

CHAPTER 3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

*Highlights: Homeless Clients*¹

- The majority of homeless clients are male (68 percent) and between the ages of 25 and 44 (63 percent).
- The share of white and black non-Hispanics among homeless clients is about the same (around 40 percent); Hispanics comprise another 11 percent of homeless clients.
- 71 percent of homeless clients are located in central cities, another 21 percent in suburban areas, and the remaining 9 percent in rural areas.
- Over 60 percent of homeless clients have at least a high school degree and almost one-quarter (24 percent) have attended college.
- Close to half (48 percent) of homeless clients have never married, although two-thirds have at least one child. Fifteen percent live with their own child(ren) under the age of 18.
- Comparing homeless clients in families to single homeless clients, the former are much more likely to be women (84 versus 23 percent), between the ages of 25 and 34 (43 versus 22 percent), married or separated (46 versus 21 percent), and, for women, pregnant at the time they were interviewed for NSHAPC (11 versus 5 percent).
- Compared to homeless men, homeless women are younger and more likely to be in homeless families; less likely to have stayed on the streets or used a soup kitchen and more likely to have stayed in a shelter during the week prior to interview; less likely to have income from work, and more likely to receive AFDC, Medicaid, and food stamps; less likely to lack health insurance; and less likely to have alcohol, drug, or mental health problems in the past month.

¹ Unless noted specifically in the text, all comparisons are statistically significant at $p = .10$ or better, and all percentages presented by themselves have a 90 percent confidence interval no larger than ± 4 percentage points. A confidence interval of ± 4 percentage points means that if the reported percent is 60, 60 is the estimate of the value and the probability is 90 percent that the value falls between 56 and 64 percent. Confidence intervals greater than ± 4 percentage points will be noted in a footnote as: 90% C.I. = $\pm X$ percentage points.

Highlights: Currently and Formerly Homeless Clients and Other Service Users Compared

- Formerly homeless clients resemble currently homeless clients much more closely than they do other service users of any age. On some characteristics, however, they fall in between. In general, other service users of any age (and to a lesser degree formerly homeless clients) are more likely to be female, white non-Hispanic, older, rural, and married or widowed than currently homeless clients.
- The factors driving most differences between other service users of any age and the two ever-homeless groups is their greater proportion of women. In addition, women aged 65 and older comprise 28 percent of other service users, thus prompting analyses throughout this report to divide the “other service user” group into two parts due to their quite different characteristics: those 64 and younger, and those 65 and older.

INTRODUCTION

A key question when considering NSHAPC findings is: Who are homeless clients? How do they differ depending on whether or not they have a child with them, have alcohol, drug, or mental health (ADM) problems, or belong to different racial/ethnic groups? To answer such questions, this chapter provides detailed information about the demographic characteristics of homeless clients, including their sex, race, ethnicity, age, urban/rural status, veteran status, homelessness status, marital status, number of children, family status, and pregnancy status. Also included is information on clients’ educational attainment and current schooling status. These results are first presented for all homeless clients and then by several subgroups of homeless clients, in particular, whether or not they are in family households, whether or not they have had ADM problems in the past month, and by the client’s race/ethnicity. Chapter 2 provides an explanation of how these categories were defined. The final section of this chapter compares the demographic characteristics of formerly homeless clients and other service users to those of homeless clients. Analyses throughout this report present information for the entire group of other service users. Also presented are data for two subgroups of other service users: those age 64 and younger and those age 65 and older. This is done because women aged 65 and older comprise 28 percent of the “other service user” category, and characteristics of the category as a whole are heavily influenced by their presence. Most analysts will find it important to understand the characteristics of non-elderly other service users separately from those of elderly other service users, rather than looking at the group as a whole.

Homeless Clients

Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age

Just over two-thirds (68 percent) of homeless clients are male and the remaining 32 percent are female (table 3.1 and figure 3.1). Among these same clients there are equal shares of white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic individuals (about 40 percent). Eleven percent are Hispanic in origin, 8 percent are Native American, and the remaining 1 percent belong to some other racial or ethnic group. These statistics indicate that minority racial and ethnic groups are overrepresented among homeless clients. In the nation as a whole, black non-Hispanics comprise 11 percent of the population, Hispanics 10 percent, and Native Americans 1 percent.² A majority of homeless clients fall between the ages of 25 and 44 (25 percent are aged 25 to 34 and 38 percent are aged 35 to 44). Twelve percent of homeless clients are 24 and younger, of whom 1 percent are under the age of 18. These may be unaccompanied youth or teen parents. At the other end of the age distribution, 6 percent of homeless clients are between 55 and 64 years old, and another 2 percent are 65 years of age or older.

Urban/Rural and Veteran Status

Homeless clients are concentrated in central cities (71 percent), while 21 percent are in urban fringe or suburban areas, and 9 percent are in rural areas. Almost one-quarter (23 percent) of all homeless clients and 33 percent of homeless men are veterans of the U.S. armed forces.

Marital Status, Children, and Pregnancy

Close to half of all homeless clients have never married, another 39 percent are divorced or separated, 9 percent are married, and 3 percent are widowed (table 3.2). Almost two-thirds (63 percent) of homeless clients have one or more children and almost half (48 percent) have children under the age of 18. However, only 31 percent of those who have minor children (15 percent of all homeless clients) report that they live with these children (that is, that they are in homeless families). Six percent live with only one child under 18, 4 percent with two children, and 5 percent with three or more children. Among homeless women under age 50, 8 percent report being pregnant at the time of NSHAPC interview.

