THE Strategy TEAM, LTD.

Supplemental Report 2 to Community Shelter Board:

Evaluation of Central Ohio's Stable Families Program

(Diversion Study)

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Table of Contents

I.   Executive Summary

The Community Shelter Board (CSB) and its partners began implementing the Stable Families Pilot Program (Stable Families) in 2008. The primary mission of Stable Families is to help families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless to remain in their homes or to find stable housing and not enter the family emergency shelter system. When families in Franklin County experience a housing crisis, the YWCA Family Center (YWCAFC) serves as the main gateway into the family emergency shelter system.

Using data provided by YWCAFC, The Strategy Team, Ltd. performed analyses to answer the following key questions for the period of interest (May, 2008 – May, 2009):

- What were the characteristics of families who experienced a housing crisis (i.e., contacted YWCAFC for housing assistance)?
- How often were these families diverted to Stable Families or other community resources?
- Were families diverted to Stable Families more or less likely to experience another housing crisis?

Summary of results

Overall, 168 of the 1316 families (13%) experienced multiple housing crises during this time period, contacting YWCAFC more than once. Families diverted to Stable Families had *slightly lower odds* of re-contacting YWCAFC as compared to families who remained in their current housing situation. Additionally, families diverted to Stable Families appeared to have *equal odds* of re-contacting YWCAFC as compared to families who were diverted to other community resources.

Overall, 157 families experiencing a housing crisis during this time period were diverted from YWCAFC to a community resource at their first or only contact, with 48 of these families (31%) diverted to Stable Families. Of these 48 families:

- 14 enrolled in the program (and 4 (29%) experienced another housing crisis);
- 21 were ineligible to be served by the program (and 6 (29%) experienced another housing crisis);
- 13 were not assessed by the program (and 4 (31%) experienced another housing crisis).

By comparison, of the 109 families diverted to other community resources, 16 (15%) experienced another housing crisis.

Conclusions

Some data reviewed in this report suggest Stable Families has been effective while other data suggest the program was no more effective than diversions to other resources. Ultimately, the relatively low number of diversions to the Stable Families program makes it very difficult to determine whether enrollment in Stable Families was associated with more positive outcomes. Until the frequency of diversions from YWCAFC to Stable Families increases substantially, Stable Family's effect on Franklin County's emergency shelter system remains unknown.

II.   Background and Overview

A. Overview of program

The Community Shelter Board (CSB) and its partners, Communities In Schools (CIS), Gladden Community House and Central Community House, began implementing the Stable Families Pilot Program (Stable Families) in 2008. The primary mission of Stable Families is to help families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless to remain in their homes or to find stable housing, in effect diverting them from entering the family emergency shelter system. Stable Families is designed to be a relatively short but intensive program, providing families with case management, supportive services and cash assistance to maintain housing and promote school stability for children in enrolled families.

When families in Franklin County experience a housing crisis, the YWCA Family Center (YWCAFC) serves as the main gateway for entrance into the family emergency shelter system. It is the primary source for linking families who need help with a housing crisis to programs that can provide such assistance. Tracking families' initial and any subsequent contacts with YWCAFC – with these contacts considered as indicators of a housing crisis – is one way to measure the impact of Stable Families on the family shelter system as a whole.[1]

To this end, Community Shelter Board contracted with The Strategy Team, Ltd. to conduct an additional study to supplement the ongoing evaluation of Stable Families, investigating whether any families diverted to Stable Families from the YWCA Family Center experienced another housing crisis during this observation period. This report is a companion one to the primary evaluations of Stable Families, which can be located on Community Shelter Board's website.

B. Referral process

Because Stable Families requires coordination among multiple agencies and partners, its referral process is somewhat complex, and understanding this referral process can provide a context for the findings reported here. The process starts when a family contacts the YWCAFC seeking assistance. During this initial phone call a YWCAFC staff member completes a triage form with the family, and forwards this form to CIS if they appear to be appropriate candidates for the program.

Within 48 hours, a CIS staff member contacts the family to administer a screening and eligibility interview by phone to see if they meet the basic requirements for participation. To be eligible for enrollment into Stable Families, a household must contain at least one child under age 18, have a family income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty level, and be at imminent risk of homelessness. Priority may be given to families that have a history of high residential moves (and

