

## Housing in Washington State









# Statewide, Commerce strengthens communities.





# Commerce helps communities build infrastructure, deliver vital services and grow the economy.













**Planning** 

Infrastructure

Community Facilities

Housing

Safety / Crime Victims

Business Assistance



## **Commerce Organization**

Administrative Services

Community
Services & Housing

**Energy** 

External Relations & Research Services

**Local Government** 

Office of Economic Development & Competitiveness



# **Community Services and Housing Division Organization**

Community Economic Opportunities

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**Rick Torrance** 

**Community Services** and Housing Division

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**Housing Assistance** 

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## **Community Services and Housing Division**

#### **Primary Customers:**

Community based organizations, tribes, local governments

#### **Key Activities:**

Promote individual and family self-sufficiency and invest in community buildings and property

Address the causes and effects of crime and violence and provide justice assistance

Develop and preserve affordable housing and provide resources to prevent homelessness



## **Washington Community Action Agencies**







#### **Housing Finance**

#### **Primary Customers:**

Community-based organizations, tribes, local governments, and housing authorities

#### **Key Activities:**

Build, preserve, and enhance the safety and efficiency of affordable housing

#### **Programs Include:**

- Housing Trust Fund
- HOME (HUD)
- Farmworker Housing Support



## **Housing Assistance**

#### **Primary Customers:**

Community action agencies, faith-based organizations, local governments

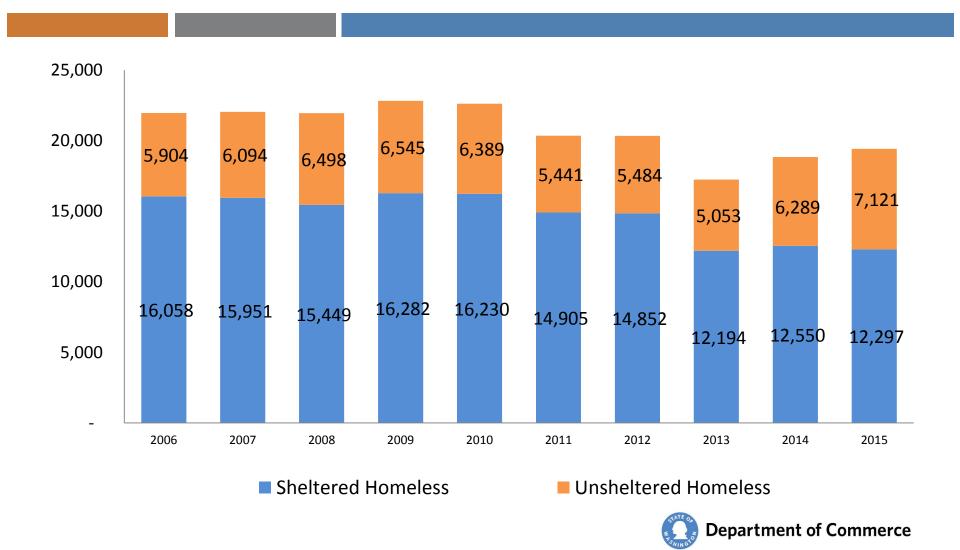
#### **Key Activities:**

Provide resources to mitigate and prevent homelessness

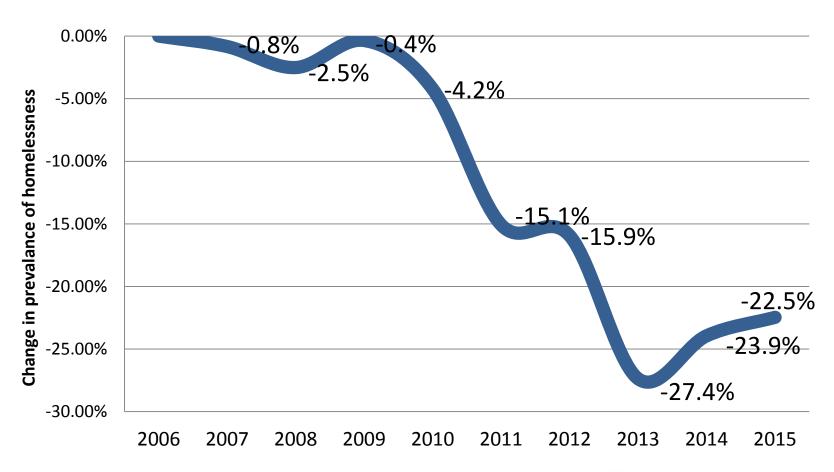
#### **Programs Include:**

- Consolidated Homeless Grants
- Housing and Essential Needs
- Office of Youth Homelessness Prevention and Protection

