

Emmaus Family Shelter Data, 2011-2019

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08/11/2021

Introduction

This data looks at Emmaus' Family Shelter in the period from 2011 to 2019. This time period follows the introduction of ETO and entry and exit assessments for all families in shelter. 2019 is the stopping point because the COVID-19 Pandemic, starting in 2020, presented a significantly changed landscape for shelter, resulting in a dramatically reduced population and longer stays. The data begins in 2011 for a more consistent year-by-year analysis, because while there is some data for a few years before 2011, the total number of clients was low. The data for the 9 years from 2011-2019, however, has very few gaps in entry information, allowing us to make more confident conclusions about the evolution of the families in shelter from year to year.

1. Family Shelter Clients & Enrollments

From 2011 to 2019, The Emmaus Family Shelter provided 460,000 bed nights to over 1,000 families and almost 2,000 children.

Table 1: Client and Enrollment Totals, Family Shelter (2011-2019)

Families	Clients	Children	TotalBedNights
1139	3087	1790	460829

2. Family Shelter Demographics

The tables below paint a picture of the clients at the Family Shelter based on demographic breakdowns of race, ethnicity, gender, age, domestic violence history, and disability. The demographic characteristics and Health/DV focus on the head of household, to give a more even representation of the distribution of families than "double counting" families with more children.

2A. Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Age (Head of Household) Similar to the individual shelter population, the majority of families in shelter are White (79%), but are much more ethnically diverse, with 52% of all family households being Hispanic. 95% of all heads of household are women, and 84% of them are between 20 and 40 years old, with over 1/3 between 20 and 25.

Table 2: Race of Clients at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

Race	NoOfClients	Percent
African American	216	19%
AmIndAKNative	1	0%
Asian	9	1%
NativeHIOtherPacific	13	1%
White	900	79%
Total	1139	-

Table 3: Ethnicity of Clients at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

Ethnicity	NoOfFams	Percent
Hispanic	596	52%
Non-Hispanic	543	48%
Total	1139	-

Table 4: Gender of Clients at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

Gender	NoOfFams	Percent
Female	1085	95%
Male	54	5%
Total	1139	-

Table 5: Ages of Clients at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

AgeGroup	NoOfFams	Percent
19 or Younger	15	1%
20-25	385	34%
25-29	220	19%
30-39	354	31%
40-49	127	11%
50 or older	27	2%
NA	11	1%
Total	1139	-

2B. Household Characteristics The vast majority of households in the family shelter are single parent (86%). The number of children per household ranges from 1-5, but 72% of households have either 1 or 2 children. Almost half of all children in shelter are ages 0-4 (47%), and 83% are under age 11.

Table 6: Single Parent vs. Two Parent Households, Family Shelter, 2011-2019

ParentsInHouse	NoOfFams	Percent
1	1006	86%
2	168	14%
Total	1174	-

Table 7: Number of Children per Household, Family Shelter (2011-2019)

KidsinHouse	NoOfClients	Percent
1	636	36%
2	646	36%
3	426	24%
4	64	4%
5	10	1%
Total	1782	-

Table 8: Age of Children at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

AgeGroup	NoOfFams	Percent
0-4	850	47%
5-11	636	36%
12-17	265	15%
18+	39	2%
Total	1790	-

Note:

Ages for children are all taken at exit, to include pregnant mothers at entry.

2C. Health and Domestic Violence Sadly, the family shelter serves many victims of domestic violence, who account for 36% of all heads of household. 7% of all families are actively fleeing domestic violence when they come to our doors. 39% of all family heads have a disabling condition.

Table 9: Victims of Domestic Violence at Family Shelter (2011-2019)

DomesticViolence	CurrentlyFleeing	NoOfFams	Percent
No	NA	731	64%
Yes	False	329	29%
Yes	True	79	7%
Total	-	1139	-

Table 10: Disability Frequencies of Clients at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

DisabilityTotal	NoOfFams	Percent
0	694	61%
1	280	25%
2	114	10%
3	42	4%
4	9	1%
Total	1139	-

Note:

Reported Disabilities include: Mental Health Problems, Developmental Disabilities, Physical Disabilities, HIV/AIDS, Chronic Health Conditions, and Substance Abuse

3. The Typical Family Shelter Client

The typical head of household at the family shelter is 28 years old, has one child, \$428 of monthly income at entry, and stays at shelter for 100 days.

