



Research, Best Practices & Logic Model – STANDARD of LIVING_UNEMPLOYMENT %

Research says:

- Unemployment is linked to an increase in (1, 2, 3):
 - risk of worse health outcomes, including higher mortality rates
 - unhealthy behaviors related to:
 - alcohol and tobacco consumption
 - diet and exercise
 - which all can, in turn, increase the risk of disease or mortality.

Because employer-sponsored health insurance is the most common source of health insurance coverage, unemployment can also limit access to health care.

- The rising number of young people connected to neither education nor the labor market is of particular concern. 5.8 million young adults, or nearly 15 percent of 16 to 24 year olds, are neither working nor in school (4).
- In May 2010, a record 46 percent of the unemployed were counted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as long-term unemployed — defined as durations of six months or more. Those who were unemployed for more than a year (*very-long-term unemployed*), numbered 23 percent of all the unemployed. Long-term unemployment and very-long-term unemployment generate serious and long-lasting economic, mental & physical harm to unemployed workers & their families, and to the economy. Many of the very long-term unemployed eventually leave the labor force permanently, and some of those end up on the disability rolls (5).

1. Egarter S, Braveman P, Sadegh-Nobari T, Grossman-Kahn R, Dekker M. Education Matters for Health. Princeton, NJ: RWJF Commission to Build a Healthier America; 2009. Issue Brief 6.
2. Bartley M, Plewis I. Accumulated labour market disadvantage and limiting long-term illness: Data from the 1971-1991 Office for National Statistics' Longitudinal Study. *Int J Epidemiol.* 2002;31:336-341.
3. Dooley D, Fielding J, Levi L. Health and unemployment. *Annu Rev Public Health.* 1996;17:449-465.
4. Opportunity Nation. The Opportunity Index 2013. Boston, MA: Opportunity Nation. <http://opportunityindex.org/national-trends/>.
5. Chetty 2010, Rothstein 2010, Shierholz 2010, von Wachter 2010; May28, 2010: Unemployment Insurance & the Long-Term Effect of Layoffs (http://www.epi.org/publication/unemployment_insurance_and_the_long-term_effects_of_layoffs/).

Best Practices Are:

- Combining on-the-job training and classroom instruction through apprenticeship models has a long history of success. The concept of a formal, paid training program that combines on-the-job and classroom instruction can be applied to virtually any field, including the rapidly expanding health care and business administration sectors. Expanding apprenticeship programs can create new pathways to work for young Americans scrambling to find a foothold in the economy (1).
- With long-term unemployment at historically high levels, a collective effort is required to remove the barriers to employment. Innovative programs that aim to address nearly every issue affecting an individual's hunt for work are needed. Programs in which participants embark on an intensive course work that includes skills assessment, coaching, training workshops, work experience, and that help participants find and secure trial job placements with local companies have proven successful (2).
- The homeless population faces a variety of barriers to employment, including the experience of homelessness itself, plus other obstacles such as lack of experience, physical or mental health barriers, and challenges related to re-entry from incarceration or hospitalization. "There are consistent reports in the literature that homeless people rise above the barriers and find ways to earn income from employment." Even chronically homeless populations, and those facing multiple disabilities, can succeed at work with "opportunity, training, and sustained support (3, 4)." With the appropriate blend of assessment, case management, employment, training, housing and support services, a substantial proportion of homeless individuals can secure and retain jobs, and this contributes to housing stability (5)."



Trauma also plays a role in the employability of populations experiencing homelessness. For some individuals, traumatic experiences can lead to an episode of homelessness. Others experience trauma during their experience of homelessness. Thirdly, homelessness itself can be a traumatic experience (6). Employability is affected because: trauma impacts how people access services; responses to traumatic stress are adaptive; and trauma survivors require specific, tailored interventions (7). Overcoming employment barriers requires collaborations between employers, providers, and individuals experiencing homelessness to ensure that the needs of all parties are being met. To help individuals overcome their traumatic experiences, as an example, and succeed in the workplace, providers should follow a trauma-informed approach (8).

- Centers for American Progress (June 06, 2014); <http://www.scribd.com/doc/228465284/Apprenticeship-Expansion-in-England-Lessons-for-the-United-States> .
- Joe Carbone & Bob Annibale; Initiatives to Help Ease Long-Term Unemployment: Opinion (2/12/2014). http://www.nj.com/opinion/index.ssf/2014/02/help_for_the_long-term_unemplo.html
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- Ibid.
- Shaheen, Gary and Rio, John. Recognizing Work as a Priority in Preventing or Ending Homelessness. 2007. The Journal of Primary Prevention.
- National Alliance to End Homelessness. Addressing Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Caused by Homelessness. 2012. Retrieved from http://b3cdn.net/naeh/973478e833747853ce_a1m6bx81p.pdf.
- Ibid.
- Ibid.

Logic Model:

