

# Results of the 2021 Greater Hollywood Volunteer Homeless Count

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## Abstract

A February 25, 2021 census of Hollywood and East Hollywood suggests that unsheltered homelessness has fallen in those communities by 11% and 15%, respectively, compared to the 2020 LAHSA Point-In-Time (PIT) count. A 30% drop in individuals seen on the street drives this change, reducing the number of identified persons and dwellings in about a third of census tracts. Unsheltered living is thus likely to have declined quantitatively even if the average occupancy of, e.g., tents is updated. However, 13% of tracts saw at least a doubling in street dwellings. This trend may contribute to qualitative perceptions that the state of homelessness has worsened over the past year, which—given COVID-related reductions in health, hygiene, and social support services—are also likely to be accurate. Coordinated Entry System data will reveal whether homelessness has declined in toto or if government initiatives reduced only the portion of people living unsheltered in Greater Hollywood.

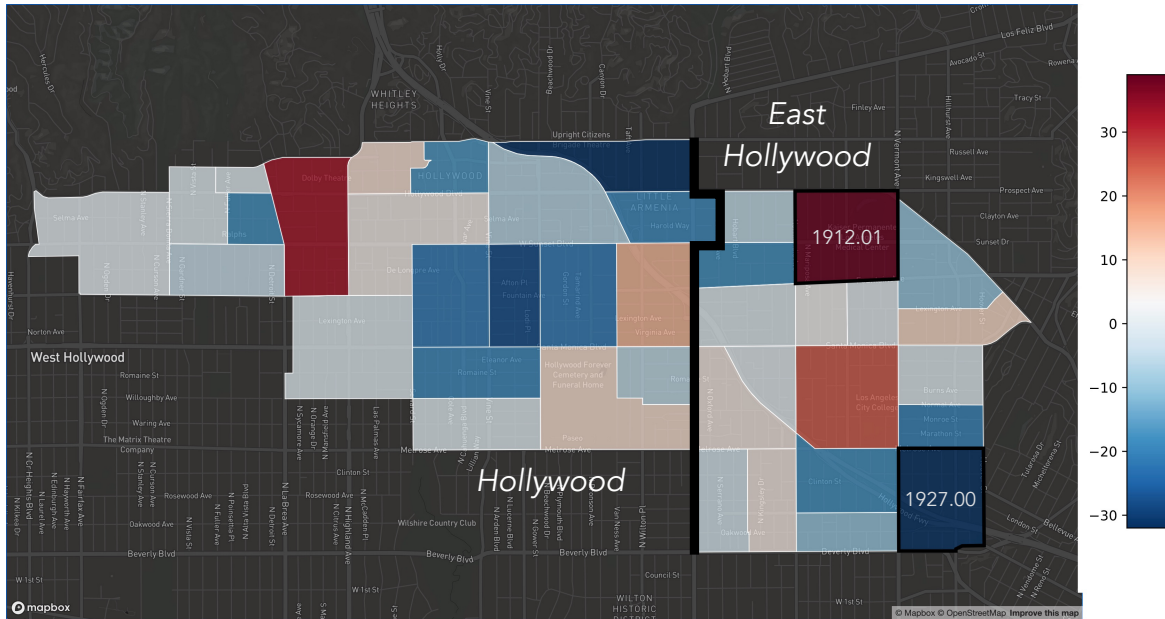
of the unhoused population of Los Angeles County annually. These data inform programmatic funding levels, educate residents, undergird local and state legislative efforts, and shape the day-to-day practices of thousands of professional and volunteer service providers. As the official assessment of the scope of one of the most pressing humanitarian issues of our time, the LAHSA Count is invaluable. However, due to disruptions from COVID-19, LAHSA decided to cancel the unsheltered portion of the 2021 PIT count. As roughly 70% of LA's unhoused residents are unsheltered, this move ensures data on homelessness immediately following one year of unprecedented economic disruptions and government interventions will be substantially incomplete.

Greater Hollywood is an epicenter of LA's homelessness crisis. According to the official 2020 Count, the Hollywood and East Hollywood Communities were home to 2203 unhoused residents, 1714 of whom (78%) were unsheltered. This figure corresponds to roughly 5% of LA's homeless population concentrated in an area with only 2.5% of its total population. In some regions in those communities, 1-in-30 residents are unhoused compared to 1-in-100 citywide.

While the above statistics are tragic, Hollywood is also marked by increasingly formal coalitions of service providers, business leaders, residents, and quasi-governmental entities dedicated to humanely ending the

## 1 Introduction

The Los Angeles Homelessness Services Authority (LAHSA) typically conducts a Point In Time (PIT) cen-



**Figure 1:** The 2021 volunteer count covered Greater Hollywood, comprising the officially recognized LAHSA Hollywood and East Hollywood Continua of Care. The former stretches from Laurel Canyon Blvd to Western Ave, the latter from Western to Hoover Ave. Hollywood is bounded to the north and south respectively by Franklin and Melrose Aves, with East Hollywood bounded by Hollywood Blvd and Beverly Ave. Hollywood comprises 21 census tracts; East Hollywood 18.

homelessness crisis. Each of these stakeholders relies on the annual PIT count: lay residents need to be educated as to the size of the challenge; funders need to understand how many people require services; legislators need to know how many people are dwelling where. For these reasons, and given the capacity of the above organizations and individuals, the Hollywood community decided to proceed with an unsponsored 2021 grassroots PIT count.

This document describes the methodology and findings of that count, which took place on Thursday, February 25, 2021. Section 2 describes data acquisition, analysis, and volunteer training protocols. Section 3 presents estimates of the unsheltered populations in the Hollywood and East Hollywood CoCs and contextualizes those findings in terms of previous LAHSA results. Section ?? describes factors that would modulate them up or down. Section 5 summarizes. Additional information can be found in the Appendix, including a table of tract-level results in each of the survey’s 39 US Census tracts.

