



**ECONOMIC**  
ROUNDTABLE

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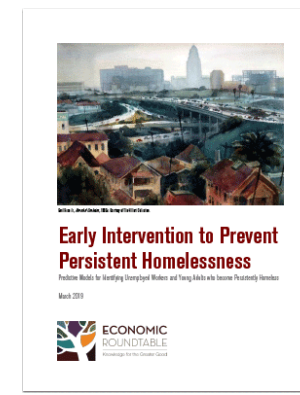
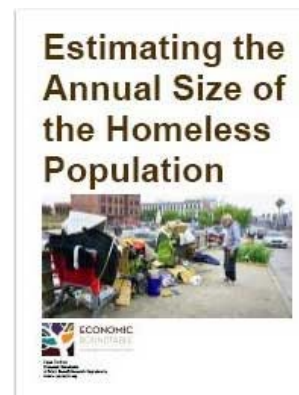
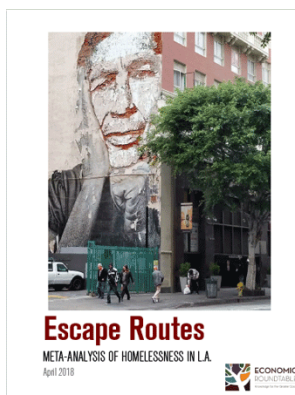
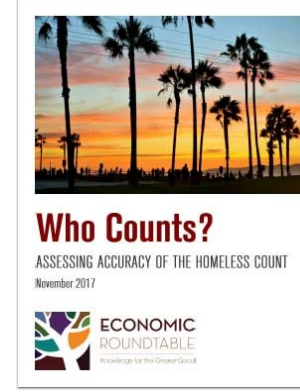
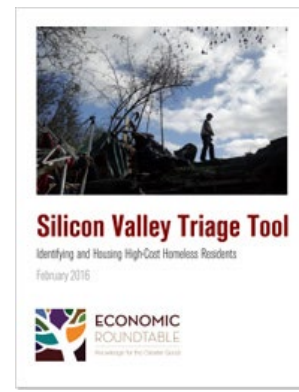
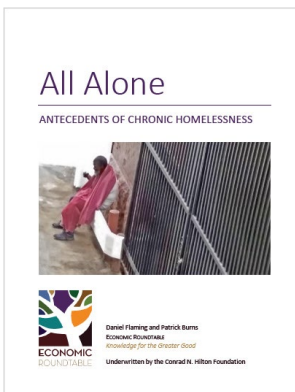
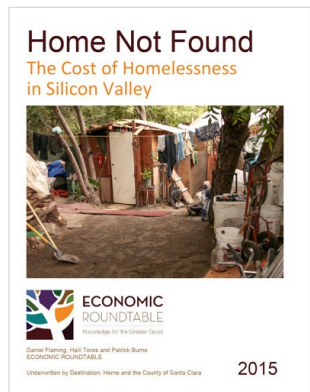
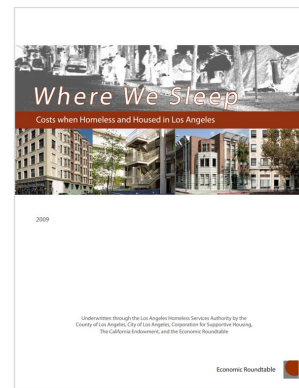
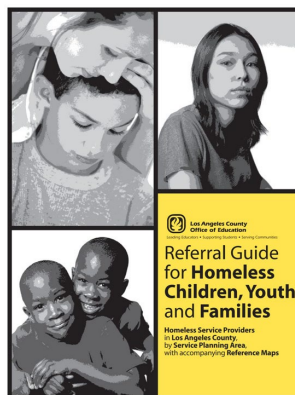
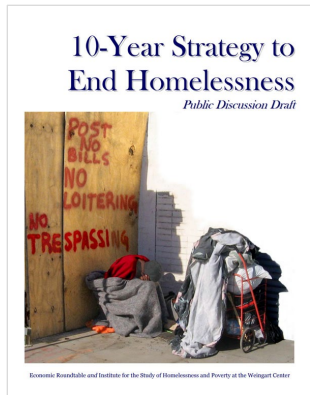
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# Employment as an Alternative to Chronic Homelessness

Predictive Screening Tools to Identify High-Risk  
Individuals for Intensive Early Intervention

