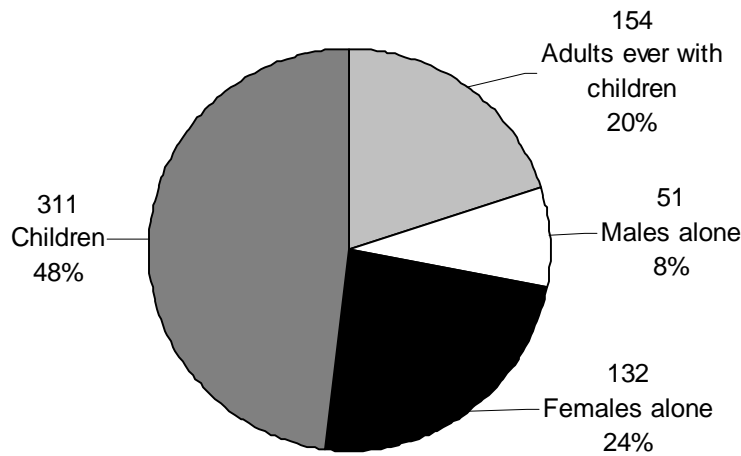
Unduplicating 1991 to 2000 stays, 20,928 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, including over 13,997 males alone; 2,513 females alone; and 4,418 adults with children.

Transitional housing programs

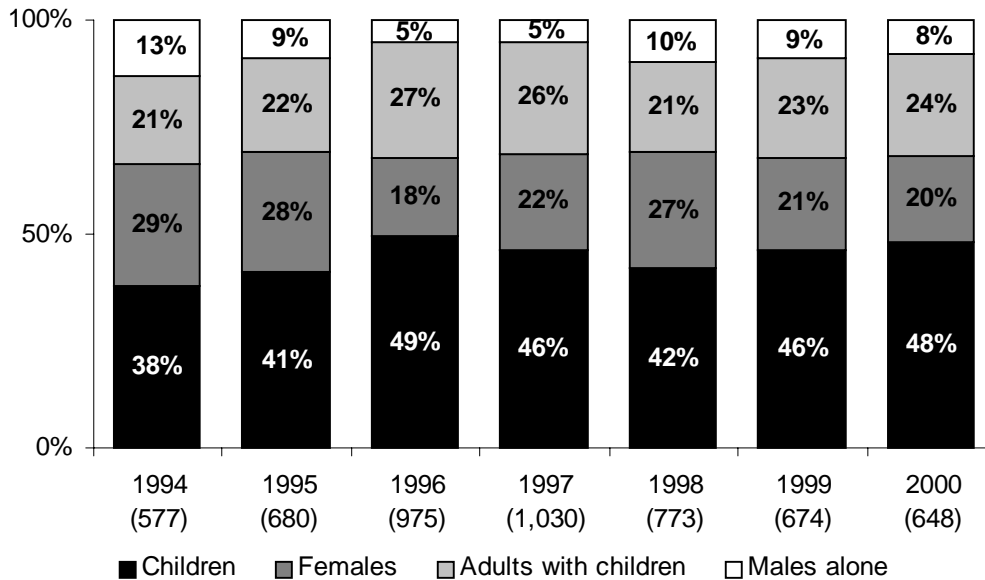
Count of individuals

In 2000, 648 individuals lived in transitional housing in Ramsey County, 26 less than in 1999. The number of males alone had the largest percentage drop, down 20 percent from 64 to 51 individuals.

25. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000



26. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2000

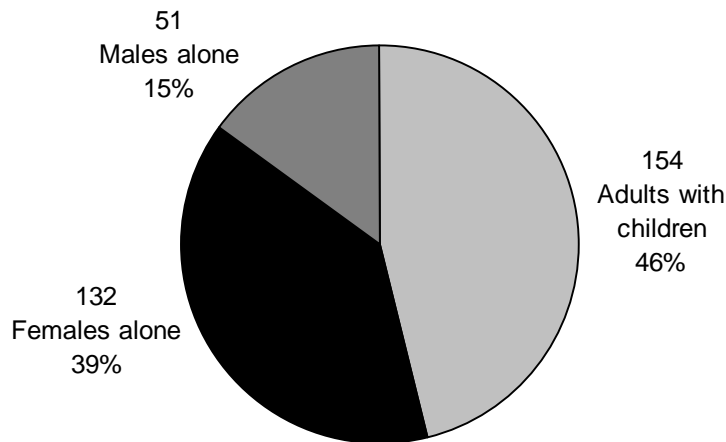


Count of adults

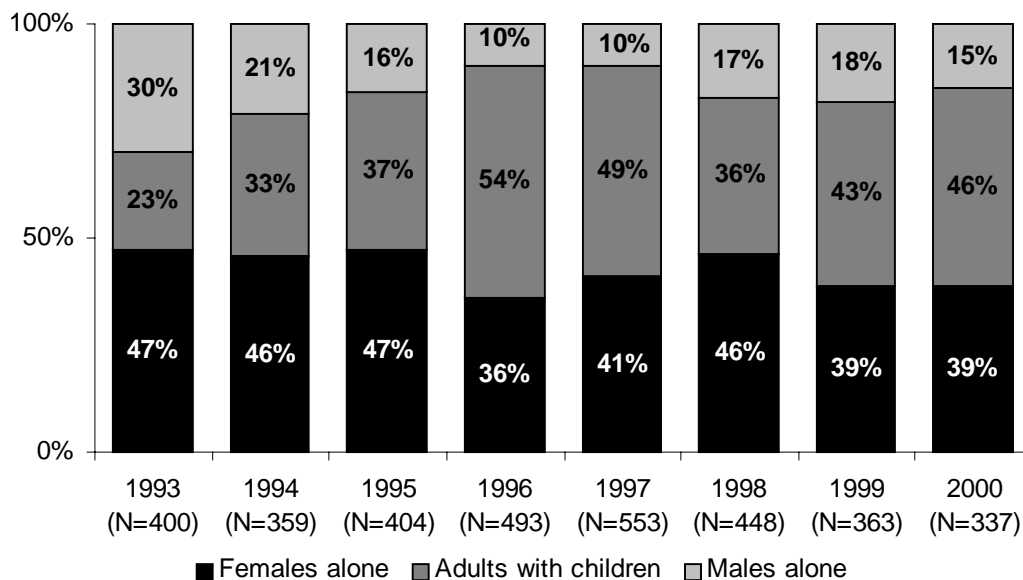
Of the 337 adults who used transitional housing in 2000, 39 percent were females alone, 46 percent were adults with children, and 15 percent were single males.

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, 2000 family status while in transitional housing (N=337)



**28. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2000
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.

- From 1992 to 1996, the proportion of adults with children increased from 28 to 54 percent, and the proportion of single males decreased from 29 to 10 percent.
- Much of this shift was due to three programs serving adults with children which joined the project in 1994 (East Metro Women's Council), in 1995 (Union Gospel Mission's Naomi Family Center), and in 1996 (Wilder ROOF Project, which includes Jendayi Place and additional beds through Emma Norton Residence and East Metro Women's Council).
- The number of available programs and beds for single men also decreased during this time.
- In 1998, the proportion of adults with children and the proportion of single males went back to the 1995's levels. Counts for Naomi Family Center, however, were not included.
- 2000 results are very similar to those from 1999, with a slight increase in the percentage of adults with children and a decrease in the number of single men.

Profile of persons using transitional housing programs

Gender and age of adults using transitional housing

Eighty-three percent of adults staying in transitional housing were female.

Almost two-thirds were between ages 20 and 39.

Compared to emergency shelters, transitional housing served proportionately more females (83% vs. 23%). Also, transitional housing users tended to be younger, with a higher proportion under age 30 (40% vs. 22%).

Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing

In 2000, whites account for half of all adults in transitional housing, but almost two-thirds of adults with children were African American.