## 2 Methodology

Our count took place on 25 February 2021, with the majority of census tracts surveyed beginning at 7.00 PM. This timing corresponds to one month later and four hours earlier than the official event would have occurred. Beyond those choices, our program adhered as closely as possible to the official LAHSA 2020 PIT data collection and analysis protocols. Ancillary data from regularly monitored census tracts suggests that the date offset is unlikely to substantially erode comparability between this and past datasets. Limited daytime recounts also suggest that time-of-day effects are sub-dominant.

The count was based out of The Center at Blessed Sacrament (“The Center”), a major service provider in Hollywood, at 6636 Selma Ave. All volunteer teams launched from and returned to this location as they would in previous years to a LAHSA community count hub. The major difference was that training was performed remotely as a COVID precaution and volunteer counters never left their vehicles.

### 2.1 Data Acquisition

The count covered the 39 US Census tracts constituting the LAHSA-defined Hollywood and East Hollywood

Communities (21 and 18 tracts, respectively). Our count did not recognize census tract “splits” or sub-tracts—e.g., “1905.10a”—which sets a coarser resolution floor to our results compared to past PIT results. That choice also slightly modifies the definition of both communities: Hollywood includes all of tract 1905.10 as opposed to only the “a” sub-tract, and East Hollywood includes all of 1913.01 instead of just the “b” sub-tract. Such modifications have an insignificant impact on community-level results—since 2016, 1905.10b has never been seen to host more than 7 unsheltered people; 1913.01a never more than 15. Sections 3 and 4 discuss community-level results with tract-level tallies provided in the Appendix. Results for Greater Hollywood are not directly comparable to any official service geography but are available upon request. Figure 1 shows the count footprint.

All tracts were vetted by professionals from The Center prior to assignment. Tracts deemed especially challenging—due, e.g., to their proximity to freeway on-ramps and peripheries—were reserved for professional counting teams. Vetting produced 9 such tracts, which were surveyed by outreach personnel from The Center and Covenant House—another local provider—circa 3:00 PM on 25 February. The remaining 30 tracts were divided among the volunteer vehicle-based teams and surveyed beginning at 7:00 PM. Importantly, with the exception of one tract in East Hollywood, teams were restricted to one or the other community, making the community-level results nearly independent. Cross-comparisons therefore serve as data quality indicators (Section 4). Table 1 records which tract was counted by which kind of team.

Thirty-two volunteer vehicle-based teams participated in the count itself, which was limited to existing COVID “pods” of two to three people to ensure that the possibility of transmission minimized. Singlet volunteers were admitted but remained on-site to assist with traffic control and material distribution. All participants wore personal protective equipment and maintained social distancing when appropriate.

Counting followed 2020 LAHSA PIT protocols to the greatest extent possible. Each vehicle-based volunteer team comprised at least a Driver and a Counter and was assigned two tracts to count. Three-person teams also included a Navigator. In such teams, the Navigator directed the Driver while the Counter tallied unhoused individuals/dwellings. In two-person teams, the Counter doubled as the Navigator. Training emphasized techniques aimed at reducing the Counters’ cognitive

loads and so minimize counting errors. These included driving slowly using hazard lights and covering interior streets in a serpentine pattern before circling the tract border. Teams were instructed to count both sides of interior streets but only interior sides of border streets. Teams were also instructed to watch the official training video from the 2020 PIT count in addition to receiving the training from our team.

Upon arriving at The Center, organizers gave each team a clipboard with:

- tract maps (2×);
- tally sheets (2×);
- a 1-page training summary with a contact number for in-field issues.

Examples of each of the above documents are included in the Appendix. The latter was used once to alert site volunteers to the possibility of an unaccompanied minor.

The tally sheets—the data acquisition tool—contained separate columns for each of the nine categories of unhoused individuals or dwellings recognized in the 2020 LAHSA PIT count:

1. adults (ages  $\geq 25$ );
2. transition age youths (“TAY,” 18–24);
3. unaccompanied minors;
4. families (at least one adult with at least one minor);
5. cars;
6. vans;
7. RVs;
8. tents;
9. makeshift structures.

The dwelling classes—Items 5–9—are treated differently than the individual classes in the analysis, and are hereafter referred to by their acronym, “CVRTM,” when appropriate.

All teams were deployed to their tracts by roughly 7:30 PM and returned by 9:55 PM.

Upon returning, organizers approached each team with a tablet computer or smartphone. Counters verbally read-off their results for each category as organizers entered them into a google form/spreadsheet. The organizer read back the results for confirmation before recovering all materials—including hand-written tallies—from the volunteers. Volunteer email addresses were also retained for follow-up.

Once all materials were collected, the organizers convened to cross-check the electronic records with the physical tally sheets and identify any uncounted areas.

**Table 1:** Tract-level Unsheltered Population Summary

Tract	Community	Counter	Passes	Median Est. [people]	90% CI [people]
1898.00	Hollywood	Vol	3	6	0–15
1899.02	Hollywood	Vol	3	18	12–24
1899.03	Hollywood	Vol	2	0	0–12
1899.04	Hollywood	Vol	2	18	11–25
1899.05	Hollywood	Vol	2	19	9–30
1901.00	Hollywood	Vol	2	88	75–102
1902.01	Hollywood	Vol	2	21	13–29
1902.02	Hollywood	Vol	2	30	20–40
1903.01	Hollywood	Pro	1	74	54–96
1905.10	Hollywood	Pro	1	34	22–46
1905.20	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	12	6–18
1907.00	Hollywood	Vol	2	110	93–127
1908.01	Hollywood	Vol	2	63	50–76
1908.02	Hollywood	Pro	1	71	54–90
1909.01	Hollywood	Pro	1	55	39–71
1909.02	Hollywood	Vol	3	6	0–17
1910.00	Hollywood	Pro	1	169	140–201
1911.10	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	9	2–15
1911.20	E. Hollywood	Pro	1	66	48–85
1912.01	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	55	44–68
1912.03	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	26	14–38
1912.04	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	6	0–16
1913.01	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	31	22–42
1913.02	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	23	15–30
1914.10	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	20	13–28
1914.20	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	24	16–32
1915.00	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	29	21–38
1916.10	E. Hollywood	Pro	1	48	31–68
1916.20	E. Hollywood	Pro	1	17	6–30
1917.10	Hollywood	Vol	2	21	14–29
1917.20	Hollywood	Vol	3	21	12–31
1918.10	Hollywood	Vol	2	24	14–34
1918.20	Hollywood	Vol	2	16	10–23
1919.01	Hollywood	Vol	2	60	49–72
1925.10	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	12	4–21
1925.20	E. Hollywood	Vol	1	14	1–28
1926.10	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	7	1–14
1926.20	E. Hollywood	Vol	2	18	9–26
1927.00	E. Hollywood	Pro	1	129	96–167

Counter denotes volunteer vs. professional team; passes denote number of independent counts per tract.

