On The Map:
The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City

April 2016

ICPH Institute for Children, Poverty & Homelessness

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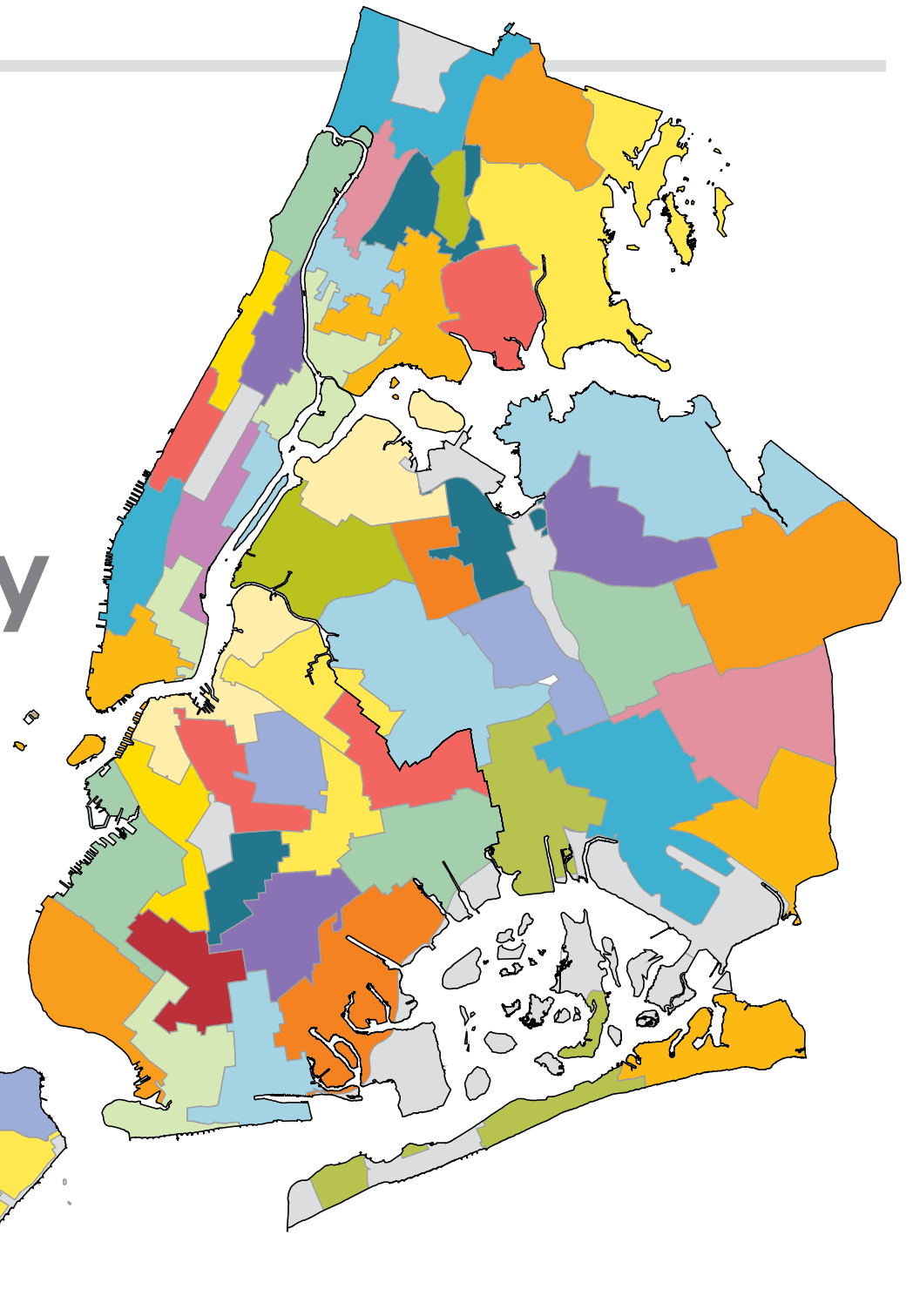
Project Team

Ralph da Costa Nunez, PhD, President and CEO
Jennifer Erb-Downward, Principal Policy Analyst
Josef Kannegaard, Senior Policy Analyst
Navjot Kaur, GIS Analyst
Anna Shaw-Amoah, Policy Analyst
Kaitlin Greer, Policy Analyst
Kate Redsecker, Policy Intern
Omar Smiley, Policy Intern
Linda Bazerjian, Director of External Affairs

Graphic Design by Michael Bierman Graphic Design

Note: Neighborhood names are provided on maps to give context; however, the location is approximate and names sometimes appear to fall in neighboring districts. District numbers should be used for interpretation.

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Key Findings

Growth in the shelter system is not due to new homeless families with children entering shelter, but to long-term stayers and repeat entrants.

Only 16% of families with children living in shelter in the last half of 2014 entered for the first time during the 2014 calendar year. The remaining 84% entered for the first time prior to 2014.

Even in the short term, more families are returning to shelter. In FY 2015, 17% of all families with children exiting shelter to permanent housing returned to shelter in less than one year. In FY 2005 the one-year return to shelter rate was less than 1%.

Close to half (46%) of all homeless parents and children lived in either a cluster site apartment or hotel in December 2014.

Domestic violence, not eviction, was the leading cause of shelter entry in New York City from July to December 2014.

One out of every five (18%) people living in a New York City shelter in December 2014 was a child age five or younger.

In under four years, the number of children aged 6–13 living in shelter grew by 85% (March 2011–December 2014).

Introduction

New York City faces an enormous challenge.

Despite a renewed focus on homelessness by the administration of Mayor Bill de Blasio, the number of families with children in need of emergency shelter continues to grow. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 more families with children entered shelter than at any point since FY 2010. The system is stretched beyond capacity by the over 12,000 families living in its Tier II facilities, hotels, and cluster sites nightly. These families include over 23,000 children whose lives and educations have been impacted by housing instability, many of whom are entering shelter for a second or third time, despite their young age.[1]

Return to shelter is a critical factor contributing to the growth of family homelessness in New York City. Among families living in shelter at any point during the last half of 2014, 84% had entered shelter for the first time prior to 2014. This trend is reflective of the focus on moving families out of the shelter system as quickly as possible, with limited attention directed towards addressing the underlying reason that each family entered shelter in the first place.[2]

Contributing to families cycling back through the shelter system is the fact that homelessness in New York City is not only experienced by families living in the shelter system, but also by those living doubled up with other families throughout the city's many neighborhoods and communities. Over 84,000 children attending New York City Public Schools were homeless in SY 2013–14 and for every one child living in shelter, two children were homeless living in some other temporary setting. This means that families exiting shelter often find themselves returning to communities destabilized by poverty and homelessness—and that for every family with children that exits shelter, there are likely two more homeless families with children at risk for entering the system. Until return to shelter rates are reduced, and communities receive the resources and assistance they need to foster economic and social stability for children and their parents, it is unlikely that trends in family homelessness and shelter entry will be reversed.[3]

In order to further the conversation about the dynamics that drive family homelessness in New York City's communities, *On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City* provides a geographic analysis of demographic patterns and newly-available data on family homelessness. *On the Map* is an easy-to-use resource for policymakers, budget analysts, service providers, and community leaders and organizations.

1 New York City Mayor's Office of Operations, *Mayor's Management Report*, FY 2015.

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

3 The Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, *The Atlas of Student Homelessness in New York City*, August 2015.

User's Guide

The goal of *On the Map* is to help users better understand the issue and context of family homelessness in their neighborhoods and in New York City. It can be used independently, or in conjunction with the 2014 *On The Map: Atlas of Family Homelessness,* which provides individual City Council district maps with shelter locations and Homebase sites.

Why is this information needed?
This information is assembled to help the user accomplish a variety of goals, including:

To identify ways to improve family shelter services through providing a more detailed **picture of the parents and children** living in shelter.

To learn more about why families from different communities apply for and **enter shelter**.

To examine the educational, economic, and community characteristics in a **City Council district** that influence family homelessness.

To use as a tool for **planning and advocacy**.

To **raise questions** and determine what additional data are required to make effective public policy.

What information does *On the Map* provide?
On the Map is divided into four sections.

Section 1 provides charts and tables that describe the extent of family homelessness in New York City: its growth over time, the type of shelter where families stay, the number of families in shelter who entered during a previous year, the rate at which families are returning to shelter, the neighborhoods where families live before they enter shelter, and homelessness among students as a proxy for community-wide housing instability.

Section 2 looks at the reasons why families apply for and enter shelter citywide, and then explores differences by community district.

Section 3 is a series of New York City maps and tables that shows factors such as: children living in poverty, single mothers in poverty with children under five, severe rent burden, and overcrowding. The maps provide an opportunity to compare neighborhoods to one another as well as the city as a whole, and the tables provide context for where each community ranks in comparison to other districts. Wherever possible, maps and tables are shown at the City Council district level, however in cases where that is not possible, data are displayed by community district.

The Appendix provides a glossary defining the important terms used in *On the Map*, as well as overarching tables for City Council and community district data.

What are the limitations of the information provided here?
Some of the challenges of exploring family homelessness in New York City are the many different ways in which data are collected. Information might be collected at the level of the city as a whole, the community district, or City Council district. The other barrier to a better understanding of the issue is the timeliness and availability of the data. Government officials and community leaders often make decisions affecting today's homeless families based on dated information, though more current administrative data could be made publicly available.

Overview:
Family Homelessness in New York City

1

Overview: Family Homelessness in New York City

Family homelessness continues to rise across New York City, adversely affecting the poorest children and often destabilizing entire neighborhoods. In just three and a half years, from July 2011 through December 2014, roughly 70,000 families with children applied for shelter, and over 36,000 entered the system. While families from every New York City community become homeless, those living in some areas of the city face a much greater risk. The information in this section provides an overview of the growth in the number of families with children living in New York City shelters, the communities where families lived prior to entering shelter, factors within the shelter system contributing to growth, the type of shelter where families are being housed while they are homeless, and how student homelessness can serve as a proxy for community-wide housing instability.

Key Findings

Over 70% of all homeless people living in the New York City shelter system in December of 2014 were parents and their children.

One out of every five (18%) homeless people in shelter was a child age five or under in December 2014.

Five community districts accounted for one out of every five (22%) families entering shelter during the three and a half years from July 2011 through December 2014. These districts included East New York, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Concourse/Highbridge, University Heights, and Unionport/Sound-view (K05, K03, B04, B05, and B09).

Close to half (46%) of homeless parents and children in shelter lived in either cluster site apartments or hotels in December 2014.

The majority of families with children in shelter between July 2014 and December 2014 entered shelter for the first time in 2005.

The percentage of families returning to shelter within one year of their exit to permanent housing increased sharply between FY 2005 and FY 2015 from less than 1% to 17%.

The full extent of family homelessness is not represented by the shelter census. Student homelessness serves as a proxy for the larger number of families in the city experiencing housing instability.

On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City ICPHusa.org

Family Homelessness Continues to Grow

From March 2002 to December 2014, the number of families with children living in New York City shelters increased by roughly 4,800, while the number of children increased by over twice that, or by close to 10,500 (62%).

Young children age five and under continue to make up the largest age group of people living in City shelters. Over 12,000 children aged five or younger stayed in shelter in December 2014.

Since March 2011, family shelters have seen a rapid increase in the number of children aged 6 through 13. This group increased by 85% in less than four years (March 2011–December 2014).

Both community factors and shelter policies contribute to the reasons why many families enter shelter more than once.

Families and Children Living in New York City Shelters

March 2002–December 2014, by Month and Year

- Ages 0–5
- Ages 6–13
- Ages 14–17
- Families

TOTAL 27,396

12,187

TOTAL 16,904

7,751

9,083

12,281

7,447

8,317

11,430

6,901

6,176

2,252

2,196

3,779

Mar. 2002 | Mar. 2003 | Mar. 2004 | Mar. 2005 | Mar. 2006 | Mar. 2007 | Mar. 2008 | Mar. 2009 | Mar. 2010 | Mar. 2011 | Mar. 2012 | Mar. 2013 | Mar. 2014 | Dec. 2014
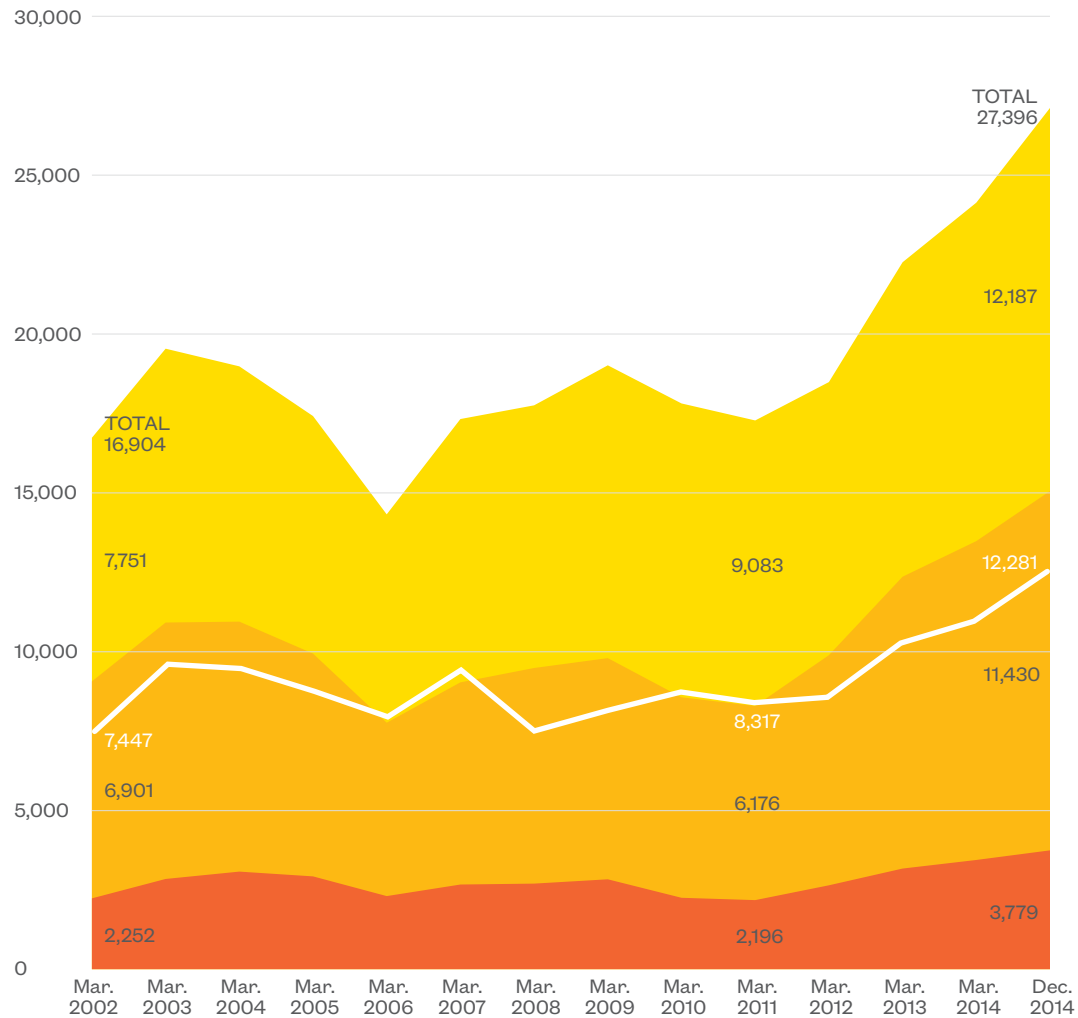
Note: "Families" years 2002–2007 are sourced from New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) Critical Activities Reports; years 2008–2014 are sourced from DHS Daily Report monthly averages. Number of children by age reflects the total count of individual children served in DHS family shelters per month, while "Families" reflects the daily average number of families served in the shelters during that month. Prior to 2008, family counts included both families with children and adult families. Beginning in 2008, DHS began counting families with children and adult families separately, and the graph for those years shows only families with children.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Critical Activities Report*, FY 2002–FY 2011; New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Daily Report*, 2008–2014; New York City Department of Homeless Services, *DHS Data Dashboard Charts*, FY 2012–FY 2015.

Parents and Children Are the Majority of Shelter Residents

In December 2014, one out of every five people living in a New York City homeless shelter was a child age five or under.[1]

Over two-thirds (70%) of all people living in shelter at the end of 2014 were parents and their children.

The large number and rapid growth of children living in shelter is a crisis; however, while in shelter the opportunity exists to address their developmental needs in order to promote their educational and emotional growth.

Individuals in Shelter, by Family Type

December 2014

Single Adults
14,616 / 22%

Adult Families
4,889 / 7%

Families with Children
46,485 / 70%
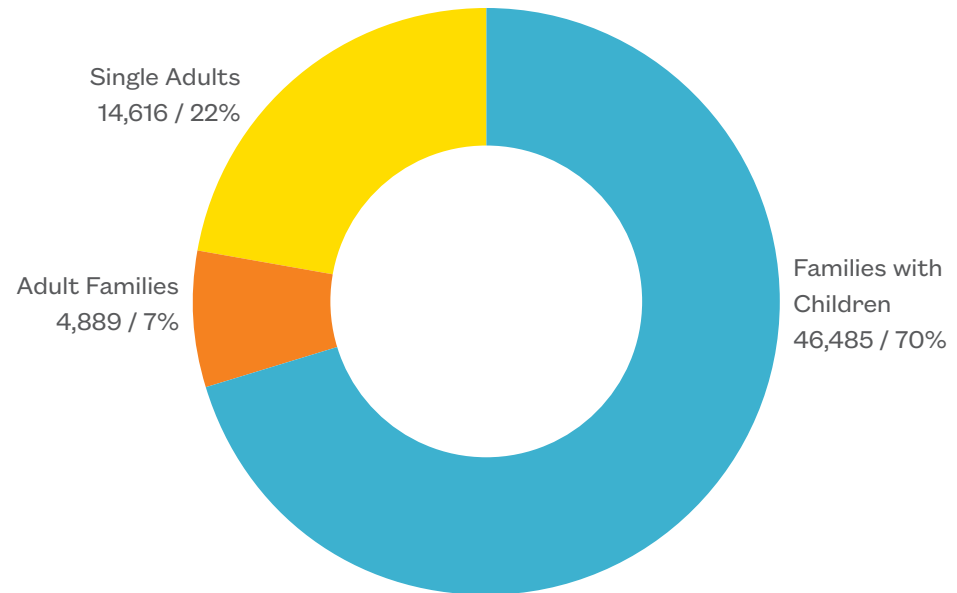
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding. Figure refers to the number of unduplicated individuals living in shelters at some point in December 2014.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, *DHS Data Dashboard Fiscal Year to Date 2015*.

1 New York City Department of Homeless Services, *DHS Data Dashboard Fiscal Year to Date 2015*.

Communities Where Families Lived Prior to Entering Shelter

In just three and a half years, from July 2011 through December 2014, over 36,000 families with children were found eligible for shelter; close to 70,000 applied.

The citywide shelter eligibility rate was 52%. This rate varied from 35% in Greenwich Village (M02) to 72% in Midtown (M05) from July 2011–December 2014.

The number of families with children entering shelter by community district during the three-and-a-half year period ranged from 11 in Greenwich Village (M02) to close to 2,000 in East New York (K05).

8,000 families from five community districts made up one out of every five (22%) families found eligible for shelter in New York City between July 2011 and December 2014. These communities were: East New York, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Concourse/Highbridge, University Heights, and Unionport/Soundview (K05, K03, B04, B05, and B09), which had an overall eligibility rate of 53%.

Seven of the top ten community districts for shelter entry in the first half of FY 2015 were located in the Bronx (University Heights, Concourse/Highbridge, Mott Haven, Williamsbridge, Morrisania, Unionport/Soundview, and East Tremont, Districts B01, B03, B04, B05, B06, B09, and B12) and three in Brooklyn (East New York, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Brownsville, Districts K03, K05, and K16).

The ten neighborhoods listed above accounted for 2,614 families entering shelter in just six months representing 40% of family shelter entrants and 39% of applicants from July–December 2014.

Public policy that expects to effectively curtail shelter entry must be based on a comprehensive understanding of local dynamics.

Family Applications and Eligibility for Shelter, by Community District

Number of Homeless Families with Children Applying for and Entering Shelter
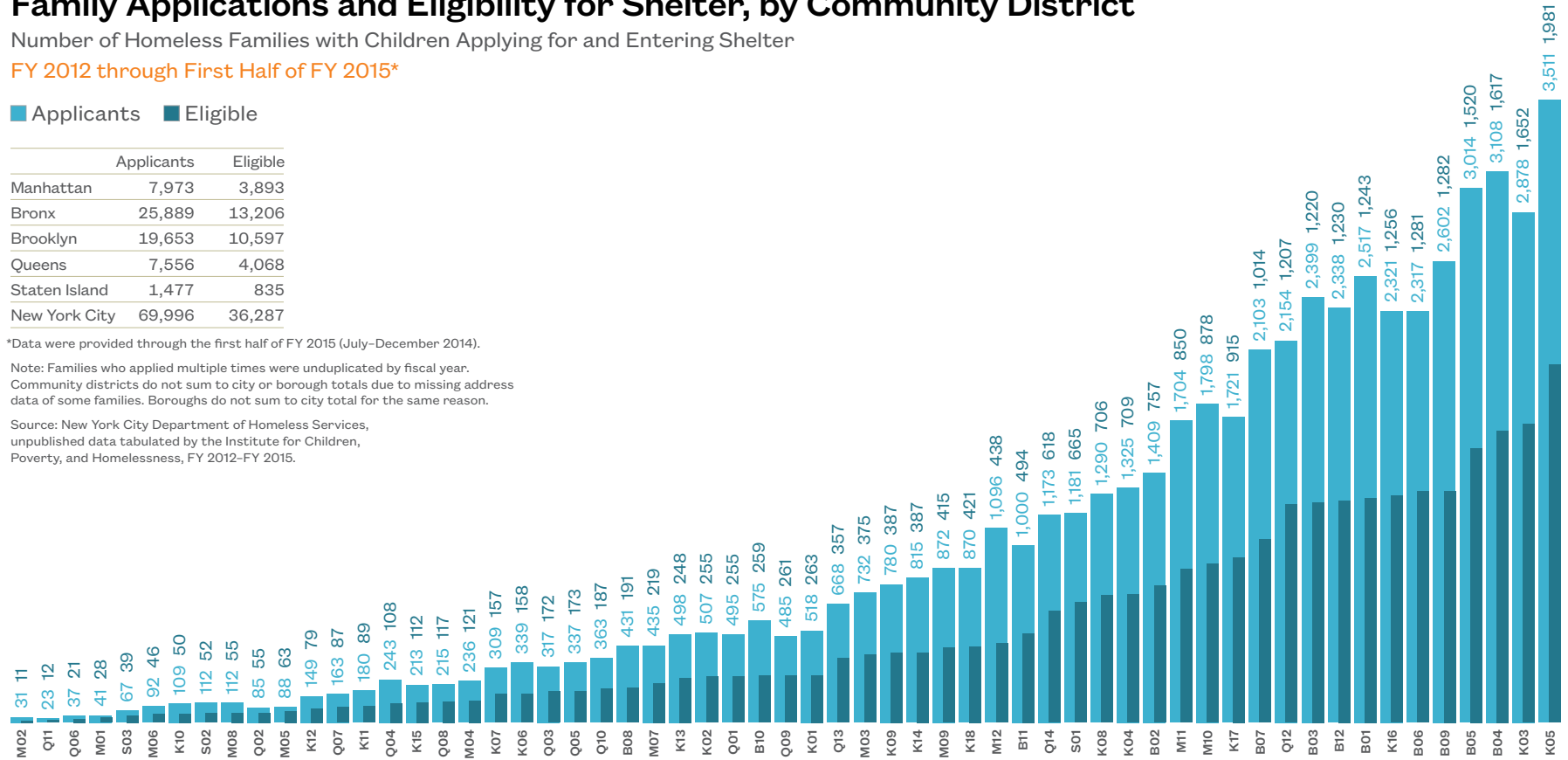
FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Applicants ■ **Eligible** ■

	Applicants	Eligible
Manhattan	7,973	3,893
Bronx	25,889	13,206
Brooklyn	19,653	10,597
Queens	7,556	4,068
Staten Island	1,477	835
New York City	69,996	36,287

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

Note: Families who applied multiple times were unduplicated by fiscal year. Community districts do not sum to city or borough totals due to missing address data of some families. Boroughs do not sum to city total for the same reason.

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

Bar chart values (Community District: Applicants, Eligible):
M02: 31, 11; Q11: 23, 12; Q06: 37, 21; M01: 41, 28; S03: 67, 39; M06: 92, 46; K10: 109, 50; S02: 112, 52; M08: 112, 55; Q02: 85, 55; M05: 88, 63; K12: 149, 79; Q07: 163, 87; K11: 180, 89; Q04: 243, 108; K15: 213, 112; Q08: 215, 117; M04: 236, 121; K07: 309, 157; K06: 339, 158; Q03: 317, 172; Q05: 337, 173; Q10: 363, 187; B08: 431, 191; M07: 435, 219; K13: 498, 248; K02: 507, 255; Q01: 495, 255; B10: 575, 259; Q09: 485, 261; K01: 518, 263; Q13: 668, 357; M03: 732, 375; K09: 780, 387; K14: 815, 387; M09: 872, 415; K18: 870, 421; M12: 1,096, 438; B11: 1,000, 494; Q14: 1,173, 618; S01: 1,181, 665; K08: 1,290, 706; K04: 1,325, 709; B02: 1,409, 757; M11: 1,704, 850; M10: 1,798, 878; K17: 1,721, 915; B07: 2,103, 1,014; Q12: 2,154, 1,207; B03: 2,399, 1,220; B12: 2,338, 1,230; B01: 2,517, 1,243; K16: 2,321, 1,256; B06: 2,317, 1,281; B09: 2,602, 1,282; B05: 3,014, 1,520; B04: 3,108, 1,617; K03: 2,878, 1,652; K05: 3,511, 1,981

Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

Manhattan
M01 & M02 — Tribeca/Greenwich Village
M03 — Lower East Side
M04 & M05 — Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown
M06 — Murray Hill/Stuyvesant
M07 — Upper West Side
M08 — Upper East Side
M09 — Manhattanville
M10 — Central Harlem
M11 — East Harlem
M12 — Washington Heights

Bronx
B01 & B02 — Mott Haven/Hunts Point
B03 & B06 — Morrisania/East Tremont
B04 — Concourse/Highbridge
B05 — University Heights
B07 — Bedford Park
B08 — Riverdale
B09 — Unionport/Soundview
B10 — Throgs Neck
B11 — Pelham Parkway
B12 — Williamsbridge

Brooklyn
K01 — Williamsburg/Greenpoint
K02 — Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights
K03 — Bedford-Stuyvesant
K04 — Bushwick
K05 — East New York
K06 — Park Slope
K07 — Sunset Park
K08 — Crown Heights North
K09 — Crown Heights South
K10 — Bay Ridge
K11 — Bensonhurst
K12 — Borough Park
K13 — Coney Island
K14 — Flatbush/Midwood
K15 — Sheepshead Bay
K16 — Brownsville
K17 — East Flatbush
K18 — Canarsie

Queens
Q01 — Astoria
Q02 — Sunnyside/Woodside
Q03 — Jackson Heights
Q04 — Elmhurst/Corona
Q05 — Ridgewood/Glendale
Q06 — Rego Park/Forest Hills
Q07 — Flushing
Q08 — Fresh Meadows/Briarwood
Q09 — Woodhaven
Q10 — Howard Beach
Q11 — Bayside
Q12 — Jamaica/St. Albans
Q13 — Queens Village
Q14 — The Rockaways

Staten Island
S01 — St. George
S02 — South Beach
S03 — Tottenville

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Family Applications and Eligibility for Shelter, by Community District

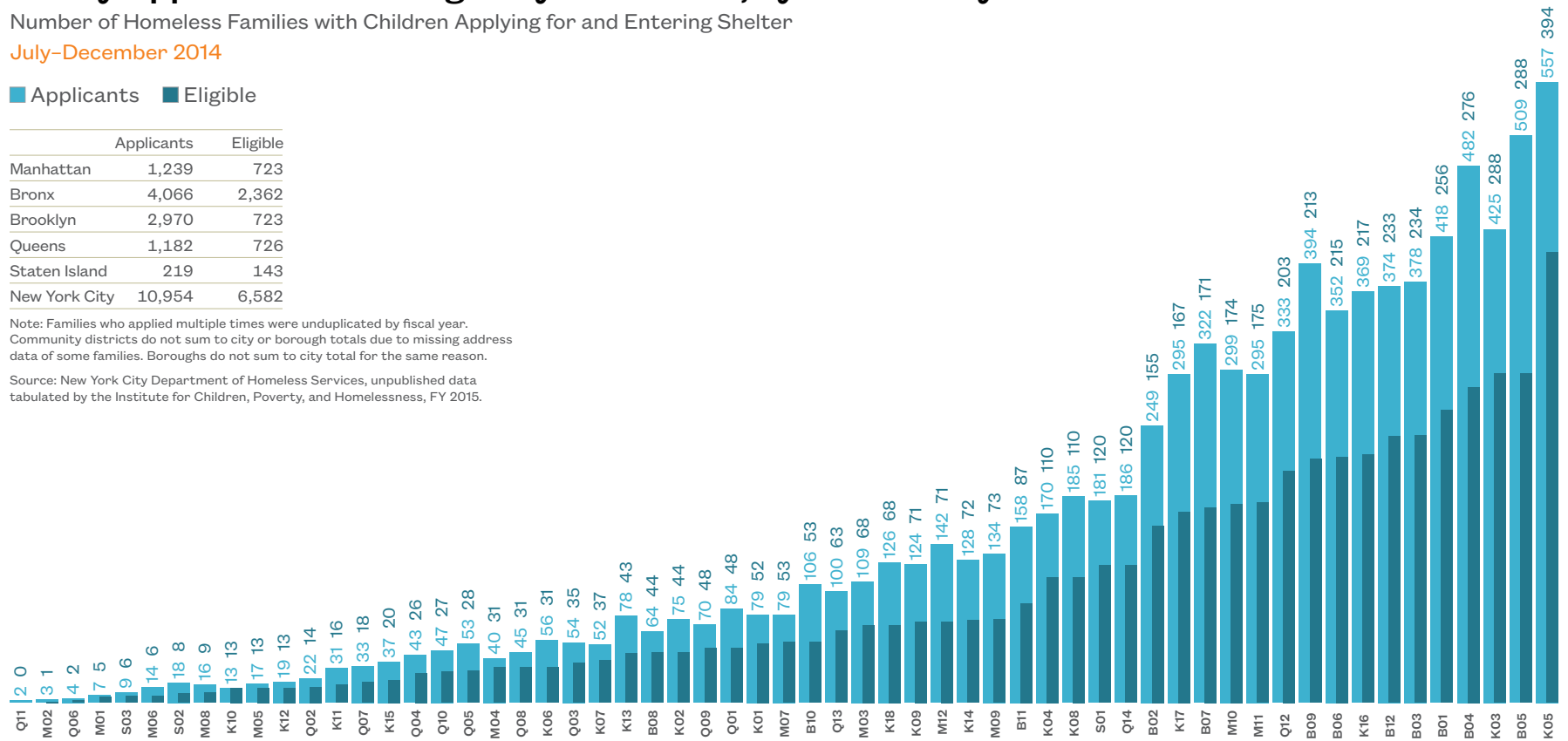Number of Homeless Families with Children Applying for and Entering Shelter

July–December 2014

■ Applicants ■ Eligible

	Applicants	Eligible
Manhattan	1,239	723
Bronx	4,066	2,362
Brooklyn	2,970	723
Queens	1,182	726
Staten Island	219	143
New York City	10,954	6,582

Note: Families who applied multiple times were unduplicated by fiscal year. Community districts do not sum to city or borough totals due to missing address data of some families. Boroughs do not sum to city total for the same reason.

