



ECONOMIC ROUNDTABLE

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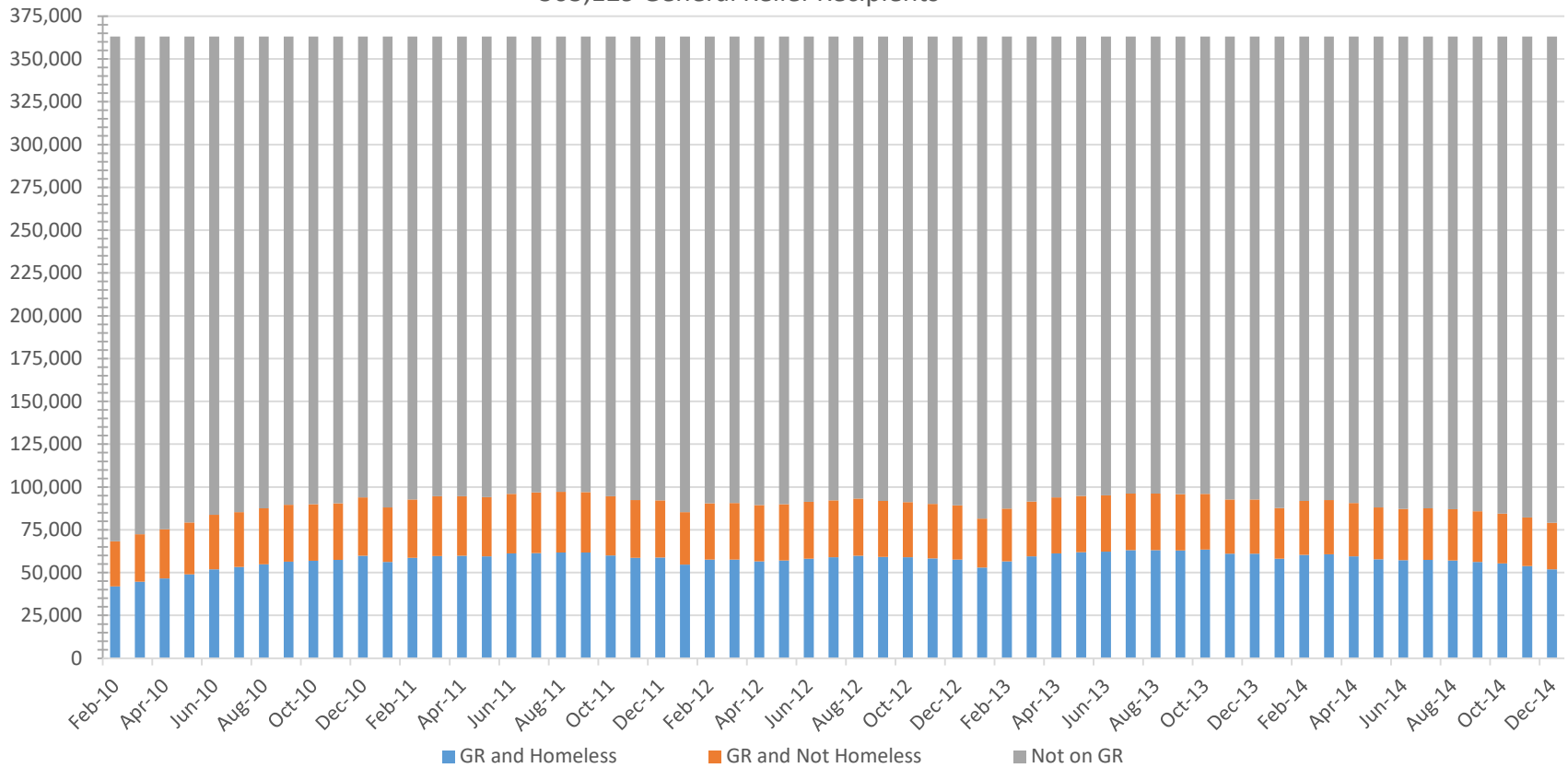
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Overview of Predictive Analytic Records

