COMMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT
2023

Prepared by the Social Service
Human Relations Board, City of Alameda

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Acknowledgements

Executive Summary

The Charter for the City of Alameda (City) assigns the Social Service Human Relations Board (SSHRB) the responsibility of assessing and responding to the social service and human relations needs of its citizens. To fulfill that responsibility, SSHRB has periodically surveyed Alameda residents to determine the scope of the community needs and to evaluate and publicize resources to meet those needs. The last Community Needs Assessment (CNA) was presented to the City Council in June 2018. The 2023 CNA consists of two parts:

1) This data book, which provides a current assessment of the City's demographic and social performance; and

2) The public comments that SSHRB regularly receives from community-based organizations and stakeholders to identify priority public service needs for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Annual Action Plan. Most recently, SSHRB held a public hearing on December 1, 2022 where it received written and/or verbal input from 12 local service organizations (see Appendix A).

The information contained in this report was compiled by SSHRB through an evaluation of external data sources, such as the U.S. Census Bureau, the State of California, the Alameda Housing Authority, the Alameda Unified School District, the City of Alameda, Zillow, and Eden I & R. While recognizing that this multifaceted approach has certain limitations, the following themes emerged through review of this data, and guided SSHRB's decision to focus on supporting racial equity, linguistic outreach, domestic violence support services, meeting individuals' basic needs, services for youth and older adults, and safe, affordable housing.

Population Changes
- In a 2022 survey, less than one-third (31%) of respondents were confident the city was headed in the right direction.
- Since 2020, national and state data suggest the population of Alameda is decreasing. In 2022, the State of California estimated the city was home to 77,784 residents.
- Between 2018 and 2020 the percentage of residents between the ages of 18-64 decreased by 2%.

Race and Ethnicity

Racial equity is at the core of many of the following issues. While the statistics regarding race and ethnicity provide a snapshot, the stark statistics of overall financial inequity contained in this report indicate a strong reason to investigate and address these needs.

- Forty-one percent (41%) of island residents identified as White, 32% Asian, 12% Hispanic/Latino and 6% Black or African American. Less than 1% of the population identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander. Eight percent (8%) identified as two or more races.
- The median household income of households of color (households that self-identify as non-white) was significantly lower than households that identified as white. American Indian and Alaskan Native households reported income 44% lower than white households, Black or African American families 41% lower, and Hispanic and Latino incomes were 32% lower.
- American Indian and Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders were much more likely to be uninsured than individuals of other race/ethnicities.
- Black or African American households were four times more likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level than white households, Hispanic and Latino families are twice as likely.
- The majority of homeowners identified as White or Asian.
- Students of color were more likely to drop out of public schools in Alameda prior to high school graduation than White students.

Youth and Older Adults

This information provides an important snapshot of serious underlying issues and needs among certain segments, especially student mental health crisis intervention and supportive programming.

- Less than two-thirds of students in all grades reported feeling "safe" or "very safe" at school.
- Less than two-thirds of Alameda's population are of prime working age.
- The number of students eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals has decreased in recent years. Twenty-four percent (24%) of students were eligible during the '21/'22 school year.
- Enrollment in grades K-5, middle school, and high school has declined slightly.
- Student social connectedness decreased with age, with 72% of 5th graders feeling connected and 57% of 9th and 11th graders. Just 53% of 9th graders reported being able to identify a caring adult at school.

Language Diversity—Access to information and referral services, especially for English-as-a-second language and recent immigrant populations.

- More than one third of Alameda residents speak a language other than English in the home.
- 13% (12.6%) of residents over age 5 speak English less than very well.
- The percentage of English Language Learners has decreased from 12.9% in 2019-2020 to 10.4% in 2021-2022, however one in ten students remain English Language Learners.

Housing and Basic Needs—Including housing and homeless services, domestic violence, available and affordable childcare, food security, and mental health services.

- Seven percent (7%) of the population of Alameda is below the federal poverty threshold.
- Between May of 2020 and May of 2022, the median home price rose by 27% in the city of Alameda.
- More than one-third of households in Alameda have a significant housing burden. This was especially true for renters with one in five households facing a housing burden.
- Unsheltered homelessness increased by 27% between 2019 and 2022.
- There was a 36% increase in the number of felony domestic violence cases between 2019 and 2021. SSHRB notes that reported cases are not necessarily reliable indicators of the prevalence of actual incidences of domestic violence. Many domestic violence incidences either go unreported or are handled through the family law/civil court system.

Further detail and data on these areas and additional topics of evaluation can be found in the remainder of the data book.

Community Reflections

In a recent community survey, less than one-third (31%) of respondents were confident the city was headed in the right direction. Trend data show that this percentage has decreased over time and the percentage of respondents who are unsure or have mixed feelings has steadily increased.

Would you say that things in the City of Alameda are generally headed in the right direction, or do you feel that things are pretty seriously off on the wrong track?
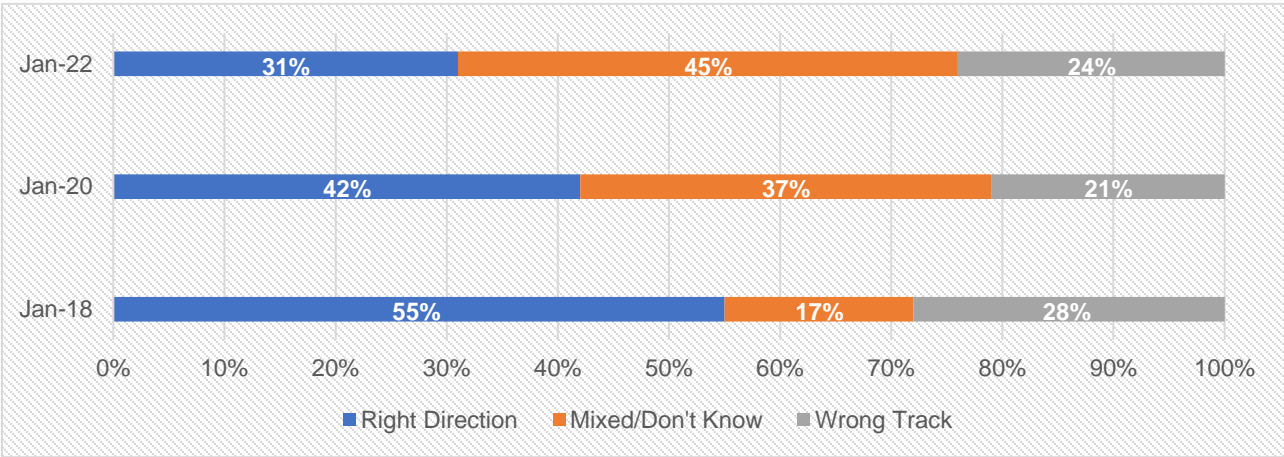
Opinion Research and Strategy. (2022) Community Survey.

Demographics
Total Population

Since 2020, national and state data suggest the population of Alameda is decreasing.
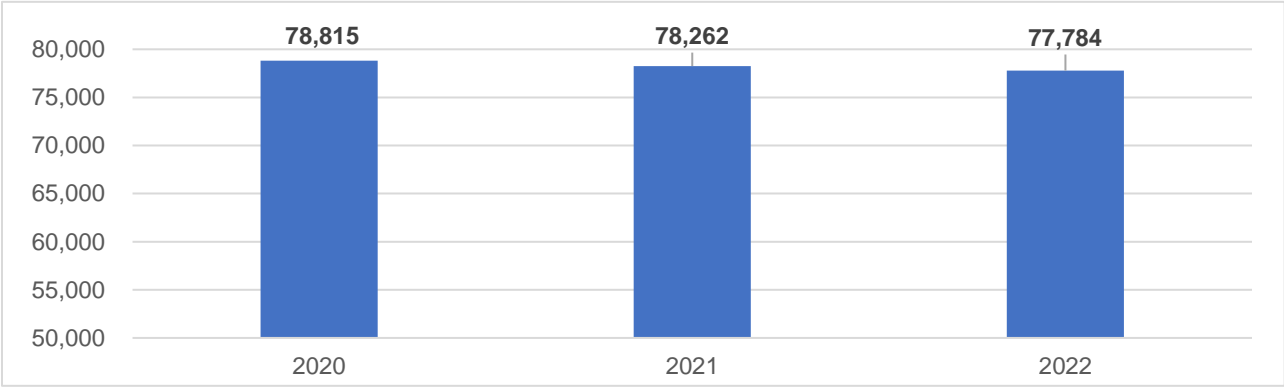
California Department of Finance. (2022). E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and State 2021-2022 with 2020 Benchmark. Retrieved July 2022 from https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates/estimates-e5-2010-2021/

Total Population by Age

Trend data suggest the age distribution of the city has shifted slightly. Between 2018 and 2020 the percentage of residents between the ages of 18-64 decreased by 2%.
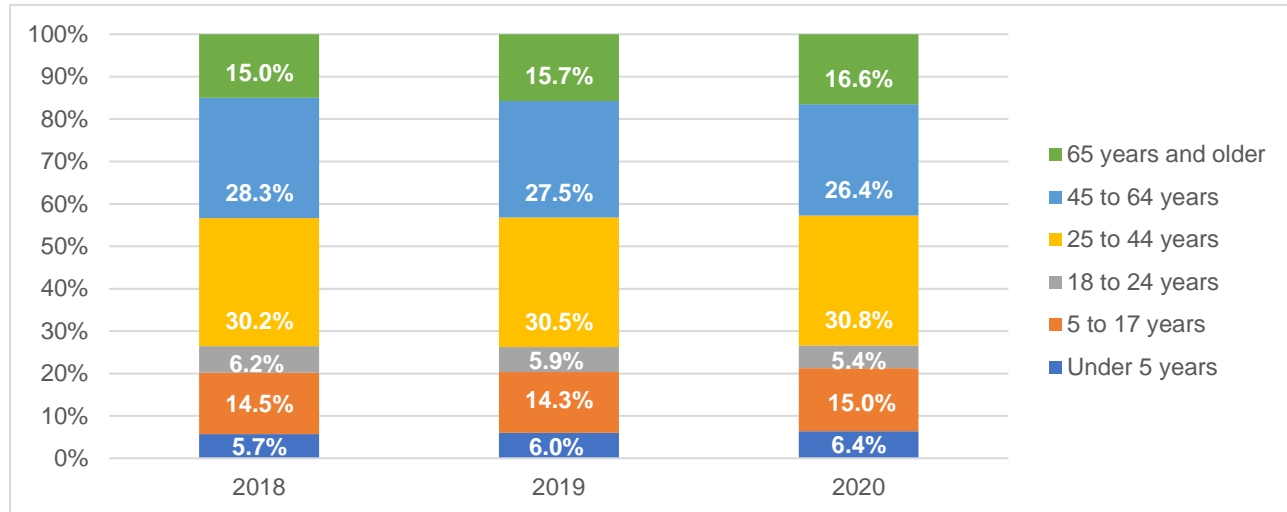
U.S. Census Bureau, 2018-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table: S101: Age and Sex.
Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Age Dependency Ratios

Less than two-thirds of Alameda's population is of prime working age. The city's old-age and child-dependency ratios (the ratio of people younger than 15 or older than 64 to the working age population, those ages 15 to 63) are greater than that of the County of Alameda. There is a slightly higher percentage of women to men, largely due to a significantly different sex-ratio of older adults.
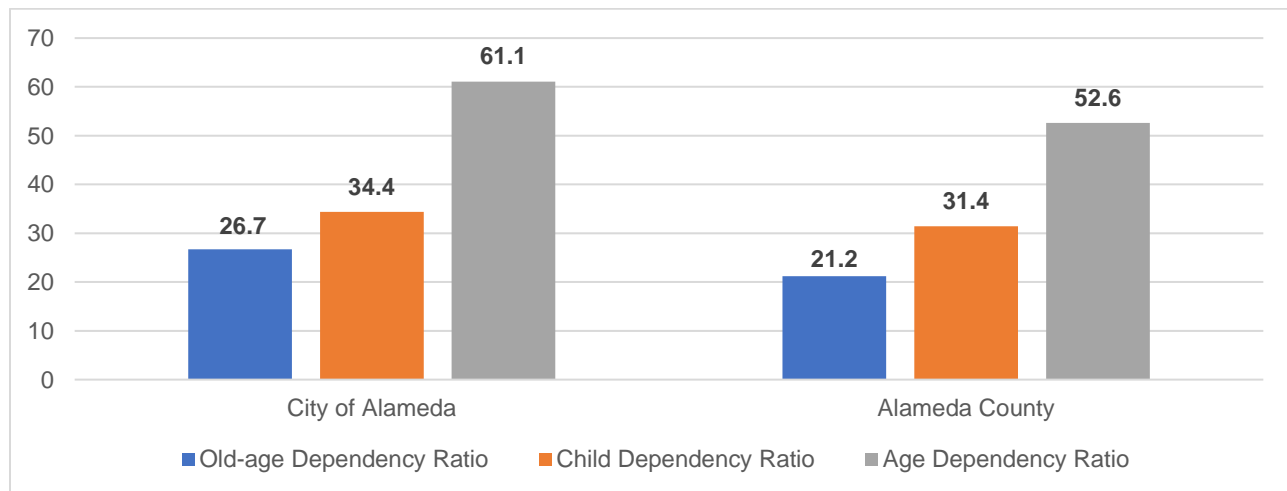
U.S. Census Bureau. 2020 5 Year Estimates. Table S1101: Households and Families. Retrieved July 2022 from
https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=households&g=1600000US0600562

Sex

	Total Population		18 and Older		65 and Older	
Sex Ratio	94.9		91.6		71.9	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
Male	48.7%	38,868	47.8%	30,010	41.8%	5,531
Female	51.3%	40,959	52.2%	32,756	58.2%	7,697
Total	**-**	**79,827**	**-**	**62,766**	**-**	**13,228**

U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table DP05: Demographics and Housing Estimates. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Households by Type

Nearly half of residents live in married couple households (48%), 38% in non-family households. Eleven percent (11%) were female headed households and 4% male headed households.

	With own child/children under 18 years		Without own child/children under 18 years		Total	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
Married Couple Households	76.9%	6,883	36.3%	7820	48.2%	14,703
Male Headed Households	5.6%	504	2.6%	565	3.5%	1,069
Female Headed Households	17.5%	1,568	7.8%	1675	10.6%	3,243
Nonfamily Households	0.0%	0	53.3%	11499	37.7%	11,499
Total	**-**	**8,955**	**-**	**21,559**	**-**	**30,514**

U.S. Census Bureau. 2020 5 Year Estimates. Table S1101: Households and Families. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov/alameda city households and families

Race and Ethnicity

Forty-one percent (41%) of island residents identified as White, 32% Asian, 12% Hispanic/Latino and 6% Black or African American. Less than 1% of the population identified as American Indian or Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander. Eight percent (8%) identified as two or more races.
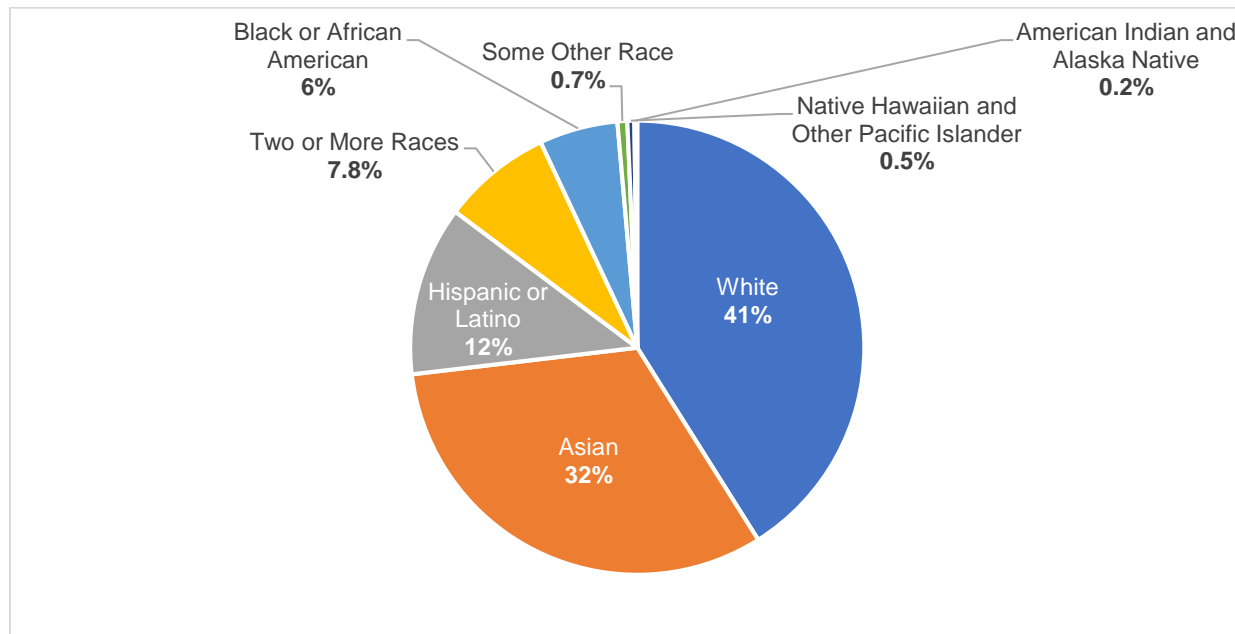
U.S. Census Bureau. 2020 Decennial Census. Table P2. Retrieved July 2022 from https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial/2020/data/

Language Spoken in the Home

More than one third of Alameda residents speak a language other than English in the home. While it is estimated that 13% (12.6%) of residents over age 5 speak English less than very well, just 7% (6.6%) of households are limited English Speaking households, or households in which all members speak English "less than very well."

