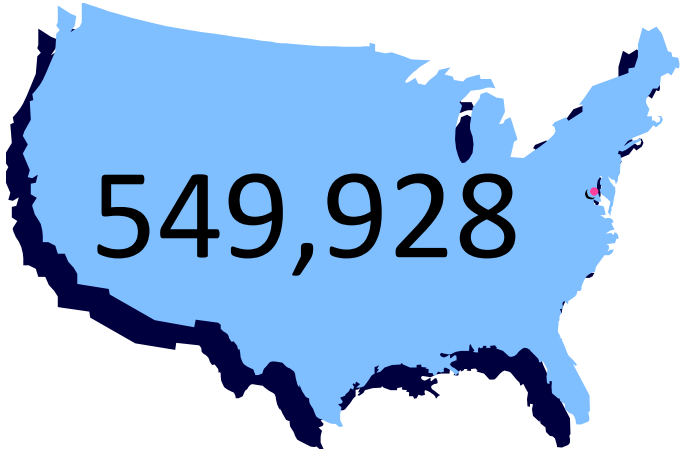
Strategies for Ending Homelessness & the Challenge of the Housing Market



20,827

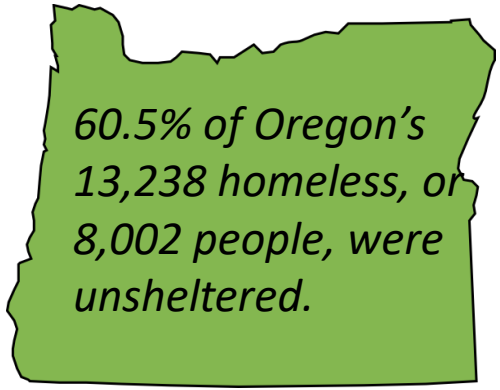
13,238

10,688

3,801

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). November 2016. *The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress: Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness*.

Homelessness: A Statewide Challenge



• Fifth highest increase in the number of homeless families, with the highest percentage unsheltered, at 59%.

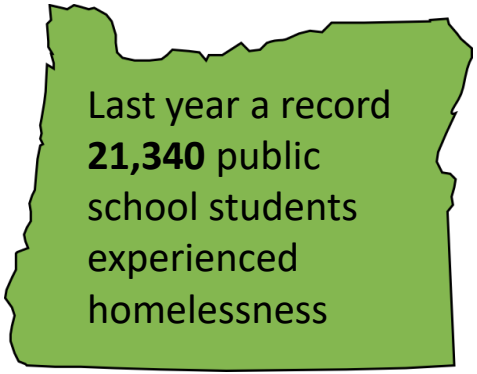
• Highest number of homeless people with children in rural areas of any state.

•Highest number of unaccompanied youth in rural areas, and fourth highest percentage unsheltered, 75%.

•Fifth highest rate of unsheltered chronically homeless, at 83%, although number of CH declined from 15'-16'

Source : HUD Annual Homeless Assessment Report - 2016

Homelessness: A Statewide Problem



Districts with the Highest Number of Homeless Students

District	K-12 Total Homeless 2015-16	% of enrollment 2015-16
Portland SD 1J	1434	2.96%
Beaverton SD 48J	1382	3.41%
Medford SD 549C	1365	9.87%
Reynolds SD 7	1128	9.76%
Salem-Keizer SD 24J	1120	2.73%
Eugene SD 4J	810	4.71%
Lincoln County SD	768	14.17%
Bend-LaPine Administrative SD 1	576	3.29%
Bethel SD 52	524	9.24%
Central Point SD 6	484	10.53%

While districts with fewer students often have "volatile" data, note that the districts with the highest percentages of homeless student in the state are mainly rural and some distance from the I-5 corridor. Their homeless counts are attributed to unemployment, lack of family-wage jobs, and lack of affordable housing in their regions.

