

# Homelessness in America

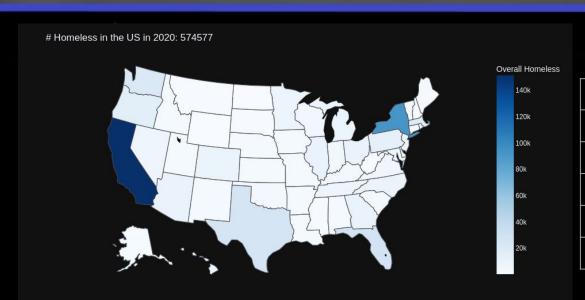
## The Team







#### Introduction



STATE	HOMELESS COUNT
California	161548
New York	91271
Texas	27229
Florida	25977
Washington	22923

In 2020, over half a million people were homeless in the US

#### **Problem Statement**

- Identify if there are any determinants of homelessness at the city level
- Compare cities with similar features but different trends in homelessness to identify mitigating factors
- Present areas of focus that aid in fighting homelessness

#### Data

#### Homeless and Housing Inventory Counts

- The department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) publishes counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations every year (source).
- These counts are based on Point-in-Time (PIT) information provided to HUD by Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Assistance Programs in the application for CoC Homeless Assistance Programs.
- The PIT Count provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January for each CoC.
- The HUD also publishes the number of housing units available (HIC) to house homeless people in each CoC
- Data cleaning involved aggregating these counts (PIT and HIC) at the city level for each year between 2014 to 2020

#### Data

#### Other Data

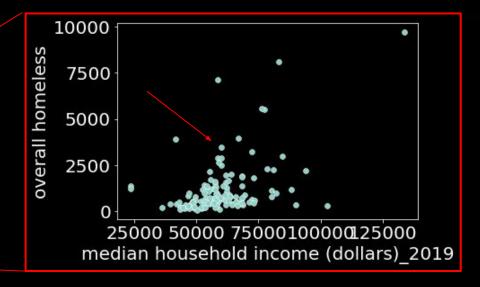
The following data was collected from multiple sources for the cities being analyzed:

- Median housing costs (renting and owning)
- Median income (for renters and homeowners)
- Population and population density
- City budget
- Average temperatures by quarter
- Precipitation and snowfall
- Others

### Trends in The Data

renter\_cost\_to\_income\_ratio





### Modeling

- Ran a Linear Regression model on homeless numbers and housing economics
- Results:
  - R<sup>2</sup> of 33%
  - Look at the coefficients for what features had the biggest impact

### Coefficients

Features	Average 2017-2019
owner occupied income	0.12572
owner occupied cost	1.4026
renter occupied income	-0.042566
renter occupied cost	3.211

#### Workflow

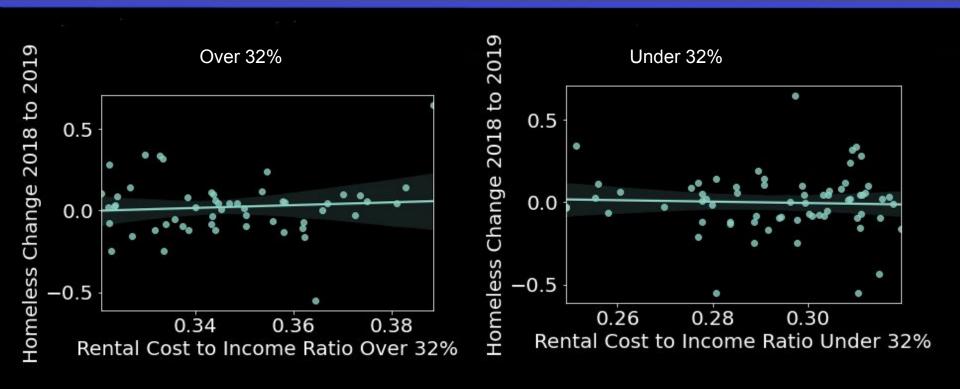
- Researched the effects of rental cost and homelessness
- Featured Engineered a renters ratio
  - Research showed that when renters cost to income is over 32% the area is more prone to homelessness



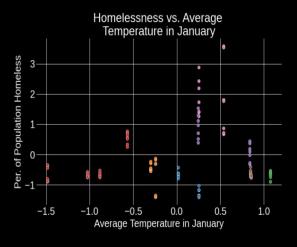
### Number of Cities over the 32% Ratio

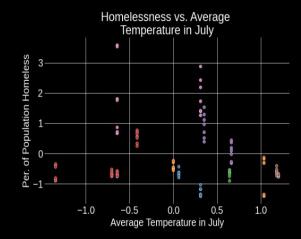
- 2017: 119
- 2018: 62
- 2019: 49

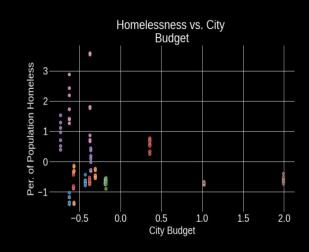
## Homeless Change in 2019 and Rental Cost to Income Ratio (2018)