	Speak English "Very Well"	Speak English "Less Than Very Well"	Total
Speak only English	65.4%	0.0%	48,839
Spanish	4.7%	2.3%	5,219
French, Haitian, or Cajun	1.0%	0.2%	911
German or other West Germanic languages	0.7%	0.0%	496
Russian, Polish, or other Slavic languages	0.6%	0.2%	564
Other Indo-European languages	2.4%	0.7%	2,370
Korean	0.7%	0.4%	814
Chinese (incl. Mandarin, Cantonese)	5.3%	5.3%	7,891
Vietnamese	1.4%	1.1%	1,901
Tagalog (incl. Filipino)	3.1%	1.4%	3,364
Other Asian and Pacific Island languages	1.4%	0.5%	1,437
Arabic	0.2%	0.2%	293
Other and unspecified languages	0.6%	0.2%	634
Total	**65,345**	**9,379**	**74,733**

U.S. Census Bureau. 2020 5 Year Estimates. Table C1002: Language Spoke at Home for the Population 5 years and older. Table C1001: Household Language by Household Limited English-Speaking Status. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=households&g=1600000US0600562

Veterans Status

It was estimated that 2,944 veterans resided in the City of Alameda in 2020, accounting for roughly 5% of the adult population. Veterans represent roughly 7% of the population nationally. The majority of veterans were adults 55 and over.
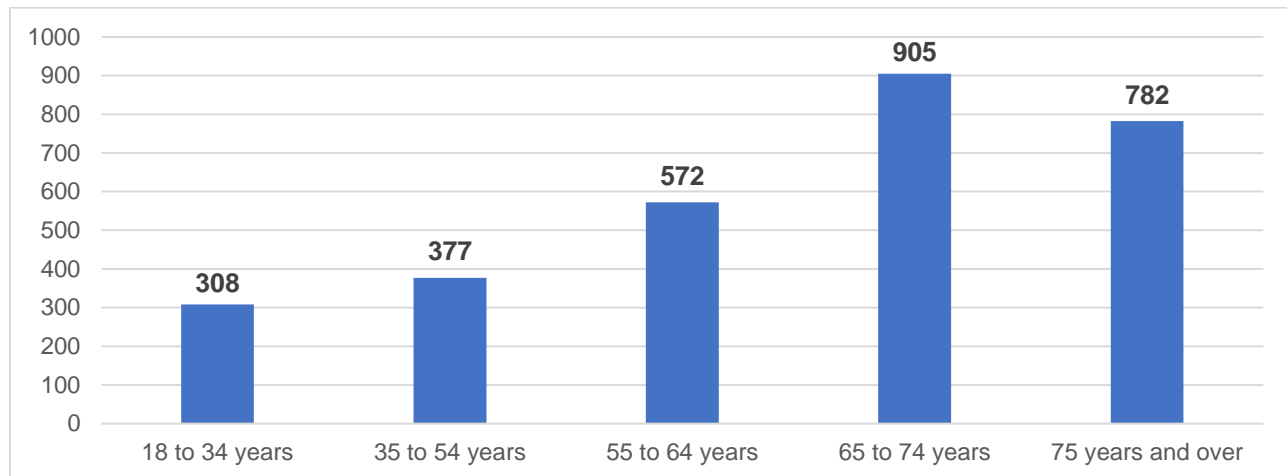
Disability Status

Nearly one in ten city residents identify having one or more disabling conditions. Roughly 50% of those with a disabling condition are 65 years or older. Seventeen percent (17%) of older adults reported an ambulatory difficulty, 11% a hearing difficulty. Fourteen percent (14%) reported an independent living difficulty.

	Population under 18	Population 18-64 years old	Population 65 and over	Total
With a hearing difficulty	0.5%	1.1%	10.7%	2.5%
With a vision difficulty	0.4%	1.5%	6.1%	2.0%
with a cognitive difficulty	3.8%	2.7%	8.0%	3.8%
With an ambulatory difficulty	0.2%	2.4%	17.3%	4.6%
With a self-care difficulty	1.3%	0.9%	7.9%	2.2%
With an independent living difficulty	2.0%	2.2%	13.8%	4.4%
Total	**666**	**3,027**	**3,681**	**7,374**

Economy

Self Sufficiency Standards - Alameda County

The Center for Women's Welfare Self-Sufficiency Standard defines the income working families need to meet a minimum, yet adequate level, of self-sufficiency and sustainability. The Standard provides an alternative to the official poverty measure, taking into account regional differences in the cost of living and household makeup.

	Single Adult	Single Adult, One Preschooler	Two Adults, One Preschooler and One School Ager
Hourly Wage	$20.66	$43.57	$29.14
Monthly Wage	$3,636	$7,668	$10,257
Annual Wage	$43,633	$92,015	$123,080
Monthly Emergency Savings	$100	$453	$243

The Self-Sufficiency Standard for California 2021, Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. Retrieved July 2022 from http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/california

Total Employment and Labor Force

Roughly half of the population of the island is in the labor force. The unemployment rate has recovered from a high of nearly 9% in 2020. In 2021, 6% of the labor force was unemployed.

	2019	2020	2021
Labor Force	40,800	40,300	39,900
Employment	39,700	36,800	37,700
Unemployment	1,100	3,500	2,200
Unemployment Rate	2.7%	8.6%	5.5%

State of California, Employment Development Department. Monthly Labor Force Data. Retrieved May 2022 from http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity and Age

The median household income of households of color (households that self-identify as non-White) were significantly lower than households that identified as white alone. American Indian and Alaskan Native households reported income 44% lower than white households, Black or African American families 41% lower, and Hispanic and Latino incomes were 32% lower. Households identifying as some other race, reported half the household income of White families. Median income varied by age with householders ages 45 to 64 reporting the greatest household income. The median income of 15- to 24-year-old householders was the lowest at $46,601 but slightly higher than the self-sufficiency wage for a single adult in Alameda County.
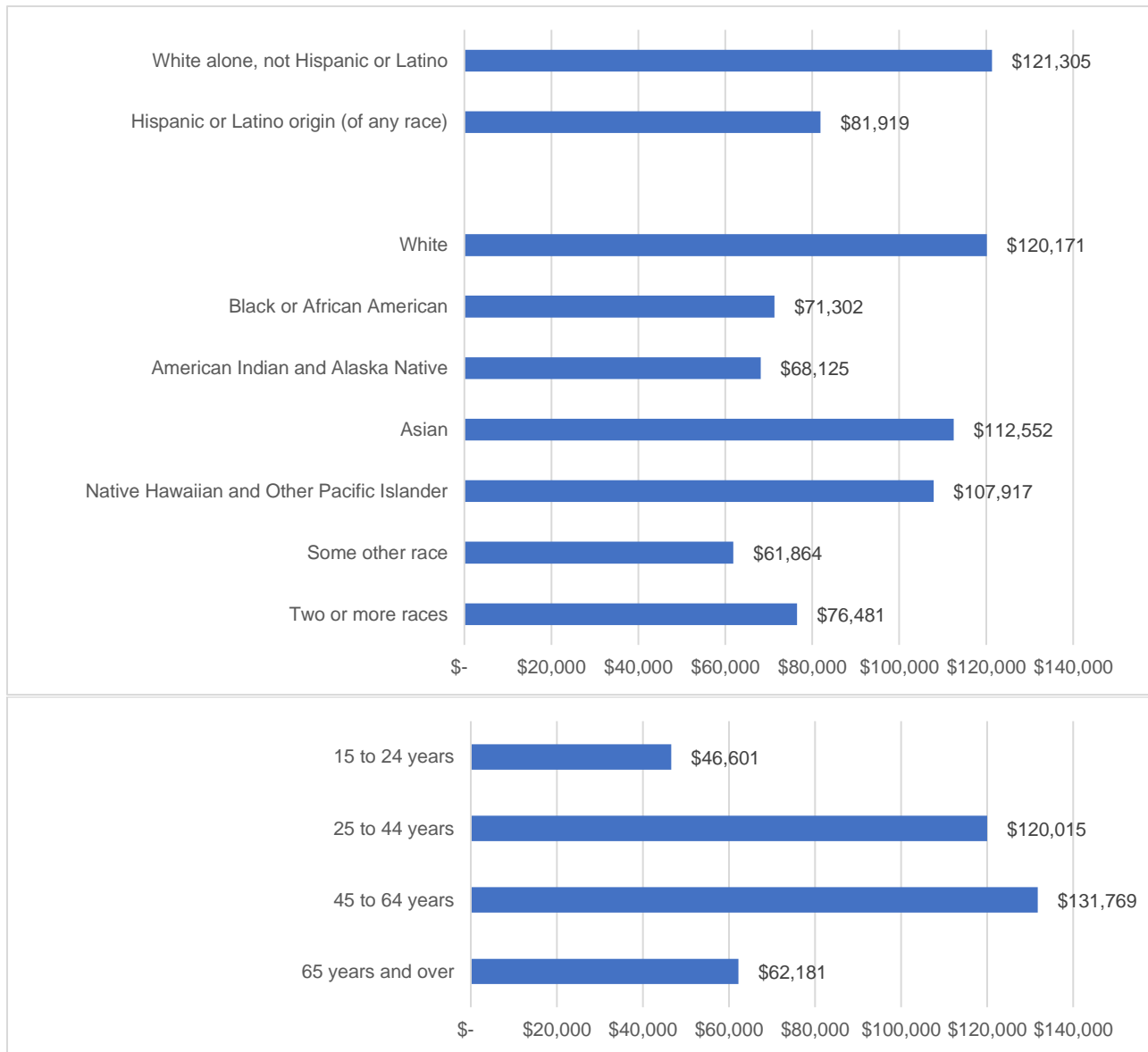
Race/Ethnicity	Median Income
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	$121,305
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	$81,919
White	$120,171
Black or African American	$71,302
American Indian and Alaska Native	$68,125
Asian	$112,552
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	$107,917
Some other race	$61,864
Two or more races	$76,481

Age	Median Income
15 to 24 years	$46,601
25 to 44 years	$120,015
45 to 64 years	$131,769
65 years and over	$62,181

U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1903: Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2020 Inflation Adjusted Dollars. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Median Household Income by Household Type

Married couple families had the highest median incomes, particularly those with at least one child under age 18. However, the median household income of female headed households and male headed households with children under age 18 were well below the self-sufficiency wage for households with children in Alameda County.

Household Type	Median Income
Married Couple Households	$146,742
With own children under 18	$168,647
Male Headed Households	$79,403
With own children under 18	$65,991
Female Headed Households	$83,480
With own children under 18	$76,698
Nonfamily Households	$70,452
Female householder	$60,625
Living alone	$46,797
Not living alone	$138,788
Male householder	$85,947
Living alone	$65,500
Not living alone	$127,386

U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1903: Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2020 Inflation Adjusted Dollars.) Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Percent of the Population below Poverty Level

Seven percent (7%) of the population of Alameda is below the federal poverty threshold.
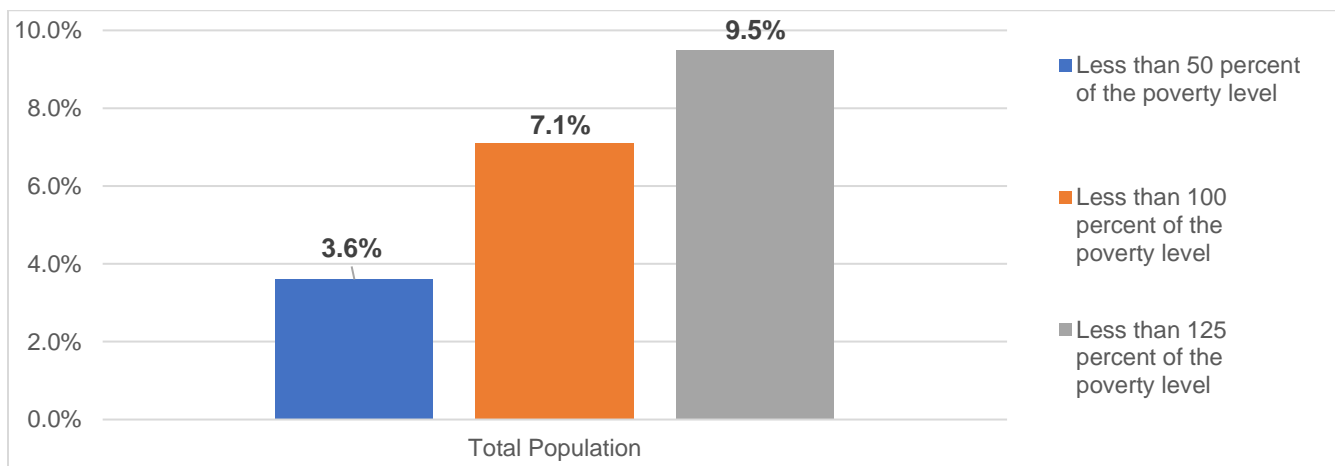
U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1703: Selected Characteristics of People at Specific Levels of Poverty in the Past 12 Months. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Percent of the Population below Poverty Level, Basic Demographics

Households with children and older adults are more likely to be below the federal poverty level. Black or African American households are four times more likely to have incomes below the federal poverty level than White households, and Hispanic and Latino families are twice as likely.

	Less than 50% of the poverty level	Less than 100% of the poverty level	Less than 125% of the poverty level
Sex			
Male	3.2%	6.6%	9.4%
Female	3.9%	7.6%	9.6%
Age			
Under 18 years	3.1%	8.0%	10.5%
Related children of householder under 18 years	3.1%	8.0%	10.5%
18 to 64 years	3.3%	6.4%	8.5%
65 years and over	5.1%	8.5%	12.3%
Race/Ethnicity			
One race	3.5%	6.9%	9.5%
White	2.8%	4.8%	6.8%
Black or African American	10.5%	21.1%	23.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8.0%	16.9%	16.9%
Asian	2.7%	5.0%	8.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race	5.6%	17.8%	18.7%
Two or more races	4.3%	8.9%	9.6%
Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race)	6.3%	12.4%	13.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2.6%	4.8%	6.8%

Students Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals

The number of AUSD students eligible to receive free and reduced-price meals has decreased in recent years. Twenty-four percent (24%) of students were eligible during the '21/'22 school year.

California Department of Education. Analysis, Measurement, & Accountability Reporting Division. (2019-2022). Retrieved June 2022 from https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/filessp.asp
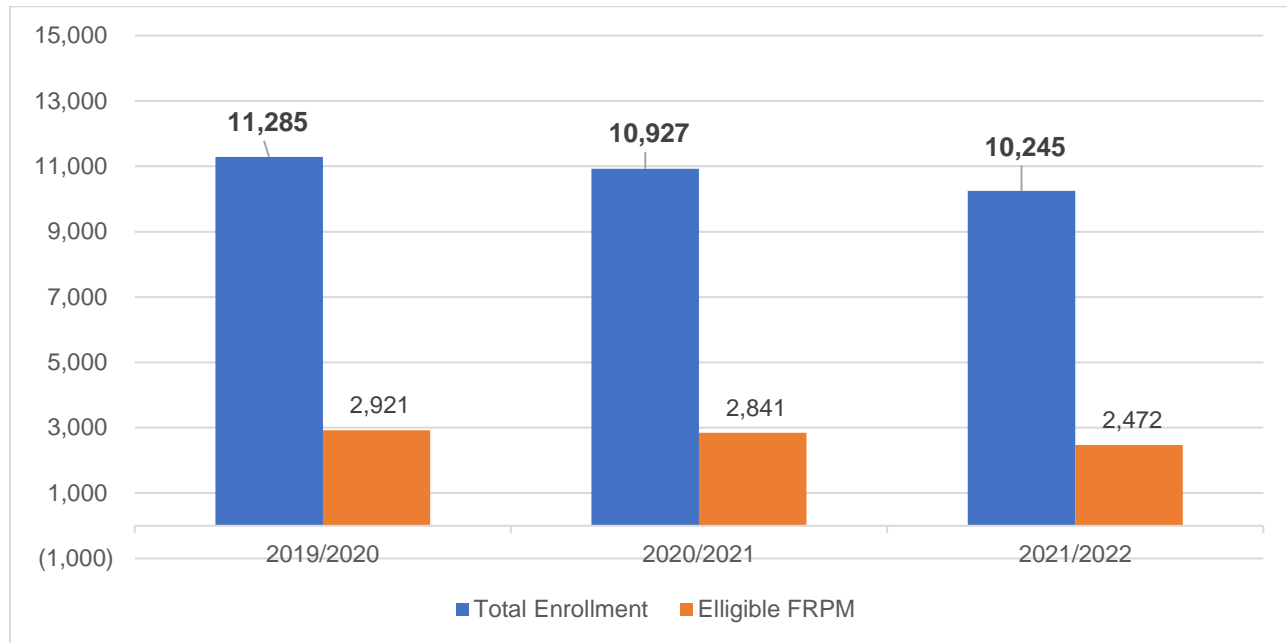
Students Receiving Free and Reduced Price Meals by School (Continued)

The percentage of students eligible for free and reduced-price meals varies significantly from school to school. Ruby Bridges had nearly half (47%) of the student body eligible for free and reduced-price meals during the 21/22 school year, and 61% of Island High's student body were eligible.

