Chief Executive Office.

Latinos Experiencing Homelessness Summit

May 26th 2023

County of Los Angeles
Anti-Racism, Diversity, & Inclusion

CREATING AN LA COUNTY WHERE WE ALL THRIVE

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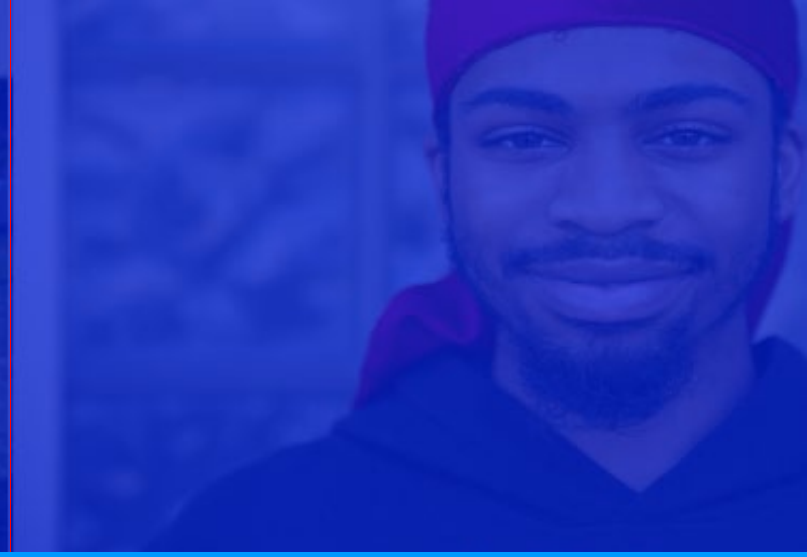
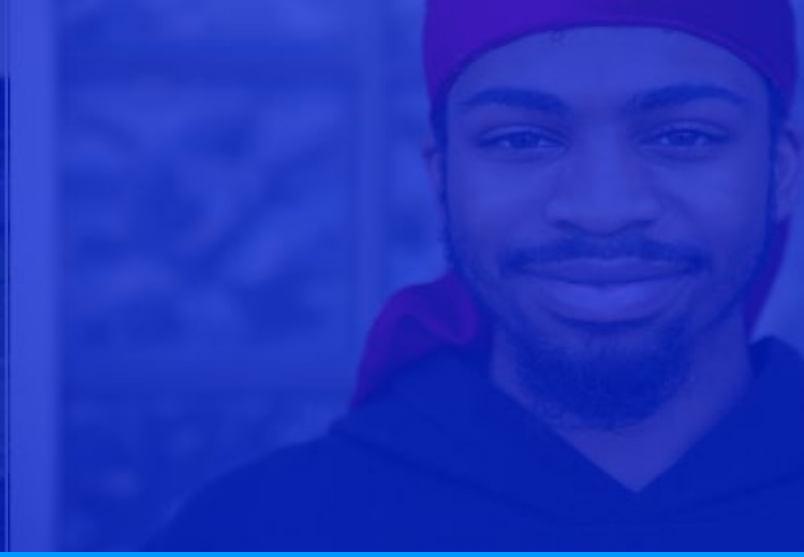
Land Acknowledgement



WELCOME

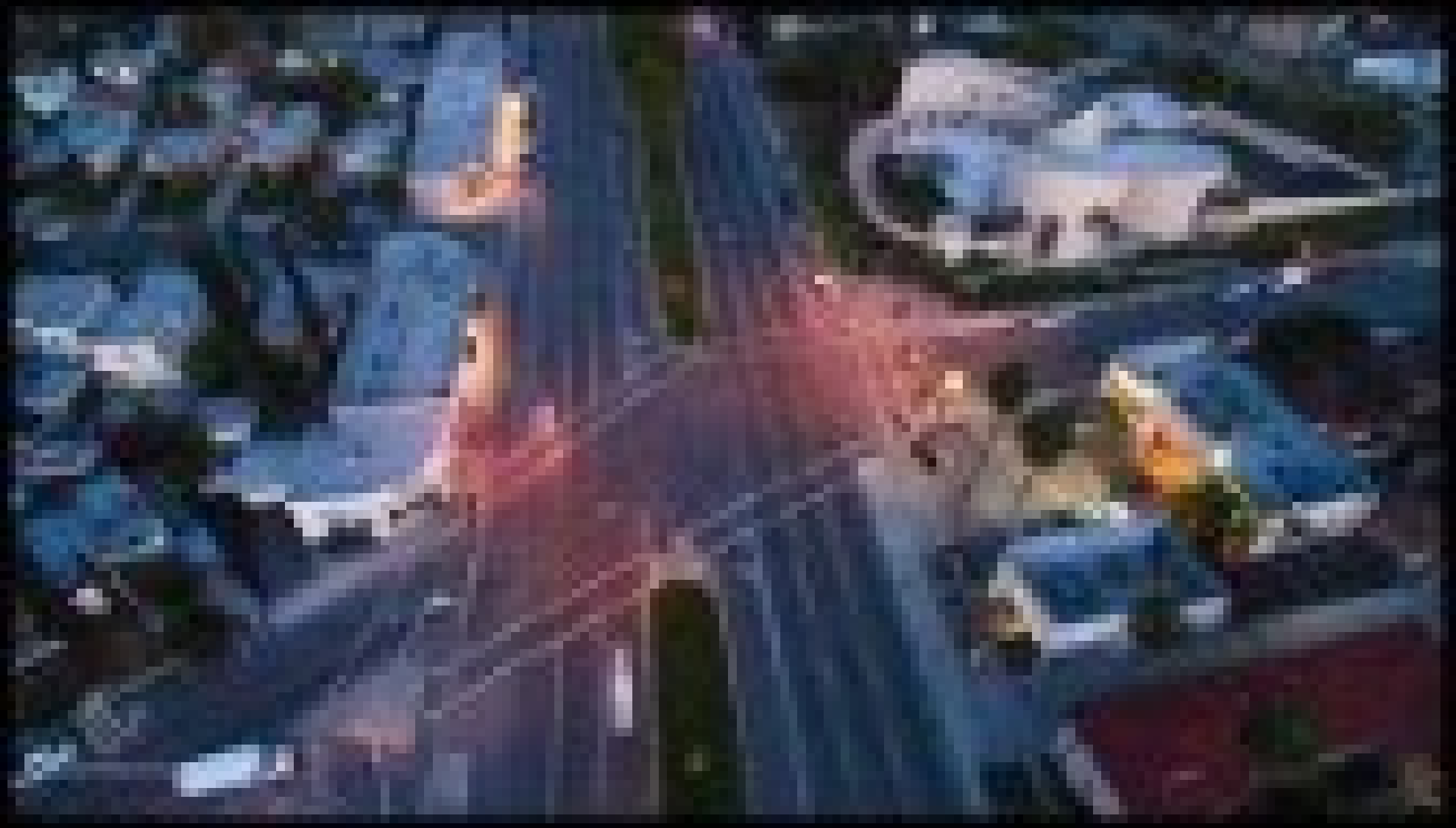


OVERVIEW

AGENDA

- Greeting and Land Acknowledgement
- Welcome Message
- Overview of Day
- Keynote Message: Stemming The Rise of Latino Homelessness
- Morning Panel: Understanding Latinos experiencing Homelessness through data
- Table Dialogues #1
- Lunch
- Afternoon Panel: Understanding the data and identifying solutions
- Table Dialogues #2
- Next Steps
- Final Thoughts

WHAT IS THE ANTI-RACISM, DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION (ARDI) INITIATIVE



ANTI-RACISM, DIVERSITY, & INCLUSION (ARDI) INITIATIVE

In July 2020, the Board of Supervisors passed a motion that created the Board's Eighth-Board directed priority known as the Anti-racism, Diversity, & Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative. The Board's motion boldly articulated an anti-racist agenda that will guide, govern, and increase the County's ongoing commitment to fighting racism in all its dimensions.

Understanding Structural Racism: Definitions

Together, these three pillars - institutional, spatial, and relational -
form the **essential structural foundations** by which **racism of the past and present** operates to **systematically produce gaps in life outcomes.**

Institutional
Public and private organizations structure the social environment.

Relational
Social interactions and networks are largely spatialized and racialized.

Spatial
How people and things are spread across space; how those spatial arrangements came to be. The effects that places have on people who reside there.

- **Structural racism operates in reinforcing ways -** institutional decisions shape the spatial environment, which, in turn, shapes the formation of social networks.
- This, then, influences role occupancy and **decision-making** within institutions.
- **The processes** by which these structural pillars produce gaps in life outcomes can be referred to as **exclusion, exploitation, and control.**

Exclusion, Exploitation, and Control: Definitions

Exclusion or "opportunity hoarding"

Keeping certain advantages to certain groups.

e.g., good jobs, decent housing, and good schools.

Exploitation

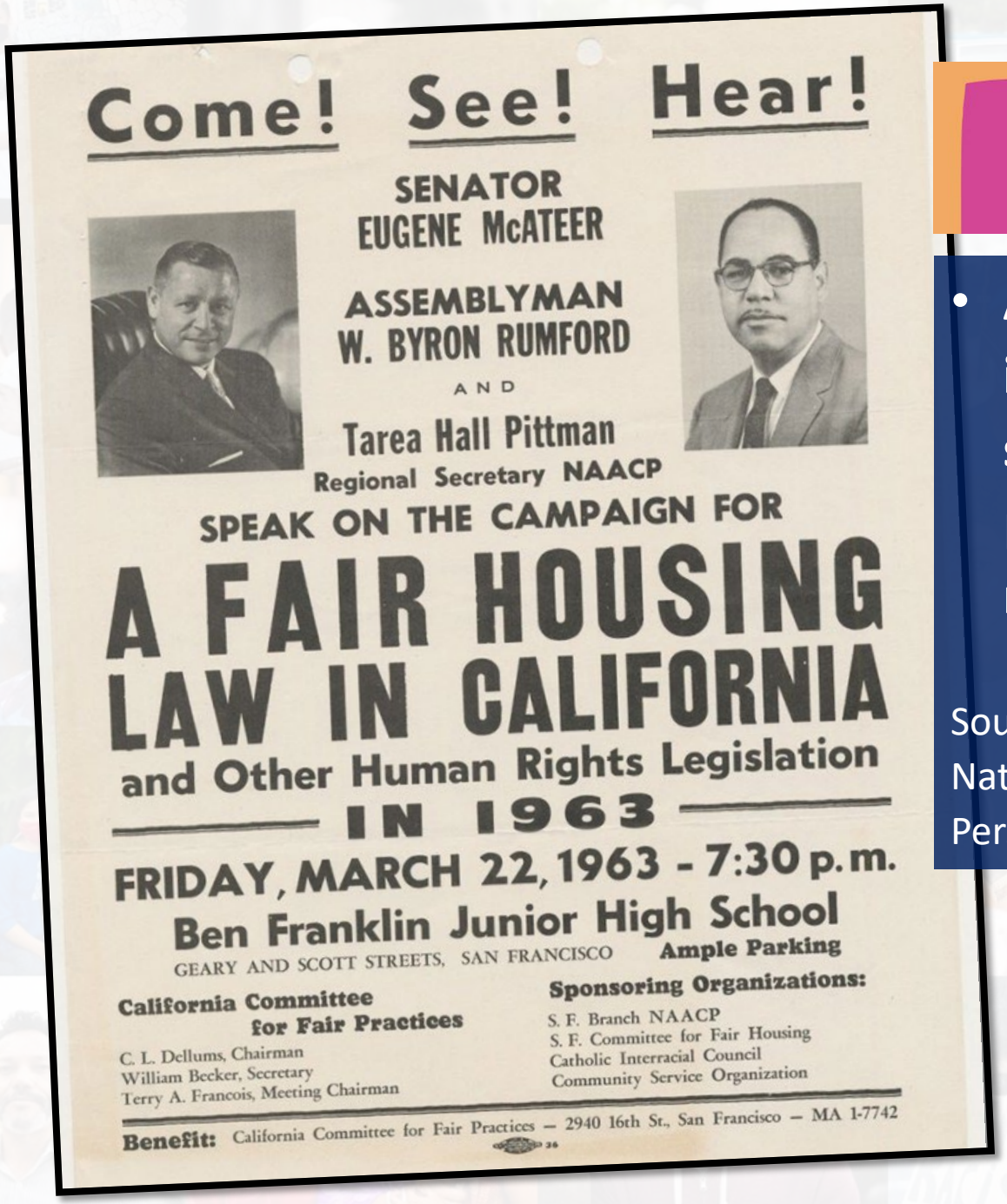
Process by which one group expropriates a resource produced by another group, thereby preventing them from "realizing the full value of their effort in producing it."

e.g., slavery, land theft, predatory lending, monetary sanctions.

Control

Process by which coercion, force, and punishment—among other strategies—are used too deny less powerful groups freedoms enjoyed by the dominant group.

e.g., enslavement, American Indian genocide, mass incarceration, and racially based police violence.



ANTI-RACISM

- **Anti-racism is… the "active process of identifying and eliminating racism by changing systems,** organizational structures, policies and practices and attitudes, **so that power is redistributed and shared equitably."**

Source:
National Action Committee on the Status of Women International Perspectives: Women and Global Solidarity

At left: Racially restrictive covenants were written into housing deeds, to ensure that homes could not be sold to (or occupied by) people not considered to be white. In response, activists organized, strategized, and galvanized public support for legal remedies.

So… why *Equity?*

When it comes to understanding the importance of equity, we start by acknowledging that **institutions and their systems** have been **intentionally designed to benefit or exclude certain populations.**

- These systems have been in place for so long that the outcomes people experience may appear **unintentional,** but are actually rooted in **discriminatory practices and beliefs.**

Equality

"The idea that each individual or group of people is **treated the same,** given the same resources or expected to take advantage of the same opportunities."

Equity

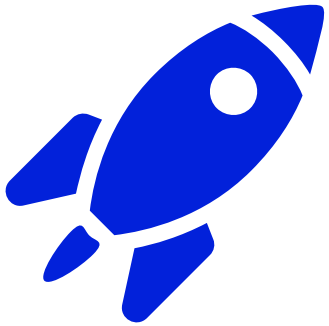
Acknowledges that each person has a unique background and circumstances, and starts from a different place.

"The idea that differences matter, and that systems must be balanced to distribute resources and opportunities needed to reach equal outcomes **by treating everyone justly according to their circumstances."**

LA COUNTY'S VISION FOR RACIAL EQUITY AND ARDI MISSION

Vision: Los Angeles County is a place where all residents are healthy, experience justice and thrive.

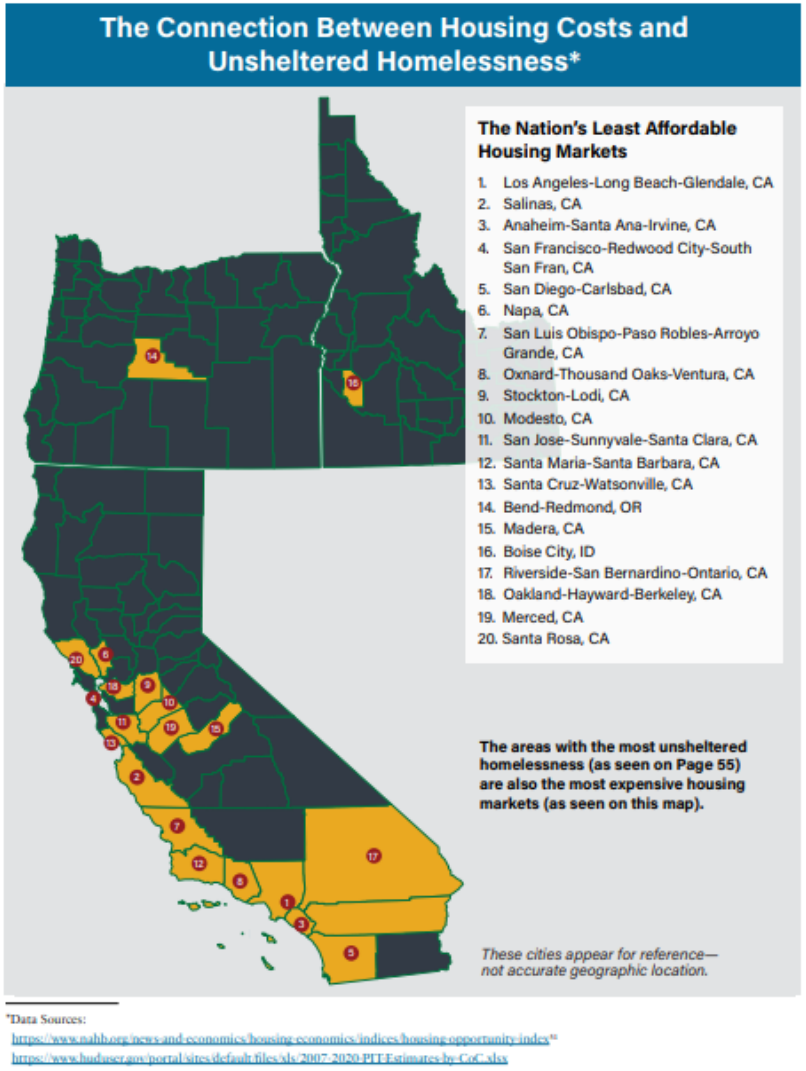
Mission: To end structural racism and its consequences in Los Angeles County. To boldly articulate an anti-racist agenda that will guide, govern, and increase the County's ongoing commitment to fighting systemic and institutional racism in all its forms and dimensions by directing, building capacity for, and sustaining the development of equitable policy, workforce culture, data analysis, and resource distribution.

