



United States
General Accounting Office

Kansas City Regional Office

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B-254977

July 11, 1994

The Honorable Freeman Bosely, Jr.
Mayor of St. Louis
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Dear Mayor Bosely:

At the request of the Chairman, Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, we reviewed the role of federal McKinney Act programs in assisting the homeless in four cities, including St. Louis.¹ This letter responds to requests from program administrators and providers of services for the homeless for certain information we gathered during our work in St. Louis. This information concerns the city's (1) efforts to assist the homeless before the McKinney Act's enactment; (2) use of McKinney Act programs to meet the needs of the city's homeless; (3) unmet needs identified by local service providers, including the need for affordable housing; and (4) method of counting the homeless.

We developed the information presented in this letter through a case study approach that relied on three principal techniques: individual interviews with a wide range of local people who were assisting the homeless, focus groups with providers of services funded by McKinney Act programs, and a panel discussion with local experts on homelessness. We conducted our work from June 1992 through February 1994. Enclosure I lists the persons we interviewed.

In summary, we were told that efforts to assist the homeless in St. Louis began as early as the 1940s, when the Salvation Army provided emergency shelter services. From then through the mid-1980s, churches and missions provided most emergency food and shelter services and, together with city-funded hospitals and

¹Homelessness: McKinney Act Programs Provide Assistance but Are Not Designed to Be the Solution (GAO/RCED-94-37, May 31, 1994) presents the results of our work in Baltimore, San Antonio, Seattle, and St. Louis.

clinics, provided some health care services. The city government substantially increased its assistance following a 1985 lawsuit alleging that the city provided inadequate shelter and support services for homeless people.

McKinney Act programs have provided a comparatively small portion of the total funds for assisting the homeless in St. Louis since 1987, but they have played an important role. Service providers credit McKinney Act programs with supplementing existing food and emergency shelter services, funding the development of health care services in shelters and of mobile outreach services to the mentally ill, testing innovative approaches for dealing with homeless mothers with substance abuse disorders, expanding an existing employment service, and starting an adult education program.

Local service providers told us that they still cannot meet the special needs of some homeless clients. The providers believe that more prevention programs, shelters for special groups such as pregnant teens, permanent housing for the mentally ill, and affordable housing for low-income persons are needed. Service providers and advocates for the homeless are especially concerned over a shortage of affordable housing for low-income people in St. Louis and believe that the city government should do more to help create additional low-income housing units.

Finally, the city's current method of counting the homeless probably undercounts some subgroups of the homeless population. The current method focuses on people seeking shelter through the city's existing network of shelters for the homeless. For example, homeless men are probably undercounted because many may live on the street. When they do seek shelter, they usually go to shelters that are not part of the city's network of services for the homeless. Service providers and city officials also believe that the homeless mentally ill, who may be unable to access the system, and HIV-positive persons, for whom necessary specialized care may not be available at certain shelters, may not be counted and may not have their needs for services assessed.

BACKGROUND

The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (P.L. 100-77) was enacted on July 22, 1987, and was reauthorized in 1988, 1990, and 1992. It provided a national response to a growing public concern for the country's homeless. Since the act's enactment, new programs have been added, some programs have been consolidated, and several programs have been eliminated. At the time of our review, there were a number of different McKinney Act programs designed to (1) provide emergency food and shelter, (2) provide longer-term housing and supportive services for assistance toward independent living, and (3) develop and

test new approaches to more effectively assist the homeless. The McKinney Act acknowledged that states, localities, and nonprofit organizations already worked in partnership in local areas. Therefore, the federal government's role under the act has been primarily to complement and enhance existing local services.

From 1987 through 1991, St. Louis received more than \$19 million in McKinney Act funding under 13 programs. In enclosure II, we summarize the funding allocated to services in four basic categories: (1) food and shelter, (2) health care, (3) employment, and (4) education.

The city's Housing Resource Center (HRC)² estimated the annual homeless population of St. Louis at about 8,000 to 10,000 persons as of July 1993. Of this number, approximately 58 percent were women, 35 percent were children, and 7 percent were men. However, as discussed later in this letter, this count may be low because it does not include homeless persons who do not seek shelter or other services through the city's service network.