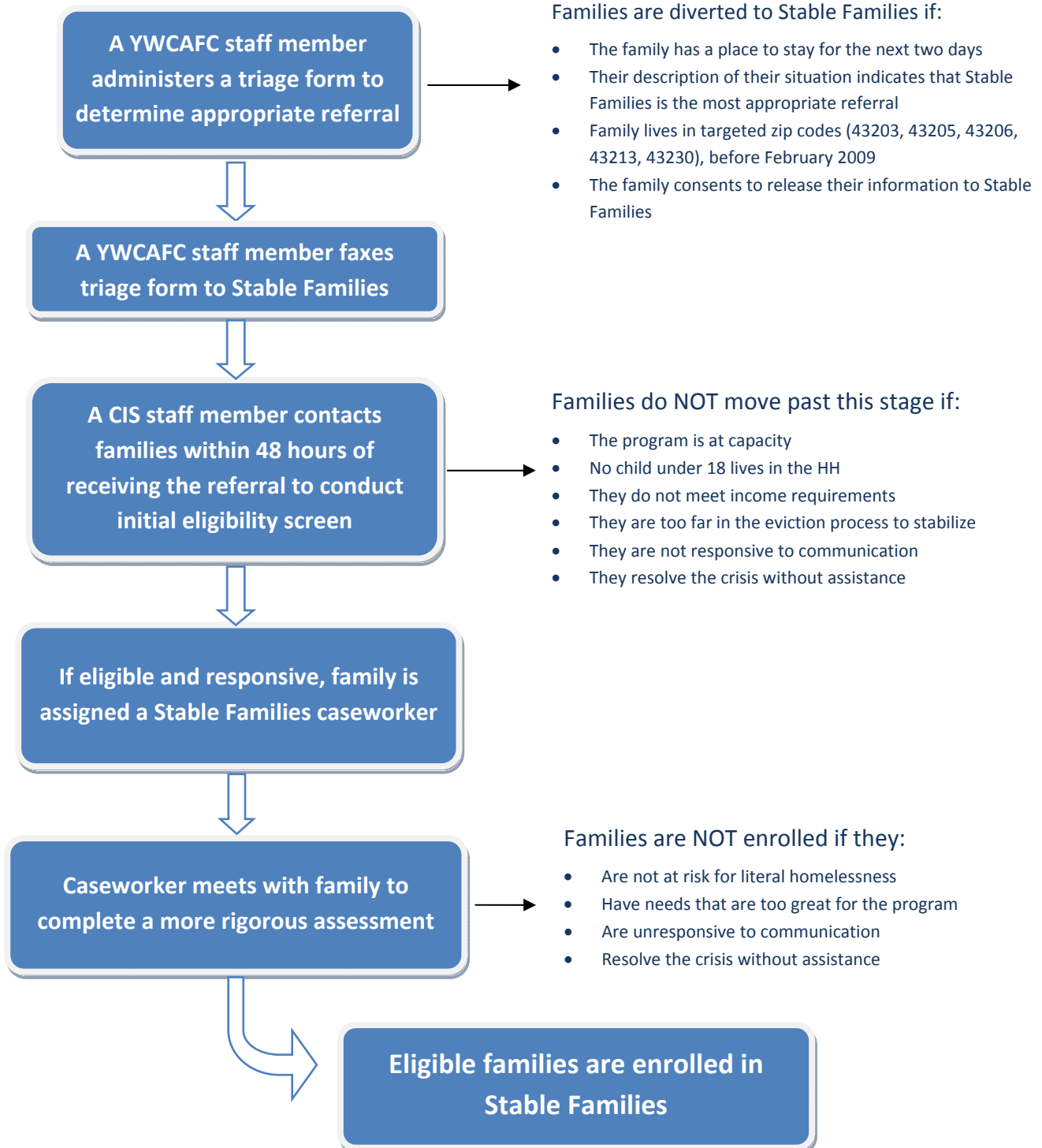---

[1] Another way to measure the impact of Stable Families on Franklin County's family emergency shelter system would be to look at the rate by which families entered emergency shelter after first being diverted to Stable Families. During this study period, however, this sequence of events only occurred for a handful of families – not enough for meaningful statistical comparisons to be made.

associated student mobility) and families that have a history of involvement with Franklin County Children Services. Families that qualify according to this initial screening are assigned a caseworker who meets with the family to conduct an in-depth assessment of the family's situation. Please see Figure 1 for a graphical depiction of the process, as well as points where families may enter or leave the process.

Figure 1: Path from initial contact to enrollment for YWCAFC referrals

Once a family contacts the YWCAFC for assistance…

A YWCAFC staff member administers a triage form to determine appropriate referral

Families are diverted to Stable Families if:

- The family has a place to stay for the next two days
- Their description of their situation indicates that Stable Families is the most appropriate referral
- Family lives in targeted zip codes (43203, 43205, 43206, 43213, 43230), before February 2009
- The family consents to release their information to Stable Families

A YWCAFC staff member faxes triage form to Stable Families

A CIS staff member contacts families within 48 hours of receiving the referral to conduct initial eligibility screen

Families do NOT move past this stage if:

- The program is at capacity
- No child under 18 lives in the HH
- They do not meet income requirements
- They are too far in the eviction process to stabilize
- They are not responsive to communication
- They resolve the crisis without assistance

If eligible and responsive, family is assigned a Stable Families caseworker

Caseworker meets with family to complete a more rigorous assessment

Families are NOT enrolled if they:

- Are not at risk for literal homelessness
- Have needs that are too great for the program
- Are unresponsive to communication
- Resolve the crisis without assistance
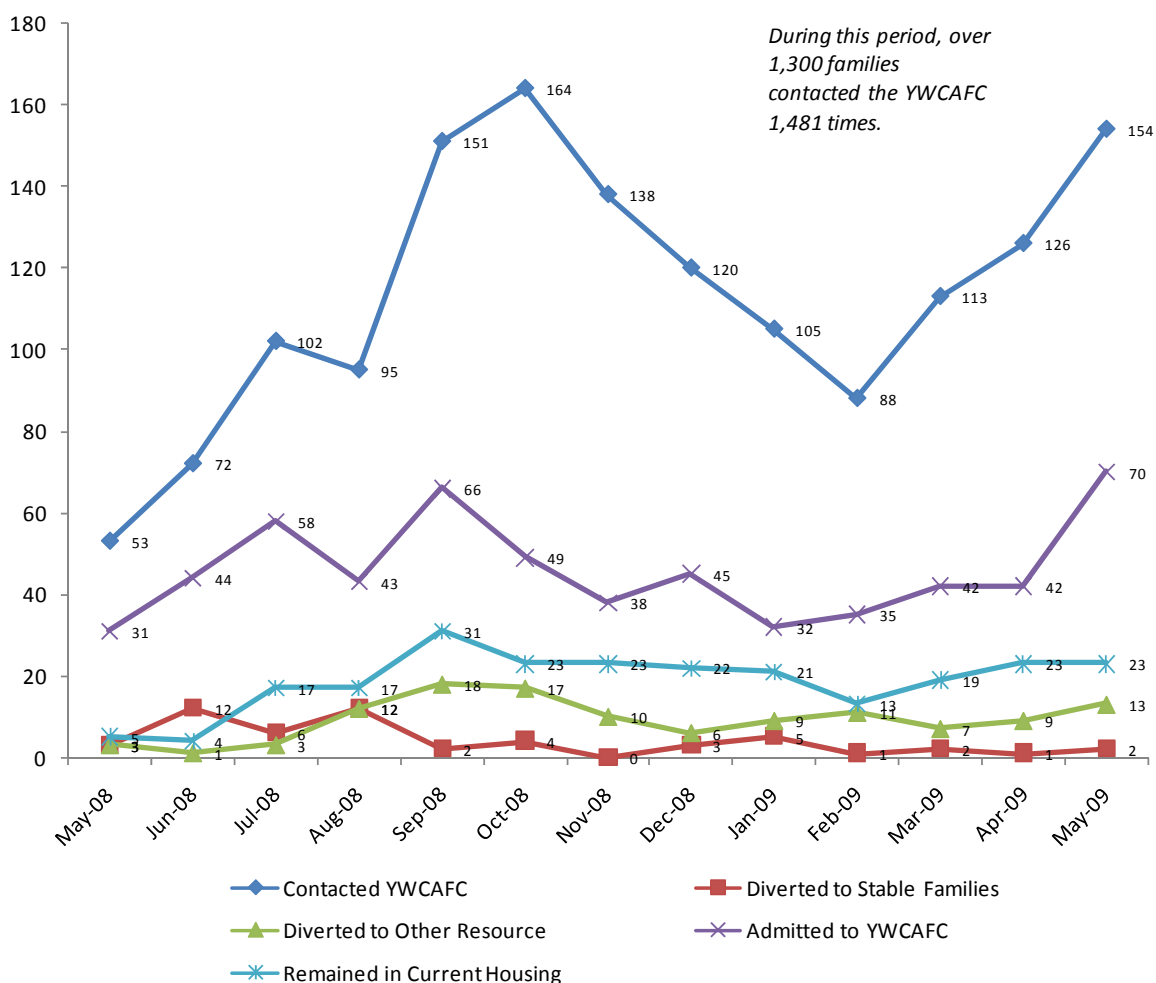
Eligible families are enrolled in Stable Families