June 26, 2017

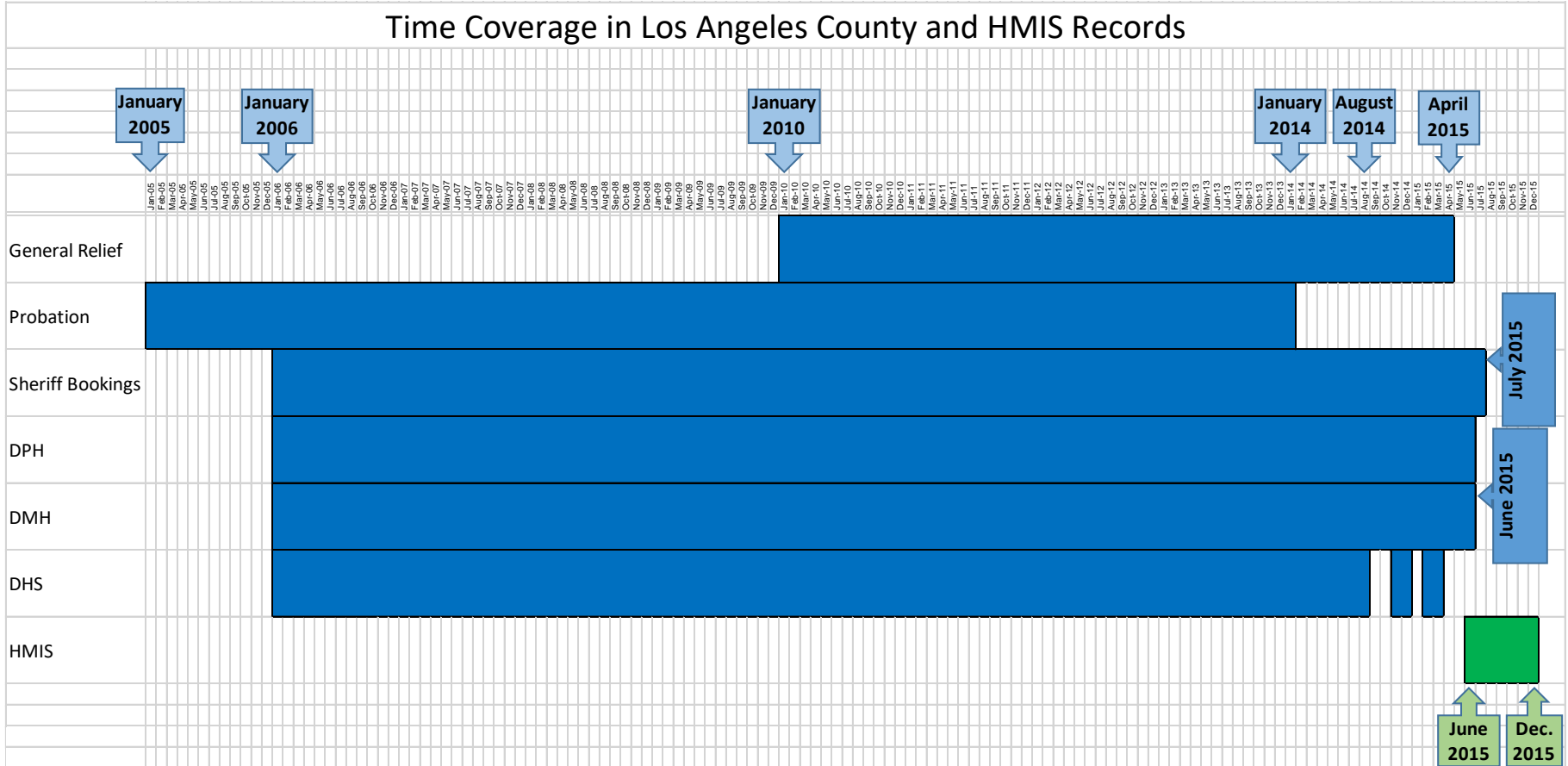
General Relief records provide information about the status of 25% of clients in each month

General Relief and Homeless Status
363,129 General Relief Recipients



HMIS records are concentrated in a short 7-month window in 2015, with little overlap with County records – they do not provide longitudinal information about individuals' homeless experiences

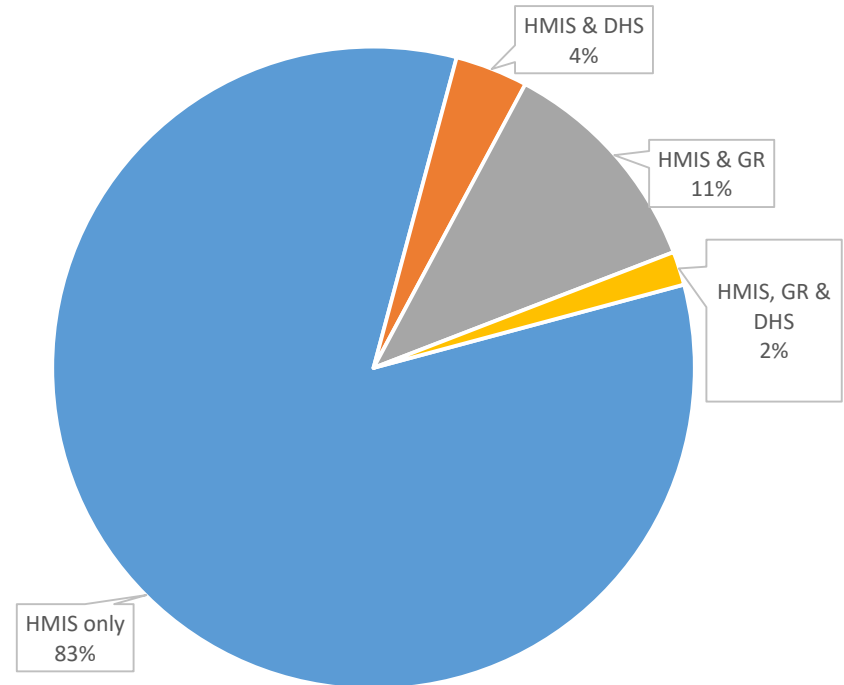
Time Coverage in Los Angeles County and HMIS Records



Most HMIS records are not linked to a County record

1. 83% of the records in the HMIS file that provides ID links with county records (lahsa_mcode.sas7dat) are not linked with a county record.
2. HMIS records add only a small amount of information to County records because most of the population is not linked.

