Assessing Homeless Accessibility to Community Resources in the City of Los Angeles

by

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To my family and friends

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Abbreviations

2SFCA	Two-Step Floating Catchment Area
BS	Bus services
CA	California
FG	Food and Grocery services
FID	Feature identification
GIS	Geographic Information System
HG	Hygiene services
HMIS	Homeless Management Information System
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LA	Los Angeles
LAC	Los Angeles County
LAHSA	Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority
NHTS	National Household Travel Survey
RS	Rail services
SH	Shelter services
SQL	Structured Query Language
USC	University of Southern California

Abstract

Efforts to address the homelessness crisis in Los Angeles have made little progress in the last few years. As homelessness has increased, government officials have struggled to find solutions that will benefit both the homeless community and mainstream residents of Los Angeles. Furthermore, the city may not have enough resources and space to support the growing homeless population. Thus, this research examined the spatial correlation between the availability of resources and the homeless community. It also addressed the current accessibility of community resources and investigated whether Los Angeles is equipped to meet the needs of the growing homeless community. This research employed a service area analysis in ArcGIS Pro to determine the walking distance of food, hygiene, shelter, and transportation services via walking and identified key neighborhoods with large homeless population that are lacking in certain types of community resources. The results have shown that all four service types are available in neighborhoods with a large homeless population, such as Downtown and Historic South Central. However, food and hygiene services are lacking in some neighborhoods with a smaller but significant homeless population, more specifically, in the northern regions of Los Angeles. Shelter and transportation services are adequately available throughout Los Angeles. The limitations of this research were discussed in the last chapter of this thesis.

Chapter 1 Introduction

Homelessness in the city of Los Angeles (LA) has experienced a sharp rise of 16% since 2019. This rise is due to the region's high housing costs and the release of non-violent convicts (Bastion 2020). The situation has been aggravated by the recent pandemic and stricter homelessness laws and regulations, such as an anti-camping measure introduced to remove widespread homeless encampments (Melley 2021a). As a result, homeless individuals are forced to seek shelters and fend for themselves (Scott 2020). As the homeless population increases in LA, we are left to wonder whether the city is prepared and has the resources available to meet the needs of the homeless. Furthermore, are those resources accessible within walkable distance for every homeless individual in the city?

Examining the availability of community resources in LA can provide insights into how these resources can affect homeless people's decisions of whether to seek shelter. Furthermore, understanding the relationship between community resources and homeless migration lets city officials and researchers better serve the less fortunate by reinforcing poorly equipped areas to fit the needs of the homeless. This chapter defines the scope of the present research and explains the importance of community resources being accessible within an appropriate walking distance. The next section provides some definitions that are integral to understanding the remainder of this thesis.

1.1. Study Area

The study area for this thesis is the city of LA, as shown in Figure 1. LA spans 466 square miles and has a population count of 3,949,776, making it the largest city in the state of California (U.S. Census Bureau 2020). LA can be described as a broad coastal plain positioned between mountain terrains and the Pacific Ocean. The infrastructure of the city varies from

small, quiet neighborhoods in the suburbs to towering skyscrapers at the heart of the city. Furthermore, the city has large ethnic and cultural diversity due to immigrants from around the world, and has a growing gap between the rich and poor (Brook 2013). The effects of this wealth disparity became more evident in the 2000s, as gentrification took hold of poor urban areas, particularly in the downtown area. Today, this area has primarily been transformed into an entertainment and residential neighborhood for affluent individuals (Brook 2013).

As of 2020, the city of LA had a homeless population count of 41,290, and this number has been rising for the last few years (LAHSA 2020). The homelessness crisis in LA began during World War II, when housing development could not keep up with the city's population growth (Wolf 2021). As the years passed, the housing market continued to let down low-income households. Furthermore, support for low-income households and the homeless community has continued to dwindle, as some locals have voiced concerns about the high cost of homeless-support infrastructures (Taylor-Ross 2020). Today, the effects of these events can be seen in a series of sprawling homeless settlements and the residual effects of those events can be seen in the downtown area (Ward 2021). Finally, the lack of support for mental health and drug abuse have exacerbated the homeless situation, forcing many low-income households into homelessness or jail (Ward 2021).

Figure 1. City of Los Angeles

1.2. Research Questions

The prime objective of this thesis is to determine whether members of the homeless community can walk to community resource providers within an appropriate distance, and whether they have convenient access to all types of resources in a single vicinity. This is accomplished by identifying the extent of these community resources through a service area analysis and by ascertaining whether they are located in areas with large numbers of homeless individuals. Once the extents of the services and the homeless populations served have been determined, the types of services available in areas with a large homeless population are identified to determine what services are lacking.

This thesis attempts to answer two spatial questions:

1. Are community resources in Los Angeles within an appropriate walking distance of areas with large homeless populations?

2. What services are lacking in those areas?

1.3. Motivation

Although studies have examined the relationship between cities' public spaces and homeless individuals (Suzuki 2008; Diver et al. 2019), research into the availability of community resources for the homeless community in particular is relatively sparse. This work fills this void by providing a data-driven analysis of whether groups of homeless people in certain areas are being served appropriately. For example, the Skid Row area of LA has a visible concentration of homelessness and encampments due to the concentration in that area of services targeting homeless individuals, such as shelters and meal programs (Culhane 2010). Although homeless individuals in Skid Row are given the access and care that they require, homelessness is not limited to Skid Row, and large concentrations of homelessness and encampments can be found in other LA neighborhoods. Those areas are often overlooked and require a deeper investigation into whether homeless community there have appropriate access to the services they require.

This analysis could also provide a way to reduce the concentration of homelessness and encampments in areas like Skid Row. The concentration of homelessness in Downtown LA can be attributed to the magnet of homeless services clustered in a single area. One solution to this problem is to disperse these facilities more appropriately throughout the city by analyzing the availability of existing services and determining the dominant issues in each area. A more meaningful distribution of services could not only reduce the concentration of homelessness but

provide more meaningful proportioning of services that target specific homeless issues, such as mental health, substance abuse, and domestic abuse (Culhane 2010). This could be a better long-term solution to reduce overcrowding and not strain the capacity of warehouses and long-term care facilities in a single area.

1.4. Definitions

This study uses the definition of "homeless" provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (United States Department of Housing and Urban Development 2012). There are two types of homeless individuals to consider. Sheltered homelessness includes people who are staying in emergency shelters, safe havens, or transitional housing programs (Henry et al. 2018). Unsheltered homelessness includes people whose primary nighttime residences are in places not ordinarily designed for regular sleeping. The unsheltered homeless individuals typically live on the street or in encampments or cars. This research focuses on both types of homelessness.

1.5. Community Resources in Los Angeles

Community resources are often provided to address the needs or deficits of underprivileged groups or individuals in a community. A community resource can be anything used to improve the quality of community life. This research specifically examines resources that can improve the livelihood of the homeless community, such as free meals and shower stations. It uses a guide provided by the Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA) listed on their webpage and examines the practicality of those services using a geographic information system (GIS) software called ArcGIS Pro. The LAHSA community resource guide identifies all the services available within Los Angeles County and provides detailed information about them, including hours of operation and locations. Because the functions and capacities of those services

vary greatly, these services are categorized here into four types: food, hygiene, shelter, and

transportation.

Chapter 2 Related Work

Understanding the challenges faced by homeless individuals and the homeless migration is integral to comprehending the necessity of having community resources within an appropriate walking distance. More importantly, this chapter determines the walking threshold of the walking distance analysis based on the studies of Millward et al. (2013) and Ker et al. (2003). This chapter begins with how the homeless population count is conducted annually and where the homeless community is currently living in LA. The subsequent sections examine the current challenges faced by the homeless community and attempts to mitigate those challenges. Afterward, the next section explains why the homeless community migrates as it does and how community resources could affect their decisions to move to certain neighborhoods in LA. Finally, this chapter sets and comprehensively justifies the walking threshold used in this research.

2.1. Homelessness in Los Angeles

The annual homeless population count, or Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, is conducted annually at the beginning of the year in January. The lead agency, LAHSA, contracts other organizations, including University of Southern California's (USC) School of Social Work and the Leonard D. Schaeffer Center for Health Policy & Economics for calculating and maintaining the data obtained from the homeless population count (Barr 2020). The count of the homeless population is obtained from various sources. Some are obtained from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the MyOrg data collection system, which contains information regarding sheltered homeless population. This also includes information about the subpopulation and demographic of the sheltered homeless population (Barr 2020). HMIS and MyOrg are essentially a data collection system that allows the communities to collect and report

data on individuals receiving services from those shelters. Unsheltered estimates are conducted by volunteers across LA county, who carry out visual on-site street counts of unsheltered homeless populations. The resultant count is a record of homelessness as it was on a single day. It does not include Glendale, Pasadena, or Long Beach (LAHSA 2020).

Due to the substantial spatial scale of the homeless community and Los Angeles County, USC validates the accuracy of the homeless population by running preliminary sample sizes for contrasting levels of standard errors and precision at various geographic levels (Barr 2020). USC used a two-stage stratified random sampling method for its sample selection, and used council districts boundaries for defining the geographic area. USC estimates that there is a 5% margin of error in the calculation of target sample sizes for surveys. Additionally, past annual estimates were used to determine each census tract's final homeless population count. Recently, there have been more improvements to the homeless count methodology, including but not limited to providing a new baseline for family homelessness and chronic homelessness. These improvements have provided a more accurate baselines for unsheltered families and have revealed that chronic homelessness is more widespread than previously realized (LAHSA 2020).

2.1.1 Where Are the Homeless Living in LA?

According to the UCLA Luskin Center report, Skid Row has been considered the epicenter of the homelessness crisis in Los Angeles since the 1880s (Moore-Sheeley et al. 2021). Since 2020, there have been approximately over 3,000 individuals experiencing homelessness on Skid Row (LAHSA 2020). The large spatial concentration of visible homelessness and encampments in Skid Row can be attributed to the area's large density of large shelters, meal programs, and other social services that target homeless individuals (Culhane 2010). The second and third largest homeless populations are also located in Downtown LA, in the areas north and

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south of Skid Row (LAHSA 2020). In addition to the downtown populations, a smaller but significant homeless population can also be found in Historic South Central, Venice, and Florence (LAHSA 2020).

2.1.2 Barriers and Resources

A variety of services and resources are currently made available to the homeless community in LA (LAHSA 2020). LAHSA is a non-profit organization that offers general and specific services to help the homeless improve their livelihood, including provision of food and shelter, safe havens for domestic abuse victims and human trafficking victims, and general health services (LAHSA 2020). However, there are still unsheltered homeless individuals living on the streets because some of these services are not readily available to the homeless community or have certain prerequisites that can affect a homeless individual's decision to access those resources. For example. it can take weeks or months for outreach workers to convince a person to accept a shelter bed, and homeless individuals are sometimes suspicious of outreach workers for making promise they couldn't keep (Demsas 2021). In addition, many services have strict rules that deter some homeless individuals. Most shelters, in particular, have rules that discourage homeless individuals from making use of them.

Eric Tars, a legal director at the National Homelessness Law Center, noted that there are three specific restrictions that usually deter homeless individuals from accepting spaces at shelters (Demsas 2021). First, most shelters do not allow people to bring their pets inside. To many homeless individuals, their pets have crucial emotional value and serve as emotional supports in times of crisis and trauma. Second, many shelters are single-sex or sex-segregated facilities and require homeless couples to be separated. Finally, some shelters do not allow homeless individuals to bring possessions with them.

2.2. Existing solutions and attempts

As homelessness increases, city officials have been forced to find ways to mitigate homelessness. This section examines such attempts by officials and organizations in two cities. The first subsection examines attempts to resolve homelessness in LA, California. The next sections examine how homelessness has been approached by city officials and organizations in Seattle, Washington.

2.2.1 Resolving Homelessness in Los Angeles

In 1993, LAHSA was created as a joint-powers authority to resolve homelessness by coordinating housing and services for homeless families and individuals in LA County (LAHSA 2020). The organization coordinates and manages more than $800 million annually for programs that provide shelter, housing, and services to people experiencing homelessness. In 2016, LA voters passed Proposition HHH, which enabled city officials to issue $1.2 billion in bonds for the development of 10,000 permanent housings and temporary shelters. In addition, the proposition is aimed at creating a coordinated system that breaks down bureaucratic barriers and allows organizations to connect workers and homeless individuals more easily across the county with housing and other services. However, five years into the ten-year plan, the city has completed only about 1,000 of the promised 10,000 supportive housing units (City of Los Angeles 2021). Furthermore, many of these services remain unused, and there are reports of service providers not being paid on time (Ward 2021). A recent investigation by KPCC revealed that many homeless shelters are unsanitary and have infestation of mold, rats, or other unwanted pests as well (Palta 2018).

2.2.2 Homelessness in Seattle

Seattle faces many of the same difficulties regarding homelessness as LA. Housing costs

in Seattle have grown by almost 19% in the past ten years, and one recent study found that 47% of households that rent in Seattle metro area spend more than 30% of their income on rent alone (City of Seattle 2021). Furthermore, drug overdose is the leading cause of death among people who are experiencing homelessness in King County, WA (City of Seattle 2021). More than 36,000 people receive methadone treatment in the county, but insufficient treatment capacity leaves more than 150 individuals on a waitlist every day (City of Seattle 2021).

In an attempt to mitigate homelessness, Seattle Mayor Jenny A. Durkan proposed the Seattle Rental Housing Assistance Pilot Program in 2018. This program focuses on providing a range of resources, including rental assistance and utility discounts, to approximately 1,000 low-income households (Hightower 2018). The service also offers financial assistance and case management in an attempt to resolve situations that homeless individuals might face, such as reuniting individuals with their families, mediating disputes with landlords, or paying rent for a limited period of time.

2.3. Challenges of Homelessness

A deep understanding of homeless migration patterns and behavior is critical to gauging the needs of essential community resources. It would allow planners and researchers to assess the extent to which homeless people have information about local resources and opportunities to raise themselves out of extreme poverty (Koegel et al. 1992).

Some experts consider migrating to new areas to be a form of coping (Koegel et al. 1992). The migration of the homeless community can be described in terms of "coping status," or one's level of access to the resources necessary for survival and overall quality of life, such as shelter, food, employment, social services and support (Kearns et al. 1987). The goal of changing one's coping status is to reduce physical and psychological stress and improve one's overall

livelihood. A number of factors can influence coping status, including age, education (Koegel et al. 1992), and availability of resources in the area (Suzuki 2008; Diver et al. 2018).

A homeless individual might consider moving to a new area in the hopes of finding adequate food, shelter, income, and other necessities. If they believe that the services or utilities in that location will improve their livelihood, they are more likely to move to that area. For example, if a homeless individual continually struggles to find job prospects in one area, they are more likely to move elsewhere to reduce their physical and psychological stress (Koegel et al. 1992). Consequently, migration can also impact coping status. Limited knowledge of and access to local resources can increase physical and psychological stress levels, causing people to migrate to new areas again.

The desire to be closer to resources that might improve stress levels and livelihood is further supported by two recent studies, one from Osaka City, Japan in 2008, and one from Newark, Ohio in 2019. In the Ohio study, the researchers hypothesized that homeless individuals choose shelters for their proximity to basic survival resources such as food, health services, and employment. Using a sample of 22 abandoned houses, the researchers determined that 11 used sites had resources within a 400 m walking area buffer (Diver et al. 2019). Furthermore, abandoned houses with more intense usage were closer to food resources (e.g., free lunches, food pantries) than unused abandoned houses. Similarly, Suzuki (2008) in the Osaka study concluded that there were three important factors in homeless individuals' decisions about encampment locations: the availability of employment opportunities, medical care, and food in the area. Areas with these elements had higher densities of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless people (Suzuki 2008). Diver et al. (2019) concluded that the homeless were no different from mainstream society in the desire to have their needs met efficiently. Like many members of the

mainstream of society, members of the homeless community can be expected to travel as little as possible to meet the most essential requirements of living (Diver et al. 2019).

2.3.1 Walking Distance

The measurement of walking distance to locations or services requires a fixed walking distance, as this allows researchers to indicate which roads and sidewalks can be reached within a given walking distance. It has generally been assumed that an acceptable walkable distance in the United States is between 400 m (Diez-Roux and Yang 2012) and 800 m (Ker et al. 2003). The conventional wisdom of 400 m was introduced in 1929, by Clarence Perry in *The Neighborhood Unit*. In this book, Perry illustrated the relationship between residential and non-residential components by walking distance. The concept has since been used by planners and practitioners to design walkable communities (Amin et al. 2012). In 2003, however, Barton, Grant, and Guise suggested that an 800 m walking distance was an acceptable threshold for walking to a town center (Amin et al. 2012), and recent research has found that some pedestrians are willing to walk much farther (Diez-Roux and Yang 2012). Two studies from 2010 estimated that the average walking distances of the U.S. population in 2001 and 2009 were around 997 m (Buehler et al. 2010) and 981 m (Buehler et al. 2010) respectively. Thus, a walking distance of 1,000 m has been adopted for this study; the two background studies are described below to justify the decision to use a 1000 m walking distance as the threshold of the walking distance analysis.

2.3.1 Case Study: Perth, Western Australia

In this case study, Ker et al. (2003) suggested that the traditional walking distances of 400 m and 800 m are simplistic and misleading because many people walk significantly further. They supported this claim by collecting and analyzing data on actual walking distances for the

suburban rail system in Perth, Western Australia. They created an analysis of catchments for each of the five stations in Perth's metropolitan suburban rail network: Currambine, Joondalup, Warwick, Fremantle, and Midland. At each station, a team of surveyors recorded arrival times and determined the point of origin for each arrival. The data were then analyzed using GIS to determine the exact distance travelled. The sample size varied by station, from just 1,064 passengers at Currambine to 3,263 at Warwick. The researchers found that 45% of pedestrians from all five stations lived within 1 km of a station. Furthermore, 34% of pedestrians walked 1–2 km, and 14.5% walked 2–3 km. This study showed that more than half of the total passenger sample (from all five stations) were willing to travel more than 800 m to a rail station.

2.3.2 Case Study: Walking Distance by Trip Purpose and Population Subgroups

In this case study, Millward et al. (2013) examined the prevalence of walking and the distances of walking trips among Halifax, Canada residents. They used data from the 2009 National Household Travel Survey (NHTS), and they used distance-decay functions to summarize the distribution of walking distances and durations for each trip purpose and population subgroup. They found that the mean and median values for walking distances were 1,126 m and 804 m. This study also revealed that lower-income households walked for longer durations and distances to work than higher-income households. The study indicated that 65% of single walking trips covered more than 400 m, and nearly one-fifth of those trips were more than 1,600 m. This suggests that a good portion of the walking population walks for substantial distances and durations in their daily activities. These results challenge the traditional usage of 400 m as a walking distance because that underrepresents the distance that some pedestrians are willing to travel.