Most homeless clients are single men 25 and older (62 percent), and another 16 percent are single women 25 and older. Most clients in families are women 25 and older (9 of 15 percent).

² U.S. adult population statistics for 1996 taken from Bureau of the Census, (1997a), table 23, N = 193.2 million.

Table 3.1
Demographic Characteristics, by Homeless Status

	U.S. Adult Population (1996)	Homeless Status			Other Service Users, by Age Category	
		Currently Homeless Clients (N=2938)	Formerly Homeless Clients (N=677)	Other Service Users (N=518)	Other Service Users Under Age 65 (N=410)	Other Service Users 65 and Older (N=108)
Sex						
Male	48(%) ^a	68(%)	54(%)	39(%)	38(%)	41(%)
Female	52	32	46	61	62	59
Race						
White	84 ^b	47	51	63	63	63
Black	12	41	41	33	32	34
American Indian	1	8	4	2	2	0
Other	4	4	5	3	2	3
Spanish/Hispanic Origin						
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	6 ^c	5	5	8	10	2
Puerto Rican	1	2	3	2	2	*
Cuban	1	*	*	*	*	0
Other/Hispanic	2	3	1	2	2	1
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	75 ^d	41	46	54	52	60
Black non-Hispanic	11	40	41	32	31	34
Hispanic	10	11	9	11	14	4
American Indian	1	8	2	1	2	0
Other	3	1	2	1	1	3
Age						
17 yrs.	Not Applicable	1	0	1	1	0
18 to 21 yrs.	7 ^b	6	2	4	5	0
22 to 24 yrs.	5	5	2	5	6	0
25 to 34 yrs.	21	25	17	12	17	0
35 to 44 yrs.	22	38	36	18	25	0
45 to 54 yrs.	17	17	26	16	23	0
55 to 64 yrs.	11	6	11	16	23	0
65 or more yrs.	17	2	6	29	0	100
Urban/Rural Status						
Central City	32 ^e	71	64	39	41	34
Suburban/Urban Fringe	48	21	17	21	17	32
Rural	20	9	19	40	43	35
Veteran						
	13 ^f	23	22	14	13	17

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data.

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding. * Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0.

^aBureau of the Census, (1997a), table 14, N = 196.2 million.

^bIbid., table 22, N = 196.2 million.

^cBureau of the Census, (1997c), table 1, N = 193.2 million.

^dBureau of the Census, (1997a), table 23, N = 196.2 million.

^eData for urban/rural status calculated using 1996 data for the entire U.S. population from Bureau of the Census (1998), table 40, N = 265.3 million. The central city and suburban/urban fringe percentages were estimated using 1990 statistics as a base.

^f1995, Department of Veterans Affairs.

Table 3.2
Living Situation, by Homeless Status

	Homeless Status			Other Service Users, by Age Category	
	Currently Homeless Clients (N=2938)	Formerly Homeless Clients (N=677)	Other Service Users (N=518)	Other Service Users Under Age 65 (N=410)	Other Service Users 65 and Older (N=108)
Marital Status					
Never Married	48(%)	45(%)	28(%)	34(%)	11(%)
Married	9	9	22	23	22
Widowed	3	6	25	13	55
Divorced	24	25	15	17	9
Separated	15	14	10	13	3
Has Children					
None	37	39	31	33	27
Under 18 only	42	31	27	38	0
Over 18 only	15	26	38	25	72
Both under and over 18	6	5	3	4	1
Own Child(ren) Under 18 Live with Client	15	17	20	27	0
Number of Own Minor Children Living with Client					
1	6	6	6	8	0
2	4	4	7	9	0
3 or more	5	7	8	11	0
<i>Among females under 50 years old</i>					
Pregnant Now	8	3	8	8	NA
Living Situation					
Client 17 to 24					
In families					
Men	*	*	*	*	0
Women	3	1	4	6	0
Single clients					
Men	5	2	2	3	0
Women	4	1	2	3	0
Client 25 or older					
In families					
Men	2	3	2	2	0
Women	9	13	14	20	0
Single clients					
Men	62	50	34	31	41
Women	16	30	42	35	59

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data.

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0.

Education

In terms of their education, 62 percent of all homeless clients have a high school diploma, G.E.D, or higher level certificate or degree (table 3.3). Twenty-two percent have some college experience and 2 percent have a bachelor's or higher level degree. Eleven percent of homeless clients are currently working on a diploma, training course, or degree program. Twenty percent report that at some time in their lives they were enrolled in a special class because of a learning problem or other problem.

Differences by Family Status

Homeless clients in families are much more likely than single homeless clients to be women (Appendix table 3.A1). Eighty-four percent of homeless clients in families are female compared to only 23 percent of single homeless clients, and are distinct in several other ways as well. Compared to single homeless clients, they are less likely to be 45 or older (4 percent versus 28 percent), less likely to be veterans (5 percent compared to 26 percent), more likely to be married (23 percent versus 7 percent), and less likely to be never married (41 compared to 50 percent) (Appendix table 3.A2). Many homeless clients in families live with only one child (40 percent), but large shares live with two children (28 percent) or three or more children (33 percent).³

Reflecting their younger age, homeless clients in families are also less educated than single homeless clients (Appendix table 3.A3 and figure 3.1). Over half (53 percent) have less than a high school diploma compared to 37 percent of single homeless clients. A greater share of them, however, are working towards a diploma, on a degree course, or in a training program (20 percent compared to only 9 percent of all single homeless clients).