Any disagreement between electronic and paper references was cross-checked and corrected to the paper tally.

Given the number of volunteers, every tract was counted by at least two volunteer teams, with four tracts counted in triplicate. Such repeat measurements were designed to aid understanding of random counting errors (Sections 2.3) but also served a data robustness purpose: one tally could not be associated with a census tract and therefore had to be removed.

All told, the data set comprises 37 pair-wise volunteer measurements—29 duplicates + 4 triplicates (=8 additional pairs)—and 9 unique professional assessments.

## 2.1.1 Volunteer Training

Teams underwent mandatory, ~30 minute Zoom-based training sessions before arriving for the count. Each participant was also required to watch the official 2020 LAHSA count training video and sign participation waivers.

The training covered the motivation for the count, an overview of the survey geography, team roles, and examples of the classes of unhoused individuals/dwellings. Except in the case of people standing next to tents—as describes in the 2020 LAHSA video—volunteers were instructed to count CVRTM and individuals separately and not to try to estimate how many people might live in or be associated with a specific dwelling. This ensured that results could be analyzed as a function of the CVRTM weights, which may change with future information (see Section 2.2).

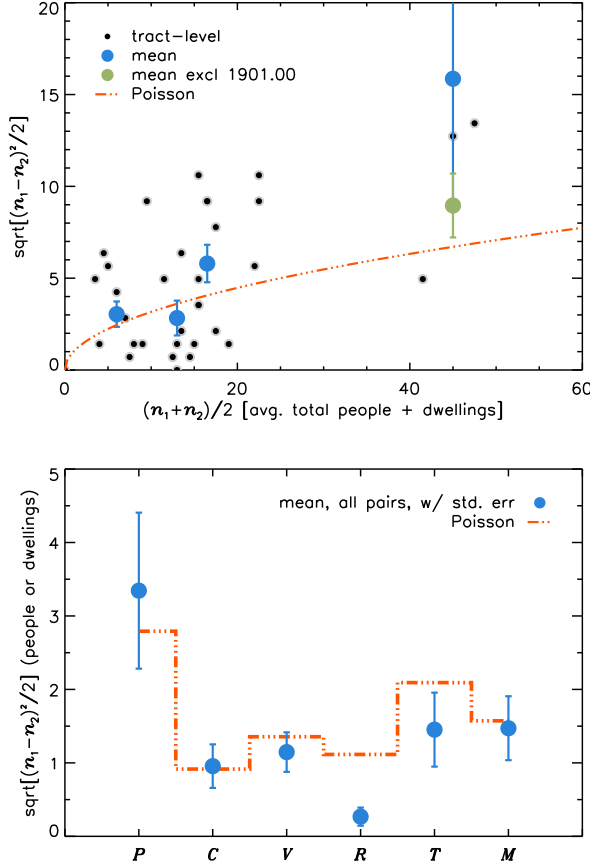
Volunteers were primed only with min/max estimates of tract-level individual+dwelling counts (“0–120”) and the likelihood of encountering unaccompanied minors or families (“very unlikely”) or TAY (“in some tracts in Hollywood”). These statements were informed by the 2020 LAHSA PIT results. No other prior count-based information was established to minimize biases. The training presentation is available at: [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xFrtU26yjPuiUv9KHZ3Uj2\\_sAoT1ClGo/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xFrtU26yjPuiUv9KHZ3Uj2_sAoT1ClGo/view?usp=sharing).

In sum, about 20% of tracts in both communities were counted by professionals. The latter comprised roughly 43% of the total individuals and dwellings counted. Year-on-year trends are consistent between volunteer- and professionally counted tracts. The largest increase was observed by volunteers, the largest decrease by professionals; both tracts are located in E. Hollywood.

## 2.2 Data Analysis

The core component of the raw data was a  $9 \times 73$  spreadsheet containing the tract-level tallies for each unhoused individual/dwelling class. Repeat counts of the same tract associated with the Hollywood or East Hollywood community, were averaged, and unweighted where appropriate by the CVRTM mean occupancies. This process was repeated 10,000 times randomly perturbing the counts and weights according to their respective uncertainties (see below). The result is a  $9 \times 10000 \times 39$  array can then be split and summed to provide aggregate, tract, or category-level unsheltered population estimates and uncertainties.





**Figure 2:** Duplicate tract (top) and category (bottom) count comparisons. Orange points at top exclude tract 1901.00, which is a significant outlier.

Our baseline result incorporates the 2020 SPA-4/CD13 estimates of the CVRTM weights provided by LAHSA. These estimates underpin the latest LAHSA Community Summaries. We recognize that COVID-related activities may have changed these weights—e.g., via concerted tent distribution efforts—since the last PIT count and analyze the impact of various CVRTM choices in Section 3.3.1. However, reasonable modifications—including those based on updated occupancy surveys—do not significantly affect our findings.

### 2.2.1 Monte Carlo Estimations of Unsheltered Probability Densities

Our analysis accounts for two known sources of uncertainty: Poisson errors in the visual tallies and random deviations of the CVRTM weights from their quoted means. The former represents how a given tally might change if performed at a different (but comparable) time

or by a different team. The latter represents how the mean occupancy of CVRTM structures in Hollywood might differ from the mean occupancy in the geography in which the weights were defined.

