

Families with Children Served by California's Homelessness Programs



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Acknowledgements

This research brief is part of a series using the Homeless Data Integration System to understand how homelessness programs are reaching different populations in California. Other briefs in the series focus on unaccompanied children and young adults, older adults, and veterans.

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Abstract

This brief provides a snapshot of the 210,266 people in families—meaning households with adults and dependent children—who were served by homelessness programs that reported data to the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021. Over half of these families (54 percent) were headed by a single adult identifying as female and nearly three quarters (71 percent) of the adults in families identified as female. Large shares of this population (80 percent of adults and 85 percent of children) were People of Color (a race and ethnicity other than White, non-Hispanic/non-Latinx). Families with children experience homelessness differently than adults in households without children, and many homelessness organizations and programs are designed specifically to serve families. Compared to adults without children, higher shares of families enrolled in homelessness prevention (23 percent vs 7 percent) and rapid re-housing programs (47 percent vs 16 percent). Smaller shares of families in the data were served by street outreach (3 percent vs 34 percent) or stayed in emergency shelters (35 percent vs 48 percent). At the end of the study period, 69 percent of people in families with children were recorded as being housed, compared with 35 percent of adults without children.

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Introduction

On a given night in 2022, an estimated 25,538 people in families—including both the adults and children—experienced homelessness in California, comprising 15 percent of all people experiencing homelessness in the state.¹ Across the country, California has the second largest number of families experiencing homelessness, following only New York State.² These numbers do not include the even larger number of families living “doubled up” or in temporary places like hotels or motels. For example, California public schools, which use a broader definition of homelessness, recorded 183,312 students experiencing homelessness in the 2020–2021 school year, most of whom were living doubled up.³

For children, experiencing family homelessness can have profound impacts on later life outcomes and well-being. Compared with low-income housed families, children who have experienced family homelessness have a higher risk of developing emotional and behavioral problems, higher rates of serious health and mental health problems, are more likely to be separated from their families, and are more likely to have negative educational outcomes like low test scores and frequent absences.⁴

Families with children experience homelessness differently from adult individuals (adults in households without children). Compared with adult individuals, families were less likely to have slept outdoors, more likely to have stayed in shelters, and more likely to have stayed in a motel or hotel over the previous six months. When surveyed, families were also more likely than adult individuals to report that they were experiencing their first episode of homelessness, were more likely to seek assistance, and were more likely to receive it.^{5, 6}

¹ For reference, approximately half of people in California lived households with children under 18 years old, estimated with the 2021 American Community Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau.

² de Sousa, T., et al. (2022). “The 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness.” U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Retrieved from: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2022-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>.

³ California Department of Education. (n.d.). “Homeless Enrollment Multi-Year Summary by Grade.” Retrieved from: <https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/meg.asp>

⁴ Brown, S.R., Shinn, M., & Khadduri, J. (2017). “Well-Being of Young Children after Experiencing Homelessness.” *Homeless Families Research Brief (OPRE Report No. 2017-06)*. Retrieved from: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/opre/opre_homefam_brief3_hhs_children_02_24_2017_b508.pdf; Herbers, J.E., et al. (2020). “Childhood Homelessness, Resilience, and Adolescent Mental Health: A Prospective, Person-Centered Approach,” *Psychology in the Schools*, 57, no. 12: 1830–1844, <https://doi.org/10.1002/pits.22331>; De Gregorio, S., et al. (2022). “Timing and Duration of Student Homelessness and Educational Outcomes in Los Angeles,” *Educational Researcher*, 51, no. 6: 376–386, <https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X221091232>.

⁵ Kushel, M., Moore, T., et al. (2023). “Toward a New Understanding: The California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness.” Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative, UC San Francisco. Retrieved from: <https://homelessness.ucsf.edu/our-impact/our-studies/california-statewide-study-people-experiencinghomelessness>.

⁶ The data presented in this brief describe a different population than studies of people experiencing homelessness. This brief describes the population receiving homelessness services, which includes people served by homelessness prevention programs who are not experiencing homelessness. However, these data do not include people experiencing homelessness who do not receive services from programs that participate in local homelessness data systems.

Resources dedicated to family homelessness have increased in recent years. In 2016, the State of California established the Bringing Families Home Program within its Department of Social Services (CDSS) to provide housing navigation and stabilization assistance to families and children who have been involved in the child welfare system. The Homekey program, launched by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) in 2020, funded the rapid creation of several interim and permanent supportive housing projects dedicated to families experiencing homelessness. In 2021, the Family Homelessness Challenge Grants from the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (Cal ICH) funded diverse, innovative efforts across the state to reduce family homelessness. Federally, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) included additional child tax credits and stimulus funds, among other resources, that reduced child poverty to a record low nationwide.⁷ These recent efforts have worked alongside ongoing programs serving children and families, including the federal McKinney-Vento Act's Education for Homeless Children and Youth program and the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program.

