

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

*Data collection project
Eleventh annual report*

J U L Y 2 0 0 2

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

*Data collection project
Eleventh annual report
(Based on data collected during 1991 – 2001)*

July 2002

Prepared by:

Richard Chase, Craig Helmstetter, and Shelly Hendricks

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.....	11
Sex and age of adults using emergency shelters.....	11
Race/ethnicity of adults using emergency shelters	11
Children in emergency shelters.....	13
Living arrangements of adults before entering emergency shelters	15
Previous addresses of adults before entering emergency shelters	16
Educational level of adults in emergency shelters.....	18
Income sources of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters	19
Household income of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters	20
Reasons leading adults to enter emergency shelters	22
Housing outcome of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters.....	23
Adults diverted from emergency shelter.....	24
Emergency shelter use patterns.....	25
Number of stays in emergency shelters	25
Total number of days adults stayed in emergency shelters in 2001	26
Repeat use of emergency shelters	27
Chronic use of emergency shelters	29
Emergency shelter stays from 1991 to 2001	29
Transitional housing programs	30
Count of individuals.....	30
Count of adults.....	32

Contents (continued)

Profile of persons using transitional housing programs.....	34
Gender and age of adults using transitional housing	34
Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing.....	34
Children in transitional housing.....	36
Children in transitional housing.....	37
Living arrangements of adults before entering transitional housing	38
Previous addresses of adults before entering transitional housing	38
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing.....	40
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing.....	41
Employment status of adults upon entering transitional housing.....	42
Household income of adults in month before entering transitional housing	42
Status of adults at exit from transitional housing.....	43
Reasons leading adults to enter transitional housing	45
Adults returning to emergency shelter after leaving transitional housing	46
Transitional housing use patterns.....	47
Length of stay in transitional housing.....	47
Battered women shelters	48
Appendices.....	51
Data sources	53
Emergency, transitional and battered women shelter summary St. Paul Housing Office.....	54

Figures

1. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001	8
2. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1995–2001	9
3. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Family status while at shelter.....	10
4. Number of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1991-2001	10
5. Characteristics of adults who entered Ramsey County emergency shelters in 1994-2001	12
6. Race and ethnicity of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 ..	12
7. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2001 Percent African Americans	13
8. Characteristics of children with adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994-2001	14
9. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Previous living arrangements by family status (multiple responses).....	15
10. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Last permanent address and where from	16
11. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001 Last permanent address in Ramsey County	17
12. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001 Where lived most of last five years in Ramsey County	17
13. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Highest educational level (N=1,164)	18
14. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Proportion completing high school or GED	18
15. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple response)	19
16. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Household income last month.....	21
17. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001 Average household income last month	21
18. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Self-reported reasons leading to shelter (multiple responses)	23
19. Housing status of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters, 2001 ..	23
20. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Number of separate stays (with more than three nights between uses)	25

Figures (continued)

21. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Total number of days in shelters	26
22. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Mean and median total number of days in shelters*	27
23. Adults re-entering shelter within the same year, Ramsey County, 1994-2001	28
24. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Repeat users by family status (percent reporting more than one shelter stay spaced by three or fewer days in 2001)	28
25. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001	30
26. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1995-2001	31
27. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Family status while in transitional housing	32
28. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Family status while in transitional housing	33
29. Characteristics of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001	35
30. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001	35
31. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001	36
32. Characteristics of children with their parents in transitional housing (upon entering), Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001	37
33. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Previous living arrangements before entering (multiple responses)	38
34. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Last permanent address	39
35. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Where lived most of last five years	39
36. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001 Last permanent address	40
37. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001 Where lived most of the last five years	40
38. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Highest educational level upon first entering transitional housing	41
39. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Proportion completing high school or GED at the time of entry	41

Figures (continued)

40. Adults entering transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple responses).....	42
41. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Exit status (multiple responses).....	44
42. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Self-reported reasons leading to transitional housing (multiple response).....	45
43. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Steady work in the month before entering, and steady work and in training at exit from transitional housing	46
44. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Length of stay in transitional housing.....	47
45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters, Ramsey County, 1998-2001.....	49
46. Lengths of stays (in days) of women exiting battered women's shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001.....	50

Acknowledgments

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

Access
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, 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

In 2001 the nation experienced an economic downturn that was greatly exacerbated by the events of September 11. The recession almost certainly affected shelter usage in Ramsey County, but the longer-term implications are not yet clear.

Emergency shelter use steady with last year

In 2001, at least 3,329 individuals used emergency shelters in Ramsey County. While this count is likely close to the actual number of shelter users in 2001, it is known to be an undercount because the Dorothy Day shelter was unable to provide any information concerning children who stayed there in 2001.

Transitional housing use continues downward trend

In 2001, 611 persons used transitional housing in Ramsey County, a decrease from last year's 648 individuals and the recent high of 1,030 in 1997. Single women comprised almost half of all adults living in transitional housing, increasing from 39 percent in 2000 to 49 percent in 2001.

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 four years.

Unduplicated number of persons using emergency shelter and transitional housing

Over the past 12 years, about 35,000 men, women, and children have used shelter in Ramsey County.

- 22,314 adults (mostly single men) and 9,403 children have used emergency shelter.
- 2,164 adults (mostly females) and 1,215 children have used transitional housing.

More women using battered women's shelters

The number of women and children using battered women's shelters increased each year from 1992 to 1997, but began to decline in 1998 and continued through the year 2000. However, in 2001, 1,163 women and 1,430 children exited battered women shelters in Ramsey County. These numbers are up substantially from 2000; the number of women increased by 53 percent, and the number of children increased by 41 percent.

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 increases in emergency shelters, remains steady in transitional housing, and decreases in battered women's shelters

In 2001, the average emergency shelters stay was 16 days for single women and 24 days for families, compared to 14 days and 18 days, respectively, in 2000.

In transitional housing, families who exited in 2001 had stayed for an average of approximately 9.5 months, a small decrease from 2000. Single women averaged about six months in 2001, and single men stayed about two months; both results are similar to 1999 and 2000.

In shelters for battered women, the average stay was 17 days in 2001, a decrease from 1999 and 2000 and the same as the 17 days reported in 1998.

Repeat use of emergency shelter

More than three-quarters of adults who used emergency shelter in 2001 stayed only once or twice. The highest repeat use was among single men, almost half of whom returned to shelter in the same year (47%). Compared with last year, repeat use increased for adults with children (up from 22% to 30%), while staying the same for single women (21%). In 2001, Ramsey County had about 75 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 all types of shelters increased from 2,111 in 2000 to 2,417 in 2001. (Due to data reporting problems, the 2001 count does not include children who stayed only at the Dorothy Day emergency shelter.”) This number is still lower than the high of 3,229 children in shelters in 1995. Children continue to comprise a large proportion of shelter uses. In 2001, children made up more than half of persons in battered women’s shelters (55%), 47 percent of those in transitional housing and more than 20 percent of those in emergency shelters.

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 are school age continued to increase (from 52% in 1995 to 66% in 2001).

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 made up 6 percent of all persons in 2001. While nearly half of single men staying in emergency shelter in 2001 were African American, none of the single men in transitional housing were African American.

Women alone in shelter

Females alone comprised 11 percent of the emergency shelter population, about one-quarter of the transitional housing population, and 40 percent of women in battered women’s shelters.

In 2001, half of single women in emergency shelters were African American, an increase from 44 percent in 2000 and close to the 51 percent reported from 1995 through 1998. (In 1999, 62% of single women were African American.) In transitional housing just over one-third of single women were African American.

More than a third of all single women (37%) entering transitional housing had exited a treatment facility within the past month, 11 percentage points higher than in 2000.

Families in emergency shelter

The number of families in emergency shelter increased from 314 in 1999 to 353 in 2000 and back down to 312 in 2001. (However, this number does not include the number of families using only the Dorothy Day shelter in 2001.) In general, 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 2001, almost three-quarters of adults in families in emergency shelter were African Americans (74%), the same as in 2000 and a slight decrease from 78 percent in 1999; this percentage is close to the average of about 73 percent over the years 1994 through 1998.

The percentage of families with children in emergency shelter reporting MFIP (TANF) as a source of income continued to increase: 35 percent in 1999 to 48 percent in 2000 to 56 percent in 2001. In 1994, 72 percent reported income from AFDC (the predecessor of MFIP).

Fewer people in emergency shelters report living in Ramsey County

In 2001, less people reported a last permanent address or living in Ramsey County, compared to previous years. Slightly less than three-fifths (59%) said their last permanent address was in Ramsey County, a decrease from 72 percent in 2000. A little over half (57%) reported living mainly in Ramsey County for the past five years, a decrease from 65 percent in 2000. (Note that previous addresses were reported by less than half of all adult shelter users in either 2000 or 2001.)

Lack of affordable housing continues to be main reason for shelter use, but declines from last year

The Twin Cities continues to have a severe shortage of lower-priced housing, although this year showed a substantial decline in the percentage reporting affordable housing as the main problem, compared to 2000 results.

In 2001, 68 percent of all adults reported lack of affordable housing as a problem, a decrease from 85 percent in 2000 but similar to the 65 percent reported in 1999. Almost two-thirds of single men reported a lack of affordable housing, compared to 80 percent in 2000, and two-thirds of single women reported lack of affordable housing, compared to 81 percent in 2000. Almost three-quarters of adults with children (74%) reported lack of affordable housing, a decrease of 22 percentage points from last year.

