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DRAFT Homeless Plan and 2008 Annual Report

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Executive Summary

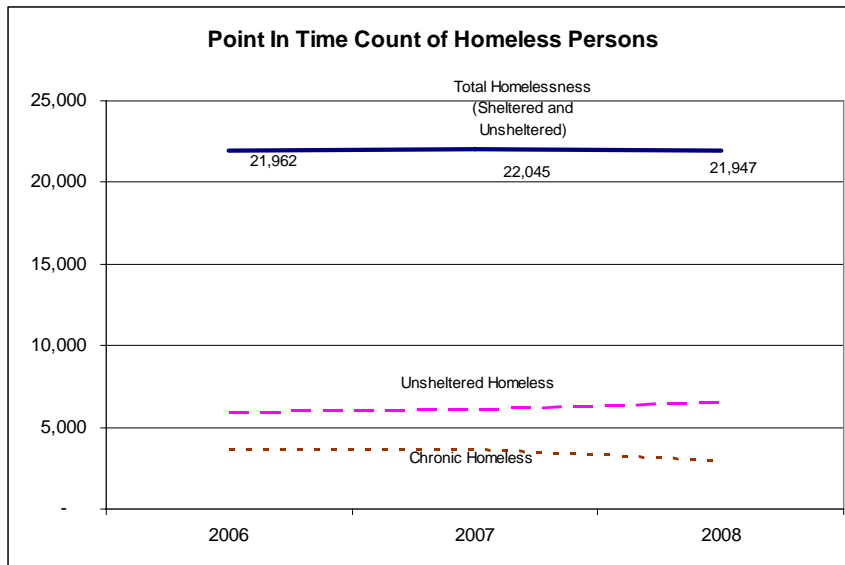
This updated Washington State Homeless Plan and annual report is part of a systematic effort to understand the problem of homelessness and implement strategies to end it, as required by the Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act, Chapter 43.185C RCW. This plan and report is annually updated by the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development (CTED) in collaboration with the Interagency Council on Homelessness member departments:

- Corrections (DOC)
- Employment Security (ESD)
- Health (DOH)
- Social and Health Services (DSHS)
- Veterans Affairs (DVA)
- Office of Financial Management (OFM)
- Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)

The Act required the state in 2006 to develop a plan with the goal of reducing homelessness 50 percent by 2015, and annually report on progress toward that goal.

Primary Outcome Measures

The primary outcome measure of the plan is the number of homeless persons counted at a point in time, which has remained basically unchanged since the initial 2006 count.



The state and local governments are making significant investments in a statewide Homeless Management Information System that will provide information on the following additional primary outcomes once implemented in 2009:

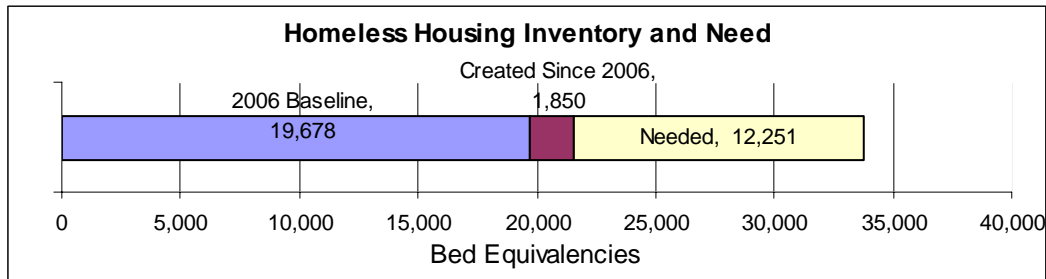
- Number and percentage of homeless people provided homeless housing and services that are homeless one-year after being served. Target: 5 percent.

- Number and percentage of homeless people who attain a self-sufficient income after being provided homeless housing and services. Target: 75 percent.

Primary Output Measures

Contributing to success in reaching the desired outcomes are the following primary outputs:

Number of new homeless beds (including voucher supported private market housing) developed since 2006: 1,850 / 13 percent of the unmet need.



Number of people provided homeless housing and/or services in 2007: 68,642ⁱ

Primary Strategies to Attain Goal

The plan includes the following high-level strategies. For more detailed descriptions of the strategies see chapters 1 and 2.

Create the equivalent of 12,000 new beds to house homeless persons. Use private-market housing to provide at least 35 percent of the new beds. Provide the majority of new “beds” through short-term rent assistance to prevent homelessness or quickly re-house people facing homelessness in permanent housing.

Improve effectiveness of existing and future investments (as measured by income increases and homeless recidivism) by implementing best practices; coordinating housing with education, mental health and chemical dependency treatment, state and federal benefits, and institutional discharge; and adding services as needed.

Collect client data to measure outcomes at the project, program, county, and state levels to verify plan assumptions and measure success.

Assess people facing homelessness to determine what type of housing and/or services they need to avoid homelessness and reach their highest level of self-sufficiency.

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Significant 2008 Accomplishments

Below are some of the significant accomplishments for 2008 (see chapter 2 for a more detailed accounting).

New Transitional Housing for High Need Offenders

CTED in cooperation with the Department of Corrections funded three re-entry housing pilot projects that will serve up to 165 high risk, high need offenders. The pilot projects are located in three of the six largest counties that have Community Justice Centers.

New Method to Develop Housing and Capacity in Rural Communities

Over 200 units are forecast to come out of the Permanent Supportive Housing Institute jointly funded by CTED, the Department of Social and Health Services Mental Health Division, and the Washington Families Fund. Eight communities were provided ten days of training over an eight month period to assist them with developing viable new projects. The goals of the Institute included 1) developing fundable projects in high-need/low-capacity communities; and 2) building capacity in those communities to develop additional projects in the future. Teams from Clallam, Pacific, Lewis, Skagit, Okanogan, Benton-Franklin, Walla Walla, and Spokane participated in the Institute. DSHS and CTED are investigating expanding the Institute model to develop additional research-proven housing and services in low capacity communities.

New Transitional Housing for Youth Aging out of Foster Care

CTED in cooperation with DSHS implemented 32 beds of new transitional housing for youth aging out of the foster care system.

New HMIS System Development is Complete and is Being Deployed

CTED procured a replacement HMIS to serve rural counties and integrate data from existing HMIS systems supported by other vendors into a single database. Although deployment is not yet complete, CTED has finished acceptance testing of the new user interface, data integration, and reporting tools. CTED has also signed data sharing agreements with **five** counties and DSHS to allow the sharing and merging of data necessary to produce the aggregate outcome reports.

New HGAP Projects

CTED funded the equivalent of an additional 1,300 beds of short-term and transitional housing in innovative projects in 15 counties using state HGAP funds in 2008. These pilot initiatives are testing the effectiveness of a variety of approaches to provide stable housing for homeless people and help them attain self-sufficiency.

Moving People out of Institutions

The federally funded DSHS “Roads to Community Living” project will help 660 eligible individuals move from institutions to their own communities during the demonstration project which ends December of 2010. Those eligible for services are older adults, individuals with developmental disabilities, individuals with physical disabilities, and

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individuals with mental illness who are Medicaid eligible. To date 50 people enrolled and 17 have moved into community settings since implementation in March 2008.

New Transitional Housing for Veterans

DVA opened a 40 bed transitional housing program to reintegrate homeless veterans into the community. The length of stay is estimated at six months to two years depending on need. Veterans receive a full contingent of services including mental health treatment, substance program aftercare, employment counseling and housing assistance.

New Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP) Grant

DVA is in receipt of a 2008 US Department of Labor grant to serve homeless veterans and provide employment opportunities at an estimated minimum hourly wage of \$11.50. DVA was also awarded an extension to the Rural HVRP to serve veterans in Eastern Washington.

DVA Re-Entry Partnerships

DVA is collaborating with other ICH member agencies in homeless provider education and offender reentry program strategies. When accessed, veterans' benefits will allow those eligible to rely less on local and state social services programs and receive the services they earned after serving our country honorably.

1 - Overview of Strategies to Address Homelessness in Washington State

In Washington State an estimated 87,000 people fall into homelessness each year.

Most people fall into homelessness because they temporarily do not have enough money to buy housing and do not have family or friends who will house them.

A smaller group is additionally facing problems that require time-limited case management, treatment and education before they will be able to afford and maintain housing.

A small minority has severe and persistent mental health illnesses or other disabilities that will require a lifetime of supportive services and subsidized housing to keep them housed.

Broad strategies to address homelessness

1. Increasing earned household income.
 - A. Education
 - B. Job placement assistance
 - C. Substance abuse and mental health treatment so people can obtain and keep jobs using existing skills and education
 - D. Adding wage earners to a household (i.e. family reunification)
 - E. Adding self-sufficient income jobs to the economy (economic development, minimum wage increases, etc.)
2. Subsidizing housing.
 - A. Subsidized housing projects
 - B. Vouchers to purchase housing in the private market
 - C. Landlord incentives
 - D. Homeownership assistance
 - E. Housing rehabilitation and weatherization
3. Giving money or services.
 - A. Based on income or children (i.e. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, child support, Medicaid)
 - B. Based on age (i.e. Social Security)
 - C. Based on disability (i.e. Social Security Disability)
 - D. Based on working (Earned Income Tax Credit)
4. Reducing the market cost of housing.
 - A. Increase density
 - B. Reduce regulatory requirements

- C. Require the construction of low-cost housing in private-market developments (i.e., inclusionary zoning)
- 5. Family preservation, unification, and connecting people to family or friends that can house them and manage problems they are having.
- 6. Providing help with daily care needs (eating, hygiene, cleaning, etc.) and conflicts (with neighbors or landlords) caused by mental health illness, substance abuse problems, physical disabilities, or family dysfunction.

Strategies to address homelessness by needs for housing and services

The following strategies describe the type and volume of housing and services necessary to house everyone who is now homeless, and ensure that they achieve their maximum level of self-sufficiency. Most of this system already exists, although it was created in disparate pieces starting in the 1980s in response to the rise of homelessness. See Chapter 2 for additional housing and services strategy details.

Short-Term Housing Assistance with Minimal Services

32 percent/28,000 people per year

People who due to a short-term problem (family break-up, job loss, illness/injury) need up to six months of housing assistance to remain housed or enter new housing. They do not have serious and persistent income, illness, or mental health issues.

Short-Term Assistance, Services and Assessment

48 percent/42,000 people per year

People who need up to six-months of subsidized housing connected to case management and assessment to address family break-up, mental health, education, and substance abuse problems amenable to short-term interventions. Ongoing assessment may identify more significant problems that require referral to longer-term housing and services.

Transitional Subsidized Housing and Services

12 percent/10,000 people per year

People with significant treatment, education, and life skills needs that need up to four years of subsidized housing and case management to achieve self-sufficiency.

Permanent Subsidized Housing with Minimal Services

3 percent/2,000 more people than are being served today per year

People who need subsidized housing for the foreseeable future because persistent physical, mental health or other problems prevent them from earning enough income to buy market-rate housing. They may require short-term treatment, respite care, and brief case-management to stay stably housed. Education and treatment may help some earn additional income to reduce their dependency on housing subsidies.

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Permanent Subsidized Housing with Ongoing Services

6 percent/5,000 more people than are being served today per year

People with severe and persistent mental health illnesses or other disabilities that require subsidized housing and ongoing case management for the foreseeable future to stay housed. Education and treatment may help some earn additional income to reduce their dependency on housing subsidies. Often needs to be connected to outreach staff that over time can build the trust required to bring them into housing.

Strategies to improve the effectiveness of homeless housing and services

Homeless housing and services must be effective to attain the goal of reducing homelessness by 50 percent. The following broad strategies can make existing and future investments go farther. See Chapter 2 for additional details on strategies to improve effectiveness.

Immediate Placement in Permanent Housing

The original model of homeless services assumed clients would move from emergency shelter to transitional housing, and finally permanent housing.

The new model assumes that most homeless people should immediately be placed in permanent housing, where they can receive transitional services and temporary housing subsidies as needed. Preferably before becoming homeless people are provided rent or mortgage assistance, which is less disruptive and more cost effective than finding them new housing.

Under this model there is still some role for emergency shelters and traditional transitional housing facilities in circumscribed circumstances. However, more than 90 percent of people facing homelessness should be maintained or quickly placed in permanent housing (i.e., a private market rental or subsidized housing project) and provided services as needed.

Rigorous Assessment of People Facing Homelessness

Research tested assessments can help identify the type and intensity of services and housing subsidies necessary to effectively house people facing homelessness.

Inappropriately placing homeless persons can lead to wasted resources and unnecessary returns to homelessness. Poor assessment can lead to people with low-needs being placed in intensive transitional services, or conversely people with intensive long-term needs being given two weeks of rent assistance and no services.

Assessment must be ongoing to identify new needs as they arise or emerge. Investing in rigorous assessment provides the best returns when there are services and housing available to meet the needs identified.

System Integration

Washington State's families, economy/jobs, housing market and social safety net successfully houses 99.7 percent of its citizens. Improving the linkages between systems can build on that success.

Landlord incentives to rent to higher-risk people can leverage existing private market housing to reduce homelessness. Incentives can include rent and damage mitigation funds, above market rents, responsive supportive services a landlord can call when problems arise, and tenant certification.

Discharge planning and agreements between housing providers and jails, prisons, hospitals, schools, other institutions and foster care can ensure that clear communication and procedures connect people being discharged to appropriate housing and services. Planning ideally begins well in advance of discharge.

Prompt access to income and non-cash benefits such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Medicaid, Veteran and Social Security Disability can ensure that eligible people facing homelessness have the resources and services needed to secure and maintain housing.

Data Collection and Performance Measurement

The state homeless plan depends on knowing the number and characteristics of homeless people in Washington State. The success of individual projects, programs and strategies is measured by tracking:

- Where people served exit to (i.e., permanent housing or the streets);
- Their income level; and
- Whether they return to homelessness.

See Chapter 2 for additional data collection strategy details.

