DATE: November 5, 2009

TO: County Board Supervisors

FROM: Greta Hansen, Task Force Chair

RE: Task Force on Poverty Report

The Task Force on Poverty is providing you with this early copy of our report. Members of the Task Force will present at your meeting on the 19th but we all wanted you to have an early look at the report so you can take it under consideration during the budget process.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (608) 246-4730, ext 217 or e-mail at ghansen@cacscw.org.
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Dane County Task Force of Poverty
Report to the Dane County Board

I. INTRODUCTION

Appointed in 2008, members of the Task Force received the following directives:

1. Assemble and analyze Dane County specific data on poverty, focusing on employment and education opportunities, access to community services such as child care and transportation.
2. Review the support available currently and identify policy solutions to ameliorate poverty in Dane County;
3. Hold hearings throughout the county to gather input; and
4. Make recommendations to the County Board.

After holding its first meeting in September 2008, the Task Force set out to tackle a moving target. Given the rapidly changing economic conditions in Dane County, and the incredibly complex nature of poverty and its causes, the Task Force wanted to be able to report on existing conditions of poverty as well as the newly emerging issues – especially in the area of job loss and home foreclosures. Why did the task force undertake such a broad issue? The mission was simply to:

Engage the Dane County Community in the Elimination of Poverty and Challenge the Dane County Board to Lead that Engagement Process.

II. UNDERLYING PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH POVERTY IN DANE COUNTY

Language in the resolution itself was direct and on point.

“In economic terms, poverty can be defined as a lack of income or resources to meet the basic needs of life. More broadly, poverty is a lack of opportunities, access, assets and means, not only to meet physical needs but also participate meaningfully in one’s community or to fulfill one’s potential.

Every child in Dane County needs conditions that lead to success in school, good health care outcomes, a safe place to live and family economic security. Children in Dane County who grow up in poverty do not have the same opportunities for early childhood experiences that lead to school readiness, access to health care, a place to call home and family economic security. Children in poverty are at higher risk for poor health care outcomes, low academic achievement, child abuse and neglect and juvenile delinquency.

The poor outcomes affect every resident of Dane County in higher costs for the remediation of these poor outcomes. Federal, state, county, and local policy changes and programs can improve opportunities for families to get out of poverty by helping people move toward greater self sufficiency.”
The Task Force began its work by compiling information related to poverty in Dane County, meeting with County staff, agency staff and members of our communities who work with those in the most need. Task Force members also met throughout the County directly with those who need help. As of the publishing of this report, the Task Force held 12 meetings and held listening sessions in Deerfield, Sun Prairie, Madison’s East side, Stoughton and Mazomanie.

What we learned from this work was that while Dane County has always had people living in poverty, the current economic downturn is having a profound impact on our communities. We now see people living in poverty and living with its effects throughout the County and in every Supervisory district with little regard to demographics. Poverty in Dane County affects people of all races and ethnicities, the old and the young, men and women, singles and families, and people living in urban and rural areas.

Attached at the end of this report is a resource list for additional information. The Task Force has gleaned information from many sources in order to highlight the following findings:

For Dane County citizens in poverty needing health care:

- Among people seeking emergency shelter in Dane County, more than half (53%) reported having an existing medical condition, 34% reported issues with mental health, 18% reported developmental and/or physical disabilities and 18% reported alcohol and/or other drug issues. (City of Madison CDBG office, 2008 Year End Data and previous Years End Data Comparison for Persons Served in Emergency Shelter; Transitional & Supportive Housing; Outreach; Tenant Services; and Financial Assistance Programs)
- Public Benefits as a whole (Food Share, Badger Care, etc.) has risen in Dane County from 20,623 in 2007 to 22,690 in 2008. (United Way of Dane County)
- Badger Care enrollment has grown from 18,496 cases in 2008 to 21,185 cases in 2009. (Dane County Dept. of Human Services)
- Badger Care Plus, the new program for childless adults, has enrolled 2,108 people in Dane County since it began taking applications on June 15, 2009. 60,000 people have applied across the state (including Dane County). There are funds available for only 54,000 for the program and the program has now implemented a waiting list. (Ibid.)
- Access to dental care for people in poverty is extremely limited, even with Badger Care/Badger Plus coverage.

For Dane County citizens in poverty facing issues of hunger and nutrition:

- Pantry usage in Dane County pantries is up over 20% since the beginning of 2008. Well over 100,000 visits to pantries are expected for 2009 compared to 99,700 in 2008. (CAC)
- The number of pantries within the Dane County Food Pantry Network has grown from 21 in 2004 to 50 in 2009. More pantries are in the planning stage. (CAC)
- Food Share (formerly known as Food Stamps) usage has grown from 10,216 cases in January 2008 to 16,197 as of June 2009. (Dane County Dept of Human Services)
For Dane County citizens in poverty participating in the public education system:

- 47% of children in the Madison Metropolitan School District receive free or reduced lunch, compared to 34% statewide. (United Way of Dane County)
- 776 children attending schools in Madison in 2008 were homeless and met this Federal McKinney Vento definition of homelessness in at least one of the following ways:
  - They were staying in a shelter;
  - They were waiting for foster care placement;
  - They were sharing housing with others due to loss of housing, economic hardship or similar reason;
  - They were living in a car, park, campground, abandoned building or other inadequate accommodation;
  - They were temporarily living in a motel or hotel due to loss of housing, economic hardship or similar reason;
  - They were living as a minor student without an adult (unaccompanied youth). (Ibid.)
- For the school year of 2007-2008 (most recent year counted) there were 31,501 students in Dane County public high schools. 452 of them dropped out before completing high school. While this 1.44% rate is lower than the statewide rate of 1.68% it means that 452 people have shortened the list of options for themselves. (data.dpi.state.wi.us)
- For African-Americans, there were 3,577 high school students in Dane County public schools. Of those students, 154 dropped out. This is a rate of 4.3%. The statewide rate for African-Americans is 5.6%. (Ibid.)
- For Hispanic Americans, there were 2,087 high school students in Dane County public schools. 88 of them dropped out at a rate of 4.2%, which is ABOVE the statewide rate of 3.7%. (Ibid.)
- Often, cutbacks in programming in school systems due to budget difficulties result in lack of services that are desperately needed by families, including families affected by poverty who have special-needs children. One mother at the Mazomanie listening session told of how cutbacks at the Wisconsin Heights School District meant that her son, who struggles with a developmental disorder, could no longer participate in special education and was receiving F's in regular classroom work. The mother solved this problem by transferring her son to the Sauk Prairie School District. However, since there is no school bus service to that district where she lives, she has to drive him to and from school every day. This limits her options for work and increased self-sufficiency. (Listening session comments)