ORGANIZATIONS IN ST. LOUIS ASSISTED THE HOMELESS BEFORE THE MCKINNEY ACT'S ENACTMENT

Efforts to assist the homeless in St. Louis began as early as the 1940s, when the Salvation Army provided emergency shelter facilities. From then through the mid-1980s, churches and missions provided most emergency food and shelter services. The city government contributed some funding for emergency shelters. The city-funded hospital, public health clinics, churches, and missions were primarily responsible for making health care services available to the homeless. During this time, only one employment program--and no education program--was specifically targeted to this group.

In 1985, homeless individuals, represented by Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, filed a lawsuit against the city and the mayor, alleging that the city lacked adequate shelter and support services for homeless people. To resolve the lawsuit, the city and the mayor appropriated \$310,000 in general revenue funds to initiate programs to coordinate and integrate existing services for the homeless in the city. Additionally, the mayor agreed to create 200 new emergency shelter beds and

²HRC is operated under contract to the St. Louis Department of Human Services. One of its purposes is to place the homeless in shelters and to coordinate referrals to shelter beds throughout the city. HRC is the first point of entry for many homeless people into the city's network of services for the homeless. It is also the central agent for collecting data about the homeless.

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place 100 families in permanent housing. According to city officials, the mayor complied with these agreements, and the city has steadily increased its funding for services for the homeless over the years.

Around 1985, health care providers throughout the city organized the Health Care for the Homeless Coalition to develop a program to deliver essential health care services, and St. Patrick's Employment Center opened to provide employment services for homeless people. Enclosure III highlights some of the key events in the evolution of services for homeless people that we identified in St. Louis.

McKINNEY PROGRAM FUNDS SUPPORT
IMPORTANT EFFORTS TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS

The city of St. Louis first received McKinney program funds in 1987. Officials told us that McKinney program funds have made it possible to open and operate HRC, a key component of the city's efforts to assist the homeless, as well as to prepare and distribute the city's Homeless Resources Manual, which providers use to locate services that meet the needs of homeless clients. McKinney program funds have also been used to supplement existing food and emergency shelter services and to start innovative programs such as Doorways, a permanent housing program for people who have become homeless because of AIDS.

Although we could not quantify funding from all sources for programs for the homeless in St. Louis, service providers told us that McKinney Act programs are, in their view, an important source of funding for the city. Private, state, and other federal sources also provided significant funds for programs for the homeless. Private funding sources included churches, foundations, fund-raisers, and individuals.

According to physical and mental health care providers, McKinney Act programs made it possible to (1) expand health care services to 28 shelter sites, (2) provide dental and chiropractic care, (3) provide drug and alcohol treatment programs, and (4) provide case management and follow-up treatment. Service providers credit McKinney Act programs with helping to expand the one existing employment program, providing employment and training programs for the mentally ill and veterans, and starting and expanding basic adult education programs at 10 shelters for the homeless. Enclosures IV and V categorize and list specific efforts in St. Louis to serve the homeless. Two programs described below illustrate how McKinney Act programs have been used either to expand services or to establish programs in St. Louis.

McKinney program funds enabled St. Patrick's Center, a multipurpose facility, to expand its services to homeless people. St. Patrick's Center was founded in 1983 to assist the area's poor and underprivileged residents. During the same year, the center opened its first program specifically for the homeless, the Shamrock Club, a day shelter for the mentally ill. At first, the Shamrock Club primarily provided emergency services and crisis intervention. When McKinney program funding became available, the Shamrock Club was able to start a Mobile Outreach Program. The Mobile Outreach Program is totally funded by a McKinney Act program and consists of a team of counselors who seek out homeless mentally ill people living on the streets. The team provides the homeless with food, clothing, and transportation to area shelters or to other local agencies that assist the homeless and work with St. Patrick's Center.

At the time of our review, St. Patrick's Center offered 11 programs that provided direct assistance, housing, education, and employment opportunities to the homeless. Most of these programs relied on some McKinney program funding. According to representatives of St. Patrick's Center, McKinney program funding constituted only about 25 percent of the center's funding, but without it the Mobile Outreach Program would not exist. In addition, if McKinney program funding were withdrawn, other assistance programs would probably be cut significantly because many of the matching funds that the McKinney program funds attract would no longer be available.

