

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

December 10, 2018

1.11

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT'S 2018 THIRD QUARTER REPORT ON HOMELESSNESS.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

It is recommended that the Board of Police Commissioners REVIEW and APPROVE the attached report titled *The Los Angeles Police Department's 2018 3rd Quarter Report on Homelessness*.

DISCUSSION

The Office of Operations in keeping with the City of Los Angeles' (City) priority to address the homeless crisis presents *The Los Angeles Police Department's 2018 3rd Quarter Report on Homelessness*. This report is an update to the Department's efforts in accordance with the roles and responsibilities articulated by the City's Homeless Strategy to end homelessness. This report is divided into two parts. The first portion of this report utilizes data, where feasible, to illustrate the following categories: victimization, arrest, crisis calls, uses of force, dedicated homeless outreach and enforcement, and the services provided by the Department's partners. The second part of this report updates the Department's homeless initiatives.

If additional information regarding this report is needed, please contact Commander Dominic H. Choi, Department Homeless Coordinator, Office of Operations at (213) 486-6050.

Respectfully,



MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

Attachments

The Los Angeles Police Department's
2018 3rd Quarter Report on Homelessness



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MICHEL R. MOORE
Chief of Police

December 10, 2018

The Los Angeles Police Department's 2018 Third Quarter Report on Homelessness

PURPOSE

The Los Angeles Police Department (Department) in keeping with the City of Los Angeles' (City) priority to address the homeless crisis presents *The Los Angeles Police Department's 2018 Third Quarter Report on Homelessness*.¹ In 2018, the City of Los Angeles' population grew to 4,054,400.² Amongst the City's population, there are approximately 31,285 persons experiencing homelessness and of these 23,114 are unsheltered.³ This report is an update to the Department's efforts in accordance with the roles and responsibilities articulated by the City's Homeless Strategy to end homelessness.⁴ Hand in hand with our City partners the Department remains steadfast in its commitment to improve the outcomes for persons experiencing homelessness, while keeping the City safe, clean, and accessible to all.

This report is divided into two parts. The first portion of this report utilizes data, where feasible, to illustrate the following categories: victimization, arrest, crisis calls, uses of force, dedicated homeless outreach and enforcement, and the services provided by the Department's partners. The second part of this report updates the Department's homeless initiatives.

PART 1: DATA

Measurable results demonstrate the forward momentum of the Department's commitment to improving the outcomes for persons experiencing homelessness, while keeping the City safe, clean, and accessible to all. This report presents data involving persons experiencing homelessness to illustrate quarter to quarter comparison, which reflects change over the course of the third quarter of 2017 compared to the third quarter of 2018. In short, this report serves as a data-driven illustration of the state of the Department's roles and responsibilities pertaining to homelessness.

VICTIMIZATION OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The victimization of persons experiencing homelessness is captured by the reporting of a crime to the Department and the identification of the victim of the crime as a person experiencing homelessness.⁵ This report focuses on victims of Part I crimes, both violent and property crimes, as they are considered the most serious offenses. Table 1 depicts Part I crimes involving the victimization of persons experiencing homelessness.

¹ Third Quarter 2018 represents the calendar year period of July 1, 2018 to September 30, 2018.

² California Office of Finance <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/E-1/>

³ These numbers were reported by LAHSA at <https://www.lahsa.org/documents?id=2003-2018-greater-los-angeles-homeless-count-city-of-los-angeles>.

⁴ City of Los Angeles, "Implementation of the Comprehensive City Strategy," April 26, 2016, [https://www.lamayor.org/sites/g/files/wph446/f/page/file/ED%2016%20-%20Implementation%20of%20the%20Comprehensive%20Homeless%20Strategy%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.lamayor.org/sites/g/files/wph446/f/page/file/ED%2016%20-%20Implementation%20of%20the%20Comprehensive%20Homeless%20Strategy%20(1).pdf)

⁵ For a crime to be identified as a crime that involves a victim that is experiencing homelessness, the crime report must be entered in with a specific modus operandi (MO) as MO 1218 (victim). This information is sourced through the Department's Crime Analysis Mapping System (CAMS) for this report, which originates from the Network Communications System (NECS). As with all crime reporting, the Department is aware of under reporting of occurrences

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In the third quarter of 2017, there were a total of 483 victims of Part I crimes compared to 947 victims of Part I crimes in the third quarter of 2018. The change in Part I crimes consists of an increase of 464 victims or a 96 percent increase. The most significant changes in Part I victims of crime by numbers were aggravated assaults with an increase of 217, thefts with an increase of 127, and robberies with an increase of 93. The most significant changes in victims of Part I crimes over the course of this same period by percent change were thefts with a 167 percent increase, robberies with a 101 percent increase, and homicides with a 100 percent increase.

