



Meeting Agenda

Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Monday, April 3, 2017

5:30 PM

Council Chambers

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- 4.A** [17-0327](#) Approval of March 10, 2017 Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability Meeting Minutes

Attachments: [Minutes](#)

5. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

- 5.A** [17-0360](#) Meeting with Representatives from Thurston County and the Homeless Housing HUB to Understand the County's Five Year Plan

- 5.B** [17-0363](#) Homeless Services System and Affordable Housing Options Briefing

Attachments: [Thurston County Homeless Systems Gaps Analysis - April 2013](#)

[Warming Center - Survey Report - February 2016](#)

[Warming Center Survey - February 2016](#)

[Point in Time Homeless Count - May 2016](#)

[Olympia Area Shelter Capacities Utilization - January 2017](#)

[Olympia Area Homeless Shelters - March 2017](#)

6. REPORTS AND UPDATES

7. ADJOURNMENT

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City Hall
601 4th Avenue E.
Olympia, WA 98501
360-753-8244

Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability
Approval of March 10, 2017 Ad Hoc Committee
on Housing Affordability Meeting Minutes

Agenda Date: 4/3/2017
Agenda Item Number: 4.A
File Number: 17-0327

Type: minutes **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Approval of March 10, 2017 Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability Meeting Minutes



Meeting Minutes - Draft

City Hall
601 4th Avenue E
Olympia, WA 98501

Information: 360.753.8244

Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability

Friday, March 10, 2017

3:15 PM

Council Chambers

1. CALL TO ORDER

Councilmember Hankins called the meeting to order at 3:19 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Present: 3 - Committee member Jim Cooper, Chair Julie Hankins and Committee member Jeannine Roe

OTHERS PRESENT

City Manager Steve Hall
Community Planning and Development staff:
Director Keith Stahley
Deputy Director Leonard Bauer
Housing Program Manager Anna Schlecht
Senior Planner Amy Buckler
Minutes Recorder Stacey Rodell
Thurston County Commissioner Bud Blake

3. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Councilmember Cooper moved, seconded by Councilmember Roe, to amend the agenda to add a business item of selecting the Ad Hoc Committee Chair before the Approval of the Minutes. The motion was unanimously approved.

4. AD HOC COMMITTEE CHAIR SELECTION

Councilmember Cooper moved, seconded by Councilmember Roe, to appoint Councilmember Hankins as the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability. The motion was unanimously approved.

5. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- 5.A** [17-0243](#) Approval of February 21, 2017 Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability Meeting Minutes

The minutes were approved.

6. COMMITTEE BUSINESS

6.A [17-0263](#) Meeting with Thurston County to Review the Housing Pipeline and
Discuss the Regional Response to Homelessness and Housing
Affordability

Commissioner Blake reviewed the Thurston County Housing Pipeline Proposal overview which included the following information:

- Project Name
- Agency in charge of project
- Pipeline Placement
- City
- Type of project
- Total number of units project would provide
- Average cost per unit
- Total Project Budget
- Target Demographics
- Intent of Funding
- ProForma

Estimated total annual funding = \$630,500 (expected 2017 from HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) of \$417,600 and Affordable Housing Grant (SHB 2060) of \$212,900)

Total proposals submitted = 12

Total agencies responding = 9

Units projected = 172

Estimated additional HOME Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) funds = \$83,500

Total CHDO eligible agencies = 2

Commissioner Blake reviewed the February 2017 Request for Proposal (RFP) for Homeless and Affordable Housing Funding breakdown. He also reviewed the Thurston County Community Investment Partnership's (CIP) priorities and desired outcomes for the RFP.

Mr. Stahley stated when the County finishes its 10-year plan it would be beneficial if it could be presented to this Committee. Commissioner Blake indicated the plan is scheduled to be completed within the next few weeks and he would be in contact with Mr. Stahley about presenting a briefing on the 10-year plan.

The discussion was completed.

6.B [17-0266](#) Discussion on the Housing Tool Kit and Developing Options for
Implementation

Mr. Stahley reviewed highlights of Seattle's Pathways Home Initiative which is Seattle's person-centered plan to support people experiencing homelessness.

Mr. Bauer reviewed the Housing Continuum with regards to Local and Regional

policy.

Through the Downtown Strategy process staff has developed a “Tool Box” that identifies 50 different tools that may be used to encourage implementation of the Downtown Strategy. The majority of these tools are aimed at encouraging development of affordable housing. Mr. Stahley stated he would like staff to evaluate the tools based on the criteria in the RFP and the Pathways report to see which ones would most line up with the affordable housing objectives. He will bring this analysis back to the Committee at a future meeting for further discussion.

The information was received.

6.C [17-0267](#) Review and Finalized the 2017 Work Plan for the Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability

Mr. Stahley and the Committee discussed the Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability 2017 work plan. Councilmember Cooper suggested there be one or two public open houses added to the work plan to provide information to the public about the Committee discussions. Mr. Stahley indicated this will be discussed further at the April meeting. Councilmember Cooper also suggested the Committee attempt to have its report finalized by the end of June rather than in July. The Committee decided on the meeting schedule for the remaining months. It will be meeting on the first Monday and third Wednesday at 5:30 p.m. in Council Chambers during the months of April, May and June.

It was unanimously agreed to forward a recommendation of approval of the proposed work plan for the Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability to City Council for consideration.

7. REPORTS AND UPDATES

7.A [17-0269](#) Status Reports and Updates

Councilmember Cooper referenced a letter that was signed by the Mayors of Olympia, Tumwater and Lacey in response the Home Fund, agreeing to allocate a significant portion of funds received from Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) into the housing pipeline. The Home Fund is a funding infrastructure that would require a property tax levy. He suggested that a response letter be written by Council encouraging this allocation from the other jurisdictions.

8. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 4:53 p.m.



Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability

Meeting with Representatives from Thurston County and the Homeless Housing HUB to Understand the County's Five Year Plan

Agenda Date: 4/3/2017
Agenda Item Number: 5.A
File Number: 17-0360

Type: discussion **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Meeting with Representatives from Thurston County and the Homeless Housing HUB to Understand the County's Five Year Plan

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to a committee.

City Manager Recommendation:

Receive a report and engage in discussion with representatives from the County and Homeless Housing HUB about the Five-Year Plan and its relationship to the Housing Pipeline and Olympia's affordable housing challenges.

Report

Issue:

Whether to receive a report and engage in discussion with representatives from the County and Homeless Housing HUB about the Five-Year Plan and its relationship to the Housing Pipeline and Olympia's affordable housing challenges.

Staff Contact:

Keith Stahley, Director Community Planning and Development Department 360.753.8227

Presenter(s):

Keith Stahley, Director Community Planning and Development Department

Background and Analysis:

The County is required to develop a plan to address homelessness in our community. A group of stakeholders has developed a draft of this plan and will share an outline and overview at the meeting.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

Affordable housing is an issue that has community-wide interest.

Options:

Hear report and engage in discussion with representatives from the County and the Homeless Housing Hub. Communicate to them the unique challenges that Olympia faces in responding to affordable housing challenges.

Financial Impact:

None at this time. Additional funding may be needed to adequately address affordable housing challenges in our region.

Attachments:

None



Ad Hoc Committee on Housing Affordability

Homeless Services System and Affordable Housing Options Briefing

Agenda Date: 4/3/2017
Agenda Item Number: 5.B
File Number: 17-0363

Type: information **Version:** 1 **Status:** In Committee

Title

Homeless Services System and Affordable Housing Options Briefing

Recommended Action

Committee Recommendation:

Not referred to Committee.

City Manager Recommendation:

Receive a report on current needs, resources and gaps in the homeless services system and affordable housing options.

Report

Issue:

Whether to receive a report on the current needs, resources, and gaps in the homeless services system and affordable housing options?

Staff Contact:

Keith Stahley, Director, Community Planning and Development (360) 753-8227

Anna Schlecht, Program Manager, Community Planning and Development (360)753-8183

Presenter(s):

Keith Stahley, Community Planning and Development Director

Anna Schlecht, Program Manager

Background and Analysis:

The Council's Ad Hoc Committee adopted its initial work plan at its first meeting, held March 10, 2017. That work plan called for a number of staff reports on 1) available resources; 2) needs data; and, 3) a gap analysis of the Homeless Services System and Affordable Housing Options as they exist today. Efforts on all three goals are underway via a number of current initiatives as identified below.

1) Downtown Strategy - Homeless Action Plan On a parallel track, the Olympia Downtown

Strategy final report included a Homeless Chapter that identified two primary action steps:

- a) **Downtown Homeless Action Plan:** “Convene a broad group, including social services providers, business owners, housed and homeless downtown residents, Downtown business patrons, agency/City/County representatives and other relevant stakeholders to develop an action plan leading to a more coordinated response to homelessness and street dependency and the impacts to Downtown.”
- b) **Regional Dialogue:** “Initiate a discussion with regional policy makers about future social service siting, funding and support needs throughout the region.”

2) Ten-Year Homeless Housing Plan The County has facilitated the update of the Thurston County 10-Year Homeless Housing Plan as required by the State’s Homeless Housing and Assistance Act 2005. Reconfigured as a Five-Year Plan, this plan will examine current homeless needs and resources and present strategies to increase housing capacities; standardize best practices, and a new approach to fostering regional public policies on homeless and affordable housing. This draft is not ready for release; however, County representatives will present an overview of the goals and strategies in a separate presentation this evening.

3) 2017 Homeless Census Report The County anticipates that the State will finalize the 2017 results of the Point in Time Homeless Census soon. This report will present the County’s progress in reducing homelessness to date. This effort has monitored homeless each year since 2006, when 441 homeless people were counted, spiking up to 976 in the year 2010 and then coming down to 586 in 2016. It appears that homelessness is once again on the rise in Thurston County after several years of modest reduction.

4) Homeless Service System Gap Analysis The most current formal needs assessment is presented in the “Homeless Service System Gaps Analysis”, dated 2013, which was completed by former Thurston County Homeless Coordinator Theresa Slusher. This document will serve as an excellent starting point for an update. Some of this work will likely be undertaken in efforts identified below.

Other points of reference include two charts that represent the total shelter capacity, “**Olympia Area Homeless Shelters**” shows that there are a total winter/cold weather capacity of 210 emergency shelter beds with a year round inventory of 138 shelter beds, some of which are designated for specific demographic groups. The chart titled, “**Olympia Area Shelter Capacity and Utilization**” shows that while the year-round shelter capacities is used at a 90% efficiency rate, the winter / cold weather shelter capacity is only used at 44% efficiency.

One of the presentations you will receive this evening will be from the Interfaith Works Warming Center on their operations over the past winter season. Most notably, their average number of participants was 165 people daily, with a one time high point of 260 participants in one day.

