Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative



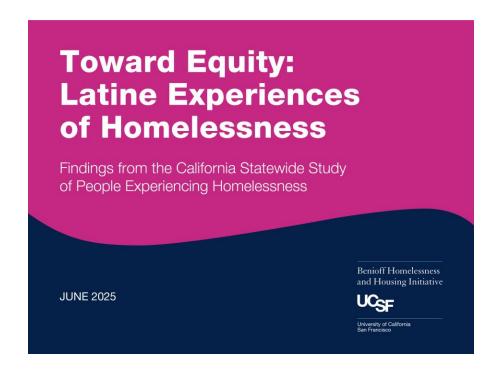
University of California San Francisco

Latine Experiences of Homelessness

Findings from the California Statewide Study of People Experiencing Homelessness

6/25/2025









Webinar Agenda

- 1. Opening Remarks
- 2. Findings & Policy Recommendations
- 3. Audience Q&A

Panelists



Margot Kushel
she/her
Director
Benioff Homelessness
and Housing Initiative



Zena Coronado she/her Qualitative Research Project Manager Benioff Homelessness and Housing Initiative

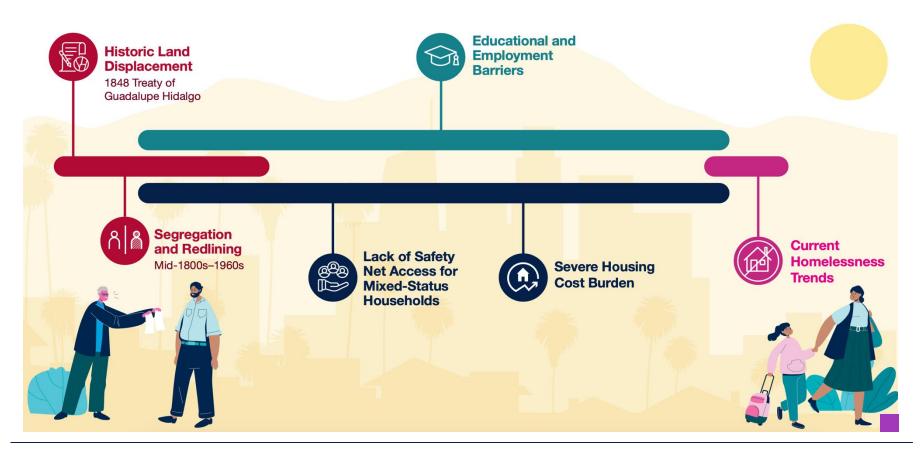


Michelle Cox she/her Housing Technician, City of Roseville; Board Member BHHI Lived Expertise Advisory Board



Melissa Chinchilla she/her Project Scientist David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

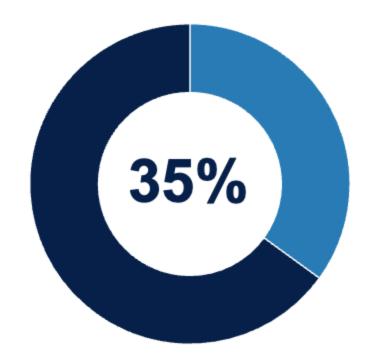
Structural Drivers of Homelessness in Latine Communities





35% of adults experiencing homelessness in CA identified as Latine

• 14% elected to take the survey in Spanish









Latine adults were younger than other adults experiencing homelessness

Median age: 42

62% ages 25-49



- 68% cis-gender men
- 31% cis-gender women
- 1% transgender/non-binary/other gender identified







- 85% single adults
- 12% adults in families
 - 33% of single adults and TAY had minor children not living with them
- 3% transition aged young adults



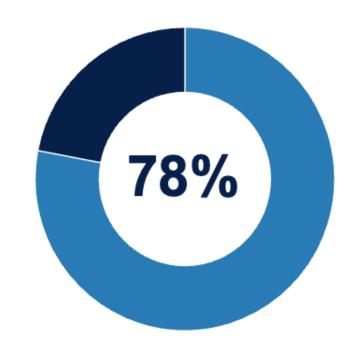
24% of Latine adults were born outside the United States, a higher proportion than other racial groups





Latine People Experiencing Homelessness in CA are Californians

- 93% were last housed in California
- 78% were last housed in their current county





History of homelessness among Latine Californians

48%

of Latine Californians were in their first episode

 Latine Californians who took the survey in Spanish were more likely to be in their first episode (71%) than those who took it in English (44%).





52% Non-leaseholding arrangements Where were Latine Californians 29% Leaseholding arrangements prior to homelessness? 19% Institutional settings



Income and housing costs prior to homelessness

- All Latine Californians:
 - Median monthly household income: \$1000
- Non-leaseholders:
 - Median monthly household income: \$950
 - Median monthly housing costs (among those who paid rent):
 \$200
- Leaseholders:
 - Median monthly household income: \$2000
 - Median monthly housing costs: \$600





Warning Prior to Losing Last Housing

- Median warning before losing housing: 2 days
 - Non-leaseholders: 1 day
 - Leaseholders: 3 days





31% reached out for help prior to losing housing, most commonly from family or friends





Support from familial and social networks

- Relied on social network for housing, financial, and other forms of support
- Not enough to stave off homelessness, but delayed or interrupted periods of homelessness
- Feelings of shame kept some from seeking help from their social networks
- Culturally prescribed values relating to stoicism and self-reliance led some to seek housing without assistance







"I'm very closed about what I'm going through. None of my family knows I'm homeless, none of my friends. I just don't want to tell anyone. I want to be able to get out of this alone. It feels like I'm stuck in this, and it sucks."