## Recent trends threaten success begun in 2006

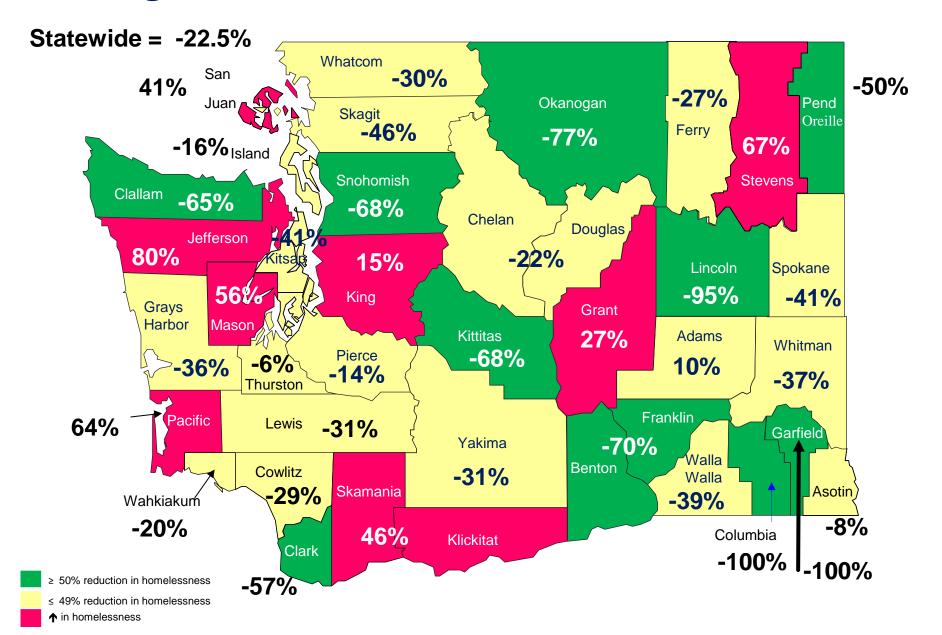


# Change in homelessness accounting for population increases (per-capita homelessness)

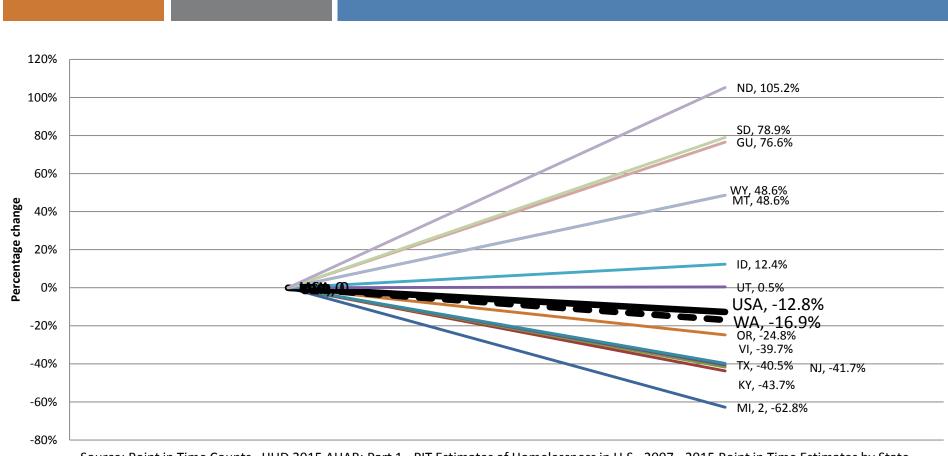




## Change in Homelessness Prevalence 2006 - 2015



## Change in homelessness by state 2007 - 2015 Selected states



Source: Point in Time Counts, HUD 2015 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in U.S., 2007 - 2015 Point in Time Estimates by State https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4832/2015-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/