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

Bar chart data (Applicants, Eligible) by community district:
Q11 2 0; M02 3 1; Q06 4 2; M01 7 5; S03 9 6; M06 14 6; S02 18 8; M08 16 9; K10 13 13; M05 17 13; K12 19 13; Q02 22 14; K11 31 16; Q07 33 18; K15 37 20; Q04 43 26; Q10 47 27; Q05 53 28; M04 40 31; Q08 45 31; K06 56 31; Q03 54 35; K07 52 37; K13 78 43; B08 64 44; K02 75 44; Q09 70 48; Q01 84 48; K01 79 52; M07 79 53; B10 106 53; Q13 100 63; M03 109 68; K18 126 68; K09 124 71; M12 142 71; K14 128 72; M09 134 73; B11 158 87; K04 170 110; K08 185 110; S01 181 120; Q14 186 120; B02 249 155; K17 295 167; B07 322 171; M10 299 174; M11 295 175; Q12 333 203; B09 394 213; B06 352 215; K16 369 217; B12 374 233; B03 378 234; B01 418 256; B04 482 276; K03 425 288; B05 509 288; K05 557 394.

Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

Manhattan
M01 & M02 — Tribeca/Greenwich Village
M03 — Lower East Side
M04 & M05 — Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown
M06 — Murray Hill/Stuyvesant
M07 — Upper West Side
M08 — Upper East Side
M09 — Manhattanville
M10 — Central Harlem
M11 — East Harlem
M12 — Washington Heights

Bronx
B01 & B02 — Mott Haven/Hunts Point
B03 & B06 — Morrisania/East Tremont
B04 — Concourse/Highbridge
B05 — University Heights
B07 — Bedford Park
B08 — Riverdale
B09 — Unionport/Soundview
B10 — Throgs Neck
B11 — Pelham Parkway
B12 — Williamsbridge

Brooklyn
K01 — Williamsburg/Greenpoint
K02 — Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights
K03 — Bedford-Stuyvesant
K04 — Bushwick
K05 — East New York
K06 — Park Slope
K07 — Sunset Park
K08 — Crown Heights North
K09 — Crown Heights South
K10 — Bay Ridge
K11 — Bensonhurst
K12 — Borough Park
K13 — Coney Island
K14 — Flatbush/Midwood
K15 — Sheepshead Bay
K16 — Brownsville
K17 — East Flatbush
K18 — Canarsie

Queens
Q01 — Astoria
Q02 — Sunnyside/Woodside
Q03 — Jackson Heights
Q04 — Elmhurst/Corona
Q05 — Ridgewood/Glendale
Q06 — Rego Park/Forest Hills
Q07 — Flushing
Q08 — Fresh Meadows/Briarwood
Q09 — Woodhaven
Q10 — Howard Beach
Q11 — Bayside
Q12 — Jamaica/St. Albans
Q13 — Queens Village
Q14 — The Rockaways

Staten Island
S01 — St. George
S02 — South Beach
S03 — Tottenville

Extent of Housing Instability and Home-lessness in New York City Neighborhoods

Taking the total population of each community district into account and calculating the shelter entry rate per 1,000 families allows for a more accurate comparison across communities. It also highlights communities whose shelter entry numbers are lower but are significantly affected by homelessness.

The average annual rate of family shelter entry in New York City was 5.6 per 1,000 families between FY 2012 and the first half of FY 2015. However, the rate varied greatly by community district ranging from a low of 0.1 per 1,000 families in Bayside, Queens (Q11), to a high of 19.1 per 1,000 families in the Morrisania/East Tremont area of the Bronx (B03/B06).

The five community districts with the highest rate of family shelter entry were: Morrisania/East Tremont, Mott Haven/Hunts Point, and Concourse/Highbridge in the Bronx, and Bedford-Stuyvesant and East New York in Brooklyn (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, K03, and K05).

Where Families Lived Prior to Shelter, by Community District

Annual Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families, 3.5-year Average
FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Rate of Shelter Entry
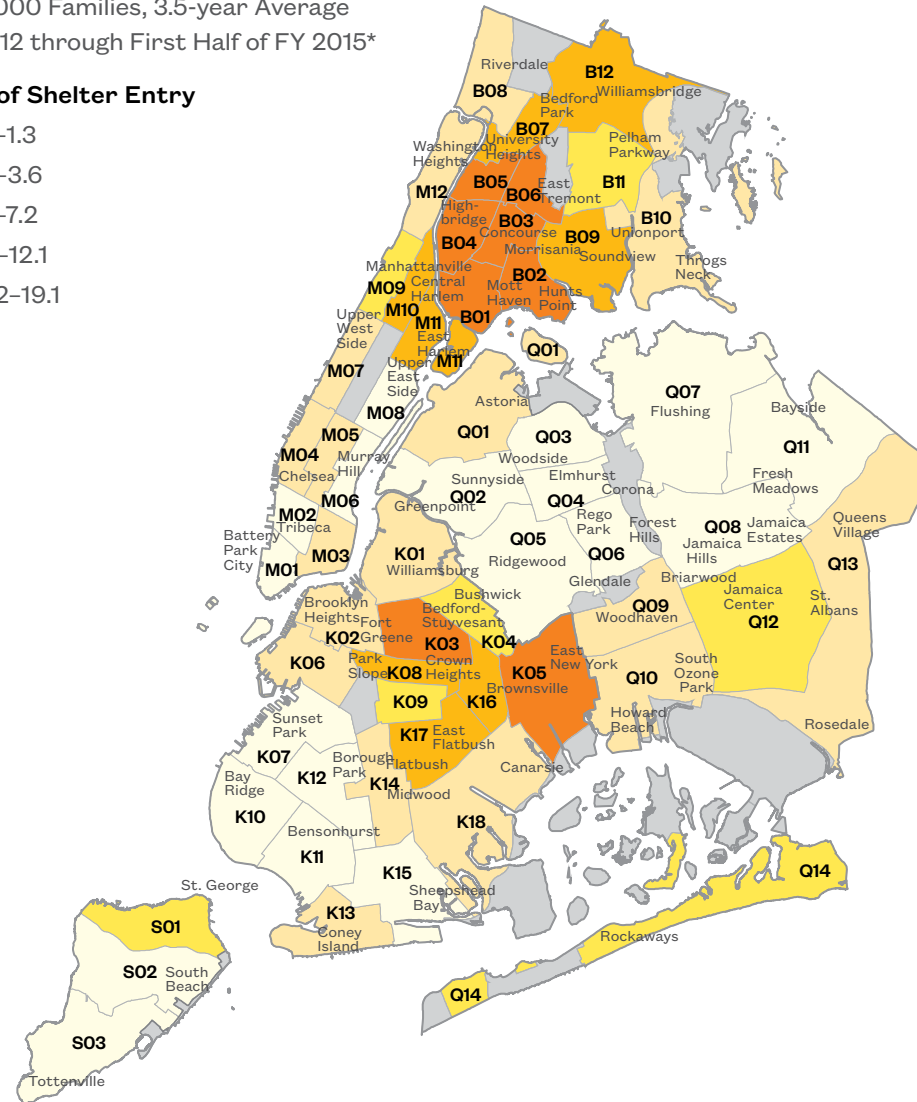
- 0.1–1.3
- 1.4–3.6
- 3.7–7.2
- 7.3–12.1
- 12.2–19.1

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

Note: Number of families entering shelter is an average from FY 2012 through the first half of FY 2015. Number of families is an average from 2012–2014. Coefficient of variation for average number of family households is 1.6%–4.5%.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 1-year Estimates*, 2012–2014.

Where Families Lived Prior to Shelter, by Community District

Annual Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families, 3.5-year Average

FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Manhattan	3.66
Bronx	11.89
Brooklyn	5.18
Queens	2.21
Staten Island	1.98
New York City	5.60

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

Note: Number of families entering shelter is an average from FY 2012 through the first half of FY 2015. Families who applied multiple times were unduplicated by fiscal year. Number of families is an average from 2012–2014.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 1-year Estimates*, 2012–2014.
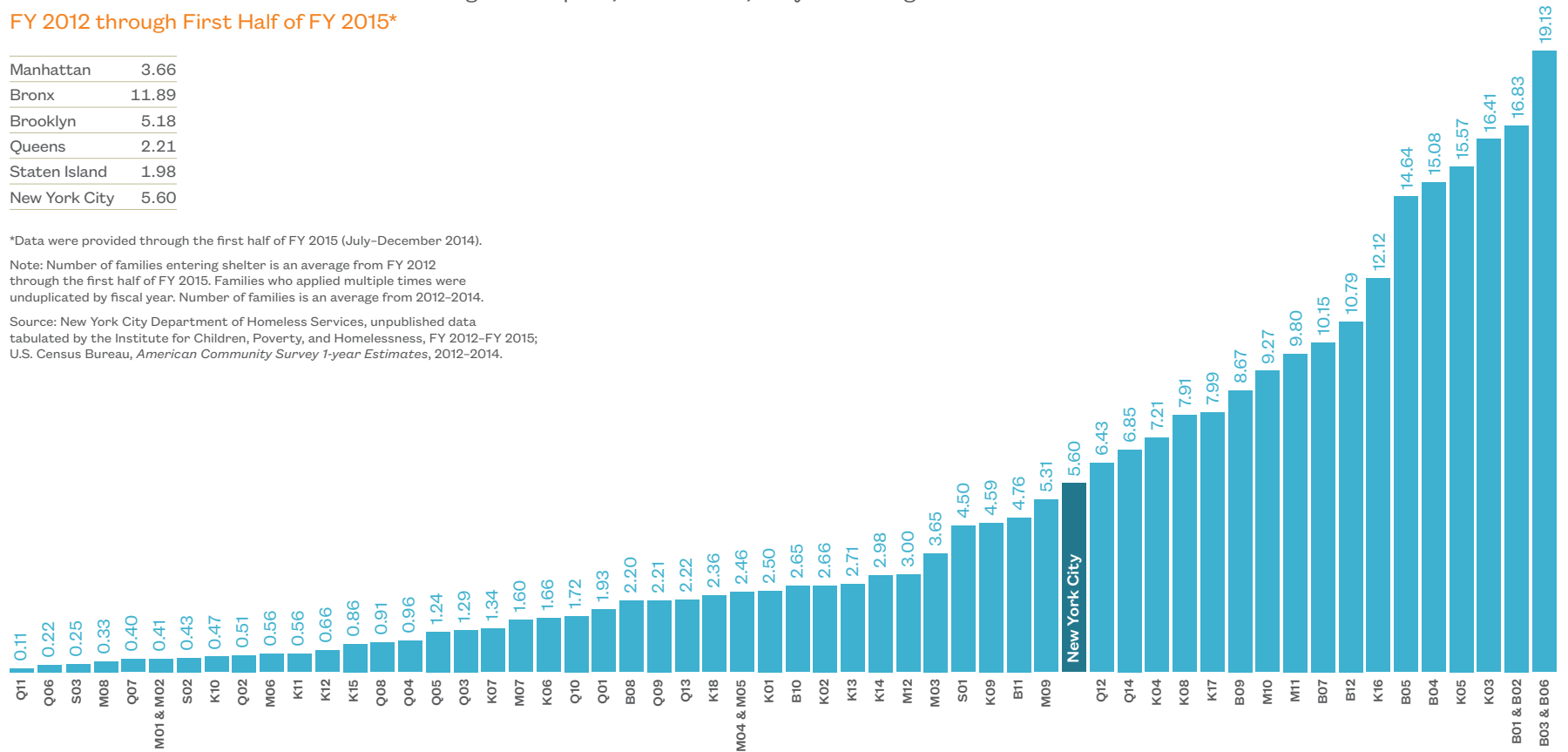

Bar chart values by community district:

District	Rate
Q11	0.11
Q06	0.22
S03	0.25
M08	0.33
Q07	0.40
M01 & M02	0.41
S02	0.43
K10	0.47
Q02	0.51
M06	0.56
K11	0.56
K12	0.66
K15	0.86
Q08	0.91
Q04	0.96
Q05	1.24
Q03	1.29
K07	1.34
M07	1.60
K06	1.66
Q10	1.72
Q01	1.93
B08	2.20
Q09	2.21
Q13	2.22
K18	2.36
M04 & M05	2.46
K01	2.50
B10	2.65
K02	2.66
K13	2.71
K14	2.98
M12	3.00
M03	3.65
S01	4.50
K09	4.59
B11	4.76
M09	5.31
New York City	5.60
Q12	6.43
Q14	6.85
K04	7.21
Q08	7.91
K17	7.99
B09	8.67
M10	9.27
M11	9.80
B07	10.15
B12	10.79
K16	12.12
B05	14.64
B04	15.08
K05	15.57
K03	16.41
B01 & B02	16.83
B03 & B06	19.13

Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

Manhattan

M01 & M02
Tribeca/Greenwich Village

M03
Lower East Side

M04 & M05
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown

M06
Murray Hill/Stuyvesant

M07
Upper West Side

M08
Upper East Side

M09
Manhattanville

M10
Central Harlem

M11
East Harlem

M12
Washington Heights

Bronx

B01 & B02
Mott Haven/Hunts Point

B03 & B06
Morrisania/East Tremont

B04
Concourse/Highbridge

B05
University Heights

B07
Bedford Park

B08
Riverdale

B09
Unionport/Soundview

B10
Throgs Neck

B11
Pelham Parkway

B12
Williamsbridge

Brooklyn

K01
Williamsburg/Greenpoint

K02
Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights

K03
Bedford-Stuyvesant

K04
Bushwick

K05
East New York

K06
Park Slope

K07
Sunset Park

K08
Crown Heights North

K09
Crown Heights South

K10
Bay Ridge

K11
Bensonhurst

K12
Borough Park

K13
Coney Island

K14
Flatbush/Midwood

K15
Sheepshead Bay

K16
Brownsville

K17
East Flatbush

K18
Canarsie

Queens

Q01
Astoria

Q02
Sunnyside/Woodside

Q03
Jackson Heights

Q04
Elmhurst/Corona

Q05
Ridgewood/Glendale

Q06
Rego Park/Forest Hills

Q07
Flushing

Q08
Fresh Meadows/Briarwood

Q09
Woodhaven

Q10
Howard Beach

Q11
Bayside

Q12
Jamaica/St. Albans

Q13
Queens Village

Q14
The Rockaways

Staten Island

S01
St. George

S02
South Beach

S03
Tottenville

First-Time Homeless Are the Smallest Proportion of Families in Shelter

Over 17,000 families lived in shelter at some point between July 2014 and December 2014. Fewer than 3,000 (16%) entered shelter for the first time in the 2014 calendar year.

The majority (56%) of families with children in shelter between July 2014 and December 2014 entered shelter for the first time during the Bloomberg administration.
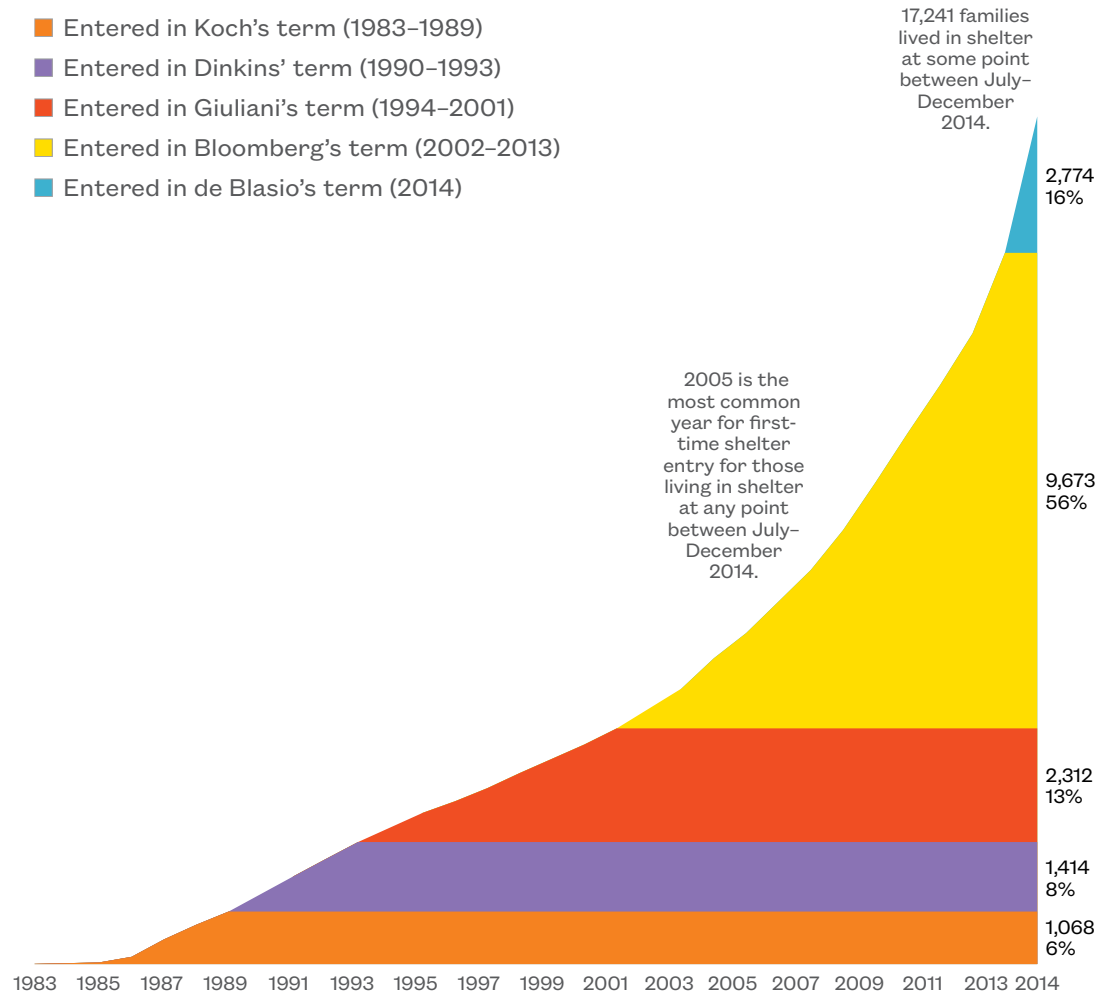
Growth in the shelter system is not due to new homeless families with children entering shelter, but to long-term stayers— families who have remained in shelter longer than one year or returned to shelter repeatedly. Eighty-four percent of families had entered shelter for the first time prior to the 2014 calendar year.

In order to reduce family homelessness, the reasons families return to shelter must be addressed. A policy focus on long-term family stability is key.

First Date of Entry into the New York City Shelter System

Number and Percent of Families with Children Living in Shelters During July–December 2014, by Year of First Ever Entry into the New York City Shelter System

- Entered in Koch's term (1983–1989)
- Entered in Dinkins' term (1990–1993)
- Entered in Giuliani's term (1994–2001)
- Entered in Bloomberg's term (2002–2013)
- Entered in de Blasio's term (2014)

17,241 families lived in shelter at some point between July–December 2014.

2,774 16%

2005 is the most common year for first-time shelter entry for those living in shelter at any point between July–December 2014.

9,673 56%

2,312 13%

1,414 8%

1,068 6%

1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2014

Note: Chart depicts only families that were in shelter during July–December 2014. Families are unduplicated in each year. Years refer to calendar years. Data presented here do not provide information on the length of a family's stay in shelter or the total number of times a family stayed in shelter.

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

Rise in Rapid Return to Shelter

In FY 2015 the rate for families with children returning to shelter within one year was 17%. In FY 2005, the rate was less than 1%.

The most rapid increase in the one-year return to shelter rate took place between FY 2011 and FY 2015 when there was a 14 percentage-point increase in just four years.

The one-year return to shelter rate is an indicator of the level of housing instability families face after exiting shelter into permanent housing.

When a family returns to shelter—particularly within such a short period of time—it is it both extremely destabilizing for their children's educational and social development and costly to the city taxpayer.

Return to Shelter Rate in New York City

Percent of Families with Children that Returned to Shelter Within One Year
FY 2005–FY 2015

🟨 Bloomberg administration   🟦 de Blasio administration

FY 2015 16.5%

FY 2014 12.5%

FY 2013 9.5%

FY 2008 4.2%

FY 2010 3.8%

FY 2007 3.1%

FY 2009 3.4%

FY 2011 2.8%

FY 2012 4.4%

FY 2006 1.4%

FY 2005 0.8%
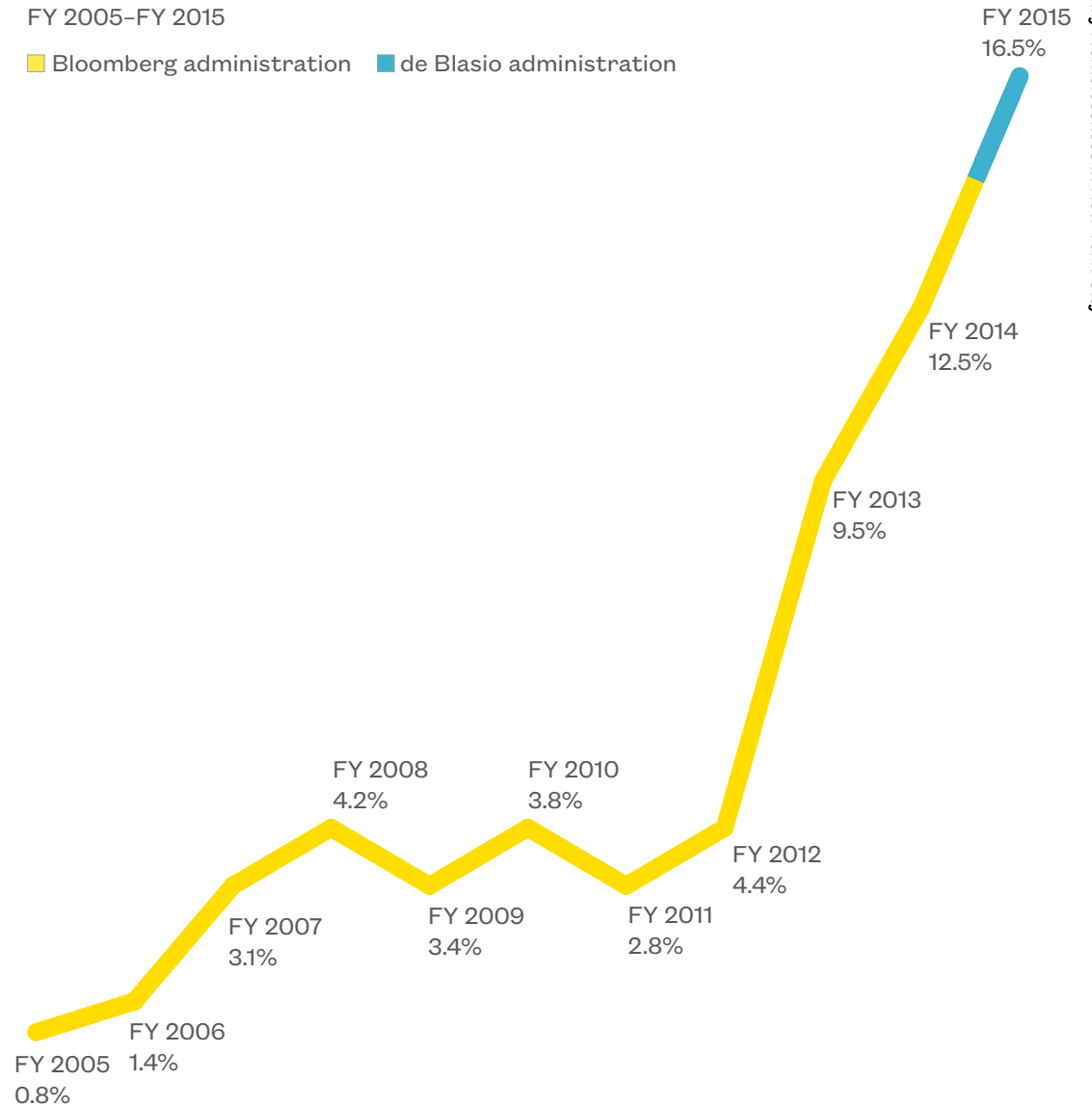
Note: Figure refers to the percentage of families with children who exited New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters to permanent housing and returned to the DHS shelter services system within one year.

Source: New York City Mayor's Office of Operations, *Mayor's Management Report*, 2009–2015.

Cluster Sites and Hotels Continue to House Large Numbers of Homeless Families

Over 43,500 parents and children lived in a family shelter in December 2014. Close to half (46%) lived in cluster site apartments and hotels.

Cluster site apartments continue to represent a significant portion (30%) of total family shelter capacity.

Cluster site apartments and hotels often lack the needed services for parents and their children that are available through contracted Tier II shelters. With close to half of all families with children living in these settings, thousands of families are not receiving the assistance they need to end their homelessness.

What Type of Shelter Do Families Live In?

Average Census of Families with Children
December 2014

Hotels
6,782 / 16%

Cluster Sites
13,055 / 30%

Tier II Shelters
23,848 / 55%
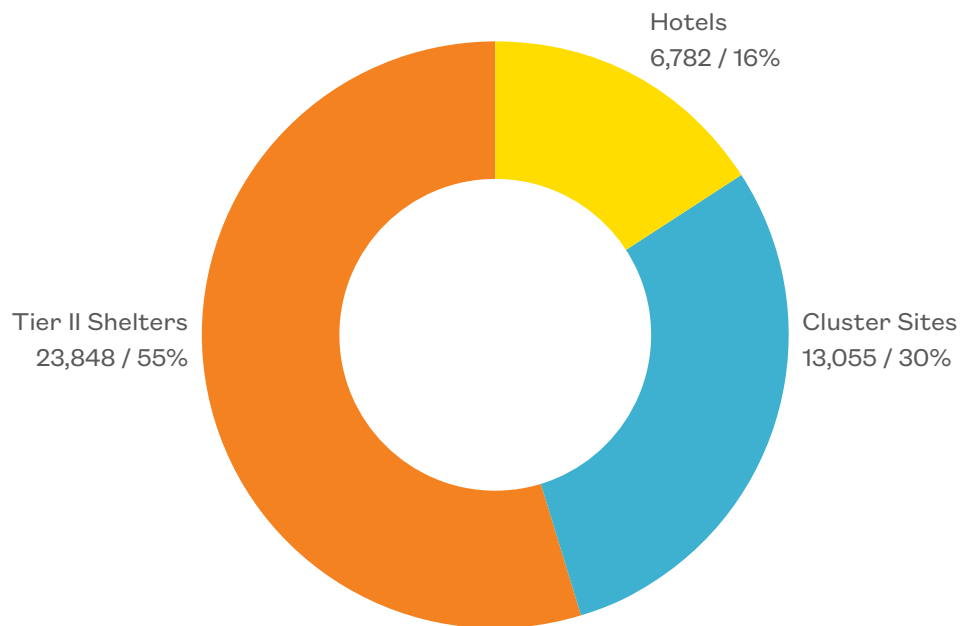
Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding. The number of parents and children represented in this chart differs from the December 2014 unduplicated count given on page 10. This chart shows the average monthly census for December.

