

# There's No Place Like Home:

a Housing Research Project Measuring the Effectiveness of  
Housing Services in Wisconsin for Survivors of Domestic Violence

End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin



---

# Table of Contents

---

1

Introduction

2

Research Methods

4

Program Staff  
Perspective

5

Survivor Interviews

---



7

Quantitative Data  
Analysis

14

Policy Implications

21

Conclusion

23

Available Supplemental  
Resources



# Introduction

The need for safe, immediate, and affordable housing is a significant challenge for survivors of domestic violence and the service providers who work with them. This challenge can be seen across the nation, but surveys have shown it is especially acute in the state of Wisconsin. On September 13th, 2017, 90% of all domestic violence programs in the United States participated in the National Census of Domestic Violence Services, a point-in-time data collection event that provides information concerning services requested, provided, and denied in a 24-hour period. During that survey period, the National Network to End Domestic Violence found that a majority of unmet service requests by survivors to service providers were for housing. In fact, 65% of requests that were not able to be provided “because programs lacked the resources to meet victims’ needs” were requests for housing. In Wisconsin, the picture painted by this survey was even more dire with fully 87% unmet requests for service being for housing. In light of these numbers, End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence (End Abuse) decided it was imperative to more fully understand how this challenging housing situation manifests in the lived experience of survivors of domestic violence. End Abuse, with 76 member programs including agencies both with and without shelter capacity as well as culturally-specific and tribal partners, is the statewide voice for victims of domestic violence dedicated to educating advocates, law enforcement, legislators, and community members to provide safety and support to survivors. The first step in this education is a full understanding of the challenges facing survivors, and in Wisconsin, the primary challenge appears to be housing.

# Research Methods

## Principle, Goals, Questions, and Methodology

The Housing Research Project was conducted under the principle of evidence-based advocacy and designed with the following goals in mind:

- Understand the experiences survivors have when accessing housing services and identify where there are gaps.
- Identify possible system and policy improvements to enhance outcomes for survivors in an attempt to ensure survivors have access to stable, safe, and reasonable housing options more quickly.
- Review and evaluate existing housing resources through a random sample by region.

To this end, the following research questions formed the basis of this project:

- How is the current housing system in Wisconsin working for survivors of domestic violence?
- How do survivors experience navigating the housing system?
- How can the housing system be changed to alleviate the challenges survivors experience?

Researchers had a number of expectations going into this research:

- The system is complicated and confusing, presenting barriers to survivors trying to find safe and permanent housing.
- These barriers may include the following:
  - Eviction records
  - Landlords who do not understand lived experiences of survivors
  - Inconsistent transportation
  - Lack of affordable housing supply

Data collection took the following forms:

- Program Staff Perspective
  - Disseminated anonymous online surveys with domestic violence program staff and advocates who have worked with survivors on housing needs within the past 3 years.
    - End Abuse received 50 responses to this survey.
    - These responses spanned both rural and urban regions of the state.
  
- Survivor Interviews
  - Conducted in-person interviews with survivors who have accessed housing services in the past 3 years.
  - Interviews were conducted by advocates who had a relationship with these survivors in an attempt to elicit honest answers through previously established trust.
    - Advocates were able to conduct 13 interviews.
    - These interviews included the perspectives of survivors living in both rural and urban regions.
  
- Quantitative Data
  - Collected data in sample counties across the state.
  - Data collection included the following:
    - Housing Program Availability
    - Financial Assistance Program Availability
    - Emergency Housing Availability
    - Transportation Accessibility

# Program Staff Perspective

The 50 survey responses obtained from domestic violence program staff and advocates revealed significant challenges in accessing needed housing for survivors, largely confirming the expectation that the housing system is difficult to navigate. Concerning the public housing system, 44% of the respondents who had worked with a Public Housing Authority or Section 8 program on behalf of survivors reported that working with these systems was difficult, either somewhat or extremely. Working within the private sector proved no less challenging. Perceptions of working with landlords were negative, so much so that 60% of respondents reported working with landlords either very infrequently or not at all. This may be due to struggles survivors face concerning eviction records. Over 80% of respondents reported having worked with clients who had been evicted due to domestic violence, and almost 80% reported clients experiencing housing discrimination of some kind. End Abuse's analysis of housing-related policies points to a strong relationship between eviction records and housing discrimination, despite the fact that state statute protects survivors from housing discrimination based on their survivor status.