In the third quarter of 2017, there were a total of 395 victims of violent crimes who were persons experiencing homelessness. In comparison, in the third quarter of 2018, a total of 729 persons experiencing homelessness were victims of violent crimes. The change in Part I violent crime victims is an increase of 334 or an 85 percent increase of victims of violent crimes.

In the third quarter of 2017, the areas with the highest number of homeless victims of crime were Central with 98 victims, Rampart with 52 victims, and Newton with 45 victims. In 2018, the areas with the most victimization of persons experiencing homelessness were Central with 345 victims, Rampart with 71 victims, and North Hollywood with 64 victims.

Table 1 illustrates this information.

Table 1: Victimization of Persons Experiencing Homelessness, Third Quarter Comparison, 2017-2018

VICTIMIZATION OF PERSONS EXPERENCING HOMELESSNESS				
	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Homicide*	4	8	4	100%
Rape	32	52	20	63%
Robbery	92	185	93	101%
Aggravated Assault	267	484	217	81%
Total Violent Crime	395	729	334	85%
Burglary	2	2	0	0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	N.C.
Burglary from Motor Vehicle	10	13	3	30%
Theft	76	203	127	167%
Total Property Crimes	88	218	130	148%
Total Part I Crime	483	947	464	96%

For the third quarter of 2018, the City experienced an increase in the victimization of persons experiencing homeless. The increases in victimization may be attributed to several factors, including increased messaging to Department personnel regarding data capturing, the implementation of systems to better identify persons experiencing homelessness, and an actual increase in the number of persons experiencing homelessness who are victims of crime.

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A year to date illustration of all citywide crime compared to homeless crime is included in Table 1a.

Table 1a illustrates this information.

Table 1a: Year to Date Crime Data, Citywide Crime Compared to Homeless Crime

YEAR TO DATE CRIME DATA, CITYWIDE CRIME COMPARED TO HOMELESS CRIME						
	Citywide Victims	Homeless Victims	% Homeless Victim to Citywide Victim	Citywide Suspects	Homeless Suspects	% Homeless Suspect to Citywide Suspect
HOMICIDE	188	28	14.89%	130	14	10.77%
RAPE	1,389	154	11.09%	1,289	73	5.66%
ROBBERY	8,613	423	4.91%	12,023	690	5.74%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	12,705	985	7.75%	10,925	1,399	12.81%
BURGLARY	12,386	7	0.06%	5,052	249	4.93%
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	13,074	4	0.03%	227	77	33.92%
LARCENY (includes BFMV as reported for UCR)	52,352	476	0.91%	16,778	1,026	6.12%
TOTAL VIOLENT	22,895	1,590	6.95%	24,367	2,176	8.93%
TOTAL PROPERTY	77,812	487	0.63%	22,057	1,352	6.13%
TOTAL PART I CRIME	100,707	2077*	2.06%	46,424	3528*	7.60%
<i>Year to Date: January 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018</i>						
<i>* To classify a party of a crime as a homeless victim or a homeless suspect, a descriptor exists reflecting that at the time of reporting the party fit the Department's definition of homeless.</i>						

ARRESTS OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Felony Arrests

The felony arrest section of this report consists of open charges and warrant arrests. In the third quarter of 2017, there were 1,902 felony arrests. Felony arrests increased to 2,126 in the third quarter of 2018. This is an increase in felony arrests of 224 or a 12 percent increase.

There were 1,356 felony open charge arrests in the third quarter of 2017, this number increased to 1,544 arrests in the third quarter of 2018. Felony open charge arrests for this period increased by 188 arrests or a 12 percent increase. During this period, the most significant changes in felony open charge arrest by number were others with an increase of 72, criminal threats with an increase of 44, and thefts with an increase of 31. By percent change, the most significant changes in felony open charge arrests were homicides with a 150 percent increase, burglary theft from vehicle with a 100 percent increase, and criminal threats with a 77 percent increase.

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During this same period, there was an increase in felony warrants arrests of 36 or a 7 percent increase. The most significant changes in felony warrant arrests by number were probation / parole violations with an increase of 81, others with a decrease of 23, and narcotics with a decrease of 21. By percent change, the most significant changes in felony warrant arrests were probation / parole violations with a 38 percent increase, robberies with a 35 percent increase, and domestic violence with a 33 percent increase.

In the third quarter of 2017, the areas with the most felony open charge and warrant arrests were Central with 338 arrests, Hollywood with 240 arrests, and Newton with 118 arrests. In the third quarter of 2018, the areas with the most felony open charge and warrant arrests were Central with 366 arrests, Hollywood with 248 arrests, and Rampart with 147 arrests.

Table 2 illustrates this information.