We model both uncertainties as Gaussian distributions with standard deviations of  $\sqrt{n}$  and  $\sigma$ , respectively, where  $n$  is the raw tally and  $\sigma$  is the standard error on the respective mean CVRTM weight,  $w$ , quoted by LAHSA. As such, the  $i$ -th estimate of the true number,  $N$ , of people in the  $j$ -th unsheltered class in any tract is:

$$N_{i,j} = [n_j + \mathcal{G}_i(0, \sqrt{n_j})] \times \max[\mathcal{G}_i(w_j, \sigma_j), 1], \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathcal{G}(\mu, \Sigma)$  is a Gaussian random number with mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\Sigma$ . If more than one team counted a given tract,  $n$  is replaced by the average of their tallies and the attendant counting error is divided by the square root of the number of teams. If no members of the  $j$ -th unsheltered category were observed,  $\sqrt{n_j}$  is replaced in the first term above by the estimated background rate,  $\sigma_j^{\text{bkg}}$ , of that category (Section 2.2.2).

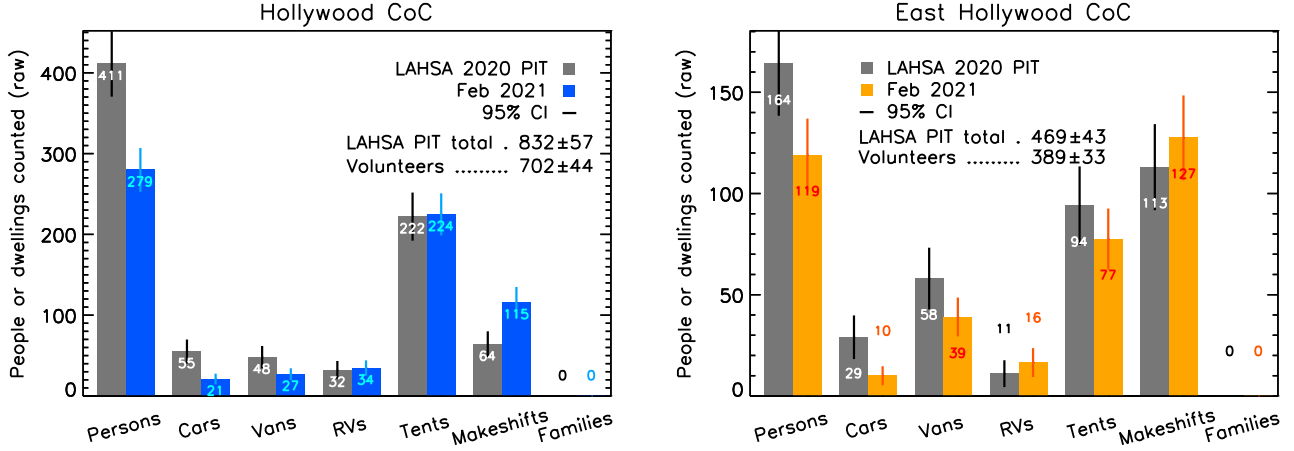
The final output probability distribution functions (PDFs) are based on 10,000 realizations of Equation 1. For the Adult, and TAY, classes all weights are fixed to unity, such that  $(w, \sigma) \equiv (1, 0)$  for all trials and uncertainties reflect only counting errors. One potential family and one potential unaccompanied minor were reported, but not confirmed. We therefore set those entries to zero, though still infer upper-limits.

We place a floor on the CVRTM mean occupancies at 1 person per dwelling; i.e., we assume that the average person does not own more than one tent. This is not to say no one may own more than one tent, just that such a statement is never representative. This choice induces a mild asymmetry in our global PDFs but does not significantly affect inferences.

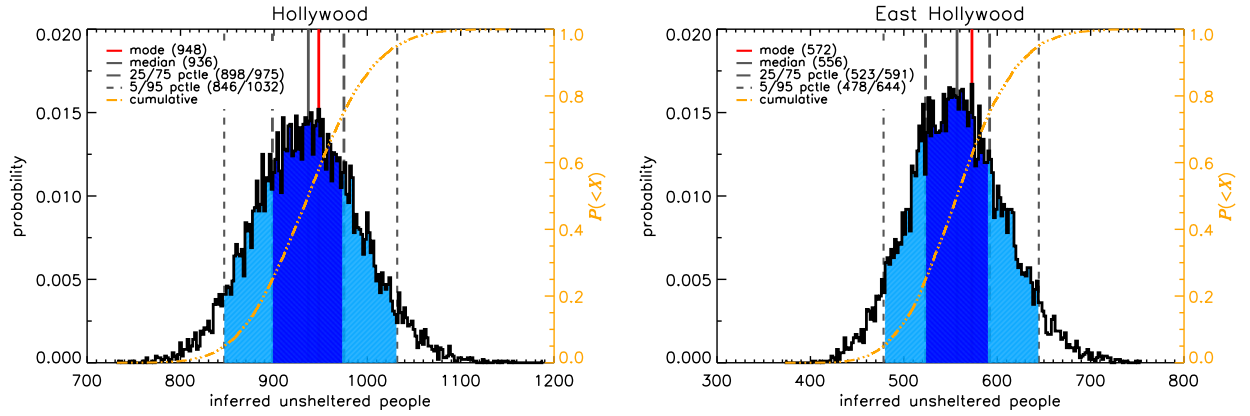
### 2.2.2 Null Entries

Some tracts were observed to have unsheltered populations near zero, at least in specific person or dwelling categories. These tallies are consistent with a range of non-zero values for the true population due to shot noise. As such, the Monte Carlo PDF reconstruction allows them to take non-zero values based on an assumed background rate.

Ideally, that rate would be based on category variations in similar tracts defined by some independent criteria. Sufficient data from, e.g., the US Census may enable such an exercise, but it is beyond the scope of this



**Figure 3:** Raw tallies of unsheltered persons and dwellings in Hollywood and East Hollywood (left/right) from the 2020 and 2021 PIT counts (grey/colors). Persons, cars, and vans fell in both communities while RVs and tents stayed statistically flat. Makeshift structures are the only category to show a potential common increase. Overall, we identified 208 fewer people and dwellings compared to 2020, with similar 16% decreases assessed by almost entirely independent teams in both communities. “Persons” are TAY+Adults.