McKinney Act programs have also made it possible for St. Louis to try different approaches to meeting the needs of homeless mothers with substance abuse problems. Through the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's demonstration program, one shelter offers substance abuse treatment in a 90-day therapeutic community setting. Two other shelters help homeless mothers recognize and manage their substance abuse problems by linking the mothers with treatment programs and housing opportunities and assigning them and their children to a case manager.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES CANNOT FILL SERVICE GAPS

Providers of services for the homeless believe that through their combined efforts --including efforts supported by McKinney Act programs--many basic food and shelter needs are being met. However, they also believe that there are gaps in services that the current level of funding cannot fill. They told us, for example, that needs exceed available resources in the areas of housing, employment and training, and specialized services, including services for the mentally ill. Specifically, they want additional resources for shelters for pregnant teens,

transitional housing, permanent housing for both large and small families and for individuals with mental illness, child care, case management, assistance to abused women, and other services to help prevent homelessness. A local official told us that the city intends to hire a full-time grant writer to increase its chances of obtaining adequate resources.

Some providers of services for the homeless were particularly concerned about what they characterized as a shortage of affordable housing for low-income people in St. Louis. They believe this shortage contributes significantly to homelessness. The providers and a June 1992 study³ both attribute this shortage to insufficient household incomes, increasing housing costs, and cutbacks in federal housing assistance. According to the study, in the St. Louis area, from 1976 through 1987, the median income of renter households fell while housing costs grew. During this period, the number of low-income renter households increased by 11,000 and the number of low-rent units decreased by more than 21,000. As a result, according to a St. Louis Housing Authority official,⁴ more than 6,000 households are on the waiting list for federally assisted low-income rental housing in St. Louis. This same official said that a family can expect to wait up to 5 years before receiving assistance.

Some providers of services and advocates for the homeless believe that the city government could be more responsive to the housing needs of low-income families, including the homeless, and that the city's current programs are inadequate. City officials point to the St. Louis Demonstration Project as a positive step because it will replace some deteriorated public housing units with habitable low-income housing units. Under this demonstration project, the housing authority is permitted to demolish 460 units of deteriorated public housing. These will be replaced by 222 townhouse-style public housing units and 5-year rent subsidies for 239 families to live in privately owned rental units.⁵

³Carri Allen and Edward B. Lazere, A Place to Call Home: The Crisis in Housing for the Poor (Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities).

⁴The St. Louis Housing Authority is the agency designated by the city to procure, operate, and manage all public housing in the city of St. Louis and to administer the federal Section 8 rental assistance program.

⁵The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will provide 220 Section 8 project-based certificates and 19 tenant-based certificates under authority granted in 1990 by section 513 of the National Affordable Housing Act (P.L. 101-625).

Officials indicated that although the distribution of bedrooms in the replacement housing differs slightly from that in the housing being proposed for demolition, the replacement housing will accommodate at least as many families and individuals. The project represents the first effort to produce public housing in the city in 15 years. As of February 1994, the demolition of the public housing units had been approved but not yet begun.

ESTIMATES OF THE CITY'S HOMELESS POPULATION
MAY BE LOW

HRC's estimate of the city's homeless population may be low because it does not capture the "invisible" homeless--those who do not seek shelter or services through the city's network. Typically, these are single men and people who are mentally ill or HIV-positive. The number of "invisible" homeless is not known, and their needs may not be fully reflected in the city's needs assessment.

City and HRC officials acknowledge that homeless men are probably undercounted because many may live on the street. When they do seek shelter, they usually go to private shelters that are not part of the city's network of services for the homeless or that do not require an HRC referral. Service providers and city officials also believe that two other types of homeless people are undercounted: mentally ill persons who may be unable to access the city's service network and HIV-positive persons for whom necessary specialized services may not be available in certain shelters in the city's network. An official from the St. Louis Community Development Agency, which is responsible for preparing the city's Comprehensive Housing Assistance Strategy (CHAS),⁶ agrees that methods for counting the city's homeless population should be improved.

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I would like to thank you, your staff, and all of the local administrators of programs and providers of services for the homeless in St. Louis for the support we received in your city.

⁶Title I of the National Affordable Housing Act, enacted in 1990, requires that state and local governments have an approved CHAS in order to apply for certain HUD programs, including all of the McKinney Act programs. The CHAS was designed to identify affordable and supportive housing needs and resources that could be used to address them.