# Survivor Interviews

To frame the interviews with survivors, advocates first asked each survivor for their personal definition of safety and a dream home. For a definition of safety, the most frequently used words were “secure” and “locked” with survivors referencing the absence of abuse and the ability live without “feeling vulnerable” or “being harmed.” The description of a dream home also centered on safety, preferring the location of the home be “far away” with enough bedrooms for each child in the family. Some survivors also referenced security measures such as “outdoor lights and cameras” and multiple locks.

The majority of survivors interviewed had stayed in either a domestic violence shelter or a homeless shelter directly before obtaining their current housing. Before residing at the shelter, most of the survivors reported living with their abuser, and others reported living doubled-up with friends or having recently exited jail. The common experience of multiple recent moves contributed to the emotional stress felt by survivors before they obtained their current housing. As one survivor recounted, “Bouncing around was awful. It was very stressful. Lost a lot of my belongings. Personal items and family stuff – pictures, heirlooms. Having to start over so many times – you would get things back and lose it all over again.” Survivors largely felt supported and safe during their time at the domestic violence shelter with one resident describing the experience as providing her with a sense of safety despite the unknown. Another survivor who accessed emergency shelter described it as “probably one of the best things I could have done... It saved me and my kids.”

When the questions turned to the subject of housing resources and the accessibility of those resources, survivors reported gratitude for their current housing but frustration with the process in obtaining it.

Survivors who had succeeded accessing Section 8 housing referred to it as “a blessing” with one survivor explaining she was “grateful for the program” while also reporting that



accessing it “wasn’t easy because they kept losing my application or spot in line.”

Survivors renting in the private sector cited eviction records as a significant barrier. One interviewee explained that “based on my record, it was not easy” to convince a landlord to rent to her. Another survivor explained that “we need more landlords that are willing to take a chance” despite past evictions. Survivors needed “help with housing denials due to previous police calls for previous relationships due to domestic violence.”

Both the public and private sector posed challenges when it came to paperwork. One survivor explained that “having my advocate help me was really helpful when I had difficulty” because “the biggest struggle I had was filling out the paperwork” required for leasing.

One theme evident across every question posed about the availability of housing was its scarcity. Survivors reported having trouble accessing housing due to its unavailability and its cost. One survivor “almost got a place with Rapid Rehousing paying for first month rent and security deposit” but was unable to follow through on that opportunity because the housing wasn’t income-based and thus not sustainable. Survivors saw a need for more public housing options, for waitlists for existing programs to be reduced, for subsidies for those renting in the private market, and most of all, for more housing, especially affordable housing.

For survivors in search of housing, the housing system proved both difficult to navigate as a process and inadequate in terms of available and sustainable resources.

# Quantitative Data Analysis

Based on an analysis of sample counties across Wisconsin, it was determined that rural counties are the most disadvantaged when it comes to housing resources, both permanent rental housing and emergency shelter. Survivors in these rural counties also face significant challenges when it comes to transportation. Below is a list of resources available in sample counties. The lists includes information pertaining to housing programs, financial assistance programs, emergency shelter programs, and transportation. By grounding the lived experience of survivors in the reality of available resources, a more nuanced understanding can be obtained of the systemic challenges facing domestic violence service providers when it comes to best assisting their clients in obtaining safe housing.