School Name	School Type	Percent (%) Eligible Free (K-12)
Alameda Science and Technology Institute	Alternative Schools of Choice	31.5%
Island High (Continuation)	Continuation High Schools	61.1%
Amelia Earhart Elementary	Elementary Schools	10.2%
Bay Farm	Elementary Schools	7.2%
Edison Elementary	Elementary Schools	13.5%
Frank Otis Elementary	Elementary Schools	13.5%
Franklin Elementary	Elementary Schools	17.5%
Love Elementary	Elementary Schools	33.7%
Maya Lin	Elementary Schools	20.0%
Ruby Bridges Elementary	Elementary Schools	47.4%
The Academy of Alameda Elementary	Elementary Schools	37.8%
William G. Paden Elementary	Elementary Schools	31.7%
Alameda High	High Schools	17.2%
Lincoln Middle	Intermediate/Middle Schools	13.4%
The Academy of Alameda	Intermediate/Middle Schools	43.5%
Will C. Wood Middle	Intermediate/Middle Schools	36.4%
Alameda Community Learning Center	K-12 Schools	27.2%
Encinal Junior/Senior High	K-12 Schools	29.4%
Nea Community Learning Center	K-12 Schools	34.8%
*Nonpublic, Nonsectarian Schools	-	34.6%

California Department of Education. Analysis, Measurement, & Accountability Reporting Division. (2019-2022). Retrieved June 2022 from https://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/ad/filessp.asp
*Nonpublic and Nonsectarian School in the City of Alameda include: St Joseph Notre Dame (9-12), Peter Pan Schools (K-3), St Phillip Neri School (K-8), Peter Pan Academy (K-2), Rising Star Montessori (K-5), Central Baptist Church (K-3), The Child Unique Montessori School (K-7), Da Vinci Center For Gifted Children (K-6), Bay Area Chinese Bible School (K-8).

Percent of Households Receiving Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP)

In total, 5.5% of households in Alameda were receiving SNAP. Forty-seven percent (46.7%) of those were households with at least one person 60 years or over. It was estimated that just 28.8% of households living below the poverty level were receiving SNAP, these households represented 39.8% of recipient homes.

	Households with Children		Households without Children	
	#	%	#	%
Married-couple family	326	4.5%	156	2.1%
Male householder, no spouse	33	6.0%	49	7.8%
Female householder, no spouse	441	24.0%	149	10.6%
Nonfamily Household	0	0.0%	525	4.6%

Education

Educational Attainment

Just 8% of city residents did not have a high school diploma. Thirty-five percent (35%) held a bachelor's degree and 22% a graduate or professional degree.

Student Enrollment

Enrollment in grades K-5, middle school, and high school have declined slightly.
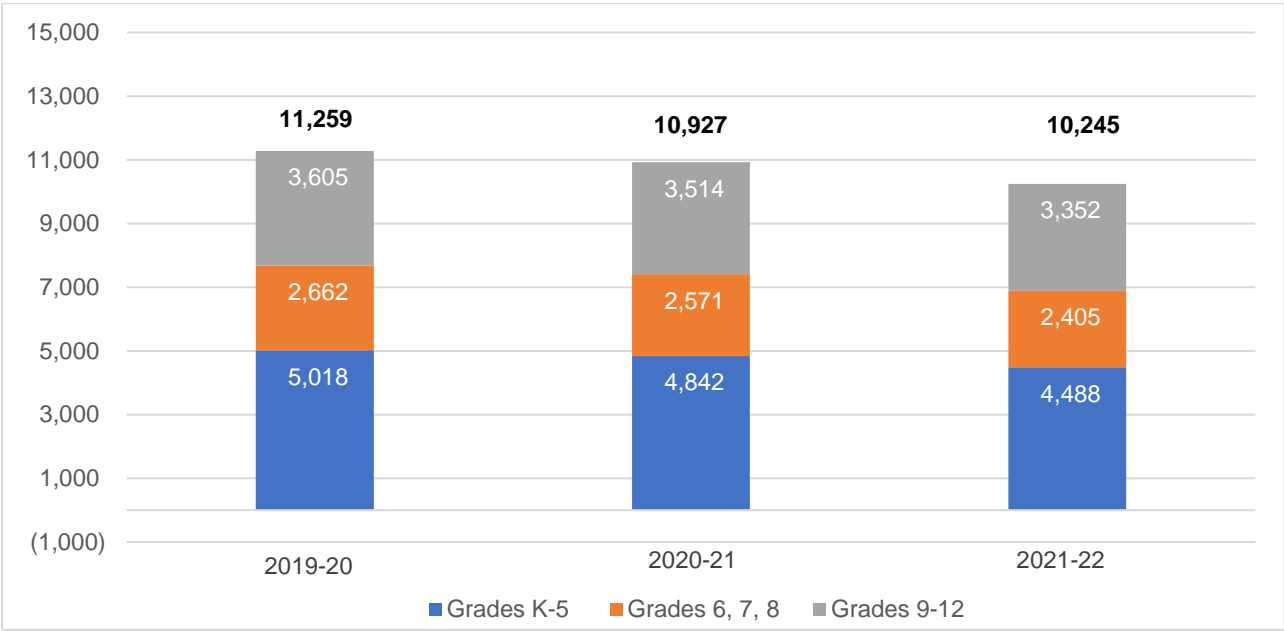
California Department of Education. Analysis, Measurement, & Accountability Reporting Division. (2018-2022). Retrieved June 2022 from
https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/dqcensus/EnrGrdYears.aspx?cds=0161119&agglevel=district&year=2021-22

Percent of English Language Learners

The percentage of English Language Learners has decreased, however one in ten students remain English Language Learners.
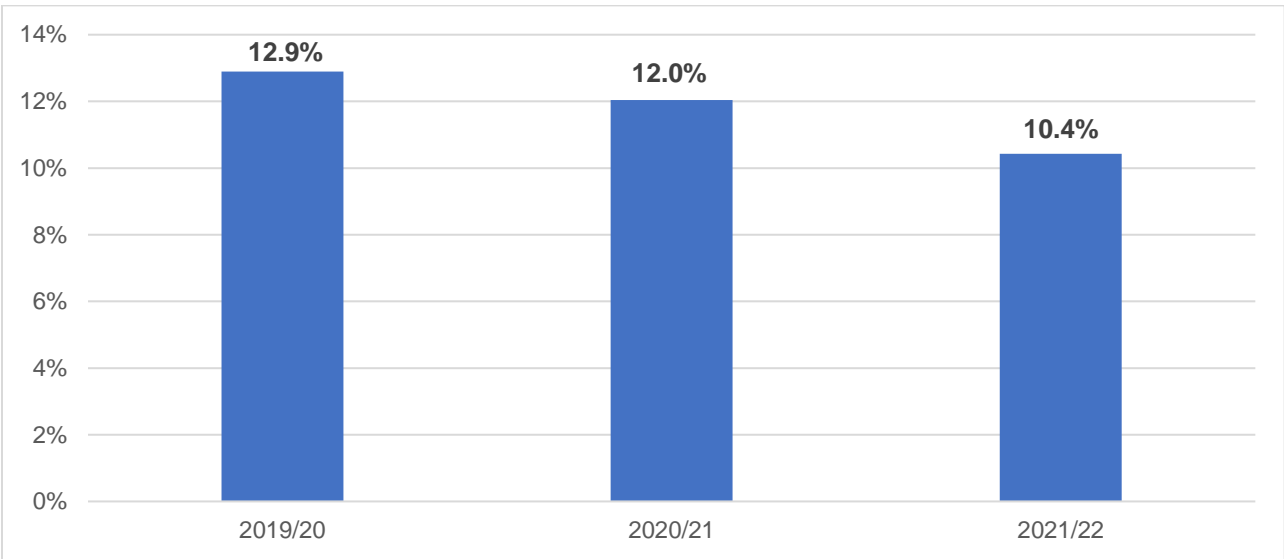
California Department of Education. Analysis, Measurement, & Accountability Reporting Division. (2017-2022).
Retrieved June 2022 from https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/SpringData

English Language Learners by Language

In 2022/21, there were 1,068 English Language Learners in Alameda Unified. These students represented more than 44 different languages.

Language	Percent	Language	Percent
Spanish	21.07%	Mien (Yao)	0.37%
Cantonese	18.91%	Chaozhou (Chiuchow)	0.28%
Arabic	10.02%	Lao	0.28%
Vietnamese	9.18%	Nepali	0.28%
Other non-English languages	8.43%	Turkish	0.28%
Filipino (Pilipino or Tagalog)	6.18%	Cebuano (Visayan)	0.28%
Mandarin (Putonghua)	4.78%	Tamil	0.19%
Farsi (Persian)	3.18%	Greek	0.19%
Tigrinya	2.43%	Bengali	0.19%
Korean	1.97%	Burmese	0.19%
Portuguese	1.31%	Italian	0.19%
Serbo-Croatian (Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian)	1.12%	Tongan	0.19%
Punjabi	1.03%	Polish	0.19%
Khmer (Cambodian)	1.03%	Ilocano	0.19%
Pashto	0.84%	Marathi	0.19%
French	0.75%	Rumanian	0.09%
Toishanese	0.66%	Hindi	0.09%
Amharic	0.66%	Indonesian	0.09%
Japanese	0.66%	Mongolian	0.09%
Thai	0.66%	Dutch	0.09%
Urdu	0.56%	Hebrew	0.09%
Russian	0.47%	Armenian	0.09%

Graduation Rates

Graduation rates are relatively high compared to the county and state, however 9% of students did not graduate in 2020.

Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity

Students of color were more likely to drop out prior to graduation. With 7% of Hispanic and Latino students dropping out early, 3% of Filipino students and 2% of African American or Black students.

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
African American	2.0%
Asian	1.6%
Filipino	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino	7.1%
Two or More Races	4.7%
White	2.0%

Housing
Community Concern Regarding Housing and Homelessness

I'd like to read you some problems facing the City of Alameda that other people have mentioned. Please tell me whether you think it is an extremely serious problem, a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, or a not too serious problem in Alameda.

Legend: ■ Extremely Serious ■ Very Serious ■ Somewhat Serious ■ Not Too Serious ■ Don't know

Categories:
- Lack of adequate shelter for people who are homeless
- A lack of housing affordable for working families
- The cost of housing
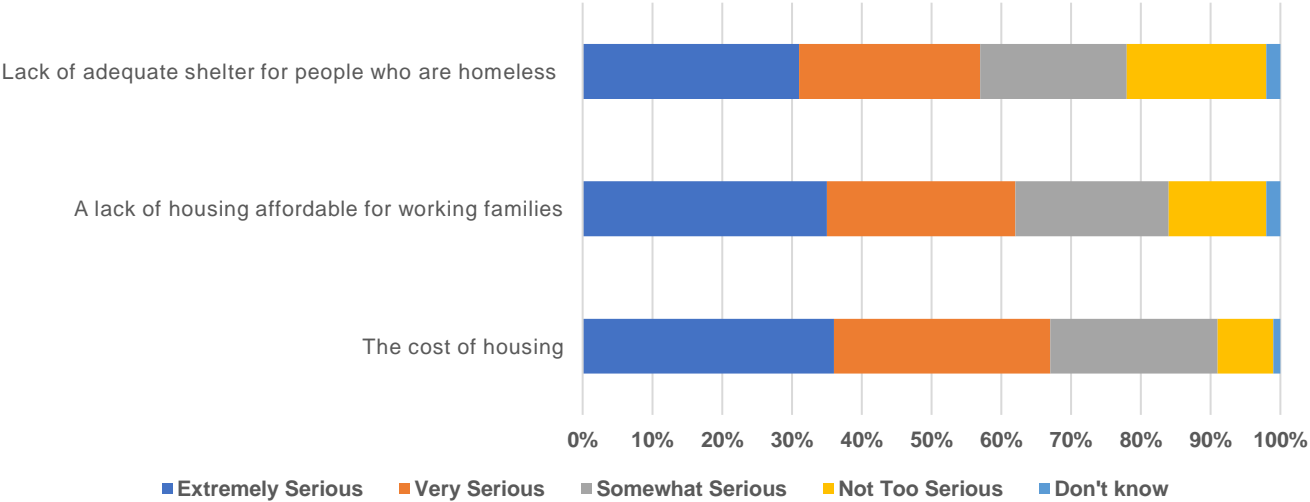
Population Rent/Own

Roughly half of households rent and half of households own in Alameda. However, nearly two-thirds (64%) of married couple households own.
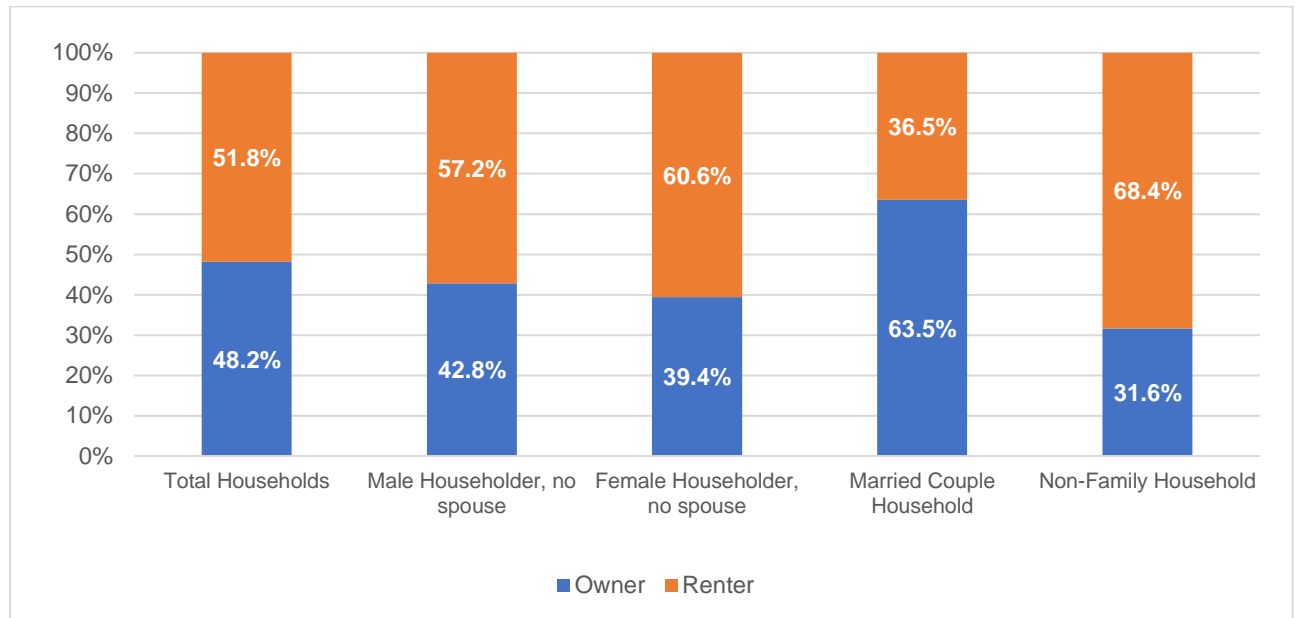
Bar chart showing Owner and Renter percentages by household type:

Household Type	Owner	Renter
Total Households	48.2%	51.8%
Male Householder, no spouse	42.8%	57.2%
Female Householder, no spouse	39.4%	60.6%
Married Couple Household	63.5%	36.5%
Non-Family Household	31.6%	68.4%

■Owner ■Renter

U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S1101: Households and Families. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Rent/Own by Race/Ethnicity and Age

The majority of homeowners identified as White or Asian. Sixty-five percent (65%) of homeowners were under age 65.

	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Renter Occupied Housing Units
Race and Hispanic or Latino origin of householder		
White	58.4%	50.2%
Black or African American	2.5%	11.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	32.3%	23.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.3%
Some other race	2.3%	6.5%
Two or more races	4.0%	7.2%
Hispanic or Latino origin	6.5%	13.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.9%	45.8%
Age of householder		
Under 35 years	4.4%	27.9%
35 to 44 years	18.1%	23.6%
45 to 54 years	20.6%	19.7%
55 to 64 years	22.0%	12.7%
65 to 74 years	22.4%	10.5%
75 to 84 years	8.6%	3.0%
85 years and over	4.0%	2.6%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2502: Demographic Characteristics of Occupied Housing Unites. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov/

Median Home Price

Between May of 2020 and May of 2022, the median home price rose by 27% in the City of Alameda. Alameda County home prices increased by 33% over that same time frame.