Both case studies reveal that 400 m is an understatement of how far pedestrians are

willing to walk. It would be safer to assume that the majority of pedestrians are more willing to travel 800 to 1,000 m. Furthermore, this research focuses on walking distance of community resources from the homeless perspective where the majority of the homeless population does not own an automobile and typically rely on walking to the nearest public transportation service. Thus, this research uses 1,000 m as the walking threshold for the walking distance analysis.

Chapter 3 Methodology

Chapter 3 focuses on the description of the data obtained from various resources and the methodology used in this research. As previously mentioned, the methodology is based on findings in the literatures on walking distance to transportation services.

The first section describes the preparation of the data, which includes the process obtaining data from various sources, details on these sources and the datasets, and the joining of these datasets for further analysis. The next section illustrates the integration of the data into the methodology to achieve the outcomes discussed in Chapter 4. The analysis uses tools from the Spatial Analyst and Network Analyst extension in ArcGIS Pro to determine how far a homeless individual must walk to reach various types of community resource services.

3.1. Data Preparation

The datasets listed in Table 1 were used to determine the walking distance to each community resources for each census tract. The table lists the name, description, file type, and source of each dataset. The geographic coordinate system used in this research is the NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. The homeless count dataset used was the 2020 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count from the LAHSA.

3.1.1 Homeless Count 2020 Results by Census Tract Dataset

The LAHSA 2020 Los Angeles Homeless Count provides a point-in-time estimate of the homeless population of Los Angeles County—that is, an unduplicated count of the people experiencing homelessness on a single night, including both the sheltered and unsheltered. It provides a picture of homelessness in Los Angeles County in January 2020, before the impact of the covid-19 pandemic. The dataset contains the homeless population count and other information for over 2,000 census tracts in Los Angeles County. It also provides information on

subcategories, including the sheltered and unsheltered homeless, age counts, and various living situations.

Table 1: Data Sources

Dataset	Description	File Type	Source
Homeless Count 2020 Results by Census Tract	This report provides the homeless population count in Los Angeles County (LAC) in January 2020 (before the impacts of the covid-19).	Polygon feature class	Los Angeles Homeless Service Authority (LAHSA)
Los Angeles County Census Tracts (2010)	This dataset contains the census tracts for LAC.	Polygon feature class	U.S. Census Bureau
Los Angeles Street Centerline	This shapefile contains the road network for the city of LA.	Line feature Class	Los Angeles Open Data Portal
LAHSA Community Resource Guide	This is a comprehensive list of community resources for the homeless community in Los Angeles (LA). Because it is only a list, I created a dataset based on the information.	Tabular .PDF	LAHSA
Homeless Shelters and Services	This shapefile contains the locations of homeless shelters and services in LAC.	Point feature class	Los Angeles Open Data Portal
Metro Bus Data	This shapefile lists every bus stop together with the lines serving that stop.	Point feature class	Los Angeles Metro Open Portal Data
Metro Rail Data	This shapefile contains points for each station centered on that station's platforms. Data for every railroad line in LA are included.	Point feature class	Los Angeles Metro Open Portal Data

3.1.2 Los Angeles County Census Tracts (2010) Shapefile

This dataset was obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau's website. The data for this census were collected in 2010 but updated in 2012 to reflect the geographic changes made in the 2012 Census Geography Update. The projection for this dataset is NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. This dataset serves as a container for joining the other datasets, such as the homeless population count and the service area coverage. The join function is

completed using each feature identification (FID) as the join key.

This shapefile layer eventually obtains ten more fields as a result of running the Service Area Analysis extension. These fields are the output surface area values from the Intersect tool and are used to determine the surface area of each service type. Once these fields are created, five additional fields are created to determine the coverage score for each service type. These fields and the aliases are discussed in greater detail in the LAHSA Community Resource Guide section. The methodology for obtaining these values is discussed in greater detail in the Service Area Analysis section of this chapter. Finally, the last five fields are created to determine how many homeless individuals are being served within a 1,000 m distance of each community resource service. The methodology for obtaining these values is discussed in greater detail in the Homeless Population Served section of this chapter.

3.1.3 Los Angeles Street Centerline

This shapefile was obtained from the Los Angeles City Planning Open Data Portal. It contains a shapefile of the city's street network and is projected in NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. The shapefile also contains a node for each intersection, with street names and address ranges. The LA Street Centerline was used to create a network dataset for the study area in ArcGIS Pro. This shapefile is integral to the analysis because it allows us to determine the reach of a service and creates service areas around community resources.

3.1.4 LAHSA Community Resource Guide

This source is not a dataset but a complete list of the available community resources in LA County. It includes information such as the type of resource, the organization providing it, the neighborhood, and contact details. This list was used to create a point dataset in ArcGIS Pro and is projected to NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. The list categorizes

services into various types, such as "food & grocery," "shower stations," and "transportation." "School supplies" was excluded from the analysis because this research focuses on the entirety of the homeless community rather than a certain age group or sex. Likewise, services that require individuals to provide proof of residency or religious affiliation are excluded. This shapefile was edited to contain only services within the city of LA. The Clip tool in ArcGIS Pro was used for this editing.

The community resource guide lists services by type. For example, services that provide free groceries are categorized as "food & groceries," and shower stations are categorized as "hygiene." For this research, the list was arranged in just four categories of services: food, hygiene, shelter, and transportation. Although bus stops and rail stations fall into the transportation category, those services are analyzed separately to avoid geoprocessing difficulties, due to difference in attribution. Furthermore, the difference in availability of both services is vast in favor of bus stops. The large difference between both services can result in inaccuracy when examining the availability and walking distance of rail stations in Los Angeles.

Services that are listed as "food & grocery" and "free meal" are categorized as food services. Shower stations and laundromats are categorized as hygiene services. The guide does not include homeless shelter services, so a different source was used for the shelter category. The transportation services listed in the guide are in Santa Maria, CA, which falls outside the city boundary, so a different source from LA Metro Developer webpage was used for transportation services as well. The shelter and transportation services are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

3.1.5 Homeless Shelters and Services

This shapefile was obtained from the Los Angeles City Planning Open Data Portal. It

contains the city's street network and is projected in NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. The shapefile contains the locations of homeless shelters and services in Los Angeles County. The attribute table for this shapefile contains information about those organizations, including names, addresses, and hours of operation. This shapefile was edited to contain only the shelters and services within the city of LA. The Clip tool in ArcGIS Pro was used for this editing. The feature points in this shapefile are used to measure the walking accessibility of homeless shelter services in LA. This shapefile is categorized as shelter services.

3.1.6 Metro Bus Stops and Rail Stations

These shapefiles were obtained from the LA Metro Developer webpage. The webpage contain all the Metro bus lines and rail lines. These shapefiles are projected in NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. Their attribute tables contain information such as line number and color, stop names, and coordinates for each stop. The feature points in these shapefiles were used to measure the walking distances to transportation services in LA. These shapefiles are categorized as transportation services.

3.2. Walking Coverage and Homeless Population Served Analysis

The prime objective of this analysis is to discover the regions that encompass each service at a 1,000 m walking distance. The walking distances of the services are measured using the community resource service guide mentioned in Section 3.1. The methodology has two parts. The first part is a service area analysis, which identifies the regions that encompass each service from a 1,000 m walking distance. Afterward, the service area polygons are converted to score the walking distance by census tract, using the Intersect tool. A high score, or a value of 1, on a census tract indicates that an individual in that tract is completely within a road network that allows the individual to walk to a resource. As the score decreases, or falls below 1, the

individual's ability to walk to the service is limited and they must walk further to reach it.
The second part is an estimation of how many homeless individuals are being served within the
census tract, based on the census tract score.

3.2.1 Service Area Analysis

The service area analysis was completed using the Network Analyst extension in ArcGIS
Pro. This extension enables users to determine the network paths between several origins and
destinations. This analysis models travel behavior while incorporating the distances people must
walk or would be willing to travel to reach certain destinations. Thus, the Network Analyst
extension is used to determine the walking coverage from each destination within 1,000 m.
Figure 2 provides a visual representation of the service area analysis workflow.
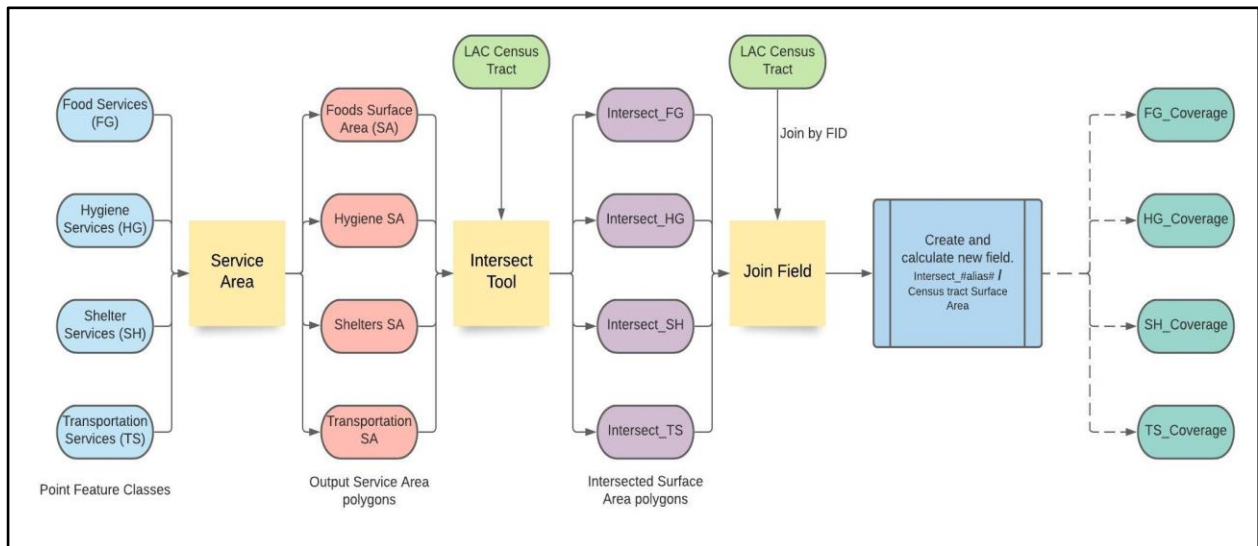
Figure 2: Walking distance model

In the service area analysis layer, this research uses the following inputs. First, the feature
point datasets are loaded into the service area analysis layer as input facilities. These datasets
include the community resources listed in LAHSA, the homeless shelters and services point
shapefile from LA Open Data Portal, and the Metro bus and rail stations point shapefile. The
travel mode is set to walking distance, with a single walking threshold of 1,000 m. The polygon

detail level is set to standard precision, and the boundary type is set to "dissolve." The service area polygons are created as disks.

Once the specifications are set up, the service area analysis layer generates polygons around each input facility. This process is carried out five times so that service area polygons are created for each service type. The result is five outputs: the service area polygons for food services, hygiene services, shelter services, and both types of transportation service.

The next step is to determine the coverage of each service by census tract. This process is completed using the Intersect tool in ArcGIS Pro. This tool computes a geometric intersection of two separate features. Features and portions of features that overlap in all layers or feature classes are written to a new output class. The Intersect tool also calculates the surface area covered between two polygon feature classes. In this case, the Intersect tool is used to calculate the surface area between the service area polygons and the census tracts. For input, the service area polygons and the LAC census tract shapefile were used. For the attributes to join, only feature ID (FID) was chosen to be used to join the intersected surface area field to the census tract layer for further calculation. As usual, this process is repeated four times for each service type. This gives a final output of four intersected polygons for food, hygiene, shelter, and transportation services. For clarity, an example of an Intersect output can be seen in Figure 3.

The next part of the analysis is to calculate and score each census tract's coverage. This coverage score is used to identify the reach of each single service type for the homeless population. A tract that scores a 1, or 100%, has 1,000 m service areas extending from a single type of community resource service covering 100% of its area. This means that an individual living in the area is within a road network that allows them to reach a service with ease and without walking a great distance. As the score decreases, the ability to walk to a service decline,

and the individual must walk further than in a tract with a higher score. As the score decreases to 0, the service becomes inaccessible to the homeless population from a 1,000 m walking distance.

The Join Field tool is used for this process. Using the output FIDs from the Intersect tool, the intersected surface area field is joined to the LAC census tract layer. As a result, each record in the LAC census tract layer has four new intersected surface area fields with their respective values. Once these fields are created and given the appropriate values, four more fields are created in the LAC census tract layer to contain the census tract scores. Each field is calculated by dividing the intersected surface area by the census tract surface area. The final coverage fields give us a 4-digit decimal value that can also be interpreted as percentage. For clarity, Table 2 displays a portion of the attribute table for the LAC census tract layer with the Intersect output data. The intersected polygon outputs given by Intersect tool is then divided by the surface area of their respective LAC census tract to produce the final coverage score for each service type which can be seen in Table 2 as well.
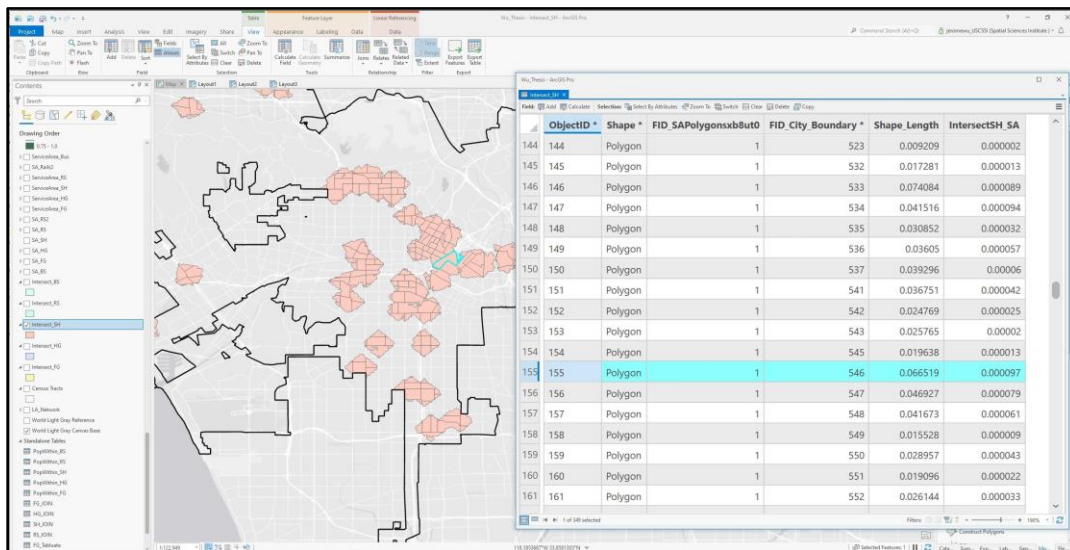
Figure 3: Example screenshot of intersected output polygons and attributes

Table 2: Example of census tract layer's table with coverage score

Shape_Area	IntersectFG	IntersectHG	IntersectSH	IntersectRS	IntersectBS	FG_Cov	HG_Cov	SH_Cov	RS_Cov	BS_Cov
0.000063	0.000011	0.000063	0.000063	0.000058	0.000063	0.1746	0.9966	1.0000	0.9206	1.0000
0.000062	0.000001	<Null>	0.000059	0.000057	0.000062	0.0161	0.0000	0.9516	0.9194	1.0000
0.000088	<Null>	<Null>	0.000033	0.000081	0.000088	0.0000	0.0000	0.3750	0.9205	1.0000
0.000011	0.000001	0.000011	0.000011	0.00001	0.000011	0.0909	1.0000	1.0000	0.9091	1.0000
0.000027	<Null>	<Null>	0.000001	0.000024	0.000027	0.0000	0.0000	0.0370	0.8889	1.0000
0.00002	<Null>	0.000002	0.00002	0.000018	0.00002	0.0000	0.1141	1.0000	0.9000	1.0000

3.2.2 Analysis of Homeless Population Served

Once the service area coverages have been established, the final step is to determine how many homeless individuals are being served within the service area. A homeless individual is deemed to be served by a service type if that individual is within a census tract with a coverage score. A high score indicates that most of the population in a tract is being served. A score of 0 indicates that homeless individuals in the tract are not being served by any service type and must travel to scored tracts to access community resource services. To determine how many homeless individuals are being served, four new fields are created in the LAC census tract shapefile layer. The values of those fields are determined by multiplying the homeless population fields by their respective coverage scores.

Chapter 4 Results

This chapter describes the results of the walking distance analysis and offers insights into the current spatial distribution of community resource services in LA. Four separate community resource services were analyzed in ArcGIS Pro to determine their walking distances in various LA neighborhoods. The analysis revealed the number of homeless individuals served and how many of those individuals resided in areas with adequate coverage. After the initial screening, tract coverages were analyzed against tracts with dense homeless populations to determine which services were lacking in those areas.

4.1. Initial Coverage Results

Each coverage tract is given a score of from 0% to 100%. A score of 80% or higher indicates that more than 80% of the tract area is within a 1,000 m walking distance of a service location. The term "adequate" is used to describe tracts with scores of 70%–79%. Scores below 70% indicate that those areas are further from community resource services and need improvement.

The walking distance analysis revealed that service coverage for shelters and rail stations was primarily localized around Downtown LA. Food and hygiene services were scattered through the city and have the least number of services available, with hygiene services ranking the lowest out of all service types. Shelter services were primarily concentrated in Central LA and ranks second, in terms of availability. Rail services were also concentrated near Central LA. Bus services could be found in the majority of LA, with the exception of a few undeveloped areas such as Griffith Observatory and Laurel Canyon—that is, there were bus stops within 1,000 m walking distance in most of the city.

4.1.1 Food Services

Food services covered the fewest census tracts and are spread out in a non-uniformed manner as seen in Figure 4. Based on a 1,000 m service area, only 51 of the 178 tracts with food services had coverage scores of 70% or higher. This can be attributed to limited supplies of food services, as only 32 services provided food within the city boundaries. The coverage score for food services can be seen in Figure 5.

Collectively, there were roughly 12,846 individuals residing in tracts with food service coverage, including those with coverage scores of 70% or lower. The analysis showed that there were roughly 11,186 individuals in tracts with coverage scores of 70% or higher. However, the potential population served analysis indicated that only about 8,280 were potentially served by any food services in LA. Given a total homeless population of 41,290, this means that only about 20% of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people are potentially being served within a 1,000 m walking distance of food services.

4.1.2 Hygiene Services

The availability of hygiene services is minimal in comparison to other service types and are also spread out in a non-uniformed manner as shown in Figure 6. There are only 23 hygiene service providers in the city of LA. The coverage score for hygiene services can be seen in Figure 7. Only 55 tracts of the 186 total have hygiene services with scores of 70% or higher. As of 2020, there are about 7,310 individuals residing in tracts with hygiene coverage scores, and roughly 2,738 in tracts with coverage scores of 70% or higher. The number of potential homeless individuals served is around 3,498 for all hygiene services in LA. Only 8% of the homeless population is within a 1,000 m walking distance of hygiene services.

