

**Los Angeles County Department of Homeless Services and Housing**  
**DRAFT FY 2026-27 MEASURE A SPENDING PLAN: PROGRAM-LEVEL ANALYSIS (FY 2024-25)**  
**Comprehensive Homelessness Services**



COORDINATE					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Coordinated Entry System	LAHSA	Continuum of Care (CoC) Coordinated Assessment Grant Cash Match	Supports the Coordinated Entry System (CES) through a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Coordinated Assessment Expansion Grant administered by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) which includes cash matches for Los Angeles County (County) Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Implementation and Domestic Violence (DV) CES Renewal.	These funds support critical activities at LAHSA in its role as the lead for the Los Angeles City/County CoC. It is not possible to provide unique data for this program.	It is not possible to provide unique performance data for this program.
		CoC Planning Grant Cash Match	Supports LAHSA in receiving HUD Planning Grant funding of \$1.5M to evaluate and identify obsolete or under-performing projects, and to reallocate these funds to create new permanent supportive housing (PSH).	These funds support critical activities at LAHSA in its role as the lead for the Los Angeles City/County CoC. It is not possible to provide unique data for this program.	It is not possible to provide unique performance data for this program.
Not Recommended for Funding	LAHSA	Regional Coordination	Supports the implementation and continuous quality improvement of the CES infrastructure.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
		Youth Collaboration	Supports Homeless Youth Forum of Los Angeles and broader strategies to engage youth with lived experience to inform program and system planning efforts.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
		Education Coordinators	Supports County Office of Education (LACOE) and LA Unified School District (LAUSD) to support children and youth at risk of or experiencing homelessness to enroll in school, access academic records, engage in educational planning, and enroll in post-secondary education where applicable.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
		Youth Homeless Demonstration Program (YHDP) Support	Supports YHDP CES staffing, move-in assistance, and compensation for youth feedback.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	DMH	Referral, Access, and Data Unit	Supports Department of Mental Health (DMH) CES participation, including PSH matching, verification of eligibility for DMH housing, and data management.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	MVA	Improved Coordination for Document Readiness	Supports the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in streamlining the process to ensure veterans are document ready, facilitating faster access to essential identification and social security cards necessary for housing applications.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	

PREVENT						
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary	
Not Recommended for Funding	LAHSA	Problem Solving	Supports the Problem Solving program, which provides interventions to all populations at the start of their housing crisis or after they enter the system. Services include light touch housing resolution through conversation, mediation, negotiation, and cash assistance.	<p>Population served: Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness are served in the Problem-Solving program at a slightly lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (31.4% served vs. 32% total). White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in the program at much lower proportions than they are represented among the total homeless population (9.3% served vs. 28.8% total and 24.5% served vs. 46.1% total, respectively). However, race/ethnicity data were not collected for 29% of the people experiencing homelessness, so the above figures may not accurately represent the population served.</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served in this program, Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness represented nearly the same share of those who achieved a permanent housing outcome (24.5% served vs. 24% housed). Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who achieved a permanent housing outcome compared to their share of the population served (42% housed vs. 31.4% served). White people experiencing homelessness represented a smaller share of those who achieved a permanent housing outcome compared to their share of the population served (17% housed vs. 19.3% served).</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	<p>In FY 2024-25 Problem Solving, a total of 31,040 participants were served, of these 5% achieved a permanent housing outcome. Among those who were diverted from homelessness 3% received financial assistance.</p> <p>Note: Of those served through Problem Solving efforts, tracking is conducted via assessments rather than formal program enrollment. Currently, data on Problem Solving outcomes is limited.</p>	
		Homeless Prevention Case Management & Financial Assistance	Supports families, individuals, and youth at risk of homelessness through individualized, client-driven assistance, including rental arrears, rental assistance, and case management to retain existing or secure other permanent housing.	<p>Population served: Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness are served in the prevention program at a significantly higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (40.7% served vs. 32.1% total). White people experiencing homelessness are also served at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (33% served vs. 28.8% total). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in the program at lower proportions than they are represented among the total homeless population (43.9% served vs. 46.1% total).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served in this program, Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness represented a smaller share of those who exited the program to permanent housing (43.9% served vs. 36.9% housed). Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who achieved a permanent housing outcome compared to their share of the population served (45% housed vs. 40.7% served). White people experiencing homelessness presented a smaller share of those who achieved a permanent housing outcome compared to their share of the population served (21.1% housed vs. 33% served).</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	Of participants exiting the prevention program in FY 2024-25, 90% exited to permanent housing.	
