

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

April 2017

**ICPH** Institute for Children,  
Poverty & Homelessness  
[www.ICPHusa.org](http://www.ICPHusa.org)

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# What Is New?

## Key Findings

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While the shelter census in New York City has stabilized over the last year, the number of families entering the system continues to grow—increasing by 33% between FY 2012 and FY 2015.

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More than one-quarter of the citywide increase in family shelter entry between FY 2012 and FY 2015 can be traced back to six of New York City's 59 neighborhoods—Mott Haven, Morrisania, East Harlem, Brownsville, East Flatbush, and East New York.

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The number of families in hotel shelter units grew by 20%—almost 400—twice the rate of growth of Tier II units.

(July 2014–December 2015)

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Over half of families in shelter had to apply more than once before eventually being found eligible for shelter, with 29% having to apply three or more times.

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The number of families immediately returning to shelter—within 30 days of exit—doubled in just one year, increasing from roughly 1,000 in FY 2014 to 2,000 in FY 2015.

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Half of all families exited shelter with no form of housing subsidy in FY 2015. One in five families who exited shelter without any form of housing subsidy returned to shelter within one year.

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# Introduction

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Homelessness in New York City continues to destabilize families and whole communities. While over 12,000 families—including 25,000 children—call a City shelter their home, the experience of housing instability and homelessness in New York City’s neighborhoods goes far beyond what shelter numbers alone show. In SY 2015–16, City schools identified four times as many homeless students as there were children living in shelter, and the current structure of the City’s shelter system is ill-equipped to meet the long-term stability needs of homeless children and families living both in and outside of the City’s family shelters.

The de Blasio administration released their new plan to address homelessness, *Turning the Tide on Homelessness in New York City*, at a critical time. Having now acknowledged the far-reaching negative consequences associated with homelessness and housing instability, the City faces an enormous challenge. The City’s homelessness crisis is the greatest threat to the well-being, health, and safety of children that the City has seen since the Great Depression. Homelessness places children at risk for developmental delays, trauma, educational setbacks, and poor physical and mental health; homeless parents face a dual burden of addressing their own housing and employment instability while also supporting their children through the experience of homelessness. While efforts by the de Blasio administration have maintained the monthly number of families living in shelter at roughly those of the year prior, these numbers mask the larger trend of growth in family homelessness.

## Growing Instability

Over 12,000 separate families with children entered shelter in FY 2015—a 23% increase from the year prior, and a 33% increase from 2012 when roughly 9,000 unduplicated families entered the system. Likewise, in just one year, the number of students experiencing homelessness jumped from roughly 86,000 to 105,000—a 22% increase. Housing instability is an ever-growing reality for families in New York City and the total number of families living in shelter has remained steady only as a result of the City’s push to increase shelter exits.

## The Revolving Shelter Door

In FY 2015, close to 9,000 families with children exited the shelter system—the equivalent of three-quarters of all families living in shelter that year. The push for families to exit shelter in order to make room for new families in need is a worthy goal; unfortunately, the majority of families entering shelter are the same families that previously exited the system. In a snapshot of families with children living in shelter in December 2015, only 19% had entered shelter for the first time that year—that is the equivalent of only about 2,500 of the more

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than 12,000 families in shelter. Homelessness in New York City has become a cycle of instability where families leave the system only to return again in the future. Alarming, this cycle is becoming more rapid. Between FY 2014 and FY 2015 the number of families who entered shelter due to immediately returning to the system doubled to almost 2,000. This rapid cycle of family homelessness is both costly to the City and detrimental to families—children suffer academically while parents struggle just to meet their family’s most basic needs due to the repercussions of housing instability.

In the midst of these disturbing trends, it is critical to recognize that the City’s family homelessness crisis was not created overnight. Twenty-five percent of families in shelter in December 2015 entered for the first time prior to 2002, and 45% entered between 2002 and 2014. The vast majority of families in the shelter system has been mired in this cycle of housing instability for years, if not decades. If we are to truly see a decline in the number of families experiencing housing instability and homelessness, breaking this cycle is critical.

How do we help families meet their needs for long-term stability both while they are in shelter and after they have left? Opportunities exist to re-envision New York City’s shelter system and transform shelters into places where families stay out of desperation, and simultaneously grow into stability; places that provide resources not only to sheltered families, but also to those in the community who are at risk of homelessness.

### **A Deeper Understanding**

In order to further the conversation about the factors that continue to drive New York City’s family homelessness crisis, the 2017 *On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City* provides analysis of citywide homelessness trends, as well as an in-depth look at local patterns. Building off the 2016 *On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City*, this updated publication goes beyond its predecessor by providing “snapshots” for each of the 51 City Council districts. *On the Map* is an easy-to-use resource for policymakers, budget analysts, service providers, community leaders, and organizations.

# Policy Considerations

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A growing number of families in the city struggle with chronic housing instability. Twenty-five percent of families in shelter in December 2015 entered for the first time prior to 2002, and 45% entered between 2002 and 2014. In other words, the vast majority of families in the shelter system have been mired in a cycle of housing instability for years or even decades. These families need more than a home—they need help to address the underlying reasons that they became homeless in the first place, such as underemployment, lack of education, rent burden, and family violence. The City's family homelessness crisis was not created overnight. To truly see the tide turn, the status quo for approaching family homelessness must be altered.

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We must better support families before, during, and after homelessness to meet adult education and workforce development needs so that parents can find jobs that will provide economic stability. At the same time, we must ensure those jobs exist within New York City.

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Shelters could be leveraged as community resource centers to provide services to both the families who are currently homeless and those at risk of homelessness.

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Streamlining the application process so family eligibility is determined more efficiently would lessen trauma for children and would improve educational outcomes by reducing school absences.

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Resources that exist in communities can be tailored to address local factors driving family homelessness and housing instability. The exact needs of families in Brownsville will not be the same as those in Elmhurst. How can we work strategically to match existing local resources with neighborhood and family dynamics?

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# User's Guide

*On the Map* is designed to provide a better understanding of family homelessness from a citywide and neighborhood perspective.

**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 **enter shelter**.

To examine the educational, economic, housing, and resource characteristics in **each City Council district** that influence family homeless.

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 five sections:

**Section 1** provides an overview of family homelessness and the City's shelter system. It examines the growth of family homelessness over time, the types of shelters where families stay, the location of shelters overall and by shelter type, student homelessness by City Council district, and patterns of family shelter use.

**Section 2** focuses on understanding the revolving door of New York City's family shelter system by exploring the number of families in shelter who entered during a previous year, the rate at which families are returning to shelter, neighborhoods where families live before they enter shelter, communities where the number of families entering shelter is growing, reasons for shelter entry by community district, and the most common reason families exit shelter.

**Section 3** uses U.S. Census, housing, and community resource data to highlight geographic patterns in factors driving housing instability across New York City, as well as patterns in existing resources that present opportunities to increase community stability. Maps are shown at the City Council district level along with figures highlighting either overarching data or where each City Council district ranks in comparison to other districts.

**Section 4** provides an in-depth look at family homelessness, risk factors, and resources in each City Council district—information critical to local program planning and priority setting.

**The Appendix** provides a glossary defining the important terms used in *On the Map*, provides an overview of the publication's methodology, citations by section and page number, and 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 barriers to a better understanding of the issue are 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 are available and could be made public.

# City Council District Pages

Select neighborhoods and New York City Council District representative.

The number of students who have experienced homelessness in the last five years is the ratio of students who are currently homeless plus students who are formerly homeless over all students in the district.

Provides a count of the following community resources in each City Council district. **Homebase:** A program that offers resources and referrals such as eviction prevention, mediation, financial counseling, short-term emergency funding, and public benefits for families struggling with poverty. **NYC and NYS Job Centers:** Including both NYC Human Resources Administration and New York State job centers, these sites provide job training and search assistance to residents free of charge. **Adult and Continuing Education:** Tuition-free classes including Adult Basic Education, General Educational Development (GED) Test Preparation, English for Speakers of Other Languages, and Career and Technical Education provided by the New York City Department of Education's Office of Adult and Continuing Education (OACE). **Financial Literacy Programs:** One-on-one financial counseling provided by the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs. Services include advice on debt, credit, banking, and savings.

Sites include the NYC Department of Consumer Affairs' Financial Empowerment Centers. **Community School:** Public schools that collaborate with community-based organizations to provide programs and services to students, their families, and the community. **Health Center & Immunization Facility:**


Clinics run by the New York City Health and Hospitals system that provide sliding scale or no-cost health care services to uninsured and low-income New Yorkers. **Runaway and Homeless Youth Services:** Facilities that provide shelter and/or services to runaway youth or homeless youth who do not live at their

legal residence and lack parental or guardian consent.

**Rankings** are shown by borough and citywide, with a ranking of 1 indicating the highest number of family shelter units and the highest percentage of students who are homeless.

## City Council District 21

**Julissa Ferreras-Copeland**  
Corona / East Elmhurst



**Rank by Largest Number of Family Shelter Units**

2

out of 15 districts in Queens

**Rank by Highest Percent of Homeless Students**

4

out of 15 districts in Queens

**Rank by Largest Number of Family Shelter Units**

16

out of 51 districts in New York City

**Rank by Highest Percent of Homeless Students**

29

out of 51 districts in New York City

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### Highlights

District 21 is home to more than 500 affordable housing units, but 21% of those are at risk of being lost over the next five years.

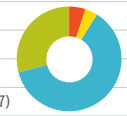
There are no Homebase centers in the district to provide support for families struggling against homelessness.

**1 out of 11** District 21 students experienced homelessness in the last five years

### Community Indicators

**Homelessness and Poverty Among Students** CCD21 ON NYC

Homeless (N=904)	5%	4%	8%
Formerly Homeless (N=571)	3%	3%	4%
Housed, Free Lunch (N=12,138)	72%	62%	60%
Housed, No Free Lunch (N=3,177)	19%	30%	28%



**Educational Outcomes of Homeless Students** CCD21 ON NYC

Chronic Absenteeism Rate	14%	31%	37%
Dropout Rate	-	16%	18%
Graduation Rate	-	62%	52%
Math Proficiency 3-8 Grade	26%	26%	18%
ELA Proficiency 3-8 Grade	18%	20%	14%
Received IEP Late	-	58%	62%

### Community Resources

Homebase: Homelessness Prevention	0
NYC and NYS Job Centers	0
Adult and Continuing Education	3
Financial Literacy Program	1
Community School	0
Health Center and Immunization Facility	2
Runaway and Homeless Youth Services	0

### Family Shelters

268 units  
17% of Queens units  
2% of NYC units

3 family shelters  
- of Queens shelters  
1% of NYC shelters

### Neighborhood

36% of households are severely rent burdened

7% of people are unemployed

53% of people work in low-wage occupations

37% of people have less than a high school education

36% of single mothers with children under five live in poverty

### Affordable & Public Housing

2,513  
remaining affordable units

0  
NYCHA units

522  
affordable units could be lost from 2017 to 2022

653  
affordable units lost between 2005 and 2016



**Affordable units** refer to apartments where residents pay a percentage of their income in rent or apartments with other rental limits due to City, State, and federal subsidies. Affordable units that could be lost are those with the option of ending their affordability commitments during the given time frame. Affordable units lost are

those that have ended their commitments during the given time frame.

Data specific to **homeless students** attending school within the City Council district, borough, and city. For school year (SY) 2014–15, the proportion of students in the City Council district who were

homeless, formerly homeless, housed and eligible to receive free or reduced-price lunch, and housed but not eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Formerly homeless is defined as all students who were housed in SY 2014–15 who had experienced homelessness at some point in the prior four years. Eligibility for free

or reduced-price lunch is used as a proxy for student poverty.


**Number of shelter units and shelters** in the district for families with children. The number of units is a rough approximation of the total number of families in shelter in the district.

Neighborhood risk factors for family homelessness are highlighted for each City Council district. **Severe Rent Burden:** Paying 50% or more of income on rent. **Unemployment:** Civilians 16 years or older who were not working, despite actively searching for work and being able to start a job. **Low-Wage Occupations:** Workers employed in occupations with annual median salaries at or below \$28,583 in NYC in 2014, 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of three. **Less than High School Education:** Adults age 25 and over who have not completed high school or equivalency. **Single Mothers with Children Under Five Living in Poverty:** A measure of community vulnerability to homelessness, as mothers in poverty with children under five years old are among those most likely to enter shelter.

Some data by district may be **redacted** due to privacy or data accuracy. When data are redacted, the symbol “-” will appear instead.

## City Council District 21

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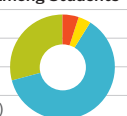
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**Homelessness and Poverty Among Students**

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**Educational Outcomes of Homeless Students**

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Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness ICPHusa.org

9

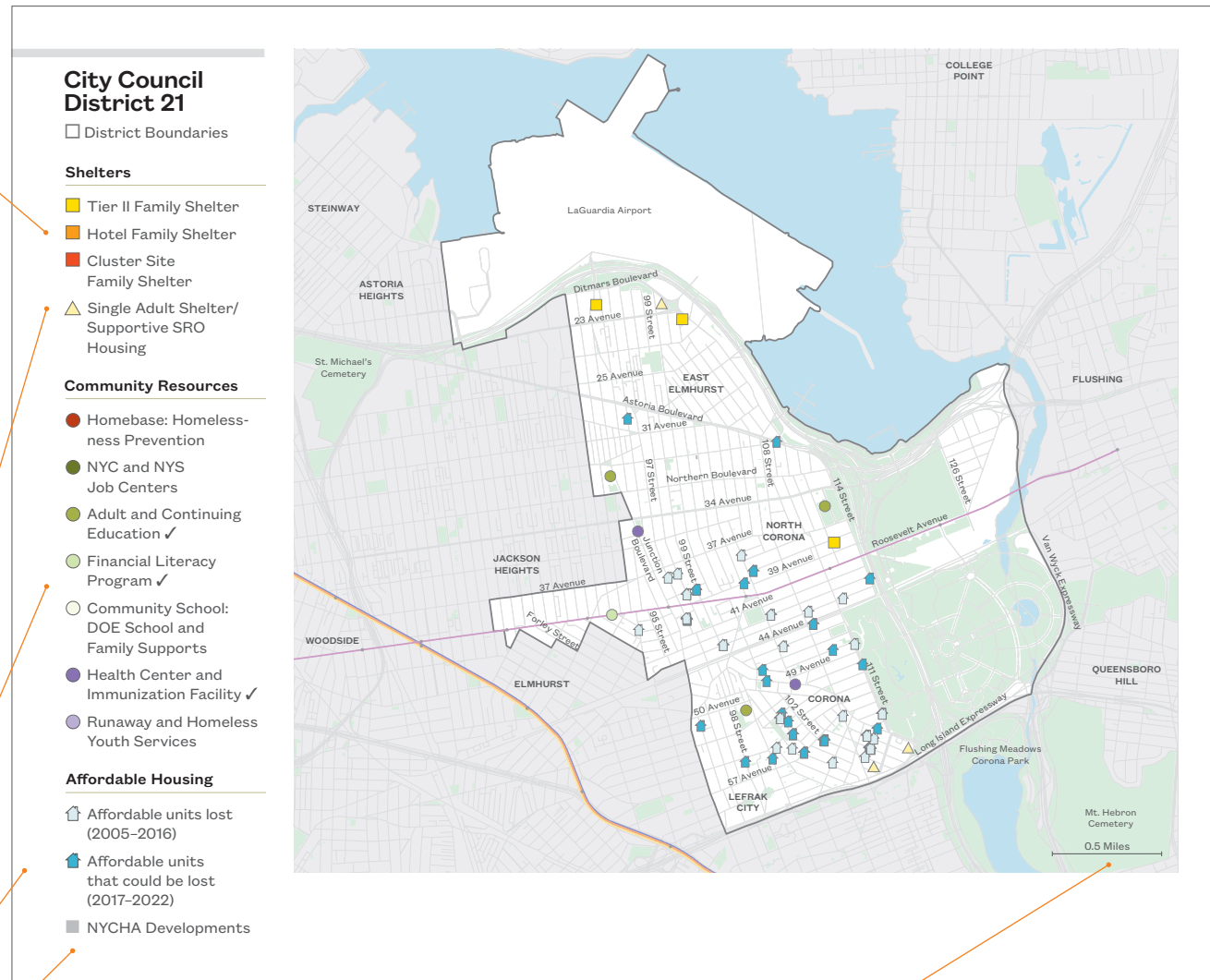
# City Council District Pages

Squares indicate the three categories of shelters for families with children. **Tier II Family Shelter:** Shelter operators provide private rooms for homeless families, along with cafeteria meals or kitchen facilities. **Hotel Family Shelter:** Rooms in private hotels that the City pays for per night in order to house homeless families. **Cluster Site Family Shelter:** Private apartments that the City leases through non-profit and for-profit groups for the purpose of housing homeless families. Hotel shelters and cluster sites are more likely to operate as non-contracted emergency shelters on a per diem basis with the City. City inspections have highlighted more health and safety violations in cluster site and hotel shelters than in Tier II facilities.<sup>1</sup>

**Single Adult Shelters/Supportive SRO Housing** include residential adult care facilities, shelters for singles, and permanent supportive housing.

See definitions of community resources on left-hand page. **Check marks** indicate whether a community resource is located in the district.

**Affordable units** refer to apartments with rent limits due to City, State, and federal subsidies.



The map displays all New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) developments, including Federal Housing

Administration (FHA) repossessed houses and developments that border more than one City Council district.

Because of the large degree of variation in City Council district sizes, district maps are displayed at eight different zoom levels. **Scales** are included in all maps to show relative distance.

<sup>1</sup> New York City Department of Investigation, *DOI Investigation of 25 City-Run Homeless Shelters for Families Finds Serious Deficiencies*, March 12, 2015. See Methodology on page 188 for further notes about the shelters included in this publication.

# Family Homelessness in New York City



*When I was 13 years old my mom was diagnosed with cancer. She lost her battle in 2010, and unfortunately six months after her death my grandmother, brother, and I had to move into shelter in Brooklyn. Before I moved into the shelter I lived doubled up with family. We were 11 people in a one-bedroom apartment and so that's why we had to move into shelter. I have a physical disability—cerebral palsy—and I am in a wheelchair. One of the reasons I had to move was our living situation at the time was affecting my health.*



*20-year-old, formerly homeless and disabled college student*

# Family Homelessness in New York City

Homelessness in New York City continues to destabilize families and whole communities. While over 12,000 families—including 25,000 children—called a City shelter their home, the experience of housing instability and homelessness in New York City’s communities goes far beyond what the shelter numbers alone show. In SY 2015–16, City schools identified four times as many homeless students as there were children living in shelter, but the current structure of the City’s shelter system is ill-equipped to meet the long-term stability needs of homeless children and families living both in and outside of the City’s family shelters. In order to shed light on the shelter system as well as the extent of family homelessness by community, this section explores trends in the number of families in shelter, the location of family shelters overall and by shelter type across City Council districts, student homelessness by City Council district, and newly available data on shelter growth, type, and locations.

## New Trends

The number of families in **hotel** shelter units **grew by 20%** over an eighteen-month period from July 2014 to December 2015—an increase of almost 400 families—twice the rate of growth of Tier II units.

City Council District 9 located in **Central Harlem** had the largest number of hotel shelter units and was among the six districts where the most common type of shelter was a **hotel**. (Districts 9, 22, 28, 30, 36, and 48)

**Concourse** and **Highbridge** in District 16 had the most cluster sites in New York City, as well as the largest number of total shelter units.

## Key Findings

Over **two-thirds** of people living in New York City’s shelter system—more than 44,000 people—were **parents** and their **children**. (December 2015)

The seven City Council districts with the highest rates of student homelessness were **East Harlem/Mott Haven**, **Central Harlem**, **Morris Heights**, **Belmont**, **Concourse**, **Hunts Point**, and **Bedford-Stuyvesant**. (Districts 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 36)

While student data show that homeless children are in every New York City Council district, **17 City Council districts** have **no shelters for families with children**.

# Family Homelessness Remains High

Over 12,000 families, including more than 25,000 children, were living in New York City shelters in December 2015.

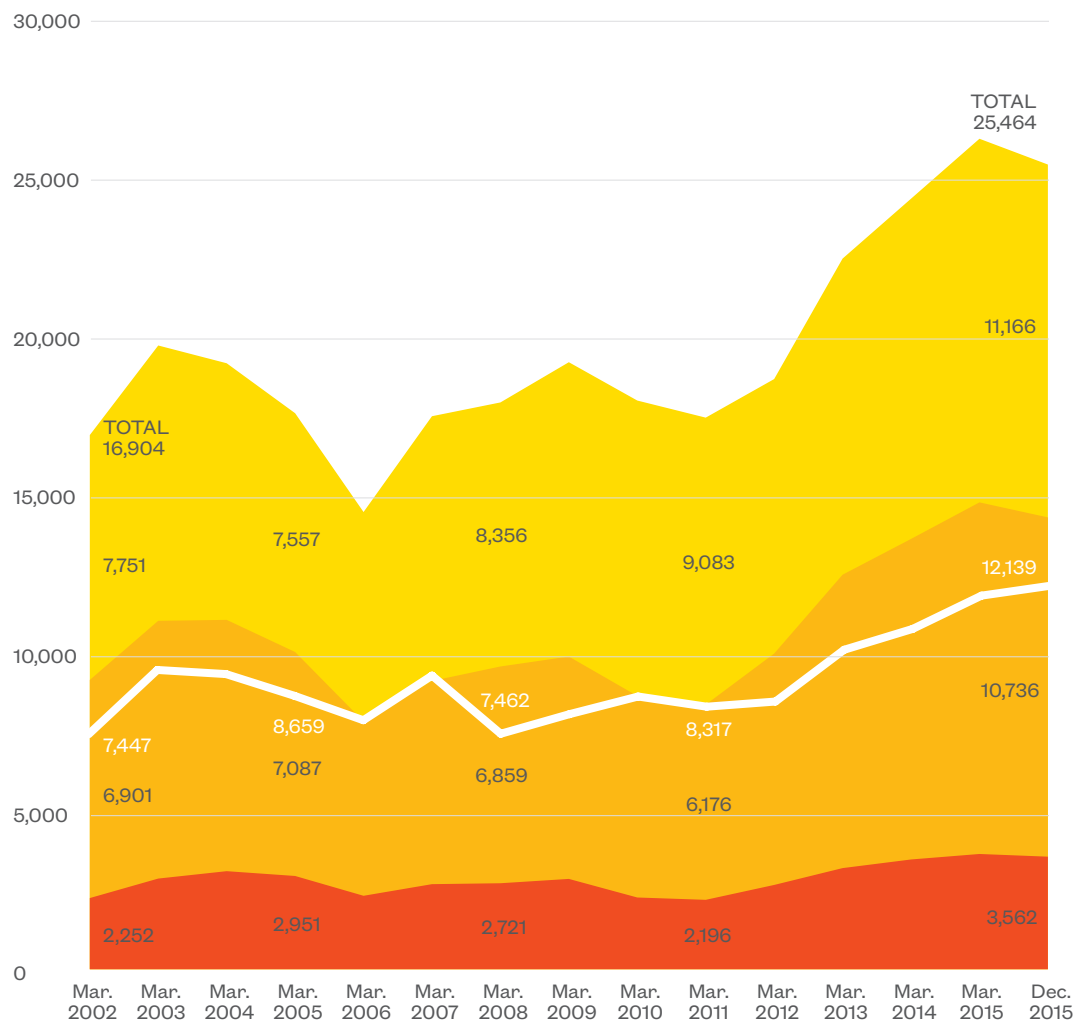
The number of families with children in the City shelter system has increased by over 60% since March 2008.

Children age five and under continue to make up the largest group of children living in family shelters. In December 2015, 44% of children were age five or younger.

## Families and Children Living in New York City Shelters

March 2002–December 2015, by Month and Year

■ Ages 0–5 ■ Ages 6–13 ■ Ages 14–17 □ Families



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*, 2008–2015; New York City Department of Homeless Services, *DHS Data Dashboard Charts*, FY 2012–FY 2016.

# Parents and Children Are Largest Group in Shelter

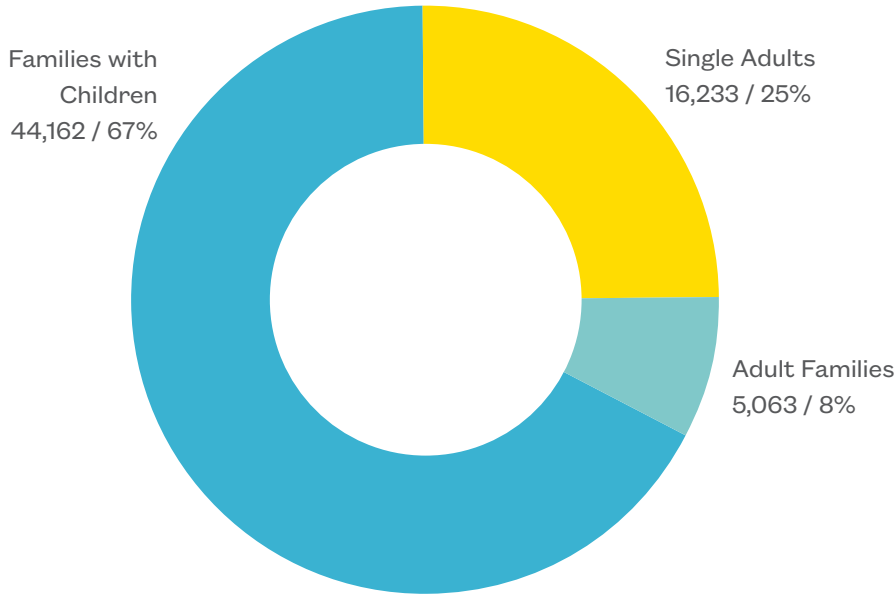
Over two-thirds of people living in New York City’s shelter system—more than 44,000 people—were parents and their children. (December 2015)

Only one-quarter of homeless people living in shelter were single adults.