Table 11: Median Values for Families at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

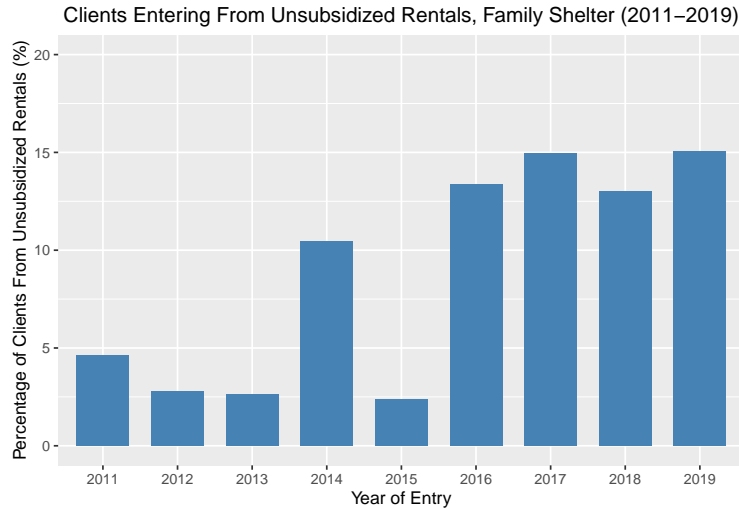
Household Size	Age	Length of Stay	Monthly Income (\$)
2	28	99.5 days	428

4. Living Situations (Where Do The Clients Come From?)

The table below shows the most recent living situation for clients entering Family Shelter. Over 1/3 of all families move to Emmaus from another emergency shelter or paid motel, and almost half come from staying with a friend or family. Similar to the Individual Shelter population, we can see a dramatic increase over time in the fraction of all entrants who are coming to Mitch's directly from the street, rising from under 5% to over 15% in the last 10 years, suggesting more families pushed out of an affordable private housing market.

Table 12: Living Situations at Entry for Clients at Family Shelter, 2011-2019

LivingSituation_1	Tally	Percent
Emergency Shelter or Paid Motel	385	33%
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	318	27%
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	219	19%
Rental by Client, no subsidy	105	9%
Hotel Paid for without emergency shelter voucher	28	2%
Place Not Meant for Habitation	27	2%
Hospital, non-psychiatric	23	2%
Rental by Client, other subsidy	18	2%
Transitional Housing	17	1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	8	1%
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	3	0%
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	2	0%
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	2	0%
Psychiatric Hospital	1	0%
Rental by Client, VASH Subsidy	1	0%
Safe Haven	1	0%
Total	1158	-



5. Recent Homelessness History

Compared to the individual shelter population, families have many fewer instances of homelessness in their recent history. Only 17% of families have been homeless for more than one time during the past three years, and 19% have been homeless for a period of 6 months or more in the past three years.

Table 13: Number of Distinct Episodes of Homelessness in the Past Three Years

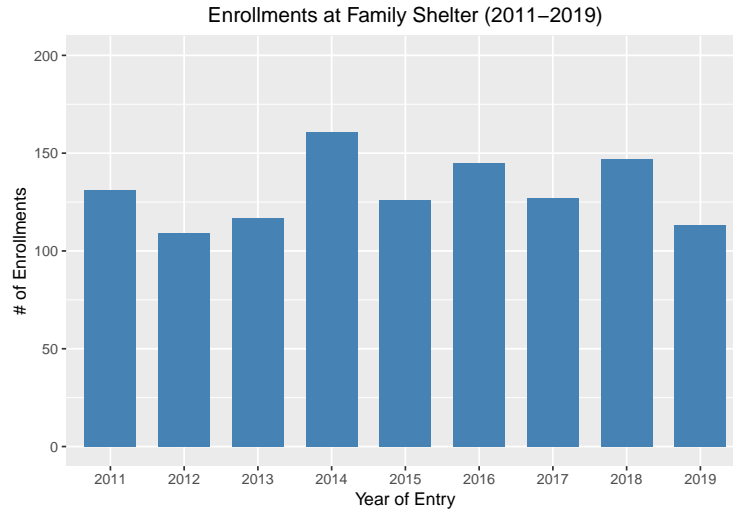
TimesHomelessPastThreeYears	NoOfClients	Percent
1	670	83%
2	100	12%
3	21	3%
4	18	2%
Total	809	-

