2015 Results
Los Angeles
Continuum of Care

Published by:
Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority
May 11, 2015
Presentation Overview

1. Overview

2. Methodology Highlights

3. Results
   - Service Planning Areas (SPAs)
   - L.A. County Supervisorial Districts
   - City of Los Angeles
   - Subpopulation Data

4. Impacting Factors

5. Current Solutions

6. Call to Action
• LAHSA is part of a coordinated network of city and county agencies, nonprofits, civic and community leaders.

• We have a shared commitment to serving and reducing the homeless population.

• Los Angeles is better situated than ever before to address this critical issue.
The 2015 Los Angeles Homeless Count, led by LAHSA, is the largest in the nation.

5,500 volunteers participated in the 2015 count.

The Point-In-Time Count is a snapshot of homelessness in our communities on one day.

LAHSA has conducted homeless counts since 2005.

LAHSA’s count does not include Glendale, Pasadena or Long Beach.
The Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count’s main purpose is to answer very important questions about homelessness in Los Angeles:

– **How many** homeless people are there?
– What are the *demographic characteristics* of homeless people?
– **Where** are homeless people staying?
Components of the Count

- **Street Count:** Capturing a point in time estimate of the unsheltered population in each Service Planning Area (SPA).
- **Shelter Count:** Capturing the homeless population who are in emergency shelters, transitional housing, safe havens and vouchered hotels/motels.
- **Demographic Survey:** Interviews of a sample of unsheltered homeless individuals to better understand the characteristics and experiences of homeless persons.
- **Youth Count:** Collaborative process with youth stakeholders to better understand and identify homeless youth.
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) considers someone homeless if they are staying in one of the following places:

1. Places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
2. Emergency shelter; or
3. Transitional housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or shelters.
Methodology Highlights

- **Increased census tract coverage** for the street count with 89% of census tracts covered in 2015 versus 72% in 2013.

- **2,200 demographic surveys used** to understand the characteristics of the unsheltered population.

- **Of the 85 cities** within the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, **61 participated in the Opt-in Program**.
Census Tract Coverage for the 2015 Homeless Count

- *Shaded red areas represent communities and cities counted in 2015.*
- *Glendale, Pasadena, and Long Beach conduct their own count, and share their results with LAHSA.*
Carolina Survey Research Lab at the **University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC)** collaborated in the design, implementation, and analysis of the 2015 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count.

**UNC Roles and Responsibilities**

- Provide guidance and direction on methodology and data collection processes.
- Analyze initial data from the four Count components.
- Produce estimates and preliminary results.
LAHSA Roles and Responsibilities

- Develop the demographic survey in collaboration with the community.
- Manage and complete the sheltered and unsheltered counts.
- Assess inclusion of Youth Count data in overall estimates.
- Review and complete final analysis of the results and prepare reports.
2015 Los Angeles County

Total Homeless Population
(Includes Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena)

An increase of 12% or 4,898 homeless persons across the County of LA.
2013-2015 Los Angeles Continuum of Care
Total Homeless Population (excludes Glendale, Long Beach and Pasadena)

An increase of 16% or 5,650 homeless persons across the LA CoC.

2013 Total Population: 35,524
2015 Total Population: 41,174
Homeless persons enumerated in 2015 are twice as likely to be unsheltered as sheltered.

2015 Total Homeless Persons
Sheltered vs. Unsheltered

2015 Sheltered: 12,226
2015 Unsheltered: 28,948
Among the unsheltered population, the number of tents, makeshift shelters, and vehicles increased by 85% from 2013 (5,335 to 9,535).
Excluding Glendale, Long Beach and Pasadena, every SPA experienced an increase in homelessness since 2013.
SPAs experiencing the largest increases were SPA 7 (47%), SPA 8 (39%), and SPA 1 (33%) since 2013.
The number of homeless persons has increased in every County Supervisorial District since 2013 (excluding other CoC data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SD 1</th>
<th>SD 2</th>
<th>SD 3</th>
<th>SD 4</th>
<th>SD 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013 Totals</td>
<td>8,062</td>
<td>12,667</td>
<td>8,371</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>4,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Totals</td>
<td>10,021</td>
<td>14,116</td>
<td>8,688</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>4,983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2015 L.A. County Supervisorial Districts

2015 Percentage Share of L.A. County Homeless Persons by Supervisorial Districts

- SD 1: 34%
- SD 2: 25%
- SD 3: 21%
- SD 4: 12%
- SD 5: 8%

SD 1: SD 2: SD 3: SD 4: SD 5
The number of homeless persons in the City of Los Angeles was found to be 25,686, an increase of 12% from 2013.