C. Data sources

This report utilizes data from the YWCA Family Center for the first year of Stable Families program implementation (i.e., from May 2008 – May 2009). Data consist of fields that uniquely identify heads of households, including names and social security numbers, some demographic data (e.g. gender, race, number of children in various age groups); and then a contact history, including date of contact(s) during the month and dispositions (e.g., referral to a community resource, remaining doubled up, etc.). Columbus Service Point data regarding Stable Families screening, assessment and entry for this time period were provided by Community Shelter Board.

III. Results

Before one can assess the effect of Stable Families on the emergency shelter system, one must first understand the actions of the system over time. To that end, Figure 2 presents an overview of the load carried by the primary entry point into Franklin County's family emergency shelter system, the YWCAFC. The top line shows the number of contacts made to the YWCAFC (overall) while the bottom-most line shows the number of diversions to Stable Families. Not shown in this graph are those families with "other" resolutions (e.g., did not show up for intake, refused services, were ineligible).

Figure 2: Contacts made to the YWCAFC and their resolutions (May 2008 – May 2009)

During this period, over 1,300 families contacted the YWCAFC 1,481 times.

Legend: Contacted YWCAFC; Diverted to Stable Families; Diverted to Other Resource; Admitted to YWCAFC; Remained in Current Housing

Additional information about the load carried by the YWCAFC during the 12-month periods before and after Stable Families implementation is shown in Table 1. Two patterns are perhaps noteworthy here – first is that the total number of distinct households served by the YWCAFC decreased from 766 to 687 over time. Second, the recidivism rate – defined as a return to shelter 14-90 days after a successful exit – is quite low over both periods.

Table 1: YWCAFC metrics in the periods before and after Stable Families implementation

YWCA Family Center	12 month period prior to Stable Families implementation (4/1/07-3/31/08)	12 month period following Stable Families implementation (4/1/08-3/31/09)
Distinct clients served	2399	2218
Total distinct households	766	687
Exited households	675	640
New households served	730	637
Program occupancy rate	91%	85%
Recidivism	1%	0%
Shelter units	16582	15535

The next section of the report presents a demographic overview of the families and heads of household who contacted the YWCA Family Center, focusing especially on those who were diverted to Stable Families.

What were the characteristics of families who contacted the YWCA Family Center? How were the initial contacts resolved?

A total of 1,340 families contacted the YWCAFC from May 1, 2008 to May 31, 2009[2]. 24 of these families reported having no children under 18 and were excluded from all analyses, leaving a total of 1,316 families.

Most families (70.5%) who contacted the YWCAFC were headed by a single adult and contained an average of two children. Over 90% of people who contacted the center were female, and most were unemployed (77.6%). Over two-thirds of heads of households were African-American (68.2%) and 28.8% were white. See Table 2.
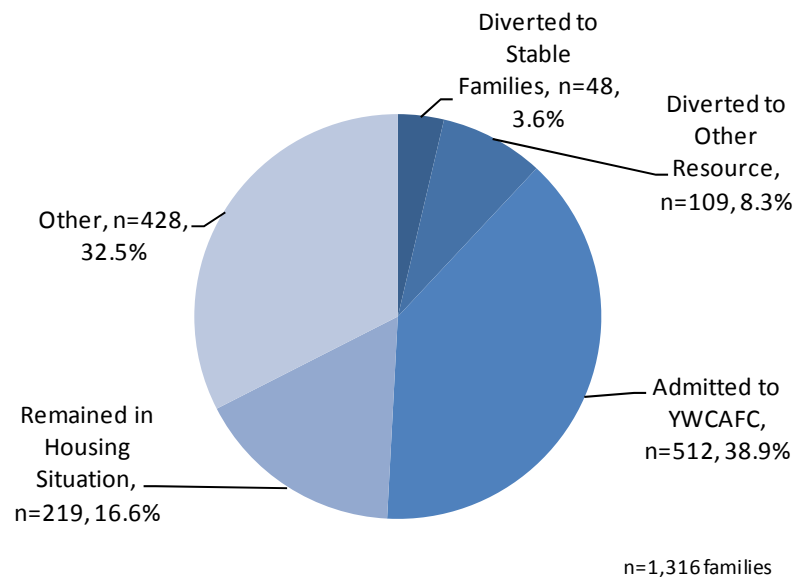
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[2] This represents an unduplicated count of families, considering multiple contacts both within and across months during the period.

