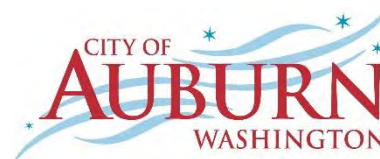


# ONE TABLE

Addressing root causes  
of homelessness

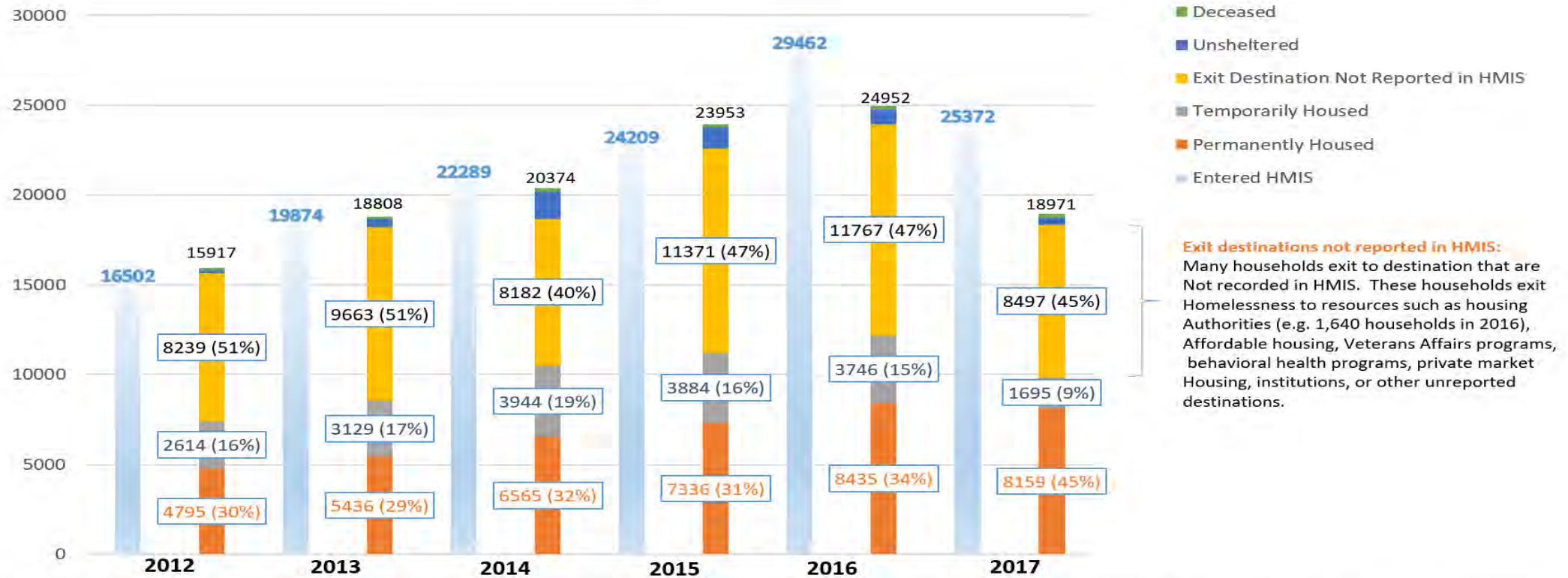


The number of people who become homeless over the course of a year and who exit homelessness far exceed the number of people in the point in time count.

NOTE: 2017 NUMBERS ARE FOR 3 QUARTERS

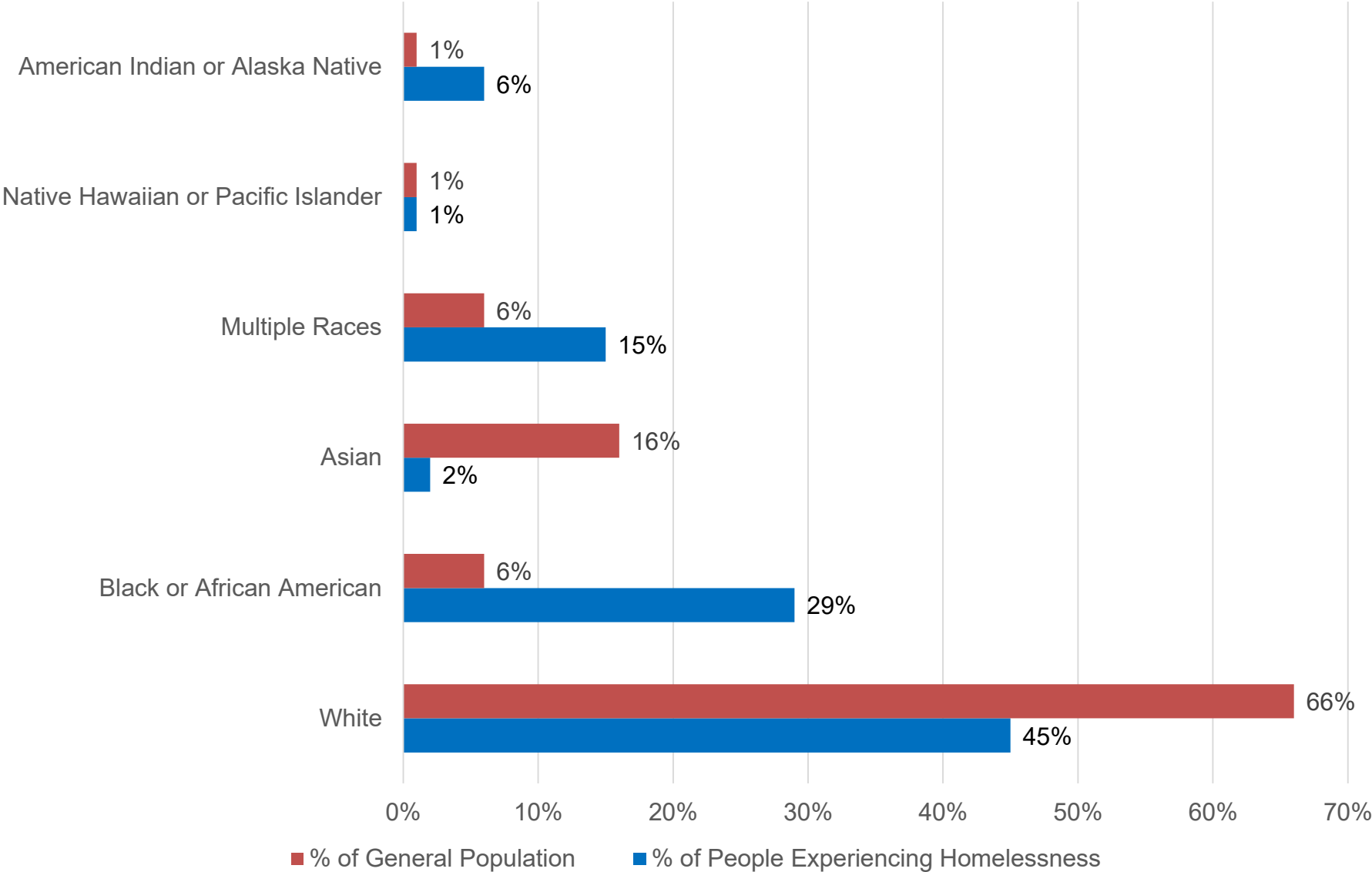
### Number of People Entering and Exiting HMIS in King County, 2012-2017

Note: HMIS tracks only agencies funded with homeless fund sources. Other systems such as housing authorities help people exit from homelessness, but do not record those exits in HMIS.



**Notes:** About 30% of clients do not consent to share their identifying information in HMIS. As these clients cannot be de-duplicated, these inflow estimates might be slightly higher than the actual inflow to the homeless system.

# People of color are disproportionately represented in rates of homelessness in King County

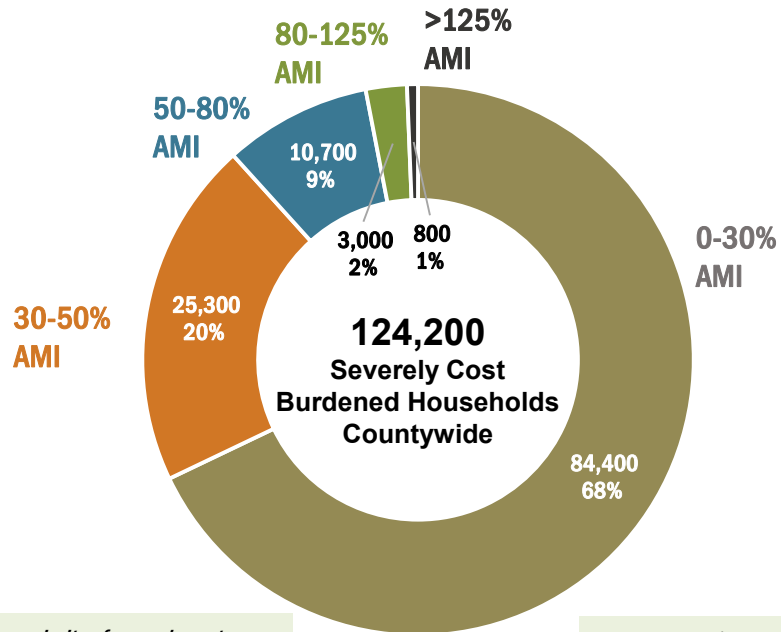


LACK OF AVAILABLE  
AFFORDABLE HOUSING  
COMMUNITY ACTION  
WORKGROUP



**88% of King County's severely cost burdened households** earn less than 50% of the area median income. The likelihood of severe cost burden drops as income rises.

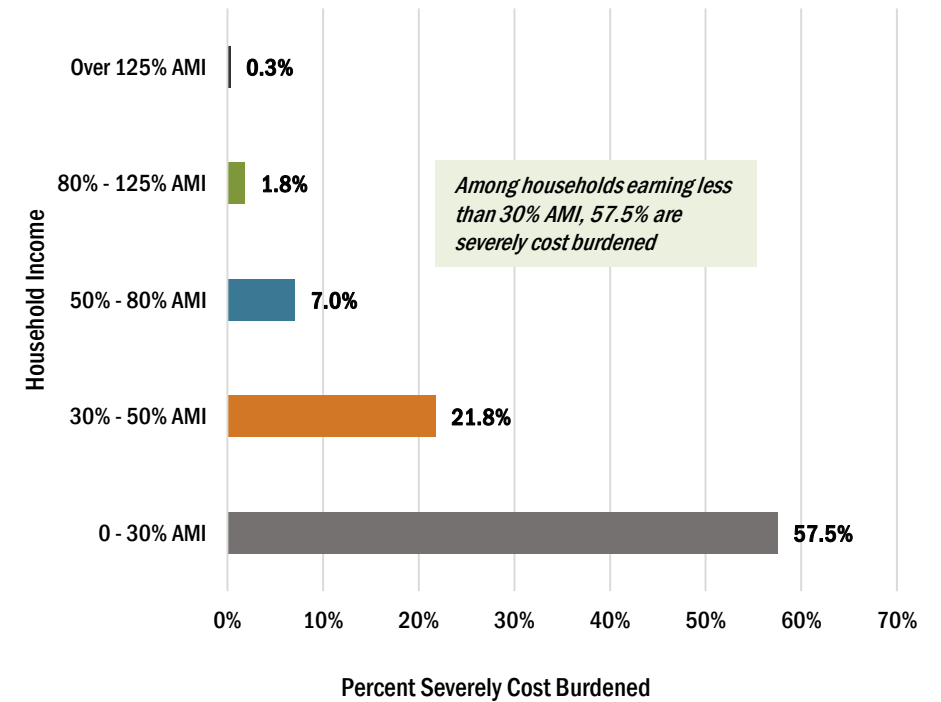
Severely Cost Burdened Households by Household Income



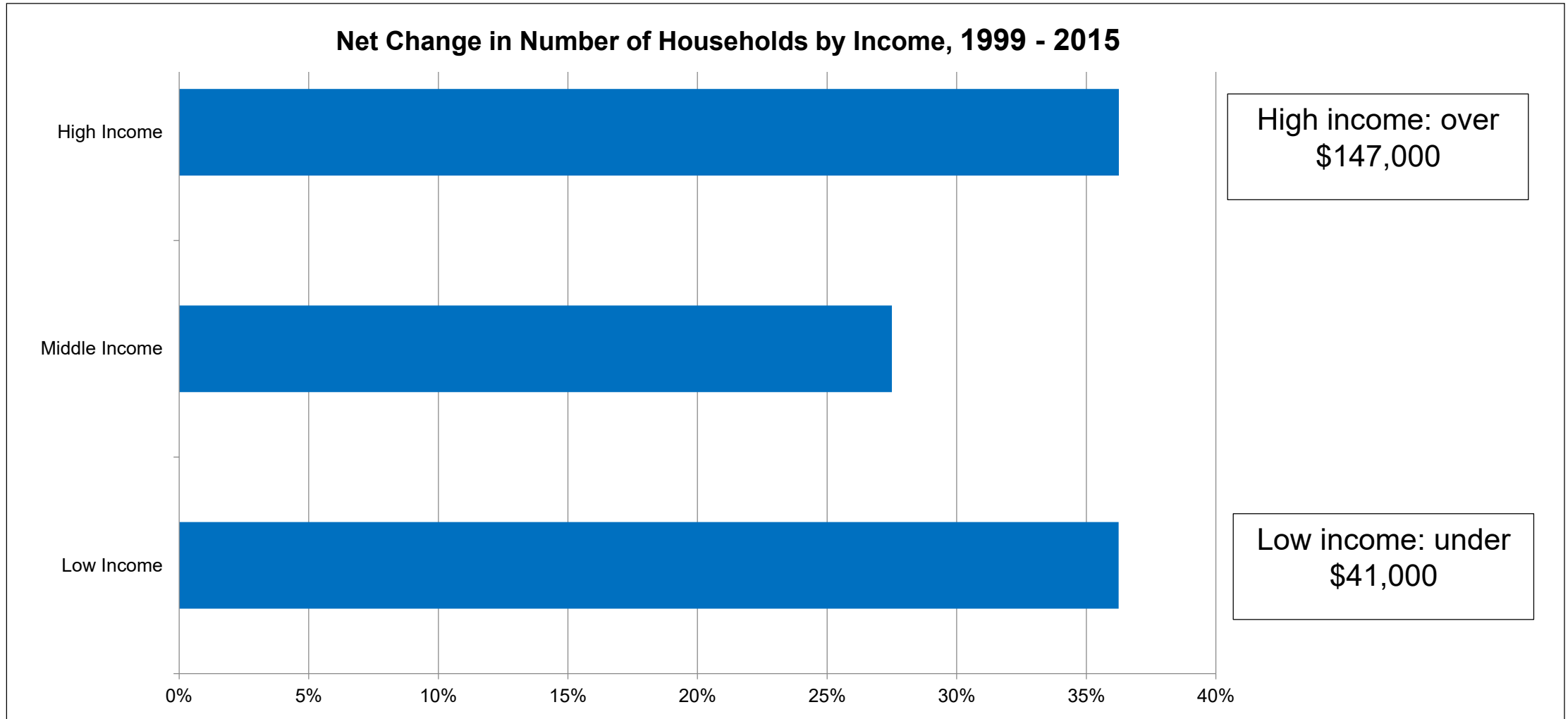
The majority of severely cost burdened households make less than half the area median income

2017 AMI is \$96,000 for a four person household

% of All Households that are Severely Cost Burdened, by Income



# Increasing Income Inequality (Increase in % Households in Lowest Incomes while Housing Stock for lowest incomes is decreasing)



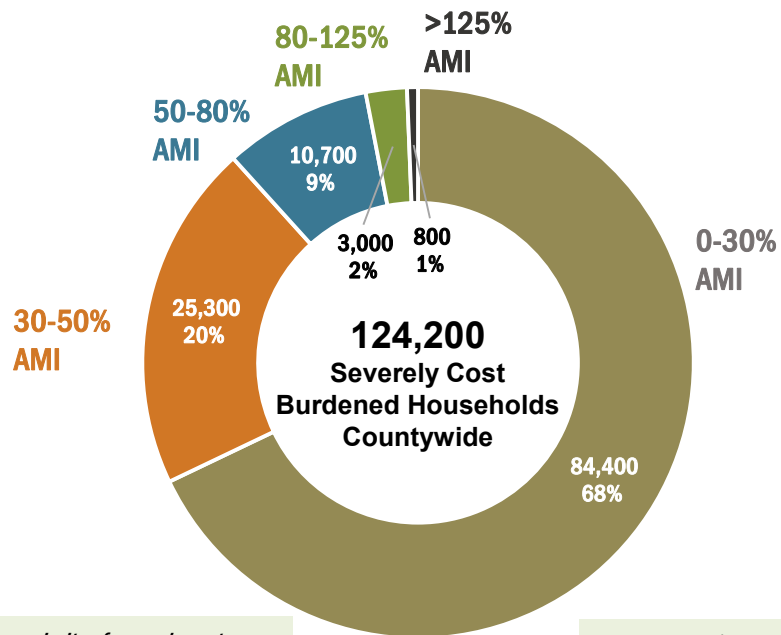
About one-quarter of the 16-year growth in households was middle income, but high and low income households still dominate the growth



### 88% of King County's severely cost burdened households

earn less than 50% of the area median income. The likelihood of severe cost burden drops as income rises.

