

**Characteristics of Homeless Individuals
Accessing Massachusetts
Emergency Shelters 1999-2002**

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(CSPTech) Project**

By Tatjana Meschede, Jennifer Raymond, Brian Sokol

**With Donna Haig Friedman, David Canavan, Michael Faris, Michelle Hayes,
Michelle Kahan, Susan Ma, Philip Mugo, Bill Silvestri, Nancy Sullivan, Jason
Wilson**

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Forewords

Foreword by Lyndia Downie, Executive Director and President, Pine Street Inn

Homelessness is a vexing problem in Massachusetts. Despite attempts at the public policy level to develop sustainable solutions, we find ourselves seeing more and more people each year. In order to respond to the homeless families and individuals who come to us seeking help, we need information that helps us offer the best service we can to those who find themselves with no place else to turn. This report reflects the cumulative effort of the City of Boston, the City of Cambridge, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Center for Social Policy at UMass Boston, and many private non-profit shelter providers to gather a sample of data in order to better inform decisions regarding homelessness.

This report represents a slice of the homeless population. There are many other homeless individuals in the state of Massachusetts who are not represented in this report. However, this report provides an excellent snapshot of both individual characteristics and trends from year to year. There are a number of trends that I could comment upon, but I will limit myself to one.

“Table 4 – Residence of Homeless Individuals Prior to Entering Shelter” shows that there is a large proportion of the homeless population coming to shelters like Pine Street Inn directly from other shelters (28% in 2002, 34% in 2001, 26% in 2000 and 36% in 1999). In addition, in 2000 and 2001, the number of homeless individuals who came to shelter directly from the street/park /car or an abandoned building increased dramatically (18% in 2002, 21% in 2001, 5% in 2000 and 4% in 1999). These data clearly indicate that homeless individuals are having a harder and harder time finding and sustaining affordable housing. Without creative and sustainable solutions and changes in public policy, we will not be able to reverse this tide.

However, we cannot make ground level or policy decisions in a vacuum. This report is one tool for policy makers and providers to use to help set the context as we grapple with a problem that has devastating consequences for those who find themselves on the streets or in shelter.

Foreword by Julia Tripp, Constituent Coordinator, Center for Social Policy

My personal experience with homelessness has created a unique lens through which I speak and respond to institutional solutions as well as to the data that are contained in this report. As I reviewed this report, I struggled with the question “why hasn’t life gotten better for people who are homeless and what is still missing from the service system, that does not allow people better access to needed supports?” My comments are an attempt to answer a piece of this question from my perspective.

As I looked at this report, it struck me that so many individuals who are homeless are working (44% in 2002, 41% in 2001, 43% in 2000, 48% in 1999) yet, they are still homeless. It also struck me that so few individuals who are homeless are receiving food stamps (7% in 2002, 11% in 2001, 7% in 2000, 10% in 1999) and other public benefits (11% in 2002, 7% in 2001, 10% in 2000, 12% in 1999). Homelessness is like quicksand. There are many homeless individuals striving to increase their economic status, but as their income increases, their benefits may be sacrificed and they worry that they will become ineligible (or they perceive that they are ineligible) for the benefits they need to get out of shelter and into housing. There is an unfortunate lack of accurate information

about eligibility standards, and I know that finding out exactly what you are eligible for can be daunting. Alternatively, people don't bother applying for benefits because they assume they won't get them, or they apply and are incorrectly denied. And fear that a small income gain will deprive them disproportionately of a needed benefit may make applying seem a waste of time.

This reality of being unable to get ahead is fueling despair and hopelessness. Some people throw up their hands and others continue to lose ground or sink further in the quicksand as they struggle to move ahead. The system is becoming increasingly unfriendly to the homeless and that needs to change.

The numbers in this report are us – people who are homeless or who have experienced homelessness over the past few years. The numbers tell a story of who the homeless in Massachusetts are. It is my hope that we can use this report to deal with issues affecting people who are homeless and to impact and change policy to help the homeless in their struggle to find housing, jobs and to get the services they need to live in dignity and to live self-sufficiently.

Introduction

The Center for Social Policy (CSP) at the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies, University of Massachusetts Boston oversees the Connection, Service, and Partnership through Technology (CSPTech) project. CSPTech operates a homeless management information system (HMIS) implemented throughout the Commonwealth. Founded in 1995, this project is a networked computerized record-keeping system that allows homeless service providers across Massachusetts to collect uniform client information over time. This information is aggregated in a database used by service providers, advocates, government officials, researchers, and people experiencing homelessness. Analysis of this information is critical to efforts to understand the extent of this problem in Massachusetts in an attempt to break the cycle of homelessness and poverty.

Through multi-year contracts with the City of Boston, City of Cambridge, and the State of Massachusetts, about 113 homeless programs serving individuals are currently involved in the CSPTech project, representing over 60% of the homeless individuals served in emergency shelter in the state. The availability of these data is the result of an intensive, cooperative effort over the past several years of service providers throughout the state of Massachusetts.

Representativeness

Based upon policies developed by the project's Steering Committee, aggregate data must meet a minimum threshold criterion before they can be released; data must represent at least 60% of those persons served in a region. Based on a calculation of client records contained in the database versus shelter system capacity for a particular period, the data are deemed eligible for release.

The data contained in this report represent 64% of homeless individuals served in the Commonwealth's non-specialized individual emergency shelter programs.¹ With the implementation of a web-based information system several of the larger emergency shelter providers chose to use a random sampling method during calendar years 2001 and 2002, thus obtaining detailed information from one out of every 100 guests on a nightly basis. Data obtained utilizing this method were weighted appropriately.

Report Structure

After an overview of the number of clients in the data set and the duplication rates across programs, the report is divided into four main sections. The first section shows statewide data. The second section breaks down the data by gender. The third section looks at age groups, and in the fourth section the data for Boston are compared to the data for the rest of Massachusetts.

Each section is introduced by highlights, followed by tables displaying demographic characteristics, living situation before shelter entry, health insurance coverage, special needs, and income at shelter entry. All data are presented for the years 1999 through 2002, except special needs and income by category, which are only compared to 2001 data.

¹ See appendix A for complete list of emergency shelter programs contributing data to this report.

Limitations

These data were collected in large part by interviewing people experiencing homelessness, most often in non-specialized shelters or other homeless service agencies. These data do not capture information on people who are in doubled-up living situations, and others who are homeless but do not come into contact with the service system. These data provide information about individuals being served in Massachusetts non-specialized shelter programs; they are not necessarily reflective of the characteristics of the homeless population overall.