We know these already high shelter numbers do not tell the full story of homelessness in New York City. The 25,000 children in shelter are a fraction of the more than 100,000 school-age children across the city. As we weigh policy options to meet the needs of homeless families, how do we ensure we reach all families experiencing housing instability?

## Individuals in Shelter, by Family Type

December 2015



Note: Figure refers to the number of unduplicated individuals living in shelters at some point in December 2015. Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Local Law 37 Report*, December 2015.

# Locations of Family Shelters

Four City Council districts are home to 33% of the city's entire family shelter capacity. These districts include **East Harlem/Mott Haven, Belmont, Concourse, and Hunts Point.** (Districts 8, 15, 16, and 17)

While student data show that homeless children live in every NYC City Council district, 17 districts have no shelters for families with children.

The same neighborhoods come up in conversations about homelessness and poverty again and again. Is there a way to reimagine the family shelter as a true community resource?

## Where Are Family Shelters?

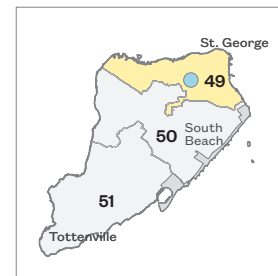
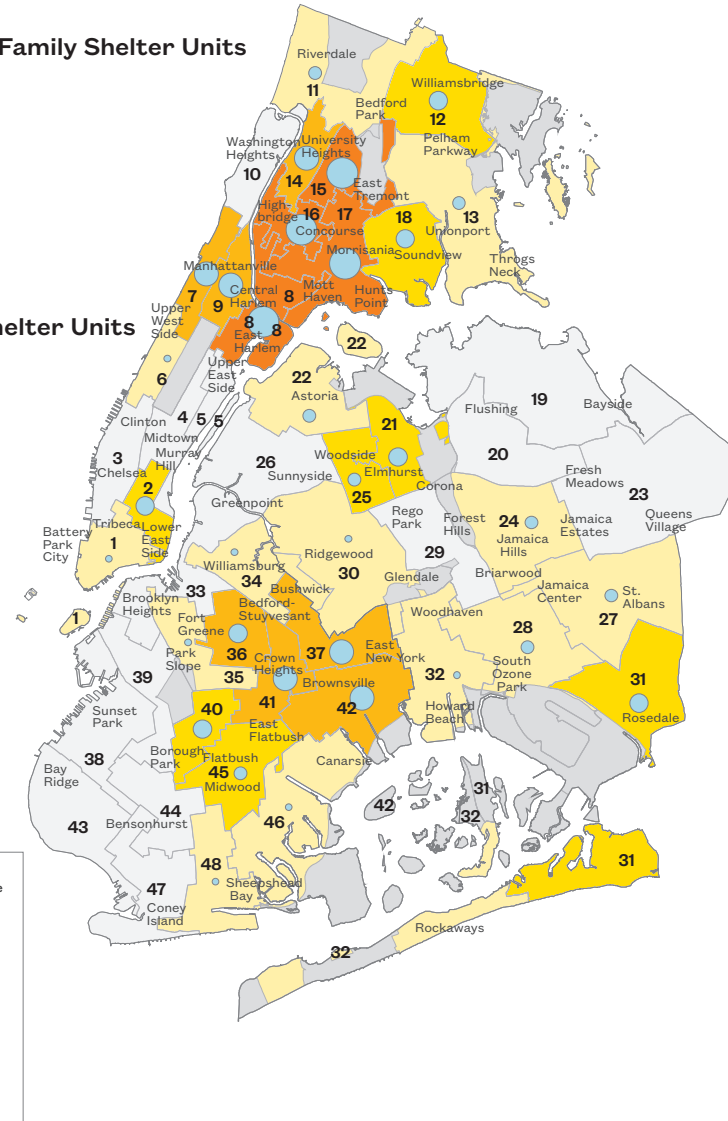
Percent and Number of Family Shelter Units, by City Council District  
December 2015

### Percent of Citywide Family Shelter Units

- 0.0%
- 0.1%–1.6%
- 1.7%–3.2%
- 3.3%–6.1%
- 6.2%–10.1%

### Number of Family Shelter Units

- 16–99
- 100–223
- 224–415
- 416–670
- 671–1,106



Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Legal Aid Society.

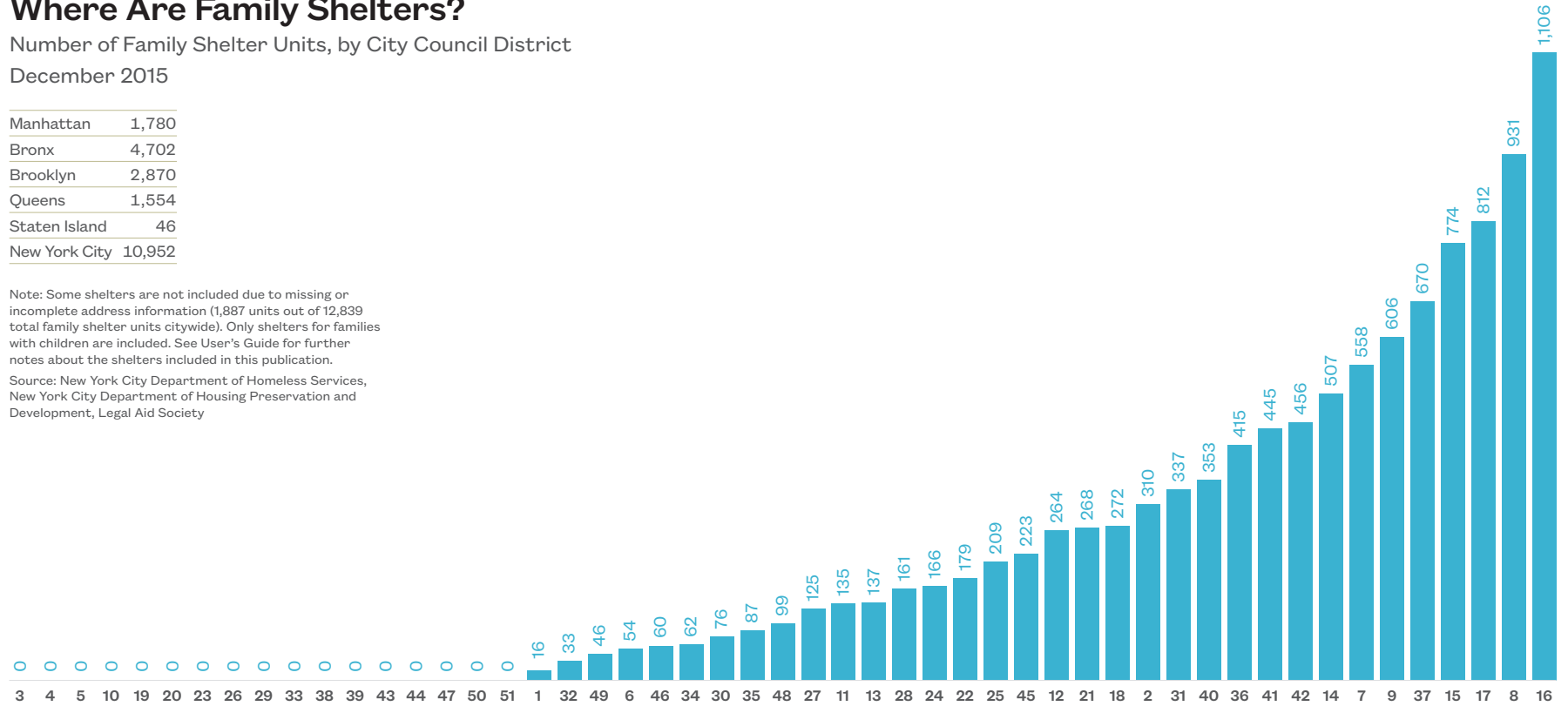
# Where Are Family Shelters?

Number of Family Shelter Units, by City Council District  
December 2015

Manhattan	1,780
Bronx	4,702
Brooklyn	2,870
Queens	1,554
Staten Island	46
New York City	10,952

Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Legal Aid Society



## City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

**District 1**  
Chinatown, Financial District, Battery Park, Wall Street

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

**District 3**  
Chelsea, Midtown South, Soho

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

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

**District 6**  
Lincoln Square, Upper West Side

**District 7**  
Hamilton Heights, Morningside Heights

**District 8**  
East Harlem, Mott Haven, South Bronx

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

**District 10**  
Inwood, Washington Heights, Marble Hill

**District 11**  
Riverdale, Woodlawn, Bedford Park, Kingsbridge

**District 12**  
Eastchester, Williamsbridge, Wakefield, Edenwald, Fishbay

**District 13**  
Bronxdale, Pelham Bay, Pelham Parkway, Country Club

**District 14**  
Morris Heights, University Heights, Fordham

**District 15**  
Belmont, Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest

**District 16**  
Concourse, Highbridge, West Bronx, Morrisania

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

**District 18**  
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Glason Point

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

**District 20**  
Flushing, Murray Hill, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens

**District 21**  
Corona, East Elmhurst, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

**District 22**  
Astoria, Steinway, Woodside, East Elmhurst

**District 23**  
Fresh Meadows, Glen Oaks, Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park

**District 24**  
Jamaica Center, Kew Gardens Hills, Pomonok, Utopia

**District 25**  
Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

**District 26**  
Long Island City, Sunnyside, Woodside, Astoria

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

**District 28**  
Rochdale, South Ozone Park, Jamaica, South Jamaica

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

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

**District 31**  
Far Rockaway, Laurelton, Rosedale

**District 32**  
Rockaway Beach, Woodhaven, Belle Harbor, Breezy Point

**District 33**  
Downtown Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO

**District 34**  
Bushwick, East Williamsburg

**District 35**  
Crown Heights, Fort Greene, Clinton Hill

**District 36**  
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Weeksville

**District 37**  
Cypress Hills, Highland Park, Bushwick, City Line

**District 38**  
Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

**District 39**  
Gowanus, Park Slope, Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront

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

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

**District 42**  
East New York, New Lots

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

**District 44**  
Borough Park, Ocean Parkway

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

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

**District 47**  
Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Gravesend, Sea Gate

**District 48**  
Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Brightwater Towers

**District 49**  
Port Richmond, Stapleton, St. George, Tompkinsville

**District 50**  
Grasmere, New Dorp, Travis, Bulls Head

**District 51**  
Huguenot, Tottenville, Arden Heights, Annadale



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## Family Shelter Type Differs by Community

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The type of shelters available for families struggling with homelessness varies by City Council district.

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In the majority of City Council districts that had a family shelter, the most common type was a Tier II family shelter.

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City Council District 9 located in **Central Harlem** had the largest number of hotel shelter units and was among the six districts where the most common type of shelter was a hotel.

(Districts 9, 22, 28, 30, 36, and 48)

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**Concourse** and **Highbridge** in District 16 had the most cluster sites in New York City, as well as the largest number of total shelter units.

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In three districts in the Bronx including **Riverdale**, **Belmont**, and **Parkchester**, cluster sites were the most common type of family shelter. (Districts 11, 15, and 18)

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Only areas of northern Manhattan, the Bronx, and central Brooklyn were home to all three types of shelters.

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*My family and I have been in the Department of Homeless Services (DHS) on and off since 2006. For the last four years, my mother, two siblings and I have lived in two different shelters called cluster sites in the Bronx. The living conditions are horrible. I work two part-time jobs to ensure that they have food and clothes to go to school in and keep warm with. I attend college with the intention of breaking the cycle of poverty and homelessness in my community and family.*



*22-year-old, formerly homeless college student*

# Family Homeless Shelters

Number and Type of Family Shelters and Units, by City Council District  
December 2015

City/ Borough/ City Council District	Total Number of Shelters	Total Number of Shelter Units	Most Common Shelter Unit Type	Number of Tier II Shelter Units	Number of Cluster Site Units	Number of Hotel Units
<b>New York City</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>10,952</b>	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>6,711</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>1,966</b>
<b>Manhattan</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>507</b>
<b>Bronx</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>4,702</b>	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>692</b>
<b>Brooklyn</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Queens</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>397</b>
<b>Staten Island</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	1	16	Tier II	16	0	0
2	3	310	Tier II	310	0	0
3	0	0	-	0	0	0
4	0	0	-	0	0	0
5	0	0	-	0	0	0
6	1	54	Tier II	54	0	0
7	7	558	Tier II	363	15	180
8	24	931	Tier II	660	144	127
9	21	606	Hotel	195	84	327
10	0	0	-	0	0	0
11	9	135	Cluster Site	0	135	0
12	6	264	Tier II	185	17	62
13	3	137	Tier II	129	8	0
14	21	507	Tier II	209	201	97
15	35	774	Cluster Site	206	356	212
16	30	1,106	Tier II	668	406	32
17	25	812	Tier II	362	288	162
18	18	272	Cluster Site	0	272	0
19	0	0	-	0	0	0
20	0	0	-	0	0	0
21	3	268	Tier II	268	0	0
22	2	179	Hotel	79	0	100
23	0	0	-	0	0	0
24	3	166	Tier II	106	0	60
25	1	209	Tier II	209	0	0

City/ Borough/ City Council District	Total Number of Shelters	Total Number of Shelter Units	Most Common Shelter Unit Type	Number of Tier II Shelter Units	Number of Cluster Site Units	Number of Hotel Units
26	0	0	-	0	0	0
27	2	125	Tier II	125	0	0
28	1	161	Hotel	0	0	161
29	0	0	-	0	0	0
30	1	76	Hotel	0	0	76
31	2	337	Tier II	337	0	0
32	1	33	Tier II	33	0	0
33	0	0	-	0	0	0
34	2	62	Tier II	62	0	0
35	6	87	Tier II	62	15	10
36	21	415	Hotel	169	65	181
37	7	670	Tier II	641	0	29
38	0	0	-	0	0	0
39	0	0	-	0	0	0
40	11	353	Tier II	166	136	51
41	26	445	Tier II	383	62	0
42	10	456	Tier II	410	46	0
43	0	0	-	0	0	0
44	0	0	-	0	0	0
45	2	223	Tier II	198	25	0
46	1	60	Tier II	60	0	0
47	0	0	-	0	0	0
48	1	99	Hotel	0	0	99
49	1	46	Tier II	46	0	0
50	0	0	-	0	0	0
51	0	0	-	0	0	0

Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Legal Aid Society.

# Family Homeless Shelters, by City Council District

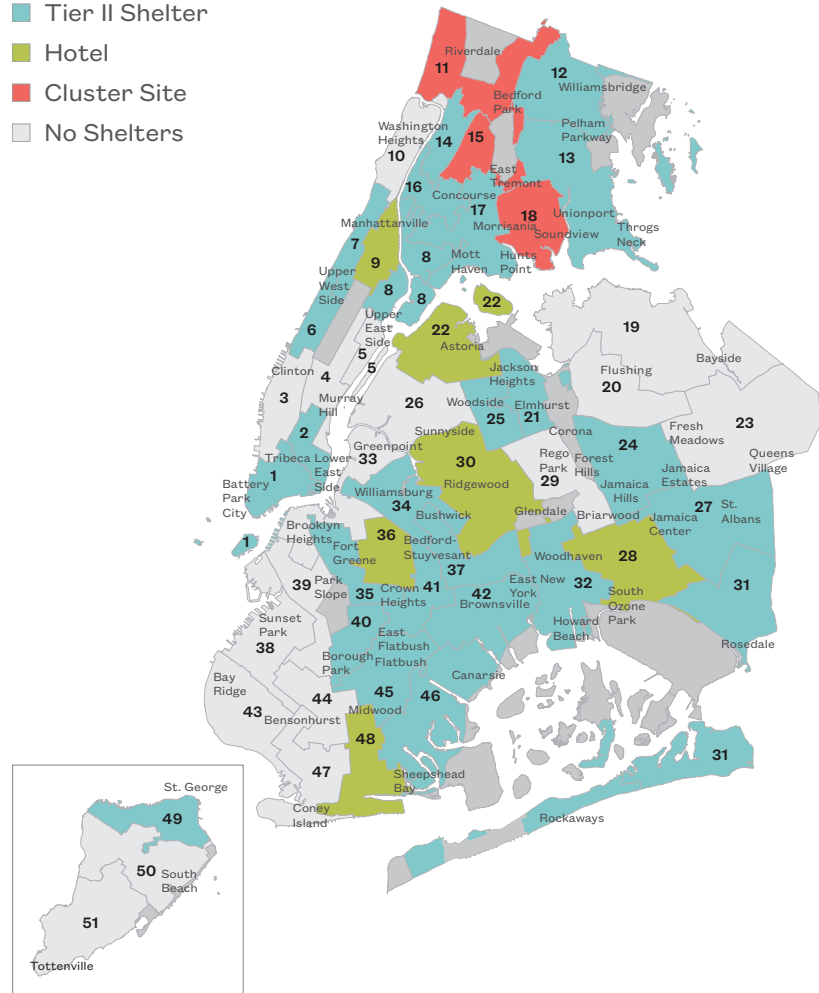
Geographic Patterns of Family Shelter Units by Shelter Type

December 2015

## Most Common

### Most Common Shelter Unit Type

- Tier II Shelter
- Hotel
- Cluster Site
- No Shelters



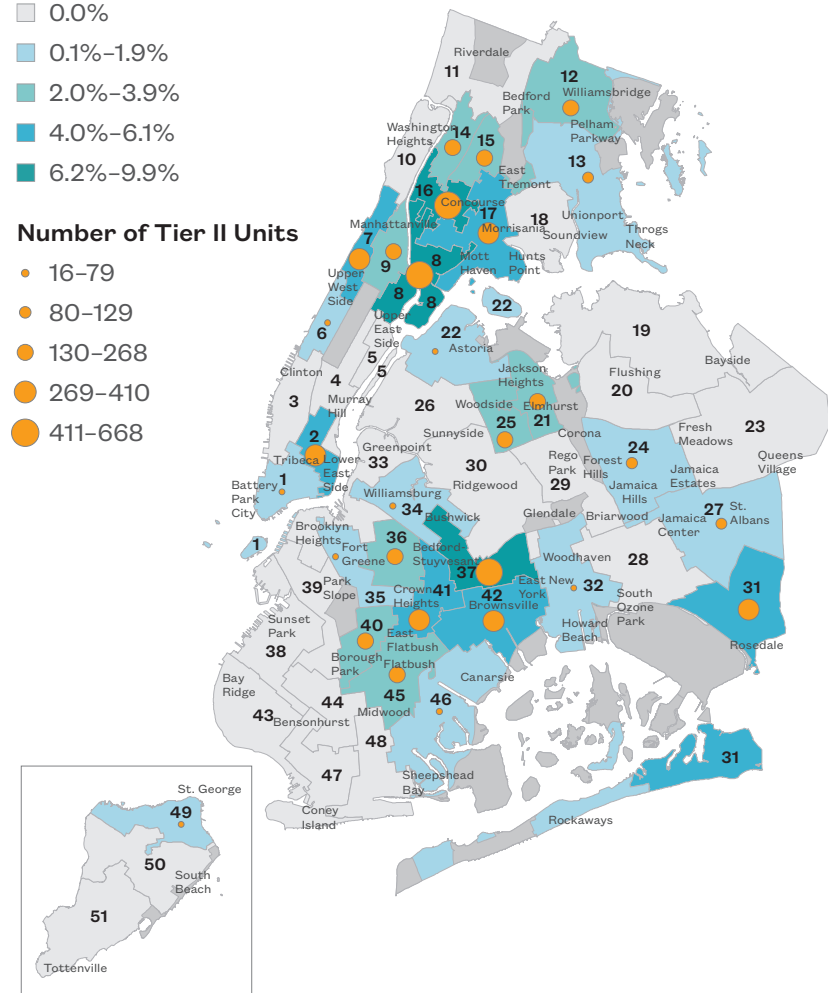
## Tier II Shelters

### Percent of Citywide Tier II Units

- 0.0%
- 0.1%–1.9%
- 2.0%–3.9%
- 4.0%–6.1%
- 6.2%–9.9%

### Number of Tier II Units

- 16–79
- 80–129
- 130–268
- 269–410
- 411–668

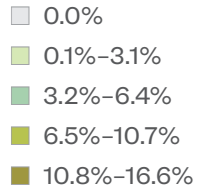


Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication.

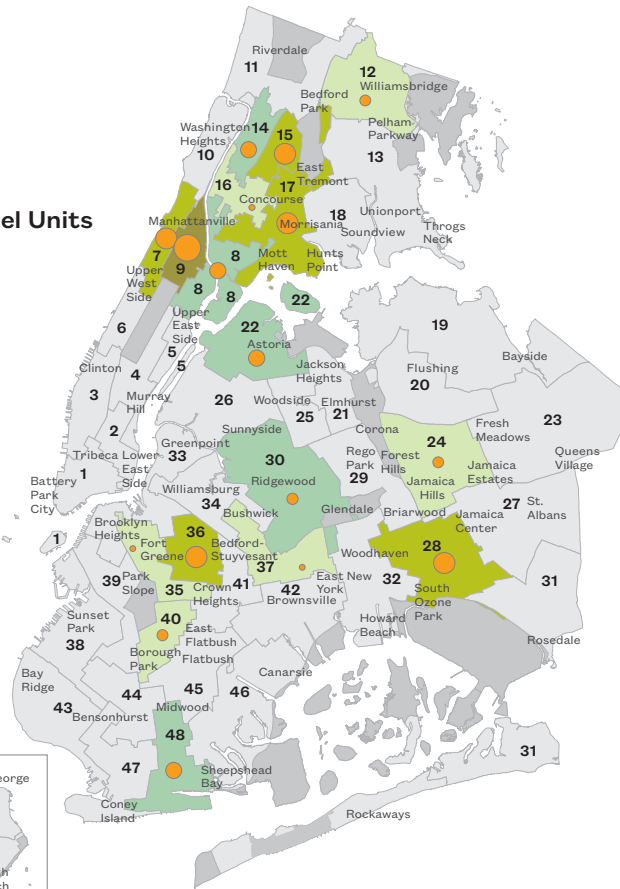
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Legal Aid Society.

## Hotels

### Percent of Citywide Hotel Units

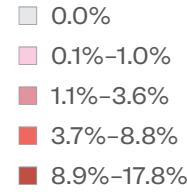


### Number of Hotel Units

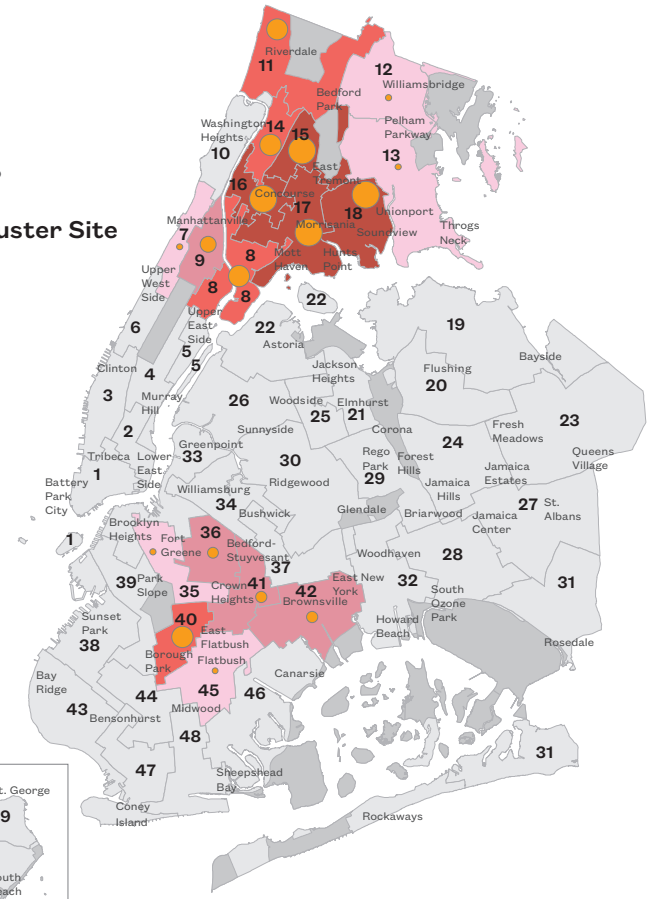
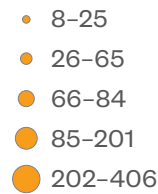


## Cluster Sites

### Percent of Citywide Cluster Site Units



### Number of Cluster Site Units



Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development, Legal Aid Society.