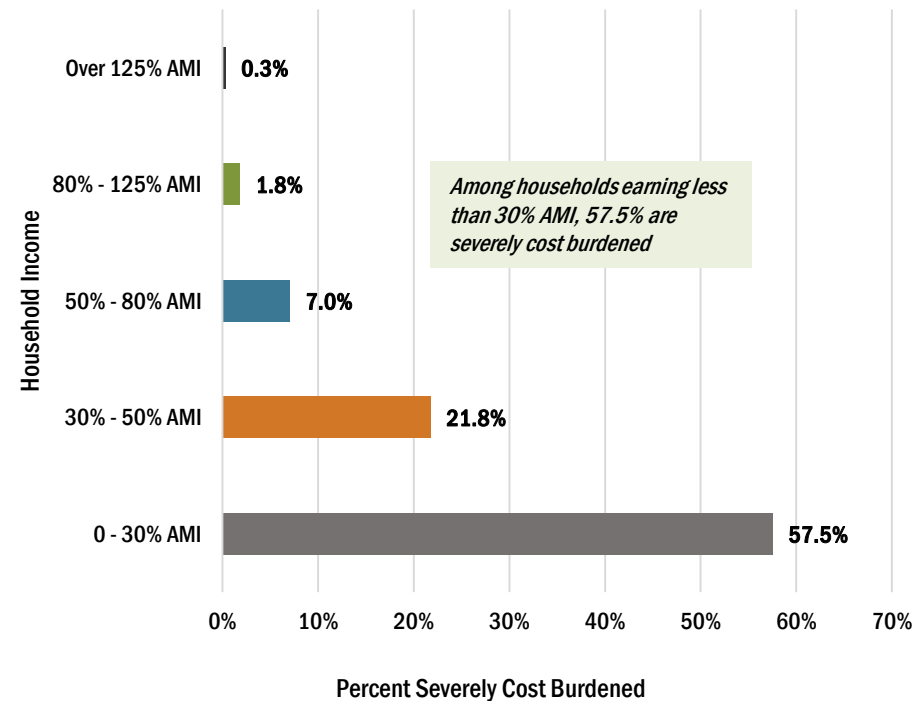
#### Severely Cost Burdened Households by Household Income



The majority of severely cost burdened households make less than half the area median income

2017 AMI is \$96,000 for a four person household

#### % of All Households that are Severely Cost Burdened, by Income

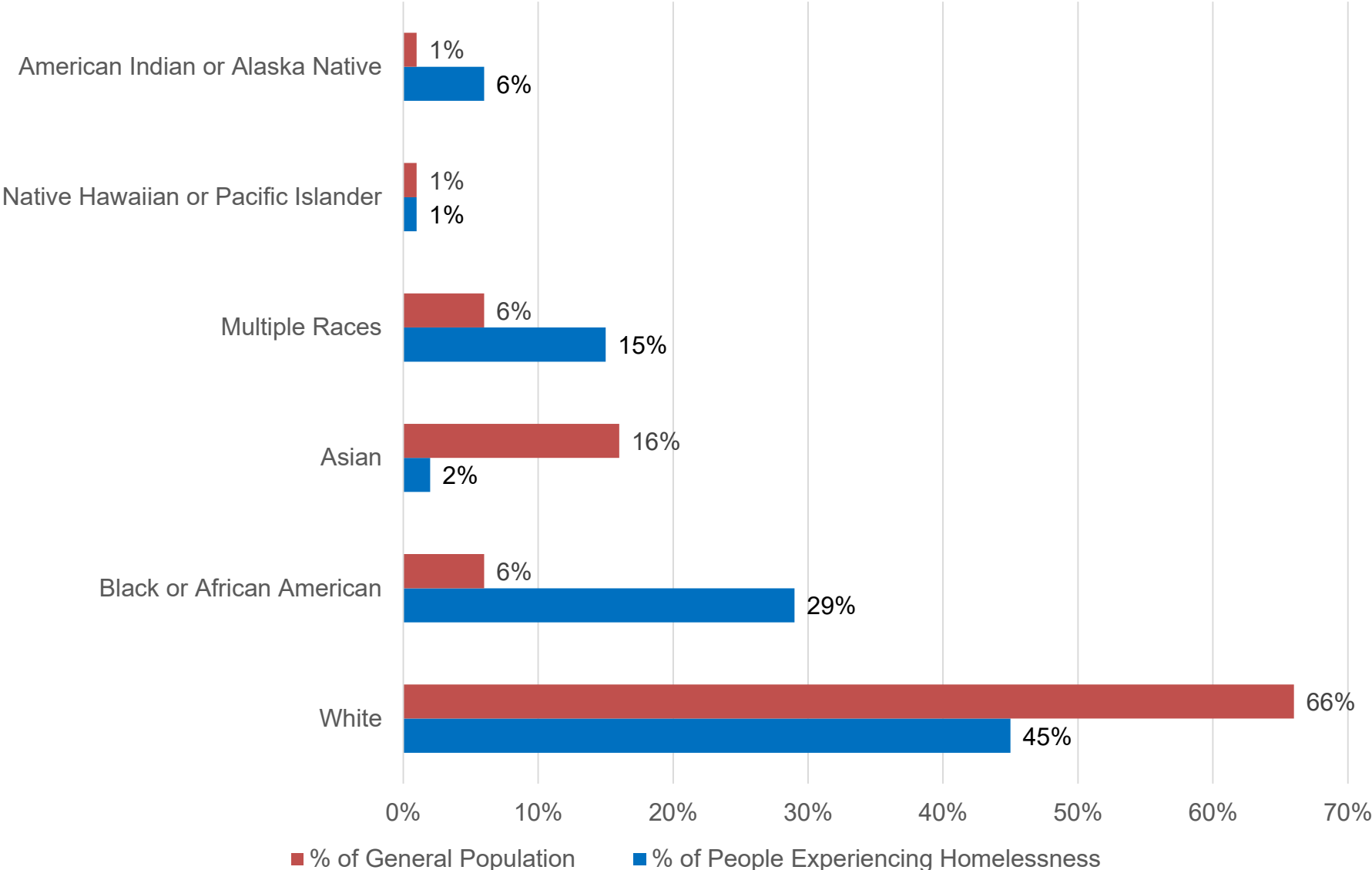


Among households earning less than 30% AMI, 57.5% are severely cost burdened

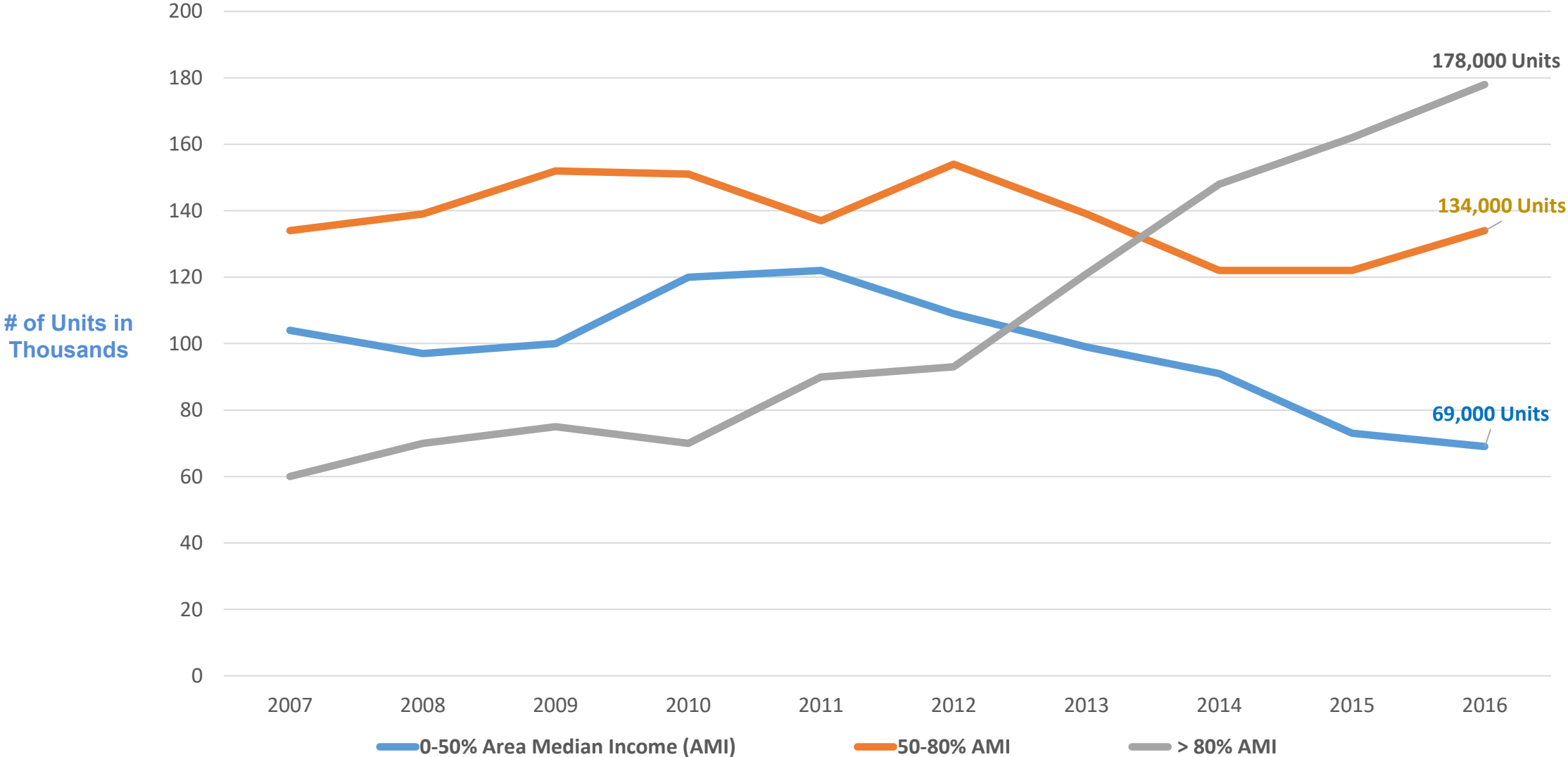


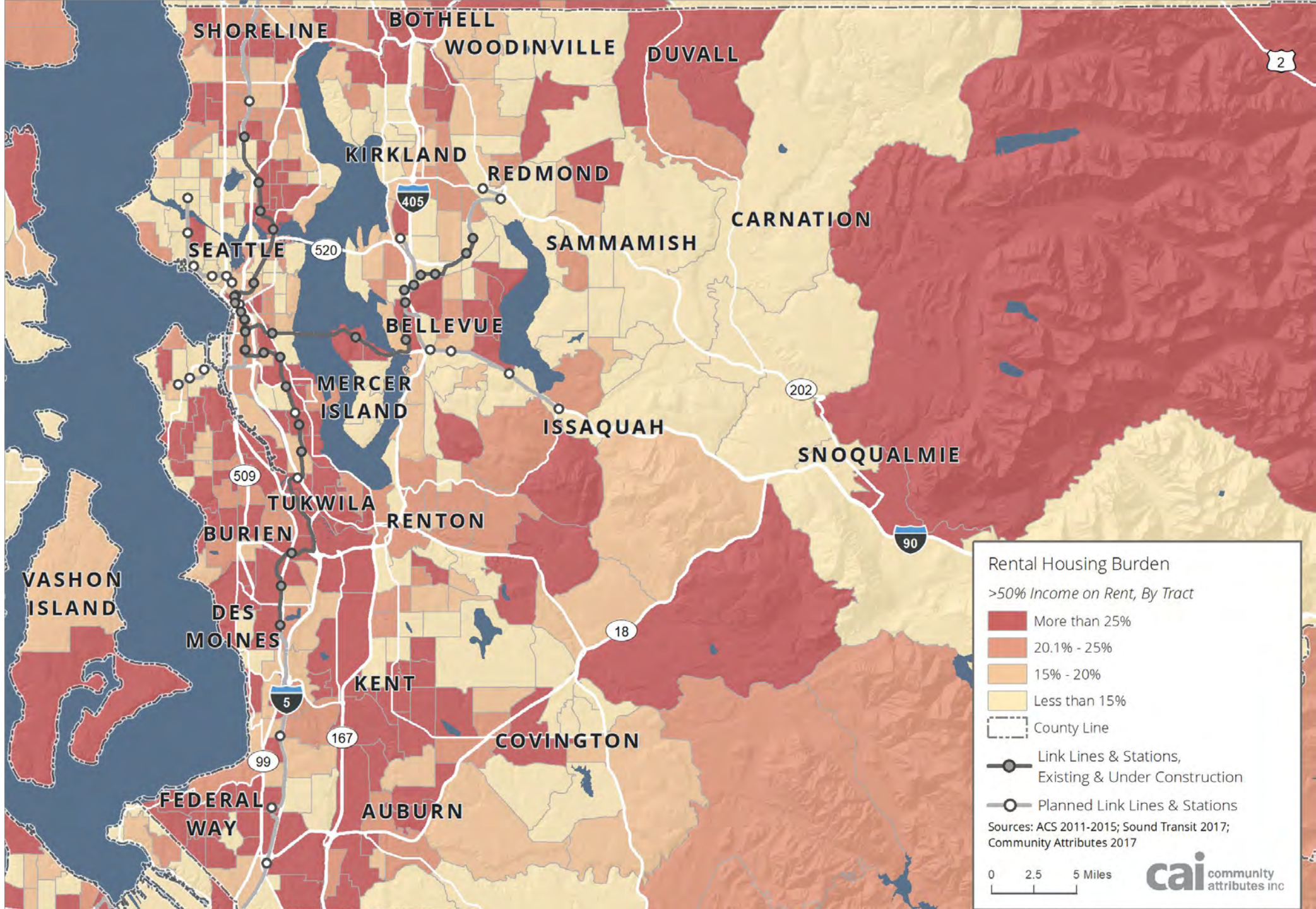


# People of color are disproportionately represented in rates of homelessness in King County



# Change in Available Housing Stock by Income Range







# INCREASE IN RENTS VARY BY SUBAREA

From 2005 to 2015 average rents increased by:

- 22% in Issaquah
- 36% in West Seattle
- 26% in Shoreline
- 13% in Kent
- 5% in Auburn

Median wages increased by 7.5% during approximately the same period.



**Percent Change in Average Rent  
Spring 2005 – Spring 2015**  
*(percent changes have been adjusted for inflation)*



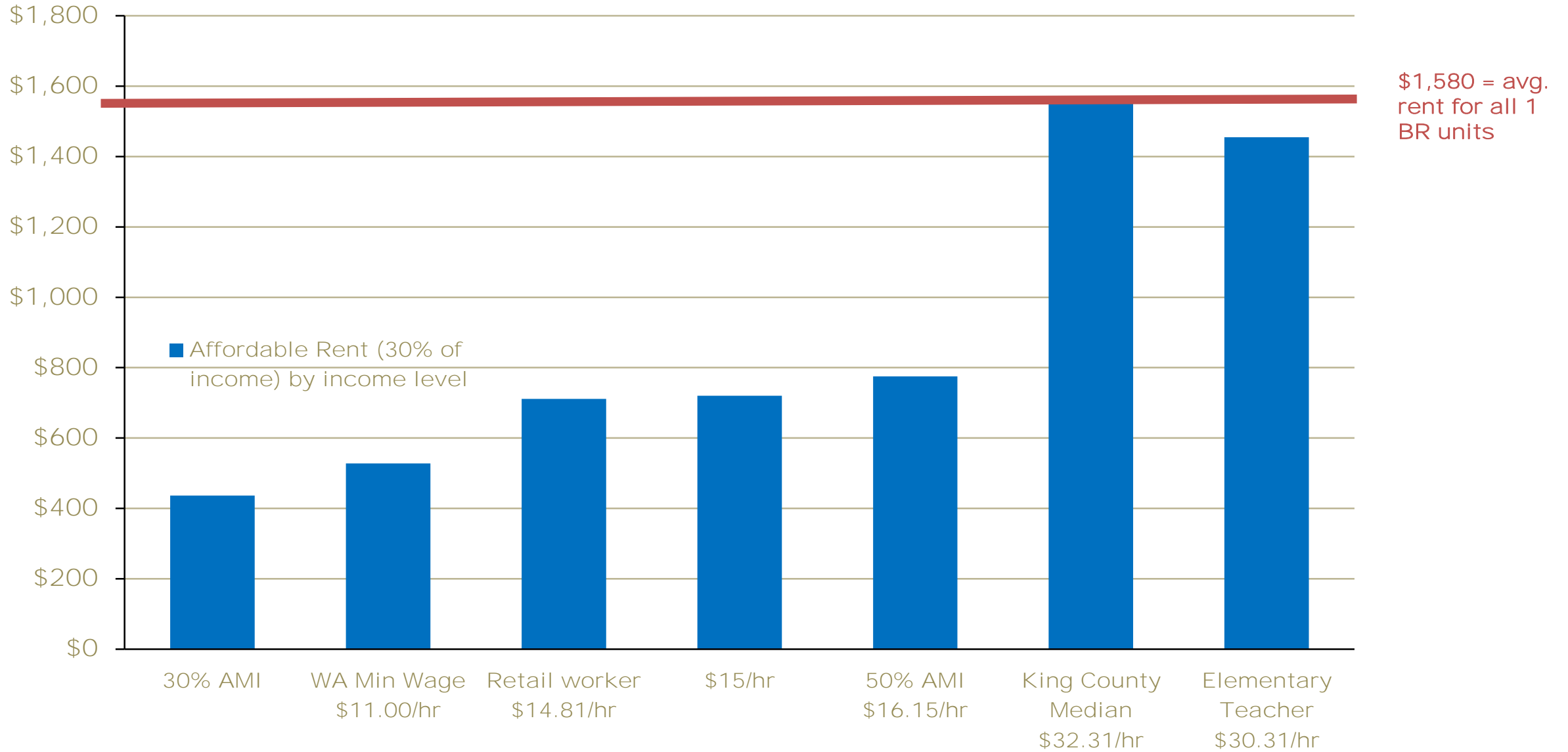
**Average 2015 Rent**

- \$878.00 - \$1,099.00
- \$1,100.00 - \$1,399.00
- \$1,400.00+



The information included on this map has been compiled by King County GIS from a variety of sources and is subject to change without notice. King County makes no representations or warranties, explicit or implied, as to accuracy, completeness, timeliness, or rights in the data of such information. This document is not intended for use as a survey instrument. King County shall not be liable for any damages, special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages including, but not limited to, lost revenues or lost profits resulting from the use or misuse of the information contained on this map. Any use of this map is subject to the terms and conditions of the license provided by the user community. Copyright © 2015 King County GIS. All rights reserved.