		Youth Family Reconnection	Supports therapeutic interventions to assist youth with building and strengthening positive relationships with biological or non-biological family.	Did not advance to Phase 2.		
		DCFS	Emergency Basic Support Services	Supports case management and financial assistance to families with closed Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) cases/investigations and community families with no DCFS involvement experiencing housing insecurity.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
			Housing Related Assistance	Supports case management and housing navigation services for youth participating in the Supervised Independent Living Program.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	

**CONNECT/OUTREACH**

STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
<b>Coordinated Outreach &amp; Engagement</b>	HSH	Countywide Outreach Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs)	<p>Supports MDTs who deliver street outreach to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness with complex medical and behavioral health needs. MDTs are comprised of clinicians assisting with physical health, mental health, and substance use, as well as case managers and staff with lived experience. The teams build relationships with people experiencing unsheltered homelessness to quickly and compassionately bring them indoors.</p> <p><i>This program was administered by DHS-HFH in FY 2025-26.</i></p>	<p>Population served: Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness are served by MDTs at a slightly higher proportion than they are represented among the total unsheltered homeless population (27.7% served vs. 25% total unsheltered), as are White people experiencing homelessness (40.5% served vs. 24.4% total). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served by MDTs at a slightly lower proportion than they are represented among the total unsheltered homeless population (40.5% served vs. 42.7% total).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served by MDTs, Black, African American, or African (27.7% served vs. 29% exited to permanent housing) and White people experiencing homelessness (40.5% served vs. 46.4% exited to permanent housing) represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing. In contrast, Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness represented a smaller share of those who exited to permanent housing compared to their share of the population served (40.5% served vs. 38.8% exited to permanent housing).</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	In FY 2024-25, 23% of participants who exited the MDT program, exited to permanent or interim housing.
		Countywide Outreach Teams	<p>Supports direct service staff tasked with conducting street outreach to encampments to engage and connect unsheltered people experiencing homelessness to needed resources and services and interim housing.</p> <p><i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i></p>	<p>Population served: Black, African American or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served by LAHSA's Homeless Engagement Teams (HET) at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total unsheltered homeless population (25.2% served vs. 24.7% total unsheltered and 36.7% served vs. 42.7% total unsheltered). White people experiencing homelessness are served by HETs at a significantly higher proportion than they are represented among the total unsheltered homeless population (38.5% served vs. 24.4% total unsheltered).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served by HETs, Black, African American, or African (25.2% served vs. 30.5% exited to permanent housing) represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing. In contrast, Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White people experiencing homelessness represented a smaller share of those who exited to permanent housing compared to their share of the population served (26.9% exited to permanent housing vs. 36.7% served and 35.4% exited to permanent housing vs. 38.5% served).</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	In FY 2024-25, 16% of participants who exited the countywide outreach program, exited to permanent or interim housing.

CONNECT/OUTREACH						
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary	
Not Recommended for Funding	LAHSA	Safe Parking	Supports Safe Parking, which provides a safe and stable parking environment with supportive services for households experiencing homelessness who are living in their vehicles.	<p>Population served: Safe Parking operates exclusively in Service Planning Areas (SPAs) 1 and 6. In SPA 1, Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness are served in Safe Parking at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population in that SPA (52% served vs. 41% SPA 1 total). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population in SPA 1 (17.9% served vs. 33% SPA 1 total). White people experiencing homelessness are served in nearly equal proportion to their representation among the total homeless population in SPA 1 (33% served vs. 34% SPA 1 total). In SPA 6, Black, African American, or African and White people experiencing homelessness are served in Safe Parking at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population in that SPA (67% served vs. 48% SPA 6 total and 19% served vs. 15% SPA 6 total, respectively). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness in SPA 6 are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population in that SPA (24% served vs. 44% SPA 6 total).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: In SPA 1, when compared to their share of the population, Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness represented a slightly smaller share of those who exited to permanent housing (52% served vs. 50% housed). In contrast, Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White people experiencing homelessness represented a slightly higher share of those who exited to permanent housing compared to their share of the population (17.9% served vs. 19% housed and 33% served vs. 35% housed, respectively). In SPA 6, compared to their share of the population, Black, African American, or African represented a slightly smaller share of those who exited to permanent housing (67% served vs. 69% housed). Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White people experiencing homelessness represented a slightly higher share of those who exited to permanent housing compared to their share of the population (24% served vs. 28% housed and 19% served vs. 22% housed, respectively).</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	In FY 2024-25, 22% of participants who exited the Safe Parking program exited to permanent housing.	