## Sample Counties

- Ashland County
- Brown County
- Burnett County
- Grant County
- Iowa County
- La Crosse County
- Lafayette County
- Outagamie County
- Sawyer County
- Vernon County



# Housing Programs

- 76 programs available in total.
  - 17 transitional housing programs
    - Brown County and Outagamie had the most programs.
    - All counties had at least one program, except Vernon County.
    - Family Advocates Inc. and Wise Women Gathering Place are domestic violence service providers that have a transitional housing program.
  - 3 supportive housing programs
    - Available in Brown and Outagamie Counties
  - 3 programs offer hotel/motel vouchers.
    - Available in Ashland, Brown, and Vernon Counties
  - 2 rapid rehousing programs
    - Brown County
  - 1 Housing First program
    - Available to domestic violence survivors in Brown County
  - 12 housing choice voucher programs
    - Available in all counties, except Vernon County
  - 1,067+ income-restricted rentals
    - Available in all counties, except Iowa and Lafayette Counties
  - 201+ public housing units
    - Available in Ashland, Brown, Burnett, Lafayette, and Outagamie Counties
  - 10% of agencies providing programs were faith-based.
  - 49% of agencies were government entities (primarily housing authorities).
  - 12% of agencies/organizations served Native American/Tribal communities.
  - Iowa, Burnett, Lafayette, and Vernon Counties had the fewest programs available.
- Housing Program Requirements
  - 43 (57%) required stable employment or a steady source of income (such as SSI, unemployment, etc.).
  - 32 (42%) required a phone call for additional information.
  - 19 (25%) exclusively served families with children.
  - The average maximum length of stay within programs was 22 months (1.8 years).

# Financial Assistance Programs

- 51 financial assistance programs in total
  - 10 agencies provide energy assistance.
    - Available in every county (through either Human Services, Health and Human Services, County Access Workers, Energy Services, or Social Services)
    - 9% of households apply every year.
  - 10 agencies provide housing navigation.
    - Available in every county through different agencies and organizations
    - 5 domestic violence service providers have this service (New Day, Golden House, Community Referral Agency, Family Advocates Inc., and Oakwood Haven).
  - 10 agencies provide rent assistance.
    - Available in Ashland, Brown, Burnett, La Crosse, Outagamie, and Vernon counties
  - 7 agencies provide transportation assistance.
    - Available in Ashland, Brown, Burnett, Grant, Iowa, and Lafayette counties
      - Family Advocates serve the latter three counties.
  - 6 non-government agencies provide utility assistance.
    - Available in Ashland, Burnett, La Crosse, and Vernon counties
  - 5 agencies provide emergency assistance.
    - Available in every county through different agencies
      - Governmental Organizations: Forward Service Corp., Workforce Resource, and Workforce Connections
      - Non-governmental Organizations: Salvation Army and NWCSA
  - 5 agencies provide financial education.
    - Available in Ashland, Brown, Burnett, and Outagamie counties
  - 1 agency provides eviction prevention services (Couleecap).
    - Available in La Crosse and Vernon counties

- Financial Assistance Program Requirements
  - 34 (67%) require a phone call for additional information.
  - 17 (33%) did not have their application instructions or eligibility requirements online.
  - 6 (12%) are for families only.
  - 6 (12%) require an in-person application or interview.
  - 5 of the agencies (20%) are faith-based.
  - 10 (20%) provide additional cultural and/or language services.
    - Hmong and Spanish language services were the most common.
  
- Financial Assistance Program Availability
  - Emergency Assistance is available in every county (through different agencies).
  - Energy Assistance is available in every county through WHEAP (although different agencies help residents apply).
  - Rural counties have the fewest program options.

# Emergency Shelter Programs

- Availability of Emergency Shelter
  - Sample counties had 18 emergency shelters/programs.
    - Brown County had the most at 5.
  - Counties without an emergency domestic violence shelter: Burnett, Iowa, Lafayette, and Vernon
  - Counties without a general emergency homeless shelter: Iowa, Lafayette, Sawyer and Vernon
  - The average domestic violence shelter had 26 beds.
  - The average homeless shelter had nearly 51 beds.
- Accessibility of Emergency Shelter
  - 94% (17) have their location listed online.
  - 56% (10) have children/youth-specific services and programs.
  - 39% (7) are domestic-violence specific, and every county with an emergency shelter has at least one specifically for domestic violence survivors, except Burnett County.
  - 39% (7) are faith-based.
    - 11% (2) are run by the Salvation Army.
  - 39% (7) provide transportation assistance.
  - 22% (4) do not shelter children.
  - 22% (4) are exclusively for families with children.
  - 22% (4) provide additional cultural or language services.
  - 17% (3) have a wait list.
  - 11% (2) are seasonal (November – April).
  - Only one did not have an accessible website.
  - Average distance to domestic violence shelters (overall): 21.6 miles
    - For counties with a shelter: 17.7 miles
    - For counties without a shelter: 27.4 miles
  - Average distance to general emergency shelters (overall): 26.7 miles
    - For counties with a shelter: 16.7 miles
    - For counties without a shelter: 42 miles

