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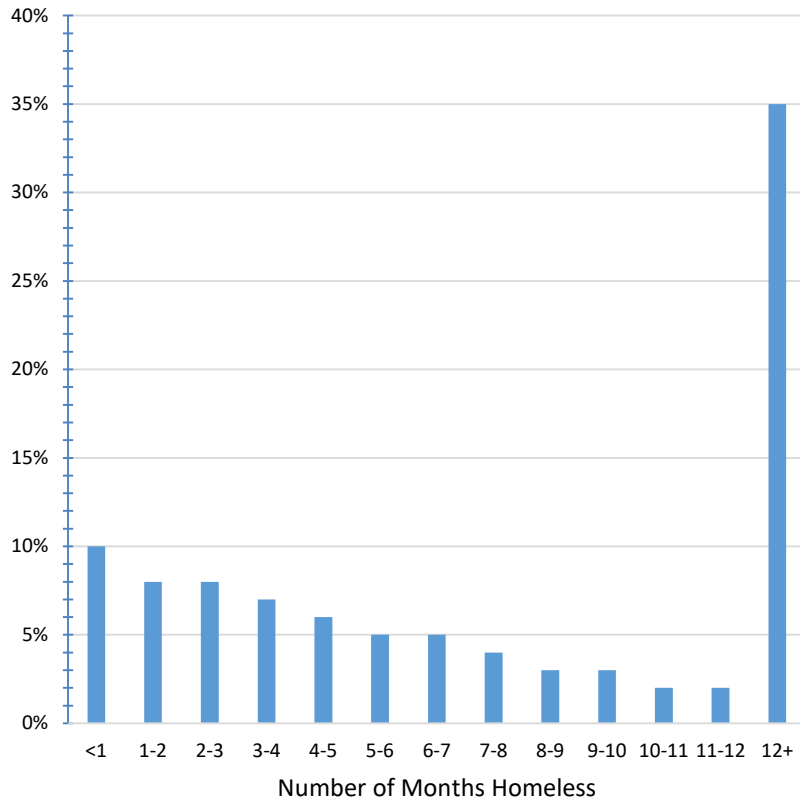
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Homeless Dynamics and Smart Targeting

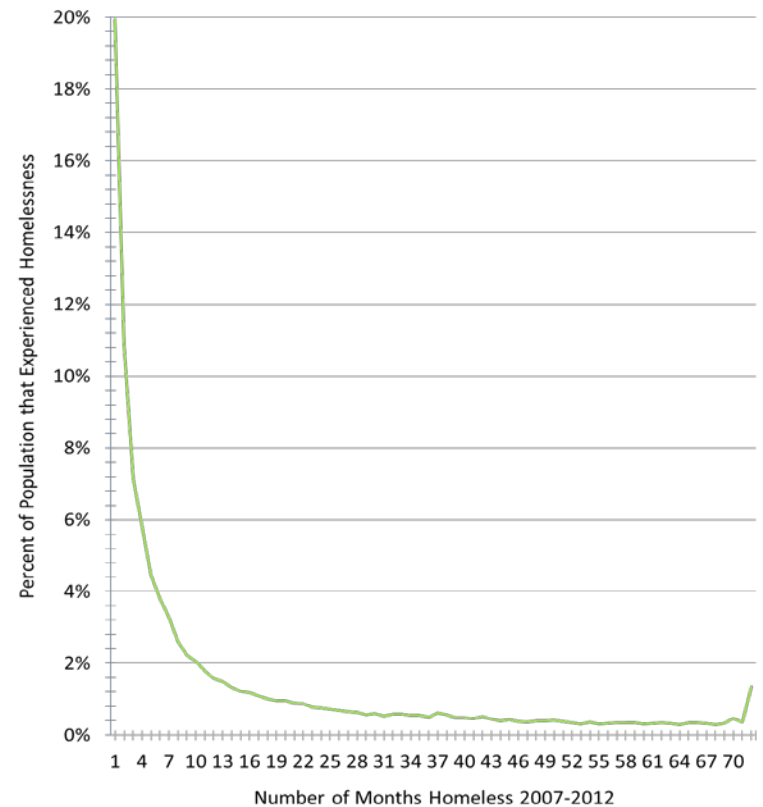
Homelessness as a Dynamic Problem with a Diverse Population

Homelessness is a Dynamic Problem that Needs Different Interventions for Different Population Groups