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of families contacting the YWCA Family Center

Family Type	Number (n = 1313)	Percentage
Single adult with children	926	70.5%
More than one adult with children	387	29.5%
Household Size	**(n = 1310)**	
Two persons	388	29.6%
Three persons	444	33.9%
Four persons	272	20.8%
Five persons	117	8.9%
Six or more persons	89	6.8%
Employment Status at Initial Call	**(n= 1304)**	
Employed	292	22.4%
Unemployed	1012	77.6%
Race of Head of Household	**(n=1310)**	
Black or African American	893	68.2%
White	377	28.8%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	28	2.1%
American Indian / Alaskan Native	8	0.6%
Asian	4	0.3%

Of the 1,316 families that contacted the YWCAFC for assistance during this period, a total of 157 were referred to a community resource to help prevent them from becoming homeless (see Figure 3). Specifically, 48 families (or 4% of families) were diverted to Stable Families and 109 families (or 8%) were referred to a different community resource such as CHOICES, New Beginnings, or others.

Figure 3: Action at initial contact (May 2008 – May 2009)

Diverted to Stable Families, n=48, 3.6%

Diverted to Other Resource, n=109, 8.3%

Other, n=428, 32.5%

Admitted to YWCAFC, n=512, 38.9%

Remained in Housing Situation, n=219, 16.6%

n=1,316 families

The Strategy Team, Ltd.

Note that 17% of families were "deflected" back to their current housing situation[3], 39% were admitted to shelter, and 33% families did not show up for intake, refused services, were ineligible, or denied entry by the YWCAFC.

Table 3 presents an overview of families' demographic characteristics, broken down by how their situations were resolved at their first (or only) contact.   Characteristics of families who were diverted to Stable Families differed somewhat from families diverted to other resources or who were admitted to the YWCAFC. Families with employed heads of households made up a significantly larger proportion of families diverted to Stable Families (40%) as compared to families diverted to other resources (18%) or families who remained in their housing situation (19%).[4] Also, families that were diverted to community resources (either Stable Families or another resource) were more likely to be comprised of a single adult with children as compared to families who were admitted to shelter or who remained in their housing situation.

Table 3: Demographic characteristics of families contacting the YWCAFC, by action at initial contact

	Diverted to Stable Families	Diverted to Other Resource	Admitted to YWCAFC	Remained in Housing Situation	Other
Family Type	**(n=48)**	**(n=109)**	**(n=512)**	**(n=219)**	**(n=425)**
Single adult with children	81.3%	82.6%	67.8%	69.4%	70.1%
More than one adult with children	18.8%	17.4%	32.2%	30.6%	29.9%
Household Size	**(n=48)**	**(n=108)**	**(n=512)**	**(n=219)**	**(n=423)**
Two persons	29.2%	25.0%	30.7%	31.5%	28.6%
Three persons	33.3%	34.3%	34.2%	28.8%	36.2%
Four persons	16.7%	25.0%	20.9%	16.4%	22.2%
Five persons	12.5%	7.4%	7.2%	15.5%	7.6%
Six or more persons	8.3%	8.3%	7.0%	7.8%	5.4%
Employment Status at initial call	**(n=48)**	**(n=107)**	**(n=511)**	**(n=218)**	**(n=420)**
Employed	39.6%	17.8%	22.1%	19.3%	23.6%
Unemployed	60.4%	82.2%	77.9%	80.7%	76.4%
Race of Head of Household	**(n=48)**	**(n=109)**	**(n=512)**	**(n=219)**	**(n=422)**
Black or African American	77.1%	67.0%	68.0%	66.7%	68.5%
White	22.9%	30.3%	29.1%	29.2%	28.4%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander		0.9%	1.8%	3.7%	2.4%
American Indian / Alaskan Native		0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Asian		0.9%	0.6%		
Gender of Head of Household	**(n=48)**	**(n=109)**	**(n=512)**	**(n=220)**	**(n=427)**
Female	87.5%	88.1%	89.3%	90.9%	92.0%

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[3] No direct assistance or referral was offered to these "deflected" families.
[4] Statistical significance refers to the outcome of a statistical test. If a difference or trend is statistically significant, it is unlikely to have occurred due to chance alone. Statistical tests produced a p-value of less than .05. Binary logistic regressions and chi-square analyses were used to test for statistically significant differences.

How many families re-contacted the YWCA Family Center during the evaluation period?

To test the impact of Stable Families on the number of repeat housing crises (as defined by contacting the YWCAFC), we began by comparing the proportion of families who contacted the YWCAFC a second time after being referred to Stable Families to the proportions of families who contacted the YWCAFC a second time after being admitted to the YWCAFC, referred to another community resource, or "deflected" back to their current housing situation.

Table 4 shows that 14 of the 48 families diverted to Stable Families (29%) contacted the YWCAFC again during the study period. By comparison, 16 of the 109 families diverted to other community resources (15%) and 43 of the 219 families who remained in their current housing situation (20%) contacted the YWCAFC again during the study period. In other words, families diverted to Stable Families had the highest rate of re-contact. Only 5.7% of families admitted to the shelter contacted the YWCAFC a second time.