For Dane County citizens in poverty seeking employment:

- The unemployment rate for Dane County in July 2009 was 5.9%. While it is better than the state (8.7%) and national (9.7%) unemployment rates, it is significantly higher than July 2008 when it was 3.6%. The unemployment rate has fluctuated between 2.8% and 4.1% from January 2006 through December 2008. (danecountymarket.com)
- Employers in Dane County report being overwhelmed with applicants for job openings. A recent announcement of 425 jobs with a new HyVee Store brought more than 5,000 applicants for those positions. Of those 425 jobs, only 90-100 are full-time. (Wisconsin State Journal, 9/24/09)
Employment, continued

- W-2 Community Service/Trial Job Cases in Dane County have doubled since January 2009. (Dane County Dept of Human Services)

For Dane County citizens in poverty with young children:

- 1,700 children under age 5 in Dane County who are living in poverty receive unregulated informal childcare. What this means is that these children may not be receiving the early childhood development necessary before Kindergarten. Studies show that these children are at a great risk for lower test scores, lower grades and fewer future employment opportunities.
- There are only half the number of spaces available for infant, toddler care as are needed to meet the demands. (Community Coordinated Child Care, Inc)
- While the Dane County Parent Council (Head Start) serves as a valuable resource for families, serving close to 1,000 children in Dane County, it often has waiting lists for services as well.

For Dane County seniors in poverty:

- "Wisconsin (and Dane County) low-income elders face financial challenges that threaten their already fragile economic stability... On one side, they are pressured by ever-increasing expenses—housing, health care, fuel and utilities. On the other, they see fixed incomes eroded by weaknesses within the economy. Social Security payments that are by themselves inadequate, Supplemental Security Income that lies stagnant below the poverty level, under funded public support programs, and asset limits which prevent those receiving public supports from saving for retirement." (Elders Living on the Edge, WI Women's Network, April 2008)
- 8.2 % of females over the age of 65 in Dane County live in poverty. (Ibid.)
- "Older divorced or single women experience greater problems than women who are still married. Very old women will constitute a seriously impoverished group of females. ... Issues of greatest concern include poor older women, isolated and living alone. Racial minority women who are old and poor face a triple threat." (Task Force on the Aging in Dane County)
- Nearly 13,000 households in Dane County where the head of the house is over the age of 65 live on incomes less that $25,000 per year. Of those, 4,293 households have incomes less that $15,000 per year. (Ibid.)

For Dane County citizens in poverty needing access to transportation:

- Citizens who attended listening sessions outside of Madison gave nearly identical stories of the isolating effects of poverty in their communities and how those communities are not readily accessible to public transportation.
- Since most services used by citizens in poverty require appointments in Madison, the price of gasoline and the costs for keeping a working vehicle have an enormous adverse effect on rural family budgets—not only on the ability to secure services, but also to find and keep employment.
For Dane County citizens in poverty in housing or seeking housing:

- In 2008, there were a total of 3,894 individuals served in 297 year round and 67 overflow emergency shelter beds, motel rooms paid for by vouchers, warming house mattresses and volunteer host homes. During the same period, the shelters reported that 3,636 individuals were turned away without shelter. Of those individuals turned away without shelter, a majority, 95% were individuals in families. (City of Madison CDBG office, 2008 Year End Data and previous Years End Data Comparison for Persons Served in Emergency Shelter, Transitional & Supportive Housing; Outreach; Tenant Services; and Financial Assistance Programs)
- 61% of all households in emergency shelter in 2008 lived in Dane County for two years or more — reflecting "a slight shift toward current Dane County residents seeking shelter away from homeless individuals moving in the area. 72% of all households in emergency shelter in 2008 lived in Wisconsin for two years or more." (Ibid.)
- Foreclosure filings in Dane County through August 2009 have shown a 31% increase over 2008 – outpacing the 23% in statewide foreclosure filings. As the overall increase in foreclosures in Dane County from 2007 to 2008 was 46%, many communities outside of Madison have shown dramatic spikes over the same year – such as Mt. Horeb (75%), Oregon (85%), Waunakee (90%), Mazomanie (150%), Black Earth (200%), and Belleville (500%). (danecountymarket.com)

For Dane County citizens with disabilities who live in poverty:

- People with disabilities who live in poverty face an extreme challenge in Dane County when attempting to access disability benefits. It was recently reported that “a request for a hearing before a federal administrative law judge, the average wait at the Madison office this year has been 688 days – almost two years. That delay is the second-longest among the nation’s 142 hearing offices.” People who qualified for disability benefits are reported to have lost homes and savings and have not been able to access health benefits – which have very negative effects on physical and mental health. (Wisconsin State Journal, 9/20/2009)
- Finding housing that is both affordable and accessible for people affected by poverty who have mobility issues is often difficult and frustrating. (Supr. Barbara Vedder)

What is very clear from what we’ve learned since September 2008 is that inaction is not an option. The current levels of poverty are affecting all of our communities in Dane County with increased strains on County governmental agencies, municipalities, school districts, businesses, non-profits, charities and families. It is the responsibility for Dane County government to rise to these challenges.

In formulating our “Recommendations for Policy Initiatives at the County Board Level” the Task Force struggled with how to define achievable goals and where to use concrete benchmarks for County government to achieve. We believe that this report shouldn't be seen as the end of the Task Force’s and County government’s work, but as a starting point for ongoing work. We need to have a structure in place not only to monitor incoming data so that we are better aware of the impact of poverty in Dane County, but also to re-evaluate how poverty is measured in Dane County as conditions change.
III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY INITIATIVES AT THE COUNTY BOARD LEVEL

Poverty issues need to be front-burner issues for Dane County government. Our findings have reinforced this position. Based on the highlights of policy and community impact, review of resources and most effective ways to move people from a state of crisis or vulnerability to stability, the following recommendations are proposed to the Dane County Board:

1. Consider the impact on people in poverty before any decisions (finance, zoning, ordinances, resolutions and otherwise) are made by the Dane County Board.
   - Include low-income people as citizen appointees on committees – not just ones that concentrate on poverty issues.
   - Include “Impact on Dane County residents in poverty” sections to Policy Analysis Statements attached to County Board resolutions and staff reports for Zoning and Land Regulation Committee applications.

2. Restore proposed cuts to vital Human Services Programs throughout Dane County and resolve to maintain or increase the level of investment in services.

