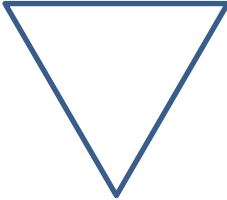


# Clark County Homeless System





“The Continuum of Care of Homeless Services is a Crisis-Response system.”



“The most effective ways to prevent homelessness—access to affordable housing, physical and behavioral health services, and living wage jobs—are outside the control of the homelessness system. However, active partnership in these broader advocacy efforts is required so that the policies and strategies are inclusive of the needs of people who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.”

# 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness

- Framework to guide the community in its homeless system planning.
- Federal Mandate (HEARTH Act).
- State Mandate (Homeless Housing and Assistance Act).
- Requires focus on systems change and adoption of best practices.
- Establishes Continuum of Care group (Coalition of Service Providers)

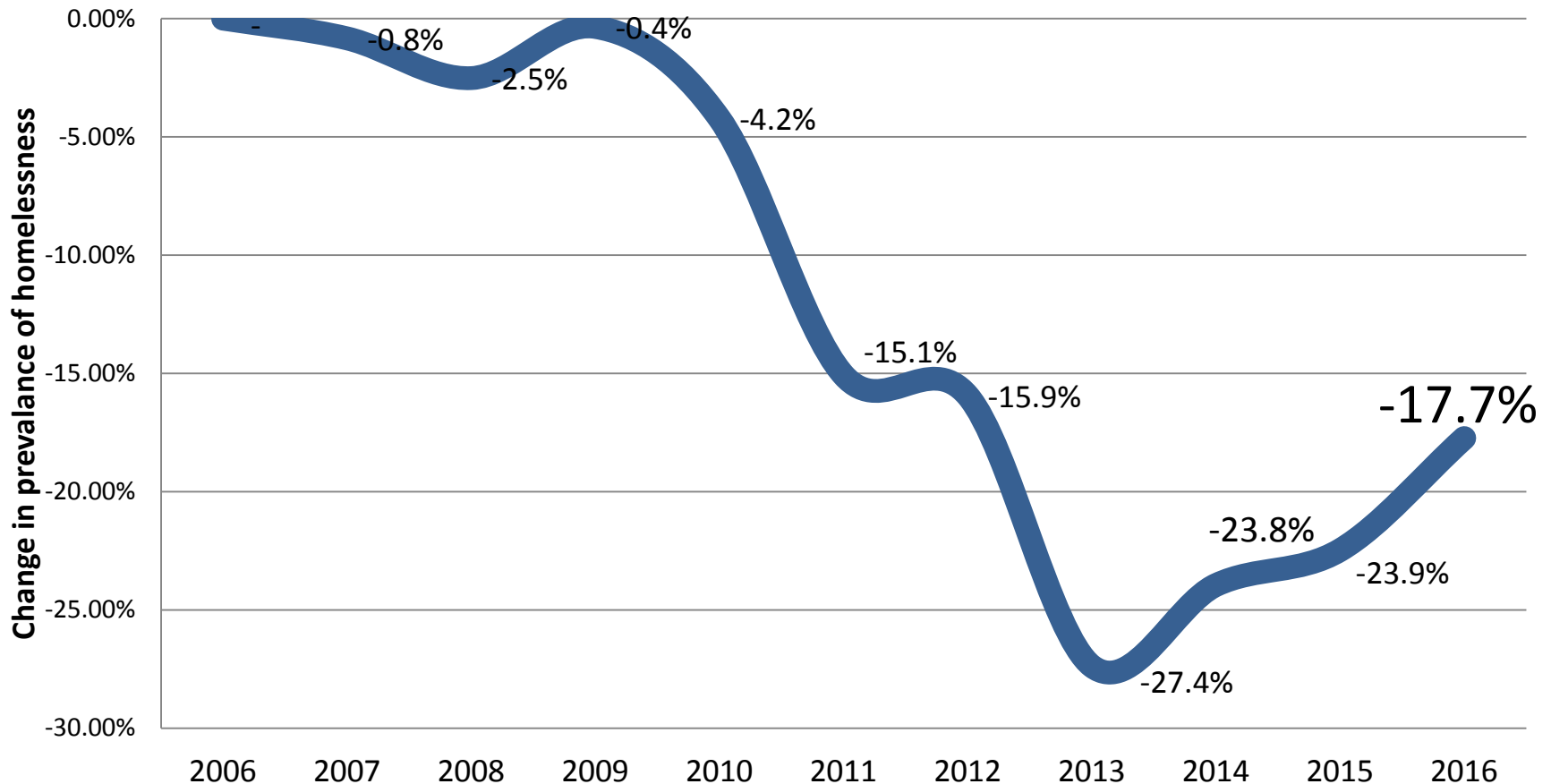
# HEARTH ACT REQUIREMENTS

- Person-centered approach to services;
- Sustain and increase homeless prevention and shelter diversion programs;
- Streamline the screening process for each type of assistance so households are referred to the most appropriate program type;
- Rapidly re-house households into private sector housing;
- Housing first focus; and
- Shift resources to programs that are meeting outcomes and finding efficiencies.


# Homeless Action Plan

- Funders use Plan to make resource decisions.
- Providers use Plan to inform service delivery and program design.
- Task Forces developed to implement specific parts of the plan.
- Prioritizes preserving and improving system; and targets Families with Children, Chronic Homelessness, and Unaccompanied Youth.