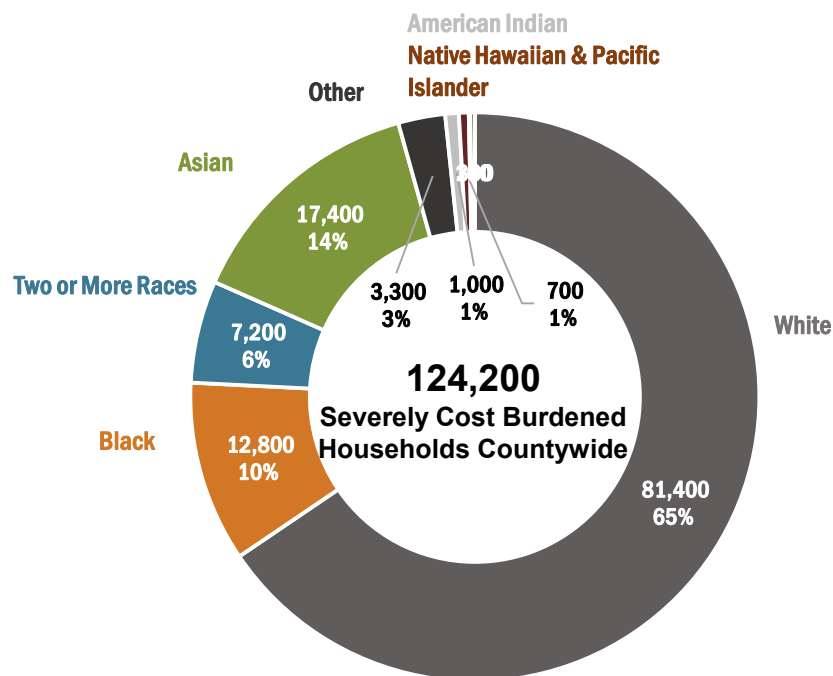
# ONE BEDROOM MARKET RENT OUT OF REACH FOR MANY



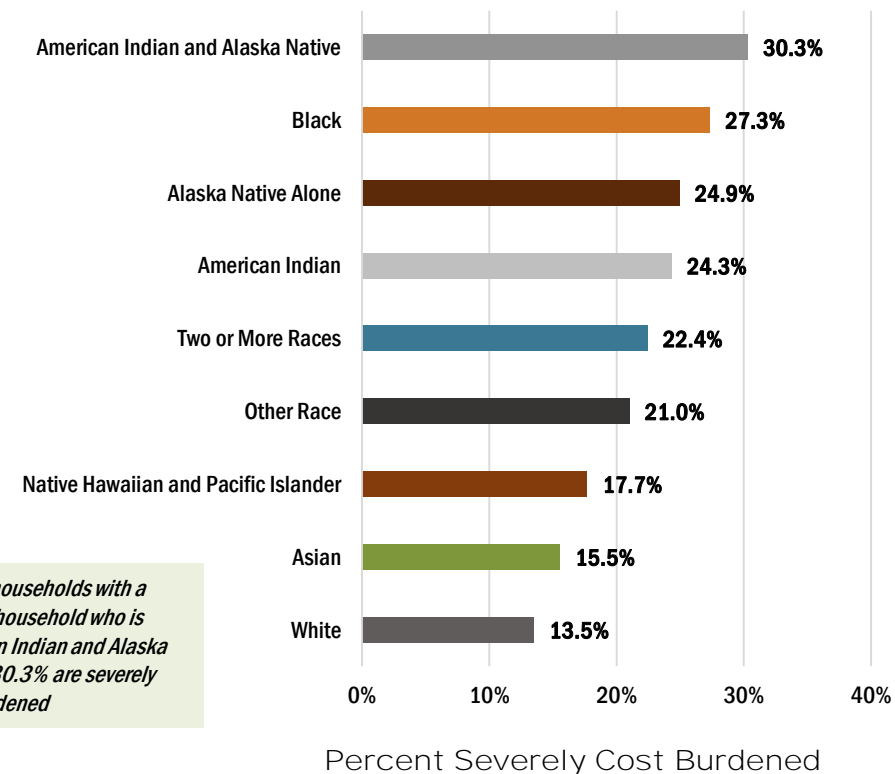


While the greatest number of severely cost burdened households across King County have white householders, white households are the least likely to be severely cost burdened overall.

### Severely Cost Burdened Households by Race of Head of Household

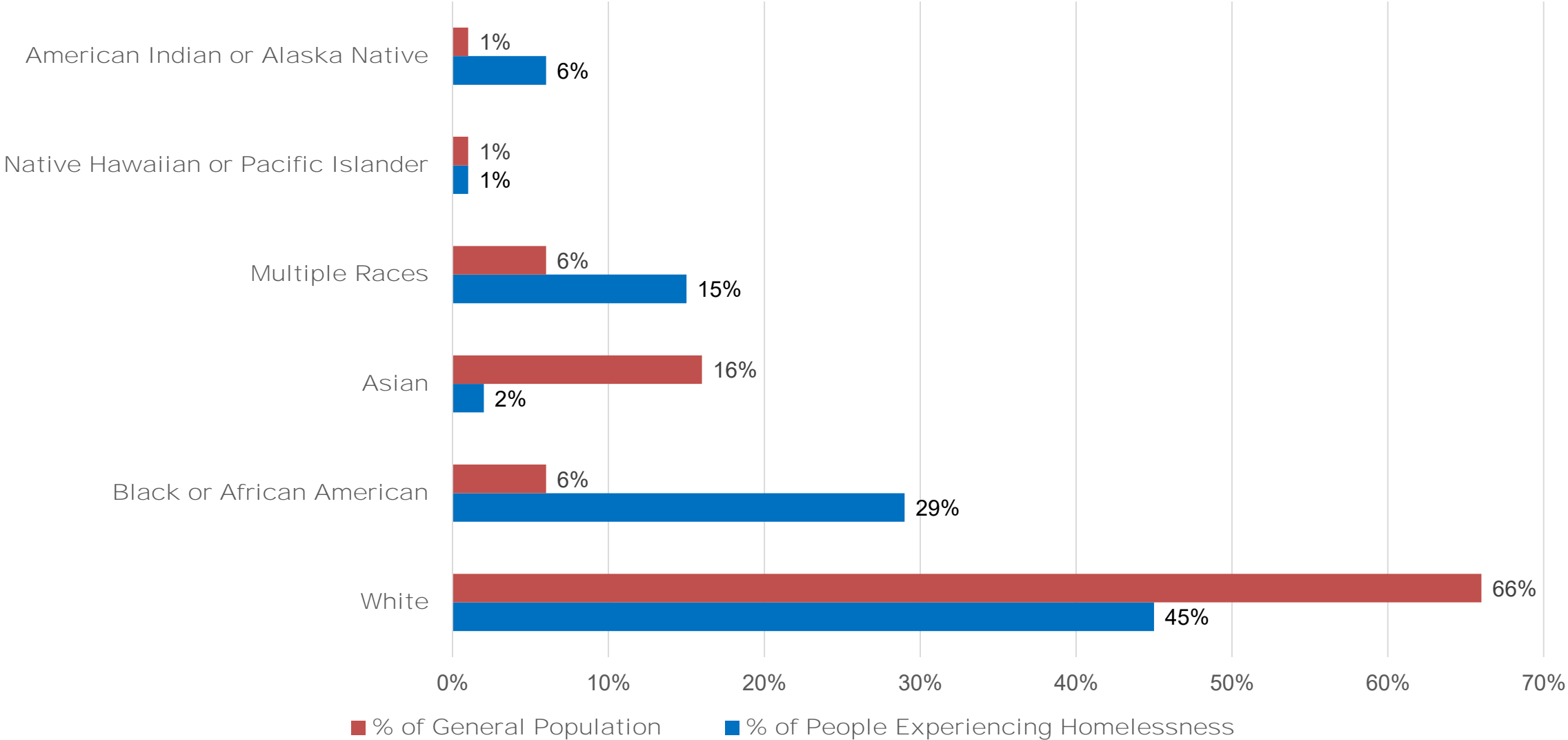


### % of All Households that are Severely Cost Burdened, by Race of Head of Household

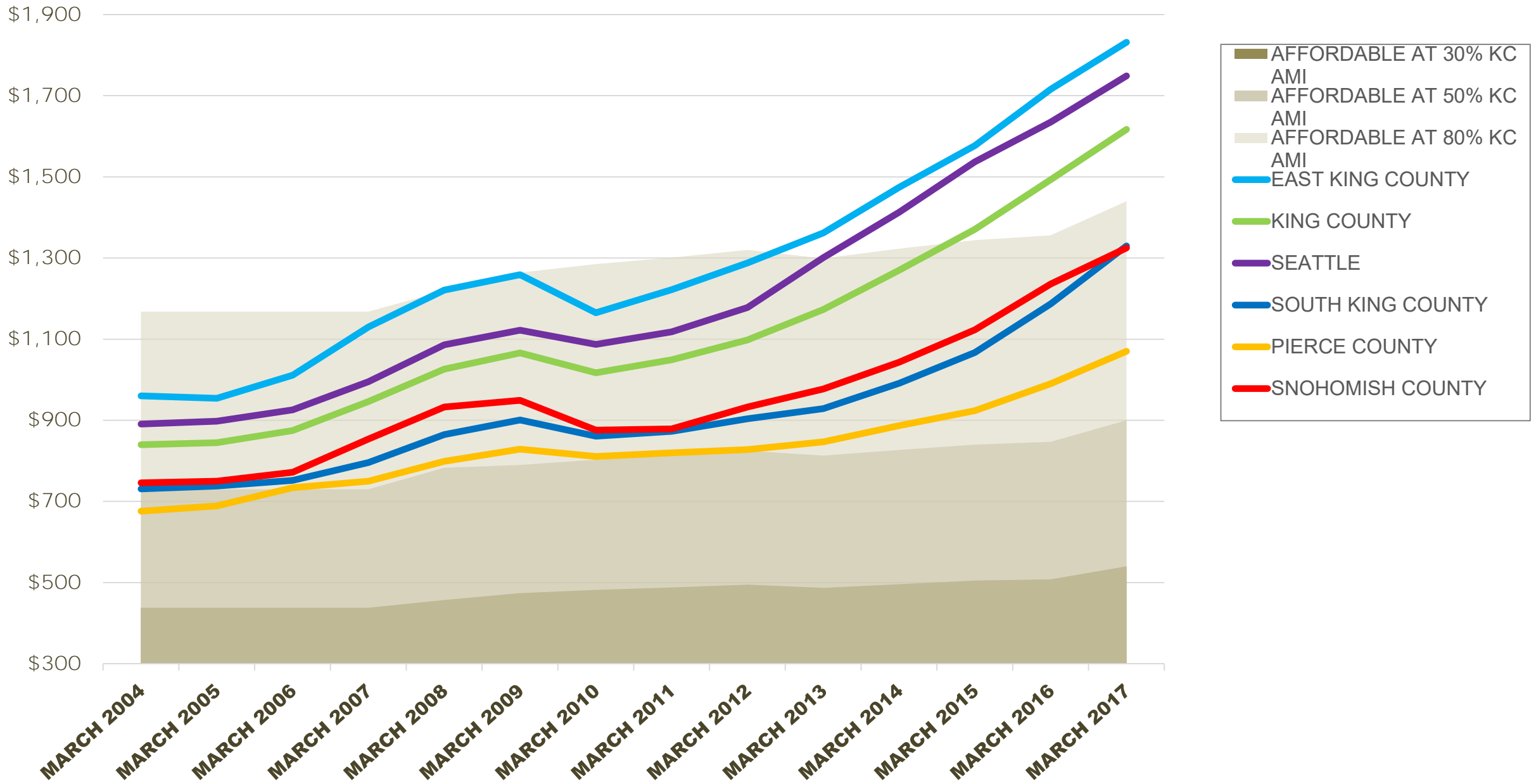


*Among households with a head of household who is American Indian and Alaska Native, 30.3% are severely cost burdened*

# People of color are disproportionately represented in rates of homelessness in King County

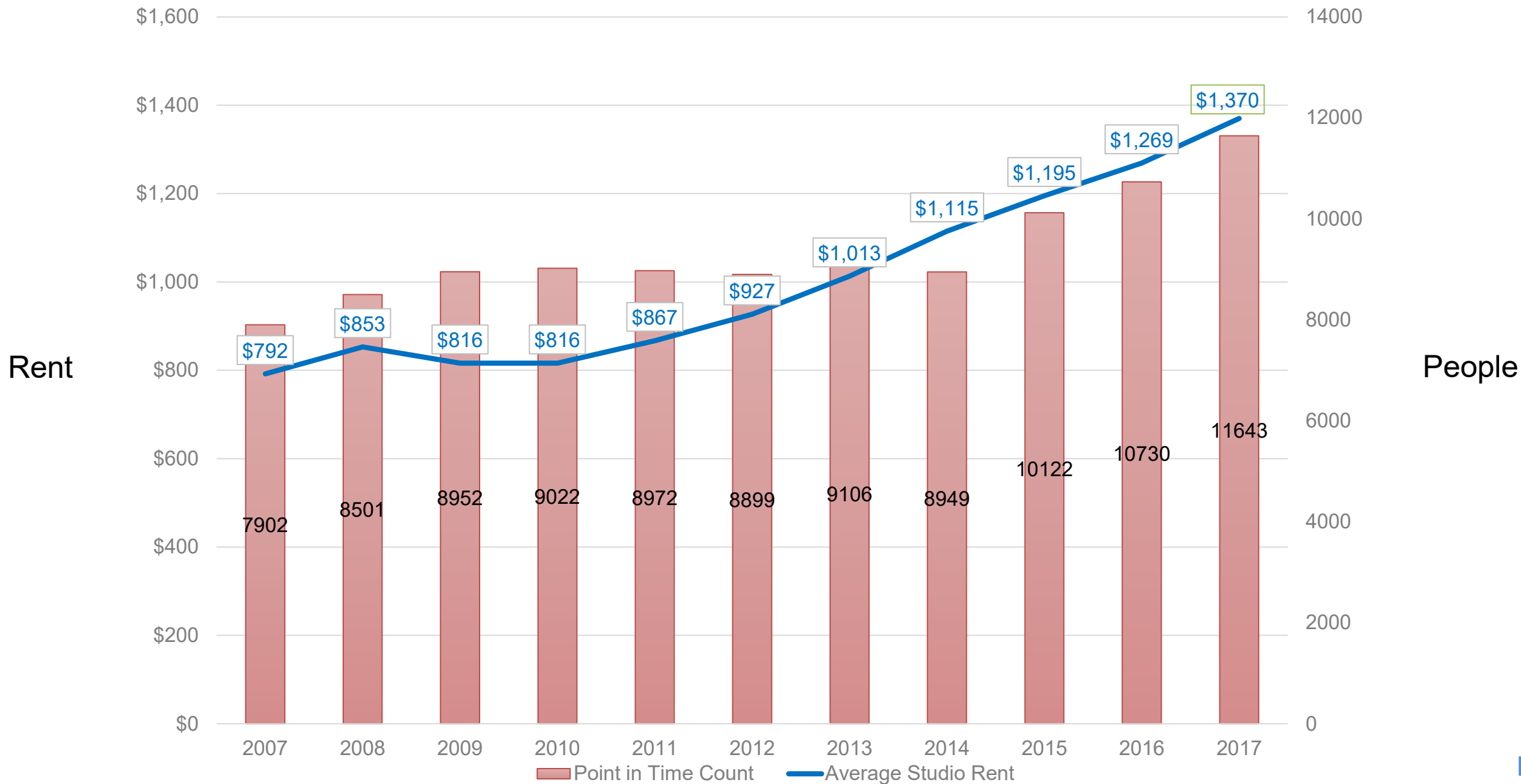


# Average Apartment Rent Trend





# King County Homeless PIT Count and King County Average Studio Rent



BEHAVIORAL  
HEALTH  
COMMUNITY ACTION WORKGROUP

# INCIDENCE OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH IN HOMELESS ASSESSMENT

***“Do you have a substance abuse problem?”***

*“Do you have a mental health problem?”*

In the last year, **8,080** households were assessed.