Estimated Duration of Homelessness for L.A. County's Annual Homeless Population



Duration of Homelessness in Santa Clara County



Extended homelessness is associated with extensive personal wreckage

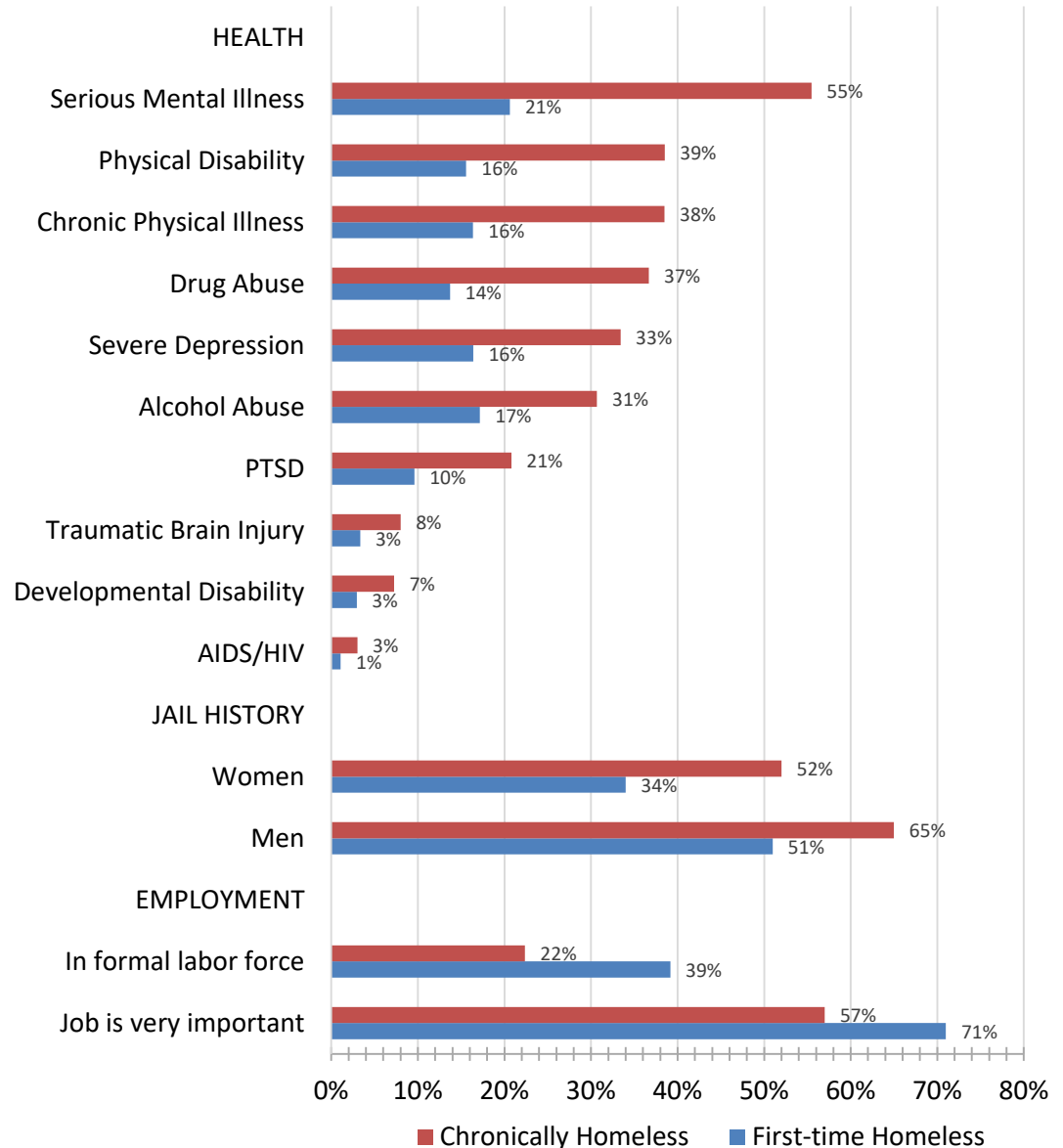
1. Every reported *health* condition is two to three times more prevalent.
2. *Incarceration* histories increase, particularly among women.
3. Less interest in developing skills and finding a *job*.

Less intensive interventions are more feasible at the onset of homelessness IF high-risk individuals can be identified early.

Source: LAHSA homeless count demographic surveys.



