SB 568: Reducing Homelessness Among California’s College Students

March 26, 2019
Information to Participate

- Today’s PowerPoint can be downloaded from the “handouts” section of your control panel
- To submit questions, click on the “Questions” panel, type your question, and click “send”
- Presentation materials and audio will also be posted at
  - [www.jbaforyouth.org](http://www.jbaforyouth.org)
Agenda

- Why is SB 568 Necessary
- SB 568 Provisions
- How You Can Help
- Q & A
Today’s Presenters

• Senator Anthony Portantino
  State Senator

• Dr. Rashida Crutchfield
  Assistant Professor at Cal State Long Beach

• Kyshawna Johnson
  Student, Citrus College

• Amy Lemley
  Executive Director at John Burton Advocates for Youth

• Parshan Khosravi
  Government Relations Director, UC Students Assn.
Senator Anthony Portantino

- **Senate District 25**: San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys
- Chair, Senate Appropriations Committee
- Member, Banking and Finance, Governmental Organization, and Insurance Committees
Outcomes of Lack of Education

Unemployment rates and earnings by educational attainment, 2017

- **Unemployment rate (%)**
  - Doctoral degree: 1.5
  - Professional degree: 1.5
  - Master’s degree: 2.2
  - Bachelor’s degree: 2.5
  - Associate’s degree: 3.4
  - Some college, no degree: 4.0
  - High school diploma: 4.6
  - Less than a high school diploma: 6.5
  - Total: 3.6%

- **Median usual weekly earnings ($)**
  - Doctoral degree: 1,743
  - Professional degree: 1,836
  - Master’s degree: 1,401
  - Bachelor’s degree: 1,173
  - Associate’s degree: 836
  - Some college, no degree: 774
  - High school diploma: 712
  - Less than a high school diploma: 520
  - All workers: $907

In today’s economy, a post-secondary credential is essential.
Prevalence of Homelessness Among California’s College Students – Community College

**CCC’s Students**

- **1 in 5** of CCC students experienced homelessness within the last year (60%)

- **2 in 5** CCC students who have been in foster care experience homelessness (43%)

- **1 in 3** of African American students experience homelessness (32%)
Prevalence of Homelessness Among California’s College Students - CSU

**CSU Students**

- **1 in 10** of CSU students experience homelessness (10.9%)

- **1 in 4** students who were former foster youth experience homelessness (24.9%)

- **1 in 5** of African American first-generation students experience homelessness (18%)
Prevalence of Homelessness Among California’s College Students - UC

UC Students

• **1 in 20** of UC students experience homelessness (5%)

• **1 in 8** students who were former foster youth experience homelessness (13%)

• **1 in 12** of African American first-generation students experience homelessness (8%)
Homelessness

(The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Subtitle B of Title VII)

Living in a public or private place not designed for humans to live

Living in cars, parks, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or a similar setting

Living in emergency or transitional shelters

Living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, camping grounds

Sharing the housing of others due or "couch surfing"

Living in a public or private place not designed for humans to live
## Homelessness

### Students with a history of homelessness
- Identified or unidentified in K-12
- 47% of youth experience homelessness both with and w/o their families
- ~30% of foster youth will experience homelessness after foster care
- Sexual orientation and gender identity
- Pregnancy

### Students who experience homelessness for the 1st time
- Immediate or unexpected financial crisis
- Economic instability
- Sexual orientation and gender identity
- Impact and opportunity cost of attending higher education
Impact of Homelessness During College

Homeless students were found to have:

- Academic Concerns
- Poor Health Days
- Rates of Poor Mental Health
- Inactive Days
- GPAs
Intervention Can Change the Course of a Student’s Life

Long-term economic stability

Intervention

Housing crisis

No intervention

Long-term homelessness
Efforts to Date

- Addressing food insecurity
- Creation of emergency shelters
- Set aside of dorm rooms for emergencies

Little or no resources are available to address the housing needs of homeless students!
SB 568 Bill Authors

Senator Anthony Portantino
- **Senate District 25**: San Fernando and San Gabriel Valleys
- Chair, Senate Appropriations

Senator Richard Roth
- **Senate District 31**: Riverside County
- Chair, Senate Budget Subcommittee on Education

Assembly Member Jesse Gabriel
- **Senate District 31**: San Fernando Valley
- Higher Education, Appropriations Committees, Assistant Majority Whip
SB 568 Provisions

- Colleges and universities to partner with local housing agency to create rapid rehousing programs for homeless students
- Better linkage of colleges to community based housing services
- Ensure that homeless students are receiving all available financial aid
SB 568 Modeled after the College Hunger Free Campus Initiative

California is in its 2nd year of the College Hunger Free Campus Initiative where campuses obtain funding to implement strategies to reduce food insecurity and report on its outcomes.

