

# CALIFORNIA HOMELESS COORDINATING AND FINANCING COUNCIL

**Council Meeting** 

October 26, 2020



#### Agenda for Today

- Call to Order and Roll Call
- II. Adoption of September 15, 2020 Meeting Summary
- III. Racial Disparities Among People Experiencing Homelessness
- IV. How Local Homelessness Systems Are Responding to Racial Disparities
- V. Priorities and Objectives for Action Plan
- VI. Department and HCFC Updates
- VII. Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda
- VIII. Future Meeting Agendas



#### Item II. Adoption of September 15, 2020 Meeting Summary

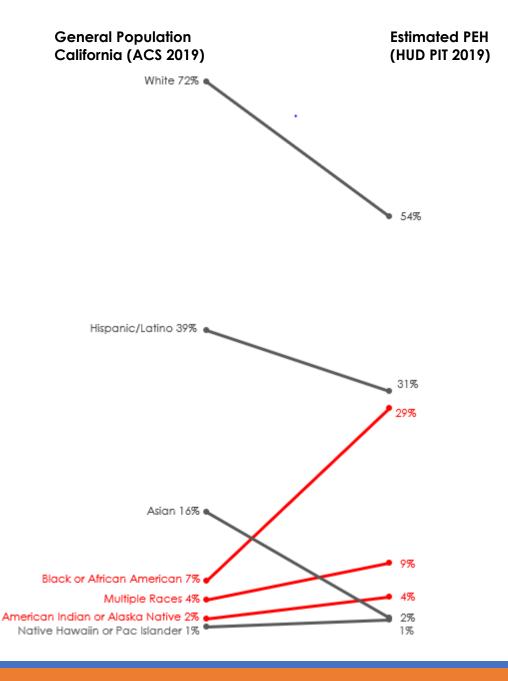


# Item III. Racial Disparities Among People Experiencing Homelessness



Among people
experiencing homelessness
across the US, and in
California, African
Americans, people who
identify as 2+ races, and
American Indian/Alaskan
Natives make up a
disproportionate share of
people experiencing
homelessness.

Sources: 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.; US Census Quick Facts, 2019.





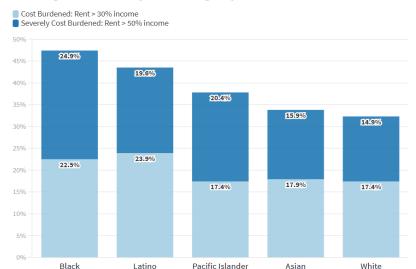
Economic factors, such the severe rent burdens
Californians face, contribute to risks for becoming homeless.

As of 2018, nearly one-half (48%) of Black Californians are either burdened or severely rent burdened.

Among some racial minority groups, the proportion of persons living in poverty are more than 10x their proportion of the state.

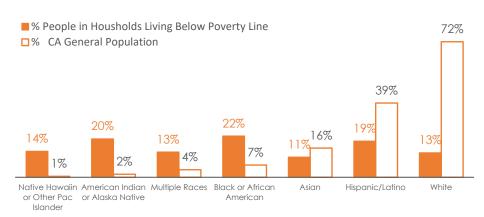
Sources: Graph downloaded from CalMatters <a href="https://calmatters.org/housing/2020/06/black-californians-housing-crisis-by-the-numbers/">https://calmatters.org/housing/2020/06/black-californians-housing-crisis-by-the-numbers/</a> 10/24/2020; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 (\$1701)

#### Housing cost burden by CA ethnic group



Source: California Budget and Policy Center, 2018 American Community Survey

#### Comparison of State Poverty Rates by Racial/Ethnic Groups & General Population of California





Poverty alone does not sufficiently account for the disproportionality of Black Californians in the system.

The disproportionate negative impacts of system involvement in the criminal justice system, lack of quality and affordable health care, housing discrimination such as those which carry over from redlining, and a host of other socially determined factors also contribute to differences in homelessness rates.

Sources: : 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.; US Census Quick Facts, 2019; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2018 (\$1701)

#### % Difference Compared to General CA Population

|                                  | Rate of      | Rate of |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Racial/Ethnic Category           | Homelessness | Poverty |
| Black or African American        | 23%          | 15%     |
| Multiple Races                   | 5%           | 9%      |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 3%           | 19%     |
| Native Hawaiin or Pac Islander   | 1%           | 13%     |
| Hispanic/Latino                  | -8%          | -20%    |
| Asian                            | -14%         | -5%     |
| White                            | -18%         | -59%    |



#### Highlights from SPARC: Phase I Findings

- Rates of homelessness for people of color
  - Black/African American people most overrepresented
  - Native American Homelessness also overrepresented
  - Poverty alone does not explain this gap; percentage rates exceed poverty estimates
- Pathways to homelessness comprising:
  - Economic Mobility
  - Housing
  - Criminal Justice
  - Behavioral Health
  - Family Stabilization
- Barriers to exiting homelessness for people of color
  - Examined three possible outcomes as exits: 1) homelessness; 2) permanent housing with a subsidy; and, 3) permanent housing without a subsidy
  - American Indian or Alaskan Natives 48% MORE likely to exit to homelessness compared to White individuals, along with youth 18-24 years old more likely; men less likely compared to women.
- Workforce among homeless response system does not reflect diversity of PEH
  - 13% Black, 10% Hispanic/Latinx.