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Table 2: Felony Arrest of Persons Experiencing Homelessness, Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018⁶

FELONY ARRESTS OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS				
	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Total Felony Arrests	1902	2126	224	12%
Open Charge Arrests**	1356	1544	188	14%
Part I Violent	356	391	35	10%
Homicide	2	5	3	150%
Rape	7	11	4	57%
Robbery	156	155	-1	-1%
Aggravated Assaults	191	220	29	15%
Part I Property	287	334	47	16%
Burglary	110	126	16	15%
Grand Theft Auto	125	119	-6	-5%
Burglary Theft From Vehicle	6	12	6	100%
Theft	46	77	31	67%
Part II/Other	713	819	106	15%
Narcotics	171	144	-27	-16%
Vandalism	81	110	29	36%
Domestic Violence	87	75	-12	-14%
Criminal Threats	57	101	44	77%
Other	317	389	72	23%
Felony Arrest Warrant**	546	582	36	7%
Probation / Parole Violation	216	297	81	38%
Narcotics	87	66	-21	-24%
Robbery	20	27	7	35%
Aggravated Assaults	40	36	-4	-10%
Burglary	30	30	0	0%
Theft	14	18	4	29%
Vandalism	22	17	-5	-23%
Domestic Violence	9	6	-3	-33%
Other	108	85	-23	-21%
% Δ	This symbol represents percent change.			
Difference	Represents the number difference from 2017 3Q to 2018 3Q.			
**Felony Arrests represent a physical booking and only capture the primary charge.				

⁶ The other category for felony arrest consists of parole/probation violation, weapon violation, identity theft, felony with gun, bringing contraband to jail, arson, felony evading, concealed weapon, lewd act / sex crime, resisting officer, kidnaping, throwing object at vehicle, defrauding the DMV, forgery, DUI with injury, child endangerment, indecent exposure, stalking, intimidate witness, conspiracy to commit felony, hit and run with injury, mayhem, torture, false imprisonment, pandering, felony with the body armor, elder abuse, embezzlement, illegal entry, and extortion.

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Misdemeanor Arrests

The misdemeanor arrest section of this report consists of physical bookings for misdemeanor open charge or warrant arrests. In the third quarter of 2017, there were a total of 1,916 misdemeanor arrests of persons experiencing homelessness compared to the third quarter of 2018 where there were a total of 1,617 arrests. This is a decrease of 299 misdemeanor arrests or a 16 percent decrease. During this period, the most significant changes for open charge misdemeanor arrests by number were narcotics with a decrease of 114, others with an increase of 36, and trespassing with an increase of 19. The most significant changes for open charge misdemeanor arrests by percentage were domestic battery with a 39 percent increase, trespassing with a 29 percent increase, and narcotics with a 21 percent decrease.

During this same period, there was a decrease in misdemeanor warrant arrests of 149 arrests or an 18 percent decrease. The most significant changes in misdemeanor warrant arrests by number were failures to appear with a decrease of 118, others with a decrease of 29, and assaults with a decrease of 12. The most significant changes in misdemeanor warrant arrests by percentage were domestic violence with a 100 percent increase, failures to appear with a 43 percent decrease, and assaults with a 33 percent decrease.

In the third quarter of 2017, the areas with the most misdemeanor open charge and warrant arrests were Hollywood with 317 arrests, Central with 281 arrests, and Pacific with 128 arrests. In the third quarter of 2018, the areas with the most misdemeanor open charge and warrant arrests were Central with 245 arrests, Hollywood with 206 arrests, and Rampart with 130 arrests.

Table 3 illustrates this information.

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Table 3: Misdemeanor Arrest of Persons Experiencing Homelessness, Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018⁷

MISDEMEANOR ARRESTS OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS				
	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Homeless Misdemeanor -Total	1916	1617	-299	-16%
Total Open Charge Arrests**	1109	959	-150	-14%
Narcotics	543	429	-114	-21%
Theft	69	58	-11	-16%
Trespass	65	84	19	29%
Assault	53	43	-10	-19%
Violation of Court Order	105	100	-5	-5%
Prostitution	22	20	-2	-9%
Domestic Battery	23	32	9	39%
Resisting Arrest	23	23	0	0%
False Identification / Information to Police Officer	9	9	0	0%
Other Arrests	197	161	-36	-18%
Total Warrants**	807	658	-149	-18%
Failure to Appear	273	155	-118	-43%
Narcotics	155	166	11	7%
Traffic Warrant	5	6	1	20%
Assault	36	24	-12	-33%
Domestic Violence	9	18	9	100%
Theft	62	61	-1	-2%
Vandalism	25	21	-4	-16%
Trespass	35	29	-6	-17%
Other Arrests	207	178	-29	-14%
% Δ	This symbol represents percent change.			
Difference	Represents the number difference from 2017 3Q to 2018 3Q.			
**Open Charge and Warrant Arrests represent a physical booking, and only capture the primary charge.				

