

Reason for Shelter Eligibility by Community District Is Not the Same

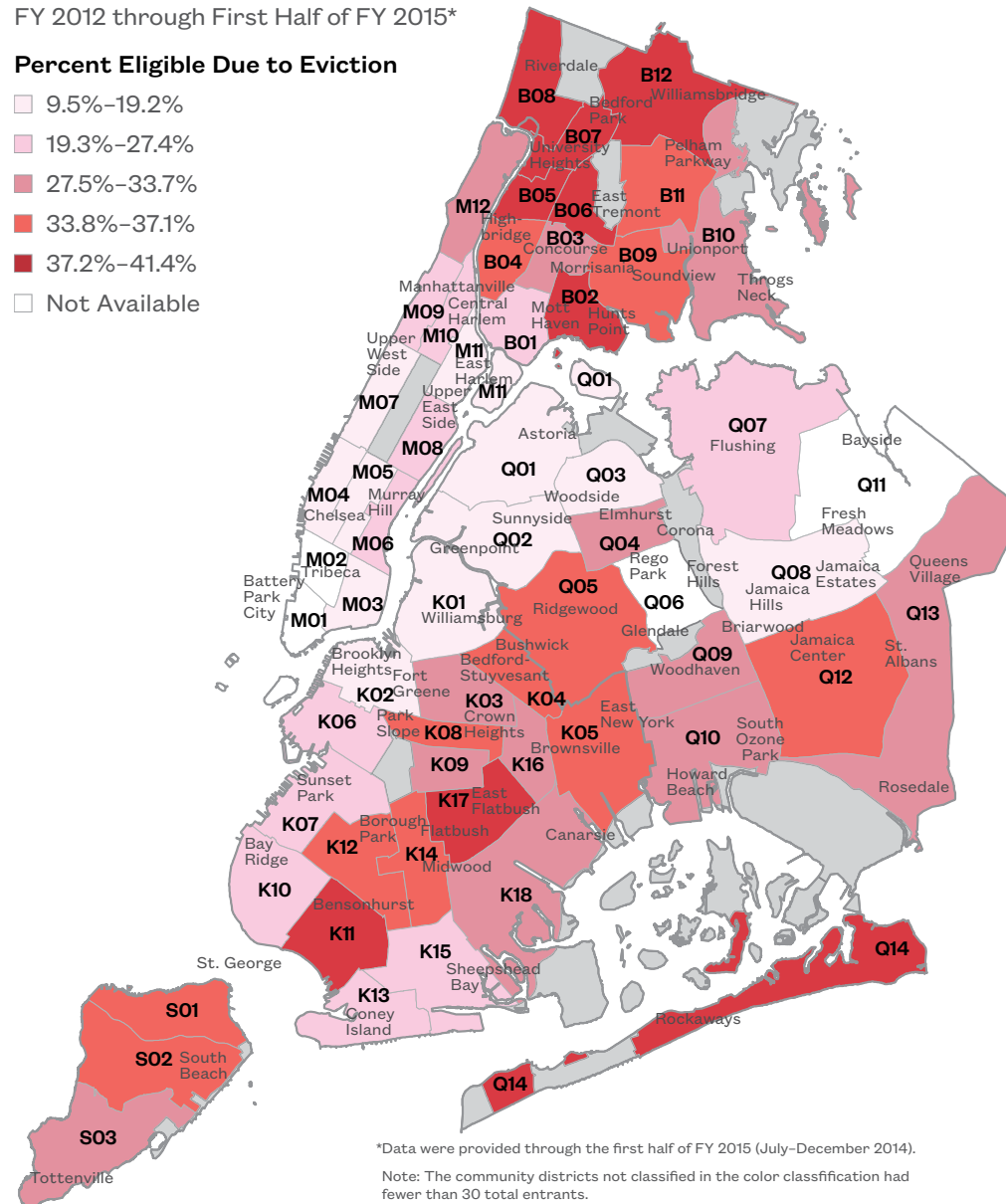
Eviction accounted for 27% of all families found eligible for shelter citywide, but its significance varied greatly by community district. At the low end, only 9.5% of families entered shelter due to eviction in **Midtown** in Manhattan (M05). At the high end, 41.4% of families entered shelter due to eviction in the **Bedford Park** area of the Bronx (B07).

Eviction as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility, by Community District

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Eviction
FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Percent Eligible Due to Eviction

- 9.5%–19.2%
- 19.3%–27.4%
- 27.5%–33.7%
- 33.8%–37.1%
- 37.2%–41.4%
- Not Available



*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

Note: The community districts not classified in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015.

