



Research Report

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# Annual Trends Among the Unsheltered in Three Los Angeles Neighborhoods

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The Los Angeles Longitudinal Enumeration and  
Demographic Survey (LA LEADS) 2023 Annual Report—  
Annex

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## About This Annex

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# Appendix A. Site Geography

The following three maps present the correspondences between 2022 census tracts and the blocks we used in our own enumerations for each neighborhood.

**Figure A.1. Hollywood Enumeration Area**

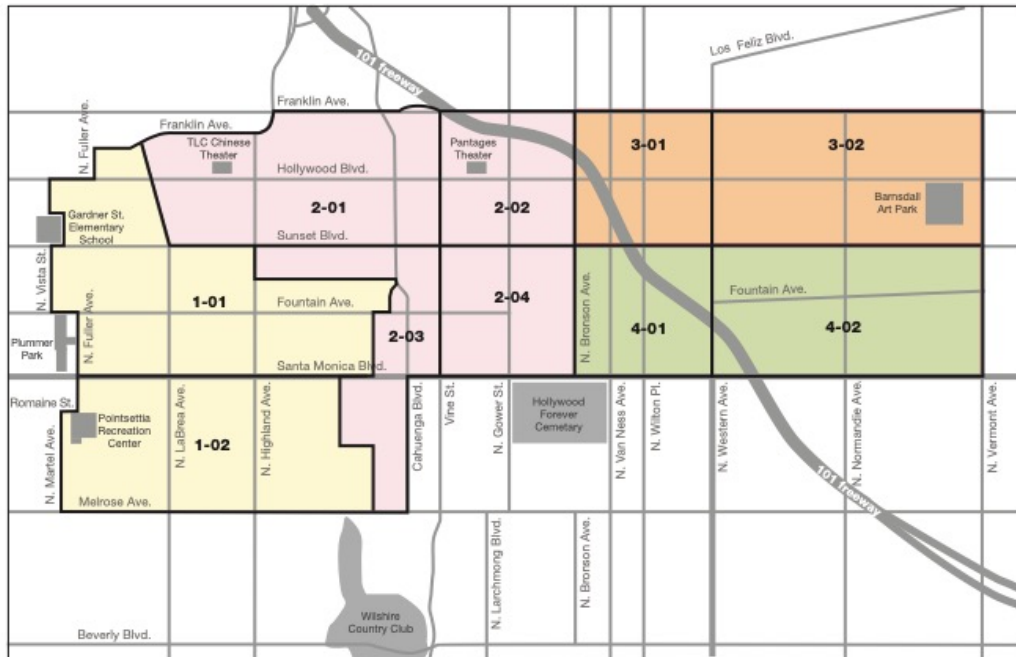


Figure A.2. Skid Row Enumeration Area

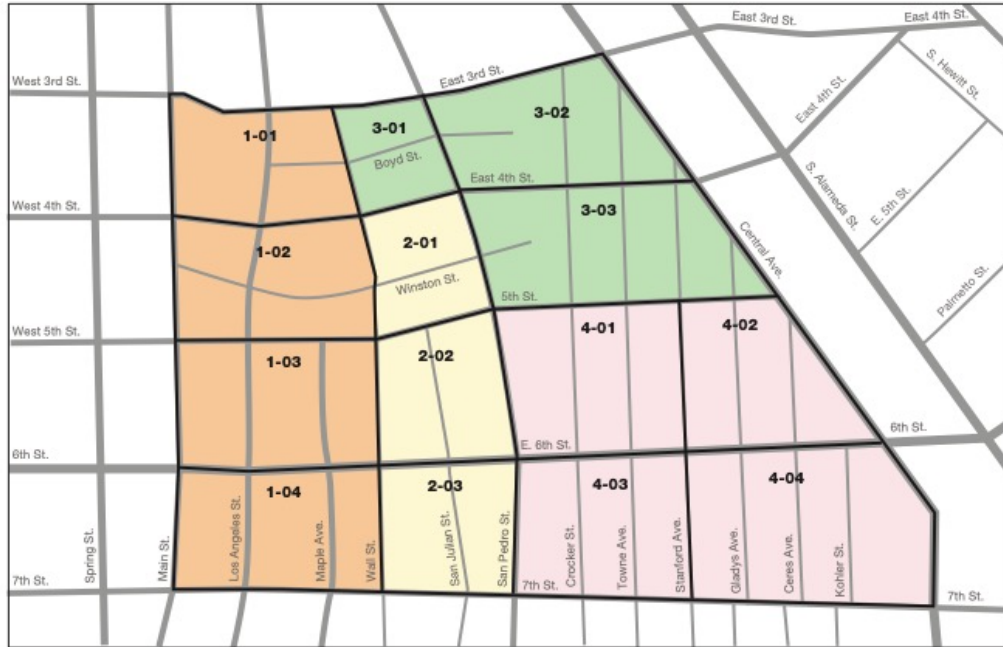


Figure A.3. Venice Enumeration Area





## Appendix B. Additional Details on Study Methodology

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### Enumeration Methodology

This section details our approach to adjusting our enumeration counts to generate a pair of adjusted estimates of the actual population of unsheltered residents in each neighborhood we study.

#### *Constructing Multipliers for Cars, Vans, RVs, Tents, and Makeshift Structures*

We screened individuals into the survey component of this study by asking potential respondents where they spent most of the past 30 nights. If an individual answered that they had been staying in one of the following types of informal shelter: a car, van, RV, or tent/makeshift structure, we followed up by asking them how many people they shared this shelter with. We used these responses to generate estimates of the number of people residing in each shelter type. We did this by estimating a regression of the mean value and generating an associated standard error for each informal shelter type. When the sample was large enough to achieve statistical precision at conventional levels, we generated estimates separately for each neighborhood and shelter type. When this was not possible, we generated estimates for each shelter type, grouping neighborhoods as necessary to reach an estimate that was statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level or above. Based on this criterion, we generated distinct estimates for small (6' or smaller) and medium (between 6' and 12') tents for Skid Row and a single estimate for each of these two tent sizes across Venice and Hollywood, where we had many fewer screened individuals say they resided in tents, particularly in Venice (a finding we discuss in more detail below). For tents and makeshift shelters greater than 12', we generated one estimate across all 3 neighborhoods. We also generated a single estimate across the neighborhoods for each of cars/vans, and RVs.

Table B.1 presents these multipliers and multipliers estimated by LAHSA in 2022 (these are calculated at much larger service planning areas, or SPAs, rather than by neighborhood as we have done so we compare our multipliers to the two corresponding SPA-level LAHSA multipliers that cover our three study areas). LAHSA also calculates distinct multipliers separately for cars versus vans and for tents versus makeshift shelters, so that our multipliers are not directly comparable, but we reproduce the relevant LAHSA multipliers alongside the more aggregated LA LEADS multipliers to give a sense of how they compare to one another. Also, LAHSA did not release this information for 2023, so we present the 2022 results. In general, our multipliers are slightly larger than the associated LAHSA multipliers, except for our RV multiplier, which is slightly smaller than the average of the two LAHSA 2022 estimates. Our

Skid Row multiplier for tents and other makeshift shelters is very close to a simple average of the two distinct LAHSA measures.