Newly Homeless Compared to Chronically Homeless



Early Interventions for High-Risk Individuals

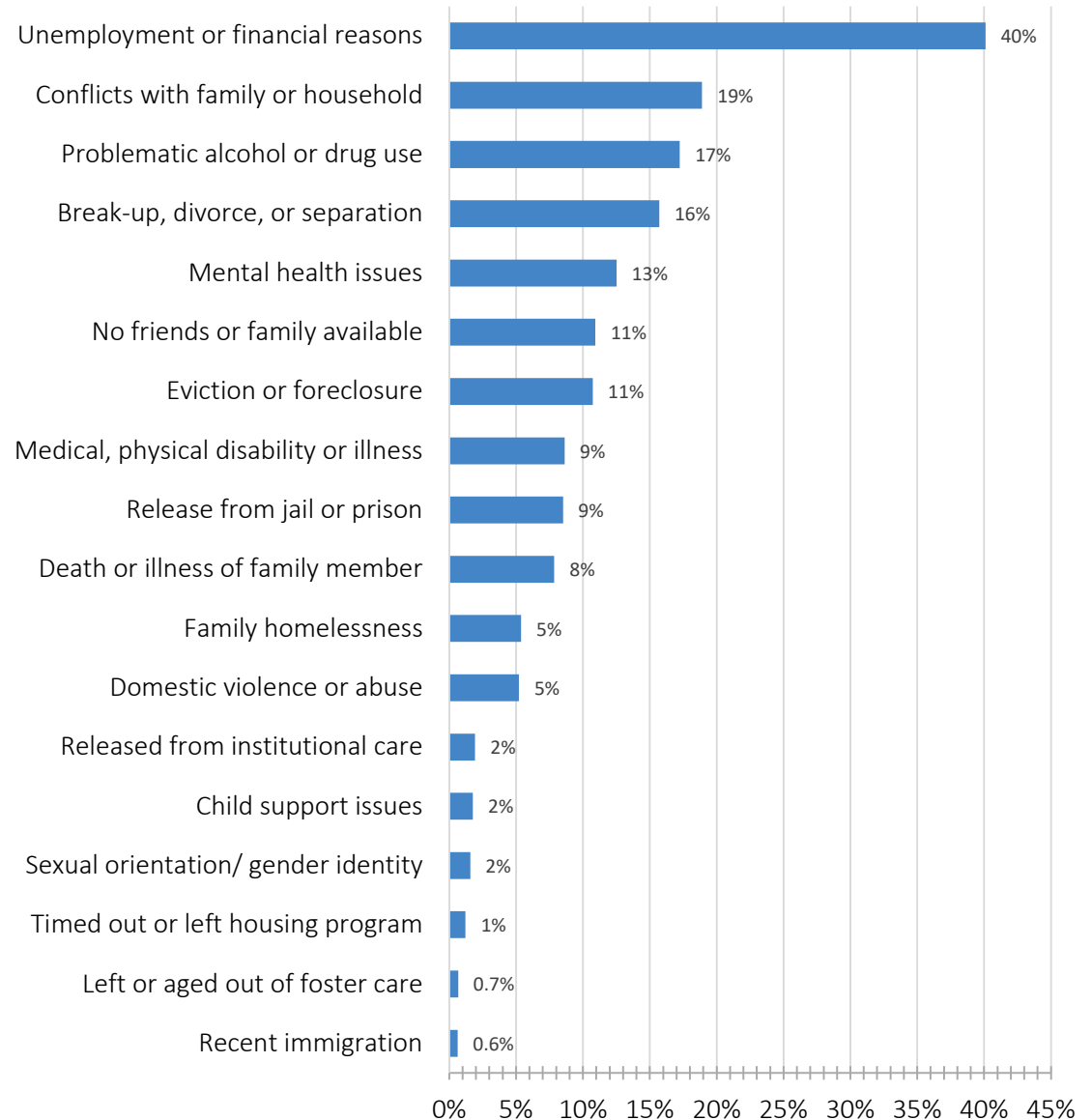


Unemployment is the reason identified most often by homeless individuals for their loss of housing

- A frequent compounding factor is breakdown of social connections.
- This includes family conflict, breakup, violence, and death, resulting in fewer people to share the cost of housing.
- Re-employment reverses the path into homelessness.