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

Tightening the Front Door: Shelter Application and Eligibility

Within three months of de Blasio's entry into office, the percentage of families found eligible for shelter rose from 39% to 57%. This brief rise in eligibility during de Blasio's first year in office as mayor, however, dropped back down to an eligibility rate that was similar to that of the last two years of his predecessor, Mayor Bloomberg.

As of August 2015, the monthly eligibility rate for family shelter was 41%. This is much lower than the six-month rate of 60% from July–December 2014 (page 25).

In August 2015 over 2,800 families applied for shelter in New York City. This is the largest number of applicants since September 2012, when over 3,100 families applied.

The more than 20 percentage-point fluctuation in eligibility rate that is seen between January 2014 and August 2015 highlights how eligibility criteria can significantly affect the number of families entering shelter.

Family Shelter Applicants and Eligibility in New York City

Number of Families with Children Applying for Shelter and Percent of Applications Found Eligible
2012–2015, by Month

■ Number Applied   ■ Percent Found Eligible
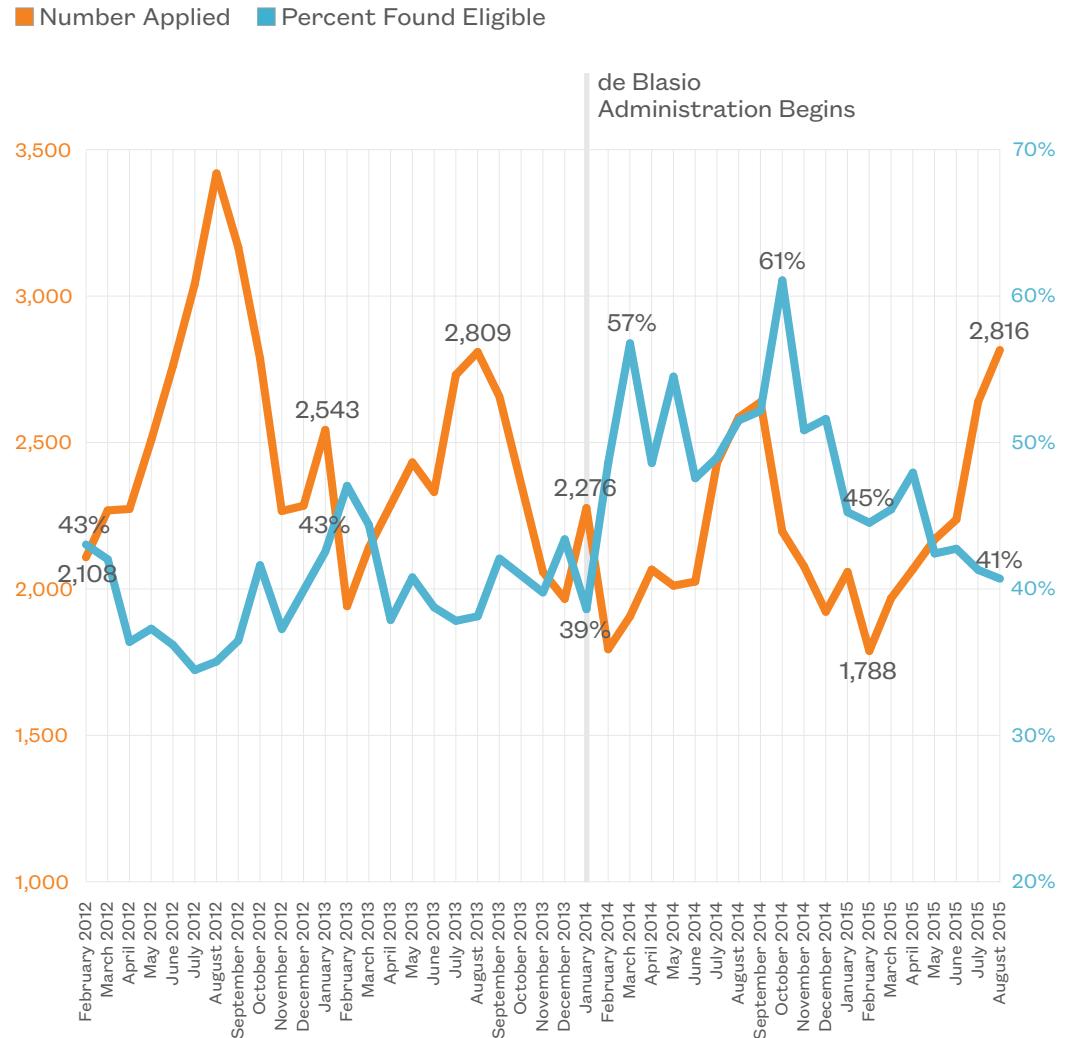
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Local Law 37 Report*, 2012–2015.

Student Data Reveal the Extent of Homelessness in City Council Districts

The proportion of students who were homeless in SY 2013–14 varied greatly by City Council district ranging from 2% in District 51 in the Arden Heights and Tottenville area of Staten Island to 20% in District 14 encompassing the Fordham and Kingsbridge area of the west Bronx. The average rate of student homelessness in New York City was 8% in SY 2013–14.

City Council District 17 in the Melrose and Hunts Point area of the Bronx had the largest number of homeless students attending school out of all 51 City Council districts. In SY 2013–14 over 5,000 homeless students were enrolled in schools in District 17 and 16% of all students attending school there were homeless.

The full extent of family homelessness is not represented by the shelter census. Student homelessness serves as a proxy for the larger number of families in the city experiencing housing instability.

Student Homelessness, by City Council District
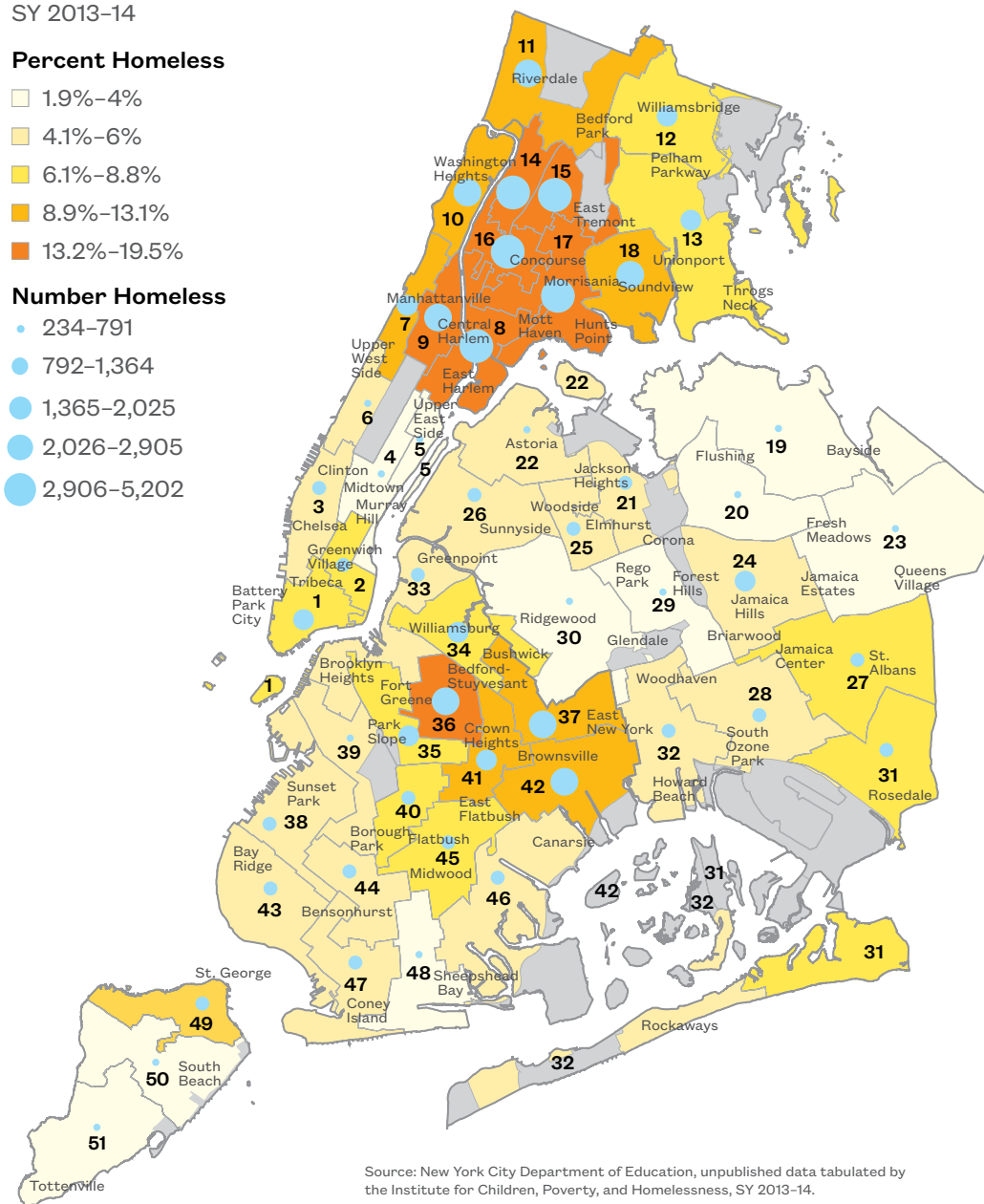
Percent and Number of Students Who Were Homeless
SY 2013–14

Percent Homeless

- 1.9%–4%
- 4.1%–6%
- 6.1%–8.8%
- 8.9%–13.1%
- 13.2%–19.5%

Number Homeless

- 234–791
- 792–1,364
- 1,365–2,025
- 2,026–2,905
- 2,906–5,202

Source: New York City Department of Education, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, SY 2013–14.

Student Homelessness, by City Council District

SY 2013–14

City Council District	Number of Students	Number of Homeless Students	Percent of Students Homeless	Number of Homeless Students				% Change SY 2010–11 to 2013–14
				Pre-Kinder-garten	Elementary School	Middle School	High School	
1	25,797	2,025	7.8%	63	868	337	710	25.4%
2	17,983	1,364	7.6%	69	490	224	527	17.6%
3	20,627	1,102	5.3%	–	117	73	833	-9.7%
4	5,813	234	4.0%	–	23	86	113	26.5%
5	7,928	253	3.2%	–	112	13	119	1.2%
6	16,221	791	4.9%	–	295	167	297	35.4%
7	11,230	1,469	13.1%	50	972	273	141	10.6%
8	28,579	4,162	14.6%	174	2,617	663	590	37.3%
9	15,651	2,291	14.6%	123	1,381	354	362	29.6%
10	21,183	2,558	12.1%	72	1,174	574	676	-3.4%
11	26,262	2,905	11.1%	25	1,679	468	667	49.8%
12	21,658	1,901	8.8%	–	999	413	437	23.8%
13	23,409	1,603	6.8%	29	736	374	410	22.5%
14	18,262	3,557	19.5%	83	2,342	1,002	94	55.3%
15	25,913	4,439	17.1%	74	2,985	831	476	50.3%
16	27,420	4,675	17.0%	64	2,745	986	773	35.0%
17	33,247	5,202	15.6%	161	2,821	1,207	867	21.5%
18	22,957	2,824	12.3%	40	1,482	633	595	41.9%
19	20,714	546	2.6%	19	326	127	63	151.6%
20	18,221	609	3.3%	–	210	93	275	36.2%
21	16,937	1,005	5.9%	14	796	141	36	48.9%
22	13,836	771	5.6%	–	231	213	262	-3.5%
23	24,701	626	2.5%	13	288	104	199	17.9%
24	35,233	1,724	4.9%	15	397	196	934	12.8%
25	21,058	947	4.5%	–	629	161	132	42.0%
26	26,319	1,156	4.4%	20	516	120	482	52.1%
27	15,749	1,174	7.5%	19	751	276	105	25.0%
28	20,959	1,053	5.0%	20	669	115	205	2.7%
29	16,315	442	2.7%	–	232	85	111	39.0%
30	19,104	731	3.8%	–	362	225	120	52.6%
31	16,207	1,291	8.0%	50	790	297	133	29.5%
32	23,551	1,084	4.6%	15	455	255	326	47.1%
33	19,393	1,084	5.6%	32	272	216	529	20.6%
34	19,999	1,738	8.7%	90	999	267	350	13.2%
35	21,075	1,605	7.6%	41	788	260	484	25.6%
36	14,485	2,177	15.0%	112	1,241	474	303	4.9%
37	21,429	2,413	11.3%	80	1,457	432	380	18.6%
38	22,068	1,225	5.6%	29	924	157	101	39.4%
39	17,292	790	4.6%	52	526	89	114	24.4%
40	13,274	1,071	8.1%	–	516	335	180	6.6%
41	16,085	1,976	12.3%	50	1,302	390	191	14.2%
42	18,173	2,227	12.3%	85	1,333	485	245	13.3%
43	24,498	1,135	4.6%	–	299	78	694	37.2%
44	19,474	936	4.8%	38	327	157	402	21.4%
45	14,665	1,188	8.1%	23	731	218	204	8.6%
46	16,683	997	6.0%	32	501	277	167	26.8%
47	23,081	1,089	4.7%	21	370	119	538	21.8%
48	20,743	770	3.7%	15	358	131	246	14.4%
49	19,684	1,304	6.6%	32	746	202	291	2.4%
50	19,299	598	3.1%	14	281	97	195	58.2%
51	23,328	443	1.9%	–	191	117	119	40.6%

Note: The number of homeless students by grade does not add up to the total number of homeless students because of students whose grade level data are missing and are not counted in grades pre-K–12. "–" either indicates that the data would display 10 or fewer homeless students or that the total N is under 30.

Source: New York City Department of Education, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, SY 2010–11 and SY 2013–14.

Differences in the Path to Shelter by Community

2

Differences in the Path to Shelter by Community

Family homelessness exists in every community in New York City, but the reasons why a family becomes homeless can differ greatly from one family to another, and from one community to the next. In order to increase understanding of what drives families into shelter, this section looks at the primary reasons listed on both application and shelter entry documents at the City's Prevention Assistance and Temporary Housing (PATH) center, the centralized point of entry into the family shelter system. It then examines differences in the reasons why families enter shelter by community district.

Key Findings

Over the six-month period from July–December 2014, 60% of families with children who applied for shelter were deemed eligible. This is higher than the typical monthly shelter eligibility rate during the same period, indicating that many families are forced to apply for shelter more than once before gaining entry.

The most frequent reason that families were found eligible for shelter was domestic violence (28%). By community district, the leading cause for shelter entry was split fairly evenly between eviction (30 community districts) and domestic violence (27 community districts).

While eviction accounted for 27% of all families entering shelter citywide, its importance as a driving factor for family shelter entry varied from just 9.5% of entrants in Midtown in Manhattan (M05) to 41.4% in the Bedford Park area of the Bronx (B07).

Why Families Apply for and Are Deemed Eligible for Shelter

The top three reasons for families to apply for shelter during the first half of FY 2015 were: eviction (29%), discord (28%), and domestic violence (16%).

The three primary reasons that families were determined to be eligible for shelter were: domestic violence (28%), eviction (27%), and overcrowding (19%).

Over the six-month period from July–December 2014, 60% of families with children who applied for shelter were found eligible.

The six-month eligibility rate is the proportion of families who applied for shelter over a six-month period who were deemed eligible for shelter. That the six-month eligibility rate is higher than the typical monthly eligibility rate highlights how many families who are ultimately found eligible for shelter applied more than once.

Reasons for Shelter Application, Citywide

Number and Percent of Families with Children Applying for Shelter, by Primary Reason for Application July–December 2014

Eviction
3,168 / 29%

Domestic Violence
1,766 / 16%

Overcrowding
1,623 / 15%

Discord
3,077 / 28%

Additional Reasons
1,320 / 12%
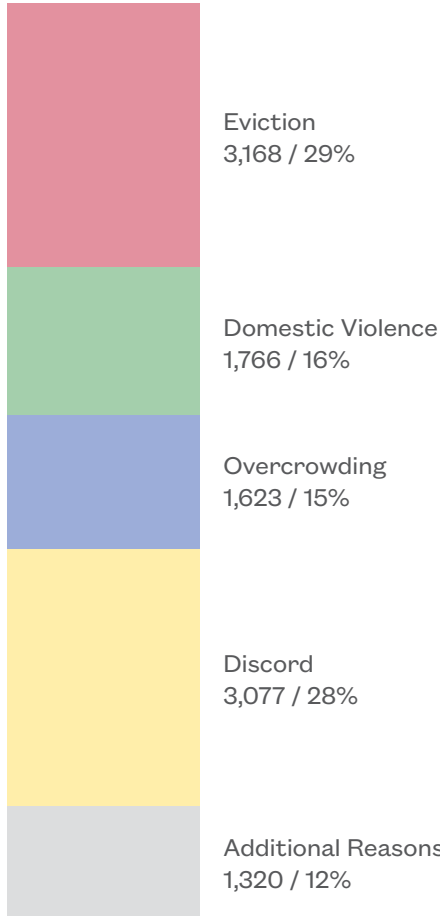
Reasons Families Found Eligible for Shelter, Citywide

Number and Percent of Families with Children Found Eligible for Shelter, by Primary Reason for Eligibility July–December 2014

Eviction
1,804 / 27%

Domestic Violence
1,833 / 28%

Overcrowding
1,241 / 19%

Discord
127 / 2%

Additional Reasons
1,577 / 24%
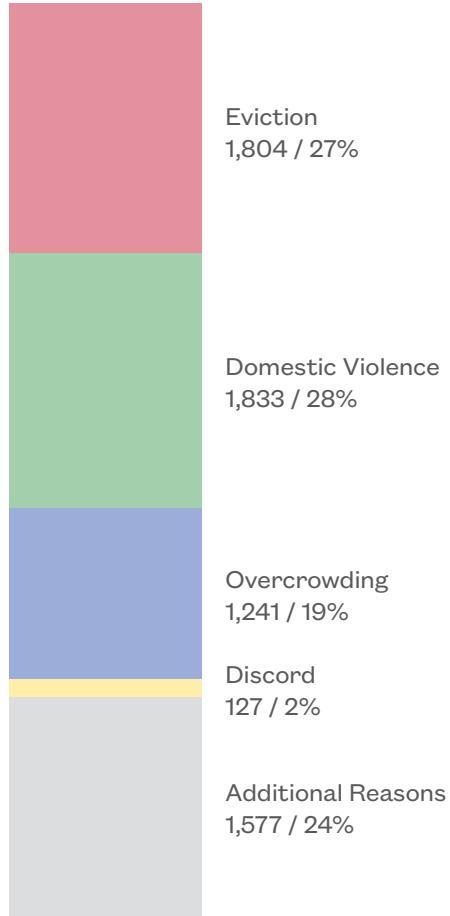
Note: A family's reason for application does not necessarily match their reason for eligibility. Families who applied multiple times were unduplicated by fiscal year. A list of additional reasons can be found in the Glossary of Terms.

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

Geographic Differences in Reason for Shelter Application and Entry

In all but four of the 59 New York City community districts, eviction was the leading reason families listed for applying to shelter.

While New York City homeless prevention policy focuses on eviction, this issue may be only a symptom of the underlying problem. The factors driving homelessness are more complex.

Most Common Reason for Families with Children to Apply for Shelter, by Community District

FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Reasons for Shelter Application

- Domestic Violence
- Eviction
- Discord
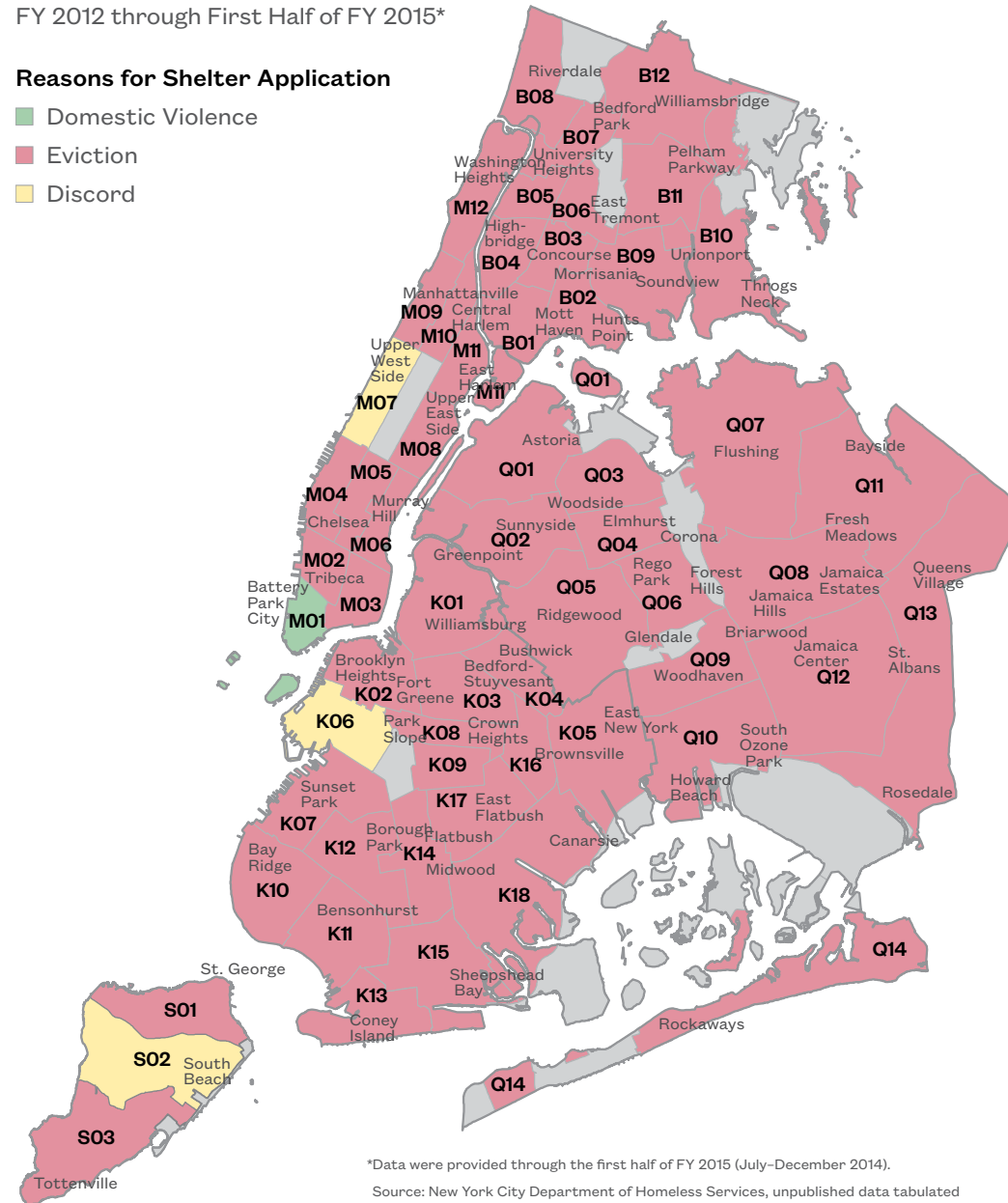
*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

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

The most frequent reason that families were found eligible to enter shelter by community district was split fairly evenly between eviction (30 community districts) and domestic violence (27 community districts).

Policies focused solely on housing are clearly limited. At the community level, domestic violence plays an equally important role as eviction in shelter entry.

Most Common Reason Families with Children Were Found Eligible, by Community District

FY 2012 through First Half of FY 2015*

Reasons for Shelter Eligibility

- Domestic Violence
- Eviction
- Immediate Return
- Overcrowding

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

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

Reason for Shelter Eligibility by Community 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
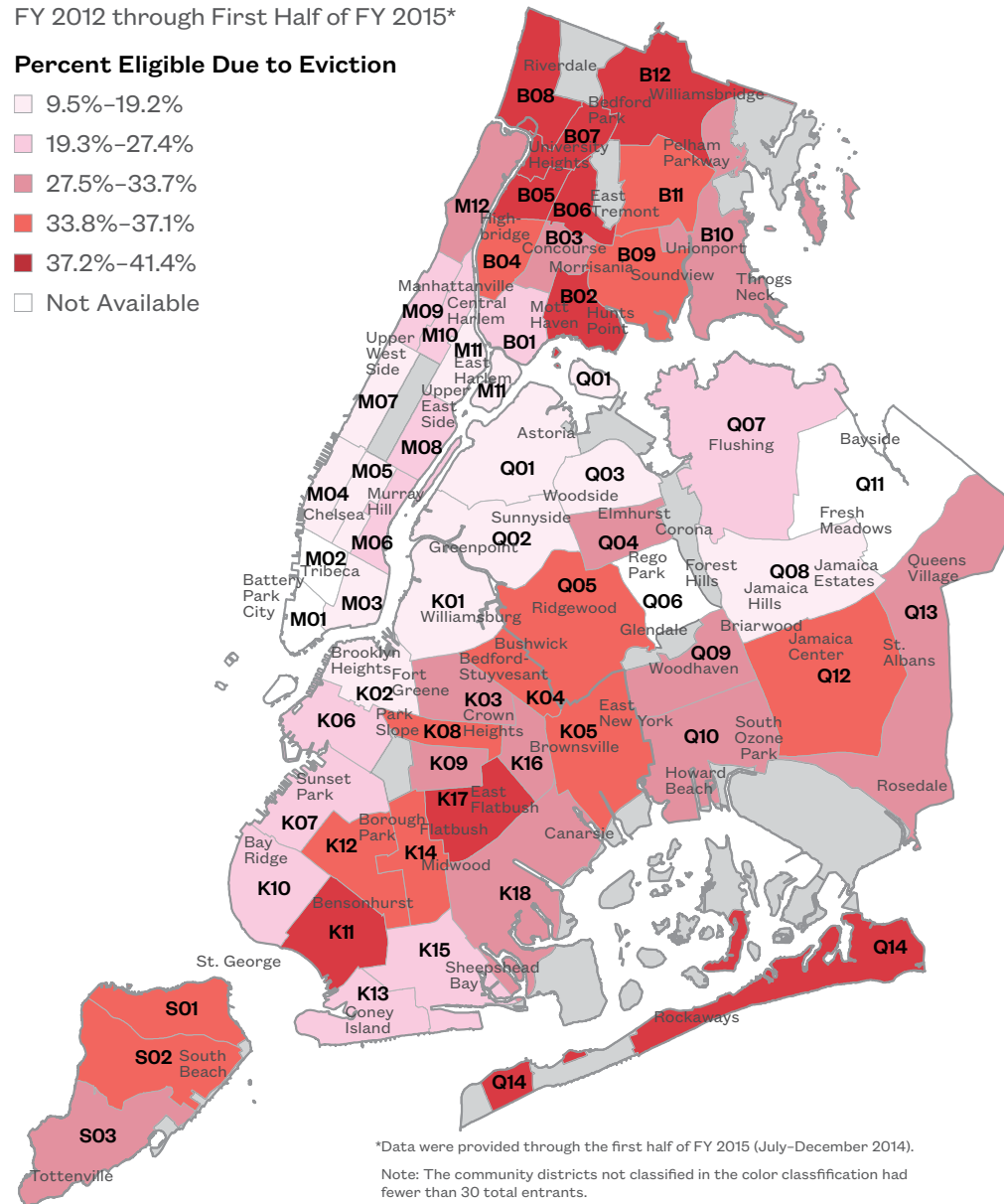
*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