# Change in homelessness accounting for population increases (per-capita homelessness)



# Washington's rental vacancy rates are below average



	2010	2012	2014	2015
United States	8.2%	6.8%	6.3%	5.9%
California	5.9%	4.5%	3.9%	3.3%
Massachusetts	5.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.5%
Oregon	5.6%	4.7%	3.6%	3.6%
Texas	10.6%	8.5%	7.3%	7.0%
Washington	5.8%	5.3%	4.2%	3.3%
Clark County	8.2%	3.4%	2.4%	2.2%
King County	5.2%	4.1%	2.5%	2.6%
Pierce County	6.6%	5.4%	5.7%	3.3%
Spokane County	4.0%	7.2%	5.5%	3.7%
Yakima County	3.1%	4.5%	5.1%	3.6%
Seattle	4.0%	3.5%	1.2%	2.7%
San Francisco	4.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%
Houston	15.9%	11.2%	7.2%	7.7%

Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

[http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_14\\_1YR\\_DP04&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_1YR_DP04&prodType=table)



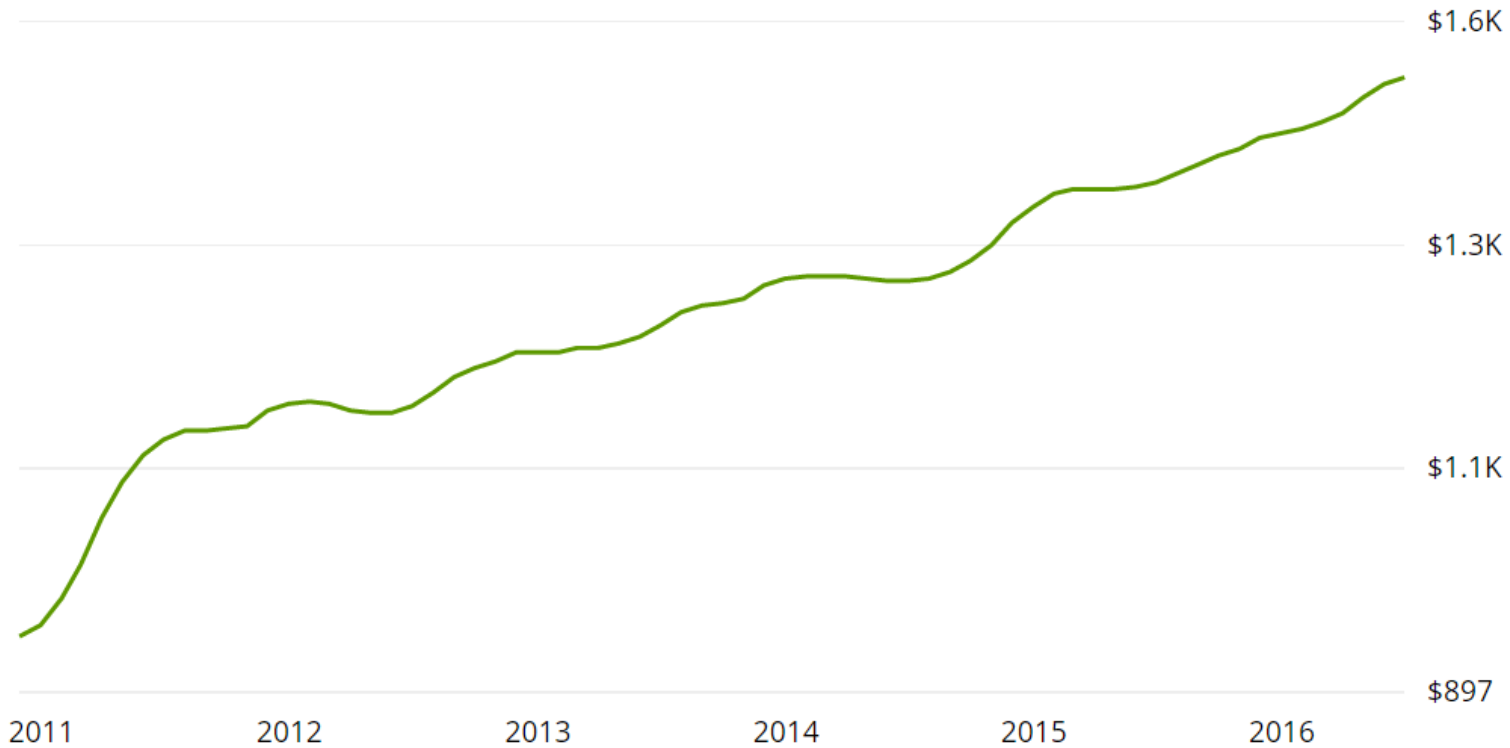
Department of Commerce





# Rents are growing – Vancouver WA

Jun 2016 — Vancouver \$1,559/mo



Source: <http://www.zillow.com/wa/home-values/>



Department of Commerce



# Affordability is a driver of homelessness

Every \$100 increase in rent is associated with:

- 6% increase in homelessness in metro areas
- 32% increase in homelessness in non-metro areas
- This relationship between rent and homelessness means all things being equal in Washington +\$100 in rent = 2,900 (+14%) more people experiencing homelessness at a point in time.