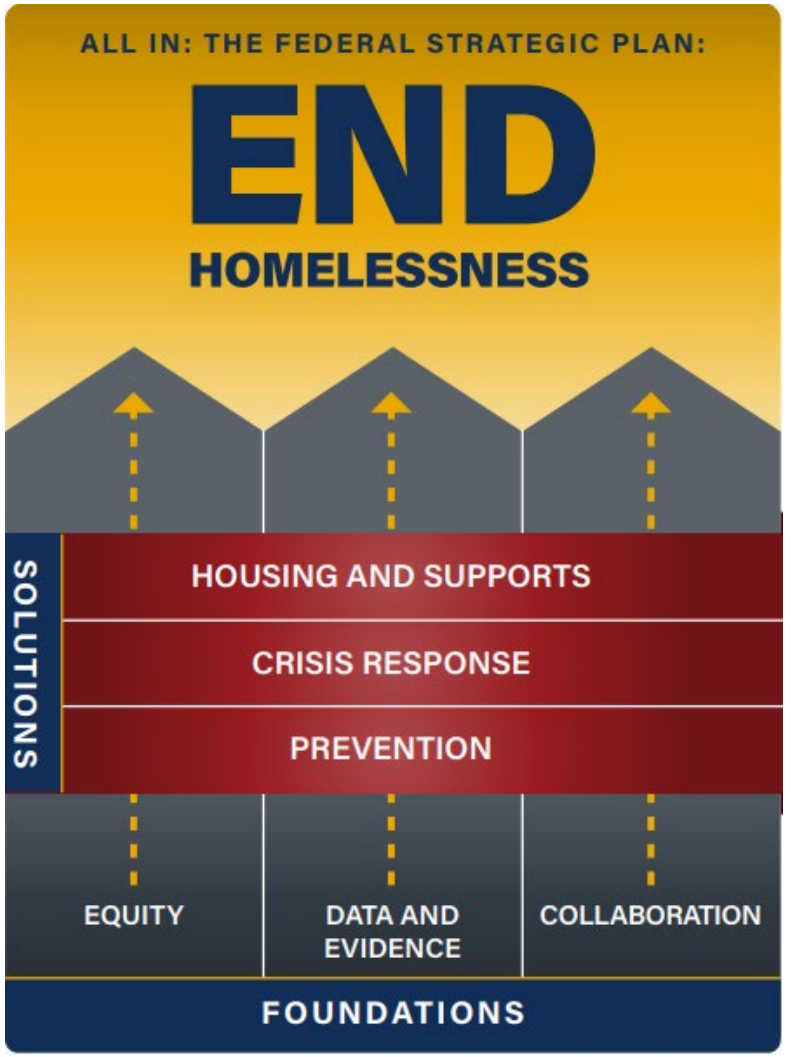


CENTERING RACIAL EQUITY IN HOMELESSNESS

- Embody an inclusive approach
- Pause and reflect to ensure co-creation
- Prioritize systemic changes and upstream solutions
- Center voices of people with lived experience
- Ensure implementation entities are guided by those closest to the work
- Prioritize a grounded theoretical framework lifting up community research
- Develop accountability measures to ensure tangible racial equity outcomes
- Move together under a shared racial equity lens

CENTERING RACIAL EQUITY IN HOMELESSNESS





Equitable Data Integration for Homeless Services System

Below we provide a list of the capabilities of each data tool and an outline proposed capabilities for a homeless data tool:

ARP Dashboard Features/ Capabilities	Equity Explorer Features/ Capabilities	Homeless Tool Proposed Capabilities
▪ **Tracks total dollar amount allocated and total amount of dollars allocated per program/project category** ▪ **Tracks total number of program/projects** ▪ **Displays program/project categories** ▪ **Lists target populations (total and per program/project)** ▪ **Tracks number of completed projects** ▪ **Individual page for each project, including project indicators and metrics** **Shows geographic distribution of projects**	▪ Uses multiple layers & attributes to map the prevalence and geographic distribution of health and social outcomes: various household characteristics, concentrated disadvantage, COVID-19 vulnerability, CDC social vulnerability, policing and incarceration, child welfare cases, etc. ▪ Allows multiple layers or attributes to be highlighted simultaneously ▪ Allows user to export and download data	▪ Tracks total dollar amount allocated, total amount of dollars allocated per program category, and total amount allocated per program ▪ Uses multiple layers & attributes to map the prevalence and geographic distribution of various health and social indicators: homelessness, concentrated disadvantage, median household income, unemployment, CalFresh use, tenant vulnerability, disability status ▪ Shows geographic distribution of housing sites/locations: emergency shelters & temporary housing, interim housing, permanent supportive housing, affordable housing ▪ Shows geographic distribution of services: physical health, mental & behavioral health, SUDs, social services, legal aid, CBOs ▪ Shows dollars allocated and programs utilized by group (race, age, disability status, etc.) ▪ Tracks program outcomes ▪ Allows multiple layers or attributes to be highlighted simultaneously

Equitable Data Integration for Homeless Services System

Outline of proposed metrics for a homeless data tool, and provide a list of recommended data metrics:

Recommended Data Metrics
Total number of PEH (disaggregated by race, age, etc.)
Sheltered
Unsheltered
Client Characteristics (individuals, families, veterans, youth, people with disabilities)
Average length of time homeless
Number of emergency shelters and transitional housing
Total number of beds
Number of available beds
Number of interim housing sites and units
Number of individuals placed in interim housing
Average lengths of stay
Number of permanent supportive housing sites and units
Number of individuals placed in permanent supportive

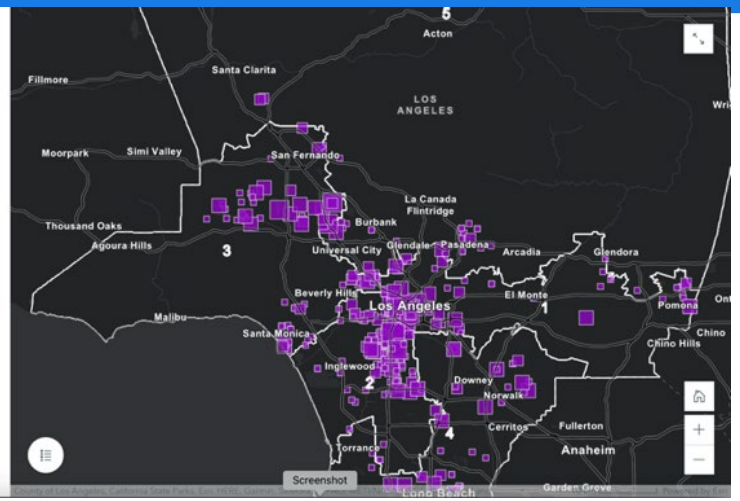
Adapting for the Homeless/Housing Systems

A data tool for tracking homelessness

Current Interim Housing

This shows existing shelters and other forms of interim housing as of November 2022. Here, people experiencing homelessness have a safe, warm place to sleep at night and receive services to help them secure housing. There are currently 494 sites countywide with 16,434 beds available.

This data does not represent the entire universe of funded interim housing because it does not include motels used as interim housing, such as Project Roomkey sites that have been used or are currently being used as emergency

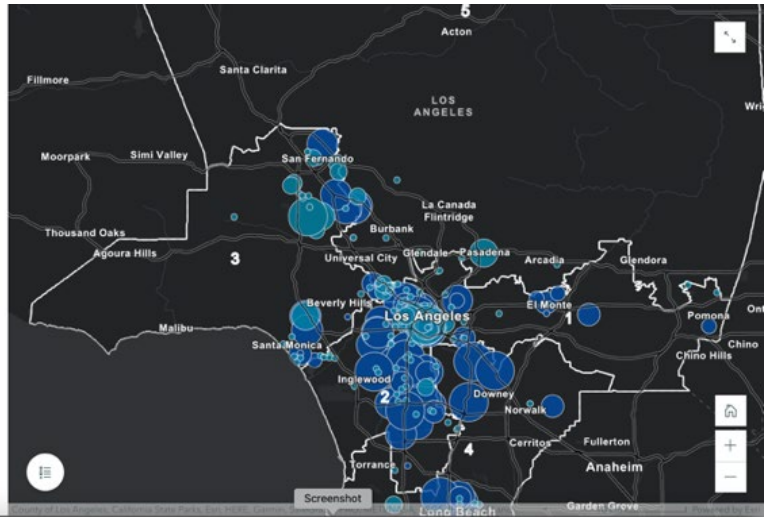


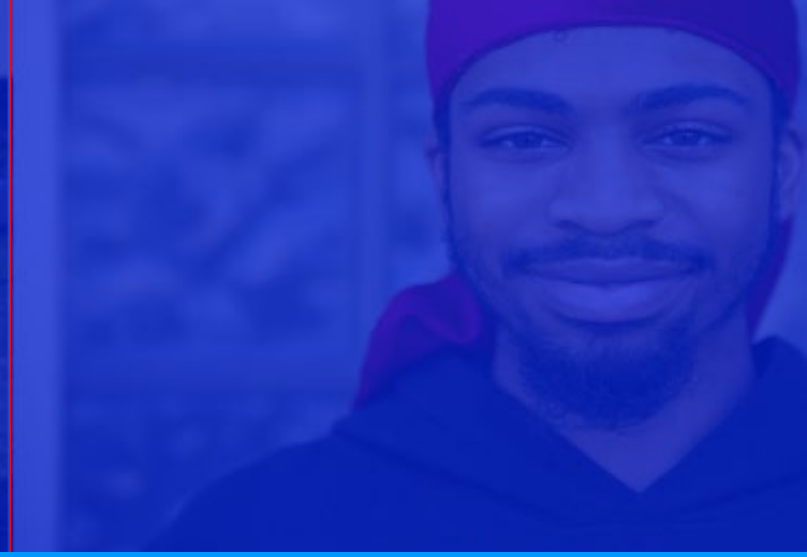
- Currently, homeless data systems within the County collect and store client-level data on PEH (see a comprehensive list of data systems attached).

- Aggregated data from these data systems combined with the functionalities of the ARP Dashboard and Explorer can enable governments, organizations, departments, and other entities to track and display data on homeless outcomes, expenditures, and availability of services.

Current Supportive Housing

Here's a look at existing supportive housing. Supportive housing is not for the majority of people experiencing homelessness, but rather for a smaller subset of people with disabling conditions who have been homeless for long periods of time. For people in this group, it offers a permanent place to live, where people experiencing homeless can have their own lease, and intensive, onsite services, such as mental health services, benefits, counseling, and case management.





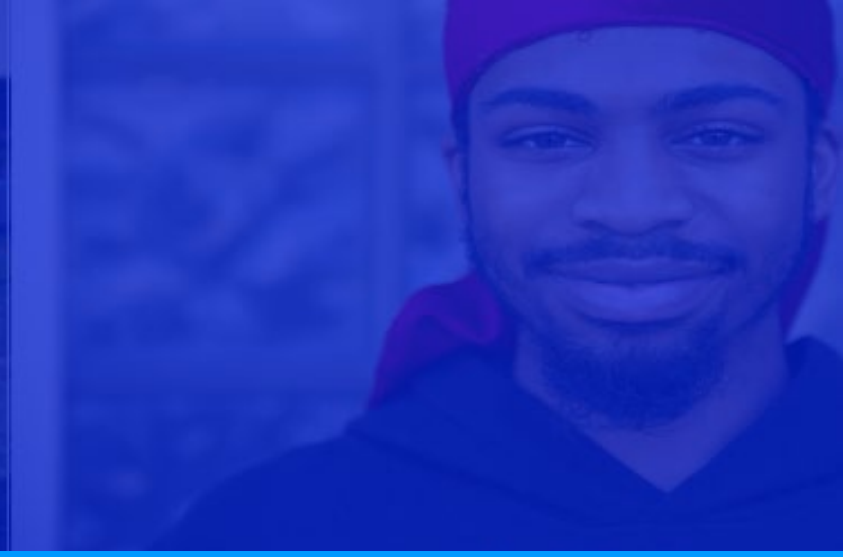
KEYNOTE

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Melissa Chinchilla

VA Greater Los Angeles (GLA) HSR&D Center of Innovation (COIN): Center for the Study of Healthcare Innovation, Implementation, and Policy

Associate Investigator with the VA Rehabilitation Research and Development (RR&D) Center on Enhancing Community Integration for Homeless Veterans (THRIVe)



STEMMING THE RISE OF LATINO HOMELESSNESS

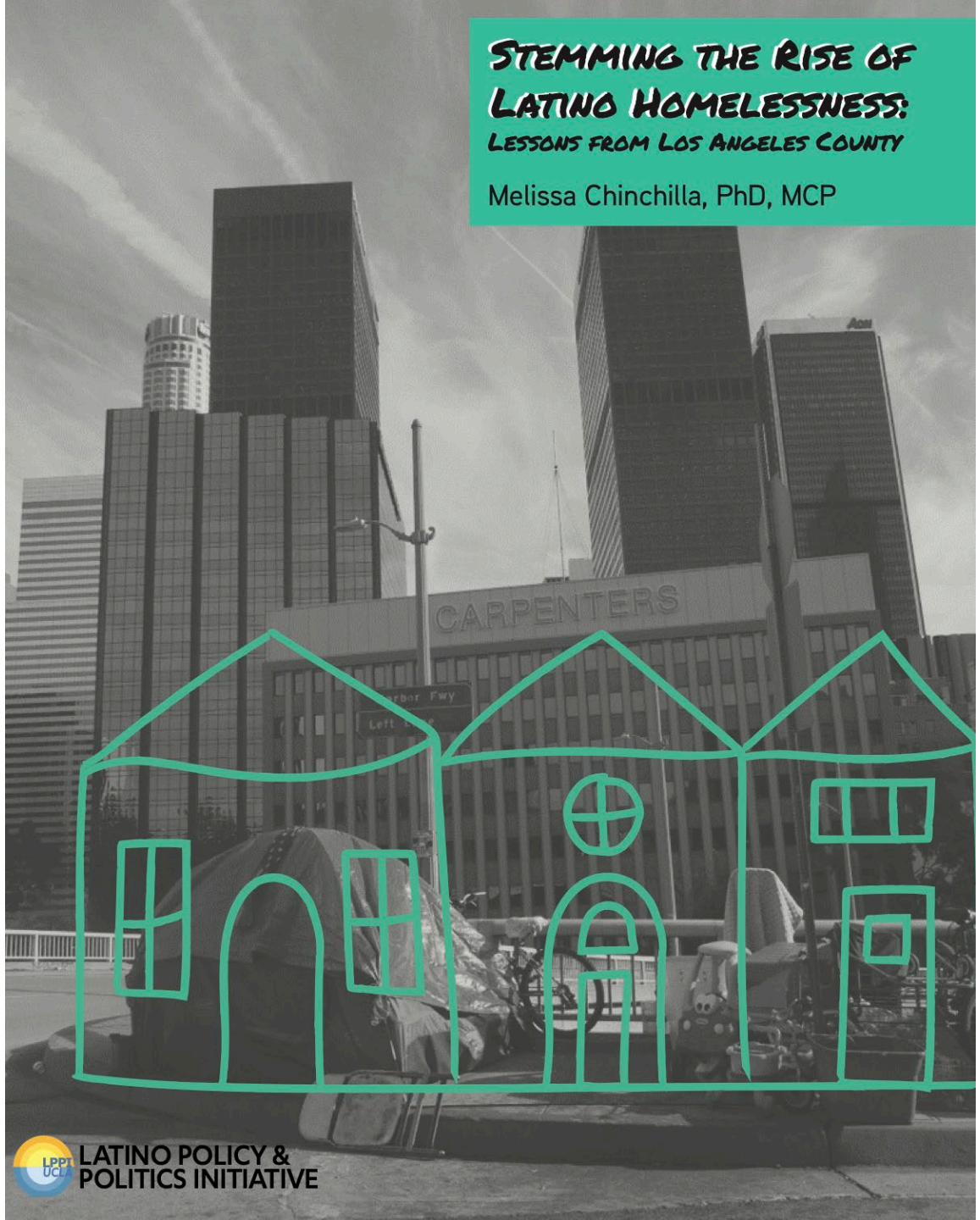
DR. MELISSA CHINCHILLA

Surge in Latino homeless population ‘a whole new phenomenon’ for Los Angeles

By ESMERALDA BERMUDEZ, RUBEN VIVES

JUNE 18, 2017
5 AM

Timoteo Arevalos never imagined he’d end up here, loitering for hours on a bench at Hollenbeck Park in Boyle Heights, using his backpack as his pillow.



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Stemming the rise of Latinx homelessness: lessons from Los Angeles County

Melissa Chinchilla & Sonya Gabrielian

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AltaMed Institute for Health Equity

Sonya Gabrielian
VA Greater Los Angeles and University of California Los Angeles

Abstract

Nationally, approximately 211,293 persons experiencing homelessness (PEH) are unsheltered (i.e., live in a place not meant for human habitation, including sidewalks, cars, or abandoned buildings); 23 percent of these persons are Latinx (HUD, 2019). Unsheltered persons are highly vulnerable, with poor housing outcomes, high service needs, and low levels of treatment engagement. These characteristics parallel patterns seen among Latinxs experiencing homelessness, who are less likely than their peers to use shelters or other homeless services. Yet, research on Latinx homelessness is limited and has primarily focused on the role of social supports in avoiding the use of homeless services. Little is known about factors associated with the unsheltered status among Latinxs experiencing homelessness and the implications of these characteristics in tailoring services to meet the needs and vulnerabilities of this population.

The authors analyzed 2019 Los Angeles County homeless count data to identify the demographic, economic, and health characteristics of Latinx single adults and adults in families experiencing homelessness (n=12,086). The authors compared unsheltered Latinxs on age, gender, length of homelessness, income, and health characteristics with sheltered Latinx and other unsheltered ethnic/racial groups in Los Angeles County. The authors found that unsheltered Latinx PEH have vulnerabilities that are different (all findings are significant at p<.05) from both sheltered Latinxs and other unsheltered populations. Compared with sheltered Latinx, unsheltered Latinx were more likely to include adult males (72 percent/57 percent), to report alcohol (23 percent/5 percent) and drug use (26 percent/6 percent), and to have significantly lower rates of public benefits enrollment—including lower rates of Medicaid (21 percent/88 percent), Medicare (2 percent/6 percent), and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP (38 percent/96 percent). When compared with unsheltered non-Latinx African-American and non-Latinx White PEH, unsheltered Latinx PEH reported slightly higher rates of full-time employment (Latinx 3 percent; African-American 1 percent; White 1 percent), part-time employment (Latinx 5 percent; African-American 2 percent; White 2 percent), or active pursuit of employment while unemployed (Latinx 31 percent; African-American 26 percent; White 24 percent), but were less likely to report more than $200 in monthly income (Latinx 46 percent; African-American 62 percent; White 56 percent).

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ORIGINAL PAPER

Housing Insecurity Among Latinxs

Melissa Chinchilla[1] · Dahai Yue[2,3] · Ninez A. Ponce[3,4]

Accepted: 21 July 2021
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Abstract
Latinxs are vulnerable to experiencing housing insecurity and less likely to receive public benefits, such as health insurance, which can impact a household's economic resources. We inform homelessness prevention by examining the association of social risks and healthcare access with housing insecurity for Latinxs. Our sample consisted of 120,362 participants under the age of 65, of which 17.3% were Latinx. Weighted chi-squared tests and logistic regression were used to examine predictors of housing insecurity. Housing insecurity was measured as worry about paying for housing. Latinxs were almost twice as likely as non-Latinxs to worry about paying for housing. Excellent/fair health status, health service use, and having health insurance decreased the likelihood of housing insecurity for Latinxs. Access to health insurance, regardless of citizenship status, and use of preventative healthcare to maintain good health can be protective against housing insecurity.

Keywords Homelessness · Latinx · Housing insecurity · Immigrants · Healthcare

Introduction

Latinxs are highly vulnerable to experiencing housing insecurity. In the United States, Latinx households account for 21% of all renter households with extremely low incomes, meaning that they have incomes at or below the poverty line. In contrast, only 6% of White non-Latinx households are extremely low-income renters [1]. Further, in 2016 54% of Latinx households were estimated to be rent burdened, paying more than 30% of their incomes for housing, compared to 43% for the White non-Latinx population [2]. The combination of being low-income and rent burdened, means that many Latinx households are at the cusp of losing their housing. In fact, Latinxs make up 22% of the homeless population, higher than their share of the U.S. population, 18% [3]. The number of Latinxs experiencing homelessness is likely an undercount as Latinxs frequently exist outside of traditional homeless spaces, rely heavily on social networks, and use public services at lower rates than other racial/ethnic groups [4]. The economic fallout due to COVID-19 and its disproportional impacts on Latinxs [5] could threaten Latinxs' ability to pay for housing. Thus, investigating predictors of housing insecurity can inform policy levers to prevent people from the cascade of events that lead to housing instability and homelessness.