Table 4: Families who contacted the YWCAFC more than once

| | Contacted YWCAFC More Than Once | | | |
| | Yes (n=168) | | No (n=1148) | |
Resolution of families' initial contact to the YWCAFC	**n**	**%**	**n**	**%**
Diverted to Stable Families (n=48)	14	29.2%	34	70.8%
Diverted to Other Resource (n=109)	16	14.7%	93	85.3%
Admitted to YWCAFC (n=512)	29	5.7%	483	94.3%
Remained in Current Housing (n=219)	43	19.6%	176	80.4%
Other (n=428)	66	15.4%	362	84.6%
Individuals Diverted to Stable Families (n = 48)				
Enrolled (n = 14)	4	28.6%	10	71.4%
Did not enroll because ineligible (n = 21)	6	28.6%	15	71.4%
Did not enroll because not assessed (n = 13)	4	30.8%	9	69.2%

Focusing more on those diverted to the Stable Families program, 14 of the 48 families diverted to Stable Families actually enrolled (29%). Twenty-one families were not eligible or interested in participating, and 13 were never assessed for entry. (Note that from May 2008 – May 2009, a total of 251 families enrolled in Stable Families – the 14 enrolled families discussed here only represent those families who were referred to the program by YWCAFC during this period.)

Of the 14 families who did enroll in Stable Families, 4 of these 14 families (29%) contacted the YWCAFC again during the study period.[5]

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[5] Three additional families were diverted to Stable Families after first being admitted to shelter (2) or not showing up for intake (1). In this report, these three families are classified based on the action taken at their initial contact.

**After families re-contacted the YWCAFC, where were they directed?**

Almost half of the families that re-contacted the YWCAFC during the evaluation period were admitted into emergency shelter (48%). See Figure 4. Note also that 32% of families that re-contacted the YWCAFC had an "other" resolution – there were no records in the YWCAFC or Stable Families databases to indicate whether they received a referral, assistance, guidance or intervention.

Figure 4: Action at Subsequent Contact (May 2008 – May 2009)
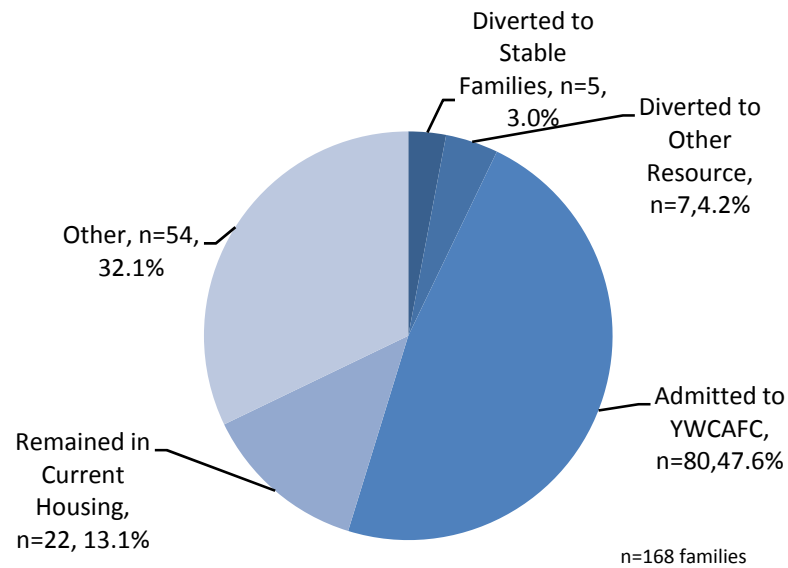
Was there any relationship between families' resolution after their first housing crisis (during which they contacted the YWCAFC) and the next time they experienced a housing crisis and re-contacted the YWCAFC? For example, were those who were initially 'deflected' back to their current housing more likely to be admitted into emergency shelter? As shown in Figure 5 (next page), most of the families that re-contacted the YWCAFC were admitted to shelter, approximately 21% of those who were initially encouraged to remain in their current housing were again encouraged to stay there, and almost 13% of families who were initially diverted to another community resource were diverted to another (different) community resource at re-contact.

Figure 5: Action at Subsequent Contact as a function of Initial Contact (May 2008 – May 2009)
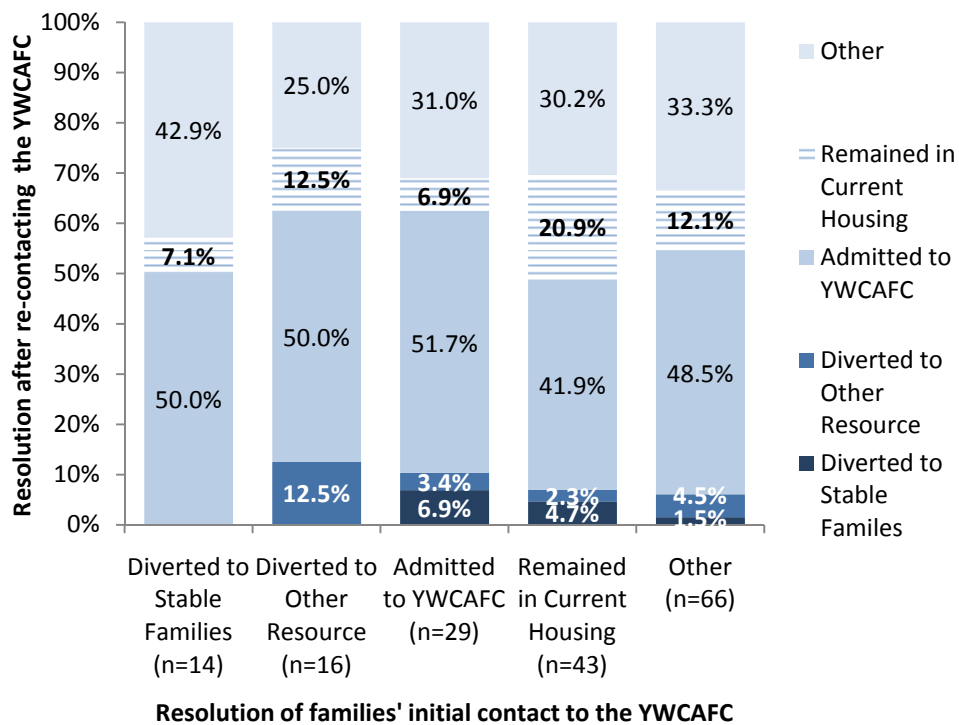
When did families re-contact the YWCAFC?