Source: Journal of Urban Affairs, *New Perspectives on Community-Level Determinants of Homelessness*, 2012



## *Since 2012 – Rent appears to be the only significant driver of change*

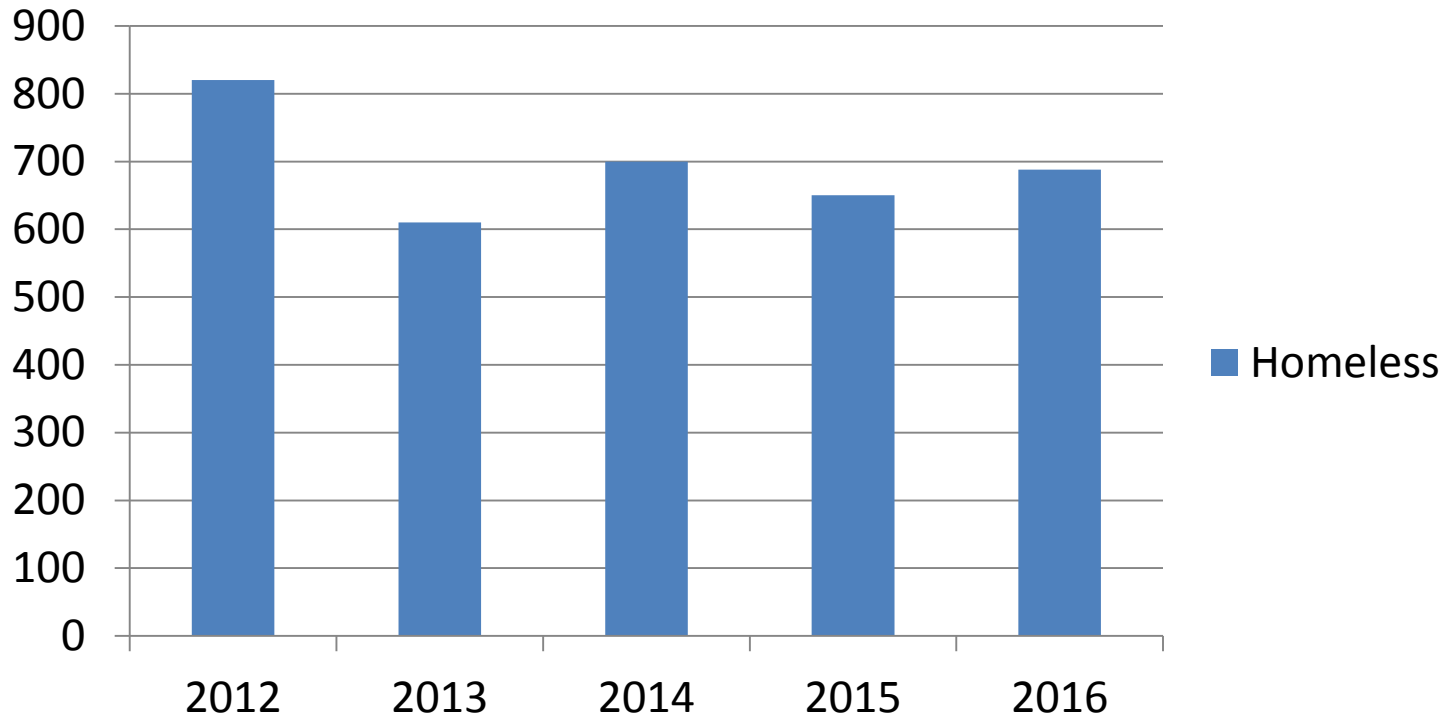
Other factors are stable or improving:

- Educational attainment/skills
- Family stability/structure (divorce, out of wedlock birth, teenage pregnancy)
- Overall alcohol and other drug dependence (alcohol down, opiates up)
- Percent of people employed (not recovered to 2006 level, but higher than 2012)



# Clark County Point In Time Count

## Homeless



# Housing Program Types

- Emergency Shelter
- Prevention
- Rapid Re-Housing
- Transitional Housing
- Permanent Supportive Housing



# Emergency Shelters

- Share Homestead & Share Orchards Inn
- Share House
- YWCA Safe Choice DV Shelter
- Oak Grove & Oak Bridge Youth Shelters
- WHO
- WHAT
- Motel Vouchers
- Open House Ministries
- Private Maternity Homes



# Prevention

- Share
- The Salvation Army
  - Serves Those Most Likely to Become Homeless
  - Highly Limited
  - Targeted to Predictive Factors
  - Youth Focused Program (<25)
  - Dislocated Families Program
  - Allows households to reconnect, if needed
  - Up to Two Years of Assistance

# Rapid Re-Housing

- Share
- Janus Youth
- Impact NW
  - Up to Two Years of Assistance
  - Youth Focused Programs
  - Skill Building Classes – Budgeting, Money Management/Debt Reduction, Tenant Education
  - Allows Households to Reconnect, if Necessary