# ERT's homeless research

- *Accountability*
- *Personalization*
- *Resources*
- *Interventions*



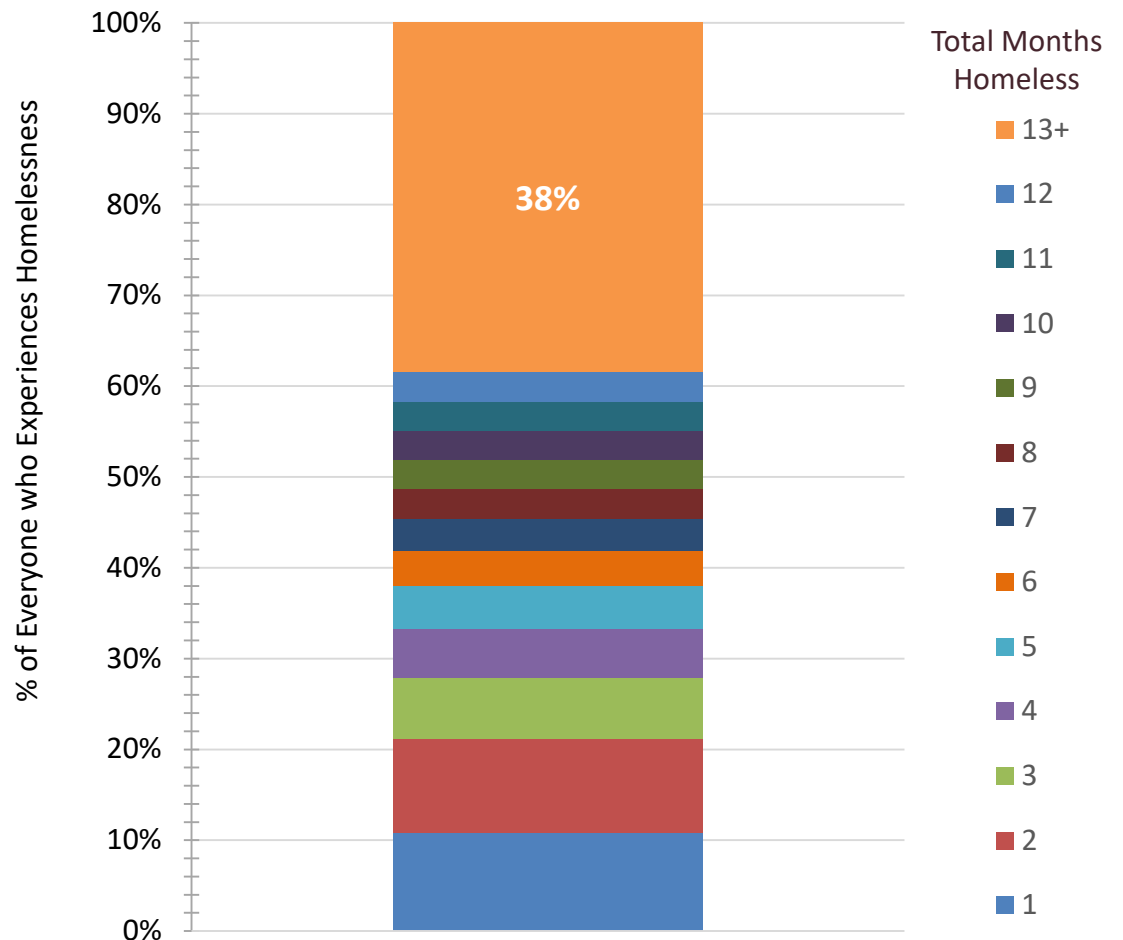
# 38% of people who become homeless don't find quick exits

- Crucial to give early help to the 38% of people who remain homeless for over 12 months.
- Many of these individuals will have ongoing, high public costs.
- Avoiding high future costs justifies the costs for comprehensive early intervention.

**Identify high-risk homeless individuals earlier**



## Number of Months Homeless



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

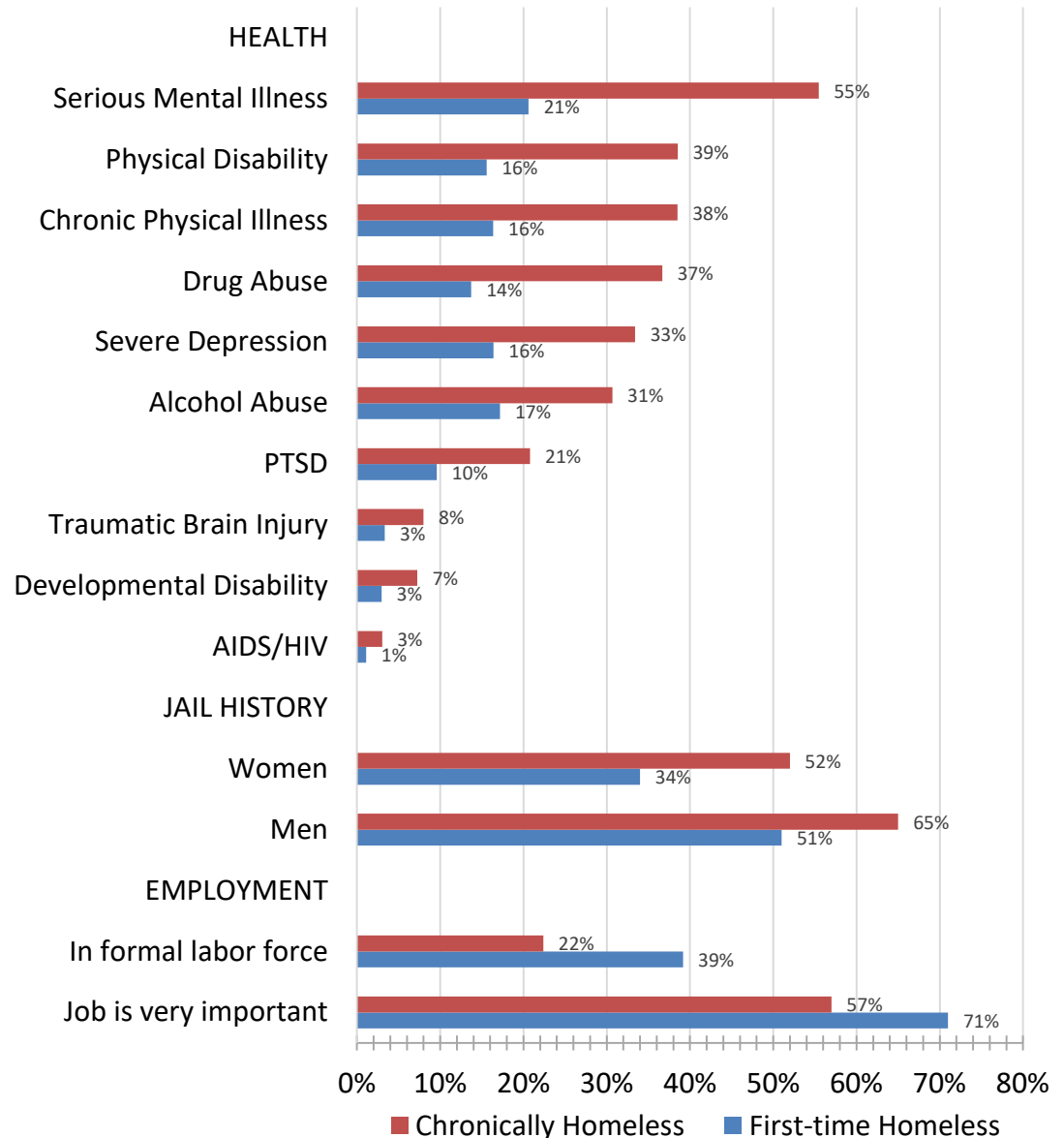
# Extended homelessness is associated with extensive harm

