



ECONOMIC
ROUNDTABLE

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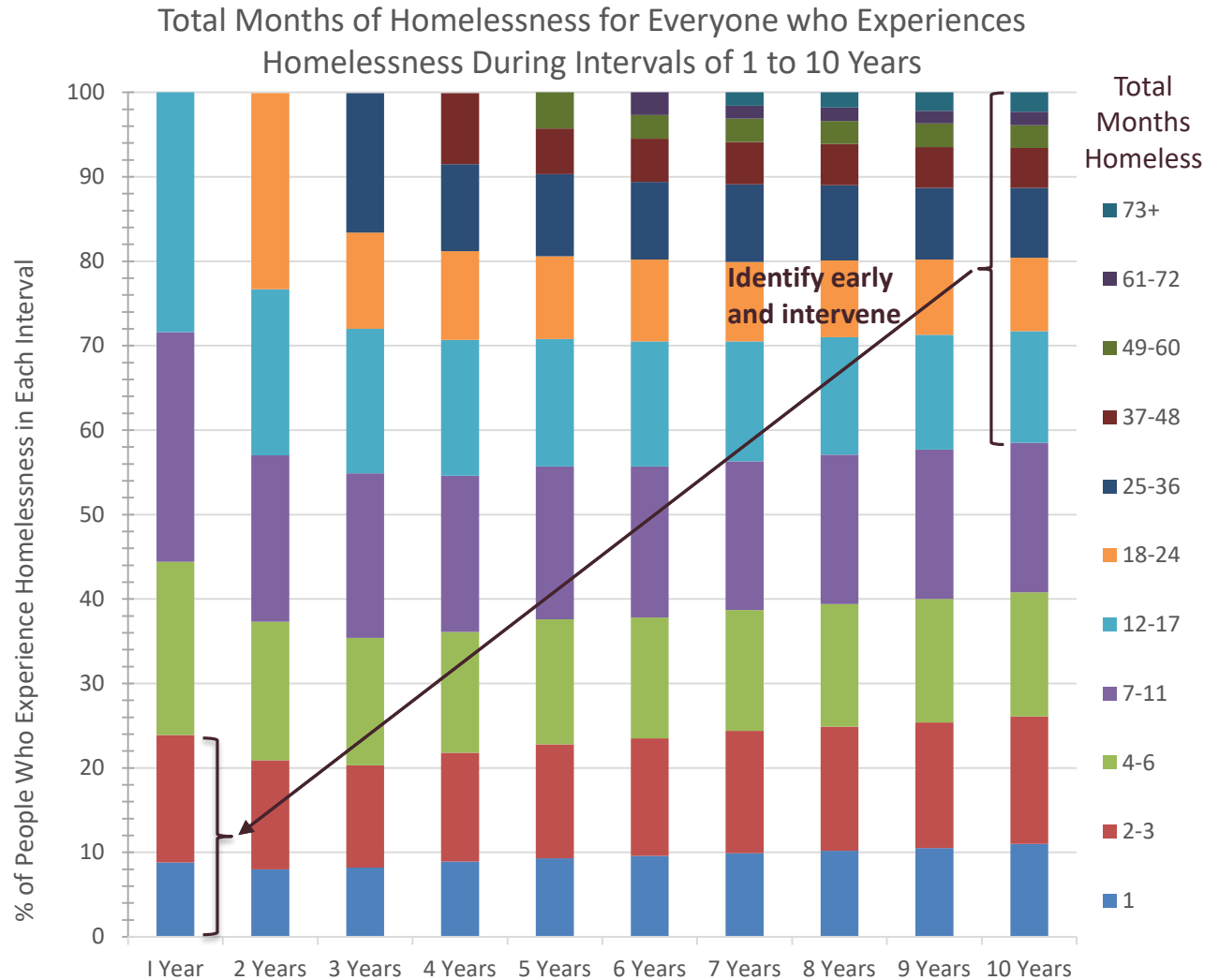
Persistent Homelessness and Early Interventions

I. Population Overview



Homelessness is a dynamic problem that needs different interventions for different population groups

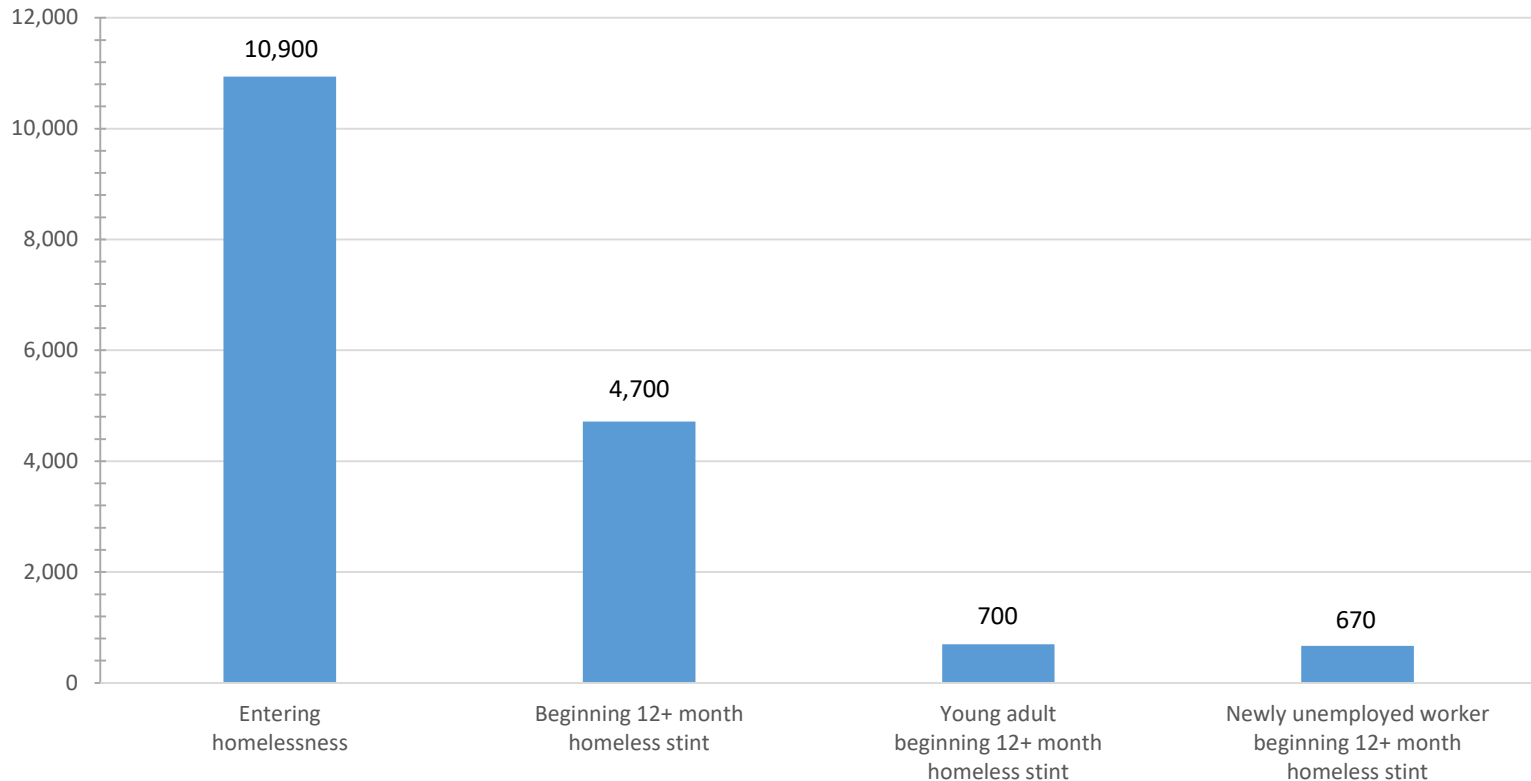
- There is a first day of homelessness for everyone.
- Over a decade, people have recurrent episodes of homelessness and the share of people who are persistently homeless grows.
- Out of everyone who experiences homelessness over a decade, 42% are homeless for a year or longer.