While domestic violence was the reason that 28% of all families with children were found eligible for shelter by community district, the proportion of families varied ranging from 20.9% in the **Riverdale** area of the Bronx (B08) to 46% in the **Flushing** neighborhood of Queens (Q07).

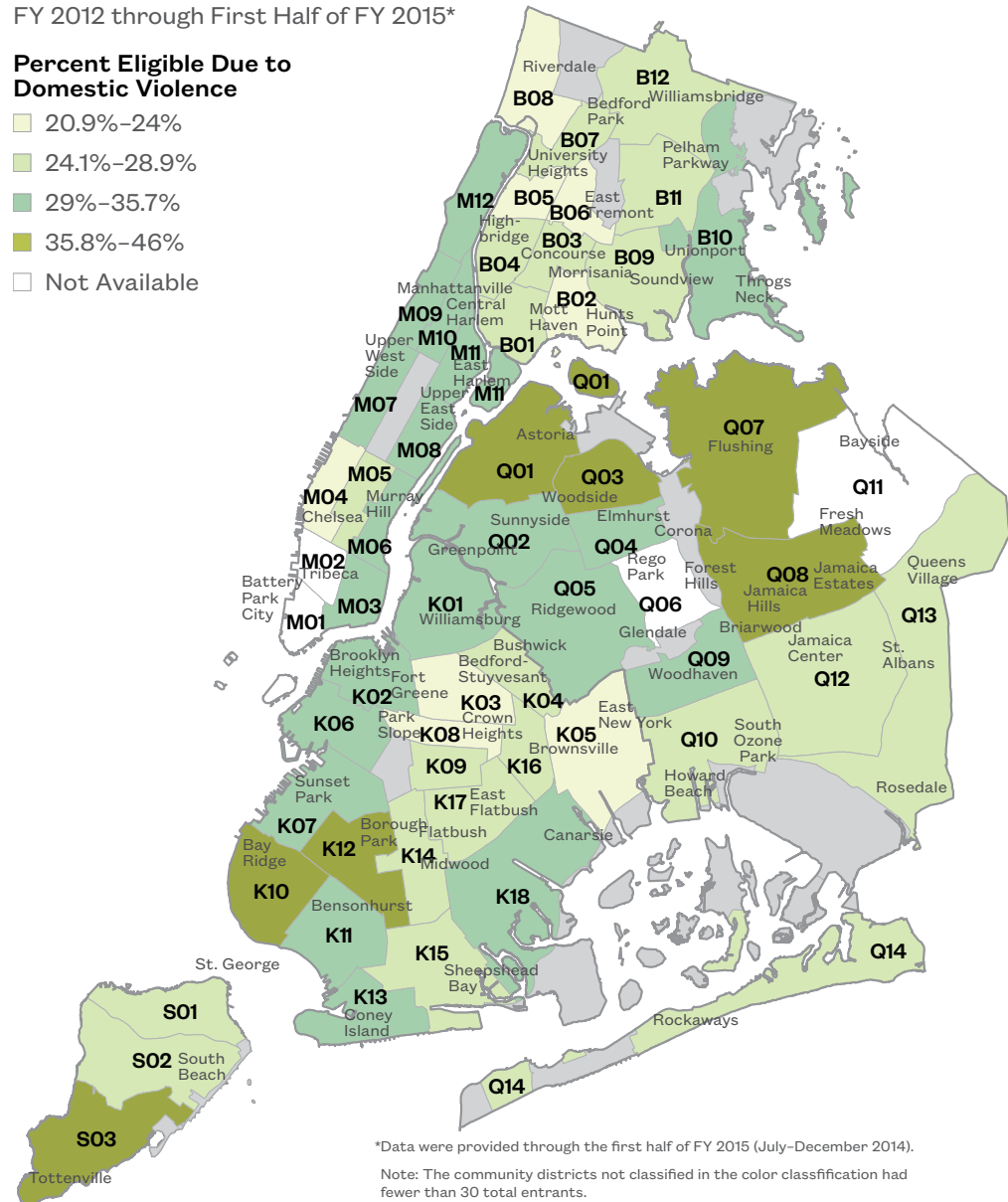
The top three citywide reasons families were found eligible to enter shelter varied greatly by community district. Understanding the local factors driving family homelessness is key to reducing shelter entry.

Domestic Violence as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility, by Community District

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Domestic Violence
FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Percent Eligible Due to Domestic Violence

- 20.9%–24%
- 24.1%–28.9%
- 29%–35.7%
- 35.8%–46%
- Not Available



*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

Note: The community districts not classified in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015.