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

***Intervene on the first day rather than the last day***



## Newly Homeless compared to Chronically Homeless



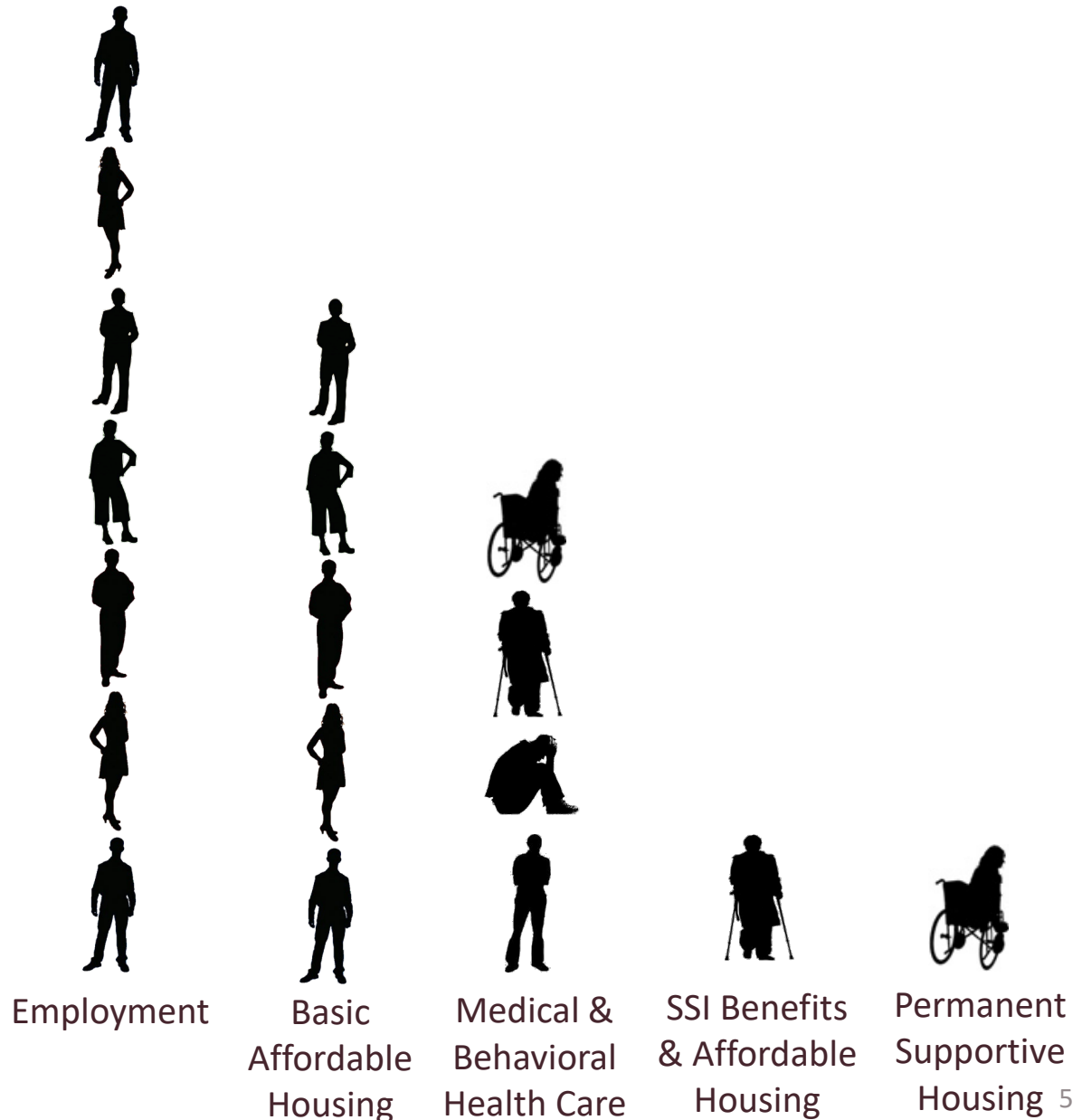
# Needs of People Experiencing Homelessness

(each figure represents 10% of the population)