Districts with the Highest % of Homeless Students

District	K-12 Total Homeless 2015-16	% of enrollment 2015-16
Butte Falls SD 91	52	35.62%
Dayville SD 16J	10	20.00%
Falls City SD 57	35	19.66%
Myrtle Point SD 41	108	18.69%
Mapleton SD 32	30	18.29%
Marcola SD 79J	37	17.05%
Monument SD 8	10	16.13%
Lincoln County SD	768	14.17%
Port Orford-Langlois SD 2CJ	28	13.86%
Warrenton-Hammond SD 30	130	13.00%
McKenzie SD 68	24	12.97%
Riddle SD 70	45	11.22%

Oregon Department of Education – Statewide Report Card, 2015-2016

Shared Vision and Values

The Vision

No one should be homeless. Everyone needs a safe, stable place to call home.

Guiding Values

- Prioritize the most vulnerable
- Promote racial and ethnic justice
- Hold the programs we fund accountable and use data to make decisions
- Engage and involve the community, especially those with lived experience
- Strengthen system capacity and increase leveraging opportunities

Shared Plan

Key Focus Areas

- Housing
- Income and benefits
- Health
- Survival and emergency services
- Access to services
- Systems coordination

Priority Populations

- Families with children
- Unaccompanied youth
- Adults with disabilities
- Women
- Veterans

homeforward
hope. access. potential.

A HOME FOR EVERYONE

Multnomah County

CITY OF GRESHAM

Executive Committee

(Multnomah County, Portland, Gresham, Home Forward, Meyer Memorial Trust, Portland Leadership Foundation, Portland Business Alliance, Coordinating Board Co-Chairs)

Coordinating Board

(People with lived experience, system providers, culturally specific organizations, housing, faith, business, public safety, education, DHS, healthcare, legal, advocates)

Community Advisory Forum (Consumers, providers)

Resource Adv. Committee (CB members)

Data & Eval. (CB members & staff)

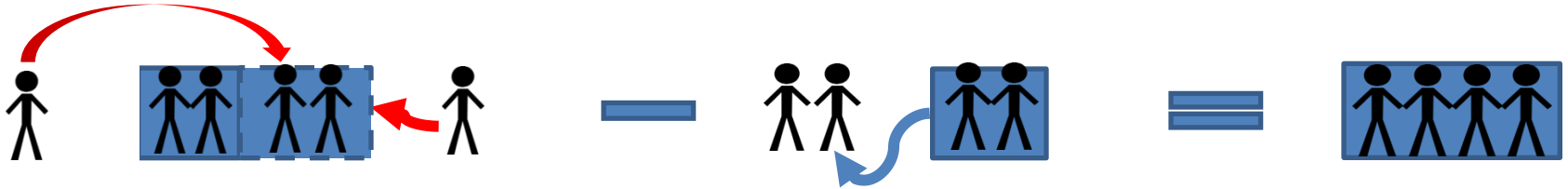
System Adv. Groups (HYOC, HFSC, DV)

Policy Committees

- Vets
- Housing
- Health
- SOS
- Econ. Opp.

(CB and open to all community members)