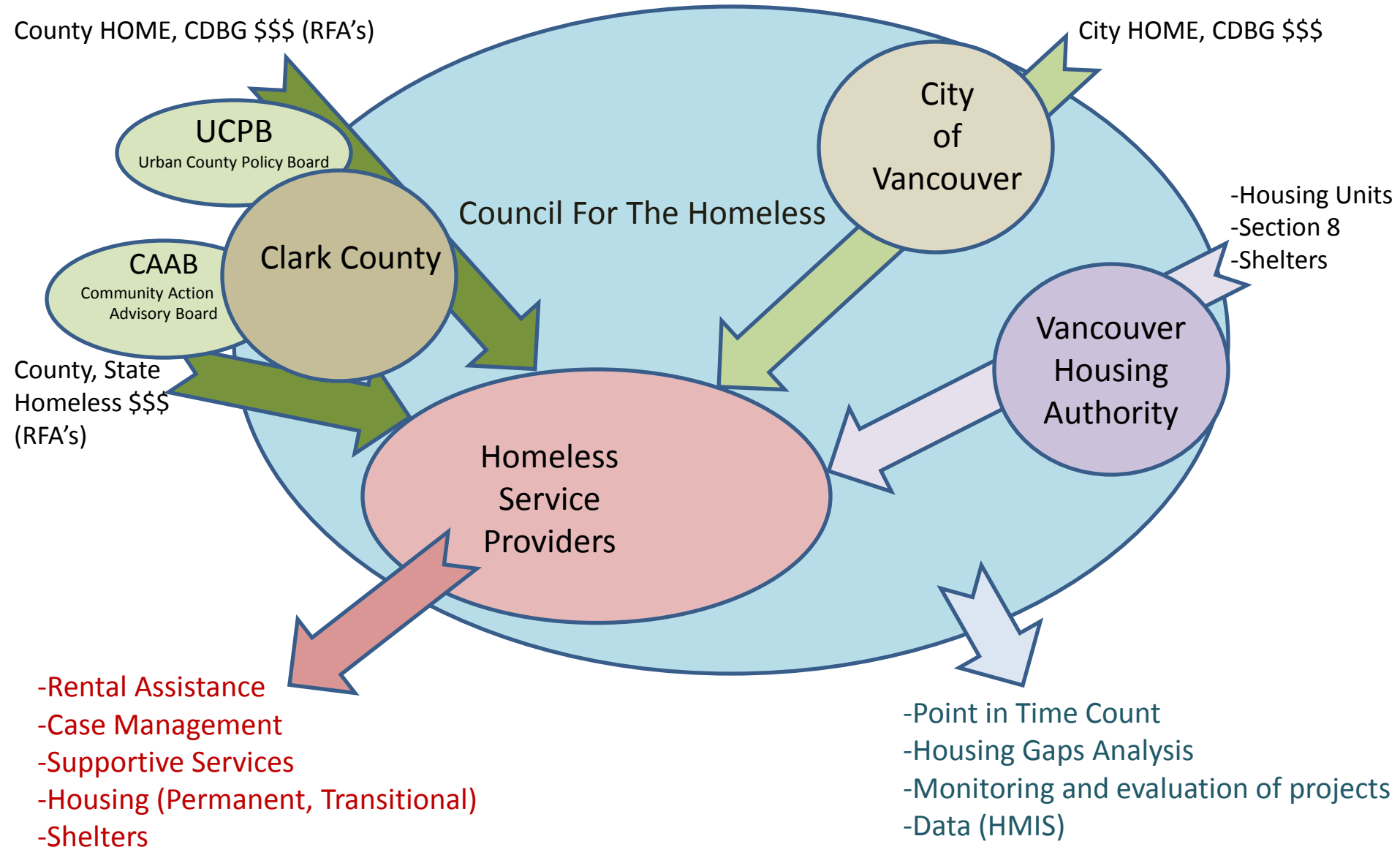
# Transitional Housing

- Second Step Housing
  - Moves People from Homelessness to Housing Rapidly.
  - Up to Two Years
  - Agency Owned Homes

# Permanent Supportive Housing

- Impact NW
- Community Services NW
- Share
  - Lincoln Place
- Second Step Housing
- Impact NW
  - Housing First
  - Meets Basic Needs
  - Serve People with High Numbers of Housing Barriers
  - Programs have MOU's w/ CD, PH & MH agencies