As noted earlier in this report, the primary purpose of this diversion study was to help estimate the effect Stable Families may have had on Franklin County's emergency shelter system. What effect did diversion to Stable Families (or to other resources) have on the likelihood of re-contacting the YWCAFC? On the time elapsed between the initial housing crisis and any subsequent housing crisis? Before continuing to explore these questions, a few caveats are in order.

First, because families were diverted to different community resources based on specific characteristics of their situation (e.g. a family with domestic violence issues might be referred to CHOICES, whereas a family who did not have such issues might be referred to Stable Families), any differences observed between those diverted to Stable Families and those diverted elsewhere could be explained by the pre-existing difference that led to their referral, rather than any difference in effectiveness between the programs. Statistical analyses can partially control for families' pre-existing differences, but these methods cannot fully correct for all of the error introduced by the lack of random assignment.

Second, there is no good comparison group to which we can compare families diverted to Stable Families. The initial analysis plan involved diverting families to Stable Families or to other community resources based on their zip code, and then comparing these groups' likelihood of re-

contacting the YWCAFC. However, in order to fill the program to capacity, CIS began accepting families from outside the targeted zip codes.

Finally, with a program such as Stable Families, it may even be unclear what re-contact to the YWCAFC means. During focus groups and in-depth interviews conducted as part of the Stable Families program evaluation, many families reported feeling highly positive about their experiences with the program. Some families may re-contact the YWCAFC again because the first referral they received was such a good experience for them. On the other hand, some families who do not re-contact the YWCAFC may not do so because they are aware there are policies in place that prohibit families from re-entering the shelter within specific time frames. With these caveats in mind, we now turn to an exploration of re-contact rates among families diverted to Stable Families and other community resources.

On average, how many days elapsed from when a family initially contacted the YWCAFC and when the family re-contacted the YWCAFC? As shown in Figure 6, the number of elapsed days between initial and subsequent contacts to the YWCAFC was greatest among those families that were admitted to shelter after their initial call (138 days) – this day count was significantly greater than the elapsed time for the families that initially remained in current housing.[6]

Figure 6: Days elapsed from initial to subsequent YWCAFC contact (May 2008 – May 2009)

n=168 families

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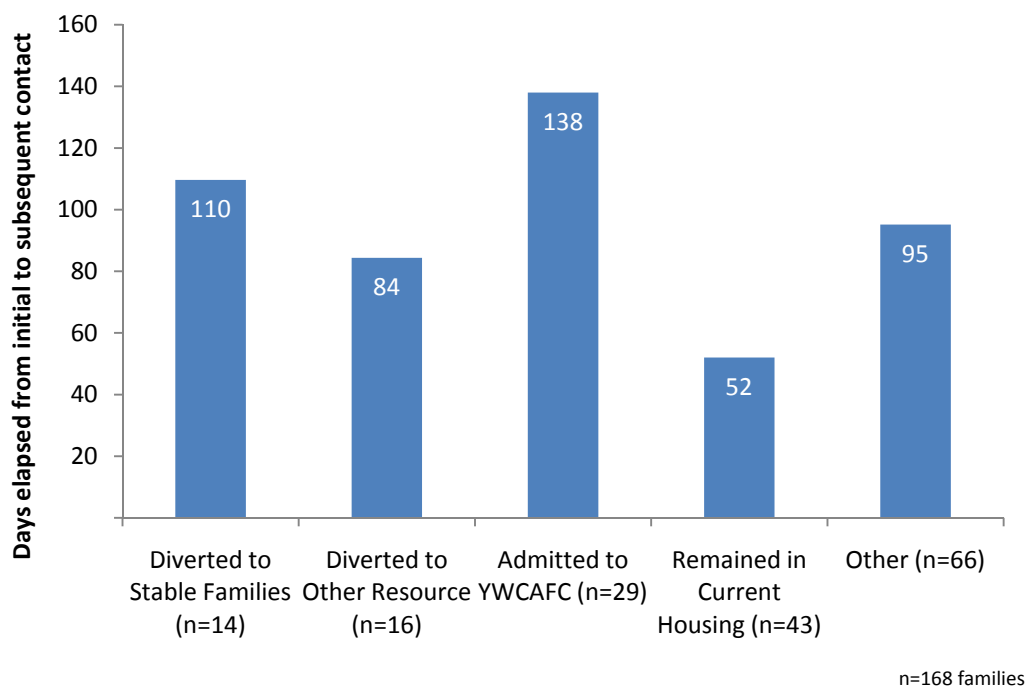
[6] As indicated by Bonferroni post-hoc comparisons, calculated when computing the following Analysis of Variance: [days elapsed x resolution at initial contact].

Next, we examined the likelihood that families would re-contact the YWCAFC during the study period based on the action taken at first contact, using a statistical procedure that controlled for the amount of time that passed since that first contact.[7] It is important to account for time because families who contacted the YWCAFC earlier in the evaluation period had more time to call back. These analyses produced three interesting patterns:

- First, families who were admitted to emergency shelter had *lower odds of re-contacting the YWCAFC over time* as compared to families enrolled in Stable Families.[8]
- Second, families who remained in their current housing situation (i.e., were "deflected") had *greater odds of re-contacting the YWCAFC over time* as compared to families diverted to Stable Families.[9]
- Third, families diverted to Stable Families had *equal odds of re-contacting the YWCAFC over time* as compared to families who were diverted to another community resource or to families classified in the "other" category (15.4%).[10]