	May-20	May-21	May-22
City of Alameda	1,025,000.00	1,190,000.00	1,407,500.00
Alameda County	859,500.00	1,100,000.00	1,275,000.00
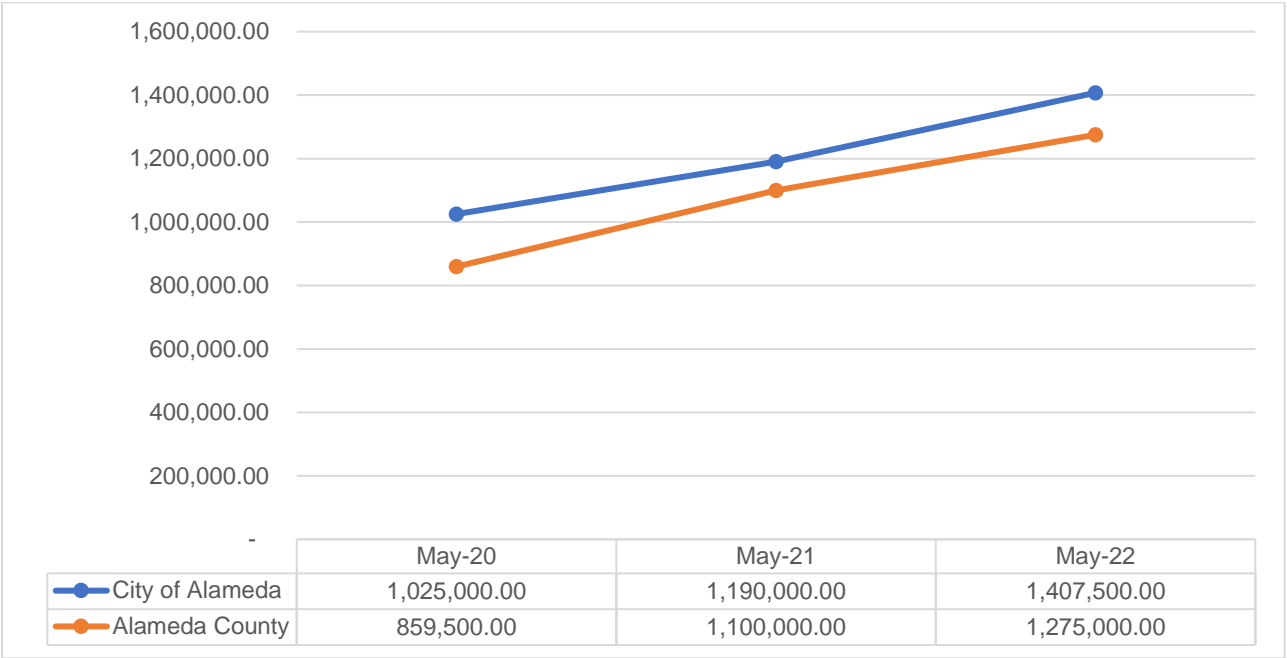
Zillow. Housing Market. Retrieved July 2022 from https://www.redfin.com/county/303/CA/Alameda-County/housing-market

Fair Market Rent

Fair Market Rents are set using 40th percentile rents in local geographic areas. Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are used to determine payment standard amounts for the Housing Choice Voucher program, to determine initial renewal rents for some expiring project-based Section 8 contracts, to determine initial rents for housing assistance payment (HAP) contracts in the Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy program (Mod Rehab), rent ceilings for rental units in both the HOME Investment Partnerships program and the Emergency Solution Grants program, calculation of maximum award amounts for Continuum of Care recipients and the maximum amount of rent a recipient may pay for property leased with Continuum of Care funds, and calculation of flat rents in Public Housing units.

Unit Type	Average Rents (2021)	2021 Fair Market Rents (HUD)	2022 Fair Market Rents (HUD)
Studio	$2,175	$1,595	$1,691
One Bedroom	$2,775	$1,934	$2,039
Two Bedrooms	$3,288	$2,383	$2,501
Three Bedrooms	$3,878	$3,196	$3,306

Alameda Housing Authority. Housing Element. Retrieved July 2022 from https://irp.cdn-website.com/f1731050/files/uploaded/ALAMEDA_2023-2031%20Housing%20Element_HCD%20Submittal%201_5.27.22.pdf
Alameda Housing Authority. Payment Standards PVB & HCV January 2022. Retrieved July 2022 from https://www.alamedahsg.org/housing_services/payment_standards_and_income_limits

Housing Vacancy Rates

The vacancy rate in Alameda has remained consistent at 6%.
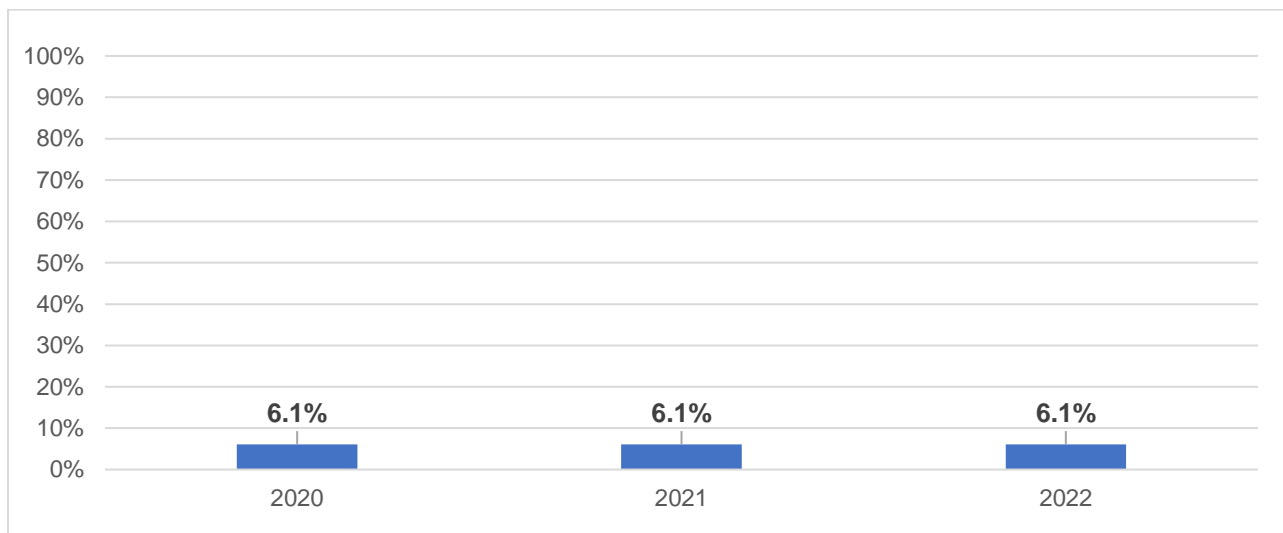
E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates. Retrieved July 2022 from https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/Demographics/estimates/e-4-population-estimates-for-cities-counties-and-the-state-2021-2022-with-2020-census-benchmark/

Housing Burden (Households Paying More Than 30% of Income on Housing)

More than one-third of households in Alameda have a significant housing burden. This was especially true for renters, with one in five households facing a housing burden.

All Households

- Households paying 30% or more
- Households paying less than 30%

36.9%

63.1%

Home Owners: 30% or more 30.4%, Less than 30% 69.6%
Renters: 30% or more 42.9%, Less than 30% 57.1%

- 30% or more
- Less than 30%
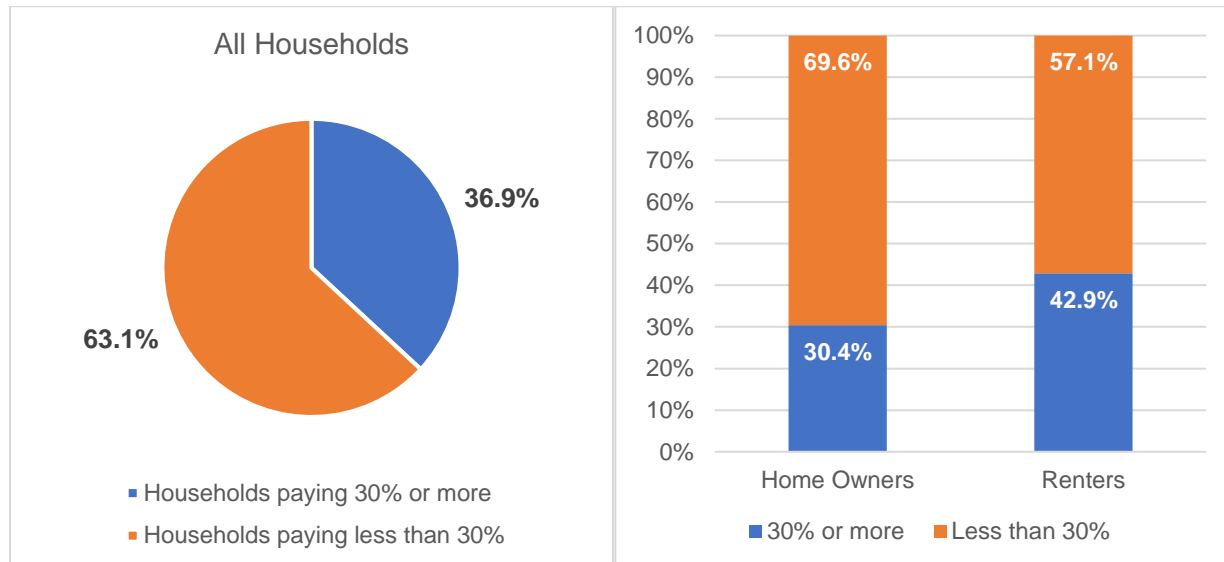
U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2503: Financial Characteristics. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Point-in-Time Counts of individuals experiencing homeliness are conducted every two years in January. The 2021 count was delayed until January 2022 due to COVID-19. In January of 2022 it was estimated that 264 individuals were unsheltered in Alameda. While the city continues to expand the number of local resources for unsheltered individuals, reduced capacity due COVID-19 guidelines show a decrease in the number of sheltered individuals in 2022. Unsheltered homelessness increased by 27% between 2019 and 2022.
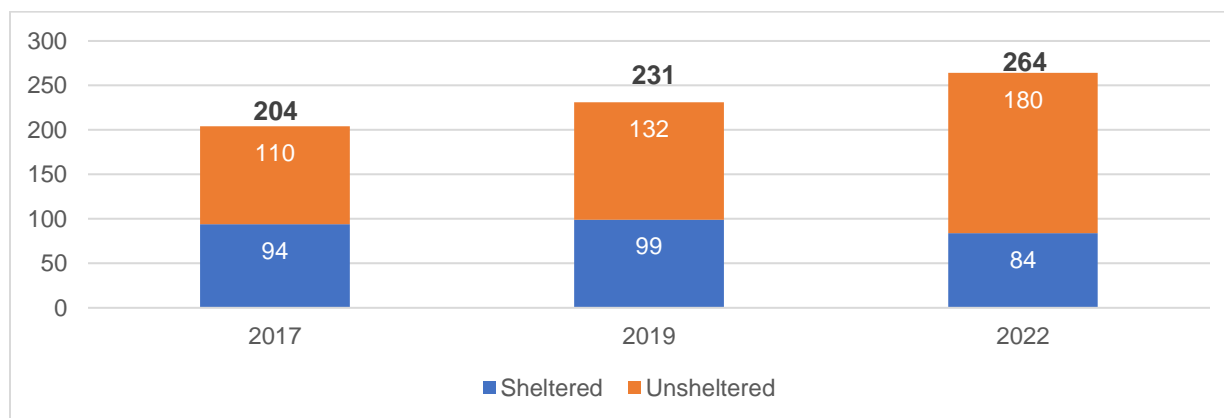
2017: Sheltered 94, Unsheltered 110, total 204
2019: Sheltered 99, Unsheltered 132, total 231
2022: Sheltered 84, Unsheltered 180, total 264

- Sheltered
- Unsheltered

Applied Survey Research. (2022). Alameda County Point In Time Count and Survey. Retrieved July 2022 from https://everyonehome.org/main/continuum-of-care/everyone-counts/

Suggested Ways to Prevent Homelessness

In addition to the Point-in-Time count of persons experiencing homelessness, the City of Alameda conducted a survey of sheltered and unsheltered individuals and families. Thirty-six percent (36%) reported they were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Seventy-two percent (72%) reported they had been without housing for a year or more. Forty-one percent (41%) reported a first lost housing prior to age 25. Respondents were asked what would have helped to prevent homelessness. More than half (51%) suggested rental assistance, 47% employment assistance, and 39% mental health services.
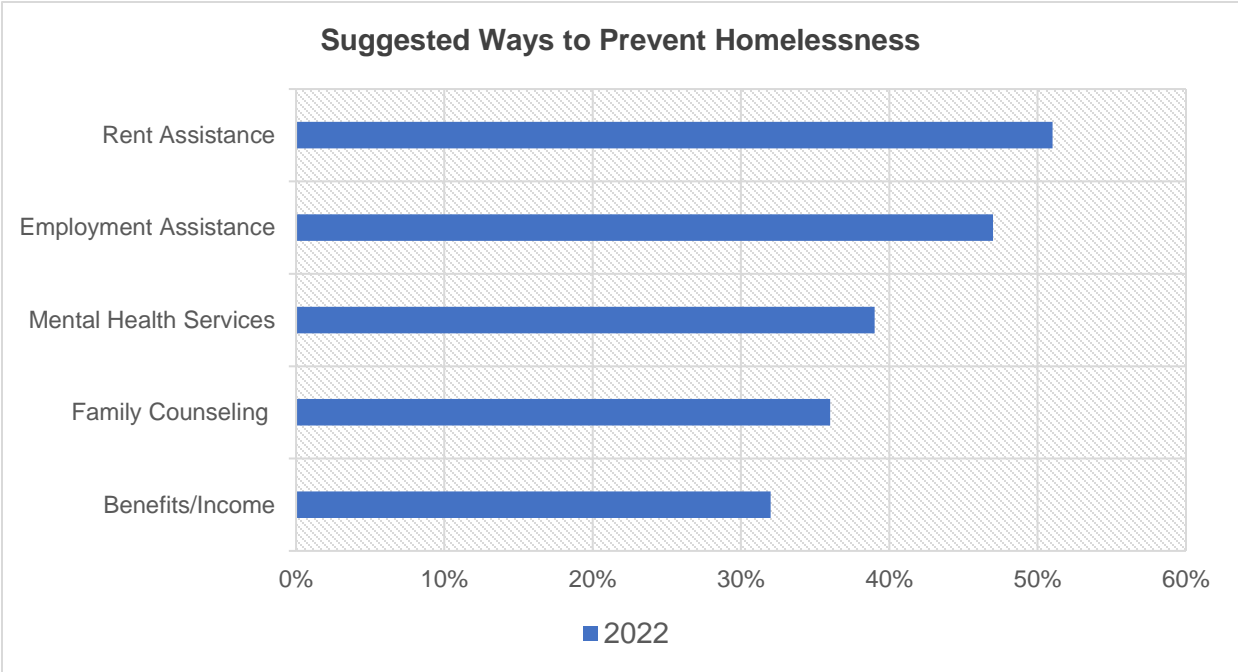
Suggested Ways to Prevent Homelessness

Category	2022
Rent Assistance	~51%
Employment Assistance	~47%
Mental Health Services	~39%
Family Counseling	~36%
Benefits/Income	~32%

Applied Survey Research. (2022). Alameda County Point In Time Count and Survey. Retrieved July 2022 from https://everyonehome.org/main/continuum-of-care/everyone-counts/

Health

Percent of the Population Without Health Insurance

It was estimated that 3% of city residents remained without health insurance in 2020.
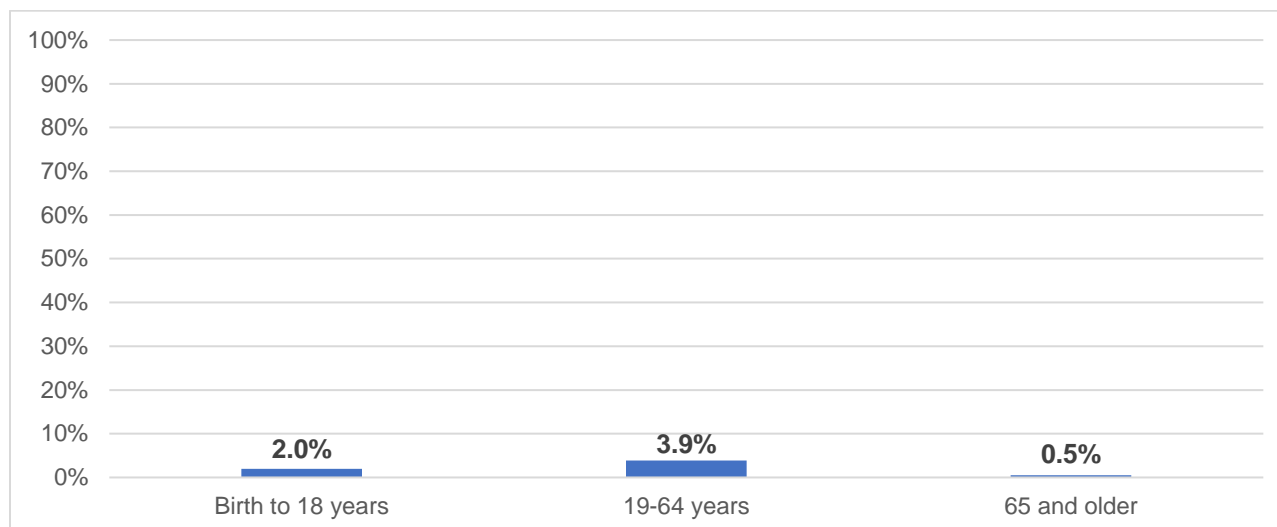
	Birth to 18 years	19-64 years	65 and older
	2.0%	3.9%	0.5%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2701: Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Percent of the Population Without Health Insurance by Race/Ethnicity

American Indian and Alaskan Native and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders were much more likely to be uninsured than individuals of other race/ethnicities.