Reasons Cited by Homeless Adults for Loss of Housing

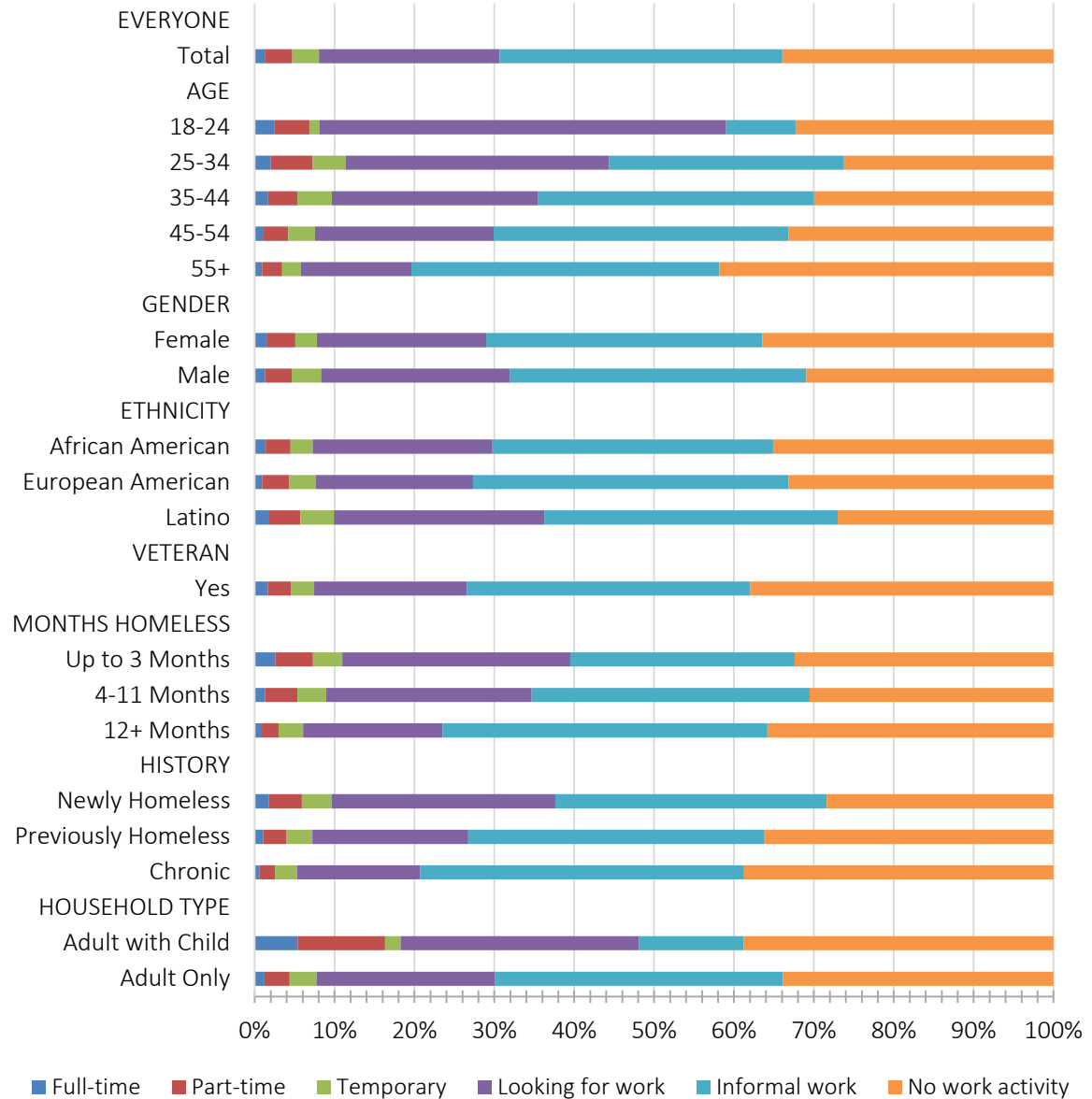


Source: LAHSA, 2016 and 2017 demographic surveys of unsheltered individuals. Respondents identified an average of two reasons, so total responses exceed 100 percent.

Two-thirds of homeless adults are doing something to make money

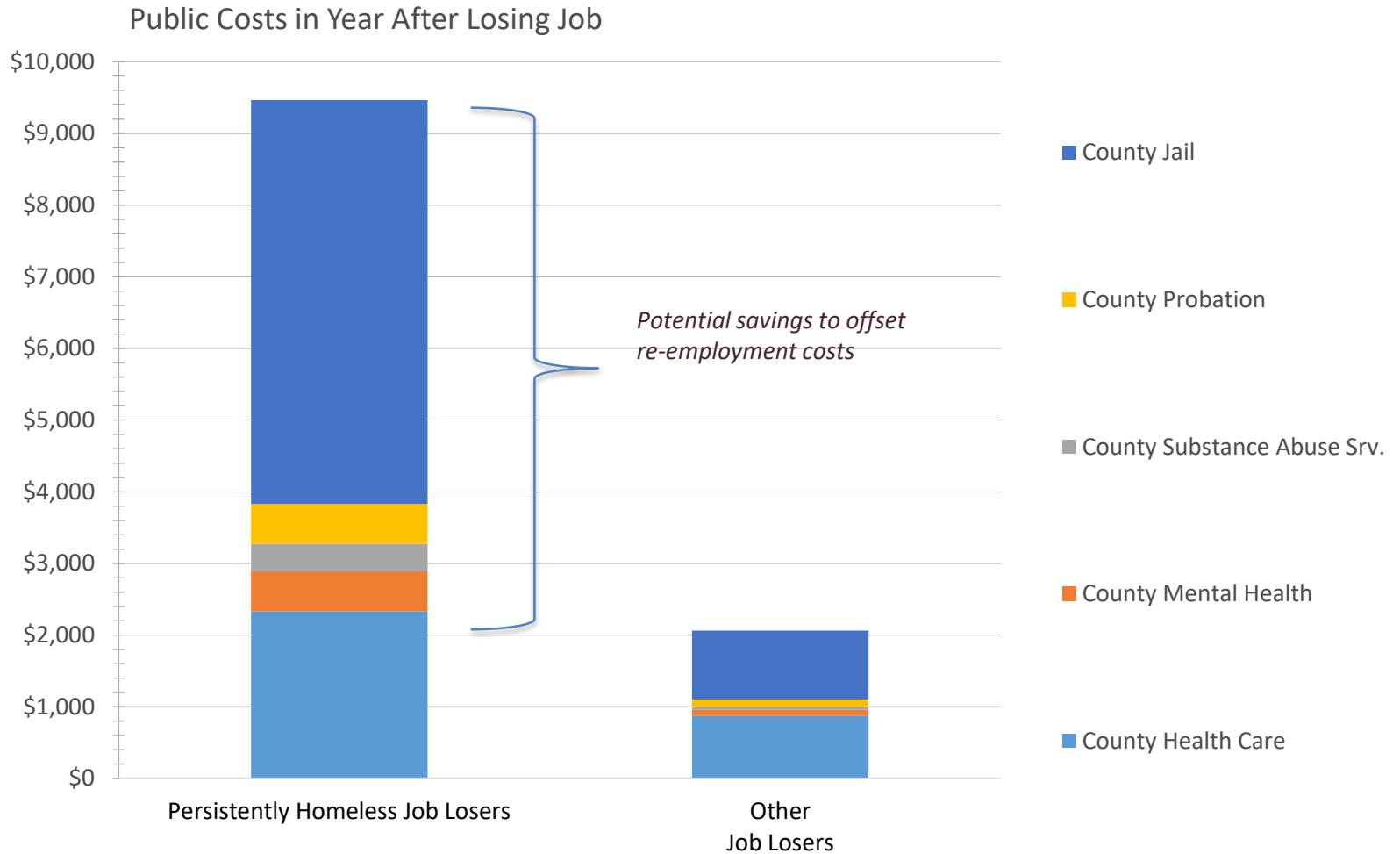
- The number looking for a job is 4 times greater than the number with a job.
- As individuals age and are homeless longer, effort shifts from the formal labor market to the informal.
- Young adults, parents with young children and newly homeless individuals are the low hanging fruit for employment interventions.