We also followed the approach used in Ward, Garvey, and Hunter (2022) and calculated a single multiplier for all sizes of tents and makeshift shelters in each neighborhood. This approach, which can be directly compared with the “LA LEADS 2021-22 Multiplier” column in Table B.1, suggested that, on average, the number of people residing in these structures was virtually unchanged in Hollywood (from 1.77 to 1.89), but increased modestly in Skid Row (from 1.52 to 1.89) and Venice (from 2.02 to 2.71).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In the first year of data collection, though we counted tents and makeshift shelters by size category, we did not include a question about the size of tents and makeshift structures in our screener questions. Thus, we could not calculate multipliers by tent/makeshift structure size as we did this year. We also note that there were very few screened individuals dwelling in tents in Venice this year (7 in total) so combining Venice and Hollywood (where we screened 19 individuals living in tents or makeshift structures), as we did for the main analysis, seemed like a more statistically informative approach.

**Table B.1. LA LEADS and LAHSA Multipliers Over 2022-2023 Period**

		<b>LA LEADS 2023 Multipliers</b>		<b>LA LEADS 2021-22 Multipliers</b>		<b>2022 LAHSA Multipliers</b>
<b>Tents / makeshift shelters (MSS)</b>						
Hollywood	Tents / MSS <6'	2.00 (0.26)	All Tents/MSS	1.77 (0.16)	SPA 4	1.38
					Tents	(0.05)
	Tent / MSS 6'-12'	2.29 (0.35)			SPA 4	1.60
				MSS	(0.17)	
	Tent / MSS 12'+	1.91 (0.48)				
Skid Row	Tents / MSS <6'	1.40 (0.11)	All Tents/MSS	1.52 (0.83)	SPA 4	1.38
					Tents	(0.05)
	Tent / MSS 6'-12'	2.30 (0.48)			SPA 4	1.60
				MSS	(0.17)	
	Tent / MSS 12'+	1.91 (0.48)				
Venice	Tents / MSS <6'	2.00 (0.26)	All Tents/MSS	2.02 (0.21)	SPA 5	1.41
					Tents	(0.07)
	Tent / MSS 6'-12'	2.29 (0.35)			SPA 5	1.57
				MSS	(0.16)	
	Tent / MSS 12'+	1.91 (0.48)				
<b>Car or Van</b>		1.86 (0.29)		1.80 (0.51)	SPA 4 Car	1.51 (0.09)
					SPA 4 Van	1.46 (0.14)
					SPA 5 Car	1.39 (0.14)
					SPA 5 Van	1.43 (0.15)
<b>RV</b>		2.33 (0.29)		1.57 (0.30)	SPA 4	1.82 (0.22)
					SPA 5	1.69 (0.14)

NOTE: MSS denotes makeshift shelter; SPA denotes Service Planning Area; LAHSA multipliers (also referred to as “conversion factors”) are calculated at the larger Service Provision Area (SPA) level so both Hollywood and Skid Row use SPA 4 weights. Note that we reproduce the multipliers used by LAHSA for “individuals” rather than “families” since the relative estimated weight between these multipliers is typically between 95% and 99% on individuals and only 1% to 5% on families. LAHSA did not release multiplier data for the 2023 count.

## *Using Multipliers to Generate Estimates of the Unsheltered Population*

Since the multipliers described above are all greater than one, applying them to the counts of informal shelter types leads to estimates of the unsheltered population that are larger than the unadjusted sum of individuals, vehicles, and tents/makeshift shelters. How much larger depends on the relative shares of individuals, cars, vans, RVs, tents, and makeshift shelters. For example, if an area was counted and found to have 90 individuals and 10 tents and we applied a multiplier for the tents of 1.5 (suggesting that every other tent had two people residing in it), then the adjusted count would increase from 100 (90 individuals plus 10 tents) to 105 (90 individuals plus  $10 \times 1.5 = 15$  estimated individuals living in tents). But if an area was found to have 50 individuals and 50 tents, then the adjusted count would increase to 125. This straightforward approach to applying multiplier factors to adjust estimates of unsheltered populations—referred to in the rest of this as the “full multiplier” approach—is used by LAHSA and other communities in generating such estimates.

We note however, that this approach implicitly assumes that the individuals we counted during our enumerations were not associated with any of these units of informal shelter we also observed. In other words, we assume that every unit of informal shelter we counted has a distinct person associated with it that we did not count anywhere else on the street during our count. This assumption seems overly strong and suggests to us that the full multiplier approach may represent an overcount of the true size of the unsheltered population in the relatively small areas we study, since it is indeed likely that some of the people we counted in a given area on a given night resided in some of the various informal shelters that we also counted.<sup>2</sup>

Another source of potential overcounting arises from the fact that some individuals we counted as unsheltered because they were present on the street and displayed visual characteristics that our field workers associated with unsheltered homelessness may have been currently residing in a formal shelter setting (e.g., emergency shelter, bridge housing, interim housing, or a more permanent housing setting). This is particularly true in Skid Row, where there are large amounts of emergency shelter facilities and large amounts of permanent supportive housing units in a small geographic area and many people using them, who are technically sheltered, may simply be observable on the streets for purposes of socializing, seeking services, or conducting other activities.

However, we can provide some evidence on the extent of this problem using data from our screening instrument for determining eligibility for our survey. This screener asks whether potential respondents have an overnight place to stay that meets the definition of shelter. Of the

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<sup>2</sup> We note that in the literature around point in time homelessness counts, the common wisdom is that undercounting is the most probable threat to accuracy (Rihl, 2023; Troisi et al., 2015; United States Government Accountability Office, 2020). However, since we count the same small areas repeatedly and our well-trained field workers are quite familiar with these areas, we believe that undercounting is likely a less relevant factor for our estimates than might be true of, say, an entire county being enumerated by lightly trained volunteers.

226 individuals who completed our screening instrument in the 2023 wave, only 9 percent (20 individuals) were ineligible because of this criterion.

Finally, though we attempt to identify unoccupied tents and makeshift shelters used only for storage during our enumerations, we may have counted some such structures as informal shelter for people. Anecdotally, we understand that some formally sheltered individuals also maintain tents or makeshift shelters on the street, potentially leading to a modest upward bias in the number of people associated with tents and makeshift shelters.

All of these concerns led us to develop an alternative method that could address such factors by adjusting down the number of actual people we counted on the streets as unsheltered in a data-driven, plausible way. The key to the approach we settled on was using another data point collected via our screening instrument: screened individuals were asked about where they spent most of their last 30 nights and were given a broad range of answers including several that indicated being literally unsheltered (as distinct from sleeping in a tent, makeshift structure or vehicle) including as “Street, sidewalk, or alley,” “Campground or woods,” “Other outdoor location”. Table B.2 presents the shares of individuals we screened who gave answers indicating that they slept *literally unsheltered* (we use this shorthand term going forward for this subpopulation) for our first round of surveying from 2021-2022 and for our 2023 survey effort. We note that the share literally unsheltered was broadly similar across time in Skid Row (38 percent versus 34 percent the prior year), decreased modestly in Hollywood (from 35 percent to 28 percent) and increased substantially in Venice (more than doubling from 20 percent to 46 percent).