4.1.3 Shelter Services

      Shelter services are primarily aggregated near Downtown LA, as shown in Figure 8. There are 123 tracts among the 338 total that have shelter services with coverage scores of 70% or higher as seen in Figure 9. About 20,785 unsheltered homeless individuals reside within those 338 tracts. Tracts with adequate shelter service coverage contain a total unsheltered population of roughly 8,560. The number of potential individuals served is roughly 13,936 unsheltered homeless individuals. With a total population of about 29,754 unsheltered homeless individuals in the city of LA, a considerable 47% have the potential to reach a shelter service within a 1,000 m walking distance.

4.1.4 Transportation Services

      As shown in Figure 10, bus stops are located throughout the city, with the exception of just a few areas. According to the LA City Planning's Zoning Search Map, the zoning designations for areas without bus services are for open spaces or private residential lots. The open spaces are preserved undeveloped wilderness (e.g., Laurel Canyon) or recreational areas, such as the Los Angeles Zoo and Griffith Observatory. The Metro Busway adequately serves a homeless population of 30,289, which is about 73% of the homeless population.

      Access to rail stations is limited mainly to Downtown LA and the surrounding neighborhoods, as shown in Figure 11. The LA Metro Rail consists of six lines: the Metro A (Blue), Metro B (Red), Metro C (Green), Metro L (Gold), Metro D (Purple), and Metro E (Expo) lines. From Downtown LA, the Metro Rail stations expand toward North Hollywood, Highland Park, Boyle Heights, Sawtelle, and Vermont Visa. Only 116 tracts are affected by rail services and have scores of 70% or higher as shown in Figure 12. Roughly 7,448 individuals reside within those 116 tracts. The number of potential homeless individuals served is around 10,200.
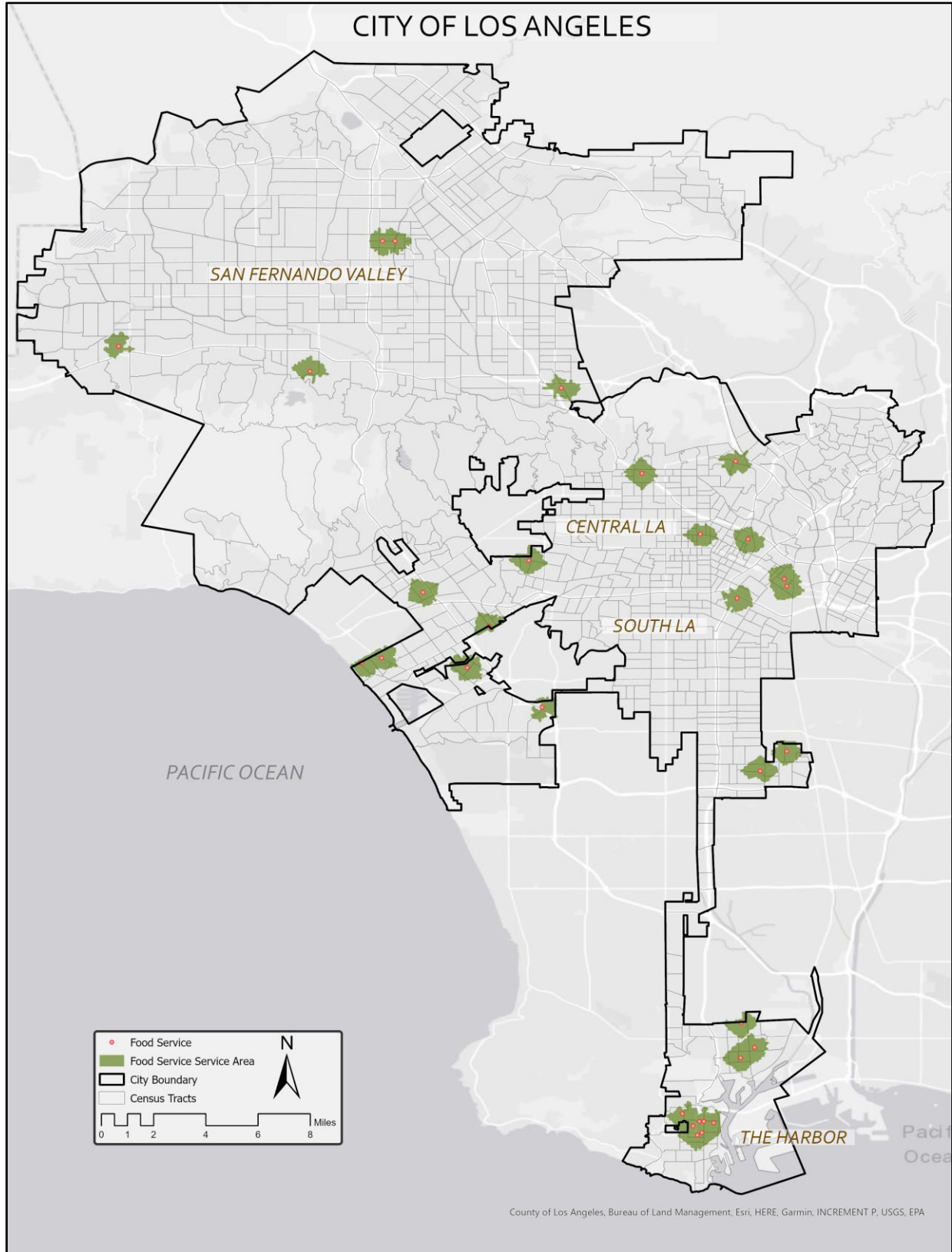
Figure 4: Service area of all food services in Los Angeles City
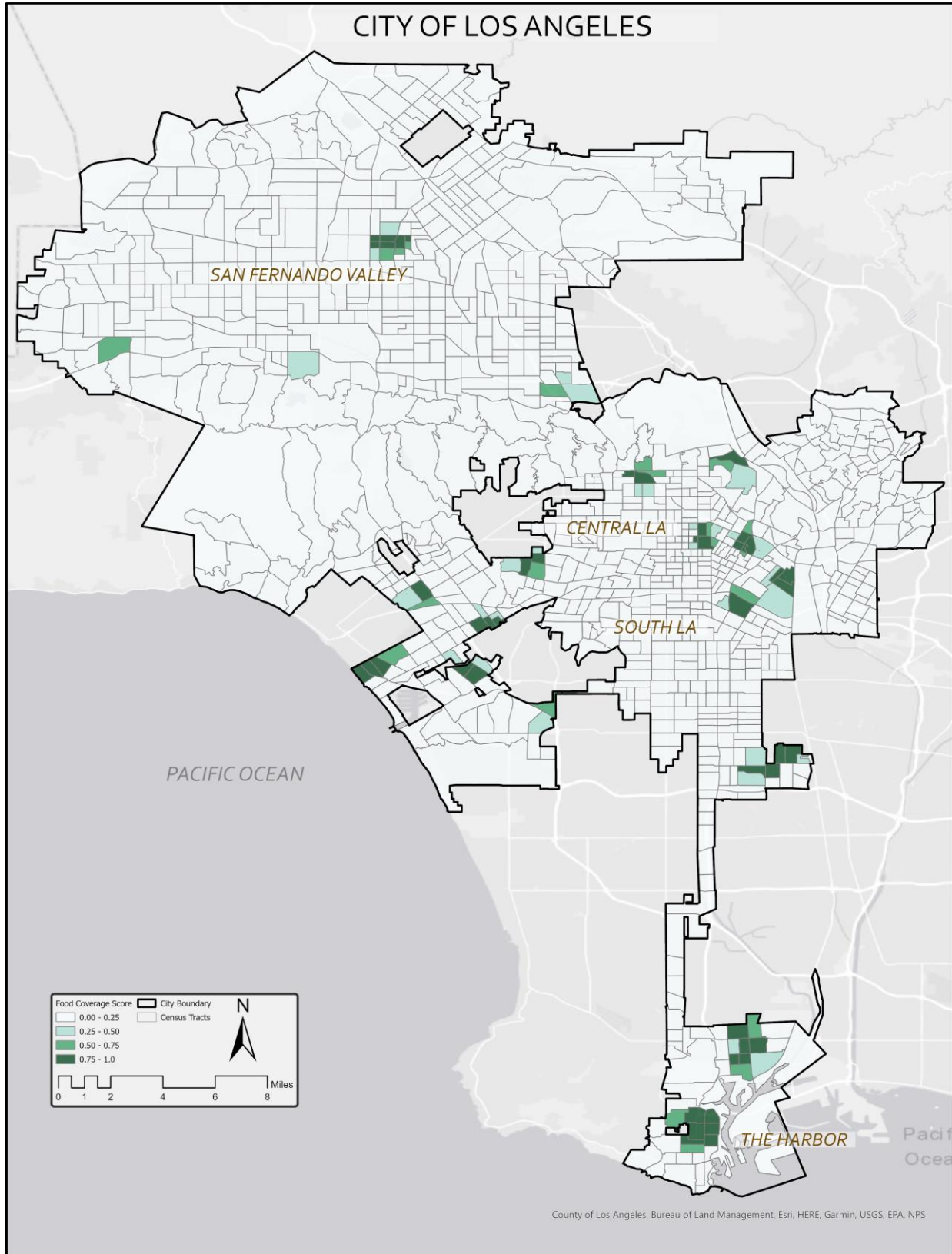
Figure 5: Coverage score for all food services in Los Angeles City
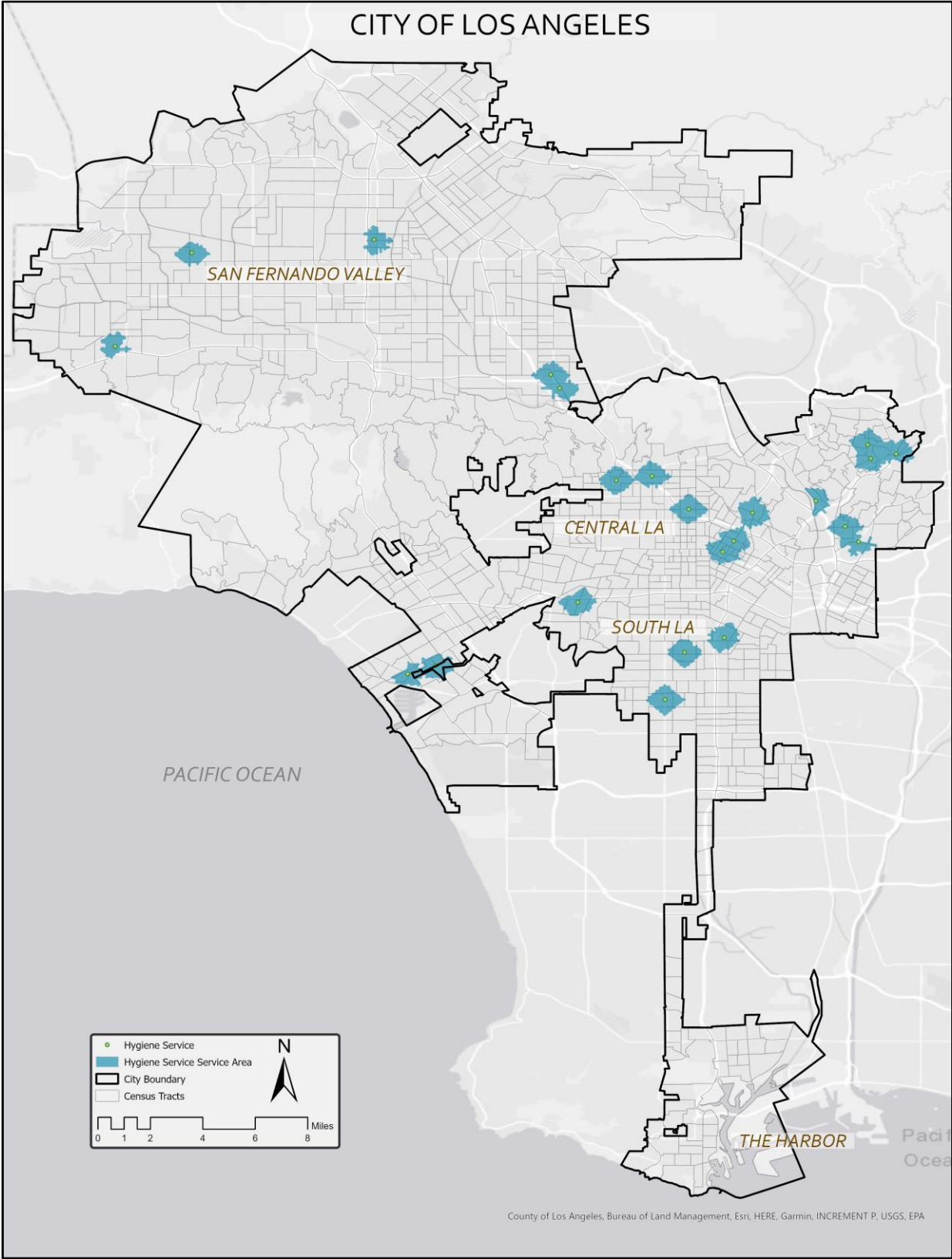
Figure 6: Service area of all hygiene services in Los Angeles City
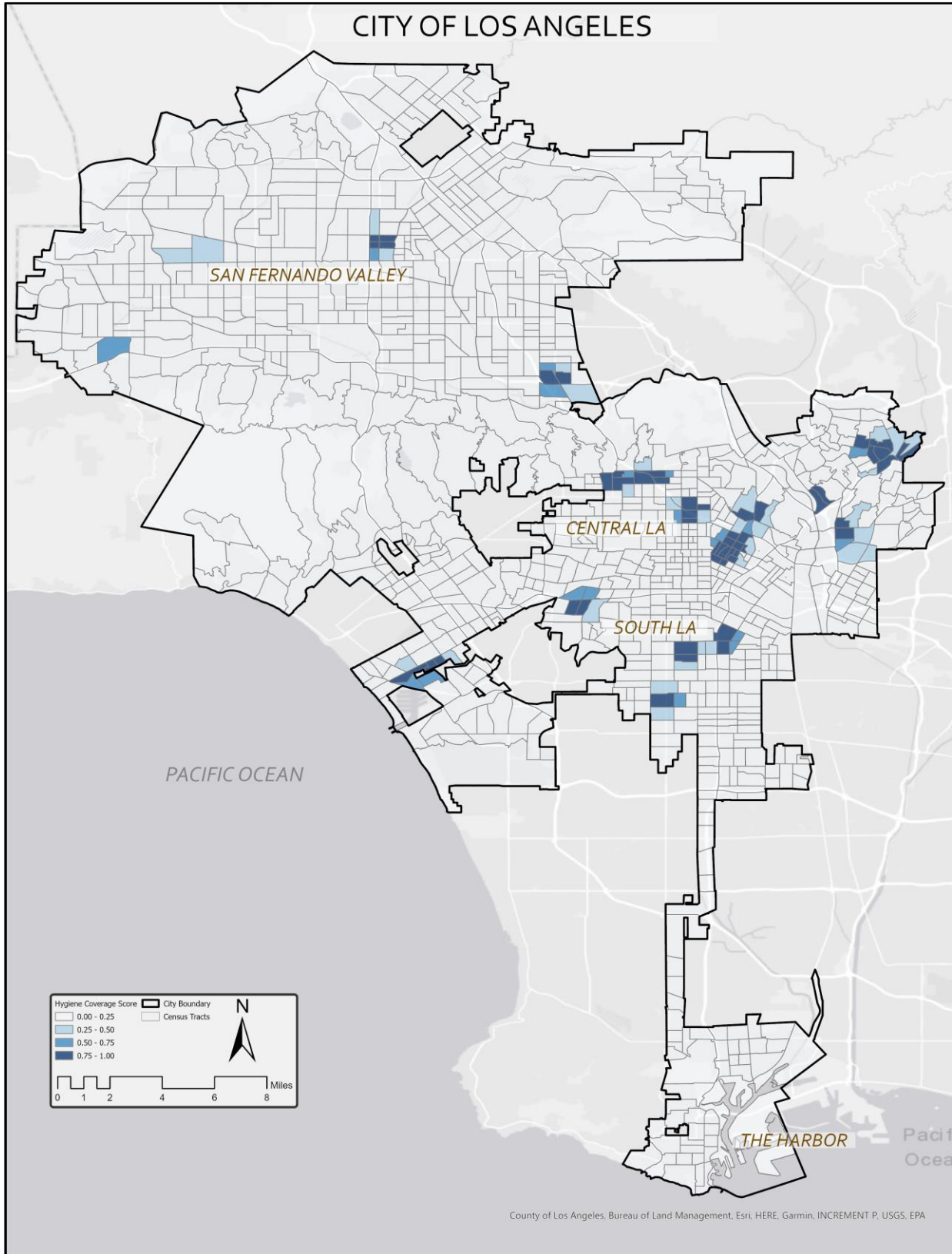
Figure 7: Coverage score for all hygiene services in Los Angeles City
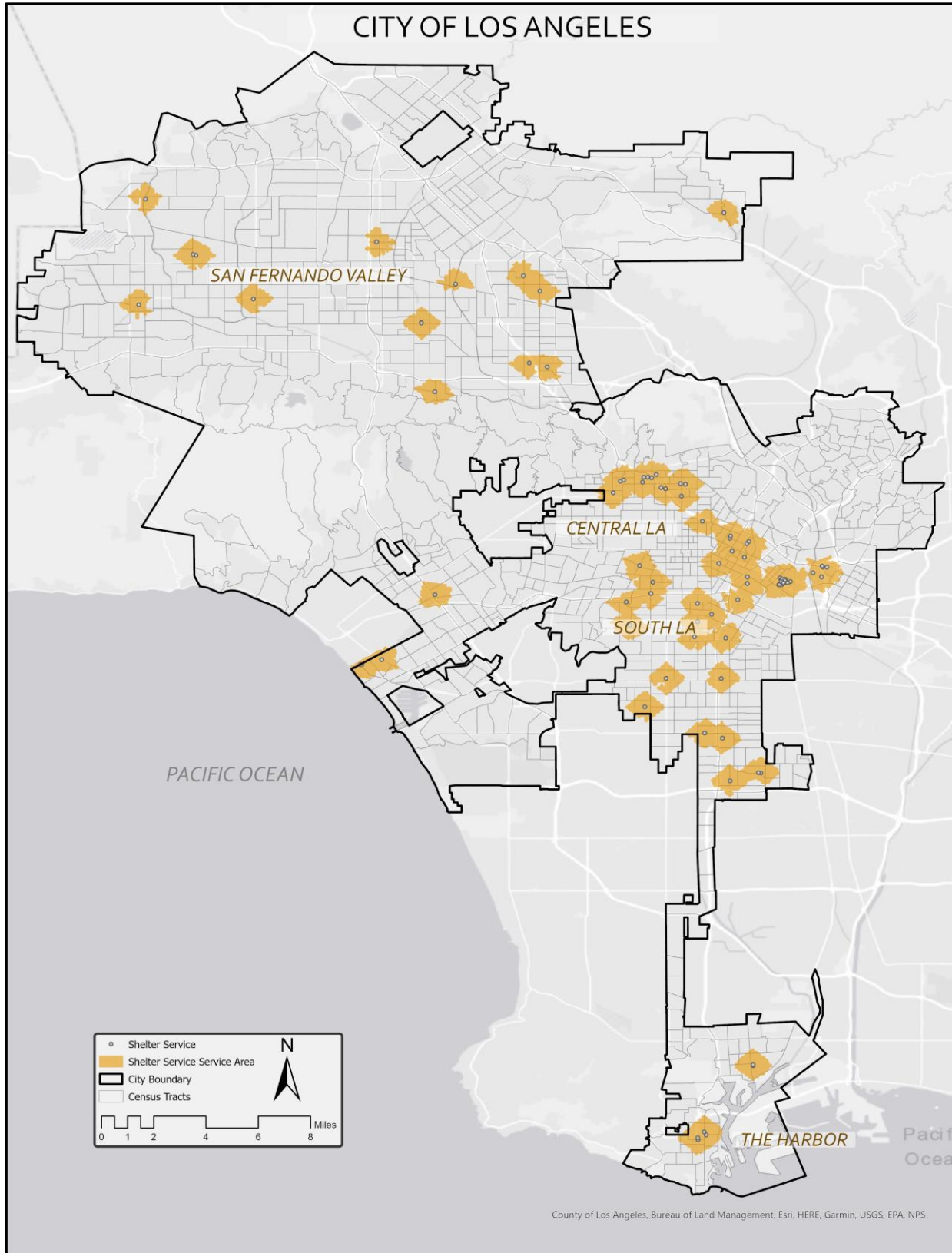
Figure 8: Service area of all shelter services in Los Angeles City
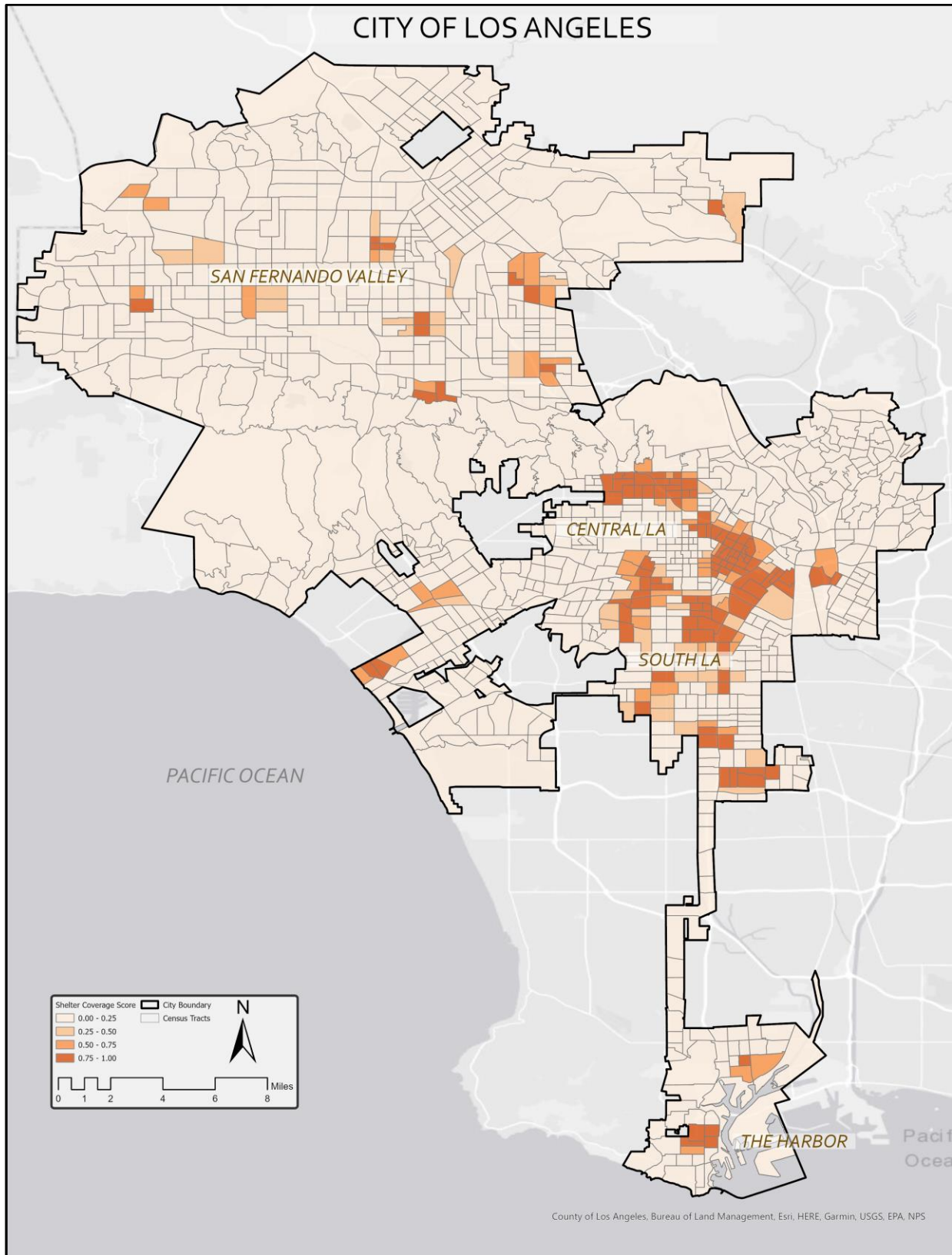
Figure 9: Coverage score for all shelter services in Los Angeles City
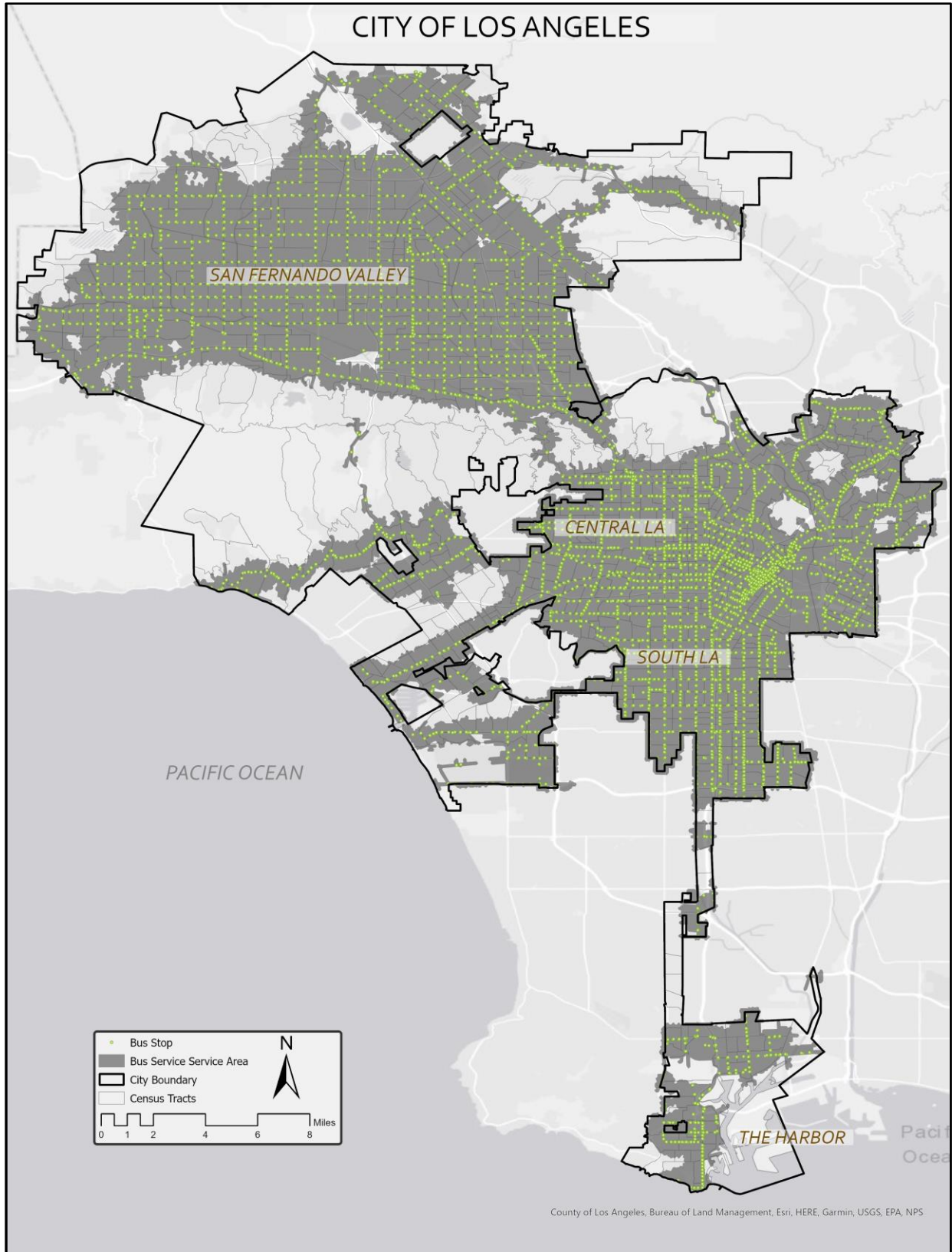
Figure 10: Service area of all bus stops in Los Angeles City
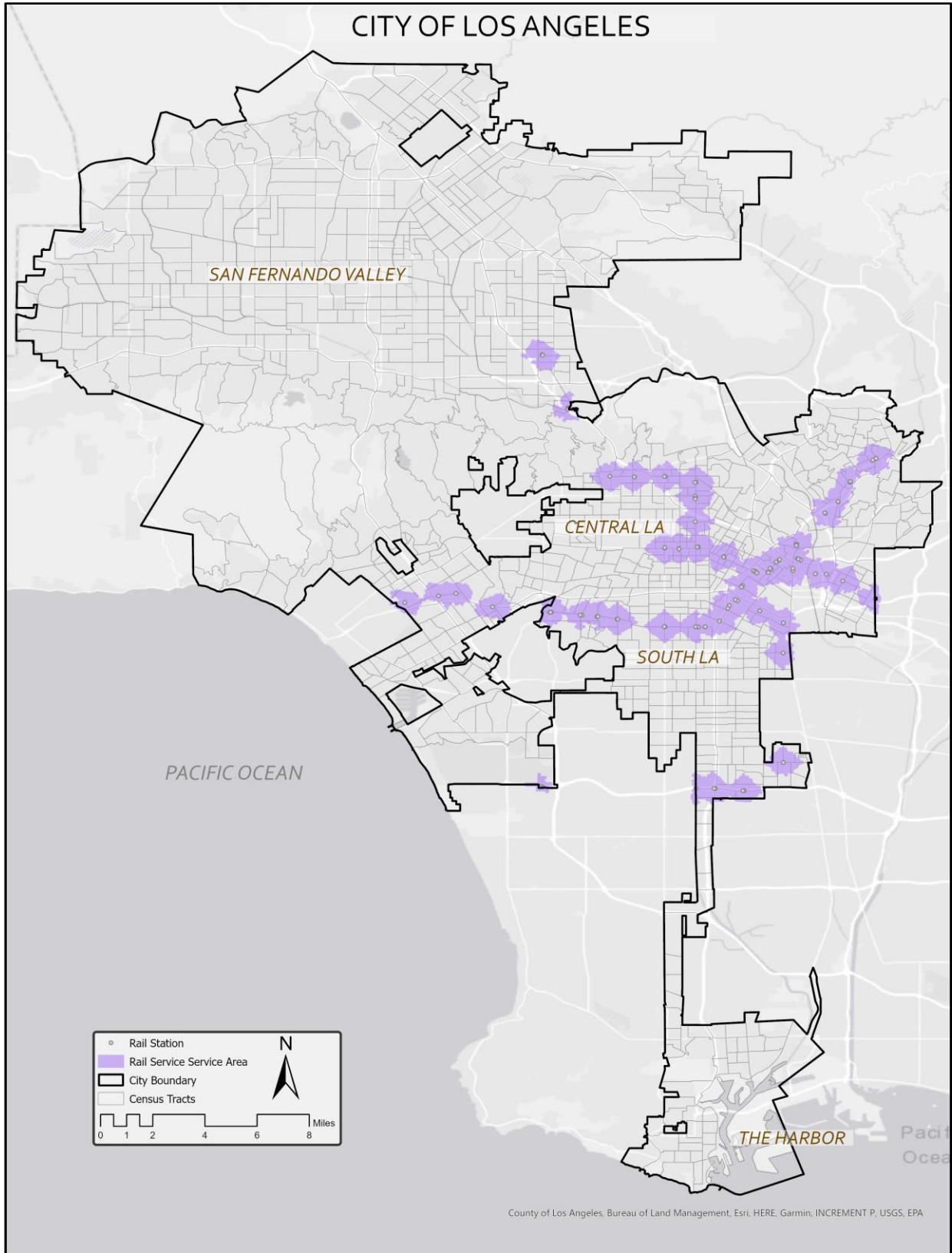
Figure 11: Service area of all rail stations in Los Angeles City
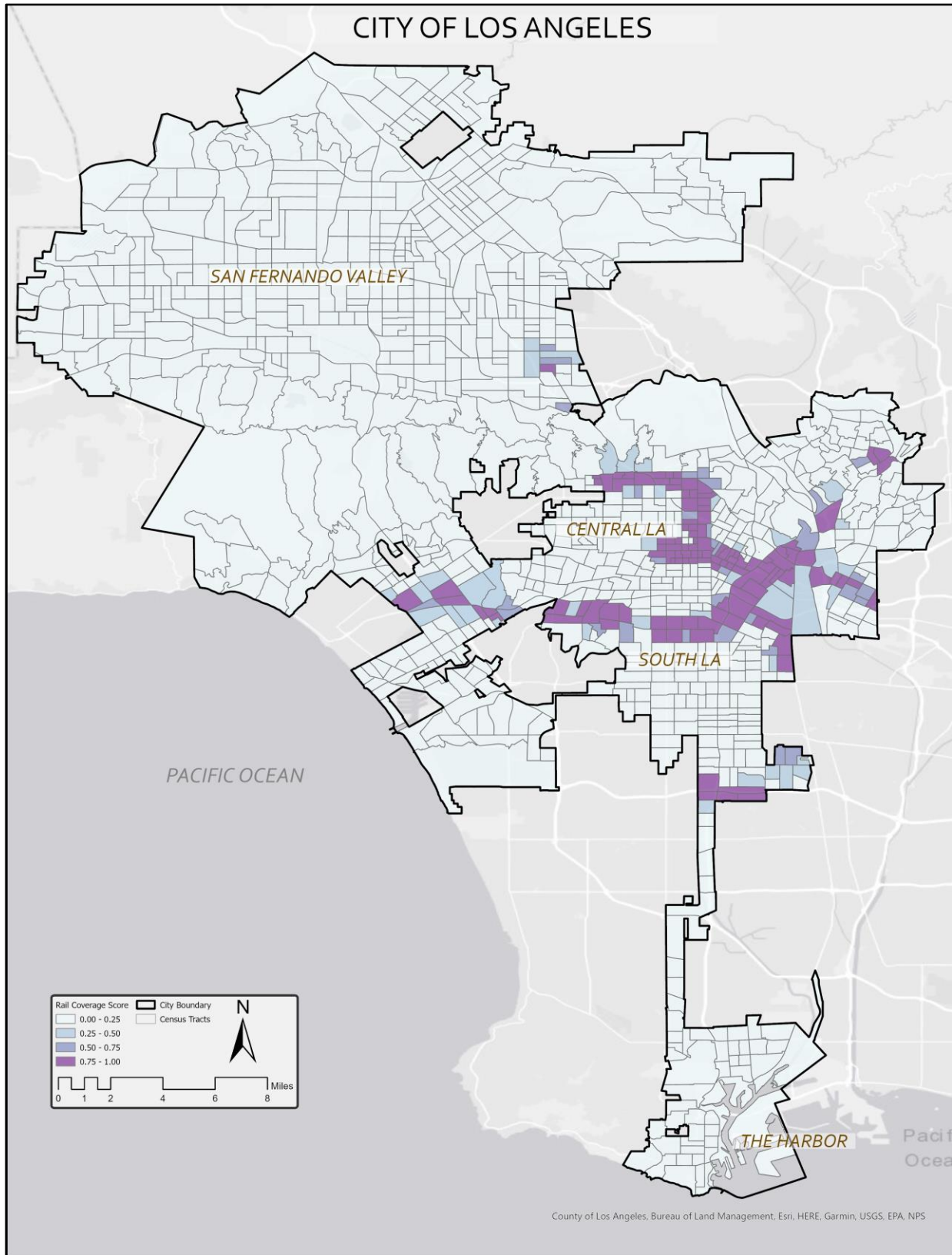
Figure 12: Coverage score for all rail services in Los Angeles City