Race/Ethnicity	Percent
White alone	2.4%
Black or African American alone	3.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11.7%
Asian alone	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	13.1%
Some other race alone	8.8%
Two or more races	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.7%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2016-2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Table S2701: Selected Characteristics of Health Insurance Coverage in the United States. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.census.gov

Adults who Delayed or Had Difficulty Obtaining Medical Care

It was estimated that 17% of adults delayed or had difficulty obtaining medical care in 2017/18.
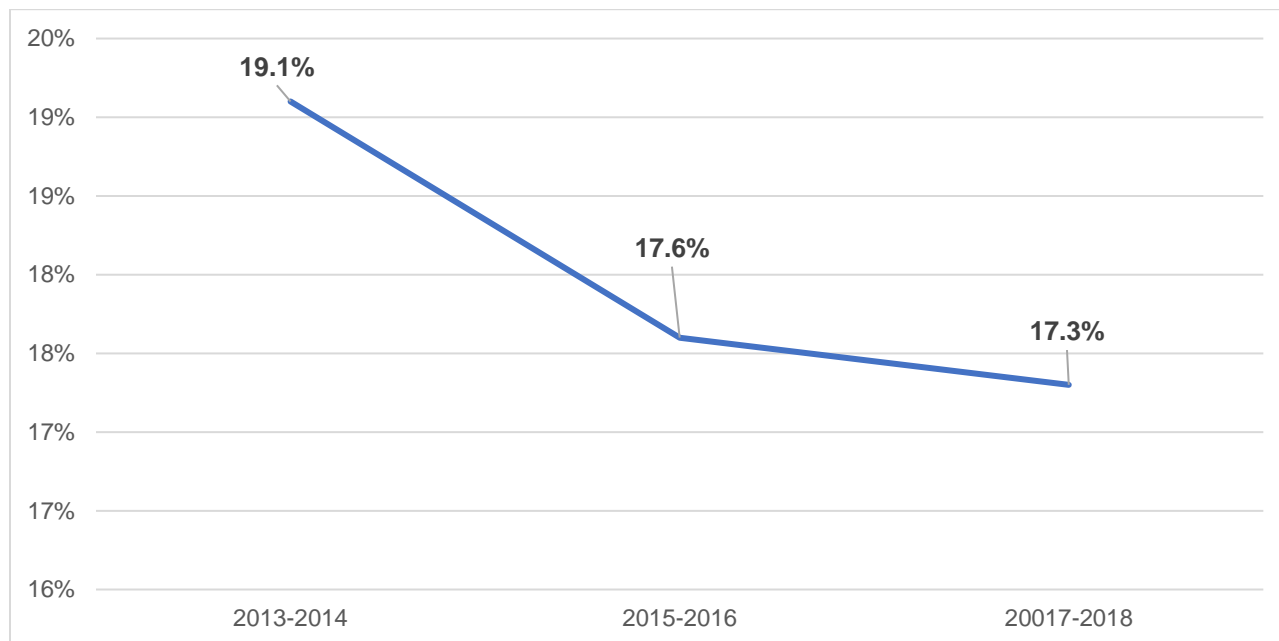
California Health Interview Survey Neighborhood Edition. (2019). Retrieved July 2022 from https://askchisne.ucla.edu/ask/_layouts/ne/dashboard.aspx#/

Reported Poor Mental Health 14+ Days in the Past Month

In 2019, more than 1 in 10 residents reported experiencing poor mental health for more than 14 days in the month prior.
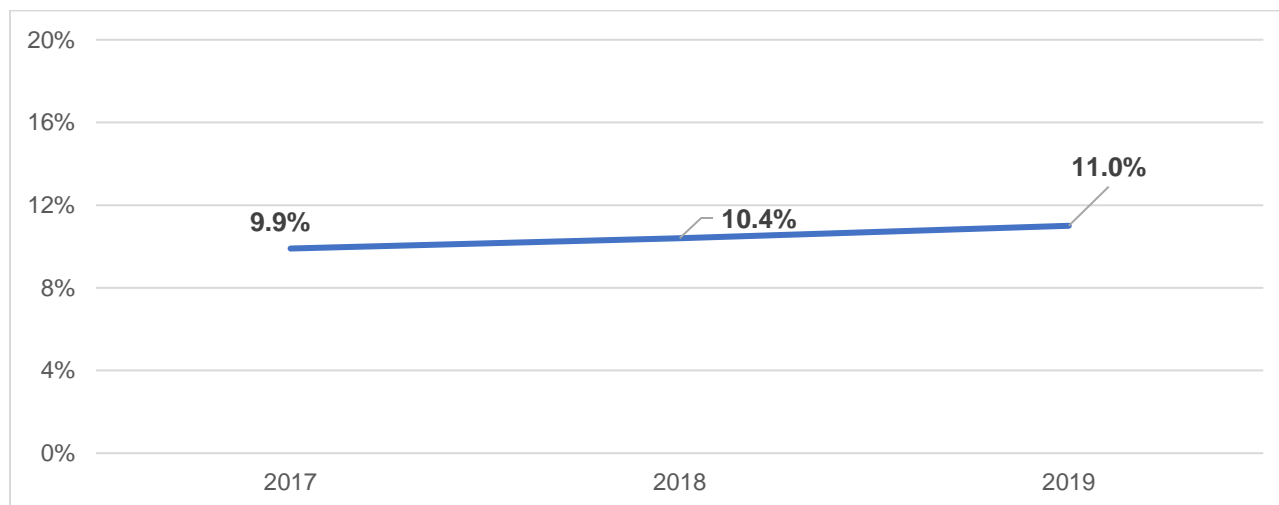
Center for Disease Control. Places. Retrieved July 2022 from https://www.healthyalamedacounty.org/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=1835&localeId=132158

Primary Causes of Death (Reportable)

The leading cause of death in the city was cancer, followed by heart disease.

	2018	2019	2020
Malignant neoplasms	125	139	133
Diseases of heart	96	111	120
Cerebrovascular diseases	34	33	35
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	15	18	27
Alzheimer's disease	24	26	25
Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	*	11	20
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	18	18	17
Influenza and pneumonia	*	*	12
Diabetes mellitus	*	13	11
Total Deaths	**510**	**559**	**606**

California Department of Public Health. Final Deaths by Year and ZCTA. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.chhs.ca.gov/dataset/death-profiles-by-zip-code
*ZCTA 94501 and 94502

Self-Reported "Good Health" of Adults

Eighty-seven percent (87%) of adults reported they were in "good health."
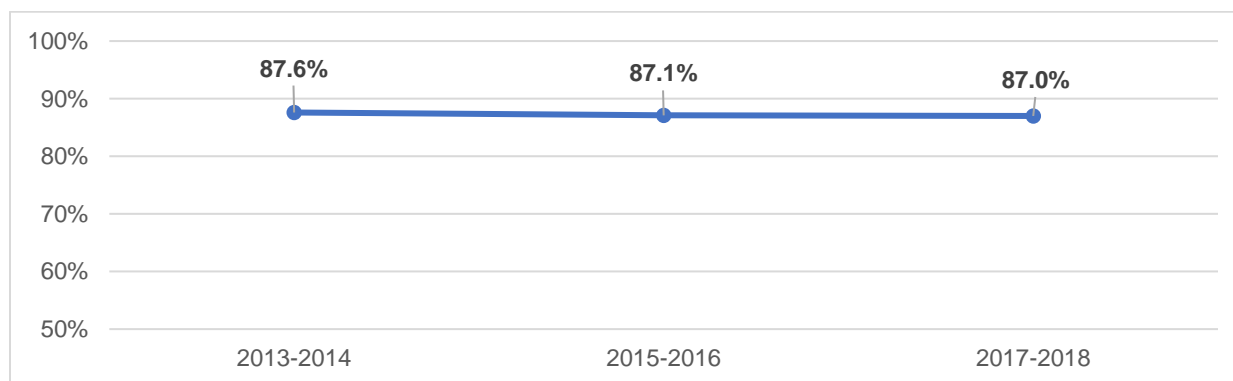
California Health Interview Survey Neighborhood Edition. (2019). Retrieved July 2022 from https://askchisne.ucla.edu/ask/_layouts/ne/dashboard.aspx#/

Social Connectedness

School Connectedness

Student social connectedness decreased with age, with 72% of 5th graders feeling connected and 57% of 9th and 11th graders. Just 53% of 9th graders reported having a caring adult at school.
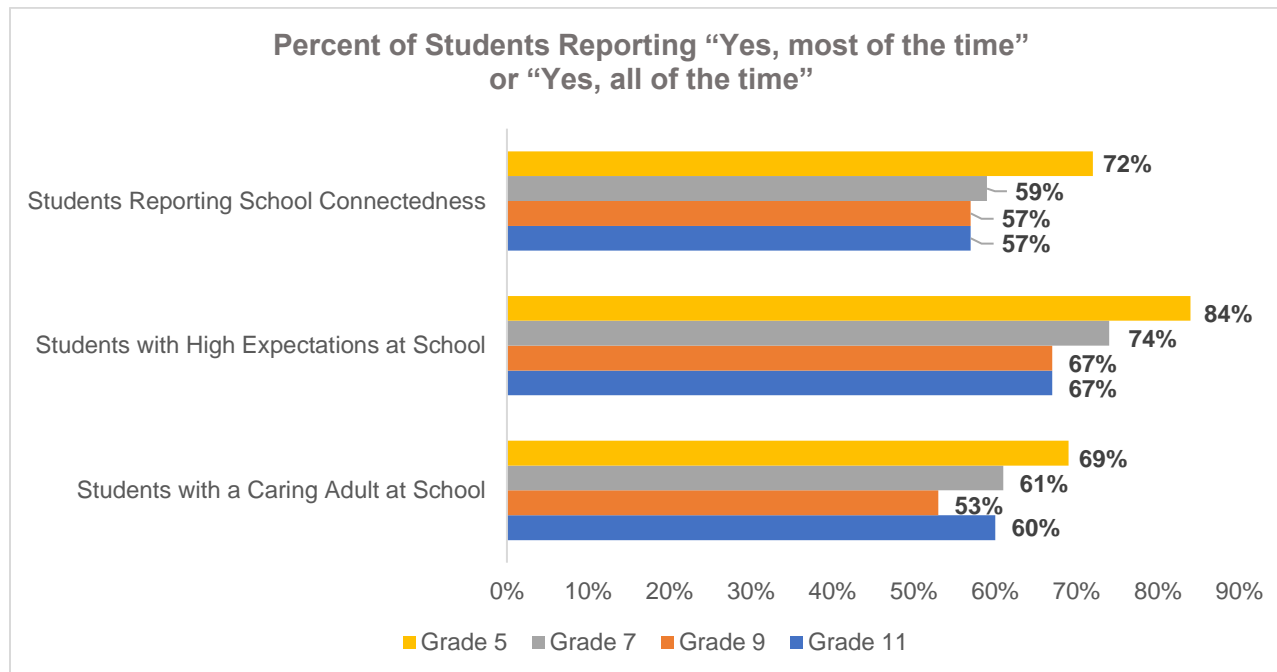
Percent of Students Reporting "Yes, most of the time" or "Yes, all of the time"

Category	Grade 5	Grade 7	Grade 9	Grade 11
Students Reporting School Connectedness	72%	59%	57%	57%
Students with High Expectations at School	84%	74%	67%	67%
Students with a Caring Adult at School	69%	61%	53%	60%

California Department of Education. California Healthy Kids Survey 2019/20. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.calschls.org/resources/Alameda_Unified_1920_Sec_CHKS.pdf

Social Supports

In 2022, local service providers were asked to identify the unmet needs of their clients. Nearly every provider identified the need for additional housing assistance with finding or maintaining affordable housing. Providers also reported clients were struggling to meet other basic needs such as food, gas, utilities, and childcare. Multiple providers reported the need for legal assistance. Providers also reported a need for increased social connectedness and a reprieve from social isolation, particularly among youth and older adults.

Identified Needs

Need	
Housing	(longest bar)
Legal Assistance	
Childcare/Aftershool Programs	
Food/Groceries	
Social Connections/Reduced Isolation	
Mental Health Services	
Utility Assistance	
Support for Domestic Violence Survivors	(shortest bar)
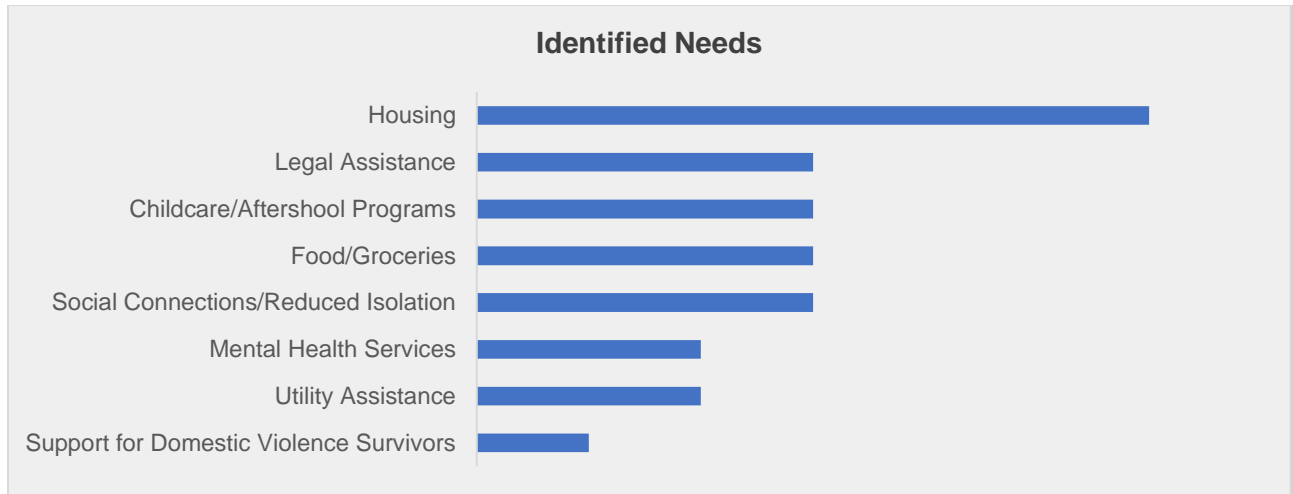
SSHRB. (2022). Survey of Local Service Providers.