These patterns are illustrated in Figure 7 (next page). The different slopes of the lines indicate the different cumulative "hazards" over time (i.e., the odds that a family would contact the YWCAFC regarding another housing crisis during the study period) as a function of the initial action taken by the YWCAFC with these families. Appendix A contains annotated output of this analysis.
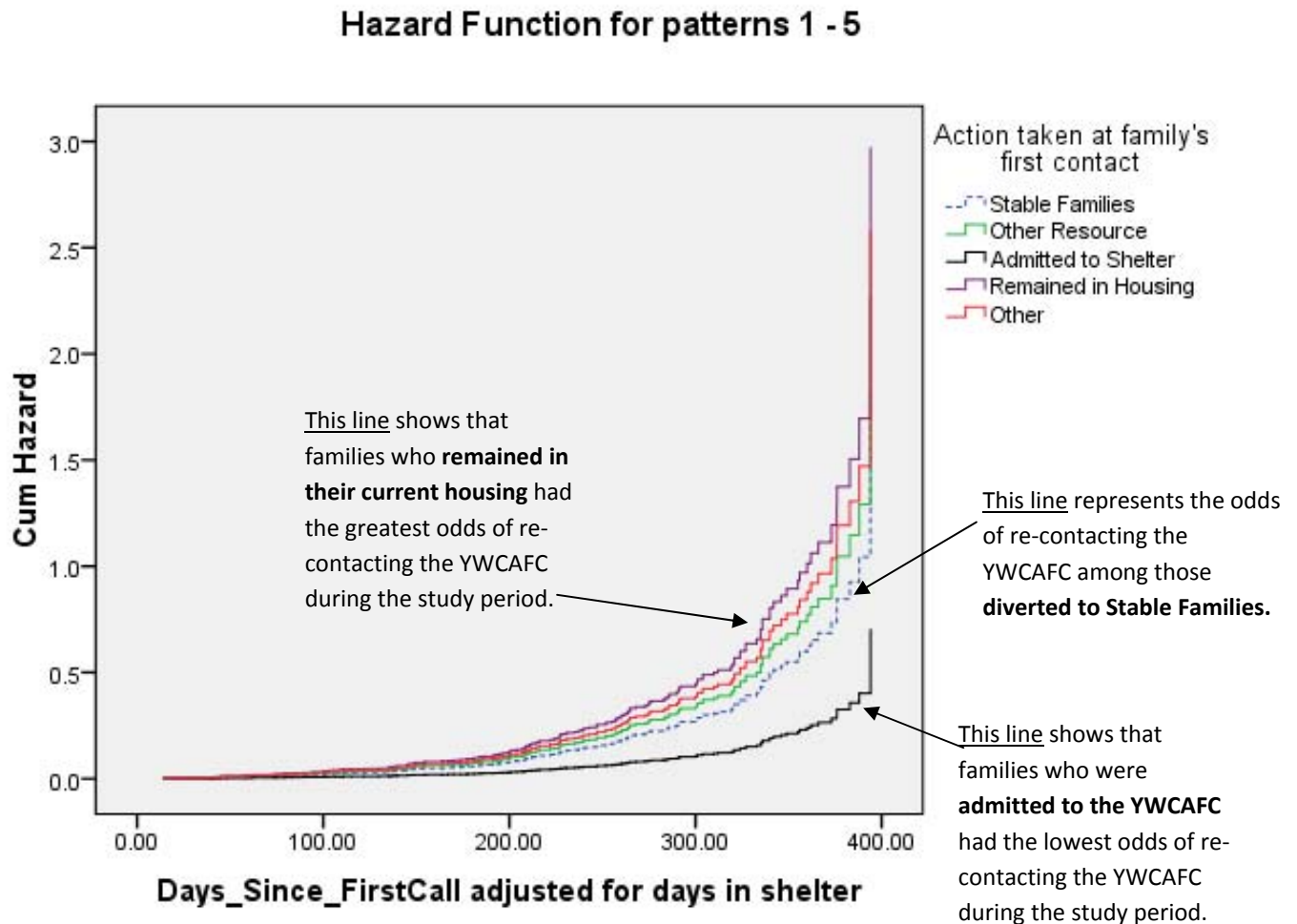
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[7] Cox regression analyses were computed, regressing the number of days from each family's initial contact and May 31, 2009, the end of the current evaluation period. For four families, no specific day of contact was provided so the 15th of the month in which they contacted the YWCAFC was manually entered. For each family admitted to emergency shelter during the study period, 21 days were subtracted from the count of days discussed previously, reflecting the average length of stay for families in emergency shelter (FY09 data provided by CSB). Because families were in emergency shelter for this period of time, they were not at immediate risk for another housing crisis.

[8] This difference was statistically significant (p < .05). Also note that these data may be imprecise due to a particular self-selection bias: Families with prior experience with the YWCA Family Center may be less likely to contact it a second time in a 90-day period if they know about its re-admittance policies.

[9] This difference was marginally significant, meaning the Cox regression analyses produced a p-value of less than .10. Further, when demographic variables were included as covariates, this p-value dropped to .13 but the pattern remained.

[10] In a different Cox regression analysis, we included an additional category for families enrolled in Stable Families. Similar patterns emerged, except that there was no longer a difference in re-contact rates between those enrolled in Stable Families and those who remained in current housing.

Figure 7: Risk of re-contacting the YWCAFC over time, depending on resolution of initial contact

Hazard Function for patterns 1 - 5

This line shows that families who **remained in their current housing** had the greatest odds of re-contacting the YWCAFC during the study period.

This line represents the odds of re-contacting the YWCAFC among those **diverted to Stable Families.**

This line shows that families who were **admitted to the YWCAFC** had the lowest odds of re-contacting the YWCAFC during the study period.

Action taken at family's first contact
- Stable Families
- Other Resource
- Admitted to Shelter
- Remained in Housing
- Other

Cum Hazard (y-axis: 0.0 to 3.0)

Days_Since_FirstCall adjusted for days in shelter (x-axis: 0.00 to 400.00)

What (if anything) predicts re-contacting the YWCA Family Center?