	LAHSA	Housing Navigation	Supports housing navigation, which assists people experiencing homelessness with identifying, viewing, and inspecting units; reviewing and negotiating lease terms; financial assistance for application fees, transportation costs, and security deposits; as well as landlord incentives.	<p>Population served: Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness are served in the Housing Navigation program in higher proportions than they are represented among the total homeless population (36.4% served vs. 32.1% total), while Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in slightly lower proportions than they are represented among the total homeless population (42.5% served vs. 43.4% total). White people experiencing homelessness are also served in higher proportions than they are represented in the overall homeless population (31.4% served vs. 28.8% total).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness in the Housing Navigation program are being placed in permanent housing at slightly higher rates than the rate at which they are served in the program, suggesting they are generally successful in the program (37.5% vs. 36.4% for Black, African American, or African and 43.4% vs. 42.5% for Hispanic/Latina/e/o). White people, American Indian and Alaskan Natives (AIAN), and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders exited to permanent housing at slightly lower rates than they are served in the program.</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	In FY 2024-25, 81% of participants who exited the housing navigation program obtained permanent housing.	
			Campus Peer Navigation	Supports co-location of Youth CES staff at community college campuses to assist students at-risk of homelessness with accessing mainstream or CES resources to end their housing crisis.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
		DPH	Encampment Assessments	Supports Department of Public Health (DPH) Environmental Health with conducting assessments of homeless encampments, identifying environmental health hazards, and providing technical assistance to outreach teams and other agencies serving people experiencing homelessness.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
		DPH	Mobile Public Health Clinical Services for People Experiencing Homelessness	Supports coordination and delivery of low-barrier access to vaccination, screening, and harm reduction services for people experiencing homelessness throughout the County.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	

INTERIM HOUSING					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Interim Housing	HSH	Single Adult Interim Housing	<p>Supports temporary and/or emergency shelter for unsheltered people experiencing homelessness accompanied with supportive services and case management and stabilizing temporary housing for individuals. The program offers four types of housing: triage beds with clinical onsite 24/7 to rapidly triage participants into other interim settings; recuperative care for individuals who are recovering from an acute illness or injury and need stable housing with medical care; stabilization housing for people with complex health and/or behavioral health conditions who require supportive services not available in most shelters; and temporary and temporary housing for unsheltered individuals who require shelter accommodations and case management support.</p> <p><i>This program was administered by DHS-HFH and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i></p>	<p>Population served: Across both LAHSA and high-acuity interim housing programs, Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (32.3% served in regular interim housing and 34.9% served in high-acuity interim housing vs. 46.1% total). White people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion in LAHSA interim housing (18.8% served vs. 28.8% total), but at nearly the same proportion in high-acuity interim housing (29.5% served vs. 28.8% total). Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness are served at nearly the same proportion as their representation in the homeless population in LAHSA interim housing (33.7% served vs. 32.1% total) and at a higher proportion in high-acuity interim housing (42.6% served vs. 32.1% total).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing across both program types (LAHSA interim housing: 32.3% served vs. 43.5% housed for Hispanic/Latina/e/o and 18.8% served vs. 23.3% housed for White people; high-acuity interim housing: 34.9% served vs. 38.2% housed for Hispanic/Latina/e/o and 29.5% served vs. 33.6% housed for White people). Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing in LAHSA interim housing (33.7% served vs. 40.4% housed) but were housed at slightly lower rates in high-acuity interim housing (42.6% served vs. 41.5% housed).</p> <p>For interim housing service data, nearly 8% of people experiencing homelessness race/ethnicity data was not collected and 19% was unknown. This impacts the accuracy of the above analysis.</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	<p>In FY 2024-25, of participants who exited LAHSA interim housing, 30% exited to permanent housing. This figure includes all subpopulations served in LAHSA interim housing.</p> <p>In FY 2024-25, 31% of participants who exited the single adult high acuity interim housing program, exited to permanent housing.</p>