⁷ The other category for misdemeanor arrest includes LAMC violations, vandalism, DUI, possession of burglary tools, indecent exposure, vehicle tampering, brandishing, drunk in public, loitering to commit crime, DUI bicycle, identity theft, lewd act in public, driving vehicle without owner consent, illegal lodging, weapon violation, driving with suspended driver license, failure to register as a sex offender, possession of a syringe, set up false alarm, hit and run, possession of a shopping cart, throwing subject at vehicle, selling alcohol without license, child endangerment, trespass on railroad, possession of nitrous with intent to inhale, incitement to riot, challenge to fight, disturbing the peace, and vehicle theft.

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Release from Custody Citations

There were 2,297 Release from Custody (RFC) citations issued to persons experiencing homelessness in the third quarter of 2018, compared to 2,577 RFC citations in the third quarter of 2017. This is a decrease of 280 RFC citations or an 11 percent decrease. The most significant changes in RFC citations by number were sleeping/blocking the sidewalk with a decrease of 268, park/beach violation with an increase of 130, and shopping cart violations with a decrease of 83. The most significant changes in RFC citations by percentage were park/beach violations with a 63 percent increase, narcotics with a 55 percent decrease, and shopping cart violations with a 36 percent decrease.

Table 4 illustrates this information.

Table 4: Release from Custody Arrest of Persons Experiencing Homelessness, Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018

RELEASE FROM CUSTODY ARRESTS OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS				
	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Homeless RFC - Total	2577	2297	-280	-11%
Narcotics	11	5	-6	-55%
Open Container	514	533	19	4%
Drinking in Public	500	461	-39	-8%
Sleeping/Blocking the Sidewalk	782	514	-268	-34%
Shopping Cart	233	150	-83	-36%
Storage of Personal Property	170	175	5	3%
Park/Beach Violation	206	336	130	63%
Other	161	123	-38	-24%
% Δ	This symbol represents percent change.			
Difference	This represents the number difference from 2017 3Q to 2018 3Q.			
**Open Charge and Warrant Arrests represent a physical booking, and only capture the primary charge.				

⁸ The other category for release from custody arrests consist of loitering, trespass, urinating in public, boardwalk vending violation, disturbing peace in library, vehicle dwelling, littering, smoking prohibited, and fare evasion.

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Personal Service Citations

There were 440 personal service citations issued to persons experiencing homelessness in the third quarter of 2018, compared to 532 personal service citations issued in the third quarter of 2017. This change reflects a decrease in personal service citations of 92 or a 17 percent decrease. During this period, the most significant changes in personal service citations by number were crossing roadway against the do not walk signal with a decrease of 52, bicycle equipment violations with a decrease of 39, and riding a motorized bicycle or walking on a freeway or expressway with an increase of 33. The most significant changes in personal service citations by percentage were riding a motorized bicycle or walking on a freeway or expressway with a 413 percent increase, crossing roadway against the do not walk signal with a 51 percent decrease, and bicycle equipment violations with a 28 percent decrease.

The notable increases in riding motorized bicycle / walking on freeway / expressway occurred in North Hollywood Area. All 33 additional citations for the third quarter of 2018 are attributed to persons experiencing homelessness who were walking on the freeway. To address the safety concerns and homeless encampments at the core of this issue, North Hollywood Area continues to work closely with the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation. Additionally, North Hollywood Area is working with outreach workers to incorporate a traffic safety message into their outreach efforts near the concerning freeway encampments.

Table 5 illustrates this information.

Table 5: Personal Service Citations of Persons Experiencing Homelessness, Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018⁹

PERSONAL SERVICE CITATIONS OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS				
	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Personal Service Citations - Total	532	440	-92	-17%
Crossing Roadway Against, Do Not Walk Signal	102	50	-52	-51%
Bicycle Equipment Violation	139	100	-39	-28%
Walking Outside Crosswalk, Failure to Yield to Vehicle	39	31	-8	-21%
Riding Motorized Bicycle/Walking on a Freeway / Expressway	8	41	33	413%
Jaywalking	37	27	-10	-27%
Other	207	191	-16	-8%
% Δ	This symbol represents percent change.			
Difference	This represents the number difference from 2017 3Q to 2018 3Q.			
**Open Charge and Warrant Arrests represent a physical booking, and only capture the primary charge.				

⁹ The other category for personal service citations include failure to stop at a red light, expired registration, walking outside the crosswalk, littering on a public road and no valid driver license.

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MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT

In the third quarter of 2018, the Department received a total of 5,084 crisis calls for service. A total of 2,046 SMART team field responses were made and 1,409 of those field responses were for persons experiencing homelessness. During this period, of all the crisis calls generated to the Mental Evaluation Unit (MEU) a total of 28 percent of those crisis calls involved persons experiencing homelessness and a response by a MEU SMART team.

Table 6 illustrates this information.