2-1-1 Calls for Assistance

	7/1/19 to 6/30/20	7/1/20 to 6/30/21	7/1/21 to 6/30/22
Contacts	1,520	1,824	3,207
Referrals	1,765	2,611	3,807
Unduplicated Clients	329	399	398
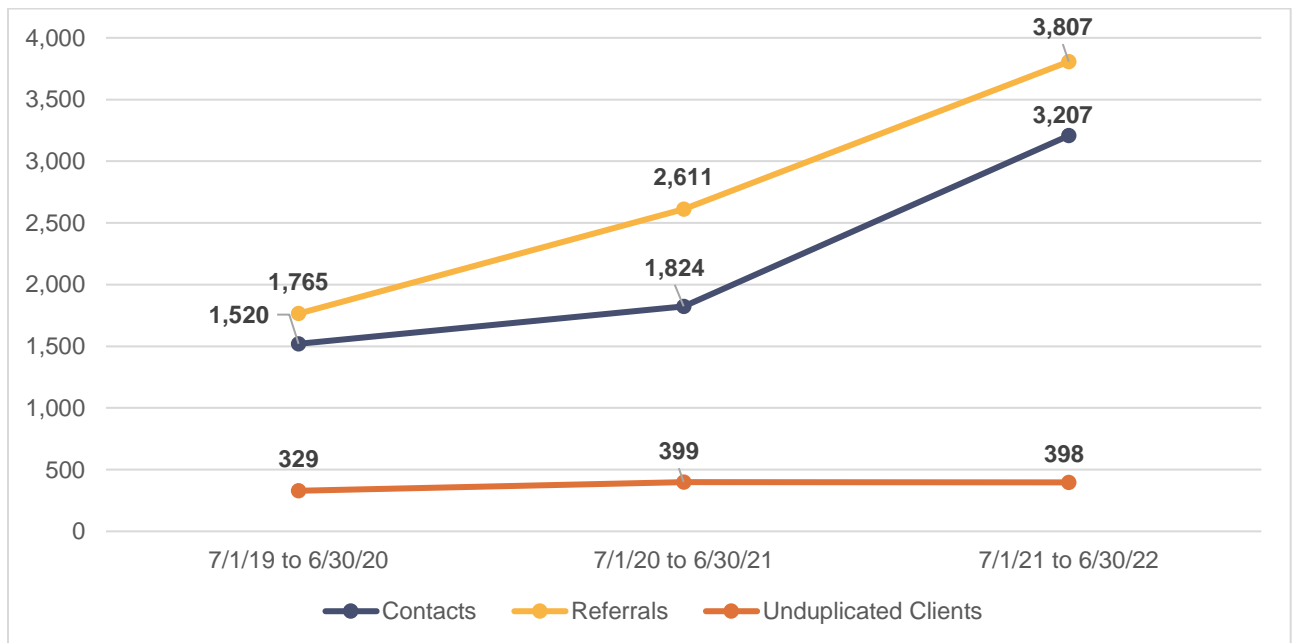
2-1-1 Calls for Assistance (Continued)

	2020	2021	2022
Age			
Unknown	28	62	32
Minor Children	*	2	2
18 to 64	237	238	289
65+	64	97	75
Household Income			
0-30% of Median Income	282	366	367
31-50% of Median Income	34	32	25
51-80% of Median Income	7	2	6
Above 80% of Median Income	6	*	*
Nationality/Race			
Asian	33	39	39
American Indian Alaskan Native	2	2	2
Black or African American	106	115	115
White	58	46	46
Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Islander	3	4	4
Hispanic/Latino	29	36	38
Multi-ethnic	19	12	17
Other/Decline to State	75	131	136
Special Populations			
Female Head of Households	73	60	89
Disabled	162	177	168
Homeless/Housing Crisis	176	174	204

Eden I&R. (2022). City of Alameda Data Request. Received August 2022.

2-1-1 Top Five Requests for Assistance

2020	Housing Related coordinated Entry (123)	Emergency Shelter (99)	Rental Payment Assistance (84)	Transportation Information (43)	Rental Deposit Assistance (42)
2021	Rental Payment Assistance (230)	Utility Service Payment Assistance (137)	Housing Related Coordinated Entry (121)	Emergency Shelter (108)	Smoking/ Vaping Cessation (880)
2022	Rental Payment Assistance (918)	Utility Service Payment Assistance (320)	Smoking/ Vaping Cessation (240)	Housing Related Coordinated Entry (193)	Emergency Shelter (161)

Eden I&R. (2022). City of Alameda Data Request. Received August 2022.

Alameda Food Bank Clients Served

While the number of people seeking assistance and the frequency of their visits has decreased from the more than 55,000 people served quarterly during the stay-at-home orders, the need for assistance remains higher than prior to the pandemic.
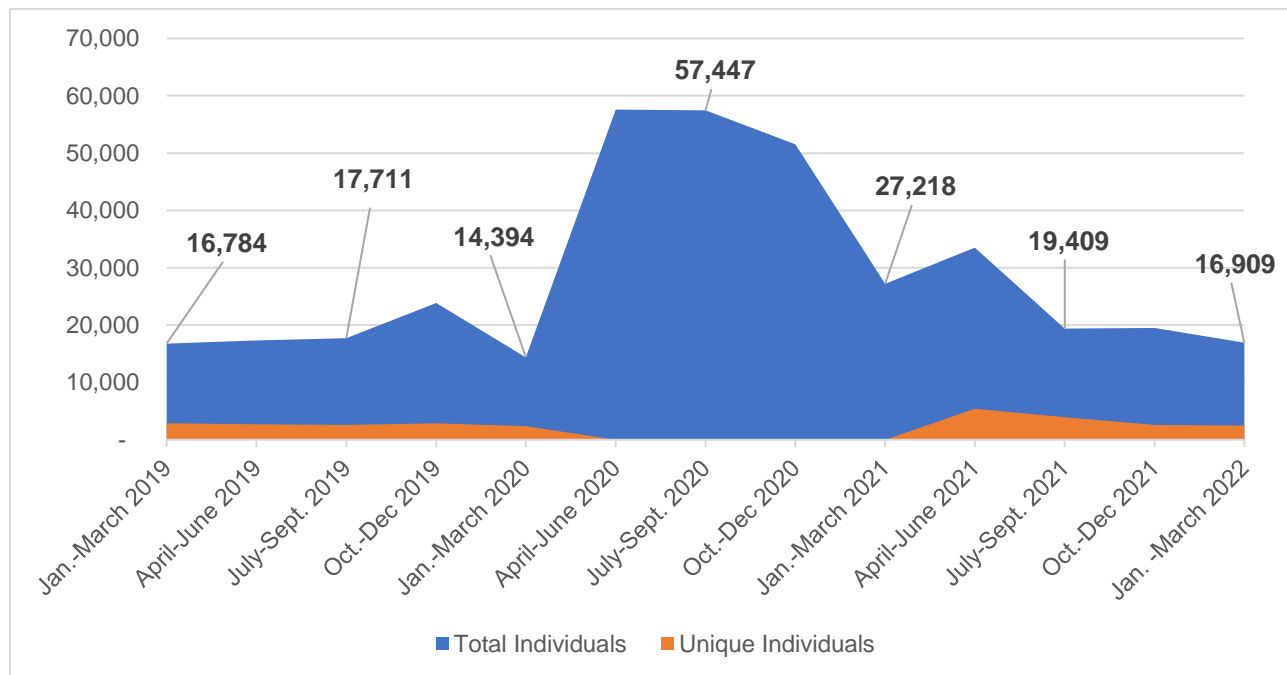
Alameda Food Bank Clients Served

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Age				
0 to 18	14,258	2,790	7,612	4,389
19 to 64	36,750	8,488	3,3662	15,933
65+	24,227	6,658	21,153	11,498
Language Spoken				
Chinese		23	118	110
English		389	2296	869
Spanish		2	9	7
Vietnamese		1	12	11
Panjabi			1	1
Russian			1	
Tagalog			1	
Arabic/Persian				2
Korean				2
NA		68	979	13
Nationality/Race				
Asian		125	607	427
American Indian Alaskan Native/ Caucasian		1	2	
Black or African American		42	115	3
Black or African American/Caucasian			10	
Caucasian		54	232	10
Native Hawaiian Other Pacific Islander		12	37	19
American Indian Alaskan Native			6	4
Asian/Caucasian			19	
Other		28	102	67
Decline to State			18	12
NA			2269	252
Hispanic		16	117	
Special Populations				
Female Head of Households		98	423	711
Disabled		9	109	69
Homeless		20	82	57

Alameda Food Bank. (2022). Client Data. Received June 2022.

Family Violence Law Center Alameda Clients Served

The Family Violence Law Center served 58 people in Q1 of 2022. There are regular peaks in the number of individuals served in Q1 of each year reported.
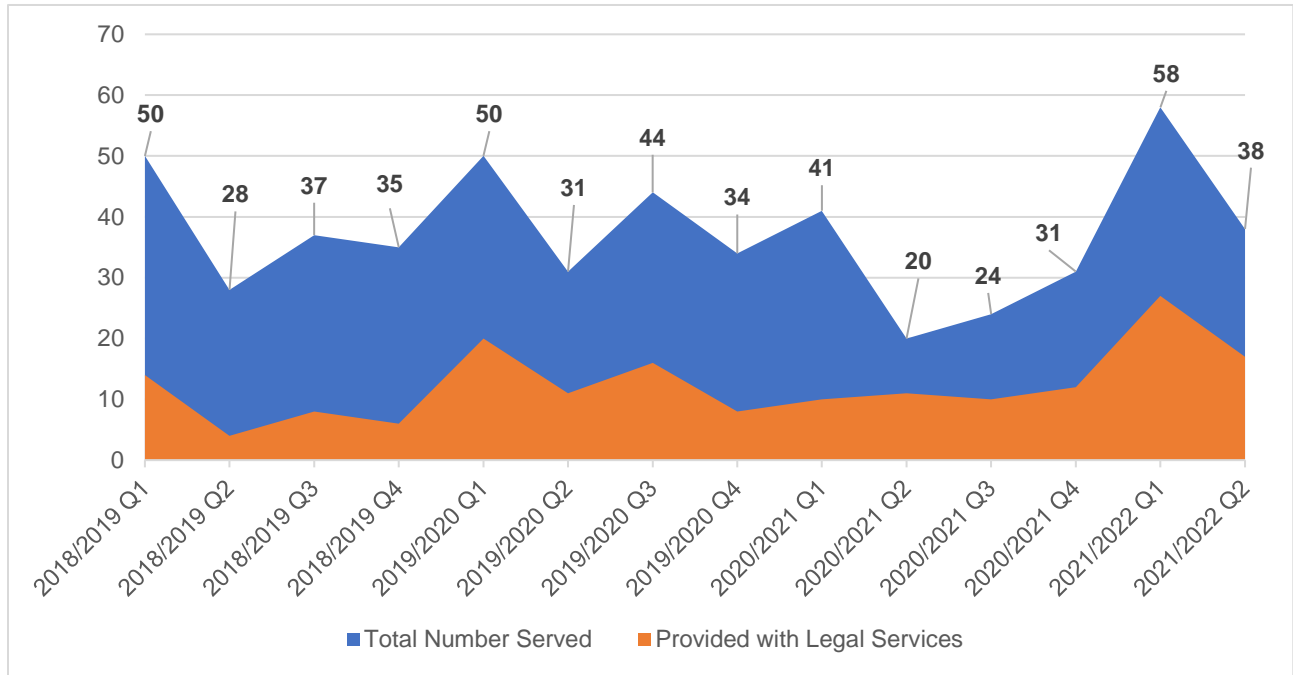
	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
White	17	28	18
Hispanic	8	19	7
Black	7	9	11
Asian	6	12	6
American Indian	1	3	2
Other or Two or more races	1	3	6

Family Violence Law Center. Client data reported to the city of Alameda. Received July 2022.

Transportation

Walk Score, Bike Score and Transportation Score

Walk Score measures the walkability of any address, Transit Score measures access to public transit, and Bike Score measures whether a location is good for biking. Alameda is considered somewhat walkable, is bikeable, with good transit. All scores on a scale of 0-100.
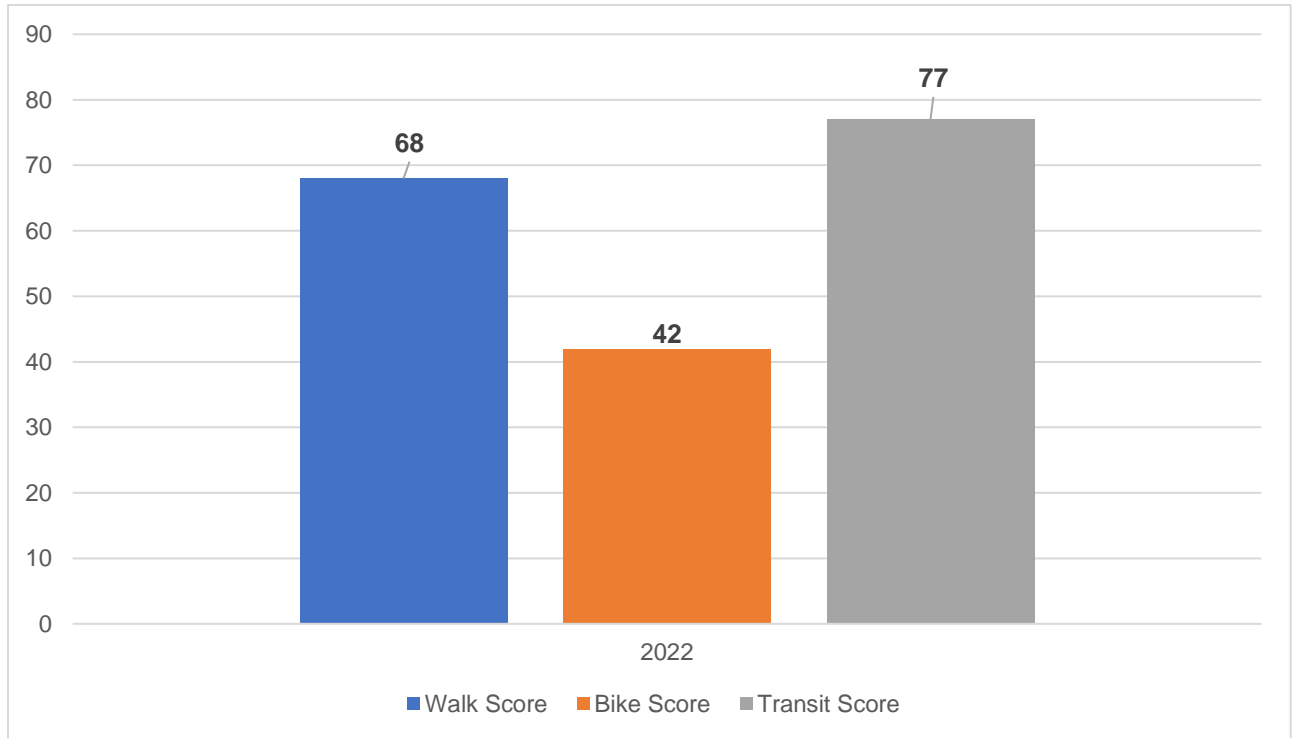
Walk Score. (2022). Retrieved July 2022 from https://www.walkscore.com/CA/Alameda

Traffic Injuries and Fatalities

In 2020 and 2021, four individuals were killed in traffic collisions. Each year, two pedestrians, one bicyclist and one person died in a motor vehicle incident, despite there being fewer overall injuries than in 2019 and a lower annual average between 2009 and 2018.

	Average per year, 2009-2018	2019	2020	2021
All modes				
Killed	2	1	4	4
Severely injured	10	6	5	9
All injuries	221	273	167	158
Pedestrians				
Killed	<1	0	2	2
Severely injured	3	3	2	3
All injuries	33	44	30	29
Bicyclists				
Killed	<1	0	1	1
Severely injured	3	1	0	2
All injuries	38	29	24	12
In a motor vehicle				
Killed	<1	0	1	1
Severely injured	3	2	3	3
All injuries	139	196	109	113
Riding a motorcycle				
Killed	<1	1	0	0
Severely injured	2	0	0	1
All injuries	12	4	4	4

City of Alameda. Visions Zero. Retrieved August 2022 from https://www.alamedaca.gov/Departments/Planning-Building-and-Transportation/Transportation/Vision-Zero#section-3

Civic Engagement

Voter Registration

There are roughly 50,000 registered voters in the City of Alameda.