Differences by Alcohol, Drug, or Mental Health Problems

Homeless clients with alcohol, drug, or mental health (ADM) problems in the past month are more likely to be male than single homeless clients (73 percent compared to 59 percent—see figure 3.2). As a consequence, the former group is less likely to include clients who live with their minor children (11 percent versus 22 percent). Educational attainment is quite similar among the two groups, as is their current pursuit for further education. Homeless clients with ADM problems in the past month are equally likely as those without such problems to be studying toward a degree, diploma, or certificate (10 versus 12 percent).

³ 90% C.I. = ± 6 percentage points for all percentages in this sentence.

Table 3.3
Educational Attainment and Work Experience, by Homeless Status

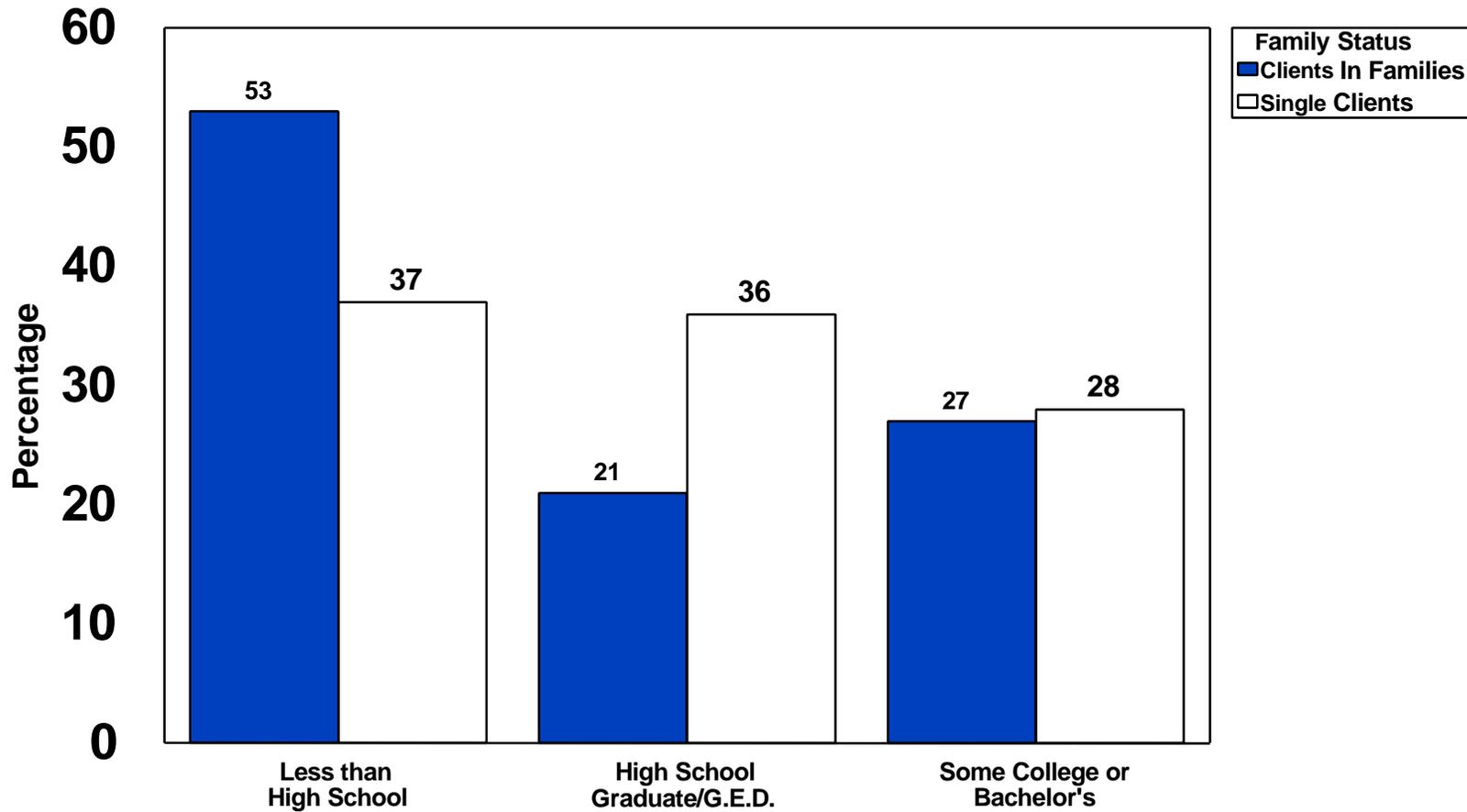
	Homeless Status			Other Service Users, by Age Category	
	Currently Homeless Clients (N=2938)	Formerly Homeless Clients (N=677)	Other Service Users (N=518)	Other Service Users Under Age 65 (N=410)	Other Service Users 65 and Older (N=108)
Education/Highest Level of Completed Schooling					
Less than 8th grade	8(%)	12(%)	22(%)	11(%)	51(%)
9th grade	7	7	9	11	3
10th grade	9	8	5	6	3
11th grade	13	11	11	10	12
12th grade	2	3	2	2	*
High School Graduate	22	28	28	34	14
GED	12	6	4	6	1
Vocational Training Certificate	4	2	2	2	3
Some College but no degree	22	19	14	15	12
Bachelor's degree or above	2	3	3	4	1
Working on Any Diploma, Degree, Course, or Training Program Now	11	8	5	7	*
Type of Diploma, Degree, Course, or Training Program Working On					
GED	4	3	2	2	0
High school diploma	1	*	*	*	0
College courses or degree	3	1	1	1	0
Vocational or other training program or apprenticeship	3	3	2	3	*
17 yrs.	0	0	0	0	0
Learning to read and write	*	*	0	0	0
Other	1	*	*	*	0
Ever Enrolled in Special Classes Because of a Learning Disability or Other Disability	20	24	17	21	5

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data.

Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

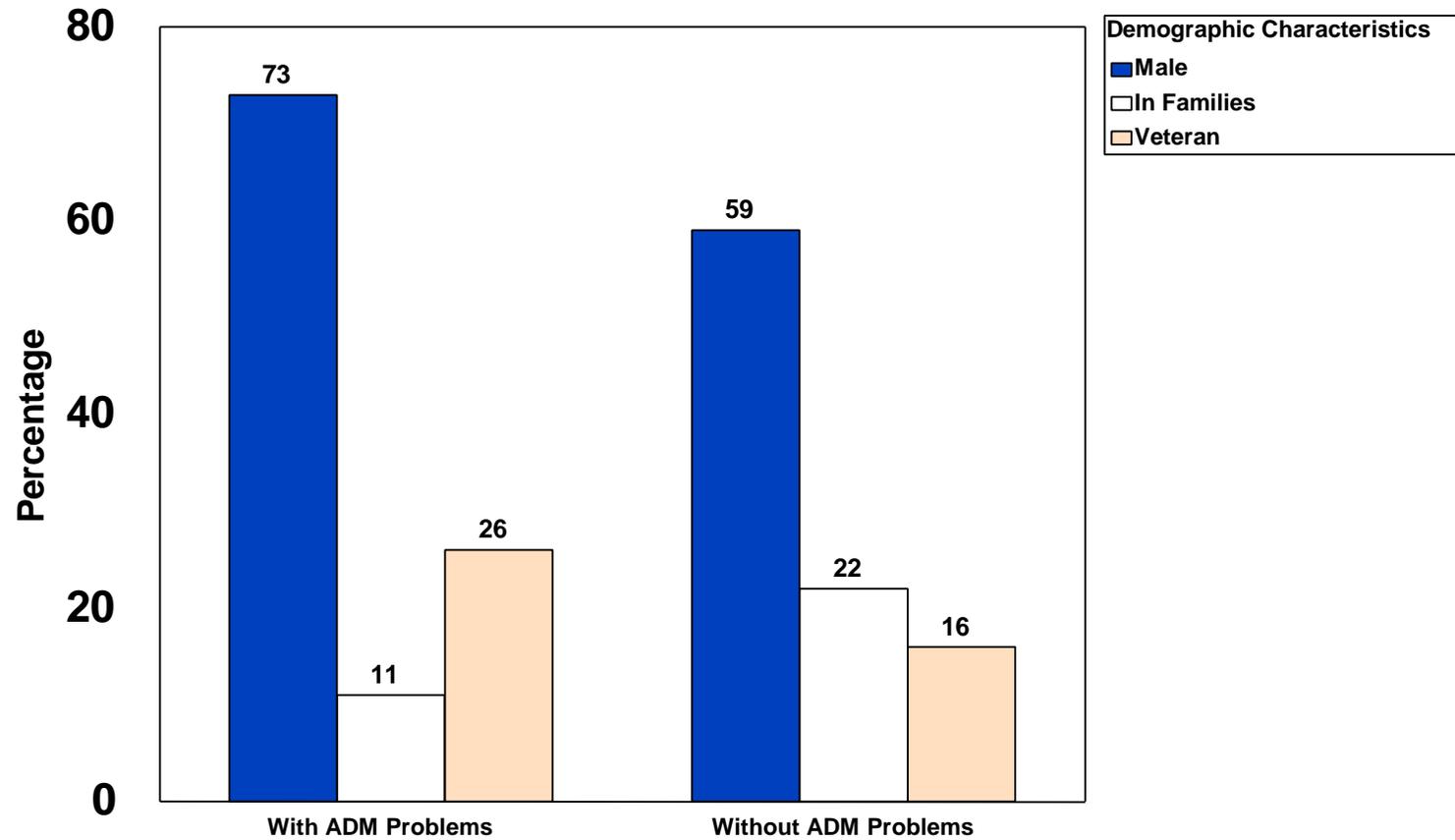
* Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0.

Figure 3.1
Educational Attainment of Homeless Clients, by Family Status



Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data. Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 3.2
Characteristics of Homeless Clients With and Without ADM Problems



Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data.

Differences by Race/Ethnicity

Certain demographic characteristics of the homeless client population also differ when these clients are examined separately by race/ethnicity. Native American clients are much more likely to report living in rural areas (47 percent compared to 2 to 9 percent of other groups).⁴ White and black non-Hispanic homeless clients are more likely to be veterans than other clients (about 26 percent as compared to 11 to 12 percent of Hispanics and Native Americans).

Hispanic and black non-Hispanic clients are more likely than other homeless clients to be never married (54, 61, and 37 percent, respectively). Among homeless women under age 50, Hispanic women are more likely than women of other races to be have been pregnant at the time of NSHAPC interview. Finally, homeless Hispanic clients are less educated than their non-Hispanic homeless counterparts (23 percent have less than an eighth grade education compared to 7 percent or fewer of other clients).