**Figure 4:** Explain what the PDFs and CDFs are, what the colors mean. Maybe remake these with bigger bins and the 2020 value instead of the mode shown.

analysis. Instead, we adopt a noise floor based on the counts expected if all elements of a given category were evenly distributed across all tracts. Hence:

$$\sigma_j^{\text{bkg}} \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1}{39} \sum_{\text{tracts}} n_j}, \quad (2)$$

where  $n_j$  are the raw counts in that category as defined in Equation 1.

This method works for any category,  $j$ , for which there is at least one individual/dwelling observed in any tract. However, for categories for which this is not the case—unaccompanied minors and families, in the case of Hollywood—we set  $\sigma_{j,\min}$  to the lowest non-zero value of the other categories (corresponding to TAY).

The adopted backgrounds are:

$$\sigma_{j,\min} = \{3.2, 0.4, 0.4, 0.9, 1.3, 1.1, 2.8, 2.5, 0.4\} \quad (3)$$

adults, TAY, unaccompanied minors, cars, vans, RVs, tents, makeshifts, and families per tract.

Such a treatment is somewhat arbitrary, but, since it is symmetric, and therefore unbiased, serves mainly to set the upper limits of intrinsically low-frequency categories (TAY, minors, families).

## 2.3 Duplicate Counts

Each volunteer tract in both communities (30) were assigned to at least two independent counting teams. Four

tracts additionally received a third pass. Pass 1 was organized numerically by tract number. Pass 2 paired high projected population tracts with a nearby tract. Pass 3 was the same as Pass 1 with tract pairings presented in reverse order (such that, if 2 teams were deployed simultaneously, they would likely start in different tracts).

Results for one of the two teams assigned to tract 1925.20 could not be interpreted, making it the only volunteer tract with one population estimate.

Figure 2 shows the intercounter comparisons of raw counts (people+dwelling) at the tract and category levels. Average offsets are close to Poisson expectations in all cases except for the highest occupancy tracts, where they are inflated by an outlier (see below). Explicitly,  $\langle \sqrt{(n_1 - n_2)^2 / (n_1 + n_2)} \rangle = 1.4$ , where  $n$  are the total raw counts of dwellings and people in a given tract from one of the counting teams. Given their salience, agreement in counting RVs is also significantly better than random errors would suggest.

The outlier is tract 1901.00, whose repeat measurements differ by  $6.6\sigma$ . There, one team counted  $\{P, C, V, R, T, M\} = \{23, 1, 1, 1, 6, 2\}$  while the other counted  $\{77, 15, 10, 1, 6, 6\}$ . Abramson re-counted this tract on-foot 14 hours after the PIT tally, obtaining  $\{36, 4, 6, 0, 8, 2\}$ . In total, this tally ( $56 \pm 7$ ) is within  $1.9\sigma$  of the mean of the two volunteer teams ( $75 \pm 6$ ). As such, we treat the PIT entries identically to the rest. As illustrated in Figure 2, top, the mean intercounter variance drops (to  $1.3\sigma$ ) if this tract is excluded.

No team counted tracts in both Hollywood and East Hollywood, making the volunteer tract datasets totally independent in those communities. Once the professional-counted tracts are included, cross-talk comes only from one tract in East Hollywood counted by a team that surveyed five tracts in Hollywood. We discuss comparisons between volunteer and professionally counted tracts in both communities in Section 3.3.

### 3 Results

This section presents community level estimates for the number of unsheltered people living in Hollywood and East Hollywood as of 25 February 2021. We start with summaries of each community in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 before discussing how those inferences compare to the official 2020 LAHSA data in Section 3.3.

#### 3.1 Hollywood

Counters identified  $702 \pm 44$  (95% CI) persons and dwellings in the 21 census tracts comprising the Hollywood community. The 5 tracts counted by professional teams—largely along the US 101 corridor—comprised 42% of those counts. Tract 1910.00 (pro-counted) had the highest number of people and dwellings (123); 1899.03 had the least (0). These tracts also bracket the total population statistics. The plurality of counts were of persons on the street, followed by tents and makeshift structures (Figure 3, left).

Modulated by the baseline CVRTM weights, the above estimates imply a total unsheltered population in Hollywood of  $936 \pm 92$  people (90% CI; Figure 4, left), with the plurality (35%) living in tents (Table 3).

Modifying the CVRTM weights from the baseline SPA4/CD13 values to the SPA4 wide values lowers Hollywood’s inferred total unsheltered population to  $912 \pm 68$  people; applying an updated tent weight based on a survey in Hollywood raises it to  $944 \pm 118$  people. Neither represents a significant change from the baseline estimate.

#### 3.2 East Hollywood

Counters identified  $389 \pm 33$  (95% CI) persons and dwellings in the 18 census tracts comprising East Hollywood. The 4 tracts counted by professional teams comprised 46% of those counts. Tract 1927.00 (pro-counted) had the highest number of people and dwellings (87); 1912.04 had the least (5). These tracts also bracket the total population statistics. The plurality of counts were of makeshift structures—statistically consistent with the number of persons identified on the street—followed by tents (Figure 3, right).

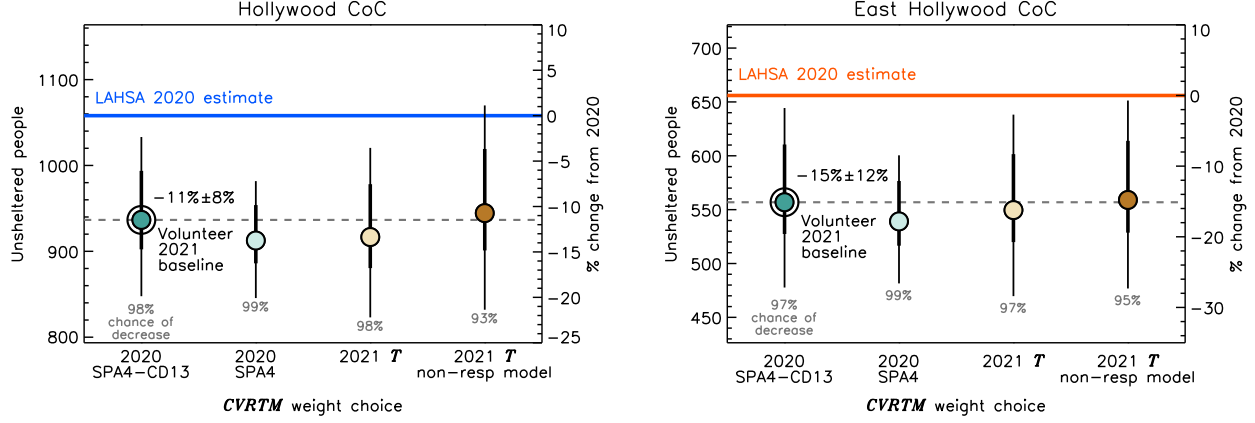
Modulated by the baseline CVRTM weights, the above estimates imply a total unsheltered population in East Hollywood of  $556 \pm 83$  people (Figure 4, right), with the plurality (39%) living in makeshift structures (Table 3).