**There's a solution  
for every  
person's  
problems,  
but there are no  
mass solutions**

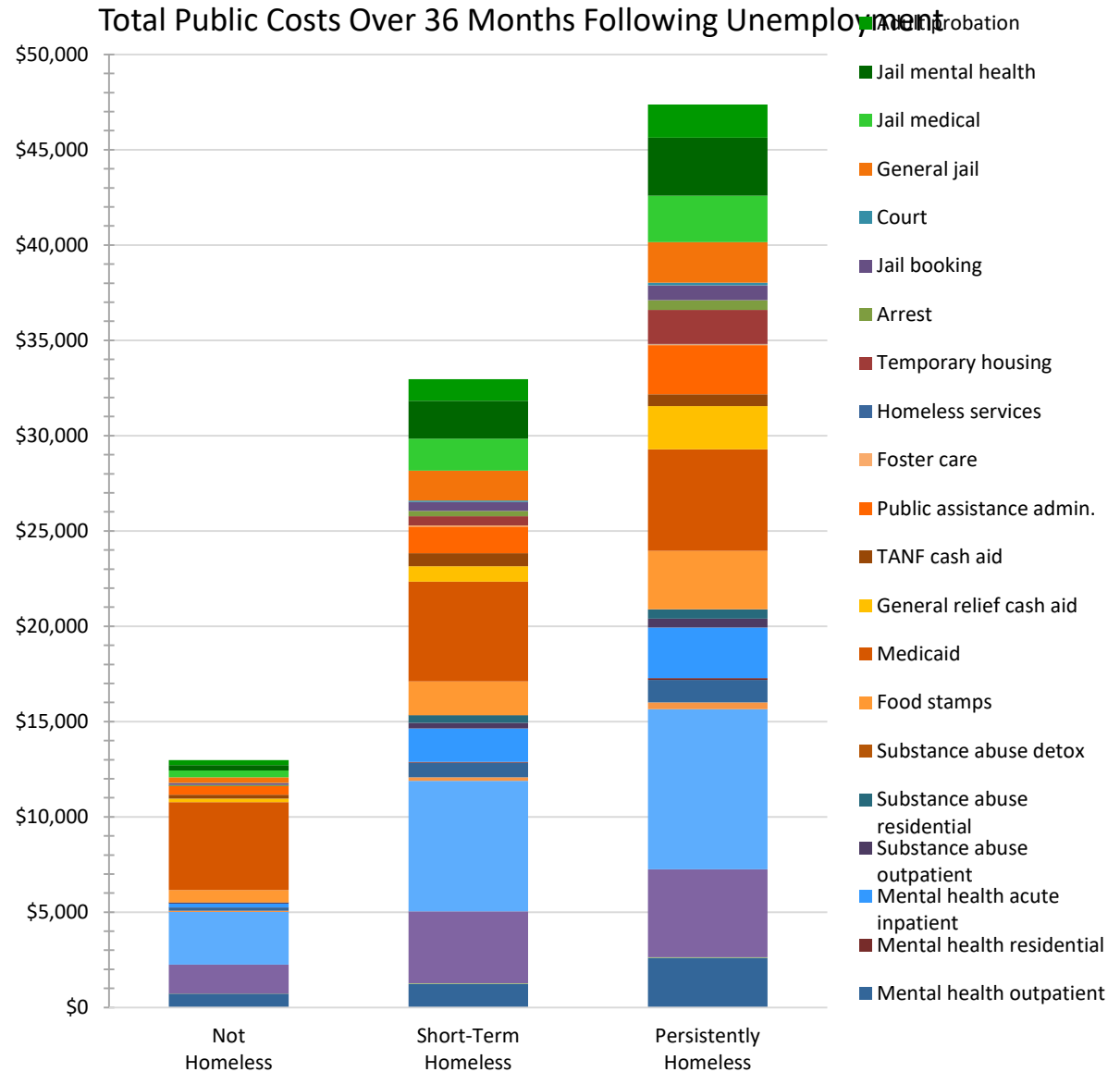
Homelessness is:

- *A housing problem*
- *An income problem*
- *A social service problem*



**Average annual public cost of \$15,800 for unemployed workers who become persistently homeless**

*The solution of employment is cheaper than the problem of homelessness*

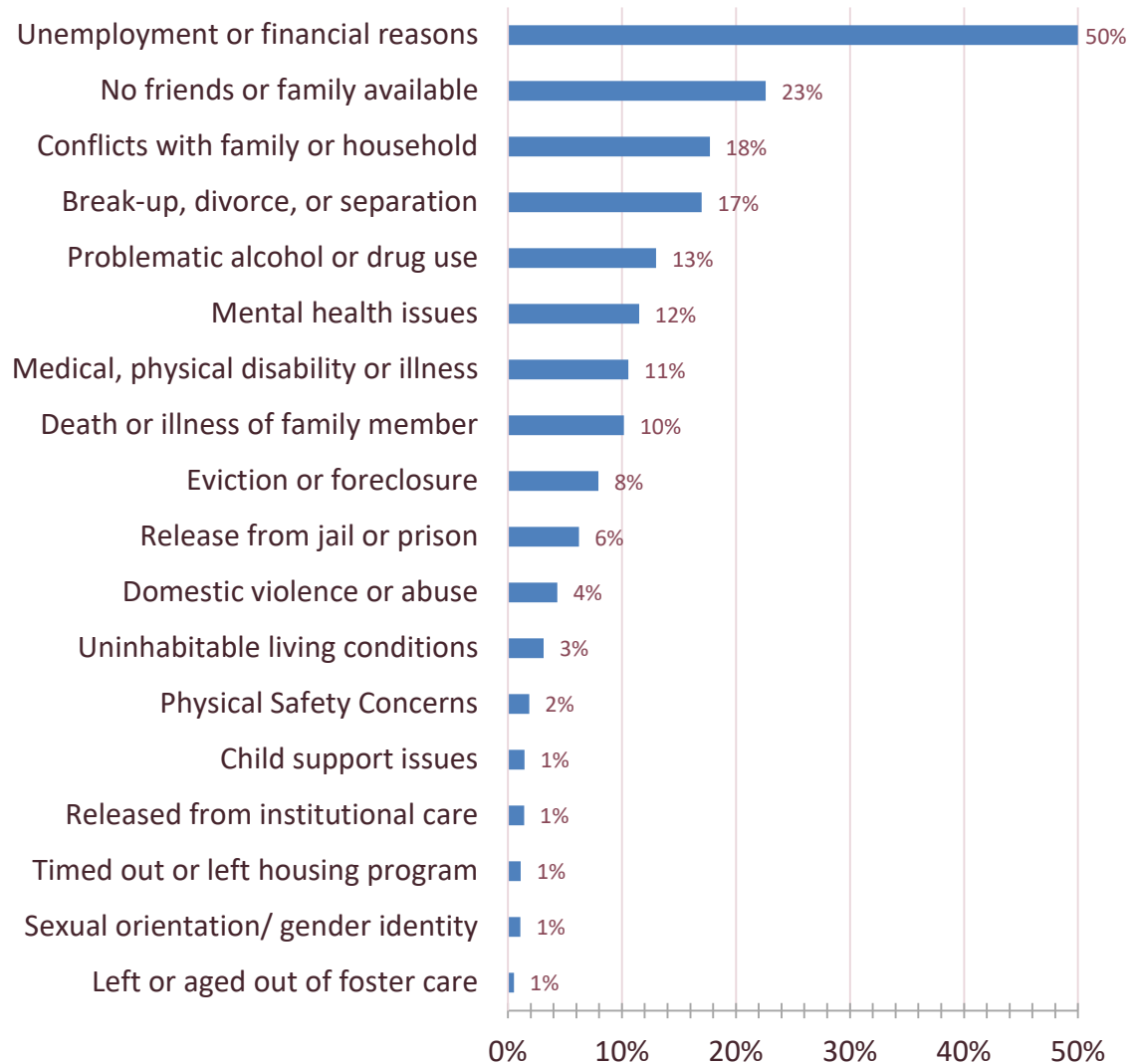


# Unemployment is the reason identified most often for loss of housing

- Most homeless young adults and unemployed workers are looking for a job.
- **Re-employment reverses the path into homelessness.**



Reasons Cited by Homeless Adults for Loss of Housing



Source: LAHSA 2018 demographic survey of unsheltered adults. Respondents identified an average of two reasons, so total responses exceed 100%.



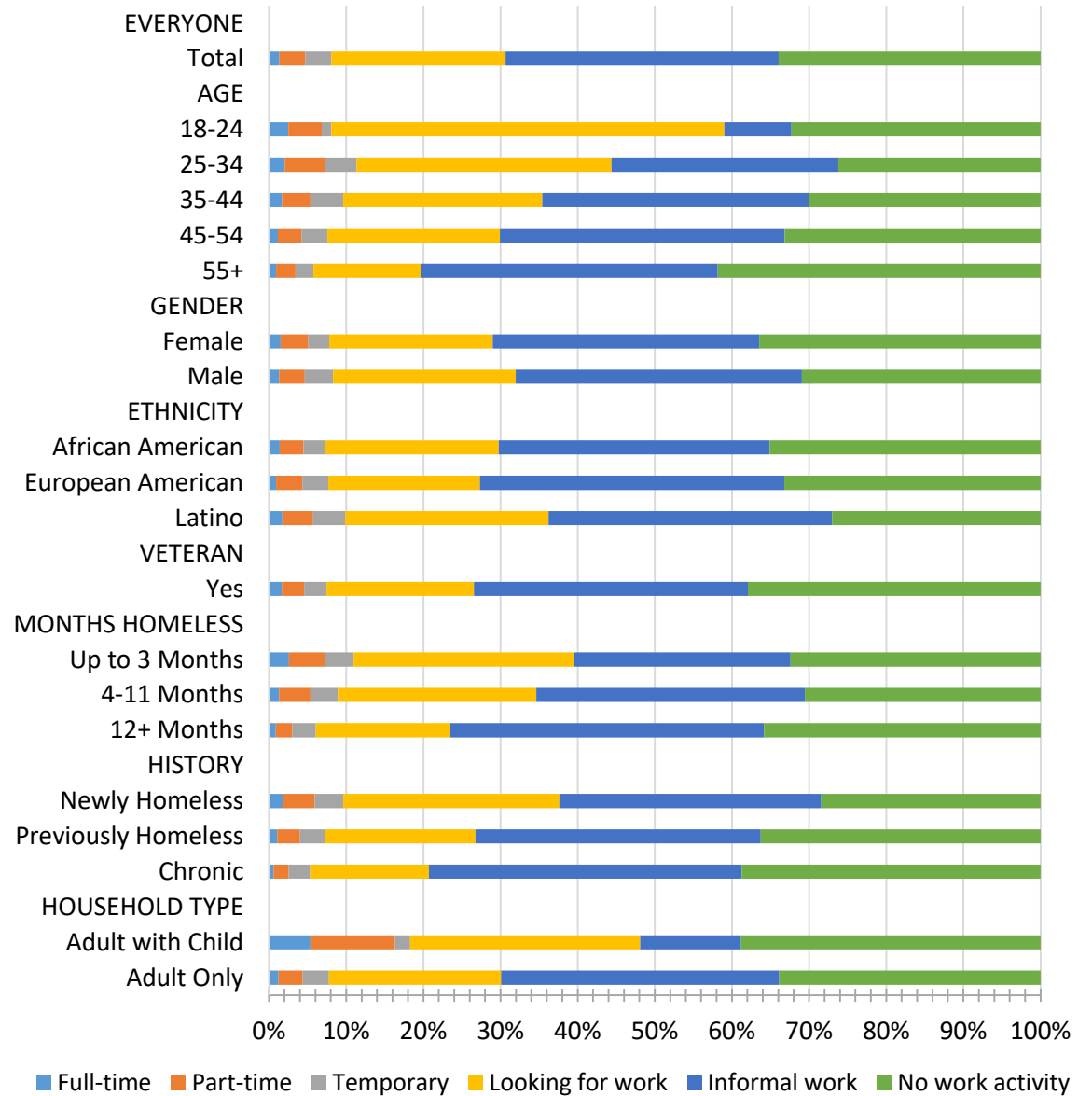
# Employment Status of Unsheltered Homeless Adults

## Two-thirds of homeless adults do something to earn money

People most active in the formal labor market:

1. Young adults 18-24 years old – 59%
2. Parents with children – 49%
3. Newly homeless – 40%

**Help homeless adults find decent jobs**

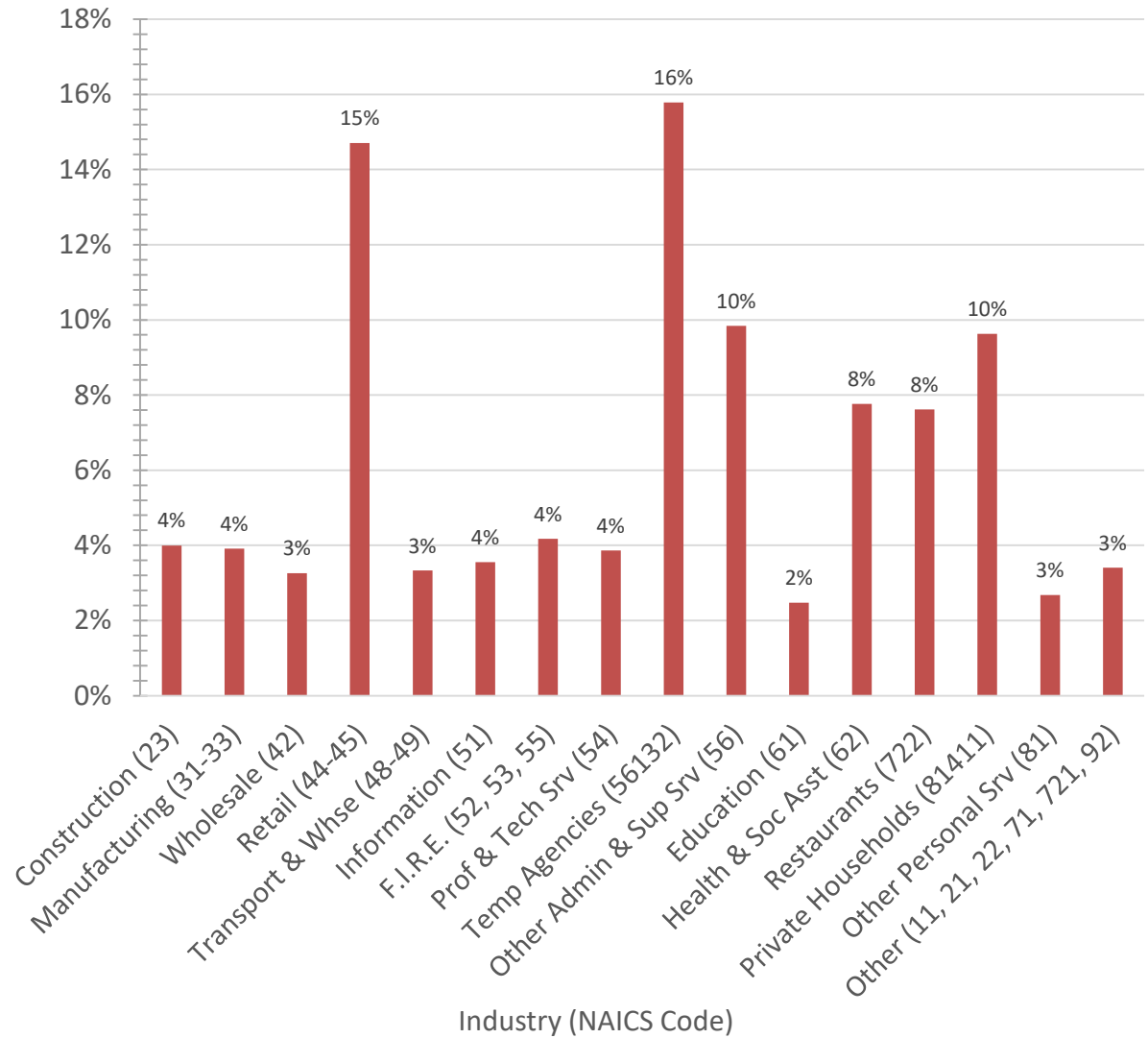




## Persistently homeless workers most frequently lost jobs in:

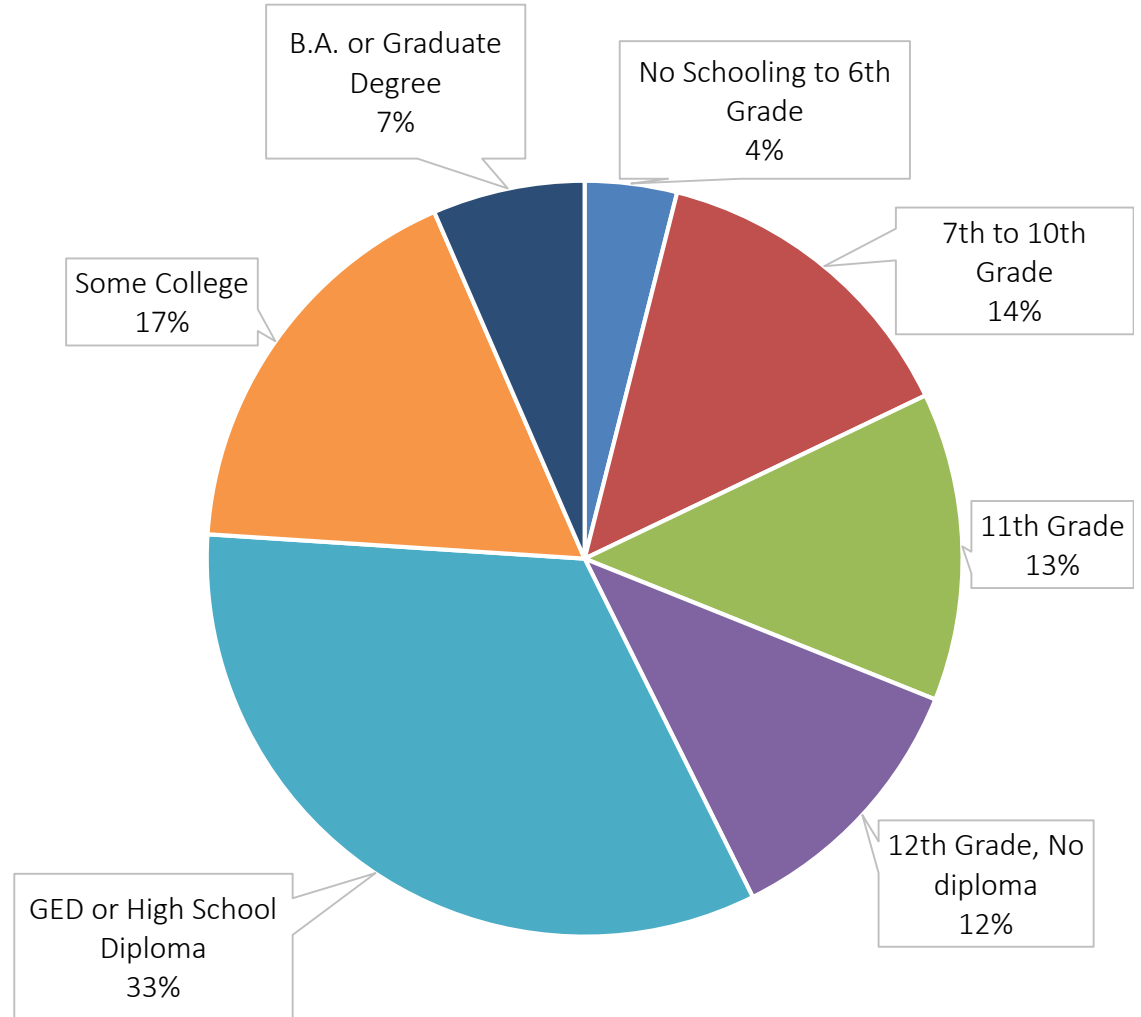
- Temp agencies
- Retail
- Private households
- Restaurants
- Health care and social assist.