Table 3 to 6 contains information on the number of tracts affected by food, hygiene, shelter, and rail service coverage and the affected homeless populations within those tracts. The table is categorized by quantiles to reflect low, medium, and high coverage scores and their respective data. The third column, "Population Within," reports the total number of homeless individuals within the "Number of Tracts," from the second column. These values are simply the homeless counts from LAHSA's Homeless Count 2020, summed by tract. The fourth column reports the number of potential homeless individuals served within the total number of tracts from the second column. These values are derived from the potential homeless population served analysis and are summed by tract.

Table 3: Summary of food services in Los Angeles

Quantile	Number of Tracts	Homeless Population Within	Potential Homeless Population Served
$\geq 25\%$	35	1553	260
26%–50%	29	1896	688
51%–75%	22	820	518
76%–100%	46	6917	6813

Table 4: Summary of hygiene services in Los Angeles

Quantile	Number of Tracts	Homeless Population Within	Potential Homeless Population Served
$\geq 25\%$	84	2978	303
26%–50%	33	1278	508
51%–75%	19	441	280
76%–100%	50	2613	2407

Table 5: Summary of shelter services in Los Angeles

Quantile	Number of Tracts	Population Within	Potential Population Served
$\geq 25\%$	130	4840	542
26%–50%	48	1812	617
51%–75%	49	2312	1471
76%–100%	111	11,821	11,306

Table 6: Summary of rail services in Los Angeles

Quantile	Number of Tracts	Population Within	Potential Population Served
≥ 25%	130	4036	449
26%−50%	46	1648	548
51%−75%	51	1833	1209
76%−100%	111	7796	7352

Table 7 provides a summary of the coverage score for all service types and the potential population served by each service type. Each row is categorized by the service type with the exception of transportation service, which is separated into rail stations and bus stops. The last row is the total sum from all 5 services. The first column displays the total number of tracts covered by their respective service type across the entire city of LA. The following column displays the number of tracts from the "Tracts Covered" column with a score of 70% or higher. The third column contains information regarding how many homeless individuals reside within the respective tracts. Finally, the last column contains information regarding the number of individuals reside in tracts with a score of 70% or higher. It is important to note that the homeless population count in these columns is the total homeless population count obtained from LAHSA's 2020 Greater Los Angeles Count rather than the count value provided by the potential homeless population count analysis.