29. Characteristics of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2000

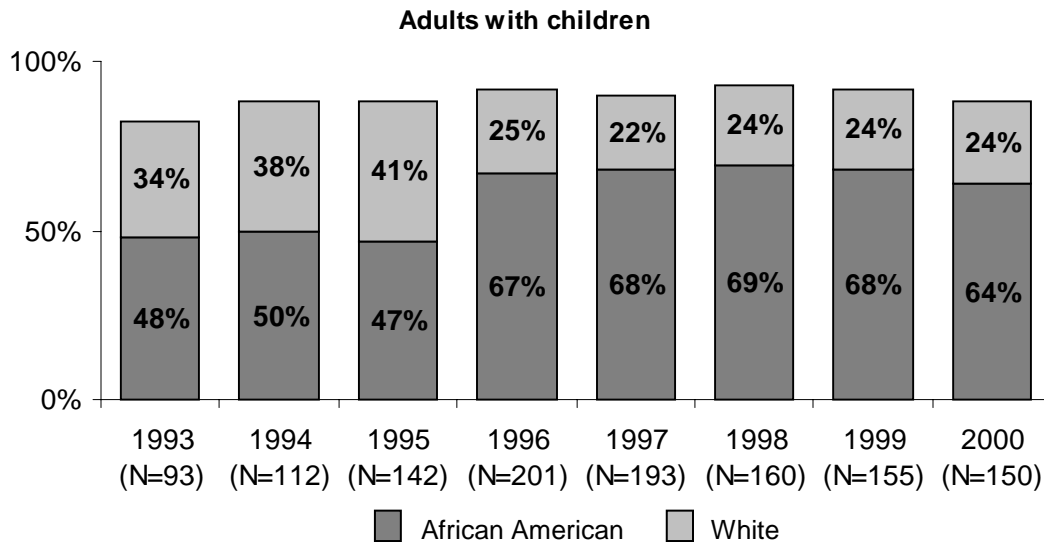
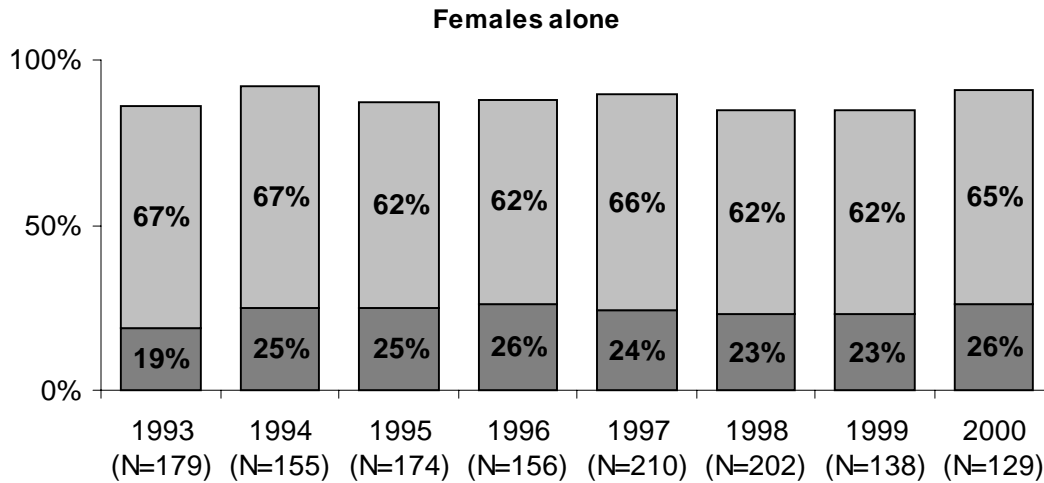
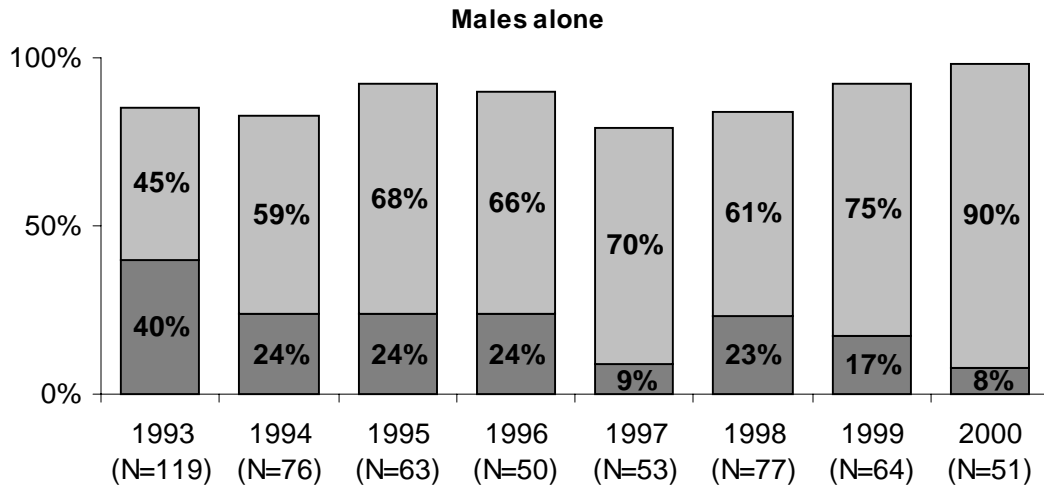
	1993 (N=400)	1994 (N=359)	1995 (N=404)	1996 (N=420)	1997 (N=471)	1998 (N=448)	1999 (N=363)	2000 (N=337)
Sex								
Female	71%	78%	84%	87%	89%	80%	80%	83%
Male	30%	22%	16%	13%	12%	20%	20%	17%
Age		(N=354)	(N=392)	(N=413)	(N=469)	(N=443)	(N=361)	(N=334)
<18	2%	1%	<1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%
18-19	6%	6%	8%	9%	9%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