Of those, **63%** (5,090) of households reported that they have a mental health problem and/or they have a substance use problem.

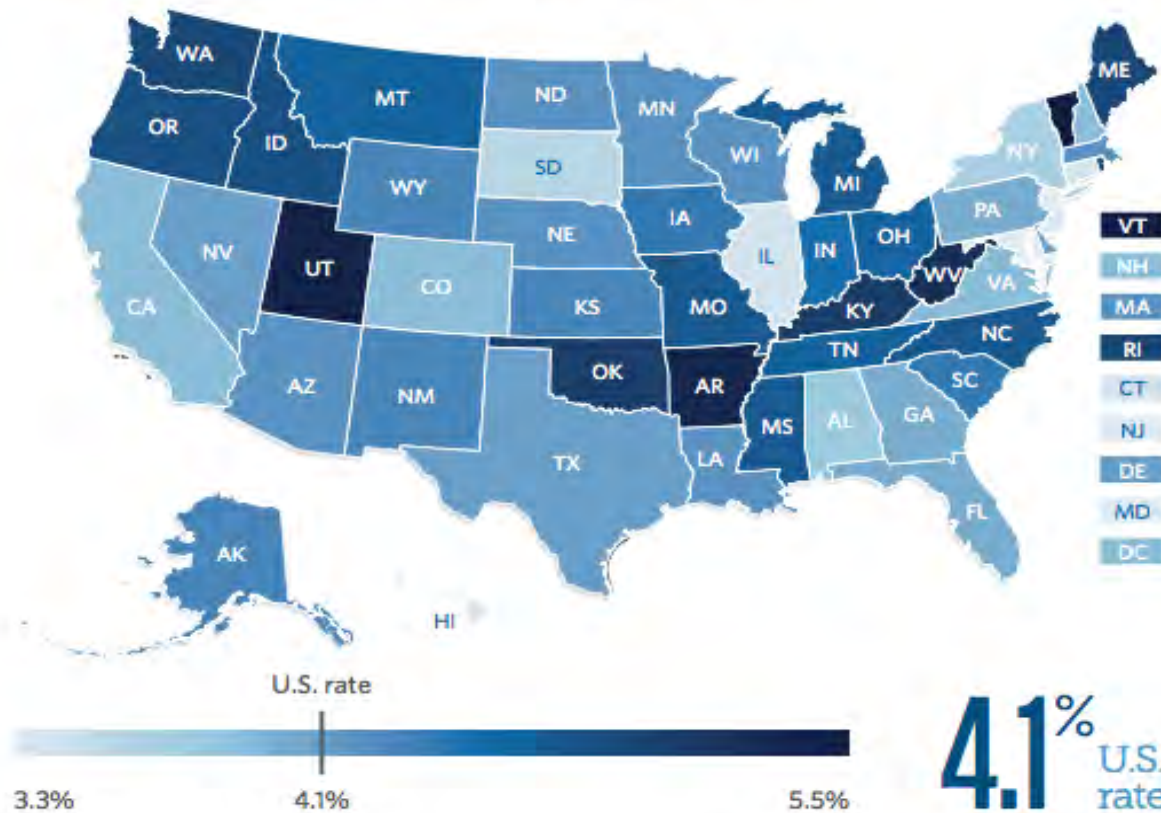
# MENTAL HEALTH

# Washington state has high rates of serious mental illness

Figure 1

## Rate of Serious Mental Illness

Percentage of respondents with a self-reported mental illness in the past year verified by a clinical interview, 2012-13



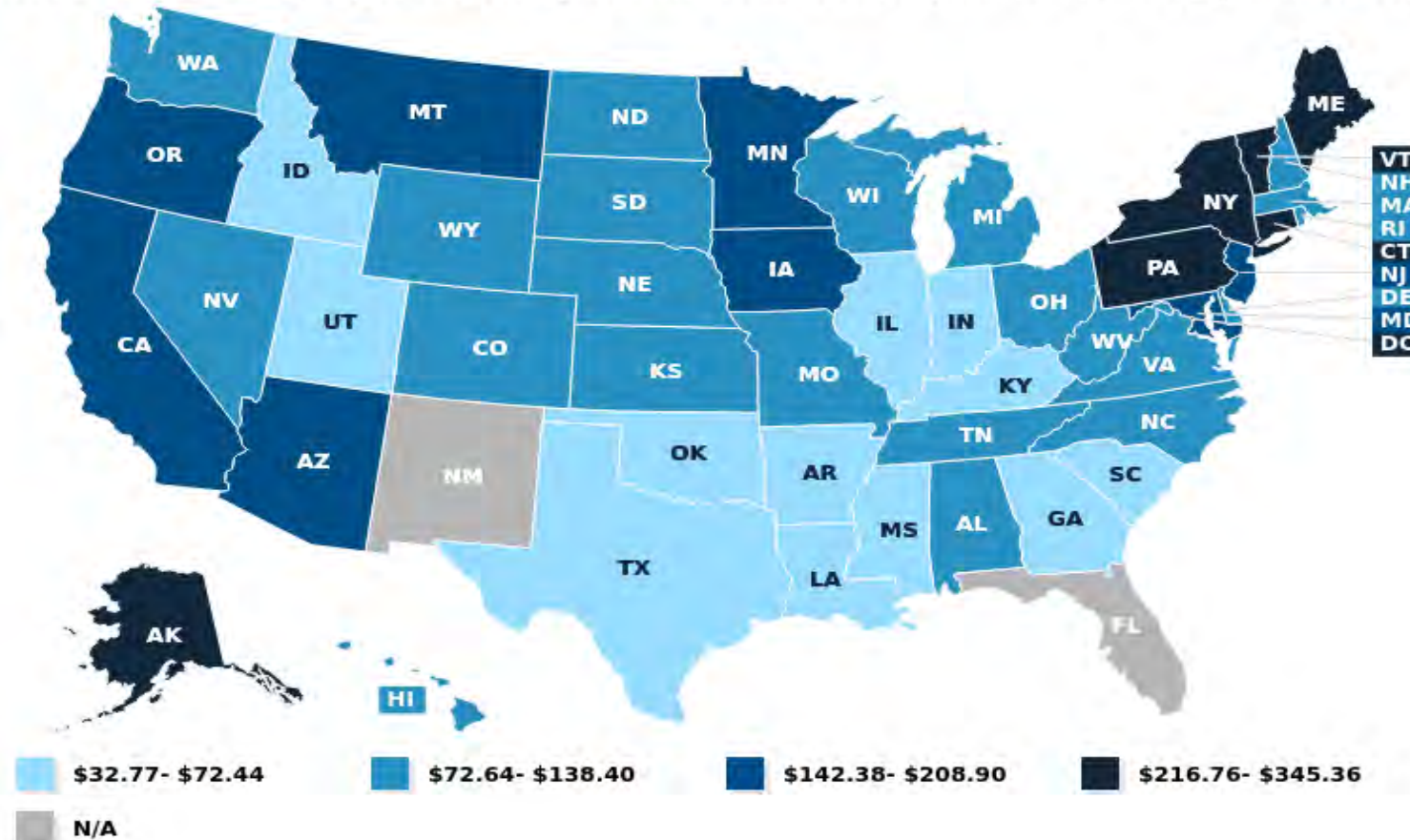
Note: Self-reports of a serious mental illness include feeling nervous, hopeless, restless/fidgety, sad/depressed, worthless, or like "everything requires effort."

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

© 2015 The Pew Charitable Trusts

# Washington state spending on mental health is below the national average

State Mental Health Agency (SMHA) Per Capita Mental Health Services Expenditures: SMHA Expenditures Per Capita, FY2013



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts.

2013 data. Washington state increased behavioral health spending in 2015 and 2017

# MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS IN TOP TEN CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN WASHINGTON

**Statewide data of all 1.8 million WA residents receiving Medicaid, show that of the top ten chronic medical conditions experienced by Medicaid recipients, two are behavioral health conditions;**

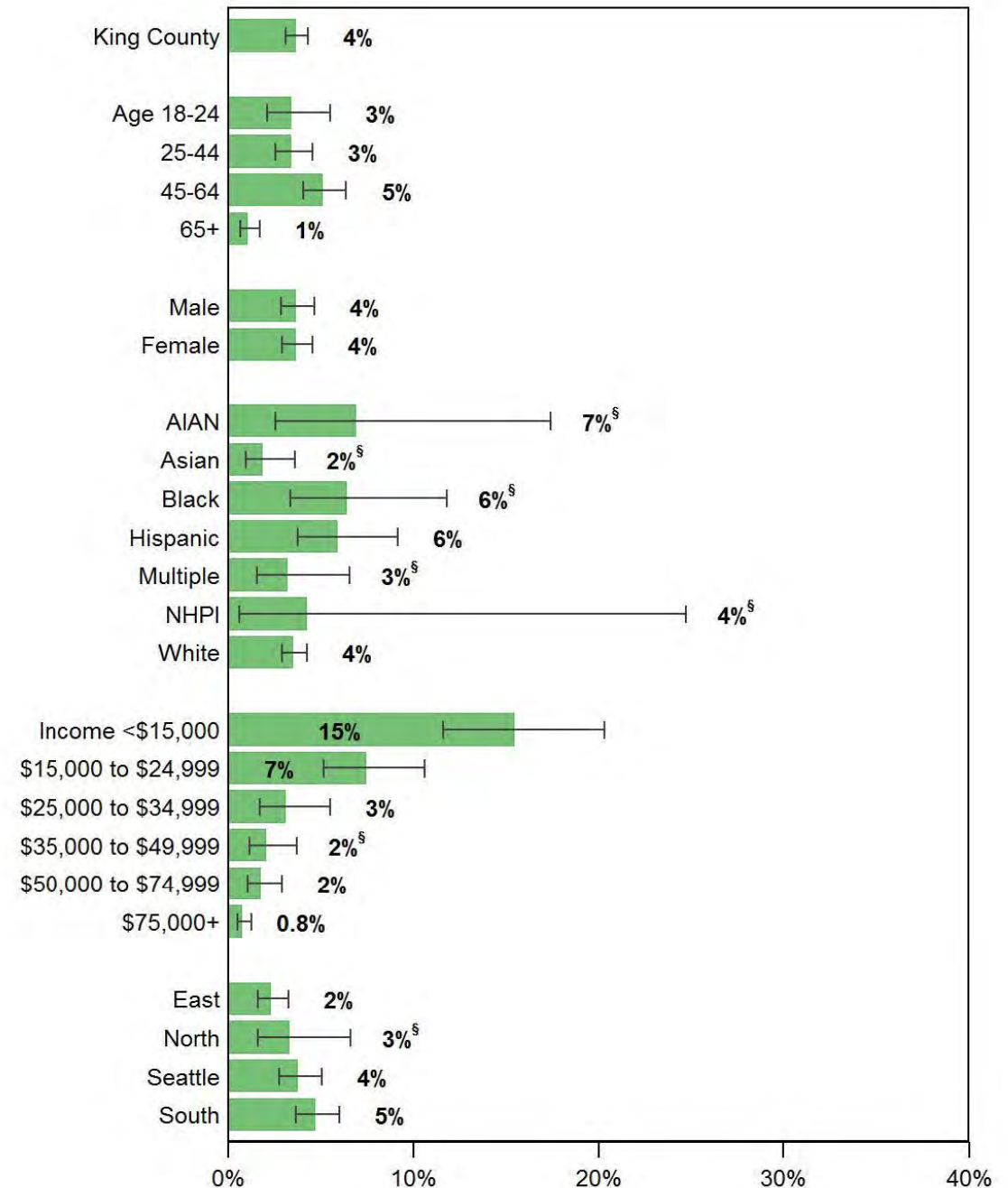
**depression** is the number one chronic medical condition, and