The annual *Point in Time Count of Homeless People* is the primary measure of the overall success of the homeless plan. Although the count data has many limitations, it provides important insights on the size and characterizes of the unsheltered and sheltered homeless population.

Homeless Management Information Systems are playing an increasingly central role in measuring the success of individual project's and program's ability to effectively serve people facing homelessness. HMISs collect individual client data from people served in shelters, with rent assistance, and in transitional housing programs. HMIS client data will be matched with other state data sources to determine what services people were provided, how their income changed, and whether they remained housed once exiting.

Although more than half the beds in the state are reporting client data into an HMIS, data is not yet centralized at the state level. CTED is intensively working with local

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governments, local non-profits, other state agencies, and HMIS vendors to link now dispersed homeless data into a central data warehouse to complete the currently “n/a” output and outcome measures of this homeless plan.

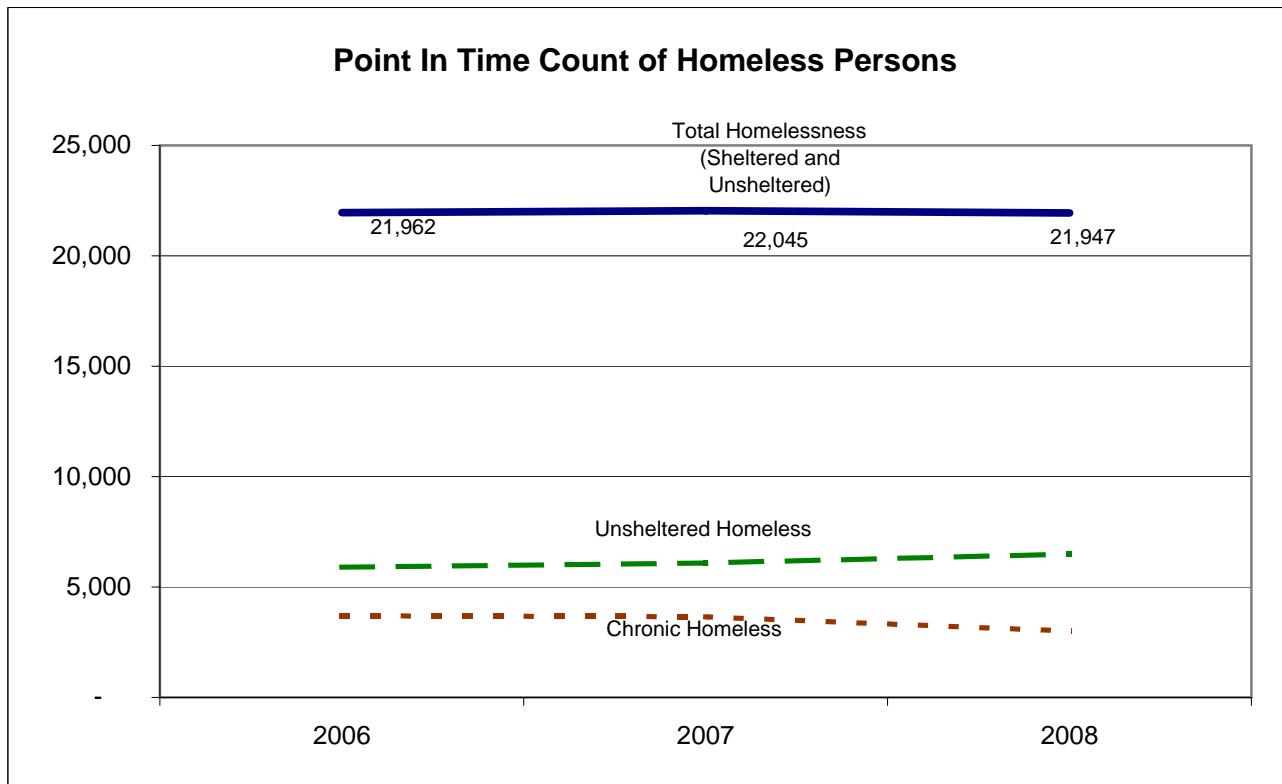
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2 - Strategies, Performance Measures, Specific Actions and Accomplishments

Primary Homeless Plan Goal: Reduce Homelessness by 50 percent by 2015

Primary Goal Performance Measure - Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2015 Target |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Total Homelessness (Sheltered and Unsheltered) | 21,962 | 22,045 | 21,947 | 10,981 |
| Change from Baseline | n/a | 0.38% | -0.44% | -50% |
| Target total homelessness | | 20,864 | 19,766 | 10,981 |
| Unsheltered Homeless | 5,904 | 6,094 | 6,498 | 2,952 |
| Sheltered Homeless | 16,058 | 15,951 | 15,449 | 8,029 |
| Chronic Homeless | 3,695 | 3,656 | 3,000 | 1,848 |
| Unsheltered Chronic Homeless | 1,456 | 950 | 842 | 728 |
| Percentage of Population who are Homeless | 0.34% | 0.34% | 0.33% | 0.17% |
| Percentage of People in Poverty who are Homeless | 2.72% | 2.96% | 2.92% | 1.36% |

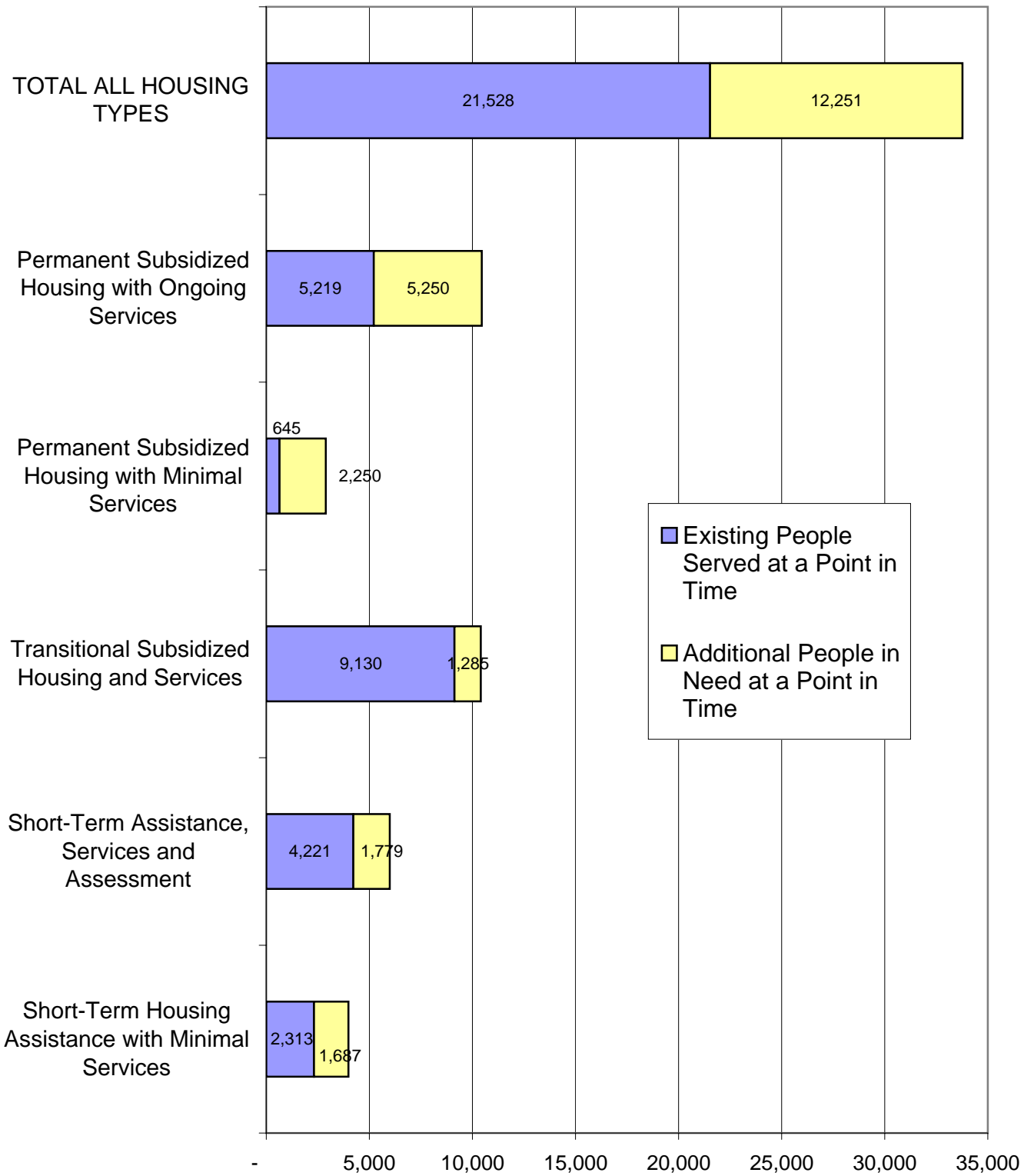


Comparison with Other States - Percentage of Population Homelessness 2007

| | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Washington | 0.36% ¹ |
| Oregon | 0.47% |
| California | 0.44% |
| Idaho | 0.12% |
| Nevada | 0.49% |

1 - Using Census population which differs from the Office of Financial Management April 1 population estimate used above.

Homeless Housing Inventory and Need



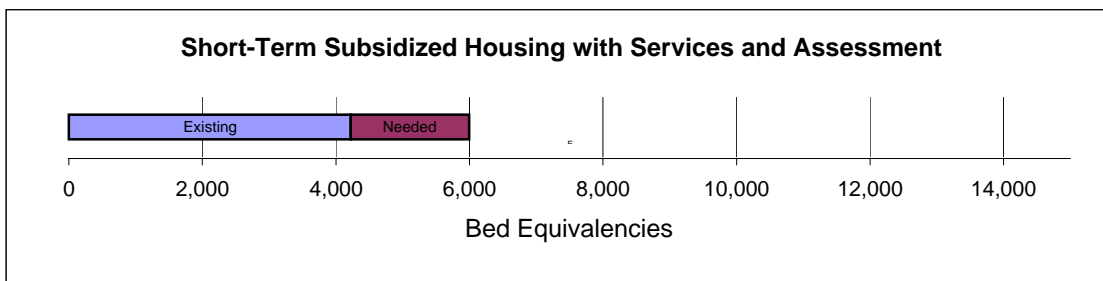
Short Term Subsidized Housing with Services and Assessment

Programs offering from 1 to 180 days of subsidized housing. Includes case management, food, and other services. Accommodations include mattresses on floors of church basements, rooms filled with bunk beds, individual rooms, scattered site apartments, and vouchers for motel rooms.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Existing beds by type | | Existing annual costs |
| Individual beds | 3,255 | \$ 59,402,655 |
| Family beds | 966 | \$ 10,574,415 |
| Family units | 386 | |
| TOTAL EXISTING BEDS | 4,221 | \$ 69,977,070 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Additional beds needed | | Annual costs to address unmet need |
| Individual beds | 945 | \$ 17,247,345 |
| Family beds | 834 | \$ 9,135,585 |
| Family units | 334 | |
| TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED | 1,779 | \$ 26,382,930 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Created in 2007 | | | Percent of TOTAL need completed | |
| | Number | % Need Addressed | | |
| Individual beds | 34 | 3% | Individual beds | 77% |
| Family beds | 121 | 13% | Family beds | 54% |
| Family units | 35 | 9% | Family units | 54% |
| | | | TOTAL NEED ADDRESSED | 70% |



Target exiting outcomes

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| | Unsubsidized Permanent Housing | Transitional Housing | Permanent Housing | Supportive Housing | Subsidized Housing | Homeless | Above Self-Sufficiency Income |
| Single individuals | 75% | 5% | | 5% | 10% | | 5% 70% |
| Individuals in families | 65% | 5% | | 5% | 20% | | 5% 60% |

Actual exiting outcomes

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Single individuals | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Individuals in families | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Individuals served 2008 | 28,007 | 59% |
| People in families with children served 2008 | 19,740 | 41% |
| Returning to homelessness one-year after exiting | n/a | n/a |

Short Term Subsidized Housing with Services and Assessment

New specific actions

None

Ongoing initiatives

| | | Bed Equivalenci es | Annual Funding | | | Lead Agency |
|------|--|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------|----------------|
| | | | Federal | State | Local | |
| ESAP | | 882 | | \$ 2.5 | \$ 3.0 | CTED |
| ESG | | 441 | \$ 2.6 | \$ 0.52 | | CTED |

ESD provides case management services to veterans, including skills/post-employment career development and job search assistance, through its Disabled Veterans Outreach Program. Homeless veterans are referred to support organizations for help with food, shelter and health needs.

Accomplishments 2008

2008 Strategy

Reference #

- 1.2 DSHS issued a preliminary evaluation of Housing Connections (part of the 211 network) a web-based tool that connects renters with housing providers and services.
- 1.3 CTED removed the restrictions on funding prevention services with state Emergency Shelter Assistance Program.
- 8.2 CTED funded a pilot effort in Clark County to close down and clean up illegal encampments of homeless people and offer all of them low-barrier housing and supportive services as needed to keep them stably housed.
- n/a ESD served over 440 homeless youth through the Washington Service Corps.

Short-Term Housing with Minimal Services

Up to six months of rent or mortgage assistance to prevent eviction.

OR

Up to six months of rent to pay deposit costs associated with moving into a new unit.

