

Housing and Homelessness Priorities

Policy



Person-centered using
Housing First model



Capital investment to
support supply side
needs



Services to support
housing stability

Implementation

- Equity-based decisions
- Address capacity challenges
- Re-imagining shelter
- Comprehensive community approach
 - Different sources/non-traditional grantees
 - Targeting to highly impacted communities
 - Services
 - Operating subsidies/support
 - Homelessness and eviction prevention

Partnership with People with Lived Expertise

Some recommendations from historically marginalized communities:

1. **Current congregate emergency shelter options are inadequate and cause harm**, both in normal circumstances and in a pandemic.
2. **Dignity-based services led by the communities most impacted** by homelessness should be designed and supported in a post-COVID environment.
3. Adequate **affordable housing options and support** (e.g., long term rental assistance, affordable housing development, services) must be developed and targeted to those most impacted by structural inequity.
4. Because of the trauma created by these activities, communities should **end practices that criminalize people experiencing homelessness**, and police should not be included as a core component/partner in homelessness response.

COVID Programs 2020-2021

	Emergency Rental Assistance	ESG-CV	Emergency Vouchers	Homelessness Assistance/HOME
Characteristics	<p>\$46.6 Billion Expenditure by: ERA1 <i>September 30, 2022</i> ERA2 <i>September 30, 2027</i> No requirement for past tenancy Eligible HHs: At or below 80%AMI, hardship due to covid, and risk of homelessness or housing instability</p>	<p>\$4 Billion Expenditure by: September 30, 2022 Distributed in two allocations Eligible HHs: Households experiencing homelessness and at high risk of homelessness</p>	<p>\$5 Billion Expenditure by: September 30, 2030, <u>BUT</u> Cannot be re-used after 09/23 Approx. 62-65,000 Vouchers (TBRA) Distribution based on relative need and local capacity Eligible HHs: Households experiencing homelessness, at risk of homelessness, survivors of domestic violence, recently homeless/high risk</p>	<p>\$5 Billion Distributed via the HOME Formula Expenditure by: September 30, 2025 Eligible HHs: Households experiencing homelessness, at risk of homelessness, survivors of domestic violence, veterans, other populations to prevent homelessness or serve those with the greatest risk of housing instability</p>
Eligible Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness prevention • Eviction prevention • Diversion • Prospective rental assistance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPE/other COVID-related materials • Homelessness prevention • Diversion • Shelter/operations • Outreach and related services • Hotel and motel vouchers • Housing relocation and stabilization • Supportive Services • S/T, M/T Rental Assistance • Landlord incentives • Legal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBRA: Permanent affordable housing • Supportive housing when coupled with services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenant-based rental assistance. • The development and support of affordable housing • Supportive services • The acquisition and development of non-congregate shelter units, all or a portion of which may— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ be converted to permanent or supportive affordable housing; ○ be used as emergency shelter/remain as non-congregate shelter units.

Utah Balance of State: Data

High Unsheltered Homelessness

	UT BoS	Average	
Sheltered Homelessness	456	904	↓
Unsheltered Homelessness	310	577	↓
Pct. ELI Renters with Severe Cost Burden	71%	70%	↑
Rental Vacancy Rate	7.5%	6.3%	↑
ELI Units Available per 100 Households	32	37	↓

Unsheltered homelessness lower than sheltered

- Street to Home Initiative with vouchers?

Higher than average vacancy rate

- RRH

High cost burden with low availability of ELI units

- Highly targeted homelessness prevention and diversion
- Use HOME to purchase hotel/motel properties

Salt Lake City/County: Data

High Unsheltered Homelessness

	SLC	Average	
Sheltered Homelessness	1,240	904	↑
Unsheltered Homelessness	247	577	↓
Pct. ELI Renters with Severe Cost Burden	52%	70%	↓
Rental Vacancy Rate	5%	6.3%	↓
ELI Units Available per 100 Households		37	

High Sheltered Homelessness

- Exit HHs with RRH
- End unsheltered homelessness with SH created with vouchers/HOME

Lower than average vacancy rate

- Use ESG-CV to create landlord incentives

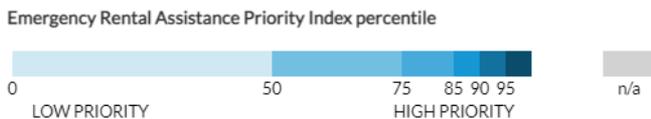
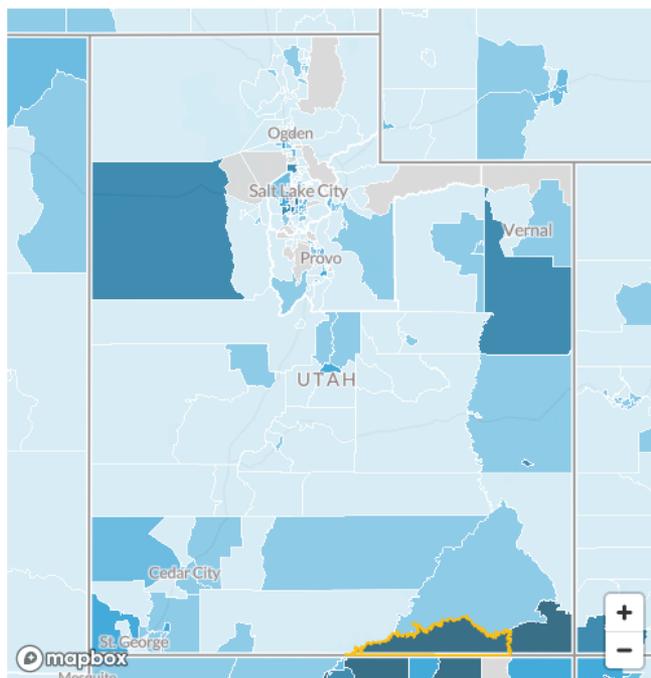
Lower cost burden among ELI renters