Initial Gaps In the absence of a more formal gaps analysis, there are several key gaps impacting

single adults that are readily identifiable:

- 1) **Warming / Day Center** For the past several years, an ad hoc effort headed up by Interfaith Works provides a critically needed respite. However, in the shift to emphasizing “Housing First,” a warming center or other day center facility has not been a funding priority at the regional level.
- 2) **Emergency Shelter** As identified above, all the available data suggests there are at least 200 unsheltered people for whom there is a lack of any current capacity, either shelter or housing, to accommodate.
- 3) **Coordinated Entry** The current scheme of coordinated entry relies upon a specific agency to coordinate access to housing and services for each of the three key demographic groups - Community Youth Services for youth; Family Support Center for families with children; and, SideWalk for single adults. Yet, due to the lack of funding, SideWalk’s hours of operation are limited, which in turn limits the access for single adults.

Balanced Analysis The previous reports and studies described above reveal there is a “triple impact” of homelessness:

First and foremost, homelessness impacts people, disrupting the lives of families and individuals who lose their homes for a variety of reasons.

Second, homelessness impacts local governments of all sizes, requiring public officials to identify and prioritize precious resources to fund effective responses.

Third, homelessness impacts the surrounding neighborhood given that the lack of adequate homeless resources often leaves homeless people to fend for themselves, forcing them to develop makeshift accommodations that may create negative impacts. The Downtown Strategy identified this impact as significant and that it requires new approaches.

Opportunities to Collaborate There are numerous groups and plans that make up the current system of services to those experiencing homelessness. There are opportunities to collaborate and better align these plans and groups:

- The pending Five-Year Homeless Housing Plan is exploring innovative new approaches that will be presented tonight.
- The Thurston Thrives Housing Action Team’s process to produce the “Housing Pipeline” approach
- The Homeless Housing Hub is moving into a more active role as the Continuum of Care committee.
- The Providence Community Care Center will bring an entirely new approach to service street

dependent people in the urban hub.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Affordable Housing has opportunities to coordinate with these and other groups toward a stronger policy development focus to homeless coordination.

The City of Olympia can work with regional partners to develop a more current and comprehensive gaps analysis that could frame a regional approach to addressing services to those experiencing homelessness.

Neighborhood/Community Interests (if known):

All Olympia neighborhoods are impacted either directly or indirectly by homelessness and the need for more affordable housing.

Options:

Receive a report on current needs, resources and gaps on the homeless services system and Affordable Housing Options.

Financial Impact:

There are numerous financial impacts of homelessness identified throughout this staff report. They include City of Olympia funding for housing, facilities and services to people experiencing homelessness; emergency response to incidents and encampments; and support for downtown businesses affected through programs such as Downtown Ambassadors and Clean Team.

Attachments:

Interfaith Works Warming Center Survey

Homeless System Gaps Analysis

For Thurston County's Homeless Housing and Services System

April 30, 2013

Authored by: Theresa Slusher, Manager of the Homeless Coordinator Project

Overview

Even with very effective housing and services programs in place to stabilize people out of homelessness, there are not enough programs in place to meet the need. During the 2013 point-in-time count, there were 237 people who were not only homeless but were living unsheltered on streets, alley-ways, and in tents in wooded areas. Rural homelessness in Thurston County takes on a slightly different form than does urban homelessness. The Tenino Food Bank reports an increase in the household sizes that are accessing food. It is not uncommon for a family to report 12 individuals living in the same home. This typifies the character of rural homelessness.

The nature and extent of homelessness in Thurston County at the beginning of 2013 is dire, more so than it has been in many years. Increasing numbers of single men, women, youth and sometimes families are relying on the streets of downtown Olympia, the county's urban center. Three homicides took place in late 2012 in which the victim, the perpetrator, or both were people who were living on the streets or in encampments. The impacts on the city of Olympia led to the adoption of an Ordinance banning overnight camping on city property, including the most frequented spot, the steps of City Hall. The Ordinance forced the community to question: where can homeless people sleep safely in the short term and what are the long-term solutions that lead to stable housing?

Answers to those questions came in two parts:

1. **Short-term solutions** to address the immediate homeless needs in downtown Olympia were formulated into a coordinated sheltering plan that included partners such as the Salvation Army, Interfaith Works, EGYHOP and planners. In January, a coordinated sheltering plan failed and a Low-barrier Shelter Task Force was formed.
2. **Long-term solutions** to the overall Homeless Needs in Thurston County came from the culmination of a year-long project managed by the Homeless System Coordinator.

Methodology

The Homeless Coordinator spent months in the spring and summer of 2012 making visits to providers, meeting with direct service providers, program managers and executive directors to understand what is working well in the current system and what needs improvement.

Several general meetings were held on Fridays in the late summer, early fall of 2012 where group discussions took place on what people envisioned a well-functioning, effective homeless system would look like.

In November, weekly meetings were held with focus groups concentrating on gaps specific to families, youth and young adults, those needing to leave a domestic violence or sexual assault situations, homeless single adults, couples without children and people who are chronically homeless. The homeless coordinator also worked with data from the 2012 Point-in-Time Homeless Count as well as data from the Homeless Management Information System to run an analysis based on a formula recommended by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the National Alliance to End Homelessness.

All of the results were tested at several public meetings and provider in-person meetings. Clarifying questions were asked via email and phone calls to make sure the final results were an accurate depiction of current gaps.

Gaps Analysis Narratives

Homeless Families with Children

With the recent development of the Smith Building Project to meet the shelter, day center and permanent supportive housing needs for families with children, many gaps were plugged in the system for this population. **Gaps** still remain, however, in **homeless prevention, rapid rehousing and coordinated entry** to meet the needs of a growing Thurston County population. Adding to the affordable housing stock is also needed, including housing made affordable by building smaller homes in denser, well-designed communities.

Homeless Youth

The numbers of children experiencing homelessness in Thurston County have nearly doubled since 2006 according to the Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Schools are mandated to count and offer transportation to public school students who are homeless. Youth homelessness most commonly involves couch surfing, spending as much time with a friend or family member as they can before moving to the next temporary accommodation. Today, more youth are surviving without the convenience and comfort of even couch surfing to keep them indoors. Youth and young adults are sleeping in downtown Olympia and camping just outside of town.

Gaps needing to be filled for youth are **overnight shelter** and perhaps a new, **hybrid of shelter/transitional housing bridge program** that provides an entry into housing that lets young people progress from street reliance to affordable permanent housing at their own pace. Young people under the age of 24 have developmental, education and employment needs that differ from that of older adults who are homeless and from families that are homeless. If a young person has become street-dependent in their teenage years, they likely have a long curve to mature developmentally, to complete their education and to become employable. A bridge program will allow young people to be sheltered and kept safe, then allow for a young person to mature, complete their education and to become employable at a pace that is customized to the individual.

Chronically Homeless Adults

Chronically homeless adults are defined as those with one or more disabling conditions who have been homeless for a year or more, or have had 4 or more episodes of homelessness out of the last 3 years. During the 2013 Point-in-Time Count of homeless people, there were **209 people** who were chronically homeless in Thurston County. According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, “chronic homelessness is long-term or repeated homelessness of a person or family headed by a person with a disability. Many chronically homeless people have a serious mental illness like schizophrenia and/or alcohol or drug addiction.” The 2013 Thurston County Point-in-Time Count found **two families** that met the chronic homeless definition.

In the short-term, **a low-barrier shelter program needs to be developed that can also meet the need for a day center**. This solution would also address the need for a **public restroom** that is accessible to people during the night. This resource will also fill an outreach and engagement gap in the system for those who are chronically homeless.

In the mid-long-term, **creating permanent supportive housing units** for this population is what is needed. The caution here is that this is expensive housing to create and operate. The reality is that the

cost to not create these units costs our community more. For planners, finding funding partners in the healthcare and mental health communities is advised.

Single Adults and Couples

For many, homelessness is, as they say, a paycheck away. For the non-chronically homeless adults, homelessness is mainly an economic problem. Housing is expensive and according to HUD CHAS data from 2005-2009, 24.1% of Thurston County households live cost-burdened. This means 26,039 households have incomes under 80% of the county median and pay more than the recommended 30% for housing costs. **Developing a Coordinated Entry for the homeless system** is key to people knowing where they need to go for help with a housing issue. Supporting that Coordinated Entry with **prevention and rapid rehousing tools** will ensure that people experiencing first-time homelessness, can rapidly be returned to stable housing.

Top 5 Gaps in Thurston County's Homeless System (in no order of priority)

- Youth Shelter*
- Youth Bridge Program
- Low Barrier Shelter Program for Adults*
- Rapid Rehousing for Families
- Permanent Supportive Housing for Adults

**immediately needed to plug short-term gaps*

For an in-depth look at what gaps exist in Thurston County's Homeless System by population type, the charts on pages 5, 6 and 7 of this document detail the current system, what is under development and what gaps exist. There are three charts: Families with Children/Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault, Single Adults and Couples without Children, Youth ages 16-24.

Considerations

Key considerations when developing strategies to addressing these gaps in the homeless system are:

- **Right-sizing interventions** - ensuring that interventions are developed on a scale and in a character that is suited to Thurston County's size, geography and demographics.
- **Location** – locating shelter and permanent supportive housing where it is accessible to services and transportation but is also not an impediment to a thriving business or social environment.
- **Leveraging** –County and city homeless system resources do not have to be the sole source for programs and projects to address gaps in the homeless system. It will be important to leverage other funds in an unprecedented way. It will be key to the success of the system as a whole for each program, proposal, project and provider to seek to leverage local funds with state and federal resources, charitable resources, donation of goods, volunteer support and other resources.
- **The “how” needs to have broad support** – the public, homeless housing and services providers, homeless people, the business community and other stakeholders need to be part of the process to develop strategies to meet gaps in the homeless system.

County-wide System Delivery Gaps

In addition to analyzing the gaps in the system by population type, it is important to look at how the system works as a whole. This section describes some of the needs to improve the ability of the homeless system *to deliver seamlessly and effectively*.

There is a lack of a **coordinated entry** by which people that are homeless access information, housing and services.

There is a lack of **outreach and engagement services** for those who routinely fall through the cracks of the existing system, i.e. chronically homeless adults often with mental illness, addictions and with multiple barriers to stable housing.

Capacity building is needed as a few programs serving homeless people are relatively new and/or have taken on big projects and need to get their feet under them before they can reach their full potential or before more can be asked of them.

A need exists to connect people who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless in the **rural areas** to services and housing assistance. Homeless housing and services providers in the rural areas either need to expand operations or make connections to providers in urban areas so clients can be served. Another option is to bring urban providers to rural areas in some way.