**Table B.2. Changes Over Time in Neighborhood Shares of Unsheltered Population Not Residing in a Vehicle, Tent, or Makeshift Structure During the Past 30 Days**

	Hollywood	Skid Row	Venice
Share reporting sleeping literally unsheltered in 2021-2022	35%	34%	20%
Share reporting sleeping literally unsheltered in 2023	28%	38%	46%

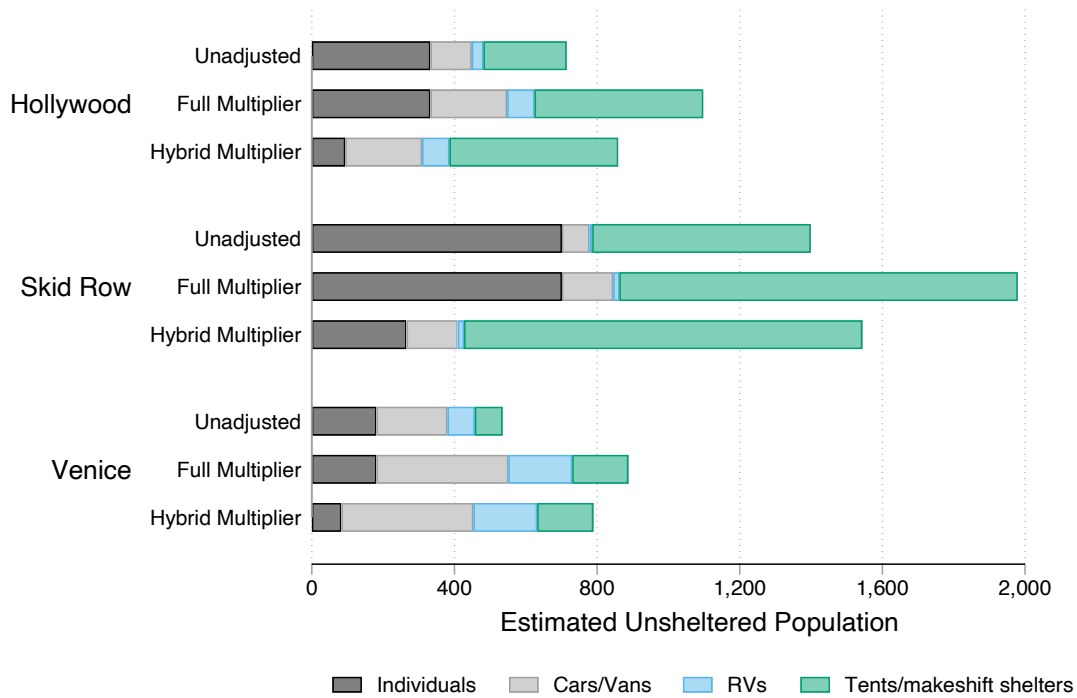
NOTE: Results are mean values from individuals screened in each neighborhood who answered that in the last 30 days they spent most of their nights in “Street, sidewalk, or alley (NO TENT),” “On a bus or train,” “Bus or train stop/station, transit center or airport,” “Unconverted garage, attic, or basement,” “Campground or woods,” “Park, beach or riverbed,” “Under bridge or overpass,” “Other outdoor location,” “Abandoned building,” “Parking lot (Surface),” or “Parking structure.” These answers followed options to report spending these nights in a variety of housed or sheltered states or options to report spending them in a “Car, truck, or van,” “RV or camper,” “Outdoor encampment or tent,” or “Other makeshift shelter not meant for human habitation.”

Using these shares, we generated an alternative estimate by reducing the number of literal “persons” we counted in our unadjusted counts by the inverse of these shares. In other words, we used the multipliers for cars/vans, RVs, and tents/makeshift shelters discussed above to scale up the number of unsheltered people in an area but we also subtracted away the number of individuals we counted using these shares derived from our screener data (for example, in

Hollywood after applying multipliers to tents and vehicles, if we counted 300 individuals, we could subtract 100 percent – 28 percent = 72 percent or 216 of them from the total). We refer to this as the “hybrid multiplier” approach and we believe it may represent something closer to a lower bound of the true estimate of unsheltered individuals (since this approach may, in practice, be overly liberal in terms of subtracting away individuals).

Figure B.1 presents the average totals, by category and overall, from our counts across calendar year 2023, both without adjusting these numbers using category-specific multipliers and after making this adjustment. As can be seen, in the case of the full multiplier totals, the number of individuals we visually identified during our enumerations is the same as the unadjusted totals, since there is no adjustment in this approach. For both the full multiplier and hybrid multiplier approaches, the number of people associated with tents and vehicles are scaled up by the multipliers presented in Table B.1. The adjustment process has a smaller effect in proportional terms in Skid Row, where nearly half of the unadjusted count comprises individuals rather than informal shelter types (i.e., vehicles or tents/makeshift shelters). In this neighborhood, the full multiplier approach increases the estimated population total (averaged across 2023) from 1,417 (unadjusted) to 1,996, an increase of 41 percent and the increase using the hybrid multiplier approach is only 9 percent (1550 people). The increases in the estimated populations in Hollywood and Venice going from the unadjusted totals to the full multiplier approach are much larger: a 53 percent increase (from 745 to 1,143) in Hollywood and a 64 percent increase (from 519 to 850) in Venice. The difference between the unadjusted counts and the estimate using the hybrid multiplier approach is considerably smaller for Hollywood (a 20 percent increase to 894) but this difference is only modestly smaller than the difference using the full multiplier approach in Venice (a 45 percent increase to 750) due to a large decline in the number of tents in our study geography (discussed in more detail below) resulting in a larger share of people reporting living literally unsheltered in the neighborhood.

**Figure B.1. Effects of Multiplier Adjustment on Site-specific Population Estimates for 2023**



NOTE: Divisions within each bar show the average share of each category of informal shelter (cars/vans, RVs, or tents and makeshift shelters) by site across our 2023 data. The “Unadjusted” column is the actual sum of individuals and informal shelters counted, while the “Full Multiplier” and “Hybrid Multiplier” columns reflect the adjustment approaches discussed in the text.

## Survey Methodology

### *Data Collection Procedures*

In 2023, we used largely used the same methods as we did in 2021-2022, which are described in Ward, Garvey, and Hunter (2023a). However, we halved the number of people we surveyed. Namely, we attempted to obtain 200 (rather than 400) responses: 100 from Skid Row where there is more densely unsheltered population and 50 from Hollywood and Venice. Between August 2023 and October 2023, we visited Hollywood once (in late August), Skid Row twice (in late September and early October), and Venice once (in mid-September). We varied the time of the week and month of each visit.

On Skid-Row, our workers began at approximately 8 a.m. and comprised three teams approaching individuals on foot. In Hollywood and Venice each survey shift was begun at approximately 10 a.m. and comprised three teams systematically driving the area and then parking and approaching individuals and encampments on foot.

During each visit, staff approached individuals who appeared to be unsheltered and offered them an opportunity to participate in a fifteen-minute survey for \$10 cash. We used a “skip rule” to introduce an element of random sampling into our survey data collection that depended on the differential concentration of people experiencing homelessness in each area (i.e., higher in Skid Row than in Hollywood or Venice). In Skid Row, we approached every third person encountered, and, in Hollywood, every other person encountered. In Venice we offered the survey to everyone we encountered (this was deemed necessary by our field team due to policies restricting tent encampments that made it more difficult to encounter individuals as they moved around the area in a more ad hoc fashion).

### *Eligibility Criteria*

We used the same eligibility criteria in 2023 as we did in 2022. That is, we screened every potential respondent using two questions. The first was an item from the LAHSA demographic survey to determine whether the individual had been unsheltered for the past 30 days (i.e., the individual reported spending the past 30 nights on or at one of the following: street, sidewalk, or alley; bus or train; bus or train stop or station, transit center, or airport; unconverted garage, attic, or basement; campground or woods; park, beach, or riverbed; bridge or overpass; other outdoor location; abandoned building; parking lot [surface]; parking structure; car, truck, or van; RV or camper; outdoor encampment or tent; or other makeshift shelter not meant for human habitation). The second item asked whether the individual lacked another place to stay, such as a bed in a Bridge housing facility or other interim congregate housing, a hotel or motel room, or a room in a transitional housing building. Only respondents who reported staying in an unsheltered location and not having another place to stay were eligible to complete the survey.