Table 14: Months of Homelessness in the Past Three Years

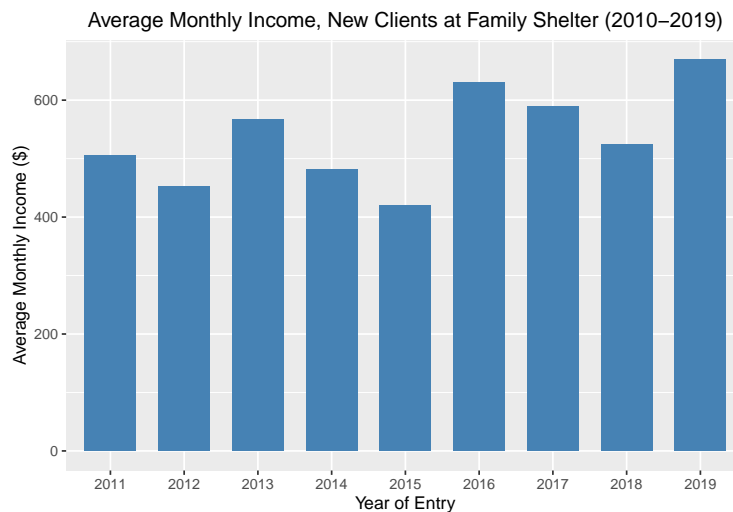
MonthsHomelessPastThreeYears	NoOfClients	Percent
1	429	56%
2	63	8%
3	66	9%
4	29	4%
5	20	3%
6	22	3%
7	17	2%
8	15	2%
9	10	1%
10	11	1%
11	8	1%
12	10	1%
13	62	8%
Total	762	-

6. Year-by-Year Demographic Breakdowns

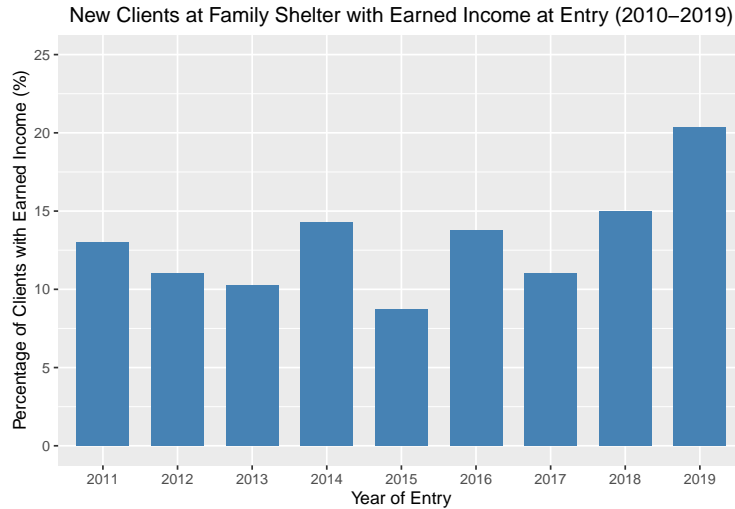
6A. Enrollments by Year The number of new enrollments at the family shelter has remained relatively constant for the past 10 years, consistently between 120 and 160 families each year.