Where did Latine Californians sleep?

Places slept most often in the past 6 months

54% outdoors26% in vehicles21% in shelters



Photo: Barbara Ries

Fluidity between housing status

- Transitioned between temporary stays with family or friends, homeless shelters, and a variety of unsheltered settings
- Stays with family and friends were marked by overcrowded, chaotic, and substandard conditions







"I ask if there is an available place for renting. If everything is occupied, you look for cars to sleep in. And ask the owners to let you sleep in [one] for one night or so. They let you stay one night or something like that, and next morning you must leave, you can't stay any longer because they don't want you there. So, you leave and look for another place."





48% reported fair or poor health







Experienced **mental health symptoms** in the prior month, most commonly depression and anxiety.



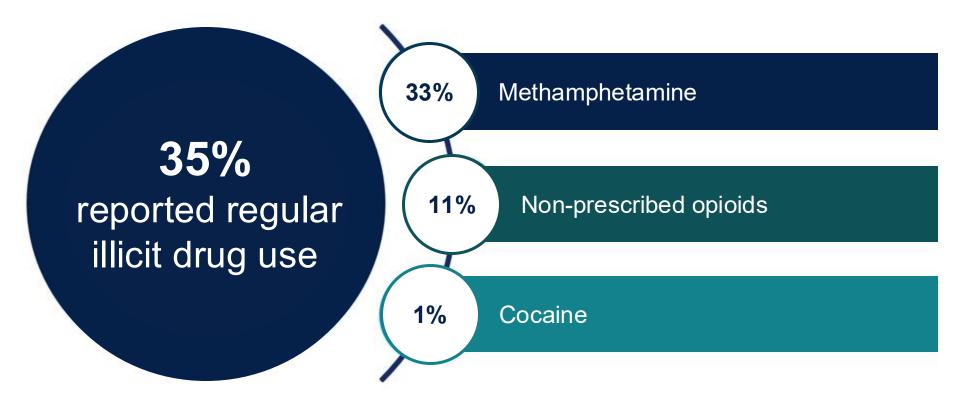
Reported a **psychiatric hospitalization** in the prior six months.



Reported experiencing **hallucinations** in the prior month.









11% reported heavy drinking weekly or more often





Complex behavioral health needs were common

51% reported EITHER

- regular illicit drug use
- heavy episodic alcohol use at least weekly
- recent psychiatric hospitalization
- hallucinations





- 35% had their belongings taken by the police or other government workers in a forced displacement
- 45% reported being roughed up by the police during this episode of homelessness





37%
reported experiencing physical or sexual violence during this episode of homelessness







81% of Latine Californians reported experiencing discrimination in their daily lives





- Experienced discrimination based on ethnic identity when seeking housing or services
- Experienced increased police harassment because of their Latine identity
- Discrimination experiences discouraged participants from seeking services







"I think [race] has to do with it a little bit... my name says it all... 'I'm [first name] Hernandez.'... That name is so common that – 'That's another Mexican... Let's put them at the end of the line again.'... That's the type of treatment that I've been getting. Everywhere I go, I'm like this, 'I'm going to go change my name, maybe, you know, Smith.'...It's getting to me where I don't even try anymore...Because it's repetitive..."





Latine Californians born outside the US

More likely to

- Be an adult in a homeless family
- Be in their **first episode** of homelessness
- Have entered homelessness from non-leaseholder housing





Latine Californians born outside the US

Less likely to report

- Health insurance
- Mental health symptoms
- Jail stay during this episode
- Receiving assistance from a case manager or housing navigator





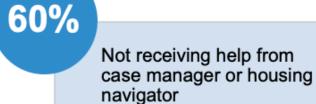
91% reported that the high cost was a major barrier to regaining housing





Barriers to Regaining Housing for Latine Californians











Barriers to services and returns to housing

- Challenges navigating online housing applications
- Limited English language skills
- Lack of documentation or citizenship status impeded access to government benefits
- Disconnect between income and housing costs







"I mean the biggest thing is just like the pay that everybody gets is just – it's not possible to live off of. I mean, for me, personally, I have about \$10,000 in savings, which could pay for first/last rent and the deposit. But my monthly income is not enough to maintain a one-bedroom apartment, often not even enough to maintain a studio."





Policy Recommendations





Partner with Latine serving community-based organizations to expand

- Homelessness prevention
- Housing assistance coupled with workforce development, legal assistance, and anti-discrimination efforts
- Housing and services for homeless families, support services for children
- Access to family reunification services





Expand culturally tailored programs for Latine populations

- Case management, peer navigation, and peer support
 - Use 1115 waiver
- Behavioral and physical health services
 - In street outreach, shelters, and housing
- Increase Medicaid enrollment
- Full spectrum reproductive health services
- Services for survivors of violence





Expand culturally and linguistically appropriate

- Substance use treatment
- Harm reduction services
- Mental health services







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CASPEH
Latine Californians'
Report