Differences by Sex

Many characteristics of homeless clients are different depending on whether the client is a man or a woman, as shown in table 3.4. In addition, the reader is referred to Chapter 12 for a description of how the client's sex is related to the living situation and other experiences of any children they may have.

Homeless women and men differ on many dimensions, including age, family status, income sources and receipt of government benefits, health insurance coverage, pattern of program use, and ADM problems in the past month. Homeless women are younger than homeless men. Twenty-two percent are 24 or younger, compared to only 7 percent of men. At the other end of the age distribution, only 18 percent of homeless women are 45 and older compared to 29 percent of men. The age range with the greatest sex difference is 35-44 years, which includes 43 percent of men but only 26 percent of women.

Thirty-eight percent of homeless female clients live with one or more of their own children under age 18 (just over a quarter of these mothers are under the age of 25). Only 4 percent of homeless male clients live with at least one of their own minor children.

Having children to support is often an eligibility criterion for various government benefit programs. Homeless women are much more likely than men to receive AFDC (26 percent of all

⁴ The high share of Native Americans in rural areas is due to the weights attached to each sample observation to make them nationally representative. The *unweighted* data indicate that the share of Native Americans in central city, suburban, and rural areas are 82, 6, and 12 percent, respectively. When the data are weighted, however, these percentages change to 50, 3, and 47 percent, respectively (Appendix table 3.A1). The difference is due to the very high weights attached to three Native American men interviewed in an emergency shelter in a rural area.

Table 3.4
Sex Differences of Homeless Clients

	Sex	
	Female (N=950)	Male (N=1985)
Age		
Under 18	2(%)	*(%)
18 to 21 yrs.	10	4
22 to 24 yrs.	10	3
25 to 34 yrs.	33	21
35 to 44 yrs.	26	43
45 to 54 yrs.	11	20
55 to 64 yrs.	3	8
65 or more yrs.	4	1
Living Situation		
Client 24 or younger		
With own child <18		
Men	0	1
Women	10	0
Other clients		
Men	0	7
Women	12	0
Client 25 or older		
With own child <18		
Men	0	3
Women	28	0
Other clients		
Men	0	90
Women	50	0
Type of Program Used on Day of or During Seven Days Preceding Interview		
Street ^a	14	40
Shelter ^b	81	69
Soup Kitchen ^c	19	50
Other ^d	28	26
Income Sources		
Work	27	41
AFDC	26	2
General Assistance	8	9
Other Benefits		
Medicaid	47	22
Food Stamps	53	30
Receiving Means-Tested Government Benefits^e		
Any, including food stamps	60	38
Any other than food stamps	45	21
Does Not Have Health Insurance	40	62
Alcohol, Drug, or Mental Health Problem Last 30 Days		
Alcohol problem only	4	18
Drug problem only	5	8
Mental health problem only	27	12
Alcohol and drug problems	5	8
Alcohol and mental health problems	6	12
Drug and mental health problems	3	6
Alcohol, drug, and mental health problems	7	8
No ADM problems	44	29

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data.
Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0. ^aThis includes clients who reported staying in the streets or other places not meant for human habitation (e.g., abandoned buildings, vehicles) on the day of the NSHAPC interview or during the seven days prior to the interview. ^bThis includes clients who reported staying in a shelter on the day of the NSHAPC interview or during the seven days prior to the interview, or clients who were found and interviewed for NSHAPC at a shelter. ^cThis includes clients who reported using a soup kitchen during the seven days prior to the interview, or clients who were found and interviewed for NSHAPC at a soup kitchen. ^dThis includes clients who reported using an other program (food pantry, mobile food, outreach, drop-in center and/or permanent housing) during the seven days prior to the interview, or clients who were found and interviewed for NSHAPC at one of these programs. ^eMeans-tested government benefits include AFDC, GA, SSI, Food Stamps, and housing assistance.

homeless female clients and 68 percent of those in families receive AFDC).⁵ Homeless women are also more likely to receive two benefits often linked with AFDC, food stamps and Medicaid coverage. On the other hand, men are more likely to have received money from employment in the 30 days before the interview (41 versus 27 percent). Men and women are equally likely to receive cash through state or local General Assistance programs.

Big differences exist in the pattern of service use and sleeping location of homeless men and women. Homeless men are much more likely than homeless women to have slept in places not meant for human habitation (“the streets”) during the week before being interviewed (40 versus 14 percent), and to have used soup kitchens (50 versus 19 percent). Substantial proportions of both men and women have used shelters during the same period (81 and 69 percent, respectively), but women are more likely to be shelter users). Men and women are equally likely to have used other programs.

Program use patterns are somewhat different among homeless women: a larger share (81 percent) used a shelter and a smaller share (19 percent) used soup kitchens on the day of or during the week preceding NSHAPC interview. NSHAPC would have missed 19 percent of its homeless female clients if it had not gone to shelters and soup kitchens. These findings have obvious implications for service delivery to homeless women, and also for studies of homeless populations.

Other sex differences between homeless men and women in NSHAPC pertain to ADM problems in the past month. Homeless men report more than twice the rate of problems with alcohol (46 versus 22 percent for women) and a rate half again as high for other drugs (30 versus 20 percent for women). There are not significant differences in the overall incidence of mental health problems by sex status (43 percent of homeless women and 38 percent of homeless men currently have a mental health problem). More men than women report past month problems combining a mental health problem with an alcohol and/or drug use problem (26 versus 16 percent). One reason that homeless men are less likely than women to rely on shelters may be that shelters have policies excluding active alcohol and/or drug users, and these policies affect more men than women. Approaches to assisting homeless clients in families must take these differences into consideration if they are to be successful.