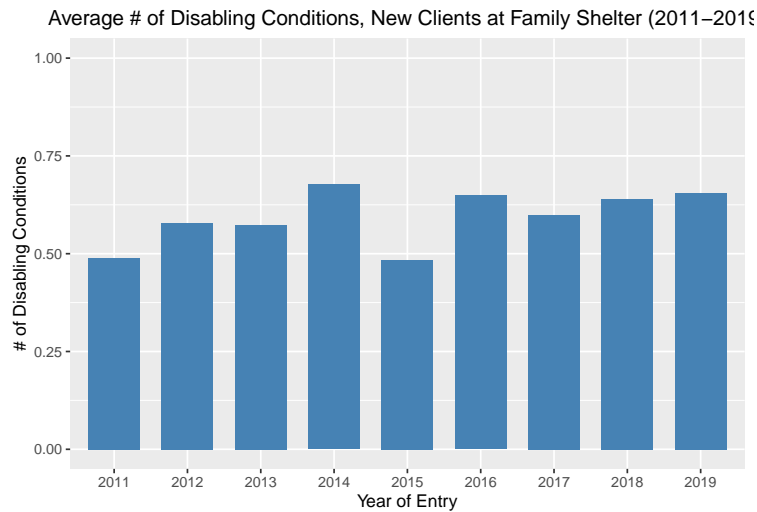
6B. Average Monthly Income (All Sources) Since 2010, the average monthly income of families has increased by 35%, supporting the hypothesis that more clients are coming to Family Shelter due to conditions in the private housing market. It is still important to note that the average income in 2019 was still less than \$700 dollars, for an annual income of \$7=8,400. In Haverhill, this represents roughly 15% of the AML.



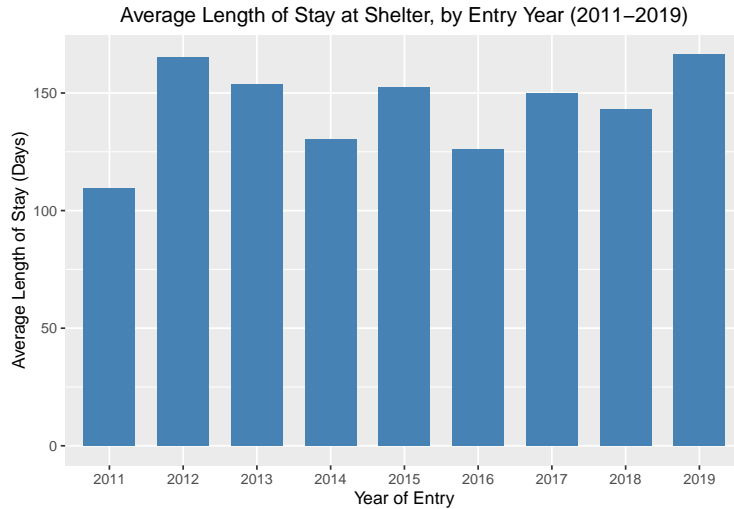
6C. New Clients with Earned Income The proportion of families with earned income has nearly doubled over the same period. In 2019, nearly a quarter of all families in shelter were working families.



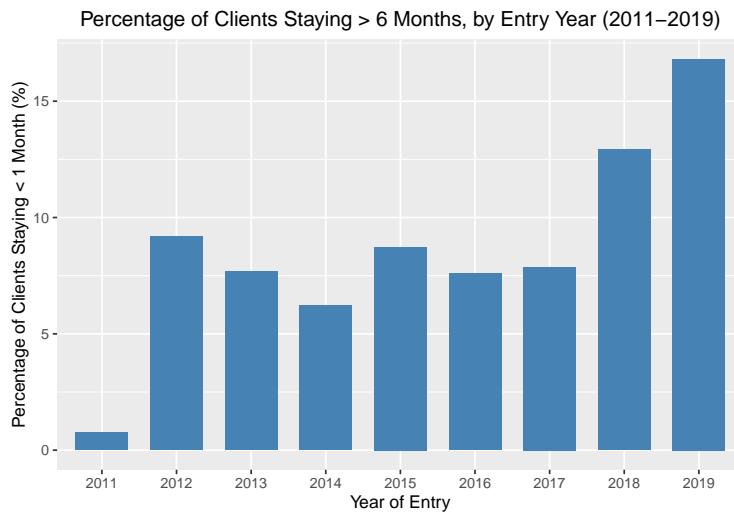
6D. Average Number of Disabling Conditions Since 2011, we can see a slight increase in the average number of disabling conditions. If the percentage of clients with disabilities is increasing, then this might account for the increase in number of clients with income, instead of market housing conditions.