This brief highlights data for families served by homelessness programs in California using information reported to the Homeless Data Integration System (HDIS) during the three years between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021.⁸ The brief describes the number of people in families served by programs in these three years, their characteristics, the kinds of assistance they received, and their housing outcomes by the end of this period.

⁷ Burns, K., & Fox, L. (2022). "The Impact of the 2021 Expanded Child Tax Credit on Child Poverty." U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from: <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/2022/demo/SEHSD-wp2022-24.html>.

⁸ California Interagency Council on Homelessness. (n.d.). *Homeless Data Integration System*. <https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/hdis.html>

About the Data

HDIS provides the most comprehensive data available about who is served by homelessness programs across California, including stays in temporary housing programs, residence in permanent housing programs, interactions with street outreach teams, homelessness prevention assistance, and other kinds of services for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Developed by Cal ICH in 2021, HDIS aggregates and processes data that local homelessness service, shelter, and housing providers report to HMIS (Homeless Management Information Systems) to understand how many people are served by these programs, their characteristics, and their outcomes. HDIS does not include information on all services provided across the state, as not all service providers enter data into HMIS, but the reach of the data continues to expand with time.

The information in this brief is based on people's ages and family statuses when they were first observed in HDIS during the assessment period (July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2021). **Children** are people younger than 18 years old when they first enrolled in a program during the period, **families** include people in households that have both children (under age 18) and adults (ages 18 or older), and **adult individuals** (ages 18 or older) are adults in households without children (including adults who have minor children but are not living with them, and adults in households with adult family members only).

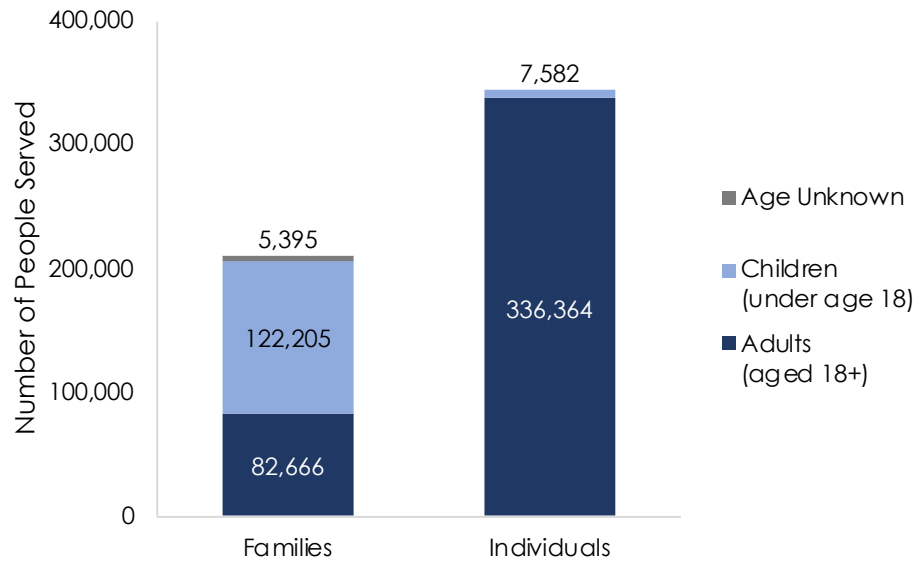
In this brief, “women” describes people who identified only as “female” in HMIS when accessing services. “Men” describes people who identified only as “male.” Among people who identify as transgender, HDIS data do not distinguish between transgender women and transgender men. During the time of this report, people could only identify as one gender in HMIS when accessing services, meaning that any person who identified as female or male could not also identify as transgender.

This brief describes how families were served by homelessness programs reporting to HDIS during the study period, including prevention and permanent housing programs for people who are not currently experiencing homelessness. The data show who engages with different programs reporting into HDIS but do not provide information on how many people might need those services. The data were partly collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have impacted reporting, service utilization, and outcomes.

Characteristics of Families Served by Homelessness Programs

Between July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2021, **210,266 people in families were served by local homelessness service, shelter, and housing programs across California**, shown in Figure 1. People in families, which are households with at least one adult and one dependent child, accounted for 38 percent of all people served over the study period. This percentage of people served in families is likely an underestimate of the share served by all homelessness programs in the state because it does not include programs serving victims of domestic violence, which federal law prohibits from reporting data to HMIS. In addition, support provided through public schools under the McKinney Vento Act for students experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity is not included in HMIS.