**schizophrenia** is number ten.

***Washington State Office of Financial Management, Research Brief no. 84 (June 2017).***

# SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS (ADULTS)

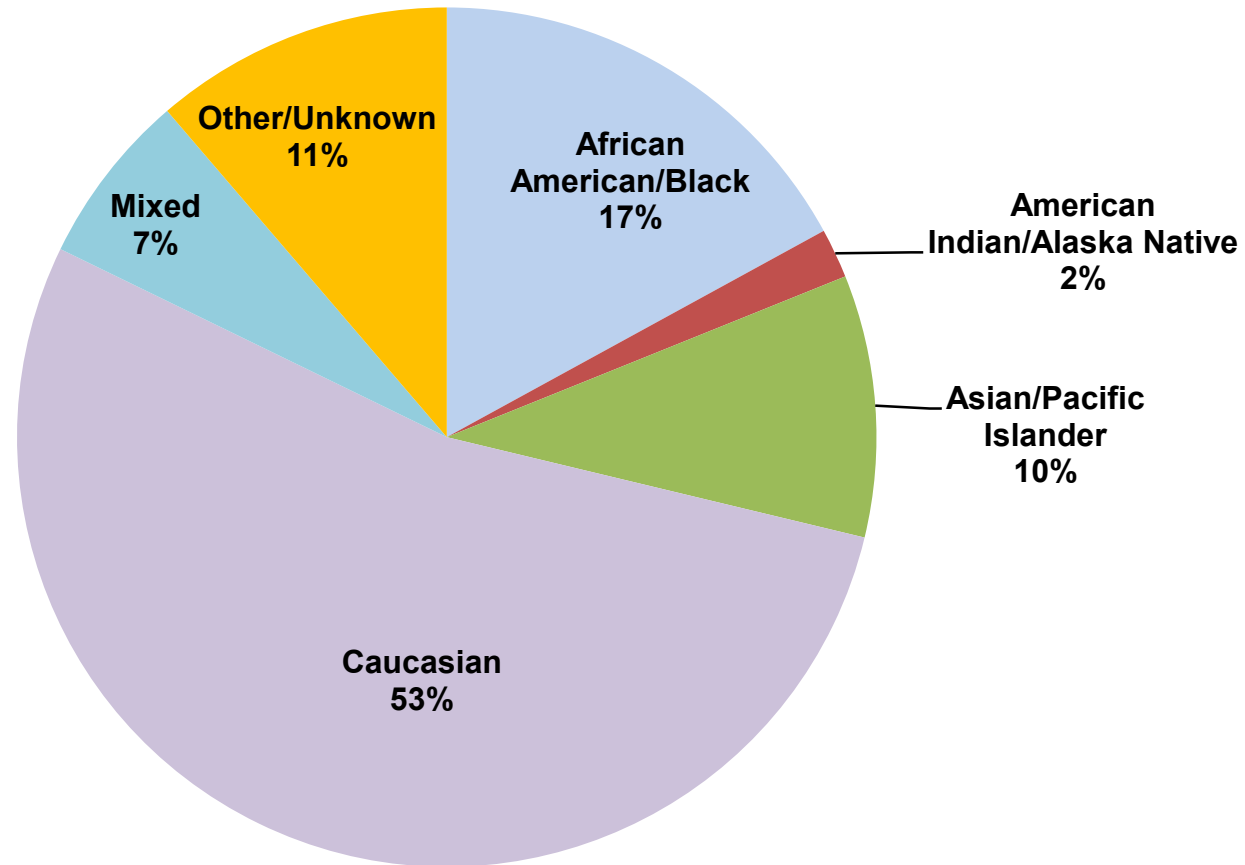
## KING COUNTY, 2011-2014 AVERAGE



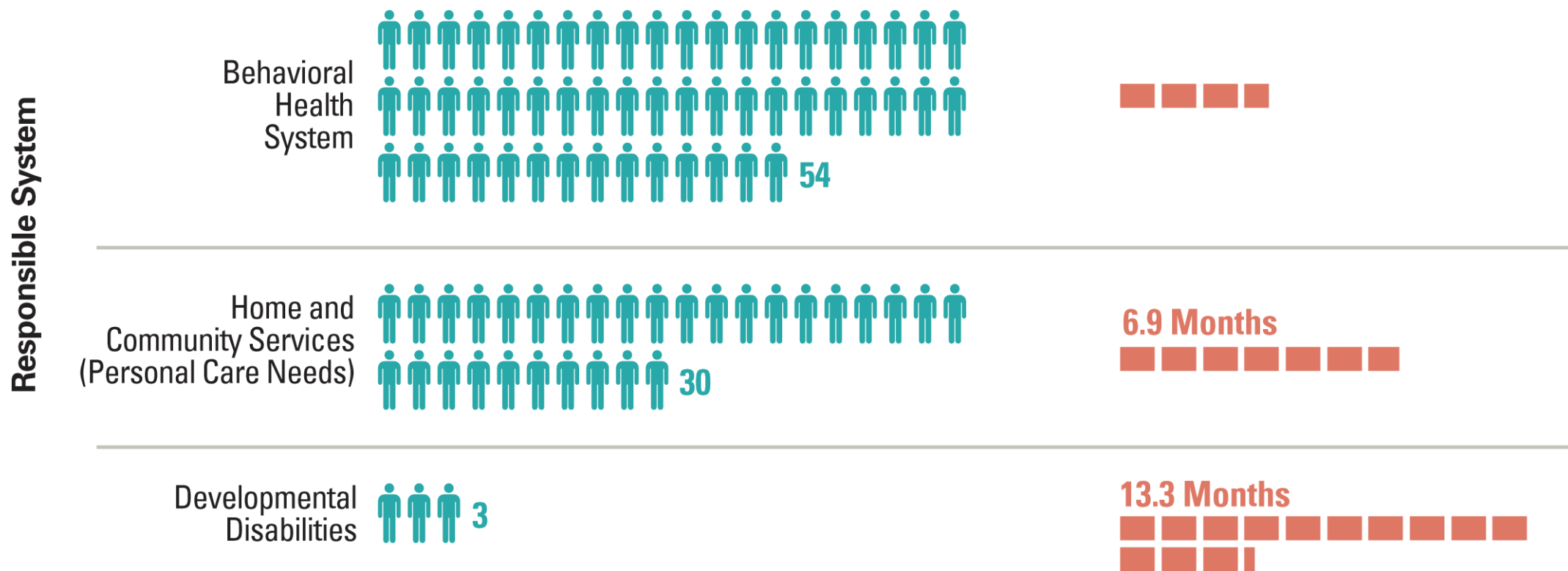
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.  
 Prepared by Public Health - Seattle & King County, APDE, 08/2016.  
 |-----| Confidence interval shows range that includes true value 95% of the time.  
 \* Too few cases to protect confidentiality and/or report reliable rates.  
 § Too few cases to meet precision standard, interpret with caution.  
 Persons of Hispanic ethnicity can be of any race and are included in the racial categories.



# CLIENTS SERVED BY KING COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN Q4 2016, BY ETHNICITY

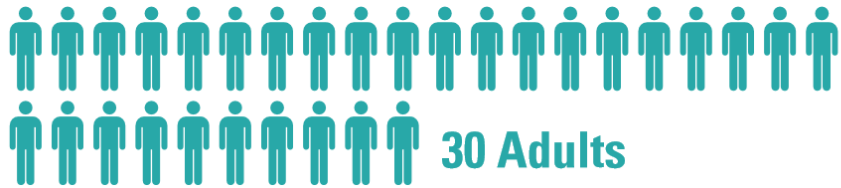


# KING COUNTY PATIENTS READY FOR DISCHARGE FROM WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL

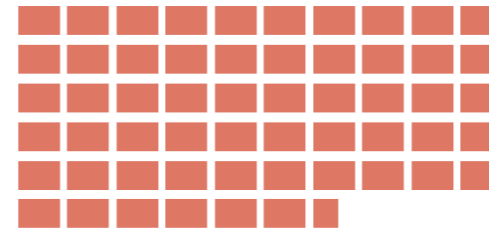


# NUMBER OF KING COUNTY PATIENTS ON WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL WAITLIST

**on WSH Wait List  
(45 total)**



**Patients Spend on WSH Wait List  
(average 55.6 days)**



**Adults:  
average 56.6 days**

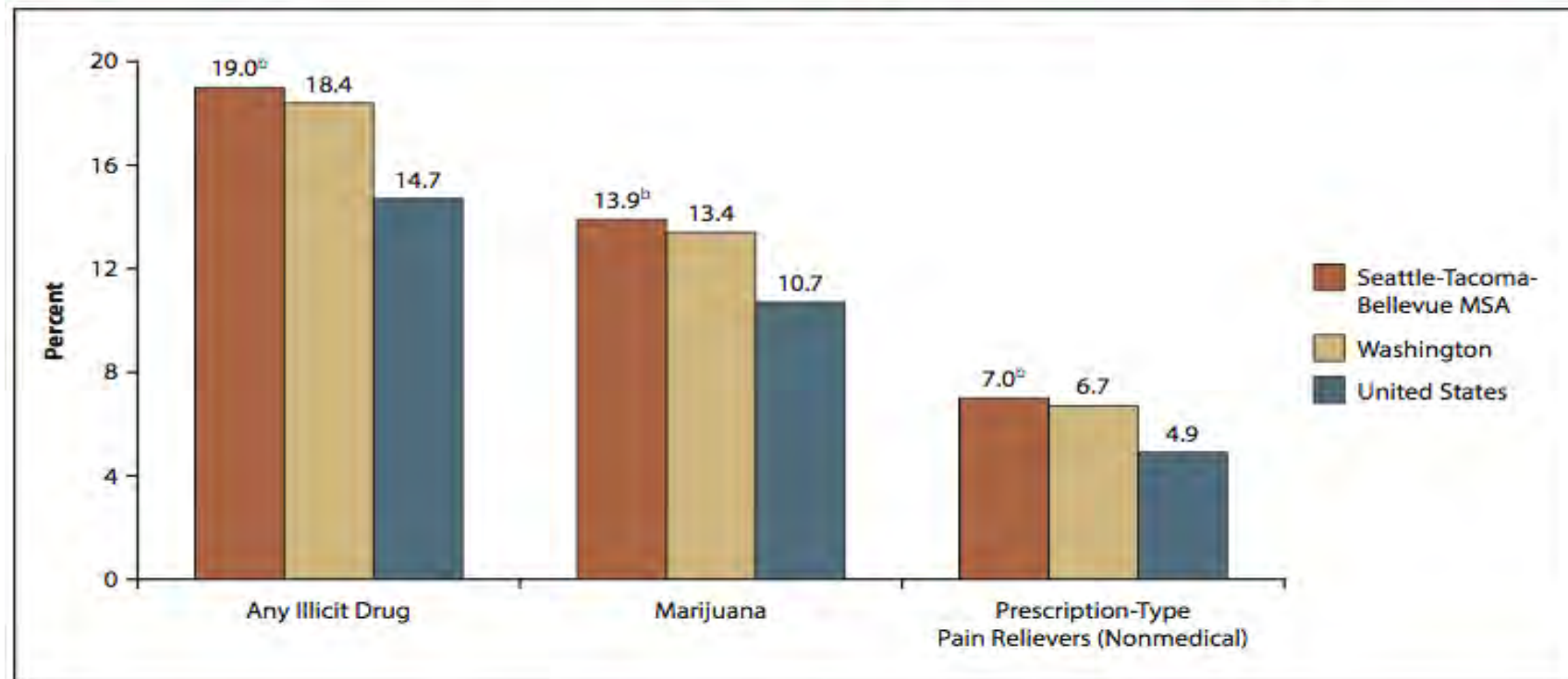


**Older Adults:  
average 54.6 days**

SUBSTANCE  
USE  
DISORDER

# Washington state and the King County metro area have higher drug use rates than national averages

**Figure 1. Past Year Use of Selected Illicit Drugs for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Washington, and the United States among Persons Aged 12 or Older: Annual Averages, 2005 to 2010**



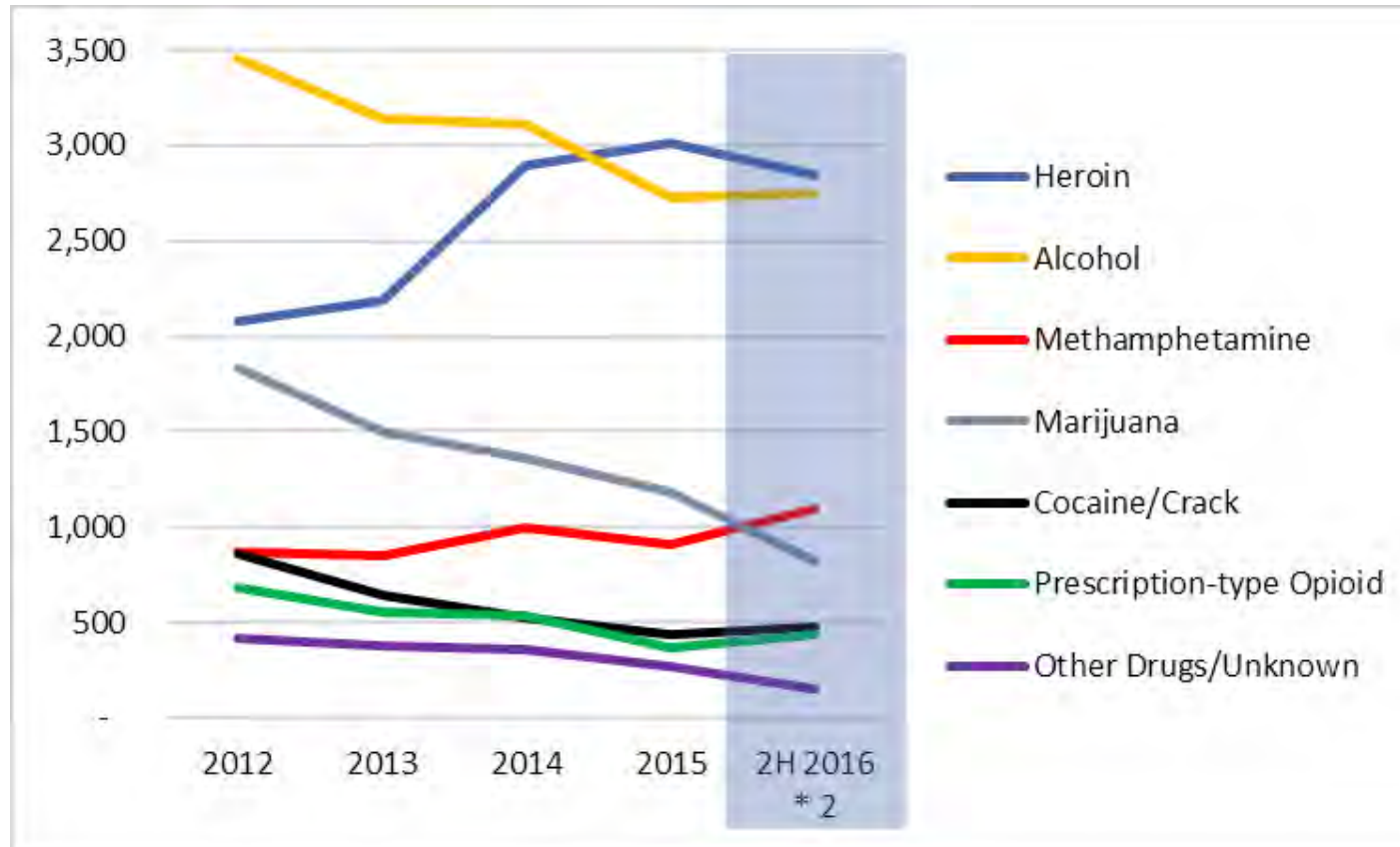
NOTE: For additional data, please see the tables available at <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUHMetroBriefReports/index.aspx>.

<sup>a</sup> Difference between Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue MSA estimate and Washington estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

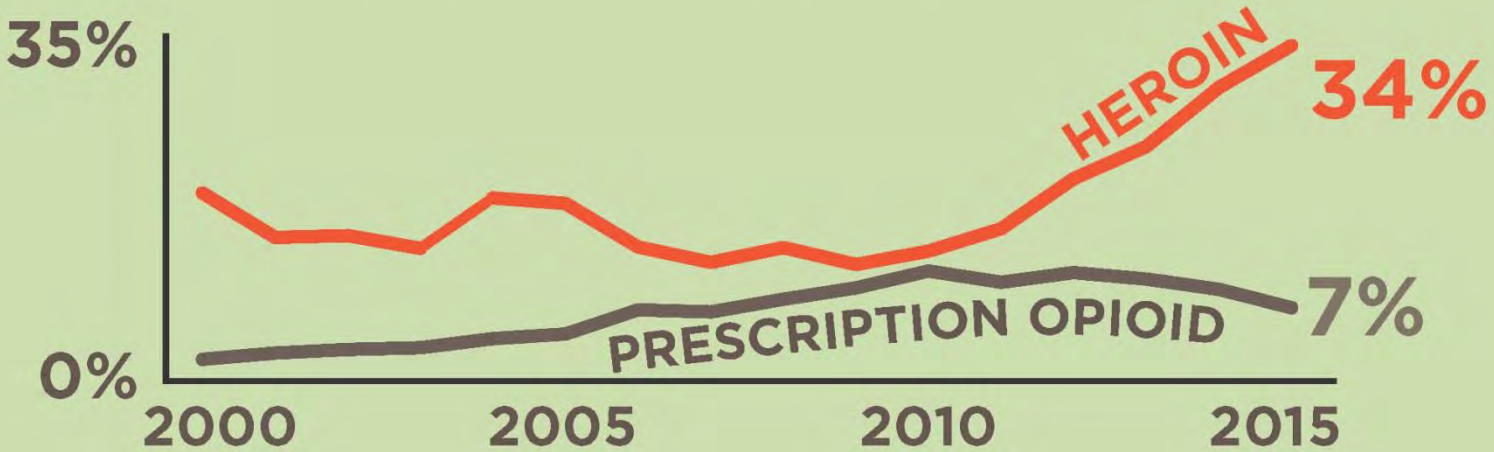
<sup>b</sup> Difference between Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue MSA estimate and United States estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

Source: SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2005 and 2006 to 2010 (Revised March 2012).

