

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

*Data collection project
Ninth annual report*

AUGUST 2000

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Data collection project

Ninth annual report

(Based on data collection during 1991 – 1999)

August 2000

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St. Paul Red Cross
St. Paul Overnight Shelter Board
St. Paul YWCA
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Union Gospel Mission
Wilder Research Center
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Women's Advocates
Women of Nations/Eagle's Nest
Wellsprings Living Center

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Summary

Emergency shelter use is declining

The total number of persons using emergency shelters was relatively stable during the first half of the decade but has dropped steadily in the past five years to a low of 2,939 in 1999. Moreover, the number of stays in emergency shelters has been dropping steadily throughout the decade. The decreases are largely attributable to fewer beds (reduced capacity) at the biggest men's shelter and a new 30-day Ramsey County residency requirement for families entering shelter.

In 1999, the number of persons using emergency shelters (2,939) was at the lowest level in the 1990s, and the number of stays in emergency shelter (4,078) was at the same low point reached in 1998.

Transitional housing beginning to serve fewer persons

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 two years.

In 1999, 674 persons used transitional housing, down from a high of 1,030 in 1997. The number of females living alone had the biggest drop from 210 in 1997 to 142 in 1999.

Unduplicated number of persons using emergency shelter and transitional housing

Over the past 10 years, about 30,000 men, women, and children have used shelter in Ramsey County.

- 19,434 adults (mostly single men) and 8,235 children have used emergency shelter
- 1,885 adults (mostly females) and 1,023 children have used transitional housing.

Fewer people using shelters for battered women

The number of women and children using battered women's shelters also increased each year from 1992 to 1997, but began to decline in 1998.

In 1999, 1,833 women and children used shelters for battered women, down from a high of 2,802 in 1997. (Counts are taken as people exit their shelter stay.)

Since about half of the homeless women who are sheltered in Ramsey County stay in shelters for battered women, it would be helpful to know how many return to that setting, and how often, as well as how many also use emergency shelter or transitional housing. Data that would allow cross-referencing of records and data sets are not available at this time.

Longer average stays in shelter

While fewer persons are using shelters, on average, they are staying longer.

In emergency shelters the average stay in 1999 was 14 days for females alone and 18 days for families.

In transitional housing, based on exits in 1999, adult women stayed about six months and families stayed about nine months.

In shelters for battered women, the average stay was 21 days in 1999, up from 17 days in 1998 and 15 days in 1996 and 1997.

Repeat use of emergency shelter

Most adults who used emergency shelter in the 1990s stayed only once or twice, as the system intends. In 1999, 39 percent of single men, 14 percent of single women, and 15 percent of families returned to shelter in the same year. These proportions have been fairly steady throughout the 1990s.

Long-term programs such as supportive housing, which offers a permanent place to live combined with ongoing support services, might better serve the 100 or so chronic shelter users in Ramsey County.

Children in shelter

The number of children in the three types of shelter is also dropping, from a high of 3,229 in 1995 to 2,037 in 1999. Nevertheless, children continue to make up a large proportion of shelter users. In 1999, children made up 55 percent of persons in shelters for battered women, 46 percent in transitional housing, and 24 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 decade.

In 1999, 68 percent of the children in emergency shelter were school age, up from 61 percent the two previous years and 54 percent before that.

Men alone in shelter

Males alone have been the largest group of shelter users throughout the 1990s, 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 10 percent of all persons each year.

While single men represent the largest segment of emergency shelter users, data that describe their backgrounds, where they come from, and their reasons for seeking shelter are not routinely collected at this time.

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 1999, 62 percent of women alone in emergency shelter were African-Americans, up from about 51 percent over the previous 5 years.

Females alone reporting a stay at a treatment facility within a month of entering transitional housing rose sharply from 3 percent in 1991 to about 40 percent in 1995-97, then dropped back to 33 percent in 1999.

Families in emergency shelter

The number of families in emergency shelter has dropped from a high of 642 in 1992 to 314 in 1999, largely due to a diversion program and residency requirements.

In 1999, 78 percent of adults in families in emergency shelter are African-Americans, up from about 73 percent over the past 5 years.

Some family advocates fear that the new five-year welfare limits and welfare-to-work policies will lead to increased homelessness for families.

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

Fewer people from outside Ramsey County

Another noteworthy shift is where emergency shelter users come from and where they last lived. In the early 1990s, the annual reports recommended a shift from an emergency focus to a resettlement focus because of all the increasing numbers of persons in shelter from out of state and needing help getting stabilized in their new community. Between 1993 and 1999 there was a gradual decrease in the proportion of adults from outside Minnesota (from 44% to 30%) and last living outside Minnesota (from 34% to 23%).

Affordable housing shortage

The Twin Cities has a severe shortage of lower-priced housing. According to the Family Housing Fund (www.fhfund.org/Research/need.htm), incomes have not kept pace with rental increases. Federal housing programs have been cut back, about 9,000 federally subsidized housing units are at risk of conversion to market-rate rents, and vacancy rates are just over 1 percent. The bottom line: "There are 68,900 renter households with annual incomes below \$10,000 in the metropolitan area, but only 31,200 housing units with rents affordable at this income level (rents no more than 30% of income)."

For perspective, to afford a typical two-bedroom apartment renting in St. Paul at about \$770 per month, a family needs a monthly income of at least \$2,566 (\$30,800 per 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.

In 1999, 82 percent of families cited lack of affordable housing as reason for seeking emergency shelter, up from 62 percent last year.

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 1999) and as the living arrangement after leaving emergency shelter (from 12% in 1995 to 25% in 1999).

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 ninth 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 tenth annual report of data collected during 2000.

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.

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 1998 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 45 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.

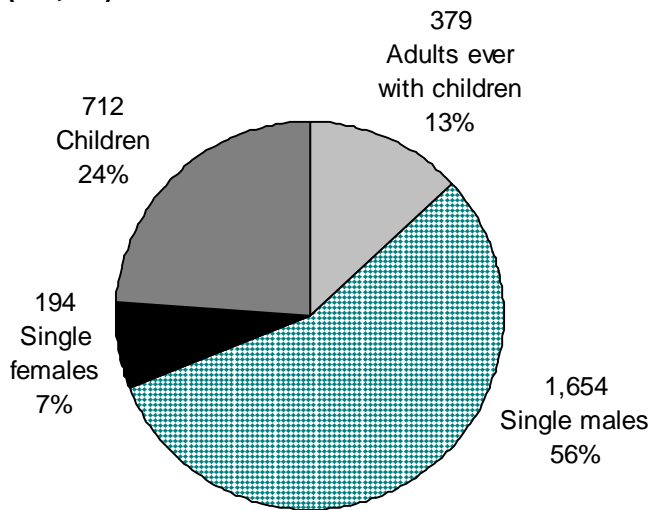
The report focuses on findings in 1999, but also includes some comparison data from previous years (1992-98).

Emergency shelters

Count of individuals

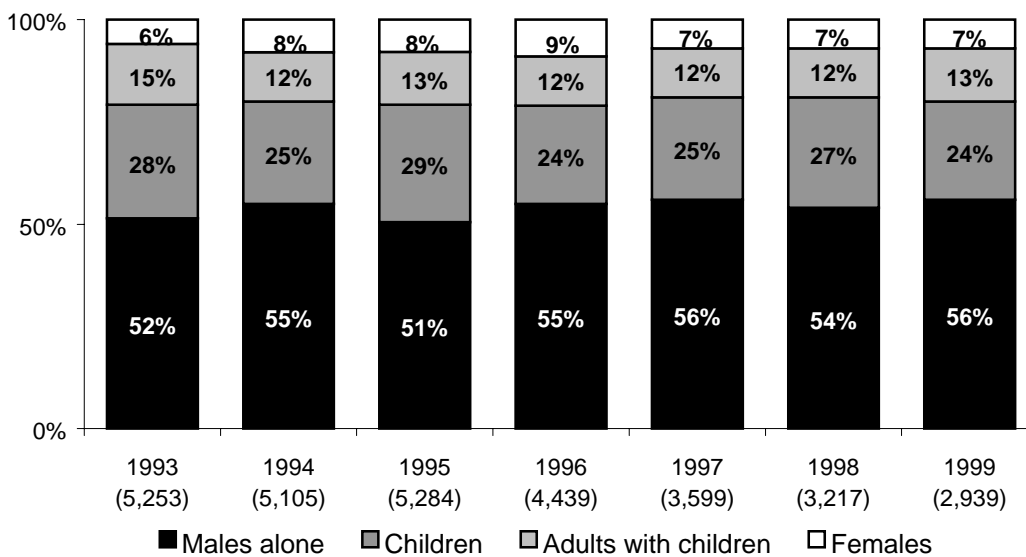
In 1999, 2,939 individuals used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, about the same as in 1998. Over half were men staying alone, and over a third were individuals in families.