6G. Average Length of Stay Since 2011, the average length of stay at the family shelter has increased by 40%. This is further evidence for a rental market that is not affordable for our families.



6E. Percentage Staying More than 1 Year The increase in the percentage of families staying 1 year or more shows that this increase is largely driven by an increase in long term stays, not the typical family staying an extra 30 days in shelter. It seems that these families are facing greater barriers to housing than they were 10 years ago.



Change in Income From Entry to Exit One key aspect to shelter is providing families with the stability needed to find a job, or get connected to social security or disability payments. The findings over the last 10 years support Emmaus’ case work in connecting shelter families to these all important resources. Of the 1,170 families with entry and exit information, 29% of families increased their income during their stay, by an average of \$168 dollars, or 26% of their income at entry. 10% of all families obtained a form of earned income during their stay, a testament to Emmaus career service staff.

Table 15: Changes in Income from Entry to Exit, Family Shelter (2011-2019)

GainedIncome	GainedEarnedIncome	AvgChangeinIncome	AvgPercentIncrease
29%	10%	167.88	26%

7. Destinations

The table below shows the wide range of destinations for clients from Family Shelter, and the many clients that move from shelter to shelter. The largest share of clients leave Family Shelter for another shelter or a paid motel. The next highest group, covering 30% in total, are clients who move in with friends, either temporarily or permanently. Notably, there is a significant proportion of the Family Shelter population with no information on their exit destination (39%).

Table 16: Exit Destinations for Clients at Family Shelter (2011-2019)

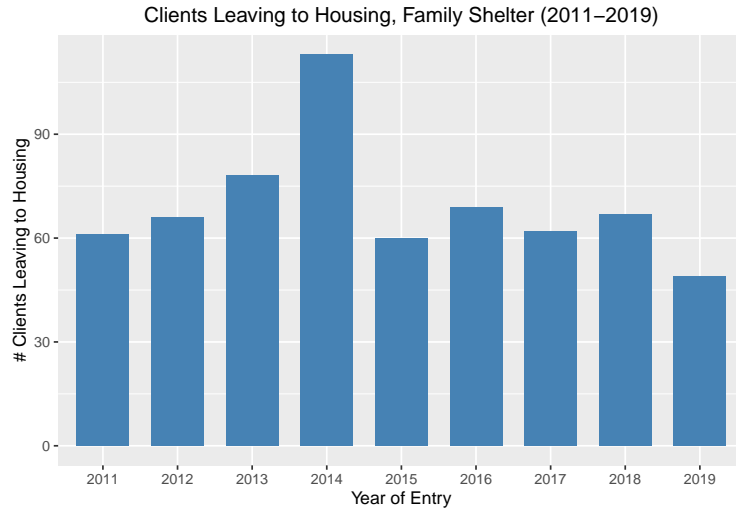
Destination_1	NoOfClients	Percent
Rental by Client, no subsidy	402	36%
Emergency Shelter or Paid Motel	208	18%
Staying with Family, temporary	129	11%
Rental by Client, other subsidy	120	11%
Staying with Friends, temporary	70	6%
Staying with Family, permanent	51	5%
Other	38	3%
Staying with Friends, permanent	34	3%
Transitional Housing	24	2%
Rental by Client, VASH Subsidy	14	1%
Psychiatric Hospital	12	1%
Hospital, non-psychiatric	6	1%
Hotel Paid for without emergency shelter voucher	3	0%
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	3	0%
Prison or Juvenile Detention Facility	3	0%
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	3	0%
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	3	0%
Substance Abuse Treatment	3	0%
Place Not Meant for Habitation	2	0%
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	1	0%
Total	1129	-

7A. Exits to Permanent Housing The table below shows the percentage of clients who leave for permanent housing destinations, including private rentals, subsidized units, transitional housing, and other accommodations. Since 2011, Family Shelter has successfully moved 640 families into permanent housing, over half of all families that entered over that time period.