$13 Million in FY 18-19

- Develop student meal credit sharing
- Create campus food pantries
- Designate employees to assist students with CalFresh enrollment
Provision 1: Colleges and universities to partner with local housing agency to create rapid rehousing programs for homeless students

College-Focused Rapid Rehousing

Rapid Rehousing

- Rent and Move-in Assistance
- Housing Identification
- Intensive case management

College retention

- Housing referrals direct from colleges and universities
- Educationally focused case management
Housing First Model

- Immediate access to permanent housing with no preconditions
- Everyone is "housing ready"
- Voluntary services
- Student choice and self-determination
Housing Supports

- An assessment of each student’s housing needs
- Housing navigation or search assistance
- Housing-related financial assistance (rental subsidies, deposit, etc.)
- Housing stabilization services – case management support
## Is Rapid Rehousing Effective?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exit to Stable Housing</th>
<th>• Less than <strong>2%</strong> of participants exited to a homeless situation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less likelihood of experiencing homelessness</strong></td>
<td>• <strong>90%</strong> of participants did not experience an episode of homelessness within a year after exiting the program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lower Cost</strong></td>
<td>• Average monthly cost was <strong>$880</strong>, significantly lower than transitional housing ($2,706) or emergency shelter ($4,819)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Jovenes College Focused Rapid Rehousing

Launched in 2016, partnered with four community colleges

48 students housed over 2 years
- 33% have graduated
- 48% are currently enrolled
78% total retention

one-year retention rate of community college students overall = 70%
Who would be eligible?

- Enrolled at least half-time
- Lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence
- Verified by professional or self-certification
- Students who fall below half time may maintain subsidy for up to 12 months
Provision 2: Better linkage of colleges to community based housing services

Currently:

Proposed:
Housing Services are Overseen by Local Continuums of Care (CoC)

Administrative entity that receives and administers HUD funding

- Local or regional system – not necessarily county-based
- 44 CoCs in California
- Primary vehicle for helping people who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness to access available housing
- California received over $381 million in HUD funding in 2018 that flowed through CoCs
- Many state and local homeless service programs also flow through CoCs
Collaboration between Campuses and Homeless Service System

- Establish a relationship with their local homeless Continuum of Care
- Develop a referral mechanism into their county’s coordinated entry system for homeless services
- Train staff regarding how to access housing assistance in their community
Provision 3: Ensure that homeless students are receiving all available financial aid

- Review the financial aid packages of all students participating in the housing program
- Adopt policies that enable homeless youth to maintain access to financial aid
- Ensure that homeless students are receiving aid in timely manner
1. Review the financial aid packages of all students participating in the housing program

- Ensure that all available funds are being leveraged
- Homeless students who are deemed homeless are eligible for independent status and may qualify for more financial aid.
- Evaluate whether the student is eligible for an adjustment to his/her cost of attendance
2. Adopt policies that enable homeless youth to maintain access to financial aid

Students must meet **Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP)** standard to receive state and federal financial aid.

- **2.0 GPA**
  - The required GPA is set by individual institution but must be set no lower than 2.0.

- **67% Pace**
  - Students must complete a set percentage of credits attempted. It is commonly set at 67%.

- **150% timeframe**
  - Students must complete their degree within 150% of the credit hours required for their program.
How would SB 568 help homeless students maintain financial aid?

**Appeals Process**
- Require campuses to establish a process to appeal the loss of federal financial aid due to not meeting SAP

**Special Circumstance**
- Requires that homelessness be a considered a special circumstance when considering eligibility for continued federal financial aid
3. Ensure that homeless students are receiving aid in timely manner

A policy to prioritize homeless students and foster youth students in the distribution of financial aid.

A policy to not charge late fees or interest on payments that are late due to delays in the distribution of financial aid.
Companion Budget Proposal: $20 Million (General Fund)

- Distributed between systems proportionately based on enrollment
- 3% for system administration
- 10% for college program activities
- 5% for campus administration
Reporting Requirements

- Number of students referred to the housing program.
- Number of students served by the housing program.
- The average length of time participants receive housing subsidies.
- A description of how the campus is serving the specific needs of students who are foster youth or former foster youth.
- The retention and graduation rates for program participants.
SB 568 & budget proposal face considerable challenges

- Instability at the federal creates uncertainty at the state level
- Worthy, competing priorities
- SB 568 will require a budget allocation
Legislative Timeline for SB 568

- Feb 21: SB 568 introduced
- April 10, 9:00 a.m.: Bill introduced
- May 31: Last Day for Senate to pass bills
- June 15: Budget bill passed
- Sept 13: Last Day for Assembly to pass bills
- October 13: Last Day for Governor to sign or veto
- If not vetoed, bill becomes law effective January 1, 2020
How can you help make SB 568 & the companion budget proposal a reality?

• Send in a support letter by Thursday, April 4
  • [https://www.jbaforyouth.org/SB-568/](https://www.jbaforyouth.org/SB-568/)

• Add your organization’s name to the budget support letter
  • [https://form.jotform.com/90372057886163](https://form.jotform.com/90372057886163)

• Attend and testify at committee hearings in Sacramento
  • April 10, Senate Education Committee @ 9:00 a.m.

• Meet with legislators in your district

• Encourage students to get involved

• Stay tuned for more work over the spring and summer
Questions or Comments?

To submit live questions, click on the “Questions“ panel, type your question, and click “Send”

Contact information:
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