1. INDIVIDUALS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 (N=2,939)*



* 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, 1993-1999

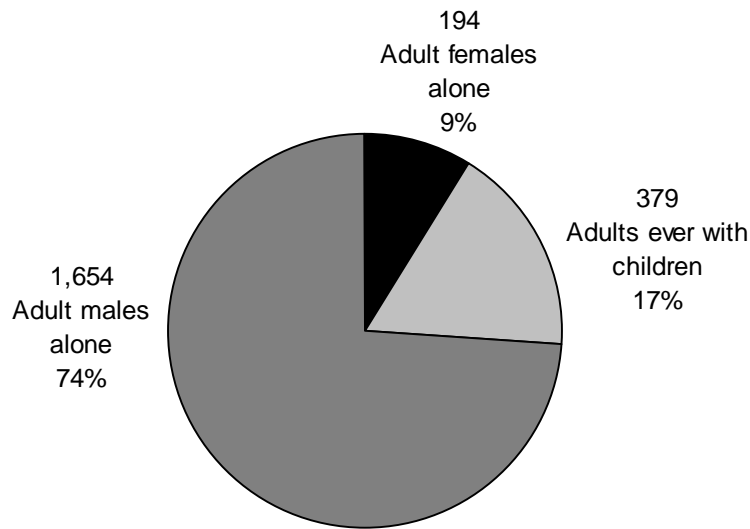


Count of adults

Over 2,200 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 1999. Over 70 percent were men staying in shelter alone, and 9 percent were women alone. The remaining 17 percent were adults bringing with them 712 children. While these proportions have been fairly steady over the years, the number of adults staying in emergency shelter has steadily dropped beginning in 1996.

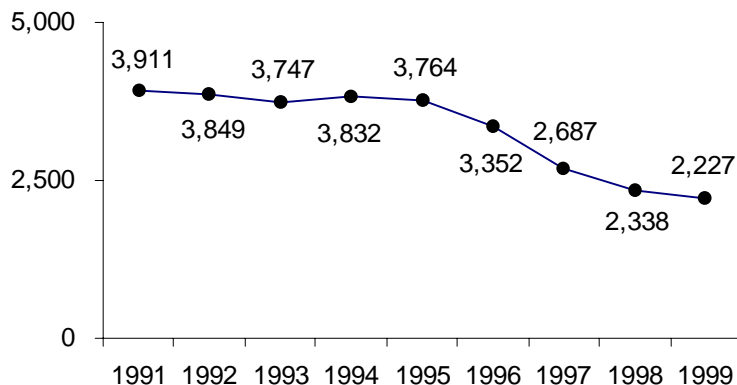
These unduplicated counts include emergency shelter stays at Catholic Charities' Mary Hall, Lowry Family Shelter, Union Gospel Mission, and overflow sites, all located in Saint Paul and the new Family Services Center in Maplewood (see Appendices for a complete list of shelters and populations served).

3. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 FAMILY STATUS WHILE AT SHELTER (N=2,227)*



* 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, 1991-1999



Profile of emergency shelter users

Sex and age of adults using emergency shelters

In 1998, as in previous years, over three-fourths of adult shelter users were male (78%).

Two-thirds were between ages 30 and 49. On average, single adults were 37 (female) and 39 (male) years old and adults with children were 31 years old.

- The proportion of adults between ages 40 and 49 has increased from 17-19 percent in the early 1990's to 30 percent in 1999.
- Since 1994, the average age for adults alone has increased from 33 to 39, and for adults with children from 28 to 31.

Race/ethnicity of adults using emergency shelters

The proportion of African-Americans among all adults in shelter increased from 1992 to 1994, remained level through 1997, and then has increased again in 1998 and 1999.

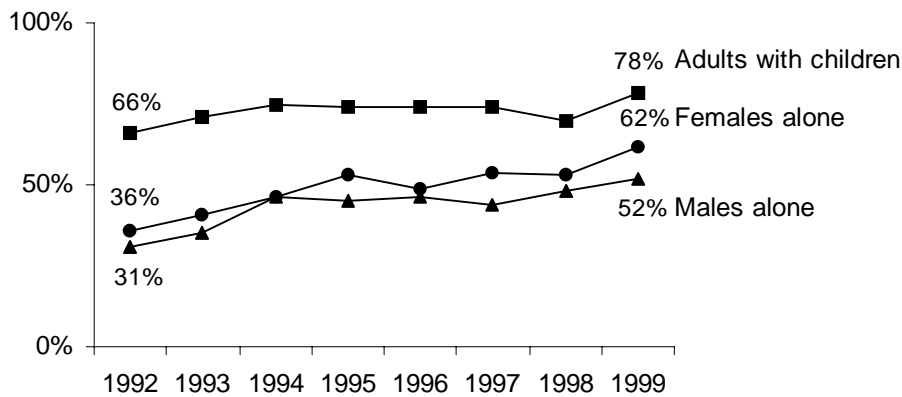
5. CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULTS WHO ENTERED RAMSEY COUNTY EMERGENCY SHELTERS IN 1992-1999

	1992 (N=3,849)	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)
Sex								
Female	27%	25%	23%	26%	24%	22%	22%	22%
Male	73%	75%	77%	74%	76%	78%	78%	78%
Age	(N=3,655)	(N=3,622)	(N=3,504)	(N=3,546)	(N=3,188)	(N=2,525)	(N=2,257)	(N=2,169)
<20	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
20-29	32%	30%	30%	29%	24%	22%	19%	19%
30-39	37%	38%	40%	39%	41%	39%	39%	35%
40-49	17%	19%	17%	21%	22%	27%	28%	30%
50-59	7%	7%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	8%
60+	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Race/Ethnicity	(N=3,816)	(N=3,762)	(N=3,730)	(N=3,757)	(N=3,342)	(N=2,681)	(N=2,334)	(N=2,226)
White	40%	36%	32%	31%	32%	33%	33%	29%
African American	39%	42%	50%	51%	51%	50%	52%	57%
Hispanic	16%	16%	12%	14%	12%	12%	11%	10%
American Indian	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%

**6. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999
RACE/ETHNICITY**

	All adults (N=2,226)	Males alone (N=1,653)	Females alone (N=194)	Adults with children (N=379)
White	29%	31%	31%	16%
African American	57%	52%	62%	78%
Hispanic	10%	12%	1%	3%
American Indian	3%	3%	3%	2%
Other	2%	2%	3%	<1%

**7. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999
PERCENT AFRICAN AMERICANS**



Children in emergency shelters

Altogether, 712 different children used emergency shelters in Ramsey County in 1999, down 19 percent compared to 1998.

- Over a third (39%) were pre-school age, four or younger, and the remainder were school age, 5 to 18.
- Three-fourths were African American.
- Families had two or three children, on average, about the same since 1992.

8. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999

Sex	1992 (N=1,874)	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)
Boys	49%	50%	50%	48%	51%	52%	52%	51%
Girls	51%	50%	50%	52%	49%	48%	48%	49%
Age							(N=877)	(N=708)
2 or younger	30%	23%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	19%
3-4	17%	17%	17%	19%	17%	15%	15%	13%
5-9	30%	33%	32%	30%	30%	32%	31%	37%
10-12	13%	14%	13%	13%	13%	14%	16%	16%
13-14	5%	7%	5%	5%	7%	8%	8%	7%
15-18	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%	7%	6%	8%
Race/Ethnicity							(N=870)	(N=710)
African American	76%	77%	82%	82%	76%	76%	75%	82%
White	14%	10%	9%	10%	11%	13%	15%	11%
Hispanic	5%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	5%	3%
American Indian	3%	4%	2%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%
Other groups	2%	4%	2%	2%	4%	4%	1%	2%
Number of children per family	(N=642 Families)	(N=627 Families)	(N=421 Families)	(N=520 Families)	(N=440 Families)	(N=358 Families)	(N=378 Families)	(N=314 Families)
1	27%	29%	35%	33%	40%	35%	33%	35%
2	28%	30%	28%	31%	28%	30%	30%	32%
3	22%	19%	18%	20%	17%	17%	18%	16%
4	12%	10%	11%	10%	9%	10%	12%	11%
5	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	5%
6	4%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
7 or more	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%
Mean	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
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 1999:

- Four-fifths of females alone and families with children stayed with friends or relatives.
- One in four males alone stayed on the streets and about one in four stayed at another shelter.*

9. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 PREVIOUS LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BY FAMILY STATUS (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	All adults (N=898)	Males alone* (N=427)	Females alone (N=157)	Adults with children (N=314)
Friends or relatives	63%	44%	80%	81%
Own place	16%	11%	13%	24%
On the streets	16%	26%	14%	4%
Another shelter	14%	23%	10%	4%
Treatment facility	4%	6%	6%	1%
Correctional facility	1%	2%	1%	0%
Hospital	2%	3%	3%	1%
Other	6%	6%	3%	9%

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 26 percent sample.*

The proportion of adults with children reported doubling up before coming to shelter has steadily increased since 1992. The proportion of females alone doubling up before coming to shelter increased from 70 percent in 1998 to 80 percent this past year.

Previous addresses of adults before entering emergency shelters

Less than half of the adults entering emergency shelters in 1999 reported their last permanent address and where they lived most of the last five years (reported as "from"). Among them:

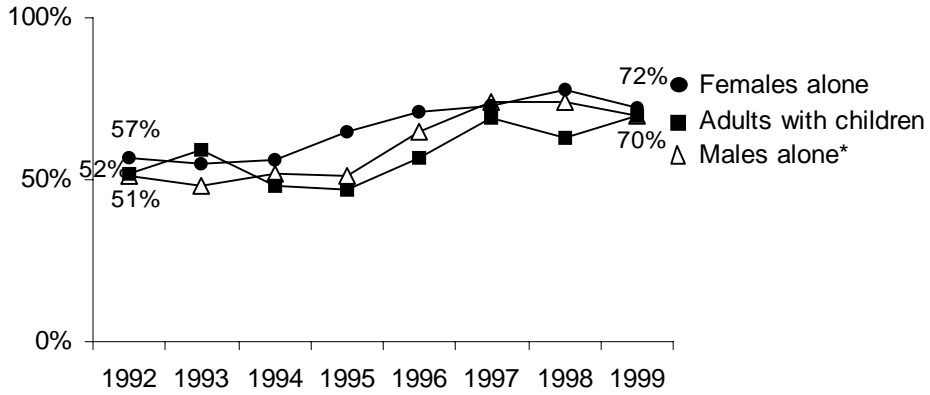
- A higher proportion of respondents in the past three years than in previous years, before 1997, reported Ramsey County as where they lived most of the last five years.
- Over 90 percent who last lived in Ramsey County were also "from" Ramsey County and over three-fourths (82%) who were "from" Ramsey County last lived in Ramsey County.

10. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS AND WHERE FROM

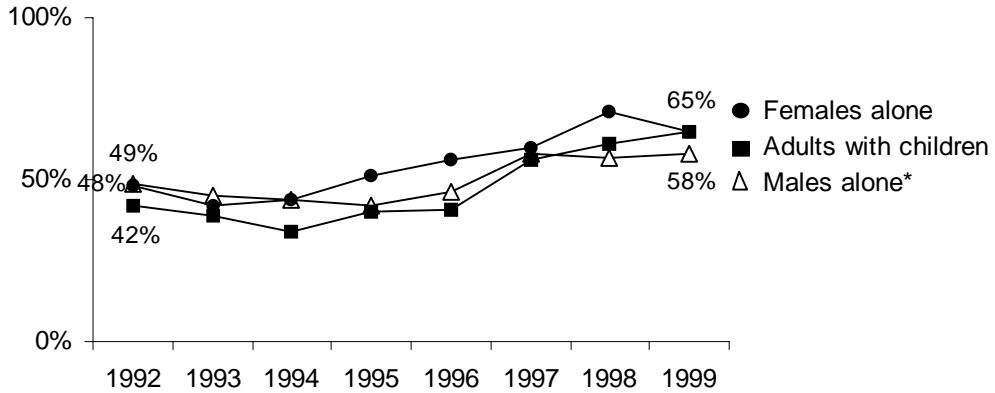
	Last permanent address (N=932)	Where lived most of last five years (N=936)
Ramsey County	70%	62%
Other Twin Cities Metro	5%	5%
Other Minnesota	3%	2%
Outside Minnesota	23%	30%

Figures on page 15 show comparisons of previous locations by family status for 1992 to 1999.

**11. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999
LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS IN RAMSEY COUNTY**



**12. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999
WHERE LIVED MOST OF LAST FIVE YEARS IN RAMSEY COUNTY**

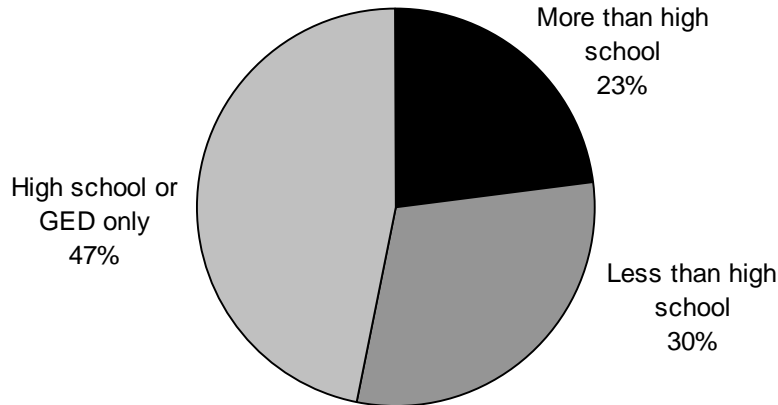


* These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 16-30 percent sample.

Educational level of adults in emergency shelters

Among adults using emergency shelters in 1999, 70 percent reported completing high school or having a GED. Educational levels have been about the same since 1994.

13. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (N=906)



14. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999 PROPORTION COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL OR GED

Year	All adults	Males alone*	Females alone	Adults with children
1992	(N=1870) 61%	(N=880) 63%	(N=409) 67%	(N=581) 54%
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%

* 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.

About half of all adults reported having no source of income in the month before entering shelter. Reports of no income source were higher for adults with children in 1999 (47%), compared to 1998 (40%).

- About a third of adults with children received AFDC, MFIP, or TANF.

15. ADULTS ENTERING EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 INCOME SOURCES IN THE MONTH BEFORE ENTERING SHELTER (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	All adults (N=1,043)	Males alone* (N=483)	Females alone (N=178)	Adults with children (N=334)
No income	47%	45%	52%	47%
Steady work	13%	19%	7%	8%
AFDC/TANF/MFIP	13%	<1%	2%	35%
SSI	13%	13%	25%	8%
Day labor	8%	14%	3%	2%
SSD	3%	3%	3%	2%
GA	4%	5%	7%	<1%
Unemployment	2%	3%	0%	2%
Other	2%	4%	1%	1%

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 29 percent sample.*

Steadily employed shelter users

In 1999, there were 129 persons who reported steady work within one month of entering shelter (down from 163 persons last year). Compared to all adults in shelter:

- More likely to have a high school education (84% vs. 65%), and they report much higher average incomes (\$858 vs. \$350).
- Less likely to return to shelter (22% vs. 32%).
- Less likely to report that employment/income (11% vs. 31%) as a reason for seeking shelter.
- In shelter primarily due to family or personal crisis (64%) or lack of affordable housing (53%).

Household income of adults in the month before entering emergency shelters

The overall average household monthly income when entering shelter is \$304, lower than in 1998. Zero income is reported by 47 percent of adult shelter users, up from 40 percent last year.

- Average income was the highest for adults reporting income from steady work (\$858), followed by GA/AFDC (\$434), and day labor (\$434).

16. ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 HOUSEHOLD INCOME LAST MONTH

	All adults (N=790)	Males alone* (N=351)	Females alone (N=163)	Adults with children (N=276)**
0	47%	49%	54%	41%
<\$200	3%	5%	3%	1%
\$200-399	9%	8%	7%	12%
\$400-599	23%	17%	28%	28%
\$600-799	8%	6%	5%	12%
\$800-999	3%	5%	1%	2%
\$1,000+	6%	9%	2%	4%
Mean	\$304	\$315	\$223	\$325
Median	\$160	\$16	0***	\$314

* *These figures should be interpreted cautiously because they are based on a 21 percent sample.*

** *Unduplicated number of families with 379 adults.*

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

17. ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD INCOME LAST MONTH

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Mean	\$384	\$307	\$308	\$280	\$352	\$349	\$350	\$301
Median	\$400	\$268	\$270	\$197	\$400	\$337	\$250	\$70

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 1999:

- More than two-thirds of all adults reported seeking shelter because of personal/family crisis, and two-thirds did so because of the lack of affordable housing.
- Almost a third cited employment/income.
- Compared to 1998, the rate of eviction went back up for adults with children (from 25% to 33%).
- Lack of affordable housing and fear of crime/violence saw the biggest increases for females alone and families from 1998 to 1999.

18. ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 SELF-REPORTED REASONS LEADING TO SHELTER (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)*

	All adults (N=979)	Males alone* (N=457)	Females alone (N=181)	Adults with children (N=341)
Personal/family crisis	70%	60%	78%	80%
Lack of affordable housing	65%	48%	75%	82%
Employment/income	29%	27%	34%	29%
Eviction	19%	9%	17%	33%
Mental Illness	4%	3%	12%	2%
Drinking/drug use	7%	10%	5%	5%
Physical abuse	6%	1%	8%	12%
Fear of crime/violence	6%	1%	7%	14%
Displaced from housing	3%	2%	2%	4%

* *Percents are based on an unduplicated number of reasons ever reported per person during any stay. There were no reasons reported for 72 percent of males alone.*

Housing outcome of adults exiting Ramsey County funded emergency shelters

Housing outcome upon exit from shelter was reported for 379 adults with children, but it is unknown for 97 percent of males alone and 89 percent of females alone.

- Adults with children are about as likely to move to new housing (27%) as they are to move in with family and friends (25%).

19. HOUSING STATUS OF ADULTS EXITING RAMSEY COUNTY FUNDED EMERGENCY SHELTERS, 1999

	Adults with children (N=379)
New housing	27%
With friends/relatives	25%
Motel/hotel	12%
Another shelter	7%
Return to current housing	4%
Transitional housing	1%
Other	3%
Unknown	22%

Adults diverted from emergency shelter

Altogether, 127 adults (1 without children) seeking emergency shelter in Ramsey County in 1999 were diverted elsewhere. They were mostly females (93%), with an average of two or three children and median gross income of \$621 per month. A fifth (22%) of these adults reported being homeless when they came to shelter.

- Three-quarters (76%) received cash assistance for rent, mortgage, or damage deposit.
- Fourteen percent moved to new housing.
- Sixty-nine 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 4,078 separate stays reported for 1999, 84 percent of which were by single men, 6 percent by single women and 11 percent by adults with children, almost identical to the numbers in 1998.

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. However, there was little change in the distribution of stays within and across family status.

- About two-thirds (68%) of all adults, and proportionately more females (87%) than males (61%), continued to have just one stay.
- The highest number of stays for single men was 20, compared to four for adults with children, and four for females alone.

20. ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 NUMBER OF SEPARATE STAYS (WITH MORE THAN THREE NIGHTS BETWEEN USES)*

Number of stays	All adults (N=2,206)	Males alone (N=1,635)	Females alone (N=194)	Adults with children (N=377)
1	68%	61%	87%	85%
2	16%	18%	9%	14%
3	6%	7%	4%	1%
4	3%	4%	1%	<1%
5	2%	3%	0%	0%
6	1%	2%	0%	0%
7 or more	4%	5%	0%	0%
Mean	1.85	2.1	1.2	1.2

* Based on exited stays only.

Total number of days adults stayed in emergency shelters in 1999

For all adults entering and exiting emergency shelters in 1999, 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 is a week or less, about the same as for the past three years.

- The median number of total days in shelter was 16 for families, six for males alone, and nine for females alone.
- The highest number of total days in shelter in 1999 was 309 days for males alone, 77 days for females alone, and 68 days for families.

21. ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS IN SHELTERS

	Males alone (N=1,635)	Females alone (N=194)	Adults with children (N=377)
1 – 7 days	53%	44%	28%
8 – 14 days	12%	17%	19%
15 – 21 days	8%	15%	17%
22 – 28 days	6%	9%	17%
29+ days	22%	15%	20%

On average,

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

**22. ADULTS IN EMERGENCY SHELTERS, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999
MEAN AND MEDIAN TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS IN SHELTERS***

	1992 (N=3,639)	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)
Males alone								
Mean	16	18	16	17	20	20	20	20
Median	5	7	6	4	6	6	7	6
Males alone								
Mean	13	15	13	12	9	8	11	14
Median	8	13	9	8	4	6	7	9
Adults with children								
Mean	15	14	14	15	14	14	17	18
Median	11	10	12	14	12	12	15	16

* 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. In 1998, repeat use (having more than one stay) was similar to previous years. About a third (32%) of the adults in shelter had more than one stay and accounted for 62 percent of the total number of stays.

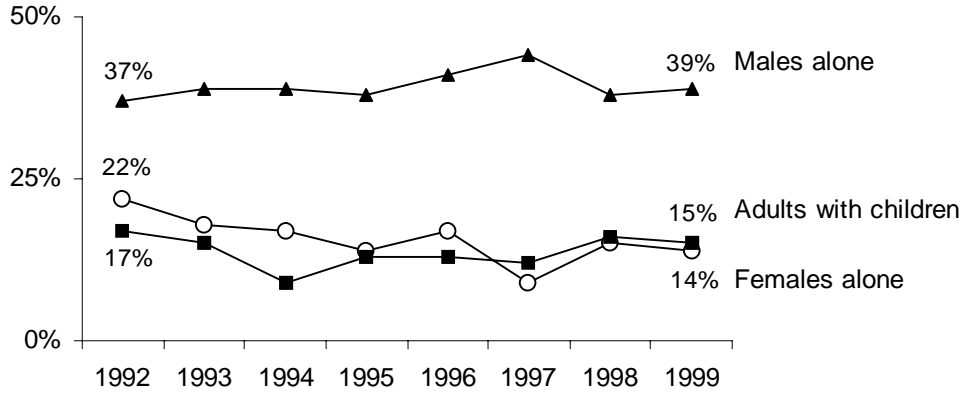
- Repeat use remains more common for males than females (39% vs. 15%).

Figure 24 shows the proportion of adults who had more than one stay in 1999. 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.
- Twelve percent out of 15 percent of families with children stayed two or more weeks.

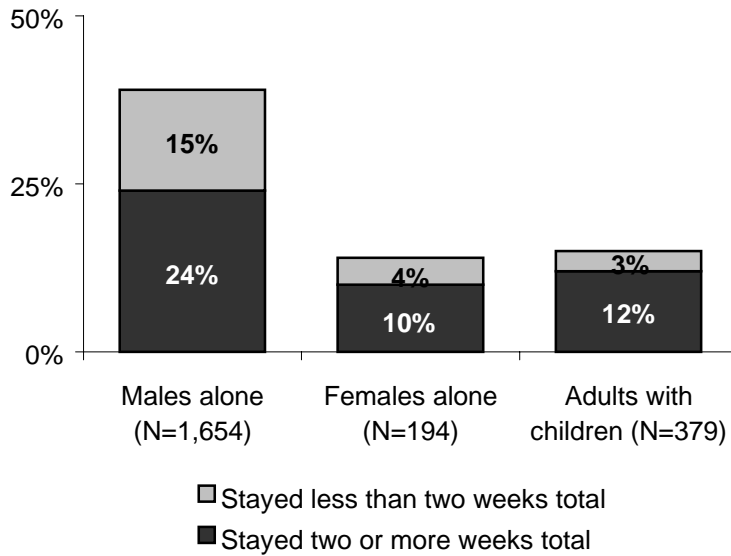
For all adults who stay in shelter more than one time, the average length of time in shelter was 35 days, same as last year.

