



CHACE

Campaign for Housing and Civic Engagement



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

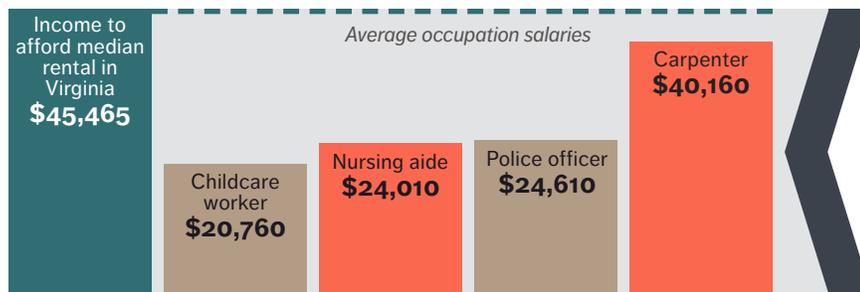
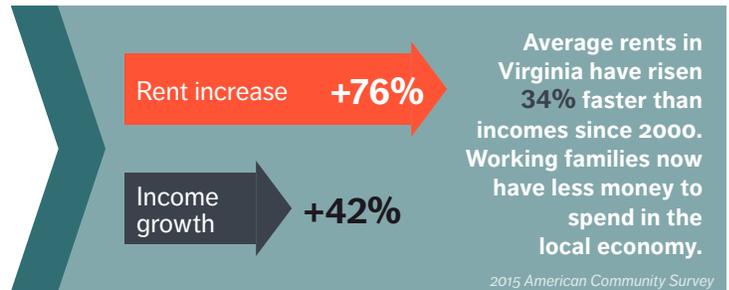
FACT SHEET

•••• Stable homes build strong communities. ••••

Rents across Virginia continue to quickly outpace incomes.

Between 2000 and 2015, the average rent in Virginia grew by **76%**, from **\$650** to **\$1,144**. At the same time, median household incomes only increased **42%**, from **\$46,600** to **\$66,262**.

2000 US Census; 2015 American Community Survey



Secure housing remains out of reach for many, including full-time workers.

Thousands of residents earn much less, even with steady employment.

Housing Virginia's SOURCEBOOK: Paycheck to Paycheck (2016)

The demand for safe, affordable homes far exceeds today's supply.

To meet current demand, Virginia needs to build over **188,000** homes affordable to families earning below half of median income.

National Low Income Housing Coalition, "The Gap" (2017)



Almost 2 million Virginians have to spend **over half** of their income on housing and commuting costs.

Many families live further away from their jobs to find housing within their means. But these savings are usually **canceled out** by increased transportation costs.

Creating a **wide range of housing opportunities** near jobs is an effective strategy to help families save money and reduce traffic congestion, which contributes to **127 million hours of wasted time** in the Washington, D.C. metro area each year.

Typical household costs for housing and transportation as percent of income:

Richmond region	49%
Northern Virginia	41%
Hampton Roads	51%

Center for Neighborhood Technology
Housing and Transportation Affordability Index; The Urban Land Institute

Safe and accessible homes are the cornerstone for healthy, productive lives.

Average cost to provide housing:



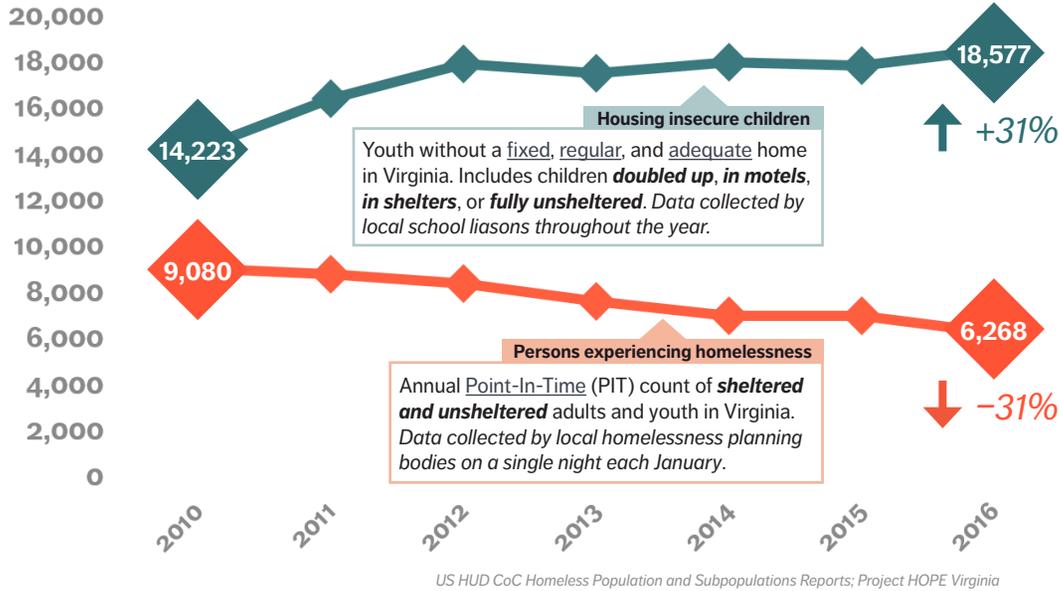
Permanent Supportive Housing programs help lift hundred of Virginians out of homelessness each year. Providing a safe home coupled with supportive services **greatly reduces the need for costly visits** to emergency rooms and mental health facilities.