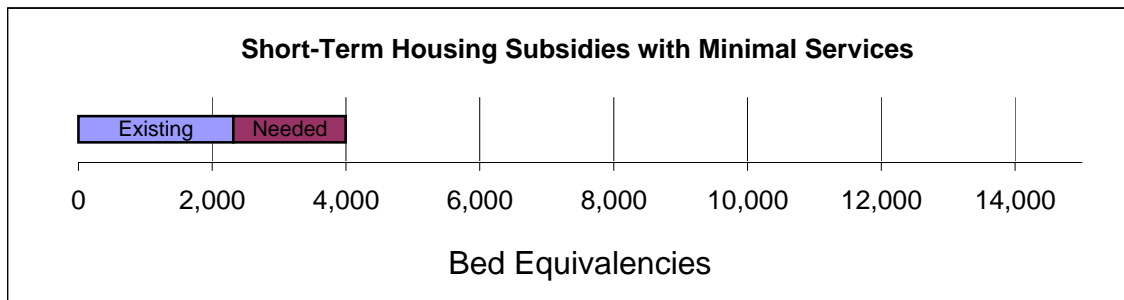
Low or no services provided.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Existing bed equivalencies by type | | Existing annual costs |
| Individual beds | 918 | \$ 13,403,676 |
| Family beds | 1,395 | \$ 10,182,770 |
| Family units | 558 | |
| TOTAL EXISTING BEDS | 2,313 | \$ 23,586,446 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Additional bed equivalencies needed | | Annual costs to address unmet need |
| Individual beds | 682 | \$ 9,956,324 |
| Family beds | 1,005 | \$ 7,337,230 |
| Family units | 402 | |
| TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED | 1,687 | \$ 17,293,554 |

Created in 2007

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Percent of TOTAL need completed | |
| | Number | % Need Addressed | | |
| Individual beds | n/a | n/a | Individual beds | 57% |
| Family beds | n/a | n/a | Family beds | 58% |
| Family units | n/a | n/a | Family units | 58% |
| | | | TOTAL NEED ADDRESSED | 58% |



| | Unsubsidized Permanent Housing | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing | Subsidized Housing | Homeless | Above Self-Sufficiency Income |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Target exiting outcomes | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | 70% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 70% |
| Individuals in families | 60% | 5% | 5% | 20% | 5% | 60% |
| Actual exiting outcomes | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Individuals in families | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Individuals served 2008 | 3,461 | 59% |
| People in families with children served 2008 | 2,440 | 41% |
| Returning to homelessness one-year after exiting | n/a | n/a |

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Short-Term Housing with Minimal Services

New specific actions

None

Ongoing initiatives

| | | | Annual Funding | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| | | Equivalenci es | Federal | State | Local | Lead Agency |
| ESAP Prevention | | 584 | | \$2.5 | \$3.0 | CTED |
| AREN | | 441 | | \$5.3 | | DSHS |

Transitional Subsidized Housing and Services

Programs offering up to four years of subsidized housing tied to case management and services including skills building, education, substance abuse treatment, and mental health treatment. Accommodations include dedicated buildings, scattered site leased apartments, and tenant based vouchers allowing participants to stay in their unit after supportive services and housing subsidies have ended ("transition in place").

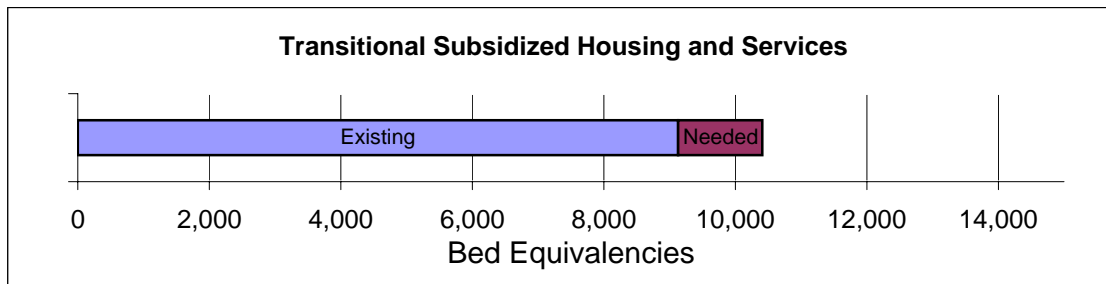
| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Existing beds by type | | Existing annual costs |
| Individual beds | 2,651 | \$ 29,028,000 |
| Family beds | 6,479 | \$ 47,296,000 |
| Family units | 2,592 | |
| TOTAL EXISTING BEDS | 9,130 | \$ 76,324,000 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Additional beds needed | | Annual costs to address unmet need |
| Individual beds | 994 | \$ 10,887,038 |
| Family beds | 291 | \$ 2,122,475 |
| Family units | 116 | |
| TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED | 1,285 | \$ 13,009,513 |

Created in 2007

Percent of TOTAL need completed

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| | Number | % Need Addressed | | |
| Individual beds | 247 | 20% | Individual beds | 73% |
| Family beds | 565 | 66% | Family beds | 96% |
| Family units | 179 | 61% | Family units | 96% |
| | | | TOTAL NEED ADDRESSED | 88% |



| | Unsubsidized Permanent Housing | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing | Subsidized Housing | Homeless | Above Self-Sufficiency Income |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Target exiting outcomes | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | 75% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 70% |
| Individuals in families | 65% | 5% | 5% | 20% | 5% | 60% |
| Actual exiting outcomes | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Individuals in families | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Individuals served 2008 | 2,651 | 29% |
| People in families with children served 2008 | 6,479 | 71% |
| Returning to homelessness one-year after exiting | n/a | n/a |

Transitional Subsidized Housing and Services

New specific actions

None

Ongoing initiatives

| | Bed Equivalencies | Annual Funding | | | Lead Agency |
|----------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| | | Federal | State | Local | |
| THOR | 2,346 | | \$2.5 | | CTED |
| RHPP | 88 | \$2.5 | | | CTED |
| IYHP | 32 | | \$0.5 | | CTED |
| McKinney | | \$34.7 | | | CTED, Local Continuums |

Accomplishments 2008

2008 Strategy

Reference #

- 2.1 CTED funded, partnering with DOC, three re-entry housing pilot projects that will served 88 high risk, high need offenders.
- 10.1 & 11.2 CTED funded projects in Spokane, King, Snohomish, Thurston, Pierce and Clark counties with HGAP funds that include intensive services, education, and housing with the goal of participants obtaining living wage jobs.
- 10.2 DVA opened the new 40 new bed Retsil Transitional Housing Project.
- 11.1 CTED provided technical assistance to McKinney-Vento homeless projects to increase the percentage of participants with jobs at exit of transitional housing by expanding and focusing service efforts.
- N/A CTED, through the Transitional Housing, Operating and Rent program (THOR) provided 1,020 households with rental assistance, transitional facility operating subsidies, and case management services to help the transition to permanent housing and self-sufficiency. See *Appendix D for the THOR annual report to the Legislature.*
- 5.2 The new CTED Independent Youth Housing Program (IYHP) provided rental assistance and case management services to 32 youth aging out of the state foster care system. See *Appendix E for the IYHP annual report to the Legislature.*

Permanent Subsidized Housing with Minimal Services

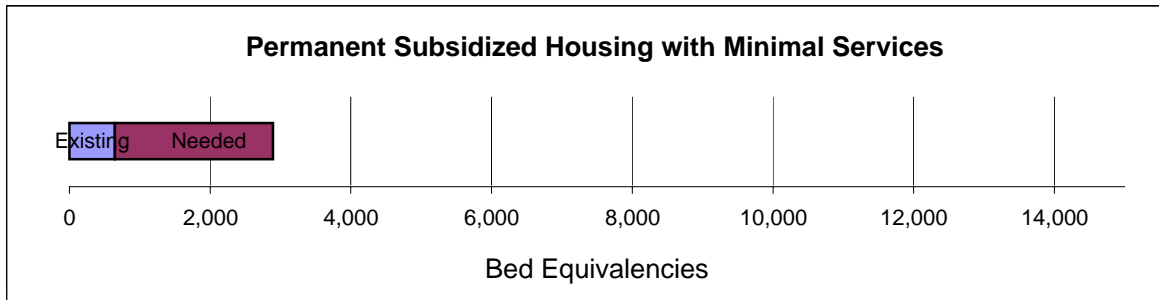
Permanent subsidized housing for people who need subsidized housing for the foreseeable future because persistent physical, mental health or other problems prevent them from earning enough income to buy market-rate housing. They may require short-term treatment, respite care, and brief case-management to stay stably housed.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Existing beds by type | | Existing annual costs |
| Individual beds | 455 | \$ 3,319,602 |
| Family beds | 190 | \$ 1,041,893 |
| Family units | 76 | |
| TOTAL EXISTING BEDS | 645 | \$ 4,361,495 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Additional beds needed | | Annual costs to address unmet need |
| Individual beds | 1,575 | \$ 61,320,000 |
| Family beds | 675 | \$ 7,665,000 |
| Family units | 270 | |
| TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED | 2,250 | \$ 68,985,000 |

Created in 2007

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | % Need Addressed | | Percent of TOTAL need completed | |
| | Number | | | | |
| Individual beds | n/a | n/a | | Individual beds | 22% |
| Family beds | n/a | n/a | | Family beds | 22% |
| Family units | n/a | n/a | | Family units | 22% |
| | | | | TOTAL NEED ADDRESSED | 22% |



| | Unsubsidized Permanent Housing | Transitional Housing | Permanent Housing | Supportive Housing | Subsidized Housing | Homeless | Above Self-Sufficiency Income |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Target exiting outcomes | | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | 75% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 70% |
| Individuals in families | 65% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 20% | 5% | 60% |
| Actual exiting outcomes | | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Individuals in families | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Individuals served 2008 | 455 | 70% |
| People in families with children served 2008 | 190 | 30% |

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Returning to homelessness one-year after exiting

n/a

n/a

Permanent Supportive Housing with Minimal Services

New specific actions

None

Ongoing initiatives

None

Accomplishments 2008

2008 Strategy

Reference #

n/a ESD through the Washington Service Corps assisted in building 17 homes and rehabilitating 20 homes and apartments.

n/a CTED created _____ new units of permanent housing

Permanent Subsidized Housing with Ongoing Services

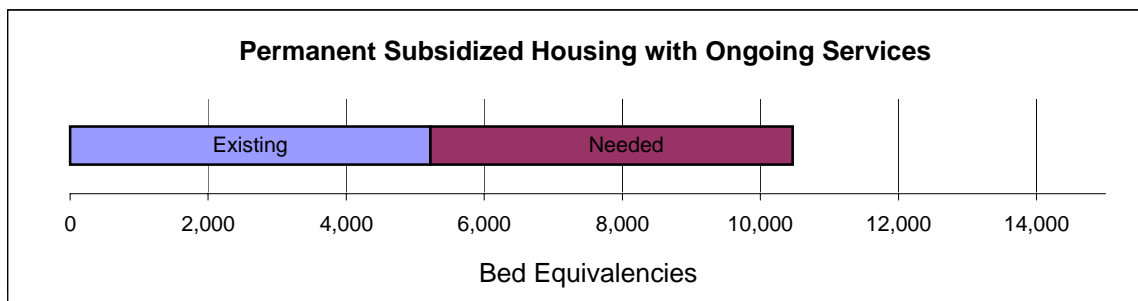
Subsidized housing tied to intensive professional services available 24 hours a day to help maintain housing stability. Housing not tied to participation in services. Can be either in a project or scattered site.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Existing beds by type | | Existing annual costs |
| Individual beds | 3,679 | \$ 53,717,196 |
| Family beds | 1,540 | \$ 11,239,810 |
| Family units | 462 | |
| TOTAL EXISTING BEDS | 5,219 | \$ 64,957,006 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| Additional beds needed | | Annual costs to address unmet need |
| Individual beds | 4,200 | \$ 61,320,000 |
| Family beds | 1,050 | \$ 7,665,000 |
| Family units | 420 | |
| TOTAL NEW BEDS NEEDED | 5,250 | \$ 68,985,000 |

Created in 2007

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Percent of TOTAL need completed | |
| Individual beds | 551 | 12% | Individual beds | 47% |
| Family beds | 323 | 24% | Family beds | 59% |
| Family units | 121 | 22% | Family units | 52% |
| | | | TOTAL NEED ADDRESSED | 50% |



| | Unsubsidized Permanent Housing | Transitional Housing | Permanent Supportive Housing | Subsidized Housing | Homeless | Above Self-Sufficiency Income |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Target exiting outcomes | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | 75% | 5% | 5% | 10% | 5% | 70% |
| Individuals in families | 65% | 5% | 5% | 20% | 5% | 60% |
| Actual exiting outcomes | | | | | | |
| Single individuals | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Individuals in families | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

| | Number | Percentage |
|--|--------|------------|
| Individuals served 2008 | 3,679 | 70% |
| People in families with children served 2008 | 1,540 | 30% |
| Returning to homelessness one-year after exiting | n/a | n/a |

Permanent Subsidized Housing with Ongoing Services

New specific actions

- 5.1 CTED in cooperation with DSHS will dedicate \$1.6 million per year in state recording fee funds to provide housing to 400 people with severe and persistent mental illness enrolled in the DSHS Program for Assertive Community Treatment.
- 5.2 CTED and DSHS will fund an intensive Supportive Housing Institute in eight additional high-need/low capacity communities to create new projects totaling 200 permanent supportive housing units. Projects serving people who have met the access to care standard for RSN services will be emphasized.
- 5.3 CTED will pilot an effort in Clark County to close down and clean up illegal encampments of homeless people, and offer all of them low-barrier housing, including those with criminal, substance abuse, and mental health problems in order to remain stably housed.

Ongoing initiatives

| | Bed Equivalencies | Annual Funding | | | Lead Agency |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|-------|----------------|
| | | Federal | State | Local | |
| Federal McKinney Act | 200 | \$10.0 | | | CTED |
| PATH | N/A | \$1.4 | \$ 0.5 | | DSHS |

Accomplishments 2008

2008 Strategy
Reference #

- 9.3 Over 200 new units are forecast to be developed as a result of an intensive permanent supportive housing institute jointly funded by CTED, DSHS Mental Health, and the Washington Families Fund. Eight communities were provided ten days of training over an eight month period to assist them with developing viable new projects. The goals of the institute include 1) developing fundable projects in high-need/low-capacity communities; 2) developing capacity in those communities to develop additional projects in the future. Teams from Clallam, Pacific, Lewis, Skagit, Okanogan, Benton-Franklin, Walla Walla, and Spokane participated in the Institute. All eight teams plan on applying for state funding by the spring of 2009.