Among respondents who reported staying in a car, van, RV, camper, tent, or other makeshift structure, we asked how many other people they shared the vehicle or structure with so that we could create a set of estimates based on this information that was specific to these neighborhoods. We made a couple revisions in the 2023 effort. First, we inquired about the size of the tent or makeshift structure among those who reported staying in these places. Second, for those who reported staying in a car, van, RV or camper, we asked who owned the vehicle (with the following options: I own it, A family member owns it, I am renting the vehicle from someone who owns it, or other, please specify). This additional screener item about vehicle ownership was in response to increased attention around the prevalence of “vanlords”, that is people who rent vehicles to PEH (Esquivel, 2023; Orona, 2023; Mitchell, 2023).

### *Response Rates*

Overall, we approached 269 people in 2023 to take our survey, of which we screened 226. Of those that were not screened, 33 declined the opportunity, 8 were too disoriented, intoxicated, or cognitively impaired, and 2 were identified as repeaters. 206 screened eligible and participated in



the survey, and 20 screened ineligible. Counting all these cases as refusals results in an overall refusal rate of 16 percent.

As part of the data cleaning procedures, we looked for evidence of any survey “repeaters”, that is, individuals who took the survey more than once, so that any duplicate responders were excluded from analyses. In order to do so, we examined survey respondents age, date of birth, sex/gender, and educational status. On the basis of this comparison, we dropped three probable repeaters from our analytic sample for a final sample size of 203.

### *Survey Administration and Content*

Once a field interviewer determined that a potential respondent was eligible for the survey, they asked the questions to the respondent and completed the survey on respondents’ behalf.

The 2023 survey was composed of 31 questions. Some content was unchanged from the previous effort so that comparisons could be made across time. This content included:

- Basic demographics including age, sex/gender, race and ethnicity, and educational status;
- Current length of time spent homeless, current length of time spent in location (Hollywood, Skid Row, and Venice);
- Housing interest, housing wait list status, housing offers (since experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles), housing needs or requirements; and
- Overall health status

We dropped a few questions from the previous survey to make room for other items. These dropped questions included: marital status, length of lifetime homelessness, age at first time experiencing homelessness, interest in different shelter/housing types, and factors that prevented housing placement/barriers to housing.

We revised some 2022 items to broaden their meaning or context. More specifically:

- Rather than asking whether “a doctor or other health care provider” had told respondent they had a chronic health, mental health or substance use condition, we asked whether the respondent had, ever had or had a health care provider ever told them they had any of the following chronic, long-term conditions: physical health, mental health, substance use disorder, traumatic brain injury, developmental disability, or HIV/AIDS-related illness. The reason for this revision was that many people living unsheltered may have forgone needed health care and therefore they may not have been diagnosed by a doctor/health care provider but have knowledge from other sources that they have one or more of these conditions.
- Second, we broadened how we asked about substance use. Rather than ask whether the respondent “regularly used” alcohol, marijuana/cannabis, and other illegal substances (including methamphetamine, cocaine, fentanyl, heroin or prescription opioids), we instead included a five-item screener that helps to identify whether a person is indicated as having a lifetime or past 12-month probable substance use disorder (Dennis, Feeney, and Titus, 2013). The screener is designed to identify whether a respondent needs additional clinical assessment, based on frequency of use and consequences from alcohol and/or other drug use (nonspecified). The questions ask about use frequency, side effects,

withdrawal symptoms, and social functioning problems. We also included a question about lifetime overdose(s), given that mortality rates from overdose have skyrocketed among the unhoused population in Los Angeles County (Chang et al., 2022; Shover et al., 2023). An overdose is a risk factor for future overdose and mortality (Caudarella et al., 2016; Goldman-Mellor et al., 2020).

- Third, given the low frequencies from the prior survey regarding past 30-day arrest and jail or prison stays, we revised these questions to inquire about past year arrests and jail/prison stays to account for a broader range of involvement with the legal system.

Finally, we added new questions in 2023, as follows:

- Current employment status and employment type (among those currently employed);
- U.S. military experience;
- Current receipt of government assistance/benefits; past 30-day income (from any source);
- Past 30-day housing search status (active with or without help);
- Past-year forceable move experience (e.g., due to law enforcement or sanitation);
- Engagement with homeless outreach/case management, most recent contact, type of support given in past 30 days;
- Engagement with street medicine, and most recent contact;
- Location where last housed, date of last housed, and whether housing loss was due to eviction;
- Housing offers since becoming homeless in Los Angeles (by 10 housing types), acceptance by housing type, length of stay (if housing type accepted) and exit status (voluntary or not), and recency of latest housing offer;
- Document possession (6 types); and
- Current possession of working cell phone; phone internet access and use of phone apps

We added these items for a variety of reasons. First, the unhoused face many barriers to becoming and staying employed (Shier, Jones, and Graham, 2012). It is important to address employment among the unsheltered in Los Angeles, in terms of who is and is not employed, and how many are actively seeking work or may not be applicable for employment due to disability, to more target appropriate workforce-related resources. This is also the case regarding military status, benefit access and income levels as specific agencies specialize in benefit access, and qualified U.S. military veterans have added benefit/income sources.

Second, one of the key findings from our previous survey effort was that respondents most frequently endorsed “never contacted for move-in” as a reason for their lack of housing. We added several questions to better characterize the housing search status among this population and their experience with homeless outreach/case management as well as street medicine teams that may also assist them with benefit access and their housing search through referrals and team-based care.

Third, there has been increasing efforts in these neighborhoods to transition people living unsheltered into transitional housing, e.g., Mayor Bass’ Inside Safe initiative. There have also

been encampment resolutions efforts (i.e., Los Angeles Municipal Code 41.18<sup>3</sup>) that may or may not have provided direct access to shelter. Given that we surveyed people who were currently not sheltered, we thought it would be important to understand whether they had been offered any shelter, transitional/interim housing and/or more permanent housing and what the outcomes were of those offers. This information may be used to determine whether the people staying unsheltered in these neighborhoods are due to lack of outreach (e.g., never placed), lack of acceptance (i.e., offered shelter/housing but did not accept), or lack of fit (i.e., accepted housing but exited voluntarily or not). Moreover, determining whether people are experiencing displacement from the places where they are staying may also exacerbate housing opportunities by disconnecting people from outreach/case management or from their documentation. Findings from these survey questions will help to identify where in the housing process people are mismatched with resources and help to craft better approaches to address unsheltered homelessness in these neighborhoods.

Fourth, documents are an essential component to gaining access to benefit and housing. Identifying whether people living unsheltered need assistance with obtaining documents may help to facilitate housing transitions. A working smartphone may also facilitate contact and access to benefits and housing assistance, so better understanding of the prevalence of this resource among the unsheltered can help tailor resources to this population.

As noted in our previous report, we borrowed existing survey items and, in some cases, we modified them to reduce respondent burden. For example, the gender, and the length of time current homelessness items mirrored the same item asked in the LAHSA demographic survey, but we used a more simplified versions of some of the response options (e.g., rather than asking respondents to tell us days, months or years for length of time, we gave them ranges as response options, like “less than 90 days” or “more than 3 years”). The overall health status question was borrowed from standardized measure (Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System (PROMIS); (Cella et al., 2010)) which has been utilized with similar populations.