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We are sending copies of this correspondence to the agencies and organizations we contacted during our review and to St. Louis officials responsible for determining the needs of the homeless and for formulating a strategy to meet those needs. We are also sending copies to the Members of Congress representing the St. Louis area. Copies will be made available to others upon request.

If you or your staff have any questions about this correspondence, please contact me at (913) 384-7418 in Kansas City or Ms. Claudia (Thorpe) Saul at (314) 241-9080 in St. Louis.

Sincerely yours,


James R. Watts
Manager, Kansas City
Regional Office

Enclosures - 5

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED BY GAO ABOUT SERVICES
FOR THE HOMELESS IN ST. LOUIS

Name and title	Organization
Bob Andrews Director of Housing and Assistance Programs	St. Louis Housing Authority
Janey Archey Homeless Coordinator	Human Development Corporation
Kathy Bilger Administrative Assistant	City of St. Louis Department of Human Services
Julie Birkenmaier Coordinator	Missouri Association for Social Welfare
Katy Blair Assistant Director	Independence Center
Gloria Boeckhaus Statewide Homeless Literacy Coordinator	St. Louis Public Schools
Donna Brostron Program Director	Child Assistance Program
Steve Campbell Executive Director	Peter and Paul Community Services, Inc.
Margaret Caven Executive Director	St. Louis Abused Women's Support Project
Lynn Cooper Executive Director	Doorways
Dorothy A. Dailey Program Manager	City of St. Louis Department of Human Services Homeless Services
Nancy Dickens Homeless Program Coordinator	St. Patrick's Center
Bill Elmore Executive Director	Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program

Name and title	Organization
Christy Estrada, M.S.W. Shelter Outreach Supervisor	Community Support Systems
Joanne Fuchs Executive Director	Marian Hall
Jean Gann Data Coordinator	Veterans Administration Medical Center
Jim Geraghty Program Monitor	Department of Housing and Urban Development St. Louis Area Office
Dan Glazier Attorney	Legal Services of Eastern Missouri
Susan Harris Attorney	Legal Services of Eastern Missouri
Robert Harvey Director	Independence Center
Theresa Heaton, B.S.N., M.P.H.	St. Louis University Families With a Future
Sharon Holman, Ph.D. Associate Professor of Biostatistics	St. Louis University Families With a Future
Homeless Client	Doorways
Homeless Client	St. Louis Abused Women's Support Project
Homeless Client	St. Patrick's Center
Homeless Client	St. Patrick's Center McMurphy's Grille
Homeless Clients	Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program
William Hutchinson, Ph.D.	St. Louis University School of Social Services

Name and title	Organization
Diane Johnson Executive Director	United Methodist Metro Ministry
Charles Kindelberger Director of Research	St. Patrick's Center
Villie Koenig Managing Director	Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center
David Laslow Data Analyst	Community Development Agency
Mary Lato Director	Rosati Stabilization Center
Reginald Lee Coordinator	United Way Emergency Food and Shelter Program
Janet Lewis Executive Director	Redevelopment Opportunities for Women
Gretchen Luepke Director	St. Patrick's Center Mobile Outreach and Assisi House
Steve Manning Accountant	City of St. Louis Comptroller's Office Federal Grants Section
Joan McClusky Administrative Assistant	City of St. Louis Department of Human Services
Gary Morse Director	Community Support Systems
Mary Jo Munkel Program Director	Shelter the Children
Janet Nelson Executive Director	Cathedral Mission Society
Herman Noah Director	Hope House

Name and title	Organization
Beth O'Brien Executive Director	Our Lady's Inn
Evelyn Paul, Homeless Program Coordinator	Veterans Administration Medical Center
David Paulsmeyer Vice President of Research and Government Relations	United Way
Sister Robbie Pentecost Accountant	St. Patrick's Center
Rudy Rangel Director of Finance	St. Louis Housing Authority
Ann Rotermund Director of Programs	St. Patrick's Center
Patrick Schommer Veterans Affairs Officer	City of St. Louis Department of Human Services Office of Veterans Affairs
Michelle Shiller-Baker Director	St. Martha's Hall
Alice Stanley Accounting Manager	City of St. Louis Comptroller's Office Federal Grants Section
Sister Mary Helen Stokes Employment Service Director	St. Patrick's Employment Center
John Stretch, Ph.D.	St. Louis University School of Social Services
Rosemary Terranova Director	Housing Resource Center
Rebecca Warren Assistant Director	Doorways
Judy Weilepp Executive Director	Health Care for the Homeless Coalition