## Major drivers of homelessness

Housing affordability

Inadequate behavioral health supports

Stagnant federal housing investment



## Affordability drives increase in homelessness

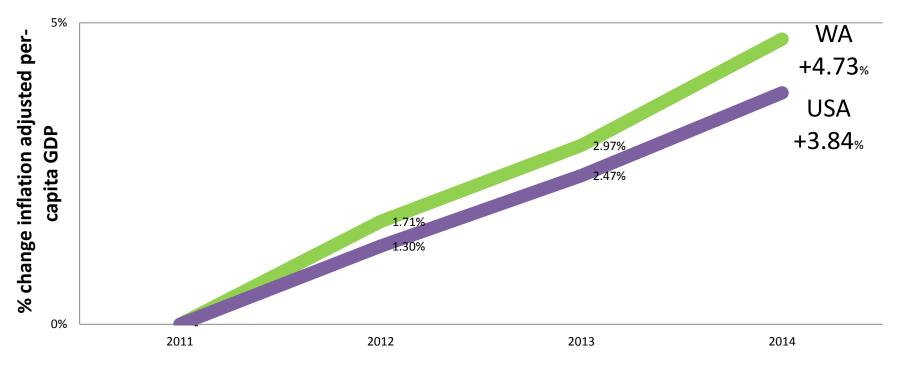
Every \$100 increase in rent is associated with:

- 6% increase in homelessness in metro areas
- 32% increase in homelessness in non-metro areas

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



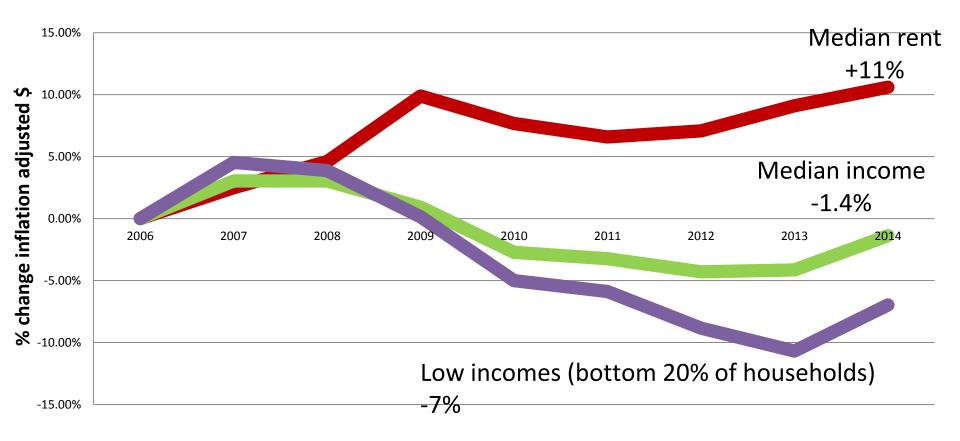
## Washington's economy is growing...



Data sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis Real GDP by State, 2011-2014; Divided by U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year estimate of population



# Rents are growing with the economy, but middle & low income growth lags



Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey one-year estimates; inflation adjusted using the Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI-U.

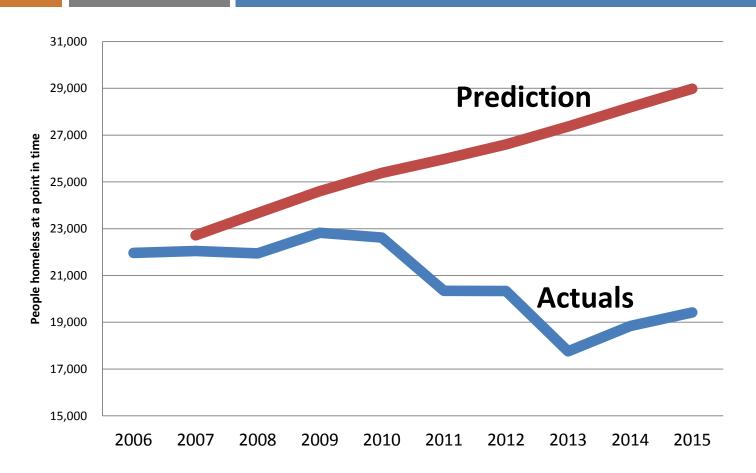
Department of Commerce

## Reforms to homeless system 2006 - 2015

- Sponsored pilots statewide to test new approaches 2006
- Implemented client-level data systems to measure performance 2006
- Required coordinated entry to drive prioritization and improve customer experience - 2010
- Created single point of funding/coordination so counties could implement their plans – 2011
- Determined size of housing affordability problem and set a baseline for future performance - 2015