Ending Homelessness: Inflow/Outflow Model



Inflow

- Newly homeless
- Return to homelessness

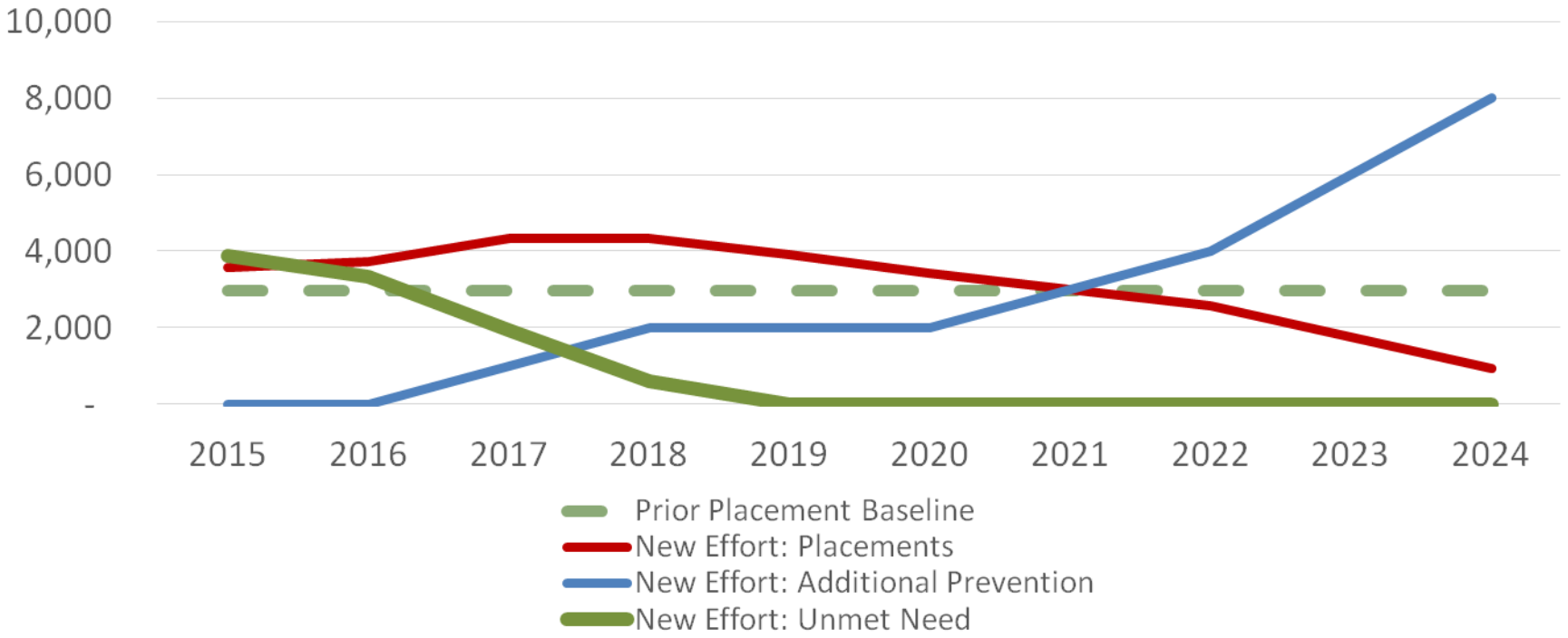
Outflow

- Permanent housing