Overall, 168 of the 1316 families who contacted the YWCAFC between May 2008 and May 2009 did so more than once (12.8%). Were there any characteristics of families that were associated with re-contacting the YWCAFC? Families were somewhat more likely to re-contact the YWCAFC when the head of household was unemployed at the initial contact than if the head of household was employed.[11] Gender and race of the head of household did not predict contacting the shelter more than once, nor did the number of children, number of adults, or overall household size.

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[11] Cox regression analysis produced a marginally significant result, meaning the p-value was < .10.

IV.   Conclusion

Overall, the limited number of families diverted from the YWCAFC to Stable Families during the study period does not allow the researchers to draw any firm conclusions as to program effectiveness. At best, the data provide a mixed view of program effectiveness, defined as reducing the likelihood of re-contacting the YWCAFC regarding another housing crisis.

On one hand, families diverted to Stable Families had a higher rate of return as compared to families whose call for assistance was handled in some other manner – which suggests the program was ineffective. On the other hand, the number of days from when families first contacted the YWCAFC to when they re-contacted the YWCAFC regarding another housing crisis was greater for those diverted to Stable Families (as compared to those who were "deflected" back to their current housing situation) – which suggests program effectiveness.

To oversimplify it, diversion to Stable Families appears to be a better course of action than doing nothing at all. Whether it is more effective than other courses of action – both in terms of outcomes for the family and the costs required to bring these outcomes to fruition – is a question that remains.

APPENDIX A:

COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS - ANNOTATED OUTPUT

ox Regression

Notes		
utput Created		08-Oct-2009 16:40:47
omments		
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	Active Dataset	DataSet1
	Filter	ELIG=1 (FILTER)
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	Split File	<none>
	N of Rows in Working Data File	1316
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yntax		COXREG Days_Since_FirstCall2 /STATUS=RECIDIVISM_MOPER2FINAL(1) /PATTERN BY Initial_Action /CONTRAST (Initial_Action)=Indicator(1) /CONTRAST (GENDER)=Indicator /CONTRAST (initial_emp_status)=Indicator /CONTRAST (RACE_AA_Other2)=Indicator /CONTRAST (NO_ADULT_1ORMORE)=Indicator /METHOD=ENTER Initial_Action /METHOD=ENTER GENDER initial_emp_status HHSIZE RACE_AA_Other2 NO_ADULT_1ORMORE /PLOT HAZARDS /PRINT=CI(95) /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20).
esources	Processor Time	00:00:01.391
	Elapsed Time	00:00:01.187

Case Processing Summary

		N	Percent	
ases available in analysis	Event[a]	168	12.8%	
	Censored	1042	79.2%	
	Total	1210	91.9%	These cases reference those families who conta

Indicator Parameter Coding

The (0,1) variable has been recoded, so its coefficients will not be the same as for indicator (0,1) coding.

Category variable: Initial_Action (Action taken at family's first contact)

Category variable: initial_emp_status (Employment status at intitial contact)

Category variable: GENDER

Category variable: NO_ADULT_1ORMORE

Category variable: Race_AA_Other2

lock 0: Beginning Block

mnibus Tests of
Model
Coefficients

2 Log Likelihood
1974.917

lock 1: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients[a,b]

	Overall (score)			Change From Previous Step			Change From Previous Block		
2 Log Likelihood	Chi-square	df	Sig.	Chi-square	df	Sig.	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1922.122	49.404	4	.000	52.795	4	.000	52.795	4	.00

Beginning Block Number 0, initial Log Likelihood function: -2 Log likelihood: 1974.917

Beginning Block Number 1. Method = Enter

Variables in the Equation

							95.0% CI for Exp(B)	
	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lower	Upper
itial_Action			43.227	4	.000			
itial_Action(1)**OTHER RESOURCE	.262	.370	.500	1	.480	1.299	.629	2.68
itial_Action(2)**ADMIT TO SHELTER	-.880	.329	7.164	1	.007	.415	.218	.79
itial_Action(3)**REMAIN IN HOUSING	.572	.313	3.338	1	.068	1.772	.959	3.27
itial_Action(4)**OTHER	.431	.298	2.088	1	.148	1.539	.858	2.76

lock 2: Method = Enter

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients[a,b]

2 Log Likelihood	Overall (score)			Change From Previous Step			Change From Previous Block		
	Chi-square	df	Sig.	Chi-square	df	Sig.	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1917.730	53.528	9	.000	4.392	5	.494	4.392	5	.49

Beginning Block Number 0, initial Log Likelihood function: -2 Log likelihood: 1974.917

Beginning Block Number 2. Method = Enter

Variables in the Equation

							95.0%
	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	Lowe
itial_Action			41.823	4	.000		
itial_Action(1) **OTHER RESOURCE	.213	.374	.323	1	.570	1.237	
itial_Action(2) **ADMIT TO SHELTER	-.953	.331	8.273	1	.004	.386	
itial_Action(3) **REMAIN IN HOUSING	.486	.318	2.335	1	.127	1.625	
itial_Action(4) **OTHER	.344	.304	1.281	1	.258	1.410	
ENDER**GENDER VARIABLE	.324	.308	1.104	1	.293	1.382	
itial_emp_status**EMPLOYMENT VARIABLE	.307	.189	2.641	1	.104	1.359	
HSIZE**HOUSEHOLD SIZE VARIABLE	.018	.065	.073	1	.787	1.018	
ace_AA_Other2**RACE VARIABLE	.032	.174	.034	1	.853	1.033	
O_ADULT_1ORMORE**SINGLE PARENT VARIABLE	.000	.201	.000	1	.998	.999	

his analysis repeats the one computed earlier, but now adds five demographic variables – gender, employment status, household size, race, and single par

he odds ratio for "ADMIT TO SHELTER" remains statistically significant, but the odds ratio for "REMAIN IN HOUSING" does not - it now only approaches m

atistical significance.

Hazard Function for patterns 1 - 5

Action taken at family's
first contact

-- Stable Families
— Other Resource
— Admitted to Shelter
— Remained in Housing
— Other