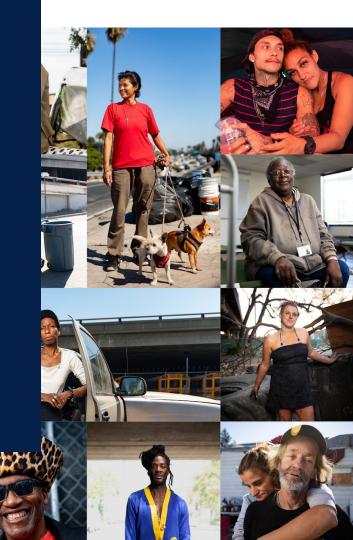
Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative



University of California San Francisco

Aging Among the Homeless: Causes, Consequences and Solutions

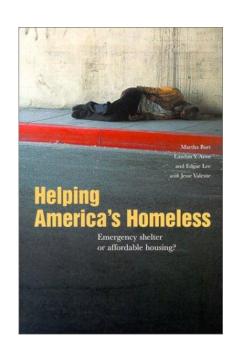
Margot Kushel, MD Professor of Medicine, UCSF Director, Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative



Why do people experience homelessness?

- Structural Factors (e.g., affordable housing, stagnated wages, income inequality, racism)
- Individual vulnerabilities (e.g., mental health disabilities, substance use disorders, adverse childhood experiences)
- Presence or absence of a safety net (e.g., income support, safety-net healthcare, subsidized housing)

Less favorable structural factors & safety net = fewer individual vulnerabilities needed to become homeless.

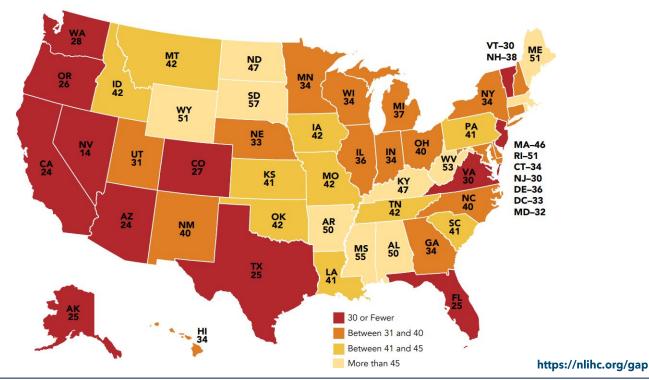


Aron and Burt 2001



Lack of deeply affordable housing drives homelessness

No State Has an Adequate Supply of Affordable Rental Housing for the Lowest Income Renters





The homeless population is <u>aging</u> Proportion of single homeless adults who are ≥50

1990 11% 2003 32% 48%

Hahn JA, Kushel MB, Bangsberg DR, Riley E, Moss AR. BRIEF REPORT: the aging of the homeless population: fourteen-year trends in San Francisco. J Gen Intern Med. 2006 Jul;21(7):775-8. doi: 10.1111/j.1525-1497.2006.00493.x. PMID: 16808781; PMCID: PMC1924700.

Kushel, M., Moore, T., et al. (2023). Toward a New Understanding: The California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness. UCSF Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative.

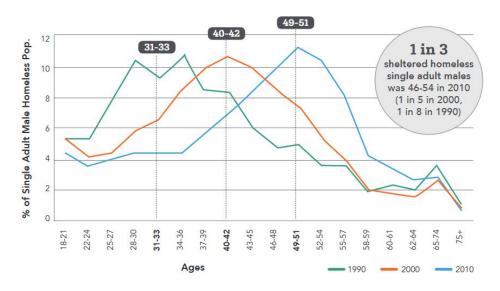


Generational Effect

Americans born in the second half of the baby boom (1955-1965) have had elevated risk of homelessness throughout their lifetime.

Figure 1: Age Distribution of Adult Male Shelter Users in the United States

Source: Culhane et al. (2013)/ U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census Special Tabulation



"The Emerging Crisis of Aged Homelessness" Culhane, Treglia, Byrne, Metraux, Kuhn, Doran, Johns, Schretzman https://www.aisp.upenn.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Emerging-Crisis-of-Aged-Homelessness.pdf



This trend will continue...