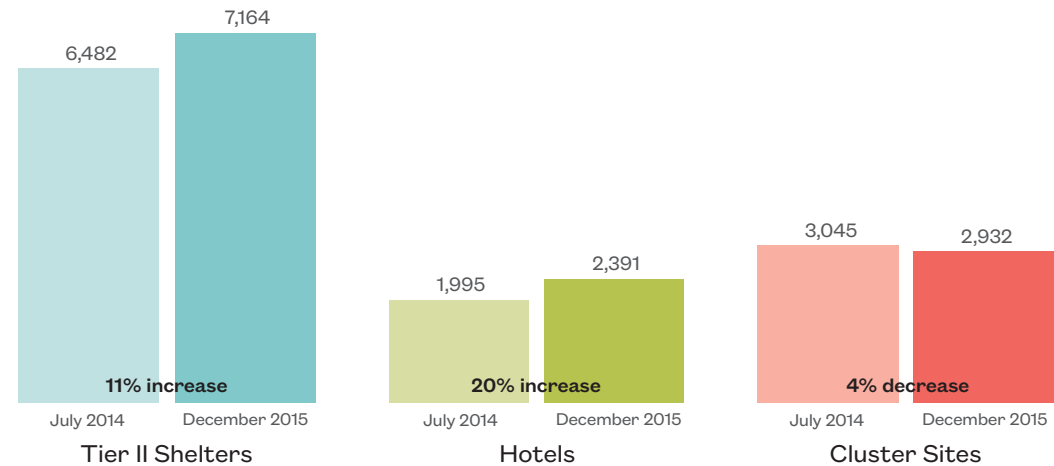
## Hotel Use Is Growing

The number of families in hotel shelter units grew by 20% over an eighteen-month period from July 2014 to December 2015—an increase of almost 400 families—twice the rate of growth of Tier II facilities.

Hotels are the least likely type of family shelters to have contracts with the City. Only 3% of all hotel shelters had contracts in December 2015. Non-contracted emergency shelters operate on a per-diem basis with the City, often lacking services available at other contracted sites.

## Changes in Type of Shelter

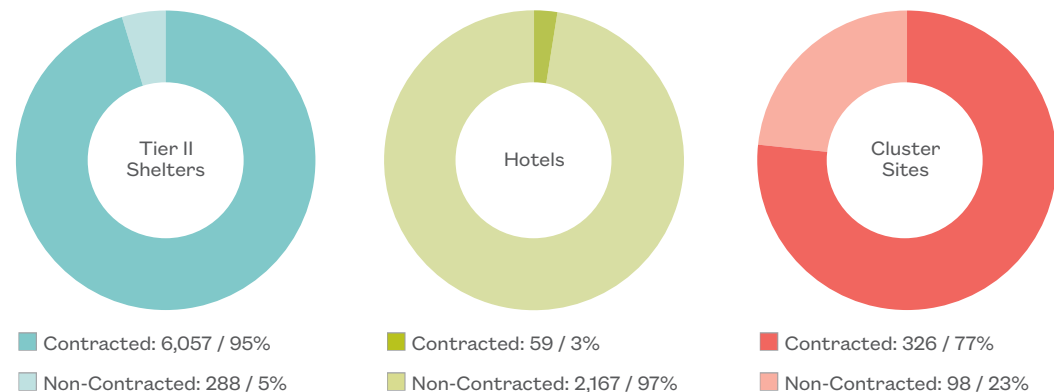
Average Monthly Census by Family Shelter Type, with Percent Change July 2014 and December 2015



Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015 and FY 2016.

## City Shelter Contracts, by Shelter Type

Number of Family Shelter Units that Have Contracts with the New York City Department of Homeless Services December 2015



Note: City-run shelters are excluded. Figures include family with children shelters only.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2016.

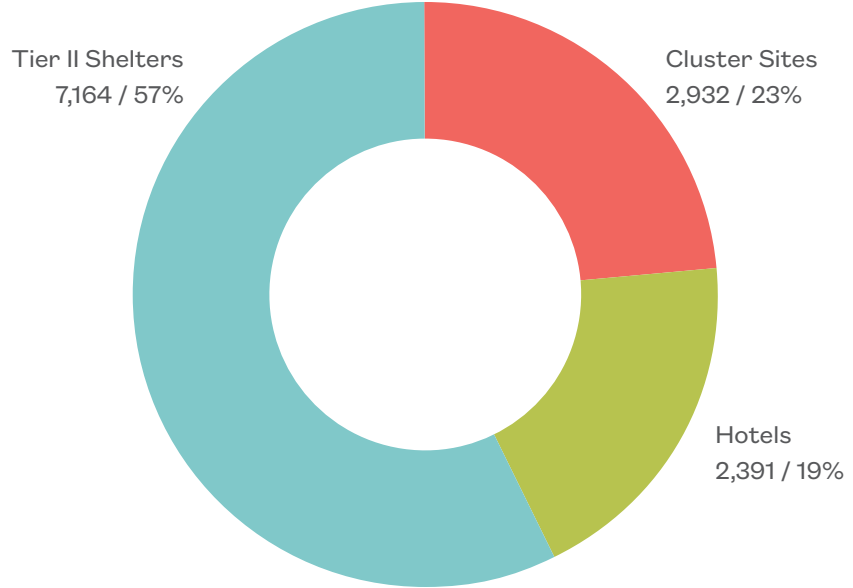
# Cluster Sites and Hotels Remain Common

More than 12,000 families with children lived in City shelter facilities during December 2015. Almost half (43%) lived in cluster sites or hotels.

Cluster site apartments and most hotels often lack the scale and scope of services for parents and 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 2015



Note: Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2016.

# Risk of Homelessness by City Council District

The full extent of family homelessness in New York City is not represented by the number of families living in shelter. Over 80,000 homeless students attended New York City Public Schools in SY 2014–15. These students serve as a proxy for the larger number of families in the city experiencing homelessness.

Homeless students attended schools in every New York City Council district; however, areas of the Bronx, central Brooklyn, and northern Manhattan saw the greatest concentrations.

The seven City Council districts with the highest rates of student homelessness were **East Harlem/Mott Haven, Central Harlem, Morris Heights, Belmont, Concourse, Hunts Point, and Bedford-Stuyvesant.**

(Districts 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 36)

## Where Are Homeless Students?

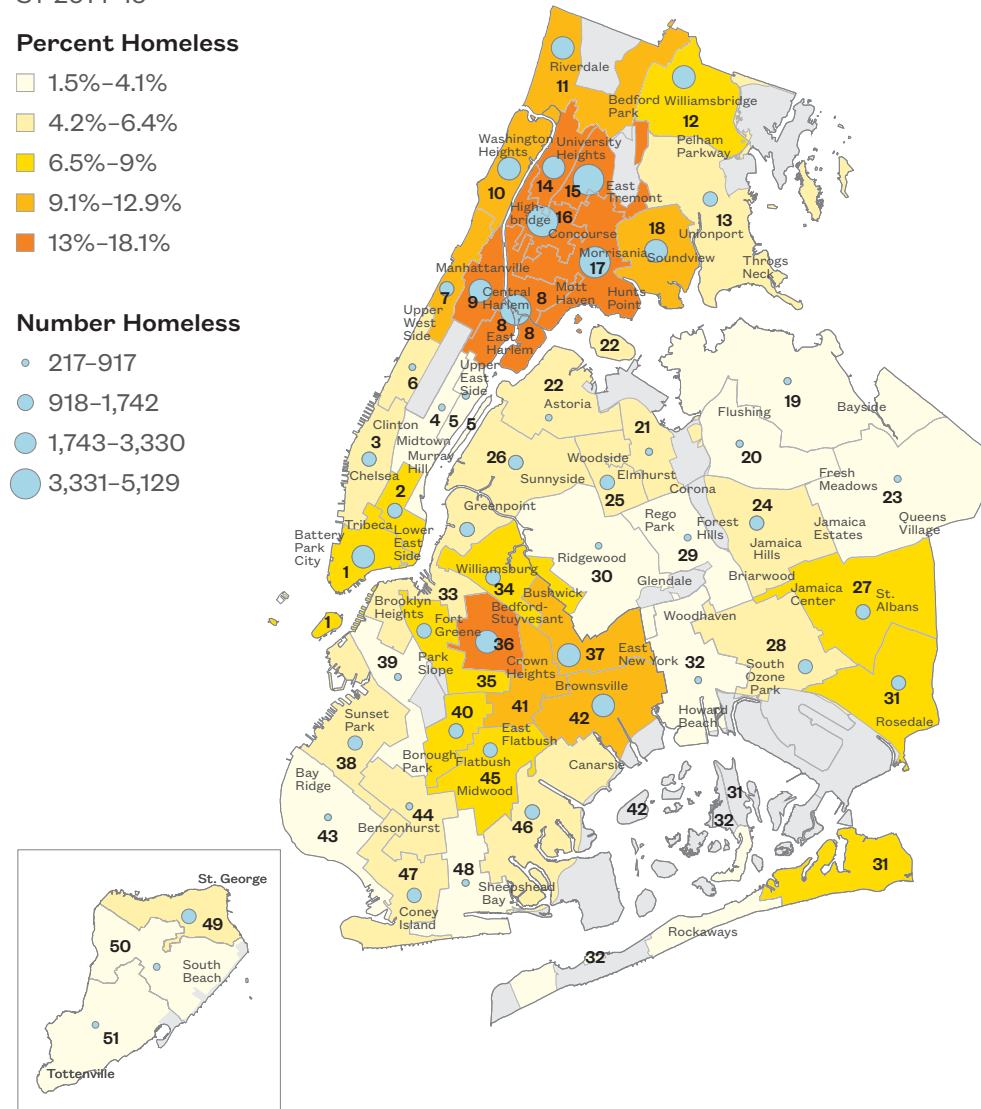
Percent and Number of Students Who Were Homeless, by City Council District SY 2014–15

### Percent Homeless

- 1.5%–4.1%
- 4.2%–6.4%
- 6.5%–9%
- 9.1%–12.9%
- 13%–18.1%

### Number Homeless

- 217–917
- 918–1,742
- 1,743–3,330
- 3,331–5,129



Note: Data on homeless students represent where students attend school; homeless students may attend school in districts where they do not live. Source: New York City Department of Education, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, SY 2014–15.

# Where Are Homeless Students?

Student Homelessness, by City Council District  
SY 2014-15

City/ Borough/ City Council District	Number of Students	Number of Homeless Students	Percent of Students Homeless	Families with Children Entering Shelter				% Change SY 2010-11 to 2014-15
				Pre-Kinder- garten	Elementary School	Middle School	High School	
<b>NYC</b>	<b>1,066,068</b>	<b>82,463</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>42,575</b>	<b>14,730</b>	<b>17,839</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Manhattan</b>	<b>158,903</b>	<b>14,347</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Bronx</b>	<b>224,686</b>	<b>30,177</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>16,828</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Brooklyn</b>	<b>309,215</b>	<b>21,939</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Queens</b>	<b>307,756</b>	<b>13,515</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>6,843</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Staten Island</b>	<b>65,087</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>3%</b>
1	25,261	1,891	7%	44	763	307	737	17%
2	17,875	1,388	8%	66	508	229	561	20%
3	21,074	1,167	6%	-	138	69	905	-4%
4	5,843	217	4%	-	38	71	103	17%
5	8,140	277	3%	-	122	10	136	11%
6	16,196	765	5%	12	266	152	321	31%
7	10,907	1,405	13%	55	938	243	147	10%
8	28,487	4,136	15%	218	2,574	631	638	36%
9	15,114	2,306	15%	139	1,364	372	390	30%
10	20,838	2,502	12%	70	1,121	505	777	-5%
11	26,012	2,872	11%	34	1,669	494	642	48%
12	21,896	1,804	8%	14	984	321	437	18%
13	23,593	1,513	6%	18	676	377	420	16%
14	18,406	3,330	18%	72	2,183	937	106	45%
15	25,789	4,467	17%	114	2,943	870	480	51%
16	27,533	4,752	17%	72	2,695	1,037	853	38%
17	32,849	5,129	16%	209	2,769	1,108	939	20%
18	22,926	2,692	12%	32	1,431	578	610	35%
19	20,876	592	3%	35	390	82	78	173%
20	18,360	589	3%	12	198	74	295	32%
21	16,790	904	5%	-	709	146	37	34%
22	12,975	656	5%	23	240	173	195	-18%
23	24,671	521	2%	-	275	75	150	-2%
24	35,321	1,589	4%	14	410	189	911	4%
25	21,503	1,032	5%	15	605	181	221	55%

City Council District	Number of Students	Number of Homeless Students	Percent of Students Homeless	Families with Children Entering Shelter				% Change SY 2010-11 to 2014-15
				Pre-Kinder- garten	Elementary School	Middle School	High School	
26	26,744	1,271	5%	41	604	128	492	67%
27	15,730	1,131	7%	23	717	280	95	20%
28	21,066	1,110	5%	45	695	125	220	8%
29	16,609	425	3%	-	212	79	125	34%
30	19,342	755	4%	-	388	213	138	58%
31	16,396	1,283	8%	51	793	275	147	38%
32	23,273	750	3%	12	316	189	215	2%
33	19,175	1,028	5%	32	253	195	527	14%
34	19,344	1,742	9%	99	993	267	360	13%
35	20,578	1,509	7%	70	744	224	434	18%
36	13,402	1,984	15%	132	1,108	449	259	-4%
37	20,816	2,282	11%	85	1,339	419	414	12%
38	22,560	1,361	6%	28	1,096	143	86	55%
39	17,690	721	4%	53	510	62	93	14%
40	13,117	1,183	9%	19	599	333	212	18%
41	15,404	1,911	12%	91	1,169	384	229	10%
42	17,470	2,041	12%	96	1,234	438	230	4%
43	25,168	836	3%	-	299	55	454	1%
44	19,733	917	5%	37	353	131	380	19%
45	14,467	1,146	8%	43	721	225	146	5%
46	16,177	1,014	6%	40	523	248	190	29%
47	23,568	1,070	5%	34	370	96	541	20%
48	20,721	763	4%	18	342	159	230	13%
49	19,823	1,229	6%	31	787	160	239	-4%
50	19,378	418	2%	-	172	76	152	11%
51	23,252	341	1%	-	145	90	93	8%

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. In order to protect student privacy and adhere to the Federal Education Rights and Privacy Act, numbers that would display 10 or fewer homeless students were redacted. Data on homeless students represent where students attend school; homeless students may attend school in districts where they do not live.

Source: New York City Department of Education, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, SY 2010-11 and SY 2014-15.



# The Revolving Shelter Door



*They placed me in the shelter. I can only stay ten days if they say I am ineligible again, then I have to stay homeless for ten days and come back and do it over and over again. I will have to pack my bags, pregnant as I am, and drag it but I have no where to go. They want information from two or three years ago. My ID is from South Carolina. They told me that I have to have my Dad write a letter that he won't let me go back and stay with him, but I can't get my mail, he throws it out, I've been moving from place to place. How am I supposed to get the information they want? Just thinking about it makes me cry, it really hurts, and I don't have anywhere to go.*



*21-year-old, homeless and pregnant*

# The Revolving Shelter Door

In just four and a half years, more than 99,000 applications for shelter in New York City were made by families with children, and over 35,000 families entered shelter—some more than once. Despite the relative stability of the City’s shelter census, the number of families with children entering the system continues to grow—increasing by 33% between FY 2012 and FY 2015. The information in this section describes the revolving door of the City’s shelter system with a focus on cycles of application and entry over time, differences in family shelter entry by community district, reasons for shelter exit, and the rate at which families with children are returning to shelter. It also highlights newly available data on the communities where the number of families with children entering shelter are growing, and the need to address return to shelter if the City is to see a long-term decline in its family shelter numbers.

## New Trends

The **number** of families with children entering City shelters **grew by 33%** from FY 2012 to FY 2015. More than one-quarter of this increase took place in just six of New York City’s 59 community districts. These neighborhoods included **Mott Haven, Morrisania, East New York, Brownsville, East Flatbush, and East Harlem**. (B01, B03, K05, K16, K17, and M11)

**Over half** of families with children living in shelter **applied multiple times** before being deemed eligible to enter the system. Among families that did not get into shelter on their first application, over half had to apply three or more times before their application was accepted. (December 2015)

**One in five families** with children who exited shelter without a housing subsidy **returned to shelter** within one year of their exit. In FY 2015 half of all families who exited the shelter system left with no form of housing subsidy.

## Key Findings

Only 2,500 of the close to 13,000 families living in shelter during the month of December 2015 were new to the shelter system. Roughly 10,000—over 80% of all families living in shelter—had entered shelter for the **first time prior to 2015**.

The family shelter entry rate was two to three times the citywide average in the **south and west Bronx, East New York, and Bedford-Stuyvesant**. (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, B05, K03, and K05)

Among families who were found eligible for shelter, **domestic violence** continued to be the **leading driver** of homelessness. In FY 2015, 27% of families with children in shelters entered due to domestic violence.

# Applications and Eligibility Rate in New York City

Since January 2014 the number of families applying to shelter each month ranged from a low of roughly 1,800 to a high of 2,900.

At the same time the monthly eligibility rate fluctuated by 22 percentage points, declining as the number of applicants increased. This variation possibly underscores the lack of capacity in the City's family shelters, which can usually only take in new families as others exit the system.

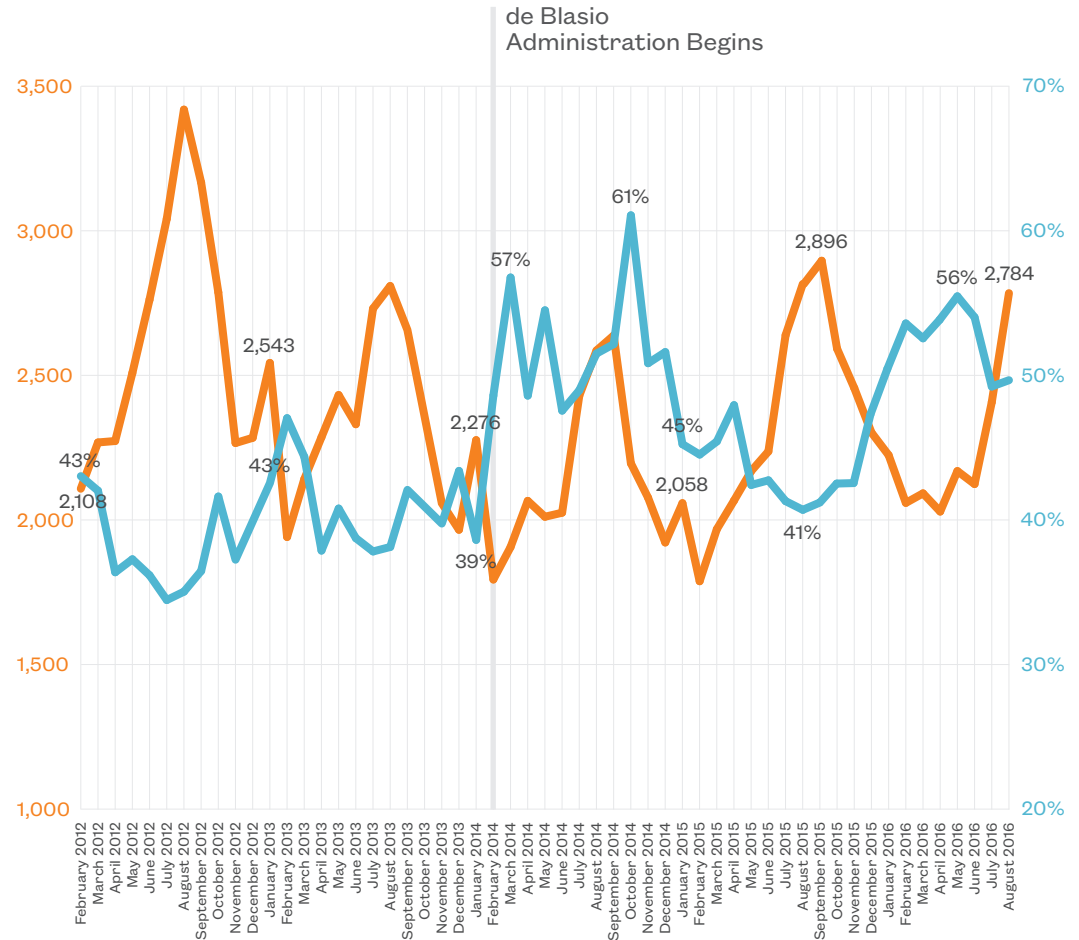
Monthly family shelter applications continue to peak seasonally in the summer and early fall—a pattern that may highlight parents' attempts to minimize disruption in their children's educations.

**How can service providers and City agencies better anticipate these fluctuations to improve support for families before they even apply for shelter?**

## Family Shelter Applications and Eligibility Rate in New York City

Number of Families with Children Applying for Shelter and Percent of Applications Found Eligible 2012–2016, by Month

■ Number Applied ■ Percent Found Eligible



Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Local Law 37 Report*, 2012–2016.

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

Just 19% of families living in shelter during December 2015 were newly homeless, entering for the first time in the same calendar year.

Roughly 10,000—over 80% of all families living in shelter during December 2015—were not new to the system and had entered shelter for the first time in a prior year.

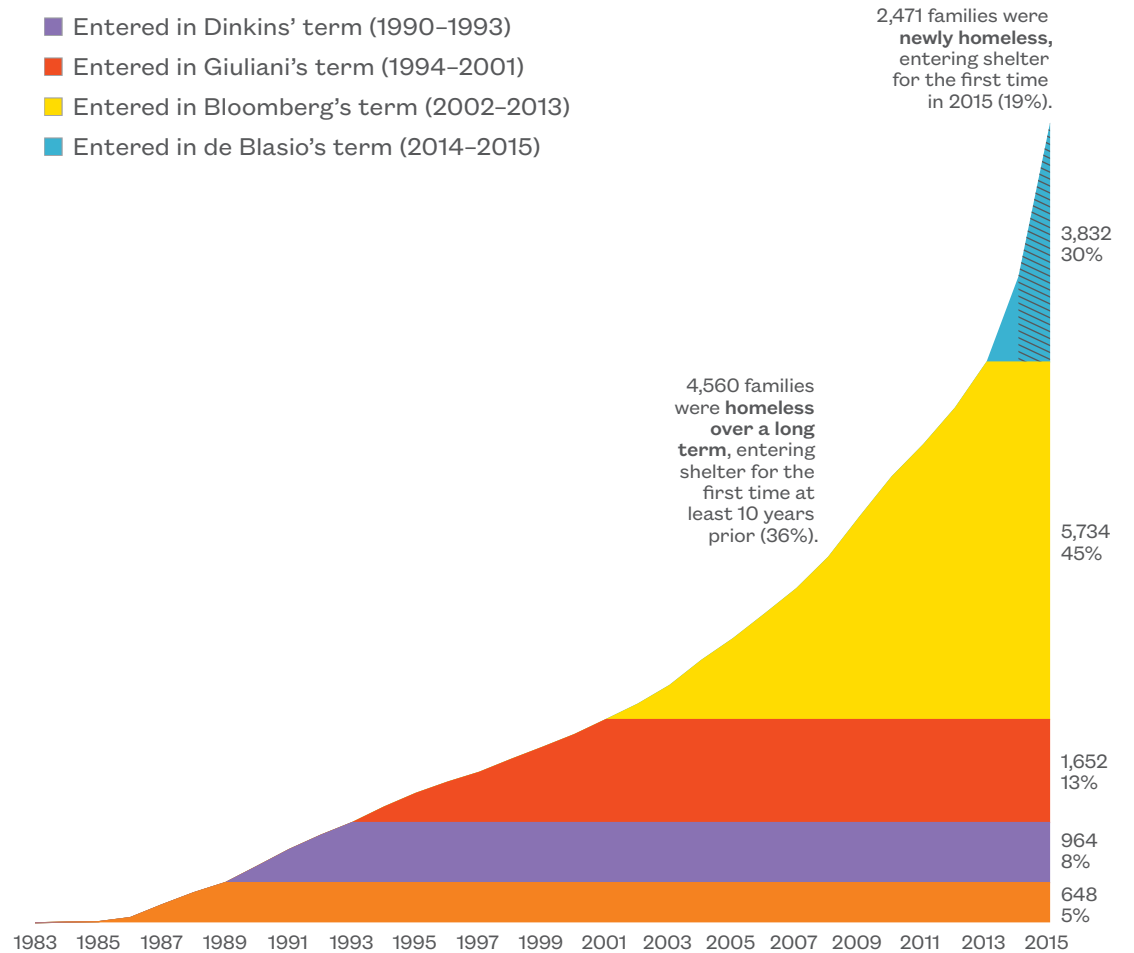
Growth in the number of families living in shelter in New York City is driven primarily by families returning to the shelter system, not those who are newly homeless.

More needs to be done both during a family's shelter stay and after exit to ensure that families leaving shelter are able to remain stably housed.

## First Date of Entry into the New York City Shelter System

Number and Percent of Families with Children Living in Shelters During December 2015, 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 (2014–2015)



Note: Chart depicts families that were in shelter during December 2015. Families are unduplicated. Years refer to calendar years. Data presented here do not provide information on the length of a family's stay in shelter nor 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 2016.

## The Revolving Door

From FY 2014 to FY 2015 the number of families immediately returning to shelter within 30 days of exit doubled—increasing by more than 1,000 families.

Over 500 families exited the shelter system due to 48-hour curfew violations in FY 2015, an increase of 45% from the prior year. With the growing use of hotel placements that lack contracted social services and oversight, families may be at greater risk of losing shelter placement due to family or medical needs, only to immediately return to shelter.