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.

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, although the percentage reporting doubling up decreased in 2001 (54%, compared to 81% in 2000 and 63% in 1995). Additionally, doubling up continues to be fairly common for adults with children after leaving emergency shelter, although the percentage who reported this decreased from last year (from 12% in 1995 to 29% in 2000 to 17% in 2001).

The affordable housing shortage may be contributing to longer stays in emergency shelters and shelters for battered women.

Introduction

Background and purpose

This is the eleventh annual report of an ongoing community project to collect data about adults and 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.

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). 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 2001 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 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 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 2001, but also includes some comparison data from previous years (1991-2000).

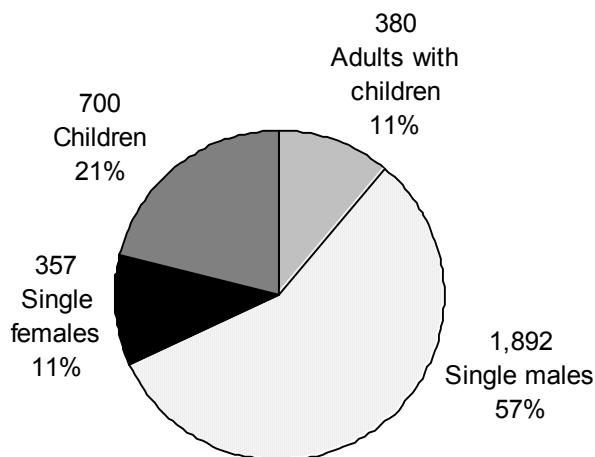
Emergency shelters

Note: 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.¹ 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 2001.)

Count of individuals

In 2001, 3,329 individuals are known to have used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, 38 less than in 2000. Over half were single men, and at least 32 percent were individuals in families.

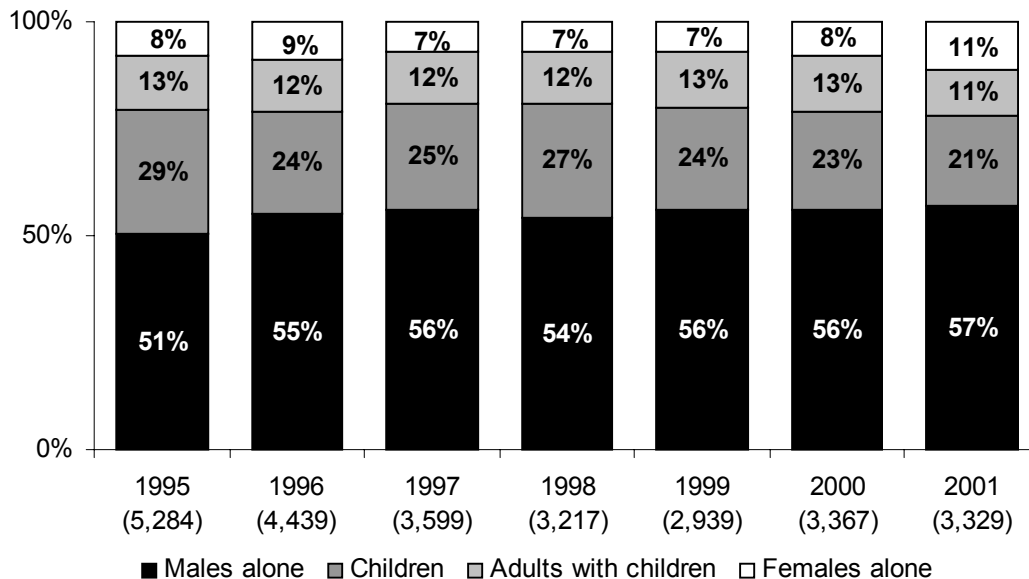
1. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 (N=3,329)*



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

¹ According to the Catholic Charities Dorothy Day Center, the 1,173 individuals who stayed there in the winter of 2001-02 included 52 families and 96 children.

2. Individuals entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1995–2001

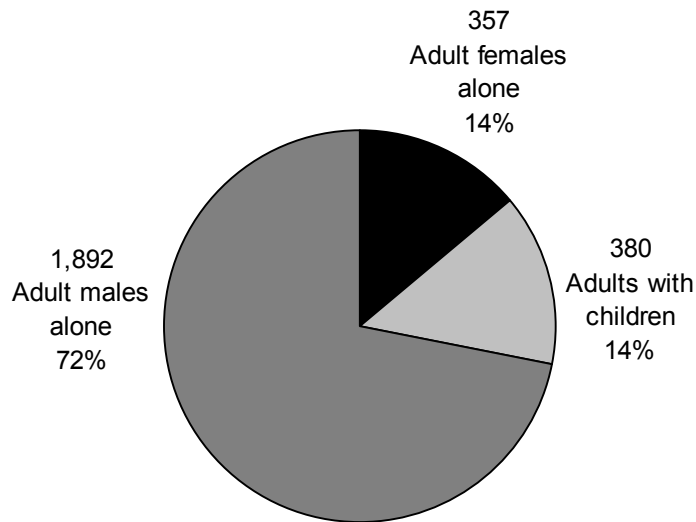


Count of adults

Over 2,600 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 2001, a count very similar to last year. Almost three-fourths of the adults were men staying in shelter alone (72%), and 14 percent were single women. The remaining 14 percent were adults with families, bringing with them a total of 700 children. These proportions are fairly similar to 2000 results.

Unduplicated counts include emergency shelter stays at Catholic Charities' Mary Hall, the Dorothy Day extended hour shelter, Lowry Family Shelter, Union Gospel Mission, and overflow sites, all located in Saint Paul, and the new Family Services Center in Maplewood. As noted at the beginning of this section, however, the 2001 data from the Dorothy Day shelter are not as complete as in 2000. (See Appendices for a complete list of shelters and populations served.)

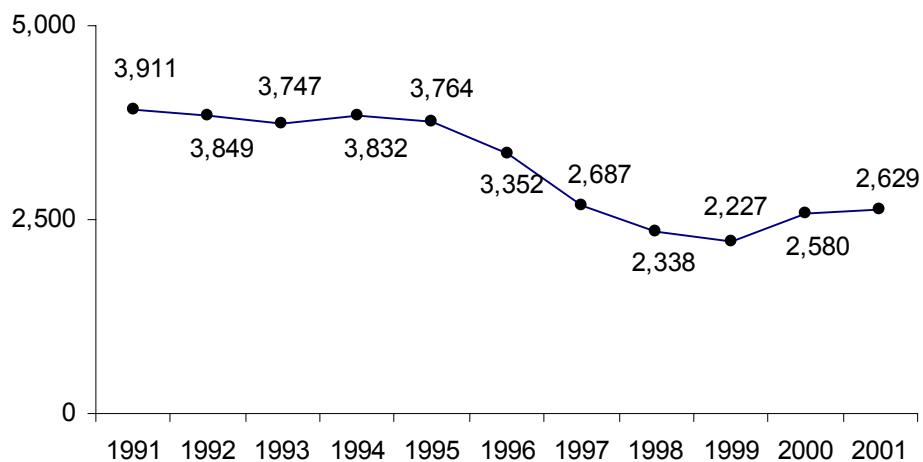
3. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001
Family status while at shelter (N=2,629)*



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

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

4. Number of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1991-2001



Profile of emergency shelter users

Sex and age of adults using emergency shelters

In 2001, as in previous years, over three-fourths of adult shelter users were male (76%). More than two-thirds were between ages 30 and 49 (69%). On average, single adults were 37 (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 17-21 percent in the mid 1990's to 34 percent in 2001.
- 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

Race and ethnicity of all adults in emergency shelters remained very similar to 2000. The largest change was among single women; 36 percent of all single women were white, compared to 45 percent in 2000. Fifty percent of all single women were African American, an increase from 44 percent in 2000. These proportions may be affected by the data reporting problems noted on page 8.

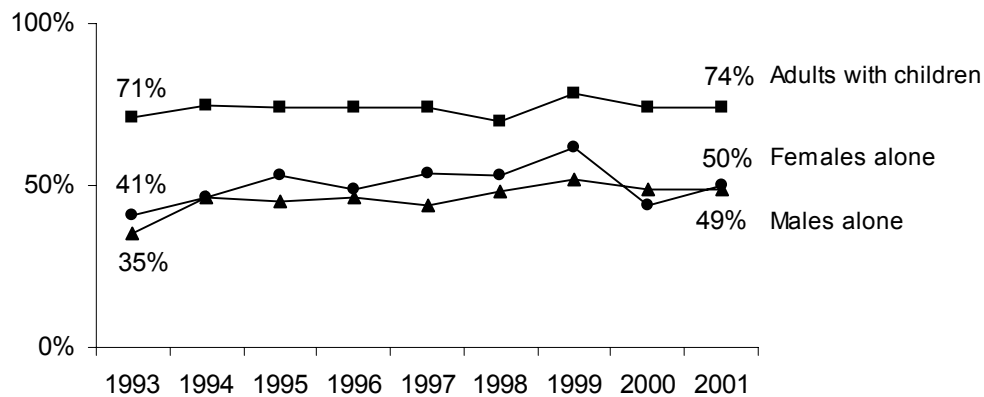
5. Characteristics of adults who entered Ramsey County emergency shelters in 1994-2001

	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)
Sex								
Female	23%	26%	24%	22%	22%	22%	23%	24%
Male	77%	74%	76%	78%	78%	78%	77%	76%
Age	(N=3,504)	(N=3,546)	(N=3,188)	(N=2,525)	(N=2,257)	(N=2,169)	(N=2,528)	(N=2,580)
<20	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
20-29	30%	29%	24%	22%	19%	19%	19%	16%
30-39	40%	39%	41%	39%	39%	35%	35%	35%
40-49	17%	21%	22%	27%	28%	30%	32%	34%
50-59	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%	11%
60+	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Race/ethnicity	(N=3,730)	(N=3,757)	(N=3,342)	(N=2,681)	(N=2,334)	(N=2,226)	(N=2,573)	(N=2,622)
White	32%	31%	32%	33%	33%	29%	33%	32%
African American	50%	51%	51%	50%	52%	57%	53%	53%
Hispanic	12%	14%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%
American Indian	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%

6. Race and ethnicity of adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001

	All adults (N=2,622)	Males alone (N=1,890)	Females alone (N=353)	Adults with children (N=379)
African American	53%	49%	50%	74%
White	32%	34%	36%	17%
Hispanic	10%	12%	3%	4%
American Indian	4%	3%	7%	3%
Other	2%	2%	3%	<1%

7. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993–2001
Percent African Americans



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

Children in emergency shelters

Altogether, at least 700 different children used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 2001. Note, however, that this count does not include children whose only emergency shelter stay in 2001 was at the Dorothy Day shelter. (See page 8 for additional explanation.)