Figure 1. Numbers of adults and children served in families or as individuals by programs recorded in HDIS between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021



Almost all of the 129,787 children served by homeless services systems were part of a family (94 percent), meaning they were accompanied by at least one adult over 18 years-old. The other 6 percent of children were unaccompanied by adults, and these children are described in a separate research brief in this series.⁹ **Sixty percent of people in families were children,** 7 percent were young adults between 18 and 24 years-old, and 33 percent were adults who were at least 25 years-old.

Most adults in families identified as female (71 percent), compared with 35 percent of adult individuals (see Figure 2). National counts of people experiencing homelessness on a given night—not limited to people receiving homelessness services—also find that most adults in families identified as female, while most adult individuals identified as male.¹⁰

Most families included one adult (60 percent), 34 percent included two adults, and 6 percent included three or more adults.¹¹ **Most families were headed by one female adult (54 percent), and 6 percent were headed by one male adult.** Families typically included either one child (30 percent) or two children (30 percent), but 21 percent included three children, and 19 percent included four or more children.

⁹ See the brief “Unaccompanied Children and Young Adults Served by Homelessness Programs in California” in this series.

¹⁰ de Sousa, et al. (2022).

¹¹ The brief calculates percentages using all people in families (i.e., a family with three people is counted three times in this brief’s calculations), and it describes these percentages interchangeably as percentages “of people in families” or as percentages “of families.” However, percentages differ slightly when calculated among all people in families versus if they were calculated with each entire family counting once.

Adults in families tended to be younger than adult individuals: adults in families were more likely than adult individuals to be younger than 25 years-old (17 percent vs 9 percent) and less likely to be at least 50 years-old (9 percent vs 42 percent).

Families included a higher share of People of Color (a race and ethnicity other than White, non-Hispanic/non-Latinx) compared with adult individuals: 85 percent of children and 80 percent of adults in families were People of Color, versus 63 percent of adult individuals (see Figure 2). The share of adults who identified as White, Hispanic/Latinx was higher among adults in families (38 percent) than among adult individuals (23 percent).¹² Across all age groups and household compositions, Black, African American, or African people are overrepresented in the share of people served by homelessness systems compared to the state's overall population.¹³

Figure 2. Race/ethnicity and gender of people in families and adult individuals served by programs recorded in HDIS between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021

	Children in Families	Adults in Families	Adult Individuals
Gender			
Female	49%	71%	35%
Male	51%	29%	64%
Transgender or Non-Conforming/Questioning	<1%	<1%	1%
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Hispanic/Latinx	40%	38%	23%
Black, African American, or African	32%	31%	29%
White, non-Hispanic/non-Latinx	15%	20%	37%
Multiple Races	7%	4%	3%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2%	3%	3%
Asian or Asian American	2%	3%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1%	2%	1%

¹² Studies have found that people who identify as Latinx are more likely to experience homelessness as a family. Studies also find that Latinx homelessness is underreported due to a combination of factors: Latinx people are more likely to rely on their social networks than formal programs for assistance; they are more likely to have information gaps, language barriers, and mistrust that impede them from accessing services; and they are more likely to stay in nontraditional homelessness spaces and overcrowded housing, constituting a form of “invisible” homelessness. Chinchilla, M. et al. (2023). “Increasing Latino Homelessness—What’s Happening, Why, and What to Do About It.” National Alliance to End Homelessness and the Homelessness Research Institute. Retrieved from: <https://endhomelessness.org/resource/increasing-latinx-homelessness-whats-happening-why-and-what-to-do-about-it/>; Chinchilla, M., & Gabrielian, S. (2020) “Stemming the Rise of Latinx Homelessness: Lessons From Los Angeles County.” Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness, 29, no. 2: 71–75, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10530789.2019.1660049>.

¹³ California Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2023). “Statewide Homelessness Assessment (July 1, 2018–June 30, 2021): Report to the Legislature.” Retrieved from: https://bcsh.ca.gov/calich/documents/homelessness_assessment.pdf.

Homelessness Services and Outcomes for Adult Women in Households without Children

Many of the characteristics and experiences of families examined in this brief are related to gender—as described above, 71 percent of adults in families were women, and 54 percent of families were headed by one woman. However, most adult women in HDIS were not served in families—about two-thirds of the 176,000 adult women receiving services during the study period were adult individuals. For additional context on how services and outcomes are related to gender, this box describes women served as adult individuals in HDIS.