Previous studies suggest that Latinxs are vulnerable to experiencing housing insecurity [6, 7] and less likely to receive public benefits, such as health insurance, which can impact a household's economic resources [8–10]. Latinxs experience the double jeopardy of lower insurance coverage and higher rates of chronic conditions, notably obesity [11] and diabetes [12]. Housing insecurity can have direct effects on individual health including poor health status [13], psychological distress [14], and developmental risk among children [15]. Negative health outcomes are also associated with lower earnings [16, 17], and chronic illness is documented to have direct effects on housing stability [18]. When combined with financial strain, negative health status and the

✉ Melissa Chinchilla
mechinchilla@altamed.org

Dahai Yue
dhyue@umd.edu

Ninez A. Ponce
nponce@ucla.edu

[1] AltaMed Health Services, Institute for Health Equity, 2040 Camfield Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90040, USA

[2] Department of Health Policy and Management, University of Maryland, 4200 Valley Drive, Suite 2242, College Park, MD 20742-2611, USA

[3] UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 10960 Wilshire Blvd #1550, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA

[4] Department of Health Policy and Management, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA, USA

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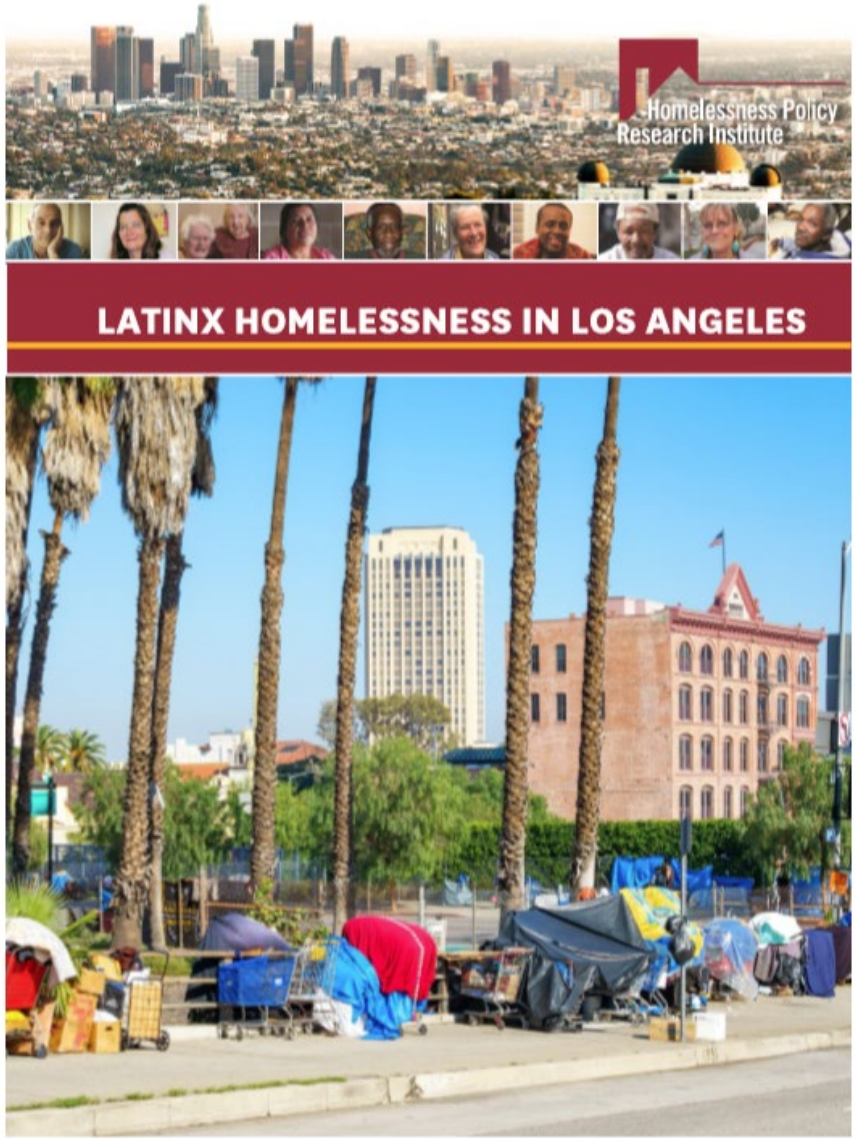

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nponce@ucla.edu

[1] AltaMed Health Services, Institute for Health Equity, 2040 Camfield Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90040, USA

[2] Department of Health Policy and Management, University of Maryland, 4200 Valley Drive, Suite 2242, College Park, MD 20742-2611, USA

[3] UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 10960 Wilshire Blvd #1550, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA

[4] Department of Health Policy and Management, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Published online: 31 July 2021

Factors Associated with Unsheltered Latinx Homelessness in Los Angeles County

Melissa Chinchilla
AltaMed Institute for Health Equity

Sonya Gabrielian
VA Greater Los Angeles and University of California Los Angeles

Abstract

Nationally, approximately 211,293 persons experiencing homelessness (PEH) are unsheltered, a place not meant for human habitation, including sidewalks, cars, or abandoned buildings. of these persons are Latinx (HUD, 2019). Unsheltered persons are highly vulnerable, with p outcomes, high service needs, and low levels of treatment engagement. These characteristics patterns seen among Latinxs experiencing homelessness, who are less likely than their peers or other homeless services. Yet, research on Latinx homelessness is limited and has primarily the role of social supports in avoiding the use of homeless services. Little is known about fac with the unsheltered status among Latinxs experiencing homelessness and the implications characteristics in tailoring services to meet the needs and vulnerabilities of this population.

The authors analyzed 2019 Los Angeles County homeless count data to identify the demogr economic, and health characteristics of Latinx single adults and adults in families experienc homelessness (n=12,086). The authors compared unsheltered Latinxs on age, gender, length homelessness, income, and health characteristics with sheltered Latinx and other unsheltere racial groups in Los Angeles County. The authors found that unsheltered Latinx PEH have v that are different (all findings are significant at p<.05) from both sheltered Latinxs and othe populations. Compared with sheltered Latinx, unsheltered Latinx were more likely to includ (72 percent/57 percent), to report alcohol (23 percent/5 percent) and drug use (26 percent/6 and to have significantly lower rates of public benefits enrollment—including lower rates of percent/88 percent), Medicare (2 percent/6 percent), and Supplemental Nutrition Assistanc SNAP (38 percent/96 percent). When compared with unsheltered non-Latinx African-Amer Latinx White PEH, unsheltered Latinx PEH reported slightly higher rates of full-time emplo 3 percent; African-American 1 percent; White 1 percent), part-time employment (Latinx 5 African-American 2 percent; White 2 percent), or active pursuit of employment while unem 31 percent; African-American 26 percent; White 24 percent), but were less likely to report in monthly income (Latinx 46 percent; African-American 62 percent; White 56 percent).

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Research Article

Addressing barriers to homeless services for Latinxs: insights from a community health center

Melissa Chinchilla

Received 06 Apr 2022, Accepted 01 Mar 2023, Published online: 08 Mar 2023

Download citation
https://doi.org/10.1080/10530789.2023.2187519
s10903-021-01258-9.pdf
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ABSTRACT

While experiencing significant rates of homelessness, Latinxs are less likely to connect to and receive homeless services when compared to other racial/ethnic groups. Disconnection from homeless services can be detrimental to an individual's well-being. Through social needs screening and referrals, community health centers can be a vital source of service linkage for Latinx persons experiencing homelessness (PEH). To understand how health centers are assisting Latinx PEH and to identify challenges and key practices, four focus groups ($n = 31$) were conducted with program staff at a large community health center serving a predominantly low-income Latinx population. Identifying housing need was a critical first step in facilitating referrals to local homeless services providers. Participants noted that trust was critical to surpassing initial challenges of shame and stigma that many PEH experience and that thwart identification of need. Engagement approaches sensitive to cultural norms surrounding gender were also critical. Further, foreign-born Latinxs were identified as facing unique challenges related to immigration, which require greater attention from homelessness advocates. Overall, homelessness is a growing concern for the Latinx community and health centers can potentially provide important support for this vulnerable population through culturally-informed engagement.

KEYWORDS: Latinx homelessness | community health center | federally qualified health center | social determinants of health | homelessness

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Published online: 30 Mar 2022

Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-021-01258-9

ORIGINAL PAPER

Housing Insecurity Among Latinxs

Melissa Chinchilla[1] · Dahai Yue[2,3] · Ninez A. Ponce[3,4]

Accepted: 21 July 2021
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Abstract

vulnerable to experiencing housing insecurity and less likely to receive public benefits, such as health insurance, mpact a household's economic resources. We inform homelessness prevention by examining the association of nd healthcare access with housing insecurity for Latinxs. Our sample consisted of 120,362 participants under , of which 17.3% were Latinx. Weighted chi-squared tests and logistic regression were used to examine predic- ng insecurity. Housing insecurity was measured as worry about paying for housing. Latinxs were almost twice on-Latinxs to worry about paying for housing. Excellent/fair health status, health service use, and having health creased the likelihood of housing insecurity for Latinxs. Access to health insurance, regardless of citizenship se of preventative healthcare to maintain good health can be protective against housing insecurity.

omelessness · Latinx · Housing insecurity · Immigrants · Healthcare

ion

ighly vulnerable to experiencing housing inse- United States, Latinx households account for nter households with extremely low incomes, t they have incomes at or below the poverty ast, only 6% of White non-Latinx households low-income renters [1]. Further, in 2016 54% useholds were estimated to be rent burdened, than 30% of their incomes for housing, com- for the White non-Latinx population [2]. The combination of being low-income and rent burdened, means that many Latinx households are at the cusp of losing their housing. In fact, Latinxs make up 22% of the homeless population, higher than their share of the U.S. population, 18% [3]. The number of Latinxs experiencing homelessness is likely an undercount as Latinxs frequently exist outside of traditional homeless spaces, rely heavily on social networks, and use public services at lower rates than other racial/ethnic groups [4]. The economic fallout due to COVID-19 and its disproportional impacts on Latinxs [5] could threaten Latinxs' ability to pay for housing. Thus, investigating predictors of housing insecurity can inform policy levers to prevent people from the cascade of events that lead to housing instability and homelessness.

Previous studies suggest that Latinxs are vulnerable to experiencing housing insecurity [6, 7] and less likely to receive public benefits, such as health insurance, which can impact a household's economic resources [8–10]. Latinxs experience the double jeopardy of lower insurance coverage and higher rates of chronic conditions, notably obesity [11] and diabetes [12]. Housing insecurity can have direct effects on individual health including poor health status [13], psychological distress [14], and developmental risk among children [15]. Negative health outcomes are also associated with lower earnings [16, 17], and chronic illness is documented to have direct effects on housing stability [18]. When combined with financial strain, negative health status and the

iinchilla
la@altamed.org
d.edu
once
cla.edu
ealth Services, Institute for Health Equity, 2040 venue, Los Angeles, CA 90040, USA
t of Health Policy and Management, University d, 4200 Valley Drive, Suite 2242, College Park, -2611, USA
ter for Health Policy Research, 10960 Wilshire), Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA
t of Health Policy and Management, UCLA hool of Public Health, Los Angeles, CA, USA

e: 31 July 2021

In October 2021, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors Chair Hilda L. Solis released a motion to increase support for undocumented individuals and immigrants experiencing homelessness.

The motion directed the “Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, in collaboration with the County’s Departments of Consumer & Business Affairs’ Office of Immigrant Affairs, Public Social Services, Health Services, and Mental Health, the County’s Chief Executive Office’s Homeless Initiative, and community and faith-based organizations that work with immigrants and undocumented individuals experiencing homelessness to develop policy recommendations to improve outreach and services to undocumented individuals experiencing homelessness.”

Latino homelessness is rising faster than other demographics.

25.8% more people experiencing homelessness identify as Latino. Latinos are the largest demographic group in LA CoC, representing 49% of LA County, and now 44% of people experiencing homelessness.

LA ist

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Amid Pandemic, LA Latino Communities Face Stark Increases In Homelessness

By David Wagner

Published Sep 9, 2022 5:00 AM

The L.A. skyline seen from Skid Row, where tents line one side of the sidewalk next to parked cars.

(Ethan Ward / LAist)

Los Angeles Times

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More L.A. Latinos falling into homelessness, shaking communities in 'a moment of crisis'

VOA

VIDEOS

EPISODIOS SOBRE

septiembre 20, 2022

Verónica Villafañe

Latinos constituyen mayoría de personas sin hogar en Los Ángeles

Compartir

Descargar

Los resultados del conteo de indigentes en el condado de Los Ángeles indican que hubo un aumento en 2022, aunque menor a los años previos a la pandemia. Pero las cifras revelaron una tendencia preocupante: los latinos son los más impactados por la crisis. Verónica Villafañe informa.

CoC (Top 10 CoCs by 2020 PIT Count)	% Change, Overall Homeless Pop, 2020-2022	% Change, Latino Homeless Pop, 2020-2020	Gap Between Latino Homeless Pop and Overall Homeless Pop Changes
New York City CoC	-21%	-18%	+3%
Los Angeles City/County CoC	**+9%**	**+26%**	**+17%**
Seattle/King County CoC	+14%	+30%	+16%
San Jose, Santa Clara City/County CoC	+4%	+16%	+12%
Texas Balance of State CoC	-30%	18%	+12%
Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda City/County CoC	+20%	+64%	+44%
San Francisco CoC	-5%	+34%	+39%
San Diego City/County CoC	+10%	+29%	+19%
Phoenix, Mesa/Maricopa County CoC	+22%	+42%	+20%
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County CoC	-18%	-12%	+6%

Source: NAEH

October 18, 2022

City News Service

Wednesday, October 19, 2022

MOTION BY SUPERVISOR HILDA L. SOLIS

Immediate Action for the Growing Number of Latinos Experiencing Homelessness

On September 8, 2022, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) released the results of the 2022 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count. On any given night in the County of Los Angeles, there are 69,144 people experiencing homelessness (PEH). Of that number, approximately 29,000 identify as Hispanic/Latino. This is a 26% increase in the number of unhoused Latinos in the County of Los Angeles since 2020. The increase is stark in comparison to other demographic groups. For example, the number of Asian Pacific Islander PEH decreased 23% from 2020 to 2022. The number of White PEH decreased by 21% and the number of Black PEH decreased by 9%. The increase of Latino PEH significantly outpaces the overall count of PEH in Los Angeles County, which only grew by 4% from 2020 to 2022.

For many years, Latinos were significantly underrepresented in Los Angeles County's Homeless Count. In 2020, despite making up roughly 49% of the County's population, Latinos accounted for

LATINOS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS SUMMIT

Join the movement to reverse the trend of growing Latino homelessness in LA County.

MAY 26, 2023 | 9AM - 3PM

Los Angeles County Supervisor HILDA L. SOLIS First District

LAHSA

California COMMUNITY Foundation

County of Los Angeles Anti-Racism, Diversity, & Inclusion

Latino homelessness is a priority issue…

- **In 2022 Latinos represent:**
  - 44% of people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles County
  - 24% of people experiencing homelessness at the national level

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  - 24% of people experiencing homelessness at the national level
- Latinos are the **second fastest growing demographic** in the U.S., and the **second largest racial/ethnic group** behind white population
- **~ 50%** of population in Los Angeles County
- **Spanish** is the second most common language spoken in the U.S.

The Sacramento Bee

Homeless crisis at California colleges hurts Hispanic and black students most, report says

Homeless California college students are more likely to be Hispanic or black than white or Asian, according to a financial aid survey.

Roll Call

2020 census undercounted Black people, Latinos, Native Americans

Latinos were left out in 2020 at rates higher than previous decades, the Census Bureau found. White and Asian populations were overcounted.

Mar 10, 2022

Los Angeles Times

Black and Latino homeless people rank lower on L.A.'s housing priority list

Los Angeles' scoring system for identifying homeless people most in need of permanent housing ranks Black people and Latinos lower than...

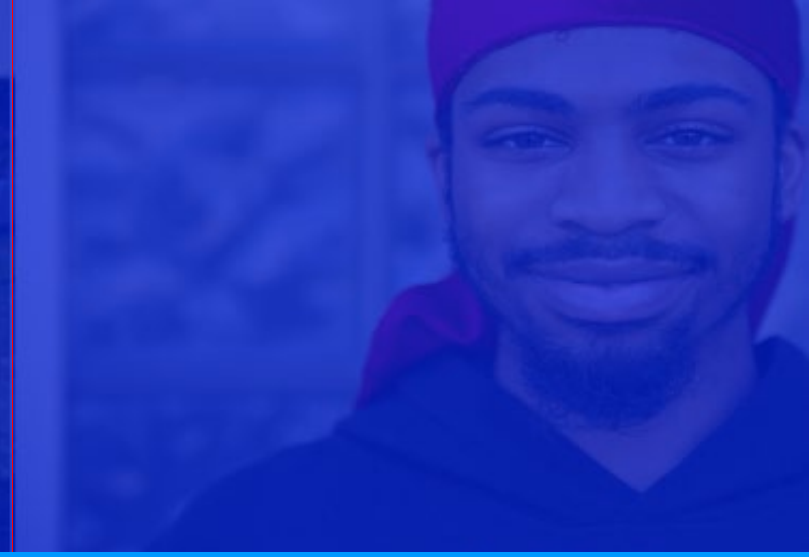
Feb 28, 2023

NPR

Poll: Black, Native American and Latino families face serious problems from inflation

Those households are struggling to stay afloat, according to a new poll from NPR, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the Harvard T.H....