- About one-third (34%) were pre-school age, four or younger, and the remainder were school age, 5 to 18.
- About three-fourths were African American (77%), similar to last year.
- Families had two or three children, on average, about the same since 1994.

8. Characteristics of children with adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994-2001

Sex	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)
Boys	50%	48%	51%	52%	52%	51%	50%	50%
Girls	50%	52%	49%	48%	48%	49%	50%	50%
Age					(N=877)	(N=708)	(N=768)	(N=700)
2 or younger	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	19%	21%	22%
3-4	17%	19%	17%	15%	15%	13%	11%	12%
5-9	32%	30%	30%	32%	31%	37%	34%	33%
10-12	13%	13%	13%	14%	16%	16%	16%	19%
13-14	5%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%	9%	8%
15-18	3%	4%	5%	7%	6%	8%	7%	6%
Race/ethnicity					(N=870)	(N=710)	(N=750)	(N=700)
African American	82%	82%	76%	76%	75%	82%	76%	77%
White	9%	10%	11%	13%	15%	11%	15%	12%
Hispanic	5%	6%	4%	3%	5%	3%	5%	3%
American Indian	2%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Other groups	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%	3%	5%
Number of children per family	(N=421 Families)	(N=520 Families)	(N=440 Families)	(N=358 Families)	(N=378 Families)	(N=314 Families)	(N=353 Families)	(N=312 Families)
1	35%	33%	40%	35%	33%	35%	37%	38%
2	28%	31%	28%	30%	30%	32%	28%	26%
3	18%	20%	17%	17%	18%	16%	19%	20%
4	11%	10%	9%	10%	12%	11%	11%	9%
5	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%	4%
6	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	<1%	<1%
7 or more	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%
Mean	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Median	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. Compared to 2000, responses regarding living arrangements changed quite dramatically. In 2001:

- About half of females alone (48%) and half of families with children (54%) doubled up with friends or relatives, decreasing from 75 percent and 81 percent, respectively.
- Over one-fifth of single women previously lived in another shelter (21%), an increase from 7 percent in 2000. Similarly, the number of families living in another shelter increased, from 5 percent in 2000 to 16 percent in 2001.
- Around one in five single males stayed on the streets, same as last year. About one in three stayed at another shelter (33%), an increase from 21 percent in 2000.*
- More than one-fifth of single men lived in their own place (23%), an increase of 14 percentage points from last year. More than one-fifth of single females (21%) lived in their own place before entering shelter, similar to 2000.

9. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Previous living arrangements by family status (multiple responses)

	All adults (N=1,100)	Males alone* (N=597)	Females alone (N=206)	Adults with children (N=297)
Friends or relatives	42%	34%	48%	54%
Another shelter	26%	33%	21%	16%
Own place	23%	23%	21%	26%
On the streets	16%	20%	21%	3%
Correctional facility	4%	6%	2%	<1%
Treatment facility	3%	5%	3%	0%
Hospital	1%	2%	2%	0%
Other	5%	7%	13%	7%

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

Previous addresses of adults before entering emergency shelters

Less than half of the adults entering emergency shelters in 2001 reported their last permanent address and where they lived most of the last five years (reported as "from"). Among them:

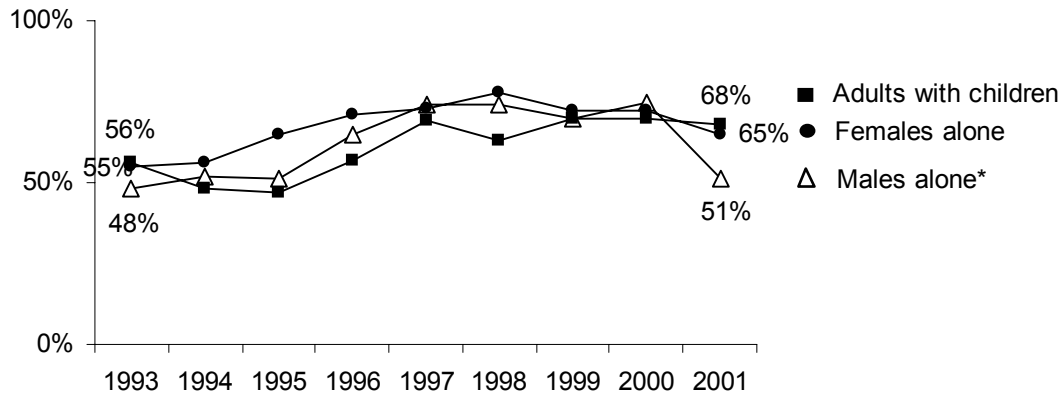
- Over half of all adults (57%) were “from” Ramsey County (53% of males alone and 65% of females alone), a decrease from last year’s 65 percent.
- Of those reporting a last permanent address, 59 percent said Ramsey County, a drop from 72 percent last year.
- Almost all adults who last lived in Ramsey County were also "from" Ramsey County (95%), and over four-fifths (85%) who were "from" Ramsey County last lived in Ramsey County; both results are similar to last year.

10. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Last permanent address and where from

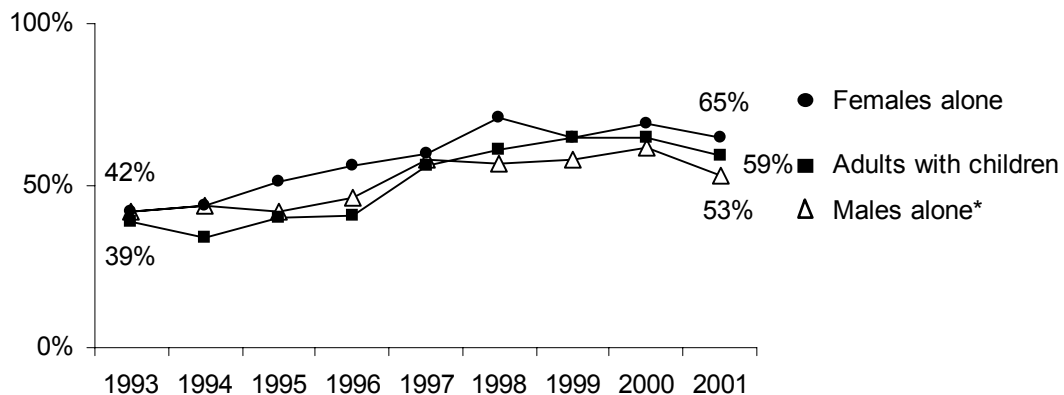
	Last permanent address (N=1,222)	Where lived most of last five years (N=1,164)
Ramsey County	59%	57%
Other Twin Cities Metro	10%	10%
Other Minnesota	5%	3%
Outside Minnesota	26%	30%

The figures below show comparisons of previous locations by family status for 1993 to 2001.

11. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001 Last permanent address in Ramsey County



12. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001



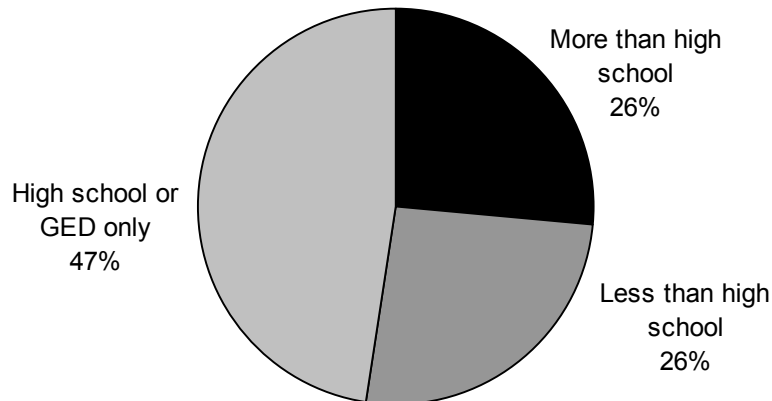
Where lived most of last five years in Ramsey County

* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 19-33 percent sample.

Educational level of adults in emergency shelters

Among adults using emergency shelters in 2001, almost three-fourths reported completing high school or having a GED (73%), very similar to last year.

13. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Highest educational level (N=1,164)



14. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Proportion completing high school or GED

Year	All adults	Males alone*	Females alone	Adults with children
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%

* This figure should be interpreted cautiously because it is based on 33 percent of the total population of adult males alone in emergency shelters.

Income sources of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

Nearly half of all adults entering shelter reported their income sources for the prior month.

While the proportion of income sources for all adults remained relatively unchanged from last year, the number of single women reporting “no income” dropped from 56 percent in 2000 to 32 percent in 2001. Of adults with children, 23 percent reported earning no income, compared to 30 percent in 2000 and 47 percent in 1999.

- Females alone who reported steady work increased from 7 percent in 2000 to 19 percent in 2001.
- The proportion of adults with children who received income from MFIP or TANF continued to increase; 56 percent reported this as a source of income in 2001, compared to 48 percent in 2000 and 35 percent in 1999.

15. Adults entering emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple response)

	All adults (N=1,244)	Males alone* (N=692)	Females alone (N=220)	Adults with children (N=332)
No income	37%	46%	32%	23%
Steady work	18%	20%	19%	12%
TANF/MFIP	17%	<1%	7%	56%
SSI	13%	11%	18%	13%
Day labor	10%	14%	8%	2%
SSD	5%	5%	7%	3%
GA	4%	4%	8%	0%
Unemployment	2%	2%	3%	2%
Other	4%	4%	6%	4%

* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 37 percent sample.

Steadily employed shelter users

In 2001, 218 persons reported steady work within one month of entering shelter (up 52 persons from last year). Compared to all adults in shelter, those with steady employment were:

- More likely to have a high school education (83% vs. 73%), and they report much higher average incomes (\$1,134 vs. \$576).
- Less likely to report employment or income as a reason for seeking shelter (33% vs. 40%).
- In shelter primarily due to lack of affordable housing (57%), personal crisis (35%), employment/income (33%), or eviction (24%). In 2000, more than three-quarters of those with steady employment cited lack of affordable housing as a main reason for being in shelter.

Household income of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

Although less than one-third of adults reported their incomes, it appears that incomes were up dramatically in 2001. The overall average household monthly income for those entering shelter in 2001 was \$576, the highest ever reported, up from \$381 in 2000. Eighteen percent of all adults reported zero income, down from 38 percent in 2000 and 49 percent in 1999.

- Among males alone, the average income last month was \$550, up from \$314 in 2000. For females alone, the average income last month was \$580, up from \$237 in 2000, and for adults with children, the average income was \$615, up from \$539 in 2000.
- Thirty percent of males alone reported earning no income, down from 47 percent in 2000, and 7 percent of single women reported earning zero income, down by 50 percentage points from last year. Less than 10 percent of adults with children (7%) earned no income, a decrease from 18 percent in 2000 and 41 percent in 1999.
- In all categories, a higher percentage of adults in emergency shelters reported earning over \$1000 in the last month, compared to 2000.
- Average income was the highest for adults reporting income from steady work (\$1,134), followed by GA/MFIP (\$512), and day labor (\$448).

16. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001
Household income last month

	All (N=676)	Males alone* (N=338)	Females alone (N=119)	Families with children (N=219)**
0	18%	30%	7%	7%
<\$200	4%	5%	4%	2%
\$200-399	12%	10%	24%	9%
\$400-599	32%	23%	40%	41%
\$600-799	12%	9%	8%	21%
\$800-999	5%	4%	6%	6%
\$1,000+	17%	19%	12%	15%
Mean	\$576	\$550	\$580	\$615
Median	\$512	\$444	\$512***	\$532

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 18 percent sample.*

** *Unduplicated number of families with 261 adults.*

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

17. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001
Average household income last month

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

Note: Income levels are typically reported by about 25-35 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. In 2001:

- More than two-thirds (68%) of all adults reported lack of affordable housing as a reason leading to shelter use, a decrease from 85 percent in 2000 but similar to the 65 percent reported in 1999.
- Almost two-thirds of single men reported lack of affordable housing, compared to 80 percent in 2000, and two-thirds of single women reported lack of affordable housing, compared to 81 percent in 2000.
- Almost three-quarters of adults with children (74%) reported lack of affordable housing, a decrease of 22 percentage points from last year.
- The percentage of adults citing personal/family crisis also decreased substantially, with the exception of males alone. Thirty-two percent of all adults reported personal/family crisis, a decrease from 48 percent in 2000. Slightly more than one-third of single women reported personal/family crisis, compared to 72 percent in 2000, and 36 percent adults with children reported personal/family crisis, compared to 73 percent last year.
- Over half of men alone (52%) reported employment/income as a main reason leading to shelter, up from 38 percent last year. In contrast, 32 percent of single women reported this reason, a decrease from 39 percent in 2000, and 17 percent of adults with children cited employment/income, a decrease from 29 percent last year.
- Fear of crime and violence were less likely reasons for adults with children to seek shelter; in 2001, 1 percent reported this reason, compared to 17 percent in 2000.

18. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001**Self-reported reasons leading to shelter (multiple responses)***

	All adults (N=1,247)	Males alone* (N=732)	Females alone (N=201)	Adults with children (N=314)
Lack of affordable housing	68%	65%	67%	74%
Employment/income	40%	52%	32%	17%
Personal/family crisis	32%	29%	35%	36%
Eviction	18%	14%	22%	26%
Drinking/drug use	8%	12%	7%	1%
Mental illness	4%	4%	9%	<1%
Fear of crime/violence	3%	3%	6%	1%
Physical abuse	2%	2%	4%	2%
Displaced from housing	1%	<1%	2%	3%

* 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

Housing outcome upon exit from shelter was reported for 311 adults with children, but it is unknown for 84 percent of males alone and 83 percent of females alone.

- Adults with children were most likely to move into another shelter (23%), an increase from 11 percent in 2000. Twenty-two percent moved into new housing, and 17 percent moved in with family and friends.

19. Housing status of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters, 2001

	Adults with children (N=311)
Another shelter	23%
New housing	22%
With friends/relatives	17%
Motel/hotel	9%
Return to current housing	2%
Transitional housing	2%
Other	4%
Unknown	23%

Adults diverted from emergency shelter

Altogether, 129 adults (48 without children) seeking emergency shelter in Ramsey County in 2001 were diverted elsewhere, an increase from 96 (3 without children) last year. Almost three-quarters of adults were females, a decrease from 94 percent in 2000. They had an average of two children and median gross income of \$569 per month, which is a decrease of \$128 from last year. Fifty-one percent of these adults reported being homeless when they came to shelter.

- Fifty-seven percent received cash assistance for rent, mortgage, or damage deposit, a decrease from 81 percent in 2000.
- Forty-seven percent moved to new housing, compared to 66 percent in 2000, and 12 percent moved into new housing, compared to 20 percent in 2000. (The housing outcome was reported as "other" for 39 percent of individuals in 2001, and 13 percent in 2000.)
- Four 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 5,214 separate stays reported for 2001, 78 percent of which were by single men, 11 percent by single women, and 11 percent by adults with children, similar to 1999 and 2000 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, and from 2000 to 2001, there was an increase of 545 separate stays.

- More than one-half (58%) of all adults, and proportionately more females (69%) than males (53%) stayed in shelter only once in 2001; all of these values decreased compared to last year (65%, 79%, and 69%, respectively).
- The highest number of stays for single men was 22, compared to nine for adults with children, and ten for females alone.

20. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001

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

Number of stays	All adults (N=2,546)	Males alone (N=1,830)	Females alone (N=352)	Adults with children (N=364)
1	58%	53%	69%	70%
2	19%	20%	18%	15%
3	11%	12%	7%	9%
4	5%	6%	3%	2%
5	2%	3%	1%	1%
6	2%	2%	<1%	<1%
7 or more	4%	5%	0%	1%
Mean	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.6

* Based on exited stays only.

Total number of days adults stayed in emergency shelters in 2001

For all adults entering and exiting emergency shelters in 2001, 18 percent stayed just one day. Another 8 percent stayed just two days.

The total number of days in shelters for about two in five adults (42%) is a week or less, a decrease from last year's 48 percent. Half of all adults stayed in the shelters for 11 days or more.

- The percentage of adults staying 29 or more total days in shelter increased in all categories (from 23% to 28% for single men, from 16% to 24% for single women, and from 20% to 41% for adults with children).
- The median number of total days in shelter was 19 for families, 11 for males alone, and 8 for females alone.
- The highest number of total days in shelter in 2000 was 268 days for males alone, 97 days for females alone, and 257 days for families.

21. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 **Total number of days in shelters**

	Males alone (N=1,830)	Females alone (N=352)	Adults with children (N=364)
1 – 7 days	43%	49%	30%
8 – 14 days	14%	11%	13%
15 – 21 days	9%	8%	8%
22 – 28 days	6%	7%	8%
29+ days	28%	24%	41%

On average,

- Males alone spent about three weeks in shelter in 1998, 1999, and 2000. In 2001, there was a slight increase to about three and a half weeks in shelter.
- Families with children spent about 2.5 weeks in shelter in 1998, 1999, and 2000 and about 3.5 weeks in 2001.
- Females alone spent about 1.5 weeks in shelter in 1998 and two weeks in shelter in 1999, 2000, and 2001.

22. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 1994-2001
Mean and median total number of days in shelters*

	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)
Males alone								
Mean	16	17	20	20	20	20	20	24
Median	6	4	6	6	7	6	7	11
Females alone								
Mean	13	12	9	8	11	14	14	16
Median	9	8	4	6	7	9	10	8
Adults with children								
Mean	14	15	14	14	17	18	18	24
Median	12	14	12	12	15	16	14	19

* 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.