Modifying the CVRTM weights from the baseline SPA4/CD13 values to the SPA4 wide values lowers East Hollywood’s inferred total unsheltered population to  $539 \pm 59$  people; applying an updated tent weight based on a survey in Hollywood raises it to  $559 \pm 87$  people. Neither represents a significant change from the baseline estimate.

**Table 2:** Greater Hollywood 2021 PIT Unsheltered Data and Population Estimates

	<i>C</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>
<b>SPA4/CD13</b>	$1.51 \pm 0.25$	$1.77 \pm 0.42$	$1.42 \pm 0.28$	$1.48 \pm 0.11$	$1.68 \pm 0.31$
2021 <i>T</i>	—	—	—	$1.39 \pm 0.14$	—
2021 <i>T</i> w/ unocc	—	—	—	$1.51 \pm 0.24$	—
SPA4	$1.38 \pm 0.11$	$1.68 \pm 0.22$	$1.32 \pm 0.15$	$1.45 \pm 0.06$	$1.64 \pm 0.16$

CVRTM weights tested. Dashes denote identical values to the entry above. Bold denotes baseline scenario incorporating the 2020 SPA4/CD13 CVRTM weights underpinning the latest official Hollywood and East Hollywood Community Summaries.



**Figure 5:** Unsheltered populations in Hollywood (left) and East Hollywood (right) as functions of CVRTM weights. The baseline estimate uses the same weights as the 2020 LAHSA Community Summaries. Using SPA4 weights or replacing the tent weight, *T*, with results from a survey conducted in Hollywood yields consistent results. All imply at least a 93% chance that unsheltered homelessness has fallen by some amount, with likely declines of  $12\% \pm 9\%$  and  $15\% \pm 12\%$  in Hollywood and East Hollywood, respectively.

### 3.3 Comparison to 2020

#### 3.3.1 CVRTM Effects

, from which we also draw 2020’s person and CVRTM raw tallies. Those inferences yield  $936 \pm 92$  and  $556 \pm 83$  people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, respectively (90% CI). Modifying the weights to their 2020 SPA4-wide values or using data from in-person surveys of tent-dwellers in Hollywood has no significant effect.<sup>1</sup> All estimates suggest at least a 93% chance of a decline compared to the 2020 PIT count.

Nevertheless, the CVRTM weights are systematic uncertainties: if the average tent or makeshift structure holds more people today compared to last year, then the inferred population decrease may be artificial. Given the drop in unweighted counts, however, those dwellings’ average occupancies must have risen to 2.2 and 2.6 people from 1.5 and 1.7 people, respectively, to erase the de-

cline. Such  $\sim 50\%$  increases in the mean seem unlikely given known COVID-related tent distribution efforts—which push in the opposite direction—and a 28 Feb. tent survey yielding a weight consistent with 2020’s value.<sup>2</sup>

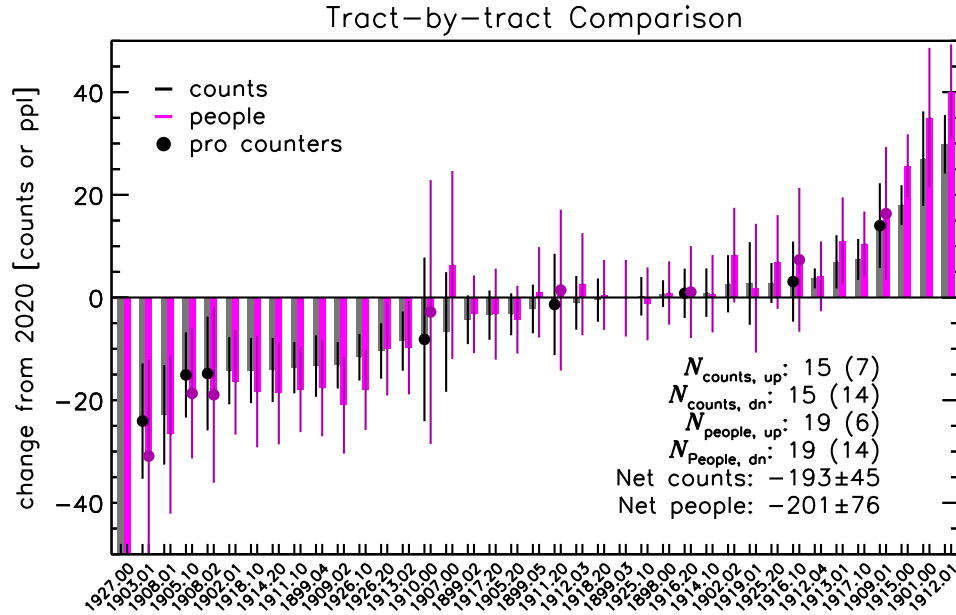
Multiple cross-checks suggest that the raw counts from our 2021 PIT enumeration are accurate:

1. Comparisons of the count’s 37 duplicate tract measurements suggest per-tract and per-category counting uncertainties are consistent with the random errors built into the analysis.
2. External data from *The Hollywood Partnership* from 19 Feb. are consistent with our PIT count in

<sup>2</sup>The *T* and *M* weights are the largest potential error sources in this analysis due to the high proportion of people living in tents and makeshift structures. While the full 2021 PIT area has not been assessed, SELAH outreach teams surveyed 47 tents (38 responses) in Hollywood on 28 Feb., yielding a mean occupancy of  $T = 1.39 \pm 0.14$  people per tent ( $T = 1.50 \pm 0.22$  when non-responses are modeled). Although *M* was not estimated, that *T* value is consistent with the official 2020 weight of  $T = 1.48 \pm 0.11$ . We encourage more robust efforts to update the CVRTM weights.

