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—that 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

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 Dinkins’ term (1990–1993)
- Entered in Giuliani’s term (1994–2001)
- Entered in de Blasio’s term (2014–2015)

2,471 families were newly homeless, entering shelter for the first time in 2015 (19%).

4,560 families were homeless over a long term, entering shelter for the first time at least 10 years prior (36%).

3,832 families were homeless over a long term, entering shelter for the first time at least 10 years prior (45%).

1,652 families were homeless over a long term, entering shelter for the first time at least 10 years prior (13%).

964 families were homeless over a long term, entering shelter for the first time at least 10 years prior (8%).

648 families were homeless over a long term, entering shelter for the first time at least 10 years prior (5%).

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.

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.
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

There was an 18-percentage-point difference between the return to shelter rate for families with unsubsidized placements compared to those who received subsidies.

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.

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.
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

Unverified 15,519 / 60%
Verified 10,241 / 40%

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

- Bronx: 2,310 (35%)
- Brooklyn: 1,832 (28%)
- Manhattan: 762 (12%)
- Queens: 727 (11%)
- Staten Island: 135 (2%)
- Outside of NYC: 763 (12%)

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.

### Family Applications and Eligibility for Shelter

**Number of Homeless Families with Children Applying for and Entering Shelter, by Community District**

**July–December 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community District</th>
<th>Applicants</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>5,403</td>
<td>2,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>3,964</td>
<td>1,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>14,939</td>
<td>6,529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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.
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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NYC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M01</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M02</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M03</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M04</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M05</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M07</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M08</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>-0.3%</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M09</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M10</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>Moderate Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M11</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>Largest Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M12</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronx</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B01</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>Largest Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B02</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>Largest Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B03</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Largest Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B04</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B05</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>Moderate Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B06</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>Moderate Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B07</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B08</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B09</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Moderate Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B10</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B12</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brooklyn</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K01</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K02</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K03</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>Moderate Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K04</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K05</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>Largest Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K06</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>Small Increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.


Institute for Children, Poverty, and Homelessness  
ICPHusa.org
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.
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.

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.
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.
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. (B01, K01, K10, M03, M07, M10, and M11)
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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit Reason</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Reunification</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Housing Subsidy</td>
<td>2,739</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Housing Subsidy</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Living</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-Hour Curfew Violation</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families Not Enrolled in Homebase Aftercare</td>
<td>7,877</td>
<td>(88%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families Enrolled in Homebase Aftercare</td>
<td>1,081</td>
<td>(12%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.