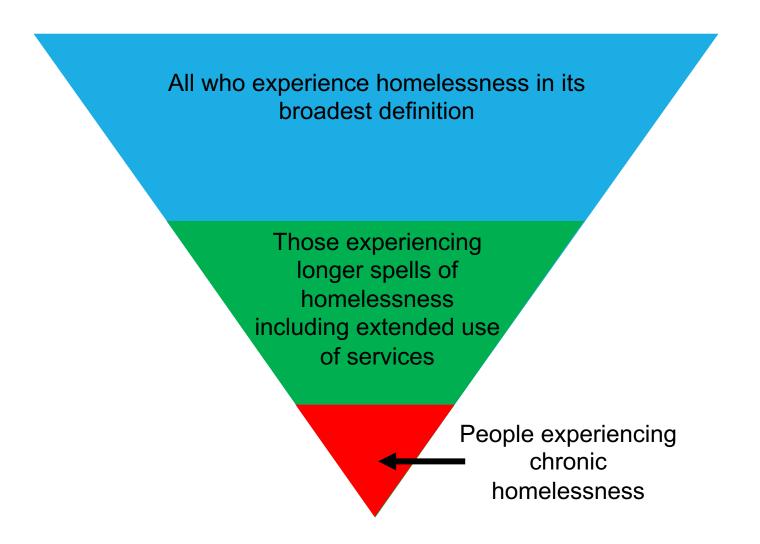
Housed and Unhoused in Los Angeles: Challenges for Local Government



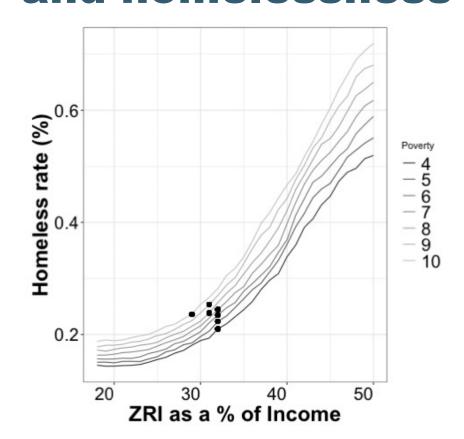
The Spectrum of Homelessness



LA Metro Area Leads the Nation in Measures of Housing Distress

- Severe overcrowding (Double rate of NYC)
- Rent-burdened households (Among top 3 metros in US)
- Low homeownership rate (Lowest aside from NYC)

Recent research has shown a strong empirical relationship between increases in housing costs and homelessness



- 2021 study uses US Census data and rental prices from Zillow
- Finds that as housing costs exceed around 30 percent of income, there is significant inflection point in homelessness
- Areas identified in the study as most vulnerable to rising rents and high rates of poverty comprise 15% of US pop but 47% of people experiencing homelessness

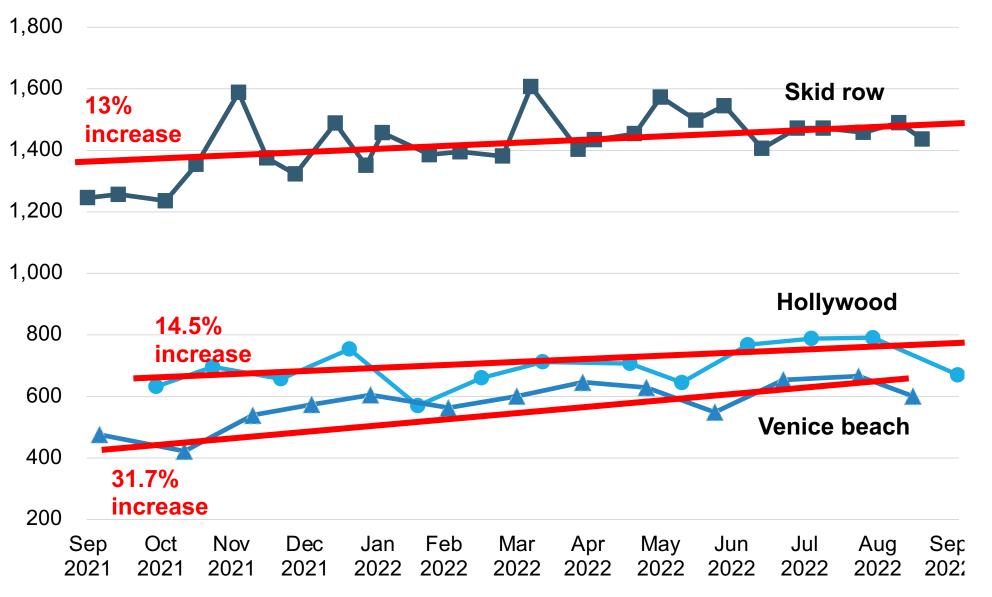
(a) Rate v. Aff

(Reproduced from Glynn, Byrne, and Culhane, 2021)