Improve the effectiveness of homeless housing and services

Coordination and integration of public, private and non-profit systems necessary to prevent homelessness and maximize efficient use of resources. Ensure that all existing available resources are accessible and used to reduce homelessness.

People homeless within one week of release from:

| | TARGET | 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Local Jail | 3% | n/a |
| State Prison | 2% | n/a |
| State Psychiatric Hospital | 1% | n/a |
| Community Psychiatric Hospital | 1% | n/a |
| Inpatient Substance Abuse Treatment | 3% | n/a |
| Foster Care | 2% | n/a |
| Hospitals | 2% | n/a |

People homeless while enrolled in:

| | TARGET | 2007 |
|---|--------|------|
| Temporary Assistance for Needy Families | 1% | n/a |
| Regional Support Network Services | 2% | n/a |
| General Assistance Unemployable | 2% | n/a |
| Social Security Disability Income | 1% | n/a |

| | TARGET | 2007 |
|---|--------|------|
| Persons identified as homeless placed in any housing within 30 days | 95% | n/a |

| | TARGET | 2007 |
|--|--------|------|
| Clients placed in permanent housing within 15 days of program enrollment | 90% | n/a |
| Clients assessed using research-proven assessment tools | 90% | n/a |
| Homeless housing unit equivalences owned by private-market landlords | 35% | n/a |

Improve the effectiveness of homeless housing and services

New specific actions

- 6.1 CTED and DOC/Correctional Industries are investigating creating housing, training and jobs for offenders.
- 6.2 CTED will contract with King and Snohomish counties to develop and pilot research-proven client assessment forms.
- 6.3 DVA will work to expand the Building 9 Transitional Housing Program by developing a proposal to expand to 60-bed capacity by June 30, 2009.
- 6.4 DOC will add 145 new drug treatment beds in communities as part of the re-entry initiative over the next two years.
- 6.5 DOC will double the current 670 work release beds over the next 10 years, with the goal of adding 60 beds over the next two years.
- 6.6 DOC will add two new Community Justice Centers in Benton-Franklin County in 2010 and Thurston county in 2009.
- 6.7 DSHS will provide technical assistance to the DSHS Mental Health Division and Regional Support Networks on implementing housing initiatives related to the Mental Health Housing Study, including the use of new funds for community based housing.

- 6.8 CTED will explore solidifying cooperation with local housing authorities by contracting with them to manage the new \$1.6 million per year in state recording fee funds to provide housing to 400 people with severe and persistent mental illness enrolled in the DSHS Program for Assertive Community Treatment.
- 6.81 DVA will co-locate staff in DSHS community service offices in Vancouver, Centralia, Olympia and Region Six by July 2009.
- 6.82 DVA will reapply for the competitive Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project rural and urban grants in Spring, 2009
- 6.83 OSPI will coordinate with the Washington State Coalition for the Homeless and school districts to provide homeless housing and service providers with information about education services available for homeless children, youth and families (including Head Start, child care, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and McKinney-Vento Act services.)
- 6.84 CTED will analyze county homeless plans to assess how well they conform to the state guidelines for local plans and publish the results.
- 6.85 DOC, CTED and DSHS will explore sharing offenders client data between DOC, service providers, and housing providers to improve coordination as part of Washington State Offenders Reentry Partnership.

Ongoing initiatives

DSHS, DOC, DVA and ESD will continue the effort to identify DSHS, DOC and WorkSource clients who are also eligible for veteran's benefits.

ESD coordinates employment services for veterans released from state and county correctional facilities, with the DOC, counties and cities.

DSHS will continue to provide training to housing and other community case managers on expediting access to SSI, SSDI, and GAU.

DSHS will continue coordinating with the Social Security Administration to assist clients with SSI/SSDI applications and DSHS services.

The ICH will review and respond to formal county requests for state policy changes communicated via local plans and annual reports.

ESD Disabled Veterans Outreach Program Specialists (DVOP) work with local County Veterans Coalitions, the Washington State Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), the Snohomish County Workforce Development Council, the Retsil Transitional Housing Project, and other local veteran service organizations to identify homeless veterans and work together to find solutions. For example, ESD staff work weekly with the DVA Retsil Transitional Housing Project to provide job search assistance.

DVA will continue Veterans Reintegration Services (VRS) to jails in Kitsap and Snohomish counties.

DVA will continue marketing of Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project in King, Pierce, Kitsap, and Thurston counties.

DOC will continue to implement the children of incarcerated parents legislation.

ESD will continue to work with the State Association of Workforce Development Council Directors to identify service delivery opportunities to more effectively serve the homeless population through partnering with the developmental disabilities and mental health communities at the state and local levels.

ESD will coordinate employment services with DOC and local counties and cities for veterans who are released from state and county correctional facilities.

There are currently 661 clients in the DVA VEMP Program and over 50 percent would be homeless if not on the program. This successful homeless prevention will continue to ensure that creditors are paid on time, landlords can guarantee housing and monthly pensions or compensation are cautiously managed to ensure funds are not squandered.

ESD partners with housing providers through its Disabled Veterans Outreach Program to provide employment assistance to veterans including technical/on-the-job training, and bonding services. ESD also provides assistance to employers through the Work Opportunity Tax Credits program that saves employers money on their Federal taxes, creating employment opportunities for veterans facing significant barriers that lead to homelessness.

Accomplishments

2008

Strategy

Reference #

- 1.2 DSHS funded the creation of Housing Connections, a web-based guide serving Clark County that provides rental matching and resource information for renters, landlords and property managers and housing agency staff.
- 2.2 DOC and CTED are investigating how to utilize Correctional Industries services to increase the supply of affordable housing, including manufactured housing.
- 2.3 CTED funded HGAP contracts in Island, Clark, Thurston, Clallam, Whatcom and Spokane counties that integrate correctional, social service, and health systems to serve people released from state and local correctional institutions.

- 2.4 DSHS began implementation of a five year “Roads to Community Living” demonstration grant that will assist 660 people moving from nursing homes, hospital and intermediate care facilities for people with mental retardation into the greater community. So far 50 clients living for extended periods of time in institutional settings have been enrolled and 17 have relocated to the community.
- 2.10 DOC added two new Community Justice Centers in Seattle and Spokane.
- 2.12 DSHS completed a Mental Health Housing Study and Plan and has begun collaborating with the ICH and CTED on implementing the recommendations.
- 2.13 DSHS provided technical to RSNs on implementing housing initiatives related including the use of new funds for community based housing.
- 3.1 CTED published resource links on their website about implementing drug courts that include elements that maintain or provide housing.
- 4.1 CTED funded HGAP projects in Clark, Jefferson, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Walla Walla and Whatcom counties that provide a variety of landlord incentives including lease renewal incentives, mediation services, risk mitigation funds and flat rate rent subsidies.
- 4.2 CTED organized two workshops/peer group meetings for HGAP program contractors focusing on best practices and strategies for working with landlords, leases and landlord-tenant relationships, and published workshop materials on the CTED website.
- 6.1 CTED funded projects in King, Clark and Yakima counties with HGAP funds that model outreach, engagement, or access through multiple entry points into coordinated systems of housing, medical and social services, and documented the results for replication on the CTED website.
- 8.1 CTED integrated the HGAP funding process with the Housing Trust Fund process to provide complementary funding for services, operating, and capital expenses.
- 8.2 CTED funded a pilot effort in Clark County to close down and clean up illegal encampments of homeless people and offer all of them low-barrier housing and supportive services as needed to keep them stably housed.
- n/a DSHS gave local jails access to benefit information so that offenders would be receive benefits upon release.
- 12.10 CTED conducted seven regional focus groups to measure stakeholder satisfaction with CTED's homeless program contract and application systems.

Data and Performance Measurement Systems

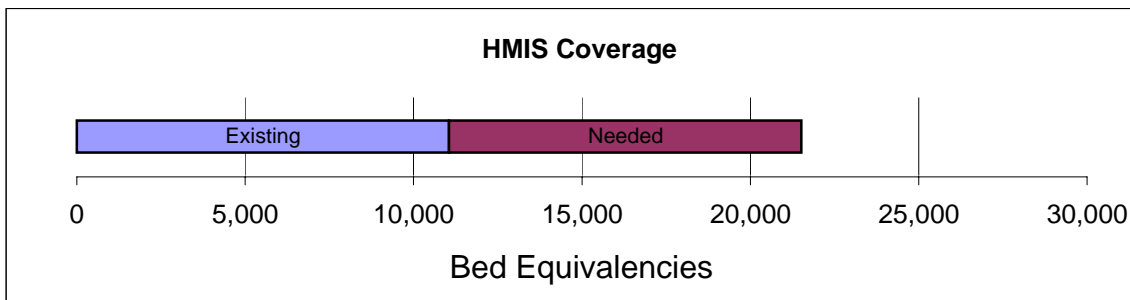
Collection of necessary output and outcome data needed to measure implementation of homeless plan.

Existing bed equivalencies covered by the Homeless Management Information System

| | Beds | Covered Beds | Coverage Rate | Complete Client Records |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Short-Term Housing Assistance with Minimal Services | 2,313 | 1,200 | 52% | n/a |
| Short-Term Assistance, Services and Assessment | 4,221 | 2,100 | 50% | n/a |
| Transitional Subsidized Housing and Services | 9,130 | 6,300 | 69% | n/a |
| Permanent Subsidized Housing with Minimal Services | 645 | 200 | 31% | n/a |
| Permanent Subsidized Housing with Ongoing Services | 5,219 | 1,250 | 24% | n/a |
| TOTAL | 21,528 | 11,050 | 51% | n/a |

Covered in 2007

| | Number | Percentage of Uncovered Addressed in 2007 |
|---|------------|---|
| Short-Term Housing Assistance with Minimal Services | n/a | n/a |
| Short-Term Assistance, Services and Assessment | n/a | n/a |
| Transitional Subsidized Housing and Services | n/a | n/a |
| Permanent Subsidized Housing with Minimal Services | n/a | n/a |
| Permanent Subsidized Housing with Ongoing Services | n/a | n/a |
| TOTAL | n/a | n/a |



Data and Performance Measurement Systems

New specific actions

- 7.1 CTED will work with the DSHS Research and Data Analysis Division to refine homeless plan performance measures.
- 7.4 CTED will implement tracking of household incomes compared to self-sufficiency income benchmarks in transitional housing programs.
- 7.5 CTED will start migrating existing state supported HMIS systems to a commercial vendor system starting in January 2009, and will offer the system at no cost to non-urban counties.
- 7.6 CTED will work with all eight continuums of care HMIS system coordinators to ensure that the independent systems in the state are sufficiently compatible to provide statewide data.
- 7.7 CTED will transition its homeless programs reporting to directly utilize the HMIS data submitted by counties, eliminating the need for submission of reports by contractors in 2009.
- 7.8 CTED and DSHS will identify potential links between existing systems such as HMIS and 211 systems to integrate information sources for homeless people.
- 7.92 CTED will explore providing technical assistance and funding to counties and local non-profits interested in applying for a Washington State Quality Award.
- 7.94 CTED will provide technical assistance and materials to support local community education efforts.
- 7.95 CTED will work with counties and local providers to improve the accuracy of the homeless housing inventory by including vouchered beds, and will consolidate the existing inventory with HMIS data and local recording fee usage annual reports.
- 7.97 DSHS and OSPI are exploring a data sharing agreement associated with the Children and Families of Incarcerated Parents data effort.
- 7.98 DOC, DSHS and CTED will identify research needs related to offender re-entry, and explore signing the necessary cross-agency data sharing agreements needed to carry out the identified research.

Ongoing initiatives

| | | Annual Funding | | | Lead Agency | |
|------|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------------|--|
| | | Federal | State | Local | | |
| HMIS | | \$0.6 | \$1.1 | \$1.5 | CTED | |
| | | | | | | |

Accomplishments

2008

Strategy

Reference #

- 5.3 CTED and OSPI consolidated available data on the extent of youth homelessness, and identified next steps to improve on that data. *See Chapter 4 for details.*
- 12.5 CTED procured a replacement HMIS to serve rural counties and integrate data from existing HMIS systems supported by other vendors into a single database. Although deployment is not yet complete, CTED has finished acceptance testing of the new user interface, data integration, and reporting tools. CTED has also signed data sharing agreements with Spokane, King and Pierce counties and DSHS to allow the sharing and merging of data necessary to produce aggregate outcome reports.
- 12.2 CTED offered formula grant funding to every county to assist with the costs of implementing and maintaining HMIS systems.

3 - Causes of Homelessness

People generally become homeless when they cannot afford suitable housing, and they do not have family or friends able to assist them. Most homeless people primarily need enough income and/or housing subsidies to afford housing. In addition, many homeless people need short-term supportive services to assist them to stabilize their lives and maintain their housing. A smaller number of homeless people, including those with disabilities, also need long-term supportive services to maintain their housing. Low incomes, a shortage of affordable housing, stagnant housing subsidies, and limited support systems for people with special needs have pushed many people into homelessness.

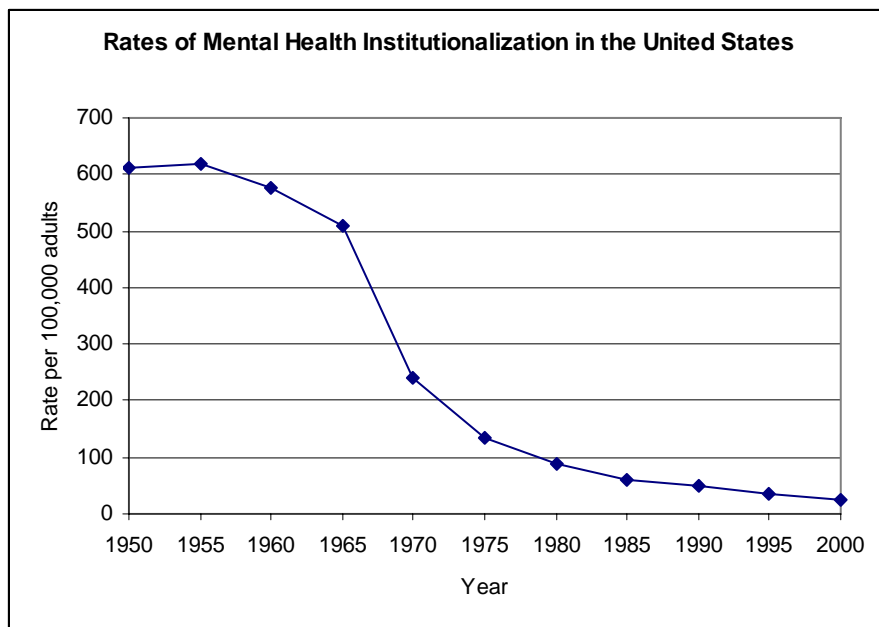
Although there have always been homeless people in Washington State, the nature and size of homelessness was changed in the late 20th century by the following factors.