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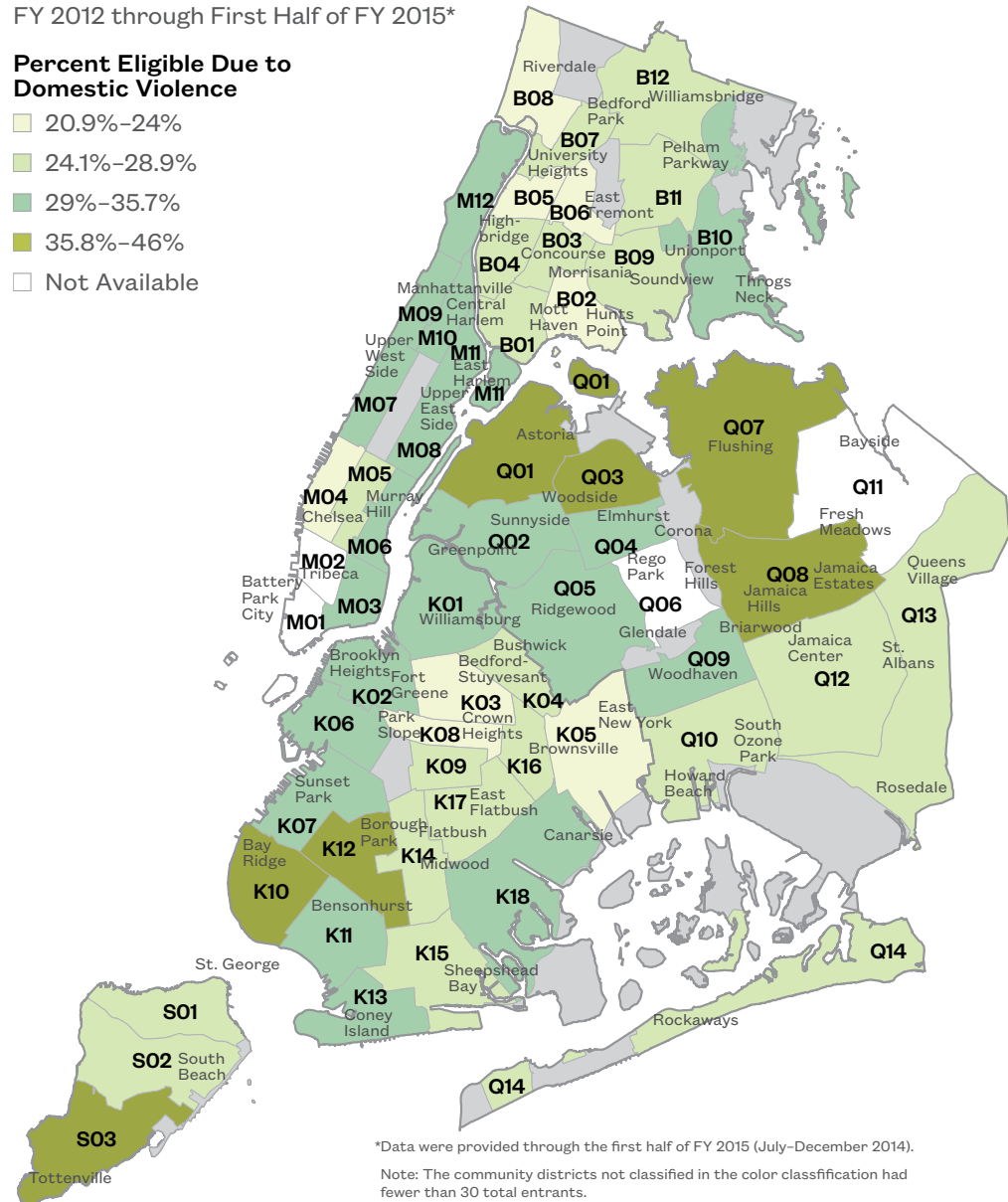
*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

Note: The community districts not classified in the color classfification 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
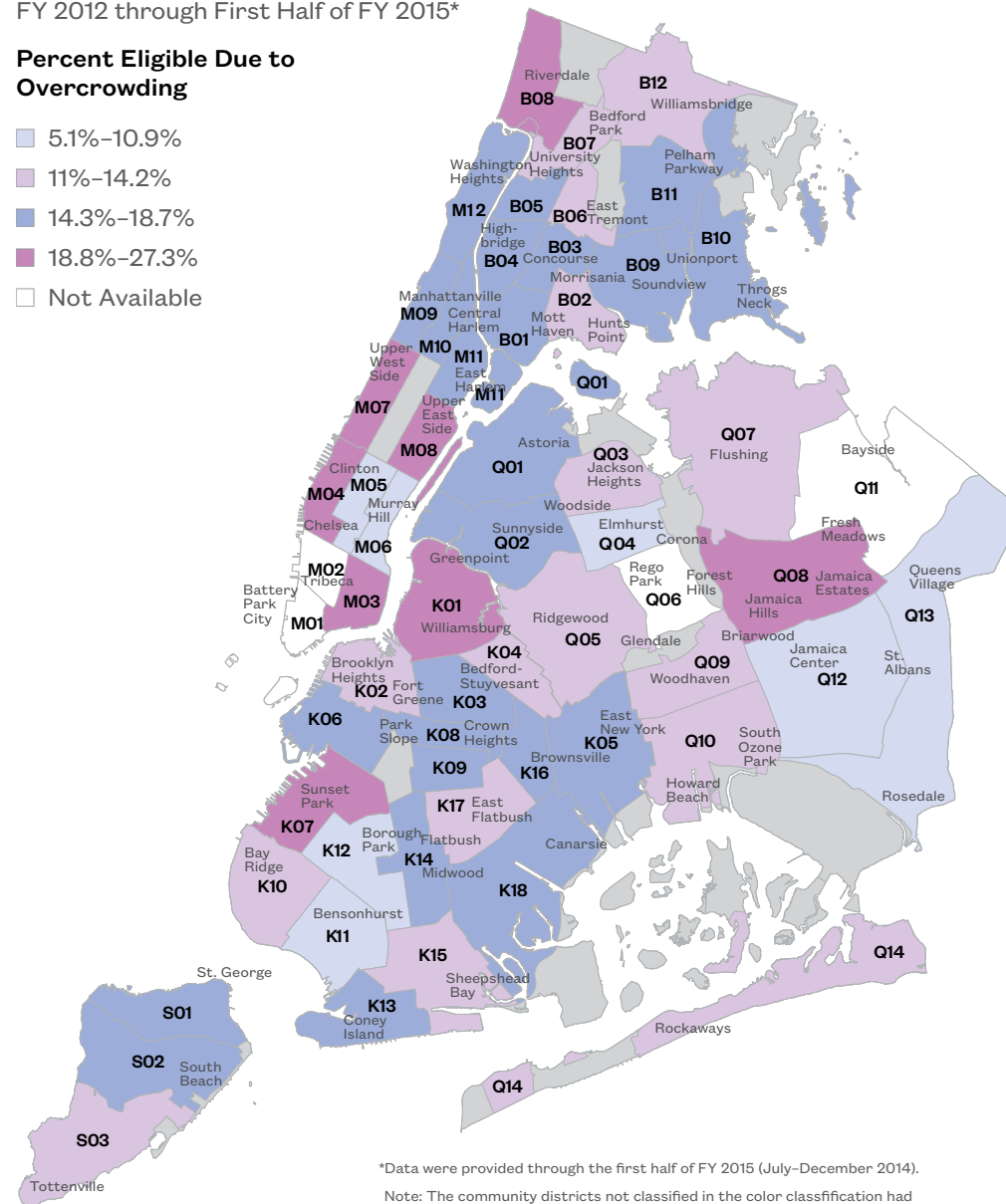
*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).

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.

Factors Driving Housing Instability and Homelessness

3

Factors Driving Housing Instability and Homelessness

Homelessness is the most extreme form of poverty, and those who are at the greatest risk of experiencing poverty are children. In New York City, one out of every four children (24%) lives in poverty—a fact that reflects the numerous economic and educational challenges faced in neighborhoods across the city.

While section 2 focuses on the community-level differences in the primary reason for shelter entry, section 3 uses 2013 U.S. Census Bureau data to explore the many underlying factors that contribute to a family's risk for homelessness and lead to chronic housing instability, pressuring families into the shelter system repeatedly. It begins by looking at the geographic concentration of severe rent burden in the city and then moves on to explore other community-level indicators of risk such as unemployment and low-wage employment, low educational attainment, severe rent burden, and overcrowding.

Note: Information is provided both in chart form and as maps
to enable comparisons by community as well as the exploration
of larger geographic patterns.

Key Findings

The ten City Council districts with the largest number of children living in poverty were: Districts 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, encompassing East Harlem and all of the south and central Bronx, and Districts 36, 37, 38, and 42, including areas of Bushwick, Brownsville, Sunset Park, Red Hook, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and East New York. Over 70,000 children lived in poverty in these districts combined.

Mott Haven/Hunts Point, Morrisania/East Tremont, University Heights, Concourse/Highbridge, East New York, Brownsville, and Bedford-Stuyvesant (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, B05, K03, K05, and K16) ranked in the top ten community districts for both shelter entry rate and the number of single mothers in poverty with children under the age of five.

In roughly two-thirds of all City Council districts, the most common level of educational attainment was a high school diploma or less.

In 39 out of 51 City Council districts, 30% or more of residents were working in a low-wage occupation earning a median income of less than $28,000 a year.

In the seven poorest community districts, families earning the median income while severely rent burdened, paying 50% or more of their income in rent, were left with only $1,250 each month to pay for all other expenses including food, transportation, child care, healthcare, and clothing. These community districts included: Mott Haven/Hunts Point, Concourse/Highbridge, Morrisania/East Tremont, and University Heights in the south Bronx, and Brownsville in Brooklyn (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, B05, and K16).

While the factors that drive homelessness are present in every community, a small number of communities in the Bronx and Brooklyn are predominantly affected. Solutions should be locally tailored.

Severe Rent Burden and Income in New York City Community Districts

Across New York City, the median income was $52,259. Among renters, 28% were severely rent burdened, paying 50% of their income or more in rent.

In the seven community districts with the lowest median incomes, including **Mott Haven/Hunts Point**, **Concourse/Highbridge**, **Morrisania/East Tremont**, and **University Heights** in the Bronx and **Brownsville** in Brooklyn (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, B05, and K16), families who were earning the median income and severely rent burdened only had $1,250 per month left over to pay for all other expenses including food, healthcare, transportation, child care, and clothing.

> **Severe rent burden places families in some communities at a greater risk for homelessness than others because the amount of money a family has to live on each month once the rent is paid varies widely due to income.**

Income and Severe Rent Burden, by Community District

Median Household Income and Number of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Median Income

- $90,001–$113,477
- $64,001–$90,000
- $53,001–$64,000
- $30,001–$53,000
- $21,663–$30,000

Number Severely Rent Burdened

- 2,581–6,000
- 6,001–14,000
- 14,001–17,000
- 17,001–20,266

Note: Coefficient of variation for rent burden numbers is between 2.1%–8.6%. Coefficient of variation for median income is between 1.1%–4.0%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Income and Severe Rent Burden, by Community District

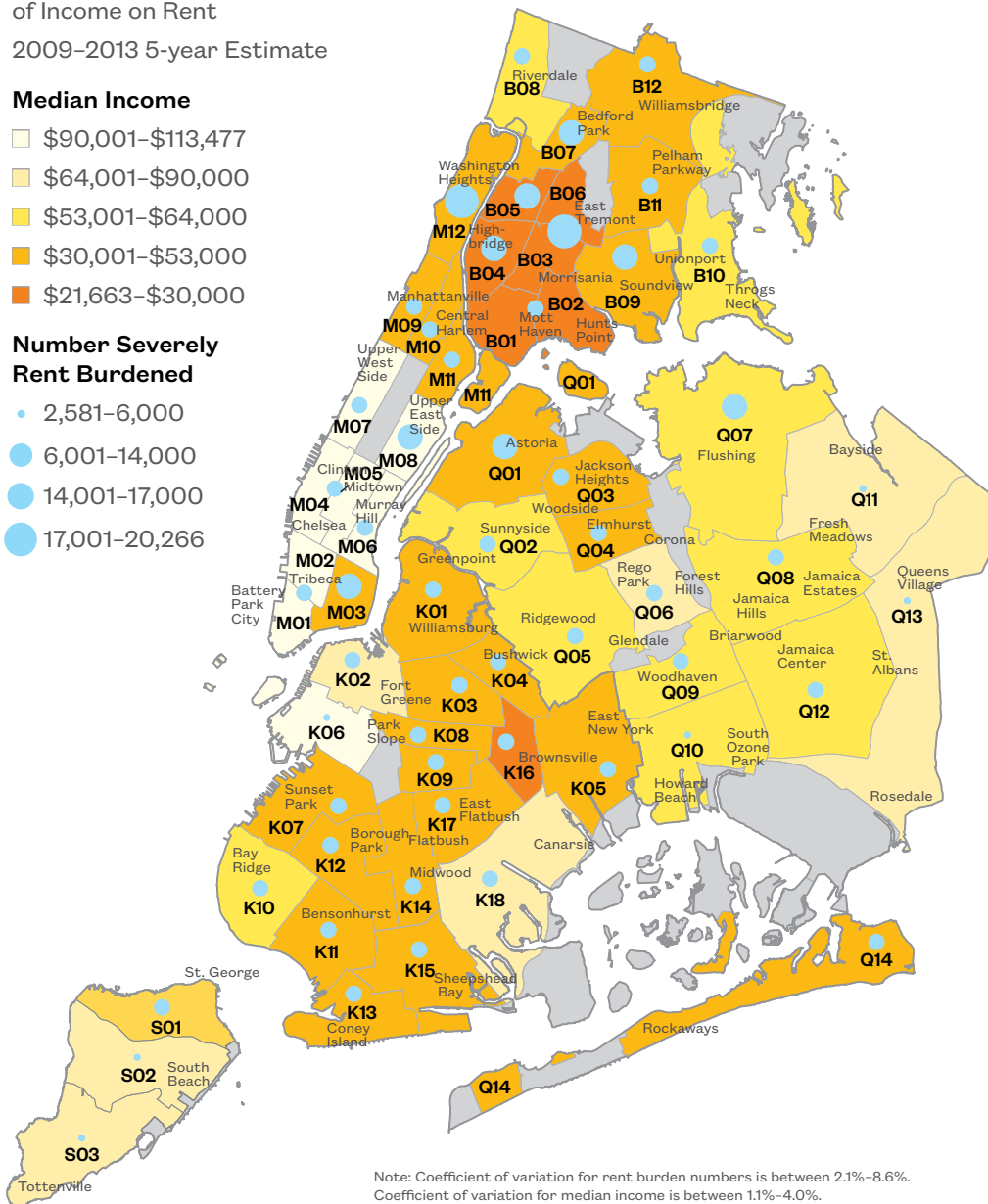Median Household Income and Number (%) of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

	Number Severely Rent Burdened (%)	Median Income
Manhattan	129,162 (23%)	$69,659
Bronx	124,353 (32%)	$34,388
Brooklyn	185,442 (28%)	$46,085
Queens	126,717 (29%)	$57,001
Staten Island	15,474 (30%)	$72,569
New York City	581,148 (28%)	$52,259
New York State	914,400 (28%)	$58,003
United States	10,126,476 (25%)	$53,046

Note: Community district maps and tables were created using five-year estimates in order to allow for comparison across multiple geographic levels.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*.

Bar chart of severe rent burden count (%) and median income by community district:

- SO3: 2,581 (23%), $85,451
- Q11: 3,532 (27%), $76,157
- SO2: 3,916 (30%), $73,574
- Q13: 4,270 (26%), $77,697
- Q10: 4,655 (33%), $62,005
- K06: 5,212 (16%), $92,780
- B10: 6,280 (24%), $53,541
- Q14: 7,013 (29%), $49,626
- B08: 7,179 (26%), $55,027
- K18: 7,198 (25%), $64,440
- Q09: 7,240 (30%), $59,697
- K02: 7,556 (20%), $73,440
- Q06: 8,008 (29%), $64,646
- Q08: 8,382 (29%), $58,384
- K10: 8,515 (28%), $55,922
- K15: 8,546 (29%), $50,910
- SO1: 8,977 (33%), $58,896
- B11: 9,037 (29%), $46,658
- M11: 9,203 (22%), $30,836
- K13: 9,373 (30%), $31,069
- B12: 9,570 (32%), $47,034
- Q02: 9,753 (26%), $56,064
- K17: 9,871 (31%), $46,953
- Q05: 10,317 (28%), $55,243
- K09: 10,418 (31%), $41,543
- M10: 10,678 (24%), $36,614
- K07: 10,749 (31%), $43,233
- K08: 10,882 (26%), $40,674
- K11: 10,895 (27%), $44,906
- Q12: 11,056 (31%), $53,498
- M01 & M02: 11,065 (20%), $113,477
- K16: 11,071 (32%), $28,109
- M06: 11,095 (20%), $101,079
- K05: 11,135 (28%), $33,980
- M09: 11,399 (28%), $40,739
- Q04: 11,529 (34%), $45,651
- Q03: 11,719 (32%), $49,434
- K03: 11,841 (31%), $36,321
- M04 & M05: 12,298 (20%), $90,771
- K04: 12,352 (33%), $38,075
- K01: 12,894 (26%), $48,627
- M07: 13,355 (20%), $99,298
- K12: 13,396 (42%), $39,574
- B01 & B02: 13,474 (30%), $21,663
- K14: 13,538 (32%), $43,488
- Q01: 14,605 (25%), $50,887
- Q07: 14,638 (32%), $53,489
- B07: 14,863 (37%), $31,153
- M03: 14,882 (24%), $42,656
- M08: 14,921 (19%), $103,176
- B09: 15,215 (31%), $36,711
- B04: 15,582 (36%), $27,166
- B05: 15,830 (38%), $25,600
- B03 & B06: 17,323 (35%), $22,145
- M12: 20,266 (31%), $39,281

Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

Manhattan
M01 & M02 Tribeca/Greenwich Village
M03 Lower East Side
M04 & M05 Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown
M06 Murray Hill/Stuyvesant
M07 Upper West Side
M08 Upper East Side
M09 Manhattanville
M10 Central Harlem
M11 East Harlem
M12 Washington Heights

Bronx
B01 & B02 Mott Haven/Hunts Point
B03 & B06 Morrisania/East Tremont
B04 Concourse/Highbridge
B05 University Heights
B07 Bedford Park
B08 Riverdale
B09 Unionport/Soundview
B10 Throgs Neck
B11 Pelham Parkway
B12 Williamsbridge

Brooklyn
K01 Williamsburg/Greenpoint
K02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights
K03 Bedford-Stuyvesant
K04 Bushwick
K05 East New York
K06 Park Slope
K07 Sunset Park
K08 Crown Heights North
K09 Crown Heights South
K10 Bay Ridge
K11 Bensonhurst
K12 Borough Park
K13 Coney Island
K14 Flatbush/Midwood
K15 Sheepshead Bay
K16 Brownsville
K17 East Flatbush
K18 Canarsie

Queens
Q01 Astoria
Q02 Sunnyside/Woodside
Q03 Jackson Heights
Q04 Elmhurst/Corona
Q05 Ridgewood/Glendale
Q06 Rego Park/Forest Hills
Q07 Flushing
Q08 Fresh Meadows/Briarwood
Q09 Woodhaven
Q10 Howard Beach
Q11 Bayside
Q12 Jamaica/St. Albans
Q13 Queens Village
Q14 The Rockaways

Staten Island
S01 St. George
S02 South Beach
S03 Tottenville

Overcrowding in New York City Community Districts

More than one occupant per living space constitutes overcrowding (not including bathrooms or most kitchens). However, in many cases much more severe overcrowding takes place. Across New York City the average rate of overcrowding was 11%. By community district, overcrowding ranged from a low of 3% in the Throgs Neck neighborhood of the Bronx (B10) to a high of 25% in Jackson Heights, Queens (Q03).

Four community districts had overcrowding rates that were 22% or higher. These Districts included Sunset Park and Borough Park in Brooklyn (K07 and K12), and Elmhurst/Corona and Jackson Heights in Queens (Q03 and Q04).

> **Overcrowding could indicate that families are living doubled up, which is the most frequently reported situation for families with children prior to entering shelter.[1]**

1 National Alliance to End Homelessness, *State of Homelessness 2012—Chapter Three: Demographics of Homelessness*, January 17, 2012.

Severe Rent Burden and Overcrowding, by Community District

Number of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent and Percent of Rental Units with More than One Person per Room
2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Percent Overcrowded

2.7% 24.6%

Number Severely Rent Burdened

- 2,581–6,000
- 6,001–14,000
- 14,001–17,000
- 17,001–20,266
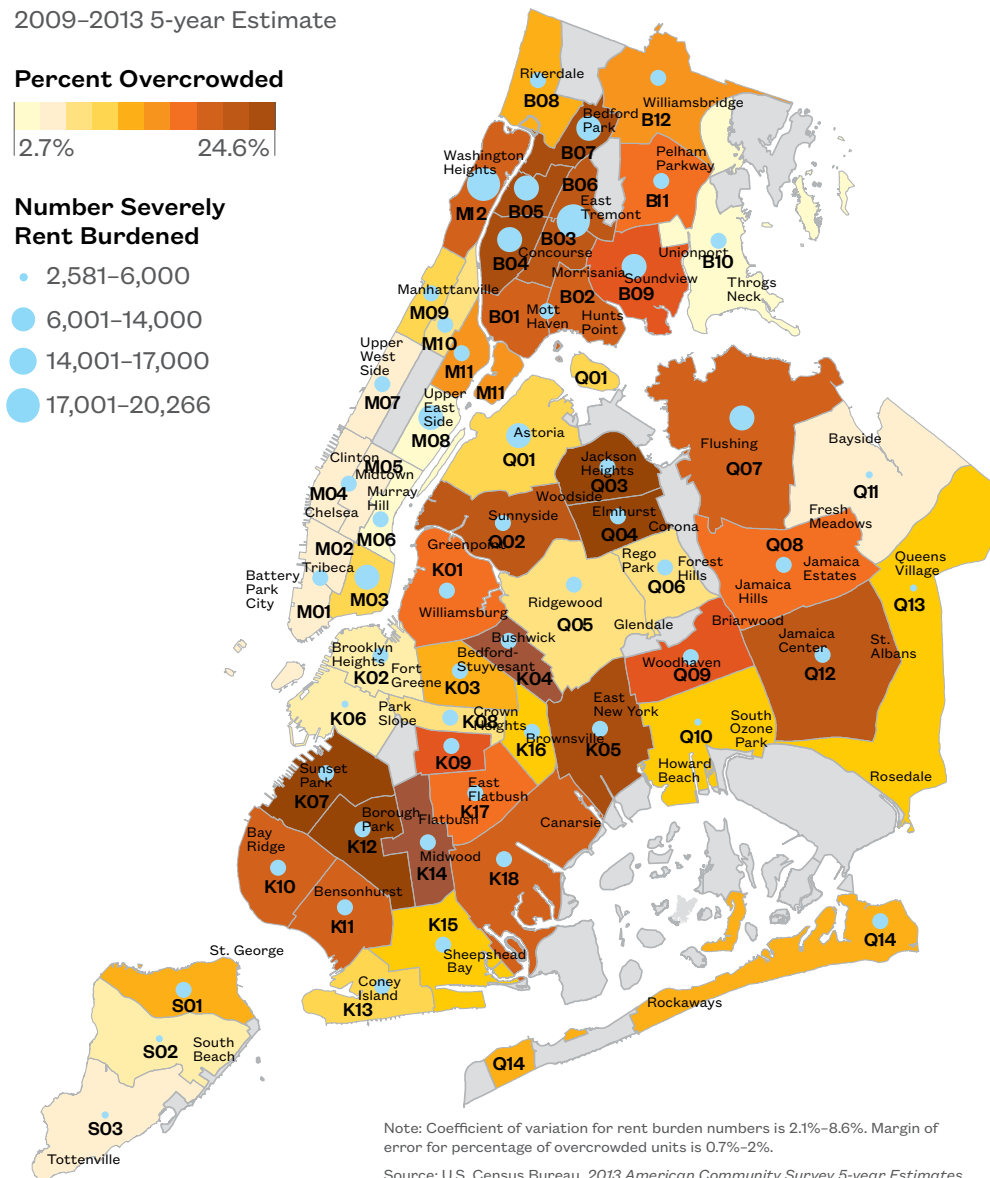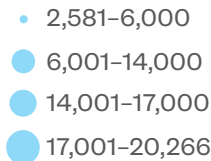
Note: Coefficient of variation for rent burden numbers is 2.1%–8.6%. Margin of error for percentage of overcrowded units is 0.7%–2%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*.

Overcrowding, by Community District

Percent of Rental Units with More than One Person per Room

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	6.3%
Bronx	13.2%
Brooklyn	12.4%
Queens	12.5%
Staten Island	7.8%
New York City	10.8%
New York State	8.4%
United States	6.2%

Note: Community district maps and tables were created using five-year estimates in order to allow for comparison across multiple geographic levels.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Bar chart values (left to right):
B10 2.7%, M08 3.3%, M06 3.5%, Q11 3.9%, M07 4.0%, S03 4.1%, M04 & M05 4.1%, M01 & M02 4.4%, K06 4.6%, K02 4.9%, S02 5.1%, Q06 6.8%, M10 6.9%, K08 6.9%, Q05 7.2%, M09 7.5%, Q01 7.6%, M03 7.7%, K13 8.0%, K15 8.3%, Q13 8.4%, K16 9.0%, Q10 9.1%, M11 9.8%, B12 10.1%, B08 10.5%, S01 10.6%, Q14 10.7%, New York City 10.8%, K03 10.9%, K17 11.1%, Q08 11.4%, K01 11.5%, B11 11.6%, Q09 12.0%, B09 12.2%, K09 12.5%, K10 13.0%, K11 13.1%, B01 & B02 13.2%, K18 13.2%, Q07 13.3%, M12 13.4%, Q12 14.3%, Q02 14.6%, B03 & B06 14.7%, K14 15.9%, K04 16.3%, B07 16.8%, K05 16.8%, B05 16.8%, B04 17.3%, K07 22.8%, Q04 22.8%, K12 23.1%, Q03 24.6%

Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

Manhattan
M01 & M02 Tribeca/Greenwich Village
M03 Lower East Side
M04 & M05 Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown
M06 Murray Hill/Stuyvesant
M07 Upper West Side
M08 Upper East Side
M09 Manhattanville
M10 Central Harlem
M11 East Harlem
M12 Washington Heights

Bronx
B01 & B02 Mott Haven/Hunts Point
B03 & B06 Morrisania/East Tremont
B04 Concourse/Highbridge
B05 University Heights
B07 Bedford Park
B08 Riverdale
B09 Unionport/Soundview
B10 Throgs Neck
B11 Pelham Parkway
B12 Williamsbridge

Brooklyn
K01 Williamsburg/Greenpoint
K02 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights
K03 Bedford-Stuyvesant
K04 Bushwick
K05 East New York
K06 Park Slope
K07 Sunset Park
K08 Crown Heights North
K09 Crown Heights South
K10 Bay Ridge
K11 Bensonhurst
K12 Borough Park
K13 Coney Island
K14 Flatbush/Midwood
K15 Sheepshead Bay
K16 Brownsville
K17 East Flatbush
K18 Canarsie

Queens
Q01 Astoria
Q02 Sunnyside/Woodside
Q03 Jackson Heights
Q04 Elmhurst/Corona
Q05 Ridgewood/Glendale
Q06 Rego Park/Forest Hills
Q07 Flushing
Q08 Fresh Meadows/Briarwood
Q09 Woodhaven
Q10 Howard Beach
Q11 Bayside
Q12 Jamaica/St. Albans
Q13 Queens Village
Q14 The Rockaways

Staten Island
S01 St. George
S02 South Beach
S03 Tottenville

Low-Wage Employment in New York City Council Districts

Over one-third of employed New Yorkers were in low-wage occupations earning below $28,000 per year. This ranged from 16% on the Upper West Side of Manhattan (District 6) to 54% in the Fordham/Morris Heights area of the Bronx (District 14).

In 39 out of 51 City Council districts, 30% or more of residents were working in a low-wage occupations.

In the top ten City Council districts, between 44% and 54% of all people working were employed in low-wage occupations. These City Council districts included East Harlem; all of the south and central West Bronx; Flushing, Corona, Jackson Heights, and Elmhurst in Queens; and Sunset Park, Bushwick, and Red Hook in Brooklyn (Districts 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 37, and 38).

Low-wage employment is a significant contributor to housing instability and homelessness, particularly in areas such as the south and central West Bronx that also struggle with high rates of unemployment.