		Family Interim Housing	<p>Supports temporary and/or emergency shelter for unsheltered people experiencing homelessness accompanied with supportive services and case management and stabilizing temporary housing for families. The program offers two types of interim housing: stabilization housing for people with complex health and/or behavioral health conditions who require supportive services not available in most shelters; and temporary and temporary housing for unsheltered families who require shelter accommodations and case management support.</p> <p><i>This program was administered by DHS-HFH and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i></p>	<p>Population served: Across both LAHSA and high-acuity interim housing programs, Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (32.3% served in regular interim housing and 34.9% served in high-acuity interim housing vs. 46.1% total). White people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion in LAHSA interim housing (18.8% served vs. 28.8% total), but at nearly the same proportion in high-acuity interim housing (29.5% served vs. 28.8% total). Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness are served at nearly the same proportion as their representation in the homeless population in LAHSA interim housing (33.7% served vs. 32.1% total) and at a higher proportion in high-acuity interim housing (42.6% served vs. 32.1% total).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing across both program types (LAHSA interim housing: 32.3% served vs. 43.5% housed for Hispanic/Latina/e/o and 18.8% served vs. 23.3% housed for white people; high-acuity interim housing: 34.9% served vs. 38.2% housed for Hispanic/Latina/e/o and 29.5% served vs. 33.6% housed for White people). Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing in LAHSA interim housing (33.7% served vs. 40.4% housed) but were housed at slightly lower rates in high-acuity interim housing (42.6% served vs. 41.5% housed).</p> <p>For interim housing service data, nearly 8% of people experiencing homelessness race/ethnicity data was not collected and 19% was unknown. This impacts the accuracy of the above analysis.</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	<p>In FY 2024-25, of participants who exited LAHSA interim housing, 30% exited to permanent housing. This figure includes all subpopulations served in LAHSA interim housing.</p> <p>In FY 2024-25, 31% of participants who exited the Family High Acuity Interim Housing program, exited to permanent housing.</p>

INTERIM HOUSING						
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary	
Interim Housing		Youth Interim Housing	Supports temporary and/or emergency shelter for unsheltered people experiencing homelessness accompanied with supportive services and case management. Programs serve youth ages 18-24.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	Number served: Black, African American, or African and White youth are served in the TAY Transitional Housing program in nearly equal proportion to their representation among the total youth homeless population (43% served vs. 40% total youth and 27% served vs. 27% total youth, respectively). Hispanic/Latina/e/o youth are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total youth homeless population (41% served vs. 47% total youth).  Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Black, African American or African youth represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing (42.5% served vs. 48.4% housed). Hispanic/Latina/e/o youth were housed at a lower rate than the rate at which they were served (40.7% served vs. 33% housed). White youth were housed in equal proportion to the number served in the program.  Note: the above data reflects service information and outcomes for the TAY Transitional Housing program. TAY interim housing data are counted in the overall interim housing data, provided above under individual and family interim housing, which has not been disaggregated by subpopulation.  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of participants who exited TAY Transitional Housing, 76% exited to permanent housing.  Note: the above data reflects service information and outcomes for TAY Transitional Housing. TAY interim housing data are counted in the overall interim housing data, provided above under individual and family interim housing, which has not been disaggregated by subpopulation.	
		Youth Interim Housing (HHAP Funded)				
		HSH	DV/IPV Interim Housing	Supports short-term housing and/or emergency beds for people experiencing homelessness with supportive services and case management. Programs serve populations including women, older adults, individuals experiencing DV/Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and others.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	Note: the above data reflects service information and outcomes for interim housing. DV/IPV interim housing data are counted in the overall Interim Housing data, provided above under individual interim housing, which has not been disaggregated by subpopulation.	Note: the above data reflects service information and outcomes for interim housing. DV/IPV interim housing data are counted in the overall Interim Housing data, provided above under individual interim housing, which has not been disaggregated by subpopulation.