Future Planning Work

Thurston County has committed to continue the Homeless Coordinator Project for a second year. The scope of work will include:

- Fully Develop Coordinated Entry
- Maximize Current System Capacity, Efficiency and Effectiveness
- Improve HMIS Data Quality
- Update Ten Year Plan to include:
 - Gaps, Goals and Strategies
 - Performance Measures and Timeline
 - Funding plan
- Develop Low-barrier Sheltering capacity
- Develop Permanent Supportive Housing
- Develop Youth Housing Solutions
- Provide Adequate Rapid Rehousing
- Monitor and Report on System Improvement
 - Establish an ongoing implementation, feedback and improvement loop
- Share Vision and Successes
 - Seek to leverage other support

GAPS ANALYSIS:

Families with Children and DV/SA

System Toolbox	Specifics	Current Inventory (in households/individuals)	Under Dev.	Gap	Priority Level
Coordinated Entry	Family Support Center	48 households	✓	FSC needs capacity to handle intakes and referrals for this population	2
Outreach and Survival Services	Homeless Resource Advocacy at FSC	Small day capacity	-	-	-
	Daycenter at FSC	6 households	Smith Building adds day use		
Shelter	Family Support Ctr	7/24	Smith Building adds day use	Beds in dev at Smith Bldg not quite fully funded	1
	Housing Authority	4/16			
	Out of the Woods	3/12			
	SafePlace	10/28			
	Yelm Community Services	1/6	Rehab grant?	-	-
Rapid Rehousing	Family Support Ctr	4	-	50 Rapid Rehousing slots of various lengths of stay -cover TBRA* -Cover rural -Cover DV	1
	SafePlace				
Transitional	Housing Authority HATS	30			
	Housing Authority WFF	10			
	CAC - Rural TBRA	6			
	FSC - TBRA	20-30*			
Permanent Supportive Housing	Family Support Center	-	7	Units in dev at Smith Bldg not quite fully funded	1
Other	System Training and Education	Housing Task Force offers some		Improve employment outcomes for homeless families	1

GAPS ANALYSIS:					
Singles and Couples					
System Toolbox	Specifics	Current Inventory	Under Dev.	Gap	Priority Level
Coordinated Entry	SideWalk established with the intent to fill this role			- buy-in from Salvation Army -capacity at SideWalk to handle need	1
Outreach and Survival Services	Homeless Outreach for Mental Health Services Capital Recovery Center	2 FTE		No	-
	EGYHOP Outreach Dt Olympia				-
	Downtown Ambassador Prog.	8 x .4FTE		No	-
	Bathrooms – 24/7 public bathroom	0		Yes	1
	Encampment/unsheltered Outreach	0		Capacity for regular check-ins	2
	Day Center - access to phone, housing info, services and benefits info, hygiene supplies	0		Some access/capacity needed	1
	Camp Quixote	30	-30	See PSH below	
Shelter <i>*seasonal</i>	The Salvation Army	42		40 beds of year round, low-barrier shelter, harm reduction model	1
	Drexel House	16			
	St Michael/St Vincent de Paul*	12			
	Interfaith Women's	18			
	Cold Weather Overflow*	31			
Rapid Rehousing/ Transitional	CAC HEN Program	209		40 Rapid Rehousing or Transitional Housing slots	2
	CAC – ESG - prev	26			
	Drexel House - ESG	3			
	SideWalk – RR - 2163	67			
	SideWalk – RR - ESG	18			
	SideWalk – RR – CHG Incentive		25?		
	Bread & Roses	12			
	CAC - TBRA – Capital Rec. Ctr	18			
	CAC - TBRA - BHR	8			
	Arbor Manor	5			
	Drexel House	25			
Permanent Supportive Housing	Fleetwood Apts	42		-25 units of PSH targeted to most chronically homeless -Quixote Village has funding gap	1
	The Gardens	34			
	Drexel House	10	25		
	Quixote Village	0	30		
Other	System Training and Education	Housing Task Force offers some		Needed: Harm Reduction Trauma Informed Care Housing First Model/Philosophy	1

GAPS ANALYSIS:**Youth**

Includes Transition-Aged Youth Ages 16-24

System Toolbox	Specifics	Current Inventory	Under Dev.	Gap	Priority Level
Coordinated Entry	CYS	✓		To achieve full HMIS capturing of unsheltered, need capacity at CYS to handle volume	2
Outreach and Survival Services	Homeless Outreach for Youth at CYS	.2 FTE		Need 2 FTE to cover schools and communities	3
	Rosie's Place - access to housing info, services and public benefits resources, phone, hygiene supplies, food, etc			In a climate of decreasing revenues, stabilization of this resource is a priority	1
Shelter	Haven House	4		Year round capacity for youth 18-24	
	Rosies at Night	10			
Shelter-transitional Bridge	New program combining shelter/drop-in center/outreach/transitional housing services could provide wrap around support customized for youth dynamics and needs	-	10 slots 4-6 Bridge units	10 -12 slots (under dev is brand new idea, gap if this plan fails to move forward)	1
Rapid Rehousing/Transitional	TLP (5 TBRA)	17		48-60 Rapid Rehousing or Transitional Housing slots	1
	RISE (3 TBRA/2 ESG)	14			
	IYHP (3 ESG)	14			
	ECHO (1 TBRA/1 ESG)	8			
Other	System Training and Education	Housing Task Force offers some CYS has some in-house		Needed: Harm Reduction Trauma Informed Care Housing First Model/Philosophy	1

Warming Center Survey

February 2, 2016

64 Survey respondents over a three day period of time

98 People on average visiting the Warming Center per day

149 people served on our fullest day

125 average number of people over the past two weeks

15 years Average amount of time spent in Thurston County

80% responded that they have spent the most time in Olympia

8% responded that they have spent the most time in Lacey

4% responded that they have spent the most time in Tumwater

8% responded that they have spent the most time in
unincorporated county including Nisqually

1 person was most recently from Mason County

78% Warming Center guests that are from here, they have family here,
or they came for work.

22% responded with answers coded as "other" including discharge
from the military and pursuing education.

81% Cite downtown Olympia as the primary area they reside in each day

The well, 4th avenue and the library were most cited

10% stated the Union Gospel Mission

8% stated Westside

1% stated Lacey and Martin Way off ramp

40% Spend each night unsheltered in downtown Olympia

23% sleep at the IW shelter

18% at Salvation Army

9% in camps/wooded areas

10% cited "other" downtown locations including shelters such as
CYS, FSC, Drexel, in cars, or couch surfing

40 Average age of guests at the Warming Center

67% Male

31% Female

2% Identify as non-binary

82% Guests with a persistent mental illness

60% Guests with a physical disability/chronic health condition

60% Guests with substance use challenges

42% Guests experiencing all three sets of challenges simultaneously

These figures are based on what we know of people's situations at the Interfaith Works Overnight Shelter. We find that this breakout is consistent with research across the country and what we estimate to be true of guests that utilize the Warming Center as well.

When asked why people most utilize the warming center, their answers were:

**Rest, warmth, community, safety, bathrooms
and medical respite.**

At the Warming Center we continue to actively partner with area agencies including SideWalk, the PATH program through the Capital Recovery Center, Behavioral Health Resources, the Amahoro House (a local hospice and palliative care program), Northwest Resources Chemical Dependency and others to bring their services to our guests on site. We were also main partners for the Thurston County Homeless Census on January 28, 2016. This coordination of in-house services is key to our guests' success because navigating the complicated web of services often proves too difficult. Our partnerships provide a safety net to help prevent people in need from falling further.

Warming Center Survey

February 2, 2016

64 Survey respondents over a three day period of time

98 People on average visiting the Warming Center per day

149 people served on our fullest day

125 average number of people over the past two weeks

15 years Average amount of time spent in Thurston County

80% responded that they have spent the most time in Olympia

8% responded that they have spent the most time in Lacey

4% responded that they have spent the most time in Tumwater

8% responded that they have spent the most time in
unincorporated county including Nisqually

1 person was most recently from Mason County

78% Warming Center guests that are from here, they have family here,
or they came for work.

22% responded with answers coded as "other" including discharge
from the military and pursuing education.

81% Cite downtown Olympia as the primary area they reside in each day

The well, 4th avenue and the library were most cited

10% stated the Union Gospel Mission

8% stated Westside

1% stated Lacey and Martin Way off ramp

40% Spend each night unsheltered in downtown Olympia

23% sleep at the IW shelter

18% at Salvation Army

9% in camps/wooded areas

10% cited "other" downtown locations including shelters such as
CYS, FSC, Drexel, in cars, or couch surfing

40 Average age of guests at the Warming Center

67% Male

31% Female

2% Identify as non-binary

82% Guests with a persistent mental illness

60% Guests with a physical disability/chronic health condition

60% Guests with substance use challenges

42% Guests experiencing all three sets of challenges simultaneously

These figures are based on what we know of people's situations at the Interfaith Works Overnight Shelter. We find that this breakout is consistent with research across the country and what we estimate to be true of guests that utilize the Warming Center as well.

When asked why people most utilize the warming center, their answers were:

**Rest, warmth, community, safety, bathrooms
and medical respite.**

At the Warming Center we continue to actively partner with area agencies including SideWalk, the PATH program through the Capital Recovery Center, Behavioral Health Resources, the Amahoro House (a local hospice and palliative care program), Northwest Resources Chemical Dependency and others to bring their services to our guests on site. We were also main partners for the Thurston County Homeless Census on January 28, 2016. This coordination of in-house services is key to our guests' success because navigating the complicated web of services often proves too difficult. Our partnerships provide a safety net to help prevent people in need from falling further.