**30. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000
race/ethnicity**

	All adults (N=330)	Males alone (N=51)	Females alone (N=129)	Adults with children (N=150)
White	50%	90%	65%	24%
African American	41%	8%	26%	64%
Hispanic	<1%	0%	2%	<1%
American Indian	4%	2%	2%	7%
Asian	<1%	0%	<1%	1%
Other	3%	0%	4%	3%

The proportion of families in transitional housing who are African American increased from 47 percent in 1995 to 68 percent in 1997, largely due to the addition of the Wilder ROOF project, in which 90 percent of the families are African American. The proportion has remained near two-thirds since 1997.

31. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2000



Children in transitional housing

Altogether, 311 children lived in transitional housing with their parents in 2000, a decrease of one child from last year. Less than half (45%) were four years old or younger. The number of children per family averaged about 2, and ranged from 1 to 5.

32. Characteristics of children with their parents in transitional housing (upon entering), Ramsey County, 1993 to 2000

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

In the month before entering transitional housing, nearly three-fourths of adults (72%) lived with friends or relatives or at another shelter.

- Adults with children were more likely than females alone to have stayed at another shelter (54% vs. 19%); females alone were more likely than adults with children to have stayed at a treatment facility (34% vs. 1%).

33. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 previous living arrangements before entering (multiple responses)

	All (N=282)	Females alone (N=129)	Adults with children (N=152)
Friends/relative	34%	32%	36%
Another shelter	38%	19%	54%
Treatment facility	16%	34%	1%
Own residence	7%	8%	7%
Hospital	3%	5%	<1%
On street	2%	2%	2%
Correctional facility	3%	4%	3%
Other	4%	3%	4%

Altogether, 76 adults in transitional housing in 2000 previously stayed in emergency shelter in Ramsey County, some as far back as 1991.

Moreover, 24 adults in transitional housing in 2000 previously stayed in transitional housing in Ramsey County, as far back as 1993.

Previous addresses of adults before entering transitional housing

In 2000, 44 percent of the adults in transitional housing reported a last permanent address in Ramsey County, down from 48 percent in 1999. Another 32 percent reported a last permanent address elsewhere in the Metro Area.

- In 2000, about one in four adults with children (14%) reported a last permanent address outside Minnesota, the smallest proportion since 1993.

34. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 last permanent address

	All (N=231)	Females Alone (N=121)	Adults with Children (N=110)
Ramsey County	44%	45%	43%
Other Twin Cities Metro	32%	36%	27%
Other Minnesota	3%	4%	2%
Outside Minnesota	21%	15%	28%

Comparing 1997-2000 with 1992-1996, somewhat more adults had lived most of their last five years in Ramsey County.

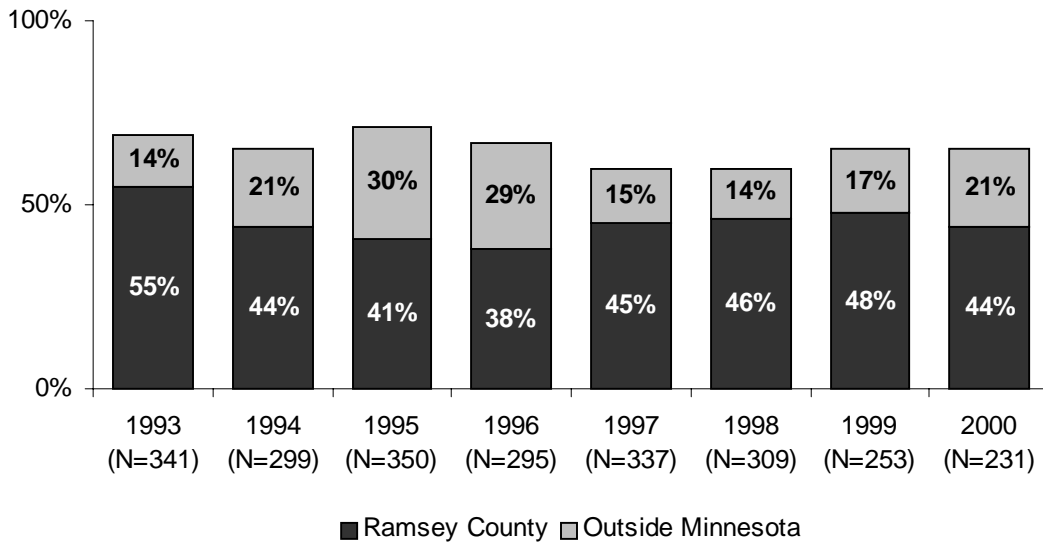
- In 2000 the percentage of adults with children “from” outside Minnesota was 14 percent, higher than the levels from 1997-1999 (7-8%).

35. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 where lived most of last five years

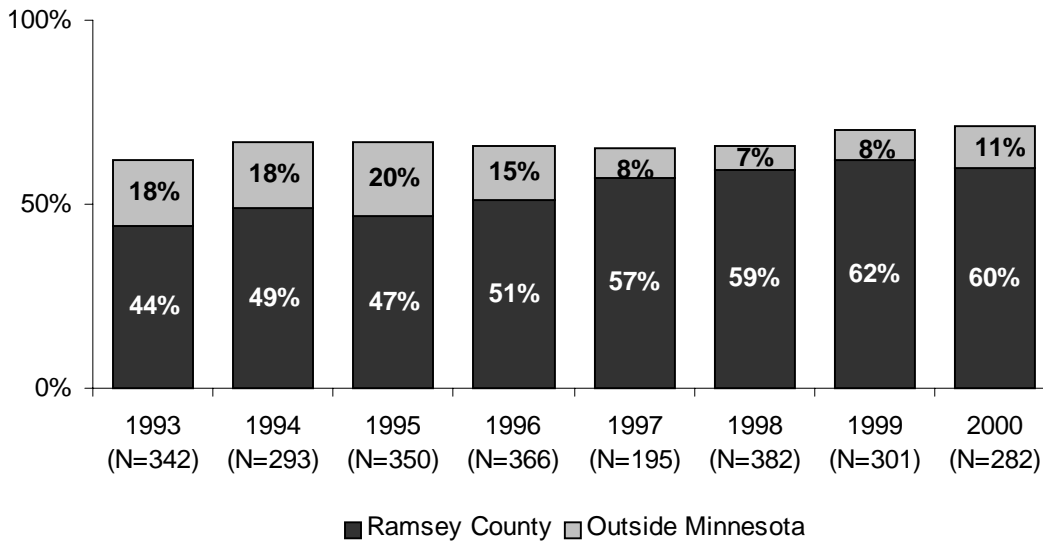
	All (N=282)	Females alone (N=129)	Adults with children (N=152)
Ramsey County	60%	54%	65%
Other Twin Cities Metro	28%	36%	21%
Other Minnesota	1%	2%	0%
Outside Minnesota	11%	7%	14%

In 2000, a higher proportion of adults in transitional housing were “from” Ramsey County than last lived there (60% vs. 44%), and a smaller proportion were “from” outside Minnesota than last lived there (11% vs. 21%), which is slightly higher than 1999.

36. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2000 last permanent address



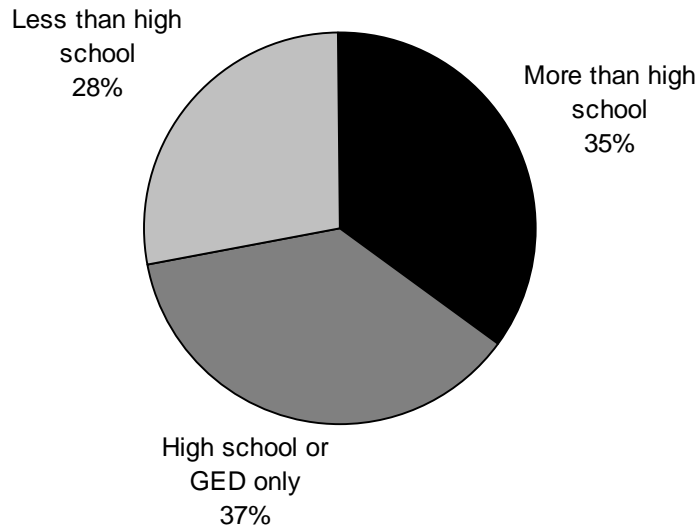
37. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993 to 2000 where lived most of the last five years