Table 7: Tract coverage results and population served

	Tracts Covered	Tracts with ≥70% Coverage	Total Population Served	Total Population (within ≥70%)
Food Services	178	51	12,846	6,958
Hygiene	186	55	7,027	2,674
Shelters	123	338	20,785	8,560
Rail Stations	116	260	15,706	7,448
Bus Stops	981	870	18,270	30,289
Total	1,584	1,574	74,634	55,929

4.2. Service Distribution by Neighborhood

According to LAHSA's Homeless Count 2020 Results by Census Tract, the majority of the census tracts with high homeless population is concentrated in the following neighborhoods: Downtown, Harbor Gateway, Historic South Central, and Venice. Smaller but significant concentrations of homeless individuals can also be found in Sun Valley, Hollywood, Hollywood Hills, San Pedro, and Wilmington. These neighborhoods should be the focus of service distribution since they experience more homelessness than other neighborhoods in LA. The distribution by homeless population can be seen in Figure 13. Because there are over 2,000 census tracts in the LAC census tract layer, this research analyzes the 20 tracts with the highest homeless populations. The classes are classified using the natural breaks (Jenks) method and the population size is represented by a circle, and larger circles indicate a larger population. Neighborhoods south of Harbor Gateway are excluded from this map. The service distributions for shelters and rail stations are concentrated near downtown and the surrounding neighborhoods, whereas hygiene and food services vary.

The homeless community's desire to seek shelters in areas with an abundance of resources is further supported by the results of this analysis. In Figure 14, food services appear to be clustered in various neighborhoods, such as Downtown, Westlake, Venice, Watts, Historic South Central, and Hollywood. Most of these food service clusters are within neighborhoods with large homeless populations, the exceptions being areas near Florence and Vermont Square, which have no food services. Food services are also available in neighborhoods with smaller homeless population, such as Woodland Hills, North Hills, and Panorama City. Food services are also relatively sparse in the northern region of LA and Harbor Gateway. As a result, homeless individuals in Sun Valley must travel to the closest food services, in Panorama City.

Hygiene services are available in the neighborhood northwest and northeast of Downtown LA as shown in Figure 15. The hygiene services in those areas are mobile shower stations run by a non-profit organization called Shower of Hope. These mobile shower stations are essentially large, enclosed cuboid-shaped cargos being hauled at the back of a box truck. Due to the large size of these shower stations, these stations require large open areas to park both the stations and the truck. Thus, many of these stations are located near the outskirt of Downtown LA, since the tight urban spaces of Downtown cannot accommodate the stations and box truck without disrupting traffic. Other hygiene services can be found in Westlake, Hollywood, and Highland Park. Hygiene services are sparse in the north and south parts of LA due to a lack of participating laundry owners in those regions. Similarly, hygiene services can be found in neighborhoods with few or no homeless individuals, such as Toluca Lake and North Hollywood.

Because the majority of the homeless community is concentrated near downtown, most shelter services can be found in the Central LA region. But shelter services can also be found within the top 20 tracts by population, as shown in Figure 16, and these include tracts that are outside of the Central LA region, such as Sun Valley and San Pedro. In comparison to food and hygiene services, shelter coverage is more concentrated and is easily within 1,000 m walking distance in the Central LA region.

Figure 17 shows that rail services are concentrated within the Central LA region as well. Because stations are fixed at predetermined locations, rail service coverage is basically nonexistent in the north and south parts of LA. Homeless residents of Wilmington and San Pedro must walk more than 5,000 m to the nearest rail station, in Long Beach, CA. Thus, homeless individuals in neighborhoods near Venice, San Pedro, and Sun Valley are underserved and must take the Metro Busway instead.
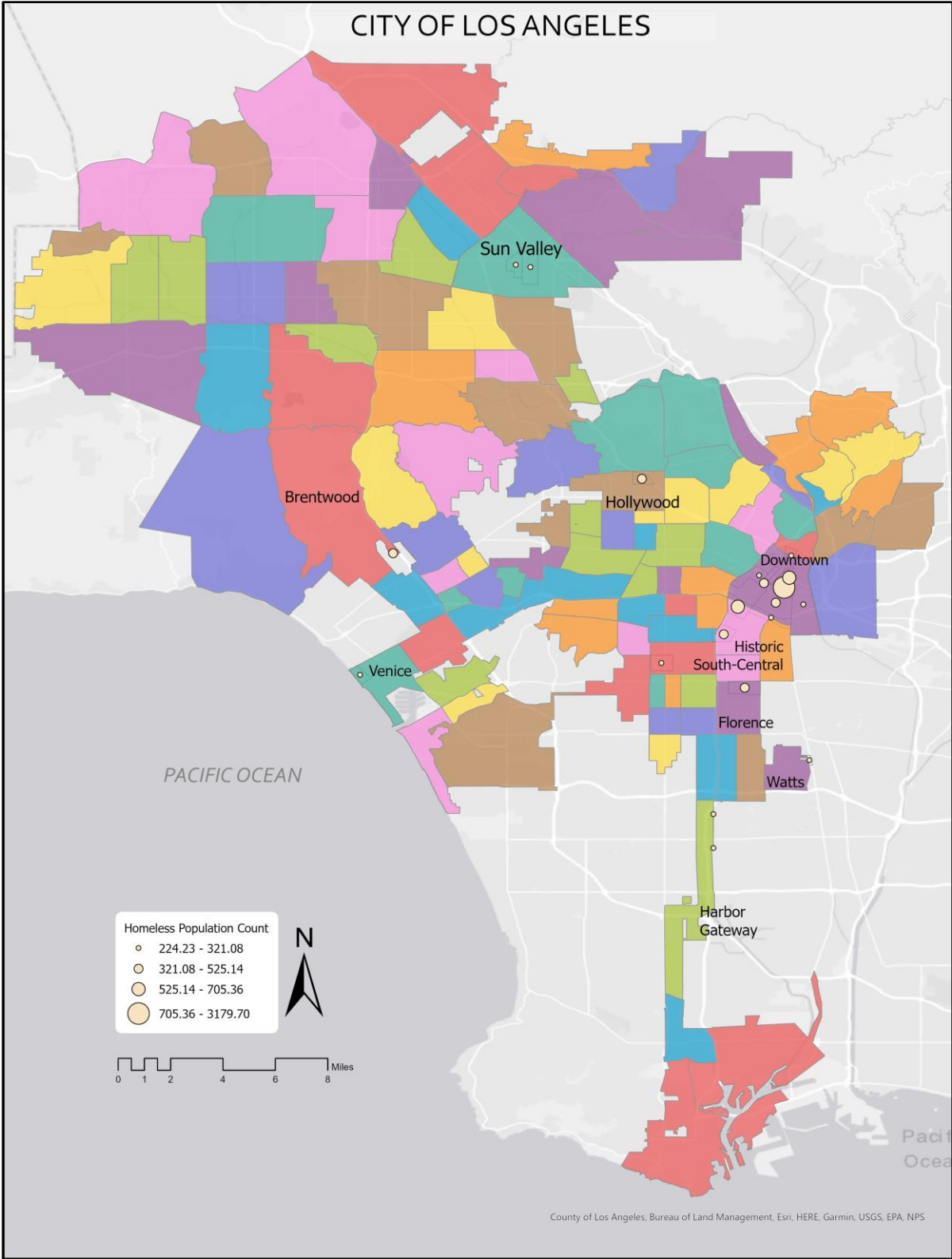
Figure 13: 20 tracts with the largest homeless population by neighborhoods
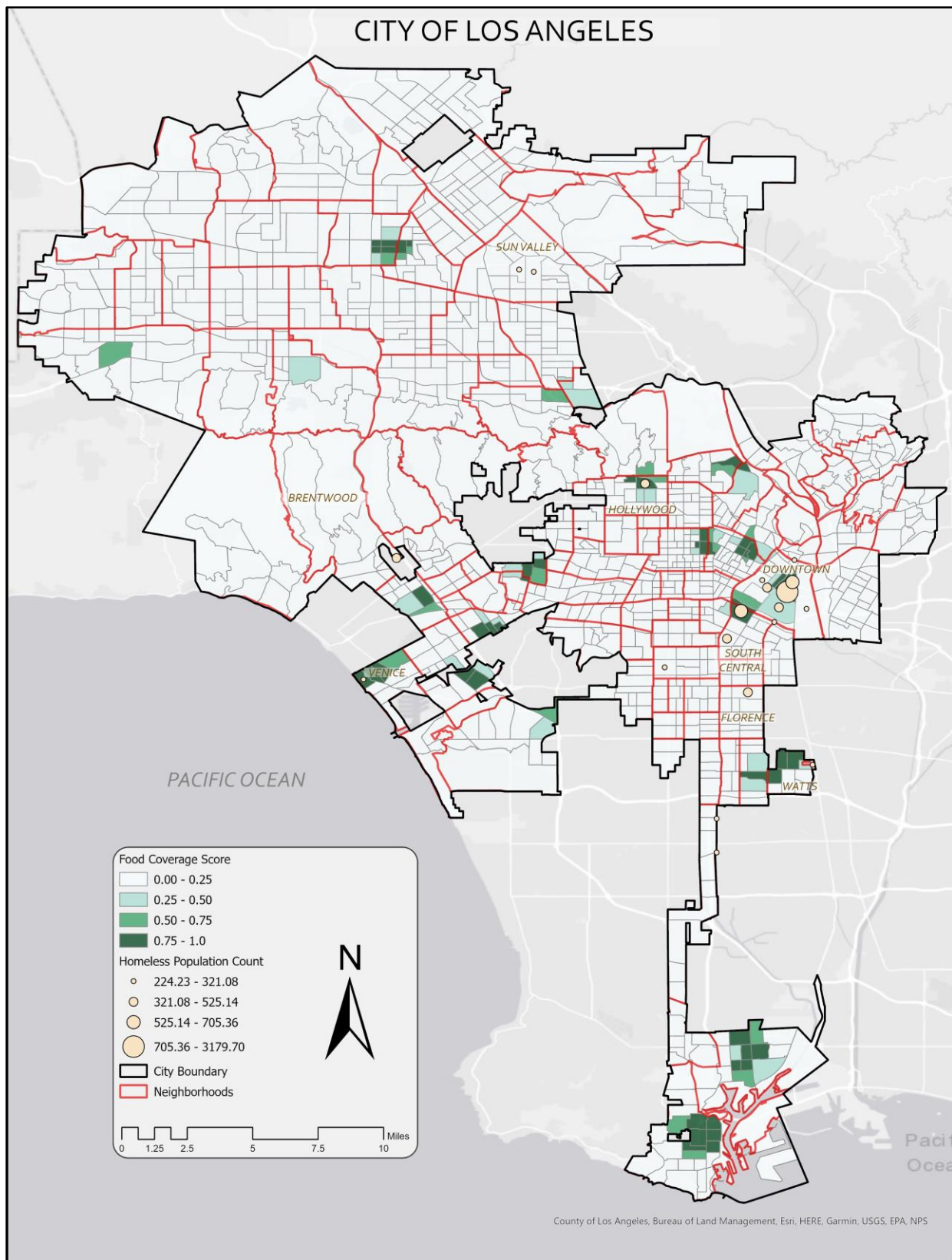
Figure 14: Food coverage by neighborhood and population
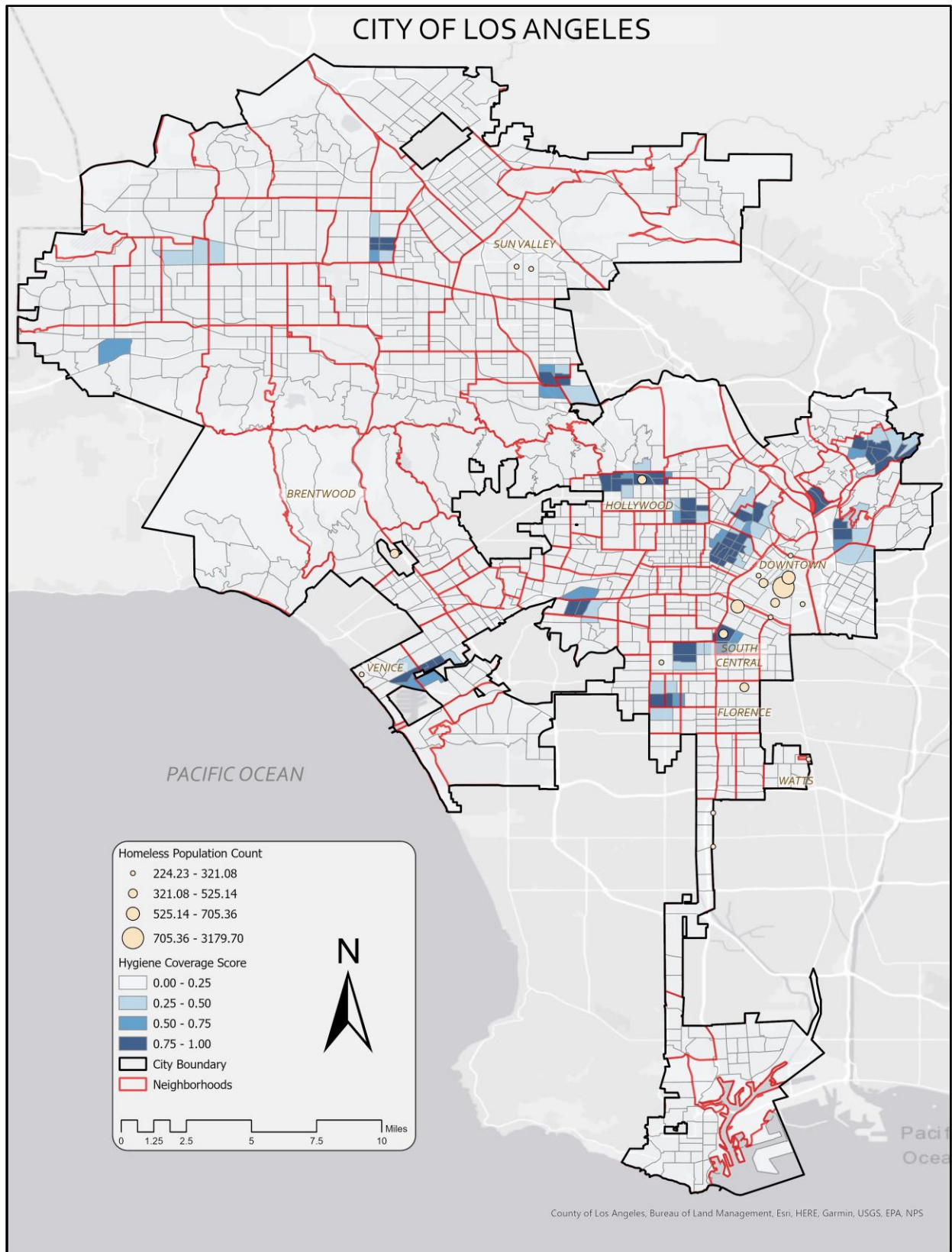
Figure 15: Hygiene coverage by neighborhood and population
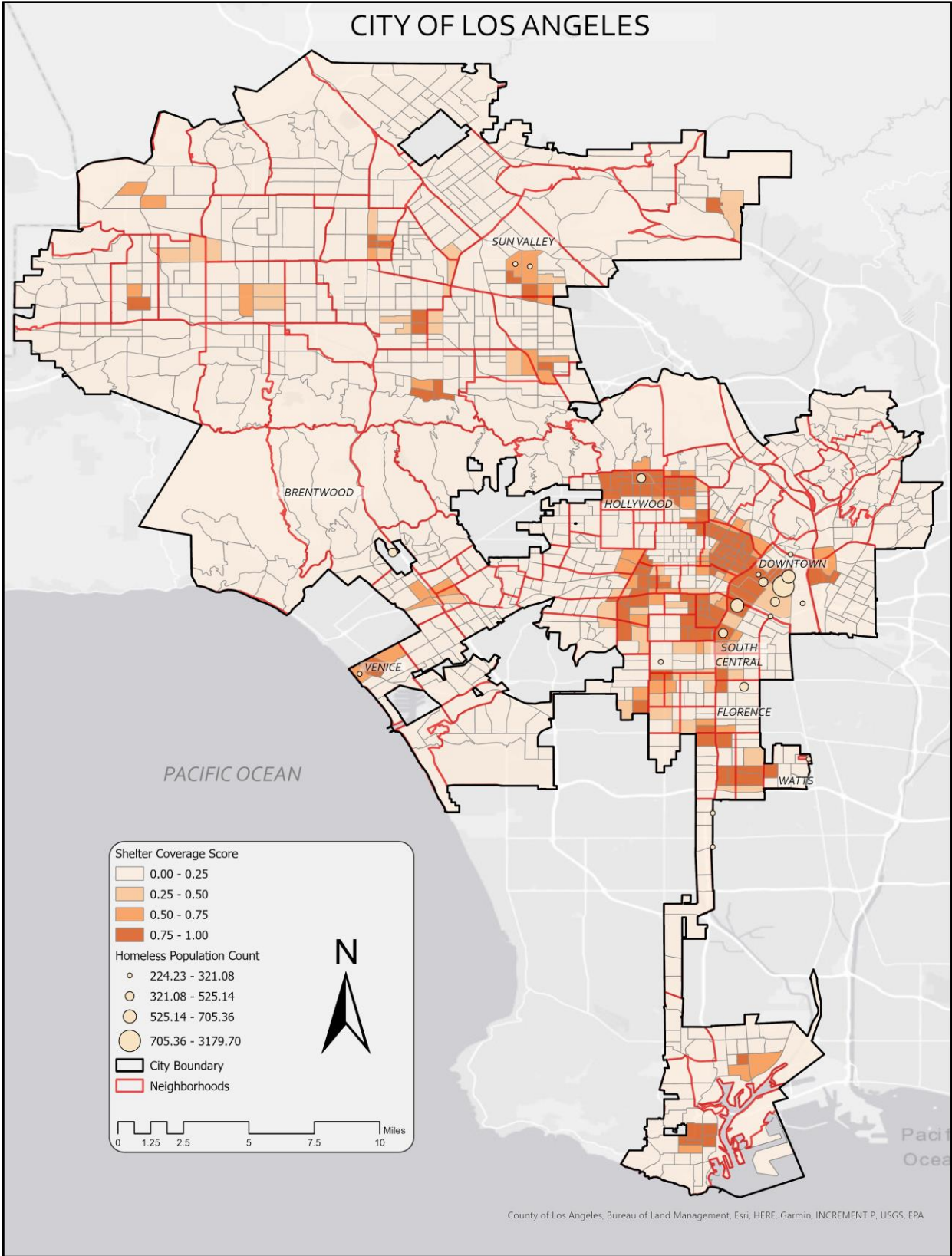
Figure 16: Shelter coverage by neighborhood and population
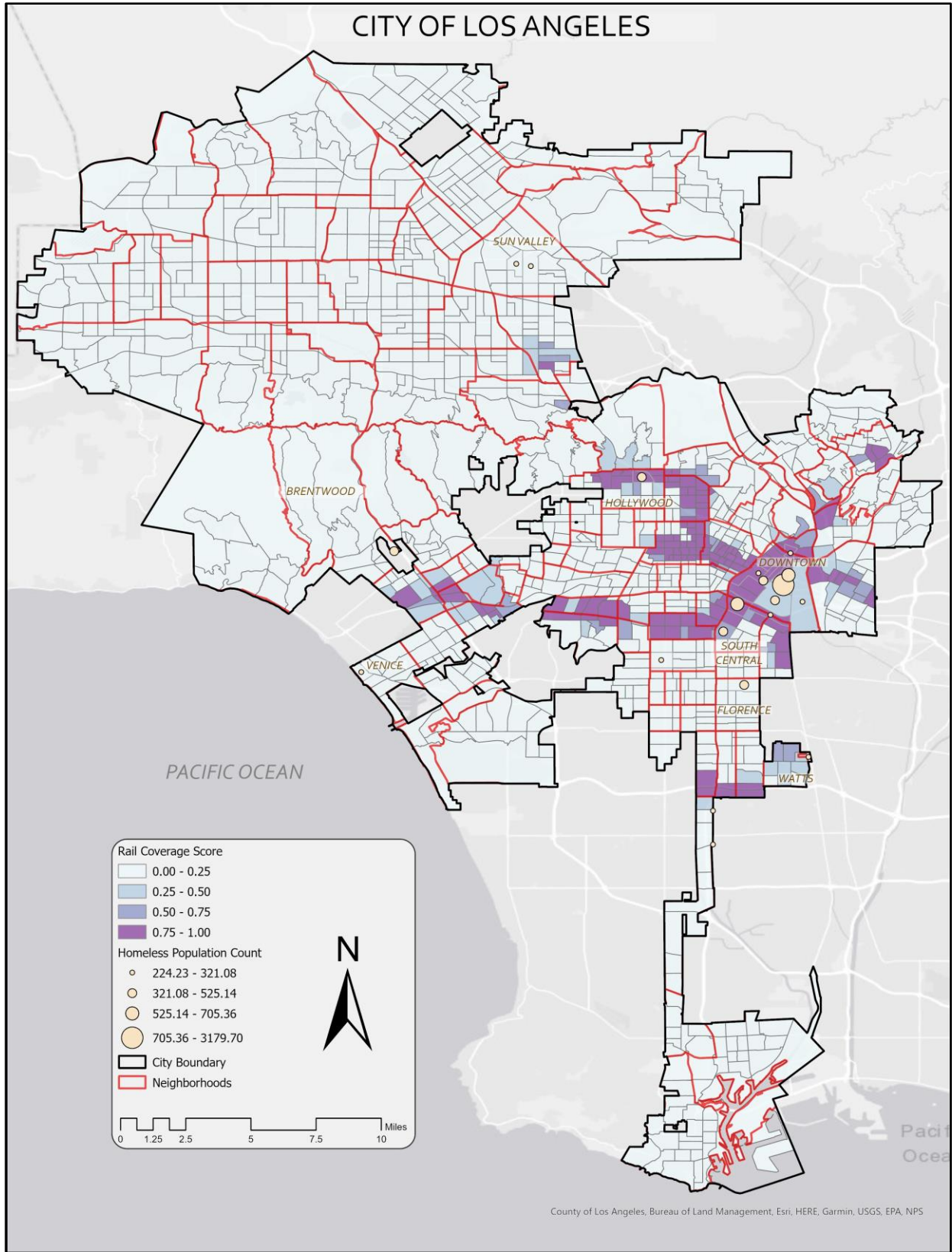
Figure 17: Rail coverage by neighborhood and population