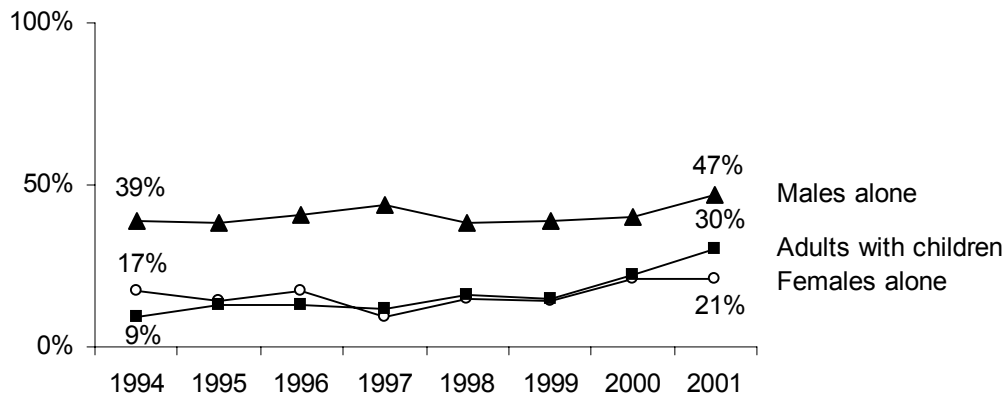
- Repeat use remains more common for males alone than females alone (47% vs. 21%).
- Compared with last year, repeat use increased for single men and adults with children (30%), while staying the same for single women.

Figure 24 shows the proportion of adults who had more than one stay in 2001. 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:

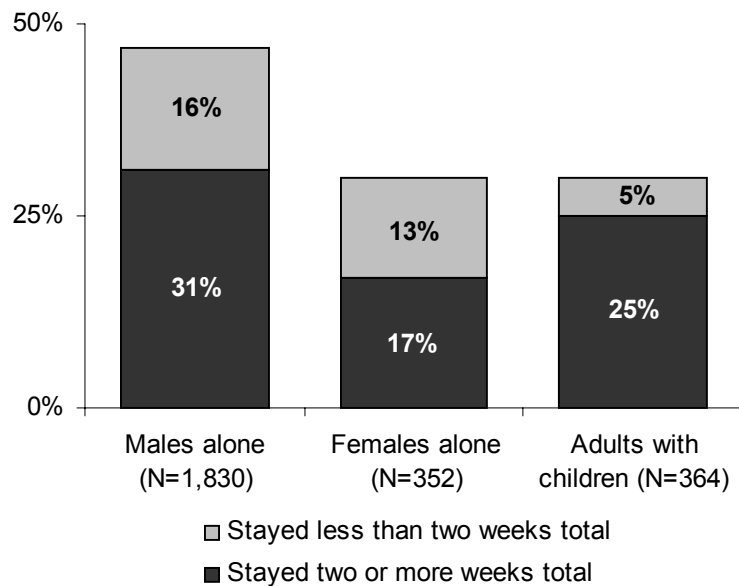
- Like last year, males alone were more likely to stay a total of two weeks or longer than females alone or adults with children.
- One-quarter of families with children had repeat uses, staying two or more weeks, an increase from 17 percent in 2000.

For all adults who stay in shelter more than one time, the average length of time in shelter was 37 days, four days more than last year.

23. Adults re-entering shelter within the same year, Ramsey County, 1994-2001



24. Adults in emergency shelters, Ramsey County, 2001 Repeat users by family status (percent reporting more than one shelter stay spaced by three or fewer days in 2001)



The average time between stays for all stays was 36 days for males alone (a slight increase from last year) and about 32 days for families with children (similar to last year) and 46 days for females alone (increasing from 27 days in 1999, closer to the 41 days reported in 1999).

- Across all years, 1991-2001, the average time between stays for single men was about four months, about six months for single women, and about seven months for 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 72 adults has been fairly stable since 1992, making up 2 to 3 percent of all adults in shelter.

In 2001, of the chronic users, 63 were single men, 2 were single women, and 7 were adults with children. In 2001, chronic shelter users averaged:

- 42 years of age;
- 8 stays during the year;
- 107 total days for the entire year, about the same as in 2000.

Emergency shelter stays from 1991 to 2001

From 1991 to 2001, 22,314 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, including 14,902 males alone; 2,734 females alone; and 4,678 adults with children.

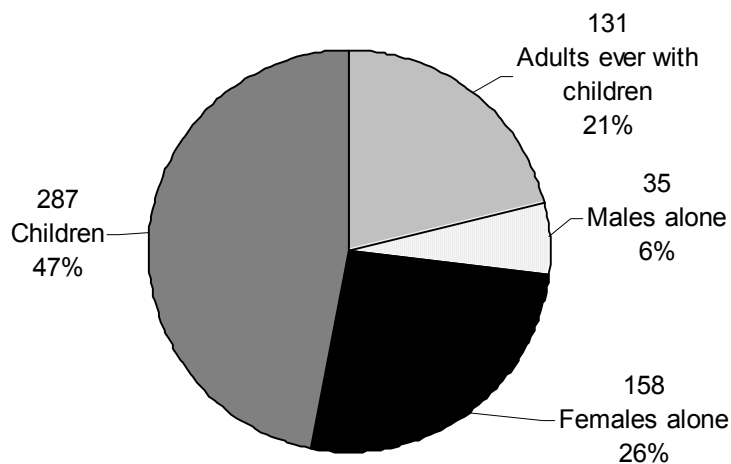
Transitional housing programs

Count of individuals

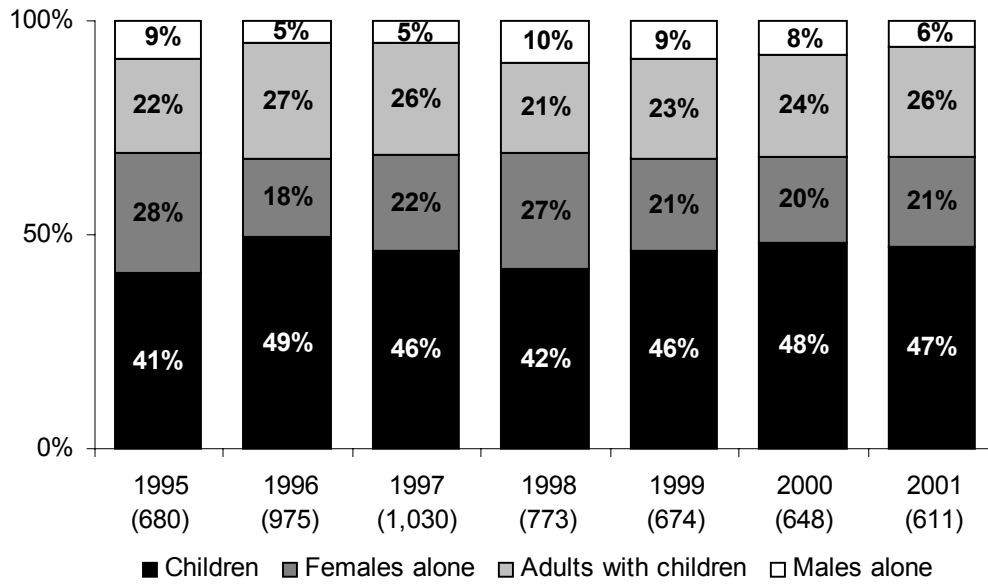
In 2001, 611 adults and children lived in transitional housing in Ramsey County, 37 less individuals than in 2000, continuing a decreasing trend in the number of individuals living in transitional housing.

- Children continued to comprise almost half of all individuals living in transitional housing, a trend that has remained fairly consistent since 1996.
- The number of single males in transitional housing continued to decrease from 64 in 1999 to 51 in 2000 and 35 in 2001.

25. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001



26. Individuals using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1995-2001

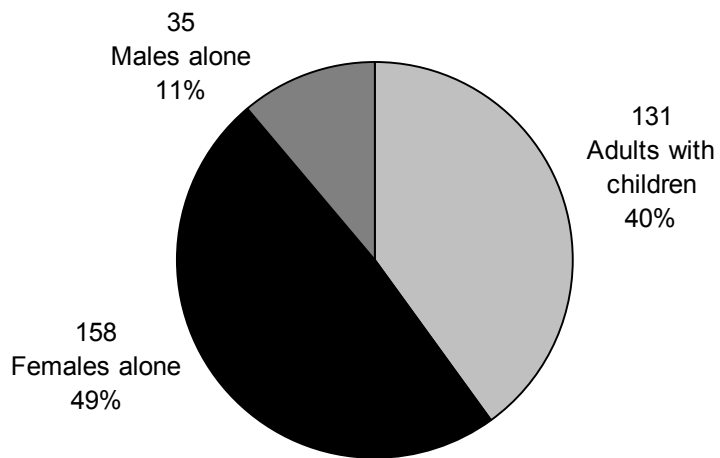


Count of adults

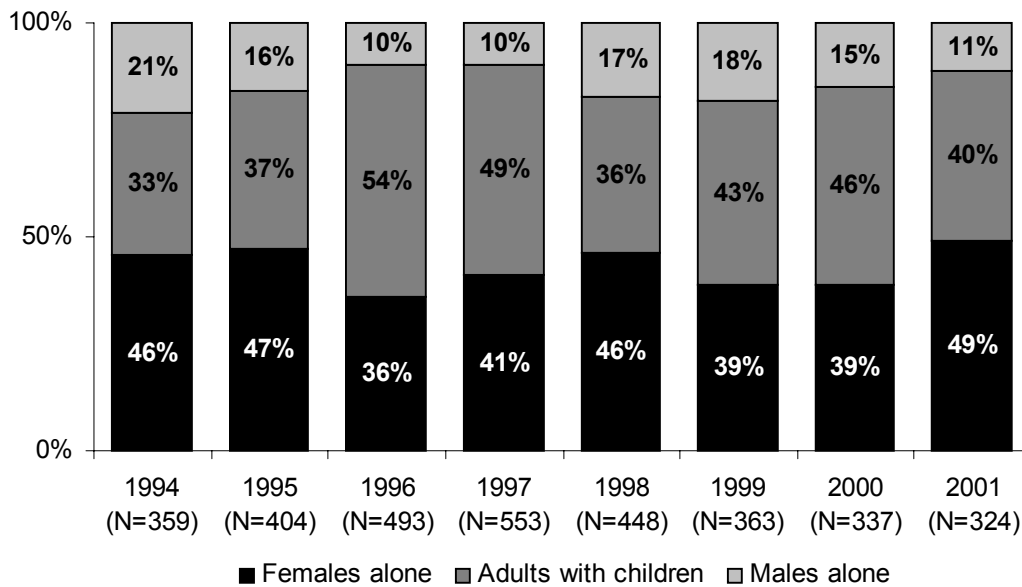
Single women comprised almost half of all adults living in transitional housing, increasing from 39 percent in 2000 to 49 percent in 2001. The percentage of adults with children and single males decreased slightly from last year, to 40 percent and 11 percent respectively.

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, 2001 Family status while in transitional housing (N=324)



28. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001
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 and, in some cases, data reporting problems. 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 2001, 87 percent of adults staying in transitional housing were female, a slight increase of 4 percentage points from last year.

Similar to earlier years, three-fifths of all adults living in transitional housing were between ages 20 and 39, and 86 percent were between ages 20 and 49.

As in 2000, compared to emergency shelters, transitional housing served proportionately more females (87% vs. 14%). Also, transitional housing users tended to be younger, with a higher proportion under age 30 (40% vs. 19%).

Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing

In 2001, 46 percent of all adults in transitional housing were white, and 44 percent were African American. More than two-thirds of adults with children were African American, a five percentage point increase from last year.

- Compared to 2000, a larger percentage of females alone were African American (from 26% to 34%), and a smaller percentage of males alone were African American (from 8% to 0%).
- In contrast, the percentage of white single males in transitional housing increased from 90 percent in 2000 to 97 percent in 2001, and the percentage of white single females decreased from 65 percent to 56 percent.

In 2001, about two-thirds of all families in transitional housing were headed by an African-American adult. This proportion has remained steady since the opening of the ROOF project, which primarily serves African American families, in the mid 1990s.

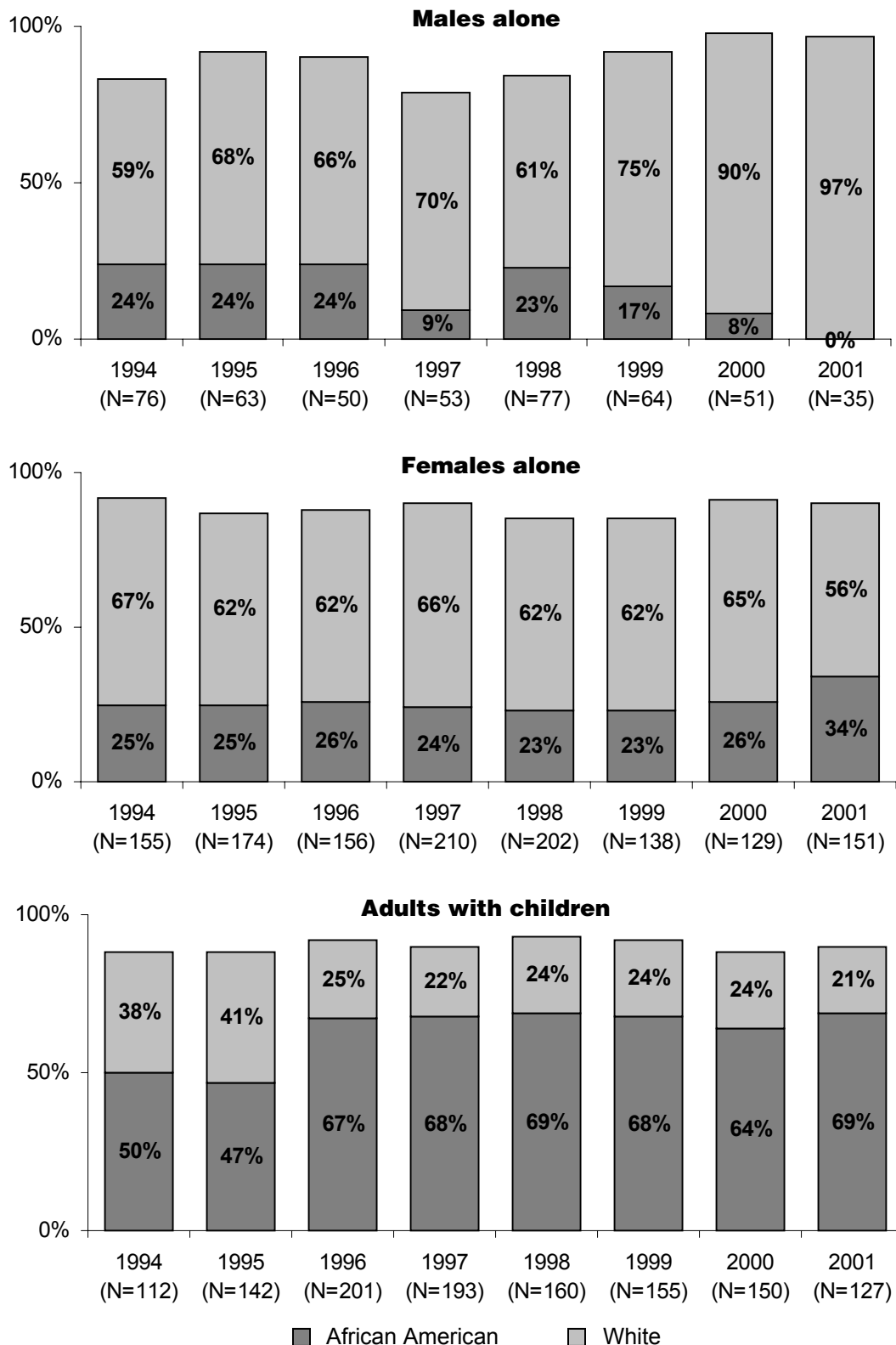
29. Characteristics of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001

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

30. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001

	All adults (N=313)	Males alone (N=35)	Females alone (N=151)	Adults with children (N=127)
White	46%	97%	56%	21%
African American	44%	0%	34%	69%
American Indian	3%	3%	3%	4%
Hispanic	1%	0%	<1%	2%
Asian	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%
Other	5%	0%	7%	3%

31. Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001



Children in transitional housing

Altogether, 287 children lived in transitional housing with their parents in 2001, a 7 percent decrease from last year. Identical to last year, less than half (45%) were four years old or younger, and the number of children per family averaged about 2, ranging from 1 to 5.

- Almost three-quarters of all children (71%) were African American, an increase of 12 percentage points from last year, and the first year since 1997 that the proportion topped 70 percent.

32. Characteristics of children with their parents in transitional housing (upon entering), Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001

	1994 (N=210)	1995 (N=266)	1996 (N=339)	1997 (N=363)	1998 (N=325)	1999 (N=312)	2000 (N=306)	2001 (N=285)
Sex								
Boys	52%	55%	51%	50%	48%	53%	54%	54%
Girls	48%	46%	49%	50%	52%	47%	46%	46%
Age	(N=221)	(N=276)	(N=341)	(N=365)	(N=321)	(N=310)	(N=309)	(N=284)
2 or younger	29%	33%	37%	35%	33%	29%	28%	29%
3 – 4	20%	20%	18%	16%	17%	17%	17%	16%
5 – 9	33%	27%	29%	30%	31%	33%	31%	35%
10 – 12	10%	13%	11%	11%	10%	11%	13%	12%
13 – 17	7%	7%	6%	9%	9%	10%	11%	9%
Race/Ethnicity	(N=218)	(N=270)	(N=253)	(N=237)	(N=169)	(N=179)	(N=179)	(N=170)
African American	62%	59%	64%	71%	69%	63%	59%	71%
White	23%	27%	19%	16%	20%	22%	20%	18%
Hispanic	4%	3%	4%	3%	1%	1%	3%	4%
American Indian	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%	6%	2%
Asian	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other groups	6%	7%	8%	3%	6%	11%	13%	5%
Number of children per family	(N=120 Families)	(N=150 Families)	(N=183 Families)	(N=178 Families)	(N=151 Families)	(N=143 Families)	(N=143 Families)	(N=130 Families)
1	50%	48%	47%	48%	40%	40%	39%	42%
2	21%	25%	27%	24%	26%	25%	27%	22%
3	20%	22%	20%	19%	19%	20%	20%	18%
4 or more	8%	5%	6%	10%	14%	15%	15%	18%
Mean	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Median	1	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

In the month before entering transitional housing, nearly three-fourths of adults (71%) lived with friends or relatives or at another shelter, similar to last year.