Roughly 40% of entrants into homelessness become persistently homeless

The 2 target groups make up a quarter of entrants into persistent homelessness

Monthly Homeless Entries among Public Assistance Recipients

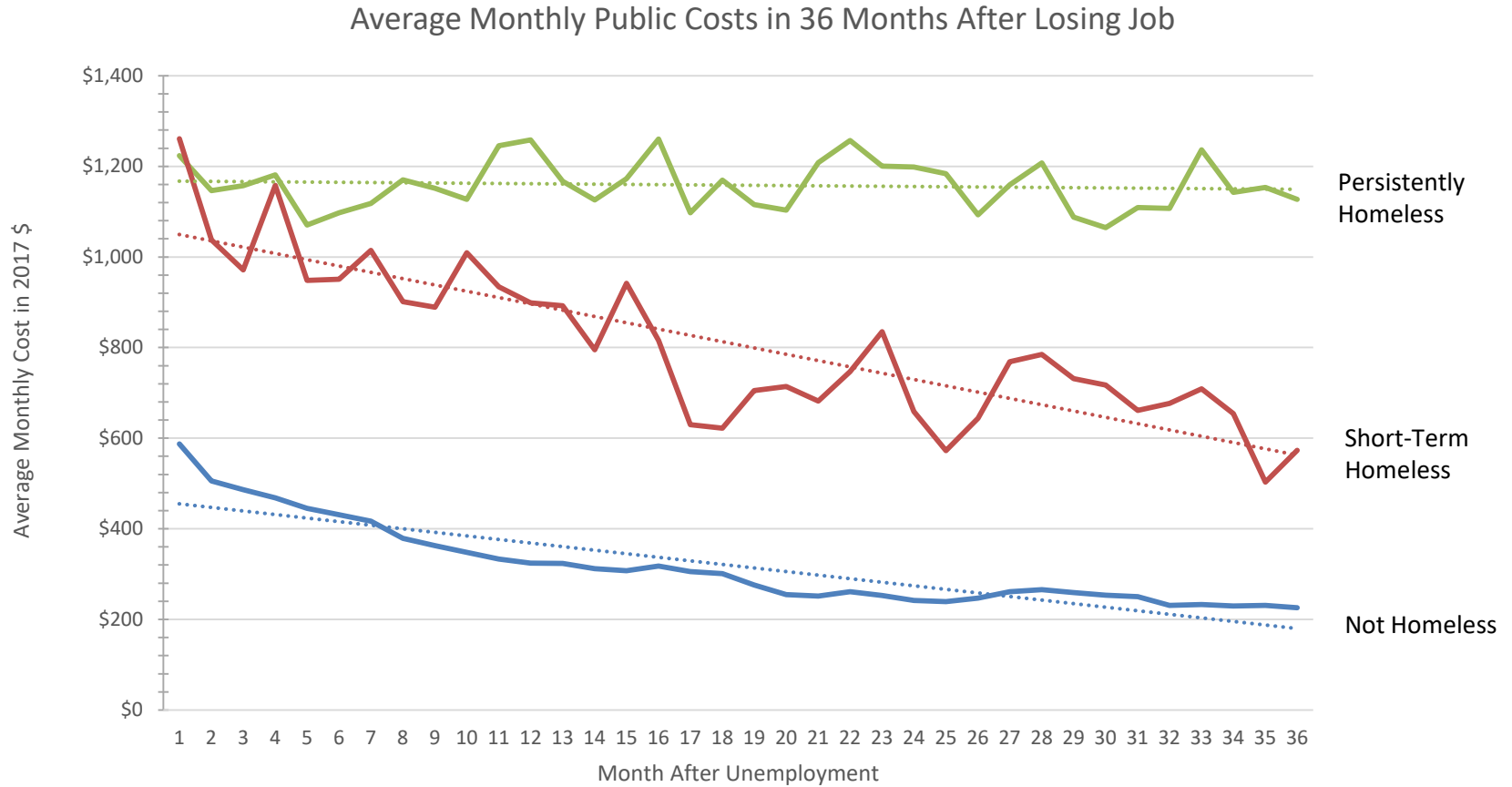


Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County. This population includes individuals who are couch surfing, which is broader than HUD's homeless definition of individuals sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation. Persistently homeless individuals are homeless for 12+ months. This group is not limited to individuals who also have disabilities, so it is broader than HUD's definition of chronic homelessness.

II. Workers Who Lose Their Jobs and Become Persistently Homeless

Public costs for low-wage workers who lose their jobs

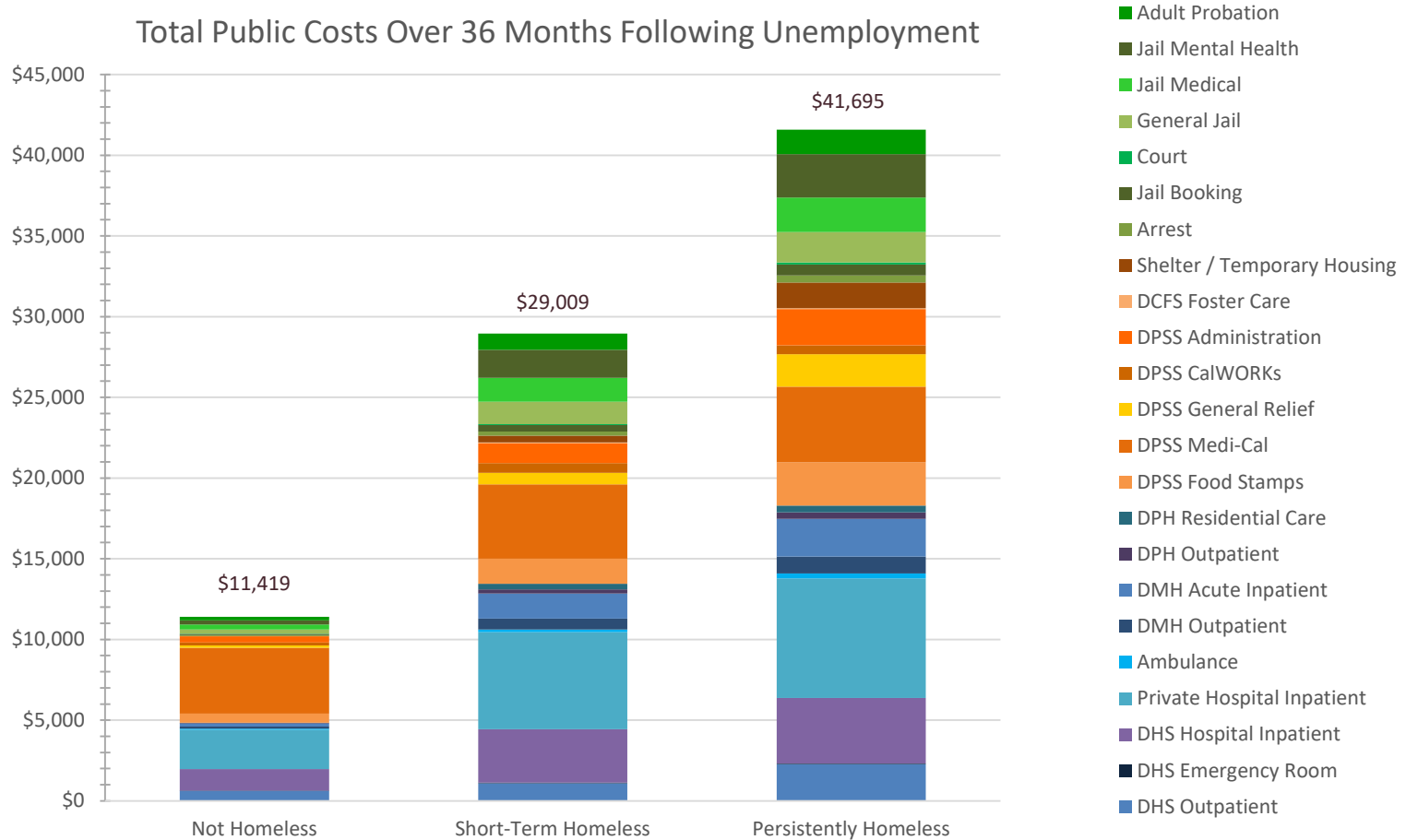
Costs are high and remain high for persistently homeless workers



Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County for costs when employed vs. unemployed.

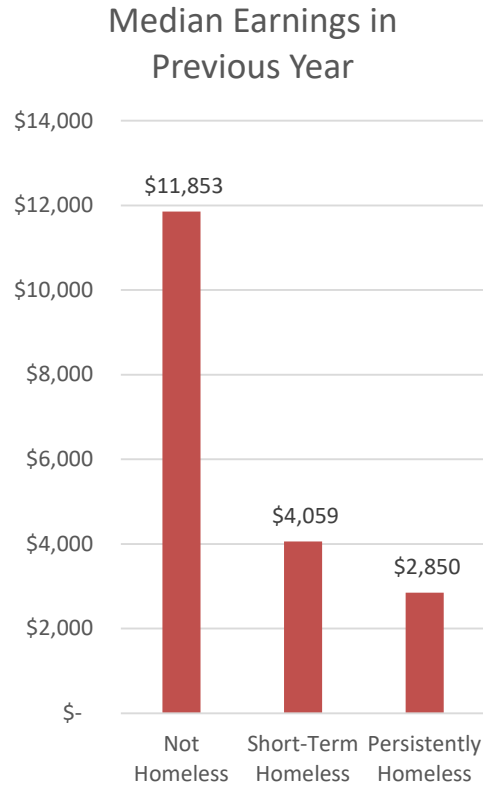
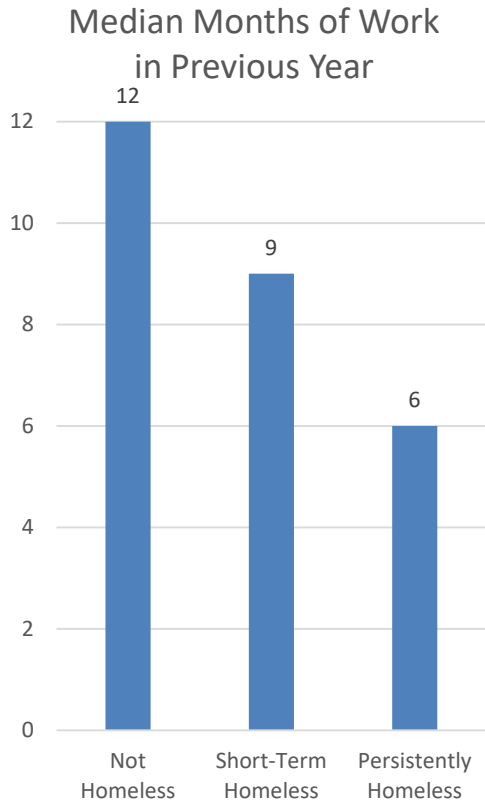
Costs over 3 years for low-wage workers who lose their jobs

\$41,695 average cost for persistently homeless workers



Months of work and earnings in the year before unemployment

Persistent homelessness is associated with less consistent employment and lower earnings