Figure 2: Forecasted Relative Change in the 65 and Older Homeless Population Compared to 2017



Culhane, Treglia, Byrne, Metraux, Kuhn, Doran, Johns, & Schretzman. 2019. "The Emerging Crisis of Aged Homelessness: Could Housing Solutions Be Funded by Avoidance of Excess Shelter, Hospital, and Nursing Home Costs?". https://www.aisp.upenn.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Emerging-Crisis-of-Aged-Homelessness.pdf

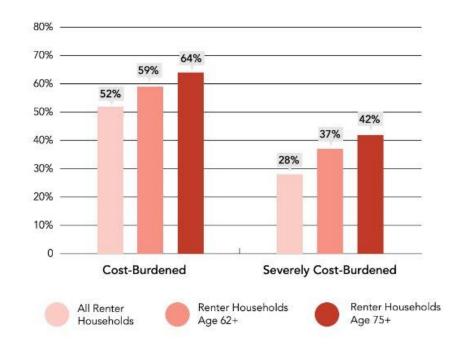


Nearly six in ten older renters struggle to pay rent: Older adults more likely to be rent burdened

FIGURE 1 California Renters Are More Likely to Struggle to Pay Housing Costs as They Age

Note:"Cost-burdened" households pay more than 30% of their income for housing; "severely costburdened" households pay more than 50% of their income for housing.

Source: Aster Policy Analytics analysis of US Census Bureau, 2022 American Community Survey data.



California's Older Low-Income Renters Continue to Be Squeezed by Housing Unaffordability and Face a Growing Threat of Aging into Homelessness: Justice in Aging Issue Brief March 2024



Rents in Alameda County stretch older adults financially

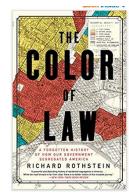
- From 2017 to 2021, 65% of renters 65 or older spent ≥30% of their income on housing
- 15% of renters 65 or older spent over half of their income

Healthy Alameda County, "Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent, Measurement Period 2017 to 2021," the Alameda County Public Health Department, https://www.healthyalamedacounty.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=393&localeId=238, accessed January 3, 2024.



Homelessness is a racial (in)justice issue

- Home ownership primary means of wealth-building
- Legal discrimination in home ownership
 - Racial Covenants segregated neighborhoods
 - Redlining restricted access to mortgages in segregated neighborhoods
- Predatory lending
- Ongoing discrimination in rental market
- Criminal justice, employment and educational discrimination
- Black Americans at 3 to 4 times increased risk of homelessness









Introduction to CASPEH and HOPE HOME Studies



Toward a New Understanding

The California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness

June 2023

Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative



University of California San Francisco



Toward Dignity

Understanding Older Adult Homelessness

Findings from the California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness

Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative



University of California San Francisco

HOPE HOME Study

Health Outcomes of People Experiencing Homelessness in Older Middle Age



Photo: Barbara Ries



Who Experiences Older Adult Homelessness in California



Median Age: 47

(range 18-89)

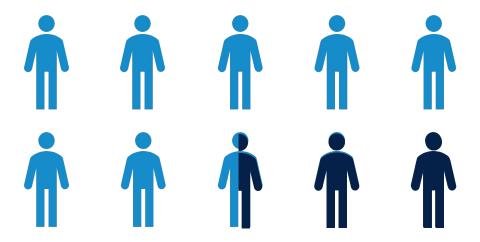
48% of single adults were 50+

41% of those 50+ first became homeless at 50 or older



Older people experiencing homelessness in CA are Californians

- 91% were last housed in California
- 77% were last housed in their current county







© Sam Comen

- 31% reported a Black racial identity (vs. 6% older adults statewide)
- 3% reported Native American/Indigenous (vs. 0.3% statewide)
- 18% reported Latina/o/x (vs. 28% statewide)



Among older adults

25 months median length of current episode of homelessness

(compared to 20 months for those younger than 50)



Pathways to Homelessness



Older Adults Who Were Homeless Before Age 50

- →More adverse life experiences
- →Low-income attainment
- →No spouse partner
- →Mental health problems
- →Alcohol use problems
- →Traumatic brain injury
- →Imprisonment



Photo: Barbara Ries

Brown RT, Hemati K, Riley ED, Lee CT, Ponath C, Tieu L, Guzman D, Kushel MB. Geriatric Conditions in a Population-Based Sample of Older Homeless Adults. Gerontologist. 2016 Feb 26. pii: gnw011.