23. ADULTS RE-ENTERING SHELTER WITHIN THE SAME YEAR, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999



* 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, 1999
REPEAT USERS BY FAMILY STATUS (PERCENT REPORTING MORE THAN ONE SHELTER STAY SPACED BY THREE OR FEWER DAYS IN 1999)**



The average time between stays for all stays was:

- About one month for males alone and about 53 days for families with children and 41 days for females alone in 1999.
- About three months for males alone, and six to seven months for females alone and families with children across years (1991-1999).

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

All of chronic users this year are single men, and they are slightly older than shelter users in general. There is little other descriptive data reported for chronic individuals. Their use of shelter in 1999 averaged:

- 9 stays during the year;
- 105 total days for the entire year, about the same as in 1998.

Emergency shelter stays from 1991 to 1999

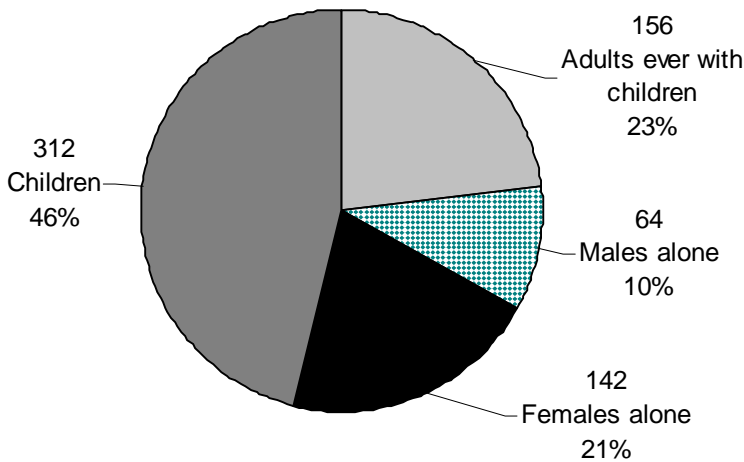
Unduplicating 1991 to 1999 stays, 19,434 different adults used emergency shelters in Ramsey County, including over 13,022 males alone; 2,310 females alone; and 4,102 adults with children.

Transitional housing programs

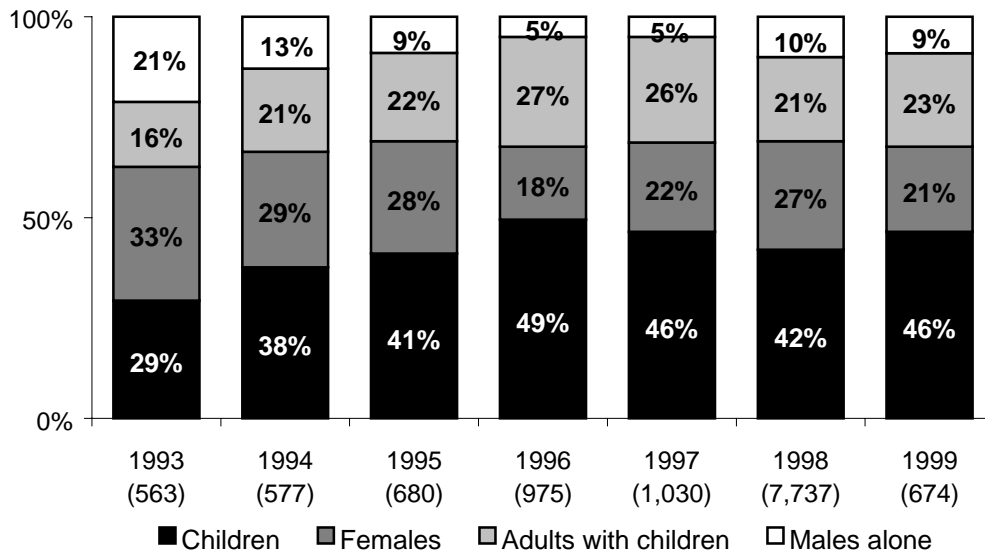
Count of individuals

In 1999, 674 individuals lived in transitional housing in Ramsey County, 99 fewer than in 1998. The number of females alone had the biggest drop, down from 208 to 142.

25. INDIVIDUALS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999



26. INDIVIDUALS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1993-1999

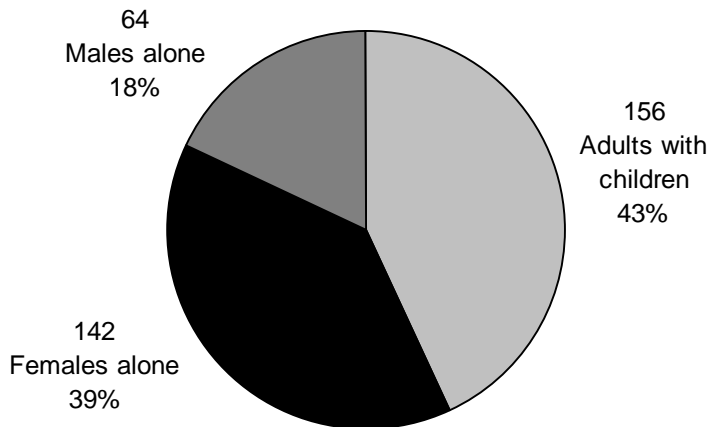


Count of adults

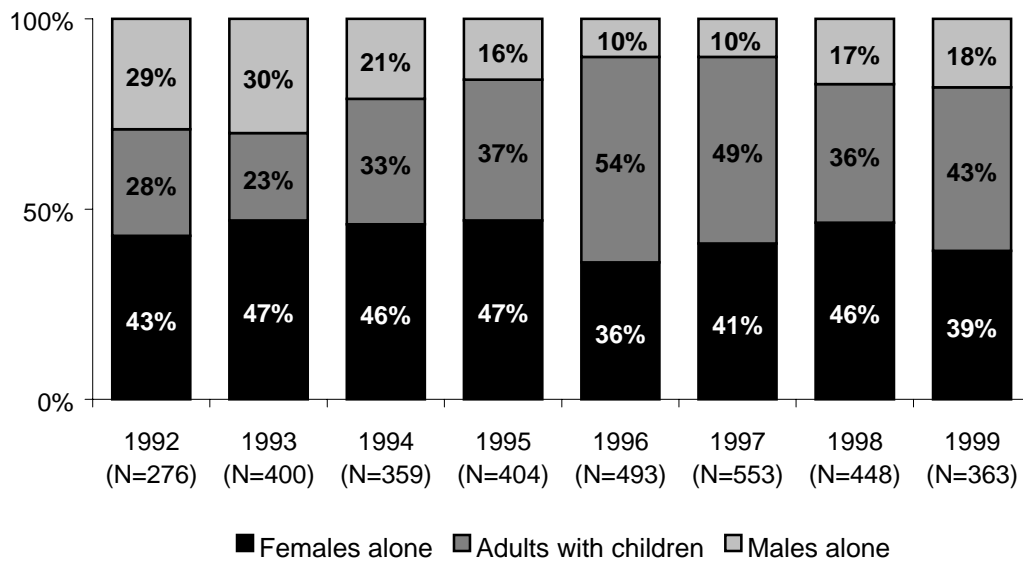
Of the 363 adults who used transitional housing in 1999, 39 percent were females alone, 43 percent were adults with children, and 18 percent were single males.

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 also includes Emma Norton Residence, East Metro Women's Council, and Jendayi Place.

27. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 FAMILY STATUS WHILE IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (N=363)



**28. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999
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, are not included.

Profile of persons using transitional housing programs

Gender and age of adults using transitional housing

Eighty percent of adults staying in transitional housing were female.

More than half were between ages 20 and 39.

Compared to emergency shelters, transitional housing served proportionately more females (80% vs. 22%). Also, a higher proportion was under age 30 (40% vs. 22%).

Race and ethnicity of adults using transitional housing

In 1998 and 1999, Whites account for almost half (48%) of all adults in transitional housing; however, two-thirds of adults with children were African American.

29. CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992 TO 1999

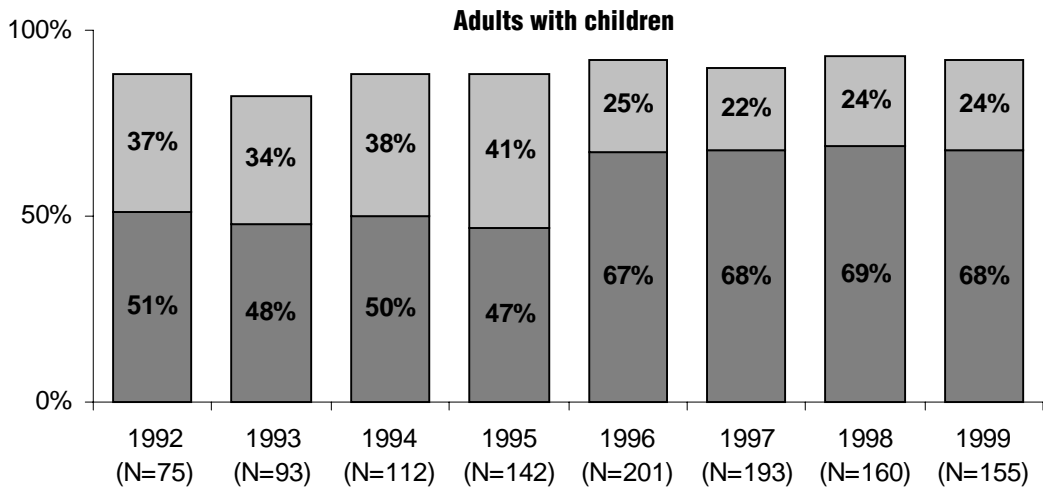
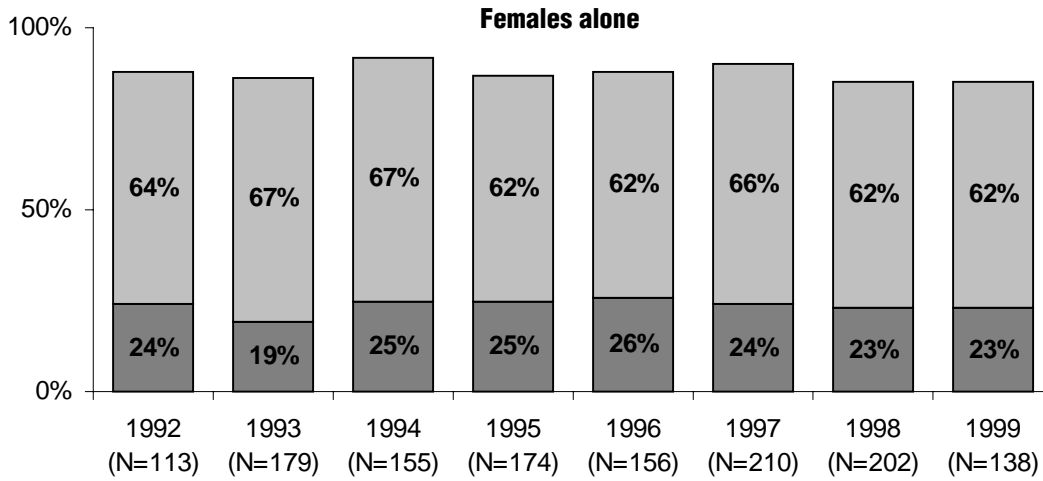
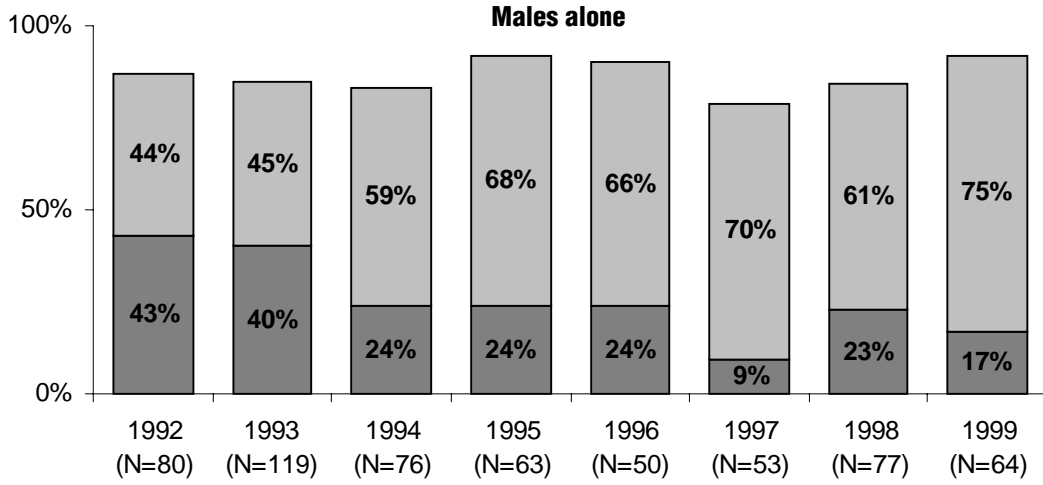
	1992 (N=276)	1993 (N=400)	1994 (N=359)	1995 (N=404)	1996 (N=420)	1997 (N=471)	1998 (N=448)	1999 (N=363)
Sex								
Female	70%	71%	78%	84%	87%	89%	80%	80%
Male	30%	30%	22%	16%	13%	12%	20%	20%
Age			(N=354)	(N=392)	(N=413)	(N=469)	(N=443)	(N=361)
<18	2%	2%	1%	<1%	3%	3%	3%	1%
18-19	8%	6%	6%	8%	9%	9%	8%	7%
20-29	38%	38%	37%	35%	35%	34%	28%	32%
30-39	33%	33%	34%	35%	31%	31%	31%	30%
40-49	15%	17%	17%	17%	17%	19%	23%	22%
50-59	5%	4%	5%	4%	4%	3%	6%	8%
60+	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	2%	1%
Race/Ethnicity			(N=343)	(N=379)	(N=406)	(N=457)	(N=439)	(N=358)
White	50%	52%	55%	55%	44%	48%	48%	48%
African American	37%	32%	33%	33%	46%	41%	40%	42%
American Indian	6%	7%	4%	3%	5%	6%	6%	5%
Hispanic	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Asian	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Other	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	3%	5%	3%

30. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999
RACE/ETHNICITY

	All adults (N=358)	Males alone (N=64)	Females alone (N=138)	Adults with children (N=155)
White	48%	75%	62%	24%
African American	42%	17%	23%	68%
Hispanic	1%	0%	1%	0%
American Indian	5%	6%	4%	6%
Asian	2%	2%	3%	1%
Other	3%	0%	6%	2%

The proportion of African American families in transitional housing 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. This proportion remained stable in 1999.

31. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999



■ African American □ White

Children in transitional housing

Altogether, 312 children lived in transitional housing with their parents in 1999, a slight decrease over last year. Half were four years old or younger. The number of children per family averaged about 2, ranging from 1 to 5.

32. CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH THEIR PARENTS IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (UPON ENTERING), RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992 TO 1999

	1992 (N=109)	1993 (N=163)	1994 (N=218)	1995 (N=276)	1996 (N=341)	1997 (N=363)	1998 (N=325)	1999 (N=312)
Sex								
Boys	50%	53%	52%	55%	51%	50%	48%	53%
Girls	50%	47%	48%	46%	49%	50%	52%	47%
Age							(N=321)	(N=310)
2 or younger	38%	30%	29%	33%	37%	35%	33%	29%
3 – 4	13%	16%	20%	20%	18%	16%	17%	17%
5 – 9	29%	32%	33%	27%	29%	30%	31%	33%
10 – 12	13%	15%	10%	13%	11%	11%	10%	11%
13 – 17	7%	8%	7%	7%	6%	9%	9%	10%
Race/Ethnicity							(N=169)	(N=179)
African American	60%	66%	62%	59%	64%	71%	69%	63%
White	22%	17%	23%	27%	19%	16%	20%	22%
American Indian	6%	8%	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Hispanic	9%	4%	4%	3%	4%	3%	1%	1%
Asian	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	0%
Other Groups	0%	2%	6%	7%	8%	3%	6%	11%
Number of children per family							(N=151 Families)	(N=143 Families)
1	43%	48%	50%	48%	47%	48%	40%	40%
2	30%	22%	21%	25%	27%	24%	26%	25%
3	16%	18%	20%	22%	20%	19%	19%	20%
4 or more	10%	11%	8%	5%	6%	10%	14%	15%
Mean	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Median	2	2	1	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, about one in three adults (35%) lived with friends or relatives and/or at another shelter.