# Transportation

- Public Transportation
  - No public transportation is available in Burnett, Iowa, and Lafayette counties.
  - Fixed route bus systems are available in Appleton, Green Bay, and La Crosse counties.
  - County-Wide Transit Systems
    - Grant County
      - Provided through the Aging and Disability Resource Center of Grant County
    - Namekagon Transit
      - Sawyer County
      - Will do door stop pickups
  - Multi-county transit systems cover certain counties.
    - Bay Area Rural Transit (BART)
      - Ashland, Butternut, Glidden, Highbridge, Marengo, Mellen, Odanah, Park Falls
      - Must schedule pickups at least a day before
    - Scenic Mississippi Regional Transit (SMRT)
      - SMRT stops:
        - La Crosse: La Crosse, West Salem
        - Vernon: CoonValley, De Soto, Genoa, La Farge, Stoddard, Viroqua, Westby
- Taxi service
  - Available in Onalaska, Platteville, and Viroqua counties

Travel Distances to Nearest Shelters:

COUNTY	Average # of People Experiencing DV (Est.)	Average Distance to Nearest DV Shelter (In Miles)	Shortest Distance to Nearest DV Shelter (In Miles)	Longest Distance to Nearest DV Shelter (In Miles)	Average Distance to Nearest General Shelter (In Miles)	Shortest Distance to Nearest General Shelter (In Miles)	Longest Distance to Nearest General Shelter (In Miles)
ASHLAND	87	29.3	0	63	28.7	0	60
BROWN	1023	12.3	0	24	10.5	0	23
BURNETT	162	30.8	19	50	14.2	0	29
GRANT	200	18.1	0	33	18.5	0	33
IOWA	121	27.2	11	42	34.8	18	48
LA CROSSE	838	12	0	22	12	0	22
LAFAYETTE	77	26.7	8	42	39.7	24	58
OUTAGAMIE	819	15.2	0	32	16	0	33
SAWYER	84	19.4	7	33	64.3	50	83
VERNON	100	24.8	10	39	29.3	11	46

# Policy Implications

The policy implications of this research are numerous and varied. Many pertain to increasing access to permanent housing or emergency shelter. Some are concerned with how survivors interact with the current system in terms of their navigation of resources. Others are focused on how the system interacts with survivors regarding eviction records. Keeping the principle of evidence-based advocacy at the forefront, each topic of policy implications will be presented in terms of action steps: steps that can be taken immediately under current policy, steps that would require future research, and steps that would require new or altered policies. Supplemental resources relevant to action steps are available upon request.



# Access to Affordable Housing

## Action Steps to Take Under Current Policy

While access to rent assistance resources varies significantly across the state, one program is available in every county of Wisconsin. That program is Emergency Assistance (EA), which is a part of the Wisconsin Works (W-2) program administered by the Department of Children and Families. Emergency Assistance is “a one-time payment that can help low-income parents pay an emergency housing or utility-related expense.” Emergency Assistance is available to individuals with at least one child dependent who are facing “impending homelessness... caused by a member of the EA Group being subject to domestic abuse.” There are other qualifying events under which an individual can apply for Emergency Assistance, but most require a financial crisis for eligibility while “eligibility for impending homelessness due to domestic violence does not require a financial crisis.” Funds received through Emergency Assistance can be used to “retain current housing” or “obtain new housing.” The maximum one-time payment amount for a household of four or fewer is \$516, and is \$645 for a household of five, with an additional \$110 for each additional household member. Emergency Assistance is available to households once per 12-month period, and the funds, if approved, are dispensed within five business days. Unfortunately, the number of applications for Emergency Assistance has been decreasing in recent years, and the denial rate is higher than would be expected. Despite this reality, Emergency Assistance is an important tool available to survivors in Wisconsin, and it should be taken into consideration by advocates and survivors as an opportunity to obtain funds for an initial rental payment.