	Percent	Count
Military and Overseas	1.1%	544
Permanent Vote by Mail	87.8%	43,776
Total	100%	49,878
Language		
Chinese	2.7%	1,350
English	96.2%	47,995
Spanish	0.4%	200
Tagalog	0.1%	46
Vietnamese	0.6%	284

California Secretary of State. Voter Registration. Retrieved August 14, 2022 from https://www.acgov.org/rov_app/edata?page=registration&h=1

Students Reporting Opportunities for Meaningful Participation at School

While 38% of 5th grade students reported there were opportunities for meaningful participation at school, roughly a quarter of 7th, 9th and 11th grade students felt there were such opportunities. This was similar to the trends in school connectedness.
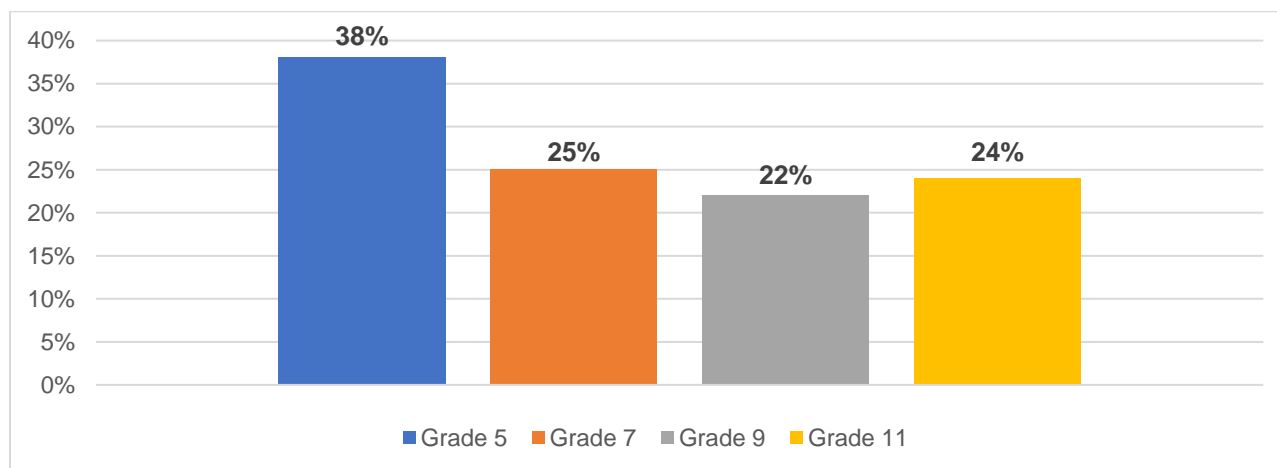
California Department of Education. California Healthy Kids Survey 2019/20. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.calschls.org/resources/Alameda_Unified_1920_Sec_CHKS.pdf

Personal Security

Crimes by Type

Aside from a spike in crimes in 2019, the annual number of crimes has been roughly 4,600. However, some crimes have seen significant decreases, such as gambling and juvenile offenses, and others have seen increases. Auto theft increased by 44% and assault by 32% between 2018 and 2021.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Weapons Offense	50	62	42	36
Vice/gamble	21	0	0	0
Vandalism	302	354	373	320
Trespassing	12	0	5	*
Theft $200-400	234	278	298	213
Theft +$400	614	824	767	945
Theft -$200	730	862	751	565
Simple assault	305	346	325	317
Sex offense	31	37	34	18
Robbery	75	94	112	84
Rape	13	8	12	26
Narcotics	192	213	98	86
Murder/man	1	0	3	0
Liquor laws	0	1	0	0
Juvenile Offense	27	29	21	6
Forgery/counterfeit	106	30	88	96
Family/child	43	22	16	6
Embezzlement/fraud	253	264	216	177
DUI	105	129	79	97
Drunk and Disorderly	155	191	76	48
Disturbance of the Peace	14	16	16	5
Burglary	197	217	195	220
Auto Theft	351	404	470	628
Assault	95	62	68	139
Arson	19	29	29	29
All Other	704	582	538	601
Total	**4,649**	**5,054**	**4,632**	**4,662**

Alameda Police Department. Arrest Data. Retrieved July 2022 from https://alamedaca.opengov.com/data/#/27000/query=415740569FD5FC637CED0EBA66D0B2EF&embed=n
*No trespassing data were reported in 2021

Domestic Violence

There were 205 reported cases of domestic violence in the City of Alameda in 2021, 123 of which were felony offenses. There was a 36% increase in the number of felony domestic violence cases between 2019 and 2021.

	2019	2020	2021
Misdemeanors	107	73	82
Felony	79	91	123
Total	**186**	**164**	**205**
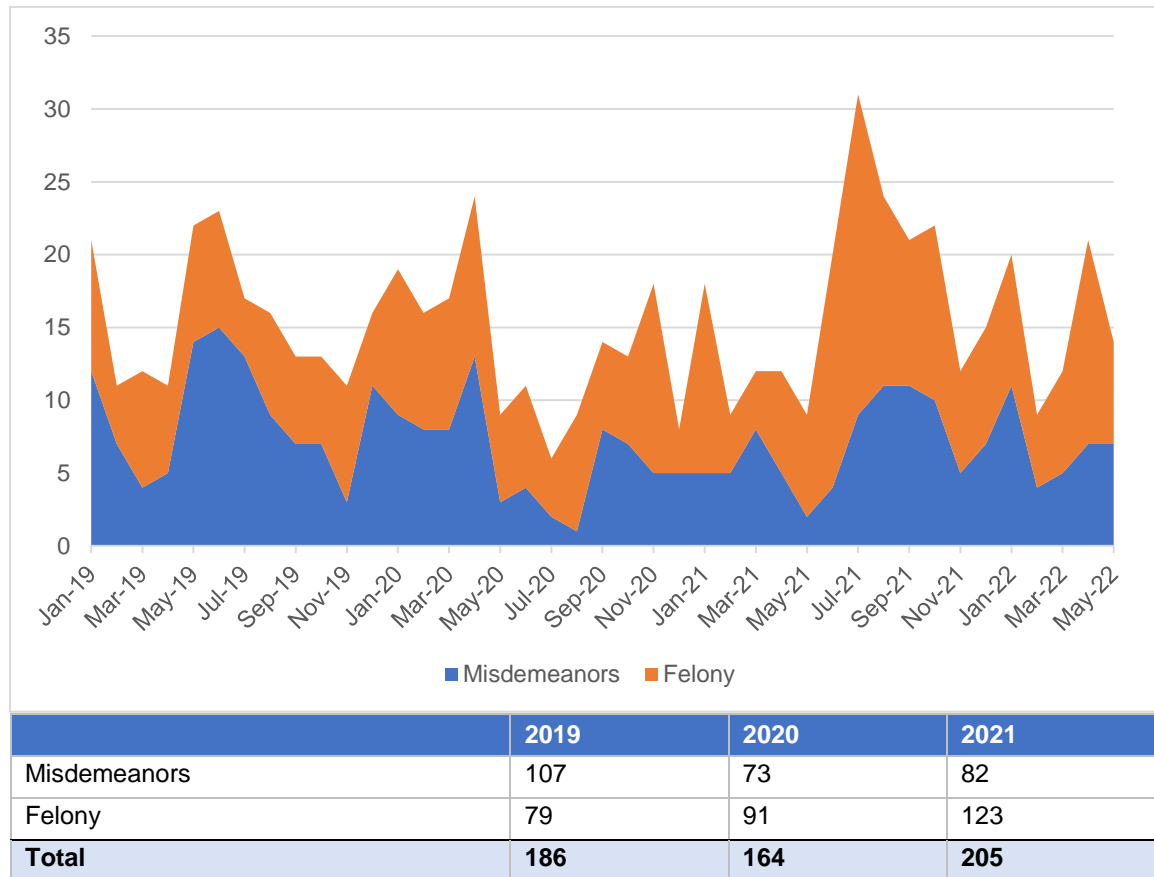
Alameda Police Department. Domestic Violence Incidents. Data Received May 2022.

Fire Department Call and Response by Type

There were 5,439 apparatus responses in 2021, 69% were for emergency medical service calls, 4% (232) were for fire.

District 1 Response Data	2021
Total Number of Incidents	2,488
Total Apparatus Responses	5,439
Average Response Time	4:35
Fire Calls	75
Apparatus Responses for fire Calls	232
EMS Calls	1,716
Apparatus Responses for EMS Calls	3,773
Other Calls	697
Apparatus Responses for Other Calls	1,434

Alameda Fire Department. Response Data. Retrieved July 2022 from
https://www.alamedaca.gov/Departments/Fire-Department/Your-Fire-Department/Fire-Station-1

Percent of Students Who Feel Safe at School by Grade

Less than two-thirds of students in all grades reported feeling "safe" or "very safe" at school.
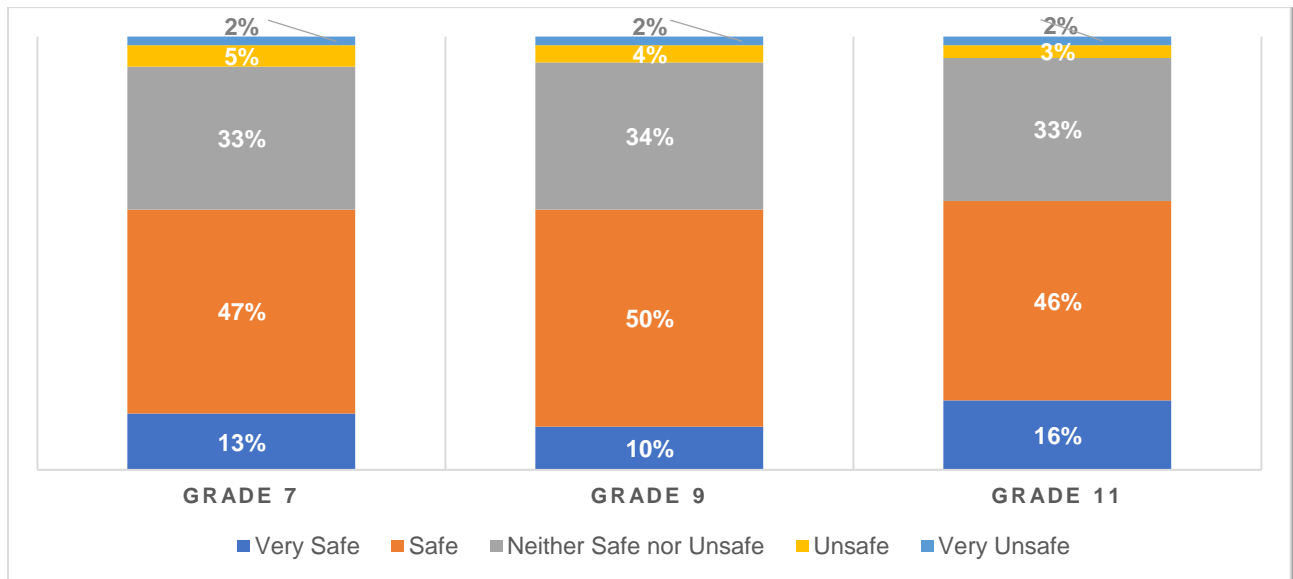
California Department of Education. California Healthy Kids Survey 2019/20. Retrieved July 2022 from https://data.calschls.org/resources/Alameda_Unified_1920_Sec_CHKS.pdf

Environmental Quality
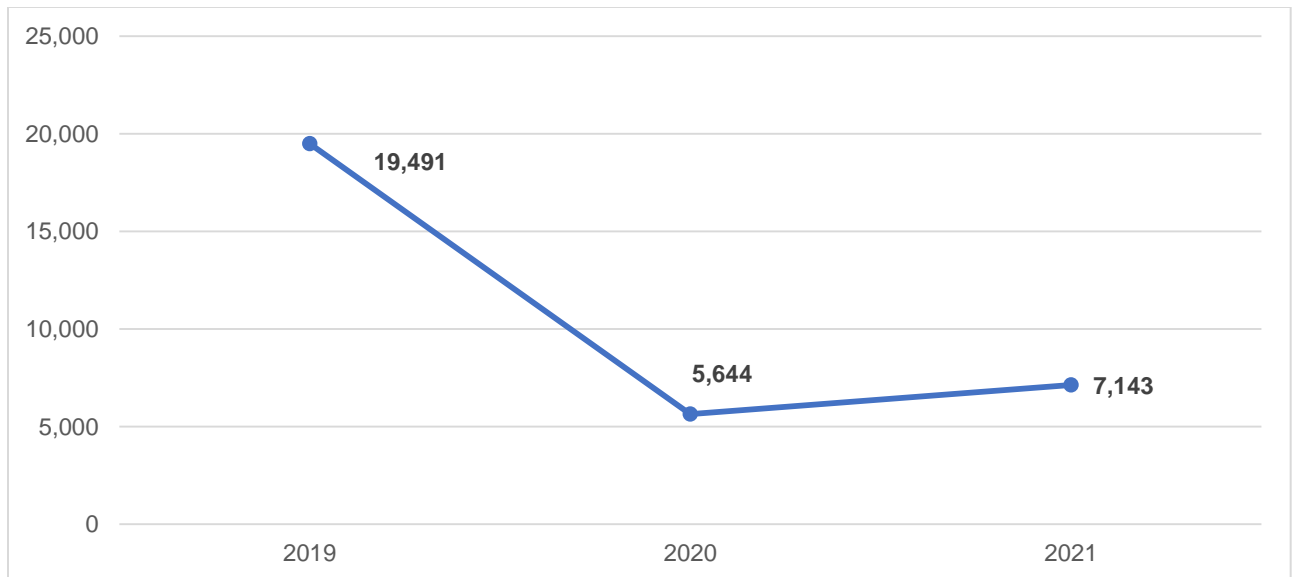
Water Quality Local Beaches

Heal the Bay produces an annual Beach Report Card with grades A-F. On dry summer and winter days, all Alameda beaches received an A except for Crab Cove.

	Summer Dry Day	Winter Dry Day	Wet Weather
Crown Beach, 2001 Shoreline Dr.	A	A	B
Crown Beach, Bath House	A	A	B
Crown Beach, Bird Sanctuary	A	A	A
Crown Beach, Sunset Rd.	A	A	A
Crown Beach, Windsurfer Corner	A	A	A
Crown Beach, Crab Cove	C	C	F

Heal the Bay. 2019-2020 Beach Report Card. Retrieved July 2022 from https://healthebay.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Report-2020_web.pdf

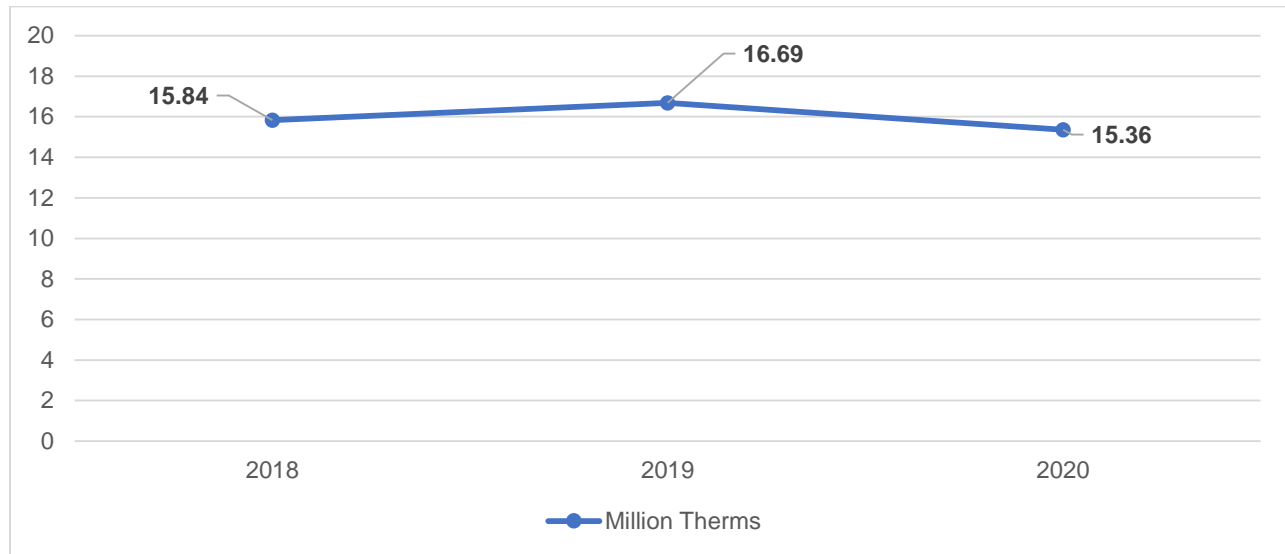## Annual Boardings for AC Transit in Alameda

Despite AC Transit ridership decreasing drastically during the pandemic, there were more than 7,000 boardings in 2021.

City of Alameda. Climate Action and Resiliency Plan. (2021). Retrieved July 2022 from https://www.alamedaca.gov/files/sharedassets/public/public-works/climate-action-page/carp-annual-report-2021.pdf
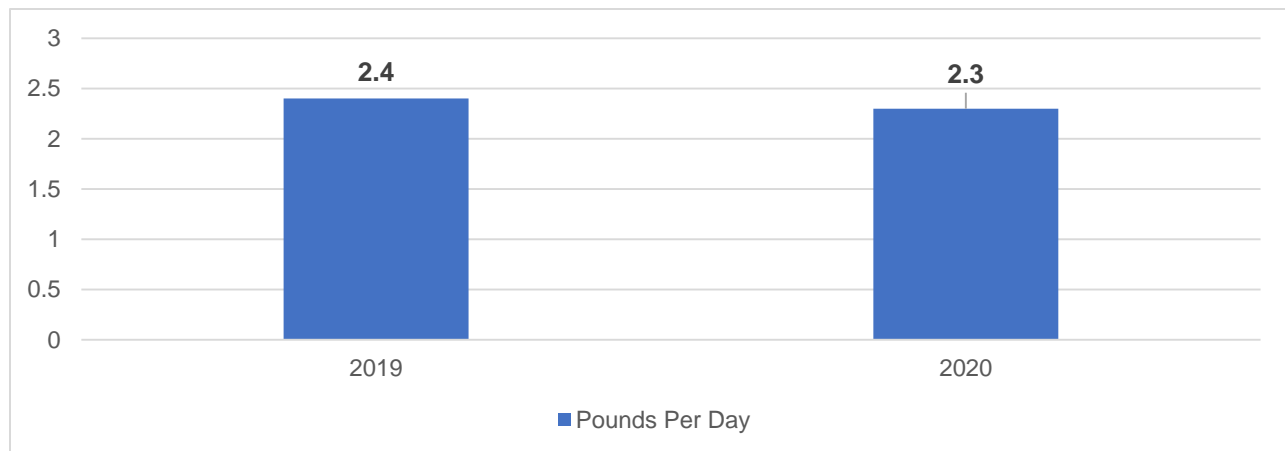
Natural Gas Consumption Citywide

Energy use in buildings accounts for 30% of the city's greenhouse gas emissions. The city has a plan to assist residential and commercial buildings in converting from natural gas consumption to electric.