LA LEADS study

- Repeated enumeration of unsheltered individuals, vehicles, tents/MSS
- Survey of >400
 unsheltered residents
- Professional survey team using systematic approach





Unadjusted count totals



Unsheltered individuals



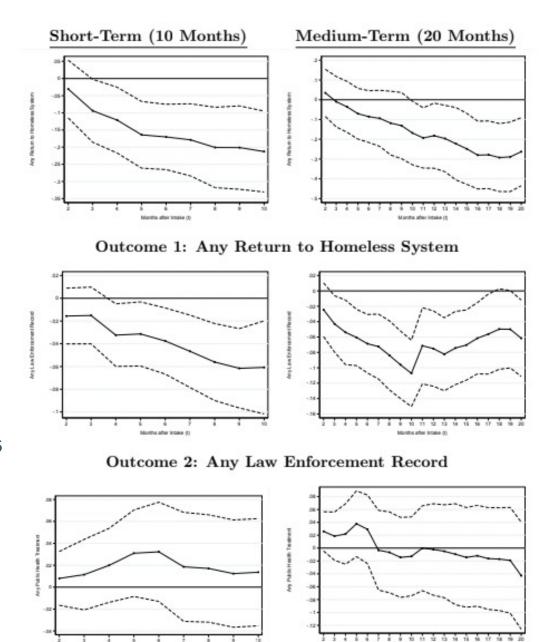
Vehicles



Tents and makeshift shelters

PSH is effective at ending homelessness, reducing CJI

- Recent study using LA data found a causal relationship between placement into PSH and staying housed, and having any law enforcement interactions
- Healthcare system use did not change meaningfully, but what does this mean for health outcomes?
 Evidence remains unclear.



Outcome 3: Any Public Health Treatment

New policies, if properly evaluated, may shed more light on links between housing/health