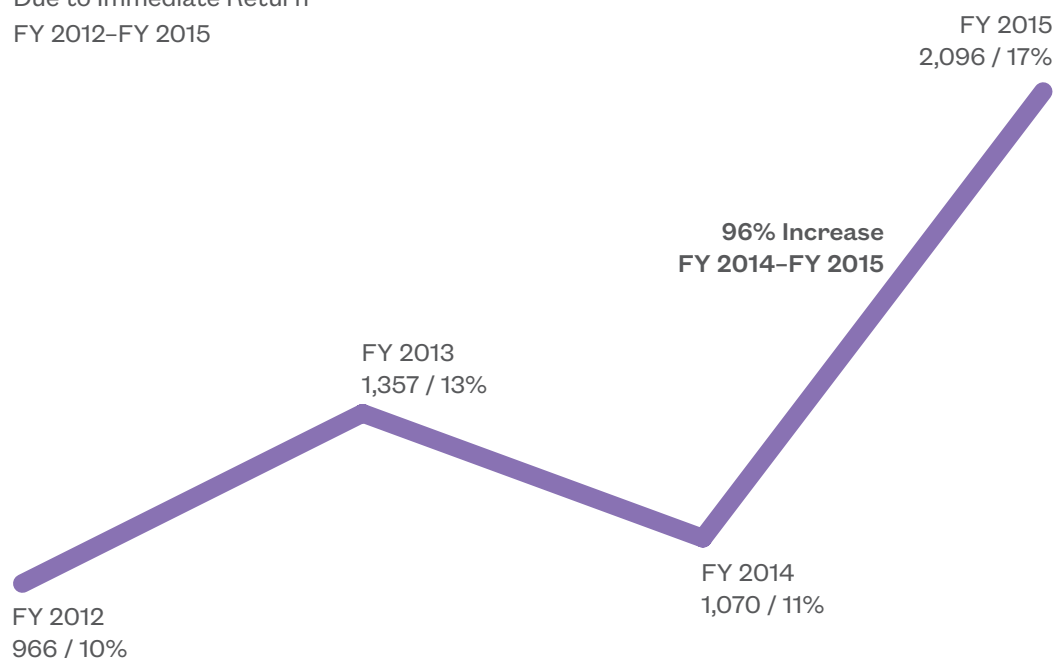
**This high rate of immediate return calls into question the permanency of shelter exits.**

## Immediate Return to Shelter

Number and Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter

Due to Immediate Return

FY 2012–FY 2015



Note: Families who entered multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year.

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

# Return to Shelter Remains High

In FY 2016 one out of every ten families with children who exited shelter returned within one year of leaving.

While this rate of rapid return to shelter saw a decline from 16.5% in FY 2015 to 10% in FY 2016, the rate remained over twice as high as it was just four years prior when only 4.4% of families returned to shelter within one year of their exit.

Among families with children who exited shelter without a housing subsidy, the rate of rapid return (within one year) was much higher. One in five families exiting shelter without housing assistance returned to the system within one year of exit.

**What happens when short-term housing subsidies run out? With data tracking on families' return to shelter ending after one year, a better understanding of what drives families to return to shelter is needed.**

## Return to Shelter Rate in New York City

Percent of Families with Children that Returned to Shelter Within One Year  
FY 2005–FY 2016

- Families Returning During Bloomberg Administration
- Families Returning During de Blasio Administration
- Families Returning after Unsubsidized Placements
- Families Returning after Subsidized Placements



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*, 2009–2016.

## Multiple Applications Required

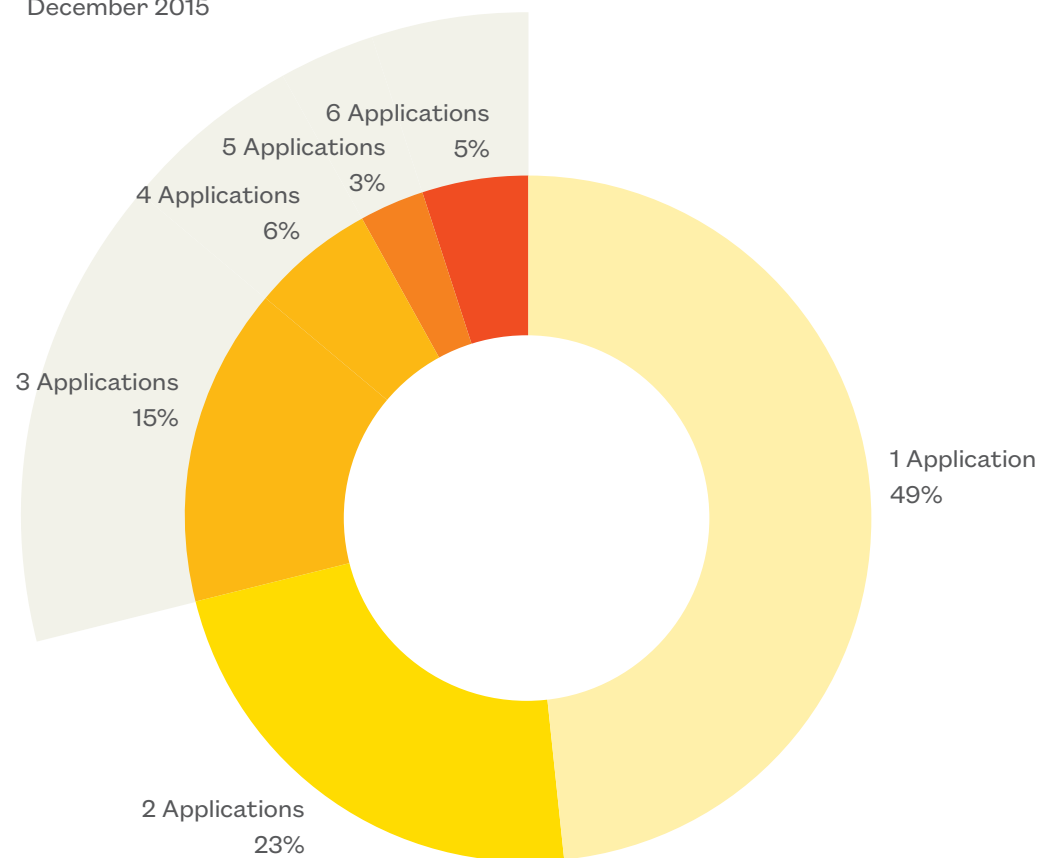
Over half (51%) of families with children in shelter had to apply multiple times before being deemed eligible to enter the system. Among families that did not get into shelter on their first application, over half had to apply three or more times before being granted entry.

A full 29% of families living in shelter in December 2015 submitted three or more applications before being found eligible.

**Streamlining the application process so family eligibility is determined more efficiently would lessen trauma for children and would improve educational outcomes by reducing school absences.**

## Families Must Apply Multiple Times

Number of Shelter Applications Submitted by Families with Children Found Eligible for Shelter  
December 2015



Note: Percentages are out of 1,092 unduplicated families with children who were found eligible for shelter during December 2015. Percentages do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, *Local Law 37 Report*, December 2015.

## Missing Information

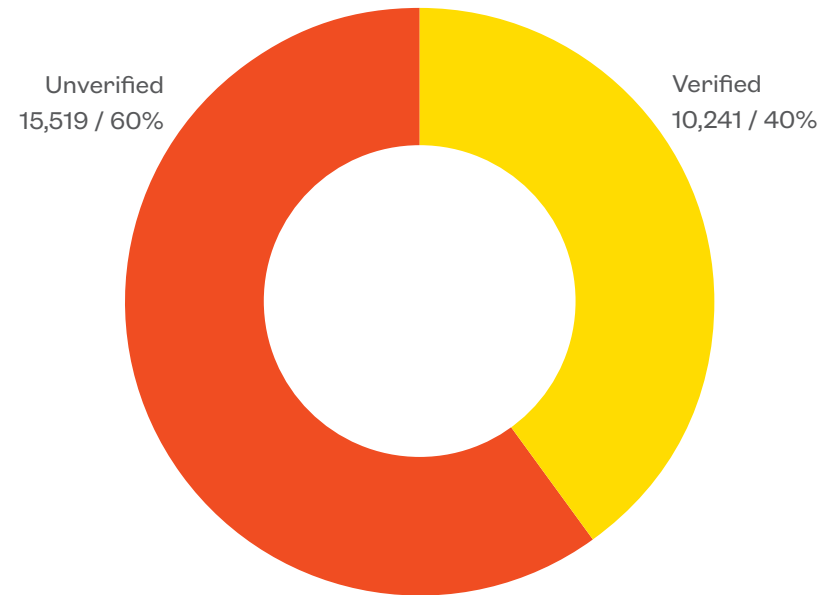
In FY 2015 there were roughly 25,000 applications for shelter made by families with children. For almost two-thirds (60%), the applicants were unable to document their need for shelter (leaving their application unverified).

For these applicants whose need for shelter was not verified by the NYC Department of Homeless Services, no information on their reason for applying to shelter was available, nor on what prevented verification.

**This highlights why so many families must apply for shelter more than once before gaining entry. Tracking this type of information and maintaining transparency could offer tools for improving the shelter application process in a way that reduces negative consequences and costs for both families and the City.**

## Unverified Shelter Applications

Number and Percent of Shelter Applications from Families with Children with Unverified Reason for Homelessness  
FY 2015



Note: 25,760 applications for shelter were submitted by families with children during FY 2015. Due to differences in how data were reported by the NYC Department of Homeless Services, application reasons are not broken down as in the April 2016 *On the Map: The Dynamics of Family Homelessness in New York City*.

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



## Communities Where Families Lived Before Entering Shelter

Just over 6,500 families with children were found eligible for shelter of the 15,000 applications submitted during the last six months of 2015.

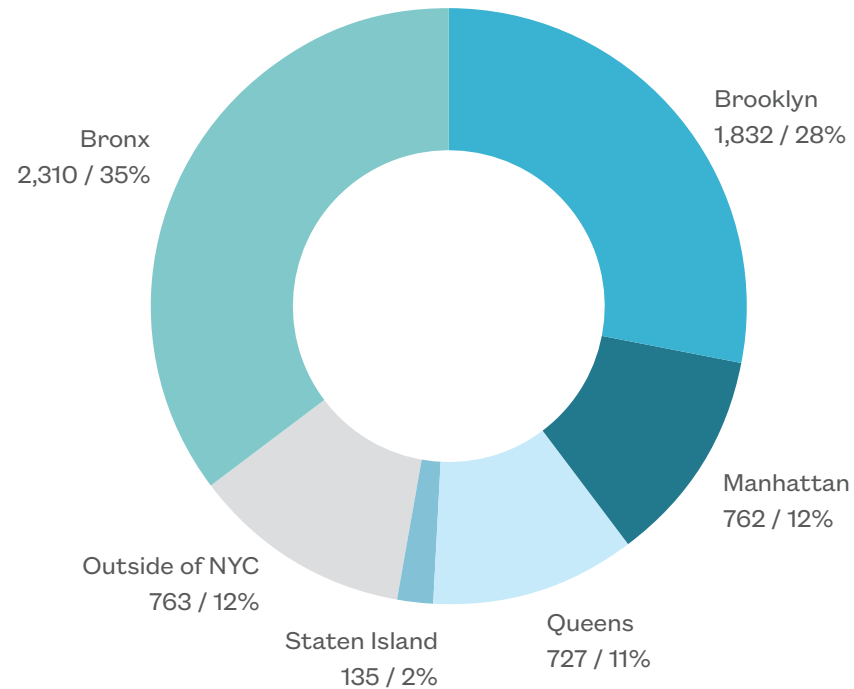
The Bronx saw more families entering shelter than any other borough. Over one-third of all shelter entrants came from the Bronx—or more than 2,300 families in just the last six months of 2015.

Seven of the top ten community districts for shelter entry were located in the Bronx, and three in Brooklyn. These included the Bronx neighborhoods of **Mott Haven**, **Morrisania**, **Concourse/Highbridge**, **University Heights**, **East Tremont**, **Unionport/Soundview**, and **Williamsbridge**, and the Brooklyn neighborhoods of **Bedford-Stuyvesant**, **East New York**, and **Brownsville**.

(B01, B03–B06, B09, B12, K03, K05, and K16)

## Families Found Eligible to Enter Shelter by Borough

Number and Percent of Families with Children Entering Shelter  
July–December 2015



Note: Families who entered multiple times were unduplicated. "Outside of NYC" includes all families whose prior addresses were not within the five boroughs of NYC.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2016.

# Family Applications and Eligibility for Shelter

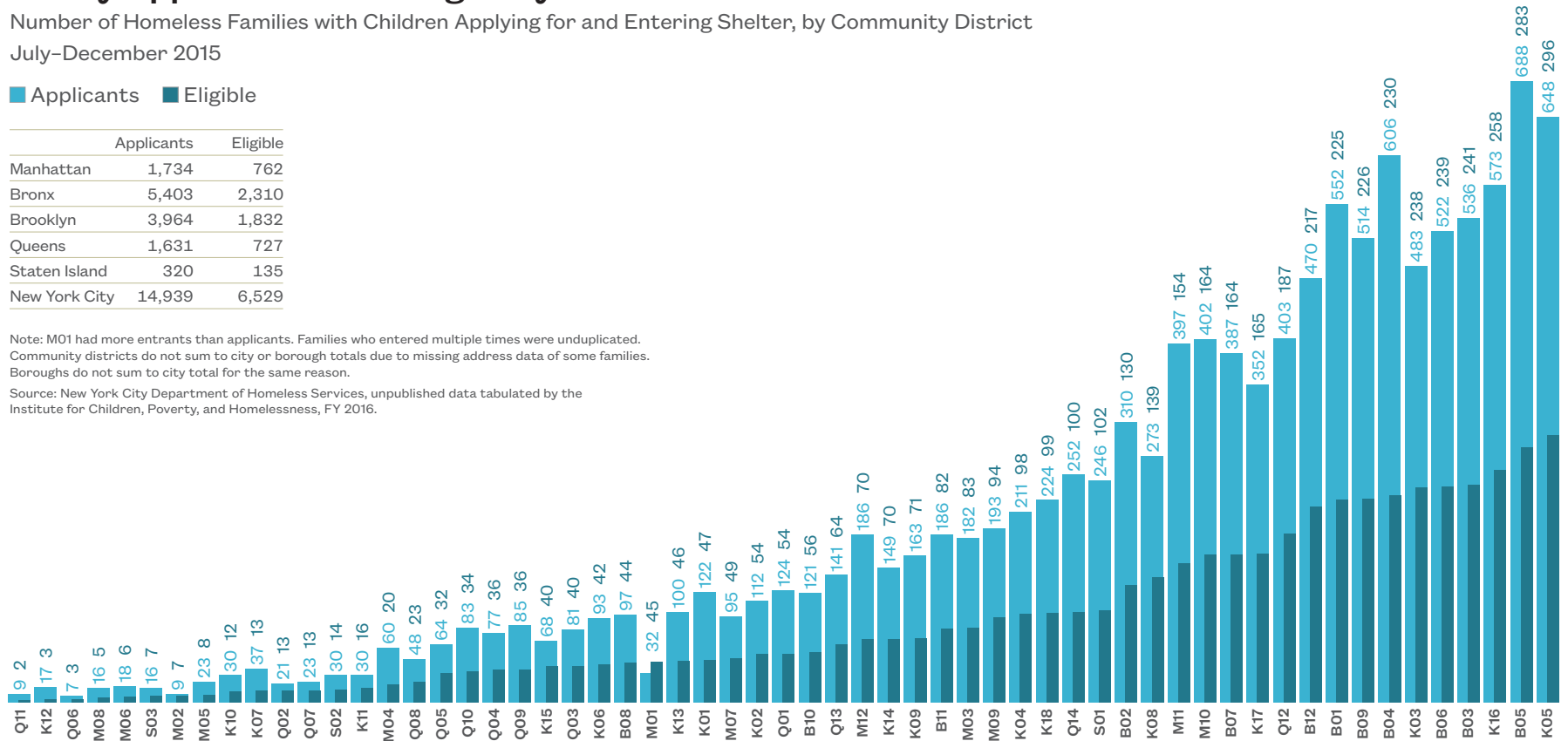
Number of Homeless Families with Children Applying for and Entering Shelter, by Community District  
July–December 2015

■ Applicants ■ Eligible

	Applicants	Eligible
Manhattan	1,734	762
Bronx	5,403	2,310
Brooklyn	3,964	1,832
Queens	1,631	727
Staten Island	320	135
New York City	14,939	6,529

Note: M01 had more entrants than applicants. Families who entered multiple times were unduplicated. 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 2016.



## Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

<b>Manhattan</b>	<b>M08</b>	<b>B03</b>	<b>B11</b>	<b>K06</b>	<b>K14</b>	<b>Q03</b>	<b>Q11</b>
<b>M01</b> Battery Park/Tribeca	Upper East Side	Morrisania	Pelham Parkway	Park Slope	Flatbush/Midwood	Jackson Heights	Bayside
<b>M02</b> Greenwich Village	<b>M09</b> Manhattanville	<b>B04</b> Concourse/Highbridge	<b>B12</b> Williamsbridge	<b>K07</b> Sunset Park	<b>K15</b> Sheepshead Bay	<b>Q04</b> Elmhurst/Corona	<b>Q12</b> Jamaica/St. Albans
<b>M03</b> Lower East Side	<b>M10</b> Central Harlem	<b>B05</b> University Heights	<b>Brooklyn</b>	<b>K08</b> Crown Heights North	<b>K16</b> Sunnyside	<b>Q05</b> Ridgewood/Glendale	<b>Q13</b> Queens Village
<b>M04</b> Chelsea/Clinton	<b>M11</b> East Harlem	<b>B06</b> East Tremont	<b>K01</b> Williamsburg/Greenpoint	<b>K09</b> Crown Heights South	<b>K17</b> East Flatbush	<b>Q06</b> Rego Park/Forest Hills	<b>Q14</b> The Rockaways
<b>M05</b> Midtown Business District	<b>M12</b> Washington Heights	<b>B07</b> Bedford Park	<b>K02</b> Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	<b>K10</b> Bay Ridge	<b>K18</b> Canarsie	<b>Q07</b> Flushing	<b>Staten Island</b>
<b>M06</b> Murray Hill/Stuyvesant	<b>Bronx</b>	<b>B08</b> Riverdale	<b>K03</b> Bedford-Stuyvesant	<b>K11</b> Bensonhurst	<b>Queens</b>	<b>Q08</b> Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	<b>S01</b> St. George
<b>M07</b> Upper West Side	<b>B01</b> Mott Haven	<b>B09</b> Unionport/Soundview	<b>K04</b> Bushwick	<b>K12</b> Borough Park	<b>Q01</b> Astoria	<b>Q09</b> Woodhaven	<b>S02</b> South Beach
	<b>B02</b> Hunts Point	<b>B10</b> Throgs Neck	<b>K05</b> East New York	<b>K13</b> Coney Island	<b>Q02</b> Sunnyside/Woodside	<b>Q10</b> Howard Beach	<b>S03</b> Tottenville

# Where Are Families Most at Risk for Entering Shelter?

The overall annual rate of family shelter entry in New York City was 5.7 per 1,000 families between FY 2012 and FY 2015. However, the rate varied greatly by community district, ranging from a low of 0.2 per 1,000 families in **Bayside** in Queens to a high of 19.3 per 1,000 families in **Morrisania** and **East Tremont** in the Bronx. (Q11 and B03/B06)

In the **south and west Bronx**, **East New York**, and **Bedford-Stuyvesant**, the family shelter entry rate was two to three times the citywide average. (B01/B02, B03/B06, B04, B05, K03, and K05)

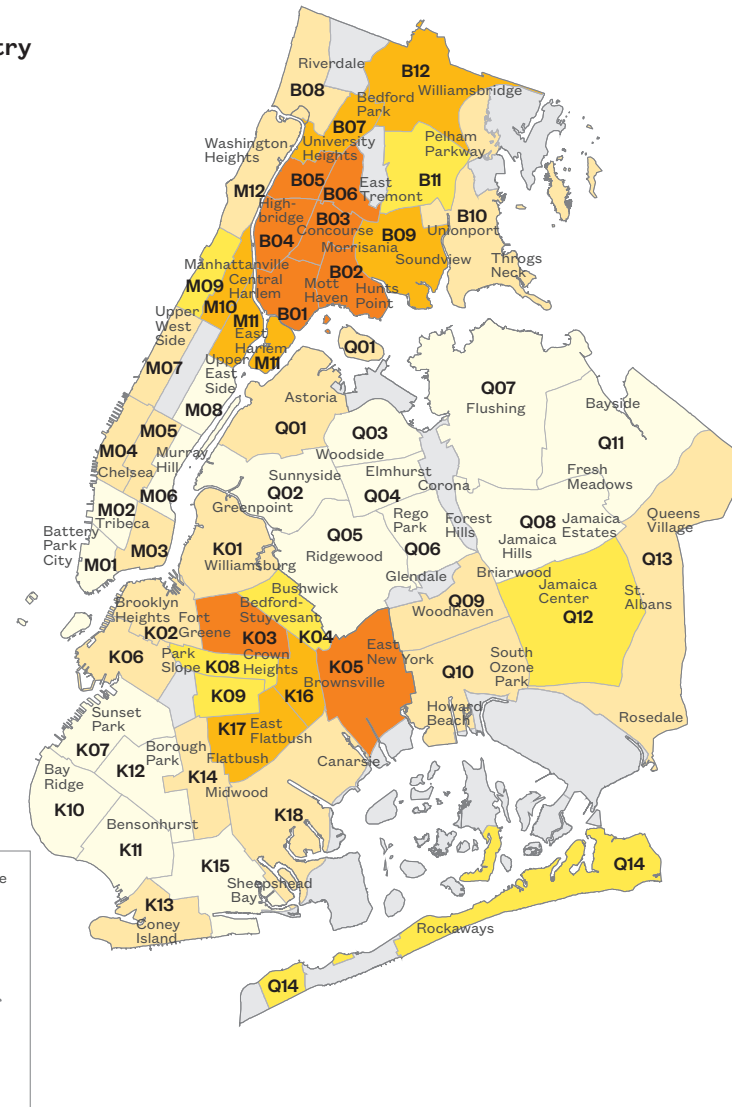
Taking the total population of each community district into account and calculating the shelter entry rate per 1,000 families allows for a more accurate comparison across communities. It also highlights communities whose shelter entry numbers are lower but are significantly affected by homelessness.

## Where Families Lived Prior to Shelter

Four-Year Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families, by Community District  
FY 2012–FY 2015

### Rate of Shelter Entry

- 0.2–1.3
- 1.4–3.7
- 3.8–7.8
- 7.9–12.7
- 12.8–19.3



Note: Families are unduplicated by fiscal year.

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*, 2012–2015.

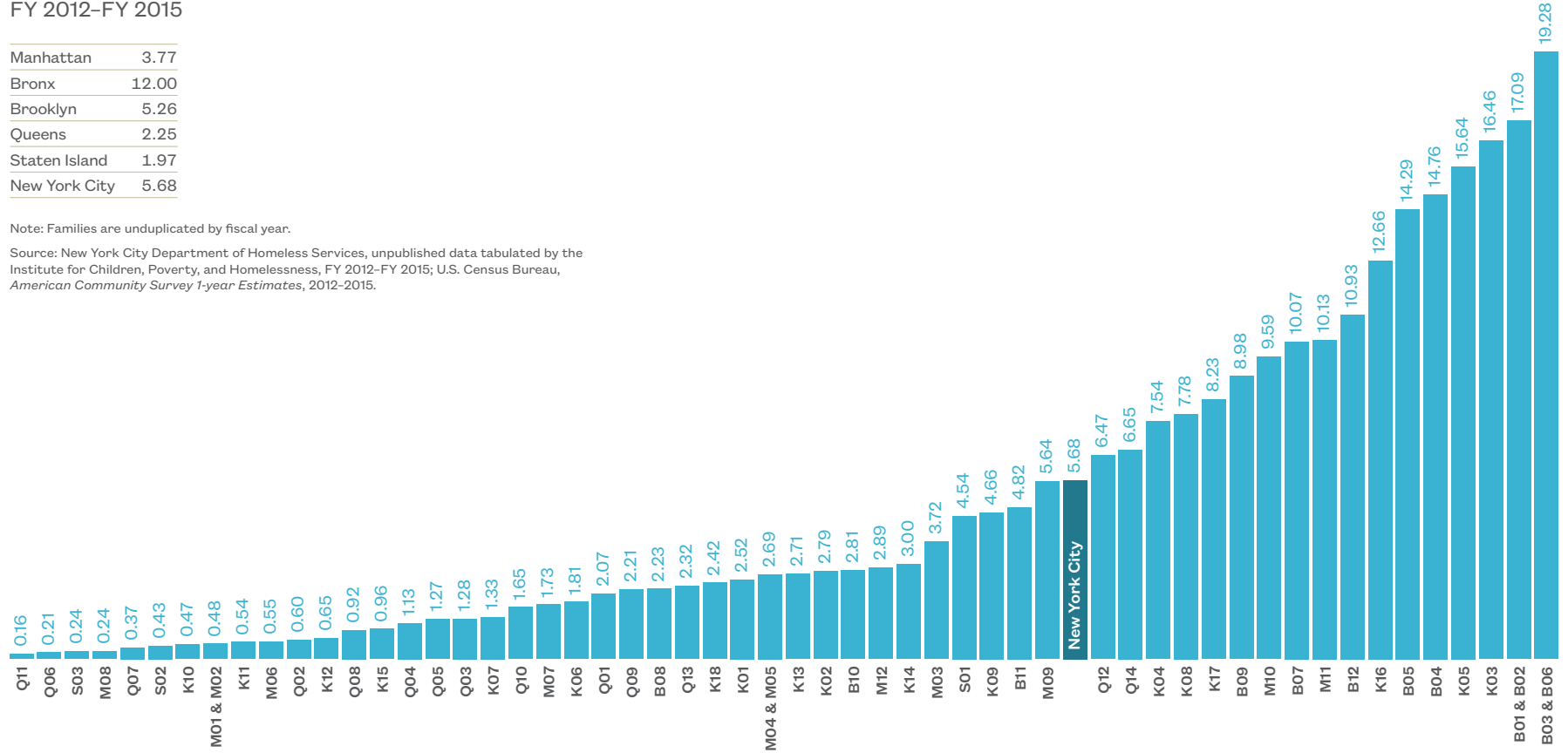
# Where Families Lived Prior to Shelter

Four-Year Rate of Families with Children Entering Shelter per 1,000 Families, by Community District  
FY 2012–FY 2015

Manhattan	3.77
Bronx	12.00
Brooklyn	5.26
Queens	2.25
Staten Island	1.97
New York City	5.68

Note: Families are unduplicated by fiscal year.