4.2.1 Ideal Service Distribution

Each of the four service types provides only a portion of the community resources. An ideal distribution of services would include all four service types in a single census tract in a area, within a 1,000 m walking distance. This section examines the twenty tracts with the largest homeless populations, as shown in Table 8, to determine which services are lacking in those areas.

Hygiene service coverage is severely lacking in eighteen tracts. Hygiene coverage is only available in three tracts which are located in South Central, Hollywood, and Vermont Square neighborhood, and only two of those tracts have hygiene coverage scores above 70%. Food service coverage can be found in only ten tracts, and half of those tracts have coverage scores below 70%. The remaining ten tracts are severely lacking with a score of 0. Rail service has coverage in eleven tracts, and only seven of those scores above 70%. Shelter and bus service coverage is mostly sufficient in all twenty tracts, but they do have scores 0 in some tracts, meaning those tracts are not within walking distance of either service. To summarize, transportation and shelter services are relatively accessible, but food and hygiene services are severely lacking in the twenty tracts.

Finally, tracts with all four service types were identified using structured query language (SQL) in ArcGIS Pro as shown in Figure 18. The census tracts and their respective coverage scores can be seen in Table 9. Only six tracts have every type of services, and those tracts are located in Hollywood, Westlake, and Historic South Central. There is sufficient coverage for shelter, rail, and bus service, with the exception of a single rail service in Historic South Central. This rail service in Historic South Central also scored less than 70% in Hollywood. Hygiene coverage varied. Half of the coverage scores were sufficient, and the other half scored below 20%. Food coverage could be found in every tract, however, only a single tract scored above

70%. This single tract is located in Hollywood and the remaining tracts scored poorly, below

55%. This analysis indicates that Hollywood has an ideal service distribution, while Westlake

and Historic South Central could use improvement.

Table 8: Top 20 tracts by homeless count and respective coverage score

Tract Number	Neighborhood	Total Homeless Population	Food Coverage	Hygiene Coverage	Shelter Coverage	Rail Coverage	Bus Coverage
206300	Skid Row	3179	1	0	0.9998	0.4188	1
206200	Skid Row	705	0.9946	0	1	1	1
224020	Historic South Central	615	0.8281	0	0.8304	0.9695	0.9994
226002	Downtown	525	0.2711	0	0.2745	0.3726	1
207301	Skid Row	469	0.4288	0	0.9910	0.9933	1
701100	Brentwood	429	0	0	0	0	0
239202	Florence	397	0	0	0.0809	0	1
231100	South Central	393	0	0.9610	0.9776	0.5890	1
191000	Hollywood	361	0.9866	0.8431	1.0000	0.9528	1
540902	Willowbrook	321	0	0	0	0	0
207710	Downtown	308	0.0113	0	0.9064	0.9951	1
273402	Venice	303	0.7683	0	0.7384	0	0.8896
206031	Downtown	258	0.1281	0	0.1936	0.2736	0.9999
121802	Sun Valley	252	0	0	0.5405	0	1
121900	Sun Valley	249	0	0	0.5233	0	1
232400	Central NC	242	0	0.0413	0.2428	0	1
207102	Chinatown	235	0	0	0	1	1
226001	Downtown	230	0.0133	0	0.0141	1	1
541001	West Compton	225	0	0	0	0	0
535400	Florence-Graham	224	0	0	0	0	0
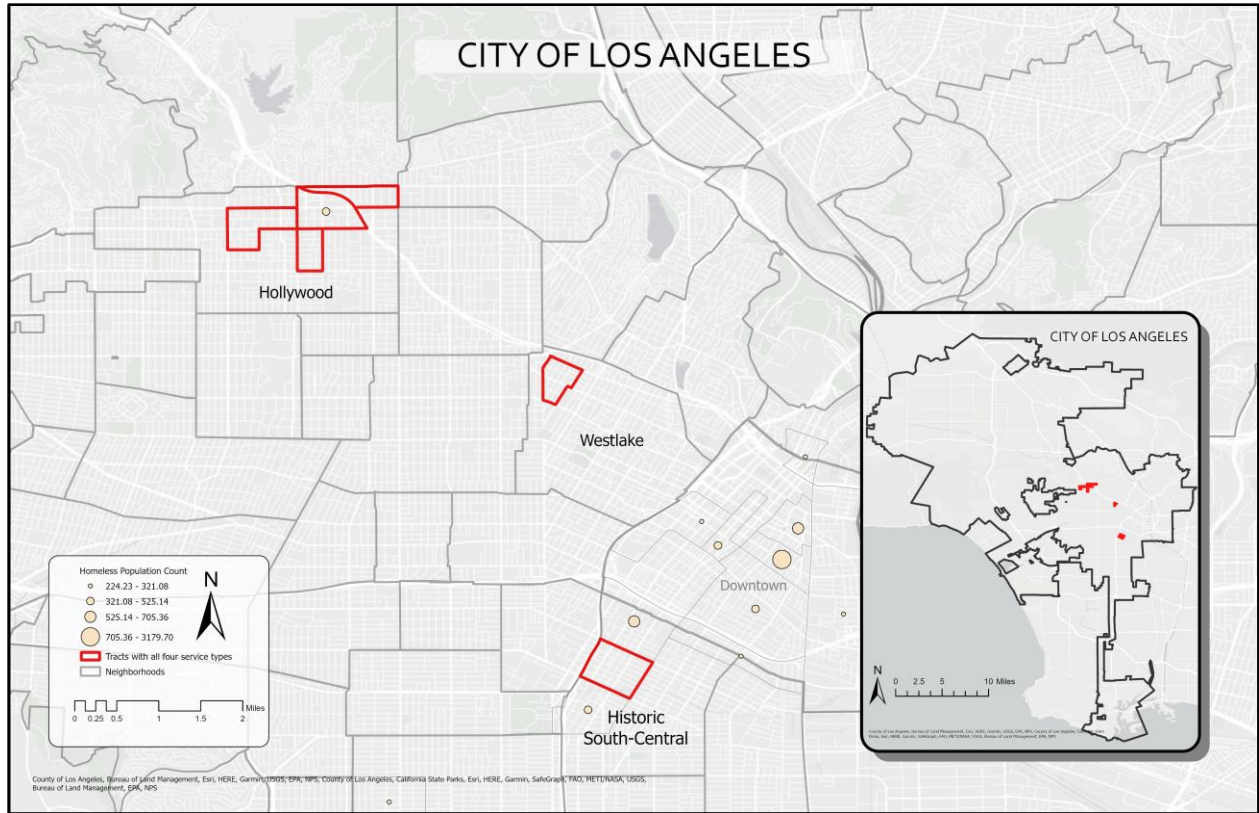
Figure 18: Census tracts with all four service types

Table 9: Attribute table for tracts with all four service types

Tract ID	Neighborhood	Homeless Population	Food Coverage	Hygiene Coverage	Shelter Coverage	Rail Coverage	Bus Coverage
191000	Hollywood	361	0.9866	0.8431	1	0.9528	1
190700	Hollywood	149	0.1719	0.9966	1	0.9269	1
224600	Historic South Central	135	0.0208	0.1950	0.2605	0.7905	1
208610	Westlake	116	0.4387	0.0000	0.8225	0.0999	1
190301	Hollywood	104	0.5549	0.9618	1	0.9561	1
190801	Hollywood	90	0.3402	0.0005	0.9351	0.5566	1

Chapter 5 Discussion and Conclusions

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze and assess the walking distance and coverage of homeless community resources in LA. The service area coverage method produced coverage scores for census tracts around various services and provided insights into how many homeless individuals have adequate access to food, hygiene, shelter, and transportation services. The results were determined through a tabular analysis of the resulting census tracts with walking distance coverage information. The results indicated that the Hollywood neighborhood is the best equipped for providing all service types within a 1,000 m walking distance. Food and hygiene coverage was sparse in comparison to the other two community resource types, however. Food and hygiene services are within available within 1,000 m walking distances in census tracts with high homeless populations, such as Downtown LA. The northern regions of LA had the greatest surface area with minimal coverage by food, hygiene, and rail services, whereas the central and southern regions had more coverage by all four resource types. Census tracts with high walking distance scores for all four community resource types were concentrated around Downtown LA.

This chapter discusses the methods used in this thesis and the results from Chapter 4. The sections analyze the limitations of the project and provide recommendations for improving the walking distance to community resources in LA.

5.1. Recommendations

The findings in Chapter 4 provide valuable insights into actions the city can take to improve the welfare of the homeless community. As previously discussed in Chapter 2, accessibility of services and resources can have a positive influence on the coping status of a homeless individual (Kearns et al. 1987). Therefore, it would be beneficial to homeless community if there were more food and hygiene services in neighborhoods around northern LA.

These include Sun Valley, Valley Glen, North Hollywood, and Pacoima. Although some food and hygiene services are available in the northern neighborhoods, these services are sparse, and most of them are not within an appropriate walking distance of census tracts with higher homeless population, as shown in Figures 20 and 21. Food and hygiene services are provided not by the city but by business owners and non-profit organizations. Ideally, the city should search for more volunteers to provide food and hygiene services in northern LA, particularly near Sun Valley, where there is a greater concentration of homeless individuals. Currently, most of the food and hygiene services in the northern region are in North Hills and North Hollywood.

The city could also expand Metro Rail toward the northern regions of LA, past Highway 101, although this would be very costly. There are no current plans to develop light rail stations in North San Fernando Valley, but there are plans to improve transit connections through the bus rapid transit system in the North San Fernando Valley Corridor by 2025 (LAC Metropolitan Transportation Authority 2021). Metro Bus services makes up for the lack of rail services in the northern areas.

More hygiene services in Downtown LA and the surrounding areas would also be extremely beneficial due to the high homeless population and general lack of hygiene services that are readily available and accessible in those areas. Finally, the city should try to locate food, hygiene, shelter, and transportation services in in close proximity to each other, so that homeless individuals can more easily access them all without having to walk farther for specific needs.
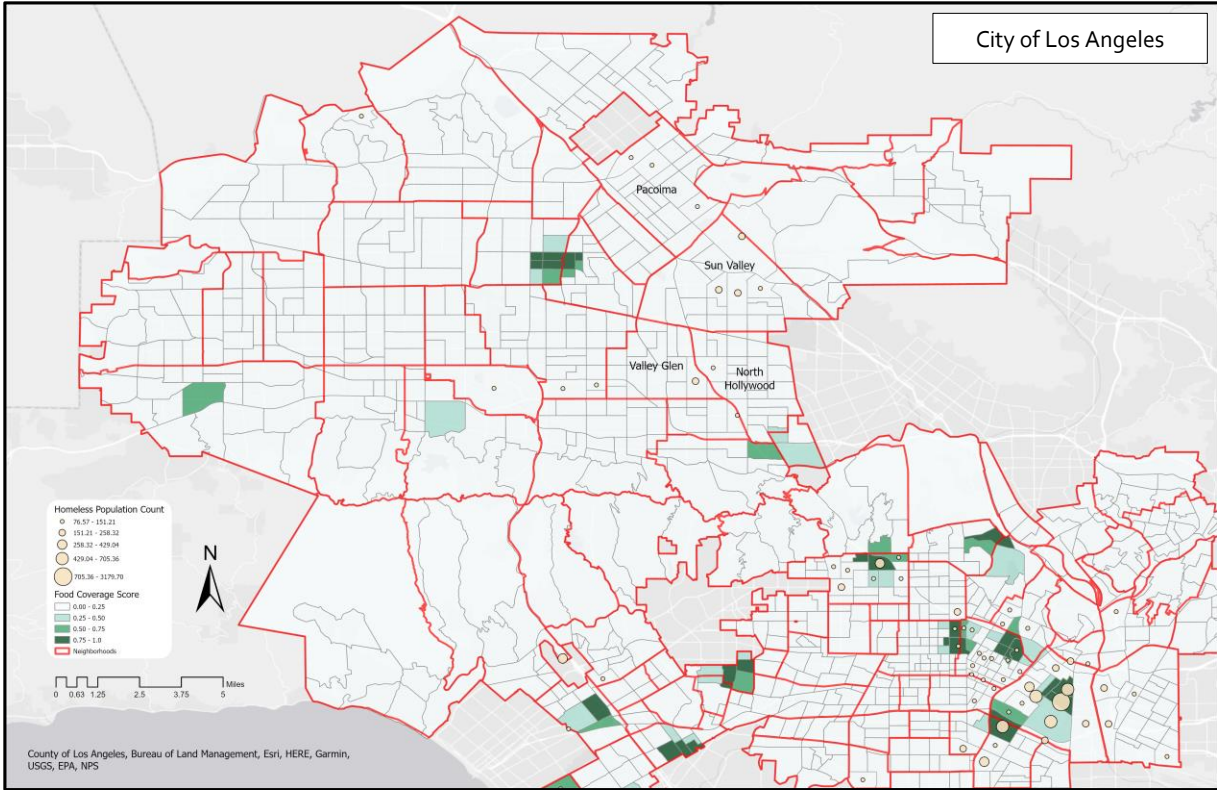
Figure 19: Food coverage in northern Los Angeles City
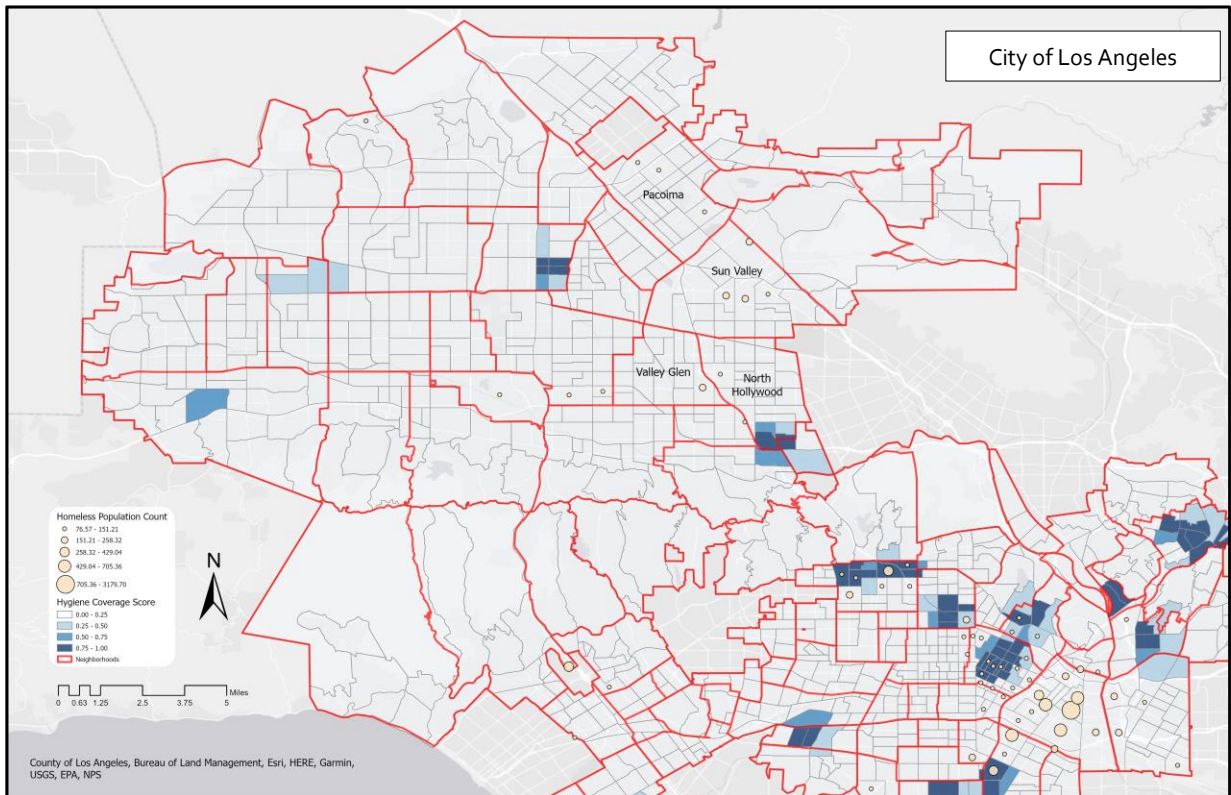
Figure 20: Hygiene coverage in northern Los Angeles City

5.2. Limitations

The limitations identified below can be used to guide future research or to encourage people to examine certain aspects of homelessness more closely. These limitations involve the walking distance of homeless individuals, city boundaries, and constraints on time and supplies.