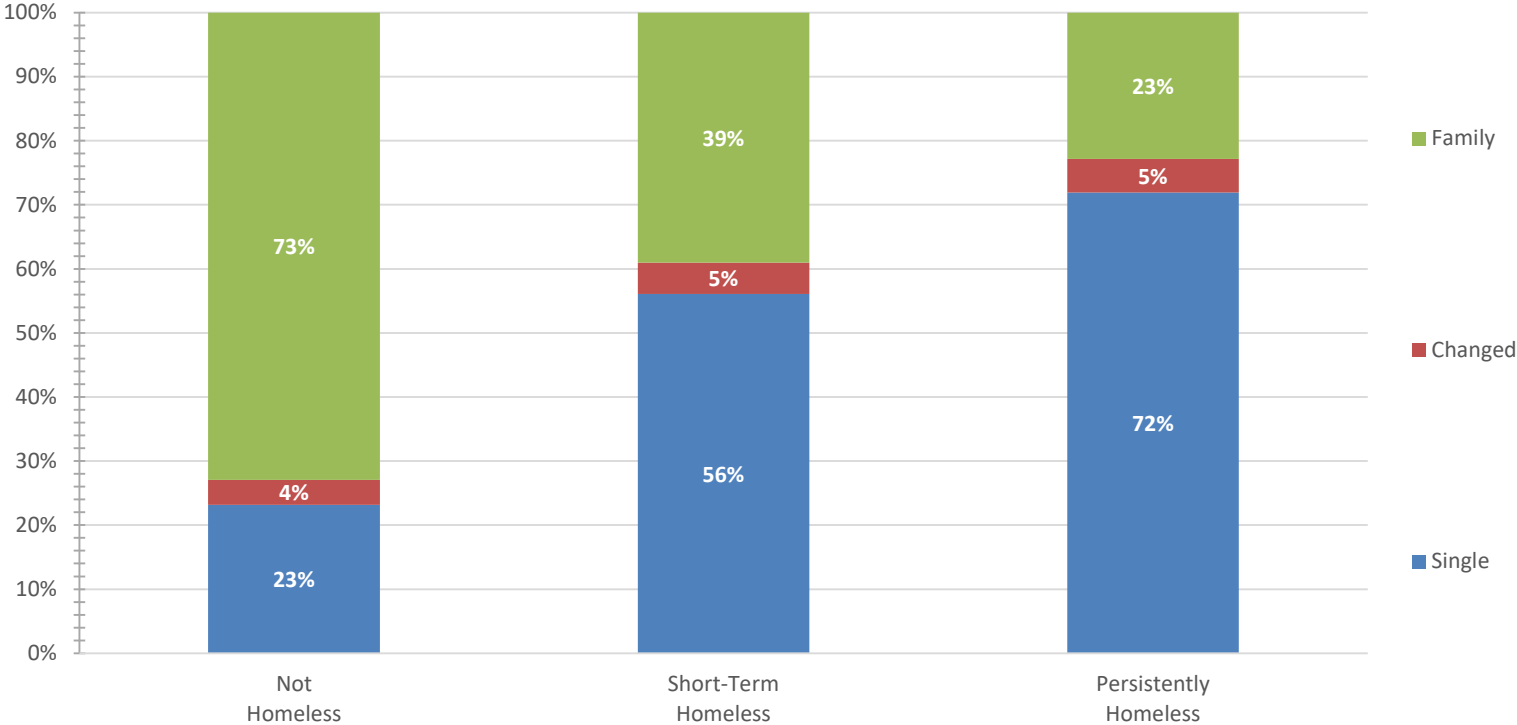


Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County for costs when employed vs. unemployed.

Household structure in the year before unemployment

Workers without partners or children are the most likely to become persistent homelessness

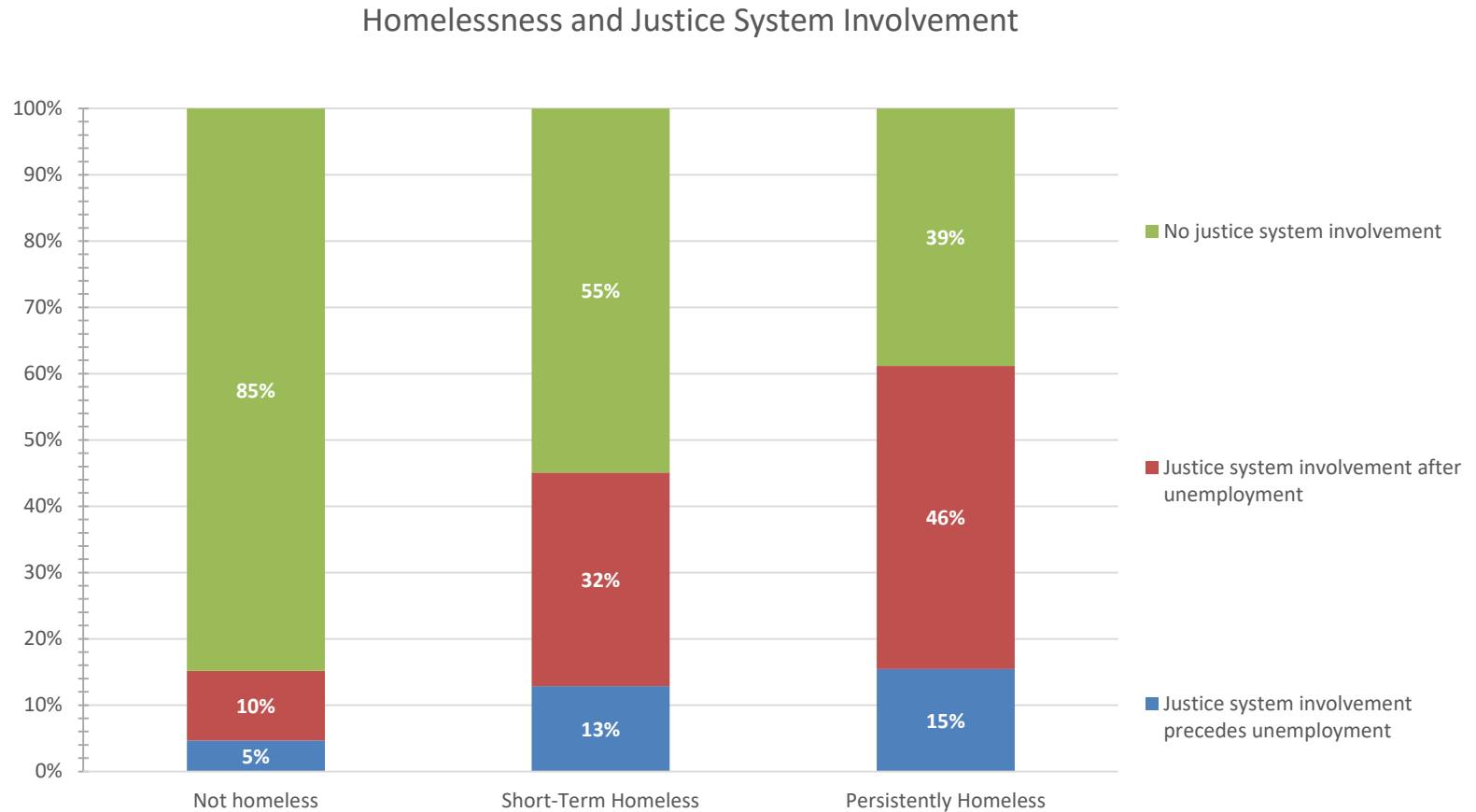
Household Structure in the 12 Months Before Unemployment and Homeless Outcomes



Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County for costs when employed vs. unemployed.

Justice system involvement before and after unemployment

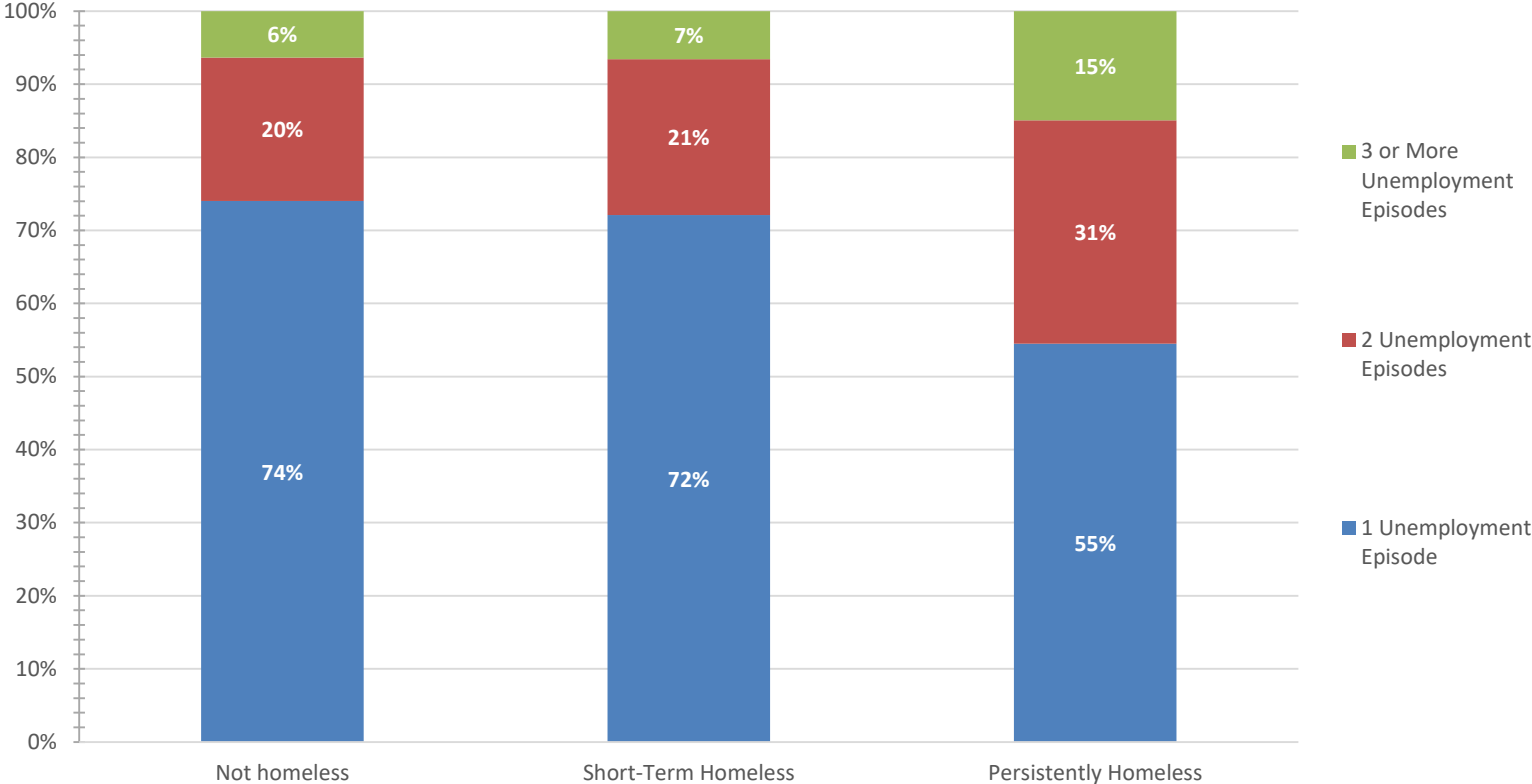
There is a large increase in justice system involvement after homelessness



Number of unemployment episodes in past 5 years

Workers who become persistently homeless have been unemployed more often than other workers