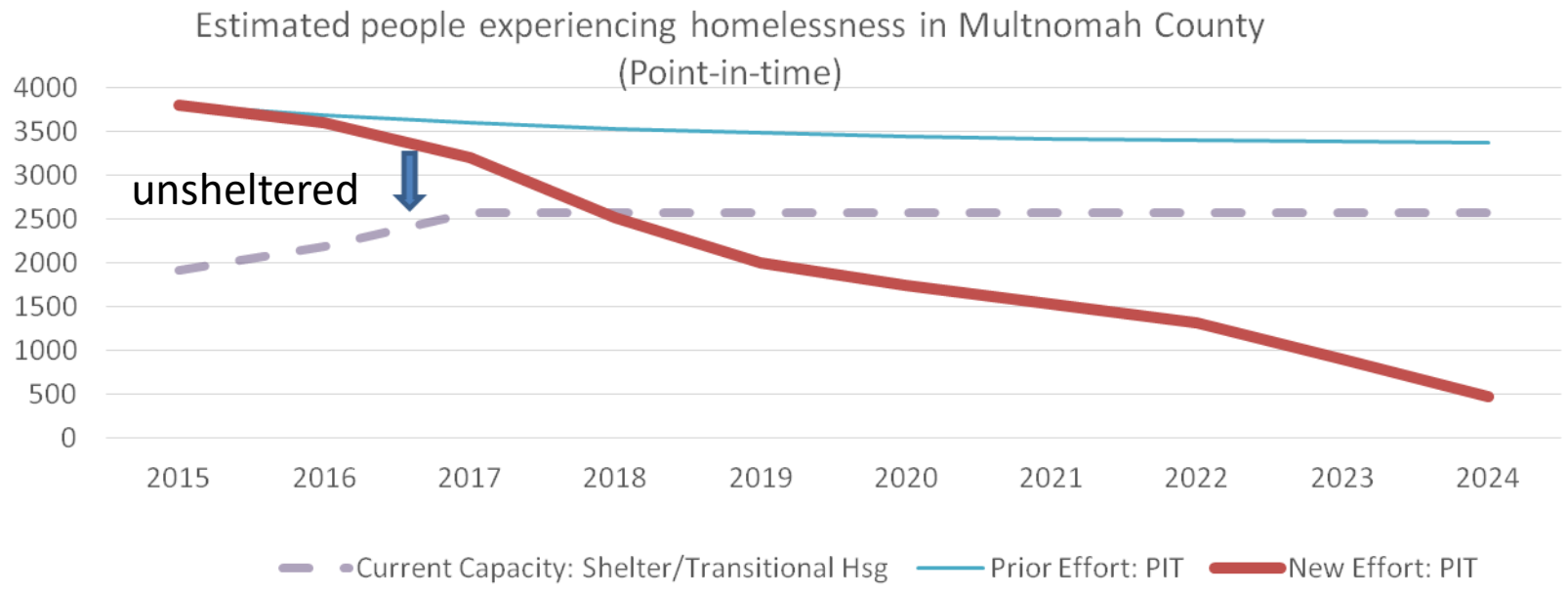
Unmet Need

People experiencing homelessness

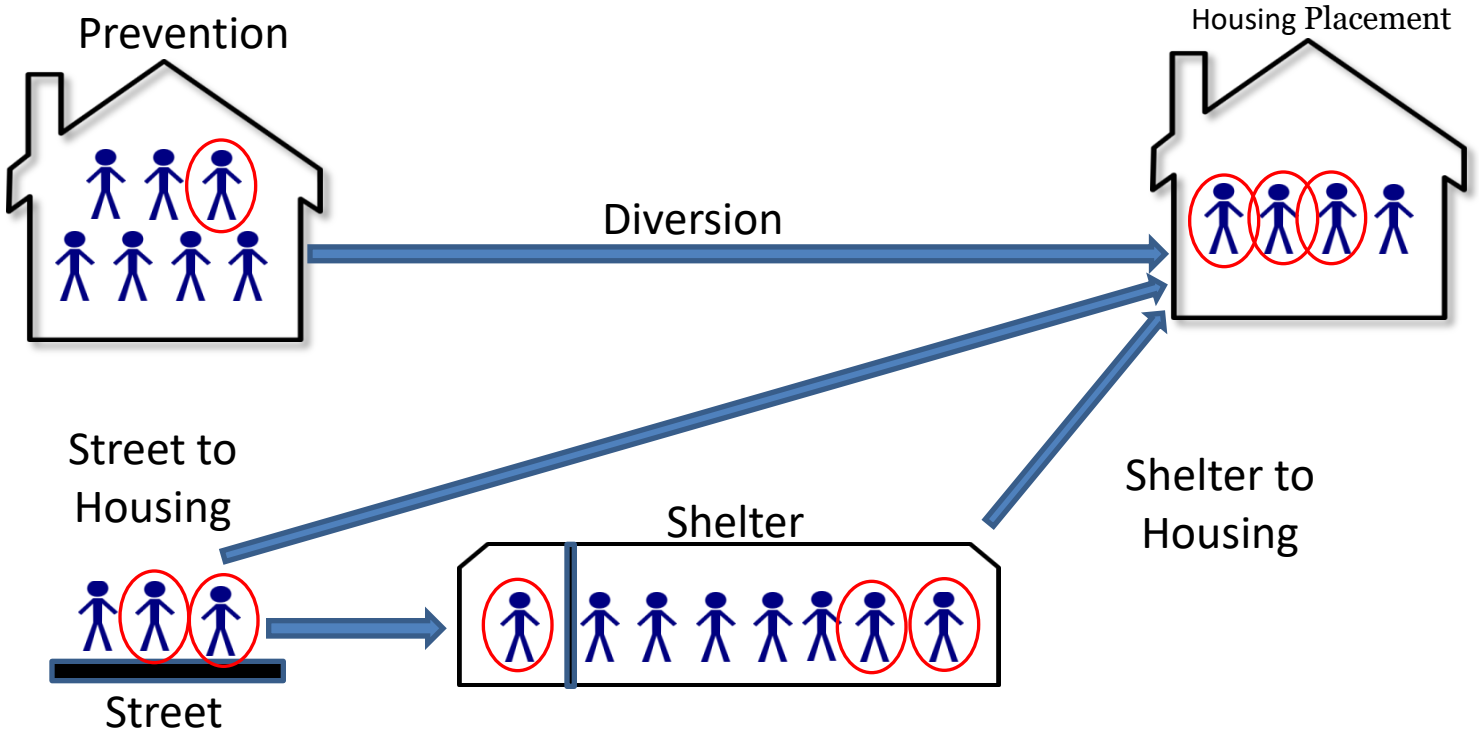
Ending Homelessness: Expanding Prevention and Placement/Retention



The Need for Shelter: Safety off the Streets



Reducing Homelessness: A Balanced Approach



A Home for Everyone: FY 16/17 Capacity Goals

Increase prevention/diversion by 1,000 people (to more than 6,000)

Expand shelter capacity by 650 year-round beds (to more than 1,200)

Increase placements into housing by 1,350 people (to more than 4,350)

Progress: FY 17 Quarter 1 (July-Sept.)

Maintain stability by keeping people in their current home.

- Rent assistance
- Energy assistance
- Staff support

People served in FY17 Q1: **1,800 people, 64% percent people of color**

Expand shelter options for people currently experiencing homelessness.

- Since January 2016, expanded by over 600 beds year-round shelter capacity for the most vulnerable including families with children, women, couples, people with disabilities, people experiencing domestic violence and Veterans. We've also added over 250 beds of temporary winter shelter.

People served in FY17 Q1: **2,829 (69% increase over FY16 Q1, when 1,667 were served)**

Maximize the number of people who make successful transitions out of shelter and into permanent housing.

- Housing services
- Employment support
- Health services

People housed in FY 17 Q1: **1,022 people, 56 percent people of color**

The Challenge: Rents Outpacing Incomes

While districts with fewer students often have "volatile" data, note that the districts with the highest percentages of homeless student in the state are mainly rural and some distance from the I-5 corridor. Their homeless counts are attributed to unemployment, lack of family-wage jobs, and lack of affordable housing in their regions.