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*, 2012–2015.



## Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

<b>Manhattan</b>	<b>M10</b>	<b>B07</b>	<b>Brooklyn</b>	<b>K08</b>	<b>K16</b>	<b>Q05</b>	<b>Q12</b>
<b>M01 &amp; M02</b>	Central Harlem	Bedford Park	<b>K01</b>	Crown Heights North	Brownsville	Ridgewood/Glendale	Jamaica/St. Albans
Tribeca/Greenwich Village	<b>M11</b>	<b>B08</b>	Williamsburg/Greenpoint	<b>K09</b>	<b>K17</b>	<b>Q06</b>	<b>Q13</b>
<b>M03</b>	East Harlem	Riverdale	<b>K02</b>	Crown Heights South	East Flatbush	Rego Park/Forest Hills	Queens Village
Lower East Side	<b>M12</b>	<b>B09</b>	Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	<b>K10</b>	<b>K18</b>	<b>Q07</b>	<b>Q14</b>
<b>M04 &amp; M05</b>	Washington Heights	Unionport/Soundview	<b>K03</b>	Bay Ridge	Canarsie	Flushing	The Rockaways
Chelsea/Clinton/Midtown	<b>Bronx</b>	<b>B10</b>	Bedford-Stuyvesant	<b>K11</b>	<b>Queens</b>	<b>Q08</b>	<b>Staten Island</b>
<b>M06</b>	<b>B01 &amp; B02</b>	Throgs Neck	<b>K04</b>	Bensonhurst	<b>Q01</b>	Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	<b>S01</b>
Murray Hill/Stuyvesant	Mott Haven/Hunts Point	<b>B11</b>	Bushwick	<b>K12</b>	Astoria	<b>Q09</b>	St. George
<b>M07</b>	<b>B03 &amp; B06</b>	Pelham Parkway	<b>K05</b>	Borough Park	<b>Q02</b>	Woodhaven	<b>S02</b>
Upper West Side	Morrisania/East Tremont	<b>B12</b>	East New York	<b>K13</b>	<b>Q03</b>	<b>Q10</b>	South Beach
<b>M08</b>	<b>B04</b>	Williamsbridge	<b>K06</b>	Coney Island	Jackson Heights	Howard Beach	<b>S03</b>
Upper East Side	Concourse/Highbridge	<b>K07</b>	Park Slope	<b>K14</b>	<b>Q04</b>	<b>Q11</b>	Tottenville
<b>M09</b>	<b>B05</b>		Park Slope	Flatbush/Midwood	Elmhurst/Corona	Bayside	
Manhattanville	University Heights		Sunset Park	<b>K15</b>			
				Sheepshead Bay			

# Where Is Homelessness Growing?

The number of families with children entering City shelters grew by 33% from FY 2012 to FY 2015. This growth was not even across neighborhoods, with some community districts seeing a decline in family shelter entry while others saw large increases.

More than one-quarter of the citywide increase in family shelter entry between FY 2012 and FY 2015 took place in just six of New York City's 59 community districts. These neighborhoods included **Mott Haven, Morrisania, East New York, Brownsville, East Flatbush, and East Harlem.**

(B01, B03, K05, K16, K17, and M11)

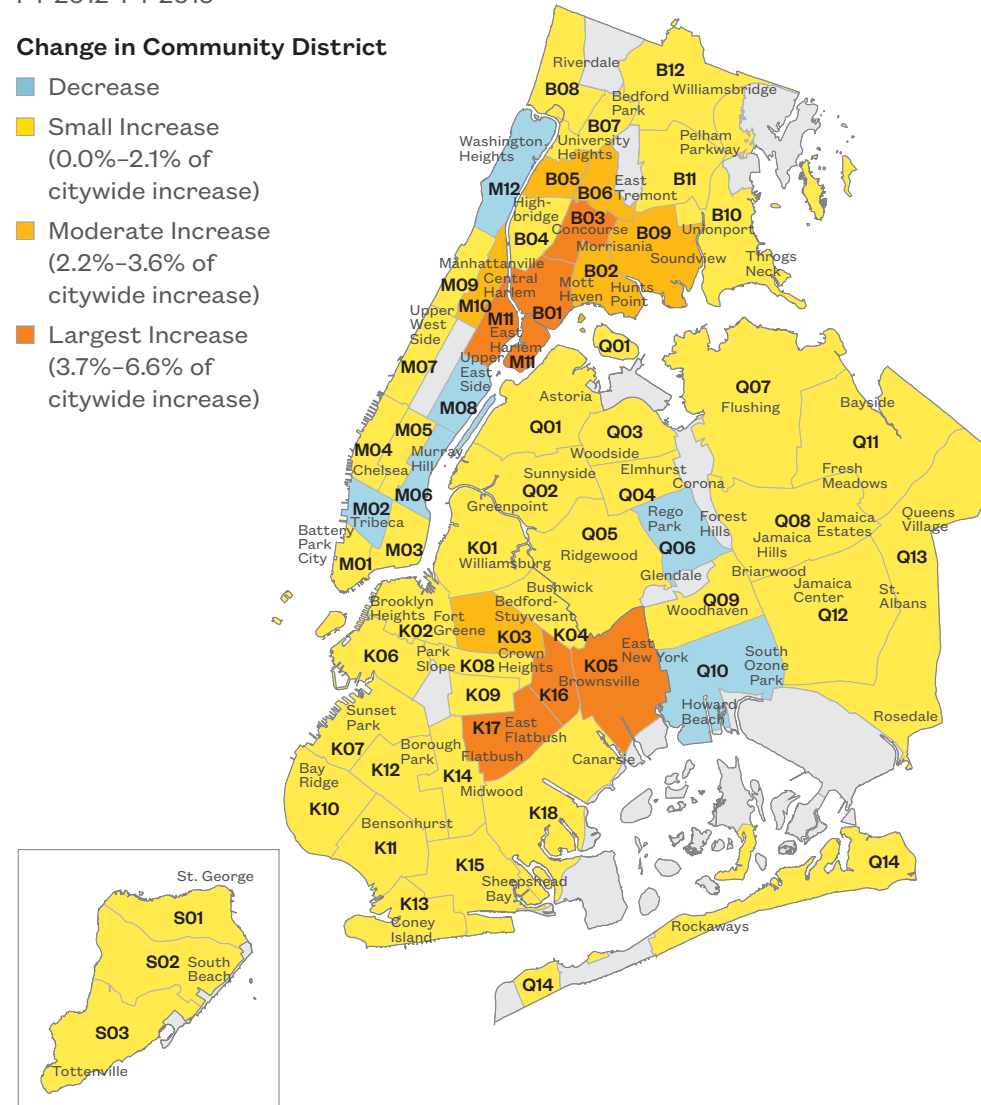
Examining patterns of growth in shelter entry provides insight into where housing instability is an increasing problem, even if the community is not among one of the top neighborhoods for families entering shelter.

## Where Is Homelessness Growing?

Distribution of Citywide Increase in Families with Children Entering Shelter, by Community District  
FY 2012–FY 2015

### Change in Community District

- Decrease
- Small Increase (0.0%–2.1% of citywide increase)
- Moderate Increase (2.2%–3.6% of citywide increase)
- Largest Increase (3.7%–6.6% of citywide increase)



Note: Community districts do not sum to 100% due to missing address data of some families. Families are unduplicated by fiscal year.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2012–FY 2015.

## Where Is Homelessness Growing?

Families with Children Entering Shelter, by Community District  
FY 2012–FY 2015

City/Borough/ Community District	Families with Children Entering Shelter				Increase in Families, 2012-2015	Percent Increase, 2012-2015	Percent of Citywide Increase, 2012-2015	Change in Community District
	2012	2013	2014	2015				
<b>NYC</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>10,182</b>	<b>10,168</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>3,103</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	-
<b>Manhattan</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	-
MO1	5	7	11	16	11	-	0.4%	Small Increase
MO2	4	2	4	3	-1	-	0.0%	Decrease
MO3	94	107	106	131	37	39%	1.2%	Small Increase
MO4	19	28	43	65	46	-	1.5%	Small Increase
MO5	17	15	18	33	16	-	0.5%	Small Increase
MO6	19	13	8	11	-8	-	-0.3%	Decrease
MO7	39	60	68	101	62	159%	2.0%	Small Increase
MO8	9	16	21	0	-9	-	-0.3%	Decrease
MO9	114	99	129	160	46	40%	1.5%	Small Increase
M10	216	237	251	327	111	51%	3.6%	Moderate Increase
M11	177	227	279	314	137	77%	4.4%	Largest Increase
M12	127	112	128	120	-7	-6%	-0.2%	Decrease
<b>Bronx</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>3,768</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>30.8%</b>	-
B01	302	317	368	470	168	56%	5.4%	Largest Increase
B02	183	216	203	274	91	50%	2.9%	Moderate Increase
B03	301	359	326	443	142	47%	4.6%	Largest Increase
B04	465	477	399	517	52	11%	1.7%	Small Increase
B05	401	430	401	493	92	23%	3.0%	Moderate Increase
B06	320	410	336	403	83	26%	2.7%	Moderate Increase
B07	271	289	283	317	46	17%	1.5%	Small Increase
B08	49	51	47	78	29	59%	0.9%	Small Increase
B09	350	353	366	437	87	25%	2.8%	Moderate Increase
B10	62	70	74	104	42	68%	1.4%	Small Increase
B11	134	138	135	166	32	24%	1.0%	Small Increase
B12	352	333	312	416	64	18%	2.1%	Small Increase
<b>Brooklyn</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	-
K01	70	62	78	102	32	46%	1.0%	Small Increase
K02	61	73	77	89	28	46%	0.9%	Small Increase
K03	442	488	434	534	92	21%	3.0%	Moderate Increase
K04	198	202	199	207	9	5%	0.3%	Small Increase
K05	490	570	527	695	205	42%	6.6%	Largest Increase
K06	37	42	48	72	35	95%	1.1%	Small Increase

Borough/ Community District	Families with Children Entering Shelter				Increase in Families, 2012-2015	Percent Increase, 2012-2015	Percent of Citywide Increase, 2012-2015	Change in Community District
	2012	2013	2014	2015				
K07	39	35	46	54	15	38%	0.5%	Small Increase
K08	194	189	213	216	22	11%	0.7%	Small Increase
K09	95	118	103	136	41	43%	1.3%	Small Increase
K10	11	11	15	19	8	-	0.3%	Small Increase
K11	21	19	33	25	4	-	0.1%	Small Increase
K12	18	25	23	24	6	-	0.2%	Small Increase
K13	66	74	65	91	25	38%	0.8%	Small Increase
K14	98	100	117	128	30	31%	1.0%	Small Increase
K15	34	26	32	51	17	50%	0.5%	Small Increase
K16	302	381	356	432	130	43%	4.2%	Largest Increase
K17	221	261	258	340	119	54%	3.8%	Largest Increase
K18	117	118	118	140	23	20%	0.7%	Small Increase
<b>Queens</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	-
Q01	51	76	80	104	53	104%	1.7%	Small Increase
Q02	10	14	17	34	24	-	0.8%	Small Increase
Q03	31	48	58	59	28	90%	0.9%	Small Increase
Q04	28	31	23	60	32	-	1.0%	Small Increase
Q05	53	43	49	61	8	15%	0.3%	Small Increase
Q06	5	7	7	4	-1	-	0.0%	Decrease
Q07	21	17	31	23	2	-	0.1%	Small Increase
Q08	18	38	30	50	32	-	1.0%	Small Increase
Q09	76	66	71	87	11	14%	0.4%	Small Increase
Q10	66	47	47	45	-21	-32%	-0.7%	Decrease
Q11	4	2	6	7	3	-	0.1%	Small Increase
Q12	336	340	328	375	39	12%	1.3%	Small Increase
Q13	106	104	84	132	26	25%	0.8%	Small Increase
Q14	168	181	149	194	26	15%	0.8%	Small Increase
<b>Staten Is.</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	-
S01	184	178	183	226	42	23%	1.4%	Small Increase
S02	10	21	13	15	5	-	0.2%	Small Increase
S03	8	12	13	10	2	-	0.1%	Small Increase

Note: 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. "Percent Increase" column was redacted for data accuracy if the number of families entering shelter in 2012 was fewer than 30. Families are unduplicated by fiscal year.

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

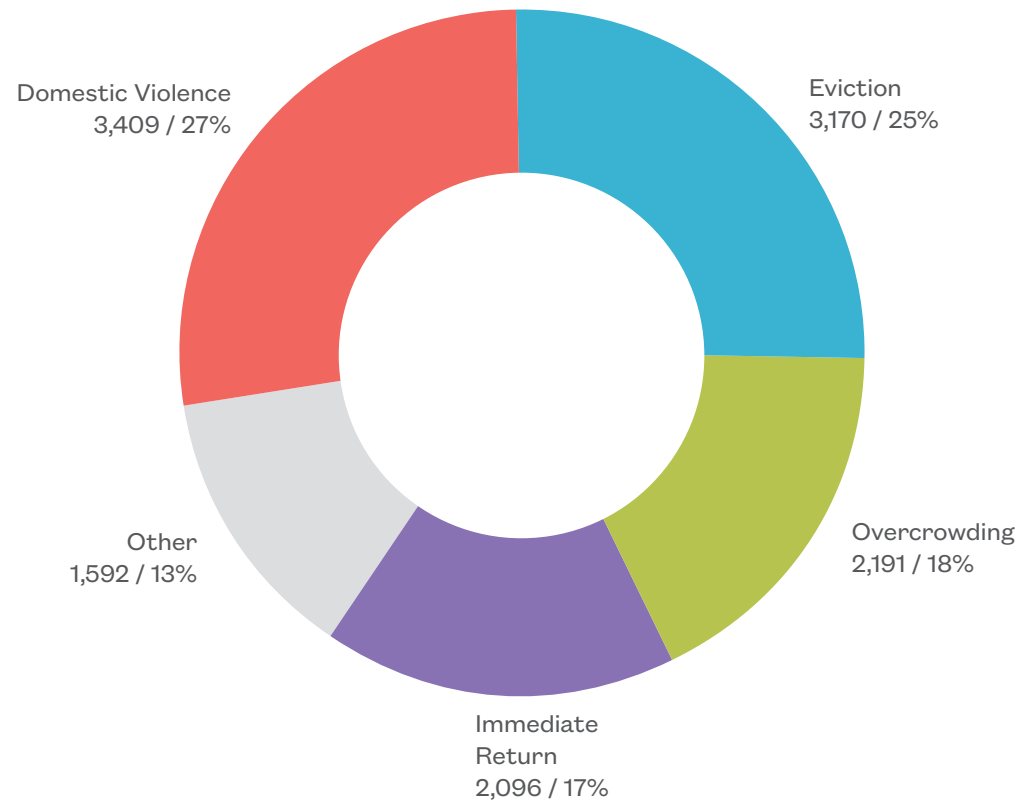
## Drivers of Shelter Entry

Among families who were found eligible for shelter, domestic violence continued to be the leading driver of homelessness. In FY 2015, 27% of families with children in shelter entered due to domestic violence.

The other top reasons for shelter entry among families with children were eviction (25%), overcrowding (18%), and immediately returning to shelter within 30 days of exit (17%).

## Why Do Families Enter Shelter?

Number and Percent of Families with Children Found Eligible for Shelter, by Primary Reason for Eligibility  
FY 2015



Note: 12,458 total families with children entered shelter during FY 2015. Families who entered shelter multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year. A list of "Other" 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 Entry

The leading factor driving shelter entry in New York City differed by community, highlighting the need to tailor interventions aimed at reducing housing instability.

Domestic violence was the most common reason for shelter entry in 33 communities, with an additional two neighborhoods where domestic violence and eviction were equally common.

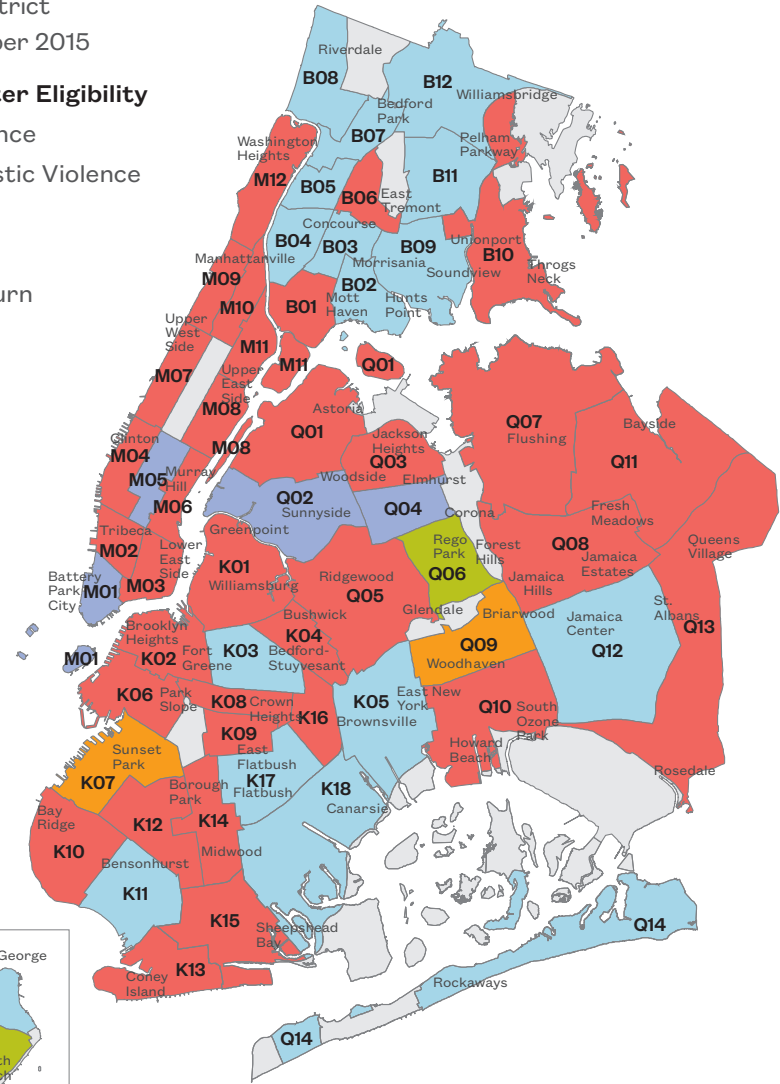
Eviction was the leading cause for shelter entry in 18 communities, while families immediately returning to shelter was the most common reason in four neighborhoods (Tribeca, Midtown, Sunnyside/Woodside, Elmhurst/Corona) and overcrowding was the most common reason in two neighborhoods (Rego Park/Forest Hills and South Beach). (M01, M05, Q02, Q04, Q06, and S02)

## Most Common Reason for Shelter Eligibility

Most Common Reason Families with Children Were Found Eligible to Enter Shelter, by Community District  
July 2014–December 2015

### Reasons for Shelter Eligibility

- Domestic Violence
- Eviction/Domestic Violence
- Eviction
- Overcrowding
- Immediate Return



Note: Families who entered shelter multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year. K07 and Q09 had an equal number of families with children entering shelter due to eviction and domestic violence.

Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015–FY 2016.



# The Local Nature of Domestic Violence as a Driver of Shelter Entry

Domestic violence was a significant contributor to family shelter entry across the city, representing at least 12% of shelter entrants from every community with available data.

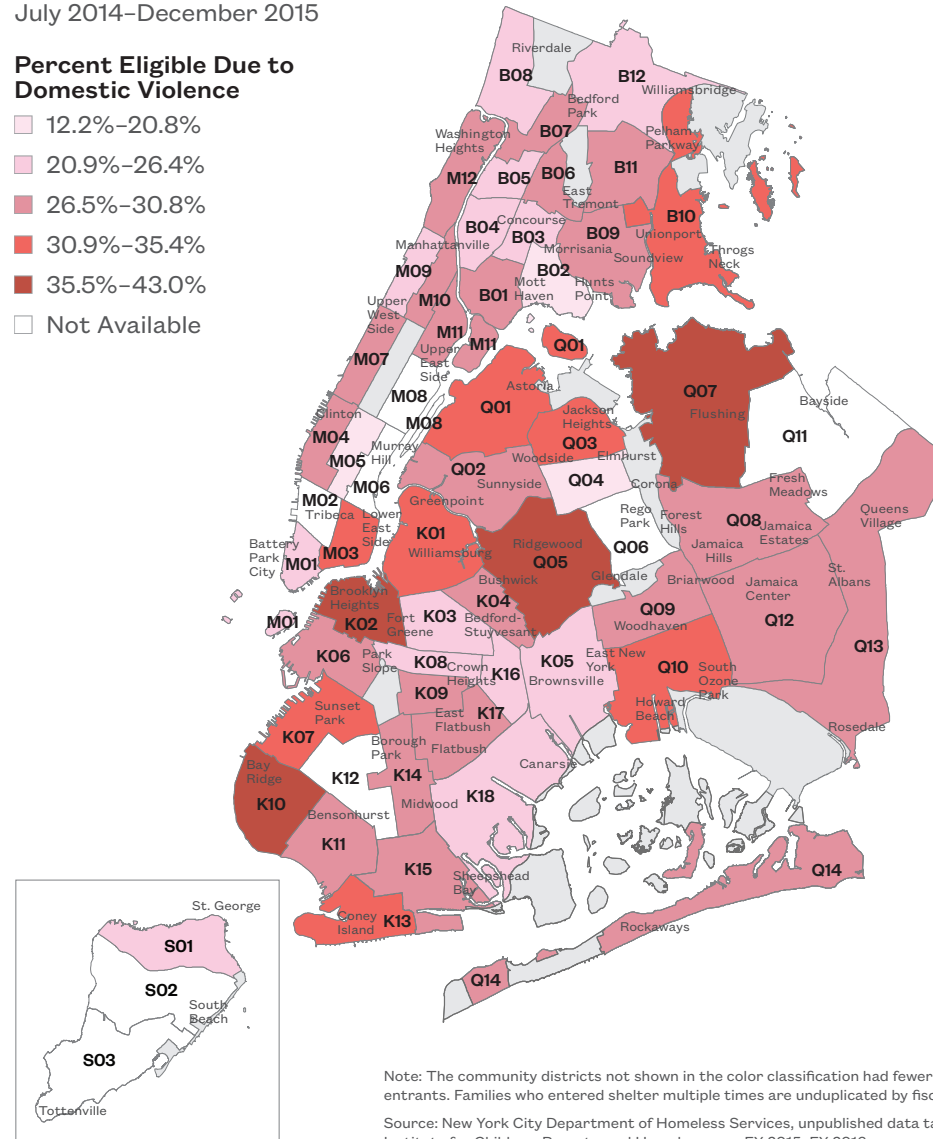
Four communities saw particularly high rates of domestic violence-driven shelter entry, accounting for 36%–43% of all entrants. These communities included the neighborhoods of **Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights, Bay Ridge, Ridgewood/Glendale, and Flushing**. (K02, K10, Q05, and Q07)

## Domestic Violence as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Domestic Violence, by Community District  
July 2014–December 2015

### Percent Eligible Due to Domestic Violence

- 12.2%–20.8%
- 20.9%–26.4%
- 26.5%–30.8%
- 30.9%–35.4%
- 35.5%–43.0%
- Not Available



Note: The community districts not shown in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants. Families who entered shelter multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015–FY 2016.