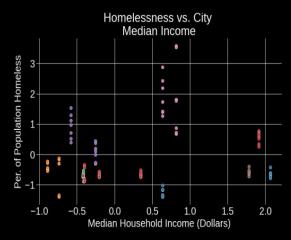


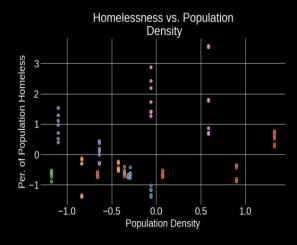
#### Cities by KMeans Group



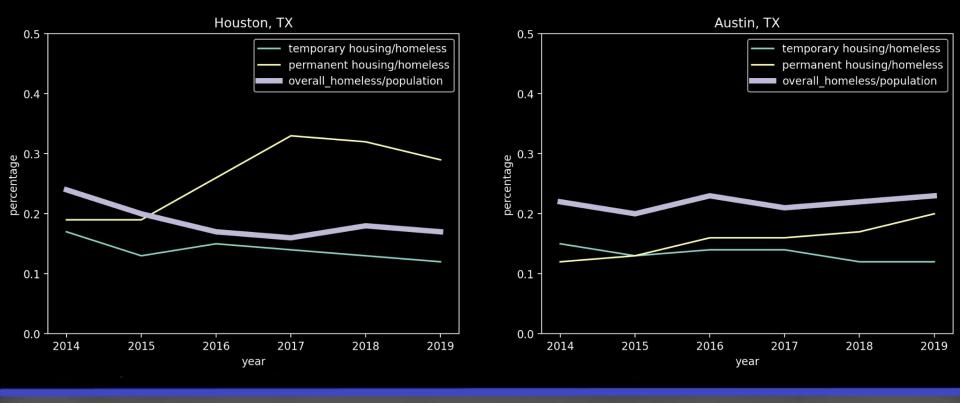




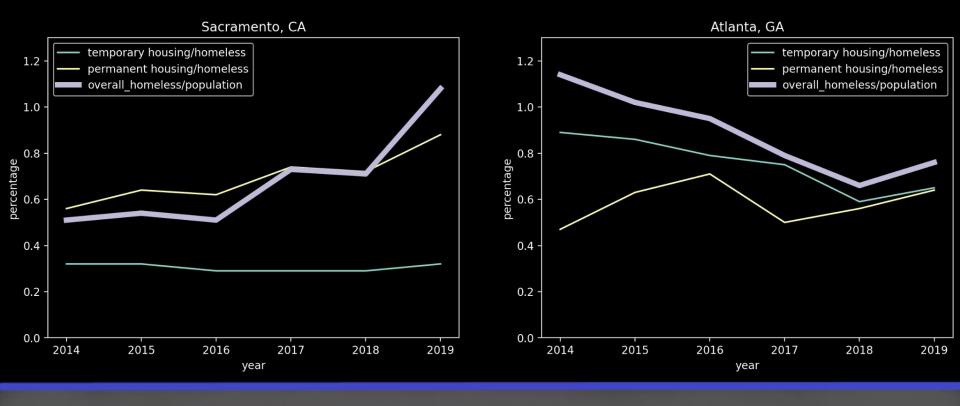




- Houston
- Albuquerque
- Madison
- Columbus
- Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo,
- \* Cleveland, Detroit
- Baton Rouge,
- Birmingham
- Austin, JacksonVille
- Indianapolis



#### Houston Vs. Austin



#### Sacramento Vs. Atlanta

#### **Conclusions**

- During our research we failed to find a universal solve for homelessness, however, there are a couple noteworthy patterns:
  - Cities that are not extremely wealthy but do rank above the national median income tend to suffer more homelessness.
  - Homeless individual are drawn towards more temperate climates.
  - One of the major issues in determining a universal answer is that even like cities in other respects can perform vastly differently in combating this issue.
  - Establishing a HMIS system to help organize coordinated organization involvement tends to boost the effectiveness of a city fighting homelessness.
  - Prioritizing permanent housing over shelters was helpful to come cities such as Tulsa,
    Atlanta and Houston in reducing homelessness.

### Next Steps

- Incorporate additional features (Gini index, poverty levels, etc.)
- Some of the data that was collected was much more granular than what was used in our analysis. Look further into this breakdown.
- A number of studies suggest that the PIT estimates are an undercount of the actual homeless numbers. Research ways in which this can be accounted for in the modeling process.