CURRENTLY AND FORMERLY HOMELESS CLIENTS AND OTHER SERVICE USERS COMPARED

Interesting differences in demographic characteristics emerge when one compares currently homeless clients with other clients of NSHAPC programs, including formerly homeless clients, other service users age 64 and younger, and other service users age 65 and older (tables 3.1, 3.2,

⁵ This study was done in 1996, when the AFDC program was still operating, and before major changes in state programs due to welfare reform.

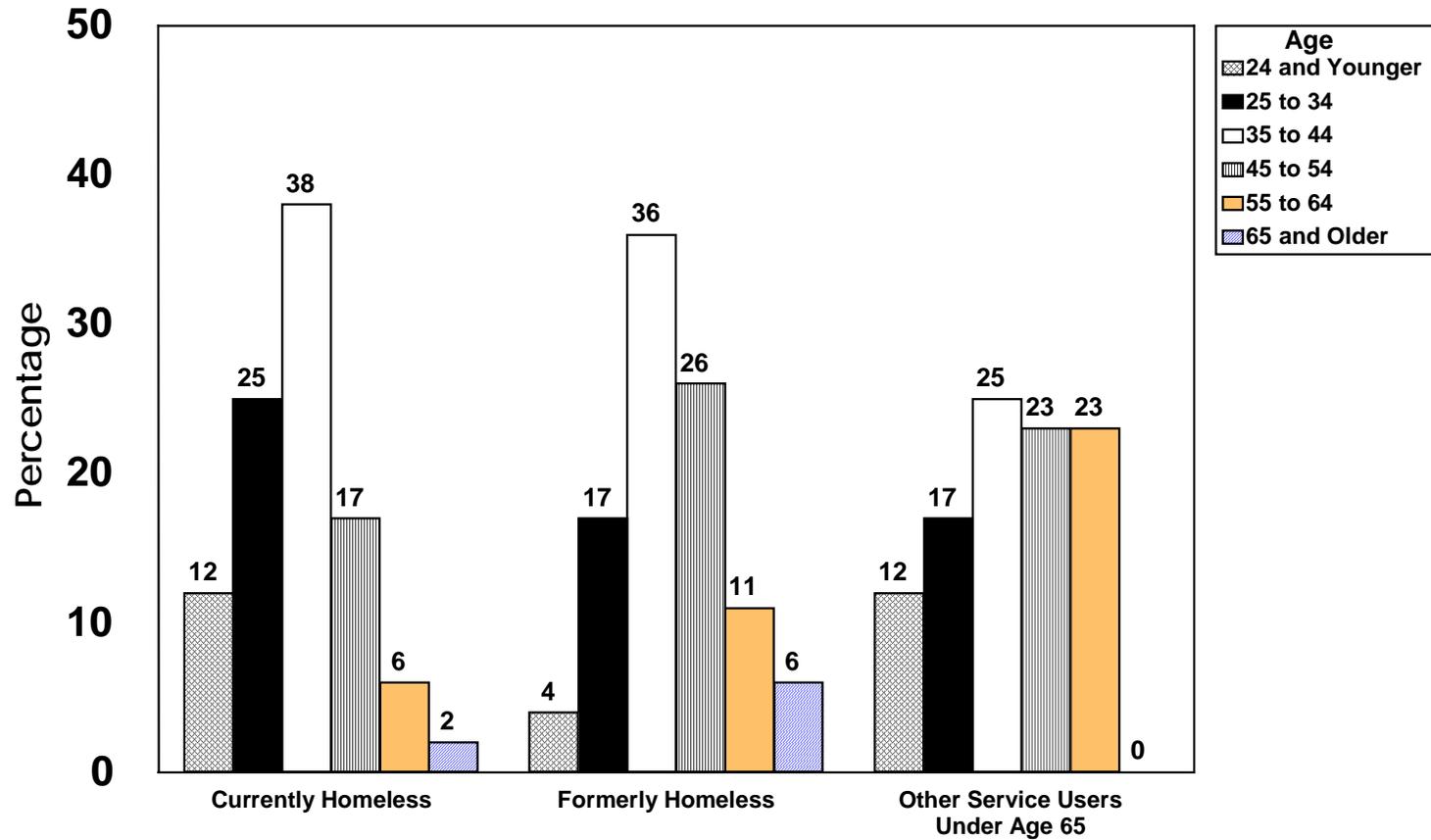
and 3.3).⁶ Currently homeless clients are more likely to be male than are clients in any other group (68 versus 38 to 54 percent), while both groups of other service users are more likely to be female (62 and 59 percent versus 32 and 46 percent). Compared to currently homeless clients, both older and younger other service users include more white non-Hispanics (52 and 60 versus 41 percent) and many older individuals (23 and 100 percent are age 55 and older compared to only 8 percent of currently homeless clients—see figure 3.3). Both younger and older other service users are much less likely than currently and formerly homeless clients to reside in central cities (34 and 41 versus 71 and 64 percent) and instead are more likely to live in rural areas (43 and 35 versus 9 and 19 percent).

Consistent with their older age, other service users 65 and older are more likely than clients in any other group to be married and widowed (77 versus 12 to 36 percent) and to have children all of whom are 18 and older (72 percent versus 15 to 26 percent). Consistent with their higher likelihood of being female and older, other service users 65 and older are more likely than clients in any other group to be women over 25 who do not live in families with their minor children (59 versus 16 to 35 percent). By contrast, currently homeless clients are more likely to be single males over 25 (62 versus 31 to 50 percent) (figure 3.4).