Low Cost Housing Disappearing

Most very low cost housing (such as single room occupancy rentals) was eliminated due to improvements in building codes and enforcement and market-driven gentrification in urban areas.

A Reduction in the Rate of Mental Health Institutionalization

There was a federally driven 96 percent reduction in the per-capita rate of people institutionalized for mental health problems between 1950 and the year 2000, without a matching increase in the level of community-based supportive mental health treatment and supportive housing, particularly permanent independent housing.² While many people with mental illnesses benefited from a reduction in the use of psychiatric hospitals and the emphasis on community-based care and improved treatments, some of those with the most severe disorders were not successful in the community and subsequently experienced chronic homelessness as well as incarceration. Dramatic reductions in inappropriate involuntary institutionalization of people with mental health illnesses has not yet been adequately offset by community based supportive housing, particularly for those with the greatest psychiatric challenges.³



Rising Housing Prices

As housing prices increase faster than overall inflation and wages, housing becomes less affordable. Since 1998 median monthly mortgage payments in Washington State have increased 62 percent (\$851 vs. \$1,328), although inflation adjusted rental costs have not significantly grown.⁴

Stagnant and Declining Incomes

While housing prices have been increasing, median inflation adjusted income for a fully employed male has dropped 2 percent (\$800/year) since 1970.⁵

Programs that provide income assistance, such as Supplemental Security Income (SSI), pay no more than \$603/month for single individuals, while a modest efficiency apartment averages \$529/month. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) provides \$546/month to a single parent with two children.

Homelessness Precipitated by Other Issues

Inadequate incomes and an inadequate supply of affordable housing and rent subsidies leave many people vulnerable to losing their housing. Over 99,000 Washington households earning less than 30 percent of median income pay more than 50 percent of their income for rental housing according to the 2000 census. These households are at risk of becoming homeless. A sudden illness, loss of a job, or a sharp increase in expenses such as the price of gasoline can result in a family losing their home.

DRAFT

People may be able to overcome one stressor such as a job loss, but if that factor is coupled with others, such as mental illness or domestic violence, they may not be able to avoid homelessness.

The support systems that people rely on such as family, friends, and social service systems are often not able to respond quickly or adequately enough to prevent homelessness. Therefore, people who experience one or more of these factors are at the highest risk of becoming homeless:

- People faced with unexpected emergencies, such as loss of a job, loss of housing, or loss of public assistance.
- People who have substance abuse issues.
- People with mental health issues, particularly those who are ineligible for government-sponsored services.
- People who experience domestic problems, including violent relationships.
- People who have just been released from an institution, especially jails and state correctional facilities.
- Youth aging out of foster care.
- People who have been affected by natural disasters.
- People with limited educations.
- People who are living in overcrowded or inadequate housing.
- Those experiencing problems with landlords or other tenants.

4 - Size and Characteristics of Homelessness in Washington State

We cannot create effective strategies to address homelessness without first knowing the size and scope of the problem. We have just begun to collect data on the size and characteristics of homelessness in the State as a whole. Although there are significant shortcomings to the data we have now, we know approximately how many people experience homelessness. New homeless management information systems (HMIS) will give us real-time client level information on those served in emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and to a limited extent unsheltered persons in contact with outreach programs.

Ongoing improvements in the quality of the data we collect on homelessness will be critical to creating appropriately sized and targeted strategies.

| Washington State Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| January 2008 | | | | |
| Part 1: Homeless Population | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | TOTAL |
| | Emergency | Transitional | | |
| Homeless Families with Children | 681 | 2,089 | 353 | 3,123 |
| 1. Persons in Homeless Families with Children | 2,146 | 6,479 | 1,173 | 9,798 |
| 2. Homeless Individuals | 4,173 | 2,651 | 5,325 | 12,149 |
| Total (lines 1 + 2) | 6,319 | 9,130 | 6,498 | 21,947 |
| | | | | |
| Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations | Sheltered | | Unsheltered | TOTAL |
| a. Chronically Homeless | | 2,158 | 842 | 3,000 |
| b. Mental Health | | 2,430 | | |
| c. Substance Abuse | | 2,608 | | |
| d. Veterans | | 1,185 | | |
| e. Persons with HIV/AIDS | | 153 | | |
| f. Victims of Domestic Violence | | 2,185 | | |
| g. Unaccompanied Youth | | 222 | | |
| h. Physically Disabled | | 1,427 | | |
| i. Agricultural Workers | | 33 | | |
| j. Substance and MH | | 1,080 | | |
| k. Seniors | | 205 | | |

What We Know

A total of 21,962 people were reported homeless in the second statewide point-in-time count that took place during the last week of January 2008—a 0.04 percent decrease over the 2006 count. About 300 fewer individuals in families with minor children were counted as homeless, and about 300 more individuals without children were counted as homeless. These changes of less than 1 percent are probably insignificant given the accuracy of the point in time count.

Of those counted, 15,449 were in emergency shelters or transitional housing, and 6,498 were unsheltered (living outside or other places not meant for human habitation).

The count found 3,000 (14 percent) people considered “chronically homeless” under the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition. HUD defines chronically homeless persons as unaccompanied homeless individuals with a disabling condition that have either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Many smaller counties attempted to count persons temporarily living with family or friends, commonly known as “doubled-up” or “couch surfers.” Although this population is not considered “homeless” under the HUD definition or state definition, they are considered homeless by the federal Department of Education, and are eligible for services under state-funded homeless programs. People temporarily living with family or friends are not included in the homeless count of 21,947.

Among those that were sheltered 2,430 (15 percent) identified a mental health disability and 2,608 (16 percent) reported a substance abuse problem. Although collection methods varied between counties and collection points, generally these numbers are self-reported and likely significantly undercount the actual problem.

Only 222 unaccompanied youth aged 17 and under were accounted for in the point-in-time count. Many homeless youth are “couch surfing” and thus not homeless under the HUD definition, although they are homeless under the federal Department of Education (DOE) definition. Using the DOE definition, schools in Washington State counted 16,853 homeless youth during 2007 (see section below on Approaches to Counting Homeless Youth).

Seven percent (1,185) of the persons counted in emergency and transitional housing indicated that they were veterans. This number does not include unsheltered veterans, since many point-in-time counts do not ask homeless persons about their veteran status. When extrapolating the count of sheltered veterans to unsheltered homeless persons, the results are a count of 1,683 homeless veterans.

The annual homeless veterans population is estimated at 6,280 by the Community Homelessness Assessment, Local Education and Networking Group (CHALLENG) for Veterans. Data collected during the 2007 CHALLENG process are from questionnaires completed by VA staff, community providers, and homeless veterans. National studies show that 22 percent of homeless persons are veterans.

What We Don't Know

The point-in-time count data does not tell us how many people become homeless over the course of a year. Based on Washington point in time count and national research, over 87,000 people are estimated to experience homelessness in Washington State per year. As better data is collected by the HMISs, we will be better able to understand the relationship between how many people are homeless at a point in time versus the total number that are homeless during a year. Factors to examine include the seasonality of homelessness and the percentage of homeless people that are homeless briefly versus those who are homeless for long periods of time.

Improving Data Collection

HMISs will give us real-time, client-level information on those served in emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and to a limited extent unsheltered persons in contact with outreach programs.

These systems will give us the ability to know:

- 1) How many homeless persons were served in a year;
- 2) How many are being served at any given point-in-time;
- 3) How long each person is being served;
- 4) What percentage of homeless persons who exit homeless services return to homelessness in subsequent years; and
- 5) How much incomes change after receiving services.

Although state and local governments share the responsibility for deploying HMISs throughout the state, CTED is responsible for providing assistance to ensure that the systems collect the appropriate data and make it available to local and state policy makers in a timely fashion. HMIS will begin to provide meaningful system-wide data starting in 2009.

The state is also continuing to improve the point-in-time counts of homeless persons, which is currently the only available means of determining how many people are unsheltered. HMISs alone will only give us a measure of the numbers being served, which more directly correlates to funding levels and does not necessarily correlate to the actual extent of homelessness. As point-in-time counts improve, it will be important to recognize that better reporting may appear to result in an increase in the number of homeless people – simply because we are doing a better job of counting them.

Approaches to Counting Homeless Youth

The January 2007 point in time count showed a total of 7,005 youths (aged 0-18 years) identified as homeless. Of these, 5,649 were identified as being in shelters, 806 were unsheltered and 550 were other unaccompanied youth. Youth that were “doubled-up” were not accounted for in this total.

The homeless data report count for the 2006-2007 school year identified 16,853 homeless children in the Washington State school system. This total includes 9,494 youths that were “doubled-up”. The total minus those who were doubled-up was 7,359. Of these, 5,132 were identified as being in shelters, 996 were unsheltered, and 1,231 were identified as being in hotels/motels.

| | Sheltered | Unsheltered | Doubled-Up | Hotels/Motels | Unaccompanied | TOTAL |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| Point in Time | 5,649 | 806 | N/A | N/A | 550 | 7,005 |
| OSPI Annual | 5,132 | 996 | 9,494 | 1,231 | | 16,853 |
| Difference | 517 | 190 | | | | 9,848 |

The differences in the totals:

- OSPI identified 190 more unsheltered youths
- CTED identified 517 more sheltered youths
- Overall OSPI identified 9,848 more homeless youths than CTED.
- Not including “doubled-up” OSPI identified 354 more homeless youths.
- Not including “doubled-up” *or* those in hotels/motels CTED identified 877 more homeless youths.

CTED totals include youths aged 0-18, OSPI is counting youths who are attending school. CTED totals include youths who are no longer attending school (graduated, GED, or dropped out) and children who are not yet school aged (0-4 or 5). CTED’s count does not include “doubled-up” or those residing in hotels/motels as homeless. Children who are “doubled-up” may be staying with friends while the family/parent(s) are in a shelter.

Definition of homeless youth:

An individual under the age of 18 living outside, in a building not meant for human habitation or which he or she has no legal right to occupy, in an emergency shelter or in a temporary housing program that may include a transitional and supportive housing program.

Doubled-up homeless children and youth lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and share the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.

DRAFT Washington State Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons - January 2008

| | <i>Sheltered</i> | | | <i>Unsheltered</i> | | | TOTAL Homeless | <i>Temporarily Living with Family or Friends</i> | <i>Chronically Homeless</i> | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Sheltered | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Unsheltered | Sheltered and Unsheltered | TOTAL Temporarily Living with Family or Friends | Sheltered | Unsheltered | TOTAL Chronic |
| Adams | - | 7 | 7 | 13 | 112 | 125 | 132 | 213 | - | - | - |
| Asotin | - | 7 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 | 8 | 10 | - | - | - |
| Benton-Franklin | 116 | 338 | 454 | 209 | 221 | 430 | 884 | 125 | 136 | 246 | 382 |
| Chelan-Douglas | 114 | 253 | 367 | 30 | 12 | 42 | 409 | 355 | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| Clallam | 147 | 226 | 373 | 70 | 7 | 77 | 450 | 299 | 50 | 19 | 69 |
| Clark | 421 | 459 | 880 | 84 | 98 | 182 | 1,062 | 328 | 106 | 42 | 148 |
| Columbia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | - | - |
| Cowlitz | 172 | 243 | 415 | 34 | 2 | 36 | 451 | 154 | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| Ferry | 7 | 10 | 17 | 9 | - | 9 | 26 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Garfield | - | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Grant | 51 | 217 | 268 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 277 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Grays Harbor | 66 | 82 | 148 | 51 | 4 | 55 | 203 | 154 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Island | 8 | 67 | 75 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 78 | 112 | - | - | - |
| Jefferson | 40 | 54 | 94 | 124 | 7 | 131 | 225 | 80 | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| King | 2,886 | 2,922 | 5,808 | 2,631 | 62 | 2,693 | 8,501 | - | 888 | - | 888 |
| Kitsap | 164 | 121 | 285 | 145 | 9 | 154 | 439 | 266 | 80 | 88 | 168 |
| Kittitas | 11 | 28 | 39 | 10 | - | 10 | 49 | 85 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Klickitat | 5 | 29 | 34 | - | - | - | 34 | 7 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Lewis | 20 | 136 | 156 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 198 | 212 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 6 | 28 | 34 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 42 | 70 | - | - | - |
| Mason | 11 | 88 | 99 | 44 | 79 | 123 | 222 | 365 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Okanogan | 29 | 38 | 67 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 83 | 248 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Pacific | 3 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 24 | 30 | 27 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Pend Oreille | 3 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 30 | 294 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Pierce | 526 | 952 | 1,478 | 227 | 38 | 265 | 1,743 | - | 211 | 161 | 372 |
| San Juan | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 17 | - | - | - |
| Skagit | 61 | 194 | 255 | 101 | 182 | 283 | 538 | 628 | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Skamania | - | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Snohomish | 356 | 842 | 1,198 | 849 | 107 | 956 | 2,154 | - | 234 | 67 | 301 |
| Spokane | 736 | 344 | 1,080 | 263 | 27 | 290 | 1,370 | 395 | 162 | 44 | 206 |
| Stevens | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3 | - | 3 | 13 | 127 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Thurston | 171 | 137 | 308 | 140 | 14 | 154 | 462 | 150 | 54 | 30 | 84 |
| Wahkiakum | 5 | 27 | 32 | - | - | - | 32 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Walla Walla | 96 | 218 | 314 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 331 | 226 | 34 | 2 | 36 |
| Whatcom | 393 | 260 | 653 | 147 | 51 | 198 | 851 | 401 | 36 | 62 | 98 |
| Whitman | 27 | 88 | 115 | 1 | - | 1 | 116 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Yakima | 167 | 178 | 345 | 50 | 91 | 141 | 486 | 342 | 61 | 12 | 73 |
| TOTAL | 6,824 | 8,625 | 15,449 | 5,325 | 1,173 | 6,498 | 21,947 | * | 2,158 | 842 | 3,000 |