3. Make the Task Force on Poverty a permanent commission.
   - A permanent commission will be able to work with the County Board to implement policies to help people become more self-sufficient. Elimination of poverty requires ongoing attention, resources and commitment. Rotating membership allows broader participation and engagement on these issues.
   - A permanent commission with a rotating membership can serve as a reminder of the need to keep this issue on the front burner for the County Board.
   - A permanent commission will be able to work with other counties’ anti-poverty commissions to share ideas and best practices.

4. Collaborate with municipal and school leaders to maximize resources for households affected by poverty.
   - Encourage further communications between Dane County Dept of Human Services staff and representatives from Dane County municipalities and school districts.
   - Encourage agencies that have clientele most affected by cuts in services to inform the Dane County Board of changes in funding priority.

5. Ensure that future transportation plans include practical and affordable options for people in poverty to improve access to jobs and services.
6. Transportation planning for senior services must include access to no-cost food options for older adults, like community meals, pantries or farmers’ markets. Make a affordable transportation available for those who need it.

7. Support the expansion of community and pantry gardens to enable more people to grow their own food. Community gardens have proven to be an effective community development tool to strengthen communities while increasing access to locally grown food.

8. Dane County Leaders should use the Wisconsin Elder Economic Security Standard Index Report, July 2008, to evaluate current policies and consider developing and promoting equitable and rational public policies. (The report has analyzed the actual poverty status for older adults living in Dane County)

9. Adopt a self-sufficiency matrix to measure progress out of poverty. This matrix could be used by the public, private and non-profit sectors to track progress and make course corrections in programming and services.

While 4,209 non-profits may operate within the county, most are located in Madison, leaving a large gap for smaller communities. This disparity is addressed through some countywide services, some through Dane County Dept of Human Services, but they are inadequate. Citizens at listening sessions often repeated this concern.

At issue as well, is how coordinated these services are in terms of assessing need and case management that result in people moving toward greater self-sufficiency. How many different places do people need to go to get help? What role does the faith based community play? Is there a better system?

Finally, while there is much work to be done to alleviate poverty in Dane County, the Task Force recognizes that the Dane County Board cannot accomplish these goals on its own. It can, however, take the lead and mobilize a community-wide system that works with people to move everyone toward greater self-sufficiency.

The Task Force challenges the County Board to lead the way.
Appendices

List of Committee Members, interested community partners
Task Force Meeting Dates
Listening Session Questions – list of dates/locations
Listening Session Notes
Dane County 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness
Dane County WisKids Count Data
US Census Data
Housing and Services Related to Homelessness – City of Madison

Additional Resources:
Wisconsin Council on Children and Families (www.wccf.org)
COWS WI Center on Workforce Strategies (www.cows.org)
WI Workforce Development
Dane County Dept of Human Services
United Way of Dane County (www.uwdc.org)
City of Madison Community Development and Community Services
Community Action Coalition for South Central WI, Inc. (www.cacscw.org)
Elders Living On the Edge: When Meeting Basic Needs Exceeds Available Income in Wisconsin  Wisconsin Women’s Network 122 State St. #404 Madison 53703 pp. 10-12
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Meetings of the Dane County Task Force on Poverty

September 22, 2008
October 27, 2008
November 24, 2008
January 12, 2009
January 26, 2009
February 9, 2009
March 9, 2009
March 23, 2009
August 10, 2009
September 8, 2009

Poverty Task Force
Schedule of Listening Sessions

1. Deerfield Community Center, March 19, 5:30-7:30 pm – open public listening session

2. Sun Prairie– Tuesday, April 21, 6:30, Head Start Family Meeting

3. Madison, Hawthorne Branch Library, May 18, 6:30 pm – open public listening session.

4. Stoughton – June 1, 6 PM, United Methodist Church, Parent Connections Group

5. Mazomanie – June 10, 5pm, 9 Brodhead Street, Mazomanie, WI

6. Wil-Mar Neighborhood Center, June 11, 11:15 AM focus on seniors
Dane County Task Force on Poverty Questions
Listening Session on Poverty

1) What is working well?

2) Where are the greatest needs?

3) What can be done to strengthen your community that does not require funding?

4) What are the top priorities that require funding to improve your lives?
Community Listening Session
Deerfield, March 19, 2009
Notes

In attendance: Bob Salov, Greta Hansen, Liz Green, and 5 community members.

Major issues raised:

1. Senior meals at center work well, good quality and sense of community.
2. Farm widows and widowers have special needs that may go unattended because of isolation.
3. There is a sense of community and helping in Deerfield.
4. Deerfield needs a new community center. They have more seniors that youth. Seniors have a need to wellness helps, such as toe nail care, exercise, healthy walking, etc. The United Way cut Senior programming in the smaller communities. There is no focus on the smaller communities in their funding. United Way reducing funding in the smaller communities is big deal.
5. Seniors are getting older and there is a resulting lack of volunteers.
6. A van is needed to get seniors to senior meals. The Deerfield usually has about 42 seniors at the meals at $3 each.
7. The regulations for selling food/meals have increased with the merger of the County and City Health Departments. This has made it more difficult and costly for community agencies to offer meals or to do fund raisers. It is expensive and a hassle for smaller communities in particular.
8. Lack of handicapped accessible transportation. Lack of public transit in general is a problem especially for low-income people to look for jobs or get to work or appointments.
9. Seclusion and lack of knowing people works against helping and getting help.
10. Deerfield is well enough off as a community that they do not qualify for low-income programs, yet they are poor.
Listening Session on Poverty
Sun Prairie Head Start
Tuesday, April 21, 2009, 6:30
Notes

About 12 parents were present. The discussion was facilitated by Jannelle Vreugdenil and Ron Chance from JFF.

1. There are a lot of challenges around the county. Is your situation better or worse than one year ago? What is your experience?
   a. Cuts in job hours.
   b. Layoffs
   c. Higher bills
   d. Food issues
   e. Auto repairs
   f. Transportation
   g. Cab system in Sun Prairie is not adequate. It doesn’t run during school hours and you can’t get around Sun Prairie or to Madison.

2. What supports do you rely on to meet these needs:
   a. Head Start
   b. My family
   c. If you’re already getting Food Stamps and Medicaid, what else is there to apply for?
   d. Health insurance. Person said that her health insurance through her employer had spoiled her. It is very good and she could not imagine what would happen if she lost her job.
   e. BadgerCare+, but it was noted that dental care is not usually available because dentists do not accept Medicaid. It was noted that good dental care is a critical part of applying for a job.
   f. It was suggested that Medicaid fund scholarships for dentists and then require a certain amount of service to the Medicaid population in return.

3. Child Care is expensive, not affordable.
   a. Person stated that she earned ~$200 per week and paid $100 in co-pays. She now has 3 kids and stays home with her children because it does not make sense to work. Her husband was recently laid off by Sub-Zero.