In particular, individuals utilizing the following types of services are usually not represented in these data: family shelters, street outreach programs, domestic violence shelters, substance abuse treatment and detoxification programs, hotels, programs serving persons living with AIDS, healthcare programs, transitional housing programs, and permanent housing programs. Individuals who are deemed ineligible for service are also not included in these data.

Homeless individuals who are interviewed as part of this project respond to specific questions with varying levels of depth. As can be seen in the tables in the report, information on demographic characteristics is based upon a much higher level of accuracy than is that for prior residence, income sources, etc. These data are limited in their informative value and cannot be extrapolated to the whole data set.

In addition, the numbers of valid responses across various questions are often quite different and vary from year to year. For example, the number of respondents in 2001 for prior living is almost double the number of respondents in 2000 and 1999. The number of responses for prior living continued to increase by nearly 50% in 2002. While these comparisons provide noteworthy information, the variations in response rate should be taken into account when making generalizations about the data that follow. The results, can, however, still provide some indication of the differences between homeless populations across the four years.

Some questions and response categories changed during the conversion to the web-based system in 2001. Thus, for some variables comparisons are not available prior to 2001.

Acknowledgements

We thank the thousands of homeless people who shared their personal information, as well as the hundreds of staff who have conducted interviews, entered data, and managed the project. We also thank the members of the CSPTech team who continue to labor long and hard with each of the program sites.

Homeless Individuals in Massachusetts Emergency Shelter 2002

The following table describes the information collected by Massachusetts individual emergency shelter providers on clients served between January 1, 2002 and December 31, 2002. An unduplicated count of 11,601 individuals was obtained for 2002. This report presents data on these unduplicated clients.

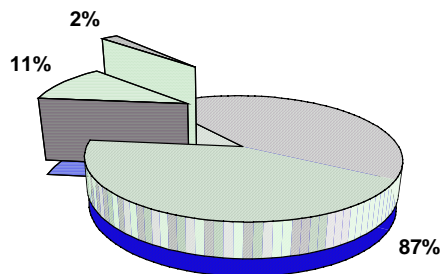
Table 1: Unduplicated Count of Homeless Individuals in Emergency Shelters

	2002
Records with Valid Client Codes	13,415
Unduplicated Count	11,601 ²

Table 2 shows the shelter utilization patterns of the unduplicated count of shelters users in 2002. Eleven percent (N=1,295) of shelter clients were seen in two shelter programs and two percent (N=242) were seen in three or more shelter programs in the HMIS network in 2002.

Table 2: Shelter Utilization by Homeless Individuals in Massachusetts

	N=11,601
Users of One Shelter Program	87%
Users of Two Shelter Programs	11%
Users of Three or More Programs	2%



Users of Individual Shelter Programs in 2002

- Users of One Shelter Program
- Users of Two Shelter Programs
- Users of Three or More Programs

² This unduplicated count is based on bed list information from the three Boston Public Health emergency shelters. After incorporating random sampling data, the total count changed slightly.

Comparative Highlights: Individuals in Emergency Shelter 1999-2002

Demographic Characteristics (Table 3)

- In 2002, a slightly higher proportion of women were served in emergency shelter than in prior years.
- In 2002 and 2001, a greater proportion of homeless individuals identified themselves as Latino and a smaller proportion as White, and in 2002 proportionately more individuals identified as African American than in any prior year.
- The average age for individuals served in emergency shelters increased from 1999 to 2002.
- Homelessness appears to be affecting somewhat more educated people, as the overall level of education attained by individuals served in emergency shelter increased over the course of the four years of data collection.
- There were no noteworthy trends in marital and veterans' status over the four years.

Residence Prior to Shelter Entry (Table 4)

- In 2001 and 2002, individual shelter users were much more likely to have stayed outdoors the night prior to shelter entry than in prior years. In addition, they were less likely to report having rented their own home or having stayed with family or friends prior to shelter entry.
- The proportion coming from another shelter increased substantially in 2002.
- The proportion of homeless shelter users entering shelter programs from substance abuse treatment facilities consistently decreased over the four years covered in this report.

Health Insurance Coverage (Table 5)

- Except for an increase in Medicaid coverage and a slight decrease in uninsured proportions, there were no notable changes in health insurance coverage for homeless individuals in 2002 as compared to their counterparts in prior years.

Special Needs Assessment (Table 6)

- In 2002, individuals in emergency shelter were more likely to report at least one kind of special need than in 2001. This shift was mostly due to increases in respondents' substance abuse, mental health, and/or medical problems.

Income Assessments (Tables 7 and 8)

- Total monthly income (including dollar amounts for Food Stamps) averaged \$889 for individuals in emergency shelter who reported any income during 2002.
- Among those with any reported income, the proportion with employment income remained relatively constant over the four years. However, average monthly employment income decreased by about \$90 on average in 2002 from the 2001 amount.
- A smaller proportion of individuals accessed Social Security, SSI and/or SSDI income in 2001 and 2002 than in previous years.

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals

	2002	2001	2000	1999
	(N=11,428)	(N=11,173)	(N=10,219)	(N=8,411)
Gender	(N=10,838)	(N= 10,724)	(N=10,207)	(N=8,381)
Male	77% ³	79%	81%	78%
Female	23%	21%	19%	22%
Race	(N=9,049)	(N= 9,341)	(N=9,144)	(N=6,175)
White	52%	52%	60%	55%
African American	30%	28%	25%	28%
Latino	13%	14%	10%	12%
Other	3%	4%	3%	3%
Multiracial	NA	NA	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	<1%
Native American	1%	1%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	<1	<1%	<1%	<1%
Alaskan Native	<1	<1%	<1%	0%
Age	(N=9,479)	(N=9,618)	(N=10,207)	(N=8,390)
Under 18	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
18-24	8%	10%	10%	11%
25-34	17%	19%	21%	24%
35-44	33%	33%	36%	36%
45-54	28%	26%	24%	20%
55+	10%	9%	7%	6%
65 and older	3%	2%	2%	2%
Average Age	42	41	41	39
Education	(N=4,750)	(N=4,734)	(N=2,751)	(N=2,287)
Grade School	5%	5%	8%	15%
Some High School	22%	23%	28%	29%
HS Grad./GED	44%	46%	38%	36%
Some College/AA	20%	18%	20%	14%
BS/BA	8%	8%	5%	4%
Grad. Degree	1%	0%	1%	2%
Marital Status	(N=8,253)	(N= 8,580)	(N=8,297)	(N=6,055)
Single/Never Married	61%	60%	60%	63%
Divorced	20%	21%	22%	20%
Separated	9%	9%	9%	9%
Married/Partnered	8%	7%	7%	7%
Widowed	2%	2%	2%	2%
Veteran Status	(N=11,428)	(N= 11,173)	(N=10,219)	(N=8,411)
Veterans	18%	18%	21%	15%

