## Housing: Families have quality, affordable, stable housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What our goal is</th>
<th>What we’re tracking &amp; change desired</th>
<th>Where we are</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Are we closing the equity gap?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Our families have healthy places to live</strong></td>
<td># homeless persons (Oakland) ▼</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>▲ 2761</td>
<td>2191</td>
<td>2761</td>
<td><strong>CHALLENGES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% renter-occupied households living in crowded conditions (more than one person per room) ▼</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>▲ 11.2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td><strong>CHALLENGES</strong> 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Our families can afford their homes</strong></td>
<td>% households with severe housing cost burden (extremely low income residents spending &gt;50% of income on housing) ▼</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>▼ 62%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td><strong>PROGRESS</strong> 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note: Regional homelessness has increased or 2016-2017. Many combined efforts are attempting to decrease the amount of homeless residents.

* Data taken in 5-year increments, see slide 38.

**Equity Considerations:**
- African Americans continue to represent the largest unsheltered ethnicity group.
- Families with immigrants are more likely to share housing.

1. Families are sharing housing to stem rising regional housing costs, but this also leads to overcrowding.
2. There was a reduction in cost burden for low income residents across the board. There is no equity data to track equity goals.
3. Data collected does not display equity gaps and challenges.
First Cut Indicator:

Homelessness, with a focus on unsheltered students and their families
Reasons for First Cut Indicators

Reasoning for first cut indicator:
• Growing homelessness crisis effecting the west coast
• The Housing Impact Table (HIT) selected ending all youth/family homelessness as North Star
• Studies show homeless youth face
  • Mental Health Problems
  • Substance Abuse Issues
  • High Risk of Sexual Trafficking
  • Increased Contact with Law Enforcement
  • Significant Barriers to Housing and Employment
Total People Experiencing Homelessness on a Given Night in 2017

The map shows the total number of people experiencing homelessness in each state on a given night in 2017. The states with the highest numbers of people experiencing homelessness include California, Texas, and Florida. The states with the lowest numbers include Wyoming, Vermont, and Alaska. The information is color-coded to indicate the number of people experiencing homelessness, with darker shades representing higher numbers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>3151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>2962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>2071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marin</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Number: 14,825

Data source: California Department of Education data; EdSource analysis. Graphic by Yuxuan Xie.
McKinney-Vento Fact Sheet, 2017-18
(Including Newcomers)

Student Demographics

**Ethnicity**
- 1.2% Native American
- 1.1% Not Reported
- 0.4% Pacific Islander
- 0.7% White
- 0.7% Multiple Ethnicity
- 32.8% African American
- 62.7% Latino

**Total**
839

**Gender**
- 363 Female
- 476 Male

Nearly 55% of homeless students in OUSD are Unaccompanied Youth and 53% are Newcomers. 12% of homeless students receive Special Education services.
McKinney-Vento Fact Sheet, 2017-18

Student Demographics

Ethnicity
- 69.6% African American
- 22.3% Latino
- 0.8% Asian
- 1.5% Multiple Ethnicity
- 1.5% Not Reported
- 0.8% Pacific Islander
- 1.0% White

Gender
- Female: 211
- Male: 184

Nearly 7.6% of homeless students in OUSD are Unaccompanied. 23% of homeless students receive Special Education services.
McKinney-Vento Fact Sheet - Newcomers, 2017-18

**Student Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Reported</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender**

- Female: 152
- Male: 292

Nearly 98% of homeless newcomer students in OUSD are Unaccompanied Youth. 1.6% of homeless newcomer students receive Special Education services.
McKinney Vento Questionnaire Results

• Most respondents have been homeless 2-6 months
• Most respondents are unemployed
• Reason for becoming unsheltered include:
  • Domestic violence
  • Financial
  • Code violation
• Most respondents stay nightly:
  • Parks
  • Cars
  • Shelters
  • Friends
McKinney Vento Questionnaire Results

• Most Critical Needs at this Time:
  • “Housing, stable, car, work, shoes”
  • “Housing, housing, housing”
  • “Transportation, food, clothing”

• Challenges Facing Children:
  • “No room for child to stretch out simply things to play, study”
  • “Mental illness, uncertainty of what's next, being bullied and teased because of his clothing”
  • “Feeling unready for the day. Feeling like a bum, he said because of the lack of shower facilities & clothing storage”
  • “Not being able to stay focused because he's worried about other things that are my concern and not his”
Chronic Absenteeism and Homelessness

• In California 1 in 10 students are classified as chronically absent
• In California 1 in 5 unsheltered students are chronically absent
Chronic Absenteeism* in California By Student Group 2016 - 17

- Foster Children: 25.1%
- Homeless Children: 21.2%
- Students with Disabilities: 17.7%
- Socioeconomically Disadvantaged: 13.5%
- State Average: 10.8%
- English Learners: 10.5%

*Note: Chronic absenteeism refers to percent of students absent 10 percent or more of instructional days.

Data source: California Department of Education; Graphics by Yuxuan Xie.
Chronic Absenteeism* in California By Race/Ethnicity 2016 - 17

- AM Indian/Alaska Native: 20.9%
- African American: 18.8%
- Pacific Islander: 15.5%
- Hispanic/Latino: 11.8%
- State Average: 10.8%
- Two or More Races: 10.3%
- White: 9.7%
- Filipino: 5.0%
- Asian: 3.6%

*Note: Chronic absenteeism refers to percent of students absent 10 percent or more of instructional days.