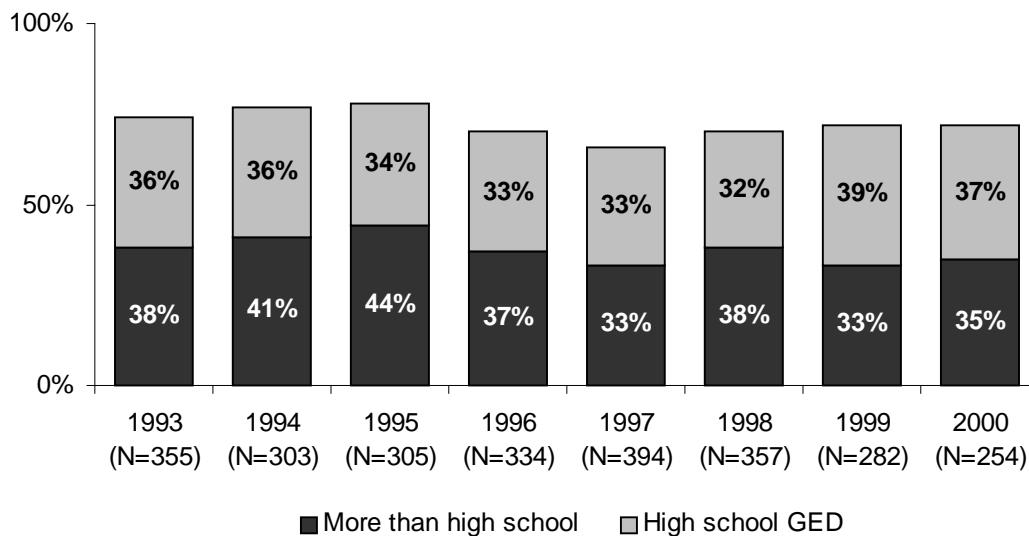
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing

Among adults using transitional housing programs in 2000, 72 percent reported having a high school level education or higher when they first entered the program.

38. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 highest educational level upon entering transitional housing (N=254)



39. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1993-2000 proportion completing high school or GED at the time of entry



Employment status of adults upon entering transitional housing

Twenty-three percent of all adults entering transitional housing in 2000 reported income from steady work and less than 1 percent reported income from day labor in the previous month.

- Females alone were more likely than those with children to be working (31% vs. 17%).

Household income of adults in month before entering transitional housing

In 2000, the average household monthly income (in the month before entering transitional housing) was \$648, higher for individuals with children (\$802) than for single females (\$451).

- Three-fourths of adults with children received AFDC (76%).
- Nearly one-third of single females (30%) received GA.
- Nineteen percent of single females received SSI and/or SSD.

40. Adults entering transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple responses)

	All (N=363)	Females alone (N=137)	Adults with children (N=224)
AFDC (TANF, MFIP)	44%	5%	76%
Steady work	23%	31%	17%
GA	14%	30%	<1%
SSI	11%	12%	10%
SSD	4%	7%	<1%
Day Labor	<1%	2%	0%
Unemployment	2%	2%	1%
Other	26%	12%	37%
None	6%	11%	3%

Status of adults at exit from transitional housing

In 2000, 187 adults exited transitional housing in Ramsey County. There is no exit data for the 35 males alone who left transitional housing. Among the 152 other adults:

- Thirty-seven percent of adults with children moved to rental housing, a decrease from 48 percent in 1999.
- Twenty-seven percent of single females moved in with friends or relatives, an increase from last year's report of 16 percent.
- Eleven percent of both single females and adults with children moved to public housing.

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

- Unknown for 46 percent.
- Ramsey County for 36 percent.
- Metro area for 14 percent.
- Outstate Minnesota or outside Minnesota for the remaining 3 percent.

41. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 housing status at exit

	Females alone (N=73)	Adults with children (N=79)
Rental housing	26%	37%
With friends/relatives	27%	14%
Public housing	11%	11%
Section 8 housing	6%	9%
Treatment	8%	1%
SRO housing	4%	0%
Unknown	21%	29%

Reasons leading adults to enter transitional housing

Persons entering transitional housing were given a checklist of reasons leading them to need transitional housing and were asked to report all that apply to them.

- Lack of affordable housing remained the most frequently reported reason among families with children (75% reporting), compared to 70 percent in 1999.
- Drinking and drug use was reported by 54 percent of single females and 16 percent of adults with children, with both areas showing five percent decreases from last year.
- Thirty-nine percent of females alone reported mental illness, similar to last year's report of 37 percent.
- From 1991 to 1996, reports of employment/income as a reason for seeking transitional housing, decreased from 36 percent to 17 percent. The percentage increased to 31 percent in 1997 and to 38 percent in 1998. There was a slight decrease to 37 percent in 1999, and the percentage decreased again to 34 percent in 2000.

42. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 self-reported reasons leading to transitional housing (multiple response)*

	All (N=235)	Females alone (N=118)	Adults with children (N=117)
Lack of affordable housing	55%	34%	75%
Drinking, drug use	35%	54%	16%
Employment/income	34%	26%	42%
Personal/family crisis	26%	26%	27%
Mental illness	23%	39%	8%
Physical abuse	23%	11%	34%
Eviction	14%	10%	18%
Fear of crime/violence	12%	9%	15%
Displaced from housing	1%	0%	3%

* 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 2000, a somewhat larger proportion were steadily employed at exit than at intake. This pattern has held since 1995.

**43. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000
steady work in the month before entering, and steady work and in training at
exit from transitional housing**



Adults returning to emergency shelter after leaving transitional housing

Altogether, 326 adults of the 2,069 adults (16%) who exited transitional housing from 1991 to 2000 later entered emergency shelters (12 of them more than once).

Transitional housing use patterns

Length of stay in transitional housing

Based on 187 reported exits during 2000, adults stayed in transitional housing, on average, about eight months, an increase of almost two months from the previous year.

- Families stayed the longest (about 10 months), an increase from 1999.
- Females alone stayed about 6 months and males alone stayed about 2 months, both of which are similar to 1999.

44. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2000 length of stay in transitional housing

	All (N=187)	Males alone (N=35)	Females alone (N=73)	Adults with children (N=79)
<1 month	6%	9%	4%	8%
1 – 3 months	26%	57%	22%	15%
4 – 6 months	23%	34%	25%	17%
7 – 9 months	12%	0%	12%	17%
10 – 12 months	7%	0%	6%	11%
13 – 18 months	12%	0%	16%	14%
19 – 24 months	10%	0%	11%	13%
>2 years	4%	0%	4%	6%
Mean number of days	247	79	271	300
Median number of days	158	61	181	239

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 2000, 760 women and 1,013 children exited battered women shelters in Ramsey County, a decrease from 1999.

- Over half (58%) were African American and 17 percent were White.
- Their average age was 31. The youngest was 15, and the oldest was 64.
- Sixty-nine percent had a high school education, including 23 percent with post-secondary schooling.
- Over half came from Ramsey County (56%) and nearly one-third from Hennepin County (30%).
- More than half of the women (54%) had children with them at the shelter. Eleven percent of these women had four or more children with them. The average number of children was two.
- Of the 871 children exiting battered women shelters in 2000, about half were under six years old, and about half were school age.
- The mean length of stay was 21 days, higher than last year.
- The trend in the past four years has been fewer women in shelter with longer stays.