Aug 8, 2022



PANEL:
UNDERSTANDING LATINOS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS THROUGH DATA

PANEL 1: UNDERSTANDING LATINOS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS THROUGH DATA

Moderator: Dr. Tolu Wuraola

Panelist: Donna Escalante, LAHSA

Panelist: Tina Kim, DPH-SAPSC

Panelist: Andy Perry, CEO-CIO

Los Angeles Continuum of Care

Increase in Latino/a/x Homelessness

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority

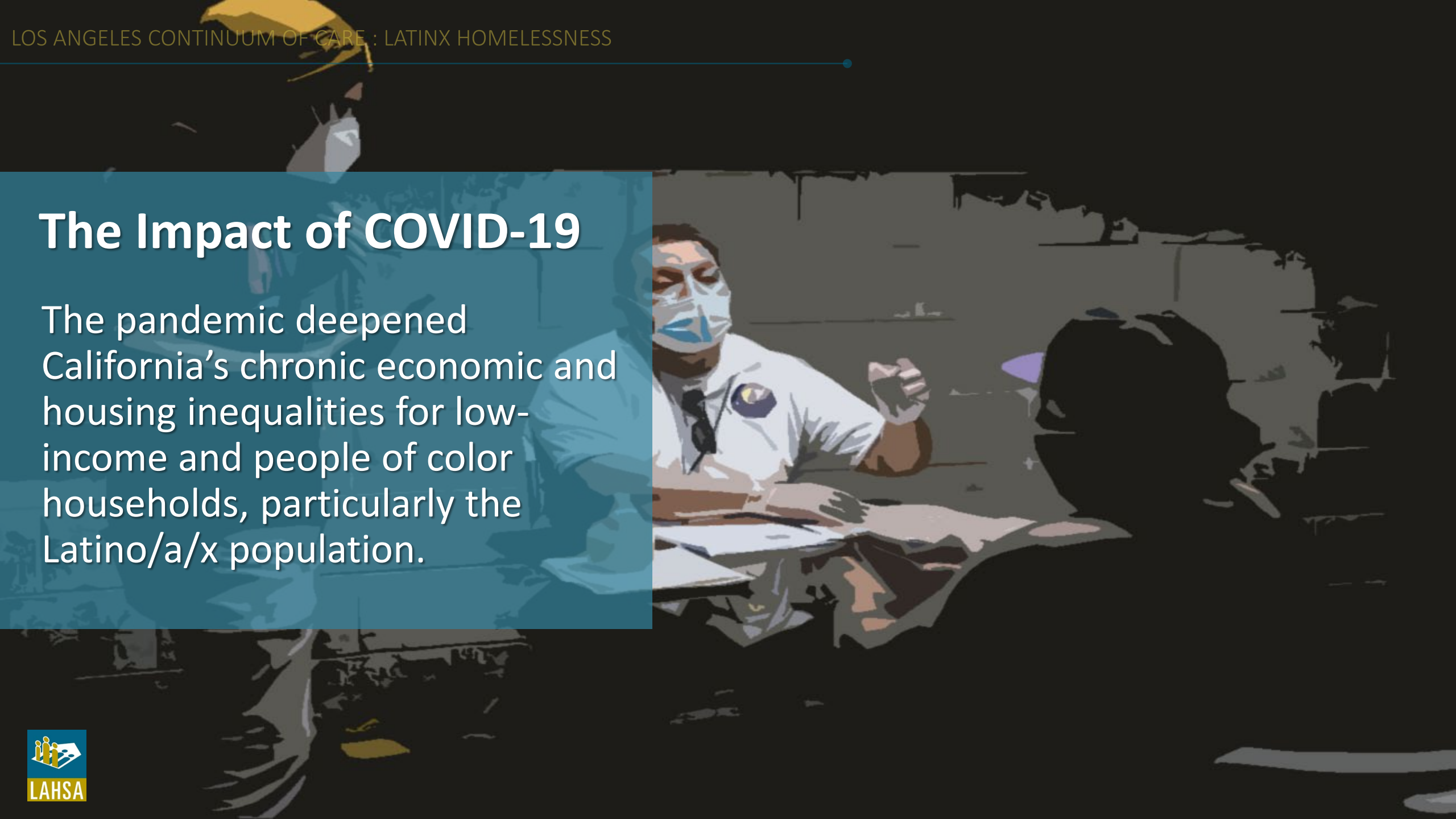
May 2023

Latino/a/x Adults are the largest demographic population experiencing homelessness in the Los Angeles Continuum of Care, according to the 2022 Homeless Count.

LAHSA

The Impact of COVID-19

The pandemic deepened California's chronic economic and housing inequalities for low-income and people of color households, particularly the Latino/a/x population.



LAHSA

Stories

Meet Omar
"Pay It Forward"

Omar experienced homelessness from a young age. He became his mother's primary caretaker as she experienced chronic health challenges. They both were in supportive housing for eight years. Through determination and perseverance, Omar is now a college student who wants to pay it forward. He wants to become a social worker in order to support others the same way he was.

"In the next few years I hope to reset my life... I want to get into social work and help people, get a stable job. I want to give back."

- Omar from North Hills

LAHSA

Meet Juana
"Hope and Compassion"

Juana witnessed the effects of homelessness and addiction in her family. This experience became the driving force for her to become a case worker and provide services to the unhoused in a compassionate way. She spends her days on the streets providing her clients with water, food, driving them to appointments and moving them into shelter or housing.

"My older sister had an idea of going to Skid Row for Thanksgiving and preparing breakfast. I think that opened my eyes."

- Juana from Lynwood

Latino/a/x Population Experiencing Homelessness

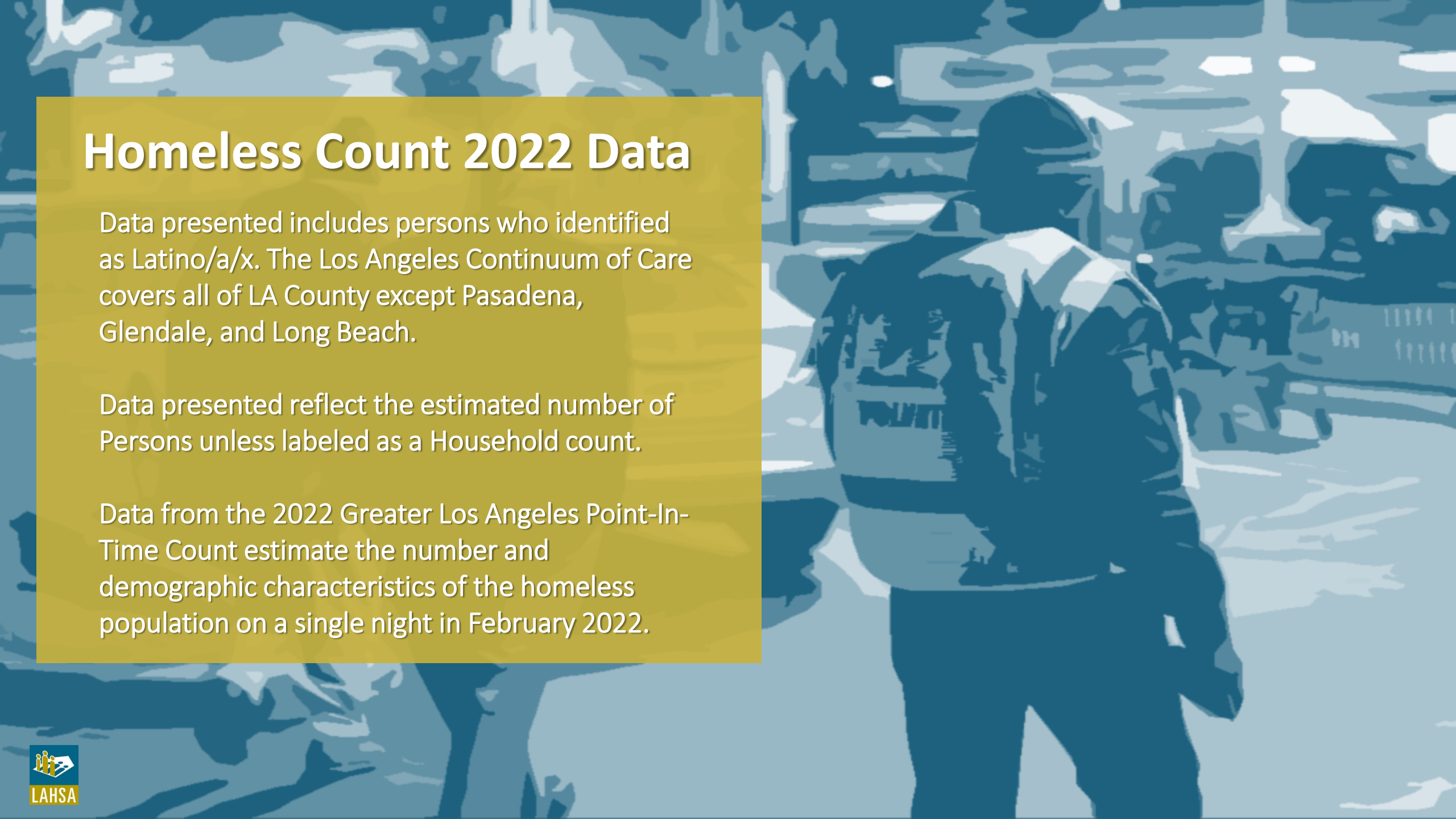
Homeless Count – Point In Time

Homeless Count 2022 Data

Data presented includes persons who identified as Latino/a/x. The Los Angeles Continuum of Care covers all of LA County except Pasadena, Glendale, and Long Beach.

Data presented reflect the estimated number of Persons unless labeled as a Household count.

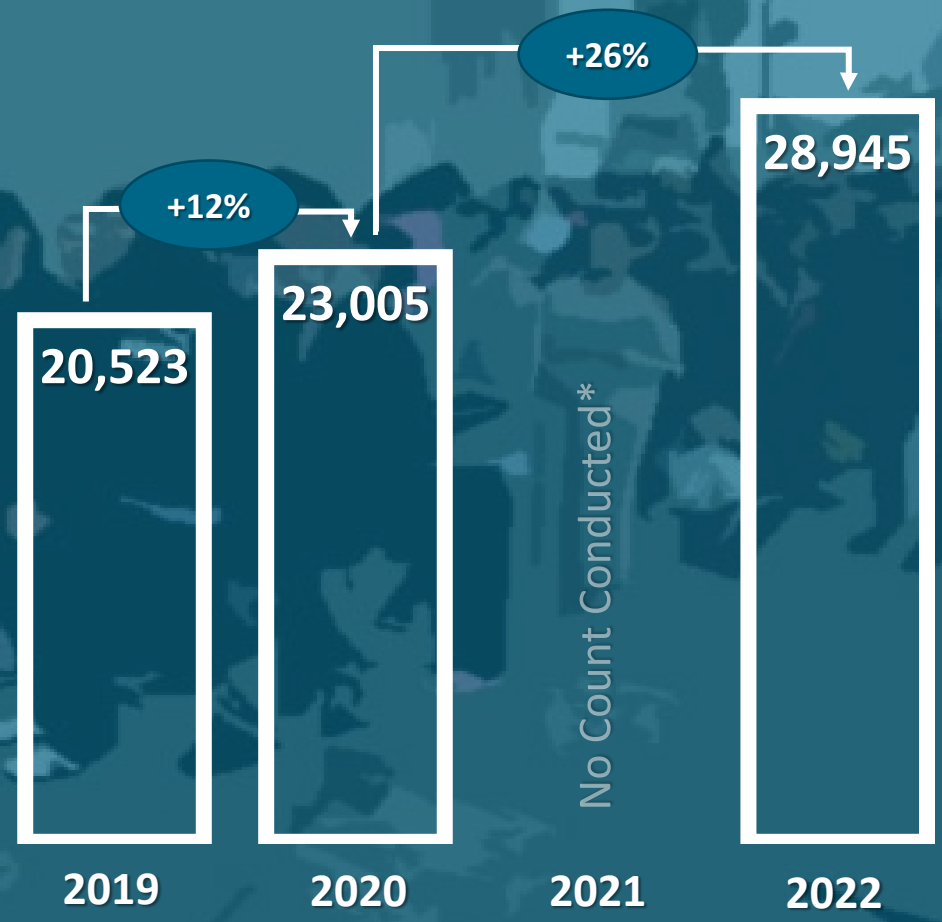
Data from the 2022 Greater Los Angeles Point-In-Time Count estimate the number and demographic characteristics of the homeless population on a single night in February 2022.



Guiding Question

What does the Homeless Count tell us about Latino/a/x experiencing homelessness?

More Latino/a/x are falling into homelessness every year according to our Homeless Count.



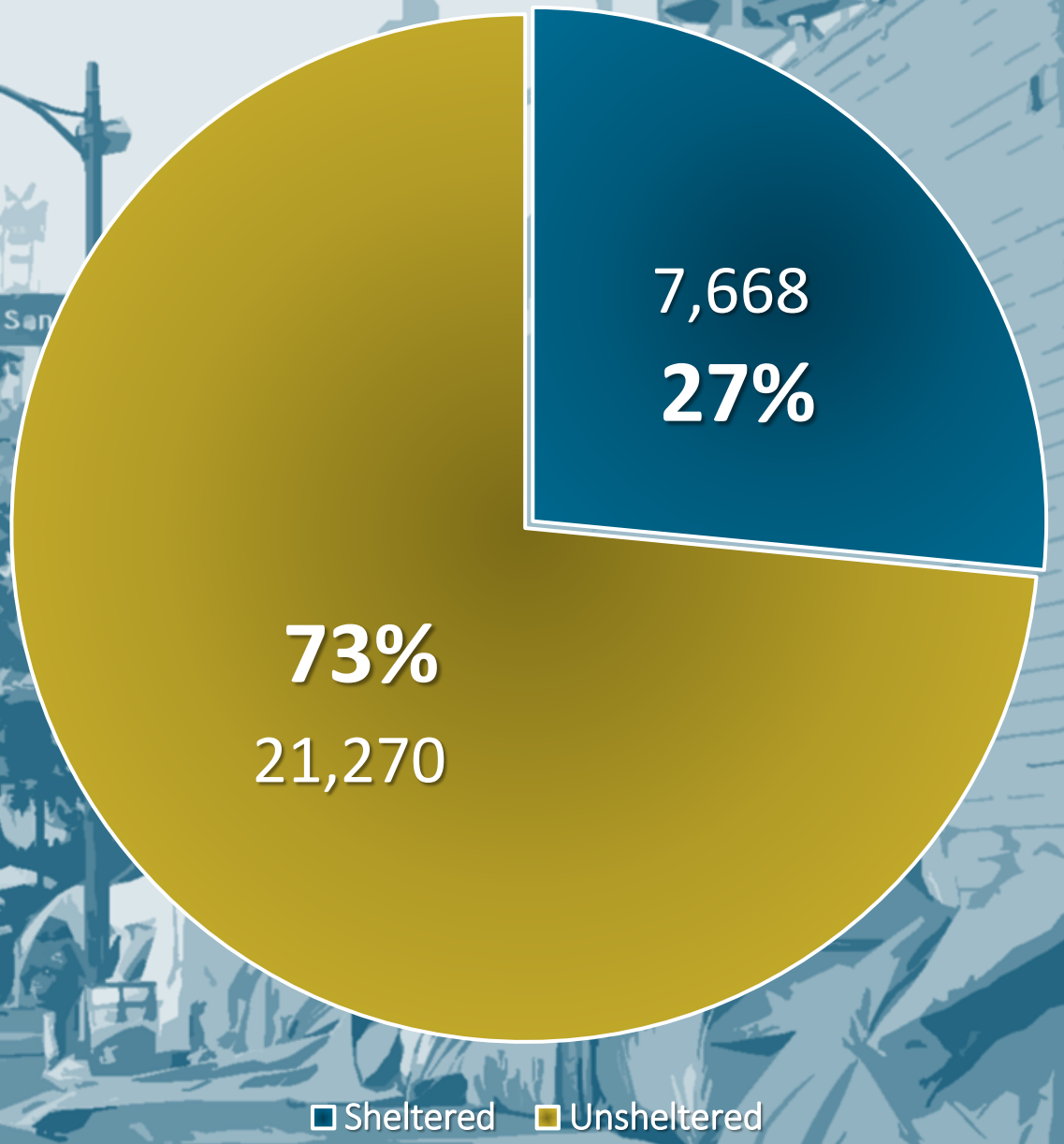
LAHSA

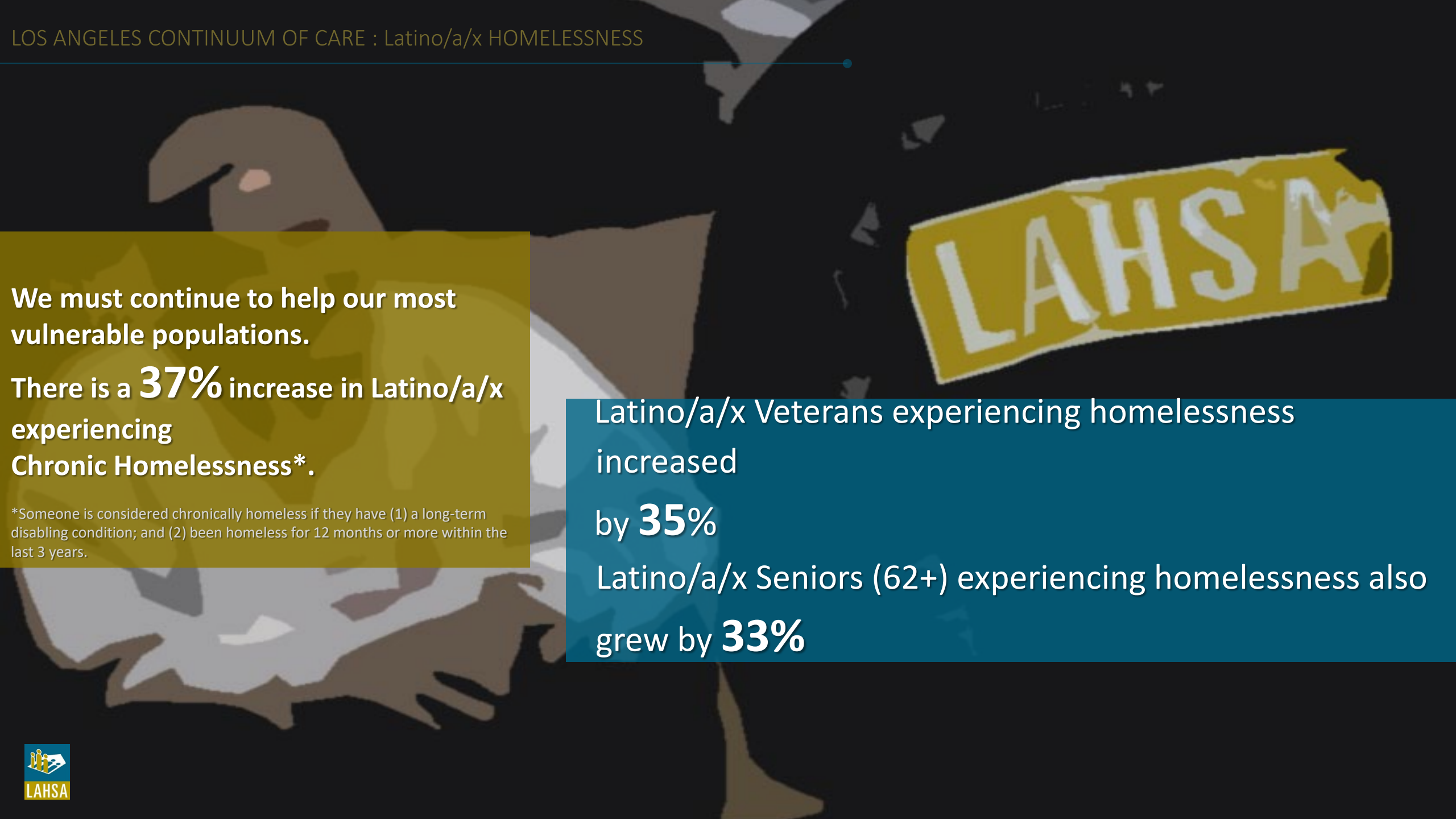
Latino/a/x homelessness is rising faster than other demographic groups

Race / Ethnicity	Total Homeless Pop.	Prevalence in Homeless Pop. (%)	Prevalence in LA County Pop. (%)*	Percent Change
Hispanic/Latino	28,945	44.5%	49.1%	▲ 26%
Black/African American (Non-Hispanic/Latino)	19,523	30.0%	9.0%	▼ -9%
White (Non-Hispanic/Latino)	13,661	21.0%	25.3%	▼ -16%
Mixed or Multiple races (Non-Hispanic/Latino)	1,637	2.5%	3.3%	▲ 24%
Asian (Non-Hispanic/Latino)	598	0.9%	15.6%	▼ -23%
American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic/Latino)	610	0.9%	1.5%	▼ -11%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic/Latino)	142	0.2%	0.4%	▼ -31%
Total	65,116	100%	-	-

LAHSA

The 2022 Homeless Count shows us that only around 1 in 4 Latino/a/x experiencing homelessness are sheltered.