Number of Times Unemployed in Past 5 Years

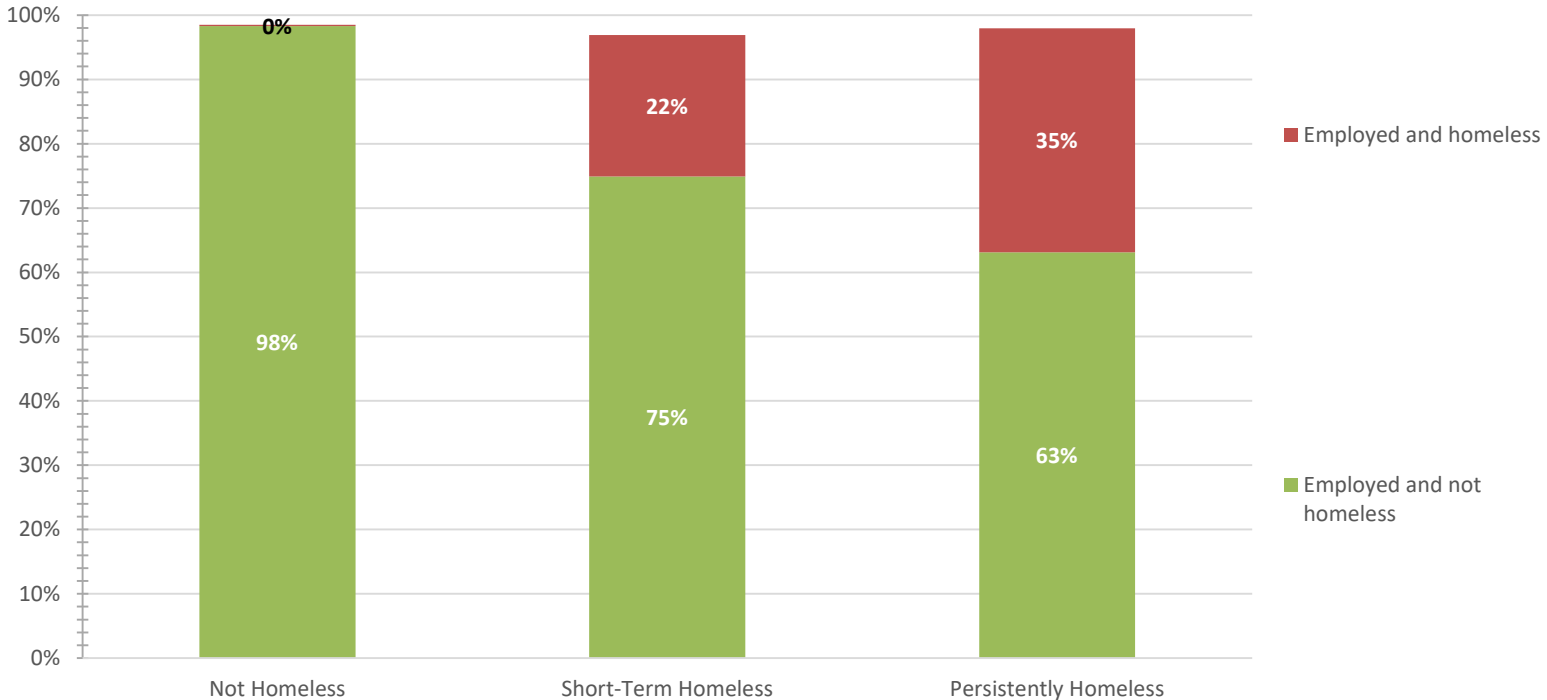


Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County for costs when employed vs. unemployed.

Employment and homeless status in month before losing job

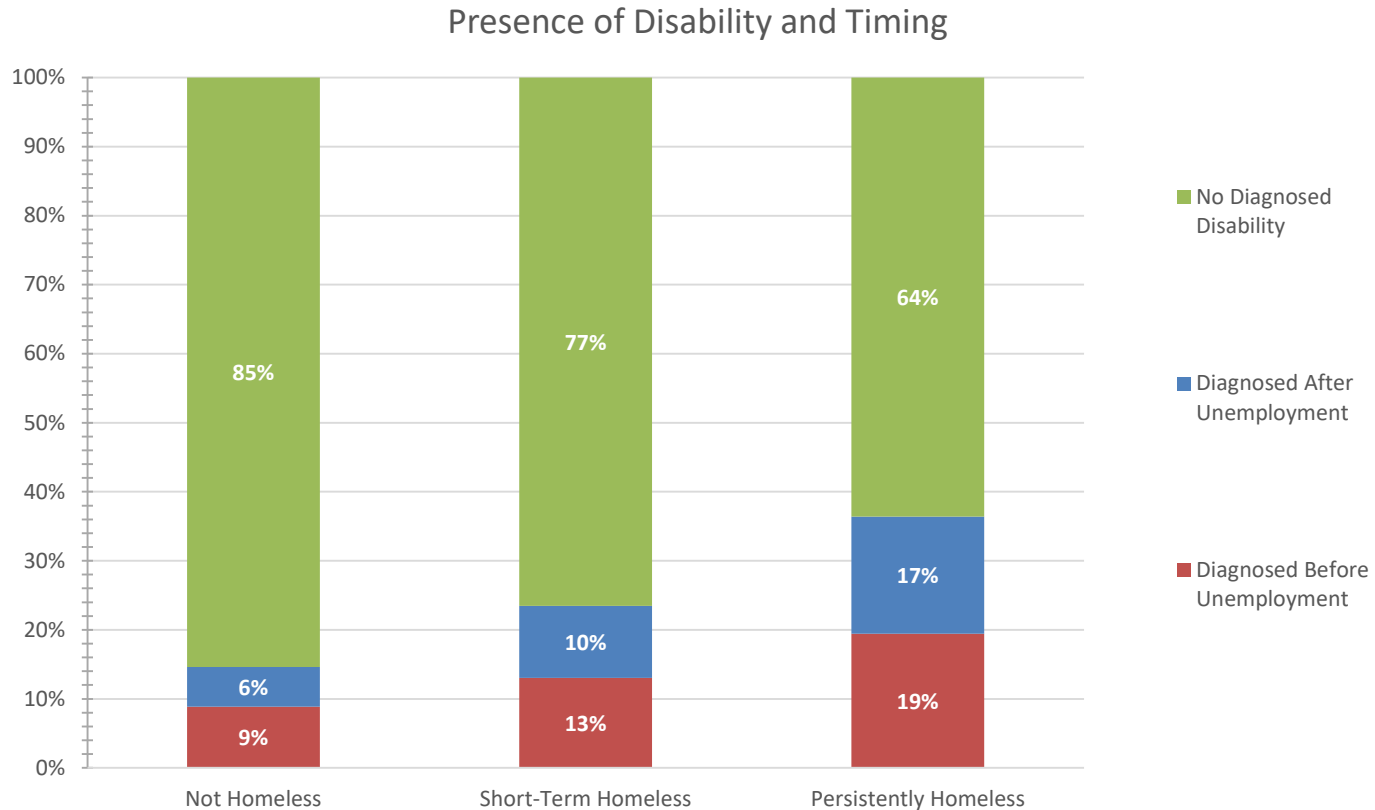
One-third of workers who become persistently homeless are already homeless when they become unemployed.

Employment and Homeless Status in Month before Losing Job



Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County for costs when employed vs. unemployed.

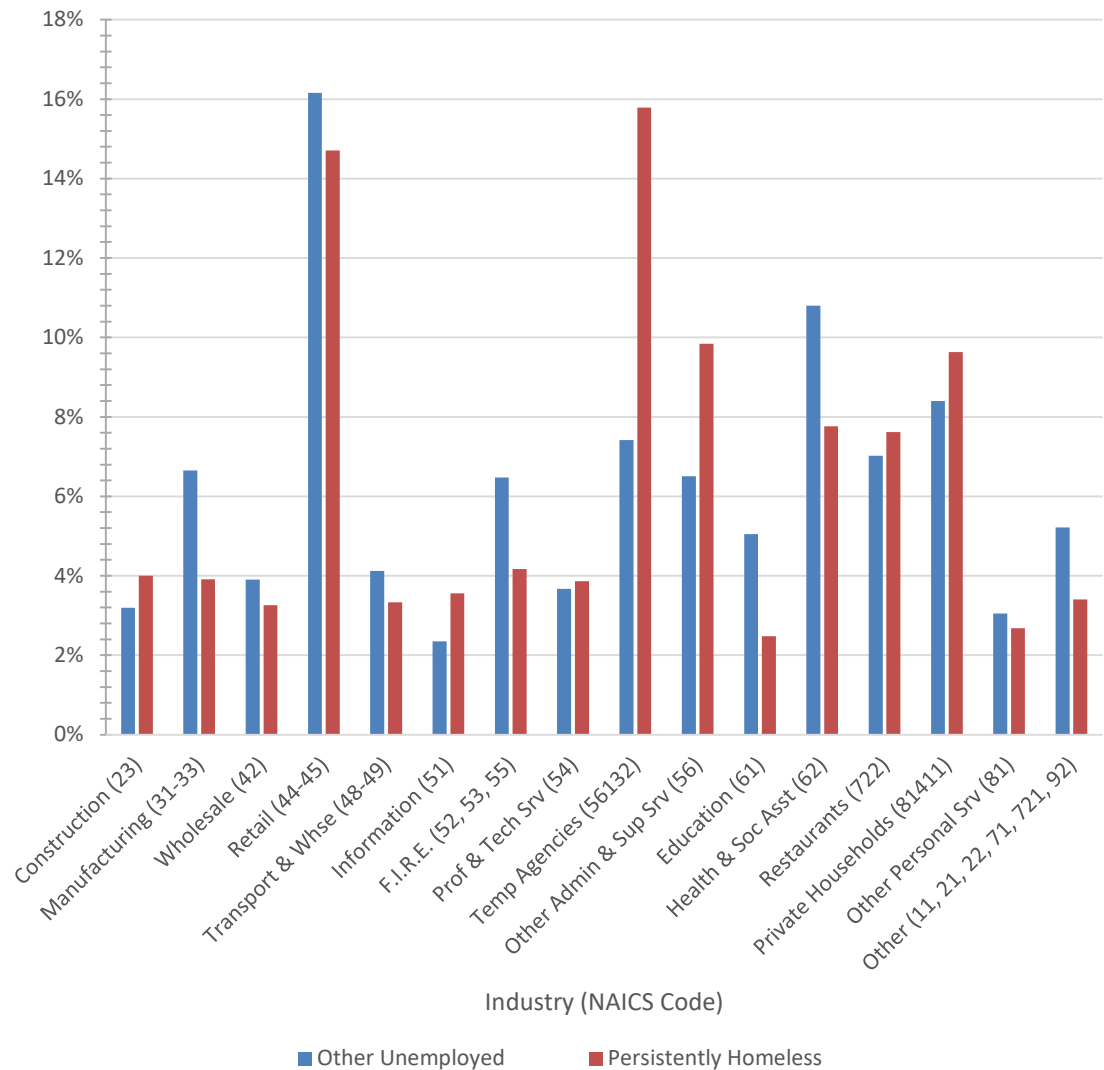
Four-fifths of unemployed workers who become persistently homeless do not have a diagnosed disability when they lose their job