Low-Wage Occupations, by City Council District

Number and Percent of Employed People Working in Low-Wage Occupations (Median Income Less than $28,000 per Year)

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Percent in Low-Wage Occupations

- 15.9%–23.9%
- 24%–29.9%
- 30%–43.9%
- 44%–54.4%

Number in Low-Wage Occupations

- 15,269–35,000
- 35,001–40,000
- 40,001–40,993
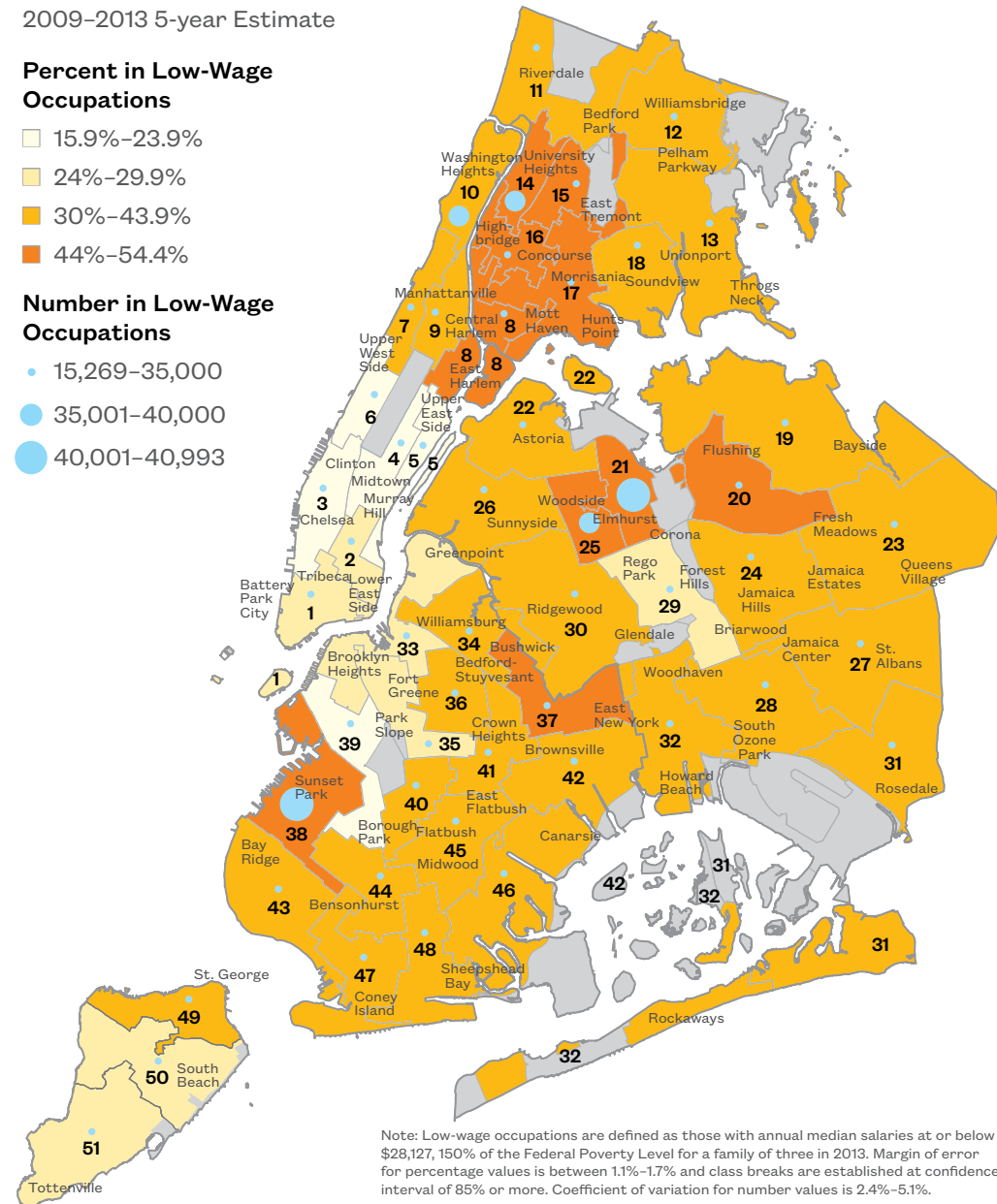
Note: Low-wage occupations are defined as those with annual median salaries at or below $28,127, 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of three in 2013. Margin of error for percentage values is between 1.1%–1.7% and class breaks are established at confidence interval of 85% or more. Coefficient of variation for number values is 2.4%–5.1%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Low-Wage Occupations, by City Council District

Percent of Employed People Working in Low-Wage Occupations (Median Income Less than $28,000 per Year)

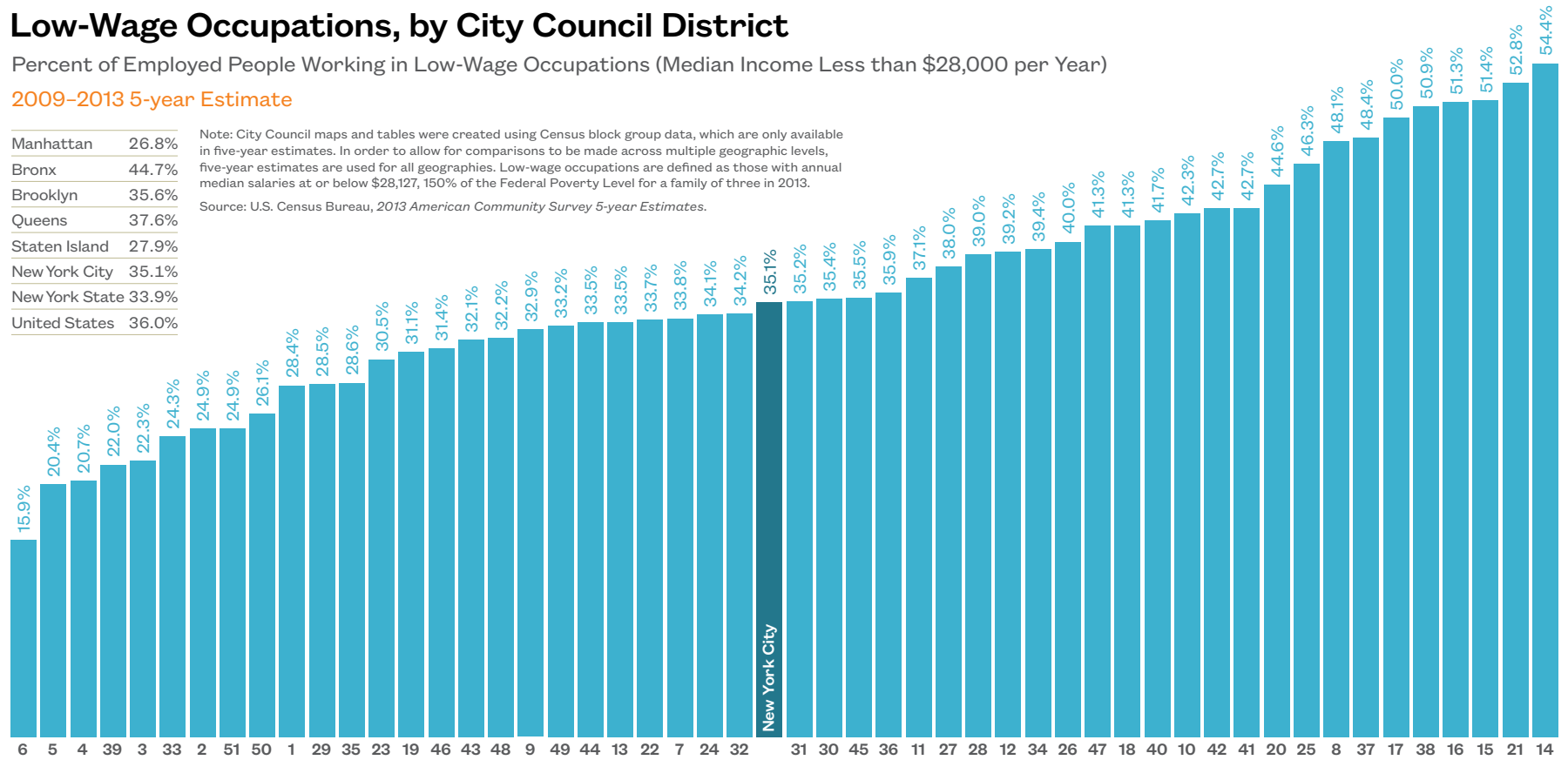**2009–2013 5-year Estimate**

Manhattan	26.8%
Bronx	44.7%
Brooklyn	35.6%
Queens	37.6%
Staten Island	27.9%
New York City	35.1%
New York State	33.9%
United States	36.0%

Note: City Council maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. In order to allow for comparisons to be made across multiple geographic levels, five-year estimates are used for all geographies. Low-wage occupations are defined as those with annual median salaries at or below $28,127, 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of three in 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*.

Bar chart values by district:
6: 15.9%, 5: 20.4%, 4: 20.7%, 39: 22.0%, 3: 22.3%, 33: 24.3%, 2: 24.9%, 51: 24.9%, 50: 26.1%, 1: 28.4%, 29: 28.5%, 35: 28.6%, 23: 30.5%, 19: 31.1%, 46: 31.4%, 43: 32.1%, 48: 32.2%, 9: 32.9%, 49: 33.2%, 44: 33.5%, 13: 33.5%, 22: 33.7%, 7: 33.8%, 24: 34.1%, 32: 34.2%, New York City: 35.1%, 31: 35.2%, 30: 35.4%, 45: 35.5%, 36: 35.9%, 11: 37.1%, 27: 38.0%, 28: 39.0%, 12: 39.2%, 34: 39.4%, 26: 40.0%, 47: 41.3%, 18: 41.3%, 40: 41.7%, 10: 42.3%, 42: 42.7%, 41: 42.7%, 20: 44.6%, 25: 46.3%, 8: 48.1%, 37: 48.4%, 17: 50.0%, 38: 50.9%, 16: 51.3%, 15: 51.4%, 21: 52.8%, 14: 54.4%

City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

District 1 Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery

District 2 Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay

District 3 Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton

District 4 Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City

District 5 Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place

District 6 Upper West Side

District 7 Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville

District 8 El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx

District 9 Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem

District 10 Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill

District 11 Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale

District 12 Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester

District 13 Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay, Country Club, City Island

District 14 Fordham, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, West Bronx

District 15 Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope

District 16 West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose

District 17 Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East

District 18 Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point

District 19 Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck

District 20 Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park

District 21 Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights

District 22 Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

District 23 Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows

District 24 Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood

District 25 Jackson Heights, Elmhurst

District 26 Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

District 27 St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park

District 28 Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens

District 29 Rego Park, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill

District 30 Maspeth, Ridgewood, Glendale, Middle Village, Richmond Hill

District 31 Laurelton, Rosedale, Springfield Gardens, Bayswater

District 32 Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Hamilton Beach

District 33 Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill

District 34 Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood

District 35 Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights

District 36 Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights

District 37 Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville

District 38 Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

District 39 Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus

District 40 Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington, Ditmas Park

District 41 Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, East Flatbush

District 42 East New York, Starrett City

District 43 Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, Bath Beach

District 44 Borough Park, Midwood, Bensonhurst

District 45 Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie

District 46 Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin

District 47 Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island

District 48 Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison

District 49 St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston

District 50 Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach

District 51 Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood

Unemployment in New York City Council Districts

The unemployment rate ranged by City Council district from 5% on the Upper East Side of Manhattan (District 4) to 19% in the Fordham/Morris Heights area of the Bronx (District 14) in 2013. During the same period the rate was 11% citywide.

The top five City Council districts for highest unemployment were Districts 14, 15, 16, and 17 in the south and central West Bronx, and District 10 in north Manhattan.

City Council Districts 14, 15, 16, and 17 also were among the top five districts with the greatest number of homeless students, a proxy for those living doubled up in unstable housing situations.

Shelters in districts with high unemployment could serve as locations for City-funded employment programs serving both the shelter population and the surrounding community.

Unemployment, by City Council District

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Unemployment Rate
- 5.2%–8.7%
- 8.8%–12.2%
- 12.3%–18.6%

Number Unemployed
- 5,283–7,058
- 7,059–10,328
- 10,329–15,609
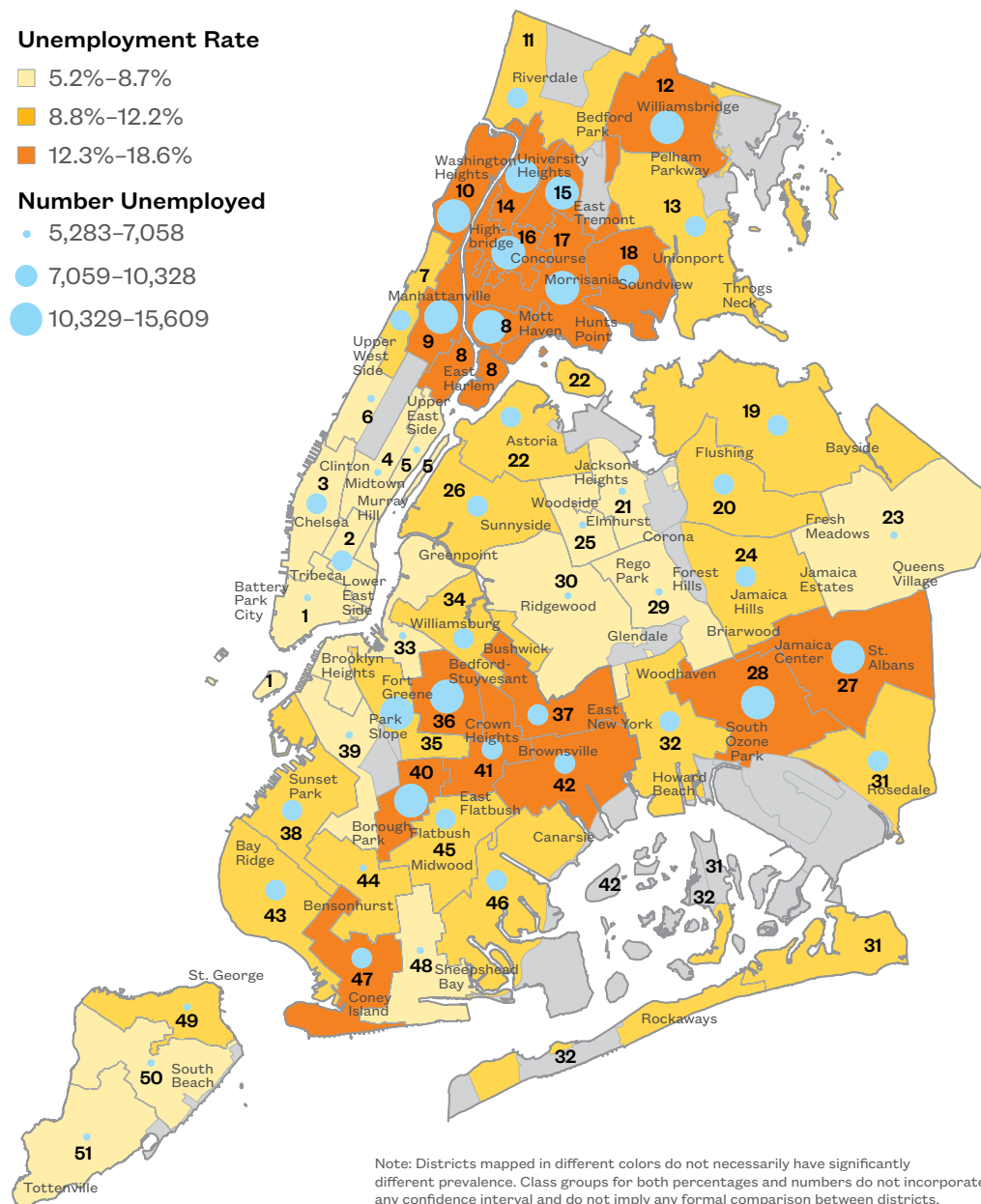
Note: Districts mapped in different colors do not necessarily have significantly different prevalence. Class groups for both percentages and numbers do not incorporate any confidence interval and do not imply any formal comparison between districts. Margin of error for percentage values is between 0.6%–1.3%. Coefficient of variation for number values is 4.3%–7.8%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Unemployment, by City Council District

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	8.8%
Bronx	15.1%
Brooklyn	10.9%
Queens	9.9%
Staten Island	7.9%
New York City	10.6%
New York State	9.2%
United States	9.6%

Note: City Council maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. In order to allow for comparisons to be made across multiple geographic levels, five-year estimates are used for all geographies.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Bar chart values (left to right) with district numbers:

District	Value
4	5.2%
6	6.0%
5	6.1%
39	6.7%
51	6.8%
33	6.8%
1	6.9%
3	7.4%
25	7.4%
50	7.5%
2	7.7%
21	7.9%
29	8.4%
23	8.5%
48	8.6%
30	8.7%
44	8.9%
26	9.3%
43	9.4%
19	9.5%
49	9.5%
20	9.6%
22	9.6%
34	9.9%
46	9.9%
45	10.4%
New York City	10.6%
32	10.6%
7	10.6%
13	10.9%
31	11.2%
38	11.2%
11	11.7%
24	11.9%
35	12.2%
47	12.7%
9	13.0%
28	13.0%
37	13.1%
40	13.4%
27	13.6%
18	13.7%
42	14.1%
41	14.2%
36	15.1%
8	15.2%
12	15.4%
10	15.9%
15	16.2%
17	16.5%
16	18.4%
14	18.6%

City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

District 1
Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery

District 2
Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay

District 3
Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton

District 4
Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City

District 5
Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place

District 6
Upper West Side

District 7
Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville

District 8
El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx

District 9
Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem

District 10
Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill

District 11
Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale

District 12
Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester

District 13
Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay, Country Club, City Island

District 14
Fordham, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, West Bronx

District 15
Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope

District 16
West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose

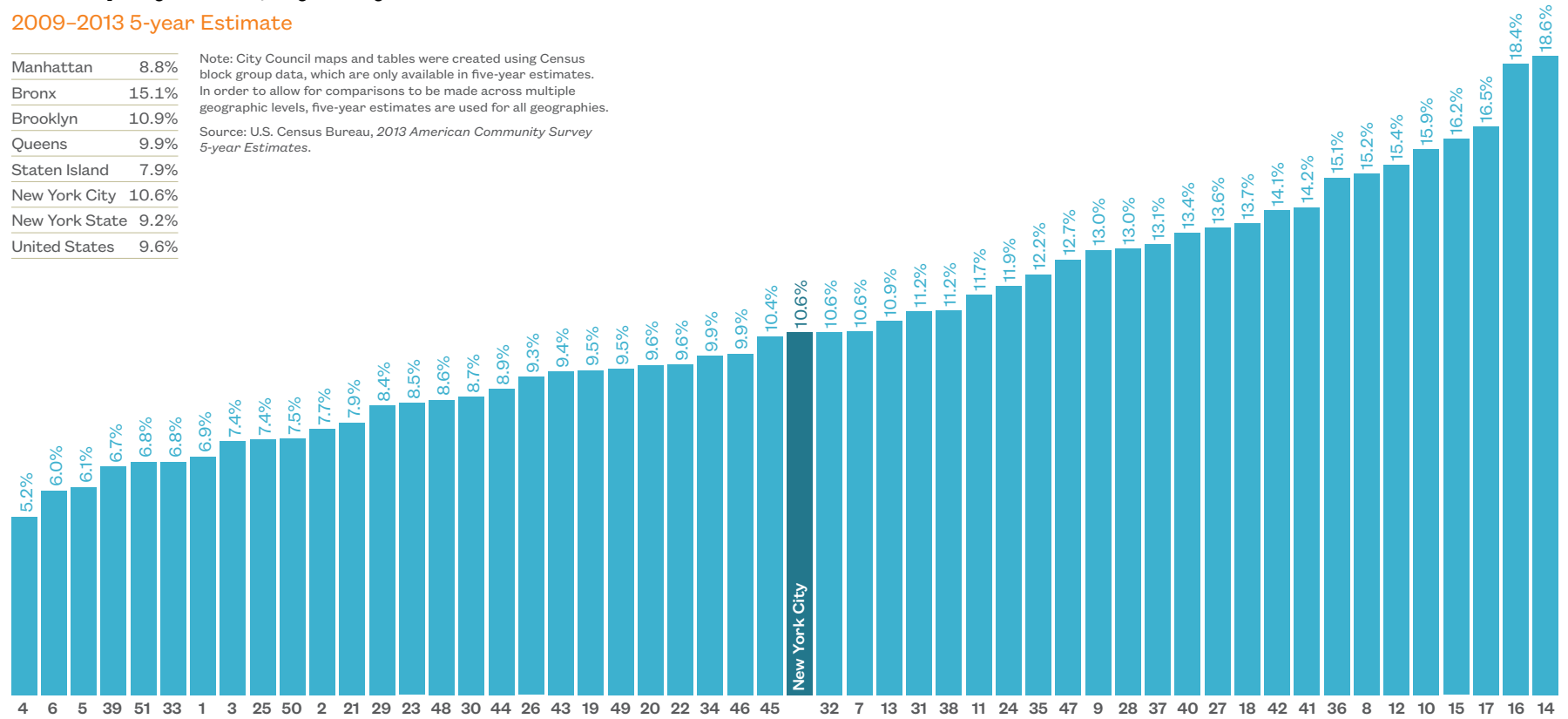**District 17**
Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East

District 18
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point

District 19
Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck

District 20
Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park

District 21
Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights

District 22
Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

District 23
Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows

District 24
Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood

District 25
Jackson Heights, Elmhurst

District 26
Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

District 27
St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park

District 28
Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens

District 29
Rego Park, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill

District 30
Maspeth, Ridgewood, Glendale, Middle Village, Richmond Hill

District 31
Laurelton, Rosedale, Springfield Gardens, Bayswater

District 32
Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Hamilton Beach

District 33
Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill

District 34
Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood

District 35
Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights

District 36
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights

District 37
Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville

District 38
Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

District 39
Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus

District 40
Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington, Ditmas Park

District 41
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, East Flatbush

District 42
East New York, Starrett City

District 43
Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, Bath Beach

District 44
Borough Park, Midwood, Bensonhurst

District 45
Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie

District 46
Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin

District 47
Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island

District 48
Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison

District 49
St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston

District 50
Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach

District 51
Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood

Educational Attainment in New York City Council Districts

In New York City 45% of people 25 years and older had attained only their high school diploma or less. Specifically, one in five (20%) residents had not finished high school.

For roughly two-thirds of City Council districts, the most common level of education was a high school diploma or less. In 13 out of 51 City Council districts, the most common level of education was less than a high school diploma.

In nine out of thirteen City Council districts whose most common level of educational attainment was less than high school, there was also higher than average (8%) student homelessness. These included **northern Manhattan**, **East Harlem**, all of the **central and south Bronx**, and the **Bushwick/Brownsville** area of Brooklyn (Districts 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 37).

> **Adult basic education along with job training must be included in any strategy aiming to prevent homelessness or reduce the return to shelter rate.**

Education, by City Council District

Most Common Level of Educational Attainment Among Adults 25 Years or Older

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

- Advanced Degree
- Bachelor's Degree
- Some College or Associate's Degree
- High School Diploma or Equivalency
- Less than High School
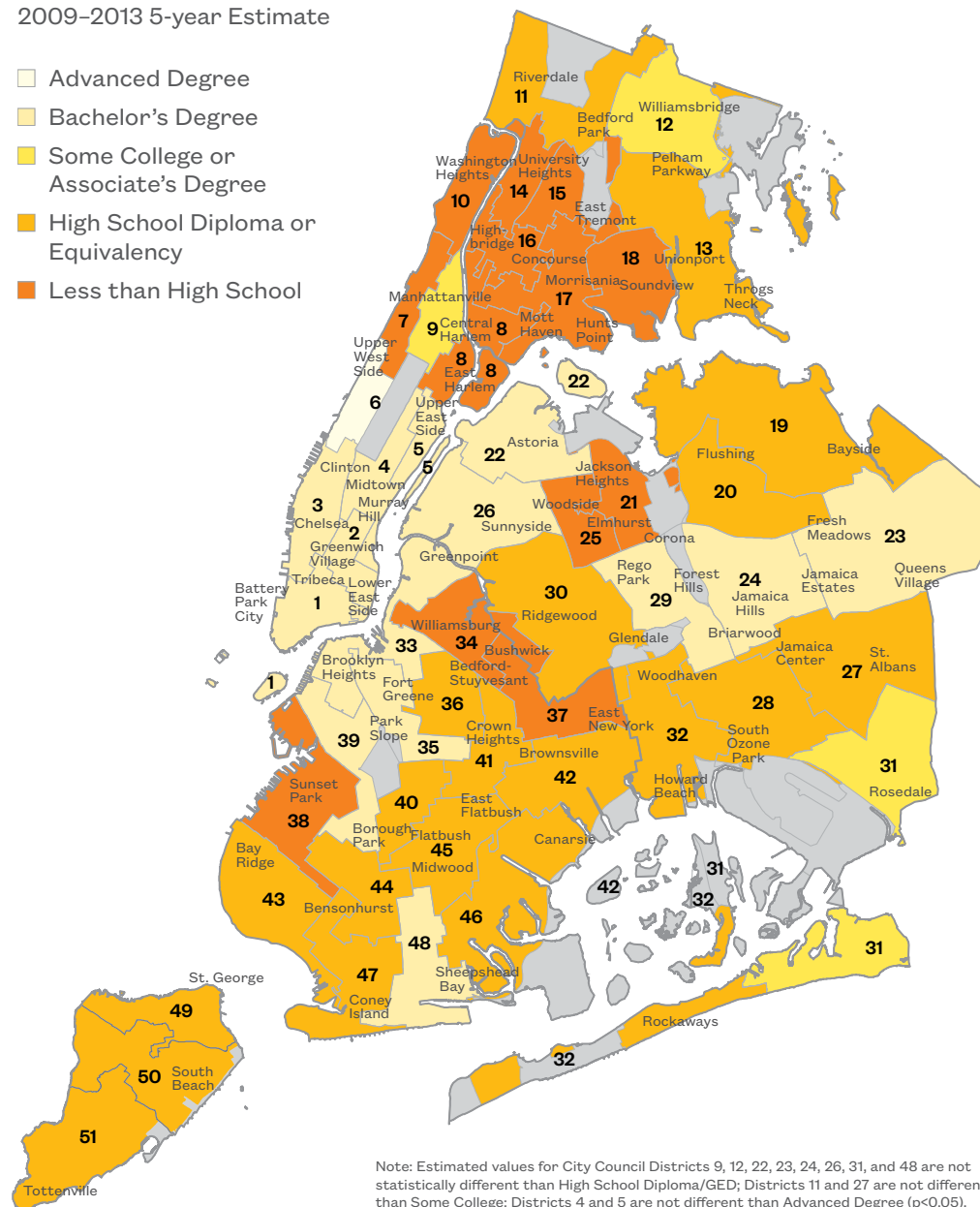
Note: Estimated values for City Council Districts 9, 12, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, and 48 are not statistically different than High School Diploma/GED; Districts 11 and 27 are not different than Some College; Districts 4 and 5 are not different than Advanced Degree (p<0.05). Margin of error is between 0.4%–1.5%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Educational Attainment, by City Council District

Percent of Adults 25 Years or Older by Highest Education Level Achieved

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

- ■ Less than High School
- ■ High School
- ■ More than High School

Note: City Council maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. In order to allow for comparisons to be made across multiple geographic levels, five-year estimates are used for all geographies.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

	< HS	HS	> HS
Manhattan	14.0%	12.7%	73.2%
Bronx	30.1%	27.5%	42.3%
Brooklyn	21.5%	27.3%	51.3%
Queens	19.9%	27.2%	53.0%

	< HS	HS	> HS
Staten Island	12.0%	32.2%	55.8%
New York City	20.2%	24.5%	55.2%
New York State	14.8%	27.1%	58.0%
United States	14.0%	28.1%	57.8%

Stacked bar chart data (District: < HS / HS / > HS):

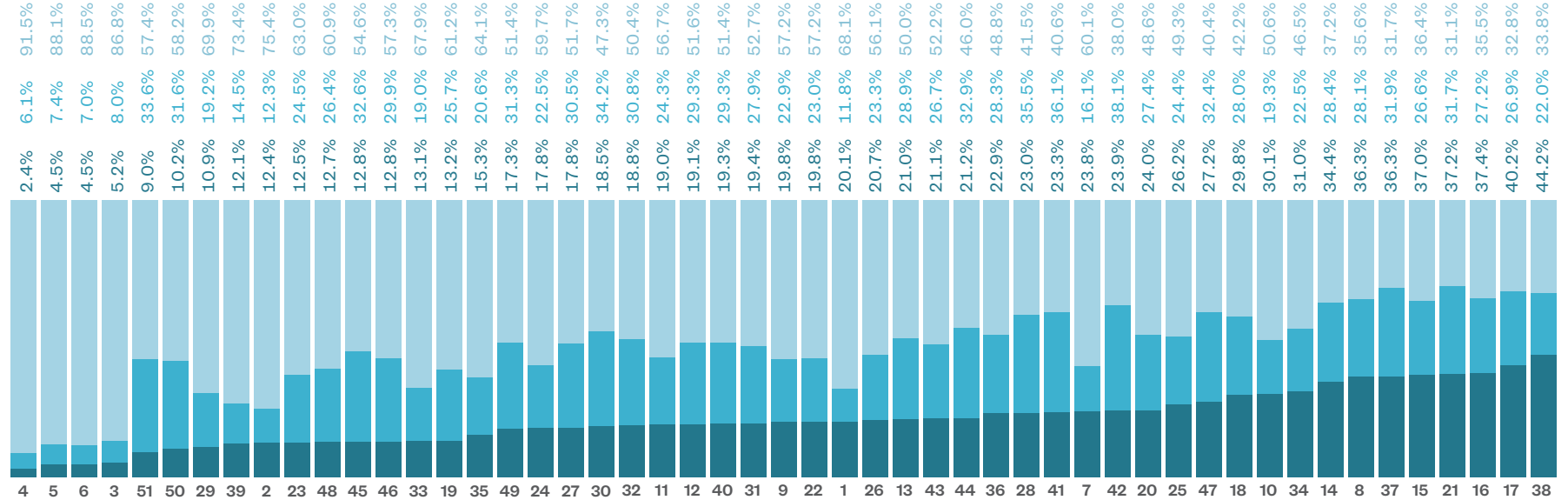| District	< HS	HS	> HS
4	2.4%	6.1%	91.5%
5	4.5%	7.4%	88.1%
6	4.5%	7.0%	88.5%
3	5.2%	8.0%	86.8%
51	9.0%	33.6%	57.4%
50	10.2%	31.6%	58.2%
29	10.9%	19.2%	69.9%
39	12.1%	14.5%	73.4%
2	12.4%	12.3%	75.4%
23	12.5%	24.5%	63.0%
48	12.7%	26.4%	60.9%
45	12.8%	32.6%	54.6%
46	12.8%	29.9%	57.3%
33	13.1%	19.0%	67.9%
19	13.2%	25.7%	61.2%
35	15.3%	20.6%	64.1%
49	17.3%	31.3%	51.4%
24	17.8%	22.5%	59.7%
27	17.8%	30.5%	51.7%
30	18.5%	34.2%	47.3%
32	18.8%	30.8%	50.4%
11	19.0%	24.3%	56.7%
12	19.1%	29.3%	51.6%
40	19.3%	29.3%	51.4%
31	19.4%	27.9%	52.7%
9	19.8%	22.9%	57.2%
22	19.8%	23.0%	57.2%
1	20.1%	11.8%	68.1%
26	20.7%	23.3%	56.1%
13	21.0%	28.9%	50.0%
43	21.1%	26.7%	52.2%
44	21.2%	32.9%	46.0%
36	22.9%	28.3%	48.8%
28	23.0%	35.5%	41.5%
41	23.3%	36.1%	40.6%
7	23.8%	16.1%	60.1%
42	23.9%	38.1%	38.0%
20	24.0%	27.4%	48.6%
25	26.2%	24.4%	49.3%
47	27.2%	32.4%	40.4%
18	29.8%	28.0%	42.2%
10	30.1%	19.3%	50.6%
34	31.0%	22.5%	46.5%
14	34.4%	28.4%	37.2%
8	36.3%	28.1%	35.6%
37	36.3%	31.9%	31.7%
15	37.0%	26.6%	36.4%
21	37.2%	31.7%	31.1%
16	37.4%	27.2%	35.5%
17	40.2%	26.9%	32.8%
38	44.2%	22.0%	33.8%

City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

District 1
Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery

District 2
Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay

District 3
Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton

District 4
Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City

District 5
Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place

District 6
Upper West Side

District 7
Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville

District 8
El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx

District 9
Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem

District 10
Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill

District 11
Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale

District 12
Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester

District 13
Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay, Country Club, City Island

District 14
Fordham, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, West Bronx

District 15
Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope

District 16
West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose

District 17
Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East

District 18
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point

District 19
Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck

District 20
Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park

District 21
Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights

District 22
Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

District 23
Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows

District 24
Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood

District 25
Jackson Heights, Elmhurst

District 26
Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

District 27
St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park

District 28
Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens

District 29
Rego Park, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill

District 30
Maspeth, Ridgewood, Glendale, Middle Village, Richmond Hill

District 31
Laurelton, Rosedale, Springfield Gardens, Bayswater

District 32
Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Hamilton Beach

District 33
Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill

District 34
Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood

District 35
Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights

District 36
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights

District 37
Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville

District 38
Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

District 39
Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus

District 40
Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington, Ditmas Park

District 41
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, East Flatbush

District 42
East New York, Starrett City

District 43
Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, Bath Beach

District 44
Borough Park, Midwood, Bensonhurst

District 45
Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie

District 46
Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin

District 47
Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island

District 48
Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison

District 49
St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston

District 50
Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach

District 51
Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood

Households Receiving Public Assistance

Roughly 129,000 (4%) households in New York City received public assistance in 2013. These families were most heavily concentrated in the **south and central Bronx**, **central Brooklyn**, and **Harlem** (Districts 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 36), areas that all struggle with high rates of family shelter entry.