Older Adults First Homeless After Age 50

→Low wage work throughout life

→ Crisis

- Job loss
- Marital breakdown
- Illness (participant, spouse)
- Death (spouse, parent)





Brown RT, Hemati K, Riley ED, Lee CT, Ponath C, Tieu L, Guzman D, Kushel MB. Geriatric Conditions in a Population-Based Sample of Older Homeless Adults. Gerontologist. 2016 Feb 26. pii: gnw011.



- Institutional settings: 19%
- Non-leaseholding arrangements: 46%
- Leaseholding arrangements: 35%



© Sam Comen



Among homeless Californians 50+

Median monthly household income: \$920

Non-Leaseholders

- Median monthly household income: \$996
- Proportion who didn't pay rent **42%**
- Median rent of those who pay rent: \$412

Leaseholders

- Median monthly household income: \$1100
- Median monthly rent: \$659





"So, I've given my whole check up many times just to pay my rent. Yeah. I would prefer to go broke paying my rent than to go broke and not have nothing at all. Even if it costs me my whole SSI check, I don't care. As long as my rent gets paid, that's all I care. My bills, my lights, I don't care."

CASPEH Participant (54-year-old woman)



Experiences During Homelessness







"Most of the time we're ...running around, trying to figure out where we're going to sleep at night ... We're not worried about going to the doctors or going to see somebody or going to get help with our mental state."

CASPEH Participant

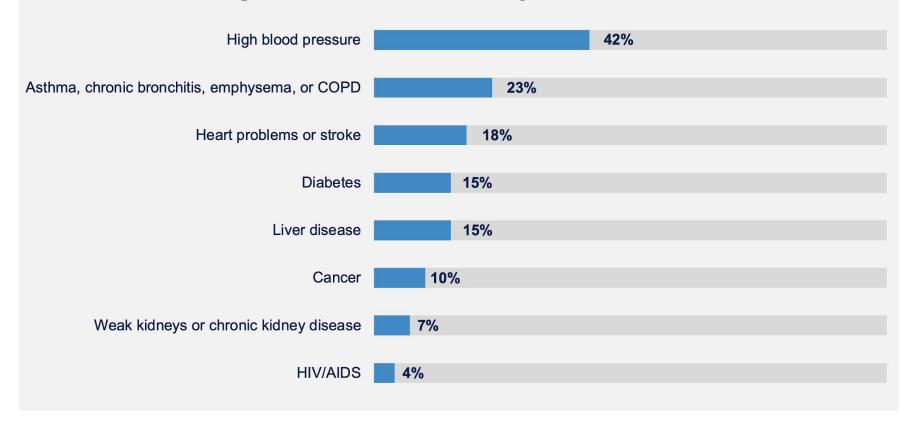


Among older adults

- 53% reported having fair/poor health
- 68% reported at least one chronic health condition
 - 35% reported at least two chronic health conditions



Self-Reported Chronic Diseases Among Older Homeless Adults





43% reported difficulty with one or more activities of daily living



23% 3 or more limitations



32% reported difficulty with mobility



© Sam Comen



Among HOPE HOME participants

26% had moderate-severe impairment on a screening test for global cognitive impairment

Hurstak E, Johnson JK, Tieu L, Guzman D, Ponath C, Lee CT, Jamora CW, Kushel M. Factors associated with cognitive impairment in a cohort of older homeless adults: Results from the HOPE HOME study. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2017 Sep 1;178:562-570. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2017.06.002. PMID: 28738314; PMCID: PMC5568464.



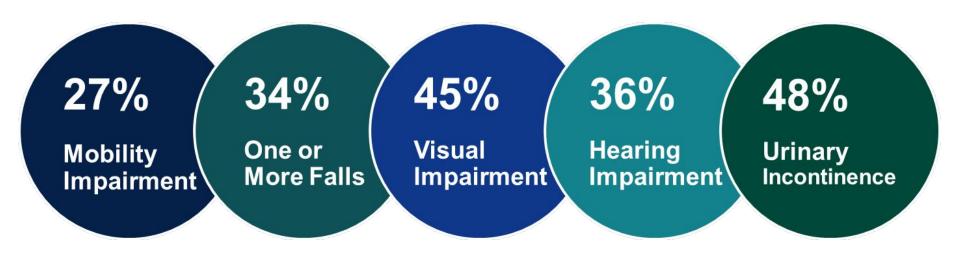
Among HOPE HOME participants

35% had moderate-severe impairment on a screening test for executive function

Hurstak E, Johnson JK, Tieu L, Guzman D, Ponath C, Lee CT, Jamora CW, Kushel M. Factors associated with cognitive impairment in a cohort of older homeless adults: Results from the HOPE HOME study. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2017 Sep 1;178:562-570. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2017.06.002. PMID: 28738314; PMCID: PMC5568464.