Thurston County 2016 Homeless Point-in-time Count Process and Survey Results



May 2016

Produced by ACR Business Consulting in partnership with
Thurston County Housing and Community Renewal Department of
Thurston County Public Health and Social Services



Fiscal Sponsors of icountthurston.org and the 2016 Happy Faces Campaign

The United Way of
Thurston County

The Anonymously Yours
Foundation

2016 PIT Count Partners and Campaign Sponsors

Partner Agencies

Capital Recovery Center
Community Youth Services
Family Support Center
First Christian Church
Interfaith Works
Providence Health Services
Roof Community Services
Salvation Army
Sidewalk
Tenino Food Bank
Temple Beth Hatfiloh
Union Gospel Mission
Washington State Department of Veteran Affairs
Worksource
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Olympia Food Co-op
Poppi Photography
Safeway
Starbucks - Downtown Olympia
Stephen Kirkpatrick, DDS, PLLC
Vetter Dental
Vic's Pizzeria
Washington Center for Dental
Washington State Department of Health
WinCo Foods - Lacey
Yelm Food Cooperative

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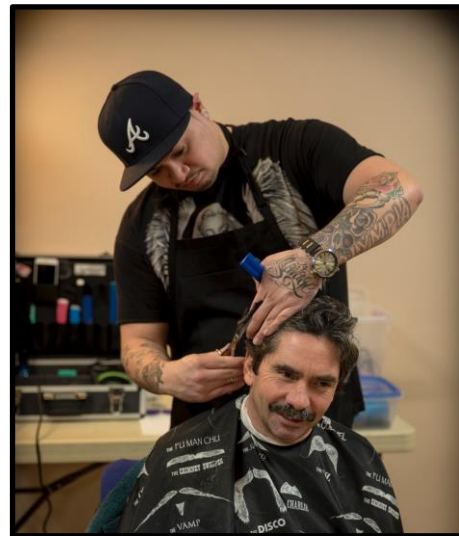
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Photo Credit: Poppi Photography



Photo Credit: Cortney Kelley Photography



Poppi Photography



Cortney Kelley Photography



Poppi Photography

Questions / comments:

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ACR Business Consulting
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The Homeless Point-in-time Count: Overview¹

The Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a requirement by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD requires communities to submit a count of the homeless population in their area as well as information on specific sub-populations, including chronically homeless persons, veterans, and unaccompanied youth.

A PIT count is composed of two parts: a *sheltered* PIT count, which is required every year, and an *unsheltered* PIT count, which is required at least every other year. Communities submit this data annually through their Continuum of Care (CoC) applications for Homeless Assistance Grants. The Washington State Homelessness Housing and Assistance Act ([ESSHB 2163 - 2005](#)) requires each county to conduct an annual PIT count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in Washington State in accordance with the requirements of HUD². The count takes place in January each year with the date set by HUD. For 2016, the date of the count was Thursday, January 28.

Many communities, including Thurston County, develop their sheltered count from their Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data. Thurston County also facilitates in-person surveys to add additional demographic detail beyond just a number. HUD does not prescribe the survey method to use but does provide guidance on survey techniques.

The unsheltered count is more complicated and costly to conduct than the sheltered count, and HUD is stricter about the acceptable methodologies for performing this count. Because unsheltered persons are not generally recorded in HMIS, communities have much more planning to do to account for unsheltered individuals. There are 3 accepted methodologies provided by HUD to conduct an unsheltered count:

1. **Street counts.** Community volunteers visit the streets and locations where they expect to find homeless individuals and count them based on observation over a very specific period (usually between dusk and dawn on a single night). This method is relatively easy to organize, train volunteers to conduct, and carry out. However simple to carry out, this method invariably misses some people, and little information is gained beyond the total number of unsheltered persons.
2. **Street count with an interview.** With this approach, count participants are trained to interview every person they encounter who appears to be unsheltered. The sample-with-interview approach yields a much richer level of data to the community, but tends to be more complicated to de-duplicate.
3. **Service-based count.** The community counts people as they receive homeless services during the specific count period. Service-based counts can extend beyond 1 day, but cannot exceed 7 days after the date of the count. Communities using the service-based approach will often plan a specific event that is likely to attract homeless persons such as a special breakfast or healthcare-related offering. Although this method requires the community to carefully determine who has already been counted, it tends to reach a particular homeless population that chooses to use the supportive services available, including soup kitchens, drop-in centers, and street outreach teams, and who would otherwise be difficult to count because of where they choose to sleep.

To determine the most appropriate methodology to use, communities need to evaluate, among many things, their climate, size, and availability of resources. The number of

¹ Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R) U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/em/summer12/highlight2.html>

² Washington State Department of Commerce: <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/Programs/housing/Homeless/Pages/Annual-Point-In-Time-Count.aspx>

anticipated participants in the count and the size of the area often drive the method that is chosen. However, several communities use a combination of these methodologies.

In addition to homeless population data, HUD requires communities to submit subpopulation data on chronically homeless individuals and families, veterans, severely mentally ill individuals, chronic substance users, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied children (under 18). When the subpopulation data is incomplete, communities use sampling and extrapolation methods to derive their counts.

The Homeless Point-in-time Count: Thurston County Approach

For the past five years the PIT count in Thurston County was facilitated by the Thurston County Housing Authority, County staff, and by the City of Olympia with support in its most recent years from the Thurston County Homeless and Affordable Housing Coordinator. Organizing and executing a well-staffed, safe, and county-wide count that respects the efforts of volunteers and partner agencies in the process, requires a considerable time commitment; and as such, the facilitation of the 2016 PIT count was included as part of the direct responsibility of the Thurston County Homeless and Affordable Housing Coordinator. ACR Business Consulting is serving in this role.

For the 2016 PIT count in Thurston County, the goals were to: (1) maximize the scope of the one-day count while ensuring safety for all, (2) minimize duplication to increase confidence in data quality, (3) incorporate the human connection of the PIT count, understanding that this one day is as much about talking to- and connecting with our community's neighbors in need as it is about knowing how many are struggling, and (4) design and document a Thurston County PIT Count manual and step-by-step approach for the County to reduce the future costs associated with this HUD requirement.

Maximize the Scope of the One-day Count

Facilitation efforts utilized **street counts with an interview** and **service-based counts** to connect with unsheltered neighbors throughout Thurston County. The county was divided into 7 areas, and partner agencies were identified within each area. In addition to agency locations, other public spaces such as parks, libraries, and key intersections were identified within the county areas. These landmarks were incorporated into walking or driving zones covered by "roving teams." Teams stationed at agencies, as well as those roving, worked 2- or 4-hour shifts, and were comprised of 4 volunteers unless otherwise requested by an agency. The service-based counts were mapped to agency hours of operation, and the street counts took place beginning at 5 a.m. and ending at 9 p.m. on January 28, 2016. The Artesian Well in Downtown Olympia was also established as the "Census Jam" location from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., where homeless individuals were invited to enjoy free hot coffee, live music, and the chance to win raffle prizes for survey participants. Due to the sensitivity and potential safety concerns, the count did not include going into homeless encampments or wooded areas.

Minimize Data Duplication to Improve Quality

Survey data quality relied on participants authorizing the use of their information by way of signature. This allowed duplicate surveys to be identified, and it significantly reduced the likelihood of double entry into HMIS across the unsheltered and sheltered counts. In order to ensure more signatures, several key factors were taken into consideration to support the survey facilitators and participants. HUD requires specific questions to be asked and data collected, but the form is not organized to assist the flow of a natural conversation. For the 2016 PIT count, considerable time was taken to organize the survey forms provided by HUD

to accomplish this, along with two additional key changes: (1) answers to questions were listed as check boxes rather than open text boxes – this sped up the survey process and removed the need for facilitators or survey participants to write legibly (2) the survey itself was enlarged from standard 8.5 x 11 inch paper and formatted to 11 x 14 inch paper to make the font larger, include notes for facilitators to reference, and have each question in its own section to make data collection easier.

Throughout the County, **342 surveys were collected**. Of those, **299 survey participants provided a signature - 87% of the total**. This success rate can be attributed to three key factors: (1) survey volunteers focusing on making a connection with participants, (2) having the signature served as an entry into the raffle to win one of several prizes, as well as (3) the more carefully laid out survey forms that took the usability and user experience into account

Incorporate the Human Connection

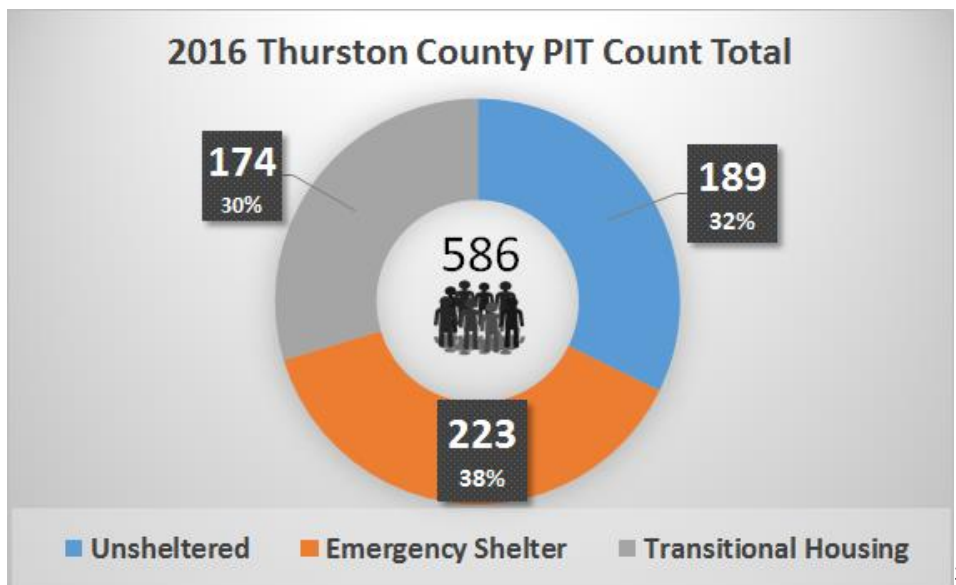
For the 2016 PIT count, the facilitators designed the ***I Count Thurston*** brand to build on efforts of prior years and organize the PIT count to broaden awareness and expand partnerships within the community. *I Count Thurston* established a strong Facebook presence and continues to engage the community on issues related to homelessness, which will help in preparing for the count in future years. The team launched the inaugural ***Happy Faces Campaign*** and successfully raised over \$10,000 in donations from individuals and businesses in Thurston County. All of the funds and in-kind gifts went toward a robust “gifting” campaign, including a clothing giveaway at the Census Jam, 30 raffle prizes for survey participants and families, and 500 “goody-bags” filled with pizza coupons, snacks, instant coffee, socks, toothbrushes and toothpaste. The goody-bags were handed out throughout Thurston County to struggling neighbors whether they chose to participate in the survey or not, and they created a warm connection point for survey facilitators. The team partnered with Thurston County United Way and The Anonymously Yours Foundation located in Tenino, WA to accept the tax deductible donations and help organize and promote the PIT count. Over 40 individuals and businesses contributed cash and in-kind donations to help the team reach its goal. It was a nice community event with great growth potential.

I Count Thurston recruited over 120 volunteers to assist with pre-census prep, day-of logistics, and survey facilitation. Volunteer hair stylists offered free haircuts to survey participants in Olympia during the PIT count. And the Artesian Well Census Jam brought together over 200 community members to enjoy hot coffee, giveaways, local live musicians, and dancing. Local photographers also donated hours of their time to document the sense of community and energy of the day.