## Action Steps Regarding Further Research

As previously described, applications for Emergency Assistance are down and denial rates are up. The reasons behind this trend are not evident without further investigation, which is why End

Abuse and the Department of Children and Families have partnered with the La Follette School of Public Affairs on a capstone project to conduct this research. During the spring of 2020, graduate students from UW-Madison will investigate the underutilization of Emergency Assistance and the declining approval rate for applications based on impending homelessness due to domestic violence. This research will be conducted under the principle of evidence-based advocacy, much like this current project, with the intention of utilizing the resulting analysis to inform potential changes in housing policy and/or Emergency Assistance procedures.

Public housing programs are often inaccessible to domestic violence survivors in need of immediate assistance due to the length of the waitlist or the fact that the lists are closed to new applicants. Research into the possibility of creating a prioritization category for individuals fleeing domestic violence attempting to access public housing would prove useful in further policy discussion.

### **Action Steps Requiring Policy Change**

During the 2019-2020 legislative session, a bill regarding “housing grants to homeless individuals and families and making an appropriation” of a \$900,000 grant increase was introduced. The bill, SB 119, has bipartisan support in its authorship and cosponsorship. A public hearing has been held in the Senate Committee on Utilities and Housing, but the bill has not yet been passed out of committee nor come to the floor despite attempts to temporarily suspend the rules to enable it to do so in early November 2019. Its companion bill in the Assembly, AB 123, has passed out of committee but has also not been brought to the floor for a scheduled vote. Designed to “provide housing and associated supportive services to homeless individuals and families,” the bills do not specifically name survivors of domestic violence, but as they are designed to serve all homeless individuals, they are poised to make a significant difference in the grant funding available to survivors. Advocates and survivors interested in statewide policy could consider contacting their elected officials to advocate for passage, especially if they are constituents of Senate or Assembly leadership as these are the officers who can schedule a vote on the floor.

Housing First is a model designed to end homelessness by providing permanent housing to people experiencing homelessness without setting up any prerequisites to the receipt of that assistance. One of the keys to the success of this model, specifically when it is applied to survivors of domestic violence, is the flexibility of the funding. Because survivors themselves know their immediate needs best, advocates assisting those survivors within a Housing First model need to be able to address the needs articulated by an individual survivor, be that rent assistance, funding to change the locks on an existing residence, or bus cards. The state of Washington has pioneered the implementation of Housing First with survivors, and here in Wisconsin, the model has proven successful in a privately-funded pilot conducted by Golden House Domestic Abuse Program and Shelter in Green Bay. Building on the expertise found at Golden House and the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, which has been integral in the development, implementation, and evaluation of the Housing First model in that state, Wisconsin could fund a pilot program in several counties. Such a pilot program would provide the data needed for elected officials to consider a statewide commitment to Housing First. A pilot program would require either a stand-alone funding bill or inclusion in the state budget. For the stand-alone bill, advocacy would start with individual state representatives or senators, while advocacy concerning the state budget would focus on the Department of Administration and the Office of the Governor.

# Access to Emergency Housing

## Action Steps Requiring Policy Change

The greatest challenge facing survivors when it comes to accessing emergency housing is the fact that most domestic violence shelters are already operating at capacity if not over-capacity while also carrying a significant waitlist. To reduce waitlists, shelter capacity must be increased, and increasing capacity requires further funding. There is currently a proposal in the Senate, SB 122, that would increase the State Shelter Subsidy Grant budget by \$500,000, but the SSSG does not cover expenses for domestic violence shelters. SB 122 has bipartisan authorship, bipartisan cosponsorship, and has passed out of the Committee on Local Government, Small Business, Tourism and Workforce Development. However, it has not yet been scheduled for a vote in the Senate, nor has its companion Assembly bill, AB 119. Advocacy concerning a change in the definition of SSSG eligible homeless shelters to include domestic violence shelters would be helpful to increasing capacity of these shelters.