# KING COUNTY TREATMENT ADMISSIONS, PUBLICLY FUNDED, TRENDS

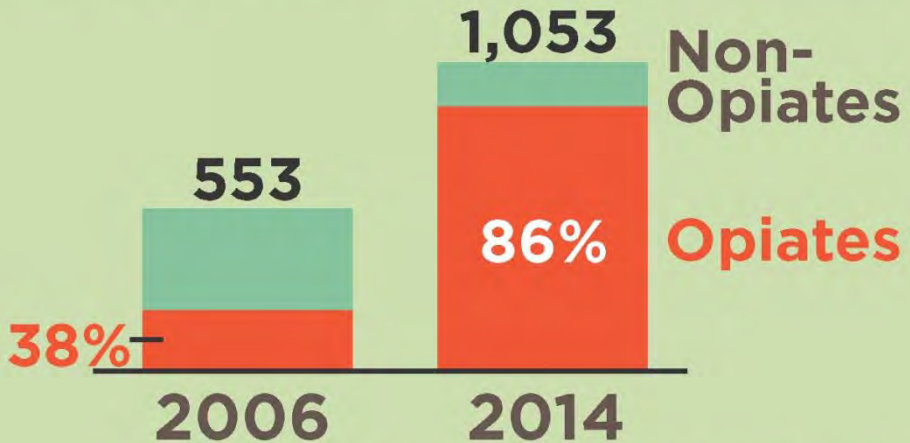


**PEOPLE SEEKING TREATMENT FOR HEROIN  
HAVE INCREASED AS A PERCENT OF  
ALL DRUG TREATMENT ADMISSIONS**



# YOUNG ADULTS ARE LARGEST GROWING GROUP SEEKING OPIATE DETOX

## People Under 30 Seeking Detox for All Drugs



Source: BHRD 2014 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Report



**PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS HAVE  
LESS SUCCESS ACCESSING METHADONE  
TREATMENT THAN THOSE WHO ARE  
STABLY HOUSED**



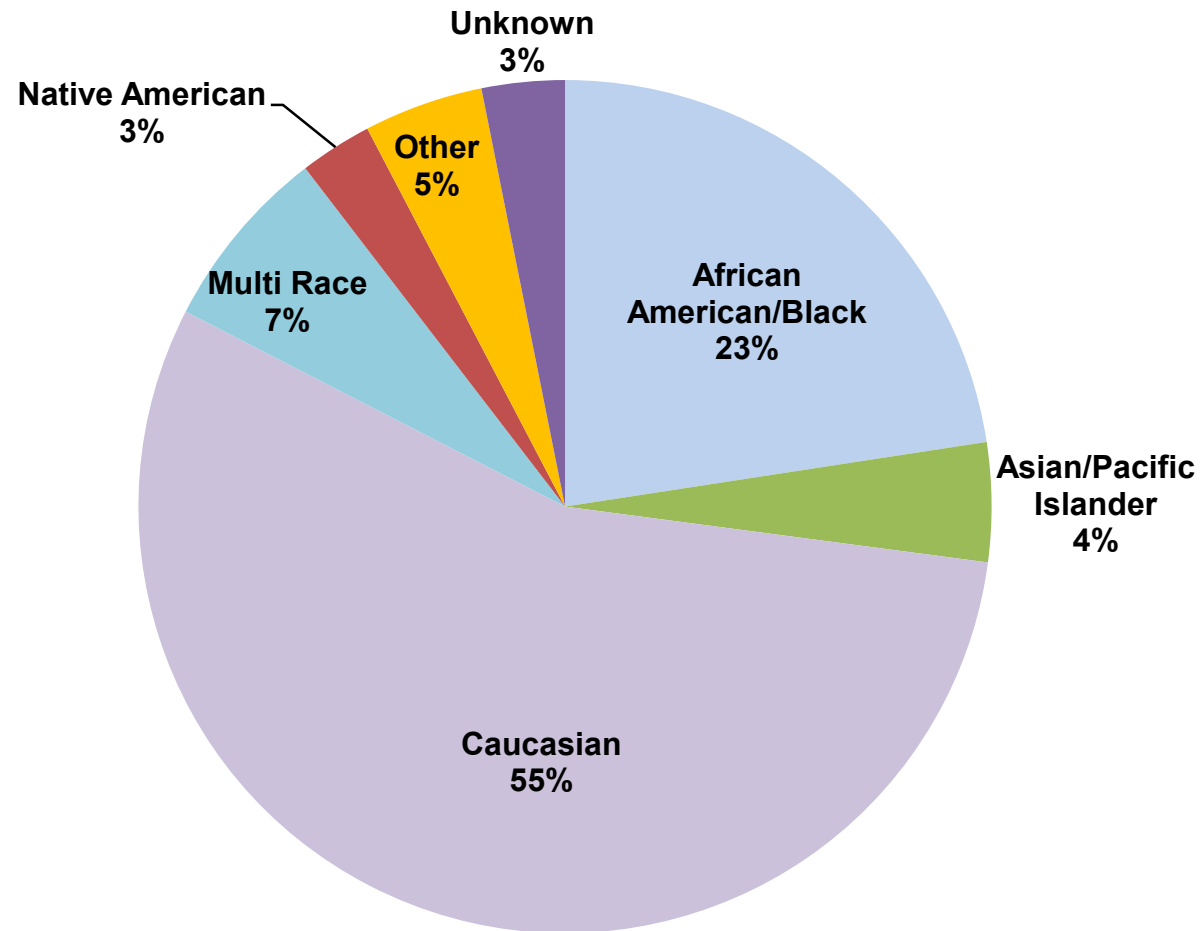
Source: Needle Exchange Program

**Current Methadone  
Treatment Slots: 3,025**

Source: bhrd

# KEY SLIDES FOR DISCUSSION

# CLIENTS SERVED BY KING COUNTY BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION WHO REPORTED BEING HOMELESS AT ANY POINT IN 2017



**PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS HAVE  
LESS SUCCESS ACCESSING METHADONE  
TREATMENT THAN THOSE WHO ARE  
STABLY HOUSED**



Source: Needle Exchange Program

**Current Methadone  
Treatment Slots: 3,025**

Source: bhrd

CRIMINAL

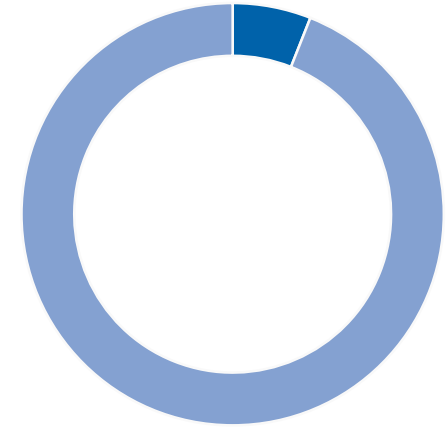
JUSTICE

COMMUNITY ACTION WORKGROUP

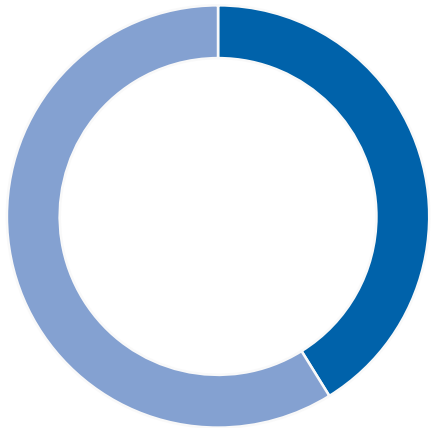
# FAMILIAR FACES

Approximately 1,400 people who have 4+ bookings a year

94% of Familiar Faces had a behavioral health condition

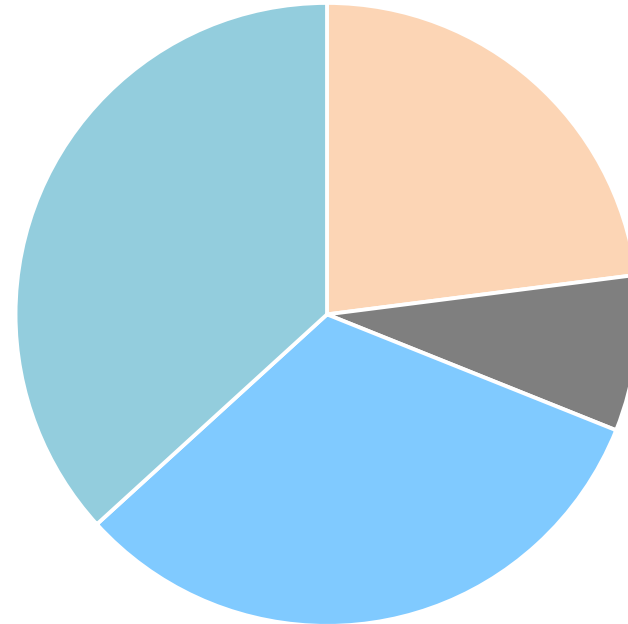


58.6 % of Familiar Faces were homeless



**Familiar Faces** “*Most Serious Offense*”

primarily crimes related to homelessness and untreated behavioral health conditions

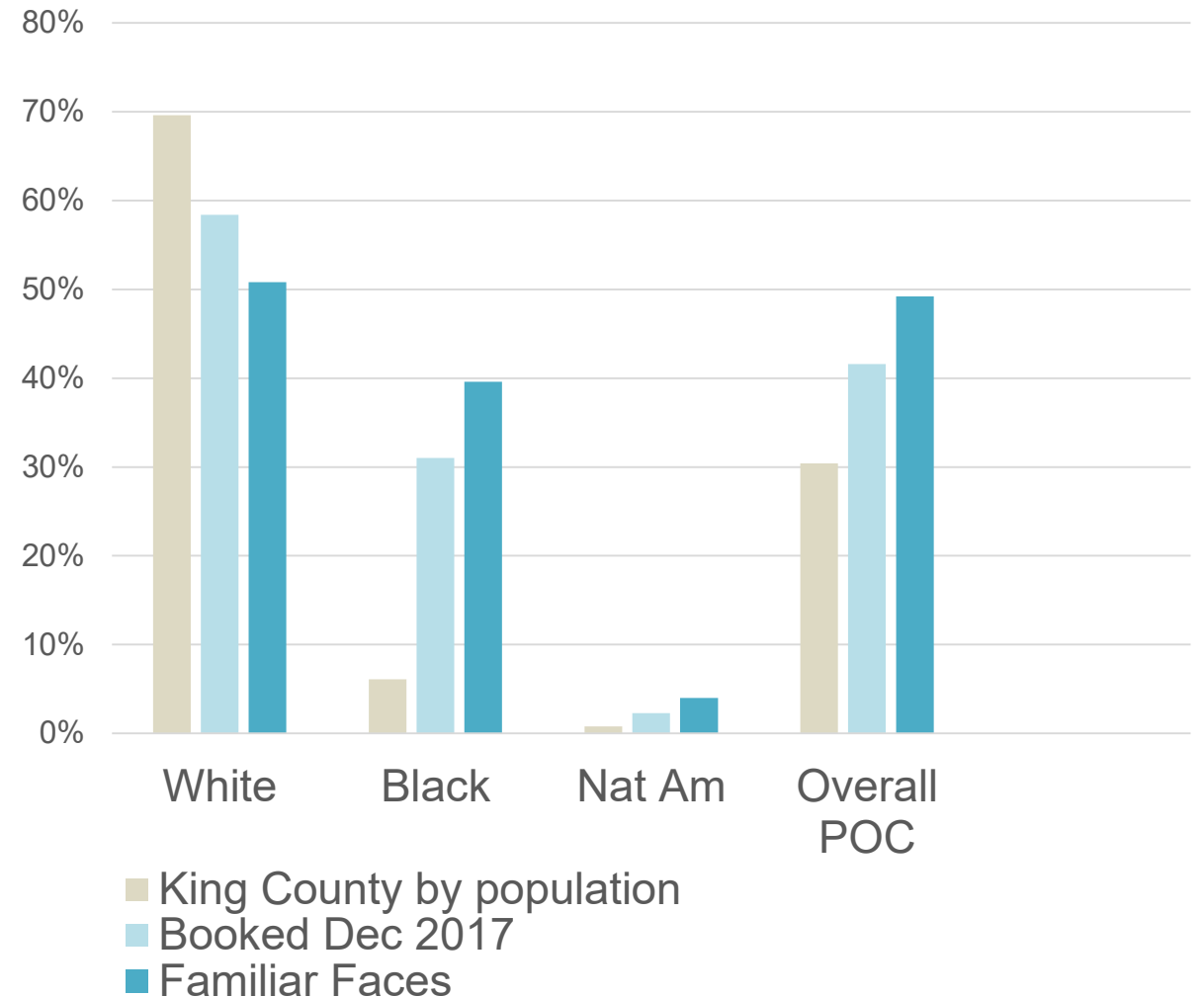


- Other
- Person crimes
- Property, Trespass, Substance Use Disorder
- Compliance/ Failure to Appear

# RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY

- **People of color more likely to be affected by criminal justice system**
- **Disproportionality increases as number of bookings increases**

Race: Census v. Bookings





# **“A life sentence...”**

## COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES TO ARREST AND CRIMINAL RECORD:

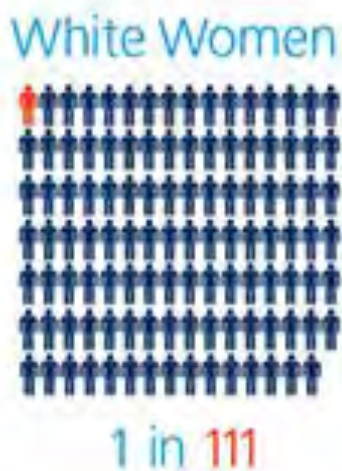
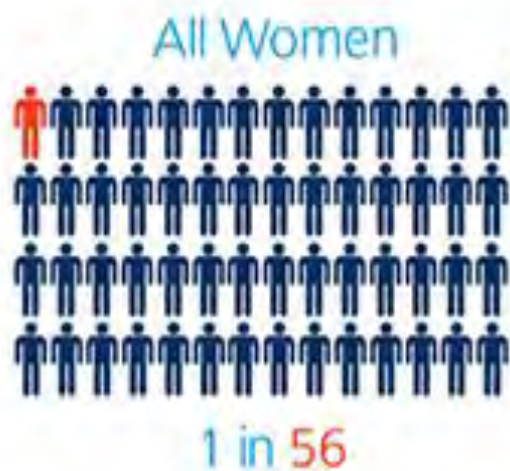
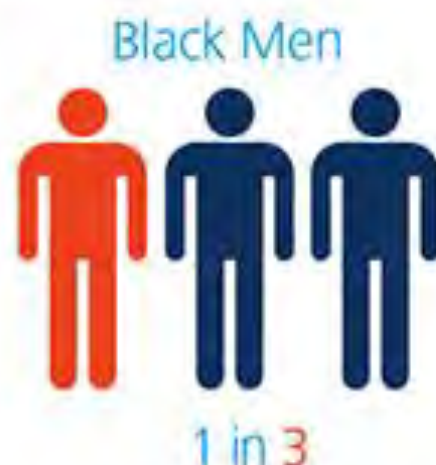
- **Federal housing regulations exclude people with certain criminal history from public housing**
- **Incarceration interrupts housing process and services**
- **Not “HUD homeless” after 90+ days in jail**
- **Hard to rent with a criminal record (even with a voucher)**



**THE U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL PRISON POPULATION HAS INCREASED OVER 800% IN JUST 40 YEARS**

Every year, more than 11 million people move through America's 3,100 local jails, many on low-level, non violent misdemeanors, costing local governments approximately \$22 billion a year

## Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment



Source: Bonczar, T. (2003). *Prevalence of Imprisonment in the U.S. Population, 1974-2001*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics

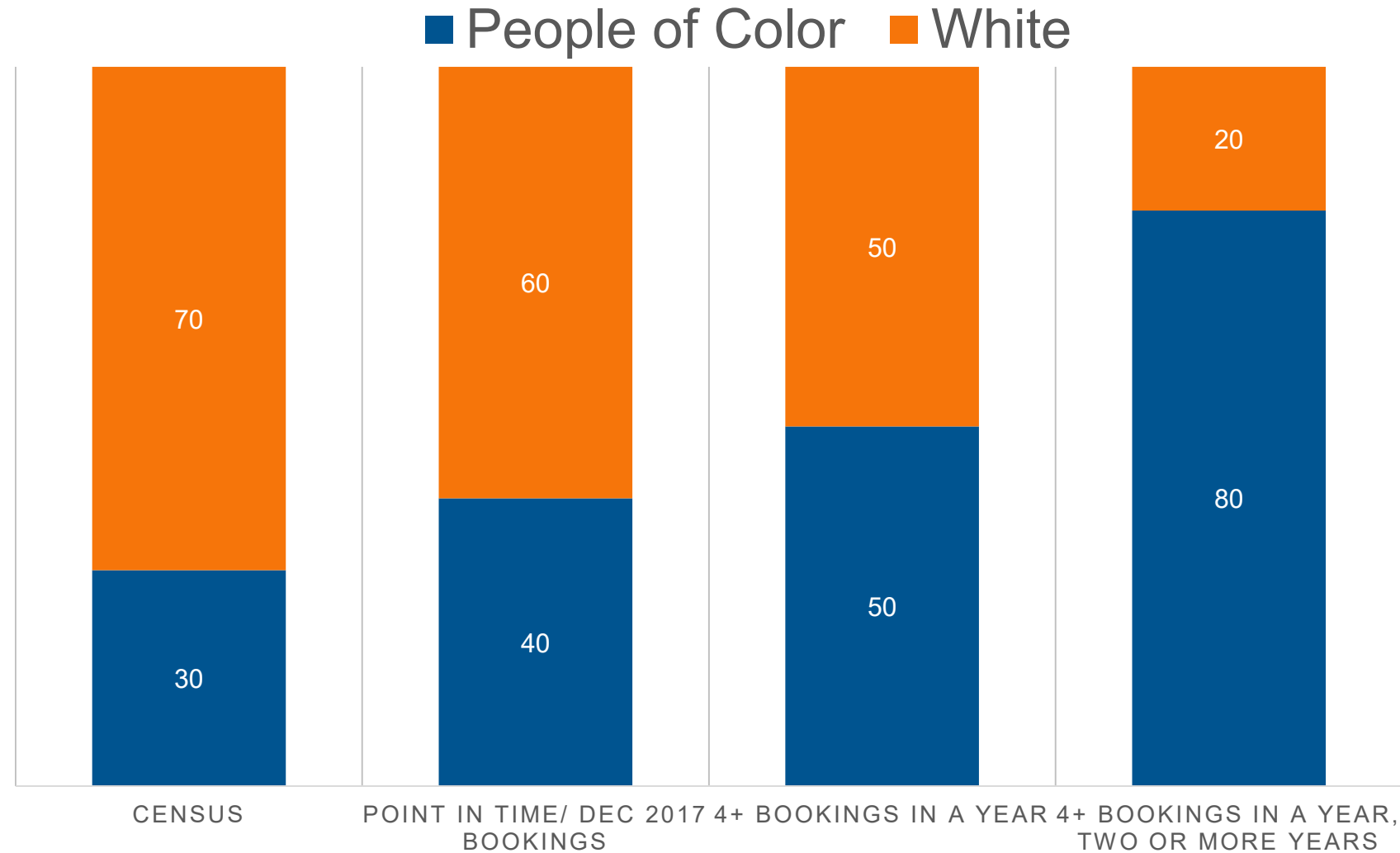
# KING COUNTY ARRESTS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2010