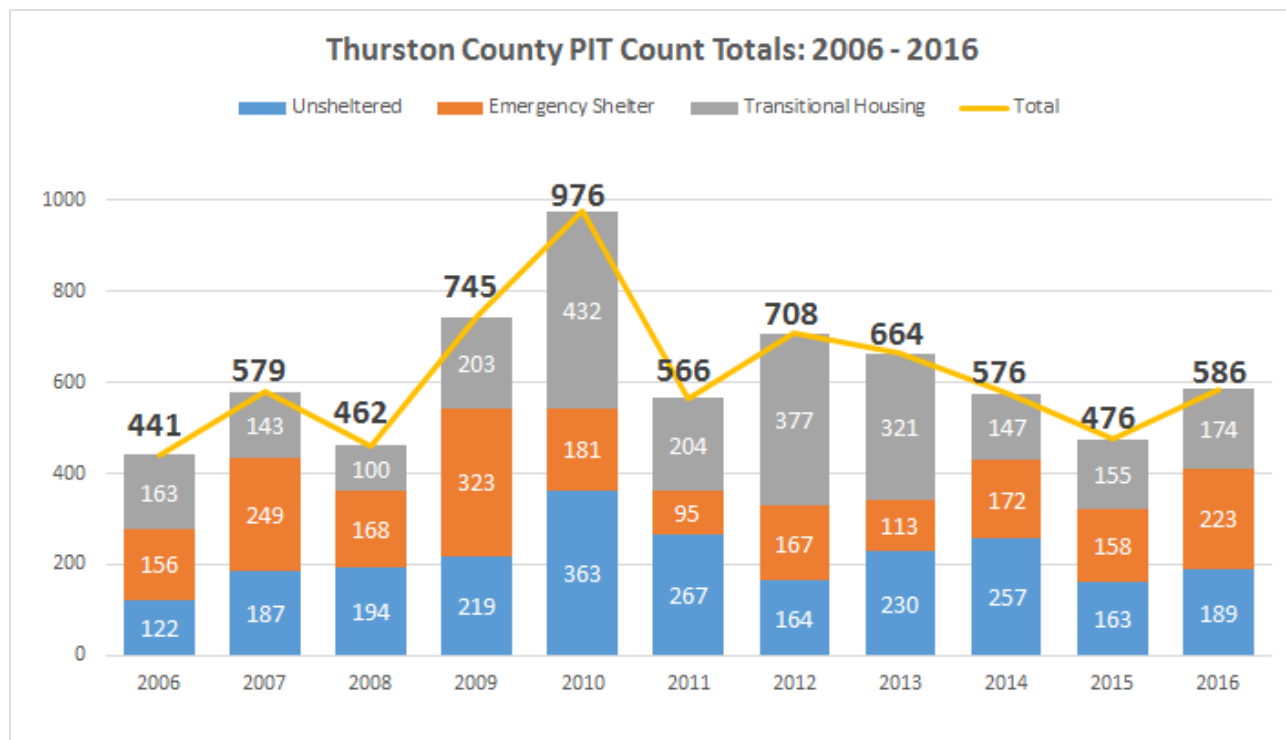
Design and Document a Thurston County PIT Count Manual

The facilitation of the PIT count is a HUD requirement and takes real time, energy, and resources to be inclusive and impactful. Having facilitators of the PIT count serving in the Homeless and Affordable Housing Coordinator role provided Thurston County with the ability to look at adding efficiency to future counts. There were a number of local and national best practices that were incorporated into the 2016 PIT count as well as some enhancements made to better organize and manage the day-long and County-wide event. Approach, tools, and recommendations will be compiled into a handbook for the County to reduce the costs associated with facilitating the PIT count in future years.

Thurston County 2016 PIT Count Results



³

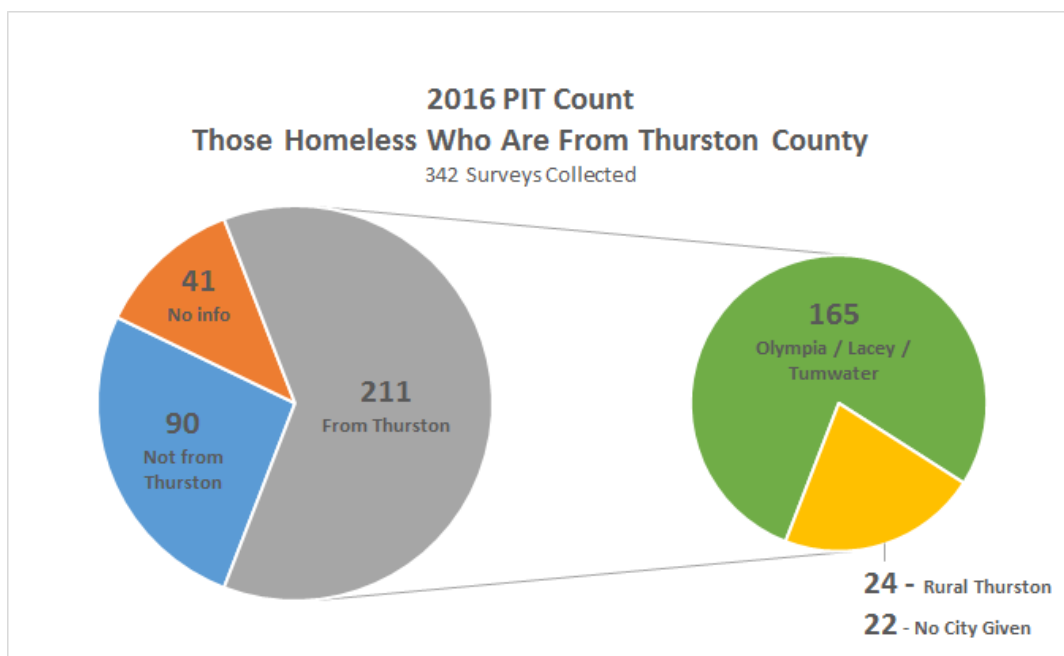
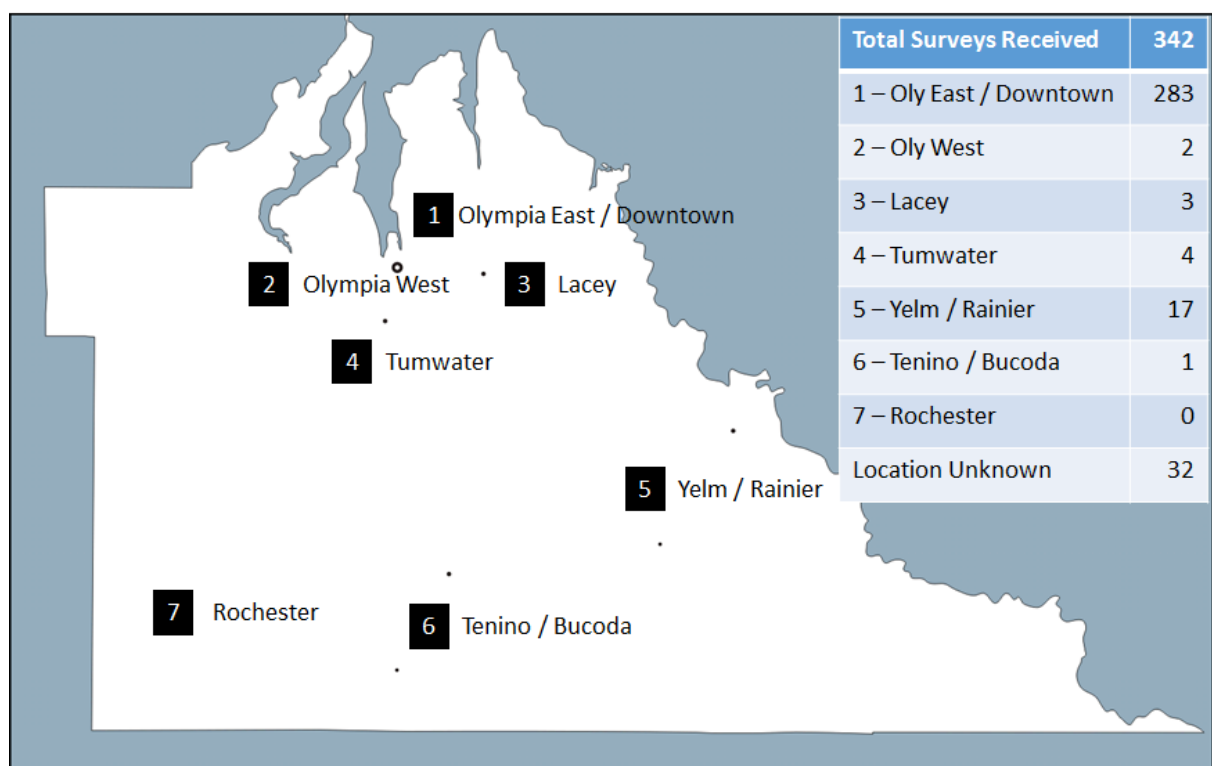


³ Total PIT Count is the result of the combination of Surveys, HMIS Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing entries on January 28, 2016. Confirmed by the WA State Department of Commerce.