Table 6: Mental Evaluation Unit Incidents, Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018

MENTAL EVALUATION UNIT INCIDENTS				
Year	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Crisis Calls	5,266	5,084	-182	-3%
SMART Team Responses	2,148	2,046	-102	-5%
Responses Involving Person Experiencing Homelessness	1,229	1,409	180	15%
% of Responses Involving Persons Experiencing Homelessness to Crisis Calls	23%	28%		

USES OF FORCE INVOLVING PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Reportable Uses of Force (Categorical and Non-Categorical)

During the third quarter of 2018, Department personnel were involved in a total of 577 reportable use of force (UOF) incidents. Of these, a total of 172 involved an individual who was experiencing homelessness. In the third quarter of 2017, Department personnel were involved in a total of 552 UOF incidents, of which 158 involved an individual experiencing homelessness. Quarter over quarter this represented an increase of uses of force involving persons experiencing homelessness of 14 or an 8 percent increase. The percentage of uses of force involving persons experiencing homelessness to Department-wide uses of force increased from 29 percent to 30 percent.

Table 7 illustrates this information.

Table 7: Department-wide Uses of Force , Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018

DEPARTMENT-WIDE USES OF FORCE				
Unit	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	Difference	% Δ
Department-wide Uses of Force	552	577	25	4%
UOF Involving Persons Experiencing Homelessness (Categorical & Non-Cat)	158	172	14	8%
% of UOF Involving Persons Experiencing Homelessness to Department-wide Uses of Force	29%	30%		

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Table 8 provides an overview of the number of contacts and uses of force involving the Department's dedicated homeless and outreach teams during the third quarter of 2018.

Table 8: Uses of Force Involving Dedicated Homeless Outreach Teams, Third Quarter Comparison 2017-2018

USES OF FORCE INVOLVING DEDICATED HOMELESS AND OUTREACH UNITS				
3Q 2018				
Unit	HOPE	RESET	TSD	Total
Number of Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness	3152	1561	366	5079
Number of Categorical UOF with Persons Experiencing Homelessness	0	0	0	0
% of Categorical UOF to the Number of Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness	0%	0%	0%	
Number of Non-Categorical UOF with Persons Experiencing Homelessness	0	3	0	3
% of Non-Categorical UOF to the Number of Contacts with Persons Experiencing Homelessness	0.000%	0.192%	0.000%	0.059%

DEDICATED DEPARTMENT HOMELESS OUTREACH AND ENFORCEMENT

Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement (HOPE)

The Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement (HOPE) teams are a partnership that includes the LAPD, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), and the City of Los Angeles Public Works Departments – Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN). The partnership's objective remains the deployment of dedicated, flexible teams to improve the outcomes for persons experiencing homelessness with the goal of improving public health and safety and supporting communities across the City.

In the third quarter of 2018, the Department's HOPE teams had 3,152 contacts with persons experiencing homelessness. Of those contacts, a total of four percent resulted in enforcement action.

Table 9 reflects HOPE's third quarter data in comparison to the other homeless dedicated teams in the Department.

Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET)

The Resources Enhancement Services Enforcement Team (RESET), assigned to Central Area, has the primary mission of responding to service calls within the RESET boundary area, provides uniform foot beats, conducts homeless outreach, code enforcement and force protections for LASAN.

In the third quarter of 2018, the Department's RESET unit had 1,561 contacts with persons experiencing homelessness. Of those contacts, a total of 44 percent resulted in enforcement action.

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Table 9 provides an overview of the Department's outreach and enforcement efforts by RESET during the third quarter of 2018 in comparison to the other homeless dedicated teams in the Department.

Transit Services Division Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement Team (TSD-HOPE)

The Department's commitment to end homelessness includes Transit Services Division Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement Team (TSD-HOPE). This division dedicates one supervisor and ten officers to homeless efforts.

In the third quarter of 2018, the Department's TSD-HOPE team had 366 contacts with persons experiencing homelessness. Of those contacts, a total of seven percent resulted in enforcement action.

Table 9 reflects the Department's data regarding TSD-HOPE's outreach and enforcement efforts during the third quarter of 2018 in comparison to the other homeless dedicated teams in the Department.

Table 9: Dedicated Department Homeless Outreach and Enforcement, Third Quarter

DEDICATED DEPARTMENT HOMELESS OUTREACH AND ENFORCEMENT				
3Q 2018				
	HOPE	RESET	TSD HOPE	Total
Homeless Contacts	3,152	1561	366	5,079
Field Interview (FI)	1,645	1561	214	3,420
Enforcement				
Felony Arrest	9	23	3	35
Felony Warrant Arrest	10	66	1	77
Misdemeanor Arrest	9	17	2	28
Misdemeanor Warrant Arrest	15	14	2	31
5150 Hold	1	15	12	28
RFC	71	553	5	629
Outreach				
Housing Referrals to LAHSA	548	427	11	986
Other Housing Referrals	44	19	83	146
Service Referrals to LAHSA	399	288	6	693
Service Referrals Other than LAHSA	98	120	50	268
Other				
Use of Force	0	3	0	3

DEPARTMENT'S PARTNERSHIP EFFORTS

LAHSA: The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Efforts with the Department

The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) is an important bridge between the City, County of Los Angeles, and non-profit service providers for persons experiencing homelessness. Alignment between services within the City in coordination with LAHSA is critical to ending homelessness in the City. The Department's homeless outreach efforts are a collaborative effort with LAHSA to ensure persons experiencing homelessness have the best opportunity to connect with services.

