

2017 Moving to Work Annual Report Highlights

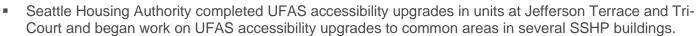
Households Served

- Seattle Housing Authority served more than 34,000 people in 2017. Roughly a third were children and 20 percent were seniors.
- Average income for SHA households at year end 2017 was \$16,080, up from \$15,500 in 2016. More than 82% of households were extremely low income (earning less than 30% AMI).

Housing Resources

- Seattle Housing Authority's year end affordable housing stock included approximately 6,000 public housing units and 10,000 vouchers, remaining stable with 2016 levels.
 Additional households were served through various programs such as Section 8 Moderate Rehab and tax credit units.
- Seattle Housing Authority awarded 241 new project-based vouchers in 2017, supporting permanent supportive housing programs and the redevelopment of Yesler Terrace.
- Building upgrades included roofs, exteriors, and elevator design work at multiple properties, including Jefferson
 Terrace, scattered sites locations, and several Seattle Senior Housing Program (SSHP) buildings.







Waiting Lists

- The number of households waiting for public housing remained high at 7,200 households as of yearend.
- In February Seattle Housing Authority held a lottery to establish a new Housing Choice Voucher waiting list of 3,500 households. As of year-end 3,098 households remained on the waiting list.



MTW Activities

Evaluation of Seattle Housing Authority's ongoing MTW activities identified a number of achievements in cost and time savings in 2017, as well as increased access to service-enriched housing. These annual outcomes included:

- More than 3,000 units paired with supportive services made available in Seattle through projectbased commitments.
- More than \$7.9 million leveraged in service dollars for project-based vouchers and agency units located in public housing communities.



- More than 4,000 hours of staff time saved through efficiencies in inspections, project-based partnerships, and rent policies.
- More than \$2 million saved through resource conservations strategies, including water conservation, electrical upgrades, and the use of dedicated staff to continuously identify opportunities for resource conservation rather than conducting a HUD-prescribed energy audit every five years.