5.2.1 Walking Distance

Studies of the spatial distribution of the homeless community are relatively sparse. Furthermore, literature specifically on the distance traveled by homeless individuals is virtually nonexistent. Although some authors have conjectured that a homeless individual walks about ten to fifteen miles a day (Kaur 2020), many of these statements are unsubstantiated and lack scientific evidence. The walking distance proposed here, of 1,000 m, was based on the walking distance of an average pedestrian. This still poses problems, and this distance might either underestimate or overestimate the distance a homeless individual is willing to travel. It can be argued that 1,000 m underestimates the distance homeless individuals are willing to travel, given scarcity of travel modes available and the absolute necessity of resources for survival. However, the proposal also assumes that these individuals are not suffering from any physical or mental disabilities. Due to a lack of scientific data, a maximum walking distance of 1,000 m was chosen on the basis of walking distance research. Future research into the spatial distribution and walking distance of the homeless community is strongly encouraged because it would provide a better idea of how far a homeless individual might be willing to travel, and why.

5.2.2 Los Angeles City Boundaries

One thing to consider for this research is that it does not include cities that are directly adjacent to Los Angeles. Any services in cities that are located at the edge of Los Angeles city limit are excluded from the coverage results. Homeless individuals living nearby can still access

resources from those cities, however, this research does not reflect that reality. For example, the Metro Rail Blue Line has stations extending south from Huntington Park to Long Beach. This undoubtedly provides access to transportation services for individuals living nearby and might improve rail service coverage in tracts nearby. Likewise, pages of food resources were excluded from LAHSA's Community Resource Guide because they fell outside of LA city limits. Many of the food services that are near the city boundary were located in the following cities: Santa Monica, Torrance, Inglewood, Burbank and Redondo Beach. Some of those resources may have increased the food service coverage scores of census tracts near the city limits. Thus, tracts directly adjacent to cities outside of LA may have had higher coverage scores than indicated in this research.

5.2.3 Homeless Population Served

The calculations of potential homeless population served were based on the assumption that the homeless population is evenly distributed throughout each census tract. This might lead to high or low estimates because the actual location of homeless encampments could vary greatly by tract. For example, one encampment might be clustered near a highway overpass on one side of a census tract while the rest of the tract is free of homeless encampments and shelters. To determine the actual location of each encampment, an on-site survey would be required for each tract. This could be costly and time consuming, as it would require hands-on work and surveyors. Furthermore, the nomadic lifestyle of homeless individuals and the forced removals of encampments makes it difficult to consistently pinpoint homeless encampments in each tract. As a result, the number of homeless individuals being served is only an estimate used to provide insight into how many homeless individuals might have access to a community resource from a 1,000 m walking distance.

5.2.4 Modeling Time and Limitation of Supplies

Another limitation of this research is that it does not consider the hours of operation of the service facilities or the limited supplies of food, hygiene, and shelter services. The walking distance analysis assumes that each service is available 24/7 and has unlimited supplies. In reality, some services may be unable provide some individuals with the resources they need even though they are within a 1,000 m walking distance. For example, some hygiene services are available only in the afternoon, and homeless individuals who work 9-to-5 jobs would have no opportunity to make use of them. Likewise, food services could run out of groceries or meals for individuals who arrive late, and shelters often provide spaces on a first-come, first-serve basis.

As a result, other methodologies might measure spatial accessibility better than a walking distance analysis. The two-step floating catchment area (2SFCA) methodology, for instance, would be better for measuring spatial accessibility of food and shelter services. However, this methodology was not feasible due to time constraints, as it requires information on the capacity of each service, and many of the services were unresponsive to inquiries. The 2SFCA methodology is discussed in greater detail in the subsequent section.

5.3. Future Research

This research succeeded in assessing walking accessibility to various community resource types throughout the city of LA. However, future research could improve on these results by using a different methodology. This research provided only one measurement of walking, but other accessibility measures, such as provider-to-population ratio, could be valuable.

2SFCA is a notable methodology for measuring the spatial accessibility of services. This approach builds on the concept of provider-to-population ratio and uses two separate floating

catchment areas to simulate healthcare-access behavior (McGrail 2012). The catchment areas are determined by defined distances or travel times, so that services within each catchment are considered accessible and those outside inaccessible (McGrail 2012). This methodology could be fruitful for determining the spatial accessibility of food and shelter services in LA because it considers the economic theory of supply-and-demand behavior.

In conclusion, this research analyzed the walking accessibility of food, hygiene, shelter, and transportation services in LA. Findings from previous literature were reviewed and used as a baseline. The results revealed the strengths and weaknesses of community resource services and provided information on how the city could improve the availability of services in certain areas of LA. Though a walking distance method of analysis was used here, future researchers are encouraged to consider other variables, such as politics and financial constraints, that were not included in this study. Homelessness is a complex phenomenon that requires collaboration on multiple levels to address. Understanding the root causes of homelessness in the first step to resolving this problem.

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Appendix A LAHSA Community Resource Guide

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Grace Resources	Grace resource Ctr. 45134 Sierra Hwy Lancaster	661-940-5272	Tuesdays & Thursdays at 10 AM & 1PM; Spanish only on Wed at 10AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Lancaster Baptist Church	First Baptist Church. 603 E. Lancaster Blvd. Lancaster	661-946-4663	Sat. at 9 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	West Valley Food Pantry	5700 Rudnick Ave, Woodland Hills	818-785-4476	Mon 10 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Jewish Family Service	16439 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, CA 91406	818-988-7682	Sun: 9 am – 12 pm. MonThur 10am-1:30pm	Yes	Bring photo ID and evidence of residency.
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	North Valley Caring Services	13453 Rayen St. North Hills, CA	818-891-0481	F: 10AM - 12PM	Yes	Connected to HMIS
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Catholic Charities Glendale	4322 San Fernando Rd, Glendale, CA	213-318-5707	M-F: 10-12 AM and 1:15-3:30PM	Yes	Connected to HMIS. Any religious identity eligible for services. Offers a food pantry, utility assistance, and Homeless Prevention for Glendale residents.
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Burbank Temporary Aid Center	1304 W Burbank Blvd. Burbank, CA	818-848-2822	M and F 9-12 AM and 1:30-5 PM	Yes	Do not accept homeless walkins on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Offers laundry, showers, food pantry, and transportation assistance. Connected to HMIS.
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	All Saints Episcopal Church	132 N Euclid Ave. Pasadena, CA	626-796-1172	Mon, 9am-12pm & 1-3:30pm	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	First Church of Nazarene	3700 E. Sierra Madre Blvd	626-351-9631	Wed & Thurs 2-4pm (once/2wk	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Foothill Unity Center	191 N. Oak Ave Pasadena, CA 91107	626-584-7420	Tues 9-11:30a, Wed & Fri 1-3:30pm. (once/wk)	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Friends in Deed	444 E. Washington Blvd. Pasadena, CA	626-797-5335	Tues & Wed, 10am-3p (once/wk	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Lincoln Avenue Baptist Church	1180 Lincoln Avenue Pasadena, CA 91103	626-798-9163	Wed 10am	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Salvation Army	1000 E Walnut St Ste 102, Pasadena, CA 91106	626-773-4404	Mon-Fri 9-11:30am	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	God Provides Ministry	2453 Troy Ave. South El Monte, CA 91733	626-442-4273	Mon-Fri 8AM to 4PM Sat 8AM	No	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Cory's Kitchen – Irwindale Warehouse	1418 Arrow Hwy. Irwindale, CA 91706	626-305-0392	Tuesdays 5:30PM to 7:30PM	No	Photo ID and two proofs of residence
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Cory's Kitchen – Baldwin Park New Beginnings	13020 Francisquito Ave. Baldwin Park, CA 91706	626-331-3322	22 Fridays 5:00PM to 7:00PM	No	Photo ID and two proofs of residence

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Inland Valley Hope Partners - Beta Program Center	1095 W. Grand Ave. Pomona, CA 91766	909-622-3806 ext. 301	Monday – Thursday 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Inland Valley Hope Partners - San Dimas Center	110 E. Third Street San Dimas, CA 91773	909-509-1103	Mon, Wed, Fri. 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Inland Valley Hope Partners - Claremont Center	660 N. Mountain Ave Claremont CA 91711	909-622-3806 ext. 401	Tuesday & Thursday 12:30 - 4:30	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Inland Valley Hope Partners - Urban Mission Center	810 South White Pomona, CA 91768	909-622-3806	Thursday 9:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Shepherd's Pantry	657 E. Arrow Highway, Ste J Glendora, CA 91740	626-852-7630	Wednesday & Thursday 5:00PM to 7:00PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	San Gabriel Mission Food Pantry	428 S. Mission Drive, San Gabriel, CA 91776	626-457-3035	Sunday 8am – 10am	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Fountain of Love Church	188 W. Orange Grove Ave. Pomona, CA	909-622-5434	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 10:00 am to 2:00 pm	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	First Church of Nazarene	3401 W 3rd St Los Angeles	213-276-4600	Fridays 4:00 - 6:00 PM	Yes	Line begins at 8am/ First come first serve
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Church on Pearl Pantry	1520 Pearl Street, Santa Monica, CA 90405	310-828-6016	Wednesday 2:30pm-5:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Delaware Ave. SDA Pantry	1845 20th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404	310-450-0919	Sunday 12:30pm-1:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	St. Anne's Social Service	2013 Colorado Ave, Santa Monica, CA 90404	310-824-4411	Wednesday 4:00pm-5:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	St. Joseph Center	204 Hampton Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90401	310-396-6468 ext. 313	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday 10:00am-12:00pm and Tuesday and Friday 1:00pm- 3:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Salvation Army, Santa Monica	1533 4th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90401	310-451-1358	Monday thru Friday 9:00am-11:00am	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	SOVA West	8846 W. Pico Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90035	310-288-0286 or 818-988-768	Sunday 9:00am-12:00pm (open every Sunday except holiday weekends) Monday thru Thursday 10:00am1:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 6	Central Los Angeles	Compton College Food Pantry	1111 E. Artesia Blvd. Compton, CA 90221	310-660-9000	Mon 11am-3pm Wed 230p-630pm Thurs 11am3pm	Yes	Student ID
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	St. Bernard Church Food Pantry	9627 Beach St., Bellflower, CA	562-867-2337	Tuesday 10:00 AM - 1:00 PM	Yes	Call for more information

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Salvation Army	9644 Cedar St, Bellflower, CA	562-804-0808	Tuesday 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Bethany Church	17054 Bixby Ave, Bellflower, CA	562-866-1812	Tuesday 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM, 4	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	The Lor'ds Church	9740 Flower St, Bellflower, CA	562-866-8283	2nd and 4th Wednesday 7:45	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Angel City Café	16507 Bellflower Blvd, Bellflower, CA	562-204-6461	2nd and 4th Wednesday 11:3	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Hosanna Chapel of Bellflower	16517 S. Bellflower Blvd, Bellflower, CA	562-925-5093	Wednesday-Thursday 8:30 P	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	St. Dominic Savio Church	13400 Bellflower Blvd., Bellflower, CA	562-920-7796	Thursday 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	San Gabriel Valley	Bellwood Baptist Church	17614 Virginia Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-925-4888	Thursday 10:00 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	San Gabriel Valley	Cityline	3936 Woodruff Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-925-3706	4th Thursday 10:00 AM - 11:0	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	San Gabriel Valley	St. George's Church	15721 Cornuta Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-867-0714	2nd and 4th Tuesday 4:00PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	San Gabriel Valley	Holy Redeemer Lutheran	14515 Blaine Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-804-4778	Friday 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	San Gabriel Valley	Rosewood Church	10115 Rose St., Bellflower, CA	562-867-3198	Friday 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	San Gabriel Valley	The Journey's @ Mayfair Church	6150 Bellflower Blvd, Lakewood, CA	562-425-1219	1st Saturday 9:00 AM - 11:00/	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Lakewood First United Methodist	4300 Bellflower Blvd., Bellflower, CA	562-925-5093	2nd and 4th Saturday 9:00 Al	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Hosanna Chapel of Bellflower	16517 S Bellflower Blvd, Bellflower, CA	562-860-9097	Sunday 11:45 AM - 12:30 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 6	Central Los Angeles	Hawaiian Gardens Food Bank	2212 Norwalk Blvd, Hawaiian Gardens, CA	562-803-5631	Wednesdat 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Calvary Chapel	12808 Woodruff Ave, Downey, CA	/ 562-803-5631	Mon, Wed, Fri 9:30AM 1:30P	Yes	Call for more information

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Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Calvary Chapel	12808 Woodruff Ave. Downey, CA	562-803-5631	Tues 7:30PM - 8:30PM, Wed 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM, Sat 9:00 PM - 1:00 PM, Sun 9:30AM - 10:30AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Lawrence Ministries	131 N. Grand Ave, San Pedro	562-653-9868	3rd Sat 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Harbor Interfaith Services	670 W. 9th Street, San Pedro	310-831-9123	M-F, 9-11:30A, 1-5PM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Toberman Neighborhood Ctr	131 N. Grand Ave, San Pedro	310-832-1145 ext. 106	9-5, except 12-1. A-L Last Names T/TH; M-Z Last Names M-F; All on F	Yes	1st-15th: can come once/week; 16th-end of month: 2x/week
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Food Net-San Pedro Service Center	769 W. 3rd St, San Pedro	310-519-6091	T-Th, 2-4:30P	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Peter & Paul Church	736 N. Lagoon Ave, Wilmington	310-834-5215	M, T, TH; 10am	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Margaret's Center	10217 Inglewood, Lennox	310-672-2208	M,W, F 9-12p, 1-4pm	Yes	Serves residents in Inglewood, Lennox, Hawthorne, Lawndale, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Gardena, LA City in 90045, 90047 zip codes.Call first, sameday appt's available
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	301 Avenue D, Redondo Beach	310-540-5252	T & Th, 12-1pm	Yes	First 100 guests in the serves Lawndale, Lennox, Inglewood, Westchester, El Segundo, parts of LA
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Food Pantry LAX	355 E. Beach St, Inglewood	310-677-5597	T &Th, 10-noon	Yes	Can get emergency food once a week.
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Hope In Action	2420 PCH, Hermosa Beach	310-374-4673	M & W 9a-12pm	Yes	Non-church members can get groceries once/month
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Philomena Catholic Church	21900 S. Main St, Carson	310-835-7161	Tuesday 7:30-9:30A	Yes	Services Carson residents only
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Harbor Gateway/Torrance Outreach	22400 S. Halldale, Ave, Torrance	310-328-3689	2nd and 4th Tuesday 9:30a	Yes	Serves Torrance, Lomita, Gardena, Carson, Harbor G'Way
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Margaret Mary Catholic Parish	25511 Eshelman, Lomita	310-326-3364 ext. 15	8:30-10:00A	Yes	Serves Lomita, Wilmington, Harbor City, Torrance residents
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Calvary Light Christain Center	1101 N. Lakme Ave, Wilmington h	310-830-3043	Wednesday 2-3:30P	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Crenshaw Baptist Church	18749 Crenshaw Blvd, Torrance	310-323-2115	2nd Wednesday 8-10:30A	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Paul's United Methodist	2600 Nelson, Redondo Beach	310-370-4319	1st and 3rd Thurs 9-11A	Yes	Call for more information

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Calvary Assembly of God	25501 Oak St, Lomita	310-326-2757	2nd, 4th Thurs, 6-7p	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Oceangate Baptist	13443 Oceangate Ave., Hawthorne	310-973-7031	Th 1-4p	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Salvation Army	138 S. Bandini St, San Pedr	310-832-7228	Th 9a-12p	Yes	Can receive groceries once a month
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Del Aire Baptist Church	4951 W. 119th Pl, Hawthorne	310-676-8352	Fr 9a-1p	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Vermont Ave Baptist Church	23325 S. Vermont Ave, Torrance	310-530-0533	3rd Sat 10-11a	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Rock Solid Christian Assembly	275 W. 1st St, San Pedro	310-832-2788	2nd, 4th Sat 10:30-11:30a	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Warren Chapel CME Church	1039 W. Elberon Ave, San Pedro	310-547-5362	2nd, 4th Sat 1-3p	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Calvary Hawthorne Presbyterian Church	13560 Hawthorne Blvd, Hawthorne, CA	310-676-1144	1st Sat 11:00a	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Hope Chapel	13560 Hawthorne Blvd Hawthorne	310-970-9023	3rd Sat. 12-12:30	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	First Christian Church of Wilmington	444 E. Lomita Blvd, Wilmington	310-835-4114	4th Sat 9-11:30a	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Holy Trinity Lutheran	9300 S. Crenshaw, Inglewood	323-757-1739		Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Lawrence Martyr Catholic Church	1900 S Prospect Ave., Redondo Bch		1st Sat 8:30-10a	Yes	Numbers are drawn randomly at 7:55 am for food distribution rather than on a first come-first serve basis
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Josseph Catholic Church	11886 S. Acacia Ave, Hawthorne	310-679-1139	2nd Sun 8a-12:30p	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	House of Yahweh	4046 Marine Ave., Lawndale	310-675-1384	If qualified, pick up food once/week from 2-3p; Emergency Food once/month call 310-675-1384 from 9-10a; first 10 callers	Yes	Apply for Food Outreach at office; if qualified, pick up food once/week from 2-3p; Emergency Food once/month call 310-675-1384 from 9-10a; first 10 callers
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Grace Resources	Grace Resource Ctr. 45134 Sierra Hwy., Lancaster	661-940-5272	Tuesdays & Thursdays at 10:00 AM & 1:00 PM; Spanish only on Wednesdays at 10:00 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Food & Grocery	Service Planning Area 2	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Partners for Health	44226 10th St W, Lancaster, CA 93534	661-942-4719	Monday - Friday, 8 AM - 5 PM	Yes	Call for Availability and program requirements