High prevalence of all geriatric conditions



Brown RT, Hemati K, Riley ED, Lee CT, Ponath C, Tieu L, Guzman D, Kushel MB. Geriatric Conditions in a Population-Based Sample of Older Homeless Adults. Gerontologist. 2016 Feb 26. pii: gnw011. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 26920935.



50 is the new 75



38% wanted shelter but were unable to access it

Among those with 3 or more ADL limitations,

53% wanted shelter but were unable to access it



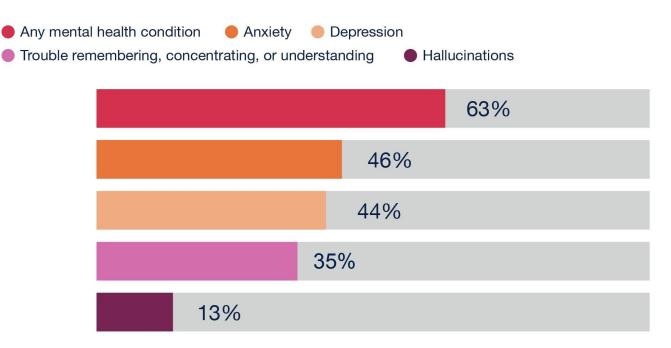


"A lot of shelters, they don't have – they're not equipped for disabilities, for handicapped, disabled. You know? They don't have handrails in the showers. They don't have a ramp, you know... the disability can be a problem. They don't accept us in a lot of shelters."

CASPEH Participant



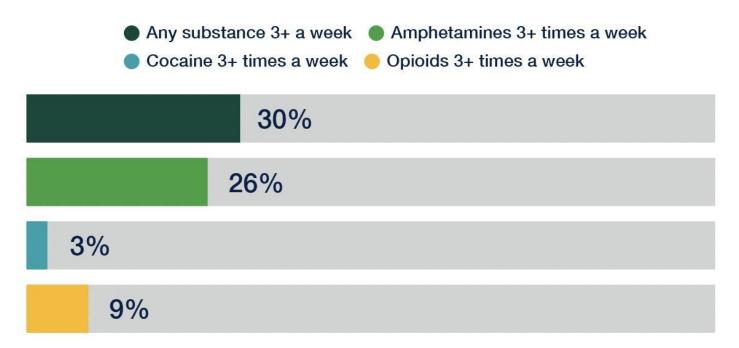
Mental health symptoms in the past 30 days among older adults



Espinoza, M., Moore, T., Adhiningrat, S., Perry, E., Kushel, M. (2024). Toward Dignity: Older Adult Homelessness in the California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness. UCSF Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative.



Current, regular substance use among older adults





43% reported a complex behavioral need EITHER

- Current regular illicit drug use (30%)
- Heavy episodic alcohol use (weekly) (8%)
- Current hallucinations (13%) OR
- Recent mental health hospitalization (5%)



Among older adults

22% had a complex behavioral health need & 1 or more ADL need

14% had complex behavioral health need and 3 more ADL needs



Among older adults

28% experienced physical violence during their current episode of homelessness

Of participants who experienced this, 59% said the perpetrator was a stranger



Among older adults

- 6% experienced sexual violence during their current episode
 - 12% of older cis-gender women

Of participants who experienced this, 75% said the perpetrator was a stranger



In the prior six months,

37% of older adults reported an ED visit

25% of older adults reported a physical health care hospitalization

5% of older adults reported a mental health hospitalization



153 confirmed deaths among HOPE HOME participants

- Median age **64** (range 44-85)