Industries in which Unemployed Workers who became Persistently Homeless had Jobs



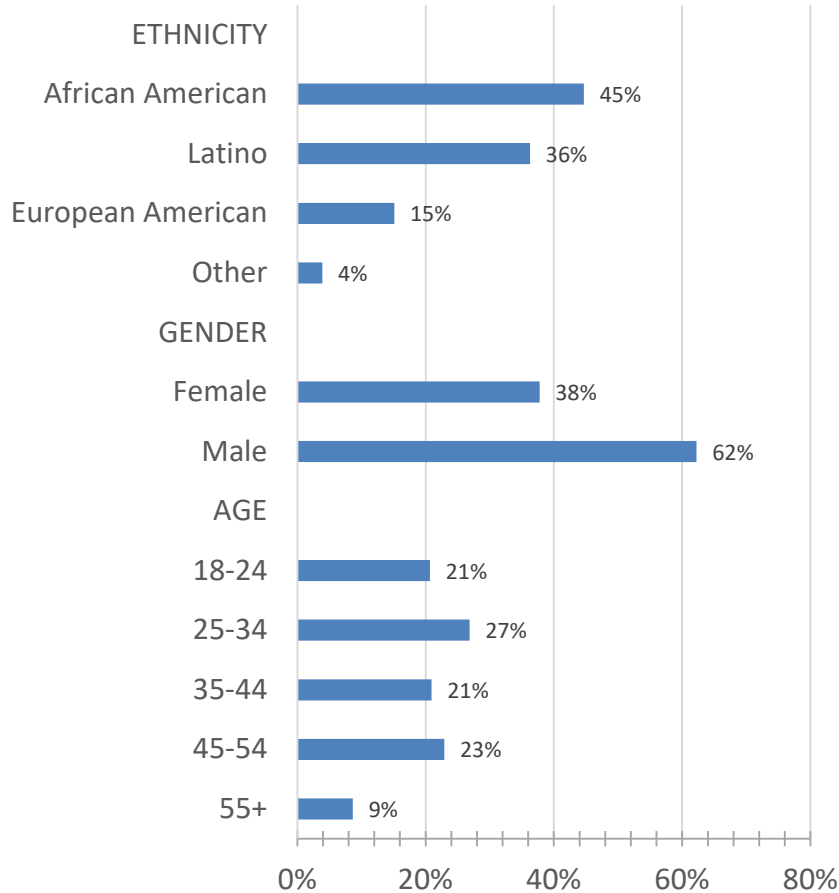
# Many have basic skills

- 57% of homeless residents age 18+ reported having at least a high school degree
- 24% have college experience.
- Many have educational attainments that typically enable individuals to be part of the labor force and consistently earn an income.
- **BUT** many need skill training for better jobs