The survey items regarding housing experiences, needs and preferences covered topics including housing interest, housing option offers, acceptance, exits, housing wait list status, housing needs/requirements, displacement, homeless outreach/case management and street medicine experience, documentation and cell phone status. Because many of our survey items had not been utilized before, we piloted it first in one neighborhood with a handful of respondents to ensure the items and response options were understood by participants before implementing broadly.

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<sup>3</sup> This is an ordinance in the City of Los Angeles prohibiting by law that there will be no “sitting, lying, sleeping, or storing, using, maintaining or placing personal property in the public right-of-way”.

## Appendix C. Enumeration Counts by Category

**Table C.1. Enumeration Totals by Category and Incorporating Multipliers: Hollywood**

Date	Persons	Cars and Vans	RVs	Small Tents	Medium Tents	Large Tents	Unadjusted Total	Adjusted Totals	
								Full Multiplier	Hybrid Multiplier
10/29/2021	280	53	22	85	76	116	632	900	719
11/22/2021	302	91	29	90	58	126	696	996	801
12/21/2021	222	87	36	109	74	129	657	988	844
1/19/2022	341	82	32	80	74	137	746	1054	834
2/17/2022	213	76	25	84	62	110	570	842	705
3/16/2022	294	108	30	66	64	98	660	939	749
4/11/2022	339	95	37	98	53	90	712	995	776
5/18/2022	338	86	32	88	71	92	707	987	769
6/9/2022	259	91	35	93	67	100	645	938	771
7/7/2022	359	110	32	91	71	105	768	1080	848
8/3/2022	339	105	29	108	73	134	788	1131	912
8/29/2022	433	91	32	65	62	108	791	1063	783
10/4/2022	326	82	46	88	59	69	670	928	718
11/2/2022	293	83	29	93	42	69	609	928	718
11/29/2022	350	78	37	110	57	103	735	1128	877
12/30/2022	268	102	26	90	44	86	616	963	771
2/1/2023	286	99	30	103	53	94	665	1046	841
3/20/2023	255	120	38	92	79	81	665	1086	903
5/24/2023	424	143	43	102	49	95	856	1287	983
7/19/2023	355	155	28	92	37	105	772	1177	923
9/18/2023	415	153	36	72	40	107	823	1223	925
11/14/2023	347	109	29	90	48	68	691	1037	788

**Table C.2. Enumeration Totals by Category and Incorporating Multipliers: Skid Row**

Date	Persons	Cars and Vans	RVs	Small Tents	Medium Tents	Large Tents	Unadjusted Total	Adjusted Totals	
								Full Multiplier	Hybrid Multiplier
9/30/2021	595	24	6	166	135	320	1246	1593	1198
10/13/2021	586	69	5	168	153	276	1257	1627	1238
11/2/2021	529	52	7	190	133	325	1236	1620	1269
11/15/2021	606	62	5	215	147	314	1349	1755	1352
12/3/2021	757	108	5	216	166	336	1588	2052	1550
12/15/2021	586	49	5	233	228	274	1375	1801	1412
12/27/2021	604	50	5	246	143	275	1323	1713	1312
1/13/2022	701	48	4	252	179	304	1488	1913	1447
1/26/2022	623	53	3	216	207	278	1380	1790	1377
2/2/2022	657	68	5	235	188	304	1457	1894	1458
2/22/2022	673	58	5	230	150	270	1386	1775	1328
3/7/2022	655	63	5	245	128	299	1395	1799	1365
3/25/2022	742	48	7	217	114	253	1381	1728	1236
4/6/2022	884	63	5	242	102	311	1607	2002	1416
4/26/2022	755	47	7	191	130	273	1403	1755	1254
5/3/2022	741	52	5	252	98	286	1434	1811	1319
5/20/2022	747	78	5	193	160	271	1454	1845	1349
5/31/2022	859	78	6	212	175	243	1573	1968	1398
6/15/2022	845	61	4	185	144	259	1498	1856	1295
6/27/2022	854	58	3	204	187	239	1545	1922	1355
7/13/2022	741	54	4	195	181	231	1406	1768	1277
7/28/2022	761	66	4	203	132	306	1472	1862	1357
8/8/2022	837	64	4	177	129	261	1472	1822	1266
8/25/2022	772	73	4	214	134	261	1458	1837	1324
9/9/2022	836	60	4	182	148	260	1490	1848	1294
9/19/2022	749	74	4	208	124	277	1436	1816	1318
10/13/2022	732	75	6	173	158	217	1361	1905	1450
11/9/2022	687	77	5	204	123	300	1396	1983	1556
12/12/2022	587	72	6	221	133	313	1332	1948	1583
1/31/2023	637	51	8	222	135	315	1368	1973	1577
4/4/2023	681	79	10	217	140	250	1377	1954	1531

<b>Date</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Cars and Vans</b>	<b>RVs</b>	<b>Small Tents</b>	<b>Medium Tents</b>	<b>Large Tents</b>	<b>Unadjusted Total</b>	<b>Adjusted Totals</b>	
								<b>Full Multiplier</b>	<b>Hybrid Multiplier</b>
6/13/2023	776	108	8	235	132	298	1557	2197	1715
8/23/2023	846	77	8	203	119	256	1509	2054	1529
10/24/2023	693	70	9	184	123	255	1334	1871	1441
12/18/2023	674	87	7	206	138	245	1357	1925	1507

**Table C.3. Enumeration Totals by Category and Incorporating Multipliers: Venice**

Date	Persons	Cars and Vans	RVs	Small Tents	Medium Tents	Large Tents	Unadjusted Total	Adjusted Totals	
								Full Multiplier	Hybrid Multiplier
10/5/2021	110	138	80	46	46	56	476	782	694
11/10/2021	109	89	92	39	49	44	422	679	593
12/9/2021	167	152	85	49	39	47	539	846	713
1/3/2022	149	172	80	69	39	65	574	933	814
1/28/2022	165	188	72	59	63	58	605	979	848
3/2/2022	180	163	70	60	41	49	563	885	742
3/31/2022	202	171	75	56	38	59	601	936	775
4/28/2022	196	207	75	65	69	34	646	1025	869
5/25/2022	213	183	64	80	47	42	629	983	814
6/23/2022	164	185	69	63	28	40	549	869	738
7/22/2022	240	191	85	60	33	45	654	995	804
8/23/2022	269	173	56	57	31	80	666	1007	792
9/15/2022	226	166	64	52	28	65	601	917	737
10/19/2022	217	185	71	52	19	68	612	1003	886
11/15/2022	144	182	66	42	34	71	539	933	855
12/13/2022	157	200	70	46	26	53	552	944	859
2/3/2023	152	197	85	24	5	22	485	817	735
3/28/2023	149	191	92	30	11	16	489	834	753
6/1/2023	182	227	86	25	15	18	553	923	824
7/24/2023	206	175	66	23	4	9	483	757	646
9/27/2023	189	210	79	31	9	4	522	853	751
12/4/2023	236	223	77	30	8	5	579	918	790

## Appendix D. Additional Data and Analyses

Table D.1 reproduces the estimates from Table 1 in the main text but adds separate estimates from each adjusted population estimate separately as well as estimates using the unadjusted population totals. We suggest the results using the unadjusted totals should be interpreted with caution since they may reflect changes in the mode of shelter feasible for individuals to use due to policy change around, for example, tent encampments or vehicle parking that we account for in our adjusted estimates.