Waste per Person

The average city resident produces 2.3 pounds of waste per day.

	What Services does your organization provide?	The biggest need for communtiies they serve?	What do you feel is often unknown or unseen about the communites you serve and would be helpful for the public to understand?
Alameda Family Services	Early Childhood Education (Head start, Early Head Start, State Preschool) Family Resouce Center Senior Connections School-Based Services-Therapy for Students at all 14 AUSD schools Health and Wellness Centers on the high school campuses A community mental health clinic with in-home services for 0-7 and a satellite office on the base to serve APC clients Crisis Services-The CARE Team	Ability to access mental health services immediately Assistance in accessing services and resources Support in making connections to reduce isolation Compassioante and out of the box engagement for hard to reach clients	Challenges in navigating systems of finacial and medical support. Large populations of working families are struggling to make ends meet. Many families struggle with family members who have mental illness/substance abuse and are not aware of programs to help support them. Misconception that LGBTQ+ students are automatically accepted/happy/safe, but all students have different combinations of protective and risk factors in any other areas/states. Overachieving or well academical students significantly struggle with their mental illenss. Overachieving students experience high rates of suicidality, anxiety, and depression. Juxtaposition of both integration and separation of affluent neighborhoods in Alameda that also contain of a high number of diverse Medi-Cal students and families who live with issues of mental health, socio-economic barriers, etc.
Saint Vincent De Paull	Provide clients with security deposits, hotel stays, care kits for the homeless, any number of household supplies for moving in, assistance with utility bills, back rent and food. Assit with asylum issues through the Pope Francis law center and other legal issues.	Housing and more funding for gas cards people are now unable to get to and from work and school.	Move-in Costs for people who move out of homelessness are rising. They often have to send people who need extra help to other groups and families are left in an up-hill battle to stay finacially afloat. In addition, there is not enough funding to help families with more than one item such as if a security deposit was given, but their car needs servicing they can not help with the car servicing.
Alameda Shelter in Peace	Identify and develop transitional housing opportunites for a negotiated period of time for refugees, immigrants, and low income families of Alameda.They are all supportied by a sponsoring group, organization, or church. Serves as a liaison for the transitional period housing and will work with independent groups which are willing to sponsor an individual or family.	Problems identying housing for those in need. It is hard to find a willing lanlord or management company to rent out to an individual; or family who do not have stablished credit history, bank account, or good reference from previous landlord.	Every family they have worked with have amazing stories and move on to continue to have an amazing life after given a permanent solution. Stabiling housing will allow more families to focus on making changes to get to a more stable permanent situation.
Alameda Food Bank	We provide free groceries to those in need who live, work, or go to school in Alameda. Out clients can shop once a week in the Island Community Market and choose from a alarge selection of fresh produce, dry goods, protein items, deli, and bread. We can save approximately $800/month in grocery bills. We also provide the food for the weekly Dine & Connect dinners for the homeless, ready to eat meals and snacks to the Village of Love and biweekly mobile pantires at the housing authority's Independence Plaza and Anne B. Diamant residences. We are also providing fruit and snacks to Paden School and a mobile pantry at Island high before holiday closures.	Our Alameda neighbors are feeling the effects of inflation on their grocery bill. For many of our neighbors, keeping a roof over their heads and paying for utilites takes priority over the ability to provide a healthy, balanced diet for their loved ones. The demand for our services continues to grow at a rate that is unsustainable in our current facility. We've already signed up 800 new families in 2022 and we've seen a 23% increase in the number of children under 18 being served since May. This Wednesday alone we provided food to a record of 381 households, and we expect that number to grow dramatically in the coming weeks. The tech layoffs and looming recession are also concerns that many more Alamedans may need our help.	We are not just serving the poorest of the poor. Our income guidelines are based on the Bay Area cost of living. We want everyone in our community to know we are here for them if they need us just once due to a medical bill or a car repair, or a weekly to be able to afford things like soccer uniforms for their kids. We want Alamedans to thrive, not just survive.

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Family Violence Law Center	Founded in 1978, Family Violence Law Center (FVLC) helps diverse communities in Alameda County heal from domestic violence and sexual assault, advocating for justice and healthy relationships. We provide survivor-centered legal and crisis intervention services, offer prevention education for youth and other community members, and engage in policy work to create systemic change. With City of Alameda funds we currently provide legal services in the areas of family and housing law, and crisis intervention and supportive services for survivors facing housing instability. With other funding, FVLC also provides longer-term case management and dyadic therapy for children aged O to 5 and their caregiver (Oakland families only). Additionally, FVLC has a policy team that advocates for systems changes with a significant focus on the intersection of gender-based violence and homelessness, and a youth department that provides youth leadership development, education about healthy relationships, and technical assistance and education for adults supporting youth.	The two biggest issues survivors face - and the accompanying needs - are: **a.** Financial. Most of the survivors FVLC serves either were struggling financially before they experienced abuse and the abuse increased their financial instability or they became financially unstable because of the abuse. The existing safety net is inadequate to support survivors while they deal with the impact, including the psychological and physical impacts of trauma, of the abuse they suffered. It is impossible to heal if you do not have employment that covers your expenses, childcare so that you can go to work, and a safe place to live. Survivors need direct financial support and well-funded supportive services to become financially stable which will help keep them and their children safe. **b.** Sexism. Although people of all gender identities can be victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, victimization overwhelmingly impacts women and female identified people and the perpetrators overwhelmingly are men. Furthermore, the cultural roots of these issues are based in patriarchal views of gender roles and the place of women in society. As a result, issues like domestic violence are de-prioritized in our society. Resource aHocation is wildly insufficient to address both the immediate needs and the underlying issues, in the City of Alameda and elsewhere. For example, when FVLC reported that requests from survivors in Alameda for legal services increased 95% and overall requests for service increased 50% between July and December 2021 compared to the same time period in 2020, no additional resources were granted to address this urgent need. De-prioritization also means that sufficient data is not gathered about issues like domestic violence and sexual assault, making it more difficult to advocate for additional resources. All we have is police data which is broadly acknowledged as presenting only part of the picture. Survivors need their governments to prioritize domestic violence-the leading cause of homicide and homelessness for women-and other forms of gender-based violence by allocating resources for data collection, preventative programming, and supportive services.	Most people assume that agencies addressing domestic violence and sexual assault are addressing just those issues, e.g., that our agencies only address one or a narrow set of issues. The exact opposite is trne! Our organizations meet survivors "where they are at," meaning that we listen to find out what they individually need in the aftermath, or sometimes in the middle, of experiencing abuse. According to a 2019 California State Bar California Justice Gap Study found that survivors of domestic violence experienced eight times as many legal problems as other litigants accessing legal aid services. Survivors' needs are complex because experiencing abuse can impact all aspects of their lives. So, while our organizations are labeled as addressing domestic violence or other gender-based violence issues, we also address housing, education, public benefits, transportation, childcare, mental health, legal, and many other needs.
Eden I & R	2-1-1 is the 24/7 multilingual phone line that connects individuals and families to critical health, housing, and human services. Last fiscal year, 2-1-1 handled 3,202 calls and two-way text conversations from the City of Alameda, and provided 3,807 health, housing and human service referrals. This included screening for eligibility and transferring 111 callers to the Mid-County West Housing Resource Center, through the county's Coordinated Entry System.	The number one need for which Alameda residents contact 2-1-1, year after year, is housing. This has been exacerbated because of the Covid-19 pandemic and includes rental assistance, utility assistance, as well as emergency shelter and transitional housing. Other tops needs of Alameda callers this fiscal year to date include: -Legal Information Services -Crisis Intervention -Food Pantries -Public Assistance Programs	The need for 2-1-1 in the community continues to be high with a 20% increase in call volume for the fiscal year 21-22. 2-1-1 played an integral role in the county's Emergency Rental Assistance Program by providing initial application support to those with language and technological barriers. 2-1-1 also provided status updates to applicants. While California's housing crisis reached epic proportions before 2020, COVID-19 precipitated the need to fast-track a collaborative solution to serve Bay Area tenants facing displacement. To better support Alameda county residents, 2-1-1 debuted a housing screening to identify callers who might be at the risk of losing housing and providing them with appropriate referrals. Eden I& R also recently launched a housing specialty unit to support advanced housing related needs of 2-1-1 callers. 2-1-1 also launched a Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) program where callers particularly those with Access and Functional Needs are connected to a Care Coordinator to create a safety plan in the event of a large scale and sustained power outage due to inclement weather. Lastly, I would like to highlight our two partnerships with the City of Alameda. The first, launched in June 2020 is to answer and triage calls for Alameda's Homeless Hotline. In November 2021, we launched Alameda Independent Mobility, a service that provides subsidized rides to seniors and people with disabilities allowing members to utilize their benefits for all transportation needs such as medical, groceries and more.

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Alameda Meals on Wheels	We provide a hot daily meal every day of the year and a daily check in with our homebound neighbors. Besides the homebound, our recipients also include veterans, disabled people and persons that are recovering from recent surgery or hospitalization who are unable to shop for groceries or cook their own meals. Our meals are delivered by our cadre of regular volunteers and oftentimes, our volunteers are the only person our recipients see that day. Fees for meals are based on a sliding scale and nobody is not served for financial or affordabilit reasons. There are about 190 meal clients in our program. Our sister program, Alameda Friendly Visitors provides a weekly visit of friendship and a check in by volunteers at no cost to the recipient. There are about 50 clients served by this program.	Many of our meal clients are seniors that suffer from isolation and food insecurity. Delivery of meals helps with both problems and assists our clients maintain their independence. A recent survey of our recipients suggested that about 25% of respondents indicated that they felt that they did not have enough food at least sometime during the week. As a result, we recently added delivery of protein drinks to supplement the meals for additional nutrition, made it known that recipients can request larger portions if desired and connected recipients with other food resources such as Mercy Brown Bag and Alameda Food Bank.	The problem of food insecurity is difficult enough but when coupled with being homebound or isolated it is an even more difficult problem to try to impact. Our outreach efforts are constant and ongoing in an effort to reach all of our community members that can benefit and are eligible for our services. Our sliding scale fee structure means that all can be served regardless of the financial resources of our recipients however, it puts an enormous responsibility on the board to raise the funds to provide all of the meals needed. Currently, approximately 1/3 of the meal costs are covered by client fees and 2/3 are covered by fundraising efforts. As we anticipate recessionary pressures in a slowing economy, we expect this ratio to become even worse. While many in the community know our program for providing meals, our sister program, Alameda Friendly Visitors, is just as important in providing contact with the outside world and a feeling of wellbeing for many that are alone and isolated.
Echo Fair Housing	We provide Fair Housing Counseling and Investigation, Tenant/Landlord Counseling and Mediation, Rental Assistance, Homebuyer Education, Pre-Purchase Counseling, and we administer rent and just cause ordinances for various jurisdictions in our service area.	The most pressing need for our clients is affordable housing and support services. So many of our clients are being priced out of the Bay Area rental market. People are living in overcrowded and sometimes unsafe and illegal spaces. One of our clients is a single mom with a teenage daughter who is currently living in a garage because she has nowhere else to go right now.	We often hear about the hardships that low-income people in our community are dealing with. But it is important to know that the barriers that keep folks from getting housed or staying housed, also affect middle-class, working-class people. Since their income level may exceed income levels for certain safety net programs and/or legal services they don't get assistance that could greatly help them and their families.
Boys & Girls Club	The Alameda Boys & Girls Club offers afterschool and summer youth programming in Education, Technology & STEM, Social Recreation, Athletics, Arts & Music, & Leadership and Character Development.	Affordable and accessible quality afterschool and summer youth programs. Currently our annual membership fees are $100 for children under 12, and teens are free.	We are not sure about the mental issues that our kids are going through or needing assistance with. More assessment is needed to address the needs.
Legal Assistance for Seniors	Legal Assistance for Seniors (LAS) provides free legal services, community education, and health insurance counseling to older adults in Alameda County. LAS' legal program serves elder abuse survivors and those needing legal help with guardianship, citizenship, public benefits, health law and housing. Legal services include representation in court and administrative hearings, legal advice and counsel and referrals to other resources. LAS also provides free community education and outreach to older adults, their families, and service providers. Last but not least, the Health Insurance Counseling and Advocacy Program (HICAP) provides free individual counseling on Medicare and related health insurance issues. State-registered volunteer HICAP counselors help older adults and people with disabilities enroll in Medicare, supplemental and prescription drug plans and apply for cost-saving programs. Counselors also assist to resolve coverage issues, referring to LAS' legal program for further help if necessary.	Programmatically, the biggest need for the communities we serve continues to be assistance for housing legal services in order to prevent displacement and homelessness. Cases in this practice area for LAS have skyrocketed from 201 in FY 2020-21 to 293 this last year. We anticipate that when Alameda County finally lifts the public health emergency for the COVID-19 pandemic, that older adults will need access to our legal services in even greater numbers than they do today. Additionally, our housing clients almost always have unmet service needs, either outside of their legal needs or intertwined with them. Our population often has difficulty with transportation, complex paperwork, online research or transactions, being on hold for long periods of time, and navigating bureaucracies. As a result, our attorneys often end up providing non-legal support to our clients to ensure that the client will receive services in a coordinated way. Our LAS housing legal program video, released just a few months ago, helps to explain what is happening in the community right now, and how we are responding to the issues that older adults are facing at present: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g_k2rSQ2XhY	The past two-plus years have been extraordinarily challenging for everyone. While the community-at-large has struggled, as is often the case, disenfranchised communities and communities of color have borne a disproportionate share of the burden and impact. For older adults, isolation, and lack of access to services paired with the digital divide, have made the pandemic even worse. While LAS was already focused on accessibility efforts, the pandemic has meant redoubling our efforts and shifting to new forms of outreach. This response has been robust, including shifting additional resources to policy work on housing and to support our elder abuse legal program, for example. Concerned that lack of internet access and technology was a large barrier, LAS paired with meal delivery services, Meals on Wheels and Open Heart Kitchen, to provide 10,000 informational flyers with meals to individuals in order to reach as many seniors in the community as possible. We offered the flyers on COVID testing, scam prevention and other relevant issues in both Spanish and English. In addition, during the height of the pandemic, LAS helped the County conduct a digital divide survey. We distributed it throughout the county in printed format, as well as digital, and in several different languages. LAS is now using the results to do further analysis on how to best address the digital divide for older adults. The last two year have taught us that our agency must continue reaching out to vulnerable communities, low income communities and communities of color to help bridge the digital divide and make sure that our services continue to be accessible to all. We believe it important that the public understand that many in our community simply do not know that services are available to them. We must do better, and work more collaboratively, to reach out to our community.

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Village of Love	For the Unsheltered in the City of Alameda: • Day Center • Safe Parking • Overnight Sleeping at the Day Center • FEMA Trailer Coordination • Homeless Outreach Team • Emergency Supportive Housing	• Daily regular access to showers, bathrooms, laundry facilities and clothes • Access to medical health professionals to improve their physical health, hygiene, mental health and overall wellbeing • Strong Supportive Motivation – a support system in the community	• The stereotypical thinking and assumptions that many of the public/community have about the homeless. So much of what they assume is untrue. Not all homeless have severe mental health issues and are violent drug addicts who are detrimental to society. • People become homeless for a variety of reasons including job loss, domestic violence, inability to afford housing-rent increase, inability to pay medical bills, struggle to pay required household bills, etc. Many families become homeless due to layoffs. A family can become victims of unfortunate circumstances that land them into homelessness. • The unsheltered have feelings and emotions and deserve to be loved and respected. They have rights, just like every member of the public/community. Being homeless has the potential to create a huge mental strain and affect mental health because society looks down upon you and dismisses you. Until you know a person, you cannot know their story.
Bananas	•Parenting workshops & educations •Child Care resources and referrals •Financial assistance for child care tuition •Services, support and resources for families with children experiencing homelessness •Diaper bank •Professional development and support for early care educators •Technical assistance and support to aspiring early care educators •Playgroups for preschoolers, specifically for those not in a formal preschool setting •Head Start program in Family Child Care home settings (Tiny Steps)	•access to child care •housing insecurity •building the early care educator pipeline	•the number of families with children that are unhoused or housing insecure. Most people associate homelessness solely with people that are living outdoors. Parents do everything they can to avoid being outdoors when they lose their housing. The irony is that many unhoused families are working full-time. Unhoused families are: ocouch-surfing and moving frequently oin hotels and moving frequently oin unsafe settings (garages, unpermitted structures) oin their vehicle oin shelters (there are very few shelters that can accommodate families) ounfortunately some are outside in encampments •This is very harmful to the mental health of adults and children. It is also very harmful to the development of young minds.