About half of Virginia's PSH homes are dedicated to treating substance abuse and **preventing homelessness among Virginia's veterans**. Addiction remains one of the largest risk factors for veteran homelessness. With statewide **success rates nearing 100%**, PSH is a proven model that can be replicated for other populations experiencing homelessness throughout Virginia.

National Alliance to End Homelessness;
Virginia Dept. of Behavioral Health and Development Services SJ47 Housing Workgroup

The **Campaign for Housing and Civic Engagement** is a collaboration between housing advocates and providers throughout Virginia working to bring housing issues to the forefront of the 2017 state elections. **CHACE** is non-partisan and does not endorse candidates. For more information, visit chaceva.org

Proven supportive service models have reduced traditional homelessness since 2010. But Virginia's lack of affordable homes means that more children are living doubled up, in motels, or unsheltered.



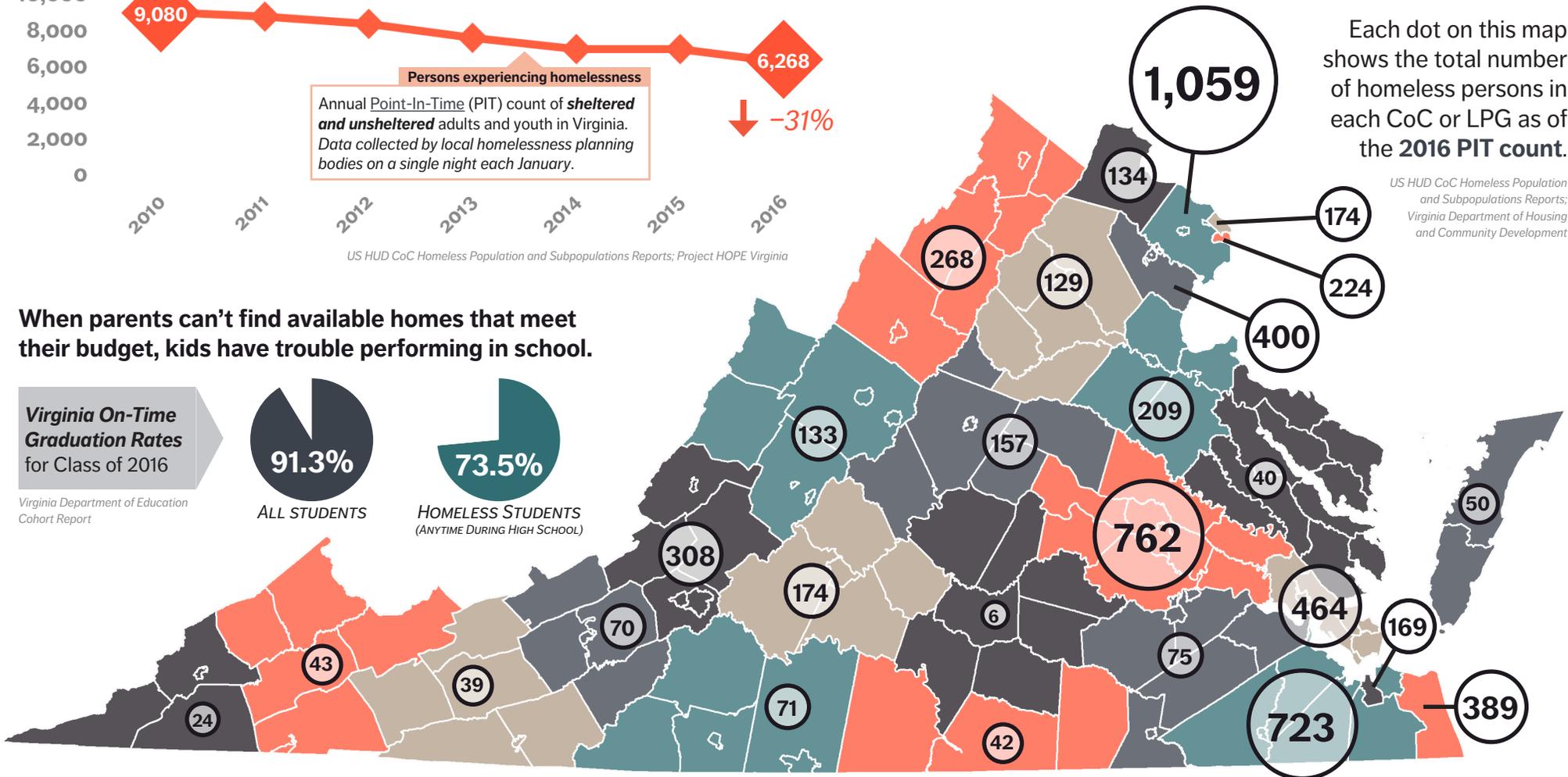
Homelessness is still a major challenge across Virginia. But we have the proven tools to fix it.

The number of Virginians experiencing homelessness has declined since 2010. This is the result of communities across the state combining rental assistance with targeted supportive services like **Permanent Supportive Housing** (PSH) and **Rapid Re-Housing** (RRH).

By continuing – and expanding – these services, we can make homelessness in Virginia a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience.

Each dot on this map shows the total number of homeless persons in each CoC or LPG as of the 2016 PIT count.

US HUD CoC Homeless Population and Subpopulations Reports; Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development



When parents can't find available homes that meet their budget, kids have trouble performing in school.

Virginia On-Time Graduation Rates for Class of 2016

Virginia Department of Education Cohort Report