Table 10 reflects the data provided by LAHSA, which illustrates their efforts throughout the City in collaboration with the Department.¹⁰

Table 10: HOPE Email Referrals Received by LAHSA in the Third Quarter of 2018

HOPE EMAIL REFERRALS RECEIVED BY LAHSA	
3Q 2018	
Referrals	666
Contacts	356
Coordinated Entry System	36
Shelter	13
Permanent	0
Family Solution Center (FSC)	1
TAY (Transitional Age Youth 18-21)	0

Table 11: RESET Email Referrals Received by LAHSA in the Third Quarter of 2018

RESET EMAIL REFERRALS RECEIVED BY LAHSA	
3Q 2018	
Referrals	304
Contacts	15
Coordinated Entry System	2
Shelter	6
Permanent	0
Family Solution Center (FSC)	1
TAY (Transitional Age Youth 18-21)	0

¹⁰ Referral intakes by LAHSA, here, represent emails received from Department personnel assigned to a dedicated homeless outreach assignment.

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LAHSA: The Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Efforts, Citywide

Table 12, 13, and 14 present data related to LAHSA's intake and outreach efforts for the third quarter of 2018.

Table 12: Operation Healthy Streets – Central Area (Skid Row) and Pacific Area (Venice Beach) for the Third Quarter of 2018

OPERATION HEALTHY STREETS - CENTRAL AREA (SKID ROW) AND PACIFIC AREA (Venice Beach)	
3Q 2018	
Contacts	60
Coordinated Entry System Assessments	2
Placements- Total	
Permanent Placement	0
Family Reunification	0
Shelter Placement	32
Services Provided- Total	
Basic Needs / Services	226
Connection to FSC Provider	2
Transportation	36

Table 13: C3 (County, City, Community) in Central Area (Skid Row) for the Third Quarter of 2018

C3 (COUNTY, CITY, COMMUNITY) - CENTRAL AREA (SKID ROW)	
3Q 2018	
Contacts	241
Coordinated Entry System Assessments	221
Placements- Total	
Permanent Placement	60
Family Reunification	10
Shelter Placement	4
Other Placement (Detox, Transitional, etc.)	19
Services Provided- Total	
Basic Needs / Services	874
Transportation	119

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Table 14: LAHSA HOPE – Homeless Engagement Team for the Third Quarter of 2018

LAHSA HOPE - HOMELESS OUTREACH PROACTIVE ENGAGEMENT TEAM	
3Q 2018	
Contacts	1105
Coordinated Entry System Assessments	77
Placements- Total	
Permanent Placement	1
Family Reunification	0
Shelter Placement	32
Other Placement (Detox, Transitional, etc.)	3
Services Provided- Total	
Basic Needs / Services	3792
Connection to FSC Provider	25
Transporation	122

LASAN: Los Angeles Public Works' Bureau of Sanitation

The Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, has three dedicated teams that address public health and safety issues. These three teams are the: 1) HOPE Rapid Response Team, which conducts public right of way enforcement, 2) Operation Healthy Streets (OHS), and 3) Clean Streets Los Angeles (CSLA). These three teams are supported by Department personnel whereby LASAN ensures the public health of all parties.

Table 15 presents data related to LASAN's public health and safety efforts for the third quarter of 2018.

Table 15: Los Angeles Public Work's Bureau of Sanitation (LASAN)

LASAN	CSLA		HOPE		OHS	
	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	3Q 2017	3Q 2018	3Q 2017	3Q 2018
Tents Processed	433	619	466	994	194	271
No. of Bags Sent to Storage	62	35	56	86	70	52
Amount of Trash Collected By Sanitation Solids (tons)	331	356	152	282	107	109
Total Amount of Non-RCRA Urine/Feces (lbs)	4,283	7,310	2,555	3,840	2,063	1,780
Amount of Non-RCRA Paint Waste (lbs)	4,188	2,455	580	2,618	495	403
Amount of Non-RCRA Waste Oil (lbs)	2,593	2,800	925	1,475	1	53
No. of Sharps (Hypodermic Needles, Syringes, Razors, Knives, Blades)	1,898	3,703	584	2,118	1,634	2,651
No. of Drug Paraphernalia	84	197	519	188	129	122
No. of Piles/Locations with Rodents, Cockroaches	264	117	46	126	105	336

PART 2: UPDATES ON THE DEPARTMENT'S 2018 HOMELESS INITIATIVES

UHRC: Unified Homeless Response Center

Partnerships with LAHSA, LASAN, AND DMH

The development of the Unified Homeless Response Center (UHRC) has included joint training sessions with LAHSA and LASAN; namely *Trauma-Informed Care Training* delivered by The People Concerned¹¹, *Training for Los Angeles Municipal Code 56.11* delivered by LASAN and the Office of the City Attorney of Los Angeles, *Training for the UHRC: Outreach Practices and Protocols* delivered by LAHSA, and *Conflict Resolution Training* delivered by Pepperdine University's School of Law - The Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution. These joint trainings efforts will continue to cross-train all parties, while creating a common knowledge base and fortifying our partnerships to best address ending homelessness.