- Focus on diversion and RRH

Utah Data Scenarios

**SET BOLD
GOALS &
LEAD WITH
EQUITY**

Use Available Tools



Utah Balance of State CoC (UT-503) ✕

CENSUS TRACT 942100 20
in San Juan County, UT ELI renters

Emergency Rental Assistance Priority Index: 99th percentile (among Utah tracts)

Housing Instability Risk Subindex: 99th percentile

Shares of: people living in poverty, renter-occupied housing units, severely cost-burdened low-income renters, severely overcrowded households, and unemployed people

COVID-19 Impact Subindex: 99th percentile

Shares of: adults without health insurance and low-income jobs lost to COVID-19

Equity Subindex: 99th percentile

Shares of: people of color, extremely low-income renter households, households receiving public assistance, and people born outside the US

ELI renters = extremely low-income renters, or renters with incomes at or below 30 percent of the area median income

To allow local decisionmakers to compare the needs of neighborhoods in their area, our map displays each census tract based on the percentile that its index value falls into compared with all other tracts in the state. For this reason, the Emergency Rental Assistance Priority Index percentiles in this tool and the values in the data download should not be used to compare housing instability risk in census tracts in different states.

These subindexes and their underlying indicators have been weighted

<https://www.urban.org/features/where-prioritize-emergency-rental-assistance-keep-renters-their-homes>

Considerations

- Ask impacted people what they want and need
- Lead with equity
- Set bold goals
 - # of people permanently housed
 - Equity based goals
 - Scaling diversion
- Use your data and available tools to have high impact in key areas
- Collaborate across community and state grantees
 - Use this as an opportunity to engage with mainstream systems or institutions
- Be strategic in the use of one-time funds
 - Market of available property like hotels or commercial space
- Build capacity with non-traditional partners

But COVID Funds are NOT Enough What's Next?

Housing Choice Vouchers

Over 5 million people in households with low incomes use **Housing Choice Vouchers** — the nation's largest source of rental assistance — to help pay for housing they find in the private market, in all kinds of communities. **Yet only 1 in 4 households eligible for rental assistance receive it due to funding limitations.**

Why Housing Choice Vouchers?

Vouchers can:

- ▼ Reduce poverty
 - ▼ Sharply reduce homelessness and overcrowding
 - ▼ Reduce domestic violence
 - ▲ Can improve health and educational outcomes
 - ▲ Advance racial equity
 - ✚ And more
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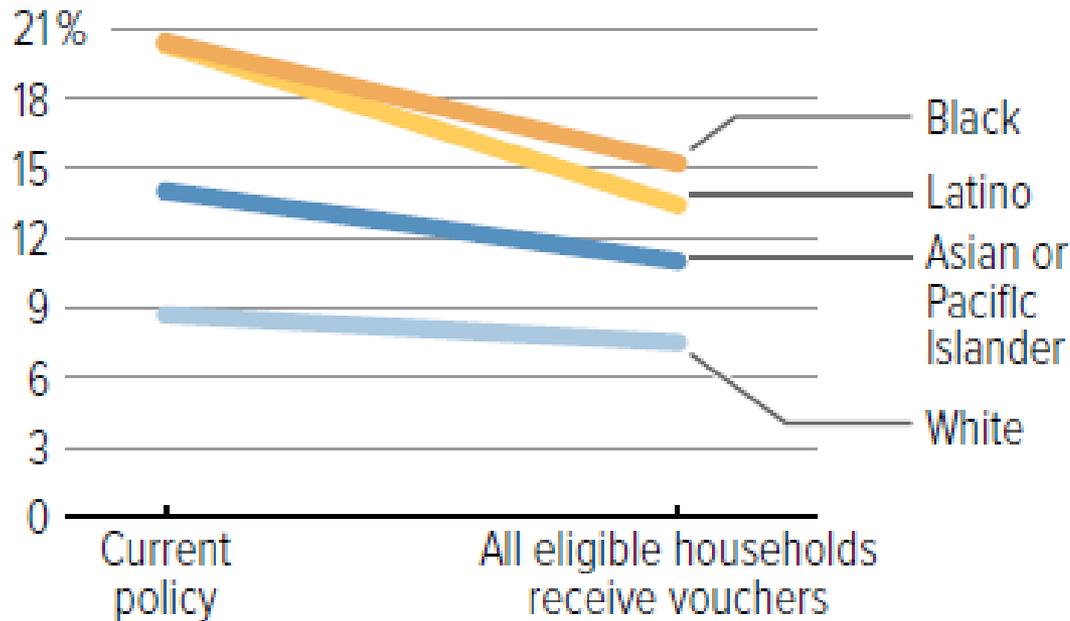
Research shows that Housing Choice Vouchers:

- Reduce the share of families living in shelters or on the street by three-fourths, the share living in overcrowded conditions by more than half, and the share of adults experiencing domestic violence by half.
- Allow seniors to remain in their homes and allow people with disabilities to live independently.
- Reduce how frequently children must change schools. This also benefits their classmates by helping their teachers better gauge and advance students' learning.
- Give low-income children better access to low-poverty, high-resource neighborhoods – particularly children of color, who disproportionately live in high-poverty areas due to a long history of discriminatory government policies.

Why Housing Choice Vouchers?

Expanding Housing Vouchers to All Eligible Households Would Cut Poverty and Reduce Racial Disparities

Percent of people in poverty by race/ethnicity



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