Name and title	Organization
Lavada Wilkerson Director	Berea Homeless Shelter
Bill Wyman Director	St. Patrick's Center Night Program

McKINNEY PROGRAMS, ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, AND FUNDING
IN ST. LOUIS (1987-91)

Type of assistance/program	Administrator	Funding
Food and Shelter		
Emergency Community Services Homeless Grant Program	Human Development Corporation	\$ 880,546
Emergency Food and Shelter	United Way	1,614,868
Emergency Shelter Grants	City of St. Louis Department of Human Services	2,579,846
Permanent Housing for the Handicapped	Department of Housing and Urban Development St. Louis Area Office	204,326
Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless	City of St. Louis Department of Human Services	620,995
Transitional Housing Demonstration Program	Department of Housing and Urban Development St. Louis Area Office	4,277,539
Health		
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Demonstration Projects	Washington University School of Medicine	2,079,158
Health Care for the Homeless	Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center	3,082,423
Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans	Veterans Administration Medical Center	2,222,455
Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness	State of Missouri Community Support Systems Department of Mental Health	647,000

Type of assistance/program	Administrator	Funding
Employment		
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects	State of Missouri City of St. Louis Department of Mental Health	252,362
Job Training for the Homeless Demonstration Program	Independence Center	344,095
Education		
Adult Education for the Homeless	St. Louis Public Schools Adult Education Program	231,388
Total McKinney program funding		\$19,037,001

KEY EVENTS IN THE PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS IN ST. LOUIS

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
Before 1980	Local experts estimated that St. Louis had 10 emergency housing shelters with a total of 280 beds. The Salvation Army and churches provided most of these efforts.	City hospitals, public health clinics, churches, and missions provided health care efforts. Other efforts included the Salvation Army Harbor Light Alcohol Rehabilitation.	Local employment offices and on-the-job training programs, such as the federally funded Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), primarily provided employment efforts, although these efforts were not specifically targeted to homeless people.	The Human Development Corporation (HDC) provided various educational opportunities for low-income people, including the homeless.
	The Community Development Agency (CDA) entered into a joint venture with the Salvation Army to study emergency housing needs and to develop a demonstration program.	The Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center expanded services to homeless people through an Urban Health Initiative grant administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.		The Adult Basic Education Program (ABEP) was in place but not targeted to homeless people.

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
Before 1980 (cont.)	<p>The St. Louis Abused Women's Support Project, a shelter for battered women, opened.</p>			
	<p>In 1978, the Salvation Army proposed a program to CDA for dealing with the causes of family displacement. This program began operating as the Emergency Housing Lodge on June 1, 1979.</p>			
	<p>CDA appropriated Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for emergency shelter.</p>			
	<p>The city appropriated general revenue funds for relocation assistance for the homeless.</p>			

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s Pre-McKinney	<p>Mayor Schoemehl appointed the Homeless Task Force to determine the number of homeless, investigate the resources available for assisting the homeless, and formulate short- and long-term proposals for assistance.</p> <p>Homeless individuals, represented by Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, filed a lawsuit against the city and the Mayor, claiming the city lacked adequate shelter and services for the homeless.</p>	<p>Independence Center opened in 1981 and provided psychiatric rehabilitation services for the community's mentally ill. Its services were not targeted specifically to homeless people.</p> <p>In 1983, the Shamrock Club at St. Patrick's Center opened and provided treatment for the homeless mentally ill.</p>	<p>In 1985, St. Patrick's Employment Center opened and provided services for the homeless.</p> <p>The Job Training Partnership Act provided funding for employment and training, replacing CETA.</p>	<p>Limited education efforts were provided by community groups, such as missions.</p>