The Department has also added a dedicated Department of Mental Health (DMH) psychiatrist in the operations of the Department's TSD-HOPE team. On September 24, 2018, the Department began a pilot program where the DMH psychiatrist began to work as a dedicated pre-crisis interventionist with the TSD-HOPE team.

Partnerships and Training with Local Law Enforcement

The Department continues its collaborative work with the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department (LASD) to best address the challenges of the homeless crisis in Los Angeles. The objective of this collaborative work amongst both departments is to respond to the needs associated with persons experiencing homelessness succinctly as law enforcement through the exchange of ideas, sharing of best practices, and common training. To accomplish this objective, the Department will join the LASD's first responder training on homelessness, and pilot a joint field operation with the LASD during the fourth quarter of 2018.

¹¹ *Trauma-informed care is.. a model of service delivery... It weaves trauma knowledge and sensitivity into existing actions and models in a way that avoids or minimizes negative side-effects of intervention and increases the likelihood of meaningful engagement and effective implementation of other models. Effective trauma-informed care does rely on the capacity to deliver evidence-based and evidence-informed trauma-specific interventions when needed, but it goes further in viewing the whole service-delivery experience through a trauma lens. Trauma-informed care engages the customers and clients as partners, empowering them to help guide their intervention and seeking out the unique path to safety and resilience that will give the clients the capacity to face and overcome trauma triggers and new adversities in the future.*

Retrieved November 29, 2018, from <http://oxfordre.com/socialwork/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199975839.001.0001/acrefore-9780199975839-e-1063#acrefore-9780199975839-e-1063-div1-9>

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Amnesty Program for Low-Level, Non-Violent Offenses

The Office of the City Attorney has convened a working group to develop a two-pronged intervention approach for offenders who commit low-level, non-violent offenses. As of September 17, 2018, the working group has met multiple times to gather the necessary input and resource elements needed to accomplish the goal of creating alternative paths for those who have open charges. Also, present at the meetings were representatives from the Los Angeles County Superior Court. Future meetings are planned with Los Angeles Superior Court personnel, the Public Defender's Office, the District Attorney's Office and other County representatives.

The current program proposals are at an early stage. The first prong of the program would be to dismiss infraction warrants 5 years and older. The second prong would be a robust diversion program with the City Attorney's Office that focuses on people with open tickets, cases and warrants, and allow for the dismissal of the open charges when a low-level, non-violent offender selects to accept services in lieu of proceeding through the court process. This prong requires the development of a procedure that would allow officers to take qualified persons (i.e. warrant, low level violators) to a specific service location wherein they would meet with a City Attorney, defense attorney, and the service provider to verify eligibility of the offender and any services necessary to achieve the diversion option.

Department Notices

In 2018, the Department identified the need to implement additional Department notices that would provide Department personnel with direction to assist when encountering persons experiencing homelessness.

The subject areas covered by these Department orders and notices are:

- i. An Office of Operations notice, titled "Use of Modus Operandi Codes and New Stamp for Homeless Contacts," designed to remind personnel to utilize the modus operandi code for homeless suspects and victims. This notice also includes information on the implementation of a homeless stamp for homeless related reports. This notice was published on September 20, 2018.
- ii. An Office of Operations notice, titled "Use of 1942 Transient Address Code for Homeless Contacts," designed to provide personnel with clarification on the use of the address field 1942 Transient for persons experiencing homelessness.

Senior Lead Officers

The Department continues to cross-train Senior Lead Officers with the Department's HOPE teams. This cross-training consists of a four-week loan to a HOPE unit. Through this cross-training, Department personnel engage and network with our LAHSA and LASAN partners.

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A Bridge House and Safe Parking

The Department is working closely with all City and County entities to institute the A Bridge Home (ABH) model and utilizing the UHRC as an operational hub of coordination for the Department's efforts to end the homeless crisis.

On September 10, 2018, the first of the City's ABH in El Pueblo opened for services. To ensure the public safety of El Pueblo's ABH and the surrounding neighborhood, the Department activated a policing overtime detail and deployed one dedicated basic patrol unit in the El Pueblo area. The unit is comprised of two police officers and tasked to provide 24-hour patrol coverage, on two 12-hour shifts, seven days a week. The unit's primary mission is to remain in the designated areas, with the expectation that officers maintain high visibility patrol, and utilize foot beat or a bicycle unit, and make contacts with the El Pueblo community, including persons experiencing homelessness, while building trust and partnerships. The unit will exclusively serve as the designated unit within the ABH zone to assist in crime control and crime reduction of the area.