Los Angeles Times

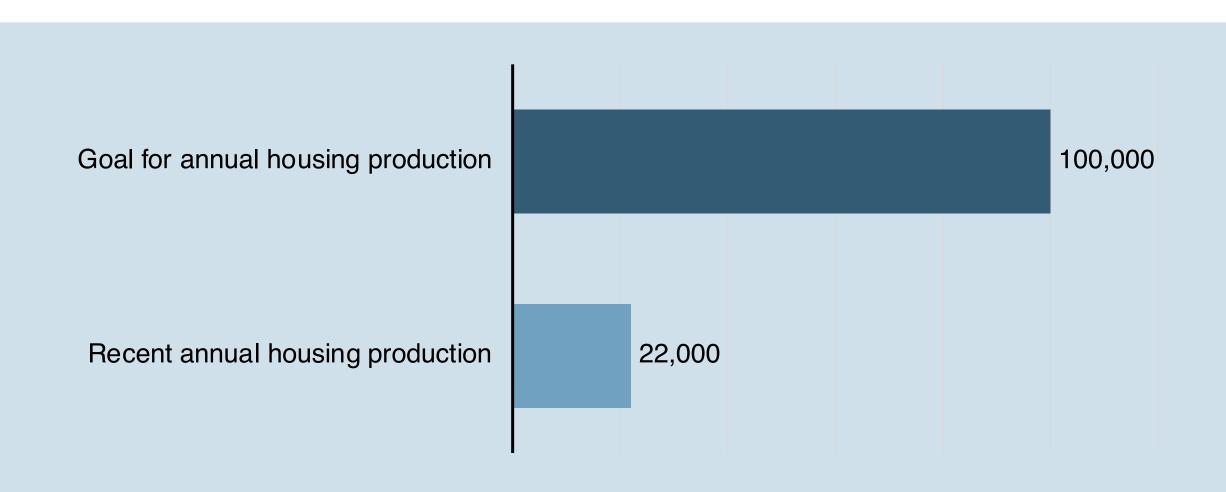
CALIFORNIA

On the brink of homelessness, she won the Medi-Cal lottery

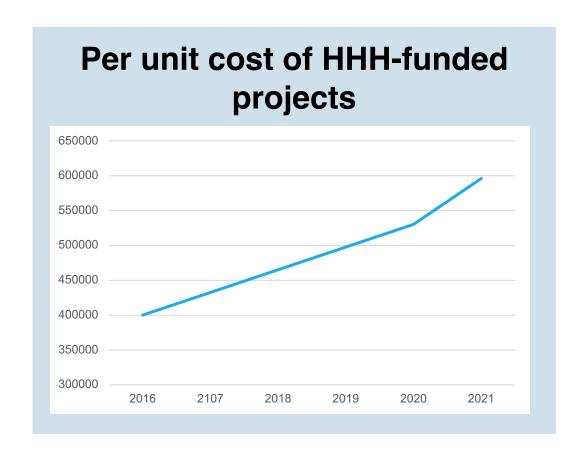


Annie Malloy packs up the motel room she was living in in early March. She received \$5,000 for a rental security deposit from new Medi-Cal benefits, money she said helped prevent her from falling into homelessness. (Angela Hart / KFF Health News)

Large increases in housing production must be part of any meaningful solution to increase affordability and curtail homelessness; progress is not (yet) encouraging



Can we build enough PSH to end homelessness? Not likely



Barriers to scaling up PSH production

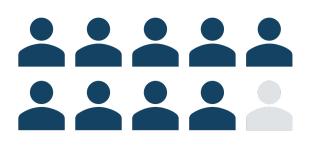
- Complex, lengthy process of assembling capital sources for development
- Scarcity of project-based vouchers to provide operating subsidies for PSH
- Wage and union work requirements on publicly funded projects (often 15-25% more than market-rate developments)
- After construction: significant scarcity of qualified workers to provide needed supportive services

But Progress is Happening on Multiple Fronts

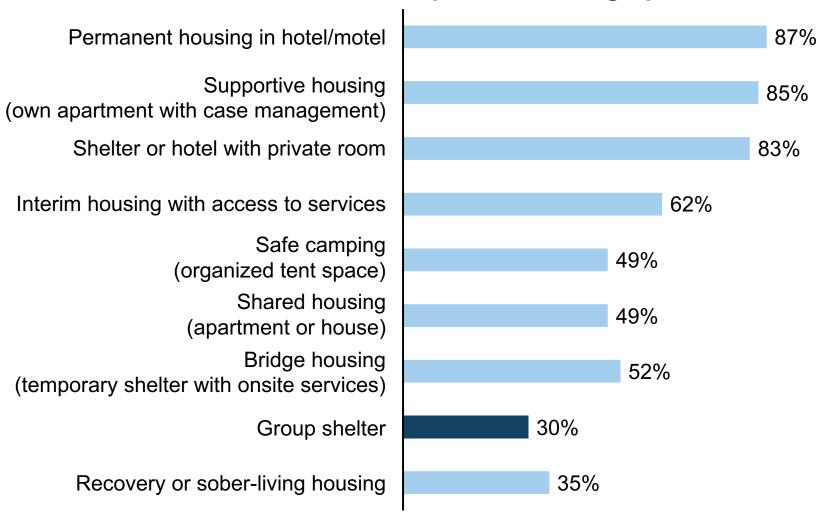
- HHH has led to many worthwhile reforms (higher plan check review threshold)
- Project Homekey funding has led to quicker production of lower-cost units through acquisition versus development
- ED1/ED3 are reducing approval times substantially
- New downtown ARO and progress on citywide ARO along w/falling office prices could spur new adaptive reuse renaissance. Tax relief incentives could help...

What else can we do in the meantime?

Acceptable housing options



90% of respondents were interested in finding housing



NOTE: Participants could select as many options as applied.

Lots of room to do creative things that can make a difference in addressing homelessness

- Safe parking programs may be underutilized, help stop "flow" into homelessness (most focus is on "stock")
- Why aren't we doing any safe camping sites (Culver City just started one, what can LA learn)?
- May have to get comfortable with idea that hotels have to be semipermanent solution. Means we need to get very good at making this work well.
- Scaling up of CalAim funding experiments (housing navigation, security deposits, etc.) may be a big deal

Increasing affordability meeting housing needs at all levels is real solution to homelessness

- Need to stop treating housing production like a "bad" (excessive fees, SB9, unrealistic limits on density)
- Most productive thing for policymakers may be focusing on removing laws/regs rather than increasing them
- Declining population growth may assist in reaching affordability, but very undesirable way to get there