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s Pre-McKinney (cont.)	<p>The Homeless Task Force issued a report recommending that the city (1) renovate public housing units rather than create additional shelter beds and services for the homeless in the metropolitan area and (2) appropriate general revenue funds for a program to coordinate and integrate existing services in the metropolitan area.</p> <p>To resolve the lawsuit for the homeless, the city committed the services and funding recommended by the task force. The city also created 200 new emergency beds, placed 100 families in permanent housing, and continued annual funding for services for the homeless.</p>	<p>In 1984, the Health Care for the Homeless Coalition (HCHC) was formed. It included 10 agencies from the health, housing, and social service fields. The coalition's primary purpose was to apply for a Robert Wood Johnson grant to provide health care services for the homeless.</p> <p>HCHC did not receive a Robert Wood Johnson grant for health care for the homeless. However, an anonymous donation of \$100,000 allowed HCHC to develop a new program for delivering health services to homeless people.</p>	<p>The Office of Veterans Affairs was established to serve as a clearinghouse for community services and employment information for veterans.</p>	

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1980s Pre-McKinney (cont.)	<p>The Homeless Services Network Board was started and met for the first time in 1986. The board represented the city's commitment to integrate and coordinate food, shelter, and other services for the homeless following the 1985 lawsuit.</p> <p>Parish Partnership, the first transitional housing program in St. Louis, started in March 1986 as a pilot program.</p> <p>CDBG and city general revenue funds were appropriated for the purchase, design, and construction of the Homeless Transition Center (Hope House).</p>	<p>HCHC's Board of Directors contracted with the Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center to provide a screening team, public health nurse, and social worker for on-site shelter screening visits.</p>		

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1987-89 McKinney	The mayor established an official City Commission on Homelessness.	The Comic Relief Telethon raised funds for health care for the homeless.	The city received McKinney Homeless Veterans Reintegration Projects (HVRP) funds. Three independent subgrantees provided HVRP services: the St. Louis Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program (VVLP), St. Patrick's Center, and the Salvation Army's Harbor Light Center Veteran's Program.	McKinney Adult Education for the Homeless (AEH) funds were provided to the St. Louis Public Schools. The funds were used to establish adult education specifically for the homeless and provide seven outreach centers.
	The city appropriated additional general revenue funds to operate Hope House.	A joint project between the Health Care for the Homeless Coalition and the Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Center was funded through the McKinney Health Care for the Homeless program.	Independence Center received McKinney Job Training for the Homeless demonstration program (JTH) funds.	The city provided funding to St. Patrick's Center to operate the Skills Center and provided educational programs for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless.

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1987-89 McKinney (cont.)	The Homeless Services Network was chosen as 1 of 10 award-winning projects through the Harvard University/Ford Foundation program "Innovations in State and Local Government."	Health service outreach was expanded to 28 shelters, and dental services were added.	City general revenue funds were provided for employment services for the homeless.	
	The Human Development Corporation received the first McKinney Emergency Community Services Homeless Program grant to provide services for the homeless in St. Louis.	National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) funds were provided to Community Support Systems for services to assist the homeless mentally ill.	The Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) received funds from the Missouri Department of Economic Development (DED) for employment services for the homeless.	
	The Homeless Services Network Board received funds from the McKinney Emergency Shelter Grants and Emergency Food and Shelter programs.	McKinney Homeless Chronically Mentally Ill Veterans Program funds became available for veterans.		

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1987-89 McKinney (cont.)	<p>Construction of the Hope House Transitional Center was completed.</p> <p>The city received McKinney funds for the Transitional Housing Demonstration Program.</p>	<p>Grace Hill opened the Souldard Neighborhood Health Center and the Water Tower Health Center, expanding health care services to the homeless.</p> <p>McKinney Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness (PATH) funds were provided to Community Support Systems for treatment of the mentally ill.</p> <p>Logan College began providing health services to the homeless at the Salvation Army.</p>		

Time	Food and shelter	Health	Employment	Education
1990s	<p>The city received McKinney funding through the Permanent Housing for the Handicapped Program. The funds were used to open Doorways, a permanent housing program for those homeless because of AIDS.</p> <p>Catholic Charities opened the Housing Resource Center (HRC) under contract to the city. HRC provided centralized intake, assessment, referral, emergency placement, case management, permanent placement, stabilization, and follow-up services for the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless.</p>	<p>McKinney Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Program (ADAT) funds were provided for substance abuse treatment for single mothers.</p> <p>The State of Missouri provided general revenue funds for services for the mentally ill homeless.</p>	<p>The Department of Education provided funds for educational support programs (for the mentally ill) to supplement existing employment programs at Independence Center.</p> <p>Social Security Administration funds were provided to Independence Center to enhance employment programs for the mentally ill.</p>	<p>Education outreach efforts were extended to a total of 10 shelter sites.</p>
	<p>All city shelters had health outreach services available.</p>			

SUMMARY OF EFFORTS IN ST. LOUIS TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN 1992

Service area	Number of projects/programs
Emergency shelters	34
Food programs	37
Transitional housing projects	10
Permanent housing for the handicapped	2
Health programs	8
Employment programs	4
Education programs	2
Other resource programs	8

Note: This count includes only formal projects and/or programs targeted to serve the homeless. Programs were counted if their primary focus was on the homeless, even if the programs also served other low-income people.