**Table D.1. Regression Estimates of Unsheltered Population Changes from September 2021 through December 2023 Including Unadjusted Estimates**

	Overall*	Hollywood	Skid Row	Venice
Panel A. Annual percent change from late September 2021 through December 2022				
Pooled adjusted estimates (from Table 1)	8.1% [0.121]	4.3% [0.544]	7.7% [0.208]	<b>17.0%</b> <b>[0.004]</b>
Full multiplier	<b>10.8%</b> <b>[0.000]</b>	6.5% [0.255]	<b>9.5%</b> <b>[0.006]</b>	<b>17.0%</b> <b>[0.026]</b>
Hybrid multiplier	<b>8.0%</b> <b>[0.017]</b>	1.9% [0.736]	6.0% [0.206]	<b>17.0%</b> <b>[0.013]</b>
Unadjusted	<b>8.2%</b> <b>[0.030]</b>	3.3% [0.632]	6.8% [0.124]	15.4% [0.101]
Observations	61	16	29	16
Panel B. Annual percent change from January 2023 through December 2023				
Pooled adjusted estimates (from Table 1)	-1.0% [0.889]	-1.0% [0.956]	-6.6% [0.615]	5.3% [0.518]
Full multiplier	2.0% [0.712]	4.0% [0.808]	-4.9% [0.407]	8.2% [0.214]
Hybrid multiplier	-4.1% [0.440]	-5.9% [0.707]	-8.3% [0.137]	2.4% [0.707]
Unadjusted	8.4% [0.197]	13.1% [0.479]	-2.3% [0.750]	16.5% [0.036]
Observations	18	6	9	6
Panel C. Annual percent change using the full time series from September 2021 through December 2023				
Pooled adjusted estimates (from Table 1)	<b>6.3%</b> <b>[0.002]</b>	<b>9.5%</b> <b>[0.018]</b>	<b>7.9%</b> <b>[0.015]</b>	1.1% [0.729]
Full multiplier	<b>6.1%</b> <b>[0.001]</b>	<b>10.8%</b> <b>[0.003]</b>	<b>7.2%</b> <b>[0.002]</b>	0.3% [0.944]



	Overall*	Hollywood	Skid Row	Venice
Hybrid multiplier	<b>6.4%</b> [0.000]	<b>8.1%</b> [0.020]	<b>8.5%</b> [0.000]	2.0% [0.614]
Unadjusted	2.2% [0.249]	<b>6.6%</b> [0.061]	1.7% [0.456]	-1.2% [0.779]
Observations	79	22	35	22

NOTE: Results are from a bivariate ordinary least squares regression of the natural log of each count data point (unadjusted and adjusted as indicated) on a numeric count of weeks. The percent change value is scaled from the change-per-week point estimate to reflect an annual change through the following formula: point estimate  $\times$  100  $\times$  52 (weeks). The p-value of the regression point estimate is in square brackets. Estimates in bold type are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level.

\* The "Overall" estimate includes study site fixed effects to control for overall differences in levels across sites.

Figures D.1 through D.3 present visual data on our enumerations analogous to Figures 2 through 4 in the main report but that include the time series of the unadjusted total of individuals, vehicles, and tents and makeshift shelters.

Figure D.1. Hollywood Unsheltered Population

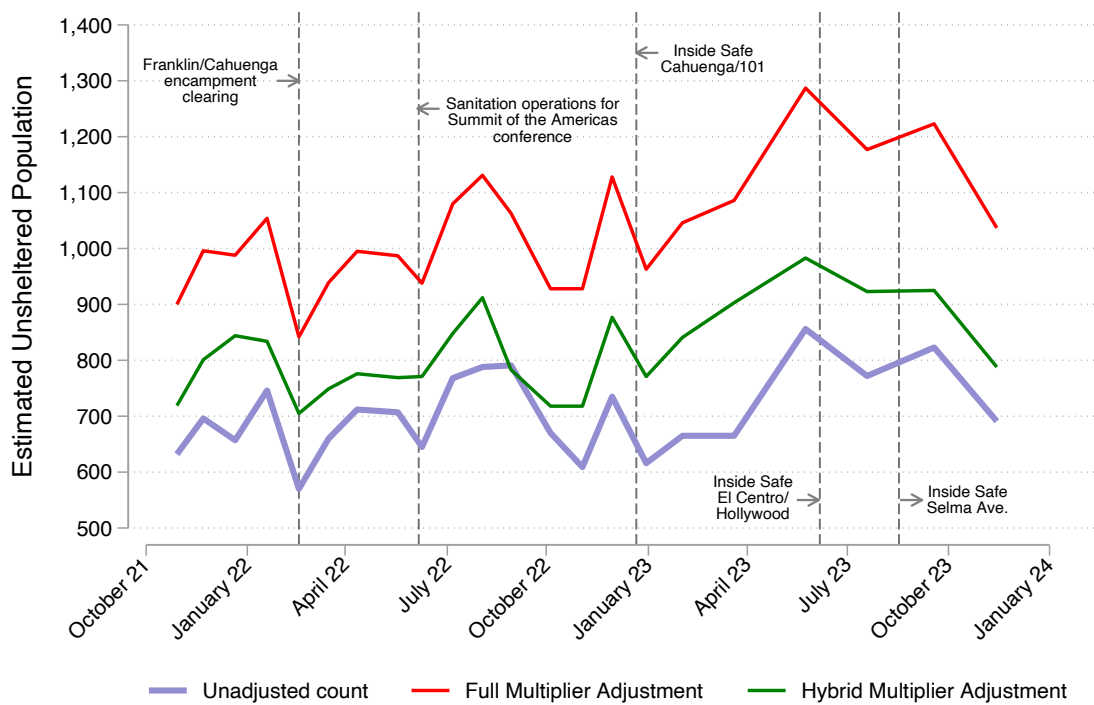
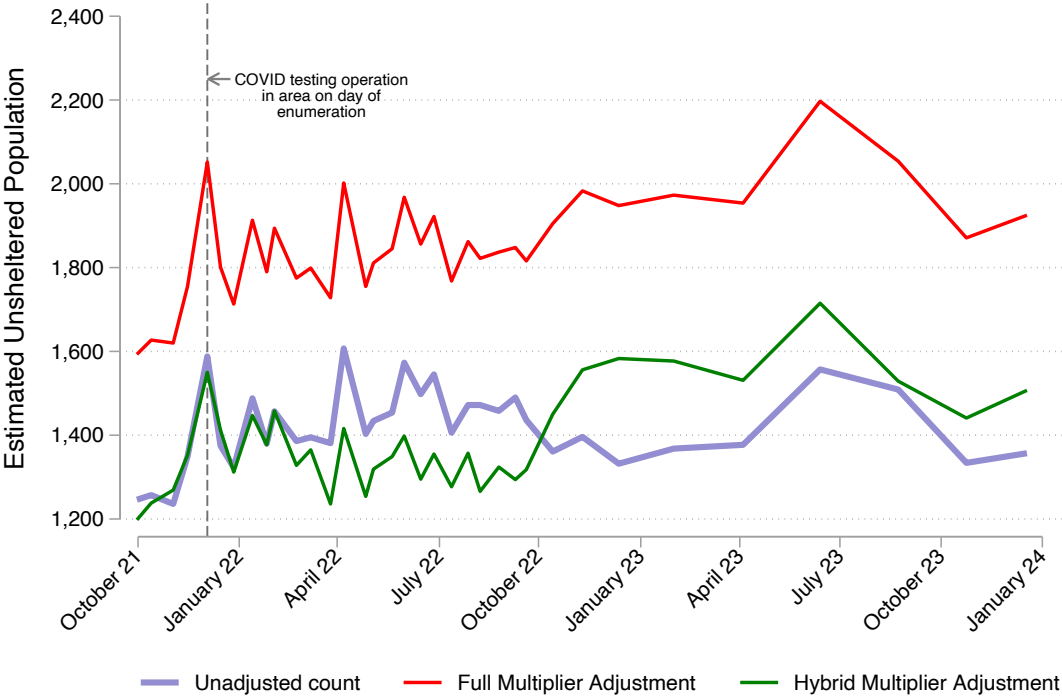