³ Please note that not all percentages in all tables may add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 4: Residence of Homeless Individuals Prior to Entering Shelter

	2002	2001	2000	1999
Prior Residence	(N=6,305)	(N=4,348)	(N=2,384)	(N=2,550)
Other Shelter	48%	34%	26%	36%
Street/Park/Car/Abandoned Bldg.	18%	21%	5%	4%
Homes of Relative/Friends	12%	7%	21%	14%
Rented Home	8%	12%	20%	16%
Other	6%	11%	2%	2%
Transitional Housing	3%	3%	1%	1%
Detox/Substance Abuse Treatment Ctr	3%	6%	9%	14%
Owned Home	1%	2%	5%	2%
Mental Health/Other Hospital	1%	1%	2%	3%
Jail/Prison/Detention Center	1%	2%	4%	2%
Supervised Living ^a	<1%	2%	3%	3%
Hotel/Motel (A)	NA	NA	1%	1%
Boarding House (A)	NA	NA	2%	2%

(A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^a Foster home, halfway house, or nursing home

Table 5: Health Insurance Coverage of Homeless Individuals

	2002	2001	2000	1999
Health Insurance	(N=3,796)	(N=3,958)	(N=2,337)	(N=1,532)
No Health Insurance	28%	31%	32%	30%
Medicaid/Mass Health	64%	61%	55%	56%
Private Plan	3%	3%	6%	6%
Medicare	2%	3%	4%	4%
VA	2%	2%	2%	2%
HMO	1%	1%	2%	2%

Table 6: Special Needs Assessments of Homeless Individuals

	2002	2001	
	% of total (N=11,428)	% of total (N=11,173)	
Number of Special Needs			
One Special Need	33%	30%	
Two Special Needs	10%	5%	
Three or More Special Needs	2%	3%	
No Special Need Reported	55%	62%	
Type of Special Needs*			Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats
Alcohol	26%	20%	
Mental Health	12%	8%	
Drugs	12%	8%	
Medical	10%	7%	
Other	3%	NA	
Domestic Violence	3%	NA	
Hearing, Visual, Speech	2%	1%	
Cognitive, Developmental, Learning	2%	1%	
PTSD	1%	1%	
HIV/AIDS	1%	<1%	

* More than 1 response possible

Table 7: Income at Entry by Category of Homeless Individuals^[1]

	2002	2001	
	(N=11,428)	(N=11,173)	
Income Category			
Income Not Reported/No Income	57%	48%	Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats
Employment ^a	18%	25%	
Public Assistance ^b	21%	25%	
Employment and Public Assistance	1%	1%	
Other ^c	2%	1%	

[1] For the analysis in Table 7, each individual providing income information was grouped into one of five income categories. As such, those with multiple sources were counted only once, as compared to Table 8, where more than one income source was reported.

a Wages

b TANF, Food Stamps, SS/SSI/SSDI, unemployment insurance

c Child support/alimony, retirement, veterans pension

Table 8: Reported Income Sources and Amounts of Homeless Individuals at Shelter Entry*

	2002	2001	2000	1999
Income Source^a	(N=4,935)	(N=7,168)	(N=1,642)	(N=1,818)
Employment Income	44%	41%	43%	48%
SS/SSI/SSDI	36%	31%	45%	46%
Other Public Benefits ^d	11%	7%	10%	12%
Food Stamps	7%	11%	7%	10%
TANF	2%	2%	2%	2%
Other Private Income ^c	1%	2%	2%	3%
Average Monthly Amount	\$889	NA	NA	NA
Employment Income	\$1,026	\$1,115	\$1,012	\$962
SS/SSI/SSDI	\$600	\$588	\$576	\$563
Other Private Income ^c	\$542	\$427	\$514	\$498
Other Public Benefits ^d	\$502	\$508	\$388	\$332
TANF	\$417	\$442	\$366	\$343
Food Stamps	\$133	\$148	\$113	\$99

^a More than one response possible

^b Earned Income Tax Credit (A), refugee assistance (A), veterans administration disability (A), veterans pension, workers' compensation (A), unemployment, general assistance, rent supplements (A), WIC (A), and alimony/child support. (A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^c Retirement, investments (A), savings (A), private disability insurance (A), and other pension (A). (A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

* Please note that this breakout was the result of analyzing only those records in which income information was entered.

Comparative Highlights: Homeless Men and Women in Emergency Shelter 1999-2001

Demographic Characteristics (Table 9)

- There were no notable racial/ethnic differences between homeless men and homeless women served in emergency shelter in 2002.
- Homeless men continue to be older than homeless women on average.
- In 2002, homeless women were no longer more educated than homeless men.
- Overall, there were no changes in marital status and veteran status compared to previous years.

Living Situation Prior to Shelter Entry (Table 10)

- Both homeless men and women were more likely to report the streets as their place of residence and less likely to have rented a home prior to shelter entry in 2002 and 2001 as compared to 2000.
- The proportion of homeless men entering their current shelter coming from another shelter increased notably in 2002.

Health Insurance Coverage (Table 11)

- While the incidence of Medicaid/Mass Health coverage increased for both homeless men and women, proportionately more homeless women than men reported Medicaid/Mass Health coverage in all four years.

Special Needs Assessment (Table 12)

- Homeless men were more likely to report alcohol and/or drug problems than homeless women, and homeless women reported mental health problems to a greater degree than homeless men in 2001 and 2002.

Income Assessments (Tables 13 and 14)

- In 2002, homeless women in emergency shelter had about \$120 less on average in overall monthly income than homeless men.
- Of those reporting income, men were more likely to be employed than women, while women were more likely to receive SS/SSI/SSDI across all four years.
- Homeless men received higher income amounts from employment and SS/SSI/SSDI in all four years.