Citywide, overcrowding accounted for 19% of families with children who were found eligible to enter shelter. Overcrowding is defined as more than one occupant per room; however, in many cases much more severe overcrowding takes place.

By community district, the proportion of families entering shelter due to overcrowding ranged from 5.1% in **Borough Park**, Brooklyn (K12), to 27.3% on the **Upper East Side** of Manhattan (M08).

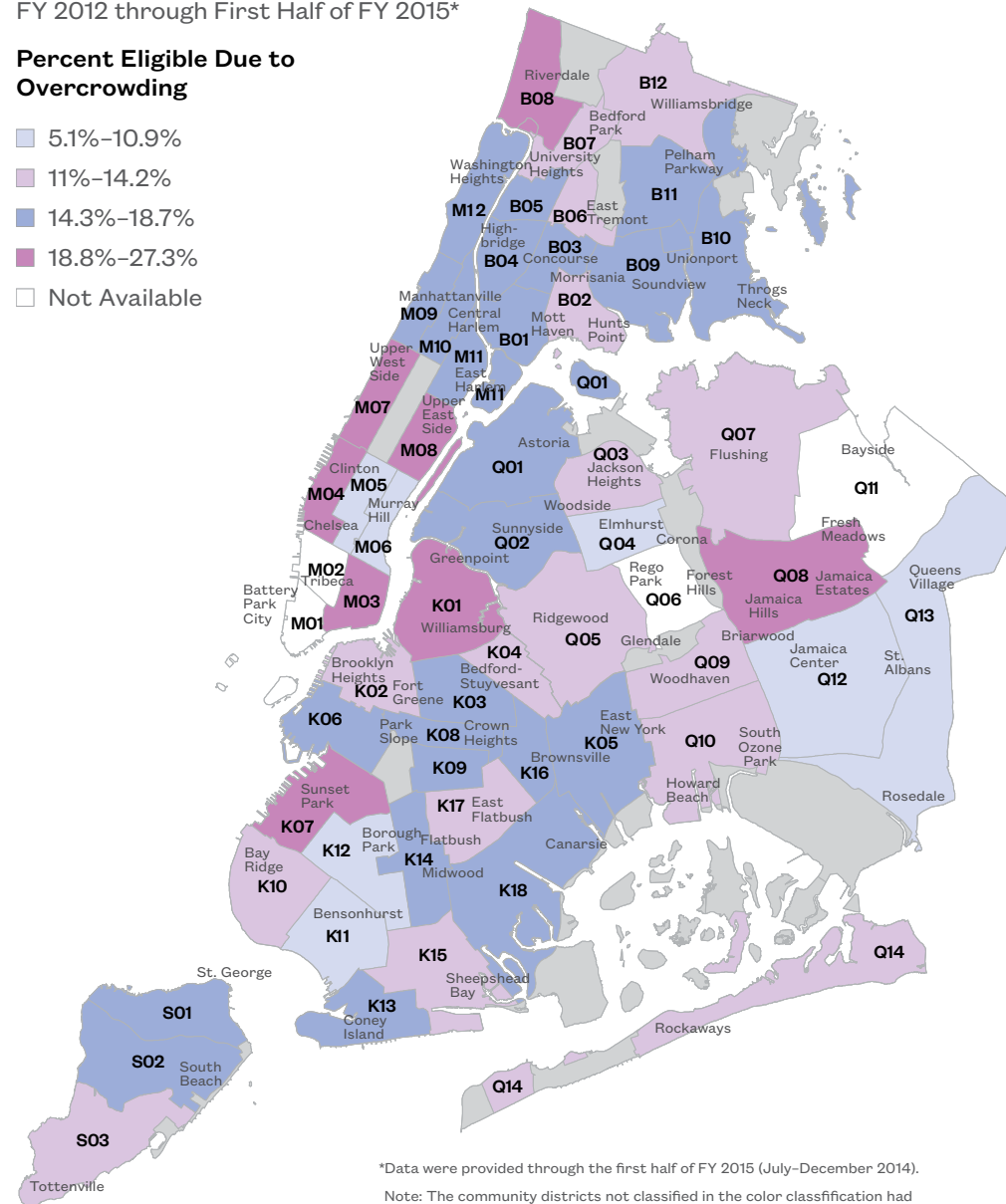
The adverse effects of overcrowding can be mitigated with public supports to address unemployment, hunger, and poor living conditions.

Overcrowding as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility, by Community District

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Overcrowding
FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Percent Eligible Due to Overcrowding

- 5.1%–10.9%
- 11%–14.2%
- 14.3%–18.7%
- 18.8%–27.3%
- Not Available



*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

Note: The community districts not classified in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015.