- As in 2000, adults with children were more likely than females alone to have stayed at another shelter in the month prior to entry (54% vs. 27%); females alone were more likely than adults with children to have stayed at a treatment facility (37% vs. 2%).

33. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 **Previous living arrangements before entering (multiple responses)**

	All (N=285)	Females alone (N=155)	Adults with children (N=130)
Another shelter	39%	27%	54%
Friends/relative	32%	30%	34%
Treatment facility	21%	37%	2%
Own residence	7%	7%	7%
Hospital	3%	5%	<1%
Correctional facility	3%	4%	2%
On street	1%	<1%	2%
Other	4%	4%	4%

Altogether, 66 adults in transitional housing in 2001 previously stayed in emergency shelter in Ramsey County, some as far back as 1991.

Moreover, 13 adults in transitional housing in 2001 previously stayed in transitional housing in Ramsey County, as far back as 1993.

Previous addresses of adults before entering transitional housing

In 2001, 46 percent of the adults in transitional housing reported a last permanent address (or previous location) in Ramsey County, continuing a fairly steady trend for the past few years. Thirty-four percent reported a last permanent address elsewhere in the Metro Area, also similar to last year.

- Similar to previous years, almost one-third of all adults with children reported that their last permanent address was outside of Minnesota.

34. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001
Last permanent address

	All (N=245)	Females Alone (N=151)	Adults with Children (N=94)
Ramsey County	46%	50%	39%
Other Twin Cities Metro	34%	38%	28%
Other Minnesota	2%	2%	2%
Outside Minnesota	18%	9%	31%

Comparing 1997-2000 with 1992-1996, somewhat more adults using transitional housing had lived most of their last five years in Ramsey County. However, this trend may be changing, as indicated by the 2001 results showing that slightly more than half of all adults (53%) had lived most of their last five years in Ramsey County, a decrease from 60 percent in 2000 and 62 percent in 1999.

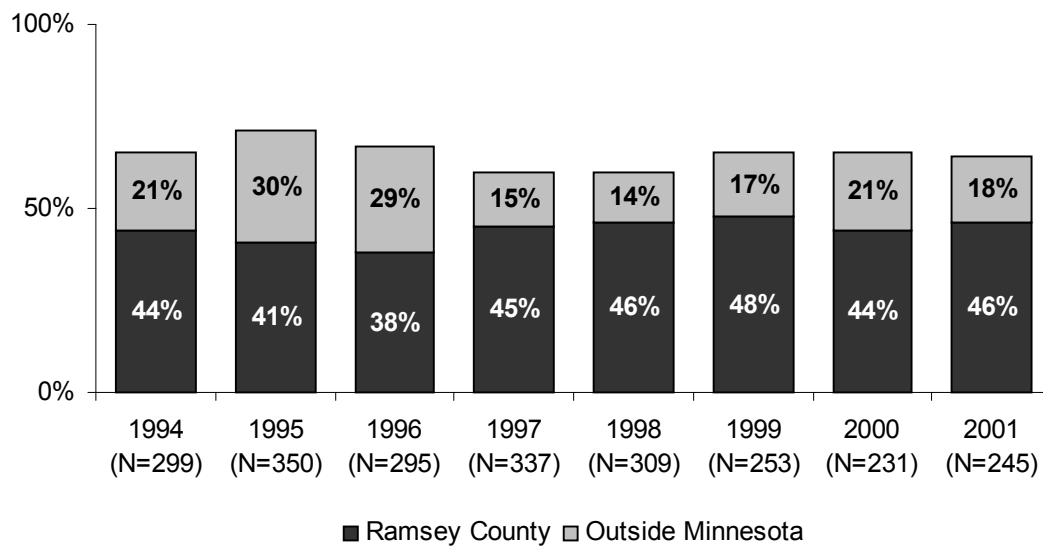
- In 2001, 15 percent of all adults with children had spent most of the last five years living outside Minnesota, similar to last year but 7 to 8 percentage points higher than during 1997-1999.
- The number of adults from Ramsey County decreased and the number of adults from other Twin Cities metropolitan counties increased from 2000 to 2001.

35. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001
Where lived most of last five years

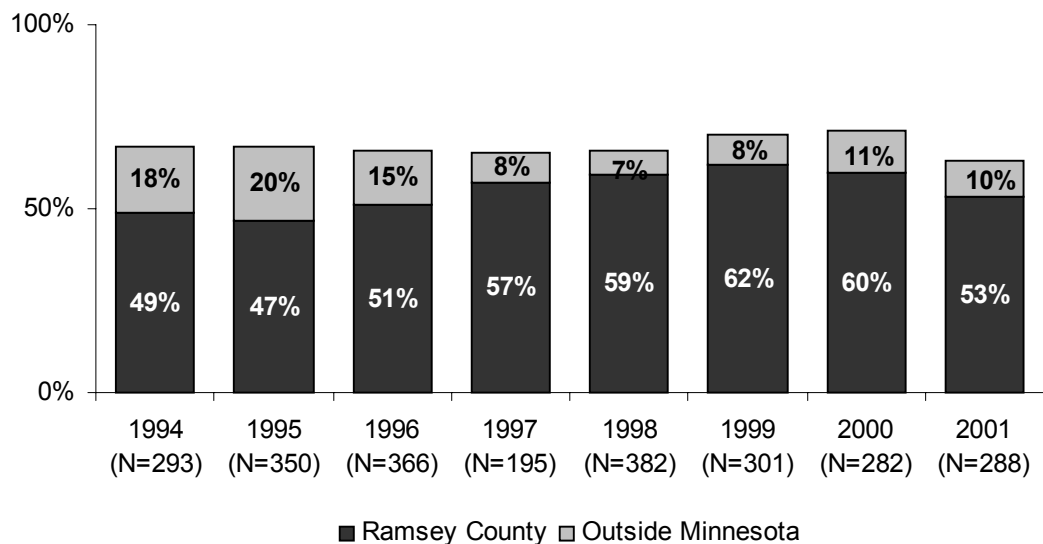
	All (N=288)	Females alone (N=158)	Adults with children (N=130)
Ramsey County	53%	49%	58%
Other Twin Cities Metro	36%	43%	27%
Other Minnesota	1%	2%	0%
Outside Minnesota	10%	6%	15%

In 2001, 53 percent of adults in transitional housing had spent most of the past five years living in Ramsey County. This 7 percentage point decrease from last year coincided with a 6 percentage point increase in adults “from” other counties in the area.

36. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001
Last permanent address



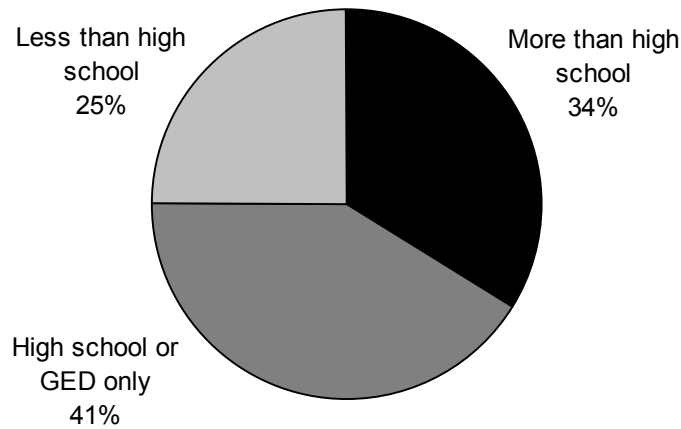
37. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994 to 2001
Where lived most of the last five years



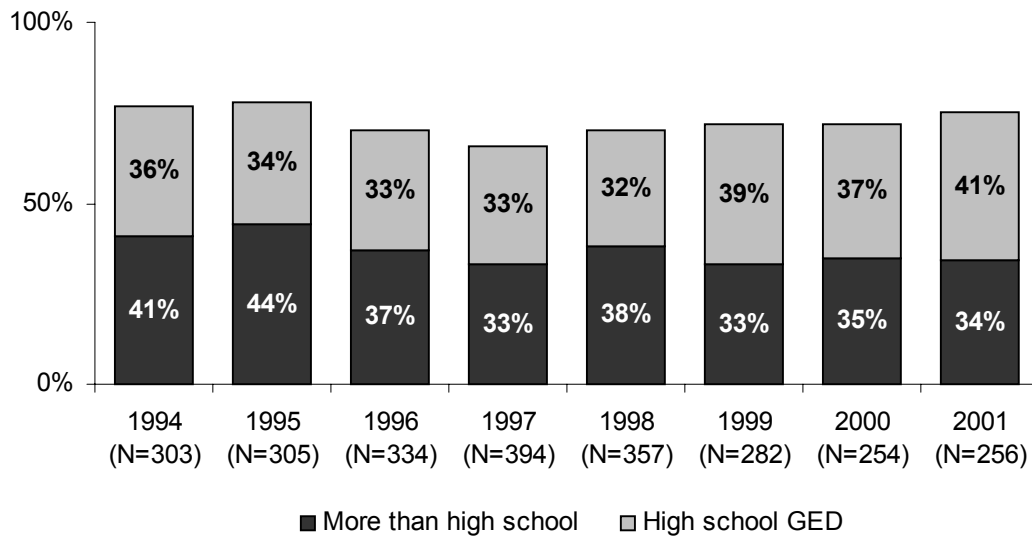
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing

Among adults using transitional housing programs in 2001, three-quarters reported having a high school level education or higher upon intake. Note that intake was prior to 2001 for some clients, and this report does not include any educational gains made after intake.

38. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Highest educational level upon first entering transitional housing (N=256)



39. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 1994-2001 Proportion completing high school or GED at the time of entry



Employment status of adults upon entering transitional housing

Nineteen percent of all adults entering transitional housing in 2001 reported income from steady work, a decrease of 4 percentage points from last year, and less than 2 percent reported income from day labor in the previous month.

- Females alone were more likely than those with children to be working (24% vs. 14%). However, there was a decrease in the percentage of single females with steady work from 31 percent in 2000.

Household income of adults in month before entering transitional housing

In 2001, the average household monthly income in the month before entering transitional housing was \$583, an 11 percent decrease from 2000. Average income was higher for individuals with children (\$755) than for single females (\$430).


- Four-fifths of adults with children received AFDC benefits.
- More than one-quarter of single females received GA.
- Twenty-seven percent of single females received SSI and/or SSD, an increase of 8 percentage points from last year.

40. Adults entering transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Income sources in the month before entering shelter (multiple responses)

	All (N=275)	Females alone (N=149)	Adults with children (N=126)
AFDC (TANF, MFIP)	39%	4%	80%
Steady work	19%	24%	14%
GA	15%	27%	2%
SSI	14%	19%	9%
SSD	5%	8%	<1%
Unemployment	3%	3%	2%
Day Labor	2%	3%	0%
Other	22%	9%	37%
None	10%	15%	2%

Status of adults at exit from transitional housing

In 2001, 170 adults exited transitional housing in Ramsey County. There is no exit data for the 30 single males who left transitional housing. Among the 140 other adults:

- The proportion of adults who moved from transitional housing to the homes of friends and relatives was up substantially in 2001. The percentage of single females living with friends and neighbors continued to increase to 38 percent from 27 percent in 2000 and 16 percent in 1999.
- Almost one-third of all adults with children (31%) moved in with friends/relatives, an increase from 14 percent in 2000.
- Forty percent of adults with children moved to rental housing, similar to last year. Eighteen percent of single females moved into rental housing, a decrease of 8 percentage points from 2000.
- Three percent of single females moved into public housing, a drop of 8 percentage points from 2000.
- While not related specifically to housing status, 40 percent of single women reported working steadily at exit, and 44 percent of adults with children reported steady rk.

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

- Unknown: 3 percent of single women and 11 percent of adults with children.
- Ramsey County: 64 percent of single women and 56 percent of adults with children.
- Metro area: 27 percent of single women and 31 percent of adults with children.
- Outstate Minnesota or outside Minnesota: 6 percent of single women and 3 percent of adults with children.

41. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001
Exit status (multiple responses)

	Females alone (N=88)	Adults with children (N=52)
With friends/relatives	38%	31%
Rental housing	18%	40%
Section 8 housing	5%	15%
Public housing	3%	15%
Treatment	3%	0%
SRO housing	0%	0%
In training	3%	6%
Steady work	40%	44%
Unknown	24%	2%

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.

- Affordable housing is an increasing problem for families with children. In 2001, 80 percent of families reported lack of affordable housing as a reason leading them to need transitional housing. In 2000, 75 percent reported this as a major reason, and in 1999, 70 percent reported lack of affordable housing as a problem.
- Drinking and drug use was reported by 56 percent of single females and 14 percent of adults with children, comparable results to 2000.
- Forty-two percent of females alone reported mental illness, showing a slight but steady increase from 37 percent in 1999.
- Employment or income was cited as a reason for seeking transitional housing by 30 percent of all adults in 2001. This continues a steady decline from 38 percent in 1998 (which was preceded by a low of 17 percent in 1996).

42. Adults using transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001

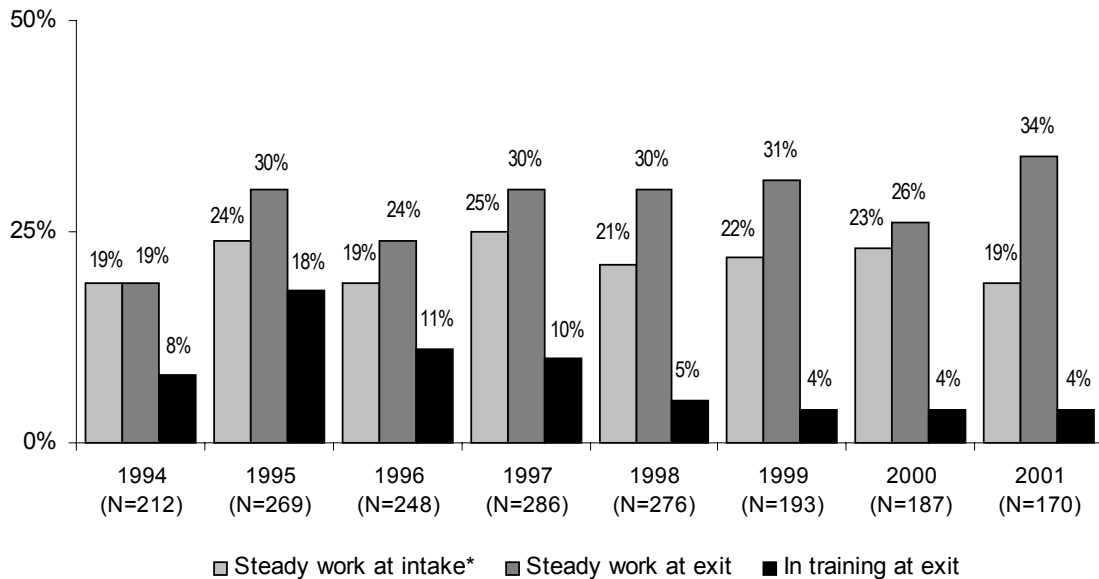
Self-reported reasons leading to transitional housing (multiple response)*

	All (N=241)	Females alone (N=144)	Adults with children (N=97)
Lack of affordable housing	50%	30%	80%
Drinking, drug use	39%	56%	14%
Employment/income	30%	20%	44%
Personal/family crisis	27%	28%	27%
Mental illness	27%	42%	4%
Physical abuse	24%	15%	38%
Eviction	15%	10%	23%
Fear of crime/violence	10%	10%	11%
Displaced from housing	2%	<1%	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 2001, 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, 1994-2001
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, 370 adults of the 2,152 adults (17%) who exited transitional housing from 1991 to 2001 later entered emergency shelters (13 of them more than once).

Transitional housing use patterns

Length of stay in transitional housing

Based on 170 reported exits during 2001, adults stayed in transitional housing, on average, about eight months, similar to 2000.

- Families stayed the longest (about nine and a half months), a small decrease from 2000.
- Females alone stayed about 6 months, and males alone stayed about 2 months.

44. Adults exiting transitional housing, Ramsey County, 2001 Length of stay in transitional housing

	All (N=170)	Males alone (N=30)	Females alone (N=88)	Adults with children (N=52)
<1 month	11%	13%	16%	2%
1 – 3 months	27%	60%	25%	12%
4 – 6 months	24%	27%	19%	29%
7 – 9 months	17%	0%	18%	25%
10 – 12 months	7%	0%	8%	8%
13 – 18 months	6%	0%	8%	6%
19 – 24 months	7%	0%	5%	15%
>2 years	2%	0%	1%	4%
Mean number of days	196	68	187	283
Median number of days	137	60	125	210

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 2001, 1,163 women and 1,430 children exited battered women shelters in Ramsey County. These numbers are up substantially from 2000; the number of women increased by 53 percent, and the number of children increased by 41 percent. Anecdotal evidence from staff at one domestic violence shelter suggests that at least some of the increase may have come as a result of the increased stress and economic hardship that followed September 11th.

Over half (56%) were African American and 21 percent were white; racial distribution remained similar to last year.

- Average age was 31, same as in 2000. The youngest woman was 15, and the oldest woman was 76.
- Seventy percent had a high school education, including one-quarter with post-secondary schooling.
- A little less than half (47%) came from Ramsey County, a decrease of from 56 percent last year. More than one-third (39%) came from Hennepin County, compared with 30 percent in 2000.
- Almost three-fifths of the women had children with them at the shelter. Twelve percent of these women had four or more children with them. The average number of children was 2.1.
- Of 1,428 children exiting battered women shelters in 2001, about half were under six years old, and about half were school age.
- The mean length of stay was 17 days, four days less than last year.
- Although the trend in the past few years has been fewer women in shelter with longer stays, 2001 showed the reverse of that trend. In 2001, there was an increase in the number of women at the shelter but shorter stays.

**45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters,
Ramsey County, 1998-2001**

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

45. Profile of women and children who exited battered women shelters, Ramsey County, 1998-2001 (continued)

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

46. Lengths of stays (in days) of women exiting battered women's shelters, Ramsey County, 1993-2001

	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)
Range	1-394	1-121	1-150	1-146	1-209	1-180	1-375	1-147	1-383
Mean	17	15	16	15	15	17	21	21	17
Median	8	7	8	8	7	9	10	11	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	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.

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	175 (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

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 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

Dorothy Day Extended Hours Program, 183 Old Sixth Street

This program is funded by Ramsey County and the City of Saint Paul to provide 175 mats to homeless men, women, and families during the winter months (November 1 to April 15).

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, 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, 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 Cap 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.