Employment Status of Unsheltered Homeless Adults



Solution #3: Prioritize scarce resources based on public costs

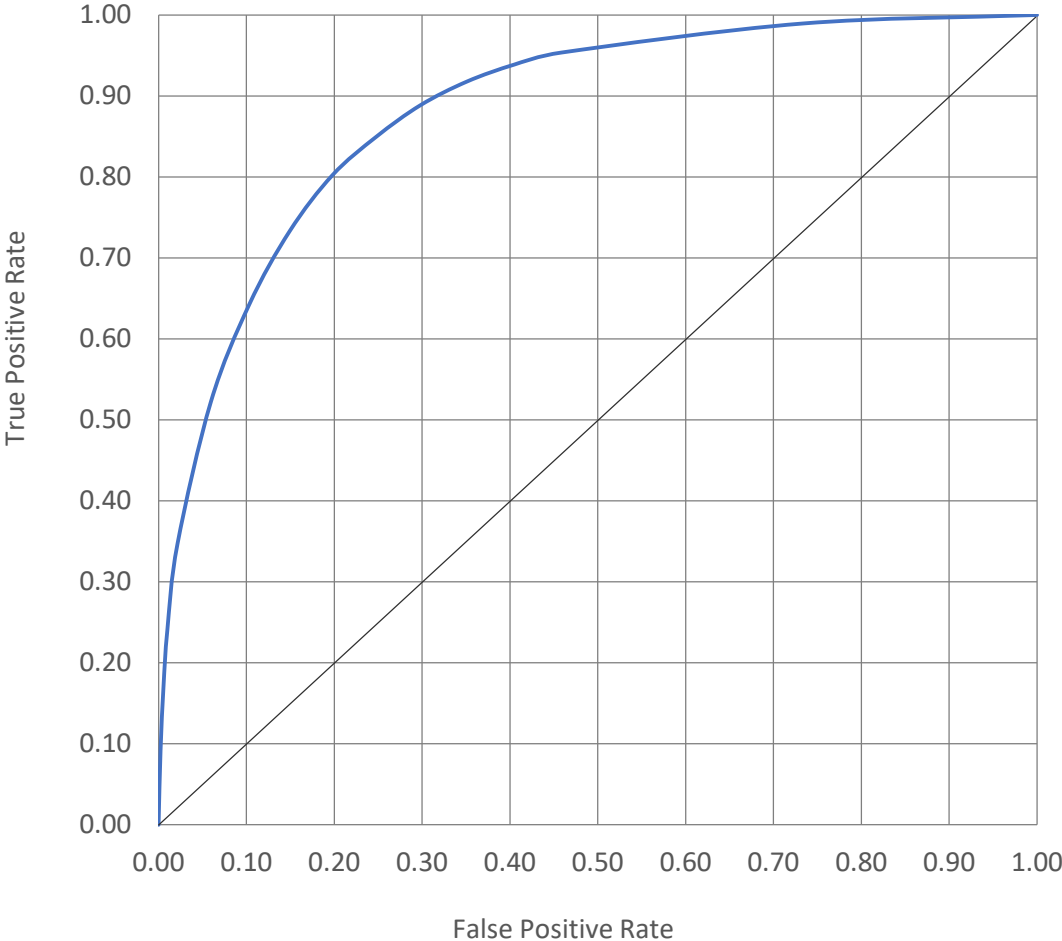
Public Costs for Low-Wage Workers Who Lose Their Jobs



Accurate screen tool has been developed for prioritizing and targeting interventions for workers who are likely to become persistently homeless after losing their job

Model for Predicting which Workers will become Persistently Homeless after Unemployment

ROC Curve: Area Under the Curve = 0.88



Sources: Economic Roundtable predictive analytic model developed using longitudinal linked records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.