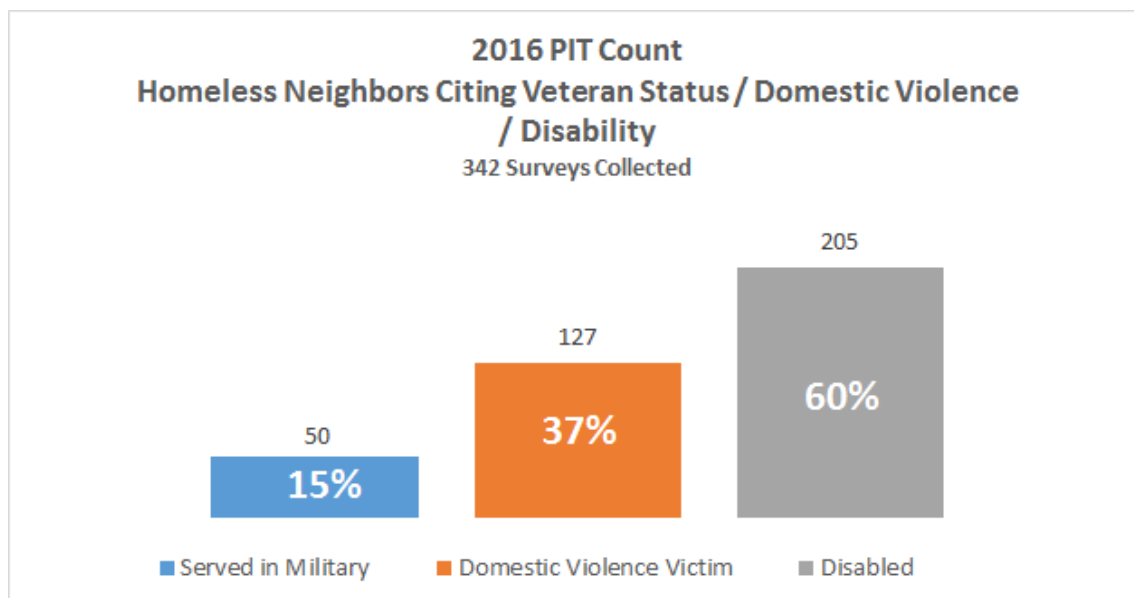
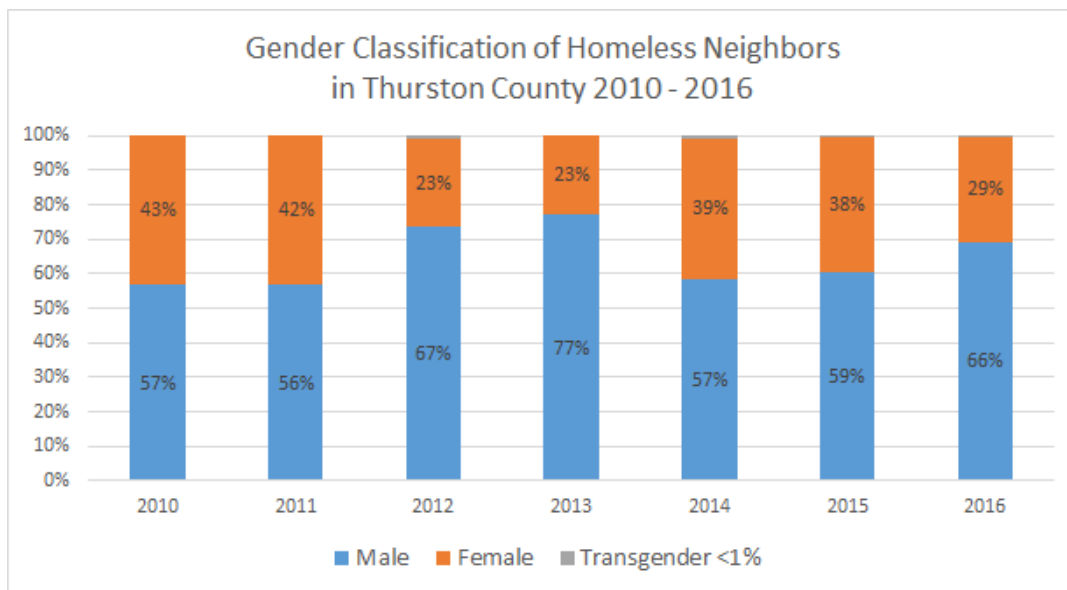
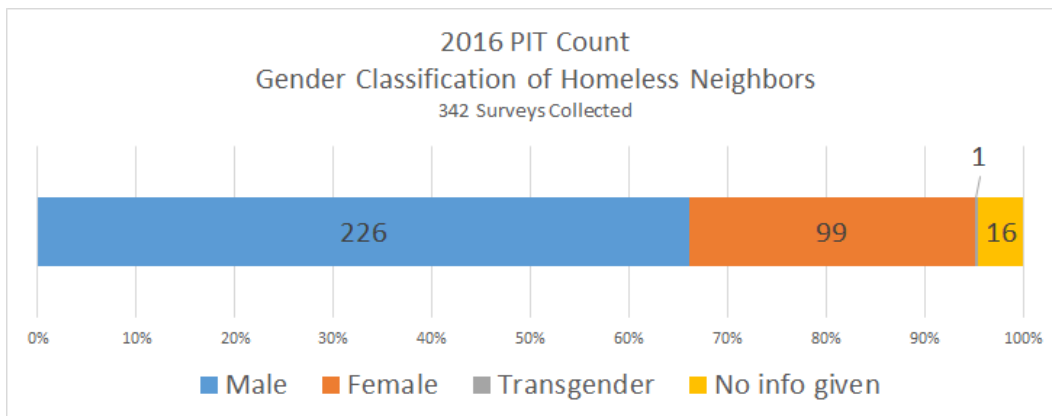
2016 PIT Count: Demographic Data from 342 Surveys Collected

The following section provides a look at the results from the surveys collected during the PIT count.

2016 PIT Count Survey Map and Counts

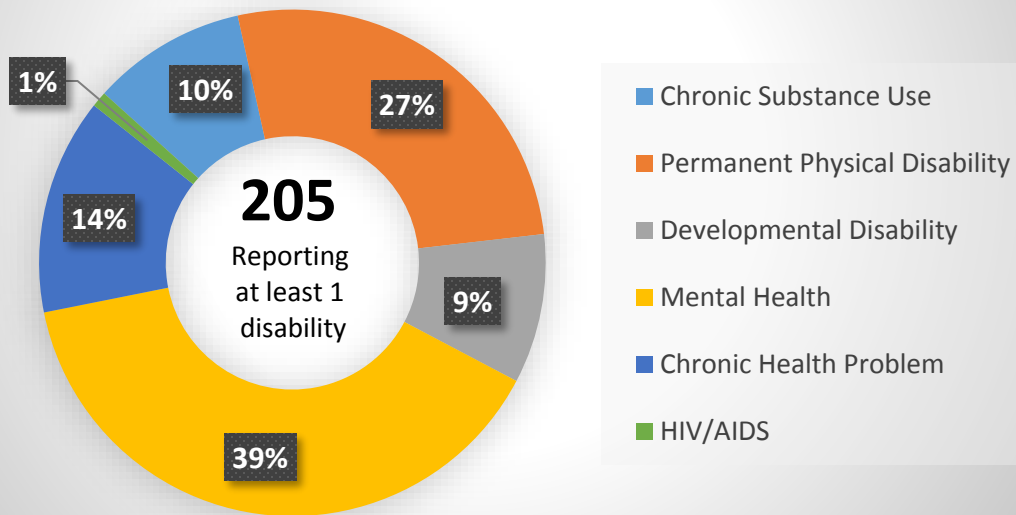


⁴2016 PIT Count List of Locations and Surveys Collected at each can be found at the end of this report.



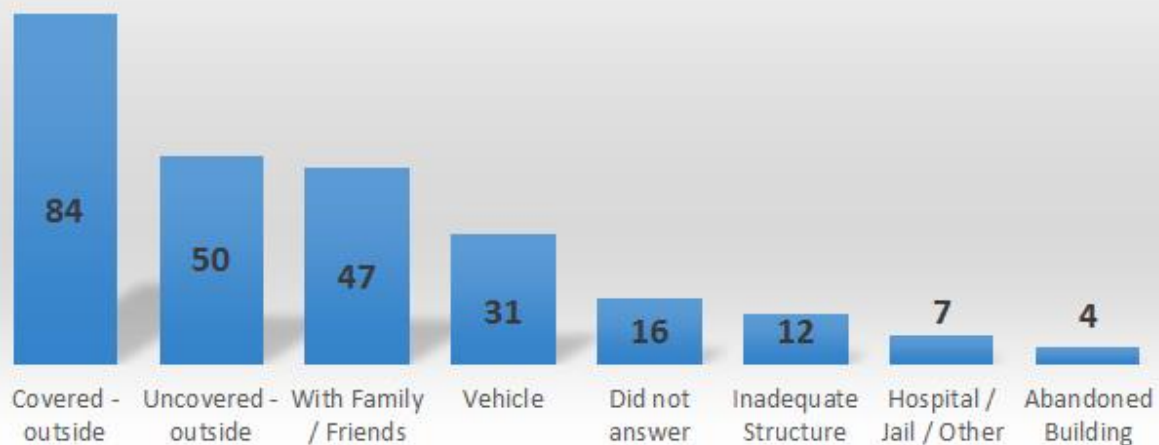
⁵ Data collected from Thurston County prior year census reports

2016 PIT Count A Closer Look at Disabilities Reported by Homeless Neighbors



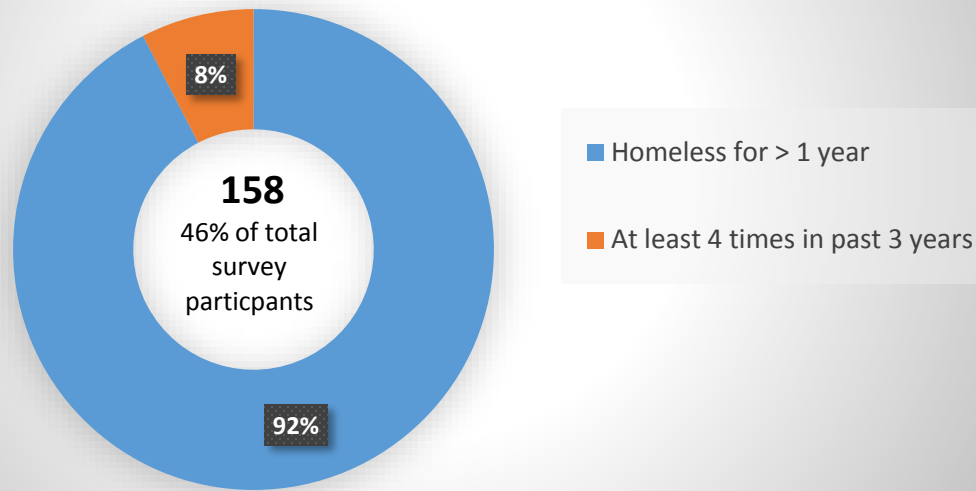
2016 PIT Count Where Homeless Neighbors Slept the Night Prior to the Count

(excluding Shelter and Transitional Housing Responses)