*Many of the largest counties did not attempt to count persons temporarily living with family or friends, which precludes the calculation of a meaningful state total. For those counties that did, the count is probably significantly low due to the difficult

DRAFT Difference Between 2006 and 2008 Point in Time Counts of Homeless Persons

| | Sheltered | | | Unsheltered | TOTAL Homeless | Temporarily Living with Family or Friends | Chronically Homeless | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-------------|----------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Sheltered | | | | TOTAL Unsheltered | Sheltered and Unsheltered | Temporarily Living with Family or Friends |
| Adams | (32) | (3) | (35) | 81 | 46 | 28 | (7) | (6) | (13) |
| Asotin | (8) | 1 | (7) | (10) | (17) | (75) | (4) | - | (4) |
| Benton-Franklin | (181) | (57) | (238) | 371 | 133 | (336) | 94 | 233 | 327 |
| Chelan-Douglas | (12) | 50 | 38 | (116) | (78) | 51 | 11 | (3) | 8 |
| Clallam | 15 | 89 | 104 | (126) | (22) | (226) | 22 | (13) | 9 |
| Clark | (194) | (46) | (240) | (89) | (329) | n/a | - | (31) | (31) |
| Columbia | - | (4) | (4) | (2) | (6) | 10 | - | - | - |
| Cowlitz | 10 | 81 | 91 | (98) | (7) | 33 | (1) | (3) | (4) |
| Ferry | 3 | (3) | - | 2 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Garfield | - | - | - | (1) | (1) | (6) | (1) | - | (1) |
| Grant | 36 | 107 | 143 | 9 | 152 | 11 | (2) | 2 | - |
| Grays Harbor | (54) | 40 | (14) | (17) | (31) | 15 | (15) | (24) | (39) |
| Island | (1) | (26) | (27) | (39) | (66) | (28) | (6) | (11) | (17) |
| Jefferson | (47) | 34 | (13) | 97 | 84 | 35 | 7 | (5) | 2 |
| King | (160) | 4 | (156) | 747 | 591 | n/a | (255) | - | (956) |
| Kitsap | 10 | (160) | (150) | 42 | (108) | (176) | (7) | 65 | 58 |
| Kittitas | (15) | 6 | (9) | (17) | (26) | (37) | (4) | (2) | (6) |
| Klickitat | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (7) | (4) | (9) | 2 | (7) |
| Lewis | (13) | 59 | 46 | (12) | 34 | (9) | (7) | (8) | (15) |
| Lincoln | (13) | (11) | (24) | 5 | (19) | 33 | (1) | (1) | (2) |
| Mason | 6 | 24 | 30 | 47 | 77 | (4) | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Okanogan | (59) | (16) | (75) | (20) | (95) | 2 | (7) | - | (7) |
| Pacific | (1) | (28) | (29) | (22) | (51) | (54) | (1) | (7) | (8) |
| Pend Oreille | - | 4 | 4 | (14) | (10) | 278 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Pierce | 89 | 331 | 420 | (75) | 345 | n/a | 77 | 28 | 105 |
| San Juan | - | (7) | (7) | (34) | (41) | (45) | - | (5) | (5) |
| Skagit | (157) | (6) | (163) | 92 | (71) | 26 | (19) | (17) | (36) |
| Snohomish | (202) | (78) | (280) | 132 | (148) | (189) | 61 | (37) | 24 |
| Spokane | 199 | (192) | 7 | (229) | (222) | (287) | 74 | 7 | 81 |
| Stevens | (3) | (15) | (18) | (3) | (21) | 47 | 1 | (3) | (2) |
| Thurston | (4) | (7) | (11) | 32 | 21 | 46 | (9) | (10) | (19) |
| Wahkiakum | (11) | 20 | 9 | (4) | 5 | - | 2 | (1) | 1 |
| Walla Walla | (9) | 116 | 107 | (22) | 85 | (59) | 10 | (6) | 4 |
| Whatcom | 55 | (56) | (1) | 14 | 13 | 41 | (62) | (16) | (78) |
| Whitman | (2) | 12 | 10 | - | 10 | (6) | 3 | - | 3 |
| Yakima | (57) | (57) | (114) | (127) | (241) | (197) | (32) | (51) | (83) |
| TOTAL | (813) | 204 | (609) | 594 | (15) | n/a | (81) | (614) | (695) |

*Many of the largest counties did not attempt to count persons temporarily living with family or friends, which precludes the calculation of a meaningful state total. For those counties that did, the count is probably significantly low due to the difficul

DRAFT Percentage Difference Between 2006 and 2008 Point in Time Counts of Homeless Persons

| | <i>Sheltered</i> | | | <i>Unsheltered</i> | | | TOTAL Homeless | <i>Temporarily Living with Family or Friends</i> | <i>Chronically Homeless</i> | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Sheltered | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Unsheltered | | | Sheltered and Unsheltered | TOTAL Temporarily Living with Family or Friends | Sheltered |
| Adams | -100% | -30% | -83% | -38% | 387% | 184% | 53% | 15% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Asotin | -100% | 17% | -50% | -91% | | -91% | -68% | -88% | -100% | | -100% |
| Benton-Franklin | -61% | -14% | -34% | 481% | 861% | 629% | 18% | -73% | 224% | 1792% | 595% |
| Chelan-Douglas | -10% | 25% | 12% | -64% | -84% | -73% | -16% | 17% | 61% | -38% | 31% |
| Clallam | 11% | 65% | 39% | -61% | -72% | -62% | -5% | -43% | 79% | -41% | 15% |
| Clark | -32% | -9% | -21% | -24% | -39% | -33% | -24% | n/a | 0% | -42% | -17% |
| Columbia | | -100% | -100% | -100% | | -100% | -100% | 167% | | | |
| Cowlitz | 6% | 50% | 28% | -74% | -33% | -73% | -2% | 27% | -6% | -25% | -14% |
| Ferry | 75% | -23% | 0% | 80% | -100% | 29% | 8% | 192% | | | |
| Garfield | | 0% | 0% | -100% | | -100% | -17% | -100% | -100% | | -100% |
| Grant | 240% | 97% | 114% | | | | 122% | 550% | -33% | | 0% |
| Grays Harbor | -45% | 95% | -9% | -15% | -67% | -24% | -13% | 11% | -54% | -75% | -65% |
| Island | -11% | -28% | -26% | -94% | -92% | -93% | -46% | -20% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Jefferson | -54% | 170% | -12% | 265% | | 285% | 60% | 78% | 70% | -36% | 8% |
| King | -5% | 0% | -3% | 125% | -92% | 38% | 7% | n/a | -22% | 0% | -52% |
| Kitsap | 6% | -57% | -34% | 91% | -75% | 38% | -20% | -40% | -8% | 283% | 53% |
| Kittitas | -58% | 27% | -19% | -57% | -100% | -63% | -35% | -30% | -57% | -67% | -60% |
| Klickitat | -17% | -6% | -8% | -100% | | -100% | -17% | -36% | -100% | 200% | -70% |
| Lewis | -39% | 77% | 42% | -28% | -11% | -22% | 21% | -4% | -88% | -89% | -88% |
| Lincoln | -68% | -28% | -41% | 33% | | 167% | -31% | 89% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Mason | 120% | 38% | 43% | 300% | 22% | 62% | 53% | -1% | | | |
| Okanogan | -67% | -30% | -53% | -55% | -60% | -56% | -53% | 1% | -78% | 0% | -58% |
| Pacific | -25% | -90% | -83% | -32% | -67% | -48% | -63% | -67% | -100% | -78% | -80% |
| Pend Oreille | 0% | 25% | 21% | -25% | -76% | -67% | -25% | 1738% | | | |
| Pierce | 20% | 53% | 40% | -24% | -10% | -22% | 25% | n/a | 57% | 21% | 39% |
| San Juan | | -100% | -100% | -72% | -84% | -79% | -82% | -73% | | -100% | -100% |
| Skagit | -72% | -3% | -39% | -29% | 279% | 48% | -12% | 4% | -68% | -55% | -61% |
| Snohomish | -36% | -8% | -19% | 21% | -13% | 16% | -6% | -100% | 35% | -36% | 9% |
| Spokane | 37% | -36% | 1% | -40% | -67% | -44% | -14% | -42% | 84% | 19% | 65% |
| Stevens | -33% | -79% | -64% | -50% | | -50% | -62% | 59% | | -75% | -50% |
| Thurston | -2% | -5% | -3% | 22% | 100% | 26% | 5% | 44% | -14% | -25% | -18% |
| Wahkiakum | -69% | 286% | 39% | -100% | | -100% | 19% | 0% | | -100% | 100% |
| Walla Walla | -9% | 114% | 52% | -71% | 75% | -56% | 35% | -21% | 42% | -75% | 13% |
| Whatcom | 16% | -18% | 0% | -13% | 240% | 8% | 2% | 11% | -63% | -21% | -44% |
| Whitman | -7% | 16% | 10% | 0% | | 0% | 9% | -86% | | 0% | 300% |
| Yakima | -25% | -24% | -25% | -77% | 75% | -47% | -33% | -37% | -34% | -81% | -53% |
| TOTAL | -11% | 2% | -4% | 26% | -31% | 10% | 0% | n/a | -4% | -42% | -19% |

*Many of the largest counties did not attempt to count persons temporarily living with family or friends, which precludes the calculation of a meaningful state total. For those counties that did, the count is probably significantly low due to the difficult

DRAFT Percentage Difference Between 2006 and 2008 Point in Time Counts Sorted by Percentage Change

| | <i>Sheltered</i> | | | <i>Unsheltered</i> | | | TOTAL Homeless Sheltered and Unsheltered | <i>Temporarily Living with Family or Friends</i> | | | <i>Chronically Homeless</i> | | |
|--------------|------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Sheltered | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Unsheltered | | Individuals | Persons in Families with Minor Children | TOTAL Temporarily Living with Family or Friends | Sheltered | Unsheltered | TOTAL Chronic |
| Columbia | | -100% | -100% | -100% | | -100% | -100% | 0% | 1000% | 167% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| San Juan | | -100% | -100% | -72% | -84% | -79% | -82% | -56% | -75% | -73% | -100% | | -100% |
| Asotin | -100% | 17% | -50% | -91% | | -91% | -68% | -83% | -100% | -88% | 224% | 1792% | 595% |
| Pacific | -25% | -90% | -83% | -32% | -67% | -48% | -63% | -55% | -73% | -67% | 61% | -38% | 31% |
| Stevens | -33% | -79% | -64% | -50% | | -50% | -62% | 131% | 18% | 59% | 79% | -41% | 15% |
| Okanogan | -67% | -30% | -53% | -55% | -60% | -56% | -53% | 37% | -17% | 1% | 0% | -42% | -17% |
| Island | -11% | -28% | -26% | -94% | -92% | -93% | -46% | -33% | -18% | -20% | | | |
| Kittitas | -58% | 27% | -19% | -57% | -100% | -63% | -55% | -25% | -35% | -30% | -6% | -25% | -14% |
| Yakima | -25% | -24% | -25% | -77% | 75% | -47% | -33% | -18% | -46% | -37% | | | |
| Lincoln | -68% | -28% | -41% | 33% | | 167% | -31% | 69% | 100% | 89% | -100% | | -100% |
| Pend Oreille | 0% | 25% | 21% | -25% | -76% | -67% | -25% | 375% | 2192% | 1738% | -33% | | 0% |
| Clark | -32% | -9% | -21% | -24% | -39% | -33% | -24% | | | n/a | -54% | -75% | -65% |
| Kitsap | 6% | -57% | -34% | 91% | -75% | 38% | -20% | -23% | -67% | -40% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Klickitat | -17% | -6% | -8% | -100% | | -100% | -17% | -33% | -40% | -36% | 70% | -36% | 8% |
| Garfield | | 0% | 0% | -100% | | -100% | -17% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -22% | 0% | -52% |
| Chelan-Doug | -10% | 25% | 12% | -64% | -84% | -73% | -16% | 42% | 12% | 17% | -8% | 283% | 53% |
| Spokane | 37% | -36% | 1% | -40% | -67% | -44% | -14% | -27% | -58% | -42% | -57% | -67% | -60% |
| Grays Harbor | -45% | 95% | -9% | -15% | -67% | -24% | -13% | 10% | 12% | 11% | -100% | 200% | -70% |
| Skagit | -72% | -3% | -39% | -29% | 279% | 48% | -12% | -49% | 42% | 4% | -88% | -89% | -88% |
| Snohomish | -36% | -8% | -19% | 21% | -13% | 16% | -6% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% | -100% |
| Clallam | 11% | 65% | 39% | -61% | -72% | -62% | -5% | -31% | -50% | -43% | | | |
| Cowlitz | 6% | 50% | 28% | -74% | -33% | -73% | -2% | 71% | -13% | 27% | -78% | 0% | -58% |
| Whatcom | 16% | -18% | 0% | -13% | 240% | 8% | 2% | 116% | -39% | 11% | -100% | -78% | -80% |
| Thurston | -2% | -5% | -3% | 22% | 100% | 26% | 5% | 44% | 46% | 44% | | | |
| King | -5% | 0% | -3% | 125% | -92% | 38% | 7% | | | n/a | 57% | 21% | 39% |
| Ferry | 75% | -23% | 0% | 80% | -100% | 29% | 8% | 50% | 333% | 192% | | -100% | -100% |
| Whitman | -7% | 16% | 10% | 0% | | 0% | 9% | -75% | -100% | -86% | -68% | -55% | -61% |
| Benton-Frank | -61% | -14% | -34% | 481% | 861% | 629% | 18% | -100% | -64% | -73% | 35% | -36% | 9% |
| Wahkiakum | -69% | 286% | 39% | -100% | | -100% | 19% | -100% | | 0% | 84% | 19% | 65% |
| Lewis | -39% | 77% | 42% | -28% | -11% | -22% | 21% | -90% | 50% | -4% | | -75% | -50% |
| Pierce | 20% | 53% | 40% | -24% | -10% | -22% | 25% | | | n/a | -14% | -25% | -18% |
| Walla Walla | -9% | 114% | 52% | -71% | 75% | -56% | 35% | -50% | 7% | -21% | | -100% | 100% |
| Mason | 120% | 38% | 43% | 300% | 22% | 62% | 53% | 45% | -8% | -1% | 42% | -75% | 13% |
| Adams | -100% | -30% | -83% | -38% | 387% | 184% | 53% | -81% | 89% | 15% | -63% | -21% | -44% |
| Jefferson | -54% | 170% | -12% | 265% | | 285% | 60% | 33% | 700% | 78% | | 0% | 300% |
| Grant | 240% | 97% | 114% | | | | 122% | | 450% | 550% | -34% | -81% | -53% |

5 - County Recommendations

County governments make recommendations concerning state actions to reduce homelessness to the Interagency Council on Homelessness via local plans and annual reports to CTED.