The HDIS data show similar characteristics and services for women and men among adult individuals. One-third of women met the criteria for chronic patterns of homelessness (homelessness for one cumulative year in the previous three years, plus a disabling condition), compared to 34 percent of men. Most adult individual women were women of color, including 29 percent who identified as Black, African American, or African and 23 percent who identified as White, Hispanic/Latinx—closely matching the racial/ethnic composition among men. Like men, women were served most often by emergency shelters (46 percent), followed by street outreach (33 percent).

The data do show some differences between women and men among adult individuals. Women were more likely to be served by homelessness prevention programs (11 percent) than men (5 percent). Women were much less likely to be veterans than men (3 percent vs 16 percent), which means far fewer women were served by programs dedicated to veterans. Women were also housed at a higher rate than men at the end of the study period (41 percent vs 32 percent). HDIS does not include programs serving domestic violence survivors—who are mostly women—which could obscure further gender differences.

Gender shapes the experience of homelessness in other ways these data cannot reflect. Past research has documented that people of all genders experiencing homelessness confront many safety threats, but gender-based and sexual violence amplify the dangers for women and LGBTQ people.¹⁴ Women and LGBTQ people also experience frequent harassment often not captured by measures of violent victimization. In addition to hardships experienced during homelessness, women and LGBTQ people experiencing homelessness have frequently survived violence and sexual assault earlier in life.¹⁵ These prior experiences can shape how safe women and LGBTQ people feel while experiencing homelessness and the strategies they use for navigating safety risks (e.g., seeking shelters for women only, avoiding places and people they perceive as dangerous, and staying with family and friends when possible).¹⁶

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- ¹⁴ Kushel, M., et al. (2003). "No Door to Lock: Victimization Among Homeless and Marginally Housed Persons." *Archives of Internal Medicine*, 163, no. 20: 2492–2499, <https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.163.20.2492>. Lee, B. A., & Schreck, C. J. (2005). "Danger on the Streets: Marginality and Victimization Among Homeless People." *American Behavioral Scientist*, 48, no. 8: 1055–1081, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0002764204274200>.; Phipps, M., et al. (2019). "Women and Homelessness, a Complex Multidimensional Issue: Findings from a Scoping Review." *Journal of Social Distress and Homelessness*, 28, no. 1: 1–13, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10530789.2018.1534427>.; Jasinski, J., et al. (2010). *Hard Lives, Mean Streets: Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women*. Boston, MA; Northeastern University Press.
- ¹⁵ Jasinski, et al. (2010); Robinson, B. (2020). *Coming Out to the Streets: LGBTQ Youth Experiencing Homelessness*. Berkeley, CA; University of California Press.
- ¹⁶ Finnigan, R. (2022). "Shelter and Safety Among People Experiencing Homelessness During the COVID-19 Pandemic." Terner Center for Housing Innovation, UC Berkeley. Retrieved from: <https://ternercenter.berkeley.edu/blog/shelter-and-safety-among-people-experiencing-homelessness-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>.

Types of Homelessness Programs Serving Families

During the three-year assessment period, HDIS data recorded 338,682 enrollments in homelessness programs among the 210,266 unique people in families. “Enrollments” refer to shelter stays, periods of contact with outreach teams, rental assistance provided by housing programs, residence in permanent supportive housing, and other services for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. To understand the types of programs serving families, the brief presents the percentages of people who enrolled in each type of program reporting to HDIS between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021.

Compared with adult individuals, families were more likely to be served by prevention and rapid re-housing programs, and less likely to be served by emergency shelter and street outreach. About 23 percent of people in families were served by a homelessness prevention program, compared with only 7 percent of adult individuals (see Figure 3). Nearly half of people in families (47 percent) were served by a rapid re-housing program, compared to 16 percent of adult individuals. By design, rapid re-housing programs often target families newly experiencing homelessness.¹⁷ In contrast, adult individuals were about eleven times more likely to participate in street outreach programs (34 percent) compared to people in families (3 percent). This difference largely reflects lower rates of unsheltered homelessness among families than among adult individuals.¹⁸

Figure 3. The percentages of people in families and adult individuals in HDIS who ever enrolled in each type of program between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021

	People in Families	Adult Individuals
Services		
Homelessness Prevention	23%	7%
Street Outreach	3%	34%
Shelter		
Emergency Shelter	35%	48%
Transitional Housing	6%	8%
Housing		
Rapid Re-Housing	47%	16%
Permanent Supportive Housing ^a	11%	16%
Other ^b	4%	7%

Note: Numbers add to more than 100% because people can enroll in multiple program types.