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

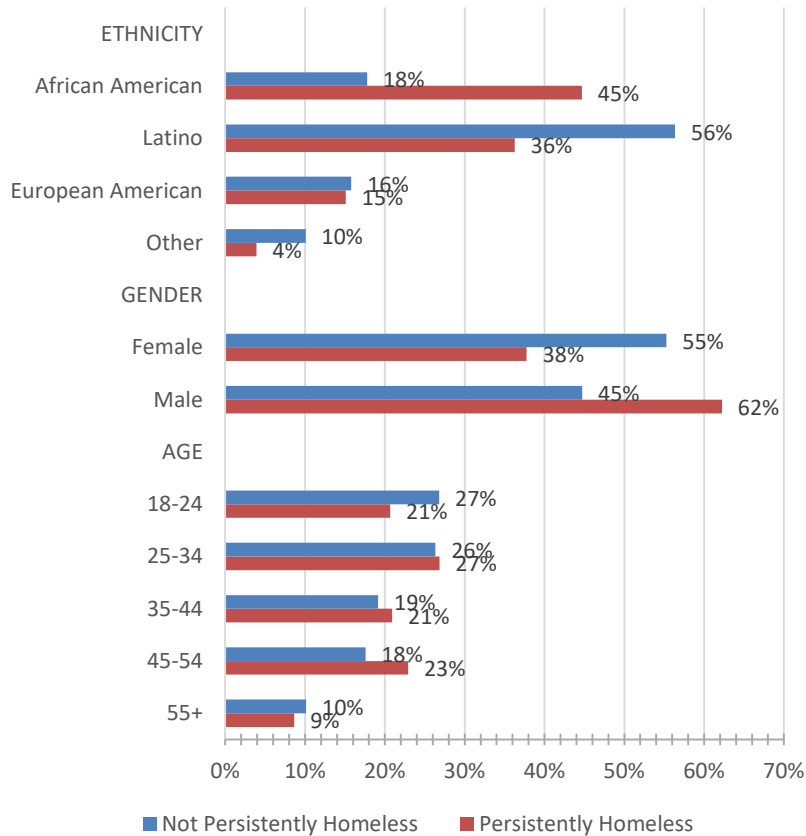


Source: longitudinal linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.

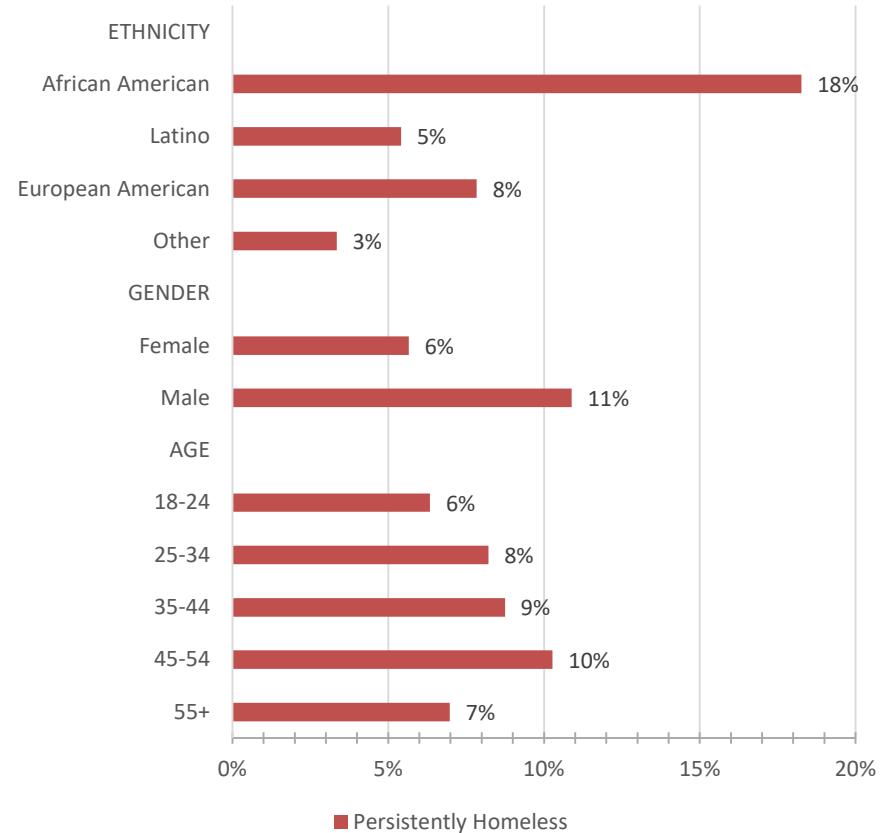


Demographics of persistently homeless workers

Breakout of Persistently Homeless Workers by Ethnicity, Gender & Age



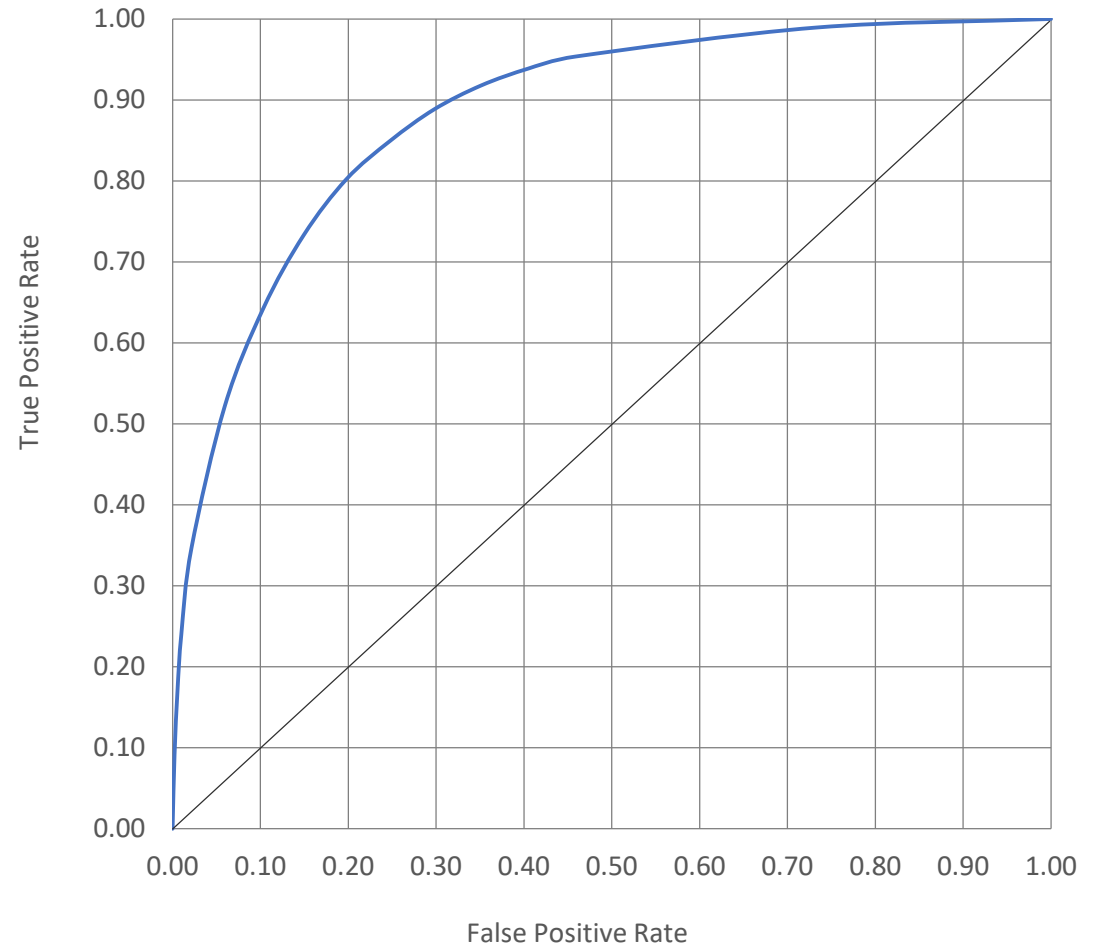
Rates of Persistent Homelessness among Unemployed Workers



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

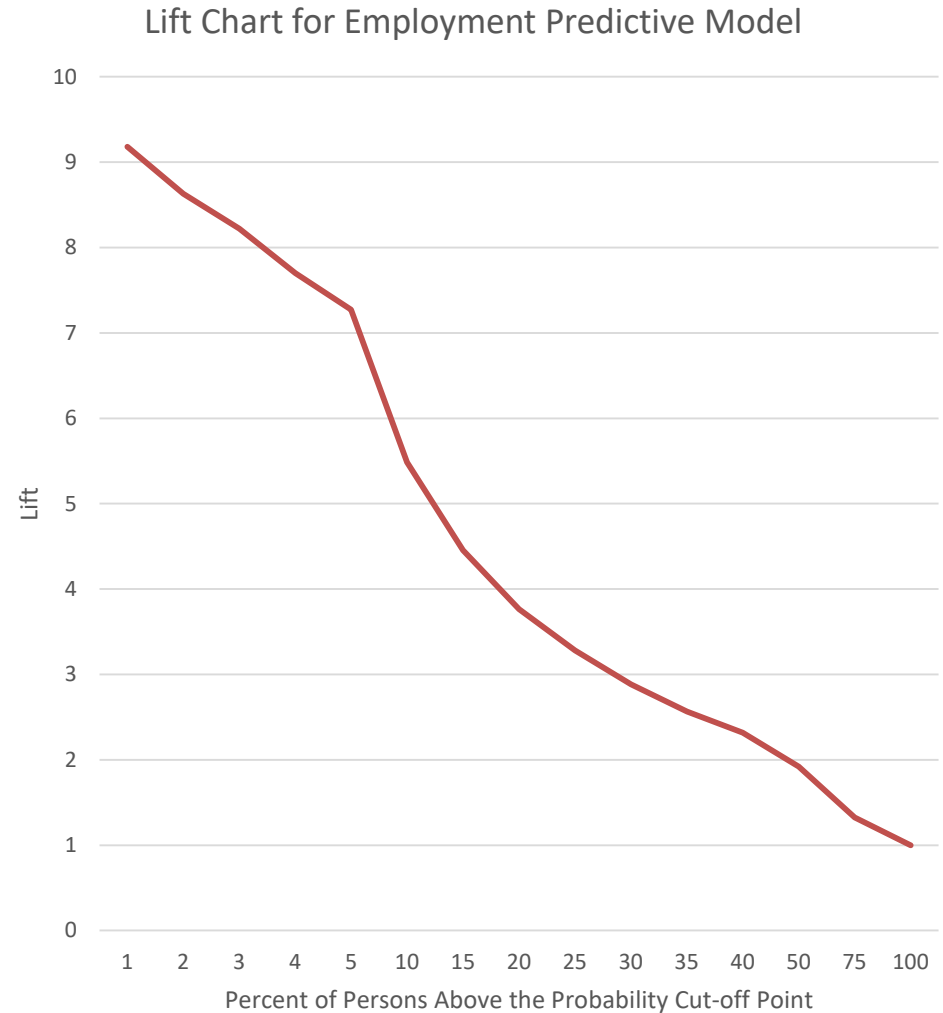


Source: Economic Roundtable predictive analytic model developed using longitudinal linked records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.