Public assistance is an important safety net for struggling families but it can add to their housing instability if they unexpectedly lose benefits. In 2013, 23% of children and adults applying for shelter were part of cases that had been sanctioned or closed due to alleged non-compliance within the prior 12 months.[1]

Public Assistance, by City Council District

Number and Percent of Households Receiving Public Assistance
2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Percent with Public Assistance
- 0.9%–5.8%
- 5.9%–8.9%
- 9%–11.2%

Number with Public Assistance
- 654–1,000
- 1,100–4,700
- 4,800–6,055

1 New York City Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services, *Testimony of Steven Banks, Commissioner of the New York City Human Resources Administration, At the New York State Senate—Task Force on Social Service Delivery in New York City*, October 7, 2015.
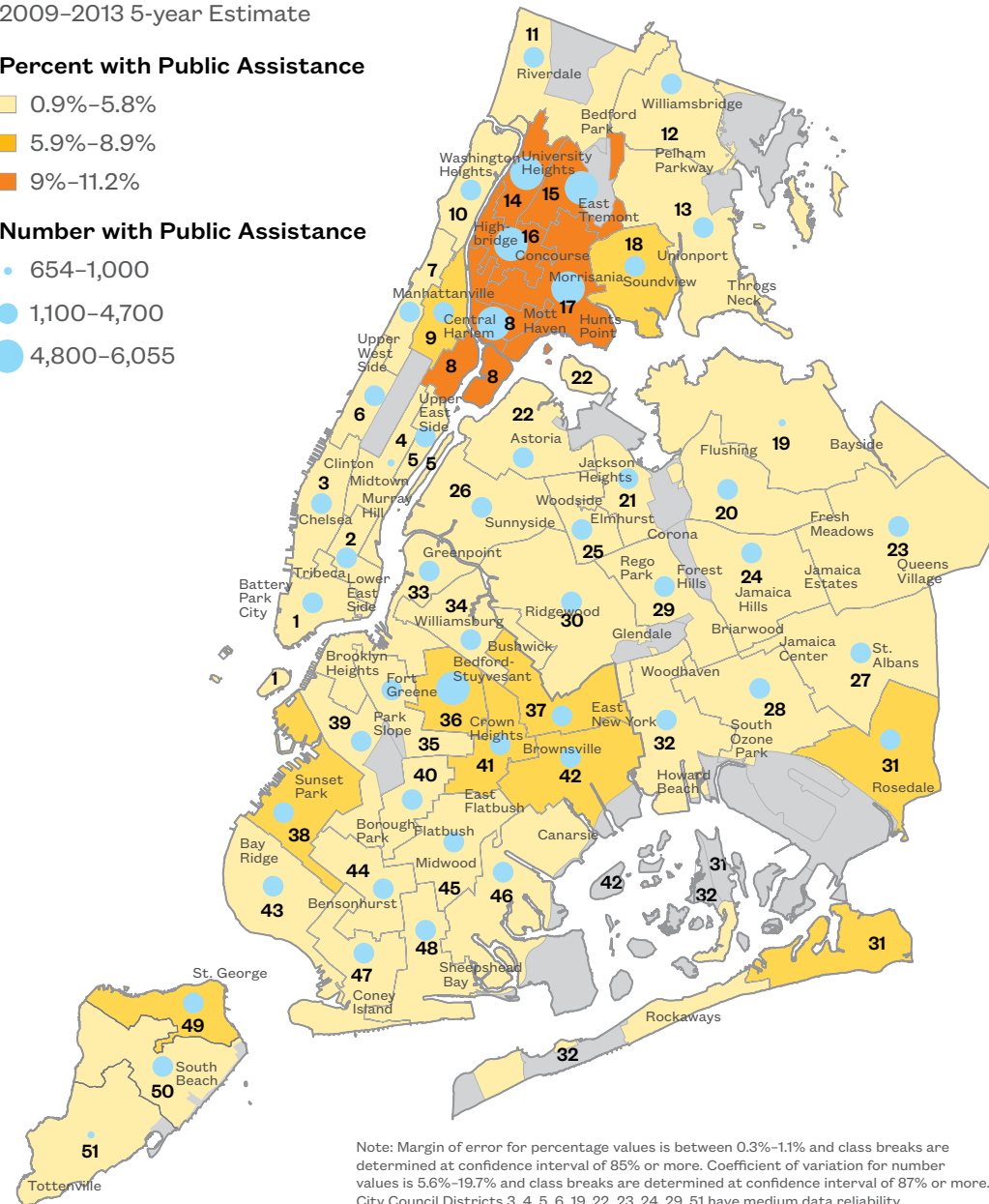
Note: Margin of error for percentage values is between 0.3%–1.1% and class breaks are determined at confidence interval of 85% or more. Coefficient of variation for number values is 5.6%–19.7% and class breaks are determined at confidence interval of 87% or more. City Council Districts 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 22, 23, 24, 29, 51 have medium data reliability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*

Public Assistance, by City Council District

Percent of Households Receiving Public Assistance

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	2.8%
Bronx	7.4%
Brooklyn	4.7%
Queens	3.2%
Staten Island	3.2%
New York City	4.2%
New York State	3.4%
United States	2.8%

Note: City Council maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. In order to allow for comparisons to be made across multiple geographic levels, five-year estimates are used for all geographies.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013 and 2014.

Bar chart data (District: Percent):
- 4: 0.9%
- 51: 1.2%
- 19: 1.3%
- 5: 1.3%
- 3: 1.5%
- 6: 1.7%
- 29: 1.7%
- 22: 2.0%
- 23: 2.1%
- 39: 2.1%
- 1: 2.2%
- 30: 2.2%
- 50: 2.3%
- 46: 2.4%
- 32: 2.5%
- 48: 2.6%
- 33: 2.9%
- 2: 3.1%
- 20: 3.1%
- 13: 3.1%
- 24: 3.2%
- 43: 3.6%
- 25: 3.6%
- 45: 3.6%
- 11: 3.7%
- 10: 3.7%
- 27: 3.9%
- New York City: 4.2%
- 7: 4.3%
- 35: 4.3%
- 26: 4.4%
- 34: 4.6%
- 28: 4.7%
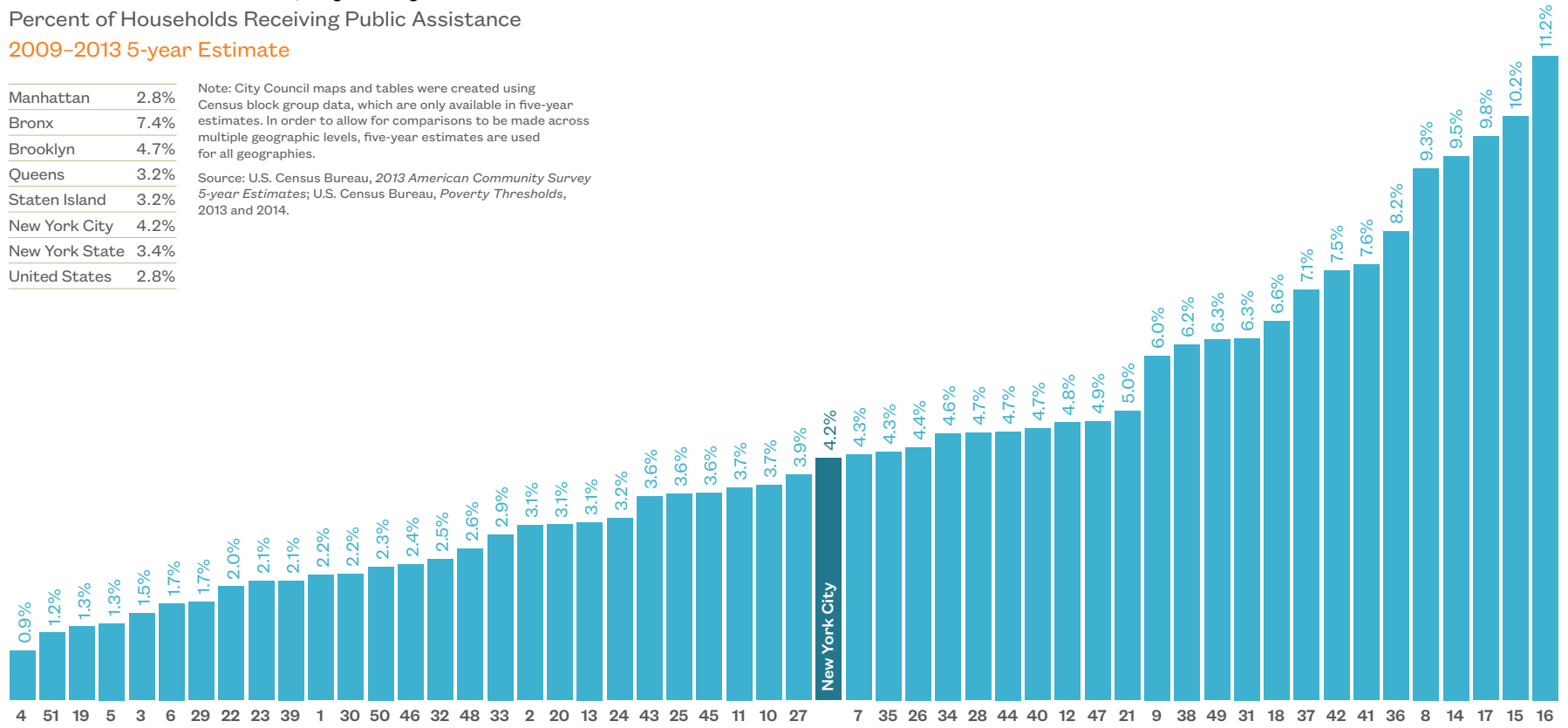- 44: 4.7%
- 40: 4.7%
- 12: 4.8%
- 47: 4.9%
- 21: 5.0%
- 9: 6.0%
- 38: 6.2%
- 49: 6.3%
- 31: 6.3%
- 18: 6.6%
- 37: 7.1%
- 42: 7.5%
- 41: 7.6%
- 36: 8.2%
- 8: 9.3%
- 14: 9.5%
- 17: 9.8%
- 15: 10.2%
- 16: 11.2%

City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

District 1
Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery

District 2
Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay

District 3
Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton

District 4
Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City

District 5
Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place

District 6
Upper West Side

District 7
Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville

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El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx

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Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem

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Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill

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Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale

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Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester

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Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope

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West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose

District 17
Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East

District 18
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point

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Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck

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Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park

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Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

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Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows

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Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood

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Jackson Heights, Elmhurst

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Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

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St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park

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Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens

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Maspeth, Ridgewood, Glendale, Middle Village, Richmond Hill

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Laurelton, Rosedale, Springfield Gardens, Bayswater

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Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill

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Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood

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Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights

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Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights

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Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville

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Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

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Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus

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Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington, Ditmas Park

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Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, East Flatbush

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East New York, Starrett City

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Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, Bath Beach

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Borough Park, Midwood, Bensonhurst

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Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie

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Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island

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Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison

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St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston

District 50
Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach

District 51
Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood

Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty

Over 19,000 single mothers with children under five live in poverty in New York City, but by community district, the number ranged from zero on the Upper East Side of Manhattan (M08) to over 1,200 in Mott Haven/Hunts Point (B01/B02).

Seven out of the ten community districts with the largest number of single mothers with children under five living in poverty were also among the top ten community districts for the rate of family shelter entry. These districts included all of the south and central West Bronx, East New York, Brownsville, and Bedford-Stuyvesant (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, B05, K03, K05, and K16).

> Single mothers with children under five living in poverty experience high rates of severe rent burden, often inflexible work schedules in low-wage occupations, and a lack of quality affordable child care. Addressing these issues is key to reducing family homelessness.

Families Entering Shelter and Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty, by Community District

Annual Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families (3.5-year Average) and Single Mothers with Children Under 5 Years Old Earning Below the Federal Poverty Level

2011–2014*

Rate of Shelter Entry
- 0.1–1.3
- 1.4–3.6
- 3.7–7.2
- 7.3–12.1
- 12.2–19.1

Number of Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty
- 0–112
- 113–314
- 315–549
- 550–786
- 787–1,256
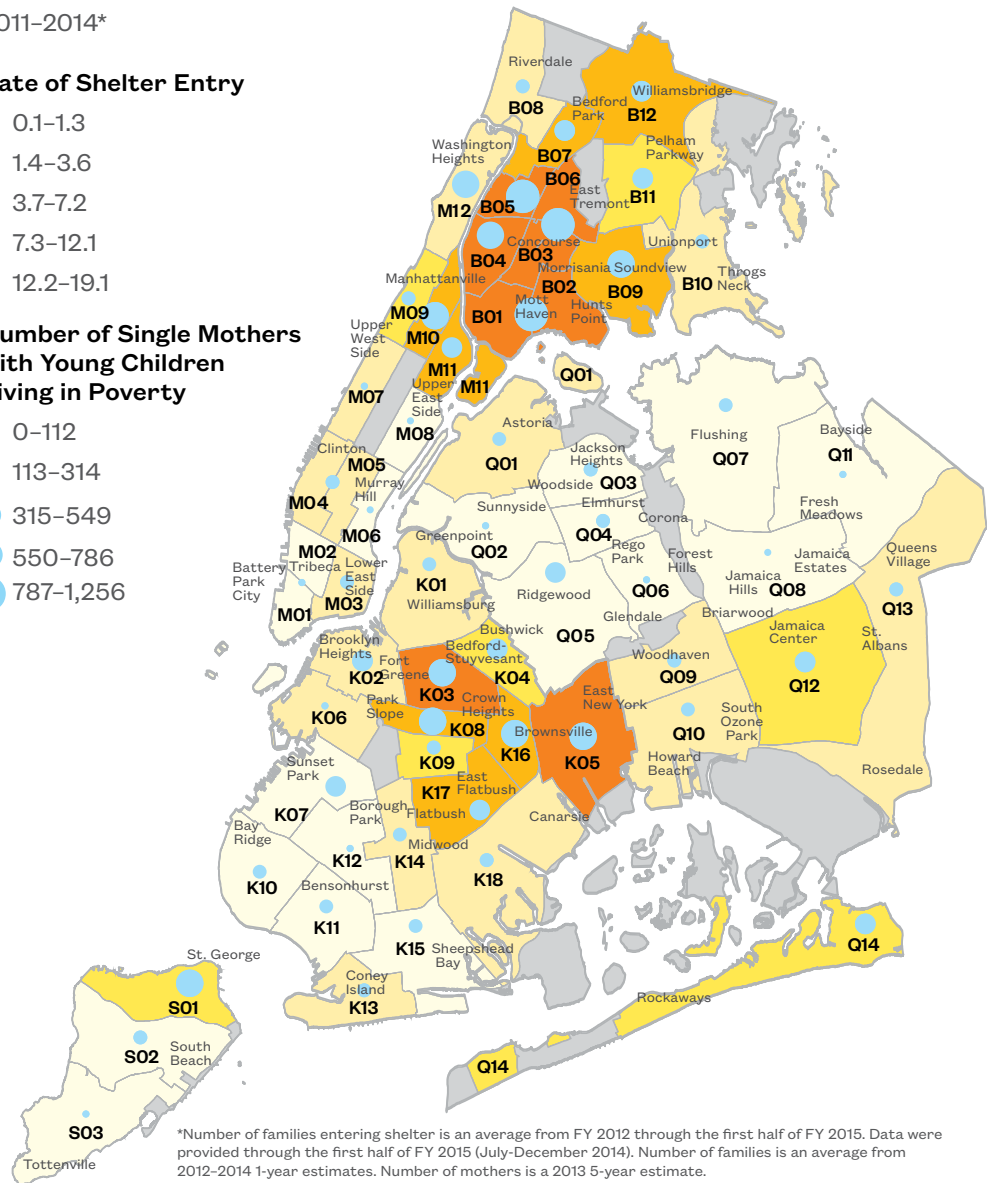
*Number of families entering shelter is an average from FY 2012 through the first half of FY 2015. Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July-December 2014). Number of families is an average from 2012–2014 1-year estimates. Number of mothers is a 2013 5-year estimate.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, *2009–2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*; U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey 1-year Estimates*, 2012–2014.

Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty, by Community District

Number of Single Mothers with Children Under Five Years Old Earning Below the Federal Poverty Level

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	2,423
Bronx	6,672
Brooklyn	6,608
Queens	2,736
Staten Island	882
New York City	19,321
New York State	43,805
United States	807,953

Note: Community district maps and tables were created using five-year estimates in order to allow for comparison across multiple geographic levels. Coefficient of variation (CV) for average number of family households is 1.6%–4.5%. CV for mothers is 11%–96%. Districts M03–05, M09–12, B01–04, B06–12, K01–05, K07–11, K14–18, Q01, Q03–05, Q07, Q09, Q10, Q12–14, S01, and S02 have medium reliability for the number of mothers. Districts M01, M02, M06, M07, K06, K12, K13, Q02, Q06, Q08, Q11, and S03 have low reliability for the number of mothers and should be used with caution.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.*
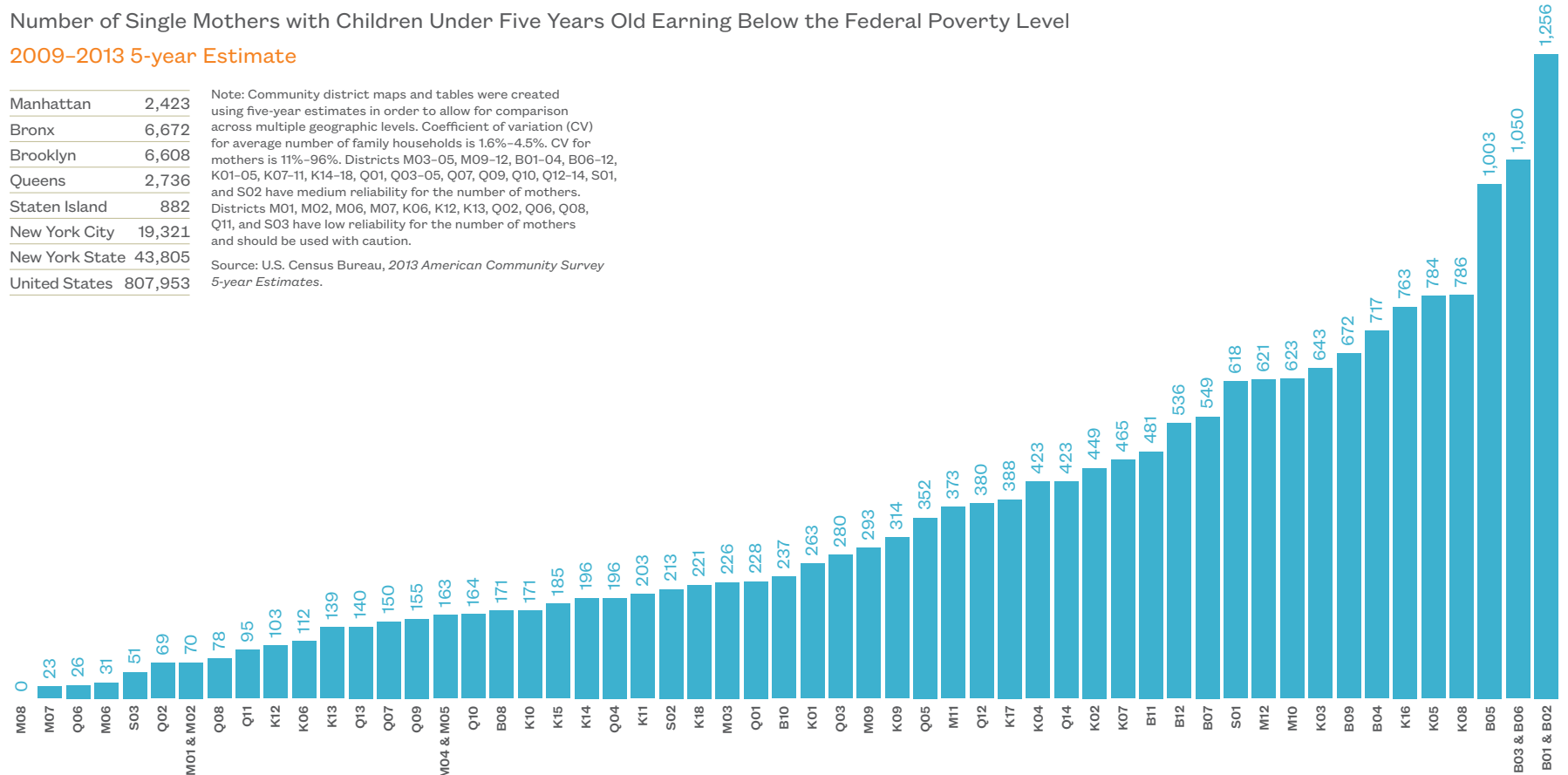
Chart values (left to right):

District	Value
M08	0
M07	23
Q06	26
M06	31
S03	51
Q02	69
M01 & M02	70
Q08	78
Q11	95
K12	103
K06	112
K13	139
Q13	140
Q07	150
Q09	155
M04 & M05	163
Q10	164
B08	171
K10	171
K15	185
K14	196
Q04	196
K11	203
S02	213
K18	221
M03	226
Q01	228
B10	237
K01	263
Q03	280
M09	293
K09	314
Q05	352
M11	373
Q12	380
K17	388
K04	423
Q14	423
K02	449
K07	465
B11	481
B12	536
B07	549
S01	618
M12	621
M10	623
K03	643
B09	672
B04	717
K16	763
K05	784
K08	786
B05	1,003
B03 & B06	1,050
B01 & B02	1,256

Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

Manhattan
M01 & M02
Tribeca/Greenwich Village

M03
Lower East Side

M04 & M05
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown

M06
Murray Hill/Stuyvesant

M07
Upper West Side

M08
Upper East Side

M09
Manhattanville

M10
Central Harlem

M11
East Harlem

M12
Washington Heights

Bronx
B01 & B02
Mott Haven/Hunts Point

B03 & B06
Morrisania/East Tremont

B04
Concourse/Highbridge

B05
University Heights

B07
Bedford Park

B08
Riverdale

B09
Unionport/Soundview

B10
Throgs Neck

B11
Pelham Parkway

B12
Williamsbridge

Brooklyn
K01
Williamsburg/Greenpoint

K02
Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights

K03
Bedford-Stuyvesant

K04
Bushwick

K05
East New York

K06
Park Slope

K07
Sunset Park

K08
Crown Heights North

K09
Crown Heights South

K10
Bay Ridge

K11
Bensonhurst

K12
Borough Park

K13
Coney Island

K14
Flatbush/Midwood

K15
Sheepshead Bay

K16
Brownsville

K17
East Flatbush

K18
Canarsie

Queens
Q01
Astoria

Q02
Sunnyside/Woodside

Q03
Jackson Heights

Q04
Elmhurst/Corona

Q05
Ridgewood/Glendale

Q06
Rego Park/Forest Hills

Q07
Flushing

Q08
Fresh Meadows/Briarwood

Q09
Woodhaven

Q10
Howard Beach

Q11
Bayside

Q12
Jamaica/St. Albans

Q13
Queens Village

Q14
The Rockaways

Staten Island
S01
St. George

S02
South Beach

S03
Tottenville

Children Living in Poverty

The rate of children living in poverty ranged by City Council district from 4% in the Lenox Hill/Roosevelt Island area of Manhattan (District 5) to 46% in the West Bronx/Highbridge area of the Bronx (District 16). Citywide, the average was 24%.

The top ten City Council districts with the largest number of children living in poverty were: districts encompassing East Harlem and all of the south and central Bronx (Districts 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18), and districts including areas of Bushwick, Brownsville, Sunset Park, Red Hook, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and East New York (Districts 37, 38, 41, and 42). Each of these City Council districts had over 7,000 children living in poverty.

Districts 8, 14, 16, 37, and 42 all include neighborhoods with high rates of family shelter entry.

It is important to ensure access to services in districts with both high levels of childhood poverty and shelter entry.