^a The “permanent supportive housing” category includes a small percentage of enrollments in “housing with services.”

^b The “other” category includes enrollments in day shelters, housing without services, Safe Haven shelters for adults with serious mental illness, “services only”, “other” program types, and enrollments in Coordinated Entry.

¹⁷ Khadduri, J., Dunton, L., & Brown, S. (2021). “Understanding Rapid Re-housing: What Did We Learn?” Abt Associates. Retrieved from: <https://www.abtassociates.com/insights/publications/report/understanding-rapid-re-housing-what-did-we-learn>.

¹⁸ de Sousa, et al. (2022).

People in families across all racial and ethnic groups except Asians or Asian Americans were served most often by rapid re-housing programs. About 28 percent of Asian or Asian American people in families were served by rapid re-housing programs, compared to 54 percent of Black, African American, or African people in families, and between 43 to 46 percent for all other groups (see Additional Figure A1). The lower share of Asian or Asian American people in families were served by rapid re-housing programs is partly due to their much higher rate of being served by homelessness prevention programs (45 percent of Asians or Asian Americans vs 17–25 percent of all other groups). Similarly, **emergency shelters served the second highest share of people in families in each racial/ethnic group except Asians or Asian Americans** (25 percent of Asians or Asian Americans vs 34–37 percent of all other groups). Though relatively few people in families were served by street outreach programs, **American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people in families were more than twice as likely to enroll in street outreach programs** as other racial and ethnic groups (7 percent vs 1–3 percent of all other groups).

Families with multiple adults were more likely to be enrolled in prevention programs (34 percent) compared with families headed by one female adult (17 percent) or one male adult (22 percent, see Additional Figure A2). Families headed by one female adult were more likely to have stayed in an emergency shelter (37 percent) than families headed by one male adult (31 percent) or multiple adults (30 percent).

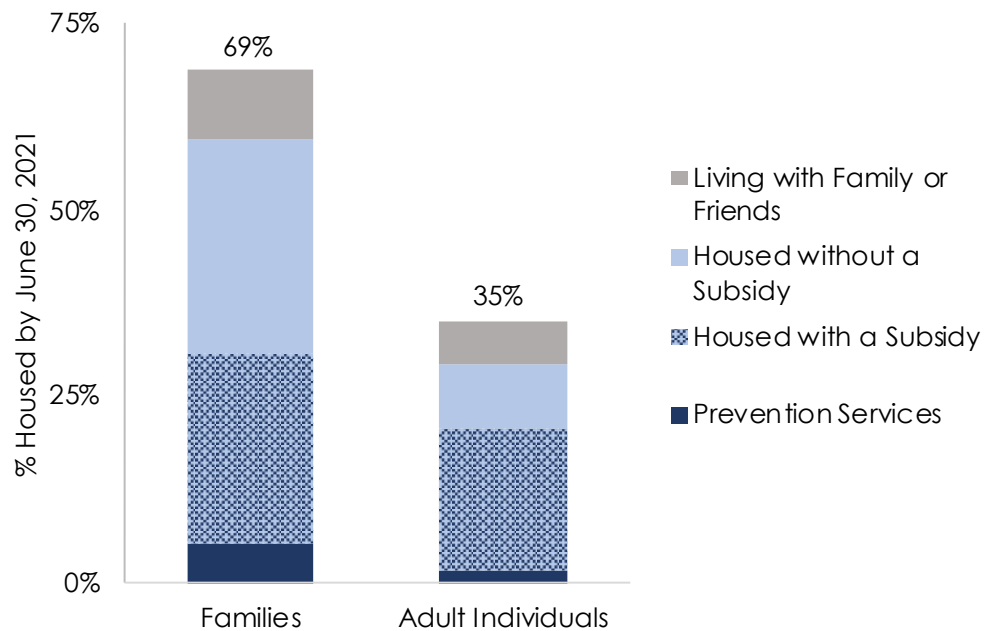
Outcomes for Families Served by Homelessness Programs

Outcomes at the end of the assessment period, June 30, 2021, are measured with the type of program people were being served by or, if they were no longer being served by any programs in HDIS, with their last known housing situation reported by program staff. These data represent a snapshot of the available information on that date. Program staff record participants' housing situations when they end their participation in the program, and changes to housing situations between someone's last program exit and the end of the assessment period would not be reflected in the data.¹⁹

Most people in families with children, 69 percent, were recorded as being housed by the end of the three-year study period (see Figure 4). Being housed includes those receiving homeless prevention services, living in subsidized housing, moving into their own housing without a subsidy, or moving in with family or friends. **People in families were housed about twice as often as adult individuals (35 percent) at the end of the study period.** A significant share of this difference is due to their higher rates of exiting homeless programs to housing without a subsidy compared to adult individuals (29 percent vs 9 percent). Additional Figure A3 presents the outcomes for each group in more detail.