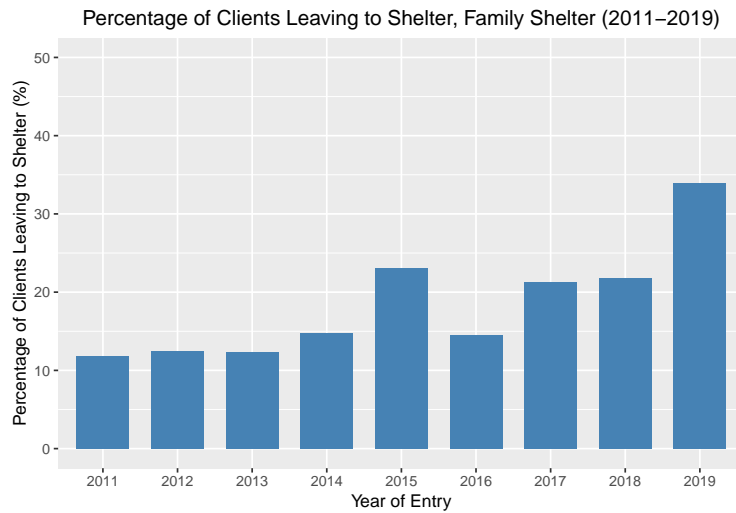
Table 17: Percentage of Family Shelter Clients Leaving for Permanent Housing (2011-2019)

Exiter	NoOfClients	Percent
No	499	44%
Yes	640	56%
Total	1139	-

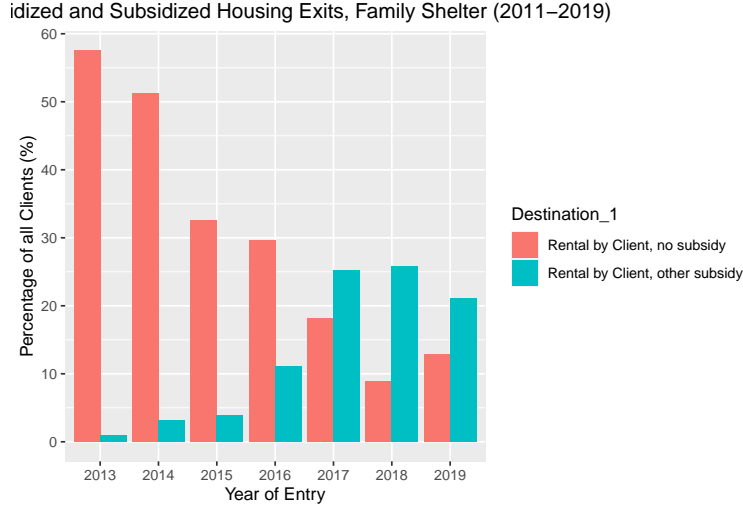
7B. Exits to Permanent Housing by Year The graph below shows that the number of exits to permanent increased from 2011 and peaked in 2014 before falling back to a similar level as the start of the decade.



7C. Exits to Emergency Shelter by Year One concern is the rise of clients leaving the shelter for another emergency shelter or paid motel. As a fraction of all exits, exits to emergency shelter have risen from 11% to 34%.



7C. Exits to Unsubsidized and Subsidized Rentals The graph below shows that, over the same period of time, the percentage of clients leaving for unsubsidized rentals has dropped dramatically, from almost 60% of all clients to less than 15%. Over the same period, the percentage of families leaving to housing with subsidies has increased from 2% to 20%. This provides further evidence for the hypothesis that conditions in the private market are dictating the changes we've seen in the family shelter, not a lack of assistance to families.



7D. Race and Successful Exit to Housing The table below shows the breakdowns by race of key variables relating to successful exit from shelter to permanent housing. One striking figure is the gap between White and African Americans in the rates of successful exit: 58% for White families and 44% for African American families. Initially, we might assume that this is due to discrimination in the housing market, making it harder for African American families to find rental housing, or discrimination within our own shelter case management, where African American families are not prioritized or face cultural barriers with our staff. But there could also be other factors impacting this gap. For example, we observe that the median income of African American families at exit is \$410 compared to \$500 to the median White family. We do not observe any difference in the frequency of domestic violence, and observe a lower frequency of disabling conditions in African American families.