SPECIFIC EFFORTS IN ST. LOUIS TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN 1992.
BY TYPE OF SERVICE

EMERGENCY SHELTERS (34)

Berea Homeless Shelter
Berean House Christian Care Center
Cathedral Mission Society
Child Assistance Program
Christian Service Center
Community in Partnership
Grace and Peace Winter Shelter
Grace Chapel Ministries
Haven of Grace
Karen House Religious Collective
Lifeline Ministries (2 projects)
Loaves and Fishes
Lutheran North Outreach Ministry
Maria Droste Residence
Missionaries of Charity (2 projects)
New Life Evangelistic Center (3 projects)
Our Lady's Inn
Peter and Paul Community Services, Inc.
Room at the Inn
Salvation Army Family Haven
Salvation Army Harbor Light
Shalom House at Metropolitan Ministry
Shelter the Children
Someone Cares Mission
St. Louis Abused Women's Support Project
St. Louis Crisis Nursery
St. Martha's Hall
St. Phillipine Emergency Shelter
Sunshine Mission
Youth Emergency Services

FOOD PROGRAMS (37)

American Indian Center of Mid-America
Baptist Benevolence Center of St. Louis
Berean House Christian Care Center
Carver House
Cathedral Mission Society
Feed My People
Five Church Association
Food Outreach, Inc.
Grace and Peace Winter Shelter
Grace Chapel Ministries
Greeley Community Center
Guardian Angel Settlement Association
H.E.L.P.
Hosea House
Human Development Corporation
Jewish Family and Children's Service
Joint Neighborhood Ministry
Lifeline Ministries
Lutheran North Outreach Ministries
Metroplex
Missionaries of Charity
New Life Evangelistic Center
Northside Team Ministry
Operation Food Search, Inc.
Parishes Association Kinloch Team, Inc.
Restoration Ministries
Salvation Army Harbor Light
Someone Cares Mission
St. Cronin's Catholic Church
St. Louis Area Food Bank
St. Louis Metropolitan Baptist Association
Sunshine Mission
Trinity Food Ministry
Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis
United Methodist Metropolitan Ministry
West Presbyterian Church
Women Action Crusaders

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROJECTS (10)

Good Samaritan Center
Grace Chapel Ministries
Hope House
Peter and Paul Community Services, Inc.
Restoration Ministries
Rosati Stabilization Center
Salvation Army Transitional Housing
Shelter the Children
Someone Cares Mission
YWCA

PERMANENT HANDICAPPED HOUSING PROJECTS (2)

Doorways
Housing Solutions

HEALTH PROGRAMS (8)

Community Support Systems
Doorways
Family Care Center of Carondelet
Grace Hill Neighborhood Health Services^a
Health Care for the Homeless Coalition
Health Care for Homeless Veterans
Hopewell Mental Health Agency
Independence Center

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS (4)

Human Development Corporation
Shamrock Club
St. Patrick's Employment Center
Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program

EDUCATION PROGRAMS (2)

Human Development Corp.
St. Louis Public Schools Adult Basic Education Homeless Literacy Project^b

OTHER RESOURCE PROGRAMS (6)

Guardian Angel Settlement House
Homeless Resource Bank
Legal Services Project on Homeless and Inadequately Housed
New Home Coalition
Project Case Find
St. Louis Homeless Service Network Board

^aThis program includes 4 community health centers, 1 regional medical center, and medical outreach services at 28 shelter sites.

^bThis program provides outreach classes at 10 shelter sites.

Note: The efforts to assist the homeless listed in this enclosure are formal projects and/or programs targeted to serve the homeless. Food and meal programs may serve both homeless and other low-income people. Programs are listed if their primary focus is on the homeless.

(385371)