We must continue to help our most vulnerable populations.

There is a 37% increase in Latino/a/x experiencing Chronic Homelessness*.

*Someone is considered chronically homeless if they have (1) a long-term disabling condition; and (2) been homeless for 12 months or more within the last 3 years.

Latino/a/x Veterans experiencing homelessness increased

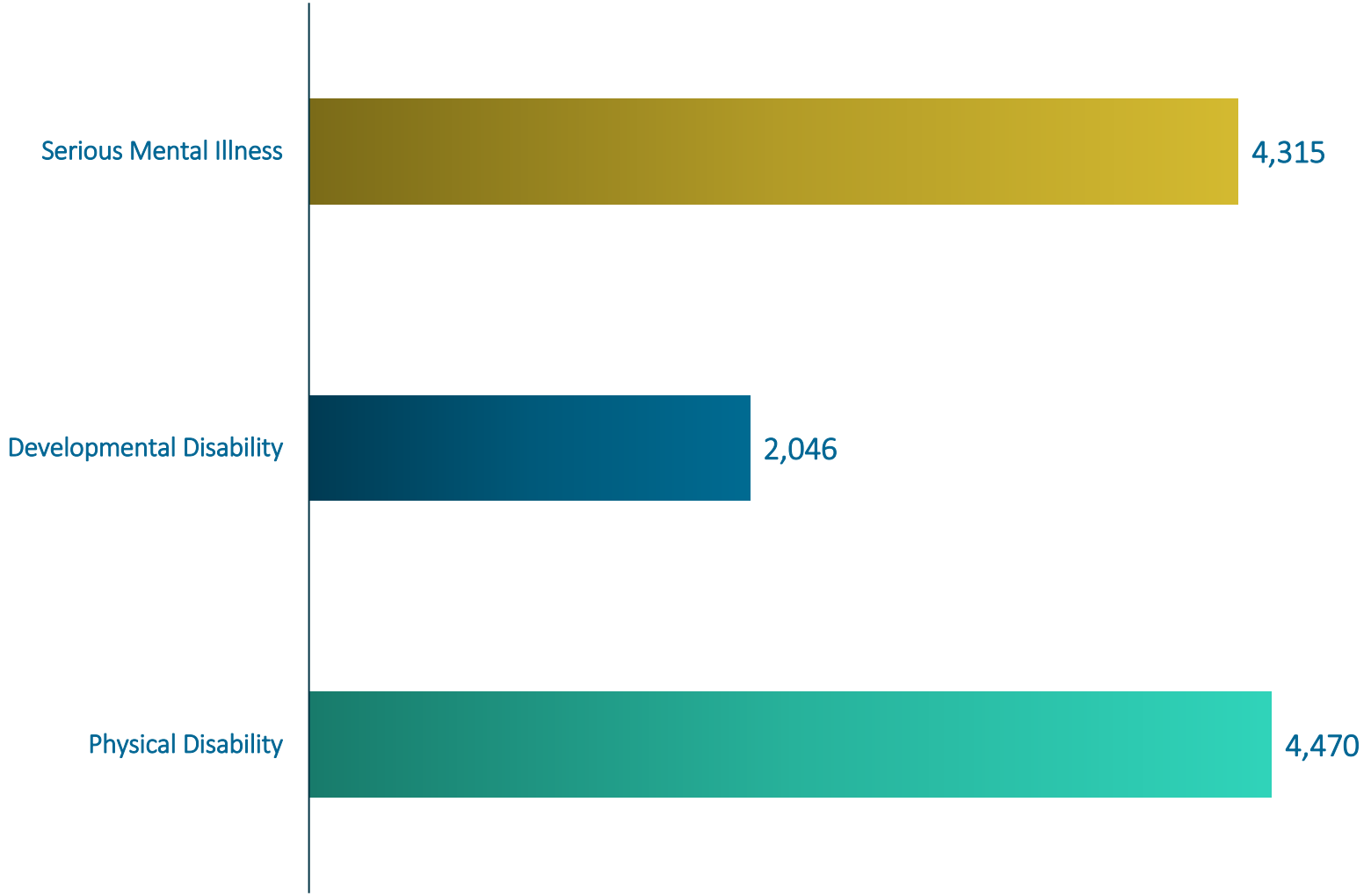
by **35%**

Latino/a/x Seniors (62+) experiencing homelessness also grew by **33%**

LAHSA

Latino/a/x who are experiencing homelessness are also experiencing an increase in physical, developmental disabilities, and serious mental illness.

In 2022, there was an increase of **48%** in Latino/a/x reporting a physical disability compared to 2020.



*Percentages are out of total Latino/a/x population

Serving the Latino/a/x Population Experiencing Homelessness

LAHSA's Key Performance Indicators

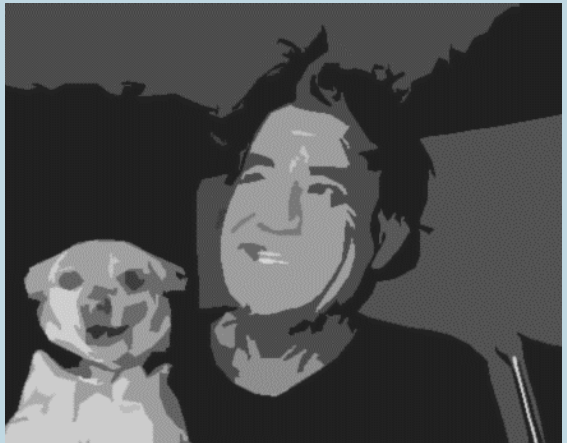
Guiding Question

What does LAHSA's Key Performance Indicators tell us about Latino/a/x who are experiencing homelessness and are accessing/utilizing housing?

Are we achieving our strategic vision to reduce unsheltered homelessness in LA County?

System KPIs measure how our entire system supports people to move from unsheltered homelessness to exit homelessness.

Currently, System KPIs are pulled solely from our Homeless Management Information System (HMIS/Clarity).



System Flow Topline Metrics

- Throughput from Street Outreach to Interim Housing
- Throughput from Interim Housing to Permanent Housing
- Individuals housed by Time Limited Subsidy Programs

System KPIs Data Exclusion

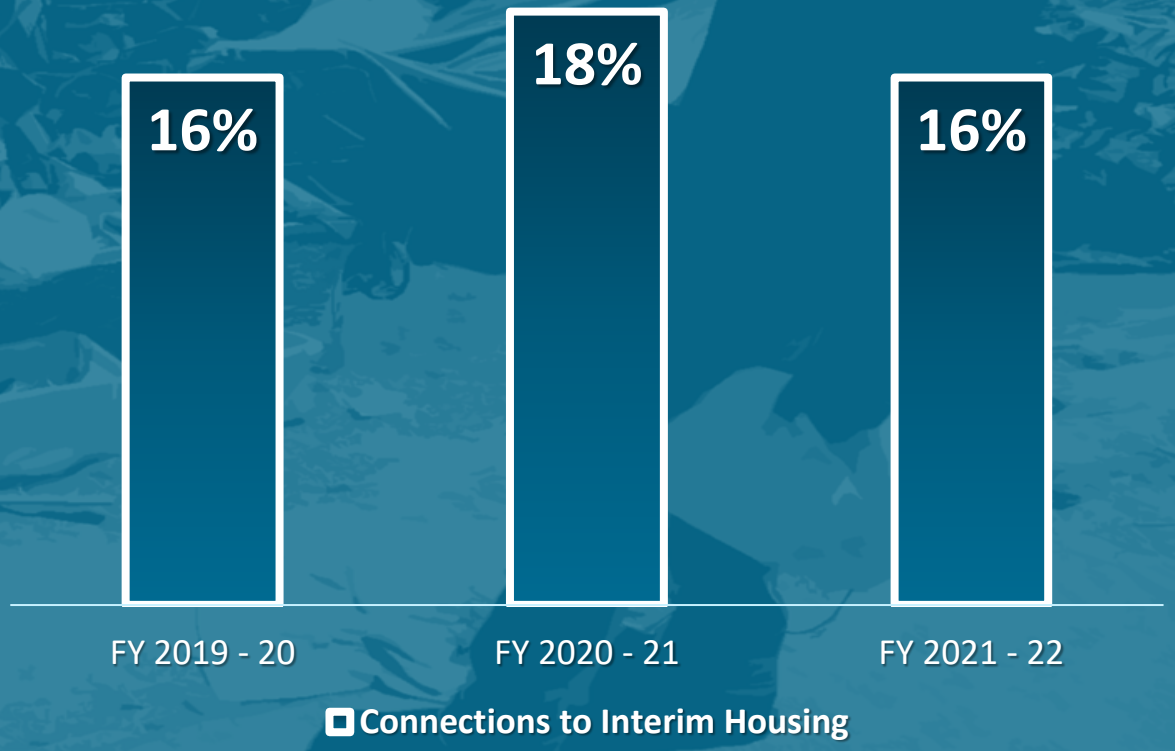
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Data

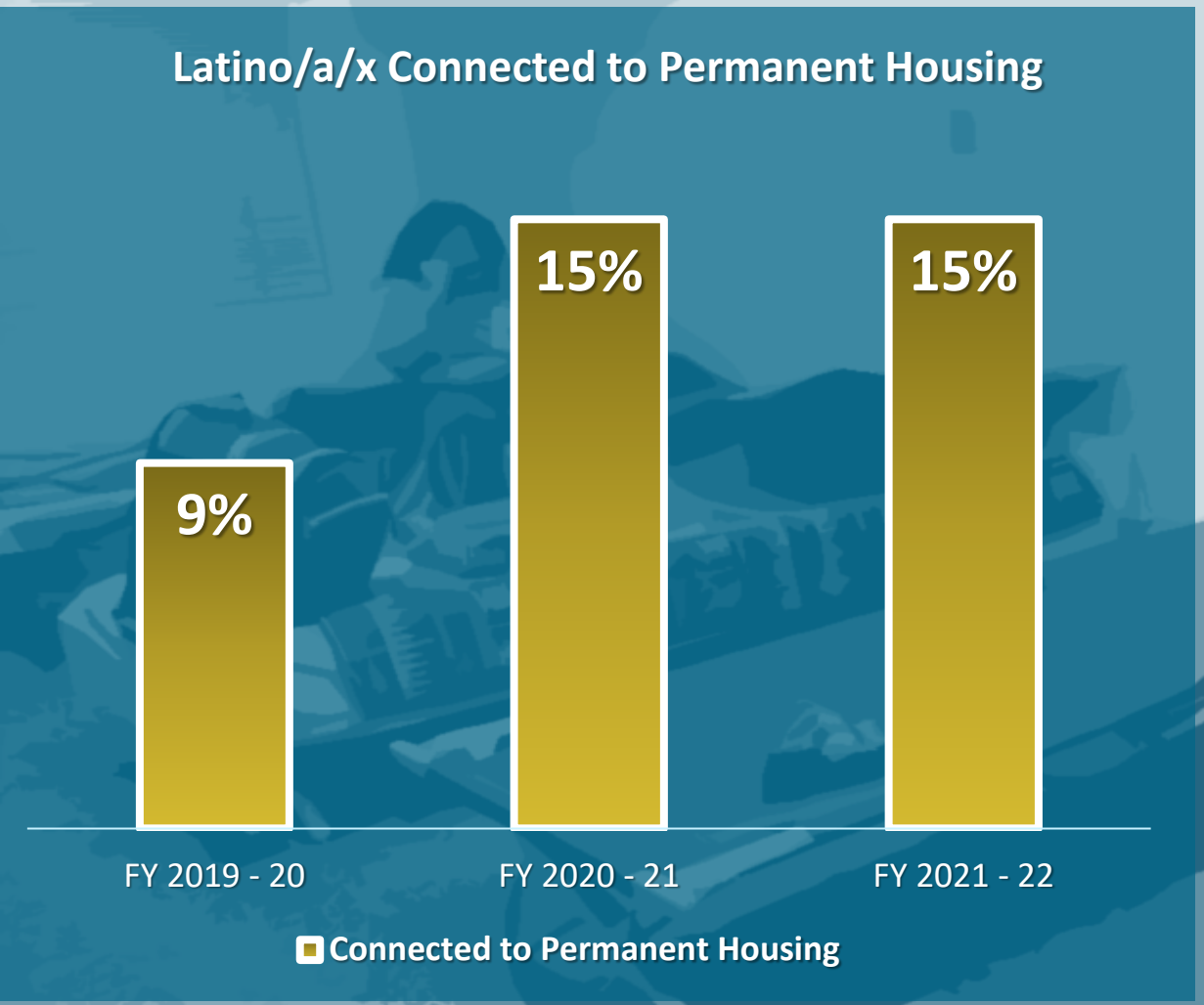
- PSH data has a limitation due to not all data being collected within our HMIS system.

- LAHSA will be working with California Policy Lab and Los Angeles County to report PSH data in the future.

Throughput from Street Outreach to Interim Housing by Fiscal Year

The throughput from Street Outreach to Interim Housing programs has fluctuated between 16-18% over the past three fiscal years.

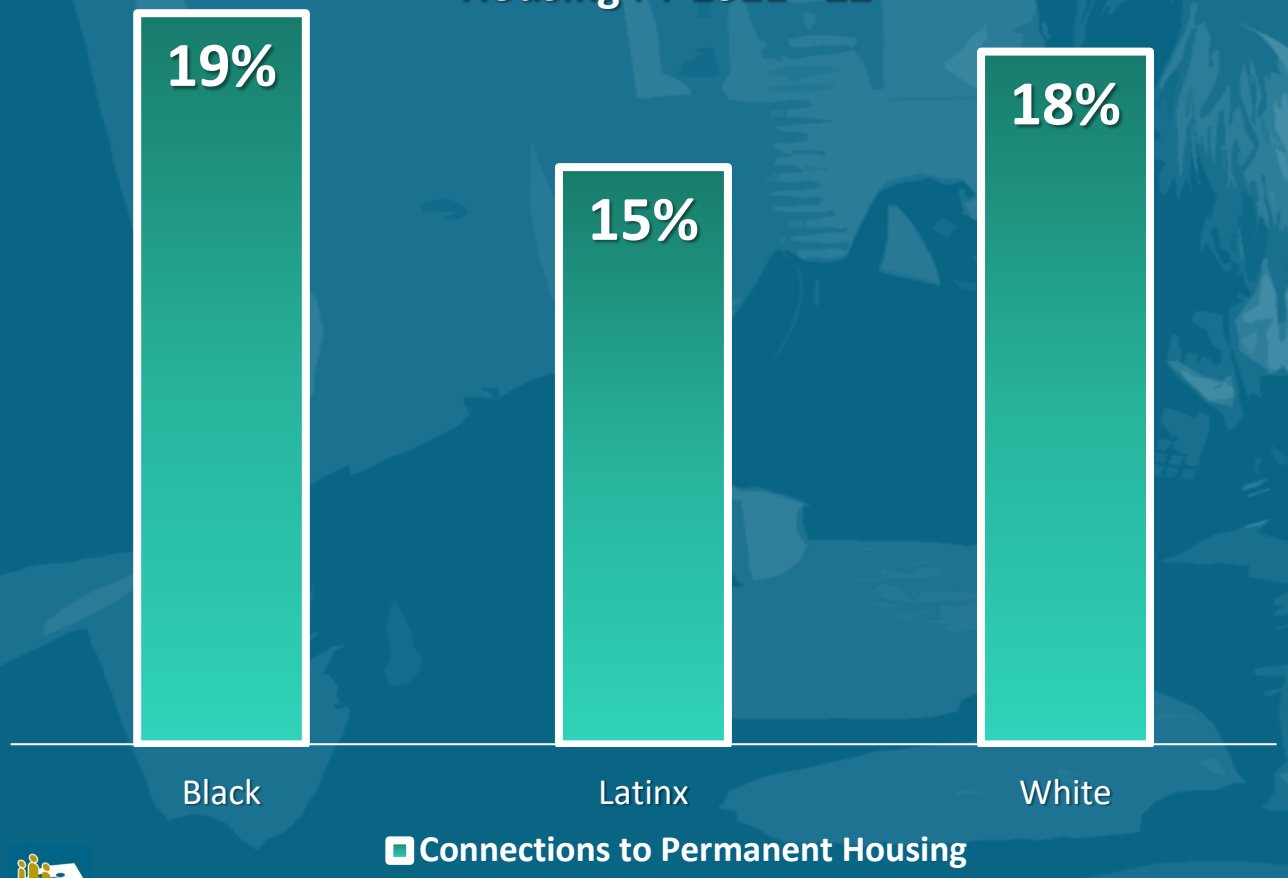




Throughput from Interim Housing to Permanent Housing by Fiscal Year

The connections to Permanent Housing has remained stagnant at a rate of 15% for the past two fiscal years.