# Housing Navigation

## Action Steps to Take Under Current Policy

Ideally, domestic violence service providers would have positions dedicated to housing navigation, and the following section on policy change action steps asserts the need for funding to make those positions possible. In the meantime, there are best practices that current advocates can utilize when assisting survivors in navigating the housing system. These practices focus on building relationships with local landlords to provide survivors with a network of potential housing options. Education of both landlords and prospective tenants is key to this collaboration and networking. As landlords learn more about the needs and challenges of renting to domestic violence survivors, they can better envision the potential positives while also connecting with resources in the community to turn to when in need of assistance. Providing survivors with the opportunity to learn more about budgeting and cultivate financial literacy can be empowering, offering survivors needed tools while fostering skills that will make them more appealing tenants from the landlord perspective.

## Action Steps Requiring Policy Change

With bipartisan support in both the Senate and Assembly, a bill granting funds for housing navigation has been proposed during the 2019-2020 legislative session. SB 120 proposes the provision of “equal grants to each continuum of care organization in this state” to be used to hire housing navigators to assist homeless individuals find housing. These navigators would identify affordable housing opportunities for clients, act as a liaison between potential tenants and landlords, and mediate any issues that might arise between the parties. While the target population of this housing navigation would not be exclusively domestic violence survivors, they would be included in the pool of recipients of these services. Public hearings have been held in the relevant committees, and the Assembly version of the bill, AB 121, has passed out of the Committee on Housing and Real Estate, but neither the Assembly nor the Senate leadership has scheduled either bill for a vote on the floor.

# Evictions and Eviction Records

## Action Steps Regarding Further Research

Current Wisconsin law protects domestic violence survivors from discrimination in housing due to their survivor status through Wis. Stat. Ann. 106.50. However, taking a prospective tenant's eviction record into consideration is common practice before a landlord enters into a rental agreement. While Wis. Stat. Ann. 704.14 provides "a defense to an eviction action if the tenant can prove that the landlord knew, or should have known, the tenant is a victim of domestic abuse," evictions are still commonplace for survivors. Determining whether this is because landlords are willfully breaking the law or if they are instead unknowingly evicting for other reasons that may be related is imperative before further policy action can be taken. Pursuing a future partnership with the Eviction Lab at Princeton University could be an effective avenue for conducting this research.

## Action Steps Requiring Policy Change

In an attempt to further partnerships between landlords and domestic violence service providers, elected officials could explore policies that would incentivize formalizing that relationship. One way to do this would be to provide a tax credit to landlords or realtors who enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with their local domestic violence service providers. End Abuse has pursued MOUs with county Child Protective Services and local domestic violence service providers through funding from the Department of Children and Families, a process that has proven valuable for all parties involved. MOUs would also prove invaluable to housing navigators by providing a formal network of collaborating organizations. This policy is in the idea stage and would require further development and partnership with legislators. The first step would be to reach out to professional organizations representing landlords and realtors to assess interest and explore potential collaboration.

# Access to Transportation

## Action Steps Regarding Further Research

Non-Emergency Medical Transport is currently a service provided through the Wisconsin Department of Health Services and funded across six federal departments. The program applies to Wisconsin residents who participate in one of a list of state and federal assistance programs and “do not have a way to get to your medical appointment or you have a car and are able to drive yourself but cannot afford to pay for gas.” Because the most common program cited for use in this service is Medicaid, most of the funding for Non-Emergency Medical Transport comes from the Department of Human and Health Services, but Housing and Urban Development is another of the federal departments funding this program. As HUD has recently announced that grant money for domestic violence bonus projects will be available in coming years, it may prove valuable to explore the possibility of applying this funding to research on the feasibility of integrating domestic violence survivors into this transport service. This would give survivors more access to transportation during their housing search, especially those living in rural areas where public transportation and taxi service are scarce.