4. There is less money in households than one year ago.
   a. Rent, lights, etc all went up in costs.
   b. FS are a help
   c. People can’t meet bills.
   d. How much a month do you need to meet your needs? $200-$600
   e. How many pay more than 50% of income for rent? About 5 of 12
   f. Housing is not adequate for family size. Person cited living in a 2-bedroom apartment with husband and 3 children.

5. What could be done without additional money to help your situation?
   a. We need extra help with bathing children, cleaning house, and a nanny that you don’t have to pay.
b. A person reported that her neighbor had paid her rent when she had a hard time. There are good people all over who share when they have extra.

c. There need to be more situations where people help each other. Time Banking.

d. Project Home – it would be nice to be able to get help there directly without having to go through Energy Services.

e. The Power On (JFF project) was described, along with the requirements for reduction in energy consumption.

f. A couple reported that their WE energy bill was extremely high due to a big draft in the LR window. Needs weatherization.

6. How many in attendance know their neighbors and try to help then? A few.

7. What would you want to be sure the county board supervisors or county executive hear?
   a. If rent is raised in Dane County, then wages must be increased too.

   b. Make it easier for people to open a small business. Make sure that everything that is needed to set it up is available in one place. Need help with paying for trademark, license fees, IRS #, etc.

   c. Transportation between Sun Prairie and Madison is need or bring more jobs to Sun Prairie. Sun Prairie needs a bus transfer point for Madison Metro. The current system that takes people to East Towne does not run early enough to help people with jobs, and it costs a lot and takes too much time.
1. What is working well?

Journey Home for Returning Prisoners, Visions Beyond Bars, Worthington Park, Salvation Army Community Center, Neighborhood Officers, Youth Court, Community Centers in general, Mentoring Positive Program, Faith Community, Housing Case Management, JFF, Madison Apprenticeship Program (MAP)

2. What are the greatest needs?

Programs that reach kids, youth advisors, too many are dropping out of high school, employment for African Americans, county wide shelter standards, some believe that people are making decisions without including people who have been affected, transportation to pantries and food stores, recreation and jobs for teens, utility assistance, drivers education in classrooms, private right of action, Affordable Housing Trust Fund to help with housing costs,

3. What can be done to strengthen your community that does not require $$$

Wait lists for people seeking employment, Dane County Time Bank, Fair Housing Ordinance,

4. What are the top priorities that require $$$ to improve your lives?

This question did not get answered as the discussion was lengthy and the library closed at 8 pm.
Listening Session on Poverty
Stoughton United Methodist Church – Parent Group
Monday, June 1, 2009, 6:00
Notes

About 12 parents were present. The discussion was facilitated by Sharon Mason-Boersma from JFF and Supervisor Dorothy Wheeler.

8. What is working well for you?
   a. Cash or Money Order only. Do not use checks, credit, loans or other debt. You know then that you are not going into debt and don’t overspend.
   b. Health insurance is very important. She lets people know when she hears of a job opening with good insurance benefits.
   c. Person learned to budget working a couple of jobs 80-100 hours per week. Good budgeting is very important.
   d. Stay at home mom loves it. Gets to see children grow and will send children to preschool at 3 or 4.
   e. Person has 4 children ages 5,4,4,2. Things are going well, but it requires good planning and good organization.
   f. Person has 4 children and works fulltime providing in home care to DD consumers. She says it is very rewarding.

9. Where are the greatest needs?
   a. Maintaining vehicles and paying for gas.
   b. Need more money.
   c. Paying for utilities.
   d. Maintaining a house.
   e. There is only a taxi in Stoughton, no other public transit. It is very expensive and limited service out of time. Also limited times.
   f. Transportation – no specialized transit. Sharon, the JFF worker, noted that a large part of her job is transporting.
   g. Janesville resident – greatest need is for more cooperation with the city. There are issues with property usage with the city. Also there are issues with the closure of GMAD.
   h. Health Care and getting a job that offers benefits.

10. What can be done to strengthen your community that does not require funding?
    a. People helping people without cost.
    b. More parks in Janesville. There is nothing to do in colder seasons. Need other indoor places to go for safe activities.
    c. More places for Moms with children to gather.
    d. More places for youth to gather and do constructive things/activities.
    e. Water parks.
    f. Movie nights at home with popcorn.
    g. Backyard picnics.
    h. Garage sales.

11. What are the top priorities that require funding to improve your lives?
a. Food and clothing.
b. Teach people how to budget.
c. Teach people to live within their means.
d. Teach math, reading, balancing checkbooks in high school.

12. How have you learned to stay afloat?
   a. Eat at home.
   b. Garage Sales, second hand stores.
   c. Trade food items within neighborhood.
   d. Don’t waste stuff. Pass it on before it spoils or wears out.
   e. Diapers – donate what your family has outgrown to another family.
   f. Volunteer to help the elderly. Families could move in with elderly to save everyone money.
   g. Help other groups.
   h. Don’t turn on any lights at night other than the TV.
   i. Air conditioning. Turn on fan and shut doors.
   j. Get energy saving lights.
   k. Seal off all windows and doors that you don’t use.
   l. Wal-Mart or Savers.
   m. Clipping coupons.

13. Other issues
   a. Issue: finding clothes for larger sizes at garage sales.
   b. Finding sales and cheaper prices in Stoughton.
   c. Child Support office is unhelpful and appears to hate people
   d. People getting kicked off unemployment when they most need it.
   e. Ending health insurance when medical care is more needed.
Listening Session on Poverty
Mazomanie Community Center
Monday, June 10, 2009, 5:00
Notes

Four parents were present. The discussion was facilitated by Ron Chance and Kevin Thornton from JFF and Task Force Member Michael Basford.

14. How is it going for you?
   a. Not enough gas. Has to drive 45 minutes to Job Center. Can’t get there. Lost job on 5/14/09. It takes $5-$10 in gas to make the trip to Job Center. Had a W-2 appointment this morning and was 17 minutes late and had to reschedule. Consideration was not given to the distance that she had traveled or the difficulty in making the trip. She left a message to reschedule, but has not had a return phone call. Does not have any income until the end of the month.
   b. Gas and food is a bug thing. You try to get in there to the Job Center and are doing the best you can, but are still penalized.
   c. Food, getting verification for the job that ended was a problem. If verification is not provided your FS case just ends.
   d. Housing is easy to get into in Mazomanie. She came from Illinois, and housing here is easier to get into. Her medical is open ok, but her FS are still not open. Worker finally called her about one week ago after filing an application in March. W-2 appointment was scheduled 3 days after a C-Section, and she has asked to be rescheduled, but hasn’t heard yet about a new appointment. Was in school.
   e. In order to work, she will have to commute at least 15 minutes to Cross Plains where there may be available jobs.