Information Used to Predict which Workers will become Persistently Homeless After Losing Their Job

Variable	Variable Type	Odds Ratio
Demographics and Household		
Age 18-40	Nominal	1.85
Age 41-57	Nominal	1.89
Age 58+ (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Male	Binary	1.16
Female (Reference Group)	Binary	1
African American	Nominal	2.19
Alaskan American and American Indian	Nominal	1.72
Hispanic	Nominal	1.15
Other Ethnicity	Nominal	0.56
White (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Single individual household at time of unemployment	Binary	2.73
Family households at the time of unemployment (Reference Group)	Binary	1
Married individuals	Nominal	0.4
Other than single and married individuals	Nominal	1.12
Single individuals (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Employment		
Employed one to two years earlier	Binary	1.13
Employed three to five years earlier	Binary	1.25
Months employed last year	Interval	0.984
Months employed in three to five years earlier	Interval	0.991
Duration of the most recent employment	Interval	0.988
If the first unemployment	Ordinal	0.821
Average earnings last year (unit=\$100)	Interval	0.959
Maximum earnings last year (unit=\$100)	Interval	1.02

Variable	Variable Type	Odds Ratio
Homelessness		
Homeless last year	Binary	2.63
Homeless one to two years earlier	Binary	1.58
Homeless three to five years earlier	Binary	1.9
Months of homelessness three to five years earlier	Interval	1.014
Homeless month before unemployment started	Binary	3.44
Health and Behavioral Health		
Emergency Medical Service encounter this year	Binary	1.26
Number of Outpatient Admissions to Hospitals last year	Interval	0.966
Outpatient Admissions to Hospitals last year	Binary	0.91
No disability history	Binary	2.04
Disabled at the time of Unemployment	Binary	2.03
Mental Health Outpatient Service encounter last year	Binary	1.22
Number of alcohol and substance abuse services last year	Interval	1.05
Detox services	Binary	1.92
Criminal Justice		
Number of days in jail last year (unit=10)	Interval	0.979
Jailed in last year	Binary	1.82
Jailed in one to two years earlier	Binary	1.27
In probation last year	Binary	1.1
Social Services		
Cash aid at the time of unemployment	Nominal	1.4
Not aided at the time of unemployment	Nominal	2.5
Non-cash aid at the time of unemployment (Reference Group)	Nominal	1