			Pathway Home Interim Housing	Supports short-term housing for people experiencing homelessness included in Pathway Home efforts to resolve encampments countywide in partnership with local jurisdictions and unincorporated communities.  <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	Population Served: Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness are served by Pathway Home's interim housing program in a lower proportion than they are represented among the sheltered population as a whole (25% of service population vs. 40% of sheltered homeless population). White people experiencing homelessness are served in a lower proportion (25% vs. 32%). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in a higher proportion (45% vs. 43%). In addition, 40% of people experiencing homelessness are older adults (50+)  Positive Outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served by Pathway Home, Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness represented a higher share of those who exit to permanent housing (34% vs. 25%). White people experiencing homelessness represented a similar share (24% vs. 25%), and Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness represented a lower share when compared to their share of the Pathway Home population served (38% vs. 45%).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of those who have exited the Pathway Home interim housing program, 54% exited to permanent housing, which is an increase from 47% in FY 2024-25.
	DPH	Interim Housing	Supports Recovery Bridge Housing beds, which provide interim housing to people co-enrolled in a substance use disorder treatment program.	Population Served: Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness are served in the DPH interim housing program at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (16% served vs. 32.1%). Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White people experiencing homelessness are served at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (61% served vs. 46.1% total, 60% served vs. 29%)  Positive Outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Black, African American, or African people experiencing homelessness represented a lower proportion than the overall permanent housing placements (17% vs 42.1% overall).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	During FY 2024-25, DPH interim housing served a total of 2,722 participants. Of those served, 42.1% successfully exited to permanent housing. The average length of stay from program entry to exit was 171 days.	

INTERIM HOUSING					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Not Recommended for Funding	LAHSA	Host Homes for Youth	Supports Host Homes, a Housing First and harm reduction-based housing model that is part of a crisis response program which provides safe, client-driven supportive services and access to community residents ("hosts") who also live in the housing unit.	<p>Number served: Black, African American, or African youth are served in the Host Homes program in greater proportion than they are represented among the total youth homeless population (54% served vs. 40% total youth). Hispanic/Latina/e/o youth are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total youth homeless population (29% served vs. 47% total youth). White youth are served in nearly equal proportion to their representation among the total youth homeless population (27.7% served vs. 27% total youth).</p> <p>Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Black, African American, or African youth represented a greater share of those who exited to permanent housing (54% served vs. 60% housed). Hispanic/Latina/e/o and White youth were housed at lower rates than the rates at which they were served (28.5% served vs. 25% housed and 27.7% served vs. 25% housed, respectively).</p> <p>Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.</p>	In FY 2024-25 reporting period, the program operated with 55 available slots and served 137 participants. The average resource utilization rate stood at 27%, indicating underutilization of available resources. Of those served, 72 participants exited to permanent housing (PH).
		Interim Housing Inspections	Supports regular inspections of interim housing facilities to ensure they are within approved living standards and comply with applicable laws and ordinances.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	DPH	Emergency Housing	Supports people experiencing homelessness served by DPH Communicable Disease Programs in need of temporary lodging, meals, and transportation in order to complete recommended communicable disease treatment, isolation, and/or quarantine.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	DMH	Interim Housing Staff and Administration	Supports staffing costs for DMH for staff who work with Department of Health Services (DHS) and LAHSA to triage interim housing referrals as part of "air traffic control" and ensure appropriate placement.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	

PERMANENT HOUSING					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Time-Limited Subsidies	HSH	Shallow Subsidy	Supports the Shallow Subsidy program, which provides financial assistance for 35-40% of a household's monthly rent for a period of up to five years, as well as case management and housing-focused supportive services.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	Number served: Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and White people experiencing homelessness are all served in the Shallow Subsidy program at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (37.9% served vs. 32% total, 51.6% served vs. 46.1% total, and 39.2% served vs. 28.8% total, respectively).  Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served Black, African American, or African and White people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who retained housing after 12 months (37.9% served vs. 42.8% retaining and 39.2% served vs. 40.5% retaining). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness achieved the housing retention milestone at a slightly lower rate than the rate at which they were served (51.6% served vs. 48.9% retaining).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of participants who exited the Shallow Subsidy program in FY 2024-25, 80% exited to permanent housing. 12 months after first being served in the program, 91% of housed participants retained housing
		Single Adult Time-Limited Subsidies (TLS)	Supports the TLS program, which connects families, individuals, and youth experiencing homelessness, as well as households fleeing/attempting to flee DV/IPV, and/or human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness, to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	Number served: Black, African American or African and White people experiencing homelessness are served in TLS at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (42.8% served vs. 32.1% total and 30.3% served vs. 28.8% total, respectively), while Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (40.5% served vs. 46.1% total).  Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Black, African American or African and White people experiencing homelessness represented a greater share of those who retained housing after 12 months (42.8% served vs. 45.1% retaining housing and 30.3% served vs. 37.5% retaining housing, respectively). In contrast, Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness retained housing at a lower proportion than the rate at which they were served (40.5% served vs. 37.2% retaining housing).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of participants who exited the TLS program across all subpopulations, 85% transitioned to permanent housing. Additionally, 83% of those who had been placed in housing retained it 12 months later.