When we look deeper at the exits to housing, we see that there is actually a greater percentage of African American than White families leaving for housing with subsidies (12% vs. 10%), suggesting that it is not discrimination within the case management or shelter staff. We also observe a large gap in the share of families leaving to another shelter (25% vs. 16%). One explanation is that African American families are more likely to move to our shelter from a different town and transfer to a different shelter closer to relatives, jobs, or other considerations. We cannot follow these families after they leave our shelter, so we do not know whether most of the families are moving a single time, or are transient between family shelters.

Table 18: Racial Breakdowns of Key Variables Relating to Successful Exit to Housing

Race	Tally	MedianIncome (\$)	FrequencyDV	DisablingCondition	HousingExit (%)	Subsidized (%)	Shelter (%)
African American	217	410	36%	23%	44%	12%	25%
AmIndAKNative	1	320	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Asian	9	560	33%	33%	44%	22%	22%
NativeHIOtherPacific	13	561	31%	15%	85%	15%	15%
White	936	500	35%	31%	58%	10%	16%

8. A Model of Successful Exit to Housing

The logistic regression analysis below takes the likelihood that a client will exit to shelter given a set of traits and circumstances including race, ethnicity, age, household size, time in shelter, domestic violence history, disability, and monthly household income. The coefficients on the model show the impact of either 1 unit changes in continuous variables or the presence of a binary categorical variable. Negative coefficients illustrate a variable that reduces the client's likelihood of exiting for housing when controlling for other variables.

The model suggests that being a person of color, spending less time in shelter, and having low household income all lead to a reduction in the likelihood of a successful exit to permanent housing.

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = ExittoPermanentHousing ~ POC + Ethnicity + Age +
##       HouseholdSize + WeeksinShelter + DomesticViolenceVictim +
##       DisablingCondition + HouseholdIncomeExit, family = "binomial",
##       data = regdata)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.0270  -1.0243   0.4844   1.0217   1.7818
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -1.145041   0.322426  -3.551 0.000383 ***
## POCYes         -0.485463   0.169958  -2.856 0.004285 **
## EthnicityHispanic  0.078358   0.138468   0.566 0.571468
## Age            0.011021   0.008098   1.361 0.173541
## HouseholdSize   -0.017852   0.064936  -0.275 0.783384
## WeeksinShelter  0.043052   0.004415   9.752 < 2e-16 ***
## DomesticViolenceVictim1 -0.062243   0.136097  -0.457 0.647423
## DisablingConditionTrue  0.035680   0.148511   0.240 0.810133
## HouseholdIncomeExit  0.058819   0.011438   5.142 2.71e-07 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 1605.2  on 1169  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1409.7  on 1161  degrees of freedom
## (6 observations deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 1427.7
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

Table 19: A Logit Model of Successful Exit to Permanent Housing

Predictor	B	SE	t	p	OddsRatio	LogOdds	LowerBound	UpperBound
Intercept	-1.15	0.322	-3.55	<0.001	0.318	0.241	0.167	0.606
Person of Color	-0.49	0.170	-2.86	0.004	0.615	0.381	0.438	0.865
Non-Hispanic	0.08	0.138	0.57	0.571	1.082	0.520	0.820	1.427
Age	0.01	0.008	1.36	0.174	1.011	0.503	0.995	1.028
HouseholdSize	-0.02	0.065	-0.27	0.783	0.982	0.496	0.863	1.119
Weeks in Shelter	0.04	0.004	9.75	<0.001	1.044	0.511	1.035	1.053
Domestic Violence Victim	-0.06	0.136	-0.46	0.647	0.940	0.484	0.716	1.234
DisablingCondition	0.04	0.149	0.24	0.810	1.036	0.509	0.770	1.395
MonthlyHouseholdIncome	0.06	0.011	5.14	<0.001	1.061	0.515	1.037	1.085