¹⁹ This snapshot of outcomes also does not measure the effectiveness of different types of programs. Many of the people still enrolled in programs at the end of the assessment period had only recently started receiving services and might have secured housing through those programs after the end of the assessment period.

Figure 4. Percentages of people in families and adult individuals in HDIS who were recorded as being housed by the end of the assessment period, June 30, 2021



Note: "Housing with a subsidy" includes people still enrolled and living in housing programs in HDIS and people who exited programs in HDIS and were recorded as moving into housing with a subsidy. More detailed outcome data are presented in Appendix Figure A3.

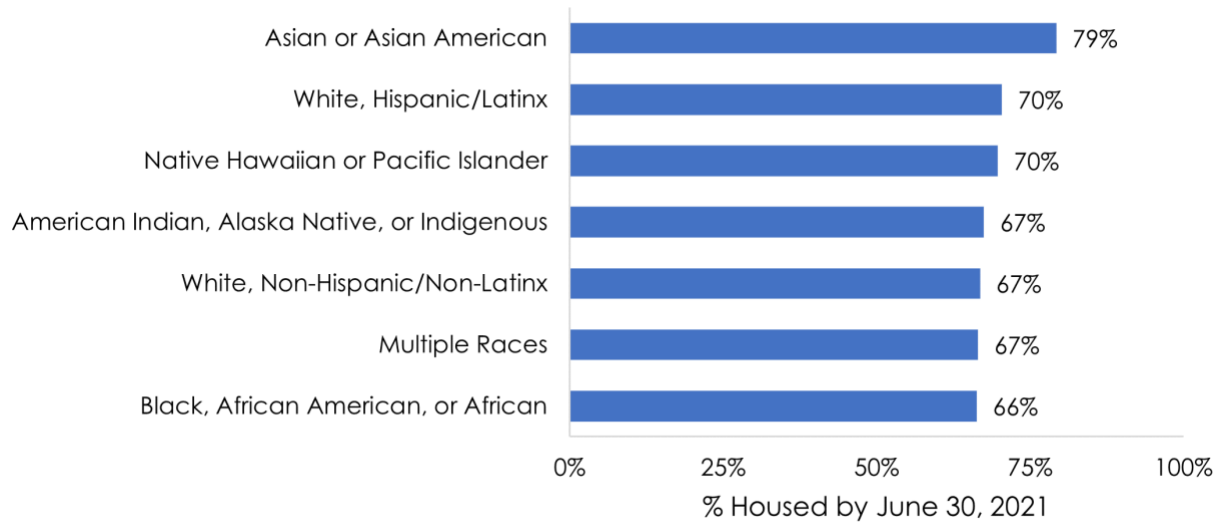
People in families were recorded as exiting homeless programs to sheltered or unsheltered homelessness less often than adult individuals (5 percent vs 13 percent).

People in families were also staying in interim housing programs reporting to HDIS less often than adult individuals at the end of the period (4 percent vs 9 percent).

Program staff were able to record the housing outcomes for people in families more often than for adult individuals: 11 percent of people in families exited programs to unknown destinations compared with 31 percent of adult individuals. This means that the difference in the rates of being housed between people in families and adult individuals could be even wider, as some portion of people with unknown outcomes likely continued to experience homelessness.

Asian or Asian American people in families were housed at the highest rate at the end of the period (79 percent), and all other racial/ethnic groups were housed at rates between 66 and 70 percent, shown in Figure 5. These racial and ethnic differences are not unique to families. Among adult individuals, Asians or Asian Americans were similarly housed at the highest rate (46 percent vs 32–39 percent among all other groups, not shown in Figure 5).