Child Poverty, by City Council District

Number and Percent of Households with Children Living in Poverty
2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Percent in Poverty
- 3.5%–15%
- 15.1%–43%
- 43.1%–45.5%

Number in Poverty
- 446–1,299
- 1,300–6,999
- 7,000–8,999
- 9,000–10,974
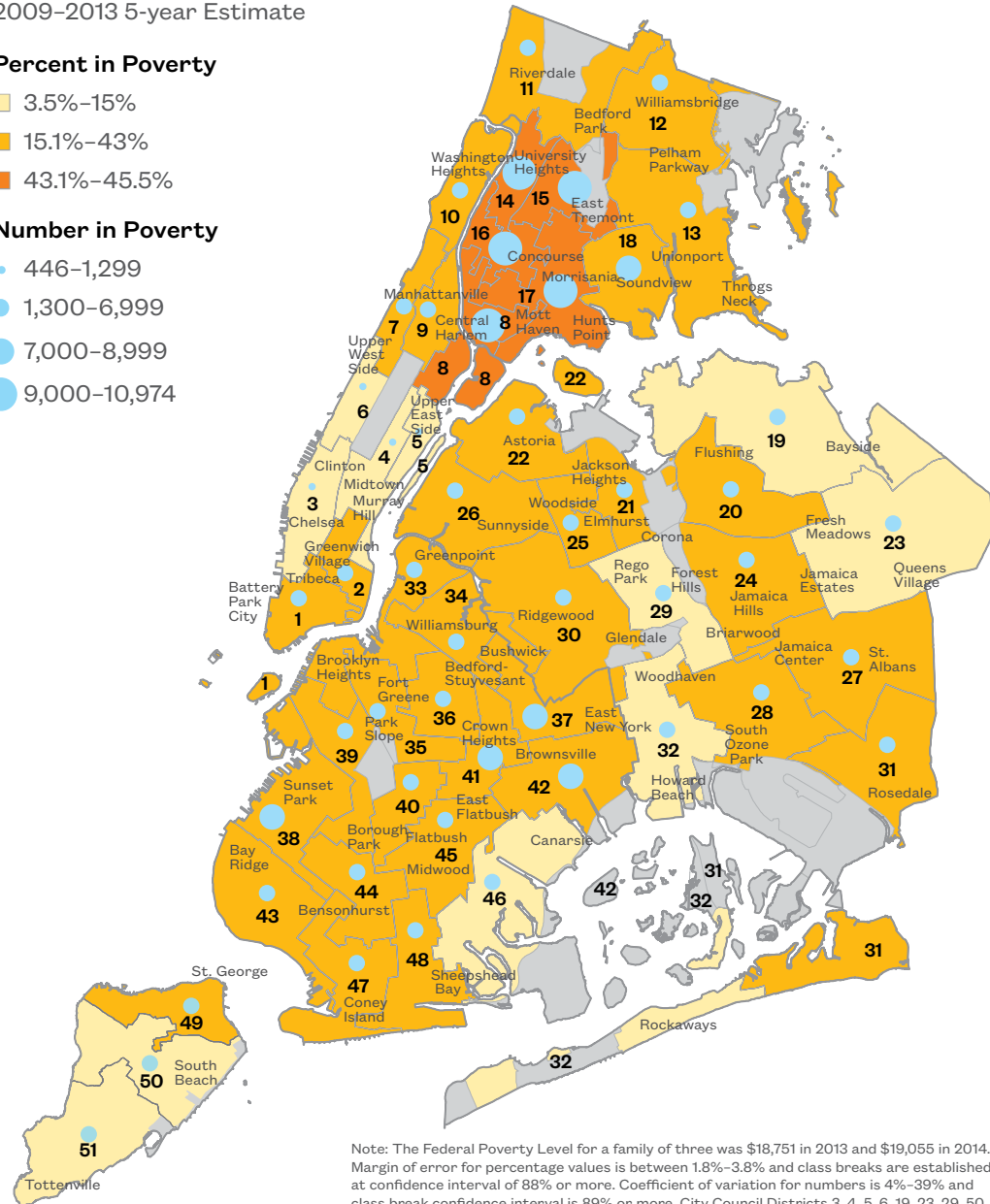
Note: The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was $18,751 in 2013 and $19,055 in 2014. Margin of error for percentage values is between 1.8%–3.8% and class breaks are established at confidence interval of 88% or more. Coefficient of variation for numbers is 4%–39% and class break confidence interval is 89% or more. City Council Districts 3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 23, 29, 50, and 51 have medium data reliability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013 and 2014.

On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City   ICPHusa.org

Child Poverty, by City Council District
Percent of Households with Children Living in Poverty

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	20.3%
Bronx	36.2%
Brooklyn	27.3%
Queens	17.0%
Staten Island	14.0%
New York City	24.4%
New York State	18.1%
United States	17.8%

Note: City Council maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. In order to allow for comparisons to be made across multiple geographic levels, five-year estimates are used for all geographies. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was $18,751 in 2013 and $19,055 in 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013 and 2014.
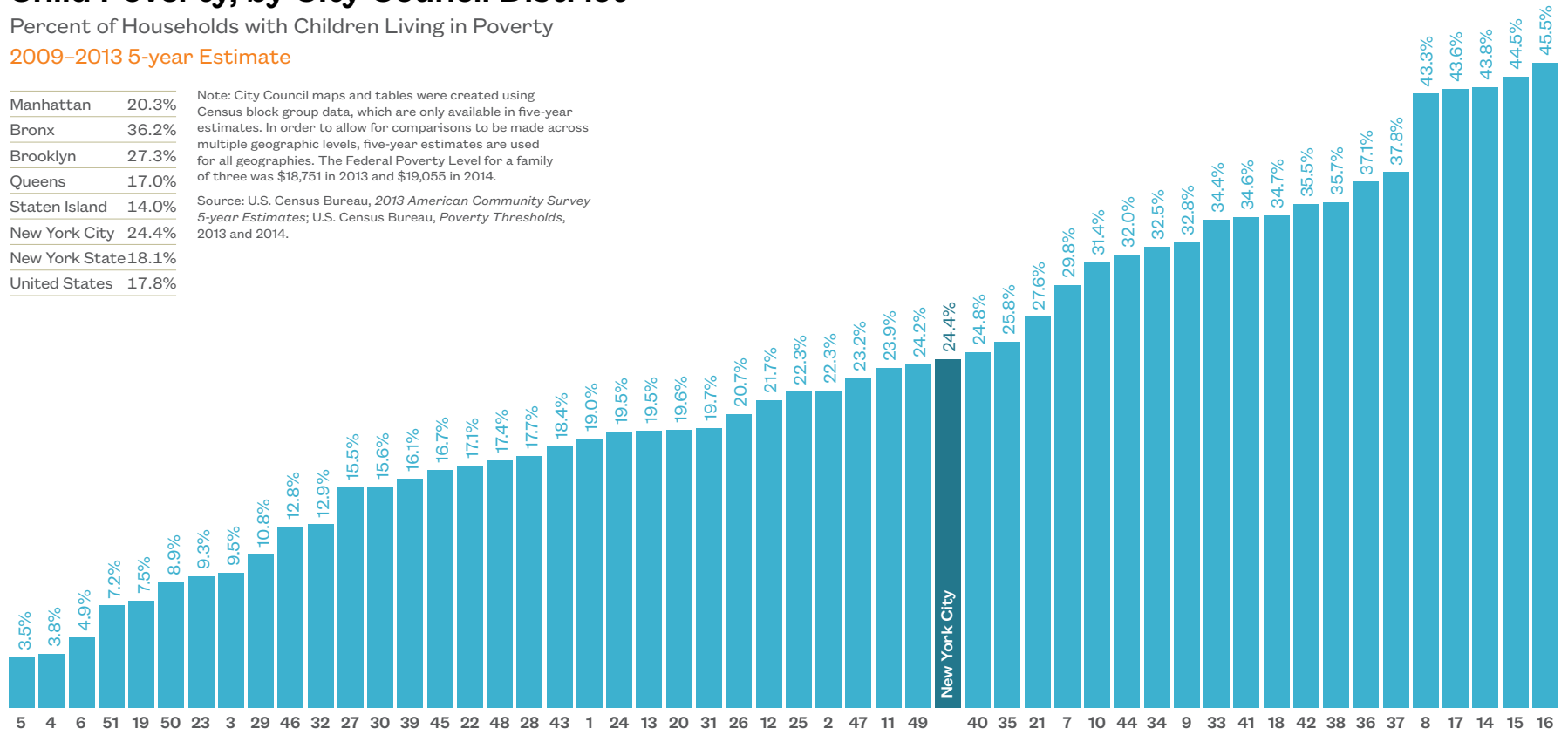

City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

District 1 Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery

District 2 Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay

District 3 Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton

District 4 Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City

District 5 Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place

District 6 Upper West Side

District 7 Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville

District 8 El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx

District 9 Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem

District 10 Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill

District 11 Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale

District 12 Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester

District 13 Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay, Country Club, City Island

District 14 Fordham, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, West Bronx

District 15 Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope

District 16 West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose

District 17 Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East

District 18 Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point

District 19 Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck

District 20 Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park

District 21 Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights

District 22 Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

District 23 Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows

District 24 Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood

District 25 Jackson Heights, Elmhurst

District 26 Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

District 27 St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park

District 28 Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens

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District 32 Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Hamilton Beach

District 33 Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill

District 34 Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood

District 35 Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights

District 36 Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights

District 37 Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville

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District 39 Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus

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District 42 East New York, Starrett City

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District 45 Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie

District 46 Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin

District 47 Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island

District 48 Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison

District 49 St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston

District 50 Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach

District 51 Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood

Poverty in New York City Council Districts

The percentage of residents who lived below the Federal Poverty Level ranged from a low of 6% in Tottenville (District 51) to a high of 40% in Morrisania (District 17); citywide, the rate was 20%.

Five City Council districts (8, 14, 15, 16, and 17) encompassing East Harlem and the south and central West Bronx had poverty rates of 35%–40%.

In one-third of City Council districts, more than one out of every four people lived in poverty (25%).

To effectively reduce the homeless family census, the factors which keep families poor, such as low educational attainment and limited job skills, must be directly addressed.

Poverty, by City Council District

Number and Percent of Population Earning Below the Federal Poverty Level
2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Percent in Poverty
- 6.4%–9.9%
- 10%–24.9%
- 25%–34.9%
- 35%–39.6%

Number in Poverty
- 9,991–41,000
- 41,001–58,000
- 58,001–62,930
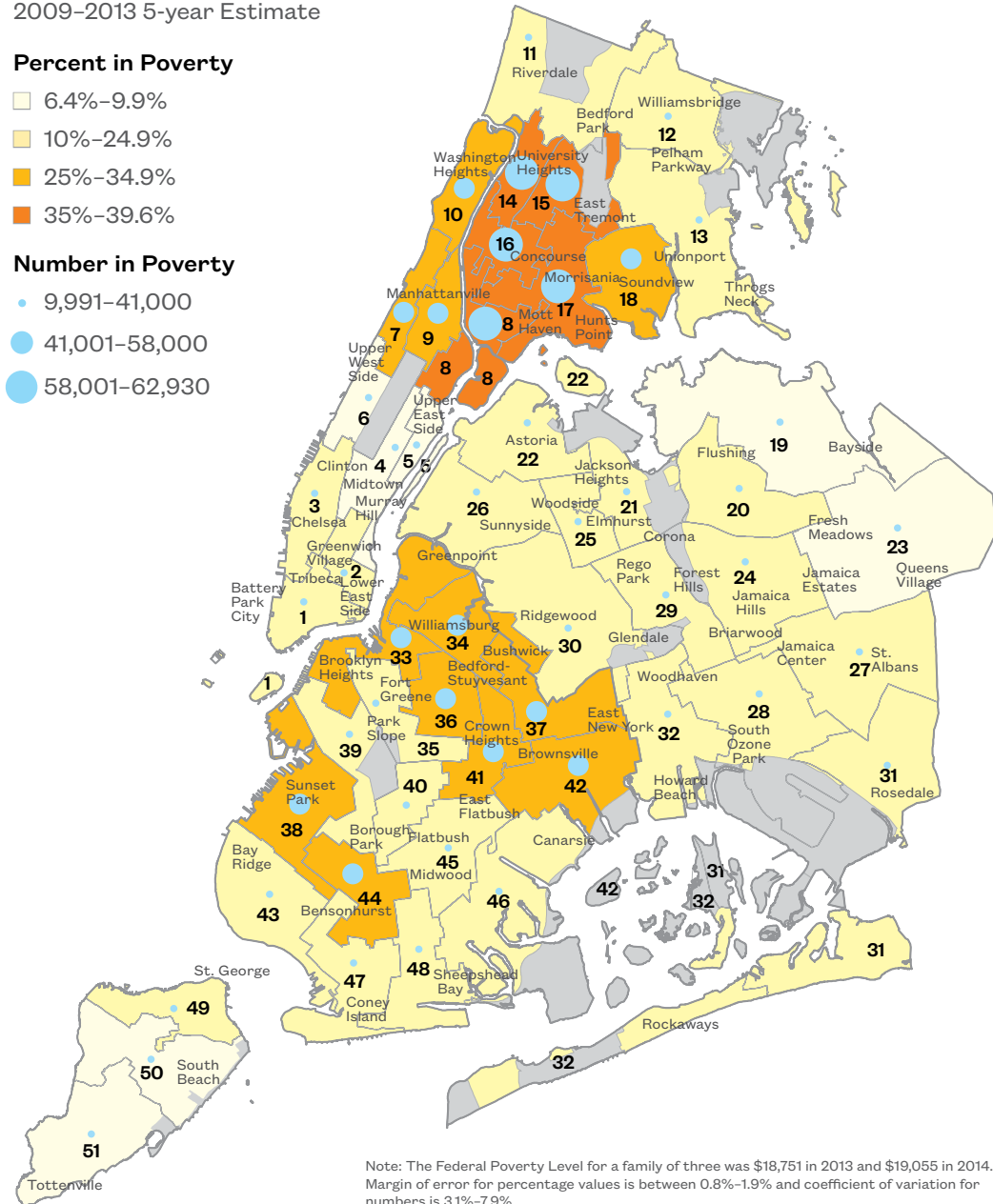
Note: The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was $18,751 in 2013 and $19,055 in 2014. Margin of error for percentage values is between 0.8%–1.9% and coefficient of variation for numbers is 3.1%–7.9%.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013 and 2014.
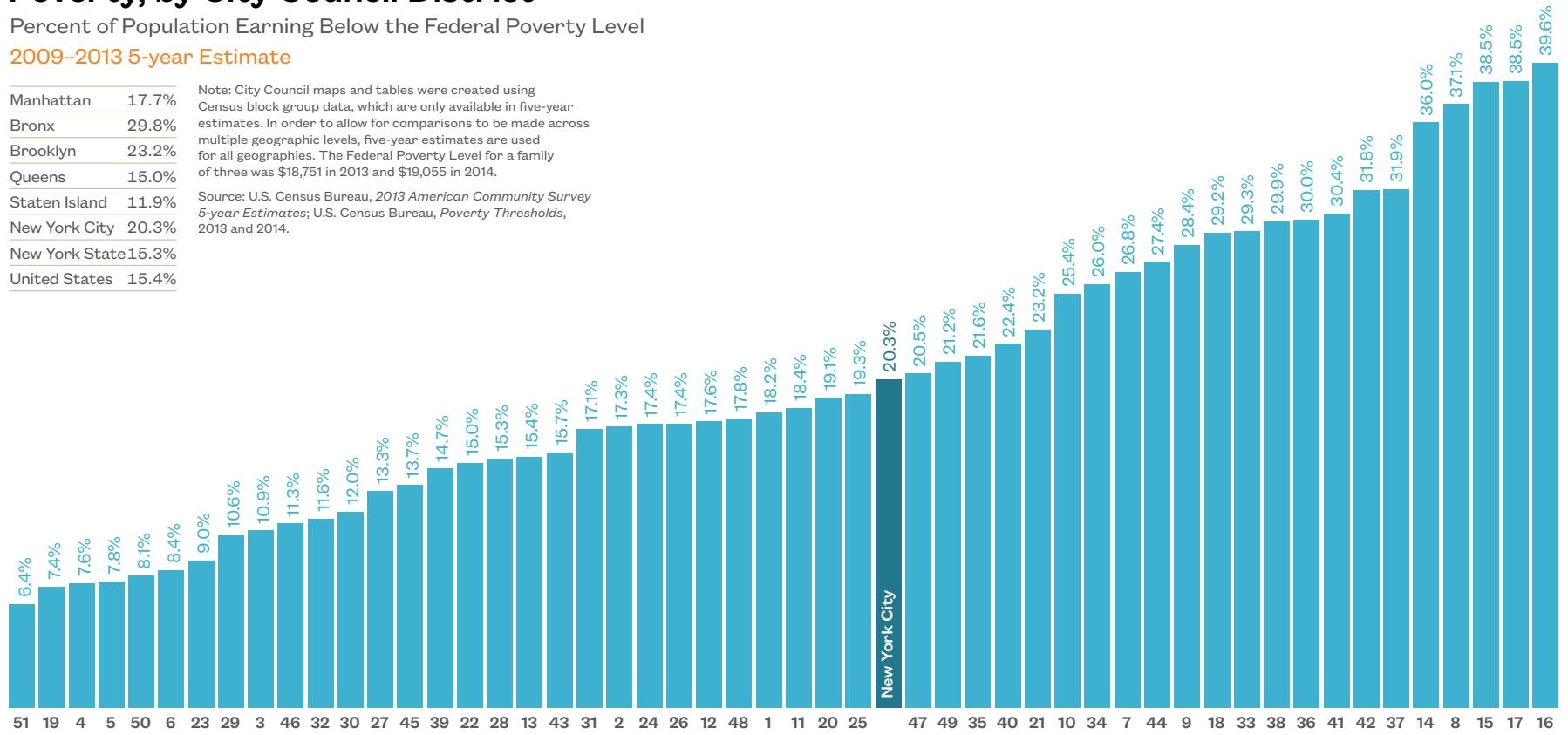
Poverty, by City Council District

Percent of Population Earning Below the Federal Poverty Level

2009–2013 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	17.7%
Bronx	29.8%
Brooklyn	23.2%
Queens	15.0%
Staten Island	11.9%
New York City	20.3%
New York State	15.3%
United States	15.4%

Note: City Council maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. In order to allow for comparisons to be made across multiple geographic levels, five-year estimates are used for all geographies. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was $18,751 in 2013 and $19,055 in 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013 and 2014.

Chart values (City Council District : poverty rate):

51: 6.4%, 19: 7.4%, 4: 7.6%, 5: 7.8%, 50: 8.1%, 6: 8.4%, 23: 9.0%, 29: 10.6%, 3: 10.9%, 46: 11.3%, 32: 11.6%, 30: 12.0%, 27: 13.3%, 45: 13.7%, 39: 14.7%, 22: 15.0%, 28: 15.3%, 13: 15.4%, 43: 15.7%, 31: 17.1%, 2: 17.3%, 24: 17.4%, 26: 17.4%, 12: 17.6%, 48: 17.8%, 1: 18.2%, 11: 18.4%, 20: 19.1%, 25: 19.3%, New York City: 20.3%, 47: 20.5%, 49: 21.2%, 35: 21.6%, 40: 22.4%, 21: 23.2%, 10: 25.4%, 34: 26.0%, 7: 26.8%, 44: 27.4%, 9: 28.4%, 18: 29.2%, 33: 29.3%, 38: 29.9%, 36: 30.0%, 41: 30.4%, 42: 31.8%, 37: 31.9%, 14: 36.0%, 8: 37.1%, 15: 38.5%, 17: 38.5%, 16: 39.6%

City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

District 1
Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery

District 2
Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay

District 3
Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton

District 4
Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City

District 5
Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place

District 6
Upper West Side

District 7
Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville

District 8
El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx

District 9
Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem

District 10
Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill

District 11
Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale

District 12
Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester

District 13
Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay, Country Club, City Island

District 14
Fordham, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, West Bronx

District 15
Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope

District 16
West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose

District 17
Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East

District 18
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point

District 19
Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck

District 20
Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park

District 21
Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights

District 22
Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

District 23
Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows

District 24
Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood

District 25
Jackson Heights, Elmhurst

District 26
Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

District 27
St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park

District 28
Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens

District 29
Rego Park, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill

District 30
Maspeth, Ridgewood, Glendale, Middle Village, Richmond Hill

District 31
Laurelton, Rosedale, Springfield Gardens, Bayswater

District 32
Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Hamilton Beach

District 33
Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill

District 34
Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood

District 35
Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights

District 36
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights

District 37
Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville

District 38
Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

District 39
Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus

District 40
Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington, Ditmas Park

District 41
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, East Flatbush

District 42
East New York, Starrett City

District 43
Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, Bath Beach

District 44
Borough Park, Midwood, Bensonhurst

District 45
Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie

District 46
Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin

District 47
Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island

District 48
Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison

District 49
St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston

District 50
Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach

District 51
Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood

Appendix

4

New York City Community District Data Table

City Community District	Select Neighborhood Names	Number of Families Applying for Shelter FY 2012–2015*	Number of Families Eligible for Shelter FY 2012–2015*	Number of Families Applying for Shelter July–Dec. 2014	Number of Families Eligible for Shelter July–Dec. 2014	Annual Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families FY 2012–2015*	Number of Single Mothers with Children Under Five Living in Poverty 2013 5-year Estimate	Median Household Income 2013 5-year Estimate	Number of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent 2013 5-year Estimate	Percent of Rental Units with More than One Person per Room 2013 5-year Estimate
Manhattan 1**	Battery Park / Tribeca	41	28	7	5	0.41	70	$113,477	11,065	4.4%
Manhattan 2**	Greenwich Village	31	11	3	1	0.41	70	$113,477	11,065	4.4%
Manhattan 3	Lower East Side	732	375	109	68	3.65	226	$42,656	14,882	7.7%
Manhattan 4**	Chelsea/Clinton	236	121	40	31	2.46	163	$90,771	12,298	4.1%
Manhattan 5**	Midtown	88	63	17	13	2.46	163	$90,771	12,298	4.1%
Manhattan 6	Murray Hill/Stuyvesant	92	46	14	6	0.56	31	$101,079	11,095	3.5%
Manhattan 7	Upper West Side	435	219	79	53	1.60	23	$99,298	13,355	4.0%
Manhattan 8	Upper East Side	112	55	16	9	0.33	0	$103,176	14,921	3.3%
Manhattan 9	Manhattanville	872	415	134	73	5.31	293	$40,739	11,399	7.5%
Manhattan 10	Central Harlem	1,798	878	299	174	9.27	623	$36,614	10,678	6.9%
Manhattan 11	East Harlem	1,704	850	295	175	9.80	373	$30,836	9,203	9.8%
Manhattan 12	Washington Heights	1,096	438	142	71	3.00	621	$39,281	20,266	13.4%
Bronx 1**	Mott Haven	2,517	1,243	418	256	16.83	1,256	$21,663	13,474	13.2%
Bronx 2**	Hunts Point	1,409	757	249	155	16.83	1,256	$21,663	13,474	13.2%
Bronx 3**	Morrisania	2,399	1,220	378	234	19.13	1,050	$22,145	17,323	14.7%
Bronx 4	Concourse/Highbridge	3,108	1,617	482	276	15.08	717	$27,166	15,582	17.3%
Bronx 5	University Heights	3,014	1,520	509	288	14.64	1,003	$25,600	15,830	16.8%
Bronx 6**	East Tremont	2,317	1,281	352	215	19.13	1,050	$22,145	17,323	14.7%
Bronx 7	Bedford Park	2,103	1,014	322	171	10.15	549	$31,153	14,863	16.8%
Bronx 8	Riverdale	431	191	64	44	2.20	171	$55,027	7,179	10.5%
Bronx 9	Unionport/Soundview	2,602	1,282	394	213	8.67	672	$36,711	15,215	12.2%
Bronx 10	Throgs Neck	575	259	106	53	2.65	237	$53,541	6,280	2.7%
Bronx 11	Pelham Parkway	1,000	494	158	87	4.76	481	$46,658	9,037	11.6%
Bronx 12	Williamsbridge	2,338	1,230	374	233	10.79	536	$47,034	9,570	10.1%
Brooklyn 1	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	518	263	79	52	2.50	263	$48,627	12,894	11.5%
Brooklyn 2	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	507	255	75	44	2.66	449	$73,440	7,556	4.9%
Brooklyn 3	Bedford-Stuyvesant	2,878	1,652	425	288	16.41	643	$36,321	11,841	10.9%
Brooklyn 4	Bushwick	1,325	709	170	110	7.21	423	$38,075	12,352	16.3%
Brooklyn 5	East New York	3,511	1,981	557	394	15.57	784	$33,980	11,135	16.8%
Brooklyn 6	Park Slope	339	158	56	31	1.66	112	$92,780	5,212	4.6%

City Community District	Select Neighborhood Names	Number of Families Applying for Shelter FY 2012–2015*	Number of Families Eligible for Shelter FY 2012–2015*	Number of Families Applying for Shelter July–Dec. 2014	Number of Families Eligible for Shelter July–Dec. 2014	Annual Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families FY 2012–2015*	Number of Single Mothers with Children Under Five Living in Poverty 2013 5-year Estimate	Median Household Income 2013 5-year Estimate	Number of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent 2013 5-year Estimate	Percent of Rental Units with More than One Person per Room 2013 5-year Estimate
Brooklyn 7	Sunset Park	309	157	52	37	1.34	465	$43,233	10,749	22.8%
Brooklyn 8	Crown Heights North	1,290	706	185	110	7.91	786	$40,674	10,882	6.9%
Brooklyn 9	Crown Heights South	780	387	124	71	4.59	314	$41,543	10,418	12.5%
Brooklyn 10	Bay Ridge	109	50	13	13	0.47	171	$55,922	8,515	13.0%
Brooklyn 11	Bensonhurst	180	89	31	16	0.56	203	$44,906	10,895	13.1%
Brooklyn 12	Borough Park	149	79	19	13	0.66	103	$39,574	13,396	23.1%
Brooklyn 13	Coney Island	498	248	78	43	2.71	139	$31,069	9,373	8.0%
Brooklyn 14	Flatbush/Midwood	815	387	128	72	2.98	196	$43,488	13,538	15.9%
Brooklyn 15	Sheepshead Bay	213	112	37	20	0.86	185	$50,910	8,546	8.3%
Brooklyn 16	Brownsville	2,321	1,256	369	217	12.12	763	$28,109	11,071	9.0%
Brooklyn 17	East Flatbush	1,721	915	295	167	7.99	388	$46,953	9,871	11.1%
Brooklyn 18	Canarsie	870	421	126	68	2.36	221	$64,440	7,198	13.2%
Queens 1	Astoria	495	255	84	48	1.93	228	$50,887	14,605	7.6%
Queens 2	Sunnyside/Woodside	85	55	22	14	0.51	69	$56,064	9,753	14.6%
Queens 3	Jackson Heights	317	172	54	35	1.29	280	$49,434	11,719	24.6%
Queens 4	Elmhurst/Corona	243	108	43	26	0.96	196	$45,651	11,529	22.8%
Queens 5	Ridgewood/Glendale	337	173	53	28	1.24	352	$55,243	10,317	7.2%
Queens 6	Rego Park/Forest Hills	37	21	4	2	0.22	26	$64,646	8,008	6.8%
Queens 7	Flushing	163	87	33	18	0.40	150	$53,489	14,638	13.3%
Queens 8	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	215	117	45	31	0.91	78	$58,384	8,382	11.4%
Queens 9	Woodhaven	485	261	70	48	2.21	155	$59,697	7,240	12.0%
Queens 10	Howard Beach	363	187	47	27	1.72	164	$62,005	4,655	9.1%
Queens 11	Bayside	23	12	2	0	0.11	95	$76,157	3,532	3.9%
Queens 12	Jamaica/St. Albans	2,154	1,207	333	203	6.43	380	$53,498	11,056	14.3%
Queens 13	Queens Village	668	357	100	63	2.22	140	$77,697	4,270	8.4%
Queens 14	The Rockaways	1,173	618	186	120	6.85	423	$49,626	7,013	10.7%
Staten Island 1	St. George	1,181	665	181	120	4.50	618	$58,896	8,977	10.6%
Staten Island 2	South Beach	112	52	18	8	0.43	213	$73,574	3,916	5.1%
Staten Island 3	Tottenville	67	39	9	6	0.25	51	$85,451	2,581	4.1%

*Data were provided through the first half of FY 2015 (July–December 2014).
**In some cases, community districts were combined with other districts due to sample size.