# Coalition of Service Providers

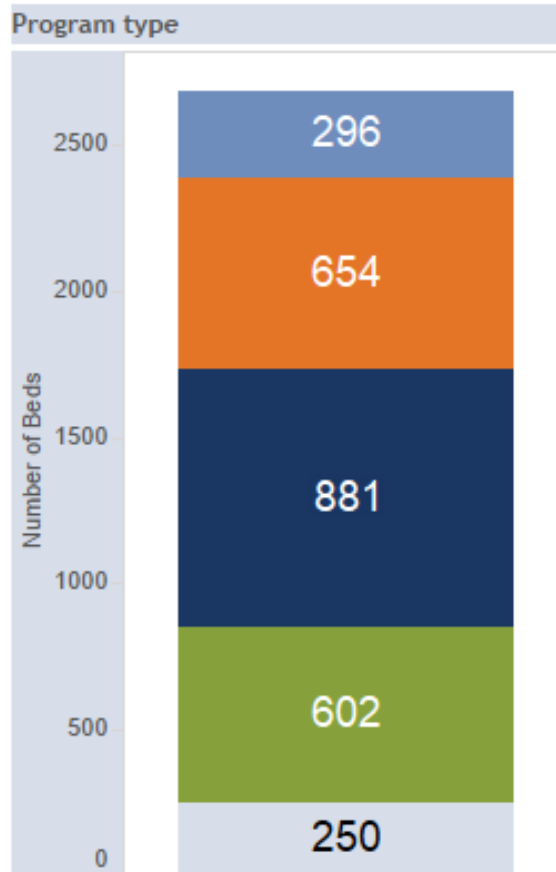


# Housing Inventory Count, Clark County 2016



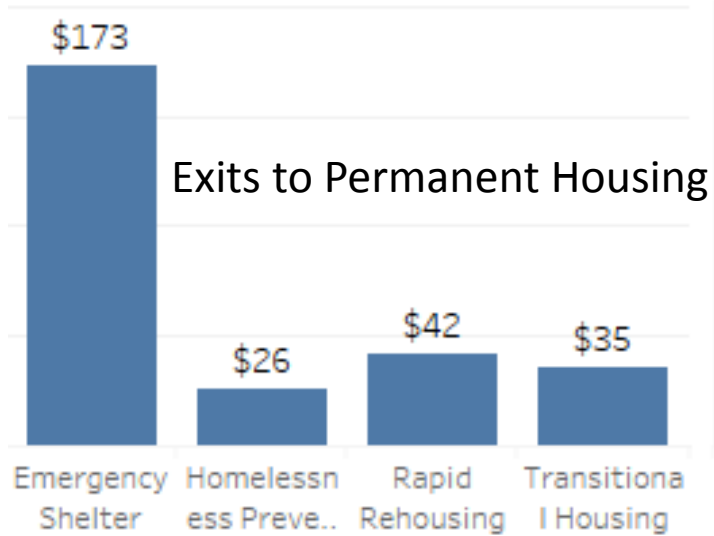
## Program type

- Emergency Shelter
- Homelessness Prevent..
- Permanent Housing (al..
- Rapid Rehousing
- Transitional Housing