#### Questions?



## Item IV. How Local Homelessness Systems Are Responding to Racial Disparities

Tomiquia Moss

Founder and Chief Executive,

All Home

Karla Chalif

Chief Operating and Legal Officer,

Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority



### Item V. Priorities and Objectives for Action Plan

- Presentation and discussion of proposed Action Plan objectives
- Discussion
- Approval of Action Plan objectives



#### HCFC Action Planning: Intent

- Identify priorities for HCFC meetings
- Strengthen coordination across State agencies and between State and regional/local partners
- Align strategies across agencies, with focus on best practices
- Identify actions to be taken jointly and independently
- Create accountability mechanisms
- Translate lessons from COVID-19 response to longerterm homelessness response
- Drive greater progress on preventing and ending homelessness



#### HCFC Action Planning: Approach

- Consultant support from Matthew Doherty
- Using national Framework for an Equitable COVID-19 Response as structure for initiating planning
- Close coordination with Governor's Office
- Surveying conversations with every HCFC member
- Stakeholder input conversations, including people with lived expertise
- Dialogues across State agencies
- HCFC meetings as milestones in process



#### HCFC Action Planning: Timeframe

- ✓ Special September 2020 HCFC Meeting Input on priorities and objectives
- October 2020 HCFC Meeting Approve initial draft of priorities and objectives
- ✓ December 2020 HCFC Meeting Recommendations for State actions in support of those priorities and objectives
- ✓ March 2021 HCFC Meeting Approval and adoption of Action Plan



### HCFC Action Planning: DRAFT Objectives

- Focused on a 2-year time horizon
- Drafts reflecting feedback received to date and discussions with Council Members and initial discussions with external stakeholders
- Asking Council Members to approve a version at October meeting to guide planning work to follow: identification of prioritized strategies and activities to support pursuit of Objectives.
- May still be revised further before final adoption



#### **National Framework**



The Framework for an Equitable COVID-19 Homelessness Response #HousingEquity

HousingEquityFramework.org



### National Framework: Action Areas

- A. Unsheltered People
- B. Shelter
- C. Housing
- D. Diversion and Prevention
- E. Strengthening Systems for the Future
- Implemented in phases that span from immediate public health response through economic recovery



### **Unsheltered People**

- Continue to support California communities to implement multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional outreach and protective measures addressing the health and safety needs of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond.
- 2. Improve access, and address racial inequities within such access, to essential State-supported services appropriate for the needs of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, including through MediCal and behavioral health care reforms.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Shelter

- 3. Partner with communities to implement innovative approaches and expand the supply of safe, housing-placement focused sheltering and interim housing models for Californians experiencing homelessness.
- 4. Expand alignment and engagement of State resources, including MediCal and behavioral health care resources, in efforts to address health disparities and services needs among Californians temporarily staying within sheltering and interim housing options.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Housing

5. Mobilize State resources, technical assistance, and guidance to strengthen implementation of Housing First approaches and other best practices in support of equitably and urgently rehousing people from Project Roomkey sites, from other temporary settings, and from unsheltered homelessness.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Housing

- 6. Foster the creation of an expanded supply of affordable and supportive housing opportunities, paired with appropriate health and behavioral health care resources, that is accessible and culturally responsive to people exiting homelessness, to people at lowest income levels, and to people from historically marginalized communities.
- 7. Improve access to short- and longer-term forms of rental assistance to encourage innovations, to support racially equitable and successful exits from homelessness, and to support housing development activities.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Diversion and Prevention

- 8. Reduce entries into homelessness as people exit and/or receive services from State-funded settings and systems, addressing racial inequities within risks of experiencing homelessness, with initial focus on people re-entering communities from jails and prisons, young adults connected to the child welfare and/or juvenile justice systems, and people exiting health care settings and programs.
- 9. Enhance communities' capacity to provide targeted homelessness prevention interventions and to successfully divert people from entering shelter or experiencing unsheltered homelessness.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Strengthening Systems

- 10.Strengthen racial equity-focused responses, strategies, and activities of organizations receiving State funding for any homelessness services and housing activities.
- 11.Ensure that State and local planning and decision-making processes are deeply informed and guided by recommendations from people with lived expertise from experiences of homelessness.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Strengthening Systems

- 12. Incentivize interjurisdictional and regional planning, decision-making, and accountability, and support capacity for such coordination through "mapping" and local gaps analysis activities focused on needs, demographics and inequities, and service delivery capacities.
- 13. Enhance partnerships between homelessness services systems and workforce development systems to improve access to employment services and employment for people experiencing and exiting homelessness.



### DRAFT HCFC Objectives: Strengthening Systems

- 14. Support California communities to develop disaster preparedness plans that are more inclusive of the needs of people experiencing homelessness.
- 15.Expand State communications efforts to create public awareness of the State's homelessness strategies, successes, challenges, and the importance of Housing First approaches.



#### Discussion and Input





### Item VI. Department and HCFC Updates

- Major activities since last meeting
- Upcoming activities in quarter ahead
- Funding and/or program deadlines



# Item VII. Public Comments on Items Not on the Agenda



### Item VIII. Future Meeting Agendas

Discussion of matters not on the agenda for consideration at future meetings.



#### **Contact Information**

- HCFC Website https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc
- Questions: HCFC@BCSH.ca.gov
- To request HCFC staff presentations:
   <a href="https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/webapps/request.php">https://www.bcsh.ca.gov/hcfc/webapps/request.php</a>
- Social Media
  - https://twitter.com/CA HCFC
  - https://facebook.com/CalHCFC