15. Who do you rely on?
   a. I don’t. I quit.
   b. Two of the parents stated that they had formed a friendship recently that helped support them.
   c. Blackhawk Church helped her with a crib, also JFF worker and food pantry.
   d. Subsidized housing. Three of four parents were in subsidized housing and stated that it was easier to get into housing in Mazomanie than in larger communities. Chicago was also mentioned where waiting lists are up to 10 years long or completely closed. One parent mentioned that her apartment was a very nice 3-bedroom townhouse with which she was very pleased. One parent got housing voucher before moving to Mazomanie.

16. Other issues
   a. Medical care is an issue as there are not many services available locally, but all parents are getting care that is needed, even though they must travel to get it.
   b. Job Center tells you to do things like doing childcare that is not allowed under lease agreement.
   c. Mazomanie is a private utility and very expensive water, sewer, and other utilities. Most everyone ends up with a $1000 arrearage.
   d. Long distance is expensive and calls to Madison are long distance.
17. What would stabilize your situation?
   a. Gas and Food
   b. Gas and kids issues. She is living off her son’s SSI for autism. She needs
      services for her son’s autism, but they are not available in Mazomanie. School
      services are also an issue. There is no Headstart in Mazomanie.

18. What is going well for you?
   a. Friendships
   b. Having her children with her.
   c. A place to live. She loves being out in the country.
   d. It is safe here. It is safe to let your kids play outside, unlike Chicago.

19. What improvements could be made without money?
   a. Support others because it is easy to get isolated in a more rural area.
   b. People being friendly.

20. What improvements could be made that cost money?
   a. Cover gas costs. She does to ARC during the day, as well as needing to stop at
      day care, school, job, and job center. Too much driving and too much cost.
   b. If county provided gas cards that would help.
   c. Need public transportation.

21. Feedback from late arrival
   a. She just started getting W-2 and they are keeping 52% of her Child Support. This
      month that exceeded what she got from W-2.
   b. She has numerous physical and MH issues. She needs to connect with SSI
      Advocate.
   c. She pays $400 per month rent.
   d. Got Energy Assistance, but she was cut off anyway because the utility said that
      she had not personally paid anything on her bill.
   e. She owes $3,000 to her landlord.
   f. She needs cleaning supplies, gas, and money.
   g. It is a catch-22. People just keep referring you to someone else. Mostly people
      referred her back to JFF worker. No one wanted to help her.
   h. She cannot work or she will lose her case to get on disability. Also, she takes
      narcotics for her disabilities, and no one will hire her because of that.
   i. Her partner said that he had been laid off from the construction business for two
      years. He has gotten no new job offers through the union. He is 44 and has no
      other experience. W-2 is their only source of income.

22. What would you want to be sure that the county board heard?
   a. Where do we go for help? Trying to find a job is impossible. We’re trying to
      make it and they make it harder.
   b. On average, they would need $200-$300 per month additional to make it.
   c. Day Care is a huge cost.
   d. Everything is going up in cost. Why are FS cut when you can’t make it without
      them?

(Parents in attendance provided names and phone numbers for follow-up by Job Center staff,
which occurred the next day.) Notes by Liz Green
What is working well?

- The Wil-Mar Center
- Senior meals,
- Free community meals - people agreed that “You shouldn’t go hungry in Madison”
- Senior housing
- Pantries like St. Vincent’s food pantry
- Harambee
- Access Community Health Care
- Group Health Cooperative’s Saturday morning free health care
- Twice Touched free clinic (four times per year).

Greatest needs?

- Bus schedules for people who work second and third shift are not adequate.
- Many veterans are “on the street”
- There is a wait list for housing, and seniors really need more affordable housing
- Gas cards -- increased cost of gas is a hardship for low-income folks.
- More clarity with social services. Your social worker changes every time you move. Would the change with Family Care?

Community strengthening without a cost?

- One gentleman told us that he lives on a monthly Social Security check of $359. He is “almost 70”. He seeks out low-priced food and freezes it. He suggested that more people grow their own food.
- More community gardens needed.
- Towns and villages could offer land for gardens.
- One of the people present, who shared that he was homeless, said us he lives in his car by choice. People in cars have been driven away from the Central Park area. Use parking lots as a place for cars/vans for overnight sleeping if necessary. In some other communities, Wal-Mart parking lots are open/campers.
- Unlock public bathrooms and portable toilets.
- Supply same areas with trash containers.
- Many neighborhood centers are closed on Sundays. Open them so people have somewhere to go. Use volunteers if needed to keep them open on Sunday.
- Use Timebank.

What could improve your life?

- Increase Social Security benefits
- Hire people to open parking lots noted above.
- Need greater mental health support.
- Offer tents for homeless in summer.
- Donate some of our preserved public lands for homeless in summer.
- Combination storage cart/tent for homeless.
Housing for All
Spring 2006

A Community Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness in Dane County
Our Vision Statement

All households in Dane County will have the opportunity to secure and maintain safe, stable, affordable housing.

The Community Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness is ambitious. We believe that homelessness in Dane County is not acceptable. This plan is the result of a process that began with the Housing for All Community Conversation in March 2005. Following the Community Conversation, the Homeless Services Consortium combined ideas gathered during the Community Conversation as well as ideas from other Consortium planning efforts.

This plan is meant to direct future policy decisions and to identify and create resources. It is intended to be a guide for the future that will be routinely re-assessed and examined. We will need additional resources to achieve many of these results and to support new and innovative methods to help households avoid homelessness. We will be encouraged by the successes that we will see along the way, and challenged by what we still have to accomplish.

"I applaud the forward thinking of the Homeless Services Consortium and their desire to set ambitious goals. I urge all the public and private partners to work together to see that there is truly housing for all."

Dave Cieslewicz
Mayor, City of Madison

"By working together on these goals, we can make a difference for the most vulnerable members of our community."

Kathleen Falk
Dane County Executive

"This plan lays out a comprehensive set of practical actions that will prevent and end homelessness in our lifetime in our own community. United Way is proud to partner in delivering on the plan."

Leslie Ann Howard
President, United Way of Dane County

Our Guiding Principles

* Everyone deserves an equal opportunity to housing free of discrimination.
* We will continue to explore creative solutions to end homelessness beyond the objectives highlighted in this plan.
* We will share ownership and responsibility for preventing and ending homelessness across all Dane County groups including business, faith communities, funders, government, homeless and formerly homeless individuals, and social service providers.
* Individuals who have been helped by services have an integral role in the design of solutions to prevent and end homelessness.
* Community volunteers are recognized as an essential part of preventing and ending homelessness.
* The Homeless Services Consortium is a partnership of agencies, funders, advocates, and formerly homeless persons. Our success
Goal

Provide support services for homeless households and households at risk of homelessness to enable them to access and maintain stable housing.