#### Predictive model vs. actuals – Count of Homeless

Based on changes in rent, unemployment, and population

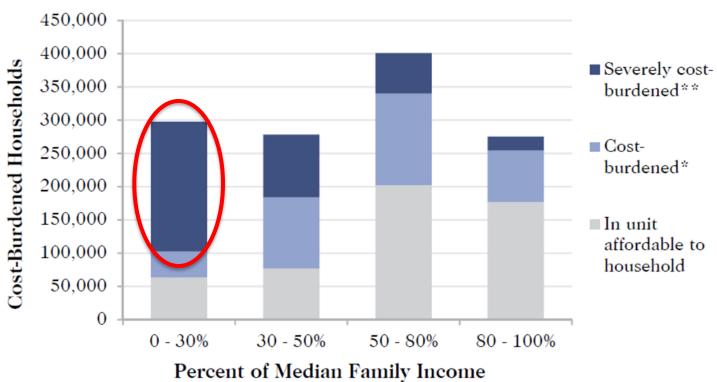




## **New tools and approaches**

- Increased local flexibility to allow more robust shelter diversion and permanent supportive housing – January 2016
- Required counties to have significant capacity to serve unsheltered people – January 2016
- Publish county profiles analyzing local plans, systems, and outcomes – draft Fall 2016, publish 2017

## Affordability is swamping much of our work



Source: State of Washington Housing Needs Assessment, January 2015 commerce.wa.gov/housingneeds



## People at high risk of becoming homeless

#### 195,235 households:

With incomes less than 30% of area median income AND paying more than 50% of their income for housing

Example: \$18,000\* annual income, paying >\$9,000 for housing

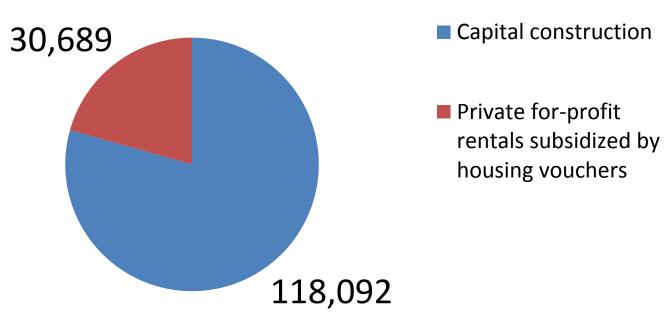
\*Incomes vary by region; this is a state average





# Inventory versus need for subsidized housing in Washington





Doubling the supply exiting subsidized units would not be enough to assist the 195,235 very low income households with severe cost burdens.



# Cost of building housing to address affordability

Subsidized units for very low income people with severe cost burdens:

\$120,000\* per unit x 195,000 units = \$23.4 billion

Subsidized units for the 3,000 people forecast to utilize the proposed Medicaid waiver:

\$120,000\* per unit x 3,000 units = \$360 million

<sup>\*</sup>Per unit cost from a 2009 study of the Housing Trust Fund. Housing costs have increased, but total state/local cost would be lower due to leverage from other sources.



## Homeless housing system

#### Current system:

- \$172 million per year in operating costs all fund sources (federal, state, local, private)
- 55,176 people housed
- \$3,124 per person housed

#### To hold the line:

 Annual spending increases needed to keep pace with population and rent increases: +\$4.8 million each year

#### To make progress:

Cost to reduce homelessness by 50%: +\$61 million



## **Moving forward**

- Conversation with local governments on potential of land use changes to improve affordability
- Working with federal government on Medicaid waiver to fund cost saving services connected to housing
- Continue increases in state behavioral health investments





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