		Family TLS	Supports the TLS program, which connects families, individuals, and youth experiencing homelessness, as well as households fleeing/attempting to flee DV/IPV, and/or human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness, to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
		Youth TLS	Supports the TLS program, which connects families, individuals, and youth experiencing homelessness, as well as households fleeing/attempting to flee DV/IPV, and/or human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness, to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
		DV/IPV TLS	Supports the TLS program, which connects families, individuals, and youth experiencing homelessness, as well as households fleeing/attempting to flee DV/IPV, and/or human trafficking who are experiencing homelessness, to permanent housing through a tailored package of assistance that may include the use of time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
	DPSS	Subsidized Housing for Homeless Disabled Individuals	Supports rental subsidies for people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness who are receiving General Relief (GR) benefits and pursuing Social Security Income (SSI).	Population served: Black, African American or African, White, and Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in the Subsidized Housing for Homeless Disabled Individuals Pursuing SSI program at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (29% served vs. 32.1% total, 20.1% served vs. 29% total, and 20.6% served vs. 46.1% total, respectively).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Due to limitations in the available data, a comprehensive analysis of program outcome measures could not be completed.

PERMANENT HOUSING					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Permanent Supportive Housing	HSH	ICMS	Supports the ICMS program, which provides a range of tailored supportive services designed to meet the individual needs of clients in permanent housing, including outreach and engagement; intake and assessment; housing navigation; housing case management; housing stabilization; and connections to emergency financial assistance to avoid evictions; linkages to health, mental health, and substance use disorder services; benefits establishment; vocational assistance; and more.	Number served: Black, African American, or African and white people experiencing homelessness are served in ICMS at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (46.2% served vs. 32.1% total and 39.2% served vs. 28.8% total, respectively), while Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (30.2% served vs. 46.1% total). Hispanic/Latina/e/o representation in this program is likely impacted by the fact that ICMS is often tied to federal rental subsidy vouchers, which are not available to undocumented households.	95% of ICMS participants retain permanent housing for more than 12 months.
		ICMS (HHAP Funded)	<i>This program was administered by DHS-HFH in FY 2025-26.</i>	Positive outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served, Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and White people experiencing homelessness represented a similar share of those who retained housing after 12 months (46.2% served vs. 46.9% retaining housing; 30.2% served vs. 28.2% retaining housing; and 39.2% served vs. 37.9% retaining housing, respectively).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	
		Rental Subsidies/Tenancy Support Services	Supports locally funded rental subsidies and Tenancy Support Services for a subset of PSH clients, which include move-in assistance, crisis intervention, health and safety visits, unit habitability inspections, support with reasonable accommodations, administration of timely rental payments, and coordination with landlords to address unit or tenancy issues.  <i>This program was administered by DHS-HFH in FY 2025-26.</i>	Number served: Black, African American or African and White people experiencing homelessness are served in the FHSP program at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (42% served vs. 32.1% total and 47.4% served vs. 28.8% total, respectively), while Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (39.7% served vs. 46.1% total).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Due to limitations in the available data, a comprehensive analysis of program outcome measures could not be completed.
		Pathway Home Permanent Housing	Supports Pathway Home efforts to resolve encampments countywide in partnership with local jurisdictions and unincorporated communities.	Population served: African American people experiencing homelessness are served by Pathway Home's permanent housing program in a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (34% of service population vs. 32% of total homeless population). White people experiencing homelessness are served in a lower proportion (24% vs. 29%). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in a lower proportion (38% vs. 46%). In addition, 49% of permanent housing exits have been from people experiencing homelessness in Unincorporated Areas.  Positive Outcomes: When compared to their share of the population served in permanent housing after participating in the Pathway Home program, African Americans represented a higher share of those who retained housing after 12 months (34% permanently housed vs. 36% retaining housing). White people retained housing in a higher proportion (24% vs. 28%). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people retained housing in a lower proportion (38% vs. 32%).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of those who have exited the Pathway Home program, 54% exited to permanent housing, which is an increase from 47% in FY 2024-25.