Table 9: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Men and Women

	Men 2002	Women 2002	Men 2001	Women 2001	Men 2000	Women 2000	Men 1999	Women 1999
Race	(N=7,008)	(N=2,012)	(N=7,332)	(N=2,243)	(N=5,270)	(N=1,649)	(N=7,332)	(N=2,243)
White	52%	51%	52%	52%	61%	56%	56%	54%
African American	30%	33%	28%	29%	24%	29%	25%	30%
Latino	14%	11%	15%	12%	11%	8%	15%	11%
Other	3%	3%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%
Native American	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Multiracial	NA	NA	NA	NA	<1%	1%	<1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	1%
Pacific Islander	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	<1%
Alaskan Native	<1%	0	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Age	(N=7,238)	(N=2,208)	(N=7,584)	(N=1,964)	(N=8,222)	(N=1,969)	(N=6,496)	(N=1,866)
Under 18	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
18-24	7%	14%	8%	16%	9%	15%	10%	17%
25-34	16%	19%	19%	21%	21%	22%	24%	24%
35-44	33%	32%	33%	32%	36%	33%	37%	33%
45-54	30%	22%	28%	20%	25%	20%	21%	18%
55-64	11%	8%	9%	7%	7%	7%	7%	5%
65 And Over	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%
Average Age	42	40	42	39	41	39	40	39
Education	(N=3,718)	(N=1,018)	(N=3,746)	(N=946)	(N=1,758)	(N=984)	(N=1,516)	(N=769)
Grade School	5%	4%	6%	1%	8%	8%	14%	12%
Some High School	21%	27%	22%	29%	28%	27%	30%	30%
HS Grad./GED	45%	40%	47%	40%	40%	35%	39%	34%
Some College/AA	20%	21%	18%	20%	19%	23%	13%	18%
BS/BA	8%	7%	8%	11%	4%	6%	4%	4%
Grad. Degree	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Marital Status	(N=6,465)	(N=1,760)	(N=6,735)	(N=1,779)	(N=6,561)	(N=1,721)	(N=4,593)	(N=1,424)
Single/Never Married	60%	63%	60%	62%	59%	62%	63%	62%
Divorced	22%	16%	22%	18%	23%	19%	21%	16%
Separated	9%	7%	9%	9%	9%	7%	9%	9%
Married/Partnered	7%	10%	7%	8%	7%	9%	6%	9%
Widowed	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%
Veteran Status	(N=4,992)	(N=1,501)	(N=8,491)	(N=2,243)	(N=8,233)	(N=1,970)	(N=6,505)	(N=1,873)
Veteran	23%	3%	23%	3%	25%	2%	19%	2%

Table 10: Residence of Homeless Men and Women Prior to Entering Shelter

	Men 2002	Women 2002	Men 2001	Women 2001	Men 2000	Women 2000	Men 1999	Women 1999
Prior Residence	(N=4,781)	(N=1,501)	(N= 3,275)	(N=1,058)	(N=1,490)	(N=890)	(N=1,860)	(N=863)
Other Shelter	51%	38%	37%	26%	25%	27%	41%	27%
Street/Park/Car/Aband. Bldg.	20%	13%	24%	9%	3%	7%	3%	7%
Homes of Relative/Friends	10%	19%	5%	12%	15%	30%	10%	22%
Rented Home	7%	10%	10%	17%	22%	17%	16%	15%
Other	4%	10%	9%	20%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Transitional Housing	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Detox/Substance Abuse	3%	3%	6%	7%	11%	4%	16%	13%
Owned Home	1%	1%	1%	3%	6%	2%	2%	1%
Mental Health/Other Hospital	<1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Jail/Prison/Detention Center	2%	1%	2%	1%	6%	2%	3%	1%
Supervised Living ^a	0%	<1%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Hotel/Motel (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1%	3%	<1%	2%
Boarding House (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	3%	2%	2%	1%

(A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^a Foster home, halfway house, or nursing home

Table 11: Health Insurance Coverage of Homeless Men and Women

	Men 2002	Women 2002	Men 2001	Women 2001	Men 2000	Women 2000	Men 1999	Women 1999
Health Insurance	(N=2,714)	(N=1,058)	(N=3,275)	(N=1,058)	(N=1,500)	(N=837)	(N=918)	(N=613)
No Health Insurance	32%	17%	34%	21%	37%	22%	31%	22%
Medicaid/Mass Health	60%	74%	57%	70%	49%	65%	52%	62%
Private Plan	3%	4%	3%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Medicare	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	6%	7%
VA	2%	1%	2%	0%	4%	<1%	4%	<1%
HMO	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%

Table 12: Special Needs Assessments of Homeless Men and Women

	Men 2002	Women 2002	Men 2001	Women 2001
	% of total		% of total	
Number of Special Needs	(N=8,318)	(N=2,520)	(N=8,491)	(N=2,243)
One Special Need	35%	34%	30%	38%
Two Special Needs	10%	12%	6%	5%
Three or More Special Needs	3%	1%	8%	1%
No Special Need Reported	52%	53%	56%	56%
Type of Special Needs *				
Alcohol	31%	17%	23%	15%
Mental Health	11%	20%	7%	13%
Drugs	13%	10%	9%	5%
Medical	11%	10%	7%	7%
PTSD	2%	<1%	1%	<1%
Hearing, Visual, Speech	3%	2%	2%	2%
Cognitive, Developmental, Learning, Alzheimer	2%	3%	1%	2%
HIV/AIDS	1%	1%	<1%	1%
Domestic Violence	1%	8%	NA	NA
Other	2%	6%	NA	NA

Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats

* More than 1 response possible

Table 13: Income by Category of Homeless Men and Women at Shelter Entry ^[1]

	Men 2002	Women 2002	Men 2001	Women 2001
Income Category	(N=8,318)	(N=2,520)	(N=8,491)	(N=2,243)
Income Not Reported/No Income	57%	47%	48%	42%
Employment ^a	20%	14%	27%	21%
Public Assistance ^b	18%	36%	23%	35%
Employment and Public Assistance	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other ^c	3%	2%	1%	1%

Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats

[1] For the analysis in Table 13, each individual providing income information was grouped into one of five income categories. As such, those with multiple sources were counted only once, as compared to Table 14, here more than one income source was reported.

a Wages

b TANF, Food Stamps, SS/SSI/SSDI, unemployment insurance

c Child support/alimony, retirement, veterans pension

Table 14: Reported Income Sources and Amounts of Homeless Men and Women at Shelter Entry*