# Conclusion

Before ideas can be advocated for, before policy can be developed, and before change can be made, an accurate picture of the problem must be obtained. This was the impetus for End Abuse to develop this research project measuring the effectiveness of housing services for survivors of domestic violence. Surveys and anecdotal information had hinted at the problems that existed, but it is the interviews with service providers and survivors that have now further revealed the extent of the challenges facing survivors looking for stable, safe, and reasonable housing in Wisconsin. It is with deep gratitude to these service providers and survivors that End Abuse intends to use the information gathered during this project to better advocate for improvements in housing policy. Housing policy is often reduced to dollars and cents, but the lived experience of survivors is tantamount to the economic considerations at hand. The housing system in Wisconsin is not meeting the needs of the survivors, who are looking for no more than a safe home. When the dream home for a survivor is one “free of violence” where “me and my children can live without fear,” then that dream needs to become a reality. That is where evidence-based advocacy enters the scene. Survivors are looking for a safe home for themselves and their children, and they are neither able to navigate the system nor access that housing. This must change, and that change requires smart policy and strong advocacy; this document provides a start.



## Works Cited

The following list of resources is in order of their reference in this document. All resources referenced are available online.

### National Network to End Domestic Violence

- Domestic Violence Counts National Summary
  - <https://nnedv.org/resources-library/13th-annual-census-national-summary/>
- Domestic Violence Counts Wisconsin Summary
  - <https://nnedv.org/resources-library/13th-annual-census-wisconsin-report/>

### Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

- Emergency Assistance Home Page
  - <https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/ea>
- Emergency Assistance Manual
  - [https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/manuals/ea-manual/Production/EA\\_Manual.htm](https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/manuals/ea-manual/Production/EA_Manual.htm)

### Wisconsin Legislative Documents

- Senate Bills
  - SB 119
    - <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2019/related/proposals/sb119>
  - SB 122
    - <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2019/related/proposals/sb122>
  - SB 120
    - <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2019/related/proposals/sb120>

### Wisconsin State Statutes

- Apprentice, Employment and Equal Rights Programs
  - <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/106/III/50>
- Landlord and Tenant
  - <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/statutes/statutes/704/14>

### Wisconsin Department of Health Services

- Non-Emergency Medical Transportation
  - <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/nemt/index.htm>

### U.S. Government Accountability Office

- Transportation Disadvantaged Populations
  - <https://www.gao.gov/assets/670/667361.pdf>

# Available Supplemental Resources

## Infographics

- The State of Housing for Survivors in Wisconsin
- Program Staff Perspective

## Sample Counties and Available Resources

- Ashland County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Brown County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Burnett County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Grant County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances

- Iowa County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- La Crosse County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Lafayette County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Outagamie County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Sawyer County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Vernon County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances

## Maps of Emergency Shelters

- Key
- Statewide Overview
- Regional Maps
  - Appleton
  - Coulee and Driftless
  - Fox Valley
  - Green Bay
  - La Crosse
  - Northwoods

## Non-Sample Counties and Available Resources

- Emergency Shelters in Non-Sample Counties
- Dane County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances
- Milwaukee County
  - Emergency Shelters
  - Public Housing Authorities
  - Community Resources
  - Transportation Options
  - Municipal Ordinances

## Resource Guides

- Wisconsin Statewide Housing Guide and Resources
  - Applying for Emergency Assistance
  - Applying for Energy Assistance
  - Applying for Foundation for Rural Housing Assistance
  - Housing Law as it Relates to Domestic Violence
  - Landlord Information Cards

- Sample County Housing Guide and Resources
  - Available for Ashland, Brown, Burnett, Grant, Iowa, La Crosse, Lafayette, Outagamie, Sawyer, and Vernon Counties
    - County-Specific Housing Programs
    - County-Specific Financial Assistance
    - Applying for Emergency Assistance
    - Applying for Energy Assistance
    - Applying for Foundation for Rural Housing Assistance
    - Housing Law as it Relates to Domestic Violence
    - Landlord Information Cards

## Policy Resources

- End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin's 2019-2020 Legislative Agenda

This project was conceived and planned by Adrienne Roach, Policy and Research Program Director at End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin. Research was led by Ms. Roach and End Abuse's Policy and Research Intern, Sam Nesovanovic, who also created the supplemental resources.

The report was written by Abby Swetz, Policy and Systems Analyst.

End Domestic Abuse Wisconsin  
the Wisconsin Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
1400 E. Washington Ave., Suite 227  
Madison, WI 53703  
(608) 255-0539  
[abbys@endabusewi.org](mailto:abbys@endabusewi.org)