The following is a summary of county recommendations and responses. Non-specific recommendations are omitted.

Prison and Jails

Felony offenders should have more case management.

DOC realizes how important case management is for felony offenders during incarceration and while an offender is under community supervision. Each DOC employee contributes to improving public safety. Corrections Counselors and Community Corrections Officers work with each offender to develop a facility or supervision plan that readily identifies risk and needs. The expectation is that offenders who comply with their prescribed plans are less likely to re-offend.

There is an important distinction between “case management” and “community supervision.”

Case Management activities performed by staff provide early intervention and treatment for offenders. On the other hand, supervision of offenders is critical as the DOC holds offenders accountable for their actions while providing support and assistance in finding services in the community. Individuals sentenced by the courts to Community Supervision have specific compliance issues they must meet in order to fulfill the terms of their supervision requirements. Community Supervision time is limited and unique to each individual’s release plan upon discharge or release.

Case Management may deter any violations of conditions of supervision. Appropriate and alternate sanctioning should correspond with the violation behavior with swift and sure adjudication to bring the offender back into compliance and engaged in supervision and programming.

Periodic case reviews are conducted to assess whether case management strategies and actions influence choices and convictions to provide the appropriate level of supervision, treatment and service options as reflected in the Offender Supervision Plan.

Case Management strategies and directions include timely home visits when the case is assumed, meeting a variety of contact standards, submitting needed referrals, follow-up on participation and completion of treatment and programming, and interventions in violation behavior.

Volunteers should have an open pipeline to jails and prisons to help connect offenders with services.

DOC does allow volunteers access to state prisons by volunteers, guided by stateside policies. Policies governing jails are administered by the counties and cities that operate local jails.

Benefits should be expedited or reinstated more quickly for eligible individuals exiting state prisons and jails.

DOC and DSHS are working under current law to ensure that eligible individuals in prisons and jails are receiving the evaluations needed to enroll or re-enroll for benefits prior to discharge. A DSHS Classification Counselor fills out the necessary paperwork while the offender is still in custody.

DVA is providing services to incarcerated veterans in three county settings (King, Pierce and Clark) through the Incarcerated Veterans Reentry Program. Eligible veterans are case managed and connected to programs that provide substance abuse treatment, war and other trauma counseling, jobs and housing. Services include restarting veterans benefits or submitting the claims that result in service connected compensation or pensions.

Timely mental health competency evaluations should be conducted for persons in jail.

Because discharge from jails happens at a much quicker pace than prisons, assessments, evaluations and planning for an individual's release may or may not happen in a timely manner, if at all. This is a resource issue and is unique to each locally controlled jail's capacity to support the offender population with timely evaluations.

DSHS should be given access to the correctional facility's medical and psychiatric records in order to establish the existence of a disabling condition.

Once an offender in prison signs a release, records can be accessed. DOC is working to eliminate instances when records requests are not processed in a timely manner.

Youth

Increase access to existing state resources targeted to youth who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and expand eligibility to include both youth up to age 21 and youth not in state care.

Policy changes coming out of the 2008 legislative session provide increased access for foster youth to fill existing beds in the Responsible Living Skills Program (RLSP). Additionally, a policy change plus new resources expands eligibility for the THOR

program to include individuals and families without children, which could provide increased access to transitional housing for this population.

State regulations governing providing shelter and housing to youth under the age of 18 are a barrier in smaller communities. For example, a youth under 18 in need of emergency shelter cannot be housed in a motel, but in some communities, motels are a primary form of emergency housing.

A well-crafted initiative creating a system of host homes, developing youth outreach teams, and/or creating housing that targets this population could be a component of a state funded Homeless Grant Assistance Program project, and would be an eligible use of local homeless recording fee funding.

Data, Performance Measurement and Reporting

Involve the counties more closely in developing performance measurement standards for local Ten Year Plans.

All of the performance measures will be revisited in 2009 as part of an interagency effort to involve experienced social science researchers in the crafting of measures that are meaningful measures of performance. Counties will be brought into the process via an HMIS advisory group that will be formed in the winter of 2008 to guide the data sharing agreements between CTED and counties.

State agencies should monitor and report on homeless populations they serve.

DSHS and DOC currently collect limited housing status information for those they are serving. The quality of that housing status information will be significantly improved by the interagency initiative being implemented to match HMIS data against DSHS and DOC client data, to provide aggregate data on the overlap between the systems.

DOC currently collects limited housing status information for those they are serving. Programs throughout DSHS currently collect data on homelessness, usually at the point of screening and assessment, admission/discharge planning and/or eligibility determination (depending on the services a client is receiving).

DVA monitors and reports veterans served by Building 9 for Veterans, Homeless Veterans Reintegration Grants Program, Veterans Estate Management Program and the Veterans Innovations Program. This data is reported annually through the Governors Management Accountability and Performance Program.

Better coordinate reporting requirements to decrease the reporting burden.

CTED has completed a first draft of a new reporting requirements covering all of the homeless funding programs administered by the agency. The end result of this initiative

will be the elimination of duplicative reporting once the new HMIS is implemented in 2009.

Allow flexibility in the methodology used for the point in time count of homeless people. Let local governments customize data collection, as well as the process, to reflect local conditions.

Counties are given broad flexibility under the existing state count of homeless persons guidelines. The guidelines only 1) specify which data elements must be collected (many of which are optional); 2) require that some effort is made to reduce duplication; and 3) protect the privacy of the people being surveyed. CTED does provide a set of forms and an online database that implement the guidelines, but counties are free to implement their own techniques if the provided forms and database are too limiting given local needs.

The definition of homelessness leaves out the majority of homeless people and needs to be changed to include those who are doubled- up and/or couch surfing.

Although people living with family and friends are not considered homeless under state law, they are counted in the annual point in time count, and are eligible to receive services under almost all state funded homeless programs.

The following people should be considered homeless in the point in time count: people living in cars, recreational vehicles, moving from couch to couch, living in substandard housing without operating utilities or facilities, or otherwise not visible to the public eye. Including these situations within the definition of homeless would vastly improve the accuracy of the count in rural counties.

People living in cars and living in housing without operating utilities are homeless under the state definition. The point in time count guidelines define people living in a dwelling lacking any of the following as homeless: drinking water, restroom, heat, ability to cook hot food, or ability to bathe. Many recreational vehicles may be missing one of these elements, making their occupants homeless under the state definition. People living temporarily with family or friends (moving from couch to couch) can be counted during the point in time count, but are not considered homeless under state law.

The funds provided through Homeless Act provide administrative funds to counties to administer the program. This is not always the case with other programs. As requirements increase under the Homeless Act for tracking performance measures, consideration should be given to the costs that come with those tracking requirements and counties should be compensated accordingly.

The costs of planning, data collection, and performance measurement reporting can be charged against the local Homeless Act funding. Although the state is careful to try and balance the need for data against the costs, the Homeless Act places a high value on performance reporting.

Other

Consider a regional approach to developing and implementing homeless assistance programs.

Regional approaches, particularly in rural areas, are preferred over single county approaches by most of CTED's homeless programs.

CTED should simplify the process for rural counties to access the state Homeless Act funds.

The state HGAP program is structured in three sub-competitions based on county size, so that small counties do not have to compete with large counties. Historically only a handful of small counties have submitted the relatively concise seven page applications for funding. CTED will continue to offer a sub-competition for small counties, and is offering intensive project development assistance to seven small counties through the Permanent Supportive Housing Institute.

Smaller counties can also combine their efforts with adjacent small counties to propose stronger regional proposals.

The state should increase efforts to educate individuals who are homeless about the legal rights of homeless children to receive an education.

OSPI provides technical assistance to school districts as they enroll and serve homeless children and youth, and provides multiple annual training opportunities for district staff and others providers who serve homeless children and youth. Local homeless liaisons in the schools are required by federal law to post the educational rights of homeless children and youth throughout the community and in schools. OSPI also collaborates with the Washington State Coalition for the Homeless, Statewide Action for Family Empowerment of Washington, Youth 'N Action and other groups representing parents and youth to disseminate information about the educational rights of homeless children and youth.

OSPI has a website with resources and links to national partners, offers a quarterly newsletter and provides grants to districts to support educational programs for homeless students. For further information, please see: www.k12.wa.us/HomelessEd/default.aspx

Confirm funding may be used for grant writing to develop more substantial capitalization for housing projects.

Use of local Homelessness Act funds is governed by local governments. Local funds can be used for local planning and coordination, which may include project planning.

Create a centralized system to provide background checks for low-income individuals

and families that can be used for multiple rental agencies, so that these individuals and families aren't drained of their financial resources by paying for multiple background checks.

A well crafted initiative to work with landlords to reduce background check costs could be a component of a state supported HGAP project, and would be an eligible use of local homeless recording fee funding.

CTED should require a set aside amount dedicated to prevention services.

CTED has eliminated the historic limit of the use of Emergency Shelter Assistance Program funding for prevention services.

CTED should encourage a "housing first" approach to increase the chances of people stabilizing on their own.

Housing first strategies are central to the state homeless plan and the HGAP program. CTED is primarily funding only new initiatives that employ a housing first or rapid-rehousing focus.

The policy departments of Health and Licensing should allow rest shelters for people recovering from medical issue that clearly fit within state regulatory guidelines.

DOH is working with the State Board of Health to develop rules to assure that homeless shelters are operated in a safe manner. The Department has been holding stakeholder meetings to gather input for the rules, and does not intend to preclude rest shelters.

Improve access to SSI/SSDI cash assistance for homeless persons.

DSHS is currently leading an initiative to train community case managers to assist clients with their applications for federal Social Security Disability benefits.

Make serving the homelessness population a top priority in state agencies and programs.

Although it is important to provide prompt and comprehensive services to people with the highest needs (including the homeless), the state does not want to create a perverse incentive for people to become homeless in order to receive services. The ICH will continue to explore how to ensure that people with the highest needs are not turned away in favor of those that are easier to serve, while not making an explicit preference for homeless persons.

DVA's 2009-2013 Strategic Plan make incarcerated veterans and homeless veterans two of its five strategic priorities. Agency resources and partnerships have been and will continue to be directed at serving the homeless or potentially homeless.

Ensure that the local 40 percent share of 2163 funds sent to the state goes back to the local community.

All but 12.5 percent of the original homeless recording fee funds sent to the state Home Security Fund is returned to local governments via the HGAP program.

Require state agency officials and staff to serve on local Continuum's of Care so they can become more involved in local homeless and housing issues.

Many local continuums of care report that they have active participation from state agency officials on their Continuums and most counties have reported active participation on the local task forces to end homelessness.

WDVA or county veteran representatives participate in local Continuums of Care and rely on their members to refer veterans to Veterans Services Officers.

Recommendations that would Requiring Legislative Action to Implement

The following county recommendations would require state or federal legislative policy and/or budget action to implement.

Assign responsibility for homeless youth facilities and teen foster care to CTED in order to coordinate service delivery. Alternatively require DSHS to address the needs of abused, abandoned, or homeless teen & pre-teen youth. Measure effectiveness of delivery via survey of clients and sub contracting agencies.

Include consumers' voice in state policy decision by appointing them to positions on key state committees such as the Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Limit fees and interest rates for payday loans, rent to own agreements, and other expensive quick cash loans.

Move surplus state property into a land trust for affordable housing, and request that federal property also be put into the trust.

Increase access to existing state resources targeted to youth who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Expand eligibility to include both youth up to age 21 and youth not in state care.

Decrease or eliminate barriers to housing and employment for the offender population by: developing alternatives to incarceration, clearing criminal records after a certain time period or appropriate intervention (such as drug treatment, counseling, etc.), and providing employment opportunities for ex-offenders.

Expand access to Basic Health to ensure more individuals access to medical care.

State policies and funding should be geared towards improving the general educational levels of our citizens.

Create living wage jobs with opportunities to progress beyond minimum wage, entry level positions.

Ensure non-discrimination in housing for persons in need or at risk. Some local jurisdictions in Washington have enacted ordinances or zoning policies that exclude or impose additional requirements on housing for targeted populations such as the homeless or those in need of assistance, subsidies or services. This creates unreasonable barriers to the creation and success of affordable housing for these persons in need of shelter and services.

Eliminate unfunded mandates to local governments.

Minimize funding cuts to local governments, which have to assume growing amounts of responsibility without accompanying revenues.