	Men 2002	Women 2002	Men 2001	Women 2001	Men 2000	Women 2000	Men 1999	Women 1999
	(N=3,562)	(N=1,336)	(N=4,900)	(N=1,462)	(N=1,008)	(N=633)	(N=1,257)	(N=560)
Income Source^a								
Employment Income	49%	29%	49%	34%	53%	27%	56%	31%
SS/SSI/SSDI	33%	47%	33%	41%	38%	57%	40%	59%
Other Public Benefits ^b	12%	10%	8%	8%	10%	10%	12%	12%
Food Stamps	5%	13%	11%	20%	5%	11%	7%	15%
TANF	2%	4%	1%	5%	<1%	5%	3%	3%
Other Private Income ^c	1%	1%	2%	<1%	2%	1%	<1%	6%
Average Monthly Amount	\$920	\$798	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment Income	\$1,053	\$888	\$1,123	\$1,039	\$1,085	\$762	\$1,018	\$709
SS/SSI/SSDI	\$659	\$648	\$596	\$567	\$585	\$565	\$578	\$536
Other Private Income ^{cd}	\$437	\$809	\$426	\$430	\$535	\$445	\$305	\$346
Other Public Benefits ^b	\$528	\$434	\$390	\$550	\$411	\$335	\$43	\$295
TANF	\$468	\$353	\$466	\$423	\$133	\$385	\$434	\$652
Food Stamps	\$141	\$124	\$148	\$149	\$116	\$109	\$92	\$108

^aMore than one response possible.

^bEarned Income Tax Credit (A), refugee assistance (A), veterans administration disability (A), veterans pension, workers' compensation (A), unemployment, general assistance, rent supplements (A), WIC (A), and alimony/child support.

^cRetirement, investments (A), savings (A), private disability insurance (A), and other pension (A).

(A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^dThis average amount for women represents data from an extremely small pool and may not be representative.

* Please note that this breakout was the result of analyzing only those records in which income information was entered.

Comparative Highlights: Homeless Youth, Adults, and Elders in Emergency Shelter 1999-2002

For this set of comparisons, the data were divided by age category:

- Youth – ages 18-24,
- Adults – ages 25-54, and
- Elders – ages 55 and over.

Demographic Characteristics (Table 15)

- Across all four years, the proportion of homeless women was highest among homeless youth.
- The proportional increase of African Americans among homeless individuals in emergency shelter in 2001 and 2002 when compared to 2000 and 1999 was evenly distributed among the different age groups.
- Across all four years, homeless youth were most likely to have attended at least some high school or graduated high school while homeless elders were the least educated.
- There were no major changes in marital and veteran status from the prior years.

Living Situation Prior to Shelter Entry (Table 16)

- In 2002, notably fewer homeless youth rented before shelter entry and more come from another shelter and the streets as compared to earlier years.
- As in 2001, homeless youth in emergency shelter during 2002 were less likely to have stayed with family or friends prior to shelter entry.
- The proportion of homeless adults and elders reported staying in the streets prior to shelter entry decreased in 2002 compared to 2001 but was still notably higher when compared to 1999 and 2000.

Health Insurance Coverage (Table 17)

- Medicaid/Mass Health coverage increased for all three age groups in 2002.

Special Needs Assessment (Table 18)

- Homeless youth, when reporting a special need, tended to report only one special need compared to the other two age groups where proportionately twice as many individuals reported more than one special need.
- The rate of alcohol problems was lowest for homeless youth when compared to the other two age groups.
- As expected, the proportion of homeless individuals with a medical problem increased with age.

Income Assessments (Tables 19 and 20)

- In all four years, homeless adults and youth were working to a greater degree at shelter entry than their elder counterparts.
- Those over 55 were more likely to report income from SS/SSI/SSDI and other public benefits that the other age groups, as to be expected.
- Homeless elders reported use of food stamps to a lesser degree than the other two age groups.

Table 15: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Youth, Adults, and Elders

	Youth 2002	Adults 2002	Elders 2002	Youth 2001	Adults 2001	Elders 2001	Youth 2000	Adults 2000	Elders 2000	Youth 1999	Adults 1999	Elders 1999
Gender	(N=859)	(N=7,376)	(N=1,244)	(N=959)	(N=7,596)	(N=1,061)	(N=1,017)	(N=8,217)	(N=955)	(N=939)	(N=6,703)	(N=703)
Male	62%	78%	78%	66%	81%	82%	71%	82%	80%	66%	79%	80%
Female	38%	22%	22%	34%	19%	18%	29%	18%	20%	34%	21%	20%
Race	(N=739)	(N=6,714)	(N=1,150)	(N=837)	(N=7,156)	(N=875)	(N=865)	(N=7,402)	(N=866)	(N=850)	(N=6,133)	(N=689)
White	46%	52%	65%	46%	53%	65%	54%	59%	69%	52%	55%	68%
African American	29%	31%	23%	25%	29%	22%	22%	26%	20%	23%	27%	18%
Latino	18%	13%	9%	19%	12%	10%	15%	10%	7%	18%	13%	11%
Other	5%	3%	1%	8%	4%	2%	6%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%
Multiracial	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1%	1%	<1%	2%	1%	1%
Native American	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Alaskan Native	NA	0%	NA	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	<1%	<1%	<1%	0%	<1%	0%	0%	<1%	<1%
Education	(N=335)	(N=3,509)	(N=720)	(N=386)	(N=3,719)	(N=499)	(N=315)	(N=2,217)	(N=217)	(N=273)	(N=1,817)	(N=192)
Grade School	1%	4%	6%	1%	5%	8%	4%	8%	17%	11%	13%	22%
Some HS	35%	20%	22%	44%	22%	16%	48%	26%	22%	48%	27%	25%
HS Grad./GED	46%	45%	40%	42%	47%	46%	34%	39%	34%	34%	39%	31%
Some Coll/AA	14%	22%	19%	12%	19%	16%	11%	22%	18%	7%	16%	15%
BS/BA	3%	7%	12%	2%	8%	14%	3%	5%	6%	<1%	4%	6%
Grad. Degree	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	<1%	2%	2%
Marital Status	(N=691)	(N=6,245)	(N=1,083)	(N=785)	(N=6,644)	(N=828)	(N=791)	(N=6,705)	(N=793)	(N=659)	(N=4,846)	(N=502)
Single	91%	62%	34%	93%	59%	34%	94%	59%	33%	95%	61%	39%
Married/Partnered	4%	8%	11%	4%	8%	8%	3%	8%	7%	3%	7%	7%
Separated	4%	9%	11%	2%	10%	11%	2%	10%	10%	2%	10%	9%
Divorced	1%	20%	37%	1%	22%	38%	1%	23%	41%	<1%	21%	35%
Widowed	0%	2%	7%	<1%	2%	10%	0%	2%	8%	0%	2%	9%
Veteran Status	(N=362)	(N=4,342)	(N=900)	(N=959)	(N=7,596)	(N=1,061)	(N=1,020)	(N=8,229)	(N=956)	(N=943)	(N=6,728)	(N=704)
Veteran	4%	20%	37%	2%	21%	38%	3%	21%	36%	2%	15%	31%