<sup>1</sup>Those inferences yield  $912 \pm 68$  and  $944 \pm 118$  people in Hollywood, and  $539 \pm 59$  and  $559 \pm 87$  in E. Hollywood, respectively.





**Figure 6:** Tract-level year-on-year changes. Pro and vol trends are similar. Net loss of about 200 people or identified persons+structures. 1927.00 saw the biggest loss, which is explainable via XYZ.

a common tract (1902.02) and an independent re-count of that entire geography performed 28 Feb.

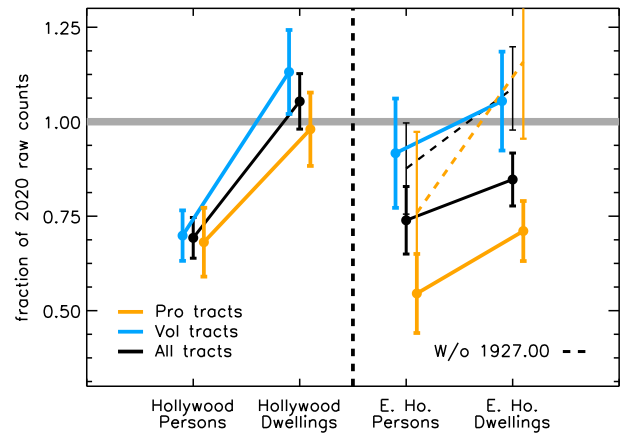
3. Trends hold in tracts counted by volunteers and professionals in Hollywood and East Hollywood.
4. A 27 Feb. recount of tract 1912.01 in East Hollywood conducted as as part of a [SELAH](#) monitoring campaign agrees with our PIT value.

**Up to the number of vehicle dwellers in safe parking locations**, the above suggests that our results are both quantitatively and qualitatively reliable.

Less easily handled are potential biases in the CVRTM demographic weights our count adopts. Typically, specialized teams perform detailed interviews of people experiencing homelessness to update these weights in various geographic contexts. However, the cancellation of the official PIT count means that this will not occur in 2021. As such, we are forced to rely on year-old estimates.

### 3.3.2 Using External Data

The Hollywood Partnership—one of Hollywood’s Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)—has performed weekly visual scans of its footprint since spring 2019. These inspections tally unsheltered people and tents separately. As such, they can be used to bound the possible



**Figure 7:** Comparison of trends in pro- and vol-counted tracts in both communities. Consistency is good, though 1927.00 counts for a lot.

**Table 3:** Greater Hollywood 2021 PIT Unsheltered Data and Population Estimates

	Adult	TAY	Car	Van	RV	Tent	Makeshift	2021 Total	2020 Total	Difference
<b>Hollywood</b>										
Counts	277	2	21	27	34	224	115	<b>702</b>	<b>831</b>	−15%
Inhabitants	277 (27)	2 (5)	32 (11)	49 (13)	50 (14)	332 (29)	195 (24)	<b>937 (93)</b>	<b>1058</b>	−11% (9%)
Category share	30% (3%)	0% (0%)	3% (1%)	5% (1%)	5% (1%)	35% (3%)	21% (3%)	—	—	—
<b>East Hollywood</b>										
Counts	114	4	10	39	16	77	127	<b>389</b>	<b>469</b>	−17%
Inhabitants	114 (19)	4 (4)	15 (8)	70 (15)	24 (9)	115 (19)	216 (23)	<b>557 (83)</b>	<b>656</b>	−15% (12%)
Category share	20% (3%)	1% (1%)	3% (1%)	13% (3%)	4% (2%)	20% (3%)	39% (4%)	—	—	—

Parentheses denote 90% uncertainties(binomial in the case of the categories). Uncertainties larger than estimates imply that only upper limits are available. No unaccompanied minors or families were observed.

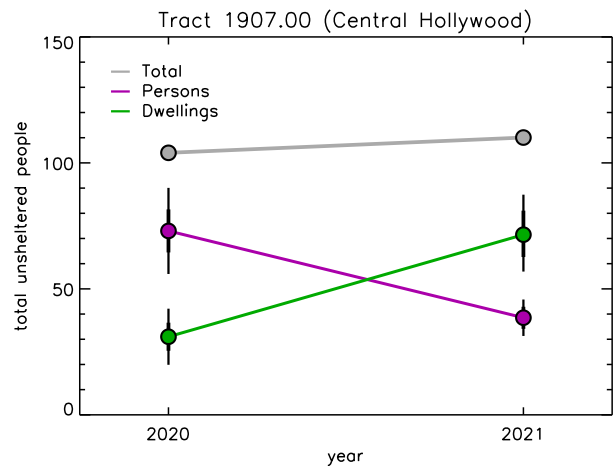
evolution of the CVRTM tent weight between the official 2020 value and what it may be today.

### SECZ

A lower-bound on the the weight can be derived by assuming that all of the tents captured by the BID’s censuses were empty and all of their inhabitants visible. The weight would be just the number of people on the number of tents. If any of the tents were not empty, the true weight would be higher than the inferred weight. Ergo, the BID/SECZ derived tent weight may reflect a *conservative* estimate which, when applied to the entire footprint, would produce something like a lower-bound on the tent contribution to the 2021 count.

**We’ll use the BID counts outside the SEZ and find (tents+people)/tents for the past year. We’ll fit it and get a range of values for the night of the count. It’s typically higher than 1.45 (thru last July, at least), so we can just find the decline and peg it to 1.45.**

**Plot the trend; discuss it in terms of the 2020 value; see what it does; talk about why we don’t think most of the folks on foot in the SECZ are interlopers.**



**Figure 8:** Illustration of what’s happened in 4 tracts—persons and structures swapping prominence—in this case with the total population ~conserved. This is also an example of one of 5 tracts where dwelling frequencies at least doubled. 1907 happens to be in the heart of Central Hollywood, increasing the visual impact of this rise in dwellings.