Decrease or eliminate barriers to housing and employment for people who have criminal histories and create alternatives to incarceration, such as a drug court diversionary program.

Allow for greater variance in government regulations and program requirements. While accountability to tax-payers and safeguards for clients are important, sometimes government regulations are so onerous that they hamper, and in some cases actually prevent, local agencies and organizations from providing services to the homeless. An example is regulation of shelter for homeless youth. Building and staffing requirements placed on youth shelters make them prohibitively expensive to establish and maintain, even though the need is significant. These regulations effectively diminish local capacity to provide shelter and services for these youth. Although well-meaning, such regulations actually exasperate local efforts to address homeless problems within the context of the resources available to them.

State programs often emphasize the presence of children as a qualifying condition for receiving services. This often excludes many deserving single-people, especially the elderly. Such decisions to determine eligibility should remain a local option.

Federally-funded programs are laced with expensive regulations and program requirements that are often out-of-step with local situations. For example, Housing Quality Standards demanded of rental housing units under the Section 8 Program are difficult to meet given the condition of the local housing stock. Other federal programs place outcome requirements on agencies that are difficult to fulfill given local situations. State agencies need to lobby federal agencies, such as HUD, to reform current regulations and program requirements.

Many men remain unemployed and homeless because they cannot afford past child support or fines. Because they are shouldered with such overwhelming obligations, they never will be capable financially of getting a starting foothold at returning to a normal life. Instead of crippling garnishment, the state could consider subsidizing the child support for a period of time until homeless father gets financially readjusted. Instead of one set of rules that fits all situations, there needs to be greater latitude in individual application.

State legislators and policy makers should view homelessness as a disaster just as devastating as hurricanes, earthquakes or other natural disasters and they should respond accordingly. Homelessness is an economic disaster created by a skyrocketing housing market that is creating an ever-widening gap between wages and housing costs.

Enact stronger laws to prevent rural slum lords from taking advantage of homeless and very low-income people. Examples include: renting poor people camper trailers which either have no utilities or are illegally hooked up to utilities and refusing to attend to repairs, including plumbing and sewage issues.

The State Employment Department should receive mandatory training on issues of homelessness. Homeless job seekers can get some, but not all, the help they need. For example, they may use a phone to contact a potential employer, but may not have a message number to use for that employer to call back.

Some counties should be mandated to implement rent-control programs. External forces causing property values and rents to rise beyond reasonable levels are displacing people whose families have lived in their communities for generations.

Extend foster care housing and services to youth ages 18 to 21 that are enrolled in college or vocational education. The outcomes for youth exiting foster care at age 18 are very poor and include increased risk of homelessness, dependence on public assistance, criminal behavior and addiction. Currently youth in foster care can continue to live in their kinship/foster home after age 18 only if they are enrolled in high school or a GED program. Extending housing support and services to age 21 will create an incentive for education and training that will help prevent homelessness for a lifetime.

Adopt policies to encourage employers to create living wage jobs and hire homeless and at-risk individuals.

Encourage economic development that creates more jobs.

Enact land use and zoning policies that encourage affordable housing development.

Add ex-felons (with families) to the list of citizens protected under the non-discrimination housing policy, especially when ex-felons return to their families, placing their families at-risk for losing affordable housing.

Add victims of domestic violence to the list of citizens protected under the non-discrimination housing act. Victims of domestic violence are at risk of losing their affordable housing options if they have been engaged in any incident of domestic violence.

Modify the BECA bill, so that it supports and encourages youth to stay in school (not kick them out of school for being truant).

Expand Home State funding to be a state-wide initiative.

Federal funding for Section 8 Housing Vouchers needs to expand ten-fold. Multi-year waiting lists are the norm throughout the state.

Provide chemical dependency/mental health inpatient treatment and outpatient treatment for those without the proper insurance.

Limit fees and reduce barriers for developing affordable housing.

Provide cost effective health care and increase access to health care and health insurance.

Enact legislation limiting payment for credit checks to twice a year per household and allowing prospective tenants to provide copies to property owners.

Provide tax incentives for landlords/property owners who maintain affordable rents (housing affordable to households at 30-50 percent of median income).

Amend the Washington State Landlord Tenant law requiring just cause for eviction, such as failure to pay rent within 3 days of a notice to pay or vacate or if the owner has notified the tenant in writing of overdue rent at least 4 times in a 12-month period. Current Landlord Tenant law allows for no-cause evictions with a twenty day notice. For low-income households this means that on the tenth day of any month in which they do not have an active lease, they can be informed without cause that they have twenty days to move.

Create economic incentives (taxes, reduced permit fees, etc.) in addition to state tax incentives, for the development of affordable housing and its inclusion in market rate properties.

Create impact fees that fund affordable housing.

Revisit authorizing exceptional sentences for violent crimes against homeless people. Judges should be authorized to consider the criminal victimization of a homeless person as an aggravating circumstance that may warrant an exceptional sentence.

Enact an inclusionary zoning law for new developments.

Increase GAU and TANF cash grants to a level that is adequate to afford rental housing.

Tax Increment Financing should require a certain percentage of affordable housing be included in any development plans.

Enact new relocation laws that would include mandatory relocation of tenants when housing is purchased by new owners and there is a change in use.

Increase the inadequate Alcohol and Drug Addiction Treatment and Support Act (ADATSA) funding.

Set the need standard for child support orders at 125 percent of Federal Poverty Guidelines.

Statewide provide clear standards for both tenants and rental property owners regarding the circumstances under which a month-to-month tenancy may be terminated and eviction can occur. One model for such standards is Seattle's Just Cause Eviction Ordinance.

Provide local officials the flexibility to determine local safety zones for housing offenders.

Remove the restrictions on state-only mental health funding to allow services to be provided more holistically to homeless individuals with co-occurring disorders including but not limited to mental illness, substance abuse, developmental disabilities, cognitive impairments and medical disabilities. Focus on global disability rather than needing to meet inclusion criteria. Look at the funding streams that are accessed for homeless services. The areas of mental health, substance abuse and housing are typically funded through different state funds are then split into different agencies to provide the services. If the funding were appropriated in a similar manner and agencies were funded together and with the realization that collaboration and sharing the funds could lead to more success when dealing with the homeless populations.

Enact legislation to prevent families from being evicted from November 1 to April 1 (winter months; similar to Minnesota law).

Pass legislation that would accommodate undocumented people with housing and services.

Create and fund a Homeless Ombudsman program.

Increase LIHEAP funding in proportion to increasing energy costs; dedicate a portion to homeless prevention and allow more local input into how funds are allocated.

Change DSHS Additional Requirements to reflect the actual need and not some arbitrary set amount.

Glossary

Additional Requirements for Emergent Needs

Payments of up to \$750 to families eligible for temporary assistance for needy families (TANF), state family assistance (SFA), or refugee cash assistance (RCA) to help in an emergency to get or keep safe housing or utilities. Payments may be used for eviction or foreclosure prevention, secure housing if homeless or a domestic violence victim, secure or prevent utility shut-off, or repair damage to home if it causes a risk to health or safety.

Affordable Housing

Housing is generally defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as affordable when the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of their adjusted gross income for housing costs, including utilities. Affordable housing may refer to subsidized or unsubsidized units.

At Risk Of Becoming Homeless

Being on the brink of becoming homeless due to one or more of the following: having inadequate income or paying too high a percentage of income on rent (typically 50 percent or more), living in housing that does not meet federal housing quality standards, or living in housing that is seriously overcrowded. Also see Homeless Person.

Chronically Homeless, As Defined By HUD

A “chronically homeless” person is defined by HUD as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Continuum Of Care Planning Group

To receive federal homeless funding, a community must establish a continuum of care planning group, made up of homeless outreach providers, emergency shelter providers, transitional housing providers and representatives from other public and private organizations that serve homeless people. CoC groups exist in almost every county in the state, and meet regularly to better coordinate services to homeless people.

Diversion Cash Assistance

Helps families who do not want to go on monthly cash assistance (TANF), state family assistance (SFA), or refugee cash assistance (RCA). Must be eligible for TANF or SFA, but do not have to participate in the WorkFirst requirements. Payments are limited to \$1,500 per year. :

Emergency Shelter

Any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations for up to 90 days, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of homeless persons. Eligible prevention services include paying up to 90 days for rent or mortgage subsidies to prevent eviction; first and/or last month's rent, security deposits, and screening fees; case management to assist with obtaining

and/or maintaining housing and other services (food, childcare, counseling, etc.); and follow-up client contact to assess the need for additional services and/or the effectiveness of previous program efforts.

Extremely Low-Income

An individual or family whose income is between 0 percent and 30 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

General Assistance Unemployable

General Assistance Unemployable (GAU) is a state-funded program that provides cash and medical benefits for people who are temporarily physically and/or mentally incapacitated and unemployable for 90 days from the date of application.

Homeless Individual

In general, the term “homeless” or “homeless individual” includes an individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence; and an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations; an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Homeless Prevention

Activities or programs designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including, but not limited to:

- Short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families who have received eviction or utility termination notices
- Security deposits or first month’s rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own apartment
- Mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes
- Legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings
- Payments to prevent foreclosure on a home
- Other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness

Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project

Competitive grant funded by the U.S. Department of Labor to provide services that help reintegrate homeless veterans into meaningful employment. Services include job

placement, training, job development, career counseling, resume preparation and supportive services such as clothing, provision of or referral to temporary, transitional, and permanent housing, referral to medical and substance abuse treatment, and transportation assistance.

Household

A household is comprised of one or more individuals. (The National Affordable Housing Act definition required to be used in the CHAS rule—equivalent to U.S. Census definition of household.) The Bureau of the Census defines a family as a householder (head of household) and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related by birth, marriage or adoption.

Housing First

Moving homeless persons from the streets to permanent housing as quickly as possible by removing barriers to housing and providing on-site services, as needed, that engage and support individuals to maintain their health and housing stability.

Housing Unit

An occupied or vacant house, apartment, or a single that is intended as separate living quarters.

Information And Referral

Assistance to individuals who are having a difficult time finding and/or securing housing.

McKinney-Vento Act

The primary federal response targeted to assisting homeless individuals and families. The scope of the Act includes: outreach, emergency food and shelter, transitional and permanent housing, primary health care services, mental health, alcohol and drug abuse treatment, education, job training, and child care. There are nine titles under the McKinney-Vento Act that are administered by several different federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Mental Illness

A mental illness is a psychiatric disorder that results in a disruption in a person's thinking, feeling, moods, and ability to relate to others.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Long-term community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons. The intent of this type of supportive housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or provided by other public or private service agencies.

Person With A Disability

A person who is determined to: 1) have a physical, mental, or emotional impairment that is expected to be of continued and indefinite duration, substantially impedes his or her

ability to live independently, and is of such a nature that the ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; or 2) have a developmental disability, as defined in the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness

Created under the McKinney Act - a formula grant program funds support service delivery to individuals with serious mental illnesses, as well as individuals with co-occurring substance use disorders, who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless.

Rental Assistance

Cash subsidy for housing costs provided as either project-based rental assistance or tenant-based rental assistance.

Section 8 Rental Subsidy

A federal rent subsidy program that provides monthly rental assistance to low-income individuals residing in privately owned units. The rents must be within HUD limits, and the units must meet HUD Housing Quality Standards. Section 8 can be used in cooperatives to help lower-income households pay their monthly carrying charges.

Self-Sufficiency Income

The amount earned income needed by a household to afford the bare minimum costs of living in a community. Varies by family size and community. See the following for additional details: <http://www.seakingwdc.org/pdf/sscalculator/wassr.pdf>

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)

Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) is federal wage replacement income for those who have a disability meeting Social Security disability rules.

Substance Use Issues

The problems resulting from a pattern of using substances such as alcohol and drugs. Problems can include: a failure to fulfill major responsibilities and/or using substances in spite of physical, legal, social, and interpersonal problems and risks.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program is funded by the general revenues of the Federal Treasury and is intended to provide a minimum level of income to persons who are aged, disabled, or blind and demonstrate economic need. The SSI program is meant to supplement any income an individual might already have to ensure a certain level of income to meet basic living expenses. The dollar amount received in SSI on a monthly basis varies from person to person and is computed each month, taking into account an individual's current financial situation.

Support Services

Services provided to individuals to assist them to achieve and/or maintain stability, health, and improved quality of life. Some examples are case management, medical or psychological counseling and supervision, childcare, transportation, and job training.

Supportive Housing

Permanent affordable housing enriched with support services designed to help tenants who are homeless, very low-income, or have disabilities or other chronic health conditions, to maintain their housing and achieve maximum independence.

TANF—Temporary Assistance To Needy Families

A program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. TANF, which replaced and is sometimes referred to as welfare, provides assistance and work opportunities to families with low incomes by granting states the federal funds and guidelines to administer their own welfare programs.

Transition In Place

A type of housing program in which supportive services are provided on a transitional basis. Once the individual or family no longer needs supportive services, this individual or household has the option to stay in the affordable unit in which they have been living.

Transitional Housing

A type of supportive housing used to facilitate the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless persons live for up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated by them and provided by other public or private agencies. It is a middle point between emergency shelter and permanent housing.

Youth

For purposes of narrative descriptions, “youth” can include persons up to age 21. For the point-in-time count of homeless persons “youth” refers to persons less than 18 years old.

¹ See Homeless Housing Inventory and Need Details in Chapter for breakdown of number served.

² *From Asylum to the Prison: Rethinking the Incarceration Revolution, Part II; State Level Analysis*, The Law School, The University of Chicago, March 2007, page 20.

³ *From Asylum to the Prison: Rethinking the Incarceration Revolution, Part II; State Level Analysis*, The Law School, The University of Chicago, March 2007, page 20.

⁴ “Market Reports, Affordability”, *Washington State Center for Real Estate Research*, http://www.cb.wsu.edu/~wcrer/HOUSINGMARKET_Info.ASP.

⁵ Elizabeth Warren, “The Middle Class on the Precipice Rising Financial Risks for American Families”, *Harvard Magazine*, January-February 2006.