“Lift” is the ratio between the results obtained with and without the predictive model

For the top 5% the model generates a lift of 7.3 - it correctly identifies 7.3 times more persistently homeless persons than random selection



Source: 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

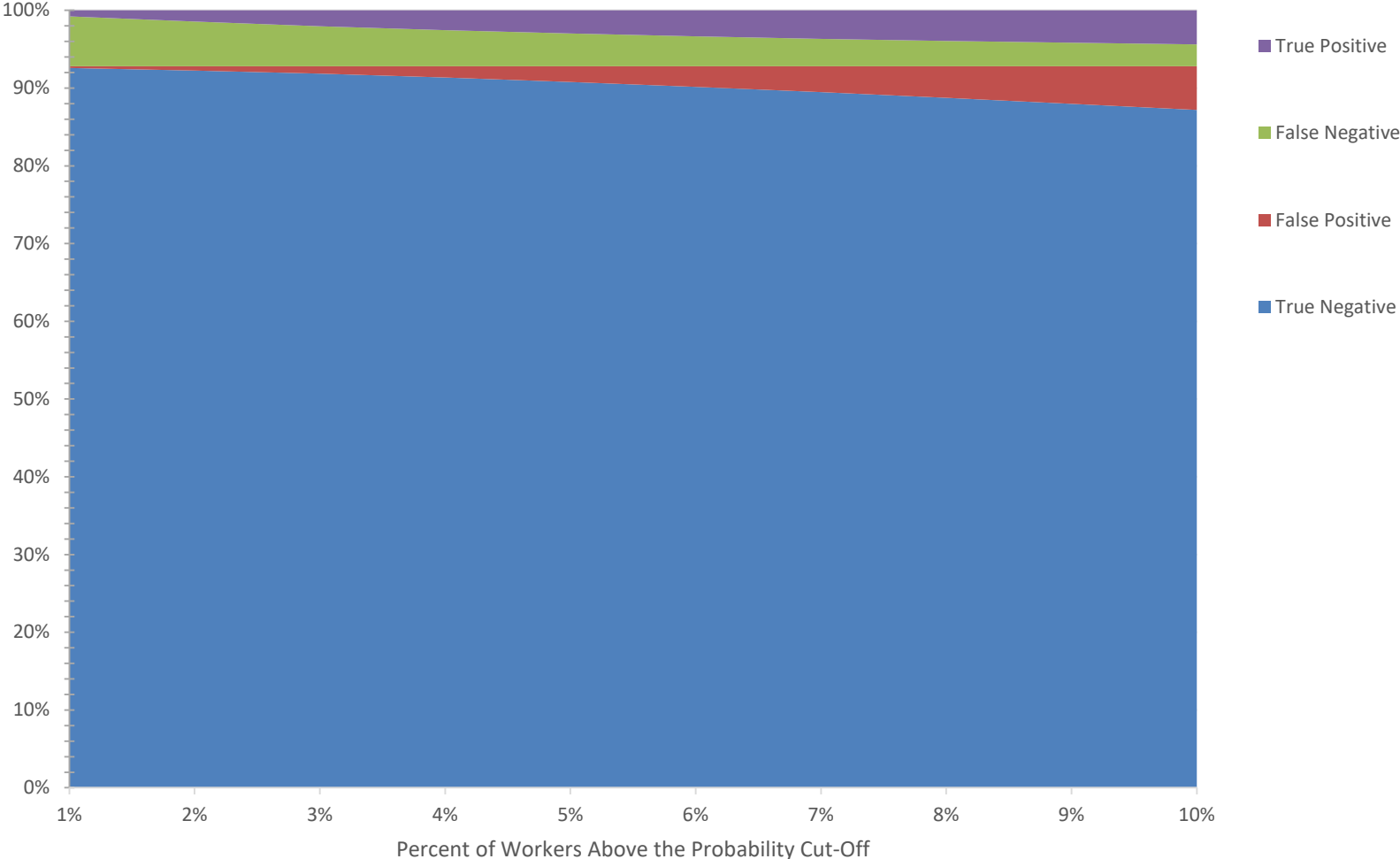
Variable	Variable Type	Odds Ratio
Demographics and Household		
Age 18-40	Nominal	1.85
Age 41-57	Nominal	1.89
Age 58+ (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Male	Binary	1.16
Female (Reference Group)	Binary	1
African American	Nominal	2.19
Alaskan American and American Indian	Nominal	1.72
Latino	Nominal	1.15
Other Ethnicity	Nominal	0.56
European American (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Single individual household at time of unemployment	Binary	2.73
Family households at the time of unemployment (Ref. 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



Accurately prioritizes workers most at risk of persistent homelessness

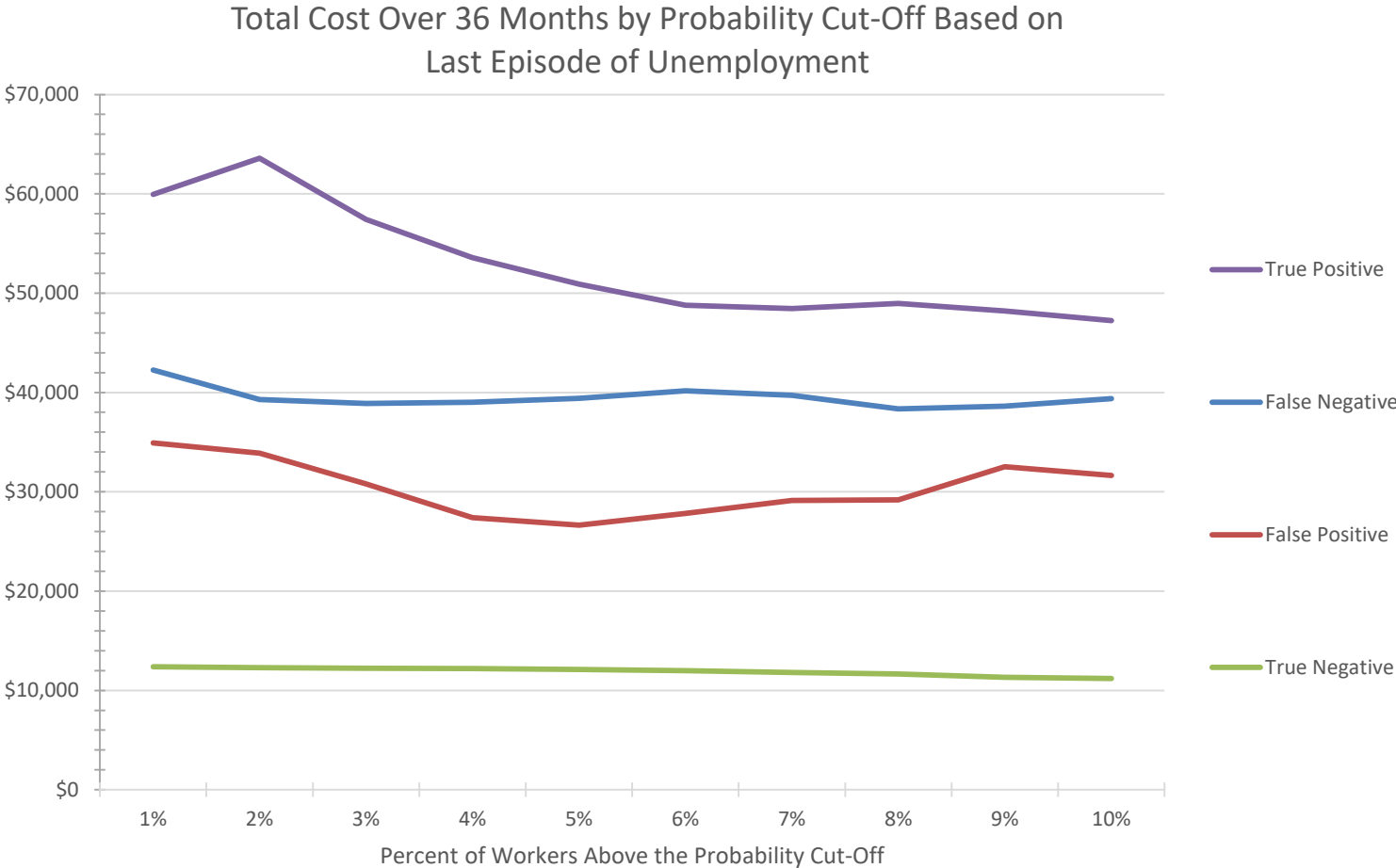
Model Results by Probability Cut-Off Level



Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.

Strong cost differentiation between predictive model cohorts

Cost separation decreases as the probability cut-off is lowered



Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.