Objectives

- Increase availability of effective case management services.
- Increase financial resources to households so that they can afford the cost of housing.
- Improve relationships between those who need housing and local landlords and property managers.
- Educate households to better manage their resources.
- Help households maintain housing through employment services, medical and dental services, AODA prevention and services, mental health services, child care, transportation, education, etc.
- Protect the legal rights of tenants to ensure that all are treated without discrimination and within the boundaries of the law.
- Improve the process used by Homeless Services Consortium agencies to direct and refer clients to appropriate services.

Characteristics of the Homeless

Source: Madison CDBG Annual Homeless Report - 2005

Homeless Children in Madison Metropolitan School District

Source: Madison Metropolitan School District
Goal

Provide a short-term safety net with the ability to help homeless households move to stable housing as quickly as possible.

Objectives

- Develop a local “Housing First” model to quickly house homeless families, single adults and unaccompanied youth.
- Provide safe shelter beds for homeless families with children and single adults (including those with mental illness, alcohol or drug abuse concerns, and medical needs) until more appropriate housing alternatives are available.
- Provide housing alternatives for unaccompanied homeless youth.
- Ensure safe housing alternatives with ongoing supportive services for victims of domestic violence.
- Expand access to transportation, voice mail, storage for personal belongings, showers and meals during the daytime hours.
- Provide effective street-level outreach services for the chronically homeless.
- Respond to urgent short-term needs with the flexible use of community resources.

To view the entire community plan, go to:
http://www.ci.madison.wi.us/cdbg/docs/community_plan_to_end_homelessness_final.pdf

For more information on this plan, contact:
- City of Madison: Sue Wallinger, (608) 261-9148, swallinger@cityofmadison.com
- Dane County: Olivia Parry, (608) 261-9957, parry@co.dane.wi.us
- United Way of Dane County: Nan Cnare, (608) 246-4353, nanc@uwdc.org
- Porchlight, Inc: Adam Smith, (608) 257-2534, als@porchlightinc.org
- YWCA Madison: Gayle Ihlenfeld, (608) 257-1436, gihlenfeld@ywcamadison.org
Goal

Provide an adequate inventory of affordable housing units for low-income households by creating new units or making existing units affordable.

Objectives

- Provide a variety of housing units that are affordable for low-income single adults, families with children, and those with special needs such as mental illness or physical disability.
- Support housing subsidies to low-income households that will increase the number of affordable private market housing units.
- Explore the feasibility of other housing models to find affordable housing for low-income households. Encourage small-scale innovative approaches.

One Third of County Residents Have Significant Housing Burdens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total # of Housing Units</th>
<th>Households # of Housing Burden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>138,388</td>
<td>49,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>185,000</td>
<td>68,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>186,000</td>
<td>54,476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>195,000</td>
<td>63,168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Burdens defined as paying more than 30% of income on housing costs

Source: US Census Bureau American Fact Finder

2005 Rental Cost Comparison By Number of Bedrooms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bedroom</th>
<th>Madison</th>
<th>Milwaukee</th>
<th>Milwaukee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>$840</td>
<td>$896</td>
<td>$896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$944</td>
<td>$896</td>
<td>$896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$1,162</td>
<td>$967</td>
<td>$967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>$967</td>
<td>$967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1,280</td>
<td>$967</td>
<td>$967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Out of Reach, National Low Income Housing Coalition, Sept. 2005 & HUD March 2006 (2005 Data for City of Madison)
Can we really end homelessness in our community?
The answer must be “yes” because anything short of that says that some level of homelessness is acceptable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals/Objectives</th>
<th>Action Steps</th>
<th>In 2005</th>
<th>By 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provide support services to enable households to obtain and maintain stable housing</td>
<td>Increase the number of households who receive effective, professional case management services that help make connections to financial, employment, education, medical and child care supports. Increase the number of households who receive financial education, legal advocacy, eviction mediation and monetary assistance.</td>
<td>Approximately 2,140 households received case management services.²</td>
<td>22,500 households will receive integrated case management services. 75% of these households will maintain stable housing for a minimum of one year. Education and financial assistance will be provided to approximately 68,250 households. A fully operational, accessible Financial Education Center will provide assistance to an additional 750 households each year. The number of Dane County evictions will decrease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide a short-term safety net and move homeless households into stable housing as quickly as possible</td>
<td>Develop a local “Housing First” program to serve families and single adults. Evaluate its effectiveness and expand as needed.</td>
<td>447 families and 1,672 single adults and unaccompanied youth housed in 308 emergency shelter beds.⁶</td>
<td>360 households will be housed through a locally designed Housing First model. Creating permanent housing will take priority over new shelter beds. 60 previously homeless unaccompanied youth will be provided safe housing with supportive services. 300 individuals who have been discharged from hospitals or who are undergoing medical treatment will be provided supportive housing and services. 300 single individuals will move from living on the street into housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide an inventory of affordable housing options for low-income households</td>
<td>Address short-term safety and medical needs. Expand effective outreach services to increase access to housing and services by the chronically homeless and those with mental illness and AODA issues.</td>
<td>30 single adults under medical care received short-term housing vouchers. 50 single individuals moved to housing through outreach services.</td>
<td>5,281 affordable rental units will be available to very low-income households. There will be an increase in Housing Choice vouchers and public housing units; 150 additional Shelter Plus Care rental slots will be available for persons with mental illness. 860 units will be available for previously homeless households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Through opportunities presented by the Housing Trust Fund, Inclusionary Zoning, Section 42 Tax Credits and TIF, create housing affordable to very low-income households at risk of becoming homeless. Support increased funding of federal Housing Choice (Section 8) vouchers, Shelter Plus Care slots and public housing units across Dane County.</td>
<td>4,871 units¹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dane County
WisKids Count Data Snapshot

Population

Total Population: 482,705 (2008)

Under age 18: 105,930

Under age 5: 31,306

Children in single parent
Households: 26%

Speak a language other than English at home: 10%

Living in Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>WI (08)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Residents</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with children under 18</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Children</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female headed households</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
<td>32.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living below 200% of FPL</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>WI (07)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kids on Medicaid/BadgerCare (per 1,000 children)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Share recipients (per 1,000)</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free/Reduced Lunch</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 births)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births (per 1,000 15 - 19 yr olds)</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>32.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Employment, Education & Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median income</td>
<td>$64,700</td>
<td>$72,400</td>
<td>$73,700</td>
<td>$65,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W-2 Cash Benefits</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>6335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People over 25 without a HS diploma</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People over 25 with only a HS diploma</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People over age 25 with BA or higher</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section 8 Housing Units</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People using emergency shelter*</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair market rent</td>
<td>$676</td>
<td>$775</td>
<td>$846</td>
<td>$744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renters unable to afford FMR</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing wage</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
<td>$14.90</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Early Childhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 with all parents working</td>
<td>70.5%</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Shares (per 1,000 children)</td>
<td>101.4</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &amp; 4 yr olds in Preschool</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data is from 2005
Sources: Population & Poverty Data from the US Census Bureau www.census.gov

Questions about this WisKids Count Data Snapshot? Contact Martha Cranley at mcranley@wccf.org. For more data on child well being in Wisconsin visit www.wccf.org.