2016 PIT Count Chronically Homeless Neighbors

342 Surveys Collected



6

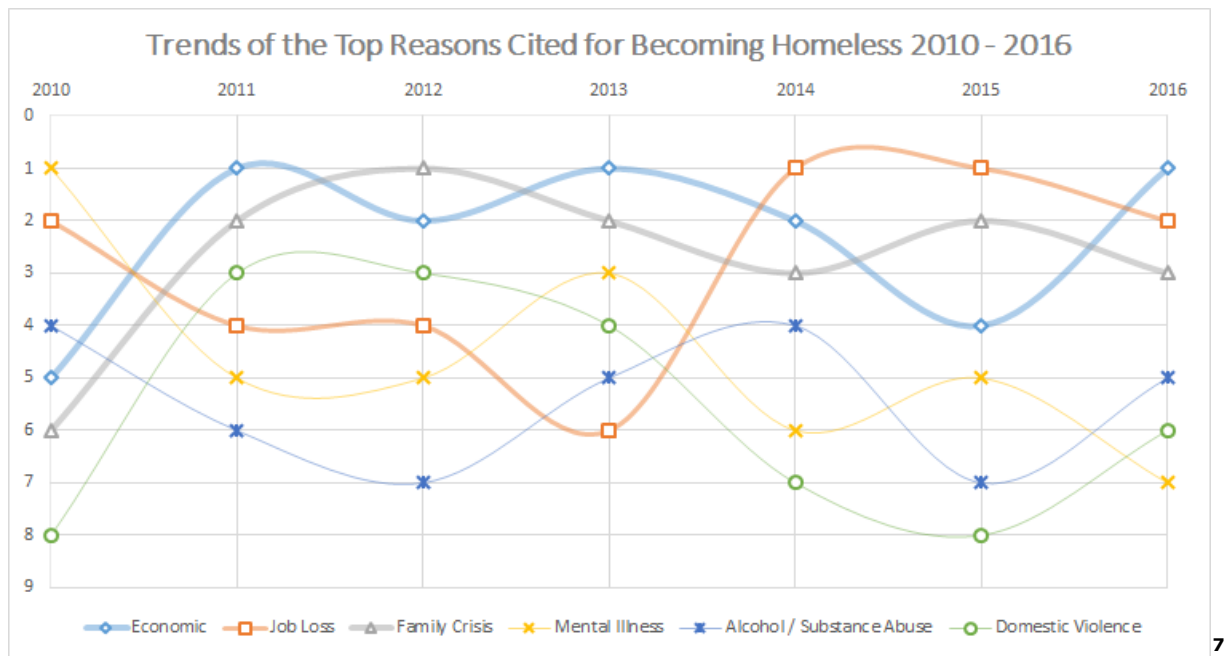
2016 PIT Count Top Reasons Cited as Cause of Homelessness

(Participants could select more than one reason)

	Number of Responses
1. Economic	81
2. Job Loss	80
3. Family Crisis	73
4. Kicked Out / Left Home	61
5. Alcohol / Substance Use	48
6. Domestic Violence	47
7. Lost Temporary Living Situation	45
8. Mental Illness	44

⁶ "Chronically homeless" is defined in section 401(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11360 (McKinney-Vento Act or Act), as an individual or family that is homeless and resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and has been homeless and residing in such a place for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years. The statutory definition also requires that the individual or family has a head of household with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.

Source: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Defining-Chronically-Homeless-Final-Rule.pdf>

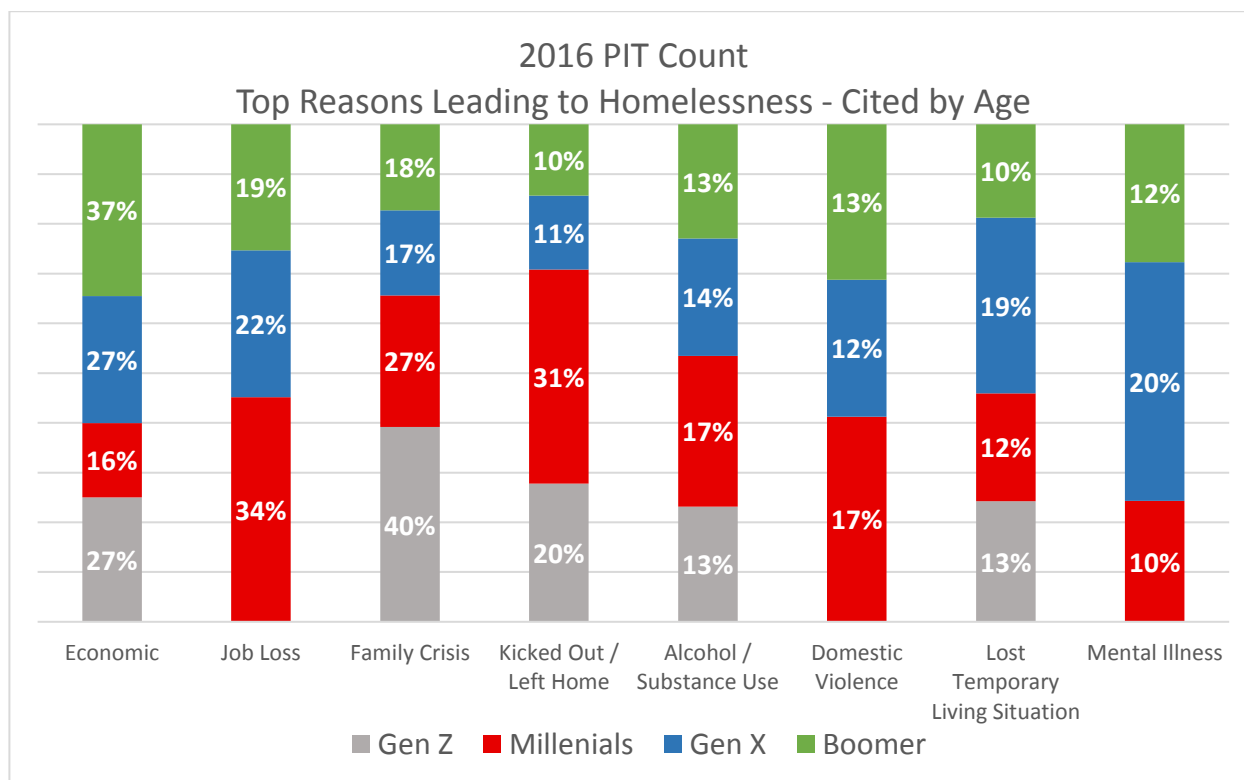
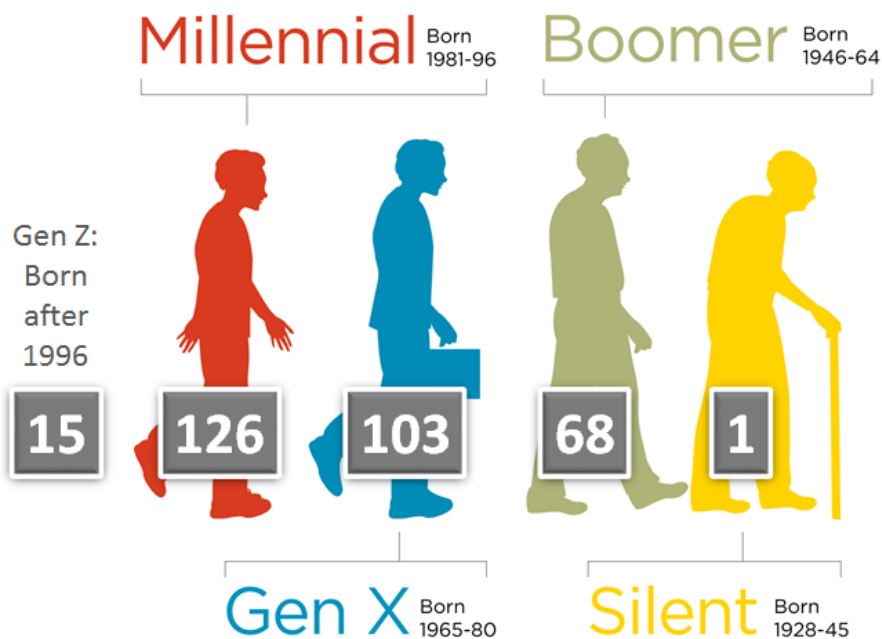


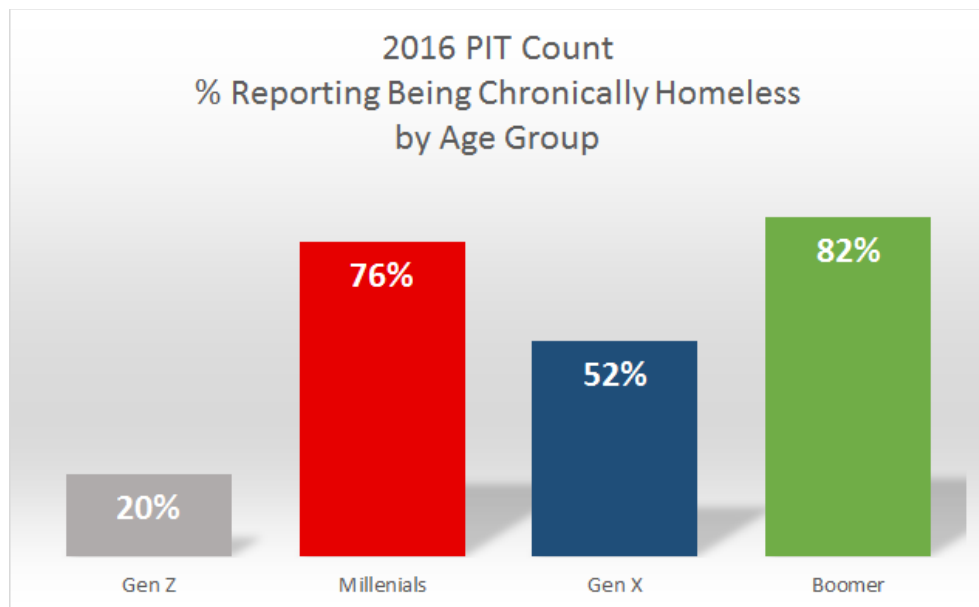
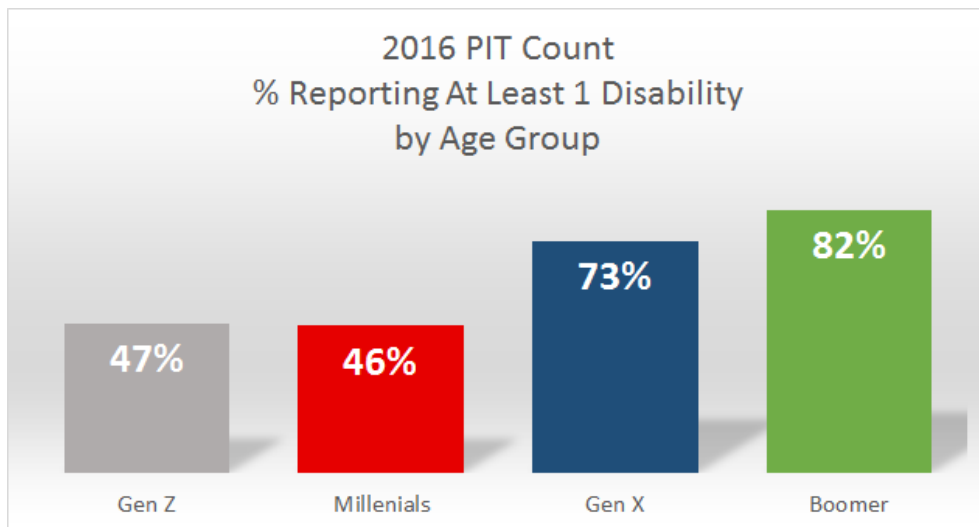
The graph above shows the ranking of the top reasons cited for becoming homeless each year since the 2010 PIT Count. A ranking of 1 is the most cited reason. While there are certainly a number of variables affecting the data validity, nonetheless, this trend analysis provides an interesting look at the leading causes of homelessness in Thurston County over the past seven years. This along with the following age specific analysis and County data on cost-burdened households may motivate a deeper look at the prevailing perception of the profile of homeless individuals and families in the Thurston County community and the actual support they need to maintain or return to housing stability.

