

Proportion of homeless individuals who have mental illness from a study in California, very many with a substance abuse disorder (note, marijuana is leading drug for triggering chronic psychosis, Niemi-Pynttari et al., 2013; Starzer et al., 2017):

<https://www.capolicylab.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Health-Conditions-Among-Unsheltered-Adults-in-the-U.S.pdf>

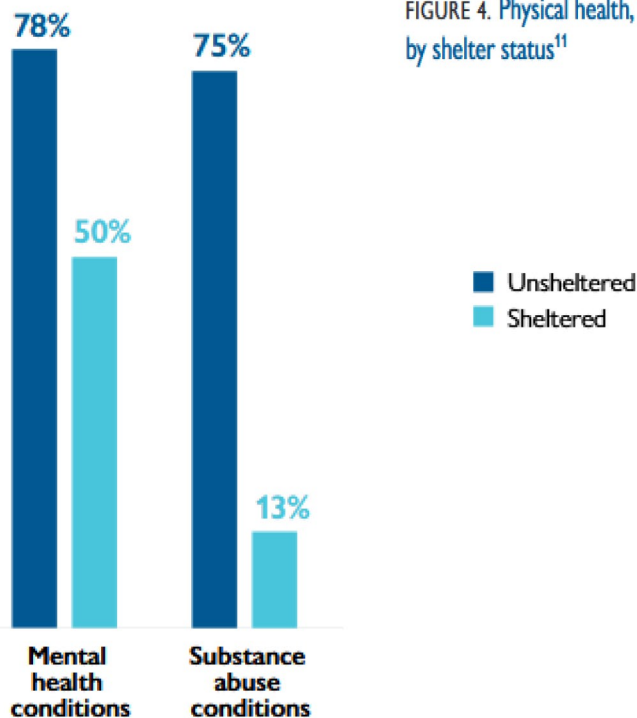


FIGURE 4. Physical health, mental health, substance abuse, and trimorbidity by shelter status¹¹

And 68% of the mentally-ill homeless are reported to have a schizophrenia spectrum disorder: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23703373/>

Relaxing drug laws, starting with marijuana, has been paralleled by a growth in homelessness for cities in legalized states:

Seattle: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wijol3Hy_Bw

San Francisco: <https://www.city-journal.org/san-francisco-homelessness>

Los Angeles: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-49687478>

Denver: <https://www.9news.com/article/news/health/denver-lincoln-park-closure-rat-infestation/73-adfe2028-01ae-492e-a568-9c30ec816512>

<https://denverite.com/2020/01/15/in-definitely-not-a-sweep-denver-police-close-lincoln-park-ask-people-to-remove-their-tents/>

Anchorage: <https://www.ktoo.org/2018/07/20/anchorage-struggles-to-balance-homeless-camping-problems/>

Portland: <https://www.oregonlive.com/portland/2018/06/portland-homeless-accounted-for.html>

With even international news speculating that marijuana legalization may be a contributing factor: <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/feb/27/marijuana-legal-homeless-denver-colorado>