The Vision 2020 Campaign to End Child Poverty in Wisconsin by the year 2020 is a project of the Wisconsin Council on Children & Families (WCCF), the Wisconsin Community Action Program Association (WISCAP) and the Wisconsin Head Start Association (WHSA). For more information about the Vision 2020 Campaign, visit www.2020wi.org.
Dane County, Wisconsin
S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months
Data Set: 2008 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
Survey: American Community Survey

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, non-sampling error, and definitions, see Survey Methodology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Below poverty level</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percent below poverty level</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population for whom poverty status is determined</td>
<td>469,462</td>
<td>+/-3,402</td>
<td>53,865</td>
<td>+/-5,407</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>+/-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 years</td>
<td>105,121</td>
<td>+/-557</td>
<td>11,599</td>
<td>+/-3,433</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
<td>+/-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related children under 18 years</td>
<td>105,001</td>
<td>+/-598</td>
<td>11,475</td>
<td>+/-3,651</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>+/-2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 64 years</td>
<td>318,906</td>
<td>+/-2,245</td>
<td>39,722</td>
<td>+/-4,120</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>+/-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>45,435</td>
<td>+/-910</td>
<td>2,544</td>
<td>+/-775</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>+/-1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>233,333</td>
<td>+/-2,666</td>
<td>23,712</td>
<td>+/-3,429</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>+/-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>236,129</td>
<td>+/-1,805</td>
<td>30,153</td>
<td>+/-3,093</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>+/-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>411,406</td>
<td>+/-3,410</td>
<td>39,743</td>
<td>+/-4,781</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>+/-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>20,365</td>
<td>+/-1,561</td>
<td>6,863</td>
<td>+/-2,075</td>
<td>33.7%</td>
<td>+/-3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>20,958</td>
<td>+/-1,260</td>
<td>5,222</td>
<td>+/-1,301</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>+/-5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some other race</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or more races</td>
<td>10,345</td>
<td>+/-2,082</td>
<td>1,457</td>
<td>+/-754</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
<td>+/-7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)</td>
<td>23,884</td>
<td>+/-271</td>
<td>4,444</td>
<td>+/-2,085</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>+/-8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, not Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>394,956</td>
<td>+/-2,879</td>
<td>35,919</td>
<td>+/-4,218</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 25 years and over</td>
<td>310,394</td>
<td>+/-2,234</td>
<td>21,970</td>
<td>+/-3,131</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>+/-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school graduate</td>
<td>17,154</td>
<td>+/-2,334</td>
<td>4,676</td>
<td>+/-1,656</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>+/-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate (includes equivalency)</td>
<td>65,866</td>
<td>+/-3,568</td>
<td>6,047</td>
<td>+/-1,442</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>+/-2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, associate's degree</td>
<td>92,133</td>
<td>+/-4,217</td>
<td>6,649</td>
<td>+/-1,486</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>+/-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree or higher</td>
<td>135,551</td>
<td>+/-5,055</td>
<td>4,598</td>
<td>+/-1,072</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>+/-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force 16 years and over</td>
<td>286,061</td>
<td>+/-5,287</td>
<td>25,272</td>
<td>+/-2,716</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>+/-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>273,418</td>
<td>+/-4,794</td>
<td>20,885</td>
<td>+/-2,290</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>+/-0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>143,137</td>
<td>+/-3,357</td>
<td>8,931</td>
<td>+/-1,624</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>+/-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>130,281</td>
<td>+/-2,954</td>
<td>11,954</td>
<td>+/-1,521</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>+/-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>12,643</td>
<td>+/-2,065</td>
<td>4,387</td>
<td>+/-1,216</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
<td>+/-7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6,628</td>
<td>+/-1,285</td>
<td>2,552</td>
<td>+/-694</td>
<td>38.5%</td>
<td>+/-10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>6,015</td>
<td>+/-1,495</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>+/-671</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>+/-10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORK EXPERIENCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 16 years and over</td>
<td>374,853</td>
<td>+/-3,442</td>
<td>43,107</td>
<td>+/-3,435</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>+/-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months</td>
<td>183,074</td>
<td>+/-5,308</td>
<td>2,886</td>
<td>+/-1,009</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>+/-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked part-time or part-year in the past 12 months</td>
<td>119,590</td>
<td>+/-4,590</td>
<td>27,454</td>
<td>+/-3,335</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>+/-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work</td>
<td>71,579</td>
<td>+/-3,789</td>
<td>12,827</td>
<td>+/-2,747</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>+/-3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://fastfacts.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&qr_name=ACS_2008_1YR_G00_S1... 10/1/2009
### Dane County, Wisconsin - Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Below poverty level</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Percent below poverty level</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>109,235</td>
<td>+/-6,742</td>
<td>33,389</td>
<td>+/-4,034</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>+/-2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>61,717</td>
<td>+/-3,615</td>
<td>15,529</td>
<td>+/-2,843</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>+/-3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>47,518</td>
<td>+/-3,940</td>
<td>17,860</td>
<td>+/-2,271</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>+/-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean income deficit for unrelated individuals (dollars)</td>
<td>5,938</td>
<td>+/-369</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked full-time, year-round in the past 12 months</td>
<td>55,763</td>
<td>+/-4,140</td>
<td>1,621</td>
<td>+/-727</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>+/-1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked less than full-time, year-round in the past 12 months</td>
<td>45,674</td>
<td>+/-4,178</td>
<td>22,802</td>
<td>+/-2,917</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td>+/-4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work</td>
<td>23,795</td>
<td>+/-3,190</td>
<td>8,966</td>
<td>+/-2,354</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td>+/-5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERCENT IMPUTED**

| Poverty status for individuals | 21.5% | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) | (X) |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

Notes:
- While the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the November 2007 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities. The 2008 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS) data generally reflect the November 2007 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas; in certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in PRCS tables may differ from the OMB definitions due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.
- Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2000 data. Boundaries for urban areas have not been updated since Census 2000. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:
1. An "*" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.
2. An "**" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
3. An "***" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.
4. An "****" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
5. An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
6. An "******" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is not controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.