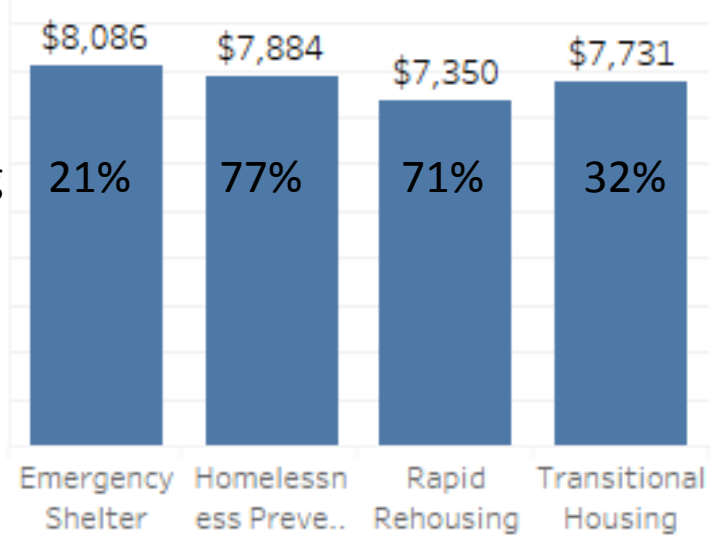


# Costs, Clark County

## Cost Per Day



## Cost per Successful Exit



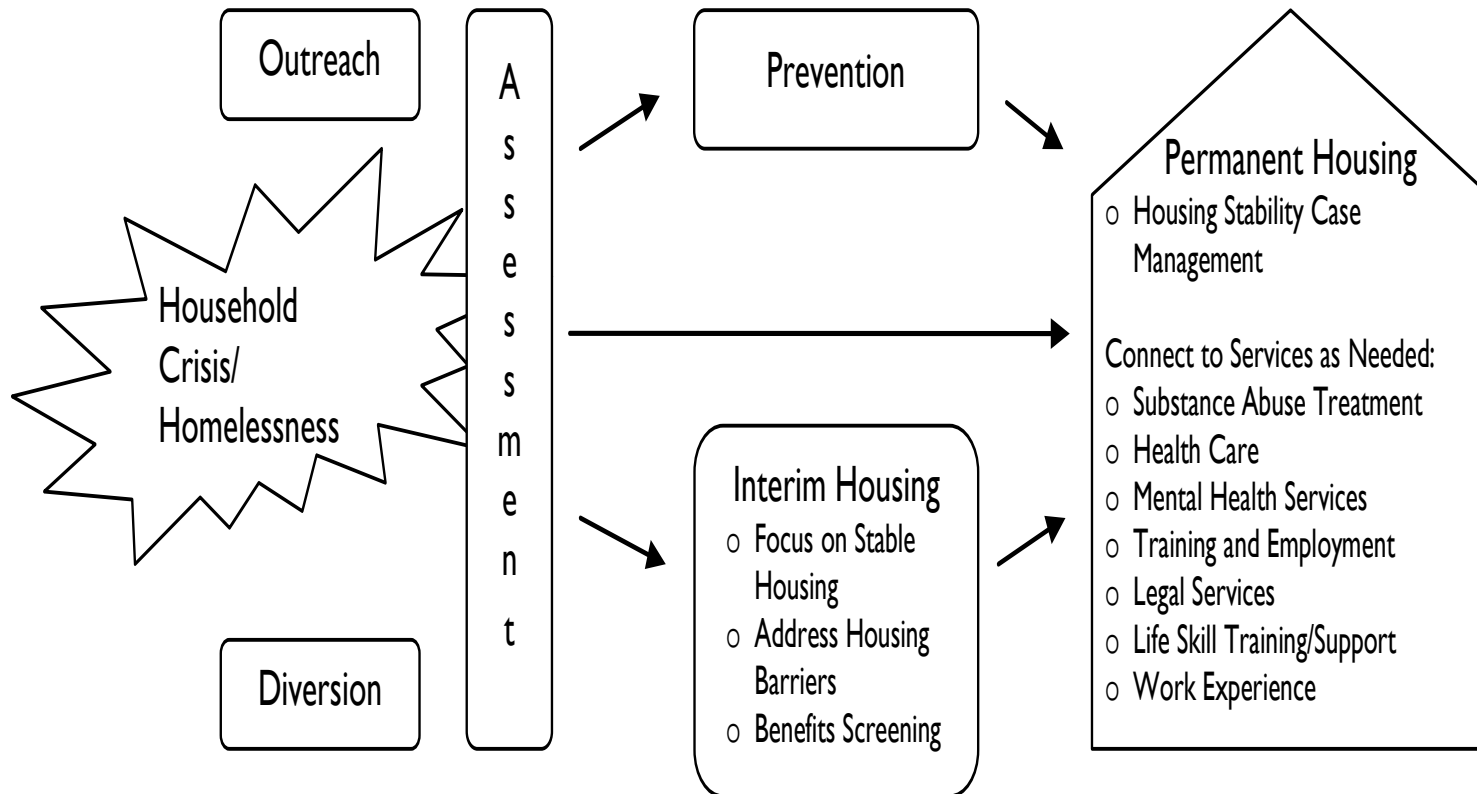
# 2016 Statistics, Clark County

- 2040 Persons entered into a Homeless Housing, Rent Assistance, or Facility.
- 70% of Persons entering system were experiencing homelessness for first time.
- 34% of exits were placed in Permanent Housing.