	King County Arrest Rate per 100,000	Arrest Ratio
Asian, Pacific Islander	254	1 in 393
Black, African American	2656	1 in 38
Native American, Alaskan Native	1796	1 in 56
White	500	1 in 200

*SOURCE: COMPILED BY DR. ALEXES HARRIS, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FROM WA ASSOCIATION OF SHERIFFS AND POLICE CHIEFS "CRIME IN WASHINGTON 2012", AND US CENSUS, QUICK FACTS, WASHINGTON STATE, 2010).*

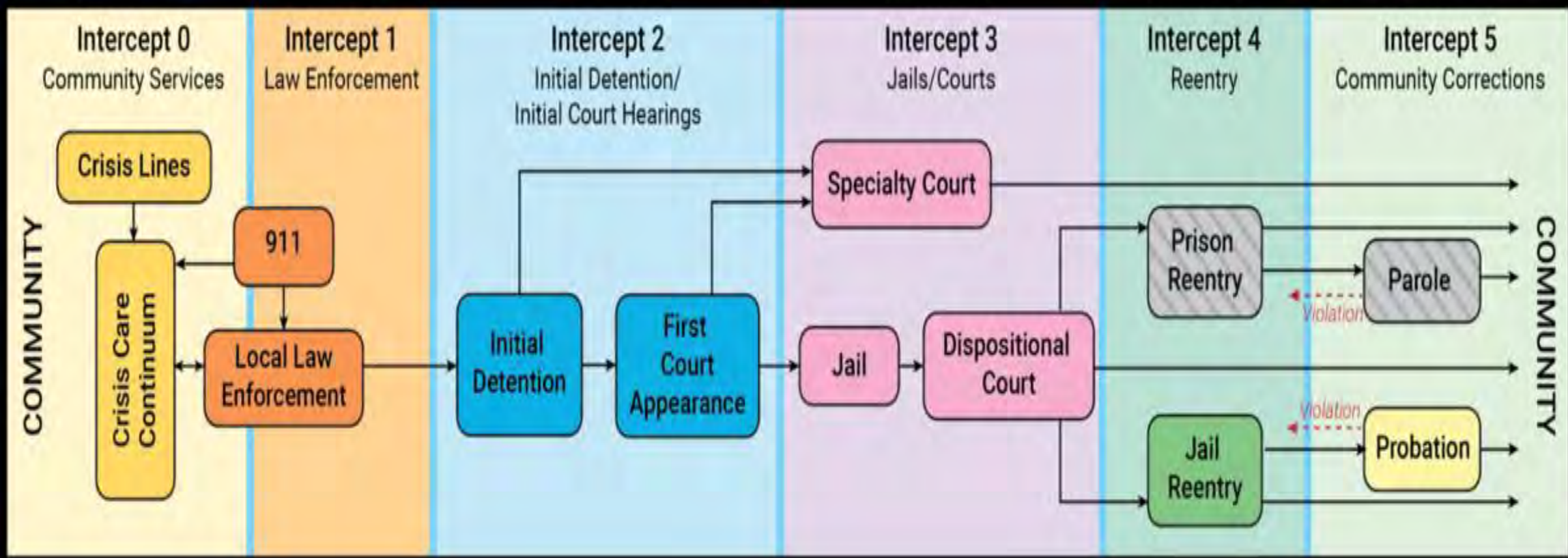
# RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY AT BOOKING

- PEOPLE OF COLOR MORE LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
- DISPROPORTIONALITY INCREASES WITH NUMBER OF BOOKINGS





# GAINS INTERCEPT MODEL

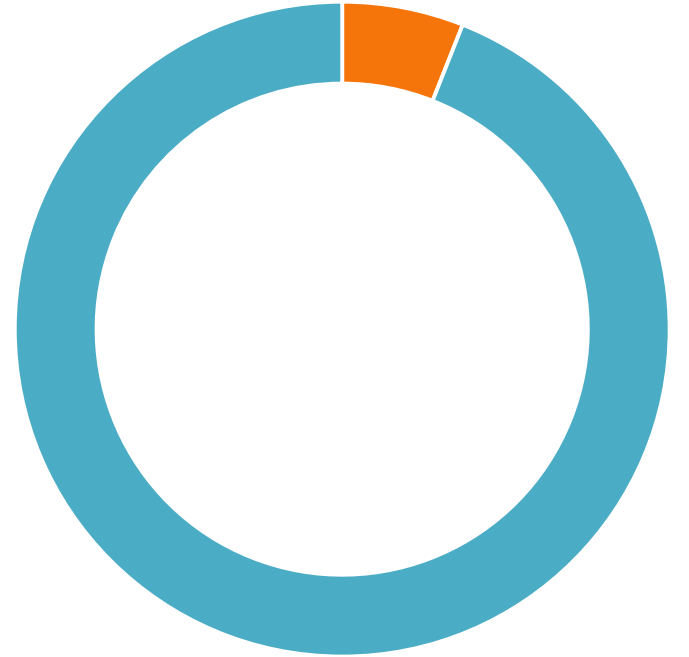


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# “FAMILIAR FACES”

- 4+ BOOKINGS
- ~1400 INDIVIDUALS PER YEAR IN KING COUNTY
- MAJORITY HAVE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONDITION
- MAJORITY HOMELESS
- DISPROPORTIONATELY PEOPLE OF COLOR

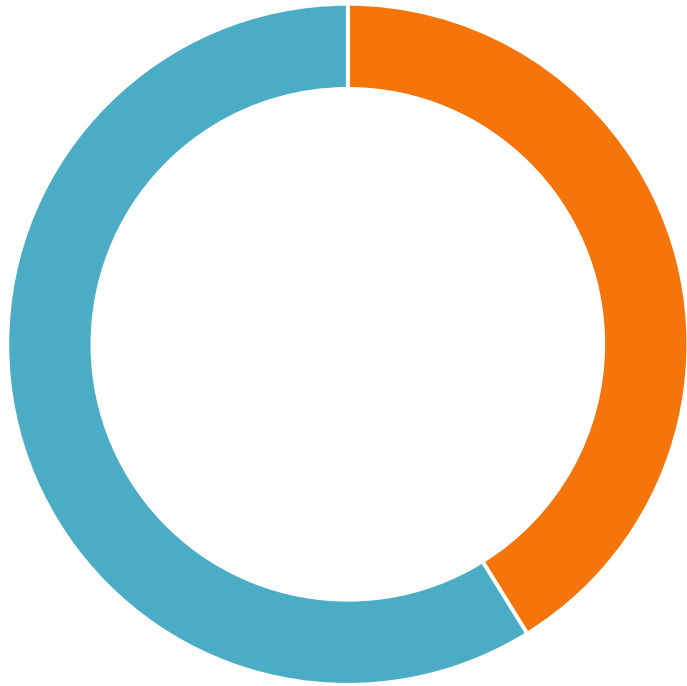
94% OF “FAMILIAR FACES”  
HAD A BEHAVIORAL HEALTH  
CONDITION





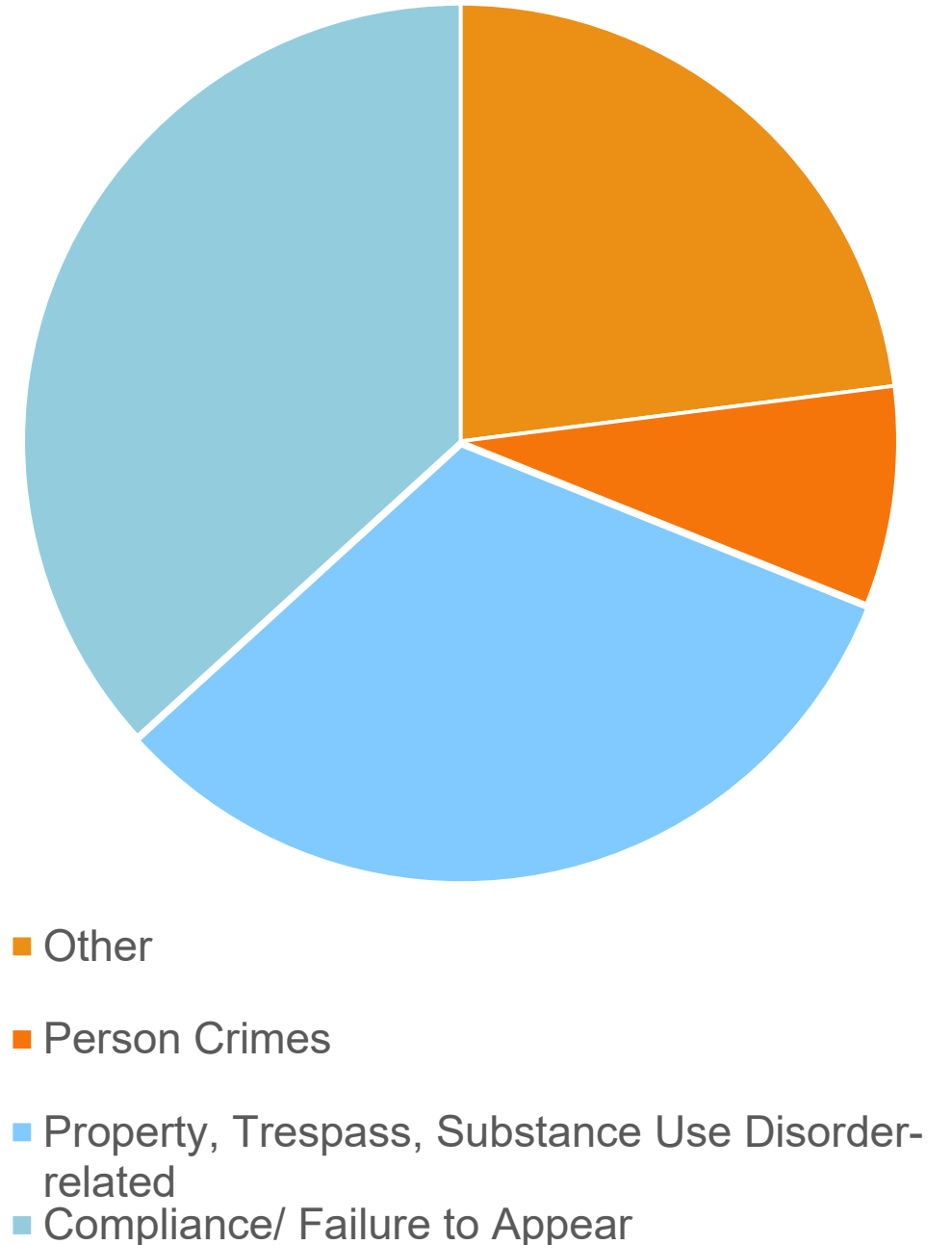
## *Voices of Experience*

*“I went to prison because of my addiction to pain killers and opiates, so to go to treatment is an alternative... And once that’s treated, I’m not committing crimes any more”*



At least 58.6 % of  
“familiar faces” are  
homeless

Familiar Faces' *"Most Serious Offense"*  
primarily crimes related  
to homelessness and  
untreated behavioral  
health conditions



## *“A life sentence...”*

Collateral consequences to arrest and criminal record:

- Federal housing regulations exclude some drug convictions from publicly-funded housing
- Not “HUD homeless” after 90+ days in jail
- Jail stay interrupts housing process and services
- Difficult to rent with a criminal record

*Voices of  
Experience*

*“I was homeless for two years with a rental voucher I couldn’t use [because of my criminal record]”*

DIVERSION

# GAINS INTERCEPT MODEL (NEW, 2017)



# LEAD

## LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTED DIVERSION

6 Policy Research Associates, Inc.

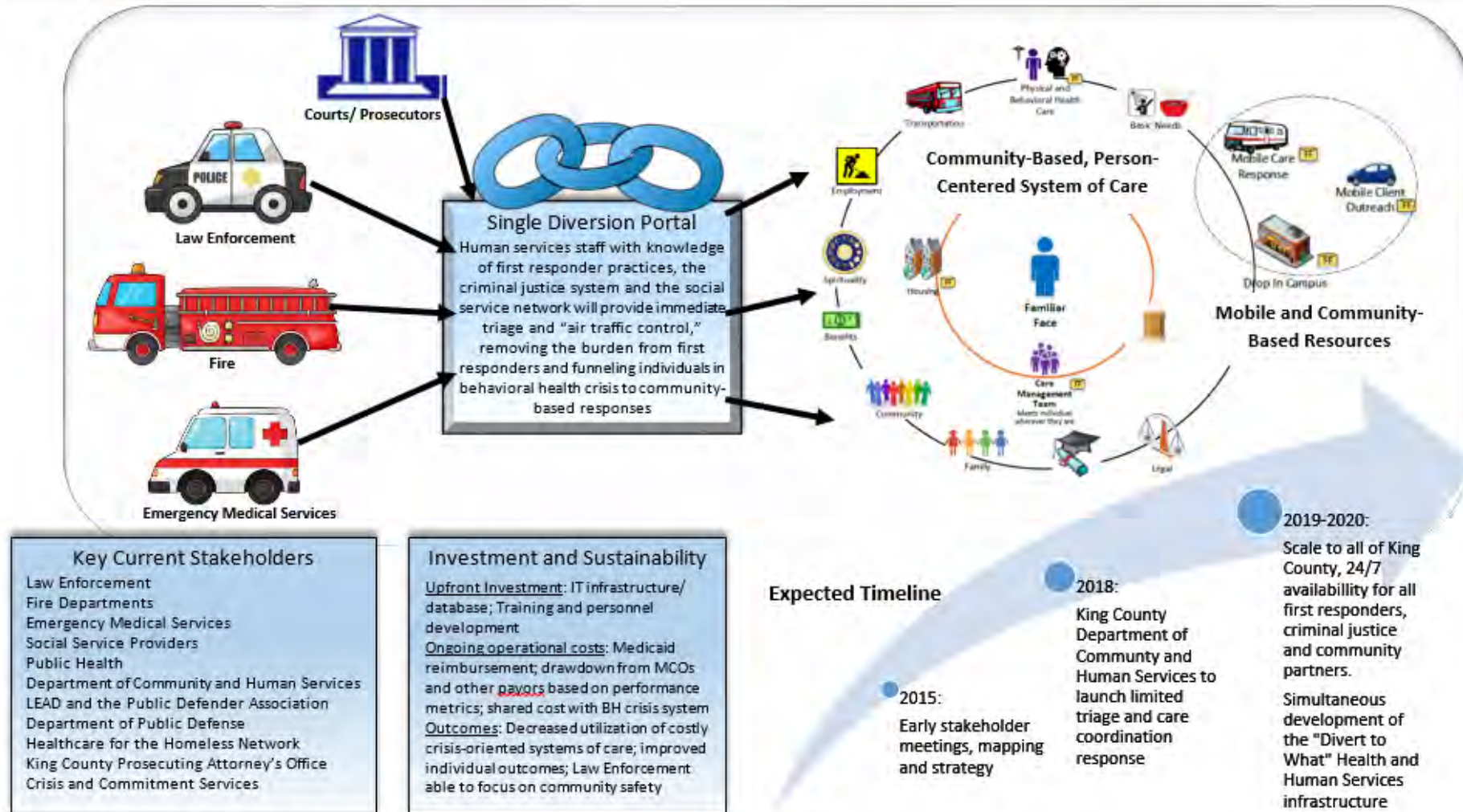
*Voices of  
Experience*

***“...I would have lost my  
place, lost everything I  
worked hard for.”***



# Single Diversion Portal

The Single Diversion Portal is conceived as a health and human services triage response that allows first responders to avoid unnecessary institutional response and direct individuals in crisis back to the community of care. Currently the outcome of first responder contacts with individuals in behavioral health crisis depend heavily on first responder discretion and knowledge, time of day and availability of current resources. By working in conjunction with ongoing efforts in King County to develop a robust, community based infrastructure of medical and behavioral health services, the Single Diversion Portal will provide the linkage to the appropriate community-based response. This will save first responder time, and result in improved outcome for individuals in crisis. Both elements are critical to the realization of the Familiar Faces Future State Vision.



RE-ENTRY

*Voices of  
Experience*

*“where am I going to get  
something to eat, where  
am I going to sleep,  
where are we going to go  
to get dope.”*



*“Hours not days...”*

- High vulnerability
- Greater chance of success when linked with services in 72 hours after jail release
- Likely to return to crisis situation happening prior to incarceration if not addressed before transition.