Table 16: Residence of Homeless Youth, Adults, and Elders Prior to Entering Shelter

Prior Residence	Youth 2002 (N=560)	Adults 2002 (N=4,712)	Elders 2002 (N=747)	Youth 2001 (N=365)	Adults 2001 (N=3,483)	Elders 2001 (N=414)	Youth 2000 (N=262)	Adults 2000 (N=1,906)	Elders 2000 (N=215)	Youth 1999 (N=287)	Adults 1999 (N=2,045)	Elders 1999 (N=209)
Other Shelter	54%	47%	49%	37%	34%	36%	20%	26%	30%	27%	37%	46%
Street/Park/Car	15%	18%	18%	11%	21%	26%	2%	5%	5%	6%	4%	3%
Homes of Relative/Friends	16%	12%	10%	14%	6%	7%	43%	18%	16%	29%	13%	11%
Rented Home	4%	8%	10%	13%	12%	12%	12%	21%	28%	12%	17%	21%
Other	5%	6%	6%	13%	11%	10%	2%	2%	2%	4%	1%	4%
Transitional Housing	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Detox/ SA Treatm.	2%	4%	1%	6%	7%	2%	4%	10%	3%	10%	17%	3%
Owned Home	<1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	5%	6%	2%	2%	1%
Mental Health/Other Hosp.	<1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Jail/Prison/Detent.	1%	2%	<1%	1%	2%	<1%	3%	5%	1%	3%	2%	<1%
Supervised Living ^a	1%	<1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%	3%	1%	3%	2%	3%
Hotel/Motel (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	2%
Boarding House(A)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2%	2%	5%	1%	1%	3%

(A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^a Foster home, halfway house, or nursing home

Table 17: Health Insurance Coverage of Homeless Youth, Adults and Elders

Table 17: Health Insurance Coverage of Homeless Youth, Adults and Elderly

Health Insurance	Youth 2002 (N=371)	Adults 2002 (N=2,752)	Elders 2002 (N=434)	Youth 2001 (N=384)	Adults 2001 (N=3,060)	Elders 2001 (N=367)	Youth 2000 (N=269)	Adults 2000 (N=1,892)	Elders 2000 (N=176)	Youth 1999 (N=181)	Adult 1999 (N=1,188)	Elders 1999 (N=159)
No Health Insurance	32%	28%	24%	39%	30%	22%	38%	32%	21%	40%	27%	19%
Medicaid/Mass Health	63%	64%	62%	58%	61%	59%	50%	55%	53%	50%	57%	53%
Private Plan	4%	3%	5%	1%	3%	6%	8%	5%	7%	7%	6%	6%
Medicare	1%	2%	5%	1%	2%	9%	1%	3%	13%	2%	6%	16%
VA	0%	2%	3%	<1%	2%	3%	0%	3%	5%	0%	2%	6%
HMO	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%

Table 18: Special Needs Assessments of Homeless Youth, Adults and Elders

	% of total sample			% of total sample			
	Youth 2002	Adults 2002	Elders 2002	Youth 2001	Adults 2001	Elders 2001	
Number of Special Needs	(N=859)	(N=7,376)	(N=1,244)	(N=959)	(N=7,596)	(N=1,061)	Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats
One Special Need	36%	39%	35%	27%	36%	32%	
Two Special Needs	8%	12%	12%	3%	7%	6%	
Three or More Special Needs	0%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	
No Special Need Reported	56%	46%	50%	69%	54%	59%	
Type of Special Needs *							
Alcohol	14%	33%	28%	11%	25%	21%	
Mental Health	13%	14%	17%	8%	9%	13%	
Drugs	13%	16%	7%	5%	27%	12%	
Medical	4%	12%	21%	3%	7%	14%	
PTSD	0%	1%	4%	0%	1%	1%	
Hearing, Visual, Speech	1%	2%	7%	2%	2%	3%	
Cognitive, Developmental, Learning, Alzheimer	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	
HIV/AIDS	1%	1%	0%	<1%	1%	<1%	
Domestic Violence	3%	3%	2%	NA	NA	NA	
Other	3%	4%	6%	NA	NA	NA	

* More than 1 response possible

Table 19: Income by Category of Homeless Youth, Adults and Elders at Shelter Entry ^[1]

Income Category	Youth 2002	Adults 2002	Elders 2002	Youth 2001	Adults 2001	Elders 2001	
	(N=859)	(N=7,376)	(N=1,244)	(N=959)	(N=7,735)	(N=922)	
Income Not Reported/No Income	62%	50%	44%	44%	45%	43%	Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats
Employment ^a	19%	21%	15%	28%	27%	19%	
Public Assistance ^b	17%	24%	33%	25%	26%	35%	
Employment and Public Assistance	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	
Other ^c	1%	3%	6%	1%	2%	2%	

[1] For the analysis in Table 19, each individual providing income information was grouped into one of five income categories. As such, those with multiple sources were counted only once, as compared to Table 20, where more than one income source was reported.

a Wages

b TANF, Food Stamps, SS/SSI/SSDI, unemployment insurance

c Child support/alimony, retirement, veterans pension

Table 20: Reported Income Sources and Amounts of Homeless Youth, Adults and Elders at Shelter Entry*