- 2015 City of L.A. vs. Non-City of L.A.
  - Total # of Homeless Persons
    - 2015 City of L.A.: 25,686
    - 2015 Non-City of L.A.: 15,488
  - Share of Homeless Persons
    - 2015 City of L.A.: 38%
    - 2015 Non-City of L.A.: 62%
City of Los Angeles Council Districts | 2015 Totals
--- | ---
Council District 1 | 1,958
Council District 2 | 607
Council District 3 | 620
Council District 4 | 625
Council District 5 | 879
Council District 6 | 1,517
Council District 7 | 1,062
Council District 8 | 1,641
Council District 9 | 2,395
Council District 10 | 1,348
Council District 11 | 2,359
Council District 12 | 569
Council District 13 | 2,270
Council District 14 | 6,292
Council District 15 | 1,544
**Total** | **25,686**
2013 - 2015 Homeless Subpopulation Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subpopulation</th>
<th>2013 Totals</th>
<th>2015 Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Individuals</td>
<td>7,475</td>
<td>12,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Family Members</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>1,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>4,007</td>
<td>4,016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subpopulation Characteristics

2013 - 2015 Homeless Subpopulation Estimates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013 Totals</th>
<th>2015 Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
<td>11,073</td>
<td>10,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Illness</td>
<td>9,962</td>
<td>12,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>3,159</td>
<td>8,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Disability</td>
<td>9,790</td>
<td>8,148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subpopulation Characteristics

- Estimates are based on demographic surveys, in which homeless people share information about their experiences, conditions or backgrounds.
- Questions are not mutually exclusive and do not indicate that having a particular experience or condition led people to homelessness.
- HUD’s definition for domestic violence was expanded in 2015, which likely drove the demographic increase, a factor that requires further review.
Impacting Factors

Housing Affordability Crisis

- California’s lowest-income households spend 2/3 of their income on housing.
- 1.5 million low-income households -- half of them in Los Angeles and Orange counties and the Inland Empire -- do not have access to housing they can afford.
- High rents are driving more Californians into poverty (Per the California Housing Partnership Report April 2015).
Housing Affordability Crisis

- The average monthly rent in the Los Angeles region ($1,716 in Dec 2014) makes it one of the top 10 highest places to rent in the US (Per the USC Casden Forecast 2014).

- Next to comparable cities, the cost of living in Los Angeles is among the highest. Yet, Angelenos earn less than in any other comparable city (Per a report by Economic Roundtable -March 2015).
Wages and Employment

- In the City of L.A., 723,000 employed, working age adults earn less than $15.25 an hour. 22% of those earning below $15.25 live in poverty.

- L.A. County’s unemployment rate of 7.5% is still above the statewide rate of 7.1% and significantly above the national unemployment rate of 5.6%.
Without tremendous work housing people over the past several years, more would be homeless.

2012 - 2014 Annual Housing Placements for Various Populations*

- Families, excluding Veterans and Chronically Homeless
- Non-Chronically Homeless Veterans
- Chronically Homeless Veterans
- Chronically Homeless, Non-Veterans

*Housing placement data includes Glendale, Long Beach and Pasadena. Courtesy United Way/Home For Good.
Mitigating Factors

Veterans

- Despite the increase in other homeless populations, homelessness among veterans remained basically flat from 2013 (4,007 to 4,016).
- Across L.A. County the total number of veterans has decreased by 6% since 2013 (4,618 to 4,363)*
- This demonstrates the impact of increased federal and local resources to house homeless veterans.
- Since 2013, 7,500 veterans have been housed.**

*Includes Glendale, Long Beach, and Pasadena
**Housing placement data includes Glendale, Long Beach and Pasadena. Courtesy United Way/Home For Good.
Current Solutions

- LAHSA works with community partners, Home For Good, City and County agencies to create a **sustainable systemic infrastructure** that targets to each homeless subpopulation with resources and interventions that:
  - **Improve coordination** throughout LA City and County.
  - Appropriately prioritize available resources.
  - Acquire and deploy additional homelessness resources.
  - **Address the full spectrum of homelessness**, from serving those currently experiencing homelessness to supporting diversion and prevention efforts.
- **Homeless Family Solutions System (HFSS)** was established in 2013 to create a seamless, cooperative system of service delivery for homeless families.

- **Coordinated Entry System (CES)**, launched as a pilot in 2011, improves access to services, service coordination, and targeted housing intervention for homeless individuals with the highest need.

- **Veteran Surge** to ensure all veterans housed by 2015.
LAHSA and Continuum partners have new resources:

- January 2015, City Housing Authority won $10 million award for 550 units of Permanent Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless persons.
- Spring 2015, the City and County Housing Authorities received 588 VASH vouchers for homeless veterans.
- Spring 2015, VA awarded LA $30 million in Supportive Housing for Veterans Families funding.
Get Involved

- **Leaders and Partners:** Continue to improve public policies the impact homeless services, expand resources and guide how we improve conditions that will prevent and respond to homelessness.

- **Homeless Service Providers:** Increase service capacity and help improve access and the coordination of services.

- **General Community and Stakeholders:** Volunteer and get involved in programs and planning efforts in your local community.
SAVE THE DATE
2016 HOMELESS COUNT
LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 2016

www.lahsa.org
theycountwillyou.org

HOMELESS COUNT HEADQUARTERS
(213) 225-6562
homelesscount@lahsa.org