⁷ Data collected from historical Thurston County PIT Count reports

2016 PIT Count: Age Specific Data

2016 PIT Count
Age Composition of Homeless Neighbors in Thurston County
313 Surveys Reported





Summary and Recommendations

As with all data collection, there are concerns regarding the validity of the collection and reporting process. For the 2016 PIT count, gathering survey participant signatures significantly decreased the likelihood of data duplication on reported information. However, as has been the struggle in previous years, the following variables must be acknowledged as it relates to data integrity:

1. *Known sections of homeless neighbors not surveyed.* Excluding entering into camps (even those that are known) for safety reasons decreases the population surveyed and reduces the number of homeless that are accounted for on the day of the PIT count. The total number reported - while higher than last year - is still viewed by service providers as only about one-third of the number of unique individuals and households seeking homeless services. This is supported by HMIS reports that are pulled quarterly by agencies.
2. *Rural Communities lacking service agencies with which to partner.* Facilitators of the 2016 PIT count worked to partner with as many agencies as were willing across the county. Some areas had only 1 agency that served homeless neighbors, and the survey

volunteers were restricted to working within the business hours on the day of the count. This most likely reduced the reporting in those communities.

3. *HUD classification of "Inadequate Structure" as homeless not necessarily aligning with people's own perception of their circumstance.* HUD classifies those living in structures without any of the following: heat, running water, the ability to cook hot food, the ability to bathe, as homeless. There is a high likelihood that individuals in these circumstances do not equate themselves as being homeless and therefore are not seeking services nor participating in PIT count activities.
4. *School district homeless youth reports not included in HUD PIT count numbers.* School districts report the number of students living in unstable housing circumstances through the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). However, a broader definition of "homeless" is used including students who are living "doubled up." While the PIT count may connect with some of these individuals, the number reported through OSPI has historically been much larger than the PIT counts. In 2016, school districts in Thurston County reported 1,770 students as homeless.

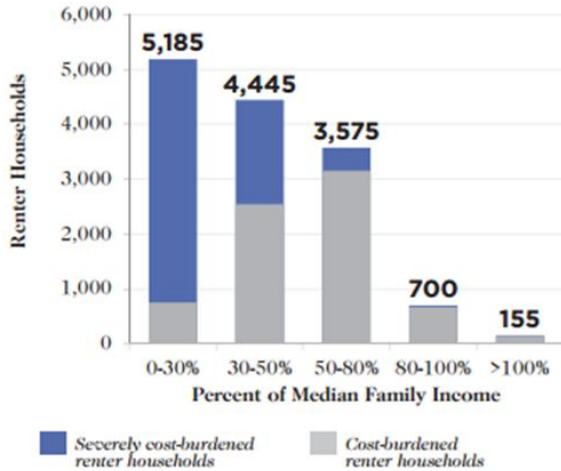
In reviewing the information that was collected, the Thurston County 2016 PIT Count follows the historical trends for much of the demographic data reported in prior year PIT counts. Some of this may be due to the unfortunate continued participation of many of the same chronically homeless members of our community each year. But the data collected may also be showing the Thurston County community that the profile of homeless neighbors is perhaps becoming less speculative which allows the County and service providers to begin to look at the efficiency and effectiveness of the homeless service system in Thurston County as it relates to serving specific homeless subpopulations. Efforts are currently underway to evolve the homeless service system through continued refinement of the Coordinated Entry process for those in need of housing assistance and will be incorporated into the County's revised 10 year plan to address homelessness and affordable housing.

The trends in the data about causes cited for homelessness is one area that may benefit from being further explored. Within the top reasons of "Economic," "Family Crisis," and "Job Loss" are opportunities to formulate more specific data collection points for example: 1) insights into more exact "economic" reasons that make this category a top cited reason, 2) data regarding time between job loss or family crisis and seeking homeless service assistance, 3) particular reasons that may benefit from more targeted prevention. Furthermore, breaking these reasons down by age provides additional insight into causes and circumstances that may have a greater impact on certain age groups.

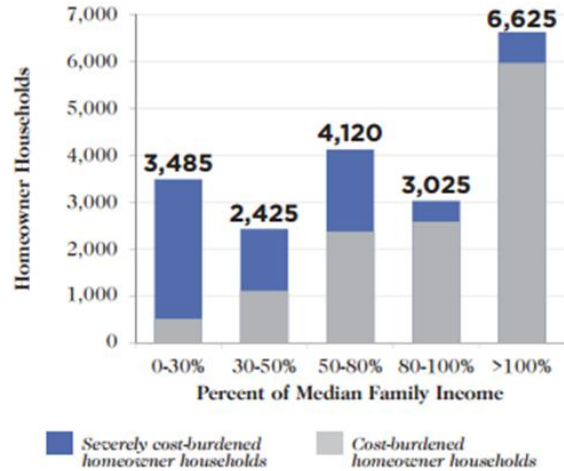
Of course the single greatest "reason" affecting community members at risk of or currently experiencing homelessness continues to be the lack of affordable housing in Thurston County. The two charts below provide context for the large number of households in Thurston County (approximately 36,000) that are classified as cost-burdened or severely cost-burdened. This means that these households pay more than 30% or 50% respectively of gross wages towards housing. Expensive housing relative to wages spans the bottom half of the median household income spectrum and represents about 36% of all households in Thurston County who are unstably housed and at risk of becoming homeless.

Cost Burden

Cost-Burdened *Renter* Households



Cost-Burdened *Homeowner* Households



This profile of struggling households fundamentally redefines the perception of the circumstances facing people at risk of becoming homeless, and supports the PIT Count trends of "Economic" and "Job Loss" as consistent reasons leading to homelessness. At this level of need for affordable housing, government resources available to the homeless and affordable housing service system are insufficient. The revised 10 year plan to address homeless and affordable housing in Thurston County will need to explore and consider solutions involving private investment and public-private partnerships in addition to funding provided by federal, state, and local governments.

The results of the 2016 PIT Count continue to illustrate the pursuit of more coordinated efforts throughout the homeless service system to define both demographic data for trend analysis as well as system performance metrics that look at the effectiveness of services and prioritization of limited funding. The County and service agencies understand and are working on incorporating better data collection efforts into the renewed 10 year plan.

2016 PIT Count Partner Agency / Roving Locations and Surveys Collected at Each

	Surveys Collected	Area
Artesian Well - Census Jam	105	1
Warming Center - First Christian Church (Interfaith Works)	66	1
Salvation Army	31	1
Union Gospel Mission	27	1
Olympia East Rovers	16	1
Sidewalk	12	1
Family Support Center	11	1
Crazy Faith	11	1
Community Youth Services	4	1
Washington Department of Veteran Affairs	0	1
Olympia West Rovers	2	2
Lacey Rovers	3	3
Worksource	4	4
Tumwater Rovers	0	4
Yelm Community Services	17	5
Tenino Food Bank	1	6
Roof Community Services	0	7
Location Unknown	32	
Total Surveys Collected	342	

Olympia Area Shelter Capacity & Utilization:

Population	Year – Round Capacity	% Utilization	Winter Shelter (Additional beds)	% Utilization (January 2017 Report)	TOTAL BEDS – WINTER SEASON
Single Adults	58 Beds	100%	47 Beds	48%	105 Beds
Domestic Violence Victims	28 Beds	90% (2017 Average)	0 Additional Beds	0%	28 Beds
Families With Kids	28 Beds	90% (2017 Average)	20 Beds	38.4%	48 Beds
Young Adults (18 -25)	12 Beds	95% (2017 Average)	5 Beds	46.5%	17 Beds
Youth (17 & under)	12 Beds	75% (2017 Average)	0 Additional Beds	N/A	12 Beds
TOTAL/Averages	138 Beds	90% Average	72 Additional beds	44.% Average	210 TOTAL BEDS

REVISED Olympia Area Homeless Shelters & Capacities

The chart below presents info on homeless shelters by name, location; Conditional Use Permits (CUP) restrictions (if codified by CUP or other decree); year-round shelter capacity; winter capacity (aka cold weather or over-flow capacity). **All information is current as of 3/21/17**

Shelter Facility	Population	Location	Date/# of CUP	Annual # Beds/Restrictions	Emergency Cold Weather Beds
Family Support Center Pear Blossom Place	Families	837 - 8th Ave SE	12/3/12 #12-0097	28 Beds & infants/Per CUP	20 Winter Beds
Community Youth Services Rosie's Place	Young Adults 18-25	520 Pear SE	7/7/14 #14-0052	12 Per CUP	5 Winter Beds
Community Youth Services Haven House	Youth under 17	Eastside SE	#16-9119	12 Beds (2017 CUP update)	0
Drexel House	Single Adults	604 Devoe SE	N/A - Zoned for Shelter	16 Beds	0
Interfaith Works/1st Christian	Single Adults	701 Franklin SE	11/10/14 #16-9082	42 Beds Per new 2016 CUP	0 (<i>Per CUP</i>)
Salvation Army	Single Adults	824 5th Ave SE	N/A - Zoned for Shelter	0 -Converted to Transitional Housing	29 Winter Beds
St. Michael's Overflow	Single Men	1208 11th Ave SE	City Memo	Winter Beds only (<i>alternates Olympia & Lacey</i>)	18 Winter Beds (<i>Per City memo</i>)
Sacred Heart Church Overflow	Single Men	812 Bowker St NE	N/A - Lacey jurisdiction	See Above	Included above
Safeplace	DV Victims	Thomas St	Confidential	28 + infants	0

TOTALS

POPULATION	Year-Round	Winter (AKA Cold Weather or Overflow)	TOTAL SHELTER BEDS
Single Adults	58 Beds	47 Additional beds	105
Domestic Violence Victims	28 Beds & infants	0 Additional beds	28
Families with Kids	28 Beds & infants	20 additional beds	48
Young Adults 18 - 25	12 Beds	5 Additional Beds	17
Youth 12 - 17	12 Beds	0 Additional beds	12
Totals:	138 Beds (For specific populations)	72 Additional cold weather beds	210 TOTAL BEDS

For more information: Anna Schlecht aschlech@ci.olympia.wa.us (360) 753-8183