	Youth 2002	Adults 2002	Elders 2002	Youth 2001	Adults 2001	Elders 2001	Youth 2000	Adults 2000	Elders 2000	Youth 1999	Adults 1999	Elders 1999
Income Source^a	(N=330)	(N=3,669)	(N=693)	(N=537)	(N=4,292)	(N=530)	(N=132)	(N=1,297)	(N=212)	(N=151)	(N=1,443)	(N=219)
Employment Income	53%	45%	29%	53%	51%	36%	55%	45%	24%	62%	52%	22%
SS/SSI/SSDI	25%	37%	46%	32%	37%	52%	30%	43%	65%	26%	44%	72%
Other Public Benefits ^b	10%	11%	13%	7%	9%	11%	13%	9%	11%	6%	12%	16%
Food Stamps	14%	7%	3%	23%	15%	8%	17%	7%	4%	18%	9%	5%
TANF	4%	3%	1%	6%	2%	2%	7%	2%	<1	7%	2%	0%
Other Private Income ^c	0%	1%	2%	3%	2%	4%	0%	1%	7%	7%	3%	3%
Average Monthly Amount	\$754	\$857	\$766	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Employment Income	\$955	\$1,026	\$1,021	\$1,097	\$1,100	\$1,139	\$797	\$1,051	\$844	\$760	\$992	\$876
SS/SSI/SSDI	\$542	\$597	\$632	\$563	\$590	\$608	\$539	\$576	\$584	\$491	\$563	\$586
Other Private Income ^c	\$1,000	\$479	\$600	\$499	\$394	\$555	NA	\$452	\$570	NA	\$435	\$579
Other Public Benefits ^b	\$390	\$477	\$663	\$434	\$505	\$617	\$328	\$388	\$419	\$264	\$330	\$359
TANF	\$417	\$416	\$482	\$454	\$440	\$455	\$284	\$411	\$96	\$400	\$328	NA
Food Stamps	\$131	\$137	\$106	\$173	\$147	\$113	\$134	\$110	\$92	\$110	\$97	\$101

^a More than one response possible

^b Earned Income Tax Credit (A), refugee assistance (A), veterans administration disability (A), veterans pension, workers' compensation (A), unemployment, general assistance, rent supplements (A), WIC (A), and alimony/child support. (A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^c Retirement, investments (A), savings (A), private disability insurance (A), and other pension (A). (A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

* Please note that this breakout was the result of analyzing only those records in which income information was entered.

Comparative Highlights: Homeless Individuals Served in Boston and Other Parts of the State, 2001- 2002

Demographic Characteristics (Table 21)

- As in 2001, 2002 Boston homeless shelter users were more likely than those in the remainder of the state to be:
 - female,
 - non-white,
 - older, and
 - veterans.
- In 2002, Boston shelter users tended to be more highly educated than their counterparts in other parts of the State.
- Marital status was relatively similar for both groups.

Living Situation Prior to Shelter Entry (Table 22)

- In both years, homeless shelter users in Boston were less likely than their counterparts from across the state to have moved from another shelter to their current shelter, and more likely to have doubled up with family or friends.
- From 2001 to 2002, the proportion of homeless individuals from outside Boston staying in the streets before entering shelter doubled.

Health Insurance Coverage (Table 23)

- In 2002, a greater proportion of Boston individuals accessed Mass Health than their counterparts in other parts of the state, while a smaller proportion reported no health insurance coverage.

Special Needs Assessment (Table 24)

- In 2002, the proportion of homeless individuals from outside Boston reporting at least one special need increased, mostly accounted for by an increase in reported substance abuse.

Income Assessments (Tables 25 and 26)

- Proportionately more individual shelter users outside of Boston accessed any public assistance in both years.
- Of those with reported income, shelter users in Boston reported higher rates of employment in both 2001 and 2002, but the gap between the two groups decreased in 2002 as did the gap in income amounts.
- Proportionately fewer homeless individuals in Boston's emergency shelters reported income from SS/SSI/SSDI.

Table 21: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals by Region

	Boston 2002	Other Parts of the State, 2002	Boston 2001	Other Parts of the State, 2001
	(N=7,275)	(N=4,153)	(N=7,151)	(N=4,022)
Gender	(N=6,726)	(N=4,112)	(N=6,805)	(N=3,954)
Male	74%	81%	78%	80%
Female	26%	19%	22%	20%
Race	(N=5,594)	(N=3,455)	(N=5,821)	(N=3,521)
White	43%	68%	44%	64%
African American	38%	18%	34%	17%
Latino	16%	10%	16%	11%
Other	2%	4%	3%	6%
Multiracial	NA	NA	NA	NA
Native American	1%	1%	1%	1%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	1%
Pacific Islander	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Age	(N=5,513)	(N=3,966)	(N=5,734)	(N=3,884)
Under 18	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
18-24	7%	11%	9%	12%
25-34	14%	21%	18%	22%
35-44	31%	36%	32%	36%
45-54	31%	23%	29%	23%
55-64	13%	7%	10%	7%
65 and over	4%	2%	3%	2%
Average Age	43	39	42	40
Education	(N=3,717)	(N=1,033)	(N=3,487)	(N=1,247)
Grade School	5%	4%	7%	1%
Some High School	20%	28%	20%	30%
HS Grad./GED	44%	45%	46%	45%
Some College/AA	22%	16%	19%	16%
BS/BA	8%	6%	8%	9%
Grad. Degree	1%	1%	0%	0%
Marital Status	(N=5,021)	(N=3,232)	(N=5,324)	(N=3,256)
Single/Never Married	61%	60%	61%	59%
Divorced	19%	22%	20%	24%
Separated	9%	7%	9%	8%
Married/Partnered	8%	8%	8%	7%
Widowed	2%	2%	2%	2%
Veteran Status	(N=7,275)	(N=4,112)	(N=7,151)	(N=4,022)
Veteran	24%	1%*	21%	14%

*The change in the percentage of veterans is primarily the result of a rise in the data contributions by non-veteran programs

Table 22: Residence of Homeless Individuals Prior to Entering Shelter by Region

	Boston 2002	Other Parts of the State, 2002	Boston 2001	Other Parts of the State, 2001
Prior Residence	(N=3,921)	(N=2,384)	(N=3,015)	(N=1,333)
Other Shelter	44%	54%	30%	43%
Street/Park/Car/Abandoned Bldg.	17%	20%	25%	10%
Homes of Relative/Friends	15%	7%	8%	4%
Rented Home	10%	5%	11%	14%
Other	7%	3%	11%	12%
Transitional Housing (A)	3%	2%	3%	3%
Detox/Substance Abuse Center	2%	5%	6%	7%
Owned Home	1%	1%	1%	4%
Mental Health/Other Hospital	1%	1%	1%	2%
Jail/Prison/Detention Center	1%	2%	1%	2%
Supervised Living ^a	<1%	0%	3%	<1%
Hotel/Motel (A)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boarding House	NA	NA	NA	NA