Housing Acquisition	HSH	Master Leasing	Supports centralizing the leasing of entire buildings and individual apartments to quickly and permanently house people experiencing homelessness through a range of incentives offered to property owners and developers to facilitate increased usage of tenant based vouchers.  <i>This program was administered by LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	Number served: Black, African American, or African, Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and White people experiencing homelessness are served in the Master Leasing program at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (55.5% served vs. 32.1% total, 47.9% served vs. 46.1% total, and 35.7% served vs. 28.8% total, respectively).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of the 991 people housed through Master Leasing and Residential Property Services Section (RPSS) since January 2023, there were 57 exits. Exit destinations are not available.

PERMANENT HOUSING					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Not Recommended for Funding	LAHSA	RPSS	Supports multi-year agreements between service providers and owners of multi-family buildings. Agreements provide owners with financial support for building property management, repairs and maintenance, and vacancies in exchange for providing affordable rental units to individuals and families.	Number served: Black, African American or African and White people experiencing homelessness are served in the RPSS program at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (48.8% served vs. 32.1% total and 35.2% served vs. 28.8% total, respectively). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served in lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (27.1% served vs. 46.1% total).  Data is limited because we do not have a way to disaggregate White, non-Hispanic/Latino/e/a data in the White race category.	Of the 991 people housed through Master Leasing and RPSS since January 2023, there were 57 exits. Exit destinations are not available.
	HSH	Permanent Housing for Older Adults	Supports direct housing assistance for General Relief recipients who are older adults and who are homeless or at high risk homelessness to support pathways to permanent housing while strengthening connections to the County's social safety net.	Data for this program is not yet available, as the program has not yet enrolled participants.	
	DPH	Client Engagement and Navigation Services (CENS)	Supports CENS Substance Use Disorder (SUD) counselors serving participants living in project and tenant-based PSH. CENS SUD Counselors provide outreach and engagement, SUD screening, determine an appropriate provisional level of care, and facilitate a successful referral and linkage to SUD treatment. Other CENS services provided to PSH residents include SUD educational sessions, service navigation, and other ancillary referrals and linkages.	Population served: Black, African American or African people experiencing homelessness are served in the CENS program at a higher proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (36% served vs. 32.1% total). Hispanic/Latina/e/o people experiencing homelessness are served at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (30% served vs. 46.1% total).	During the reporting period FY2024-25, of the participants served in the CENS program 25% were referred to substance use disorder treatment. 60% were formally admitted into treatment programs and of those admitted, 5% of participants completed treatment.
	DMH	Housing Supportive Services Program (HSSP) Staff and Administration	Supports staffing and administrative costs for PSH programs including HSSP efforts administered by DMH. The DMH Housing and Service Integration team is responsible for oversight and administration of the HSSP and the Legal Entity HSSP contractors including staffing, Medical claiming, and service delivery of the HSSP. They also work with DHS- Housing for Health and DPH-Substance Abuse Prevention and Control partners to address client and building related issues in PSH.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	LACDA	Homeless Incentive Program	Supports the Homeless Incentive Program for participating Public Housing Authorities, which provides clients matched to federal subsidies with funding for move-in assistance and security deposits as well as operates landlord recruitment and incentive programs.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	

STABILIZE					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Not Recommended for Funding	LAHSA	Legal Services	Supports legal services for clients that includes assistance with eviction prevention, landlord dispute resolution, credit resolution advocacy, criminal record expungement, and other legal services that relate to housing retention and stabilization, as well as resolving legal barriers that impact a person's ability to access permanent housing, social service benefits, and stable employment.	Due to limitations in available data, a comprehensive analysis of program outcomes could not be completed. The department has acknowledged ongoing challenges related to data quality and consistency across the program.	The performance summary reflects limited data availability, as no information is currently displayed on the Dashboard or QR. LAHSA has raised concerns regarding the quality and consistency of data on legal services across programs, which may affect the reliability of existing records. To date, a total of 310 legal services have been recorded; however, this figure may include both successful and unsuccessful referrals.