- Adults with children were more likely than females alone to have stayed at another shelter (47% vs. 20%); while females alone were more likely than adults with children to have stayed at a treatment facility (33% vs. 3%).

33. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 PREVIOUS LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE ENTERING (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	All (N=309)	Females alone (N=142)	Adults with children (N=155)
Friends/relative	35%	32%	36%
Another shelter	33%	20%	47%
Treatment facility	18%	33%	3%
Own residence	9%	11%	8%
Hospital	3%	6%	1%
On street	4%	4%	3%
Correctional facility	2%	4%	1%
Other	6%	3%	8%

Altogether, 100 adults in transitional housing in 1999 previously stayed in emergency shelter in Ramsey County, some as far back as 1991.

Moreover, 30 adults in transitional housing in 1999 previously stayed in transitional housing in Ramsey County, as far back as 1992.

Previous addresses of adults before entering transitional housing

In 1999, 48 percent of the adults in transitional housing reported a last permanent address in Ramsey County, about the same as 1997 and 1998. Another 33 percent reported a last permanent address elsewhere in the Metro Area.

- In 1998 and 1999, about one in four adults with children (23%) reported a last permanent address outside Minnesota, the smallest proportion since 1993.

34. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS

	All (N=253)	Females Alone (N=135)	Adults with Children (N=108)
Ramsey County	48%	46%	49%
Other Twin Cities Metro	33%	38%	27%
Other Minnesota	2%	4%	1%
Outside Minnesota	17%	13%	23%

Comparing 1997-1999 with 1992-1996, slightly more adults were “from” Ramsey County.

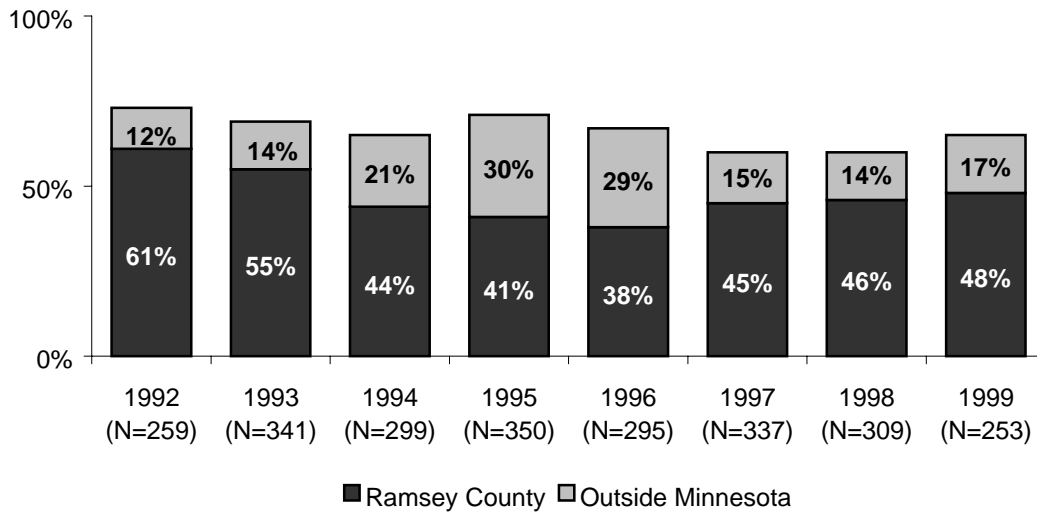
- In 1997-1999 compared to earlier years, the proportion of adults with children “from” outside Minnesota was at the lowest levels (7-8%).

35. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 WHERE LIVED MOST OF LAST FIVE YEARS

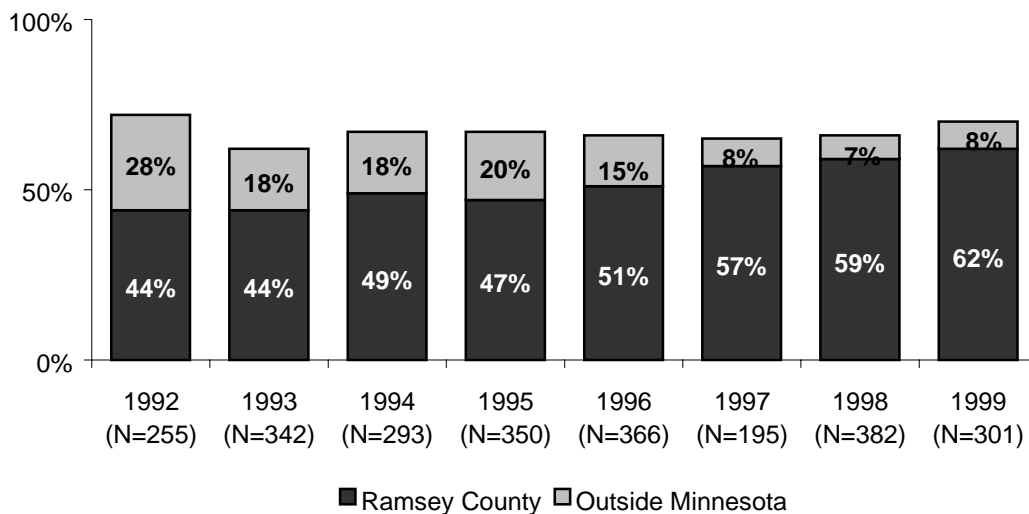
	All (N=301)	Females alone (N=135)	Adults with children (N=154)
Ramsey County	62%	49%	71%
Other Twin Cities Metro	29%	39%	21%
Other Minnesota	1%	3%	0%
Outside Minnesota	8%	10%	8%

In 1999, a higher proportion of adults in transitional housing were “from” Ramsey County than last lived there (62% vs. 48%), and a smaller proportion were “from” outside Minnesota than last lived there (8% vs. 17%), similar to 1998.

**36. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992 TO 1999
LAST PERMANENT ADDRESS**



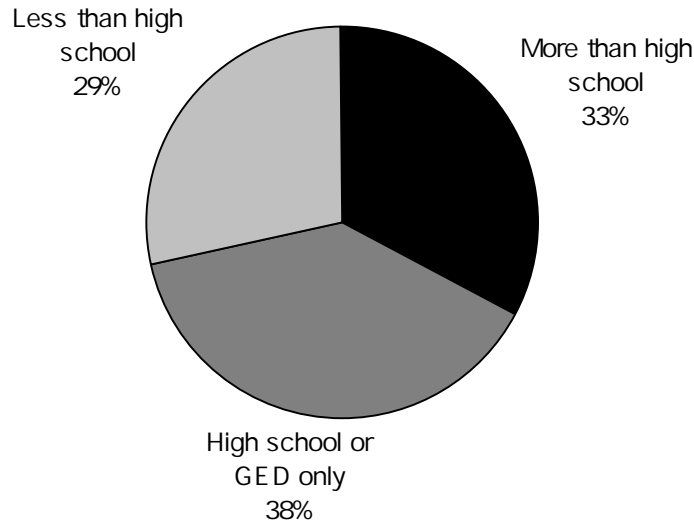
**37. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992 TO 1999
WHERE LIVED MOST OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS**



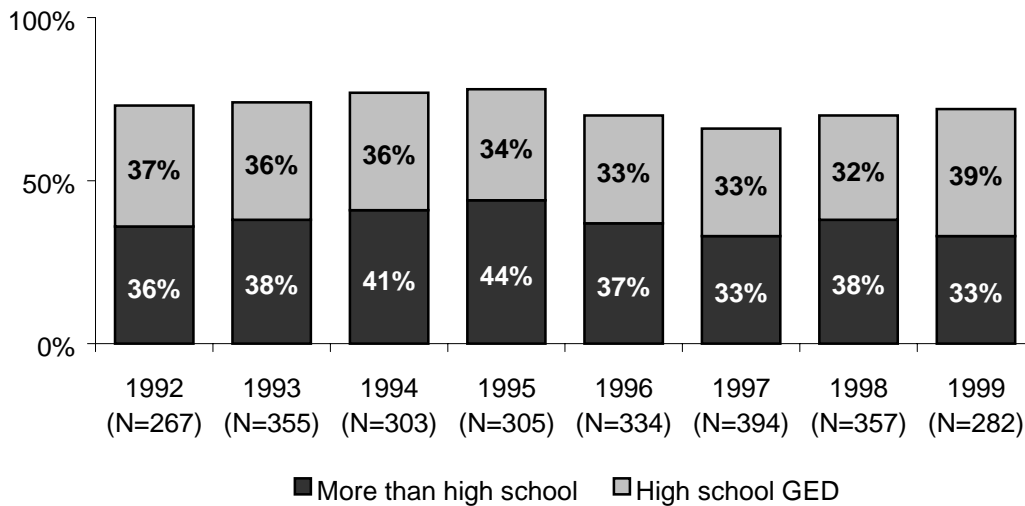
Educational level of adults upon entering transitional housing

Among adults using transitional housing programs in 1999, 72 percent reported having a high school level education or higher when they first entered the program.

38. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL UPON ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (N=282)



39. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1992-1999 PROPORTION COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL OR GED AT THE TIME OF ENTRY



Employment status of adults upon entering transitional housing

Twenty-two percent of all adults entering transitional housing in 1999 reported income from steady work and 2 percent reported income from day labor in the previous month.

- Females alone were more likely than those with children to be working (29% vs. 19%).

Household income of adults in month before entering transitional housing

In 1999, the average household monthly income (in the month before entering transitional housing) was \$588, higher for females with children (\$737) than for single females (\$407).

- The majority of adults with children received AFDC (80%).
- One in four single females (25%) received GA.
- Twenty-two percent of single females received SSI and/or SSD.

40. ADULTS ENTERING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 INCOME SOURCES IN THE MONTH BEFORE ENTERING SHELTER (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

	All (N=301)	Females alone (N=137)	Adults with children (N=152)
AFDC (TANF, NFIP)	42%	2%	80%
Steady work	22%	26%	18%
GA	12%	25%	0%
SSI	9%	11%	7%
SSD	5%	11%	1%
Day Labor	2%	4%	0%
Unemployment	1%	1%	1%
Other	26%	14%	38%
None	10%	18%	3%

Status of adults at exit from transitional housing

Last year, 193 adults exited transitional housing in Ramsey County. There are no exit data for 47 of the 52 males alone who left transitional housing in 1999. Among the 141 other adults:

- Thirty-seven percent moved to rental housing.
- Sixteen percent moved in with friends or relatives.
- Eight percent moved to public housing.

Where females and adults with children moved to when they left transitional housing was:

- Unknown for 50 percent.
- Ramsey County for 38 percent.
- Metro area for 8 percent.
- Outstate Minnesota or outside Minnesota for the remaining 4 percent.

41. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 HOUSING STATUS AT EXIT

	Females alone (N=80)	Adults with children (N=61)
Rental housing	29%	48%
With friends/relatives	16%	16%
Public housing	4%	13%
Section 8 housing	6%	3%
Treatment	8%	3%
SRO housing	4%	2%
Unknown	30%	15%

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.
- Drinking and drug use was reported by 59 percent of single females and 21 percent of adults with children.
- Thirty-seven percent of females alone reported mental illness, up from 26 percent in 1996.
- From 1991 to 1996, reports of employment/income as a problem, or as a reason for seeking transitional housing, decreased from 36 percent to 17 percent, then increased to 38 percent in 1998, and 37 percent in 1999.

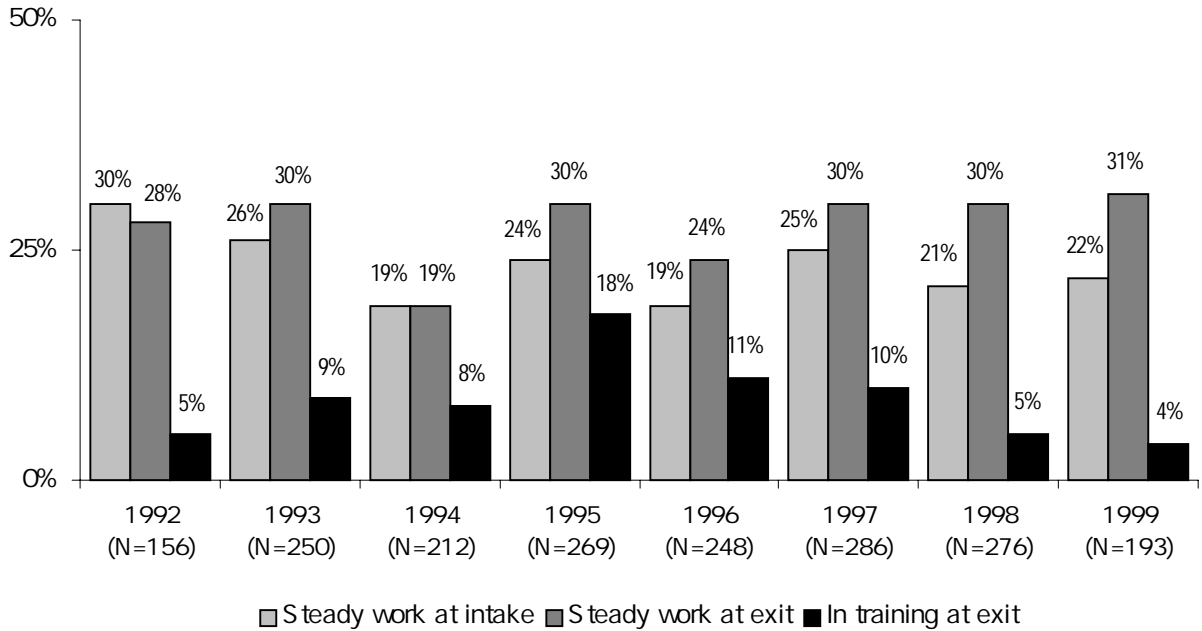
42. ADULTS USING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999
SELF-REPORTED REASONS LEADING TO TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)*

	All (N=269)	Females alone (N=135)	Adults with children (N=125)
Lack of affordable housing	52%	40%	70%
Drinking, drug use	42%	59%	21%
Employment/income	37%	30%	43%
Personal/family crisis	28%	32%	23%
Mental illness	22%	37%	7%
Physical abuse	22%	16%	29%
Eviction	15%	13%	15%
Fear of crime/violence	11%	10%	13%
Displaced from housing	1%	1%	2%

* 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 1999, a slightly larger proportion were steadily employed at exit than at intake. This pattern has held since 1995.

**43. ADULTS EXITING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999
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, 304 adults of the 1,926 adults (16%) who exited transitional housing from 1991 to 1999 later entered emergency shelters (12 of them more than once).

Transitional housing use patterns

Length of stay in transitional housing

Based on 193 reported exits during 1999, adults stayed in transitional housing, on average, about six months, the same as in the previous three years.

- Families stayed the longest (about 9 months).
- Females alone stayed about 6 months and males alone stayed about 2 months.

44. ADULTS EXITING TRANSITIONAL HOUSING, RAMSEY COUNTY, 1999 LENGTH OF STAY IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

	All (N=193)	Males alone (N=52)	Females alone (N=80)	Adults with children (N=61)
<1 month	16%	17%	23%	7%
1 – 3 months	29%	64%	16%	15%
4 – 6 months	22%	19%	24%	23%
7 – 9 months	8%	0%	10%	12%
10 – 12 months	9%	0%	9%	16%
13 – 18 months	9%	0%	14%	12%
19 – 24 months	6%	0%	4%	15%
>2 years	1%	0%	1%	2%
Mean number of days	177	57	182	273
Median number of days	102	43	128	224

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 1999, 820 women and 1,013 children exited battered women shelters in Ramsey County, fewer than in 1998.

- Over half (62%) were African American and one in five was White.
- Their average age was 31. The youngest was 16, the oldest was 78 years old.
- Sixty-five percent had a high school education, including 24 percent with post-secondary schooling.
- Over half came from Ramsey County (56%) and over a third from Hennepin County (32%).
- Sixty percent of the women had children with them at the shelter. Thirteen percent of these women had four or more children with them. The average number of children was two.
- Of the 1,013 children exiting battered women shelters in 1999, half were under six years old, and 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 AND 1999**

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

**46. LENGTHS OF STAYS (IN DAYS) OF WOMEN EXITING BATTERED WOMENS SHELTERS,
RAMSEY COUNTY, 1991-1999**

	1991 (N=232)	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)
Range	1-89	1-150	1-394	1-121	1-150	1-146	1-209	1-180	1-375
Mean	13	16	17	15	16	15	15	17	21
Median	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	9	10

Appendices

Data sources

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

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
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.