New York City Council District Data Table

City Council District Number	City Council District Member	Select Neighborhood Names
1	Margaret Chin	Battery Park, Wall Street, Tribeca, Two Bridges, Bowery, Soho, Lower East Side
2	Rosie Mendez	Lower East Side, East Village, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay, Murray Hill
3	Corey Johnson	Soho, West Village, Chelsea, Clinton
4	Daniel R. Garodnick	Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City, Waterside, Peter Cooper Village, Carnegie Hill, Stuyvesant Town, United Nations, Yorkville, Turtle Bay, Murray Hill, Midtown
5	Ben Kallos	Yorkville, Lenox Hill, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place
6	Helen Rosenthal	Upper West Side
7	Mark Levine	Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights, Manhattanville, Hamilton Heights
8	Melissa Mark-Viverito	El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx, Mott Haven
9	Inez E. Dickens	Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem
10	Ydanis Rodriguez	Washington Heights, Inwood, Marble Hill
11	Andrew Cohen	Bedford Park, Kingsbridge, Norwood, Riverdale, Van Cortlandt Village, Wakefield, Woodlawn
12	Andy King	Wakefield, Williamsbridge, Edenwald, Fishbay, Baychester, Co-op City
13	James Vacca	Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay, Country Club, City Island, Throgs Neck, Allerton, Morris Park
14	Fernando Cabrera	Fordham, Kingsbridge, Morris Heights, West Bronx, University Heights
15	Ritchie Torres	Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest, Mount Hope, Bedford Park
16	Vanessa L. Gibson	West Bronx, Morrisania, Highbridge, Melrose, Concourse
17	Rafael Salamanca	Melrose, Longwood, Hunts Point, Morrisania, Crotona Park East, Bronx Park South
18	Annabel Palma	Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Clason Point
19	Paul Vallone	Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck, Douglaston, North Flushing
20	Peter Koo	Flushing, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens, Kissena Park, Harding Heights, Auburndale, Whitestone
21	Julissa Ferreras	Elmhurst, East Elmhurst, Corona, Jackson Heights
22	Costa Constantinides	Astoria, Woodside, East Elmhurst, Jackson Heights
23	Barry Grodenchik	Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park, Fresh Meadows, Glen Oaks, Hollis, Hollis Hills, Hollis Park Gardens, Holliswood, Little Neck, New Hyde Park, Oakland Gardens, Queens Village
24	Rory Lancman	Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok, Utopia, Briarwood
25	Daniel Dromm	Jackson Heights, Elmhurst
26	Jimmy Van Bramer	Woodside, Sunnyside, Long Island City, Astoria

City Council District Number	City Council District Member	Select Neighborhood Names
27	I. Daneek Miller	St. Albans, Hollis, Cambria Heights, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park, Jamaica, Springfield Gardens
28	Ruben Wills	Jamaica, South Jamaica, South Ozone Park, Springfield Gardens
29	Karen Koslowitz	Rego Park, Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill
30	Elizabeth Crowley	Maspeth, Ridgewood, Glendale, Middle Village, Richmond Hill, Woodside, Woodhaven
31	Donovan Richards	Laurelton, Rosedale, Springfield Gardens, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, Arverne, Edgemere, Hammels
32	Eric Ulrich	Belle Harbor, Breezy Point, Broad Channel, Hamilton Beach, Howard Beach, Lindenwood, Neponsit, Ozone Park, Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, South Ozone Park, South Richmond Hill, Woodhaven
33	Stephen Levin	Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Boerum Hill, Vinegar Hill, Downtown Brooklyn, Bedford-Stuyvesant
34	Antonio Reynoso	Williamsburg, Bushwick, Ridgewood
35	Laurie Cumbo	Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights, Crown Heights
36	Robert Cornegy	Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights
37	Rafael Espinal	Bushwick, Cypress Hills, City Line, Oceanhill-Brownsville, East New York
38	Carlos Menchaca	Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace
39	Brad Lander	Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront, Gowanus, Park Slope, Windsor Terrace, Kensington, Borough Park
40	Mathieu Eugene	Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington, Ditmas Park, Crown Heights, East Flatbush
41	Darlene Mealy	Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville, East Flatbush, Crown Heights
42	Inez Barron	East New York, Starrett City
43	Vincent Gentile	Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst, Dyker Heights, Bath Beach
44	David G. Greenfield	Borough Park, Midwood, Bensonhurst
45	Jumaane D. Williams	Flatbush, East Flatbush, Flatlands, Midwood, Canarsie
46	Alan Maisel	Flatlands, Georgetown, Marine Park, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin, Kings Bay, Canarsie
47	Mark Treyger	Bensonhurst, Gravesend, Sea Gate, Coney Island
48	Chaim M. Deutsch	Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers, Luna Park, Madison, Manhattan Beach, Midwood, Sheepshead Bay, Trump Village
49	Deborah Rose	St. George, Tompkinsville, Stapleton, Snug Harbor, Livingston, New Brighton, Randall Manor, West Brighton, Silver Lake, Clove Lakes, Clifton, Concord, Rosebank, Port Richmond, Elm Park, Mariners Harbor
50	Steven Matteo	Travis, Bulls Head, Westerleigh, Oakwood Heights, Oakwood Beach, Midland Beach, Grant City, Todt Hill, South Beach, Grasmere
51	Joe Borreli	Arden Heights, Annadale, Bay Terrace, Tottenville, Oakwood, Great Kills, Richmondtown, Charleston, Rossville, New Sprinville, Eltingville, Woodrow, Richmond Valley, Huguenot, Princes Bay, Pleasant Plains

New York City Council District Data Table

City Council District Number	Ranking by Largest Number of Family Shelter Units (Borough) 2013	Ranking by Largest Number of Family Shelter Units (City) 2013	Number of People Living in Poverty	Percent of People Living in Poverty	Number of Households with Children Living in Poverty	Percent of Households with Children Living in Poverty	Number Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Number Working in Low-Wage Occupations	Percent Working in Low-Wage Occupations	Educational Attainment: Percent Less than High School	Educational Attainment: Percent High School Diploma or Equivalent	Educational Attainment: Percent More than High School	Number of People Receiving Public Assistance	Percent of People Receiving Public Assistance
1	7	23	29,313	18.2%	2,706	19.0%	6,850	6.9%	26,112	28.4%	20.1%	11.8%	68.1%	1,604	2.2%
2	4	15	26,982	17.3%	2,207	22.3%	7,906	7.7%	23,497	24.9%	12.4%	12.3%	75.4%	2,485	3.1%
3	6	18	17,687	10.9%	847	9.5%	8,737	7.4%	24,477	22.3%	5.2%	8.0%	86.8%	1,441	1.5%
4	10	51	12,384	7.6%	446	3.8%	5,283	5.2%	19,975	20.7%	2.4%	6.1%	91.5%	746	0.9%
5	8	29	12,700	7.8%	480	3.5%	6,553	6.1%	20,799	20.4%	4.5%	7.4%	88.1%	1,216	1.3%
6	5	16	13,939	8.4%	774	4.9%	6,067	6.0%	15,269	15.9%	4.5%	7.0%	88.5%	1,458	1.7%
7	2	5	43,941	26.8%	4,634	29.8%	9,376	10.6%	26,761	33.8%	23.8%	16.1%	60.1%	2,681	4.3%
8	3*	1	61,233	37.1%	9,541	43.3%	10,657	15.2%	28,644	48.1%	36.3%	28.1%	35.6%	5,450	9.3%
9	1	2	47,714	28.4%	6,359	32.8%	10,755	13.0%	23,825	32.9%	19.8%	22.9%	57.2%	4,087	6.0%
10	10	51	44,107	25.4%	5,562	31.4%	15,609	15.9%	35,013	42.3%	30.1%	19.3%	50.6%	2,275	3.7%
11	9	51	27,243	18.4%	4,333	23.9%	8,961	11.7%	25,180	37.1%	19.0%	24.3%	56.7%	2,172	3.7%
12	6	17	30,145	17.6%	4,857	21.7%	13,252	15.4%	28,470	39.2%	19.1%	29.3%	51.6%	2,878	4.8%
13	7	30	24,388	15.4%	3,557	19.5%	8,787	10.9%	24,130	33.5%	21.0%	28.9%	50.0%	1,798	3.1%
14	5	10	58,143	36.0%	9,861	43.8%	15,101	18.6%	35,980	54.4%	34.4%	28.4%	37.2%	5,006	9.5%
15	4	6	60,782	38.5%	10,297	44.5%	11,445	16.2%	30,492	51.4%	37.0%	26.6%	36.4%	5,584	10.2%
16	2	4	62,930	39.6%	10,974	45.5%	12,573	18.4%	28,674	51.3%	37.4%	27.2%	35.5%	6,055	11.2%
17	1	3	59,352	38.5%	10,049	43.6%	10,764	16.5%	27,180	50.0%	40.2%	26.9%	32.8%	5,081	9.8%
18	9	51	48,628	29.2%	8,126	34.7%	10,328	13.7%	26,819	41.3%	29.8%	28.0%	42.2%	3,756	6.6%
19	15	51	11,922	7.4%	1,334	7.5%	7,927	9.5%	23,627	31.1%	13.2%	25.7%	61.2%	758	1.3%
20	15	51	29,412	19.1%	2,984	19.6%	7,695	9.6%	32,326	44.6%	24.0%	27.4%	48.6%	1,649	3.1%
21	5	24	36,451	23.2%	5,183	27.5%	6,685	7.9%	40,993	52.8%	37.2%	31.7%	31.1%	2,164	5.0%
22	6	25	22,140	15.0%	2,273	17.1%	8,602	9.6%	27,209	33.7%	19.8%	23.0%	57.2%	1,206	2.0%
23	15	51	14,161	9.0%	1,696	9.3%	7,007	8.5%	23,032	30.5%	12.5%	24.5%	63.0%	1,155	2.1%
24	1	11	25,917	17.4%	3,360	19.5%	9,256	11.9%	23,376	34.1%	17.8%	22.5%	59.7%	1,672	3.2%
25	15	51	30,769	19.3%	3,907	22.3%	6,365	7.4%	36,721	46.3%	26.2%	24.4%	49.3%	1,989	3.6%
26	15	51	25,804	17.4%	3,186	20.7%	7,945	9.3%	31,220	40.0%	20.7%	23.3%	56.1%	2,670	4.4%

On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City ICPHusa.org

City Council District Number	Ranking by Largest Number of Family Shelter Units (Borough) 2013	Ranking by Largest Number of Family Shelter Units (City) 2013	Number of People Living in Poverty	Percent of People Living in Poverty	Number of Households with Children Living in Poverty	Percent of Households with Children Living in Poverty	Number Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Number Working in Low-Wage Occupations	Percent Working in Low-Wage Occupations	Educational Attainment: Percent Less than High School	Educational Attainment: Percent High School Diploma or Equivalent	Educational Attainment: Percent More than High School	Number of People Receiving Public Assistance	Percent of People Receiving Public Assistance
27	4	21	21,601	13.3%	3,098	15.5%	11,965	13.6%	28,914	38.0%	17.8%	30.5%	51.7%	1,909	3.9%
28	3	20	26,649	15.3%	3,970	17.7%	11,778	13.0%	30,794	39.0%	23.0%	35.5%	41.5%	2,359	4.7%
29	15	51	16,197	10.6%	1,719	10.8%	7,058	8.4%	21,877	28.5%	10.9%	19.2%	69.9%	1,148	1.7%
30	7	27	18,377	12.0%	2,826	15.6%	6,789	8.7%	25,292	35.4%	18.5%	34.2%	47.3%	1,223	2.2%
31	2	13	26,990	17.1%	4,149	19.7%	8,722	11.2%	24,407	35.2%	19.4%	27.9%	52.7%	3,091	6.3%
32	15	51	19,104	11.6%	2,641	12.9%	8,895	10.6%	25,727	34.2%	18.8%	30.8%	50.4%	1,346	2.5%
33	16	51	47,629	29.3%	6,091	34.4%	5,756	6.8%	19,192	24.3%	13.1%	19.0%	67.9%	1,807	2.9%
34	7/15*	21	41,632	26.0%	5,616	32.5%	8,597	9.9%	30,930	39.4%	31.0%	22.5%	46.5%	2,767	4.6%
35	5	14	33,738	21.6%	4,595	25.8%	10,850	12.2%	22,243	28.6%	15.3%	20.6%	64.1%	2,777	4.3%
36	3	9	44,299	30.0%	6,773	37.1%	10,986	15.1%	22,249	35.9%	22.9%	28.3%	48.8%	4,824	8.2%
37	2	8	48,962	31.9%	8,290	37.7%	9,289	13.1%	29,785	48.4%	36.3%	31.9%	31.7%	3,336	7.1%
38	9	31	51,176	29.9%	7,692	35.6%	9,972	11.2%	40,262	50.9%	44.2%	22.0%	33.8%	3,283	6.2%
39	16	51	24,790	14.7%	3,160	16.1%	6,546	6.7%	20,167	22.0%	12.1%	14.5%	73.4%	1,368	2.1%
40	6	19	33,327	22.4%	4,579	24.7%	10,601	13.4%	28,493	41.7%	19.3%	29.3%	51.4%	2,597	4.7%
41	4	12	46,043	30.4%	7,856	34.6%	9,546	14.2%	24,645	42.7%	23.3%	36.1%	40.6%	4,222	7.6%
42	1	7	47,886	31.8%	7,991	35.5%	9,049	14.1%	23,534	42.7%	23.9%	38.1%	38.0%	4,070	7.5%
43	16	51	27,623	15.7%	3,693	18.4%	8,144	9.4%	25,149	32.1%	21.1%	26.7%	52.2%	2,376	3.6%
44	16	51	41,827	27.4%	5,761	32.0%	5,473	8.9%	18,800	33.5%	21.2%	32.9%	46.0%	2,224	4.7%
45	16	51	22,076	13.7%	3,285	16.7%	8,477	10.4%	25,787	35.5%	12.8%	32.6%	54.6%	1,960	3.6%
46	16	51	19,733	11.3%	2,902	12.8%	9,038	9.9%	25,752	31.4%	12.8%	29.9%	57.3%	1,405	2.4%
47	16	51	32,510	20.5%	4,141	23.2%	8,845	12.7%	25,182	41.3%	27.2%	32.4%	40.4%	2,821	4.9%
48	8	26	28,542	17.8%	2,937	17.4%	6,494	8.6%	22,210	32.2%	12.7%	26.4%	60.9%	1,729	2.6%
49	1	28	32,598	21.2%	5,371	24.2%	6,834	9.5%	21,690	33.2%	17.3%	31.3%	51.4%	3,374	6.3%
50	3	51	12,367	8.1%	1,663	8.8%	5,462	7.5%	17,696	26.1%	10.2%	31.6%	58.2%	1,284	2.3%
51	3	51	9,991	6.4%	1,387	7.2%	5,334	6.8%	18,258	24.9%	9.0%	33.6%	57.4%	654	1.2%

*City Council District 8 was ranked 3rd in both Manhattan and the Bronx. City Council District 34 was ranked 7th in Brooklyn and 15th in Queens.
Note: "–" indicates that data would display 10 or fewer homeless students. Unless otherwise noted, data are 2013 5-year estimates.

New York City Council District Data Table

City Council District Number	Select Neighborhood Names	Number of Students Homeless	Percent of Students Homeless	Percent Increase in Student Home-lessness, SY 2010–11–SY 2013–14	Number of Students Doubled Up	Percent Doubled-Up of All Students	Number of Students Sheltered	Percent Sheltered of All Students	Number of Students Homeless, Pre-Kindergarten	Number of Students Homeless, Elementary	Number of Students Homeless, Middle	Number of Students Homeless, High
1	Battery Park, Wall Street	2,025	7.8%	25.4%	1,331	5.2%	553	2.1%	63	868	337	710
2	Lower East Side, East Village	1,364	7.6%	17.6%	751	4.2%	495	2.8%	69	490	224	527
3	Soho, West Village	1,102	5.3%	-9.7%	505	2.4%	340	1.6%	–	117	73	833
4	Upper East Side, Central Park South	234	4.0%	26.5%	116	2.0%	86	1.5%	–	23	86	113
5	Yorkville, Lenox Hill	253	3.2%	1.2%	177	2.2%	56	0.7%	–	112	13	119
6	Upper West Side	791	4.9%	35.4%	406	2.5%	294	1.8%	–	295	167	297
7	Manhattan Valley, Morningside Heights	1,469	13.1%	10.6%	908	8.1%	446	4.0%	50	972	273	141
8	El Barrio/East Harlem, South Bronx	4,162	14.6%	37.3%	1,935	6.8%	1,791	6.3%	174	2,617	663	590
9	Central Harlem, Morningside Heights	2,291	14.6%	29.6%	935	6.0%	1,199	7.7%	123	1,381	354	362
10	Washington Heights, Inwood	2,558	12.1%	-3.4%	2,006	9.5%	432	2.0%	72	1,174	574	676
11	Bedford Park, Kingsbridge	2,905	11.1%	49.8%	2,011	7.7%	736	2.8%	25	1,679	468	667
12	Wakefield, Williamsbridge	1,901	8.8%	23.8%	949	4.4%	772	3.6%	–	999	413	437
13	Pelham Parkway, Pelham Bay	1,603	6.8%	22.5%	899	3.8%	504	2.2%	29	736	374	410
14	Fordham, Kingsbridge	3,557	19.5%	55.3%	2,510	13.7%	879	4.8%	83	2,342	1,002	94
15	Fordham, Bathgate	4,439	17.1%	50.3%	2,334	9.0%	1,841	7.1%	74	2,985	831	476
16	West Bronx, Morrisania	4,675	17.0%	35.0%	2,176	7.9%	2,241	8.2%	64	2,745	986	773
17	Melrose, Longwood	5,202	15.6%	21.5%	1,983	6.0%	2,747	8.3%	161	2,821	1,207	867
18	Parkchester, Soundview	2,824	12.3%	41.9%	1,719	7.5%	917	4.0%	40	1,482	633	595
19	Bayside, Whitestone	546	2.6%	151.6%	488	2.4%	29	0.1%	19	326	127	63
20	Flushing, Queensboro Hill	609	3.3%	36.2%	492	2.7%	60	0.3%	–	210	93	275
21	Elmhurst, East Elmhurst	1,005	5.9%	48.9%	875	5.2%	114	0.7%	14	796	141	36
22	Astoria, Woodside	771	5.6%	-3.5%	470	3.4%	163	1.2%	–	231	213	262
23	Bayside Hills, Bellerose	626	2.5%	17.9%	394	1.6%	153	0.6%	13	288	104	199
24	Kew Gardens Hill, Pomonok	1,724	4.9%	12.8%	909	2.6%	507	1.4%	15	397	196	934
25	Jackson Heights, Elmhurst	947	4.5%	42.0%	806	3.8%	106	0.5%	–	629	161	132
26	Woodside, Sunnyside	1,156	4.4%	52.1%	979	3.7%	117	0.4%	20	516	120	482

City Council District Number	Select Neighborhood Names	Number of Students Homeless	Percent of Students Homeless	Percent Increase in Student Home-lessness, SY 2010–11–SY 2013–14	Number of Students Doubled Up	Percent Doubled-Up of All Students	Number of Students Sheltered	Percent Sheltered of All Students	Number of Students Homeless, Pre-Kindergarten	Number of Students Homeless, Elementary	Number of Students Homeless, Middle	Number of Students Homeless, High
27	St. Albans, Hollis	1,174	7.5%	25.0%	698	4.4%	368	2.3%	19	751	276	105
28	Jamaica, South Jamaica	1,053	5.0%	2.7%	586	2.8%	364	1.7%	20	669	115	205
29	Rego Park, Forest Hills	442	2.7%	39.0%	348	2.1%	65	0.4%	–	232	85	111
30	Maspeth, Ridgewood	731	3.8%	52.6%	522	2.7%	149	0.8%	–	362	225	120
31	Laurelton, Rosedale	1,291	8.0%	29.5%	654	4.0%	510	3.1%	50	790	297	133
32	Belle Harbor, Breezy Point	1,084	4.6%	47.1%	748	3.2%	240	1.0%	15	455	255	326
33	Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO	1,084	5.6%	20.6%	467	2.4%	457	2.4%	32	272	216	529
34	Williamsburg, Bushwick	1,738	8.7%	13.2%	1,080	5.4%	533	2.7%	90	999	267	350
35	Clinton Hill, Prospect Heights	1,605	7.6%	25.6%	709	3.4%	734	3.5%	41	788	260	484
36	Bedford-Stuyvesant, Northern Crown Heights	2,177	15.0%	4.9%	784	5.4%	1,202	8.3%	112	1,241	474	303
37	Bushwick, Cypress Hills	2,413	11.3%	18.6%	1,270	5.9%	956	4.5%	80	1,457	432	380
38	Red Hook, Sunset Park	1,225	5.6%	39.4%	991	4.5%	156	0.7%	29	924	157	101
39	Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens	790	4.6%	24.4%	593	3.4%	137	0.8%	52	526	89	114
40	Prospect-Lefferts, Flatbush	1,071	8.1%	6.6%	551	4.2%	439	3.3%	–	516	335	180
41	Bedford-Stuyvesant, Ocean Hill-Brownsville	1,976	12.3%	14.2%	635	3.9%	1,133	7.0%	50	1,302	390	191
42	East New York, Starrett City	2,227	12.3%	13.3%	749	4.1%	1,256	6.9%	85	1,333	485	245
43	Bay Ridge, Bensonhurst	1,135	4.6%	37.2%	1,036	4.2%	59	0.2%	–	299	78	694
44	Borough Park, Midwood	936	4.8%	21.4%	774	4.0%	111	0.6%	38	327	157	402
45	Flatbush, East Flatbush	1,188	8.1%	8.6%	781	5.3%	325	2.2%	23	731	218	204
46	Flatlands, Georgetown	997	6.0%	26.8%	613	3.7%	289	1.7%	32	501	277	167
47	Bensonhurst, Gravesend	1,089	4.7%	21.8%	759	3.3%	213	0.9%	21	370	119	538
48	Brighton Beach, Brightwater Towers	770	3.7%	14.4%	561	2.7%	141	0.7%	15	358	131	246
49	St. George, Tompkinsville	1,304	6.6%	2.4%	776	3.9%	399	2.0%	32	746	202	291
50	Travis, Bulls Head	598	3.1%	58.2%	479	2.5%	60	0.3%	14	281	97	195
51	Arden Heights, Annadale	443	1.9%	40.6%	366	1.6%	41	0.2%	–	191	117	119

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Note: "–" indicates that data would display 10 or fewer homeless students. Unless otherwise noted, data are from SY 2013–14.

Glossary of Terms

Additional Reasons for Shelter Application and Eligibility

Additional reasons families were found eligible for shelter included ACS-Related, Crime Situation, Immediate Return, Financial Strain, Lockout, Other, and Unlivable Conditions. Additional reasons for shelter application included Add-On Child, Crime Situation, Discharge from Medical Hospital, Discharge from Non-Hospital Facility/Program, DV from HRA Shelter, Fire/Flood/Other Disaster, Foreclosure, Hurricane Sandy, Left Facility/Program on Own Accord, Left Facility Against Medical Advice, Medical Reason, Newborn, Other, Prior Application Closed in Error, Recently Aged Out of Foster Care, Referred by Agency, Released from Jail/Rikers, Released from Prison, Returning Veteran, Sanctioned, Street Homeless, Unlivable Conditions, and Vacate Order.

Child Poverty

Children under the age of 18 living in households that are earning below the Federal Poverty Level (see "Poverty").[1]

Educational Attainment

The highest level of education that a person has received. Educational attainment in this *On the Map* is limited to people aged 25 or older and is divided into the following categories: Less than High School, High School Diploma or High School Equivalency, and More than High School (includes Some College or Associate's Degree, Bachelor's Degree, and Advanced Degree).

Elementary School

Kindergarten through 5th grade.

Family Homelessness

Homeless families are defined by two separate categories: "families with children" are one- or two-parent households with children under 21, while "adult families" consist of couples or related family members without children under 21. Families with children and adult families have separate shelter systems and must be screened for eligibility upon applying for shelter, although the law requires that they be temporarily housed during this process. Prior to 2008, data that separate families with children and adult families are not available.[2]

1 U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2014 Subject Definitions*.

2 New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Data Dashboard Category Definitions, FY 2012*.

Family Homeless Shelter

There are three different categories of family shelters serving New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) clients with children: Tier II shelters, cluster site apartments, and hotels. The level and availability of social services, including child care and case management, at each shelter location varies greatly.[1]

Cluster Site Apartments: DHS utilizes space in privately-owned residential buildings that house both rent-paying tenants and DHS clients or exclusively DHS clients. Cluster site apartments were found by the New York City Department of Investigations to be the worst maintained and most poorly monitored of all three types of family shelters, as well as offering the least adequate social services to families. Many cluster site apartments do not have contracts with the City.[2]

Hotels: DHS utilizes private hotel capacity to shelter homeless families. These hotels are for-profit institutions that do not operate under City contracts. Hotel operators provide private rooms with kitchenettes and generally limited services. In some instances, individual rooms are rented in hotels and motels on a per diem basis.[3]

Tier II Shelters: Typically the best maintained of all types of family shelters with the most social services to occupants. Most Tier II shelters are run by nonprofit organizations in privately-owned buildings, operate under contracts with the City, and are regulated by both the city and state. Shelter operators provide private rooms for homeless families, along with kitchen facilities or food service.[4]

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)

A federal law that protects the privacy of student education records for schools that receive applicable program funds from the U.S. Department of Education.[5]

Family Shelter Eligibility Rate

The number of families with children found eligible to enter NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters per the number of families with children that submitted an application. The rate was calculated by the ICPH using unpublished data from DHS.

Family Shelter Entry Rate

This rate is the number of families with children entering NYC Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelters per 1,000 families living in the community.

Family Shelter Unit

A self-contained, furnished room in a family shelter. Family shelter capacity is counted in units, which usually serve two to four people, rather than being counted as beds, as is done in the single individual homeless population.[6]

High School

9th through 12th grade.

1 New York City Department of Investigation, *DOI Investigation of 25 City-Run Homeless Shelters for Families Finds Serious Deficiencies*, March 12, 2015.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 U.S. Department of Education, *Laws & Guidance: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)*, http://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html (accessed July 15, 2015).

6 New York City Department of Investigation, *DOI Investigation of 25 City-run Homeless Shelters for Families Finds Serious Deficiencies*, March 12, 2015.

Homebase

A program introduced citywide in 2004 by the New York City Department of Homeless Services to offer homelessness prevention services in individual communities. Offices are operated by contracted social services providers and staffed with caseworkers offering services such as landlord mediation, emergency rental assistance, and benefits enrollment.[1]

Long-Term Stayers

Individuals and families who have been continuously homeless for at least one year or have had at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Low-Cost Housing Units

Housing units renting for less than $1,500 per month. This threshold was determined by the total maximum rent allowed for a homeless family exiting shelter if they are using a typical subsidy such as a Living in Communities (LINC) program voucher.

Low-Wage Occupations

Occupations with annual median salaries at or below $28,127 in 2013, 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of three.[2]

Middle School

6th through 8th grade.

Mothers in Poverty with Children Under Five Years Old

A measure of community vulnerability to homelessness, as mothers in poverty with young children are among those most likely to enter shelter.

Overcrowding

Housing is considered overcrowded when there is an average of more than one person per room in the unit, not including bathrooms or most kitchens.[3]

Poverty (Federal Poverty Level)

The Federal Poverty Level was first calculated to represent the minimum income an average family needed to afford food and other basic expenses. The 2013 Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was $19,530. For a family of four it was $23,550.[4]

Pre-Kindergarten (pre-K)

All children who turn four before January 1st of a given school year are eligible to apply for New York City's Pre-Kindergarten Program. Programs are operated by both the New York City Department of Education and community-based organizations.[5]

Public Assistance

Public assistance is a monthly cash payment administered through the New York City Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services (HRA/DSS). Families found eligible can receive assistance for up to five years through the federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Program, after which aid can be converted to New York State's Safety Net Program.[6]

1 New York City Department of Homeless Services, "Homebase," http://www1.nyc.gov/site/dhs/prevention/homebase.page, accessed March 18, 2016.

2 U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013.

3 U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2014 Subject Definitions*.

4 U.S. Census Bureau, *Poverty Thresholds*, 2013.

5 New York City Department of Education, "Pre-Kindergarten," http://schools.nyc.gov/ChoicesEnrollment/PreK/default.htm, accessed March 18, 2016.

6 New York City Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services, "Cash Assistance," http://www1.nyc.gov/site/hra/help/cash-assistance.page, accessed March 18, 2016.

Reason for Shelter Application

The primary reason that a family lists on their application to enter a New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelter. DHS investigates this reason by examining documents, visiting former homes, and/or interviewing the applicant's family and friends. If no other housing is deemed viable, then the family is found eligible to enter a shelter.[1]

Discord: Physical harm inflicted among family members that is not judged to be domestic violence.

Domestic Violence: Physical harm inflicted between intimate partners. In New York City, almost half (47%) of all homeless heads of households had experienced domestic violence during their adult lives.[2]

Eviction: Forcing a tenant out by legal process.

Reason for Shelter Eligibility/Entry

The primary reason that a family is found eligible to enter a New York City Department of Homeless Services (DHS) shelter, based on the DHS investigation. A family's reason for shelter entry does not necessarily match their initial reason for applying to shelter.

Domestic Violence: See "Reason for Shelter Application."

Eviction: See "Reason for Shelter Application."

Immediate Return: Families who left a shelter, usually due to eligibility reasons like missing documentation, and reapplied within a very short time.

Overcrowding: See "Overcrowding."

Rent Burden

Rent burden generally describes the situation in which renters pay such a high percentage of their monthly income for housing that paying for other basic living expenses becomes difficult. When renters pay 30% or more of their income to rent, they are considered "rent burdened," and at 50% or more, they are "severely rent burdened."[3]

Repeat Entrant

Individuals and families who are entering a New York City Department of Homeless Services shelter for the second, third, or more time.

Single Adult Homeless Shelter

Like family shelters, most single adult homeless shelters contract with the City but are privately owned. There is a wider variety in the types of facilities available to singles, including shelters that specialize in adults within specific age groups, adults dealing with substance abuse or mental illness, or veterans.[4]

1 New York City Independent Budget Office, *The Rising Number of Homeless Families in NYC, 2002 -2012: A Look at Why Families Were Granted Shelter, the Housing They Had Lived in & Where They Came From*, November 2014.

2 The Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, *The Hidden Migration: Why New York City Shelters Are Overflowing With Families*, April 2002.

3 U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2014 Subject Definitions*.

4 New York City Department of Investigation, *DOI Investigation of 25 City-Run Homeless Shelters for Families Finds Serious Deficiencies*, March 12, 2015.

Student Homelessness

The New York City Department of Education defines a student as homeless who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Homeless students include, but are not limited to, the two main categories used in *On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City*.[1]

Doubled up: Students living with another family or other person due to loss of housing or economic hardship.

Sheltered: Students living in City-funded or City-operated emergency or transitional shelter.

Unemployment

Civilians 16 years or older who are not working, despite actively searching for work and being able to start a job.[2]

1 New York State Technical and Education Assistance Center for Homeless Students, "FAQs: Definitions/Eligibility," http://nysteachs.org/faqs/definitions-eligibility.html, accessed March 18, 2016.

2 U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey and Puerto Rico Community Survey 2014 Subject Definitions*.

Ralph da Costa Nunez, PhD
President and CEO

Linda Bazerjian
Director of External Affairs
For questions or additional copies contact:
LBazerjian@ICPHusa.org
212-358-8086

ICPH is an independent, New York City-based public policy organization that works on the issues of poverty and family homelessness.

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