New Typologies of Homelessness



Backup



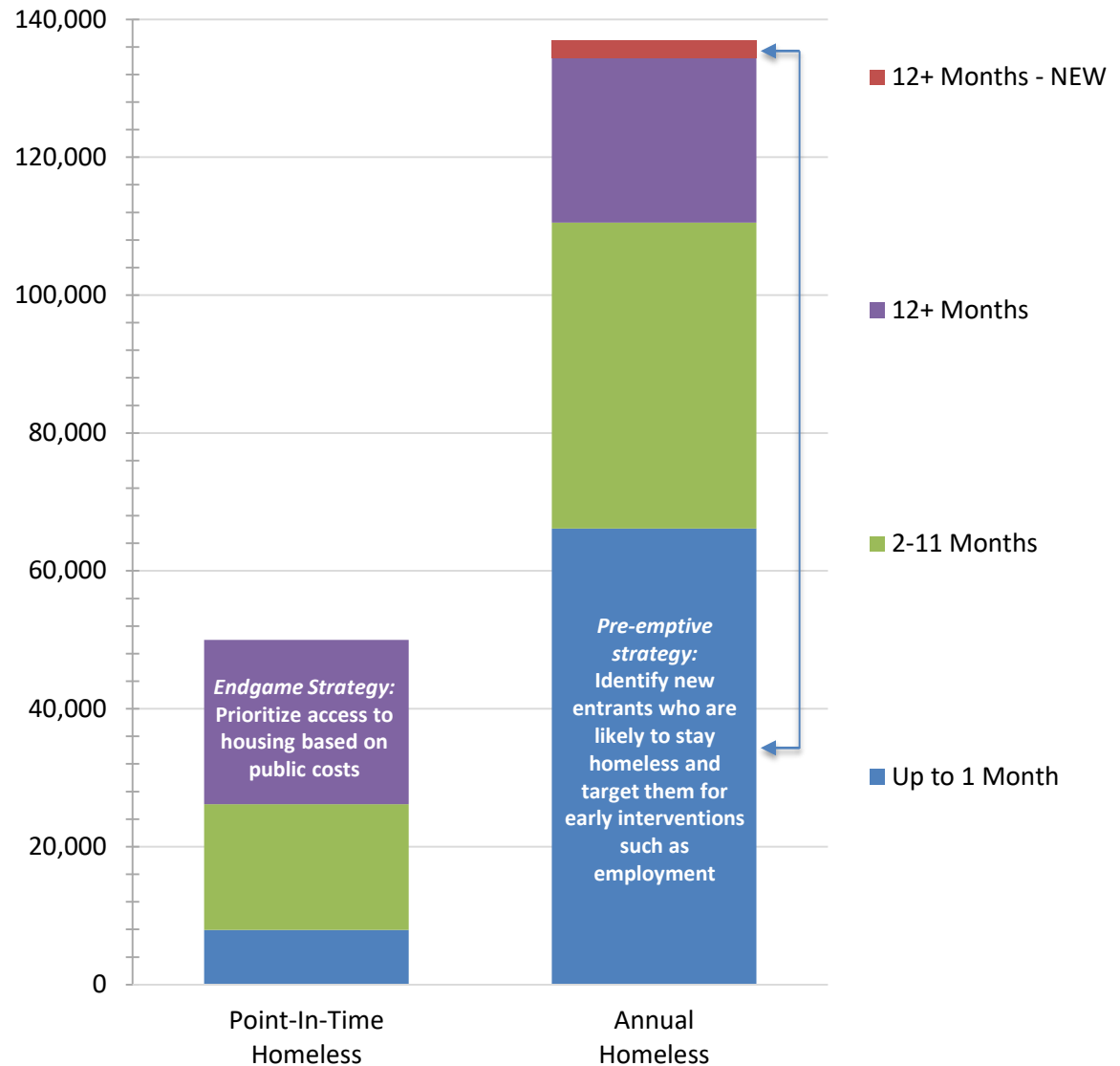
Solution #1: Disaggregation

Estimated Annual Homeless Population in Los Angeles County

- 16% of the **point-in-time** vs. 48% of the **annual** population is estimated to be homeless for 1 month or less.
- Approximately 2% of the annual population become new entrants into persistent homelessness each year.
- Evidence-based strategies include prioritizing and targeting cost-effective interventions.



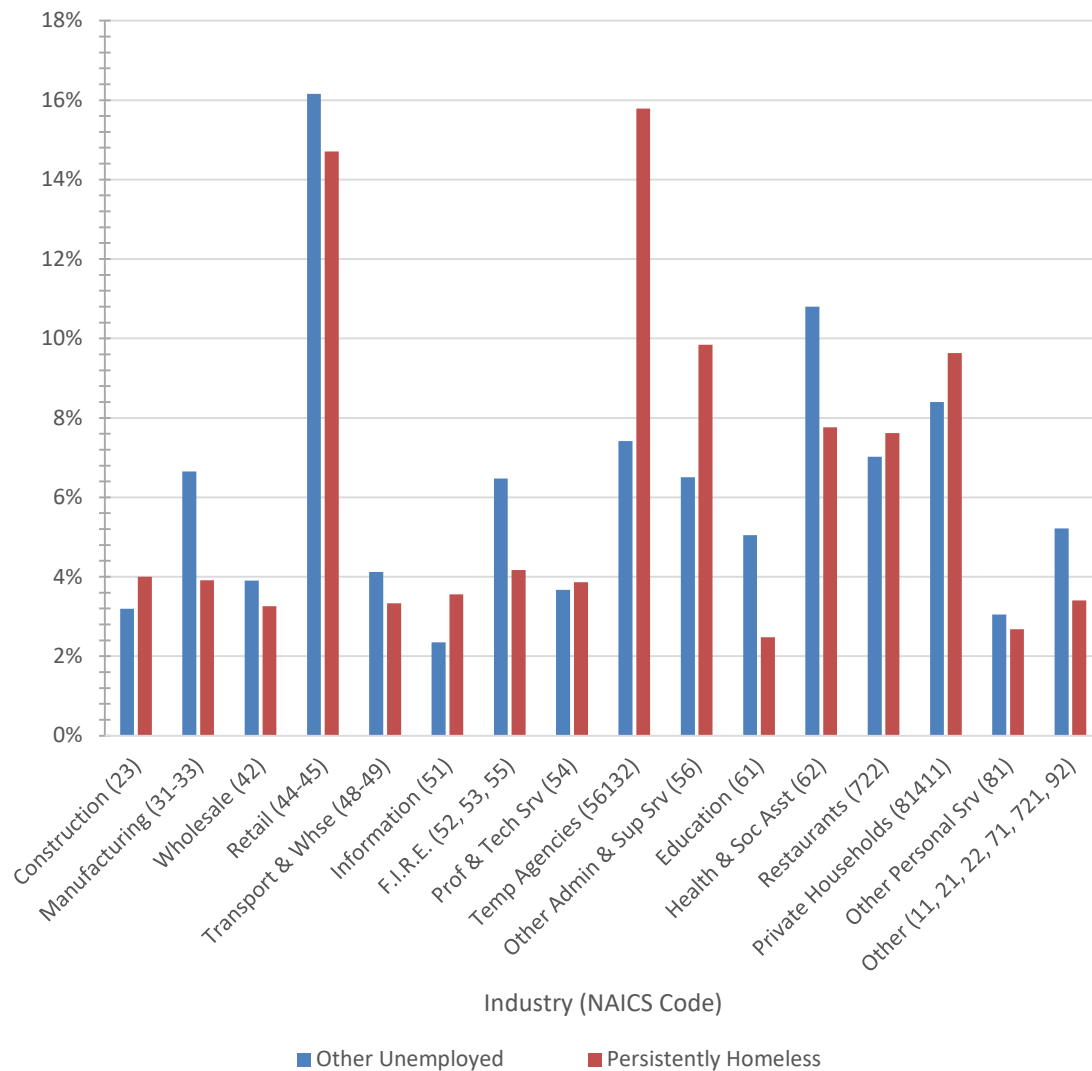
Estimated Annual Homeless Population Based on Point-In-Time Population of 50,000



Persistently homeless workers most frequently lost jobs in:

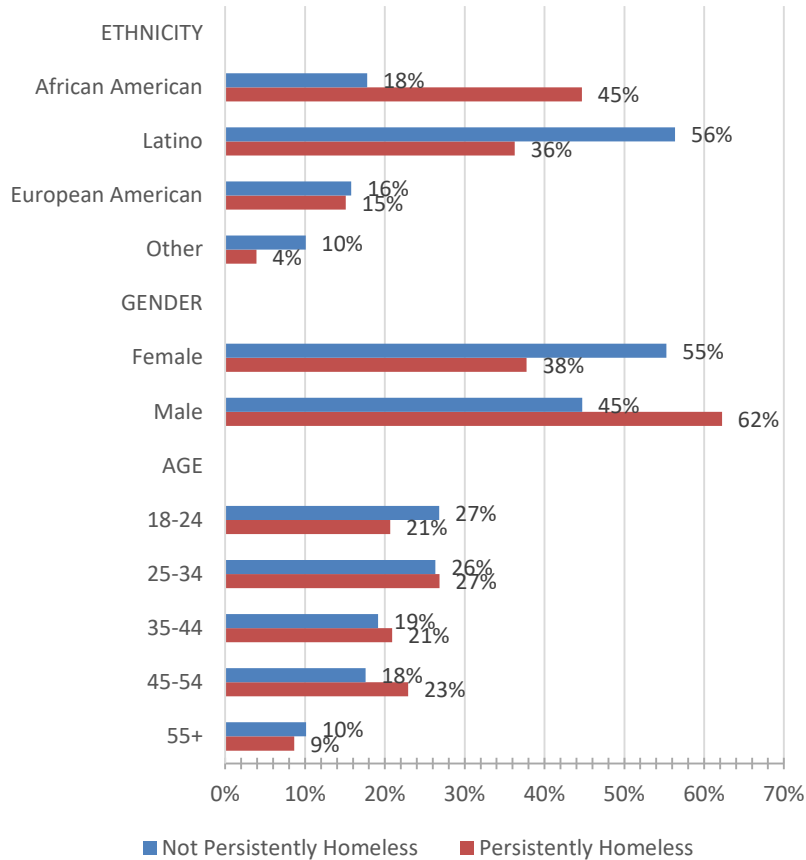
- Temp agencies
- Retail
- Private households
- Restaurants
- Health care and social assist.

Industries in which Unemployed Workers Lost Jobs

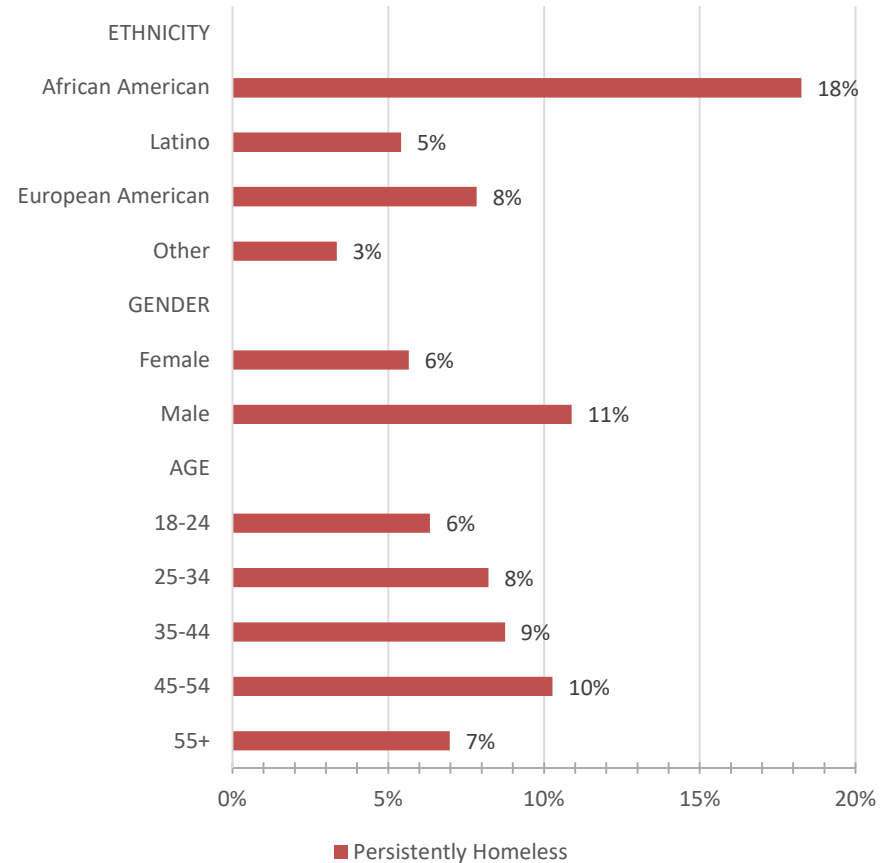


Demographics of persistently homeless workers

Outcomes by Ethnicity, Gender & Age



Outcomes within Demographic Groups



Pilot Project to Re-Employ Workers at High Risk of Persistent Homelessness

Direct Benefits to Workers:

- Wages subsidized for 6 months
- Temporary housing
- Child care
- Bus pass
- Clothing

Approximate Cost: \$20,000

Services:

- Screening to identify at-risk workers
- Training
- Job placement
- Job coaching

Cost: ?

Project Team:

- Recruitment source
- Screener
- Trainer
- Job placement
- Job coaching

Potential Funding Sources:

- Los Angeles County – Measure H
- United Way
- Foundations