Figure D.2. Skid Row Unsheltered Population



**Figure D.3. Venice Unsheltered Population**

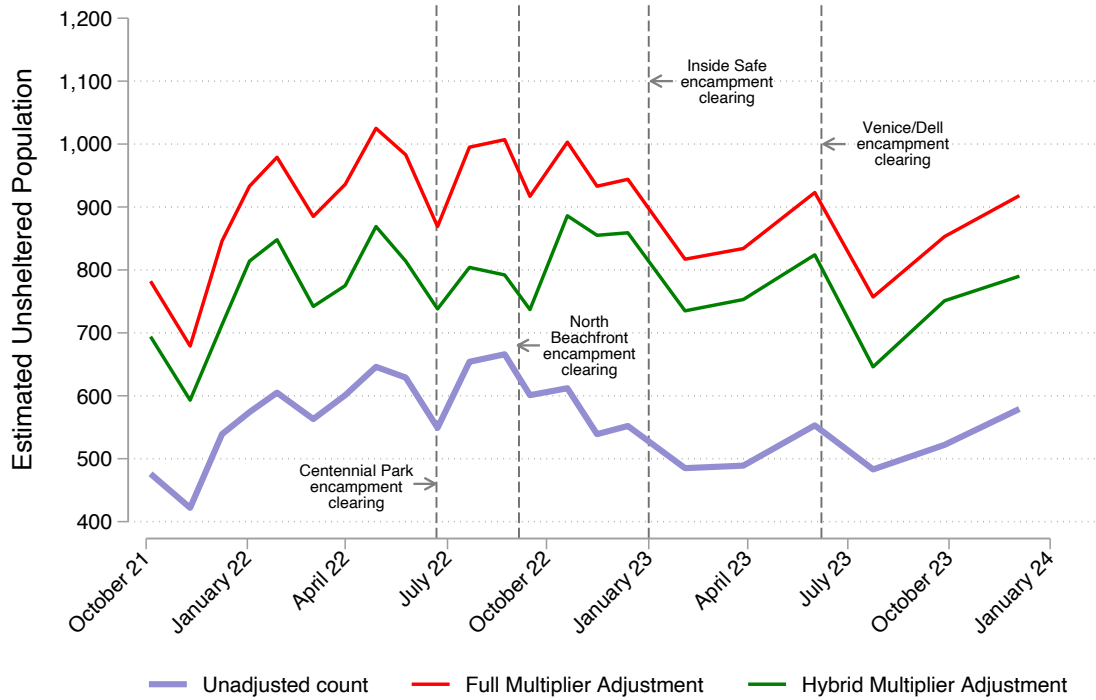


Table D.2 provides detailed data on the demographic characteristics of the 2023 survey respondent cohort with statistical testing for differences across sites (comparing both Hollywood and Venice with Skid Row and additional differences between Hollywood and Venice as described in more detail in the table notes).

**Table D.2. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Participants (percentages)**

Participant Characteristic	All (n = 203)	Hollywood (n = 54)	Skid Row (n = 103)	Venice (n = 46)
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	4	11*	2	0
25-34	22	30*	15	28*
35-44	25	24	22	33
45-54	22	24	23	20
55-64	20	9*	29	13*
65 and older	7	2*	10	7
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	69	70	67	74
Female	28	22	33	24

<b>Participant Characteristic</b>	<b>All (n = 203)</b>	<b>Hollywood (n = 54)</b>	<b>Skid Row (n = 103)</b>	<b>Venice (n = 46)</b>
Nonconforming	1	6*	0	0 <sup>+</sup>
Missing	1	2*	0	2*
Hispanic ethnicity	20	28*	16	22
<b>Race</b>				
Black/African American	54	50*	68	28* <sup>+</sup>
White	37	37	24	65* <sup>+</sup>
American Indian/Native Alaskan	8	19*	3	7 <sup>+</sup>
Asian American	3	2	3	4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2	6*	0	4
Other	14	15	15	13
<b>Educational attainment</b>				
Less than high school	35	33	41	24*
High school graduate	32	33	31	33
Some college or vocational school	23	22	18	35*
Bachelor's degree or higher	10	11	10	9
U.S. armed forces service	6	7	6	7

NOTE: n = number (sample size). Participants may indicate membership in more than one race/ethnicity, so these add up to greater than 100. Mutually exclusive percentages may not add to exactly 100 due to rounding. Results for Hollywood and Venice that are statistically significantly different from Skid Row at the 90-percent confidence level are indicated with a star (\*). Results for Venice that are statistically significantly different from Hollywood at the 90-percent confidence level are indicated with a plus sign (+).

Table D.3 displays the regression results examining the associations between mode of living (i.e., tent/makeshift shelter, or car/van, or RV versus literal unsheltered as comparison/intercept), and current employment status (middle column) and monthly income (right-hand column). As noted in the main text, living in a RV was significantly positively associated with being currently employed. Staying in a tent or makeshift shelter was negatively associated with past 30-day reported income.

**Table D.3. Association between Informal Shelter Type, Employment and Income**

	Employed	Income Past 30 Days (\$)
Tent / makeshift shelter	0.045 [0.314]	<b>-232</b> <b>[0.035]</b>
Car / van	-0.047 [0.154]	-106 [0.561]
RV	<b>0.397</b> <b>[0.022]</b>	-314 [0.170]
Intercept (None of the above, including literal unsheltered)	0.048 [0.157]	<b>691</b> <b>[0.000]</b>
Observations	162	161

NOTE: Regression of indicator variable for reporting being either formally or informally employed on indicator variables for mode of currently informal shelter. p-values reflecting 95 percent confidence interval (two-tailed test) in square brackets (using robust standard errors for binary employment outcome).

Table D.4 presents a comparison of the current status with respect to informal shelter (or the lack thereof) reported by respondents during the screening stage of our survey process over our 2021-2022 and 2023 survey waves.

**Table D.4. Current Informal Shelter Status Among Survey Respondents Over Time (percentages)**

	Hollywood		Skid Row		Venice	
	2021-2022	2023	2021-2022	2023	2021-2022	2023
	(n=104)	(n=54)	(n=212)	(n=102)	(n=103)	(n=46)
Current Shelter Status (from screener)*	n=104	n=46	n=212	n=86	n=99	n=30
Tent or other makeshift shelter	60	<b>80</b>	61	58	63	<b>33</b>
Car / Van	1	<b>7</b>	1	<b>7</b>	6	17
RV	2	2	0	0	4	<b>27</b>
Literally unsheltered	38	<b>11</b>	38	35	27	23

NOTE: Statistically significant differences at the 90 percent confidence level or greater for the same characteristic in a given study site between 2022 and 2023 are indicated by bold type. Note that for Current Shelter Status, we used data from our screener that was not completed for all survey respondents (see item-specific sample sizes). This missingness was larger in our 2023 screening data so we interpret these results with some caution in Skid Row where we were missing the most responses.