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	All Santa Clarita Public Schools	N/A	661-259-0033	Reg School Hours	Yes	Currently enrolled students who qualify for free/reduced lunch services through the National School Lunch Program or meet the criteria for homeless services receive free breakfast and lunch.
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	San Fernando Valley Rescue Mission	10825 Moorpark St, N. Hollywood	818-785-4476	9am Thursdays	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	First Christian Church of North Hollywood	NoHo Park • Tujunga Ave at Magnolia Blvd	818-763-8218	Call for hours. 2nd Sunday	Yes	Can receive groceries once a month
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	New Friends Homeless Center at Nicholas Episcopal Church	17114 Ventura Blvd, Encino	818-887-1109	3pm Sunday	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	North Valley Caring Services	13453 Rayen St, North Hills, CA	818-891-0481 ext. 24	W. 6-9pm	Yes	Deliver meals to 240 families in motels and on the streets.
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	North Valley Caring Services	13453 Rayen St, North Hills, CA	818-891-0481 ext. 24	M, W, F: 6:30-9am	Yes	Showers and hot breakfast for homeless residents.
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Salvation Army	300 E. Angeleno Ave, Burbank, CA, 91502	818-845-7214	10 AM-3 PM	Yes	Do not accept homeless walkins on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Offers laundry, showers, food pantry, and transportation assistance. Connected to HMIS.
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Lord's Kitchen	Multiple, see hours of operation	818-843-0900	1st Saturday/month: 438 E. Harvard Rd, Burbank, CA 2nd Saturday: 521 E. Olive Ave, Burbank, CA 3rd Saturday: 3216 W Victory Blvd, Burbank, CA Final Saturday: 111 S 6th St, Burbank, CA 4th Saturday (when there are five): 542 N. Buena Vista Ave, Burbank, CA	Yes	Please note that the location changes weekly. This program does not have a dedicated website. Not connected to HMIS.
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Lord's Kitchen	Multiple, see hours of operation	818-842-5103	3rd Saturday/month: 438 E. Harvard Rd, Burbank, CA 2nd Saturday: 521 E. Olive Ave, Burbank, CA 3rd Saturday: 3216 W Victory Blvd, Burbank, CA Final Saturday: 111 S 6th St, Burbank, CA 4th Saturday (when there are five): 542 N. Buena Vista Ave, Burbank, CA	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Lord's Kitchen	Multiple, see hours of operation	818-842-7461	4th Saturday/month: 438 E. Harvard Rd, Burbank, CA	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	First Church of the Nazarene of Pasadena	275 S Raymond Ave, Pasadena, CA 91105 h	626-351-9631	Sun. 8:45am	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Pasadena Church	404 E. Washington Blvd Pasadena, CA 91104	626-794-2951	Mon, Wed, & Fri 6-7pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Union Station Homeless Service	412 S Raymond Ave Pasadena, CA 91105	626-240-4550	Free breakfast 9:00 am & 9:30 am and lunch 12 pm & 12:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	More Than Just A Meal	1201 Loma Ave (Area A, Building 21) South El Monte, California 91733	213-375-8001	11:00am - 3:00pm Every Thursday	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Purpose Church	586 N. Main St. Pomona, CA 91768	909-629-5277 ext. 3014	3rd Saturday	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Helping Hands Caring Hearts Ministry	480 W. Monterey St. Pomona, Ca.	909-938-6828	Sunday Dinner @ 3:45 Pantry 3:30-5:30	Yes	Call for more information

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Inter City Volunteers	P.O. Box 209 Pomona, CA 91769	909-865-8853	Tuesday to Friday 9:00 am to 5:30 pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Downtown Womens Center	442 S San Pedro St Los Angeles, CA 90011 h	213-680-0600	Breakfast 8:00 am & 9:00 am and lunch 12 pm & 1:00pm	No	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Good Shephard (Women Only)	267 Belmont Ave Los Angeles, CA 90026	213-250-5251	N/A	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Sillverlake Church	2930 Hyperion Ave Los Angeles, CA 90027	323-663-3151	N/A	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Hippie Kitchen	1760 N Gower St, Los Angeles, CA 90028	323-463-7161	N/A	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Hippie Kitchen	821 E 6th St, Los Angeles, CA 90021	213-614-9615	N/A	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	St. Francis Church	1835 S Hope St, Los Angeles, CA 90015	213-747-5347	Call for more information	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	St. Joseph Center's Homeles	404 Lincoln Blvd, Venice, CA 90291 h	310-399-6878	Mon, Tue, Thur: 7:30am4:30pm Wed: 7:30am12:00pm and Fri: 7:30am3:30pm	No	Hot meals by appointment Monday-Friday must make reservation at Homeless Service Center
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Grace Lutheran Church	4427 Overland Ave Culver City, CA 90230	310-559-1027	Mon: 4:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	The People Concern	503 Olympic Blvd Santa Monica, CA 90401	310-450-4050	Mon-Fri: 9:00am-12:00pm & 3:30pm-4:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Safe Place for Youth	2469 Lincoln Blvd Los Angeles, CA 90291	310-902-2283	Tue, Wed and & Thur: 1:00pm-5:00pm	Yes	Ages 16-25 Only
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Catholic Charities	211 3rd Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90291	310-392-8701	Mon–Fri: 8:30am-5:00pm Sat and Sun: 9:00am2:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Faith Tabernacle	2147 Purdue Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90025	310-838-2702	Sun: 1:30pm – 2:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	St. Augustine's SAVES Food Pantry	3850 Jasmine Ave, Culver City, CA 90232	310-838-2702	Mon, Wed, Fri: 9:00am12:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church	5550 Thornburn St, Los Angeles, CA 90045	310-348-8212	Every 3rd Saturday of the month: 10:30am- 12:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Meals on Wheels	1823-A Michigan Ave, Santa Monica, CA 90404	310-394-5133	Call to see if you qualify.	Yes	Call for more information

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	St Gerard's Social Service Food Pantry	4439 Inglewood Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90066	310-390-5034	Tues and Thurs 9:00am - 3:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 6	Central Los Angeles	Watts Labor Community Action Committee	958 E 108th Street Los Angeles, CA	323-563-4721	Mon-Friday 12-3pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	St. Lawrence Martyr Catholic Church	1900 S Prospect Ave., Redondo Bch	310-540-0329	Mon-Thur: 8:30am- 3:30pm, Fri-Sun: 8:30am- 1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Bethany Church	17054 Bixby Ave, Bellflower, CA	562-866-1812	Wednesday 4:15 PM - 5:15 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Journey of Faith	17456 Downey Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-634-2910	Saturday 9:30 AM - 12:00 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Calvary Baptist Church	14722 Clark Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-925-3706	Saturday 8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Life Center Church	6022 Candlewood St, Lakewood, CA	562-866-9078	3rd Saturday of the month	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	SSS Good Samaritan Association	5035 Hedda St, Lakewood, CA	562-619-0467	4th Saturday, 8:00 AM - 10:00 AM	No	Hot meals by appointment Monday-Friday must make reservation at Homeless Service Center
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Cerritos Crossroads Multinational Church	12229 Del Amo Blvd, Cerritos, CA 90703	562-809-4443	Friday 8:30 AM - 9:30PM. Sunday 8:45 PM - 9:30 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	St. Paul Church on the Cross Catholic Church	14020 Foster Rd, La Mirada, CA 90638	562-921-2914	Tuesdays 9:30 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Saint Matthias Church Soup Kitchen	7056 Washington Ave, Whittier, CA 90602	562-698-4347	M-F 3PM	Yes	Ages 16-25 Only
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Parroquia Sargrada Church	6401 Rugby Ave, Huntington Park, CA	323-581-5338	M-F 9AM-2PM	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Beacon Light Mission	525 Broad St, Wilmington, CA	310-830-7063	Mon-Sun: 5:45 pm	Yes	Must attend chapel first
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Catherine Laboure Catholic Church	3846 Redondo Bch Blvd, Torrance, CA	310-323-8900	Mon- Fri: 11am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Calvary Hawthorne Presbyterian Church	13560 Hawthorne Blvd, Hawthorne, CA	310-676-1144	Thur, Fri: 11a-2pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Salvation Army	324 E. Queen St, Inglewood, CA	310-677-3375	Mon- Fri: 11am	Yes	First 40

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. James Catholic Church	415 Vincent, Redondo Beach, CA	310-530-2756	Mon, Wed, & Fri: 1pm -2 pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Margaret's Center	10217 Inglewood, Lennox, CA	310-672-2208	Mon, Wed, & Fri: 8:30am-5pm (closed daily 12pm-1pm)	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church	14517 Crenshaw Blvd, Gardena, CA	310-676-8804	Mon & Fri: 6pm, Sun 12pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Curt's Kitchen	129 North Pacific Ave. San Pedro, CA	310-831-3480	Mon & Tue: 5:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church	301 Avenue D, Redondo Beach, CA	310-540-5252	Tue & Thur: 12pm- 1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Paul's United Methodist (Proj. Needs)	2600 Nelson, Redondo Beach, CA	310-370-4319	Tues: 6-7pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Calvary Light Christian Center	1101 N. Lakme Ave, Wilmington	310-830-3043	Wed: 112pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	First United Methodist Church (Shared Bread)	243 S. Broadway, Redondo Bch, CA	310-372-8445	Wed. 5-7pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	First Baptist Church	555 W. 7th St, San Pedro, CA	310-548-1333	Thurs: 6pm, Sun: 8am	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Journey South Bay Community Church	2761 190th St., Redondo Beach, CA	310-371-0411	Thurs: 6pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Torrance First Baptist Church	2118 W. Carson, Torrance, CA	310-328-5030	First Sat: 11am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Walteria United Methodist Church	3646 Newton St., Torrance, CA	310-375-0622	Second Sat: 11am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	1432 Engracia, Torrance, CA	310-328-3781	Third Sat: 11am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	First Uniteed Methodist Church	1551 El Prado, Torrance, CA	310-328-3242	Fourth Sat: 11am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Free Meal	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Riviera United Methodist Church	375 Palos Verdes Blvd., Redondo Bch, CA	310-378-9273	Fifth Sat: 11am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Transportation	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Transit Authority	42210 6th St. W., Lancaster, CA, 93534	661-945-9445	Weekdays from 6:00a.m. to 7:30p.m., and Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00a.m. to 6:00p.m.	Yes	Call for more information

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Transportation	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	North Valley Caring Services	13453 Rayen St, North Hills, CA	818-891-0481 ext. 25	M, W, F: 7 AM-1 PM	Yes	Connected to HMIS. Application available here. No cooking outside vehicles. Quiet hours 10 PM-5:30 AM. Vehicle must be operable. Must be receiving case management services. Ask for information regarding vehicle repairs
Transportation	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	Burbank Temporary Aid Center	1304 W Burbank Blvd, Burbank, CA	818-848-2822	M and F 9-12 AM and 1:30-5 PM	Yes	Do not accept homeless walkins on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. Offers laundry, showers, food pantry, and transportation assistance. Connected to HMIS.
Transportation	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	Burbank Unified School District	1900 W Olive Ave, Burbank, CA	818-729-4467	M-F: 7:30 AM-4 PM	Yes	Family must meet McKinneyVento definition of homelessness and have children enrolled in BUSD. Eligible for transportation to and from school, free or reducedprice meals, and supplies.
Transportation	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	Big Blue Bus	1444 4th Street, Santa Maria, CA 90401	310-451-5411	4:30am-12:30pm	No	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Mental Health America	506 W Jackman St, Lancaster, CA 93534	661-726-2850	8:00 AM- 5:30 PM Weekdays	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Mental Health America	506 W Jackman St, Lancaster, CA 93534	661-726-2850	9:00 am - 5:00 PM Monday through Friday	No	TAY, Family, Adult
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	North Valley Caring Services	15453 Rayen St, North Hills	818-891-0481	6:30am-9:am Mon, Wed and Fri	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	NOHO Home Alliance @ St. Matthew's	11031 Camarillo St, North Hollywood	818-762-2909	Wedneday 8:30am-12:30pm	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	Our Redeemer Lutheran Church	20025 Chase St, Winnetka	818-341-1629	Wednesdays 10am-1pm	No	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	San Fernando Valley Rescue Mission	10825 Moorpark St, N. Hollywood	818-785-4476	Thursdays 8am-10:30am Sign-ups. Showers	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	San Fernando Valley Rescue Mission	5700 Rudnick Ave, Woodland Hills	818-785-4476	9am-12pm Monday	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/SanFernando Valley	Burbank YMCA	321 E Magnolia Ave, Burbank, CA, 91502	818-845-8551	M-F: 5:30 AM-10 PM Sat: 7am-6:30pm. Sun: 9am5pm	Yes	Youth under 18: $34/month Student 18-25: $41/month Adult: $58/month Senior: $51/month Financial assistance available.
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Union Station Homeless Services	412 S Raymond Ave Pasadena, CA 91105	626-240-4550	Showers available daily, signup at 7am	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Lava Mae	1201 Loma Avenue, South El Monte, CA 91733	323-351-7018	11:00am- 3:00pm Every Thursday	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Shower of Hope	Lario Staging Area 15701 Foothill Blvd. Duarte, CA 91010	N/A	10:00am - 2:00 pm every Tuesday	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	1711 N Van Ness Ave, Hollywood 90028	N/A	Tuesdays 10am –3pm	Yes	Call for more information

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	6682 Selma Ave Hollywood	N/A	Fridays 2pm – 5pm	No	Email/Visit for More Information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	3501 Valley Blvd Los Angeles	N/A	Thursday 9am-1pm	No	Email/Visit for More Information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	4212 Poplar St Los Angeles	N/A	Thursday 9am-1pm	Yes	Email/Visit for More Information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	123 S Alvarado St Los Angeles	N/A	Fridays 9am-12pm	Yes	Email/Visit for More Information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	2230 W 6th St Los Angeles	N/A	Fridays 9am-12pm	Yes	Email/Visit for More Information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Shower of Hope	5619 Monte Vista St Los Angeles	N/A	Saturday 9am-1pm	Yes	Email/Visit for More Information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Safe Place for Youth	2469 Lincoln Blvd Los Angeles, CA 90291	310-902-2283	Tue, Wed and & Thur: 1:00pm-5:00pm	Yes	Walk-ins welcome Tue, Wed and Thur; Mon and Fri by appointment only.
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	The People Concern	503 Olympic Blvd, Santa Monica, CA 90401	310-581-9825	Mon-Fri: 10:00am-1:00pm, Sat & Sun: 11:00am-2:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 6	Central Los Angeles	VOA Pathways	3804 Broadway Place, Los Angeles CA	213-389-1500	Mondays 8:30am-11:30am	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 6	Central Los Angeles	Mt. Tabor Missionary Baptist Church	6614 S Western Ave Los Angeles, CA	323-753-3189	Wednesdays 9am-1pm	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Calvary Baptist Church	14722 Clark Ave., Bellflower, CA	562-925-3706	Saturday 6:30 AM - 8:00 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	The Lord's Church Clothing Closet	9701 Flower St., Bellflower, CA 90706	562-866-8283	1st and 3rd Wednesday 10:00 AM - 12:00PM	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Cerritos Crossroads Multinational Church	12229 Del Amo Blvd, Cerritos, CA 90703	562-809-4143	1st and 3rd Saturday 10:30 AM - 11:30 AM	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 7	South East Los Angeles	Showers of Hope	14181 Telegraph Rd, Whittier, CA	N/A	2nd and 3rd Friday 9 AM - 12 PM	Yes	Call for more information
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Beacon Light Mission	525 Broad Avenue, Wilmington, CA	310-830-7063	Mon, Thurs 8am	Yes	Individual Males only
Shower/Hygiene	Service Planning Area 8	South Bay	Doors of Hope	529 Broad Avenue, Wilmington	310-518-3667	Mondays 8:30am-9:30am	Yes	Individual Females only

Resource Type	Service Planning Area	Geographic Area	Operator	Address	Phone	Hours of Operation	Walk-ins Allowed?	Eligibility Requirements
Laundry	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Mental Health America	506 W Jackman St, Lancaster, CA 93534	661-726-2850	8:00 AM - 5:30 PM Weekdays	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 3	San Gabriel Valley	Lucy's Laundrymart	365 W. Holt Ave, Pomona CA 91768	909-833-1283	6:00pm -8:00pm 3rd Wed of the month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Aroma Laundry & Water	1448 N Alvarado St, Los Angeles	323-400-8534	6:00pm - 8:00pm 3rd Tuesday of every month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Lavanderia	3031 N. Broadway Lincoln Heights, Los Angeles	626-731-5502	6:00pm - 8:30pm Last Tuesday of the month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Los Lavanderos Coin Laundry	4371 Melrose Ave, Los Angeles	865-776-6234	7:00pm - 9:00pm Last Wednesday of the month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Lavanderia Coin Laundry	5538 York Blvd, Los Angeles	818-322-9078	1:00pm - 2:00pm (Last Sunday of the month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	Wash & Dry	6400 York Blvd Los Angeles	818-322-9078	1:00PM - 2:00PM (last Sunday of the month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 5	West Los Angeles	Gary's Cleaners & Coin Laundry	12701 Washington Place, Los Angeles, CA 90066	310-306-8222	5:00PM-7:00PM (3rd Sunday of the month- 4th Sunday in June)	Yes	
Laundry	Service Planning Area 6	Central Los Angeles	Launderland West Adams & Laundry Love	5238 W Adams Blvd. Los Angeles Ca 90016	310-592-1839	1st Wed of the month	Yes	N/A
Laundry	Service Planning Area 8	Central Los Angeles	Clean Scene Laundry & Laundry Love	2301 Artesia Blvd, Redondo Beach, CA	310-376-8989	Last Wednesday, 7:00- 10:00 pm (last load 8:45 pm)	Yes	N/A
School Supplies	Service Planning Area 1	Antelope Valley	Antelope Valley Partners for Health	44226 10th St W, Lancaster, CA 93534	661-942-4719	Monday - Friday, 8 AM - 5 PM	Yes	N/A
School Supplies	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	William S. Hart High School District	21380 Centre Pointe Parkway Santa Clarita, CA 91350	/ 661-259-0033	Call for more information	Yes	Call for more information
School Supplies	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Burbank Unified School District	1900 W Olive Ave, Burbank, CA	(818-729-4467	M-F: 7:30 AM-4 PM	Yes	Currently enrolled students from low income and homeless families receive free school supplies annually from school counselors and social workers based on need.
School Supplies	Service Planning Area 2	Santa Clarita/San Fernando Valley	Hope Mill Inc.	16133 Ventura Blvd, Suite 650, Studio City, CA	818-201-9464	Call for more information	No	Family must meet McKinneyVento definition of homelessness and have children enrolled in BUSD. Eligible for transportation to and from school, free or reducedprice meals, and supplies.
School Supplies	Service Planning Area 4	Metro Los Angeles	The BIN	507 Towne Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90013 h	213-629-1050	Monday thru Friday 8:00am5:00pm and Saturday 8:00am- 1:00pm	Yes	Call for more information
								Call for more information