	DPSS	Benefits Advocacy	Supports DHS Countywide Benefits Entitlements Services Team (CBEST) program, which provides people at risk of or experiencing homelessness with SSI, Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), and Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI) benefits advocacy services. Funding is allocated to DPSS and matched to federal dollars then provided to DHS.	Population served: Hispanic/Latina/e/o individuals are served in the CBEST program at a lower proportion than they are represented among the total homeless population (42% served vs. 46.1% total). Black, African American or African people are served at nearly the same proportion as they are represented among the total homeless population (32% served vs. 32.1% total).	On average, people enrolled in CBEST received \$1,156 in financial support each month. Out of 2,124 initial applications for benefits submitted, 86% were successful. During the reporting period, Fiscal Year 2024-25 of those enrolled 4% received legal services, 19% received legal representation for appeal and 7% of participants at risk of homelessness obtained SSA benefits.
	DMH	Benefits Advocacy	Supports DMH staff to conduct mental health assessments and provide mental health records to support applications for SSI, SSDI, CAPI, and veterans' benefits.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	MVA	Benefits Advocacy	Supports MVA with providing veterans with benefits advocacy services.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	PD	Criminal Records Clearing Project	Supports services to clear felony and misdemeanor records at outreach events throughout the County via Public Defender (PD) mobile legal clinics, streamlining the expungement process for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. These services help remove barriers to housing, employment, and government benefits.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	
	DEO	Employment for Adults Experiencing Homelessness	The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) supports the Regional Initiative for Social Enterprises known as LA:RISE that unites the City of LA and County Workforce Development System with employment social enterprises to assist those impacted by homelessness get good jobs and remain employed.	Did not advance to Phase 2.	

LOCAL JURISDICTIONS					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Program Outcomes	Performance Summary
Not Recommended for Funding	CEO	CoC	Supports the Long Beach, Pasadena, and Glendale CoCs with a direct allocation of funding for homeless prevention, outreach, interim housing, housing navigation, housing location, and TLS.	Due to limitations in available data, a comprehensive analysis of program outcomes could not be completed.	<p>During the reporting period, Prevention Services provided through the CoCs supported a total of 192 participants, helping them avoid homelessness through targeted interventions.</p> <p>Through Rapid Rehousing, 147 participants successfully obtained or maintained permanent housing, in result of dedicated case management and referrals to supportive services tailored to their needs through the CoCs.</p> <p>Additionally, emergency shelter was provided by the CoCs (excluding Glendale) to 161 participants and families experiencing homelessness through the use of motel vouchers, offering immediate relief and a safe temporary living environment.</p>
HSH STAFFING & ADMINISTRATION					
STRATEGY	Agency	Service Type	Description	Additional Information	
Staffing & Administration	HSH	Programmatic Staffing and Administration	Supports programmatic staffing related to permanent housing. <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>	<p>This funding recommendation reflects existing staff previously embedded in other staffing and administration lines.</p> <p>Estimates of positions funded by Measure A are pending finalization of the HSH organizational chart. These estimates exclude positions supported by other funding streams/sources and do not account for the proposed transition of County outreach workers referenced above.</p> <p>FY25-26 allocation includes \$1.8M previously embedded in the ICMS HHAP line, and \$776K included in the LAHSA "Coordinated Outreach and Engagement" line item which otherwise funds direct outreach staff.</p>	
			Supports programmatic staffing related to interim housing. <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
			Supports programmatic staffing related to outreach. This excludes the additional 33 HSH FTE in the Countywide Outreach Teams line item above to avoid duplication. <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
			Supports programmatic staffing related to data systems and analytics. <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
			Supports programmatic staffing related to strategy and partnerships. <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
			Supports costs related to fiscal, and contractual administration and oversight. <i>This program was administered by CEO-HI, DHS-HFH, and LAHSA in FY 2025-26.</i>		
					This funding recommendation reflects existing staff previously embedded in other staffing and administration lines, including those funded as part of an administration pool, without specific FTE attributed to Measure A. The FY 2026-27 FTE count is to be determined as HSH continues to develop its administrative structure with the goal of developing operational efficiencies and minimizing administrative costs, as well as maximizing other leveraged funding available for administrative costs.