Housing California educators

Insights from nine education workforce housing developments

The rising cost of housing in California has made it increasingly difficult for teachers and school staff to live near their places of work and driven many educators out of the profession, exacerbating teacher shortages and retention challenges. In response, local educational agencies (LEAs) across the state have begun developing workforce housing to provide affordable living options for school employees. In March 2025, the Center for Cities + Schools at UC Berkeley and cityLAB at UCLA — CSBA's partners in its education workforce housing (EWH) work — published a report examining the experiences of nine LEAs that have successfully navigated the complex process of planning, financing and constructing EWH.

Key findings

LEAs are offering housing that is affordable to their staff. The vast majority of EWH units are offered at significantly below-market rates, aligning with the LEA goal of offering housing accessible to both teachers and classified staff. Tenants reported in surveys that housing availability influenced their decision to remain in or join their district. Anecdotes from LEA hiring managers provide additional evidence that EWH is supporting the goal of workforce stability.

EWH developments are livable and appealing for tenants. Tenants are very satisfied with the quality and amenities of the developments, and the designs align with best practices for maximizing space and circulation. LEAs prioritized features that foster community and livability, including outdoor spaces, shared meeting rooms and family-friendly unit sizes.

LEAs are pursuing innovative models. LEAs are exploring new approaches to housing their employees, including multi-agency collaborations, purchasing units in private developments and mixed-income developments. Some districts are also exploring strategies for long-term housing support for staff, such as homebuyer assistance programs, homeownership or down payment savings.

Financing moderate-income housing remains a challenge. Most state and federal housing programs focus on low-income households, which excludes most teaching staff. Assembling financial packages from multiple sources has become especially important as development costs rise.













EWH is emerging as a viable strategy to address education staffing shortages, improve retention and enhance community stability. As more LEAs pursue these developments, lessons learned from early adopters can help streamline future efforts and expand housing options for these essential members of our communities and pillars in students' lives.



The Acacia

1701 San Pablo

The Alameda

| DEVELOPMENT | LEA | OPEN DATE | # OF UNITS | TOTAL COST |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Casa del Maestro | Santa Clara USD | 2002/2009 | 70 | \$12m |
| Sage Park | Los Angeles USD | 2015 | 90 | \$28m |
| 705 Serramonte | Jefferson Union HSD | 2022 | 122 | \$75.5m |
| The Alameda | Salinas Union HSD | 2023 | 50 | \$23.5m |
| Eastmoor Heights | Jefferson Union ESD | 2024 | 56 | \$34.3m |
| Shirley Chisholm Village | San Francisco USD | 2025 | 135 | \$105m |
| The Sevens | Mountain View Whisman SD | 2025 | 144 | \$84.8m |
| The Acacia | Multiple* | 2025 | 110 | TBD |
| 1701 San Pablo | Berkeley USD | 2027 | 110 | TBD |

To read the full report and learn more, visit CSBA's education workforce housing resource library at csba.org/WorkforceHousing





T.