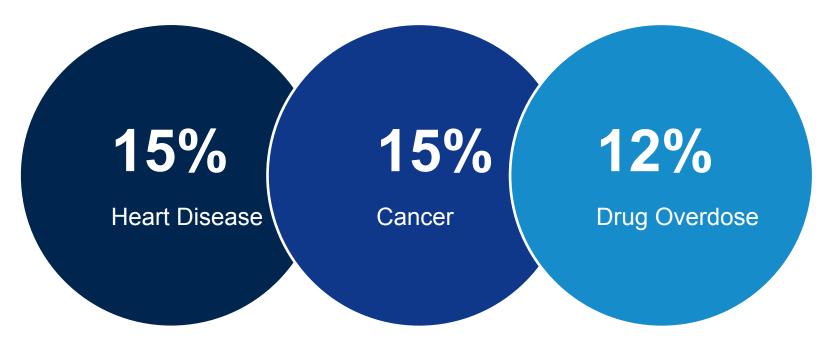
Among HOPE HOME participants



^{*}Based on 117 deaths Brown RT, Evans JL, Valle K, Guzman D, Chen YH, Kushel MB. Factors Associated With Mortality Among Homeless Older Adults in California: The HOPE HOME Study. JAMA Intern Med. 2022; doi: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2022.3697



Top causes of death among HOPE HOME participants



^{*}Based on 117 deaths
Brown RT, Evans JL, Valle K, Guzman D, Chen YH, Kushel MB. Factors Associated With Mortality Among Homeless Older Adults in California: The HOPE HOME Study. JAMA Intern Med. 2022; doi: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2022.3697



Barriers and Facilitators of Returns to Housing



I can't afford housing

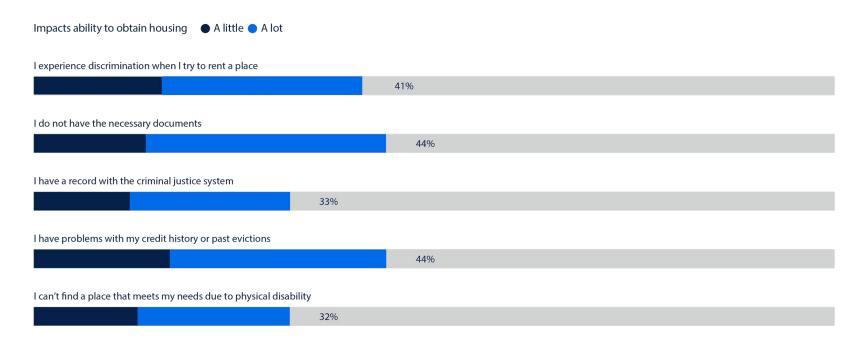
86%

Impacts ability to obtain housing

A littleA lot



Barriers in housing among older adults







"Most buildings that I have been in or been to have stairs – a lot of stairs. A lot of these apartment buildings don't have accessibility for a wheelchair or for a left leg amputee. So that's one of the major – and the money. [laughs] I don't receive enough money each month to live on my own in an apartment. Mm-hmm. I don't have enough income."

CASPEH Participant



Policy Recommendations



Policy Recommendation Areas

- Responding to Homelessness
- Housing Connection
- Prevention
- Housing Supports



Responding to Homelessness

Reduce barriers to shelter access

Create rapid access to physical and behavioral health services

Expand and enhance street outreach

Shift away from criminal justice system responses to homelessness



Housing Connection

Enhance Eliminate Expand supply homeless barriers to **Improve** of deeply services implementation access affordable capacity to of Cal AIM available housing meet needs of housing older adults



Prevention

Strengthen eviction protections

Target older adults with high vulnerability and risk for homelessness

Improve access to public benefits & expand income supports

Embed homelessness prevention into existing senior programs Increase availability of targeted homelessness prevention Disrupt returns to homelessness from institutional stays



Housing Supports

Prioritize high quality support services in permanent housing

Implement
coordinated
service
strategies to
promote health
and stability in
housing

Support
ongoing
functional,
mobility, and
cognitive
needs of older
adults



Conclusions

- → The population experiencing homelessness is aging
- → Many entering homelessness in late middle age
- → Early onset of geriatric conditions including cognitive, functional, and mobility impairment
- → Experience of homelessness is harrowing and filled with despair
- Homelessness systems need to be responsive to needs of aging population
- → Ending homelessness will require sustained efforts to address root causes, particularly the severe shortage of deeply affordable housing





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Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative



University of California

homelessness.ucsf.edu/AgingCAreport