# The Local Nature of Eviction as a Driver of Shelter Entry

Eviction was the second leading driver of family shelter entry citywide, accounting for 25% of families with children entering the City shelter system overall. This ranged widely by community district from 2% in **Midtown Manhattan** to 37% in **Bensonhurst** in Brooklyn. (M05 and K11)

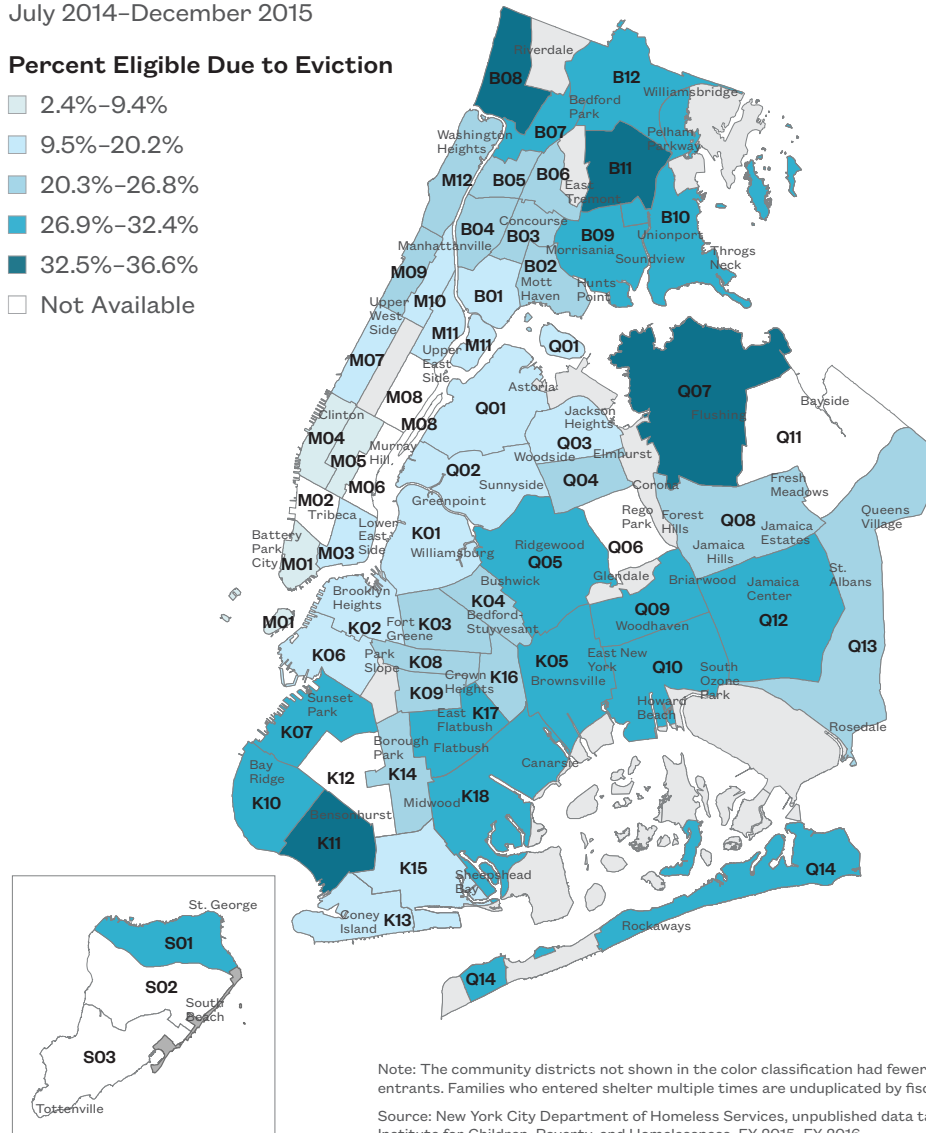
The top four neighborhoods where eviction drove one-third or more of family shelter entry were **Riverdale** and **Pelham Parkway** in the Bronx, **Bensonhurst** in Brooklyn, and **Flushing** in Queens. (B08, B11, K11, and Q07)

## Eviction as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Eviction, by Community District  
July 2014–December 2015

### Percent Eligible Due to Eviction

- 2.4%–9.4%
- 9.5%–20.2%
- 20.3%–26.8%
- 26.9%–32.4%
- 32.5%–36.6%
- Not Available



Note: The community districts not shown in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants. Families who entered shelter multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015–FY 2016.

# The Local Nature of Overcrowding as a Driver of Shelter Entry

While less prevalent as a reason for shelter entry than either domestic violence or eviction, overcrowding contributed significantly to family shelter entry, representing 18% of entrants citywide. By neighborhood overcrowding accounted for a low of 5% of entrants in **Tribeca** to a high of 27% of entrants in **Williamsburg/Greenpoint**.

(M01 and K01)

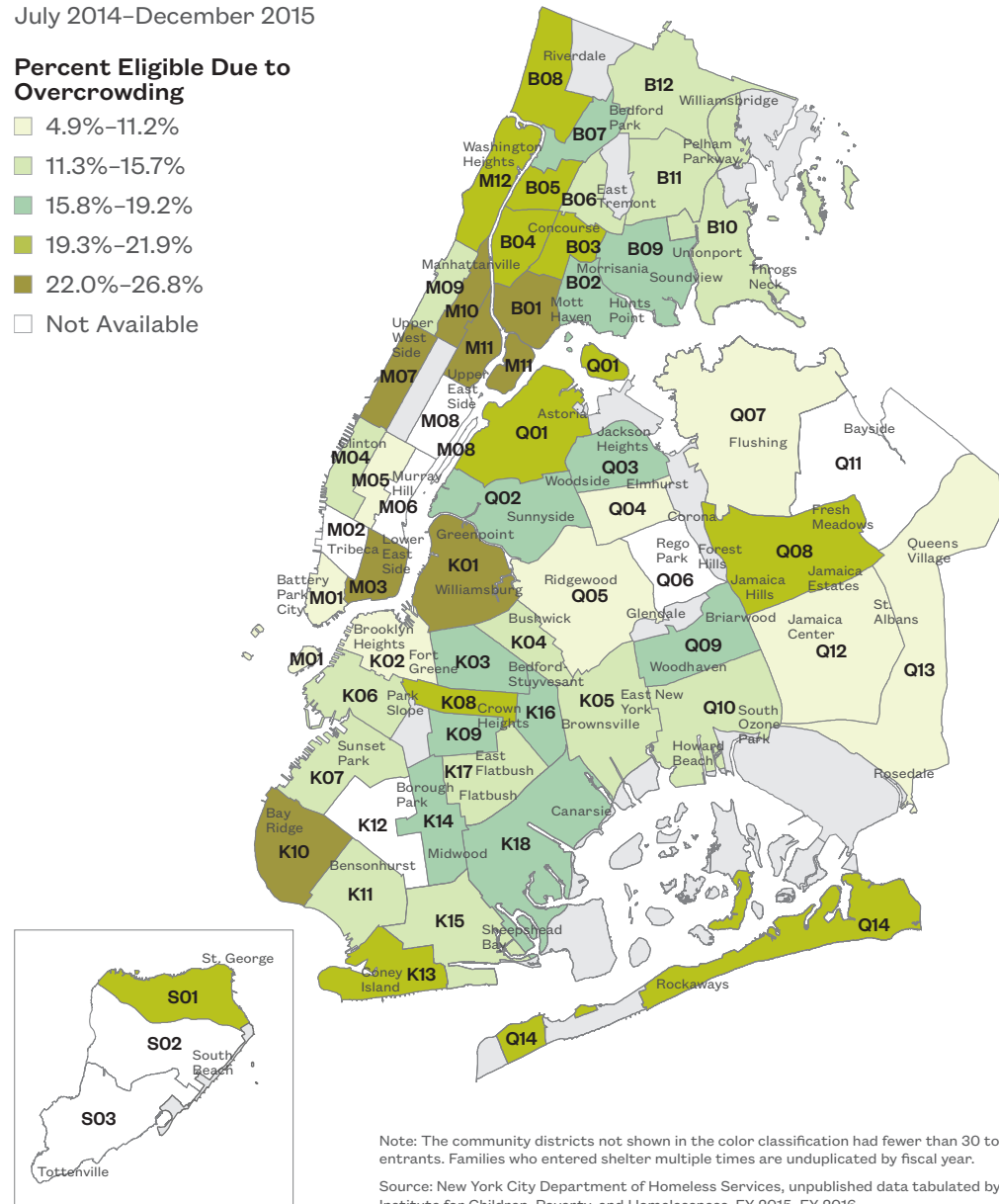
In seven communities between 22% and 27% of families with children entered shelter due to overcrowding. These neighborhoods included **Mott Haven, Williamsburg/Greenpoint, Bay Ridge, Lower East Side, Upper West Side, Central Harlem, and East Harlem**.

## Overcrowding as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Overcrowding, by Community District  
July 2014–December 2015

### Percent Eligible Due to Overcrowding

- 4.9%–11.2%
- 11.3%–15.7%
- 15.8%–19.2%
- 19.3%–21.9%
- 22.0%–26.8%
- Not Available



Note: The community districts not shown in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants. Families who entered shelter multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015–FY 2016.

# The Local Nature of Immediate Return as a Driver of Shelter Entry

Citywide, more than one in every six (17%) families entering shelter were immediately returning to the system within 30 days of exiting.

Entry due to immediate return ranged dramatically by community district, from a low of 3% in **Bay Ridge** in Brooklyn to a high of three in every four families (73%) in **Midtown Manhattan**. (K10 and M05)

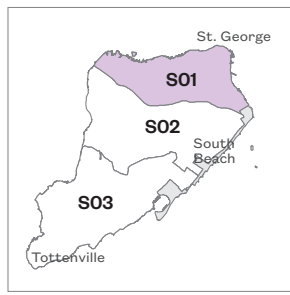
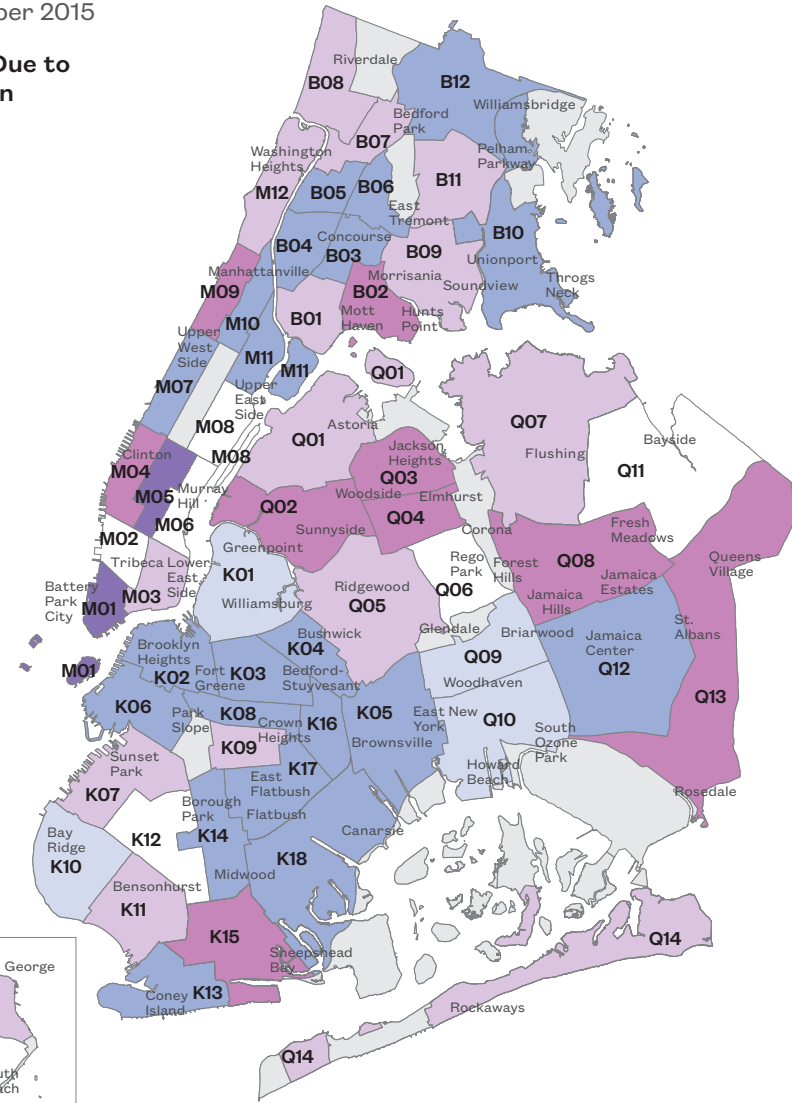
Understanding what is placing families in some communities at greater risk for returning to the shelter system so quickly is critical to effectively plan for family exit from shelter. When families are forced to quickly return to the shelter system, it is both costly to the City and detrimental to the well-being of families and children.

## Immediate Return as a Reason for Shelter Eligibility

Percent of Families with Children Eligible for Shelter Due to Immediate Return, by Community District  
July 2014–December 2015

### Percent Eligible Due to Immediate Return

- 3.2%–6.7%
- 6.8%–14%
- 14.1%–21.7%
- 21.8%–37.5%
- 37.6%–73.2%
- Not Available



Note: The community districts not shown in the color classification had fewer than 30 total entrants. Families who entered shelter multiple times are unduplicated by fiscal year.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015–FY 2016.

## Little Support After Exit

Close to 9,000 families exited the shelter system in FY 2015. Roughly half of these families left shelter with some form of housing subsidy or rental assistance—31% with a long-term housing subsidy (such as NYCHA) and 18% with a short-term subsidy (ranging from one-time rental assistance to a five-year subsidy).

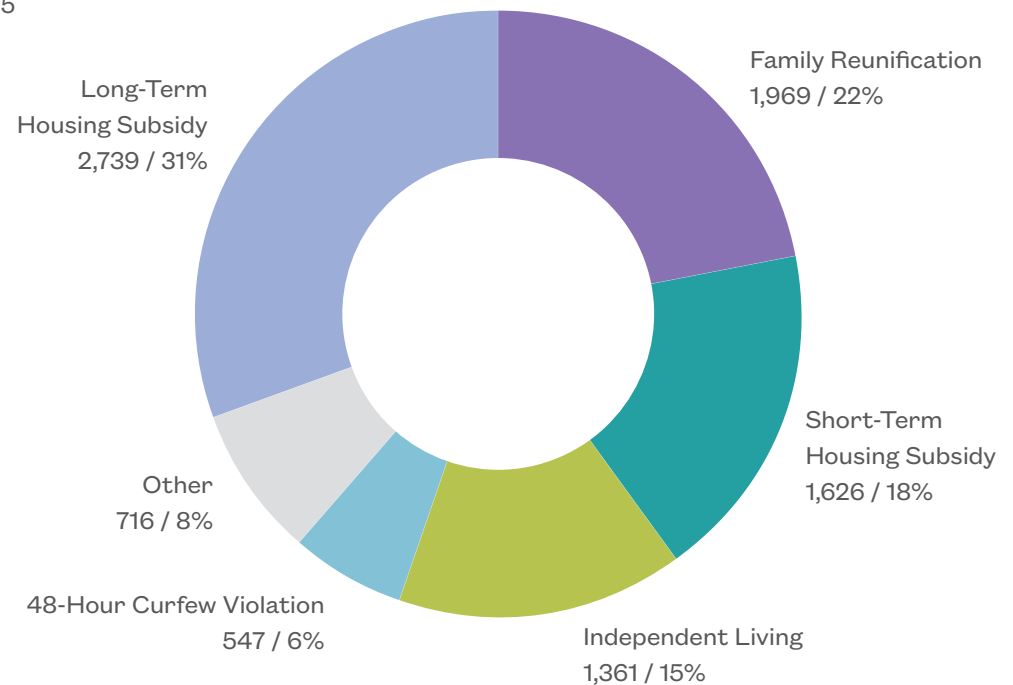
The remaining families who left the shelter system exited due to family reunification (22%), independent living (15%), 48-hour curfew violations (6%), or other reasons (8%).

Only 1,000 families—or just 12% of all families who exited shelter in FY 2015—were enrolled in aftercare services through Homebase that same year.

**Given that 80% of families in the shelter system are not new to shelter, addressing this aftercare gap is critical to improving long-term stability.**

## Why Do Families Exit Shelter?

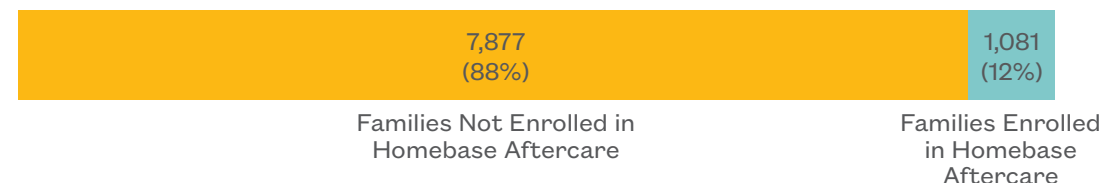
Number and Percent of Families with Children Exiting Homeless Shelters, by Exit Reason  
FY 2015



Note: 8,958 total families with children exited shelter during FY 2015. A list of "Other" 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.

## Support After Exiting Shelter

Comparison of Number of Families Exiting Homeless Shelters and Number of Families Receiving Aftercare Services  
FY 2015



Note: Homebase is a homelessness prevention program run by the New York City Department of Homeless Services; see Glossary of Terms. Homebase number includes families with children and adult families because data were combined; approximately 97% of these families had children and 3% were adult families. Families exiting shelter includes only families with children.  
Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015.

# Neighborhood Dynamics and Housing Instability



*My mother had my older sister when she was 17—she had to drop out of school. She got a GED and she attended a college but they never sent her degree. It was a constant blow.*



*20-year-old college student, repeatedly homeless since 2006*

# Neighborhood Dynamics and Housing Instability

The factors driving housing instability and homelessness in New York City go far beyond housing. This reality is underscored by the fact that one in five residents lacks a high school diploma and a growing number of families across the city are working in low-wage industries, struggling to make ends meet. In order to highlight the intersection of these economic pressures as well as opportunities to tailor interventions to local needs, this section uses U.S. Census, housing, and community resource data to highlight geographic factors driving housing instability across New York City as well as patterns in existing resources that present opportunities to increase community stability. Maps are shown at the City Council district level along with figures highlighting either overarching trends in the data or where each City Council district ranks in comparison to other districts.

## New Trends

Since 2005 **over 13,000 units** with affordability restrictions have been **lost citywide**. In the next five years close to 110,000 more units are at risk for ending their affordability requirements.

In the south and west Bronx, upper Manhattan, and south and central Brooklyn, over 40% of **single mothers** with young children were living in poverty. Single mothers with young children living in poverty **face the greatest risk of homelessness** in New York City.

The **Bronx** is home to 43% of all family shelter units but has **only 21% of the City's Adult and Continuing Education centers**. Ensuring that homeless families can access infrastructure to address adult education needs is critical to long-term family and housing stability.

## Key Findings

In **eight City Council districts**, over 30% of adults had less than a high school degree and **51% of workers** were employed in **low-wage occupations**. These districts included the neighborhoods of East Harlem/Mott Haven, Morris Heights, Belmont, Concourse, Hunts Point, Corona, Cypress Hills, and Red Hook. (Districts 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 37, and 38)

# Neighborhoods Slated to Lose Affordable Housing

Severe rent burden and loss of affordable housing are increasing the pressure on families already struggling with housing instability. Since 2005 over 13,000 units with affordability restrictions have been lost citywide. In the next five years close to 110,000 more units are at risk for ending their affordability clauses.

The top five City Council districts for severe rent burden were in the **Morris Heights** and **Belmont** areas of the Bronx, **Flushing** in Queens, and **Cypress Hills** and **Borough Park** in Brooklyn. (Districts 14, 15, 20, 37, and 44)

At particularly high risk are those areas of the city with higher than average rent burden where many affordable units could be lost over the next five years. These included **Belmont** in the Bronx, **Jamaica Center** in Queens, and **Bensonhurst** in Brooklyn. (Districts 15, 24, and 47)

**Affordable and low-income housing are not always the same. These losses likely underestimate the true decline in low-cost housing that is needed by families on the edge of homelessness.**

## Severe Rent Burden and Disappearing Affordable Units

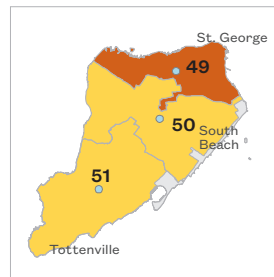
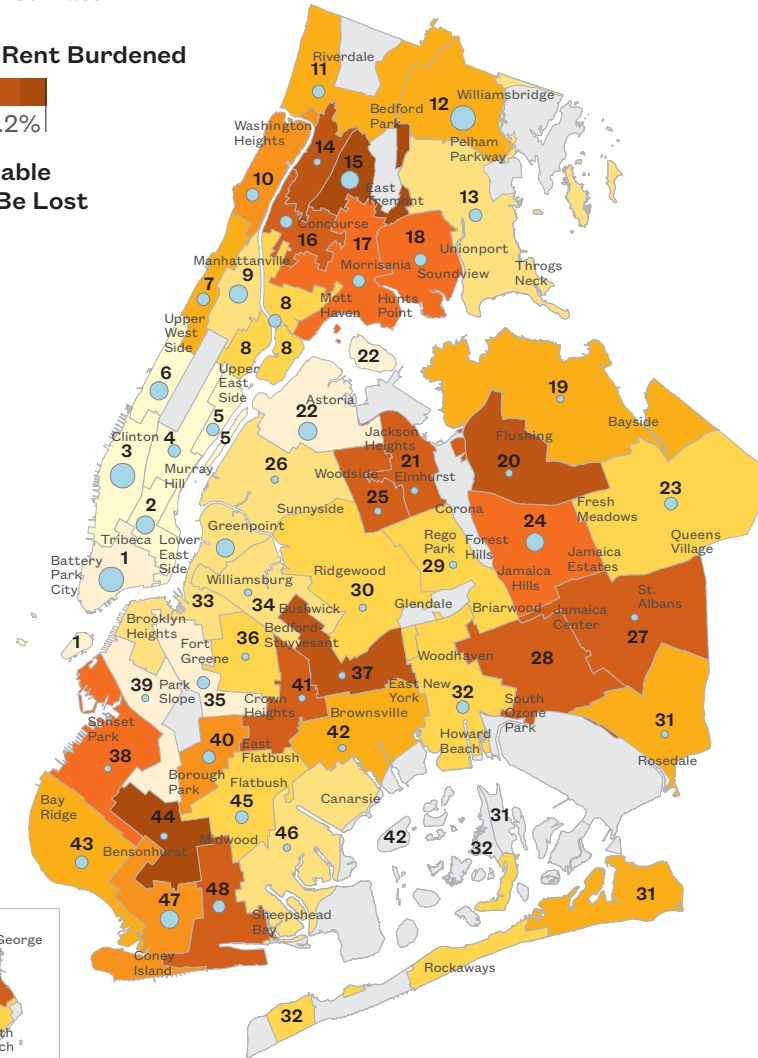
Percent of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent and Number of Affordable Units that Could Be Lost from 2017 to 2022, by City Council District 2010–2014 5-year Estimate

### Percent Severely Rent Burdened



### Number of Affordable Units that Could Be Lost

- 14–1,259
- 1,260–2,786
- 2,787–5,127
- 5,128–15,979



Note: The margin of error for percentage values is 1.2%–3.9%. Affordable units that could be lost on the map correspond to buildings whose affordable housing subsidy will end during the selected years. District 28 does not have any affordable units that could be lost.

Source: NYU Furman Center Moelis Institute for Affordable Housing Policy, *Subsidized Housing Information Project (SHIP) database*; U.S. Census Bureau, *2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates*.



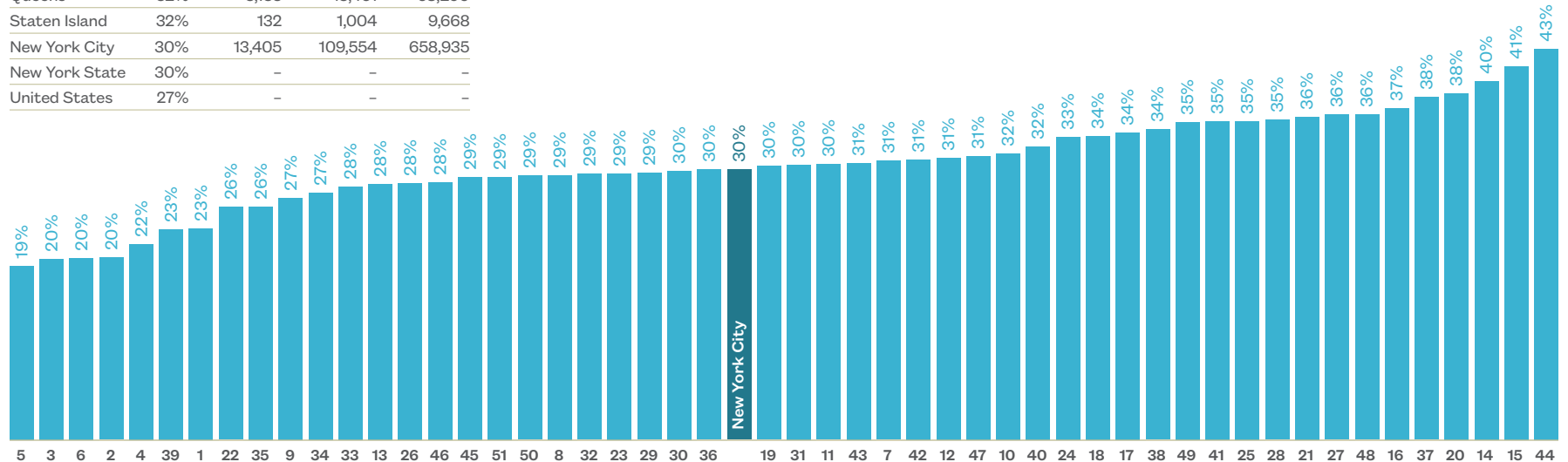
# Severe Rent Burden

Percent of Households Spending 50% or More of Income on Rent, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate

	Severe Rent Burden	Affordable Units Lost 2005–2016	Affordable Units That Could Be Lost 2017–2022	Remaining Affordable Units
Manhattan	23%	5,744	40,334	200,182
Bronx	35%	2,032	29,863	212,108
Brooklyn	31%	2,364	24,892	168,687
Queens	32%	3,133	13,461	68,290
Staten Island	32%	132	1,004	9,668
New York City	30%	13,405	109,554	658,935
New York State	30%	-	-	-
United States	27%	-	-	-

Note: City Council district maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. Affordable units are those with affordable housing subsidies.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.