The Department continues to support Safe Parking as an available option for individuals living in their vehicles. As of September 2018, LAHSA and Safe Parking Los Angeles confirmed five active Safe Parking Los Angeles locations were at capacity. Additional Safe Parking locations are forthcoming.

All referrals for safe parking and ABH are processed through LAHSA, local service providers, or Safe Parking LA. These referrals are made through the local LAHSA outreach teams, local service providers, LAHSA's referral intake web portal at LA-HOP.org, and the County's 2-1-1 information and social/health service referral number.

Trash Bag Pilot Program

In the second quarter of 2018, LASAN launched the Trash Bag Pilot Program in Hollywood and Central Area. Currently, the program is underutilized based on the count of trash bags collected by LASAN. After review, it was determined by the City that the program would be discontinued until a better methodology is determined.

Implementation of Naloxone Hydrochloride Pilot Program

On May 21, 2018, the Department successfully launched a citywide Naloxone pilot program designed to train, equip, and track officers participating in the Naloxone pilot program. To date, a total of 85 Naloxone kits are currently deployed to officers. Furthermore, as of September 30, 2018, the Department has successfully deployed Naloxone five times, rendering lifesaving aide to five individuals suffering from an opioid overdose.

Additionally, the Department commenced the Naloxone Distribution Project (NDP) application process through the State of California's California Department of Public Health - Health and Human Services Agency to acquire additional units of Naloxone. This acquisition will allow the Department to implement the program Department-wide.

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Mobile Pit Stop

The Mobile Pit Stop program successfully provides safe and clean public toilets, sinks, used needle receptacles, and dog waste stations in neighborhoods with a high population of individuals experiencing homelessness. As of the third quarter of 2018, there were eleven locations citywide.

During the first four months of the Mobile Pit Stop pilot program, the Department of Public Works reported the use of automatic public toilets had increased approximately 106 percent from the six months immediately prior to the pilot period of the program, in three locations. At two pilot program locations, sharp kiosk bins collected 4,273 needles over the course of two months. The utilization of the Mobile Pit Stop program demonstrates they are an invaluable resource for the entire community. This program mitigates public health hazards, while serving as a strategic point of contact with persons experiencing homelessness to learn and connect to services.

Additionally, the Mobile Pit Stop program hires individuals who are overcoming the obstacles associated with finding work after being released from jail or prison. Training for mobile pit stop employees includes resume building, mock interview, computer basics, expungement and legal issues, education, self-care, mental health first aid and sobriety, and family reunification and responsibilities. Ongoing support, mentorship, and connections are also built into the mobile pit stop employee program.

In August 2018, the City Council extended the funding for the Mobile Pit Stop program finding that it was in the best interest of the City and the public. Thereafter, the Department made a formal request to the City Administrative Officer to have the Mobile Pit Stop program extended to additional locations throughout the City through the utilization of Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) funds. The Mobile Pit Stop program is a solution which serves the greater community of Los Angeles providing a critical public health service, reducing crime, and addressing a significant quality of life concern.

Chrysalis Jobs for Homeless Program

Currently, the Chrysalis Jobs for the Homeless Program is a pending motion at City Council designed to employ persons experiencing homelessness. Tentatively, the program will provide jobs collecting trash to those who enter the program, and participate in training and counseling services. The goal of the program is to provide the homeless with the opportunity to reenter the workforce and eventually transition into longer terms jobs. The Department supports this initiative and will continue to monitor the motion.

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Sidewalk Accessibility and Tents

For unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness, tents¹² offer a space to protect an individual from weather elements and they are a place to sleep at night. Community members committed to helping persons experiencing homelessness frequently supply tents to unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness. These tents vary in size and construct, and are used in public areas such as sidewalks.

The use of public areas for tents affects the rights of all to use public areas for their intended purpose. Presently, Department personnel field observations indicate that there is an increase in the number and size of these tents. The challenge of larger tents coupled with additional attachments to the tents is taxing public property access. In instances, this becomes a public health hazard and safety issue, that adversely affects those who use public areas for their intended purpose. The Department is committed to a solution that includes the management of personal property size, such as the exchange of larger tents for a tent size that balances the needs of all to keep a City that is safe, clean, and accessible.

SUMMARY

This report is a presentation of the Department's work relating to homelessness and the City's commitment to end homelessness for the third quarter of 2018.

¹² "Tent" means a collapsible shelter made of fabric such as nylon or canvas or a tarp stretched and sustained by supports, which is not open on all sides and which hinders an unobstructed view behind or into the area surrounded by the fabric. Sourced from the City of Los Angeles council file: http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2014/14-1656-s1_ORD_184182_4-11-16.pdf on December 6, 2018.