LAHSA



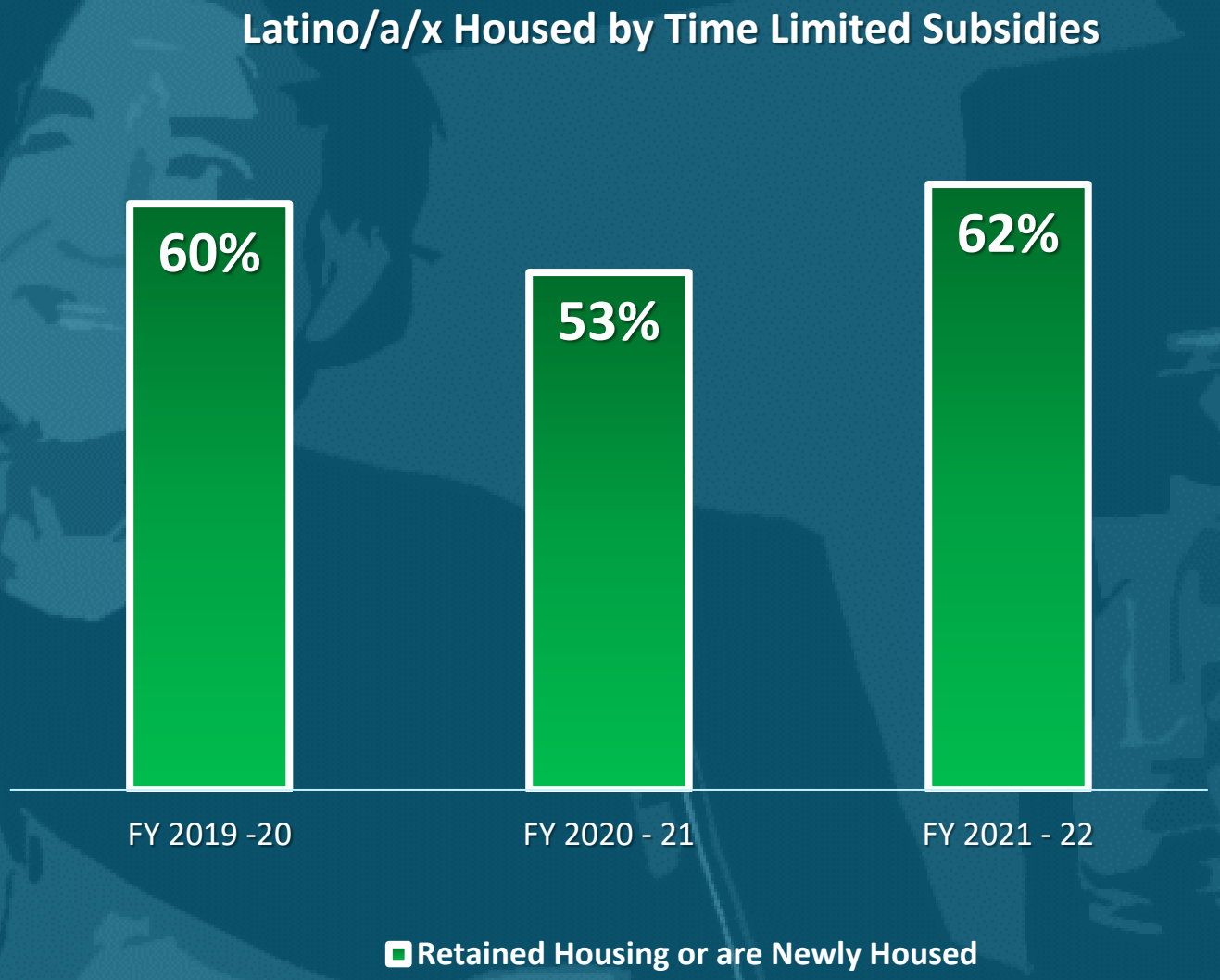
Latino/a/x people are seeing lower rates in the connections to Permanent Housing; which highlights the unique barriers that the community faces.

LAHSA

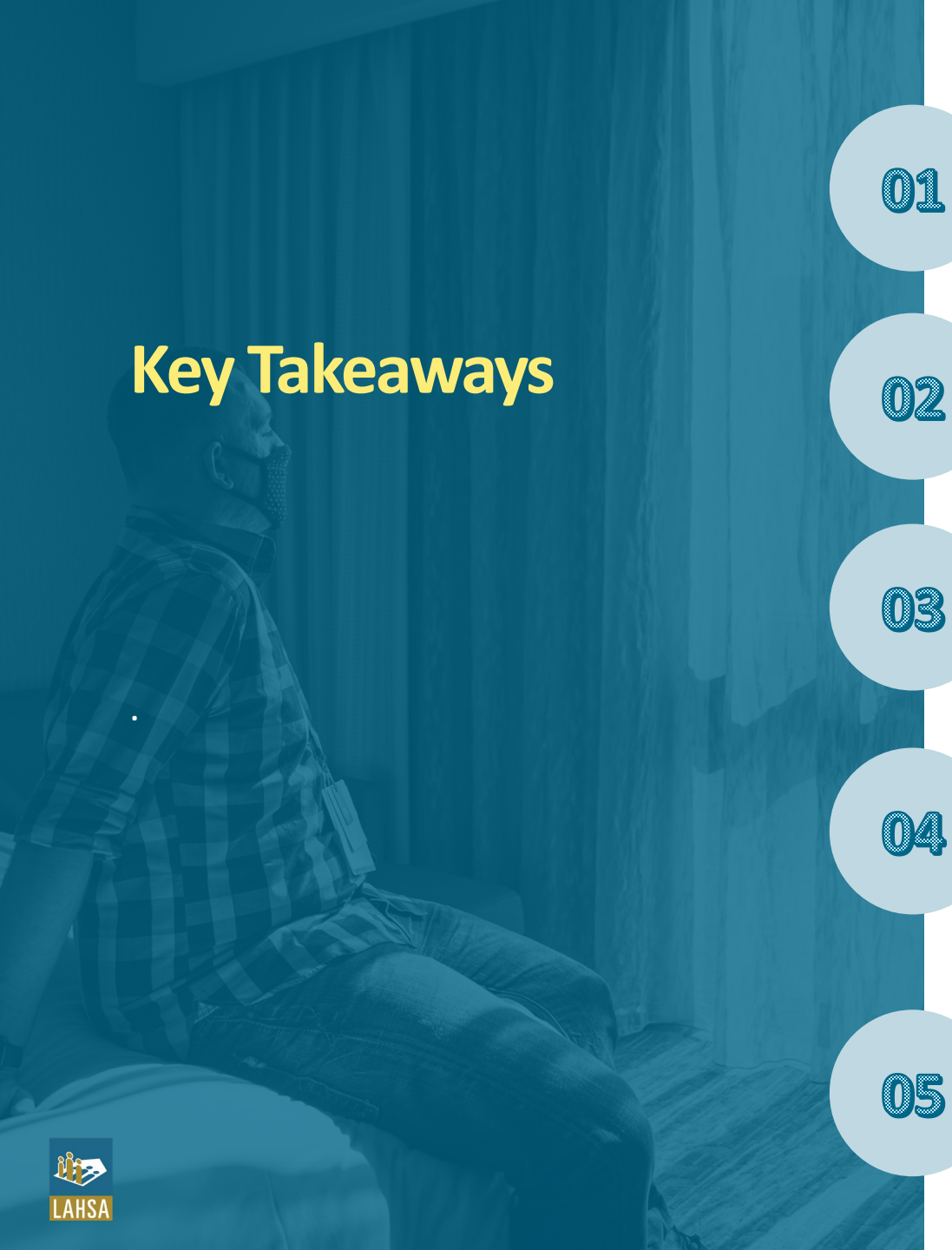
Individual Adults Housed by Time Limited Subsidy Programs by Fiscal Year

After a slight decrease of total housed Adults in FY 2020 – 21, data shows a 9 percentage-point increase in FY 2021 – 22.

Data includes Adults newly housed and those retaining housing.



LAHSA



Key Takeaways

01 Latino/a/x people experiencing homelessness has increased by 26% since 2020

02 Latino/a/x veterans and seniors experiencing homelessness has increased significantly since 2020

03 Latino/a/x experiencing physical disabilities, developmental disabilities, and serious mental illness has increased

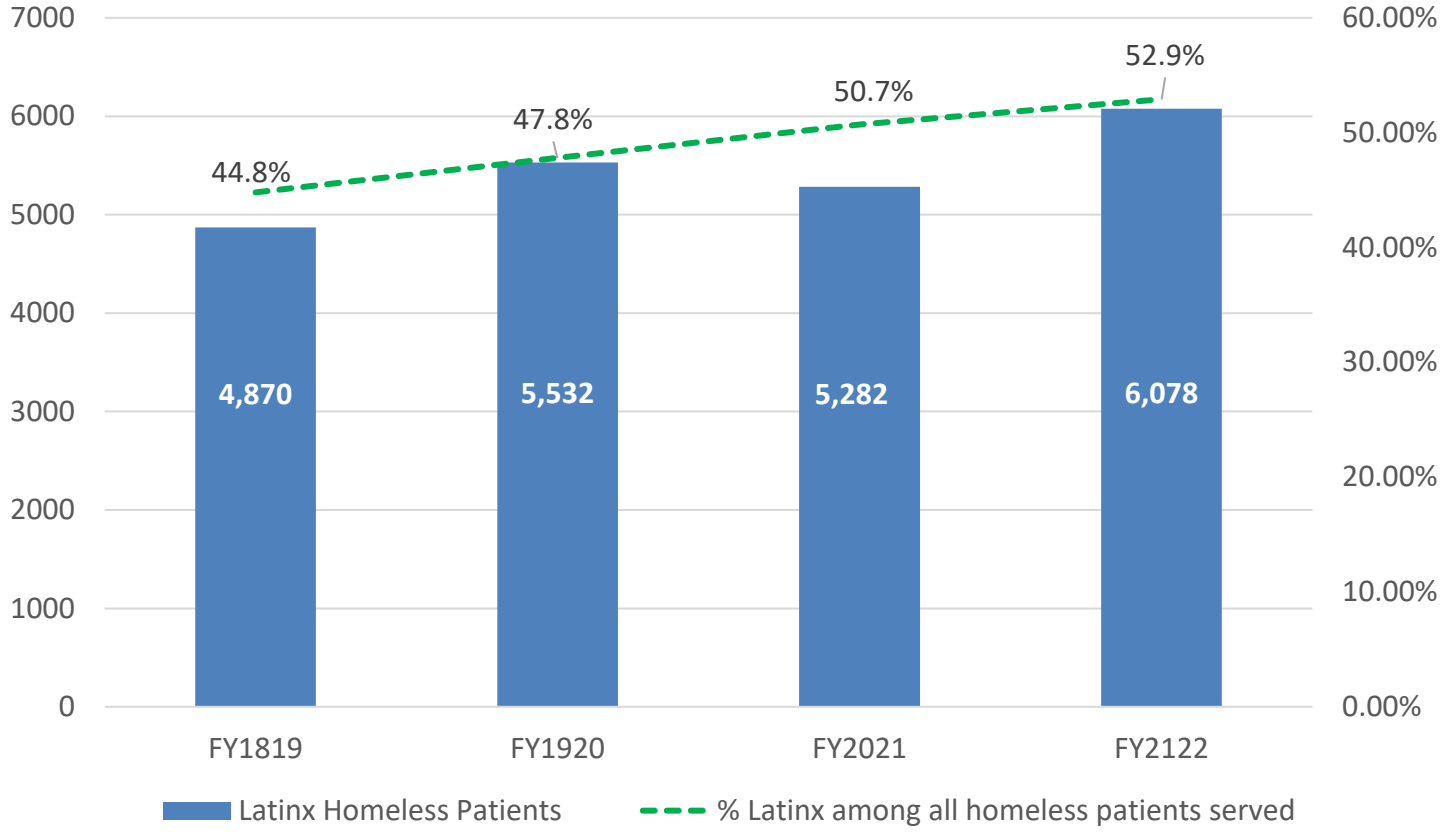
04 Latino/a/x experiencing homelessness are not readily accessing interim housing. We need to better understand why this is

05 Latino/a/x experiencing homelessness has lower rates in connections to Permanent Housing

LAHSA

Understanding the Journey: Characteristics, Treatment Effectiveness, Service Needs, and Barriers to Access of Latino/a/x Experiencing Homelessness

Increase in Homeless Latino/a/x Clients Served

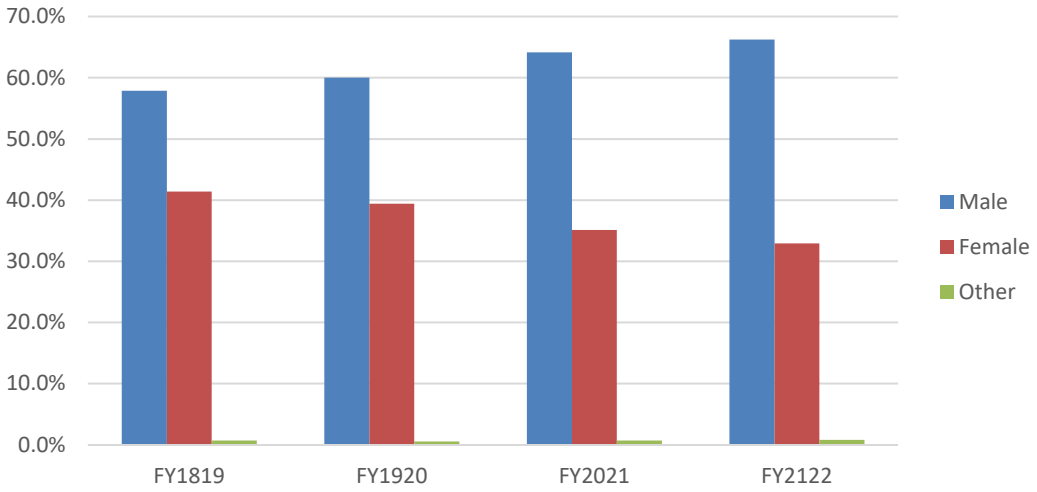


- In the fiscal year 2021-2022, there was a 25% increase in the number of homeless Latino/a/x clients served, compared to the fiscal year 2018-2019.
- Latino/a/x individuals accounted for 53% of all homeless patients served in the fiscal year 2021-2022, marking an 18% increase from the fiscal year 2018-2019.

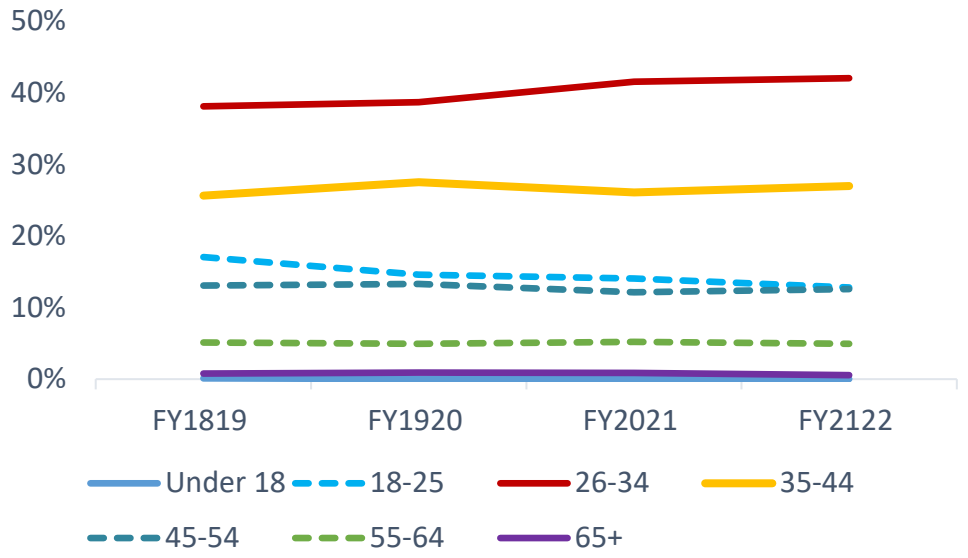
Source: California Outcome Measurement System (CalOMS)/Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) data. Substance Abuse Prevention and Control, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Characteristics of Homeless Latino/a/x Clients