In terms of their education, other service users 65 and older are much less educated than other clients (27 percent have less than an eighth grade education compared to 8 to 12 percent of clients in other groups).

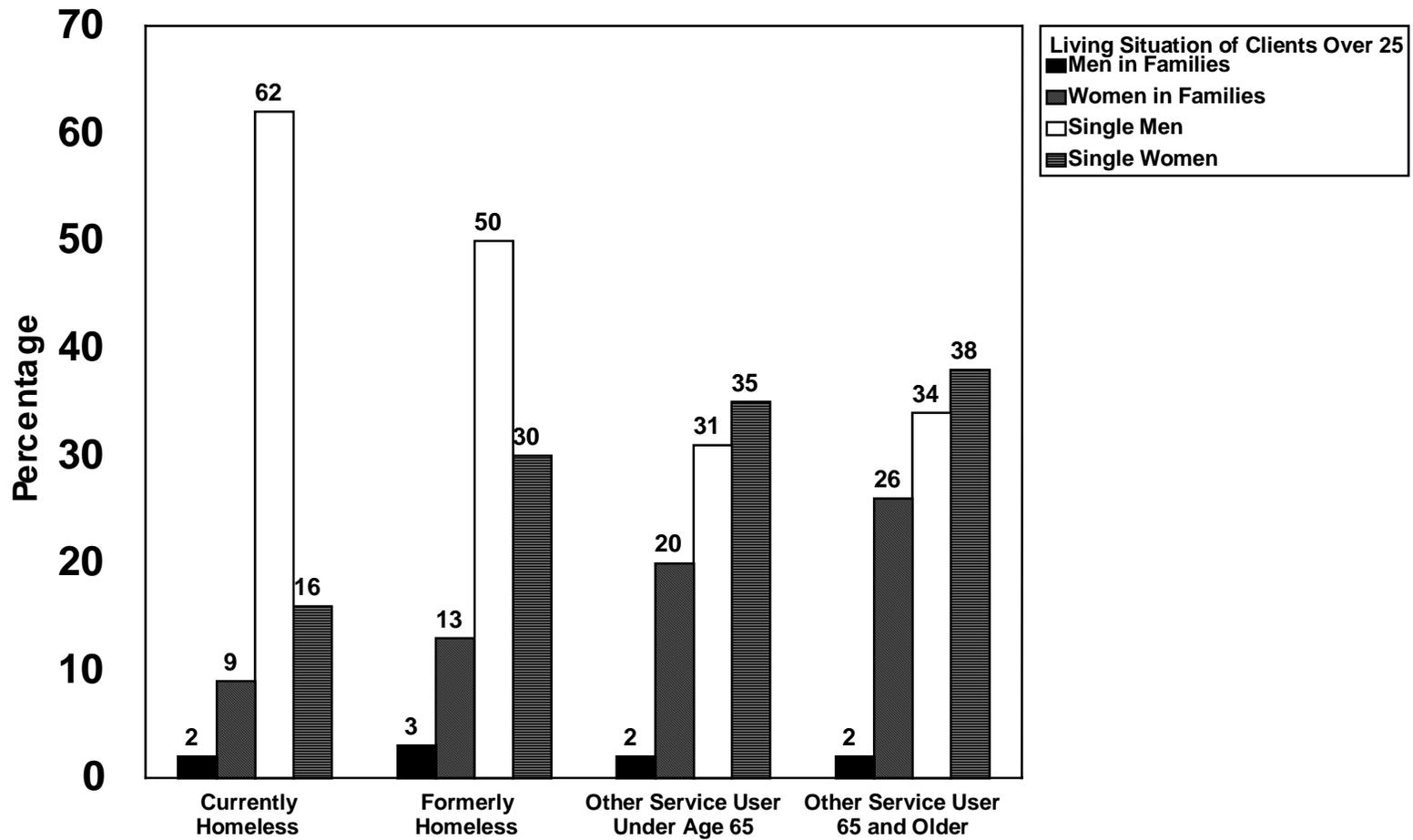
⁶ See page 2-6 for the reasons why the group of other service users is split into two groups by age for textual discussions.

Figure 3.3
Age, by Homeless Status



Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data.

Figure 3.4
Living Situation of Clients Aged 25 and Older, by Homeless Status



Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data. Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Appendix Table 3.A1
Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Clients, by Standard Groupings