The letters PDF or symbol indicate a document is in the Portable Document Format (PDF). To view the file you will need the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader, which is available for free from the Adobe® website.

http://fastfacts.census.gov/servlet/STTable?_bm=y&qr_name=ACS_2008_1YR_G00_S1... 10/1/2009
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.

Youth Services of S. Wi, Briarpatch ........................................ 251-6211
Services and shelter for youth
Community Action Coalition .............................................. 246-4730
Information and Counseling
Dane County Housing Authority ........................................... 224-3636
Housing Initiatives .......................................................... 224-3636
Housing for consumers of mental illness services
Interfaith Hospitality Network ............................................. 294-7998
Shelter for families
Madison Community Development Authority ..................... 266-4875
Milwaukee Fair Housing Council (Dane) .............................. 241-0105
Porchlight, Inc. .............................................................. 257-2534
Shelter for men, Safe Haven, Hospitality House, housing
Salvation Army Shelter .................................................... 256-2321
General gatekeeper, Shelter for families, women, and those with medical issues
SOAR Case Management Services .................................... 287-0839
Housing and services
Tellurian ................................................................. 222-7311
Outreach and Program for homeless
Tenant Resource Center ................................................... 257-0143
Mediation services
Housing Kiosk at the Job Center ......................................... 242-7406
United Refugee Services .................................................. 256-6400
YWCA of Madison 57-1436
For women and families
AIDS Resource Center of WI ............................................ 258-9103
Housing for persons with HIV/AIDS
Domestic Abuse Intervention Services ................................. 251-4445
Shelter for women and families
Hope Haven/Rebus United ................................................ 251-8881
Residential AODA treatment
Legal Action of WI ......................................................... 256-3304
Legal Advocacy for homeless
Society of St Vincent de Paul ............................................. 278-2920
Housing for single men, women, and children

MADISON GOALS

Since the early 1980's, the City has focused much of its resources and energy on either expanding the supply of transitional and supported housing, strengthening the system of homeless service groups through the cooperative efforts of the Consortium, or improving prevention efforts. In the last year, the Mayor encouraged some private donors to help expand a warming shelter for women and children.

The development, maintenance and improvement of the affordable housing supply in Madison involve the work of many City units, community organizations, other governments and funders, as well as the private market. Within the City of Madison, the Planning Unit and Plan Commission develop master plans and approve specific subdivisions and site plans. Building Inspection operates inspection programs and reviews new plans and buildings. EOC promotes equal opportunities in housing and employment. CED and CDBG provide financial assistance to developers of housing. Housing Operations manages publicly owned housing and the Housing Voucher (Section 8) program.

ONGOING CDBG OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

Room 280, Madison Municipal Building
215 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
P.O. Box 2985
Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2985
Tel: (608) 267-0740 TDD: (608) 267-0744
Fax: (608) 261-9661
E-Mail: cdbg@cityofmadison.com
Web: http://www.cityofmadison.com/cdbg

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 Commerce
City of Madison Community Development Authority,
Dane County Housing Authority,
United Way of Dane County,
and many other business and community groups.

David J. Cieslewicz
Mayor of Madison
WHO ARE THE HOMELESS?

Numbers:
The Homeless Services group (the Consortium) reported that 495 families, 793 single men, 536 single women, and 69 unaccompanied minors were served in the emergency shelters during 2003. Over 1,673 individuals were served that same year in transitional, supported permanent housing, or residential treatment units.

In Dane County, homeless service agencies report that about 100 to 200 individuals may be homeless and without shelter on a given night. This varies with the season, with greater demand during the summer months. A local June 21, 2004 survey (during an above average month) reported that 93 individuals and 52 families were "unsheltered" on that single night.

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.

Race:
Seven of ten people in shelter describe themselves as non-white.

Income source:
At the time of entering shelter, 13% of all sub-populations report income from wages, 11% report income from social security, and 21% report income from unemployment insurance. 66% report no income. For families, 19% report income from wages, 17% report income from social security, and 16% report income from W-2 or TANF.

Veteran Status:
16% of the homeless men are veterans.

Origins of homelessness:
While people reported various contributing factors to their seeking shelter, families were most likely to indicate violence or threat of violence led them to seek shelter. Single men indicated that the primary reason to seek shelter was a result of being transient or in transit, while single women report low or no income.

WHAT IS THE SUPPLY OF HOUSING?

Supply
The continuum of care for people who are homeless or at risk of being homeless can be described in terms of four broad activity phases: prevention, and emergency, transitional, and permanent supported housing. The Madison-Dane County area, unlike many metropolitan areas across the country, has emphasized prevention, transitional, and permanent supported housing.

Capacity:
The housing 'continuum of care' for the Dane County area includes about 310 beds in nine shelter programs in addition to vouchers for motel rooms and a warming house for women and children. (Numbers vary slightly according to shelter flexibility and ad hoc arrangements.)

The continuum of care system includes 701 transitional or supportive permanent housing units. Of these, at least 232 beds/units are for single men; 280 beds/units are for single women; 114 beds/units are for families; 30 beds/units are for other special needs, such as those with HIV/AIDS or veterans.

Prevention services such as mediation or short-term rent assistance helped over 1,800 households in 2003, while longer term rent assistance through the housing authorities and private entities serve over 3,300 households each year. Private or non-profit agencies operating tax credit properties managed over 2,550 units in 2003.

In addition, the private housing market is sometimes able to serve people with very low incomes or at risk of homelessness in certain market cycles, particularly when the rental market appears weak and vacancies increase.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE KEY TRENDS?

The number of people served in the emergency shelter system has decreased in the last several years, except for the category of single women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>5,145</td>
<td>4,498</td>
<td>3,417</td>
<td>3,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>shelters</td>
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<td>939</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>single women</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of people turned away from shelters also appears to have also decreased from prior years. This suggests that some people who formerly sought shelter are finding other sources of housing, gaining employment, are less mobile, or are able to maintain their housing through an improved and expanded system of support and transitional housing.

Figures reported from the Consortium agencies suggest that 'turn-aways' from the emergency shelters during the two winter quarters has decreased from 337 single men in 2001-2 to 115 in 2003-04. Individuals in families have decreased from 3,357 in 2001-2 to 747 in 2003-4. Single women have decreased from 169 in 2001-2 to 158 in 2003-4.