- 23% of persons exited returned to homelessness.

# System Coordination

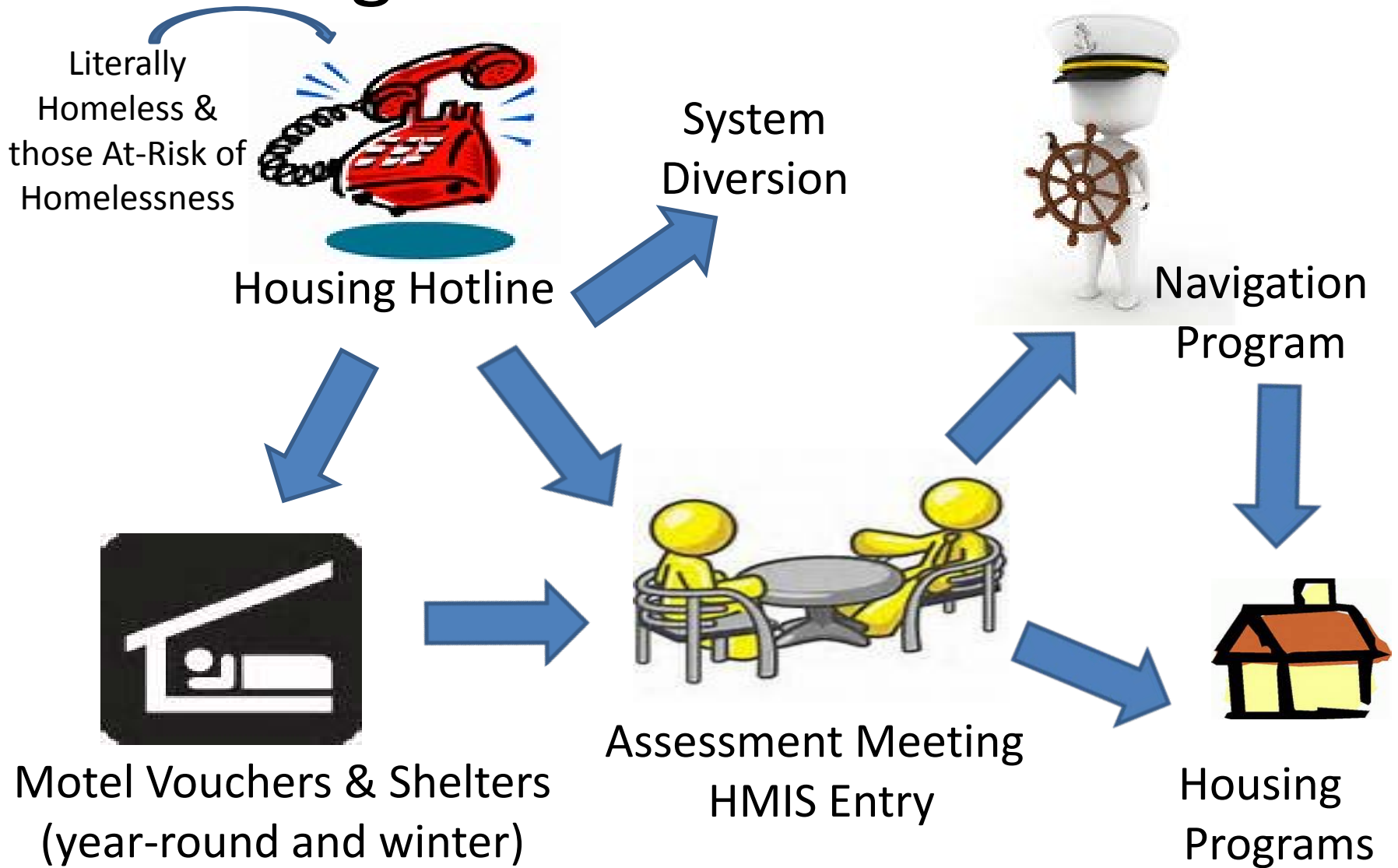
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Council for the Homeless
  - Community Planning
  - Advocacy (Local, State & Federal)
  - Solution Focused Landlord Engagement & Education
- Housing Solutions Center, Coordinated Assessment
- Landlord Risk Mitigation Fund for all Permanent Housing Programs