Oregon Dept. of Education – Oregon Statewide Report Card 2015 - 2016

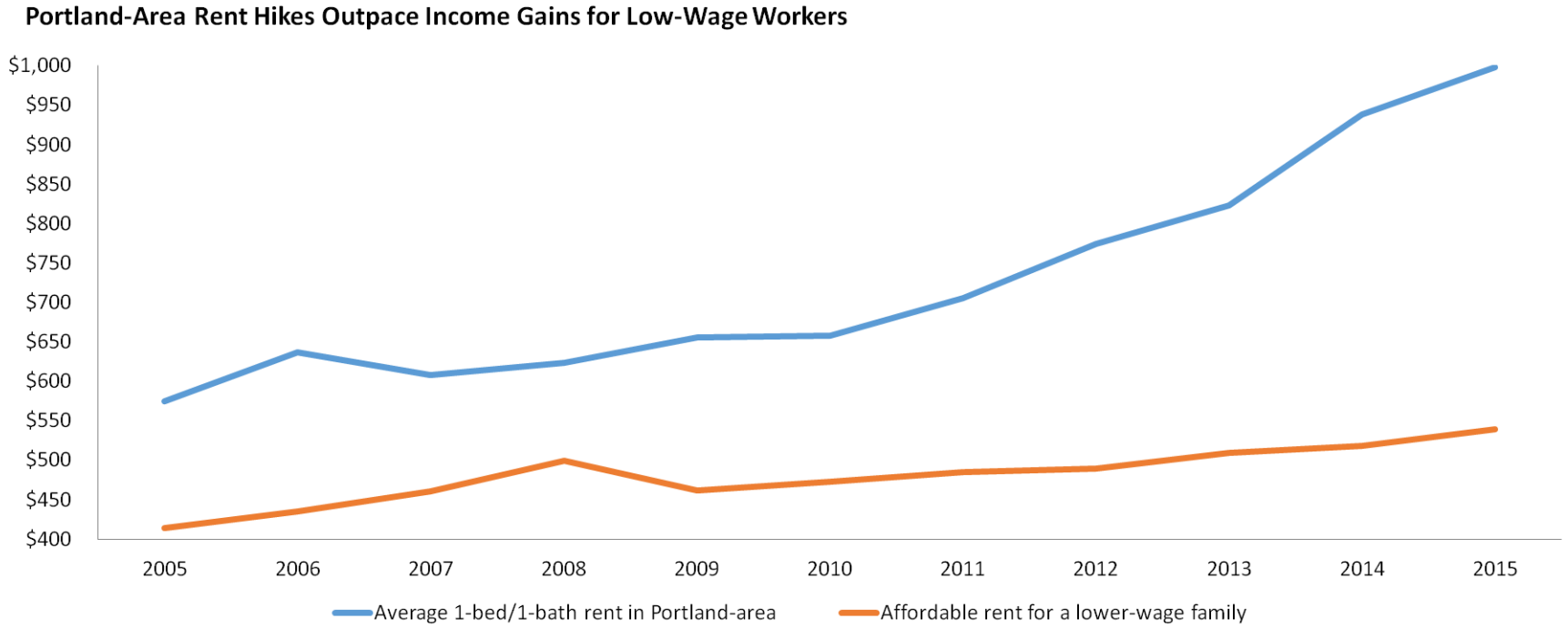
"The increasing proportion of poor families paying at least half of their income to housing is the result of a combination of three factors: rents and utility costs have soared, incomes of the poor have fallen or flat-lined, and federal assistance has failed to bridge the gap."
Matthew Desmond, Fast Focus, 22-2015

"Mostly the news is bleak, particularly for rural Oregon children and for children of color. Stagnant wages and rising rents and other costs mean their families are struggling to make ends meet…"

Rising rents, slow-to-recover earnings trap many Oregon children in tough circumstances, Oregonian, Nov. 16, 2016