## 4 Discussion

### 4.0.3 Nulling the 2021 Result

PRK effects.

ABH effects.

PSH effects.

**1907.00 people and tents switched. Total unsheltered ~constant but visual perceptions in this most-highly trafficked tract will make it \*feel\* like homelessness has increased by a lot.**

SPLA.

Edges.

Deaths.

## **5 Summary**

**Acknowledge Kelson**

**A Example Documents**

**B Full Tract-level Results**

<b>Data Acquisition Sheet – 2021 Greater Hollywood Homeless Count</b>								
<b>Tract:</b>								
<b>Date:</b>								
<b>Time:</b>								
<b>Team members:</b>								
<i>Adults</i>	<i>18--24 yr olds</i>	<i>Unacc Minors</i>	<i>Cars</i>	<i>Vans/SUVs</i>	<i>RVs</i>	<i>Tents</i>	<i>Makeshift</i>	<i>Families</i>
<b>Comments:</b>								

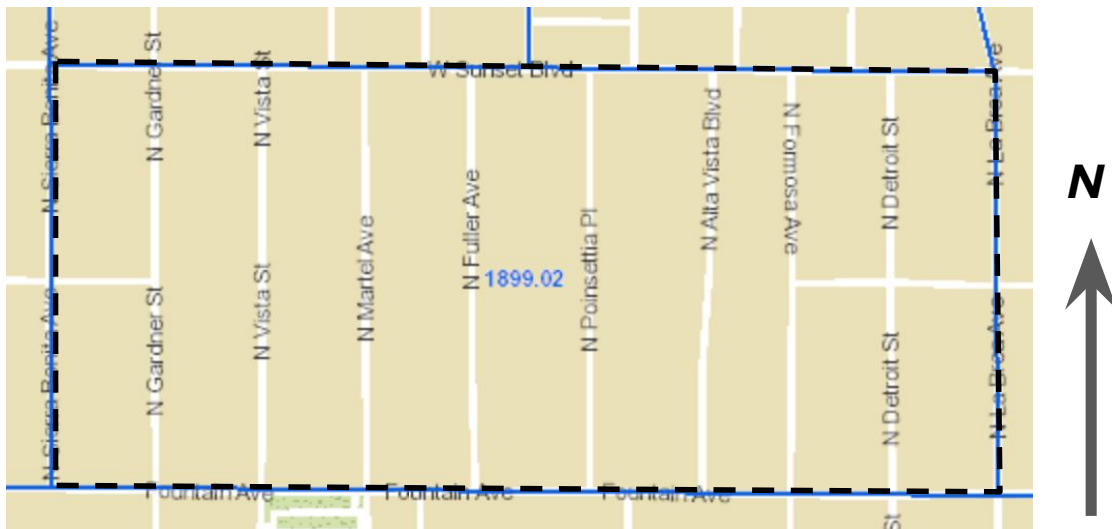
**Figure 9:** Counter tally-sheet

**Table 4:** Tract 1898.00 Unsheltered Data

	Adult	TAY	Unacc Minor	Car	Van	RV	Tent	Makeshift	Family	Total
Counts	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	<b>5</b>
Inhabitants	3 (3)	0 (1)	0 (1)	1 (2)	1 (2)	1 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	0 (1)	<b>9 (6)</b>
Category share	0.31 (0.29)	0.03 (0.10)	0.03 (0.10)	0.09 (0.18)	0.10 (0.19)	0.07 (0.16)	0.16 (0.23)	0.18 (0.24)	0.03 (0.10)	-

Quantities in parentheses denote 95% uncertainties (binomial in the case of the categories). Uncertainties larger than estimates imply that only upper limits can be stated confidently.

**Tract 1899.02** (Sierra Bonita–La Brea/Fountain–Sunset)



**Figure 10:** Example Hollywood tract map.



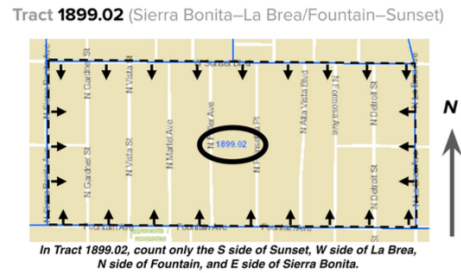
## 2021 Greater Hollywood Volunteer Homeless Count

### Materials:

- Tract maps (up to 2, see below).
- Tally sheets (up to 2, one per tract, see below).
- Clipboard + pens.

### Instructions:

1. Ensure Counter has tally sheets + tract maps. Ensure Navigator has tract maps if present.
2. Drive to a tract. Enter an intersection in google maps for directions (e.g., "Fountain/Normandie"). **Record tract number on tally sheet.**
3. Drive every street in the tract.
  - o Drive slowly so Counter can survey each street. Use hazard lights.
  - o If present, Navigator should direct Driver and mark streets that have been counted. Else, Counter should do this.
  - o **Count only the interior side streets on tract borders.**
  - o If you do not count a street, mark on map and note in "Comments" section of the tally sheet (see below).
  - o **Do not exit your vehicle for any reason during the count.**



### Tally example:

- Record the tract number, printed in **bold** at top of each tract map (see example above).
- **Read your results to the volunteer who collects your materials back at The Center.**

#### Data Acquisition Sheet – 2021 Greater Hollywood Homeless Count

Tract: <b>1899.02</b>								
Date: <b>2/25/21</b>								
Time: <b>7:15 PM</b>								
Team members: <b>Abramson, Young</b>								
Adults	15–24 yr olds	Unacc Minors	Cars	Vans/SUVs	RVs	Tents	Makeshift	Families
					I		I	
Comments: <b>Didn't count DeLongpre btw Detroit &amp; Formosa</b>								

### Dwelling examples:



Figure 11: Count primer **SCRUB EK'S NUMBER!**