# Coordinated Assessment Model



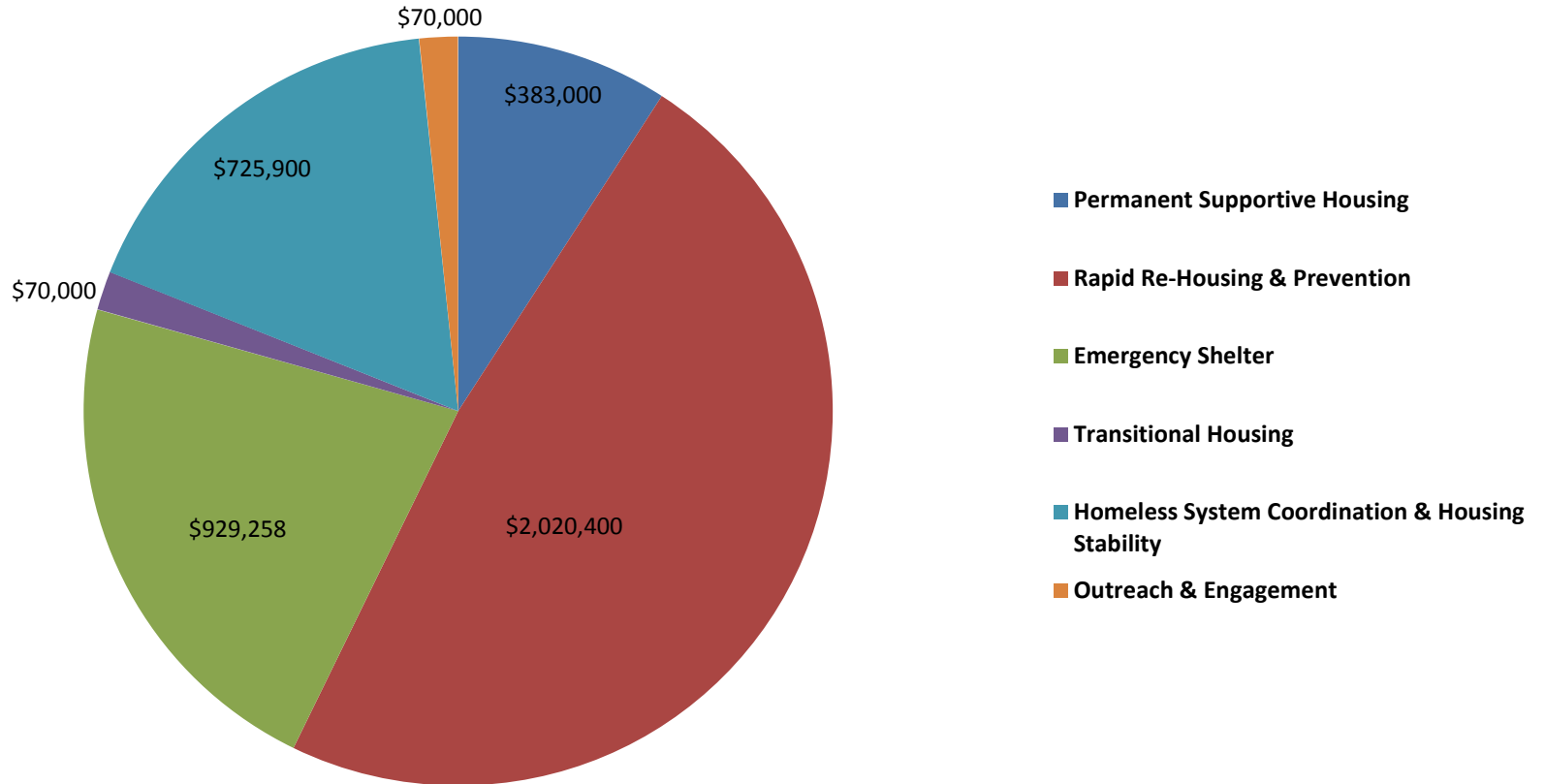


# Housing Solutions Center Process





# Homeless System Programs -2016



Clark County Funding: \$4,198,558

## Overview of Washington State Document Recording Fees

RCW	Year	Bill	Amount	Total Fee	Description
RCW 36.22.178	2002	HB 2060	\$10 fee	\$10	Affordable Housing for All surcharge created \$10 fee to be used to provide housing and shelter, operations and maintenance for affordable housing programs serving extremely low-income people and related programs.  Funds are split with 40% going to the state and 60% to local government.
RCW 36.22.179 and RCW 43.185C	2005	HB 2163	\$10 fee	\$20	Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act passes \$10 fee to support activities related to creating and implementing state and local plans to end homelessness with goal of reducing homelessness by 50% by 2015.  Funds are split with 40% going to the state and 60% to local government.
RCW 36.22.1791	2007	HB 1359	\$8 fee	\$28	Addition of \$8 fee \$8 fee to support ongoing work to prevent and end homelessness and implement plans.  Funds are split with 10% going to the state and 90% going to local government.
RCW 36.22.179	2009	HB 2331	Amends HB2163 from \$10 to \$30 fee	\$48	Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act surcharge increased to \$30, with expiration date of 6/2013
RCW 36.22.179	2012	HB 2048	Additional \$10 fee	\$58	Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act surcharge increased by \$10, to total \$40, with \$10 sunset for review on 6/2015 and \$20 sunset on 6/2017.
RCW 36.22.179	2014	SB 5875	Extended sunset date	\$58	\$30 of the Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act surcharge will sunset on 6/2019.

# Forecast of Document Recording Fees Dedicated to Homelessness

RCW 36.22.179 and RCW 36.22.1791

	2017-19 Forecast - Current Law - Fee \$48	2019-21 Forecast Current Law - Fee declines from \$48 to \$18	Change in Funding - (62.5%)	Estimated change in number of people facing homelessness housed
Adams	\$222,346	\$83,380	(\$138,966)	(44)
Asotin	\$888,494	\$333,185	(\$555,309)	(178)
Benton	\$2,784,239	\$1,044,090	(\$1,740,149)	(557)
Chelan	\$1,409,473	\$528,552	(\$880,920)	(282)
Clallam	\$1,101,055	\$412,896	(\$688,159)	(220)
<b>Clark</b>	<b>\$8,207,288</b>	<b>\$3,077,733</b>	<b>(\$5,129,555)</b>	<b>(1,642)</b>
Columbia	\$73,960	\$27,735	(\$46,225)	(15)
Cowlitz	\$1,464,488	\$549,183	(\$915,305)	(293)
Douglas	\$344,184	\$129,069	(\$215,115)	(69)
Ferry	\$137,975	\$51,741	(\$86,234)	(28)
Franklin	\$1,075,391	\$403,272	(\$672,120)	(215)
Garfield	\$38,967	\$14,613	(\$24,354)	(8)
Grant	\$1,119,838	\$419,939	(\$699,899)	(224)
Grays Harbor	\$1,117,568	\$419,088	(\$698,480)	(224)
Island	\$1,626,390	\$609,896	(\$1,016,494)	(325)
Jefferson	\$670,320	\$251,370	(\$418,950)	(134)
King	\$33,508,784	\$12,565,794	(\$20,942,990)	(6,704)
Kitsap	\$4,062,123	\$1,523,296	(\$2,538,827)	(813)
Kittitas	\$900,556	\$337,708	(\$562,847)	(180)
Klickitat	\$4,932	\$1,850	(\$3,083)	(1)
Lewis	\$1,139,025	\$427,134	(\$711,891)	(228)
Lincoln	\$240,445	\$90,167	(\$150,278)	(48)
Mason	\$1,151,557	\$431,834	(\$719,723)	(230)
Okanogan	\$633,066	\$237,400	(\$395,666)	(127)
Pacific	\$510,847	\$191,568	(\$319,280)	(102)
Pend Oreille	\$273,189	\$102,446	(\$170,743)	(55)
Pierce	\$13,382,149	\$5,018,306	(\$8,363,843)	(2,677)
San Juan	\$431,502	\$161,813	(\$269,689)	(86)
Skagit	\$2,136,158	\$801,059	(\$1,335,099)	(427)
Skamania	\$216,022	\$81,008	(\$135,013)	(43)
Snohomish	\$12,796,298	\$4,798,612	(\$7,997,686)	(2,560)
Spokane	\$7,063,113	\$2,648,667	(\$4,414,446)	(1,413)
Stevens	\$721,761	\$270,660	(\$451,100)	(144)
Thurston	\$4,111,240	\$1,541,715	(\$2,569,525)	(823)
Wahkiakum	\$86,603	\$32,476	(\$54,127)	(17)
Walla Walla	\$780,255	\$292,595	(\$487,659)	(156)
Whatcom	\$3,378,540	\$1,266,952	(\$2,111,587)	(676)
Whitman	\$457,873	\$171,702	(\$286,171)	(92)
Yakima	\$2,491,277	\$934,229	(\$1,557,048)	(498)
STATEWIDE	\$112,759,289	\$42,284,733	(\$70,474,556)	(22,559)

# Possible “Asks”

- City of Vancouver – Day Center Operations
  - Approximately +\$140,000 per year
- City of Vancouver – Shelter Operations
  - Approximately +\$800,000 per year

Slide Updated 2/14/2017