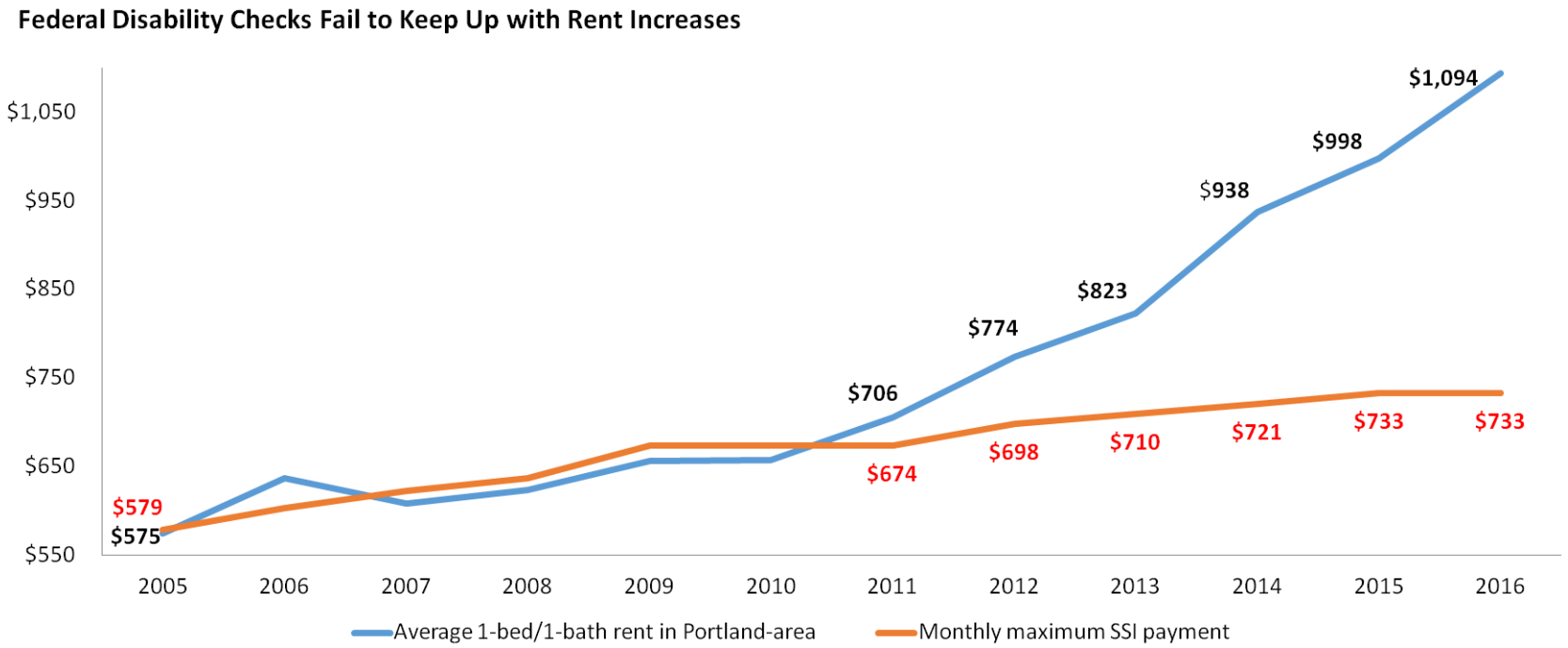
"The average Latino household in Portland saw the last neighborhood with rental affordability disappear. They now join the average Black, Native American, and single-mother households, for whom there are no neighborhoods in the city where they can afford to rent. "
City of Portland, State of Housing Report, Dec. 2016

The Challenge: Rents Outpacing Incomes



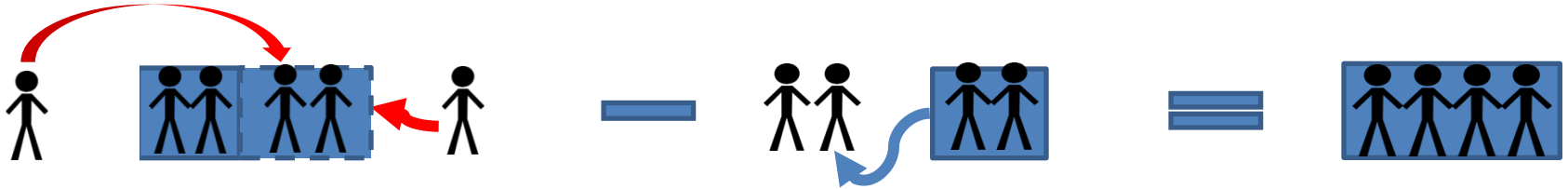
Sources: Multifamily NW survey data, American Community Survey 2005-15

The Challenge: Rents Outpacing Incomes



Sources: Multifamily NW survey data, U.S. Social Security Administration

Ending Homelessness: Inflow/Outflow Model



Inflow

- Newly homeless
- Return to homelessness

Outflow

- Permanent housing

Unmet Need

People experiencing homelessness

We know what works, and what happens if we do it to scale: Ending Veteran Homelessness