## City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

**District 1**  
Chinatown, Financial District, Battery Park, Wall Street

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

**District 3**  
Chelsea, Midtown South, Soho

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

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

**District 6**  
Lincoln Square, Upper West Side

**District 7**  
Hamilton Heights, Morningside Heights

**District 8**  
East Harlem, Mott Haven, South Bronx

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

**District 10**  
Inwood, Washington Heights, Marble Hill

**District 11**  
Riverdale, Woodlawn, Bedford Park, Kingsbridge

**District 12**  
Eastchester, Williamsbridge, Wakefield, Edenwald, Fishbay

**District 13**  
Bronxdale, Pelham Bay, Pelham Parkway, Country Club

**District 14**  
Morris Heights, University Heights, Fordham

**District 15**  
Belmont, Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest

**District 16**  
Concourse, Highbridge, West Bronx, Morrisania

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

**District 18**  
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Glason Point

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

**District 20**  
Flushing, Murray Hill, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens

**District 21**  
Corona, East Elmhurst, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

**District 22**  
Astoria, Steinway, Woodside, East Elmhurst

**District 23**  
Fresh Meadows, Glen Oaks, Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park

**District 24**  
Jamaica Center, Kew Gardens Hills, Pomonok, Utopia

**District 25**  
Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

**District 26**  
Long Island City, Sunnyside, Woodside, Astoria

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

**District 28**  
Rochdale, South Ozone Park, Addisleigh Park, Jamaica

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

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

**District 31**  
Far Rockaway, Laurelton, Rosedale

**District 32**  
Rockaway Beach, Woodhaven, Belle Harbor, Breezy Point

**District 33**  
Downtown Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO

**District 34**  
Bushwick, East Williamsburg

**District 35**  
Crown Heights, Fort Greene, Clinton Hill

**District 36**  
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Weeksville

**District 37**  
Cypress Hills, Highland Park, Bushwick, City Line

**District 38**  
Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

**District 39**  
Gowanus, Park Slope, Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront

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

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

**District 42**  
East New York, New Lots

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

**District 44**  
Borough Park, Ocean Parkway

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

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

**District 47**  
Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Gravesend, Sea Gate

**District 48**  
Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Brighton Towers

**District 49**  
Port Richmond, Stapleton, St. George, Tompkinsville

**District 50**  
Grasmere, New Dorp, Travis, Bulls Head

**District 51**  
Huguenot, Tottenville, Arden Heights, Annadale

# Why Education Matters

In eight City Council districts, over 30% of adults had less than a high school degree. These included the neighborhoods of **East Harlem/Mott Haven, Morris Heights, Belmont, Concourse, Hunts Point, Corona, Cypress Hills, and Red Hook**. (Districts 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 37, and 38)

In these eight neighborhoods with the lowest educational attainment combined, over half (51%) of workers were employed in low-wage occupations.

**Low-wage work and incomplete educations place families at risk for housing instability. Addressing the educational and employment needs of families in New York City is critical to reducing homelessness.**

## Low-Wage Occupations and Educational Attainment

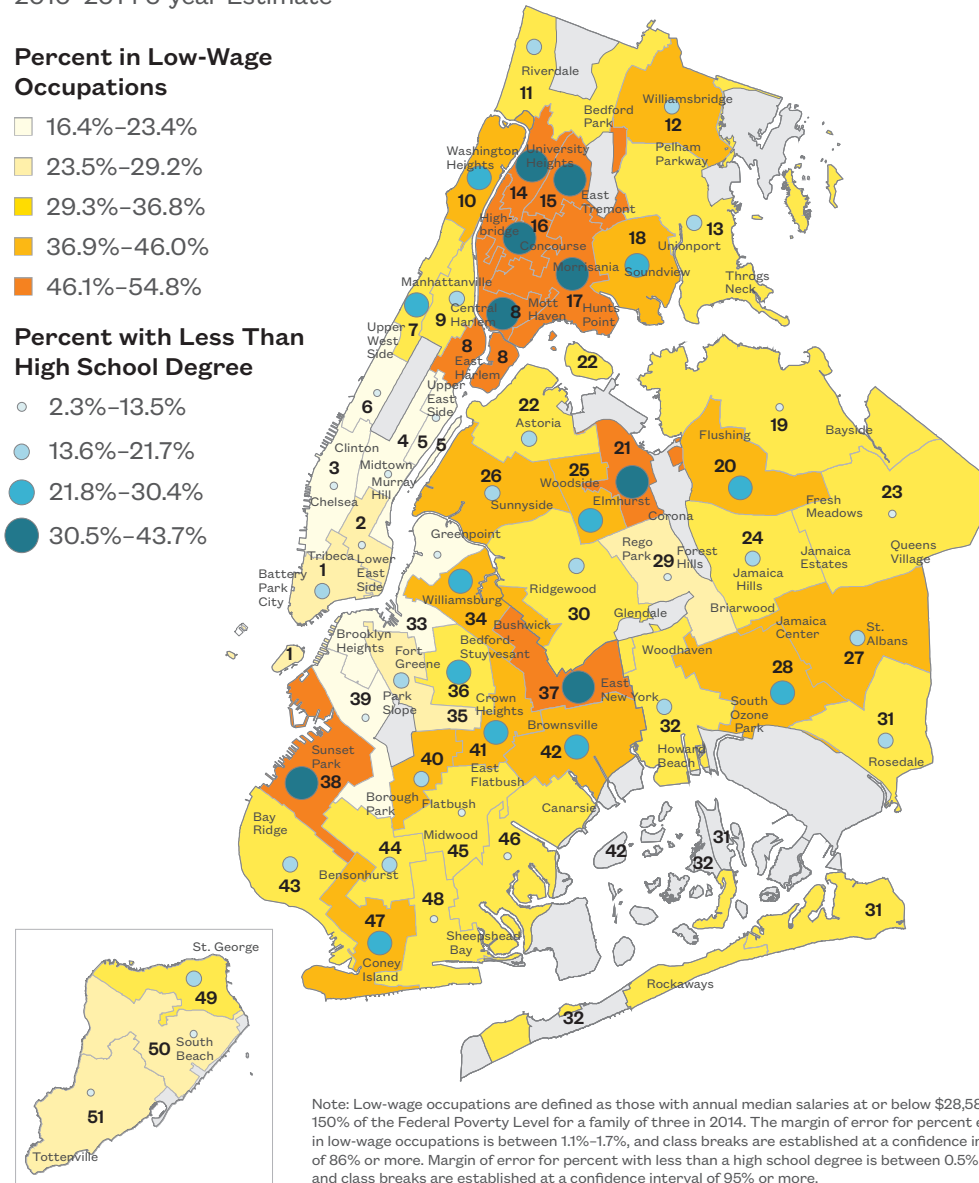
Percent of Employed People Working in Low-Wage Occupations (Median Income Less Than \$29,000 per Year) and Percent of Adults 25 Years or Older with Less Than a High School Degree, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate

### Percent in Low-Wage Occupations

- 16.4%–23.4%
- 23.5%–29.2%
- 29.3%–36.8%
- 36.9%–46.0%
- 46.1%–54.8%

### Percent with Less Than High School Degree

- 2.3%–13.5%
- 13.6%–21.7%
- 21.8%–30.4%
- 30.5%–43.7%



Note: Low-wage occupations are defined as those with annual median salaries at or below \$28,583, 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of three in 2014. The margin of error for percent employed in low-wage occupations is between 1.1%–1.7%, and class breaks are established at a confidence interval of 86% or more. Margin of error for percent with less than a high school degree is between 0.5%–1.4%, and class breaks are established at a confidence interval of 95% or more.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

## Low-Wage Occupations and Educational Attainment

Percent of Employed People Working in Low-Wage Occupations (Median Income Less Than \$29,000 per Year) and Percent of Adults 25 Years or Older with Less Than a High School Degree, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate

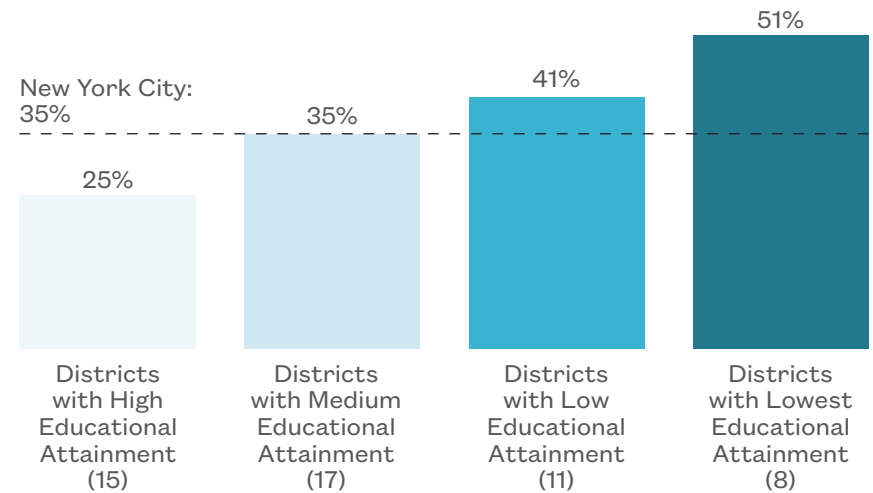
	Percent in Low-Wage Occupations	Percent with Less Than High School Degree
Manhattan	26%	14%
Bronx	45%	30%
Brooklyn	36%	21%
Queens	38%	20%
Staten Island	28%	12%
New York City	35%	20%
New York State	34%	15%
United States	36%	14%

Note: Low-wage occupations are defined as those with annual median salaries at or below \$28,583, 150% of the Federal Poverty Level for a family of three in 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

## Percent of Workers in Low-Wage Occupations, by District's Educational Attainment

Employed People Working in Low-Wage Occupations (Median Income Less Than \$29,000 per Year), by City Council District's Educational Attainment (Percent of Adults 25 Years or Older with Less Than a High School Degree)  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate



Note: District groups match Percent with Less Than High School map groups. Districts with high educational attainment have between 2.3%–13.5% of adults with less than a high school degree. Districts with medium educational attainment have 13.6%–21.7%; districts with low educational attainment have 21.8%–30.4%, and districts with lowest educational attainment have 30.5%–43.7% of adults with less than a high school degree.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

# Are Education Centers Reaching Homeless Families?

Despite the demonstrated need of parents in shelter to access continuing education classes, City Council districts where shelter units are concentrated do not have more Adult and Continuing Education centers. Only 30% of centers were located in the ten City Council districts that are home to 70% of all family shelter units citywide.

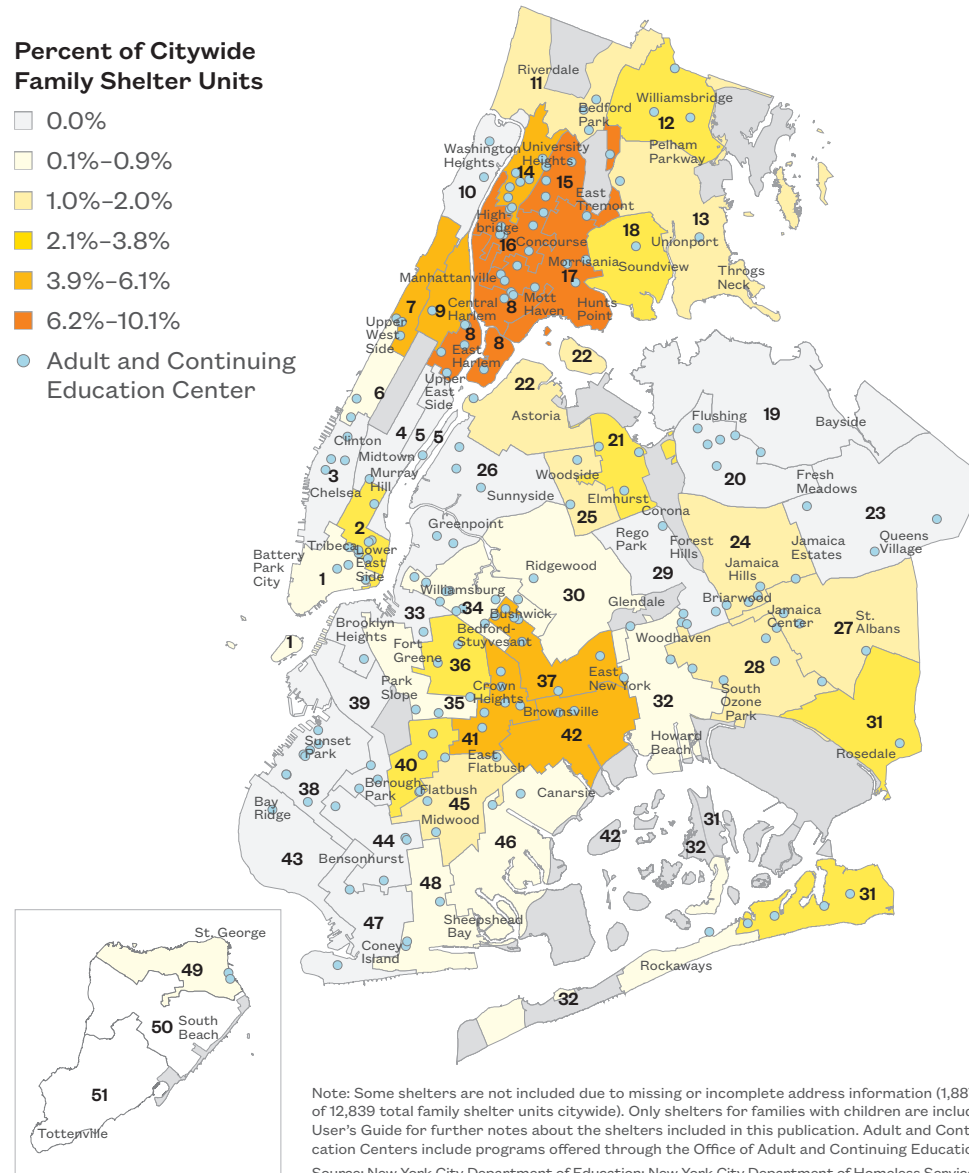
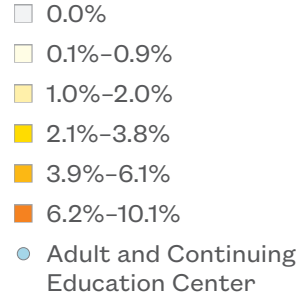
This trend was true by borough as well. The Bronx, which is home to 43% of all family shelter units, had only 21% of the city's Adult and Continuing Education centers.

Placing adult education classes in existing shelters could increase the capacity of these programs to serve homeless families and reduce barriers that prevent homeless parents from completing the program.

## Family Shelter Units and Adult and Continuing Education Centers, by City Council District

Percent of Citywide Family Shelter Units and Locations of Adult and Continuing Education Centers, by City Council District  
December 2015

### Percent of Citywide Family Shelter Units



Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication. Adult and Continuing Education Centers include programs offered through the Office of Adult and Continuing Education (OACE).  
Source: New York City Department of Education; New York City Department of Homeless Services; New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development; Legal Aid Society.

## New York City's Adult and Continuing Education Centers (ACEC), by Shelter Distribution

December 2015

Almost one-quarter (24%) of the city's Adult and Continuing Education centers were found in the 17 districts without any family shelter units.

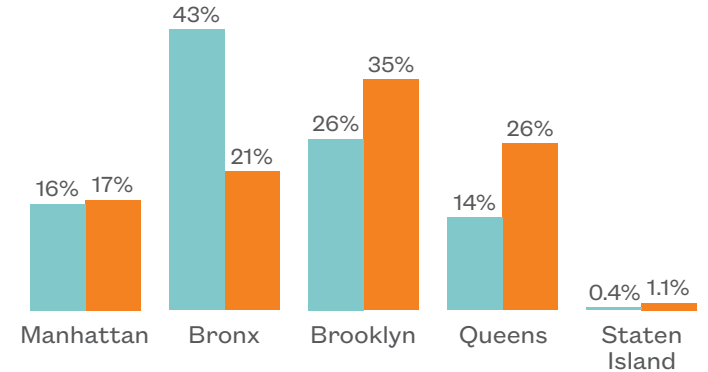


Percent of Citywide Units	Total Number of ACEC	Percent of ACEC
Districts Without Units (17)	44	24%
Districts with Fewest Units (9)	31	17%
Districts with Few Units (8)	30	16%
Districts with Some Units (7)	23	13%
Districts with Many Units (6)	28	15%
Districts with Most Units (4)	28	15%

## Family Shelter Units and Adult and Continuing Education Centers, by Borough

December 2015

Percent of City's Family Shelter Units  
Percent of City's Adult and Continuing Education Centers



	Family Shelter Units	Adult and Continuing Education Centers
Manhattan	1,780	31
Bronx	4,702	39
Brooklyn	2,870	65
Queens	1,554	47
Staten Island	46	2
New York City	10,952	184

Note: Some shelters are not included due to missing or incomplete address information (1,887 units out of 12,839 total family shelter units citywide). Only shelters for families with children are included. See User's Guide for further notes about the shelters included in this publication. Adult and Continuing Education Centers include programs offered through the Office of Adult and Continuing Education (OACE).

Source: New York City Department of Education; New York City Department of Homeless Services; New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development; Legal Aid Society.

# Where Are Employment Services Needed?

Families experiencing unemployment and underemployment are at high risk for housing instability and homelessness.

Families living in some communities with high unemployment lack services in their own neighborhoods. These neighborhoods include the **Eastchester** and **Parkchester** areas of the Bronx and **Cypress Hills, Ditmas Park, Brownsville,** and **East New York** in central Brooklyn.

(Districts 12, 18, 37, 40, 41, and 42)

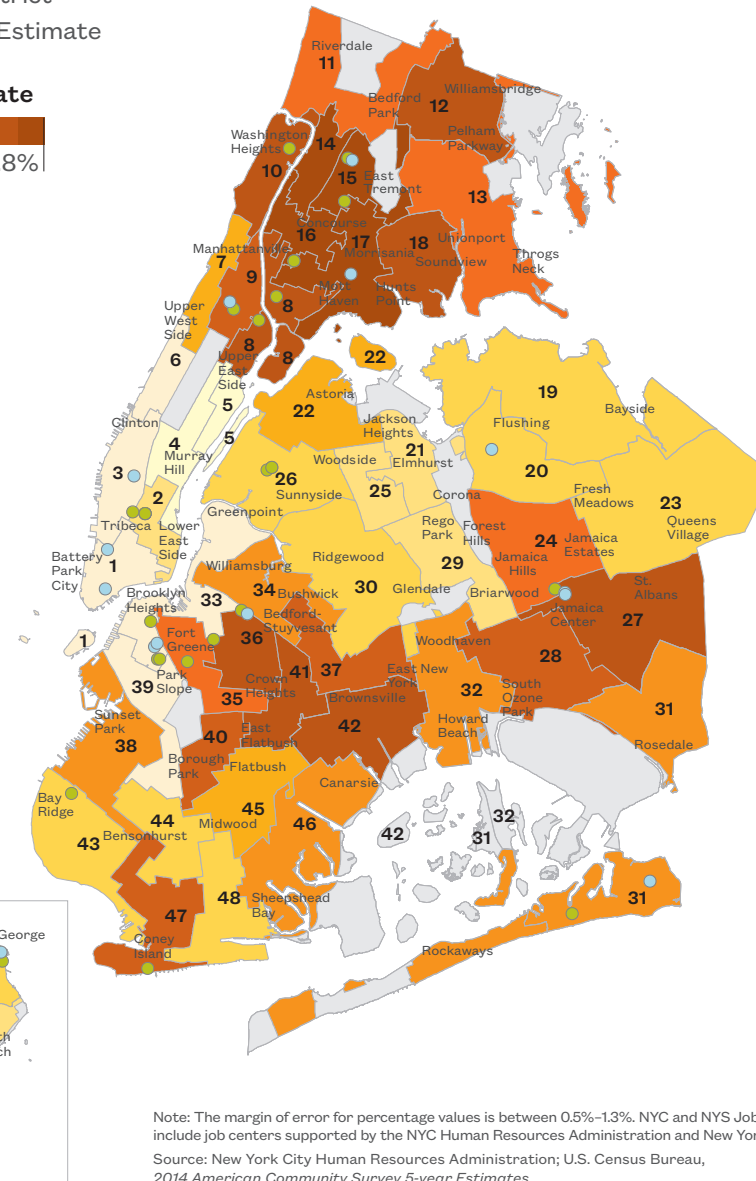
Some areas with few job centers have many shelters. Shelter infrastructure could be leveraged to provide job search and training services not only to homeless families, but also to those living in the surrounding community who are struggling with employment.

## Unemployment and Job Centers

Percent of People Who Are Unemployed and Locations of NYC and NYS Job Centers, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate



- NYS Job Center
- NYC Job Center



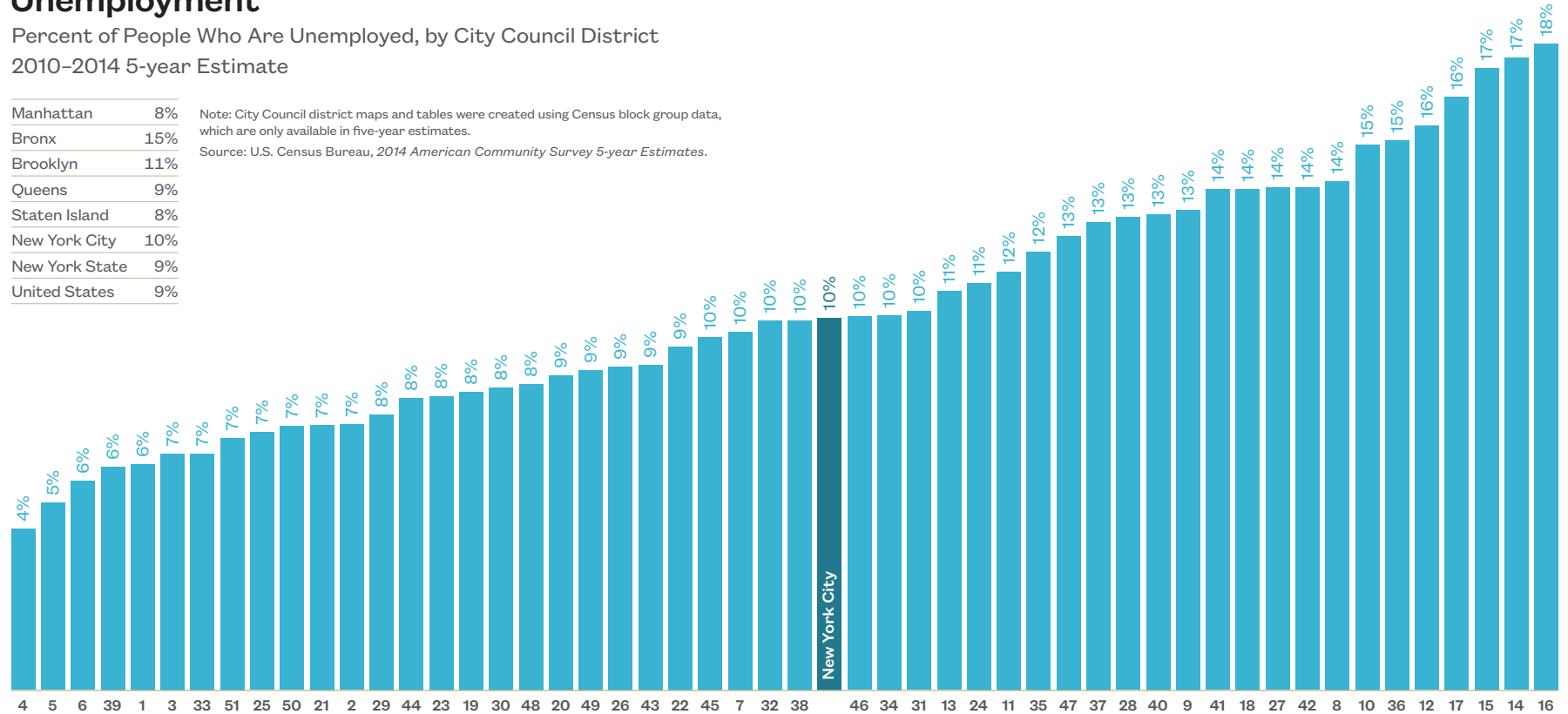
Note: The margin of error for percentage values is between 0.5%–1.3%. NYC and NYS Job Centers include job centers supported by the NYC Human Resources Administration and New York State. Source: New York City Human Resources Administration; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

# Unemployment

Percent of People Who Are Unemployed, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	8%
Bronx	15%
Brooklyn	11%
Queens	9%
Staten Island	8%
New York City	10%
New York State	9%
United States	9%

Note: City Council district maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.