**45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters,
Ramsey County, 1998, 1999, and 2000**

Age	1998 (N=1,083)	1999 (N=806)	2000 (N=799)
16-19	8%	7%	7%
20-29	39%	38%	40%
30-39	40%	38%	36%
40+	14%	17%	18%
Race/Ethnicity	(N=1,028)	(N=771)	(N=760)
African American	60%	62%	58%
White	22%	17%	17%
American Indian	9%	11%	15%
Hispanic	6%	6%	5%
Asian	2%	2%	2%
Other groups	1%	2%	3%
Highest Education Level	(N=943)	(N=706)	(N=706)
Grade school	38%	35%	32%
High school	39%	41%	46%
Vocational/Technical	12%	16%	13%
College	12%	8%	10%
Last Permanent Address	(N=991)	(N=751)	(N=735)
Ramsey County	51%	56%	56%
Hennepin County	35%	32%	30%
Washington County	3%	4%	4%
Dakota County	1%	1%	1%
Other Minnesota	6%	3%	4%
Other State	4%	4%	5%
Has Children Along	(N=1,083)	(N=820)	(N=806)
	58%	60%	54%
Number of Children Per Family at Shelter			
1	41%	42%	44%
2	31%	31%	30%
3	15%	15%	15%
4	8%	8%	7%
5+	5%	5%	4%
Mean	2.1	2.1	2.0
Ages of Children	(N=992)	(N=1,013)	(N=871)
0-2	29%	29%	30%
3-5	27%	22%	22%
6-10	29%	31%	30%
11-18	16%	18%	19%
Length of Stay (in days)			
Mean	17	21	21
Median	9	10	11

**46. Lengths of stays (in days) of women exiting battered womens shelters,
Ramsey County, 1992-2000**

	1992 (N=602)	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)
Range	1-150	1-394	1-121	1-150	1-146	1-209	1-180	1-375	1-147
Mean	16	17	15	16	15	15	17	21	21
Median	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	10	11

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
Emergency Shelters							
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	
Transitional Housing							
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	X	X		X	X	
01/01/96	Jendayi Place					X	X
07/0/191	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	
Battered Women's Shelters							
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.

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

Types and capacities

In Ramsey County the direct service residential providers are the following:

	Bed Capacity
Youth Shelters	
Ain Dah Yung	10
Safe House	6
Total	16
Adult Shelters	
Ramsey County Family Shelter	55
Mary Hall Shelter for Men	20
Union Gospel Mission	82
Project Home (Church Basement Use)	36
Dorothy Day Extended Hours	120 (mats)
Total	313
Battered Women Shelters	
Casa De Esperanza	15
Eagle's Nest	26
Women's Advocates	45
Total	86
Transitional Housing	
Emma Norton Residence	32
Juel Fairbanks	24
Rose Center	7
Theresa Living Center	22
YWCA Transitional Housing	126
Naomi Family Center	65
ROOF (Wilder Community Social Services, ReCONNECT, East Metro Women's Council)	224
Jendayi Place	12
New Foundations	18
Mary's Shelter	30
Wellsprings	19
Total	579

Emergency, transitional and battered women shelter summary types and capacities

Youth shelters

Ain Dah Yung: 1089 Portland

Ain Dah Yung is a shelter and counseling center for 10 runaway and homeless youth; most specifically, American Indian. They provide transportation to schooling and provide counseling for both youths and their families.

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 who are connected to daytime service programs. This program can accommodate up to six youth. They refer youths to outreach workers and other agencies which can facilitate their needs.

Adult shelters

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) which sits north of St. Joseph's Hospital. Occupants are sober adult males who are eligible for "Emergency Assistance." Intake is on-site by a county worker and is available between the hours of 9 A.M. until 9 P.M. A man may stay 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.

Lowry Family Shelter, 345 No. Wabasha

This agency offers 55 beds of emergency shelter to family groupings. It moved to Maplewood in February of 2000. Ten of the beds are held in reserve for single women. The length of stay is 30 days per quarter (county policy). Shelter guests are required to pay for their own stays as soon as they receive income from work or the MFIP program. The rate is approximately \$30 per day per family member. The accommodations are small 1 bedroom and efficiency apartments with their own bathrooms. Meals are offered in a common dining room. There is day care space where the children can play. School bus pickup is available for school age children. Intake occurs from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily from the "Central Intake" office of the county located in Mary Hall.

The Union Gospel Mission: 435 E. University

Offered 70 dormitory style bunk beds (increased to 82 beds in December 1997) The beds are available free to those adult men who attend the evening chapel service. Fifty-two (52) beds are reserved for paying customers (\$4.50/night paid in advance for up to 14 days). The remaining 30 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)

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 to 16 people at a time and provide them with a substantial evening snack and a continental breakfast. In 1998 they provided 1,684 bed nights of service.

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, 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 includes assistance applying for welfare and finding housing. Shelter users may remain throughout the day.

Eagles Nest (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: 584 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 set aside 45 of its 60 rooms to work with 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, 816 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 6 months. 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's Family Center (old Capp Towers site) 84 units of transitional housing for women with children.

The program offers on-site day care and job training.

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 one child 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.