(A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^a Foster home, halfway house, or nursing home

Table 23: Health Insurance Coverage of Homeless Individuals by Region

	Boston 2002	Other Parts of the State, 2002	Boston 2001	Other Parts of the State, 2001
Health Insurance	(N=2,543)	(N=1,253)	(N=2,599)	(N=1,359)
No Health Insurance	25%	35%	30%	31%
Medicaid/Mass Health	67%	57%	61%	60%
Private Plan	3%	4%	4%	3%
Medicare	2%	2%	3%	3%
VA	2%	2%	1%	3%
HMO	1%	1%	1%	1%

Table 24: Special Needs Assessments of Homeless Individuals by Region

	% of total sample		% of total sample		
	Boston 2002	Other Parts of the State, 2002	Boston 2001	Other Parts of the State, 2001	
Number of Special Needs	(N=7,275)	(N=4,153)	(N=7,151)	(N=4,022)	
One Special Need	28%	42%	32%	28%	
Two Special Needs	10%	9%	7%	2%	
Three or More Special Needs	3%	1%	4%	1%	
No Special Need Reported	59%	48%	57%	69%	
Type of Special Needs *					
Alcohol	24%	30%	24%	13%	Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats
Mental Health	14%	10%	9%	6%	
Medical	12%	8%	8%	4%	
Drugs	11%	13%	10%	3%	
Hearing, Visual, Speech	3%	2%	2%	1%	
Domestic Violence	3%	2%	NA	NA	
PTSD	2%	<1%	1%	<1%	
Cognitive, Developmental, Learning, Alzheimer	2%	2%	1%	1%	
Other	2%	4%	NA	NA	
HIV/AIDS	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	

* More than 1 response possible

Table 25: Income by Category of Homeless Individuals at Shelter Entry by Region ^[1]

Income Category	Other Parts Boston 2002		Other Parts Boston 2001		
	(N=7,275)	(N=4,153)	(N=7,151)	(N=4,022)	
Income Not Reported/No Income	58%	55%	48%	47%	Data cannot be compared to previous years as data were collected in different formats
Employment ^a	19%	17%	28%	20%	
Public Assistance ^b	19%	24%	22%	30%	
Employment and Public Assistance	1%	2%	1%	1%	
Other ^c	3%	2%	1%	1%	

[1] For the analysis in Table 25, each individual providing income information was grouped into one of five income categories. As such, those with multiple sources were counted only once, as compared to Table 26, where more than one income source was reported.

a Wages

b TANF, Food Stamps, SS/SSI/SSDI, unemployment insurance

c Child support/alimony, retirement, veterans pension

Table 26: Reported Sources and Amounts of Homeless Individuals with Reported Income at Shelter Entry by Region*

Income Source ^a	Other Parts Boston 2002 of the State, 2002		Other Parts Boston 2001 of the State, 2001	
	(N=3,067)	(N=1,868)	(N=3,788)	(N=2,664)
Employment Income	46%	40%	55%	33%
SS/SSI/SSDI	33%	42%	32%	36%
Other Public Benefits ^d	10%	12%	7%	9%
Food Stamps	7%	7%	5%	23%
TANF	2%	3%	2%	3%
Other Private Income ^c	<1%	2%	2%	3%
Average Monthly Amount	\$802	\$755	NA	NA
Employment Income	\$1,031	\$1,016	\$1,145	\$1,045
SS/SSI/SSDI	\$604	\$595	\$589	\$585
Other Private Income ^c	\$988	\$344	\$434	\$420
Other Public Benefits ^d	\$543	\$448	\$586	\$412
TANF	\$397	\$442	\$433	\$452
Food Stamps	\$121	\$150	\$143	\$155

Data Is Not Available for Previous Years

^a More than one response possible

^b Earned Income Tax Credit (A), refugee assistance (A), veterans administration disability (A), veterans pension, workers' compensation (A), unemployment, general assistance, rent supplements (A), WIC (A), and alimony/child support. (A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

^c Retirement, investments (A), savings (A), private disability insurance (A), and other pension (A). (A)= Information was only provided in the old ANCHoR system.

* Please note that this breakout was the result of analyzing only those records in which income information was entered.

Appendix A: Shelter Programs Contributing Records

Shelters Contributing Records	2002	2001	2000	1999
Total Unduplicated Count	11,601	11,173	9,930	8,411
American Red Cross: Barton's Crossing	0%	0%	0%	2%
Boston Rescue Mission	1%	5%	2%	7%
Bristol Lodge	0%	0%	0%	1%
Cambridge Salvation Army	7%	6%	8%	12%
Shelter Inc. Cambridge Shelter	1%	1%	1%	1%
Central MA Shelter for Homeless Vets	0%	2%	1%	2%
Father Bill's	10%	7%	16%	5%
Franklin County Emergency Shelter	0%	0%	0%	2%
Grove St. Inn	<1%	0%	0%	0%
Jeremiah's Inn	<1%	1%	1%	1%
Leeds Veterans Shelter	0%	0%	1%	1%
Long Island Annex ^{a,b}	1%		9%	3%
Long Island Shelter ^{a,b}	13%	26% ^b	0%	1%
Long Island Woods Mullen ^{a,b}	15%		0%	1%
MainSpring House	7%	8%	6%	6%
Massachusetts Veterans Inc	<1%	0%	0%	0%
New England Shelter for Homeless Veterans	12%	12%	11%	5%
NOAH Shelter	4%	5%	4%	5%
Open Pantry Community Services	1%	1%	1%	<1%
PIP (People In Peril) Shelter	6%	5%	10%	16%
Pine Street Inn Holy Family ^b	<1%		1%	1%
Pine Street Inn Men's Inn ^b	2%	13% ^b	1%	2%
Pine Street Inn Women's Inn ^b	10%		8%	8%
Shattuck Shelter	9%	7%	11%	12%
Silver Street Inn	<1%	1%	0%	<1%
United Homes: Post Detox	0%	0%	3%	3%
United Homes: Main Shelter	0%	1%	1%	2%
Lynn Emergency Shelter	0%	0%	1%	0%

^a In 2001 and 2002, the percentage of the total for Boston Public Health Commission's three emergency shelter programs was estimated based upon the total of the number of individuals served and weighted appropriately for those participating in the random sampling process.

^b Data for all three programs were aggregated into a total for these two agencies in 2001.