	All Homeless Clients (N=2938)	Family Status		ADM, Past Month@		Race/Ethnicity			
		Clients in Families (N=465)	Single Clients (N=2473)	With ADM (N=1826)	Without ADM (N=1112)	White Non-Hispanic (N=1176)	Black Non-Hispanic (N=1275)	Hispanic (N=335)	Native American (N=106)
Sex									
Male	68(%)	16(%)	77(%)	73(%)	59(%)	63(%)	70(%)	67(%)	89(%)
Female	32	84	23	27	41	37	30	33	11
Race									
White	47	48	47	46	49	100	0	58	0
Black	41	44	40	41	41	0	100	7	0
American Indian	8	5	9	9	7	0	0	7	100
Other	4	3	4	4	4	0	0	28	0
Spanish/Hispanic Origin									
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	5	8	4	4	7	0	0	44	0
Puerto Rican	2	2	2	3	1	0	0	22	0
Cuban	*	0	1	*	1	0	0	4	0
Other/Hispanic	3	4	3	4	2	0	0	30	0
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	41	38	41	40	42	100	0	0	0
Black non-Hispanic	40	43	40	40	40	0	100	0	0
Hispanic	11	15	10	11	11	0	0	100	0
American Indian	8	3	8	9	6	0	0	0	100
Other	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Age									
Under 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2	Insufficient N
18 to 21 yrs.	6	10	6	4	11	6	7	8	
22 to 24 yrs.	5	15	3	5	5	6	4	10	
25 to 34 yrs.	25	43	22	24	25	24	27	29	
35 to 44 yrs.	38	28	40	42	30	30	42	35	
45 to 54 yrs.	17	4	19	18	14	21	15	11	
55 to 64 yrs.	6	*	7	6	8	9	5	6	
65 or more yrs.	2	*	2	*	6	4	1	*	
Urban/Rural Status									
Central City	71	69	71	71	70	64	81	74	50
Suburban/Urban Fringe	21	21	21	20	22	27	17	20	3
Rural	9	10	9	9	9	9	2	6	47
Veteran	23	5	26	26	16	26	25	11	12

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data. Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0. Insufficient N signifies that sample size was too small for data to be reported.

@ADM = Alcohol, drug, or mental health problem in the past month.

Appendix Table 3.A2
Living Situation of Homeless Clients, by Standard Groupings

	All Homeless Clients (N=2938)	Family Status		ADM, Past Month@		Race/Ethnicity			
		Clients in Families (N=465)	Single Clients (N=2473)	With ADM (N=1826)	Without ADM (N=1112)	White Non-Hispanic (N=1176)	Black Non-Hispanic (N=1275)	Hispanic (N=335)	Native American (N=106)
Marital Status									
Never married	48(%)	41(%)	50(%)	49(%)	48(%)	37(%)	61(%)	54(%)	37(%)
Married	9	23	7	8	12	14	4	15	7
Widowed	3	0	4	3	5	6	2	2	1
Divorced	24	13	26	25	22	32	16	16	28
Separated	15	23	14	16	13	11	17	13	27
Children									
None	37	0	44	37	37	37	38	34	16
Under 18 only	42	93	33	39	47	31	36	44	63
Over 18 only	15	0	18	16	13	28	20	18	14
Both under and over 18	6	7	6	7	3	4	6	4	8
Own Child(ren) Under 18 Live with Client	15	100	0	11	22	13	16	20	6
Number of Own Minor Children Living with Client									
1	6	40	0	5	6	5	5	8	4
2	4	28	0	2	7	3	4	7	1
3 or more	5	33	0	3	8	5	6	4	1
<i>Among females under 50 years old</i>									
Pregnant Now	8	11	5	6	10	4	5	28	2
Living Situation									
Client 17 to 24									
In families									
Men	*	3	0	0	1	1	*	0	Insufficient N
Women	3	22	0	2	6	3	3	9	
Single clients									
Men	5	0	5	4	6	5	4	7	
Women	4	0	4	3	4	4	5	3	
Client 25 or older									
In families									
Men	2	13	0	2	3	2	2	2	
Women	9	62	0	7	12	7	11	9	
Single clients									
Men	62	0	72	68	49	55	64	58	
Women	16	0	18	14	19	23	12	12	

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data. Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0. Insufficient N signifies that sample size was too small for data to be reported.

@ADM = Alcohol, drug, or mental health problem in the past month.

Appendix Table 3.A3
Educational Attainment and Work Experience of Homeless Clients, by Standard Groupings

	All Homeless Clients (N=2938)	Family Status		ADM, Past Month@		Race/Ethnicity			
		Clients in Families (N=465)	Single Clients (N=2473)	With ADM (N=1826)	Without ADM (N=1112)	White Non-Hispanic (N=1176)	Black Non-Hispanic (N=1275)	Hispanic (N=335)	Native American (N=106)
Education/Highest Level of Completed Schooling									
Less than 8th grade	8(%)	13(%)	7(%)	6(%)	10(%)	7(%)	4(%)	23(%)	Insufficient N
9th grade	7	8	6	7	5	5	5	14	
10th grade	9	10	9	10	8	8	11	6	
11th grade	13	20	12	12	15	8	19	6	
12th grade	2	2	3	2	4	4	1	3	
High School Graduate	22	15	23	22	23	20	28	13	
GED	12	6	13	12	10	18	7	14	
Vocational Training Certificate	4	3	4	4	3	5	2	*	
Some college but no degree	22	22	22	24	20	22	22	19	
Bachelor's degree or above	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	
Working on Any Diploma, Degree, Course, or Training Program Now	11	20	9	10	12	8	15	12	7
Type of Diploma, Degree, Course, or Training Program Working On									
GED	4	9	3	5	3	2	5	6	4
High school diploma	1	1	1	*	2	*	1	1	0
College courses or degree	3	5	2	2	5	2	4	3	0
Vocational or other training program or apprenticeship	3	8	2	3	2	3	3	2	1
English as a Second Language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0
Learning to read and write	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
Other	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
Ever Enrolled in Special Classes Because of a Learning Disability or Other Disability	20	23	20	18	24	23	19	14	20

Source: Urban Institute analysis of weighted 1996 NSHAPC client data. Note: Percentages do not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* Denotes values that are less than .5 percent but greater than 0. Insufficient N signifies that sample size was too small for data to be reported.

@ADM = Alcohol, drug, or mental health problem in the past month.