Table D.5 presents the full data on items associated with different homeless housing/shelter offers, acceptances, length of stay and exit reasons. An abbreviated set of these results is presented in the main body of the text (Table 10).

**Table D.5. Survey Participants' Past Experiences with the Homeless Housing System  
(percentages)**

<b>Homeless Housing / Shelter Measure</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Hollywood</b>	<b>Skid Row</b>	<b>Venice</b>
<b>Safe Camping (organized tent space)</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	12 (n = 202)	15 (n = 54)	9 (n = 102)	15 (n = 46)
Ever Accepted	50 (n = 24)	25 (n = 8)	44 (n = 9)	86*+ (n = 7)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	25	0	0	50
1 Week to 1 Month	0	0	0	0
1 Month to 3 Months	33	50	25	33
3 Months to 6 Months	25	0	75	0
More than 6 months	17 (n = 12)	50 (n = 2)	0 (n = 4)	17 (n = 6)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	64 (n = 11)	100 (n = 2)	50 (n = 4)	60 (n = 5)
<b>Group Shelter</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	31 (n = 203)	37 (n = 54)	28 (n = 103)	28 (n = 46)
Ever Accepted	45 (n = 62)	40 (n = 20)	45 (n = 29)	54 (n = 13)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	25	50	8	29
1 Week to 1 Month	21	0	31	29
1 Month to 3 Months	11	0	15	14
3 Months to 6 Months	14	13	23	0
More than 6 months	29 (n = 28)	38 (n = 8)	23 (n = 13)	29 (n = 7)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	60 (n = 25)	50 (n = 8)	67 (n = 12)	60 (n = 5)
<b>Long-term Stay in a Hotel / Motel (e.g., Inside Safe)</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	13 (n = 203)	11 (n = 54)	17 (n = 103)	7* (n = 46)
Ever Accepted	52 (n = 25)	20 (n = 5)	59 (n = 17)	67 (n = 3)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	64	100	67	0
1 Week to 1 Month	9	0	11	0

<b>Homeless Housing / Shelter Measure</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Hollywood</b>	<b>Skid Row</b>	<b>Venice</b>
1 Month to 3 Months	0	0	0	0
3 Months to 6 Months	27	0	22	100
More than 6 months	0	0	0	0
	(n = 9)	(n = 1)	(n = 9)	(n = 1)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	50	100	44	50
	(n = 12)	(n = 1)	(n = 9)	(n = 2)
<b>Bridge Housing (temporary shelter with onsite services)</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	11	9	10	16
	(n = 200)	(n = 54)	(n = 101)	(n = 45)
Ever Accepted	55	40	60	57
	(n = 22)	(n = 5)	(n = 10)	(n = 7)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	27	50	40	50
1 Week to 1 Month	27	50	0	0
1 Month to 3 Months	9	0	0	25
3 Months to 6 Months	27	0	40	25
More than 6 months	9	0	20	0
	(n = 11)	(n = 2)	(n = 5)	(n = 4)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	30	50	40	0
	(n = 10)	(n = 2)	(n = 5)	(n = 3)
<b>Other transitional living situation (interim Housing with access to services)</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	7	7	7	9
	(n = 202)	(n = 54)	(n = 103)	(n = 45)
Ever Accepted	40	25	57	25
	(n = 15)	(n = 4)	(n = 7)	(n = 4)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	17	0	25	0
1 Week to 1 Month	17	0	25	0
1 Month to 3 Months	0	0	0	0
3 Months to 6 Months	17	100	0	0
More than 6 months	50	0	50	100
	(n = 6)	(n = 1)	(n = 4)	(n = 1)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	50	100	50	0
	(n = 6)	(n = 1)	(n = 4)	(n = 1)
<b>Recovery/Sober Living Housing</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	20	28	18	18
	(n = 201)	(n = 54)	(n = 102)	(n = 45)
Ever Accepted	51	47	67	25*

<b>Homeless Housing / Shelter Measure</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Hollywood</b>	<b>Skid Row</b>	<b>Venice</b>
	(n = 41)	(n = 15)	(n = 18)	(n = 8)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	10	14	9	0
1 Week to 1 Month	10	29	0	0
1 Month to 3 Months	15	0	27	0
3 Months to 6 Months	35	43	27	50
More than 6 months	30	14	36	50
	(n = 20)	(n = 7)	(n = 11)	(n = 2)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	71	71	67	100
	(n = 21)	(n = 7)	(n = 12)	(n = 2)
<b>Permanent Stay in a Mote/Hotel-like setting (e.g., Project Homekey)</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	5	6	7	2
	(n = 202)	(n = 54)	(n = 103)	(n = 45)
Ever Accepted	36	0*	57	0*
	(n = 11)	(n = 3)	(n = 7)	(n = 1)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	33	-	33	-
1 Week to 1 Month	67	-	67	-
1 Month to 3 Months	0	-	0	-
3 Months to 6 Months	0	-	0	-
More than 6 months	0	-	0	-
	(n = 3)	(n = 0)	(n = 3)	(n = 0)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	100	-	100	-
	(n = 3)	(n = 0)	(n = 3)	(n = 0)
<b>Shared Housing (shared apartment/house)</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	12	19	9	13
	(n = 202)	(n = 54)	(n = 103)	(n = 45)
Ever Accepted	24	30	22	17
	(n = 25)	(n = 10)	(n = 9)	(n = 6)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	17	33	0	0
1 Week to 1 Month	33	67	0	0
1 Month to 3 Months	17	0	50	0
3 Months to 6 Months	33	0	50	100
More than 6 months	0	0	0	0
	(n = 6)	(n = 3)	(n = 2)	(n = 1)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	17	0	50	0
	(n = 6)	(n = 3)	(n = 2)	(n = 1)



<b>Homeless Housing / Shelter Measure</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Hollywood</b>	<b>Skid Row</b>	<b>Venice</b>
<b>Supportive Housing</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	11 (n = 201)	19* (n = 54)	8 (n = 102)	9 (n = 45)
Ever Accepted	45 (n = 22)	50 (n = 10)	63 (n = 8)	0*+ (n = 4)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	13	20	0	-
1 Week to 1 Month	13	0	33	-
1 Month to 3 Months	0	0	0	-
3 Months to 6 Months	13	20	0	-
More than 6 months	63 (n = 8)	60 (n = 5)	67 (n = 3)	- (n = 0)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	57 (n = 7)	50 (n = 4)	67 (n = 3)	- (n = 0)
<b>“Tiny” Home, that is a small shed used as an individual dwelling</b>				
Ever Been Offered?	10 (n = 201)	15 (n = 54)	7 (n = 103)	11 (n = 44)
Ever Accepted	25 (n = 20)	0* (n = 8)	57 (n = 7)	20 (n = 5)
How Long Was Latest Stay?				
Less Than 1 Week	40	-	50	0
1 Week to 1 Month	20	-	25	0
1 Month to 3 Months	20	-	0	100
3 Months to 6 Months	0	-	0	0
More than 6 months	20 (n = 5)	- (n = 0)	25 (n = 4)	0 (n = 1)
Left Voluntarily (Versus Involuntarily)	40 (n = 5)	- (n = 0)	25 (n = 4)	100 (n = 1)

NOTE: *n* = number (sample size). In this table, we display distinct sample sizes for each question where a sample restriction was made based on the answer to the prior question.

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