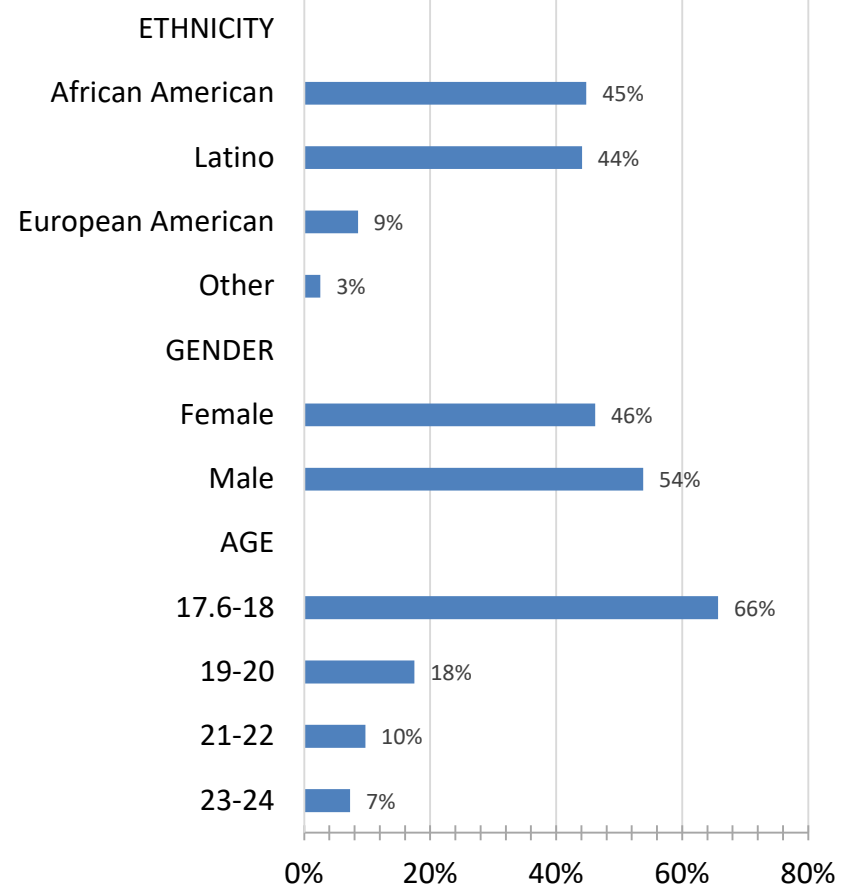


# Demographics of persistently homeless individuals

## Unemployed Workers



## Young Adults



Source: longitudinal linked administrative records of homeless individuals in Los Angeles County. Age is at time of screening.

# Predictive screening process



## Protecting Human Subjects

- All survey activity and records about participants must conform to the research protocol approved by ERT's Institutional Review Board
- Protocol covers informed consent, risks to individuals surveyed, benefits, data security for information about individuals, and restrictions on access to information



## Collecting information

- Interview about demographics and history of work , mental health, health care, drugs, jail, social services, and homelessness

## Screening

- Information entered into statistical algorithm that estimates the probability of persistent homelessness
- Option for clinical override of score
- Eligible individuals enrolled and given comprehensive help

# Screening tool in Excel spreadsheet

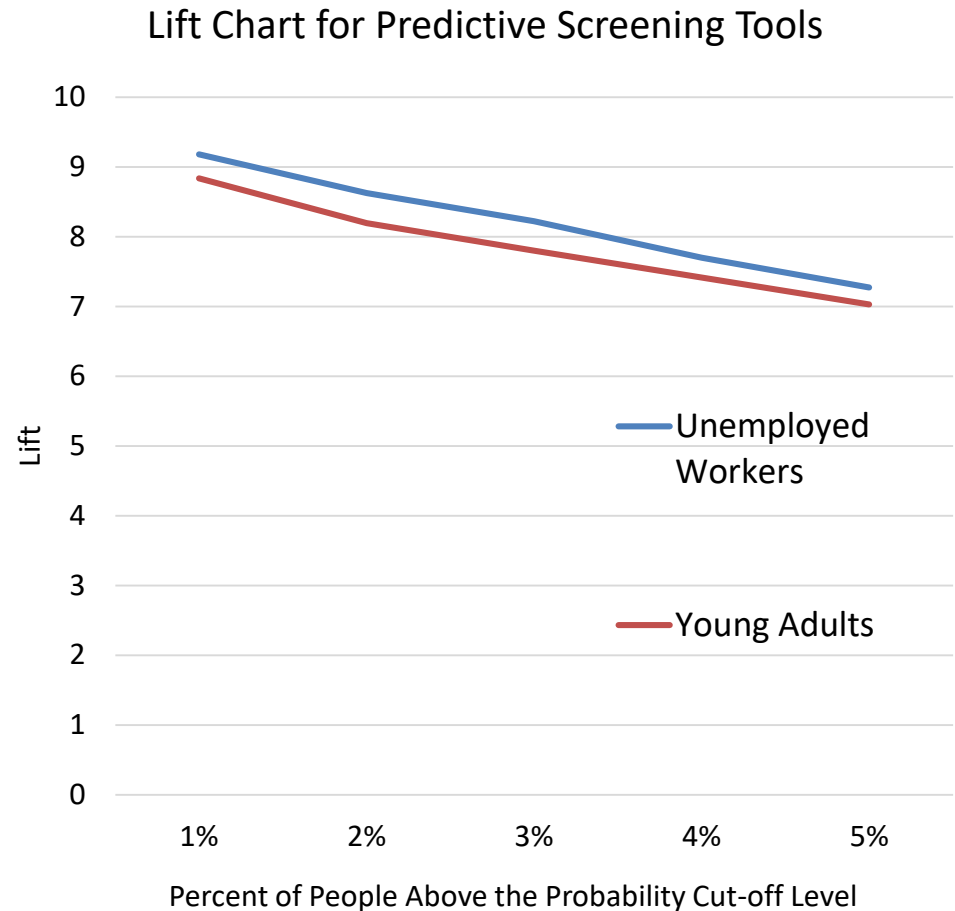
Screening tool with pilot screening cases 8-23-2019.xlsx - Excel

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1		<b>Screening Tool for Unemployed Workers</b>			<i>Guide for Interpreting Screening Tool Probabilities</i>																						
2					29% to 100% = strong probability of becoming persistently homeless																						
3					28% to 28.99% = borderline probability of becoming persistently homeless																						
4					0% to 27.99% = below threshold probability of becoming persistently homeless																						
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# Predictive screening tools enable more accurate targeting of early interventions

- Two screening tools identify high-risk individuals in two groups:
  - Unemployed workers
  - Young adults
- When targeting individuals most at risk, the tools are 9 times more accurate than random selection
- “Lift” is a statistical metric of successful identification when using versus not using the predictive screening tools
- 30 to 50 pieces of information used to estimate the probability of persistent homeless within 3 years



# Screening tool cut-off scores for eligible individuals

## Model Results

