HOUSING SERVICES IN ACTION

The following programs tend to serve those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and are looking for housing or housing assistance.

reterans Medical Center
helter and housing for families he Salvation Army
enant Resource Center enantLandlord Mediation
ousing for single men, women, and children
helter for men, Safe Haven, Hospitality House, and housing ociety of St Vincent de Paul
egal Advocacy for homeless utheran Social Services – Off the Square Club251-6901 ervices for persons with mental illness orchlight, Inc257-2534
ousing Initiatives
ousing for persons with mental illness ope Haven/Rebos United251-8881 esidential AODA treatment
irst Call for Help211 iodwill Industries of South Central WI246-3140
mestic violence of Greater Madison
ousing for mothers with children in Early HeadStart omestic Abuse Intervention Services251-4445
formation, Counseling and Financial Assistance ane County Housing Authority224-3636 ane County Parent Council275-6741
IDS Resource Center of WI

MADISON GOALS

system of homeless service groups through the organizations, other governments and funders, as well as cooperative efforts of the Consortium, and improving prevention efforts. The development, maintenance and transitional and supported housing, strengthening Since the early 1980's, the City has focused much of its resources and energy on expanding the supply of owned housing and housing voucher programs. and CDBG provide financial assistance to developers of equal opportunities in housing and employment; CED Building Inspection operates inspection programs and Planning Unit and Plan Commission develop master the private market. Within the City of Madison, the involves the work of many City units, community reviews new plans and buildings; Civil Rights promotes plans and approve specific subdivision and site plans; housing; and Housing Operations manages publicly improvement of the affordable housing supply in Madison

ONGOING CDBG OBJECTIVES

of life for residents of the City of Madison. Community community-based, non-profit agencies to: development funding actively supports the efforts of The CDBG program is dedicated to improving the quality

- Improve Madison's existing housing;
- Stimulate economic development;
- community services; Expand and improve the quantity and quality of
- neighborhoods; and Empower and revitalize Madison target area
- Improve access of lower income people to housing information and non-monetary resources

investments in affordable housing, contact the CDBG Office at: the individual agency. For more information about the City's For more information about any of the individual projects, call

P.O. Box 2627 Room 225, Madison Municipal Building Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2627 215 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

cdbg@cityofmadison.com (608) 266-6520 (608) 261-9661 http://www.cityofmadison.com/cdbg

Te:

HOUSING AND

SERVICES RELATED TO HOMELESSNESS

CITY OF MADISON

In partnership with the

Dane County

Homeless Services Consortium,

Federal Department of Housing and Urban

Development (HUD),

the Wisconsin Department of Administration City of Madison Community Development Authority,

Dane County Housing Authority,

United Way of Dane County,

and many other business and community groups.

Mayor of Madison Paul R. Soglin

City of Madison CDBG Office Brochure developed by the





WHO ARE THE HOMELESS?

Numbers

The Homeless Services Consortium reported that in 2011, 3,079 homeless persons were sheltered and 2,003 were turned-away without shelter for lack of resources. During the same time period, 483 unsheltered homeless persons received outreach services, and 1,327 homeless persons were served in transitional and supportive permanent housing.

Twice each year, the last Wednesday of January and July, the Homeless Services Consortium participates in the HUD-mandated Point-In-Time survey to count homeless sheltered and unsheltered persons on a specific night. On 1/25/2012, 647 homeless spent the night in shelter or transitional housing while 77 homeless slept on the street, in a car or other uninhabitable places. On 7/25/2012, 554 homeless spent the night in shelter or transitional housing while 162 homeless slept on the street, in a car or other uninhabitable places.

Duration

50% of the people in the emergency shelter system reported that they had been homeless for less than one month; 37% less than six months and 13% for more than six months.

Demographics

38% of the homeless are children under the age of 18; 66% of the homeless, (82% of homeless families), identify themselves as non-white;

24% of the homeless report earning wages and 26% report income from SSI/SSDI;

7% of the homeless are veterans.

Length of Homelessness

40% of homeless persons served report being homeless for less than one month;

36% of homeless persons served report being homeless for more than six months.



Reasons for Homelessness

reported that violence or threat of violence was the reason for seeking shelter;

29% of homeless served self-reported mental health issues;

19% of homeless served self-reported alcohol and other drug issues; and

22% of homeless served self-reported chronic medical problems.

WHAT IS THE SUPPLY OF HOUSING?

Supply

The continuum of care for persons who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness can be described in terms of homeless prevention, outreach, emergency shelter and rapid re-housing, and permanent housing. A priority of the Homeless Services Consortium is to use resources on prevention and the development of affordable permanent housing so as to move homeless persons from emergency shelter as quickly as possible.

Capacity

The housing inventory for the Dane County area includes 310 year-round shelter beds with 62 seasonal overflow beds and 975 transitional or supportive permanent housing units available to homeless persons. In addition there are 5,272 federal-assisted housing units available to persons who meet low-income guidelines.

In addition to these units, a number of housing and service agencies provide partial rental subsidies to their clients. These subsidies include 53 short-term (3-6 months) rent subsidy slots and 206 medium-term (12-24 months) rent subsidy slots. This is transitional assistance to assist a household until they can stabilize their housing.



Prevention

In 2011, 1,059 households who would otherwise have become homeless as a result of an eviction, maintained their housing through financial assistance and housing counseling. Legal advocacy and housing mediation services at small claims eviction court assist households to avoid an eviction and prevent homelessness. In 2011, 569 mediations at eviction court allowed a number of households to maintain their current housing.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE KEY TRENDS?

The number of individuals served in shelter has decreased each year since 2006; the number of families served in shelter decreased significantly.

		2009	2010	2011
	TOTAL Number of Individuals	2004	0 400	2000
	Served in Shelters	0,901	٥, ١٥٥	3,079
	Families Sheltered	666	522	394
	Single Men Sheltered	1,310	1,235	1,257
,	Single Women Sheltered	497	509	508
	Unaccompanied Youth Sheltered	31	29	32

The number of people turned away increased in 2011 over the previous year; 85% of those households turned away without shelter because of lack of beds are families with children.

TOTAL Number of Individuals Turned Away Without Shelter	
2,622	2009
1,605	2010
2,003	2011

Prior to seeking shelter, 474 persons reported living on the streets or other inhabitable places; of those persons 397 were single men, 41 were families with children, 33 were single women and 3 were unaccompanied youth.