Data source: California Department of Education. Graphics by Yuxuan Xie.
System Barriers

- Homeless epidemic on the west coast
- Rising cost of rental housing
- Stagnate incomes for low wage workers
- Decline in federal support for housing
- Dissolution of redevelopment funds
- Antiquated ways of collecting data
- Lack of consistency across data platforms
Rising Rent Cost
Stagnate Wage Increase
Decline in Federal Assistance

Recommendations
HIT Recommendations

• 1 Temporary family shelter for students and their families
• 1 Unsheltered youth/families awareness campaign
• 1 Understanding homelessness training
• 1 Case managers for unsheltered families
• 2 Eviction data sharing

1 = High priority 2=Medium priority
Temporary family shelter for OUSD families
Temporary family shelter for OUSD families

• In the 2017-2018 school year there were 800 unsheltered students
• There are an estimated 120 families on the street waiting for assistance
• Students and parents have reported mental health issues associated with their current housing status
San Francisco Model

- Official family shelter - Horace Mann Elementary
- $900k funding by City and County of San Francisco
- Funds from Mayor’s Office and the Department of Homeless and Supportive Services
- Run by Community Based Organization, Deloris Street
- Process: 6 months from conception to final product
- Partnered with the local Community College for continued education for parents
San Francisco Model

• Challenges:
  • Limited best practices
  • Some stakeholders thought there was too much attention paid to unhoused students
  • Not all stakeholders were on board with equity
  • Scarcity of resources
Temporary Shelter for OUSD Families

Recommendations:
• Create a family shelter using an underutilized OUSD facility.
• Provide families with two meals a day.
• Provide onsite services including, but not limited to, mental health, financial counseling, job placement
• Assign a case manager for each family
Temporary Shelter for OUSD Families

• What other facilities have potential use?
• Is it possible for the JPA to use the SF model and house the 120 families that are outdoors nightly?
• What resources will JPA members provide to create a temporary family shelter?
• Who else needs to be involved to make this happen?
Social Awareness Campaign
Social Awareness Campaign Challenges

• Studies show there are most likely more housing insecure students than the 800 reported
• Studies show that unhoused families have a fear of Child Protective Services being notified if their housing status is discovered
• Studies show that unhoused families fear admitting housing status because of immigration status
Social Awareness Campaign

Recommendations:

• Mayor Schaaf, President Chan, Superintendent Johnson-Trammell, and SSA Director Cox participate in an awareness campaign to:
  • Alert families their children will not be taken because of housing status
  • Immigration status will be protected when accessing housing service
  • Direct housing insecure families to existing resources

• Platforms that should be used
  • Press conference
  • Targeted social media post/ads
  • Newspaper ads
  • Bus stop ads
Social Awareness Campaign

- What will it take to make this happen?
- What else could we add to help encourage housing insecure parents/students to come into the light?
Training for all OUSD staff

• Many OUSD staff are unaware of housing resources
• Those that are knowledgeable usually contact the McKinney Vento Coordinator
• Most people are unaware of indicators of youth homelessness
Training for all OUSD staff

Recommendations:

• A training module should be developed to ensure that all OUSD staff that comes in contact with students are trained to:
  • Be able to identify the indicators of student homelessness
  • Be able to provide students and families with housing resources
  • Be knowledgeable of district protocol when a child identifies themselves as homeless
  • Be knowledgeable about the mandated reporter system
Training for all OUSD staff

• Everyone Home Alameda County has agreed to contract to help design a training module.
• What other agencies should be involved?
• What resources can members provide?
• What would be a realistic timeline to complete training?
Eviction Data
Eviction Data Challenges

- The are multiple sources of eviction data
- Data is owned by different agencies
- City of Oakland Housing keeps 3 Day-Notices
- Alameda County Sheriff keeps data for physical eviction
- Alameda County Superior Court keeps data for court proceedings
- Legal CBO’s keep data for eviction settlements

Without all the data together it’s impossible to get complete picture
Eviction Data Recommendation

Recommendations:

• A JPA leader should approach CRM platform (i.e. Salesforce) provider to donate time and software to help better track and analyze disaggregated de-identified evictions

• County should help bring the Office of the Sheriff and Superior Court to the table to discuss the sharing of data

• If a shared platform is not feasible, the City of Oakland, Alameda County should produce an annual report on evictions with their shared data
Case Managers
Case Managers

• There are two unfilled City of Oakland-OUSD funded positions case manager positions
Case Managers

Recommendations:

• Fill the vacant case manager positions. Update the description to have the case managers focus on housing insecure students

• Explore other jointly funded case manager positions for unsheltered students

• If resources are not available for jointly funded case manager positions, approach some of the local universities to get MSW interns to help case manage our unsheltered students and families
Case Managers

• What are other opportunities for collaboration?
With continued funding in Q1 and Q2

- Chronic Absenteeism with other impact tables
- Continued strategies for housing insecure students
- Strategies to better outreach to our unsheltered new comer population
- Rent cost burden
- Educator housing/ public lands discussions
- Set asides for teachers and other school staff, in new developments
- Exploring the feasibility of an ordinance to bar “no-fault evictions” during a school year of families with school aged children
- Youth Center housing insecurity for individuals 18-24