Agency Linkages in HMIS mcode File

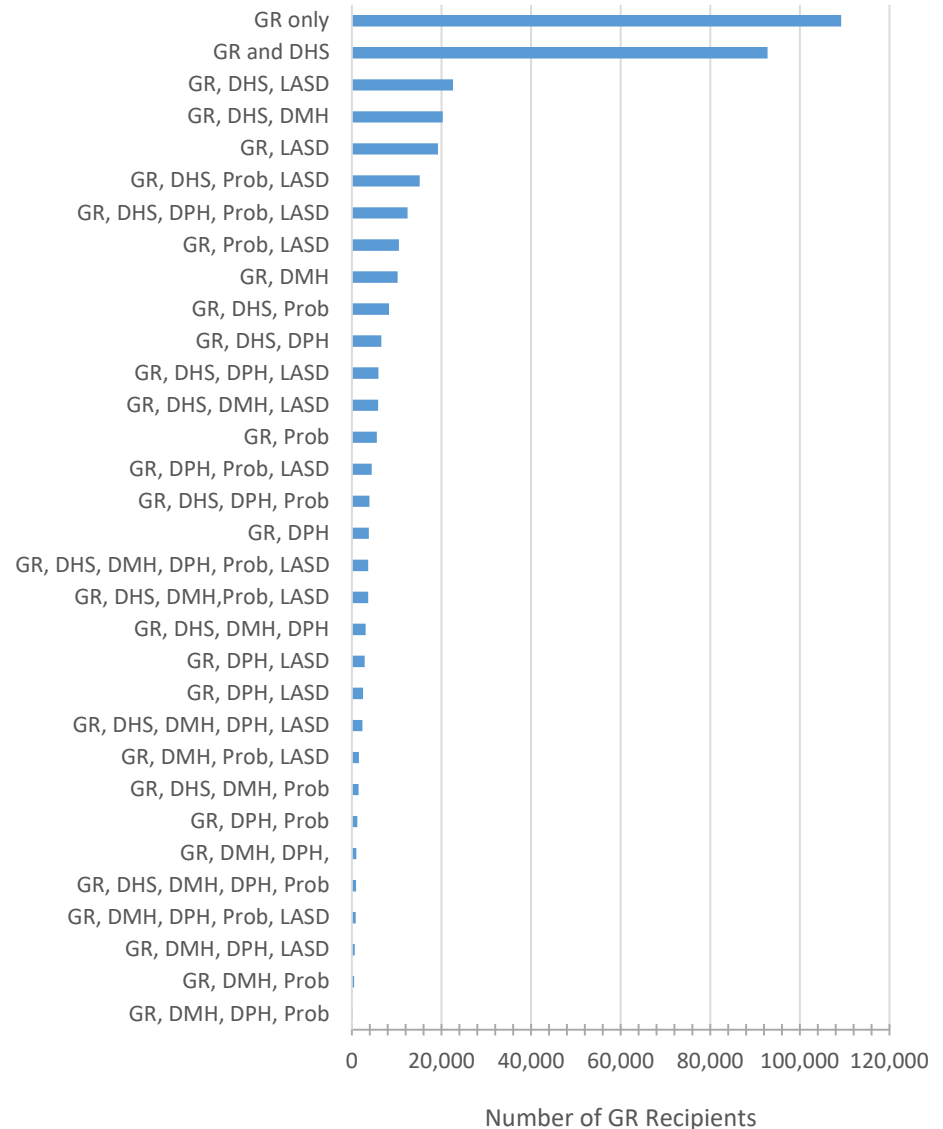


County records provide extensive longitudinal information about services provided for GR clients

1. 72% of GR records are linked with records from another County department.
2. The most frequent linkage is with Health Services – 53% of records.
3. The constellation of jail, probation and/or substance abuse services is present in 38% of records.
4. 15% of records are linked with Mental Health.



LA County Agency Linkages with GR Clients



Preliminary assessment

1. County records provide extensive longitudinal information about services for General Relief recipients who have experienced homelessness.
2. County records provide only limited information about the timing of homeless episodes.
3. HMIS records provide a very small time window of information about clients, most of whom are not linked with County records.
4. HMIS records are useful for providing descriptive information about the homeless population but not for providing a history of homelessness or augmenting County records.
5. The two sets of records do not provide enough information to predict future occurrences of homelessness.
6. County records can be used to produce cost profiles of the GR population that has experienced homelessness but there are some limitations on their use for estimating future costs:
 - a. Important changes that reduce costs can not be identified – being housed, death, leaving the county, or prison
 - b. Some health records show long service durations that are not broken out by episode.