Possible components of a 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

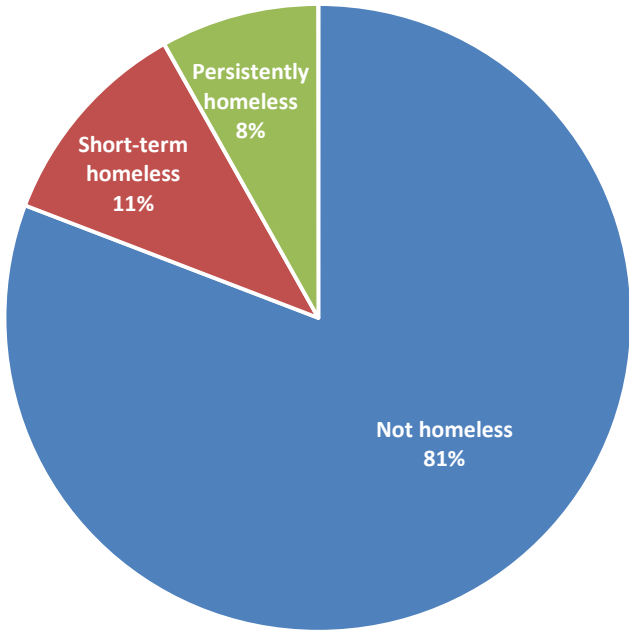
Services:

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

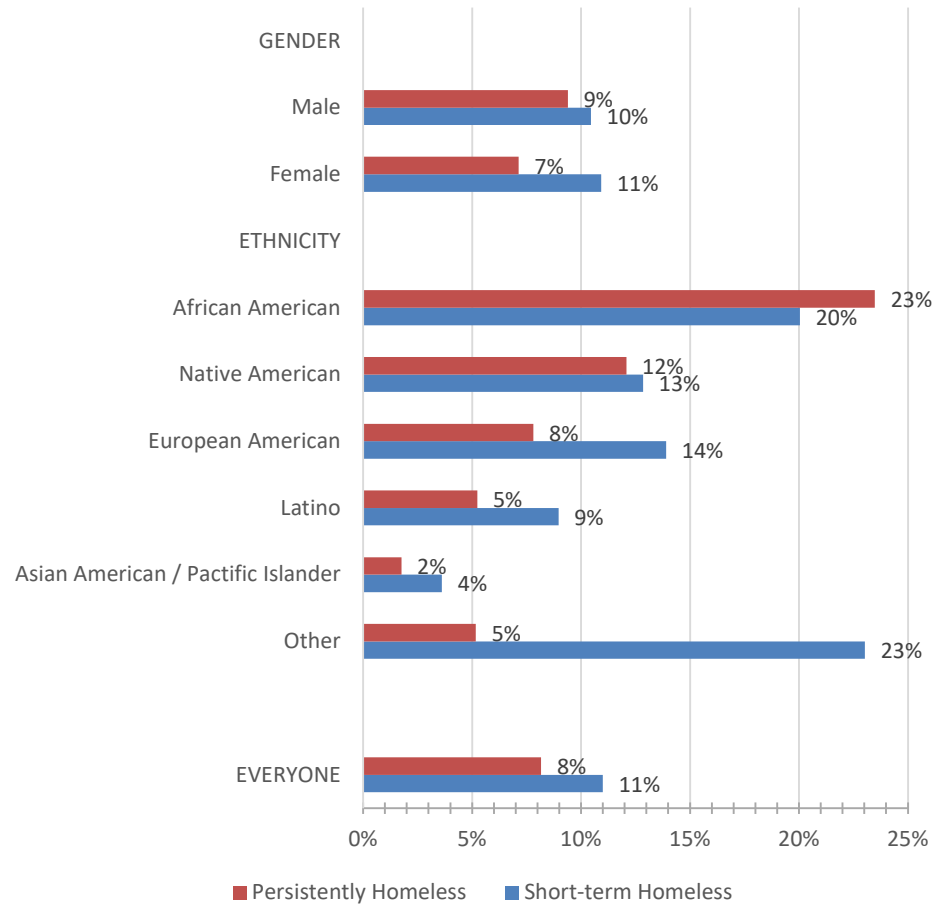
III. Young Adults Who Are Likely To Become Persistently Homeless

Demographics of persistently homeless young adults

Homeless Status of Young Adults Receiving Public Assistance Over 36 Months



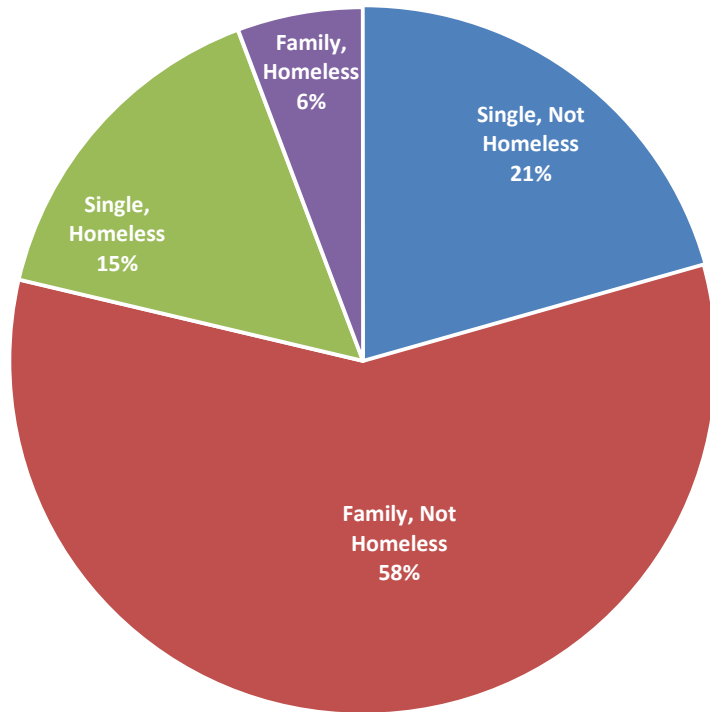
Homelessness Among Young Adults Receiving Public Assistance by Gender and Ethnicity



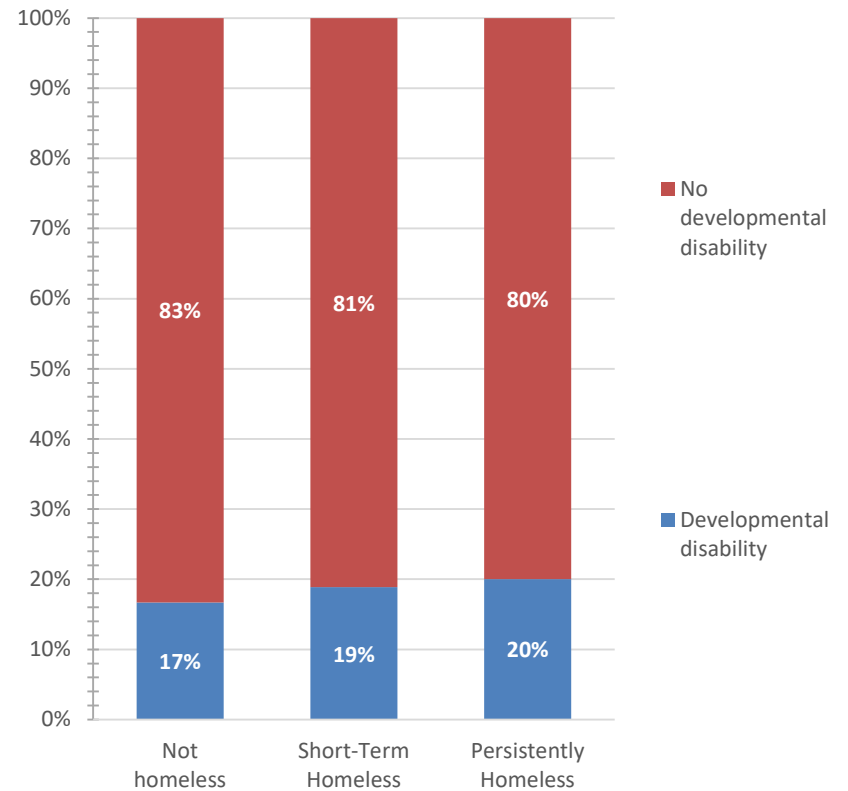
Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.

Family, disability and homeless status of young adults

Household Structure and Homeless Status in First Month of Homelessness if Persistently Homeless