Figure 5. Percentages of people in families who were housed by the end of the assessment period, June 30, 2021, by race/ethnicity

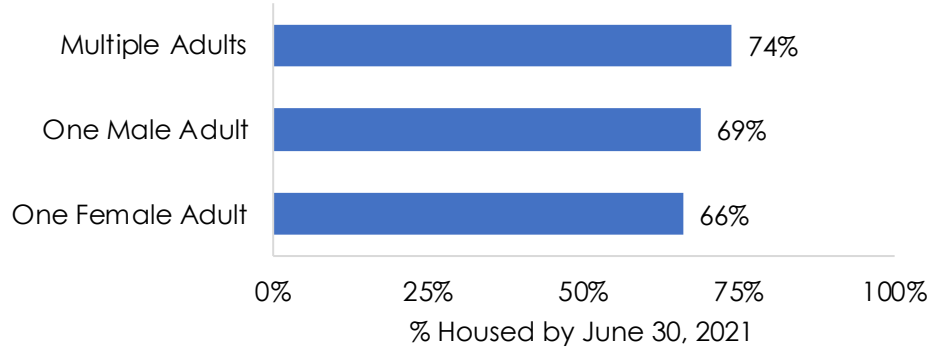


Notes: “Housed” includes people still enrolled in homelessness prevention programs, people still enrolled and moved into a housing program, and people who exited all programs and were recorded as moving into their own housing or with family or friends. More detailed outcome data are presented in Appendix Figure A4.

Families with multiple adults were more likely to be housed at the end of the period (74 percent) than families headed by one female adult (66 percent) or one male adult (69 percent), shown in Figure 6.²⁰ Families with multiple adults were more likely to be housed without a subsidy (35 percent) or enrolled in a prevention program (9 percent) compared to families headed by one female adult (26 percent in housing without a subsidy, 3 percent enrolled in prevention) or one male adult (27 percent in housing without a subsidy, 5 percent enrolled in prevention), shown in Additional Figure A5.

²⁰ The HDIS data recorded only a few transgender or gender non-conforming/questioning adults in families during the study period, so outcomes for families headed by one transgender or gender non-conforming/questioning adult are not presented.

Figure 6. Percentages of people in families who were housed by the end of the assessment period, June 30, 2021, by the gender composition of adults in the family



Notes: "Housed" includes people still enrolled in homelessness prevention programs, people still enrolled and moved into a housing program, and people who exited all programs and were recorded as moving into their own housing or with family or friends. More detailed outcome data are presented in Appendix Figure A5.

Conclusion

More than 210,000 people in families—60 percent of whom were children—were served by homelessness programs that report data to HDIS between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021. This number reflects both the reach of homelessness programs—including prevention services working to keep families from experiencing homelessness in the first place—as well as the scale of need for families experiencing or at risk of homelessness. Most of the people in families were People of Color (80 percent of adults and 85 percent of children), and more than half of these families (54 percent) were headed by one adult woman.

Most people in families (69 percent) were recorded as being housed at the end of the assessment period—about twice as high as the share of adult individuals who were housed. The higher share of housed families can reflect many things, including the higher share of families served by prevention programs. The scale of programs and resources dedicated to families also increased in recent years, contributing to more families becoming and remain housed. However, many families continued to need assistance at the end of the study period. As interventions such as the additional Child Tax Credit payments provided during the pandemic end, the number of families with children at risk of becoming homeless may grow.²¹ It will also be important to support families that were re-housed without a subsidy, or with time-limited rapid re-housing assistance, to ensure that they do not return to homelessness. The longitudinal nature of HDIS provides a powerful tool for measuring continued progress toward making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring among families, and for identifying effective strategies to improve outcomes for all people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

²¹ Shrider, E., & Creamer, J. (2023). "Poverty in the United States: 2022." U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from: <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2023/demo/p60-280.html>.

Additional Figures

Figure A1. The percentages of people in families in HDIS who ever enrolled in each type of program between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, by race/ethnicity

	White, non-Hispanic/ non-Latinx	Black, African American, or African	White, Hispanic/ Latinx	Multiple Races	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
Services							
Street Outreach	3%	3%	2%	3%	7%	1%	3%
Homelessness Prevention	19%	17%	25%	21%	17%	45%	19%
Shelter							
Emergency Shelter	35%	37%	35%	37%	34%	25%	37%
Transitional Housing	8%	5%	6%	8%	8%	5%	12%
Housing							
Rapid Re-Housing	43%	54%	45%	46%	43%	28%	46%
Permanent Supportive Housing ^a	13%	12%	9%	12%	15%	11%	14%
Other ^b	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%	5%

Note: Numbers add to more than 100% because people can enroll in multiple program types.

^a The “permanent supportive housing” category includes a small percentage of enrollments in “housing with services.”

^b The “other” category includes enrollments in day shelters, housing without services, Safe Haven shelters for adults with serious mental illness, “services only”, “other” program types, and enrollments in Coordinated Entry.