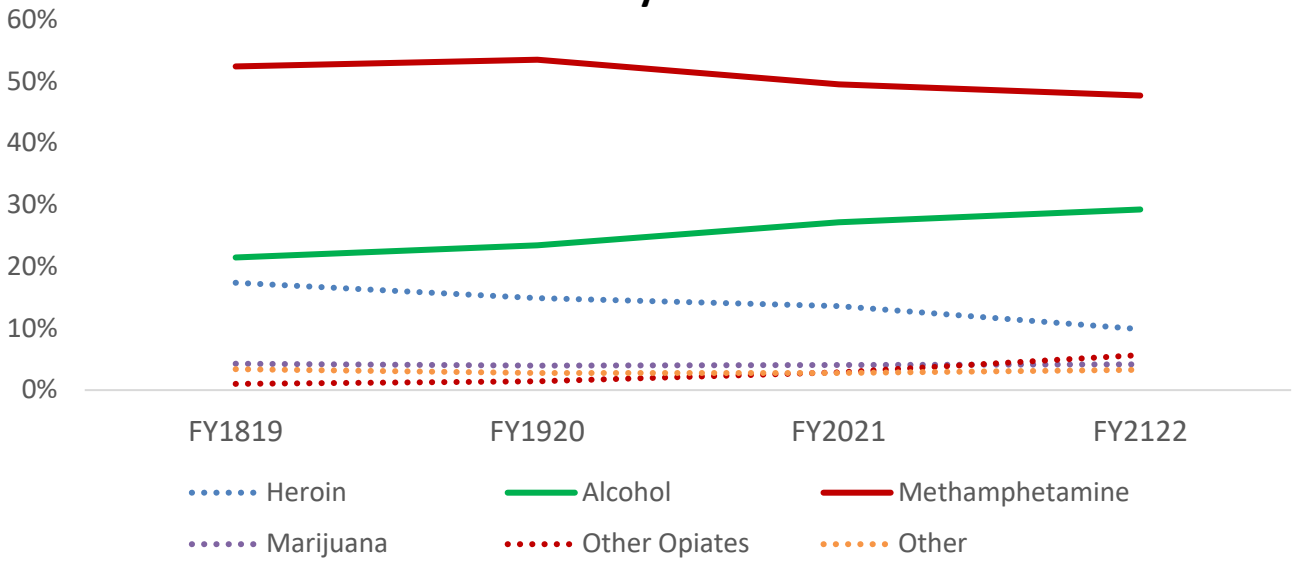
Gender



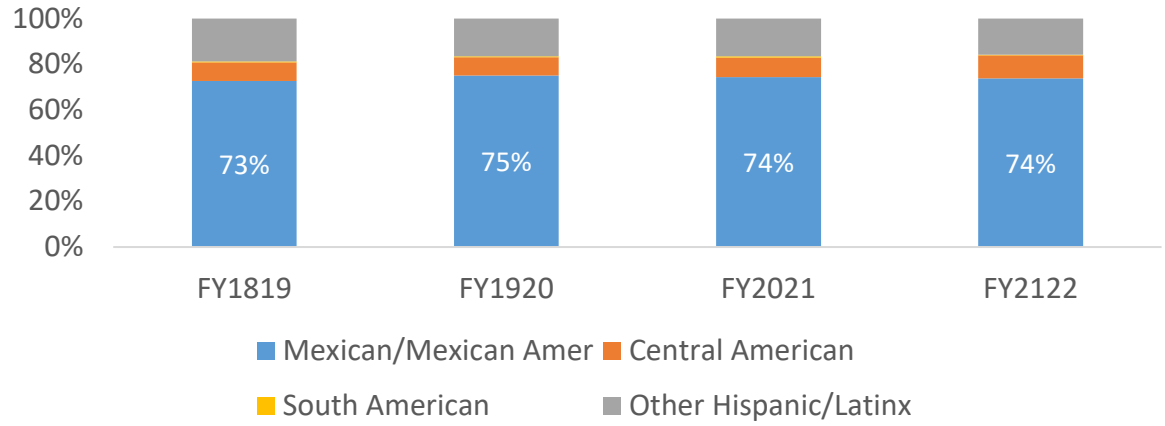
Age Group



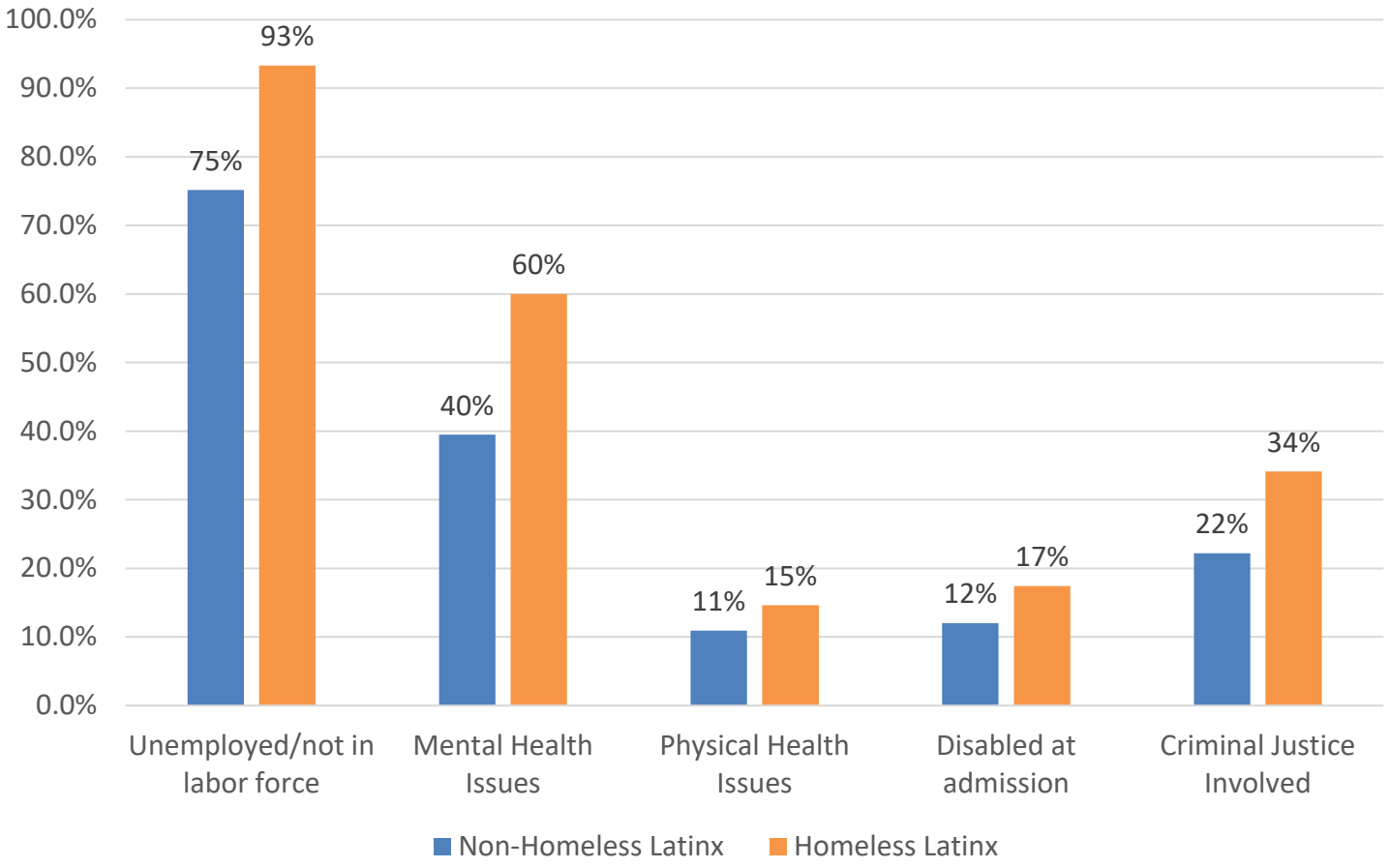
Most Common Primary Substance Use



Ethnic Origin



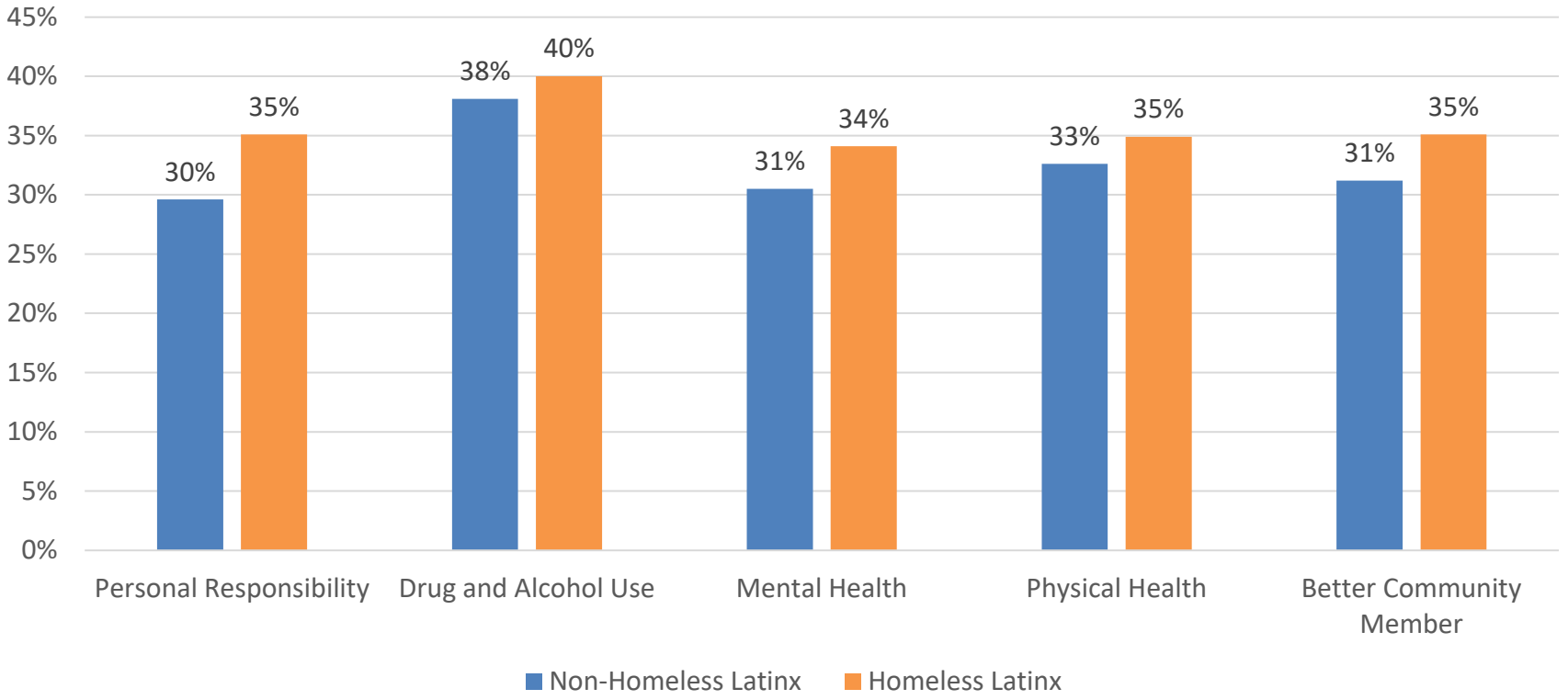
Social Risk Factors: A comparison of Homeless and Non-Homeless Latino/a/x Clients



- Homeless Latino/a/x clients were more like to face greater social risk factors.
- Highlight the complex challenges faced by this population and emphasize the need for comprehensive support services.

Source: California Outcome Measurement System (CalOMS)/Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) data. Substance Abuse Prevention and Control, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Treatment Outcomes: A comparison of Homeless and Non-Homeless Latino/a/x Clients



Despite facing greater social risk factors, homeless Latino/a/x clients reported higher rates of improvement/outcomes in various areas following SUD treatment.

Source: California Outcome Measurement System (CalOMS)/Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) data. Substance Abuse Prevention and Control, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

Clients' Comments on the Effectiveness of SUD Treatment

Client 1

"Drs. C. and S, were outstanding in my care. I'm doing extremely better and everyone notices and DR. S. is like an Angel that saved me. Dr. S. listened and acted and followed up with me like I truly mattered and it felt amazing and caused me to show up and take care of myself…I really feel like I matter now and I'm not joking. Dr S. pretty much saved me. I am not a drama person and I never complain or talk about my health so when I fell apart, this team literally pulled me out of my house to get the best care. I am so thankful truly. She walks softly but carries a big stuck. Just the best."

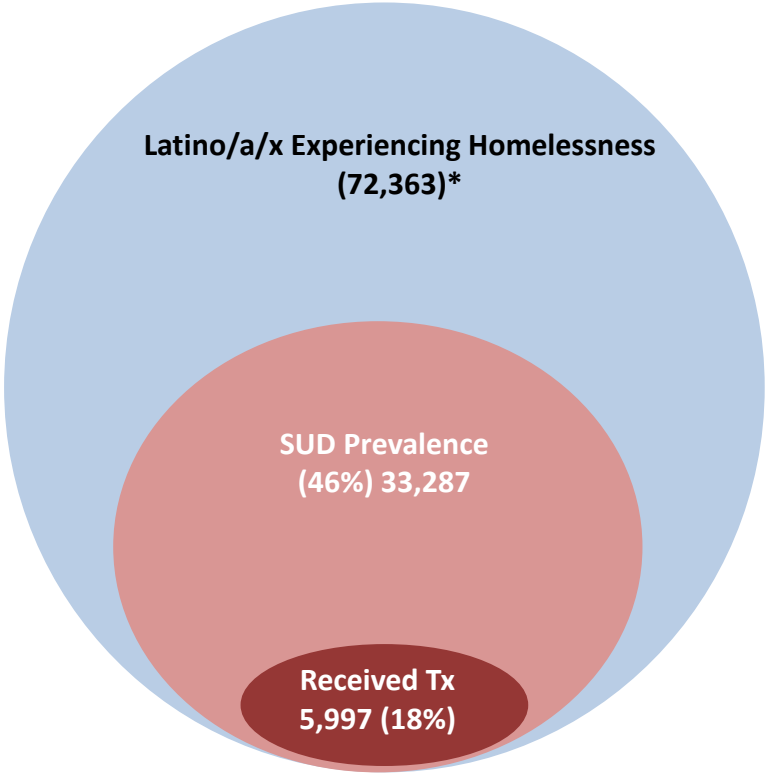
Client 2

"This program has saved my life. They've believed in me. Took a chance on me. And in turn they have taught me to believe in myself. The classes have been crucial to my inner success. My counselors, Mrs C. and Mrs L. have literally saved my life. They are blessings from God above!!!"

Noted: The comments are derived from the annual Treatment Perception Survey, which is conducted in October each year and managed by DPH-SAPC.

SUD Prevalence and Barriers to Treatment

Latino/a/x Experiencing Homelessness, SUD Prevalence & Penetration Rates



Most common reasons for not seeking SUD treatment

- Stigma and fear of judgment (e.g., do not want others to find out)
- Denial or lack of recognition (e.g., thought the problem was not serious enough to seek help)
- Personal beliefs or cultural factors (e.g., substance use is a personal weakness, seeking help is unnecessary due to cultural norms or beliefs)
- Lack of awareness or knowledge
- Barriers to access

* This is estimated based on the Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority's Point In Time Counts of 28,945 (2022)

Opportunities for Further Research

What Information Could Help Program Managers and Policy Makers Reduce Latino/a/x Homelessness and Housing Instability?

Andy Perry and Max Stevens, LA County CEO-CIO
LPEH Summit, May 26, 2023

WHAT DO PATTERNS OF HOMELESS SERVICES USE SINCE 2017 SHOW US?

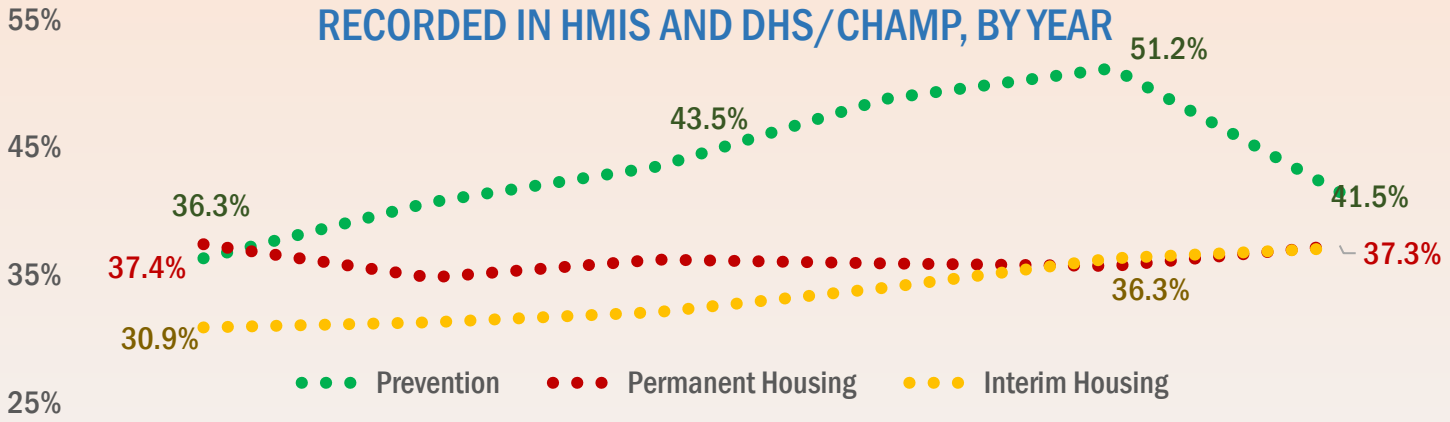
The demographic trends observed in the GLA COC PIT counts since 2017 suggest that the intensification in Latino/a/x housing instability pre-dates the onset of COVID-19.

This is reenforced by demographic trends observed between 2017 and 2021, a period over which the Latino/a/x segment of homelessness prevention services clients grew from 36.3 percent to 51.2 percent of newly enrolled clients.

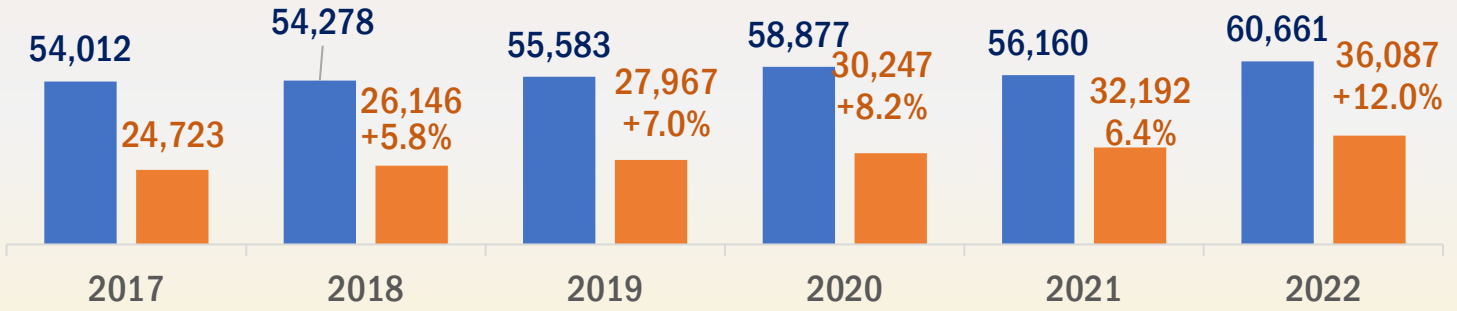
Relatedly, although Latino/a/x clients were the fastest growing demographic subset of homeless services system users in the County over this period, their 46 % net rate of expansion trailed behind their expanding share of the PIT count and, specifically, the 65.4% growth in unsheltered Latino/a/x homelessness.

Between 2020 and 2022, Latino/a/x clients opening new homeless services enrollments grew by 19.3 percent but Latino/a/x subset of the sheltered segment within the PIT count expanded by roughly 27 percent.

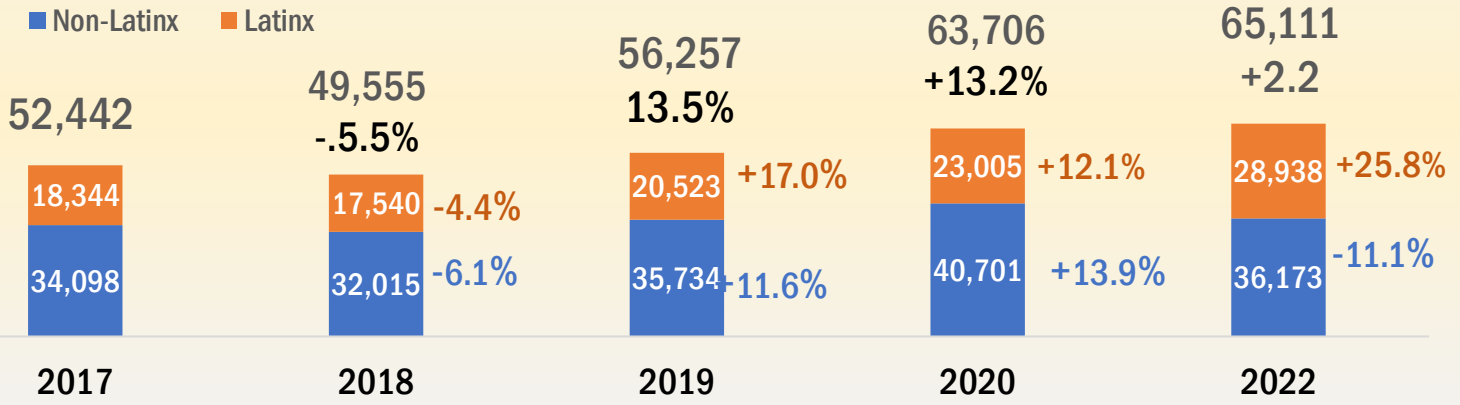
LATINO/A/X SHARES OF NEW ENROLLMENTS IN SELECTED SERVICES RECORDED IN HMIS AND DHS/CHAMP, BY YEAR