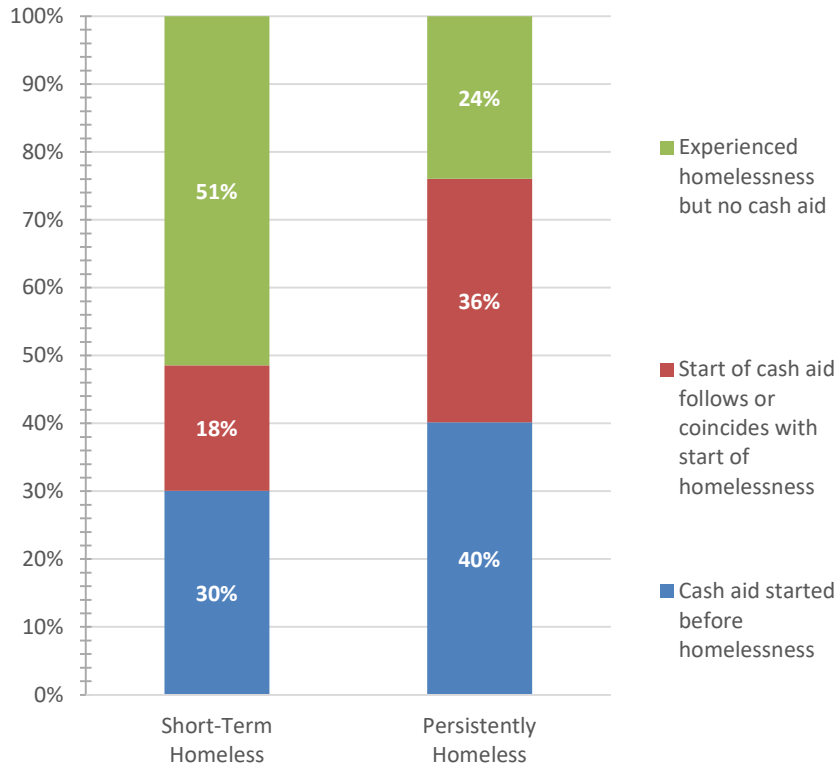


Development Disabilities by Homeless Status

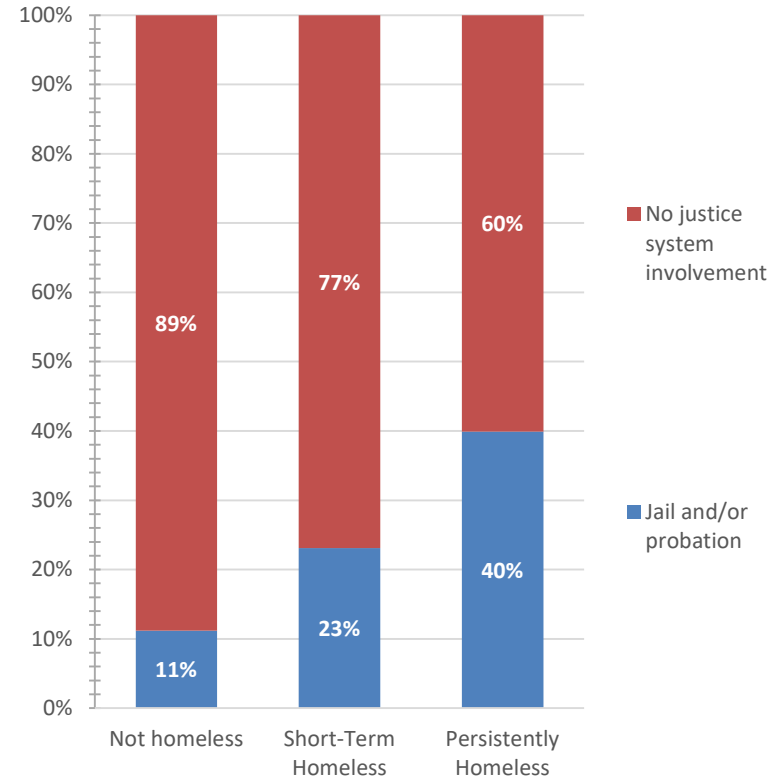


Cash aid and justice system involvement

Sequence of Cash Aid & Homelessness



Justice System Involvement

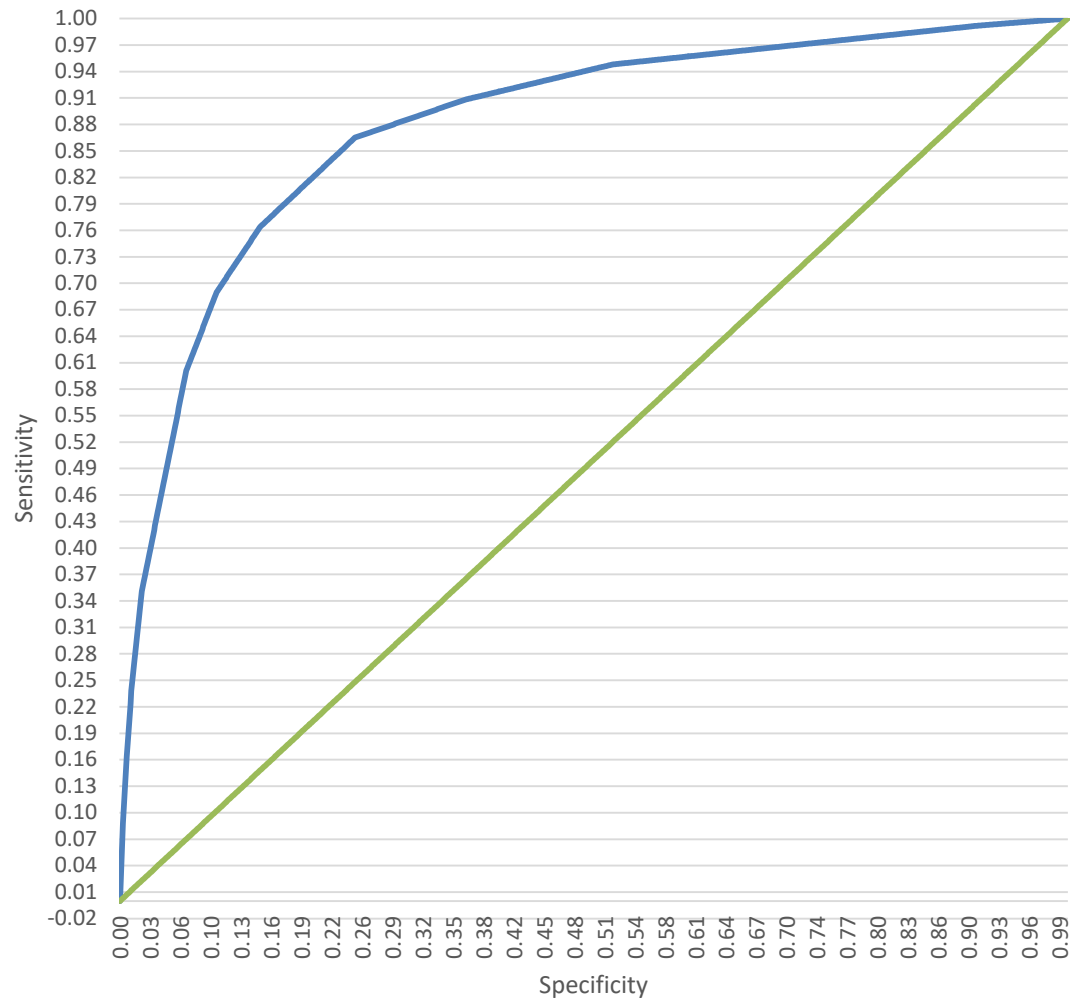


Source: Linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.

Accurate screen tool has been developed for prioritizing and targeting interventions for young adults who are likely to become persistently homeless within 3 years after becoming 18 years old

Model for Predicting which Young Adults will become Persistently Homeless after Unemployment

ROC Curve: Area Under the Curve = 0.88

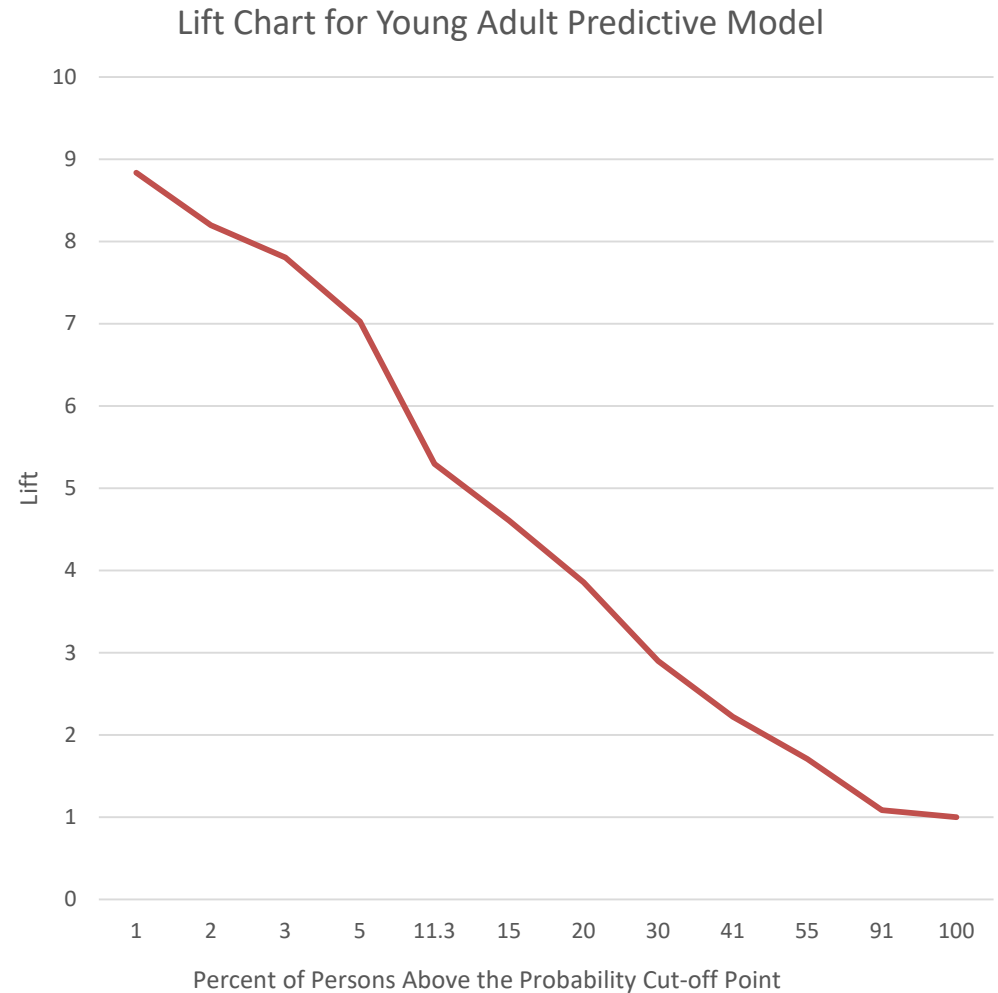


Source: Economic Roundtable predictive analytic model developed using longitudinal linked records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County.



“Lift” is the ratio between the results obtained with and without the predictive model

For the top 5% the model generates a lift of 7 - it correctly identifies 7 times more persistently homeless persons than random selection



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

Information used to predict which young adults will become persistently homeless

Variable	Variable Type	Odds Ratio
Demographics		
African American	Nominal	3.5
Alaskan American and American Indian	Nominal	2.93
Latino	Nominal	1.06
Other Ethnicity	Nominal	0.47
European American (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Employment		
Employed before 18 years of age	Binary	1.57
Employed three to five years earlier	Binary	1.09
Homelessness		
Homeless last year	Binary	1.4
Homeless one to two years earlier	Binary	1.55
Homeless three to five years earlier	Binary	1.92
Homeless at 18 years of age	Binary	17.1
Health and Behavioral Health		
Disabled at 18 years of age	Binary	2.05
Mental Health Outpatient Service encounter last year for the first time	Binary	1.26
Mental Health Outpatient Service encounter more than 2 years earlier	Binary	1.85

Variable	Variable Type	Odds Ratio
If any mental health service encounter last year	Binary	1.59
If any mental health service encounter one to two years earlier	Binary	1.75
If received alcohol and substance abuse services all 3 past years	Binary	2.11
Months of residential alcohol and substance abuse services last year	Interval	0.98
Criminal Justice		
Jailed in last year	Binary	1.95
Social Services		
Cash aid at 18 years of age	Nominal	1.52
Non-cash aid 18 years of age (Reference Group)	Nominal	1
Foster Care		
If adopted	Binary	0.76
If runaway youth	Binary	1.23
If in group home	Binary	1.78
If development disability	Binary	1.64
If placed in foster care more than once	Ordinal	2.09
If placed in foster care once	Ordinal	1.7
No foster care placement (Reference Group)	Ordinal	1