Figure A2. The percentages of people in families in HDIS who ever enrolled in each type of program between July 1, 2018, and June 30, 2021, by the gender composition of adults in the family

	One Female Adult	One Male Adult	Multiple Adults
Services			
Homelessness Prevention	17%	22%	34%
Street Outreach	3%	3%	2%
Shelter			
Emergency Shelter	37%	31%	30%
Transitional Housing	7%	5%	4%
Housing			
Rapid Re-Housing	49%	48%	42%
Permanent Supportive Housing ^a	11%	13%	10%
Other ^b	4%	4%	3%

Note: Numbers add to more than 100% because people can enroll in multiple program types.

^a The “permanent supportive housing” category includes a small percentage of enrollments in “housing with services.”

^b The “other” category includes enrollments in day shelters, housing without services, Safe Haven shelters for adults with serious mental illness, “services only”, “other” program types, and enrollments in Coordinated Entry.

Figure A3. Outcomes recorded in HDIS as of June 30, 2021, for people in families and adult individuals served during the assessment period

	People in Families	Adult Individuals
Enrolled in a Program Reporting Data to HDIS as of June 30, 2021	32%	30%
Living in Housing Program (with a Temporary or Permanent Subsidy) *	15%	14%
Enrolled in Housing Program (but not recorded as having moved into unit)	8%	3%
Enrolled in Prevention *	5%	2%
Enrolled in Interim Housing (e.g., Emergency Shelter)	4%	9%
Enrolled in Other Services	1%	2%
Exited Programs Reporting to HDIS	68%	70%
Housing without a Subsidy *	29%	9%
Housing with a Subsidy *	11%	5%
Living with Family or Friends *	9%	6%
Homelessness (sheltered or unsheltered)	5%	13%
Other Destinations	3%	6%
Unknown	11%	31%
Total	100%	100%

Note: “Other Services” includes street outreach, Coordinated Entry, day shelters, “services only,” and “other” or unknown program types.

* Outcome indicates being housed at the end of the assessment period.

Figure A4. Outcomes recorded in HDIS as of June 30, 2021, for people in families served during the assessment period, by race/ethnicity

	White, Hispanic/Latinx	Black, African American, or African	White, non-Hispanic/non-Latinx	Multiple Races	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	Asian or Asian American	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
Enrolled in a Program Reporting Data to HDIS as of June 30, 2021	31%	31%	31%	31%	36%	41%	33%
Living in Housing Program (with a Temporary or Permanent Subsidy) *	13%	17%	14%	15%	17%	14%	18%
Enrolled in Housing Program (but not recorded as having moved into unit)	8%	7%	7%	8%	10%	6%	8%
Enrolled in Prevention *	5%	2%	5%	3%	3%	18%	4%
Enrolled in Interim Housing (e.g., Emergency Shelter)	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%
Enrolled in Other Services	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Exited Programs Reporting to HDIS	69%	69%	69%	69%	64%	59%	67%
Housing without a Subsidy *	32%	25%	28%	28%	26%	34%	27%
Housing with a Subsidy *	10%	13%	10%	11%	11%	7%	10%
Living with Family or Friends *	10%	9%	10%	9%	10%	6%	11%
Homelessness (sheltered or unsheltered)	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	2%	4%
Other Destinations	3%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Unknown	10%	14%	12%	12%	10%	7%	12%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: "Other Services" includes street outreach, Coordinated Entry, day shelters, "services only," and "other" or unknown program types.

* Outcome indicates being housed at the end of the assessment period.

Figure A5. Outcomes recorded in HDIS as of June 30, 2021, for people in families served during the assessment period, by gender composition of adults in the family

	One Female Adult	One Male Adult	Multiple Adults
Enrolled in a Program Reporting Data to HDIS as of June 30, 2021	31%	34%	30%
Living in Housing Program (with a Temporary or Permanent Subsidy) *	15%	16%	12%
Enrolled in Housing Program (but not recorded as having moved into unit)	8%	8%	6%
Enrolled in Prevention *	3%	5%	9%
Enrolled in Interim Housing (e.g., Emergency Shelter)	4%	4%	3%
Enrolled in Other Services	1%	1%	0%
Exited Programs Reporting to HDIS	69%	66%	70%
Housing without a Subsidy *	26%	27%	35%
Housing with a Subsidy *	11%	10%	10%
Living with Family or Friends *	11%	10%	7%
Homelessness (sheltered or unsheltered)	5%	5%	4%
Other Destinations	3%	4%	3%
Unknown	13%	10%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Note: "Other Services" includes street outreach, Coordinated Entry, day shelters, "services only," and "other" or unknown program types. Due to the small number of adults in families identifying as transgender or gender non-conforming/questioning, the figure does not present data for this group.

* Outcome indicates being housed at the end of the assessment period.