NEWLY ENROLLED CLIENTS HMIS AND CHAMP, BY YEAR AND DE-DUPLICATED



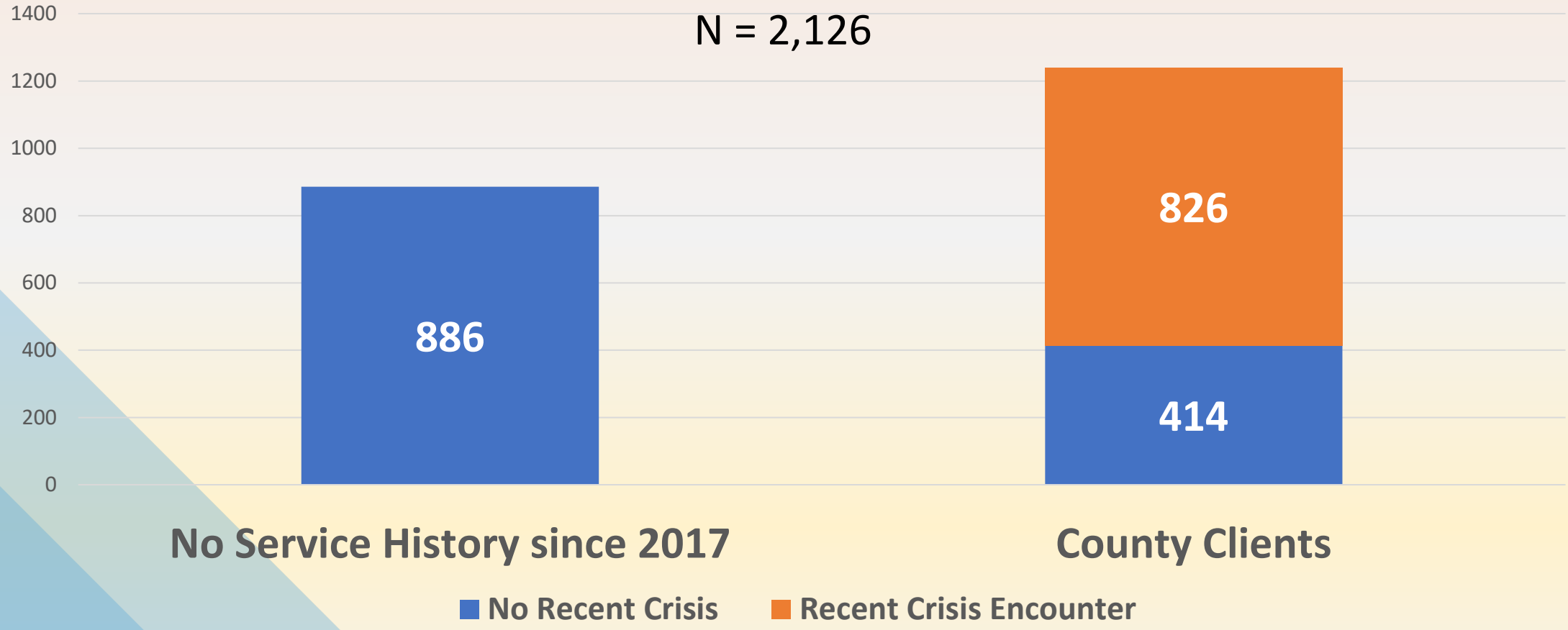
GREATER LOS ANGELES COC PIT COUNTS 2017 THROUGH 2022



Visualizing the Invisible

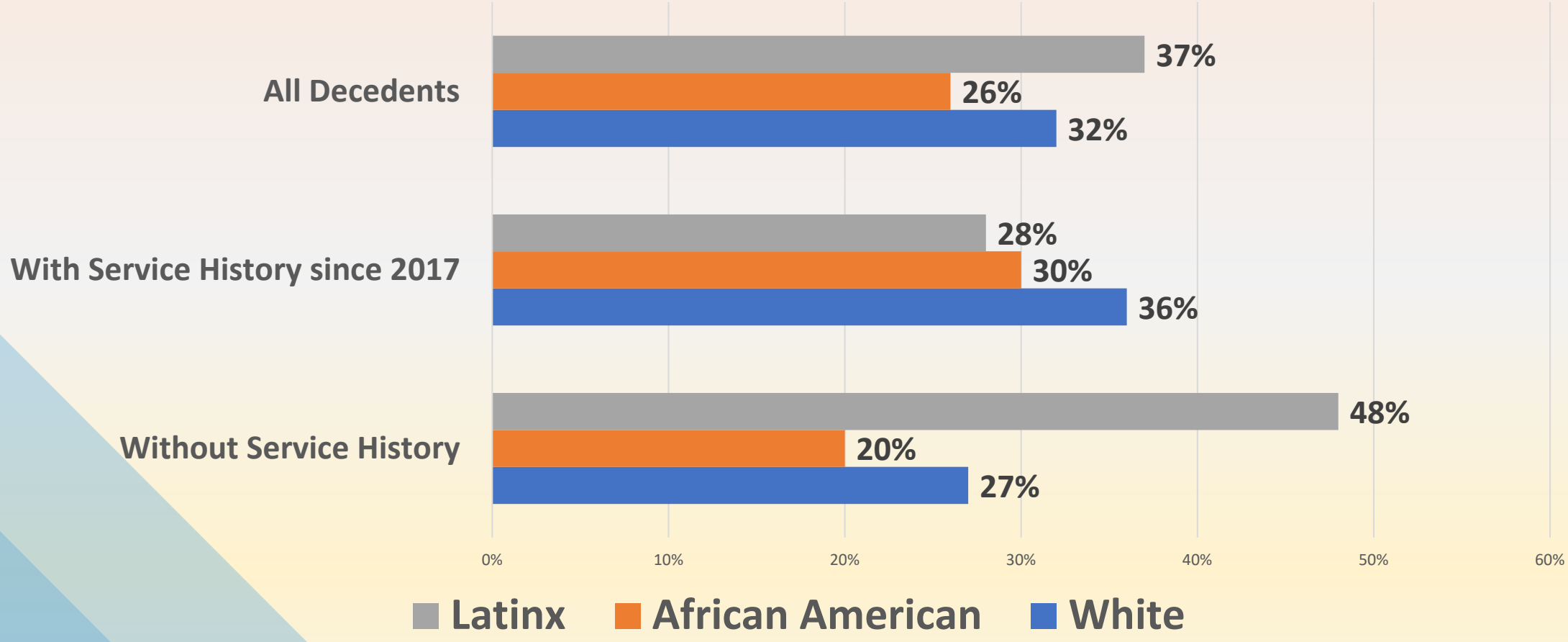
- Are there Latino/a/x Angelenos who are not being served by any portion the current social safety net?
- How can we use administrative data to answer this question?

Homeless Decedents, January 2020-March 2021: A Tale of Two Populations



Source: Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner case data, supplemented by Department of Public Health analysis, and County Information Hub linkages to other agencies including DPSS, LAHSA, DMH, DHS, DPH-SAPC, DCFS, LASD, and Probation

Distribution of Race/Ethnicity Within Service History Categories



WHY IS THE HOMELESSNESS CRISIS DISPROPORTIONATELY AFFECTING LATINO/A/X POPULATIONS HERE AND ELSEWHERE?

A COMPLEX PHENOMENON THAT WILL LIKELY NECESSITATE A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SET OF SOLUTIONS, BUT THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS WILL REQUIRE ADDRESSING SOME KEY QUESTIONS.

Annual enrollment in Homeless services grew by almost 50% between 2017 and 2022, versus 12.3 percent among Non-Latino/a/x clients, yet the number of homeless Latino/a/x persons tallied in the GLA CoC PIT count was roughly 58 percent higher in 2022 than in was in 2017, while the number of non-Latino/a/x persons counted in 2022 was only 6.1 percent higher..

- To what extent is the growth in Latino/a/x homelessness a phenomenon that can be explained by dynamics within the homeless services system?
- What factors outside the system are the most important and deserve the most attention:
  - Have ongoing inflationary pressures in Los Angeles County rental markets affected Latino/a/x residents disproportionately?
  - In comparative terms, how well connected are Latino/a/x clients to the mainstream services system, and how does the answer to this question affect their relative housing stability.?
  - Are we witnessing a 'hangover effect' of immigration policies imposed by the Federal government between 2017 and 2019?
  - To what extent did the coronavirus pandemic exacerbate the pre-existing trends that were already increasing Latino/a/x homelessness? What measures might reduce the impact of similar crises in the future?

What policy options, both from within the homeless services system and more generally, are available to combat Latino/a/x homelessness and housing instability?

Table Dialogue #1

TABLE DIALOGUES INSTRUCTIONS

TABLE DIALOGUES INSTRUCTIONS

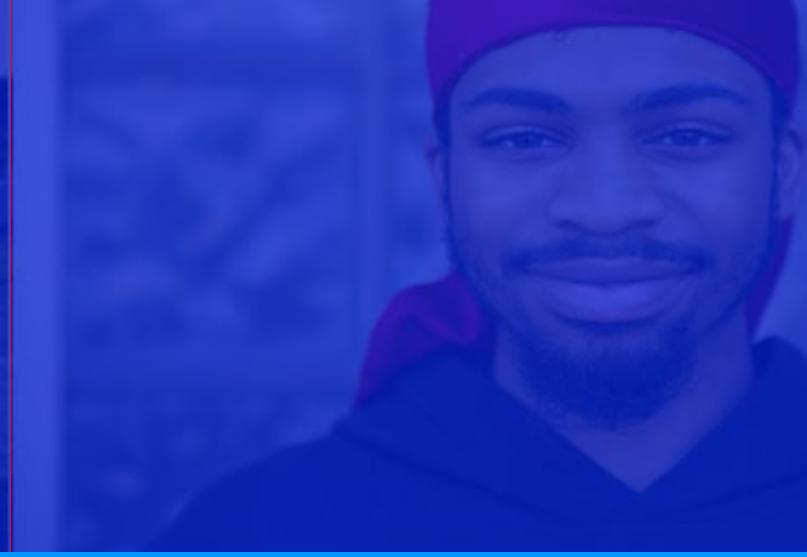
Please discuss within your group the following questions.

1) Take a few minutes to individual review the questions.
2) Identify a facilitator to support in moving the conversation forward
3) Identify a notetaker for your group.
4) Document who is part of table/breakout group.
5) Discuss each question and ask the notetaker to document the responses in this form.

For those joining us **virtually**, you will be sent into a breakout room, where you can answer as a group the questions in the form.

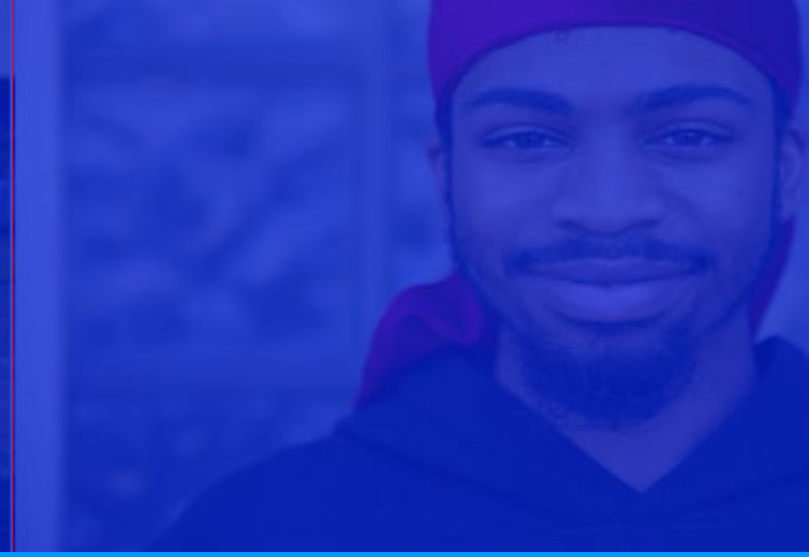
You can complete the form online using the following link:

https://forms.office.com/g/PNcAV5CczQ



Lunch

UNTIL 1:00PM



Panel:
Understanding the data and identifying solutions

AFTERNOON PANEL: PARTNERS

Moderator: Clifton Trotter, LAHSA

Panelist: Raquel Roman, Proyecto Pastoral at Dolores Mission

Panelist: Jose ‘Che’ Ramirez, City of Los Angeles

Panelist: Anabella Bastida, CHIRLA

Panelist: Samantha Vethavanam, LAHSA

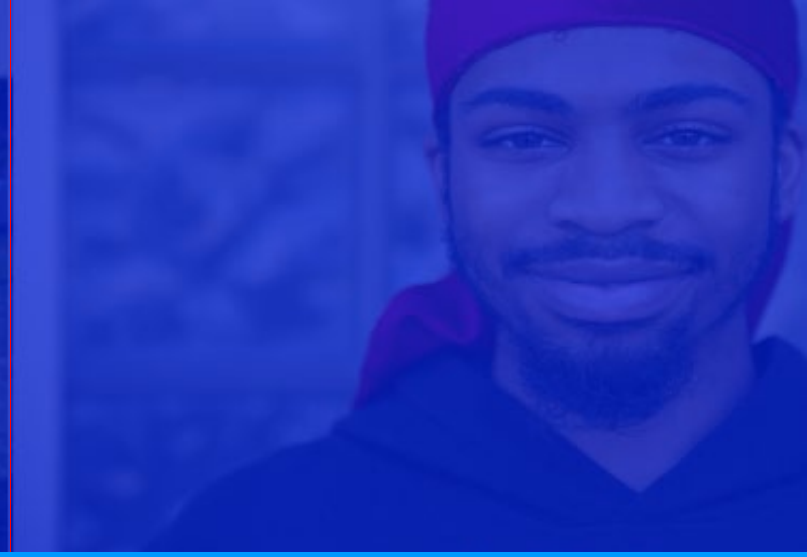


Table Dialogues #2

TABLE DIALOGUES INSTRUCTIONS

LATINOS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS SUMMIT

TABLE DIALOGUE #2: UNDERSTANDING RESEARCH AND SOLUTIONS

Participant Name(s): _____

Please discuss the following questions within your group. You may submit the group's responses using this form or scan the QR code to answer the questions digitally.

1) What was discussed in the panel that should be prioritized as a solution?

2) What additional solutions not discussed should be considered or explored?

3) In thinking about the County's safety net, what are the key areas/programs that could help prevent Latino People experiencing homelessness or homelessness broadly?

4) Are there examples of other solutions (to other communities experiencing homelessness) that might be applicable for Latinos?

PARTNER INVENTORY 2

We are planning to host listening sessions across LA County. If you know of specific communities or organizations that we should connect with, please share their information below.

Org./Dept.:

What part of LA County do they reside/represent?

Is there a specific area that they could speak to?

Contact Name:

Contact Email:

TABLE DIALOGUES INSTRUCTIONS

Please discuss within your group the following questions.

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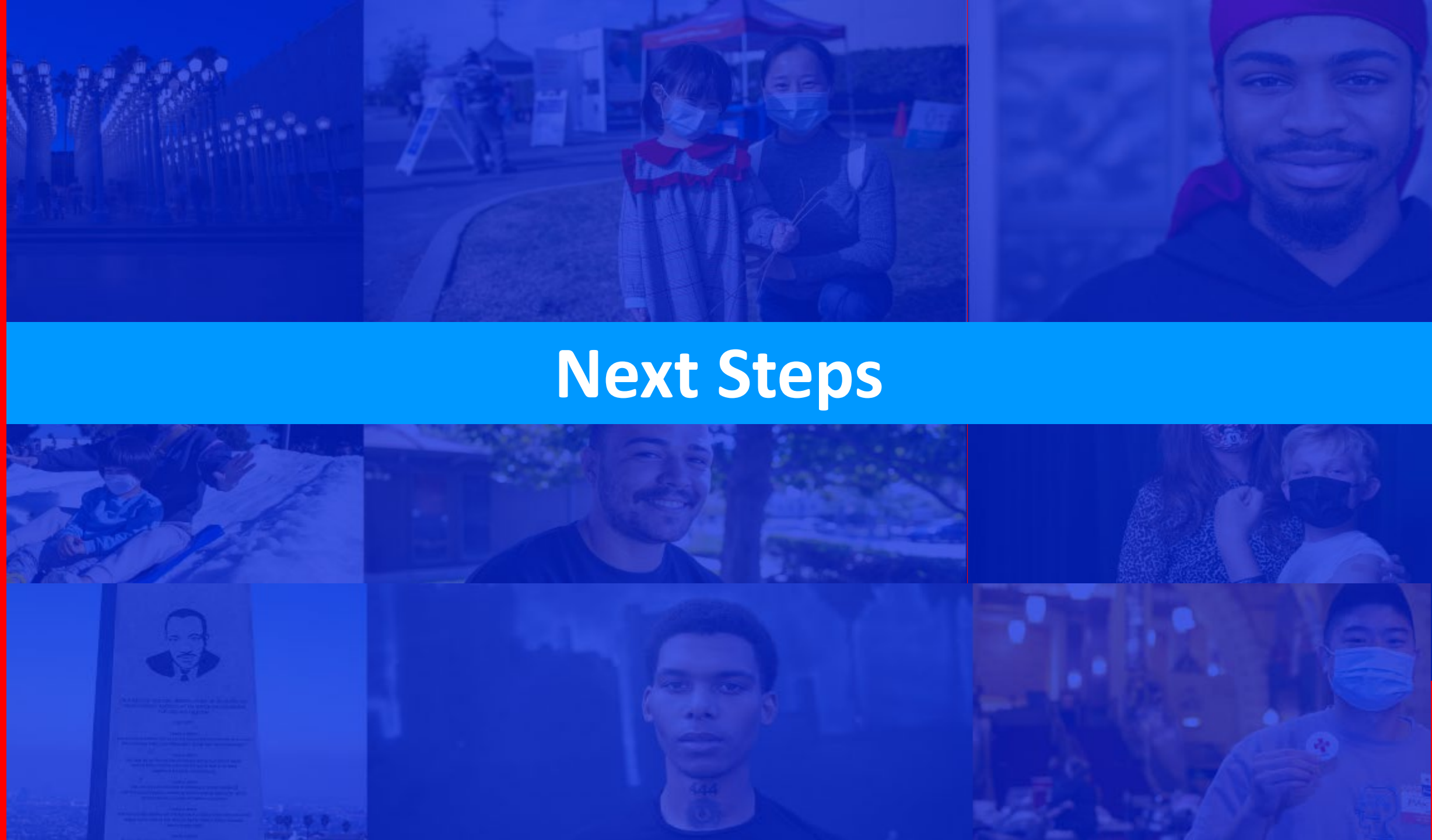
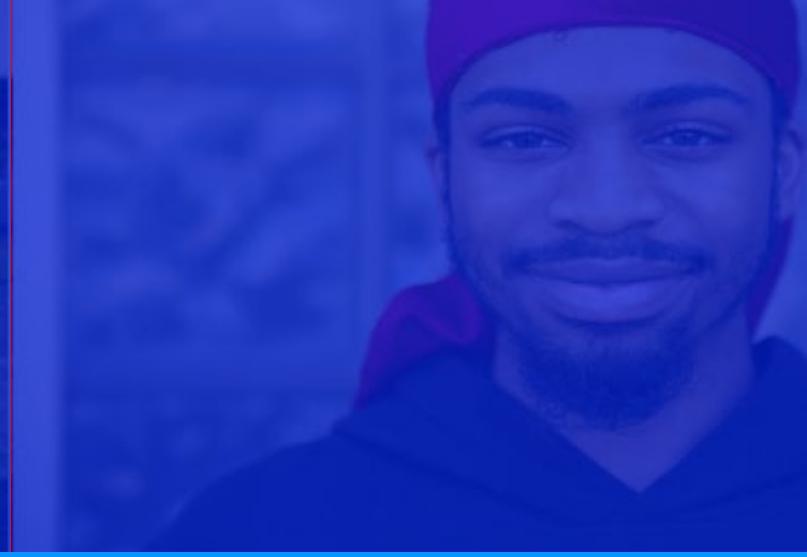


Next Steps

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Review Key Documents, Data and Engage Internal/External Partners	Secure Consultant to Conduct Landscape Analysis:	Host Latinos Experiencing Homeless Summit	Host Additional Listening Sessions	Develop Recommendations from Landscape Analysis and Summit	Develop Workplans aligned with Cross-Jurisdictional Workgroups
Timeline					
Jan-March 2023	May 2023	May 2023	Summer 2023	Fall 2023	December 2023



CLOSING

ALL IN: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

"So much of the work around houselessness is focused on the emergency of it. That is kind of the nature of the work, which I understand. But until we can go way upstream, it will always be an emergency, and people will always be struggling."
– Student from Missoula, Montana