## City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

**District 1**  
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**District 2**  
East Village, Lower East Side, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay, Murray Hill

**District 3**  
Chelsea, Midtown South, Soho

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

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

**District 6**  
Lincoln Square, Upper West Side

**District 7**  
Hamilton Heights, Morningside Heights

**District 8**  
East Harlem, Mott Haven, South Bronx

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

**District 10**  
Inwood, Washington Heights, Marble Hill

**District 11**  
Riverdale, Woodlawn, Bedford Park, Kingsbridge

**District 12**  
Eastchester, Williamsbridge, Wakefield, Edenwald, Fishbay

**District 13**  
Bronxdale, Pelham Bay, Pelham Parkway, Country Club

**District 14**  
Morris Heights, University Heights, Fordham

**District 15**  
Belmont, Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest

**District 16**  
Concourse, Highbridge, West Bronx, Morrisania

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

**District 18**  
Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Glason Point

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

**District 20**  
Flushing, Murray Hill, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens

**District 21**  
Corona, East Elmhurst, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

**District 22**  
Astoria, Steinway, Woodside, East Elmhurst

**District 23**  
Fresh Meadows, Glen Oaks, Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park

**District 24**  
Jamaica Center, Kew Gardens Hills, Pomonok, Utopia

**District 25**  
Elmhurst, Jackson Heights

**District 26**  
Long Island City, Sunnyside, Woodside, Astoria

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

**District 28**  
Rochdale, South Ozone Park, Jamaica, South Jamaica

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

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

**District 31**  
Far Rockaway, Laurelton, Rosedale

**District 32**  
Rockaway Beach, Woodhaven, Belle Harbor, Breezy Point

**District 33**  
Downtown Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO

**District 34**  
Bushwick, East Williamsburg

**District 35**  
Crown Heights, Fort Greene, Clinton Hill

**District 36**  
Bedford-Stuyvesant, Weeksville

**District 37**  
Cypress Hills, Highland Park, Bushwick, City Line

**District 38**  
Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace

**District 39**  
Gowanus, Park Slope, Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront

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

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

**District 42**  
East New York, New Lots

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

**District 44**  
Borough Park, Ocean Parkway

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

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

**District 47**  
Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Gravesend, Sea Gate

**District 48**  
Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Brightwater Towers

**District 49**  
Port Richmond, Stapleton, St. George, Tompkinsville

**District 50**  
Grasmere, New Dorp, Travis, Bulls Head

**District 51**  
Huguenot, Tottenville, Arden Heights, Annadale

# Where Are Young Families at Risk for Homelessness?

One out of every six individuals living in family shelters is a child age five or younger.

Poverty among single mothers with children under five years old ranged widely in the city. In three **Manhattan** districts, none of these families lived in poverty (Districts 4, 5, and 6), while in the **south and west Bronx, upper Manhattan, and south and central Brooklyn**, between 44%–58% of these families lived in poverty. (Districts 8, 9, 14–17, 36, 38, 44, 47, 49, and 51)

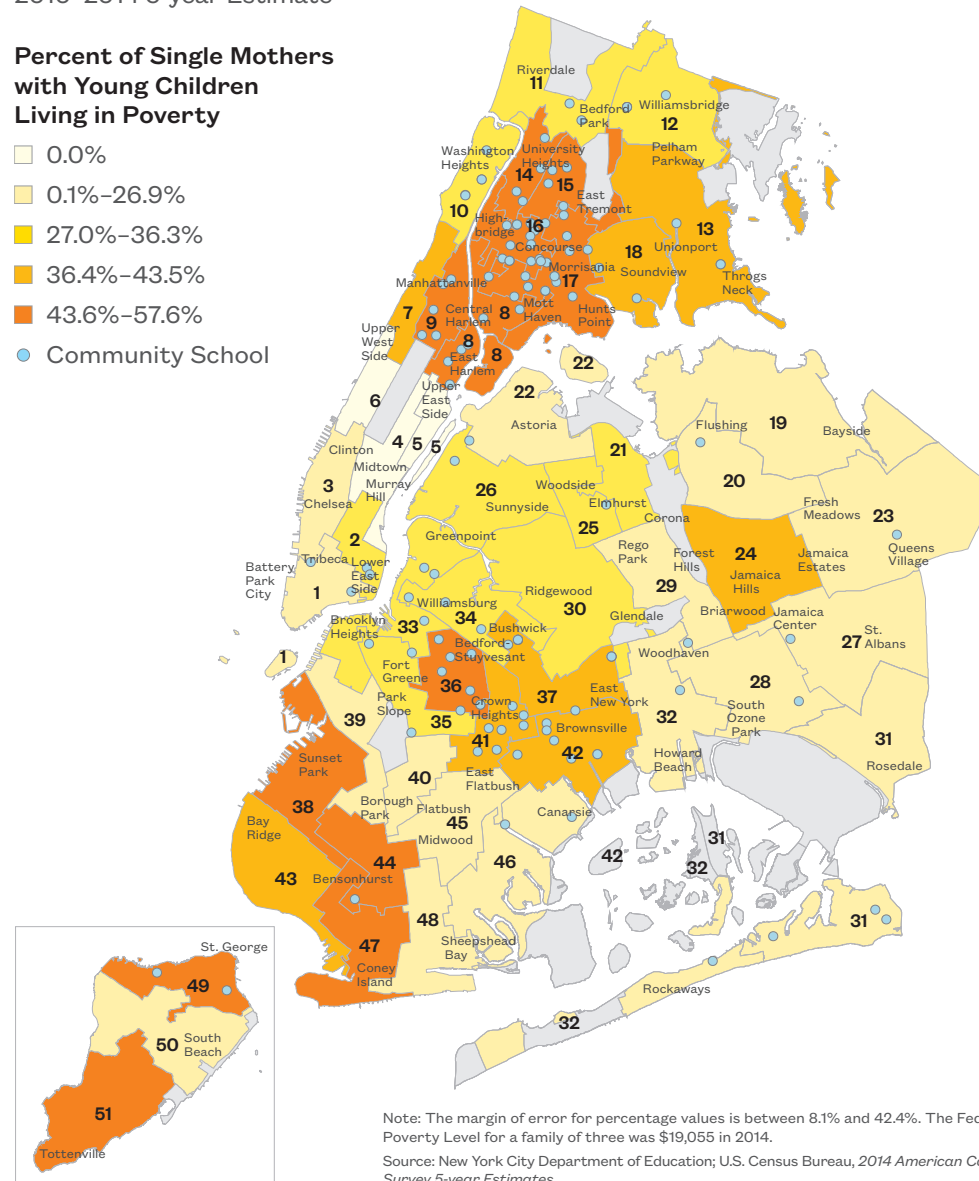
**Community schools are neighborhood hubs that not only educate students, but also provide social services to families and resources to communities.**

## Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty and Community Schools

Percent of Single Mothers with Children Under Five Years Old Earning Below the Federal Poverty Level and Locations of Community Schools, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate

### Percent of Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty

- 0.0%
- 0.1%–26.9%
- 27.0%–36.3%
- 36.4%–43.5%
- 43.6%–57.6%
- Community School



Note: The margin of error for percentage values is between 8.1% and 42.4%. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was \$19,055 in 2014.  
Source: New York City Department of Education; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.

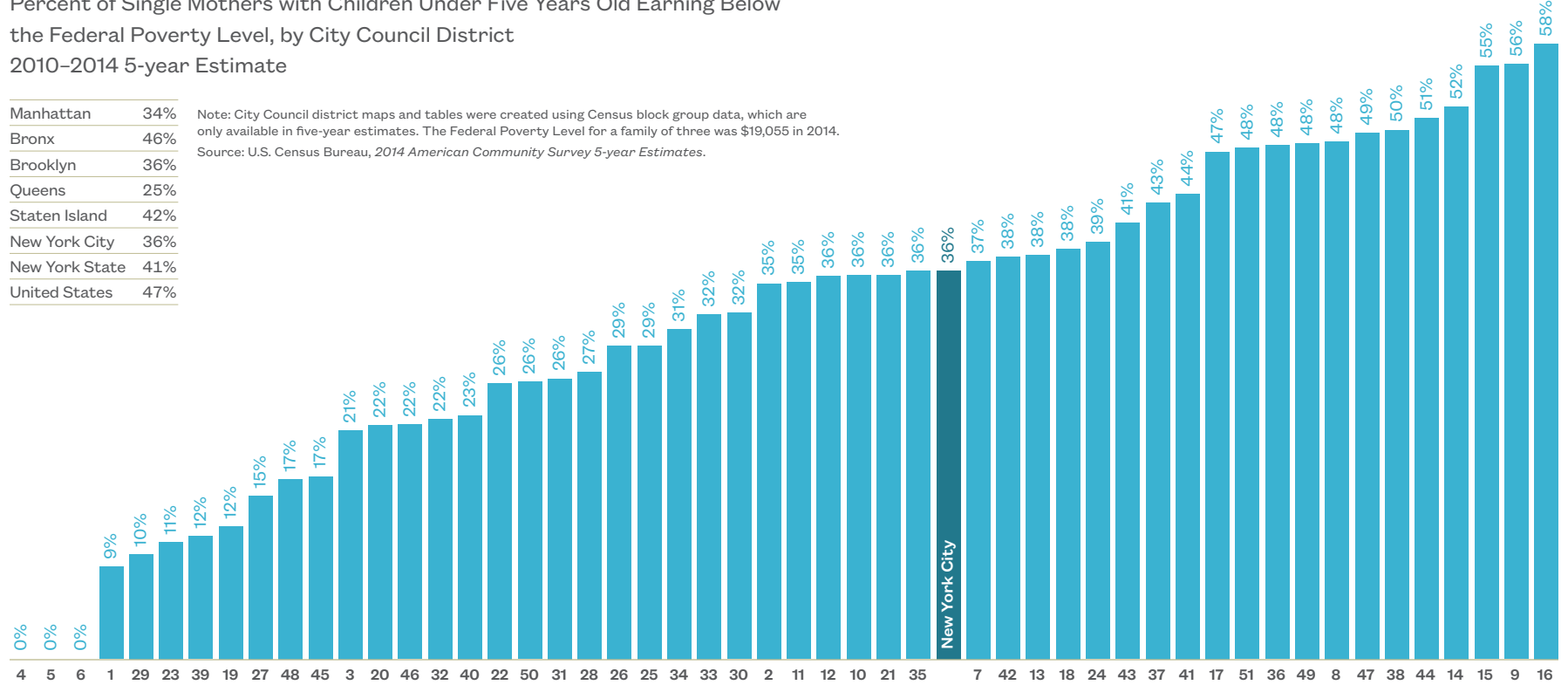


# Single Mothers with Young Children Living in Poverty

Percent of Single Mothers with Children Under Five Years Old Earning Below the Federal Poverty Level, by City Council District  
2010–2014 5-year Estimate

Manhattan	34%
Bronx	46%
Brooklyn	36%
Queens	25%
Staten Island	42%
New York City	36%
New York State	41%
United States	47%

Note: City Council district maps and tables were created using Census block group data, which are only available in five-year estimates. The Federal Poverty Level for a family of three was \$19,055 in 2014.  
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates.



## City Council Districts and Select Neighborhoods

<b>District 1</b> Chinatown, Financial District, Battery Park, Wall Street	<b>District 7</b> Hamilton Heights, Morningside Heights	<b>District 14</b> Morris Heights, University Heights, Fordham	<b>District 20</b> Flushing, Murray Hill, Queensboro Hill, Mitchell Gardens	<b>District 27</b> Cambria Heights, St. Albans, Hollis, Queens Village, Addisleigh Park, Jamaica	<b>District 33</b> Downtown Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, DUMBO	<b>District 39</b> Gowanus, Park Slope, Cobble Hill, Carroll Gardens, Columbia Waterfront	<b>District 46</b> Canarsie, Marine Park, Flatlands, Georgetown, Bergen Beach, Mill Basin
<b>District 2</b> East Village, Lower East Side, Gramercy Park, Rosehill, Kips Bay, Murray Hill	<b>District 8</b> East Harlem, Mott Haven, South Bronx	<b>District 15</b> Belmont, Fordham, Bathgate, Bronxdale, Van Nest	<b>District 21</b> Corona, East Elmhurst, Elmhurst, Jackson Heights	<b>District 28</b> Rochdale, South Ozone Park, Jamaica, South Jamaica	<b>District 34</b> Bushwick, East Williamsburg	<b>District 40</b> Ditmas Park, Prospect Lefferts, Flatbush, Kensington	<b>District 47</b> Bensonhurst, Coney Island, Gravesend, Sea Gate
<b>District 3</b> Chelsea, Midtown South, Soho	<b>District 9</b> Central Harlem, Morningside Heights, Upper West Side, East Harlem	<b>District 16</b> Concourse, Highbridge, West Bronx, Morrisania	<b>District 22</b> Astoria, Steinway, Woodside, East Elmhurst	<b>District 29</b> Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park, Richmond Hill	<b>District 35</b> Crown Heights, Fort Greene, Clinton Hill	<b>District 41</b> Brownsville, Ocean Hill, Bedford-Stuyvesant, East Flatbush	<b>District 48</b> Brighton Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Brightonwater Towers
<b>District 4</b> Midtown, Upper East Side, Central Park South, Grand Central, Tudor City	<b>District 10</b> Inwood, Washington Heights, Marble Hill	<b>District 17</b> Hunts Point, Melrose, Longwood, Morrisania, Crotona Park East	<b>District 23</b> Fresh Meadows, Glen Oaks, Bayside Hills, Bellerose, Douglaston, Floral Park	<b>District 30</b> Glendale, Maspeth, Ridgewood, Middle Village, Richmond Hill, Woodside	<b>District 36</b> Bedford-Stuyvesant, Weeksville	<b>District 42</b> East New York, New Lots	<b>District 49</b> Port Richmond, Stapleton, St. George, Tompkinsville
<b>District 5</b> Lenox Hill, Yorkville, Roosevelt Island, Sutton Place	<b>District 11</b> Riverdale, Woodlawn, Bedford Park, Kingsbridge	<b>District 18</b> Parkchester, Soundview, Castle Hill, Harding Park, Glason Point	<b>District 24</b> Jamaica Center, Kew Gardens Hills, Pomonok, Utopia	<b>District 31</b> Far Rockaway, Laurelton, Rosedale	<b>District 37</b> Cypress Hills, Highland Park, Bushwick, City Line	<b>District 43</b> Bay Ridge, Dyker Heights, Bensonhurst, Bath Beach	<b>District 50</b> Grasmere, New Dorp, Travis, Bulls Head
<b>District 6</b> Lincoln Square, Upper West Side	<b>District 12</b> Eastchester, Williamsbridge, Wakefield, Edenwald, Fishbay	<b>District 19</b> Bayside, Whitestone, Auburndale, College Point, Little Neck, Douglaston	<b>District 25</b> Elmhurst, Jackson Heights	<b>District 32</b> Rockaway Beach, Woodhaven, Belle Harbor, Breezy Point	<b>District 38</b> Red Hook, Sunset Park, Windsor Terrace	<b>District 44</b> Borough Park, Ocean Parkway	<b>District 51</b> Huguenot, Tottenville, Arden Heights, Annadale
<b>District 13</b> Bronxdale, Pelham Bay, Pelham Parkway, Country Club	<b>District 13</b> Bronxdale, Pelham Bay, Pelham Parkway, Country Club		<b>District 26</b> Long Island City, Sunnyside, Woodside, Astoria			<b>District 45</b> East Flatbush, Flatlands, Flatbush, Midwood, Canarsie	

# Are Families Accessing Homelessness Prevention Services?

While residents from all New York City community districts used Homebase prevention services, use was most heavily concentrated in **University Heights, Unionport/Soundview, Williamsbridge, East New York, and Brownsville.** (B05, B09, B12, K05, and K16)

Both **Mott Haven** and **East Harlem** stand out for having lower Homebase prevention program use than would be expected. These neighborhoods saw only moderate use of Homebase prevention programs but were among the six communities that saw the largest increase in shelter entry from FY 2012–FY 2015. (B01 and M11)

Ensuring access to these services for families is key not only in areas with high homelessness, but also areas where homelessness is growing.

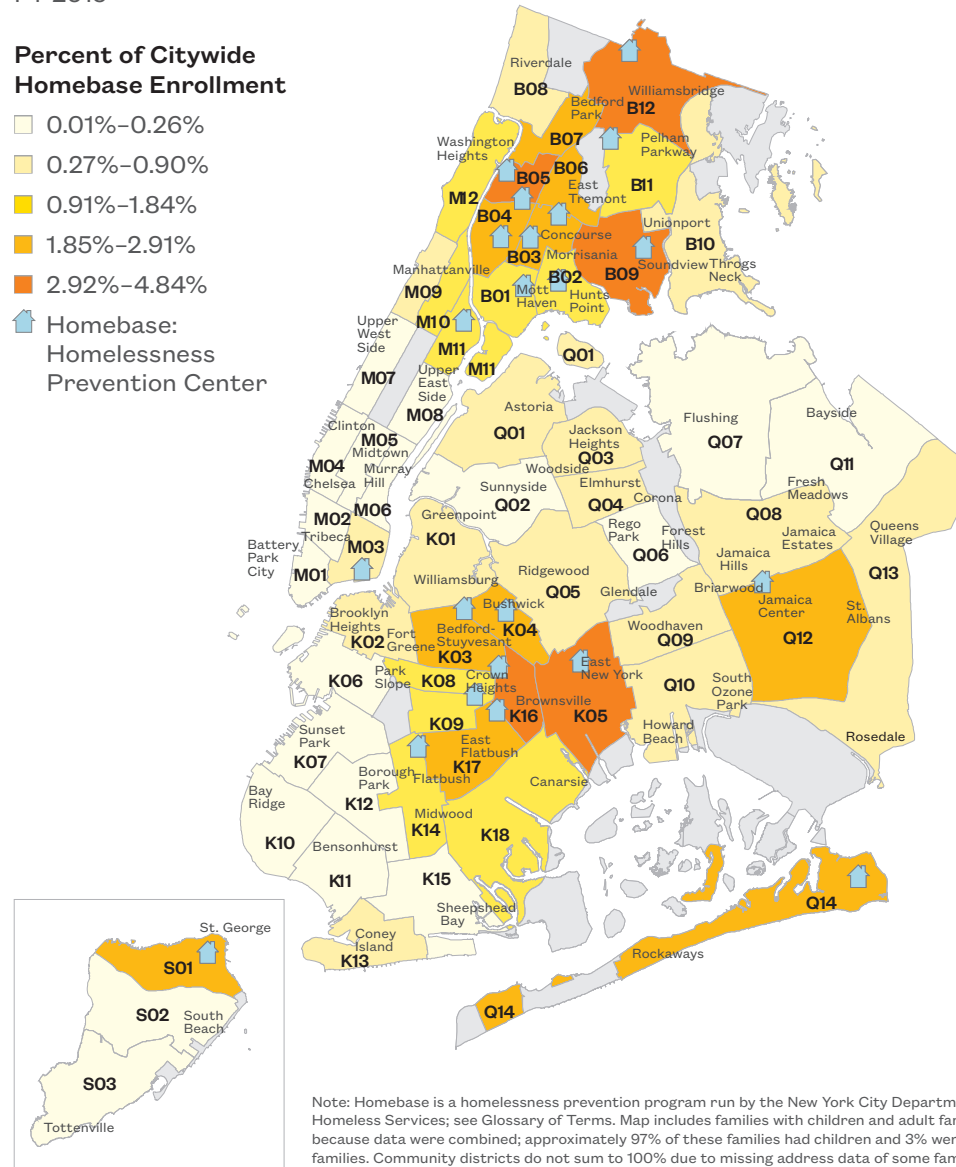
## Homebase: Homelessness Prevention

Percent of New York City Families Enrolled in Homebase Prevention Services and Locations of Homebase: Homelessness Prevention Centers, by Community District FY 2015

### Percent of Citywide Homebase Enrollment

- 0.01%–0.26%
- 0.27%–0.90%
- 0.91%–1.84%
- 1.85%–2.91%
- 2.92%–4.84%

Homebase: Homelessness Prevention Center



Note: Homebase is a homelessness prevention program run by the New York City Department of Homeless Services; see Glossary of Terms. Map includes families with children and adult families because data were combined; approximately 97% of these families had children and 3% were adult families. Community districts do not sum to 100% due to missing address data of some families. Source: New York City Department of Homeless Services, unpublished data tabulated by the Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness, FY 2015.

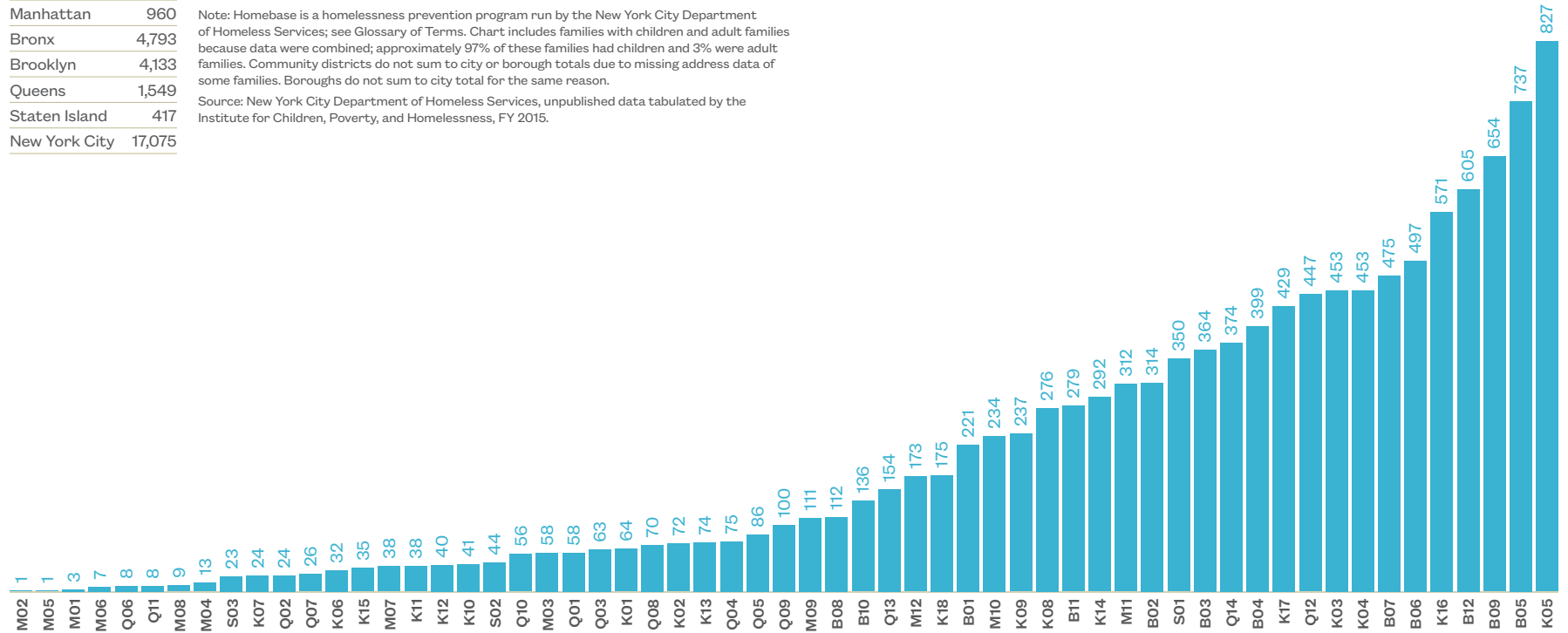
# Homebase: Homelessness Prevention

Number of New York City Families Enrolled in Homebase Prevention Services, by Community District  
FY 2015

Manhattan	960
Bronx	4,793
Brooklyn	4,133
Queens	1,549
Staten Island	417
New York City	17,075

Note: Homebase is a homelessness prevention program run by the New York City Department of Homeless Services; see Glossary of Terms. Chart includes families with children and adult families because data were combined; approximately 97% of these families had children and 3% were adult families. 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.



## Community Districts and Select Neighborhoods

<b>Manhattan</b>	<b>M08</b> Upper East Side	<b>B03</b> Morrisania	<b>B11</b> Pelham Parkway	<b>K06</b> Park Slope	<b>K14</b> Flatbush/Midwood	<b>Q03</b> Jackson Heights	<b>Q11</b> Bayside
<b>M01</b> Battery Park/Tribeca	<b>M09</b> Manhattanville	<b>B04</b> Concourse/Highbridge	<b>B12</b> Williamsbridge	<b>K07</b> Sunset Park	<b>K15</b> Sheepshead Bay	<b>Q04</b> Elmhurst/Corona	<b>Q12</b> Jamaica/St. Albans
<b>M02</b> Greenwich Village	<b>M10</b> Central Harlem	<b>B05</b> University Heights	<b>Brooklyn</b>	<b>K08</b> Crown Heights North	<b>K16</b> Brownsville	<b>Q05</b> Ridgewood/Glendale	<b>Q13</b> Queens Village
<b>M03</b> Lower East Side	<b>M11</b> East Harlem	<b>B06</b> East Tremont	<b>K01</b> Williamsburg/Greenpoint	<b>K09</b> Crown Heights South	<b>K17</b> East Flatbush	<b>Q06</b> Rego Park/Forest Hills	<b>Q14</b> The Rockaways
<b>M04</b> Chelsea/Clinton	<b>M12</b> Washington Heights	<b>B07</b> Bedford Park	<b>K02</b> Fort Greene/Brooklyn Heights	<b>K10</b> Bay Ridge	<b>K18</b> Canarsie	<b>Q07</b> Flushing	<b>Staten Island</b>
<b>M05</b> Midtown Business District	<b>Bronx</b>	<b>B08</b> Riverdale	<b>K03</b> Bedford-Stuyvesant	<b>K11</b> Bensonhurst	<b>Queens</b>	<b>Q08</b> Fresh Meadows/Briarwood	<b>S01</b> St. George
<b>M06</b> Murray Hill/Stuyvesant	<b>B01</b> Mott Haven	<b>B09</b> Unionport/Soundview	<b>K04</b> Bushwick	<b>K12</b> Borough Park	<b>Q01</b> Astoria	<b>Q09</b> Woodhaven	<b>S02</b> South Beach
<b>M07</b> Upper West Side	<b>B02</b> Hunts Point	<b>B10</b> Throgs Neck	<b>K05</b> East New York	<b>K13</b> Coney Island	<b>Q02</b> Sunnyside/Woodside	<b>Q10</b> Howard Beach	<b>S03</b> Tottenville