*Voices of  
Experience*

***“When you come out, the  
‘no roof’ thing is a huge  
stress beyond belief”***







## MY NEIGHBORHOOD MAP

Enter a Seattle Address

Select a Neighborhood

### Incident Response

- Crimes Against Persons Clear
- Assisting the Public Check
- Drugs and Vice Clear
  - Liquor
  - Narcotics
  - OtherVice
  - Prostitution
- Property Crime/Theft Check
- Transportation Check
- Miscellaneous Check
- Fire Response Check

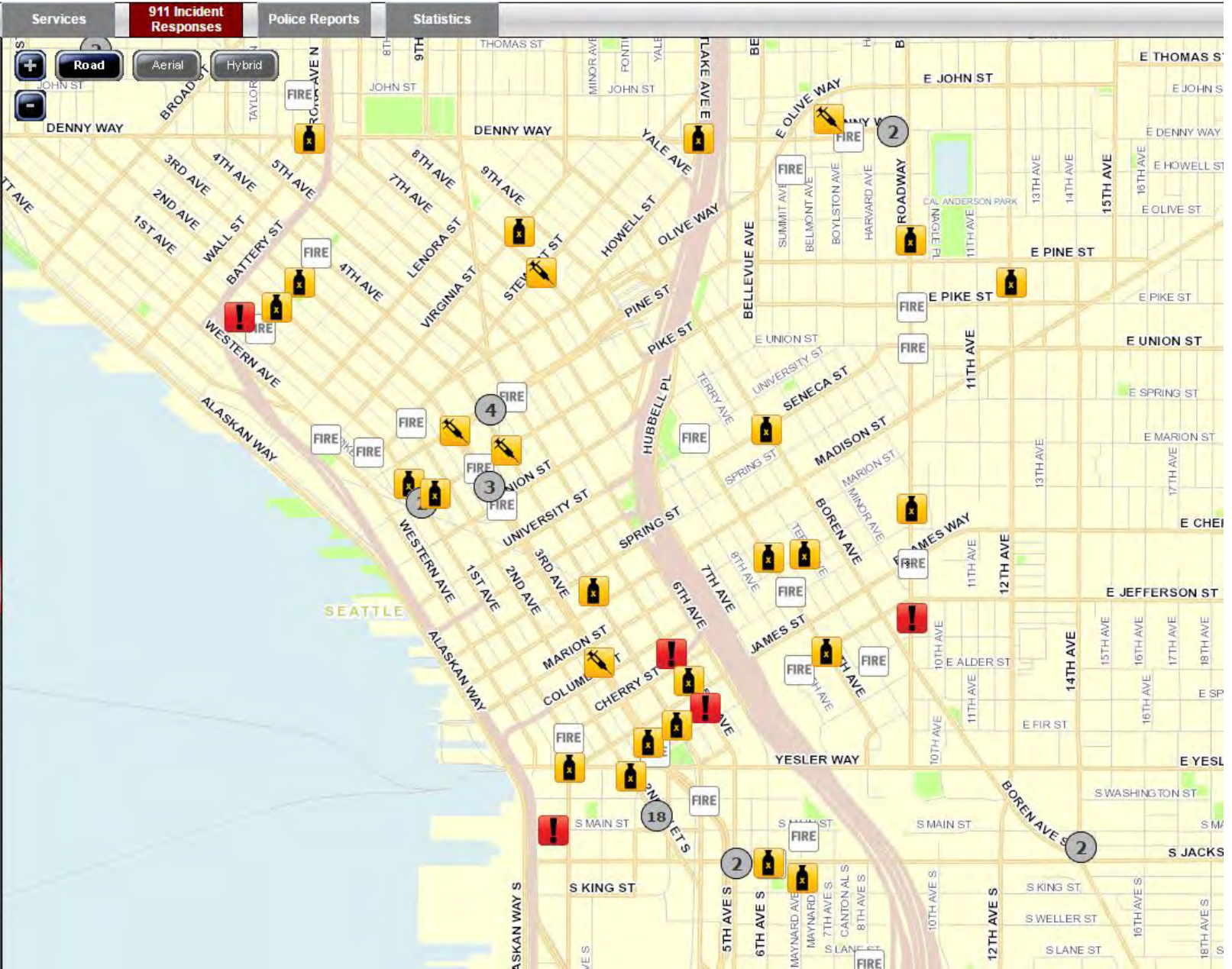
**7** Icon indicates multiple offenses and/or incidents at this location

**Time Range:**  
1/4/2017 4:52 PM to 1/6/2017 2:52 PM

**ABOUT THIS DATA:**  
This map shows all the Police and Fire responses to 9-1-1 calls within the city up to the last 48 hours, the initial view is the last 24 hours. Police response data shows all officers dispatched. To protect the security of a scene, the safety of officers and the public, and sensitive ongoing investigation, these events will populate the map only *after* the incident is considered safe to close out.

Fire response show all fire and medical crews dispatched. These show active incidents and closed incidents, and refresh on the map every 2 minutes.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:**  
This is an ongoing snapshot of events. This map should not be used to derive statistical information.







# Transition/ Diversion Centers

- Basic needs: food, shelter, hygiene
- Benefits navigation
- Housing assessment
- Access to treatment





*Voices of  
Experience*

***“There needs to be more work done around housing. There are thousands of people like me.”***

# CHILD WELFARE

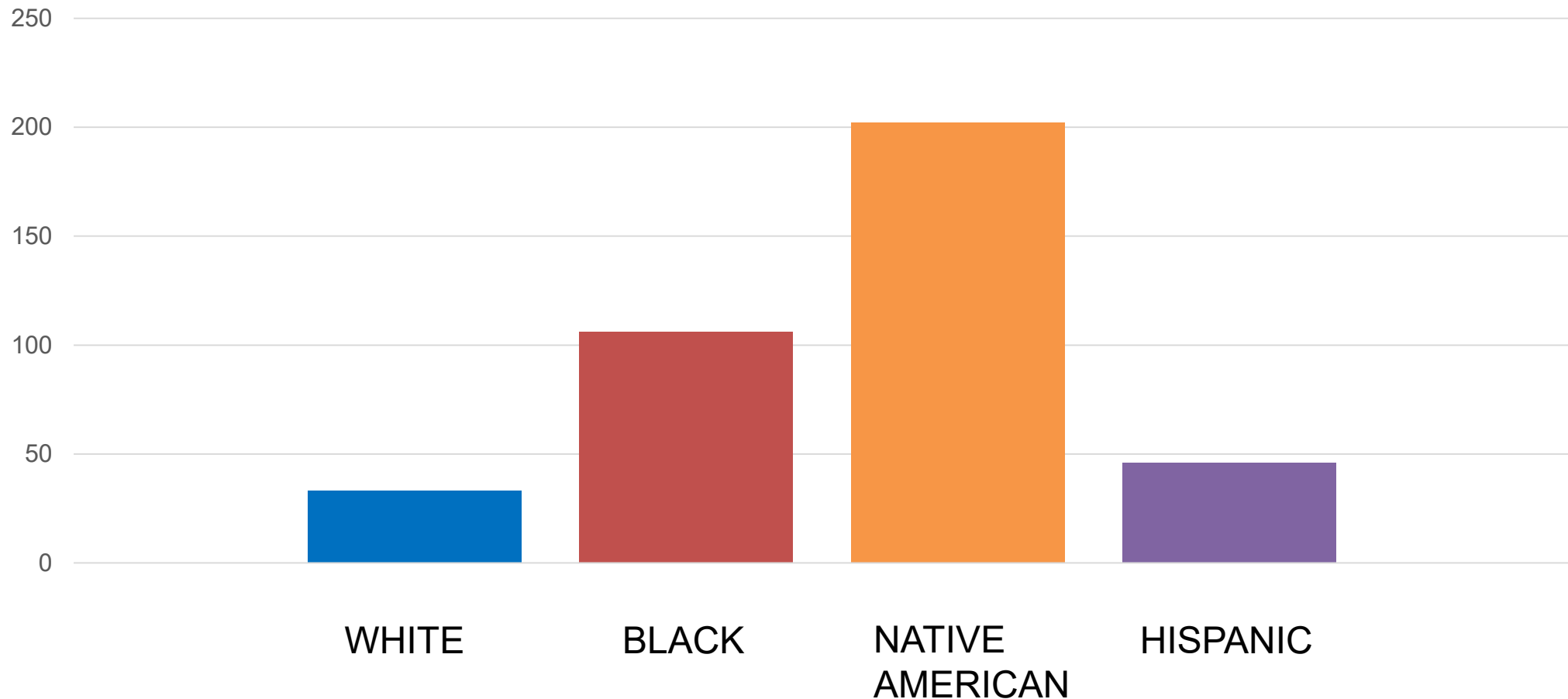
## COMMUNITY ACTION WORKGROUP

# FOSTER CARE PLACEMENT INCREASES RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

- **4% of Washington foster youth age out of foster care**
- **34% of youth who age out of foster care in King County become homeless within one year**
- **Multiple foster placements increase the likelihood of homelessness**
- **23% of homeless adults in Seattle reported a history of foster care placement**

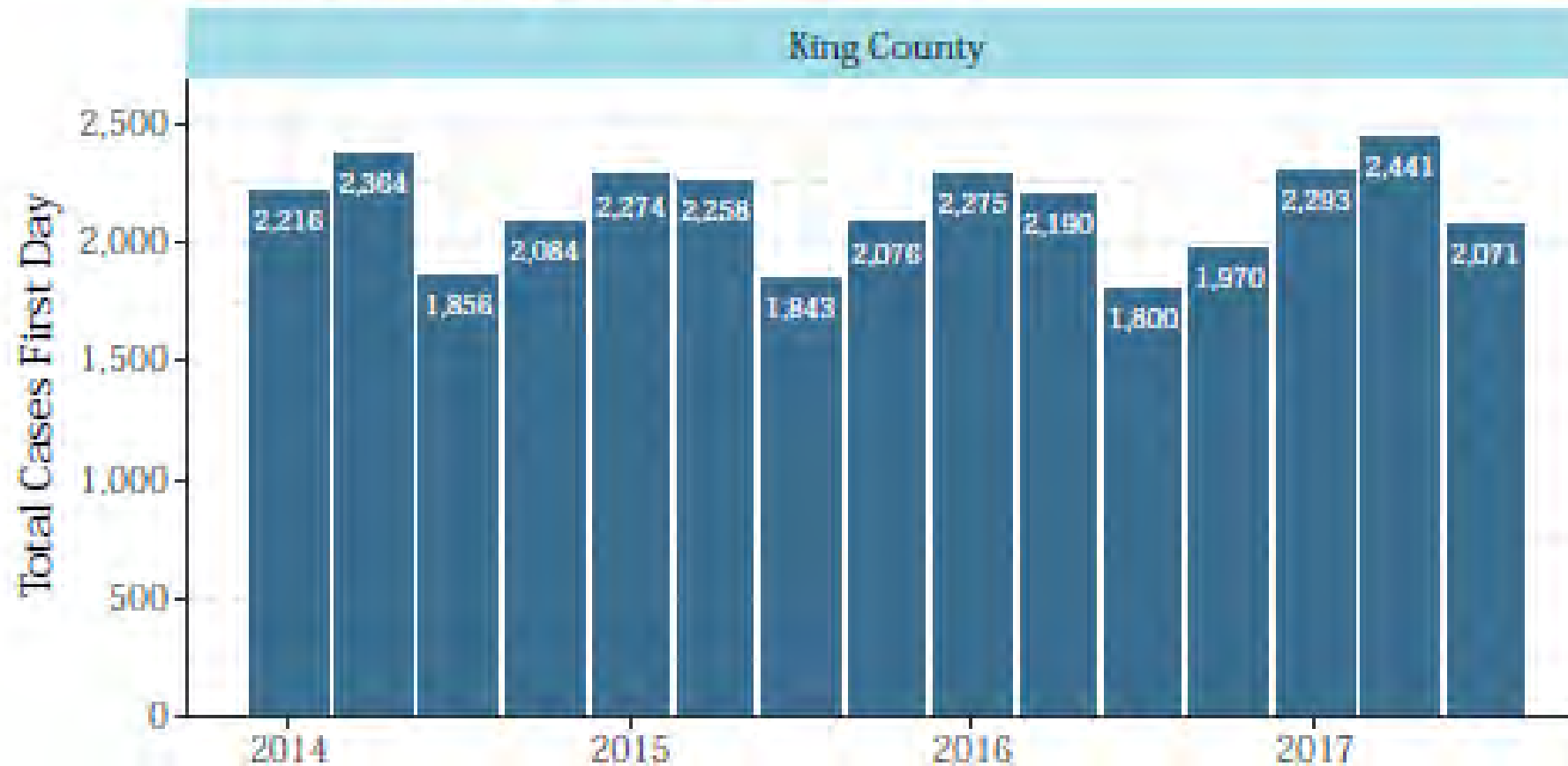
# CHILD WELFARE DISPROPORTIONATELY INVESTIGATES FAMILIES OF COLOR

Investigations by Race at rates per 1000 people



# QUARTERLY CHILDREN'S ADMINISTRATION INVESTIGATIONS KING COUNTY

Trends in Investigations & Assessments



# QUARTERLY OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS KING COUNTY

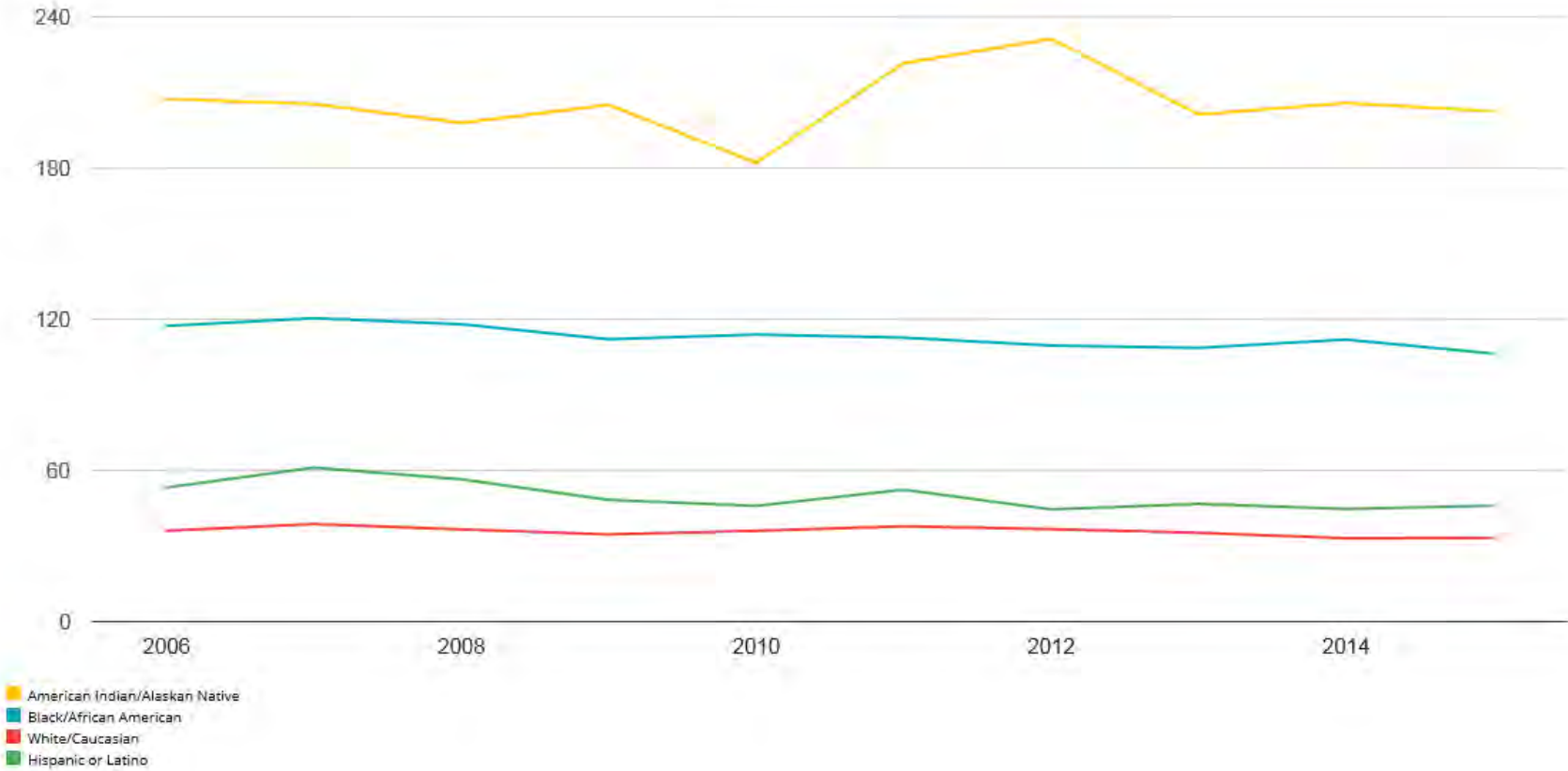
Trends in Out-of-Home Care



# KING COUNTY INVESTIGATIONS BY RACE

RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE IN POPULATION

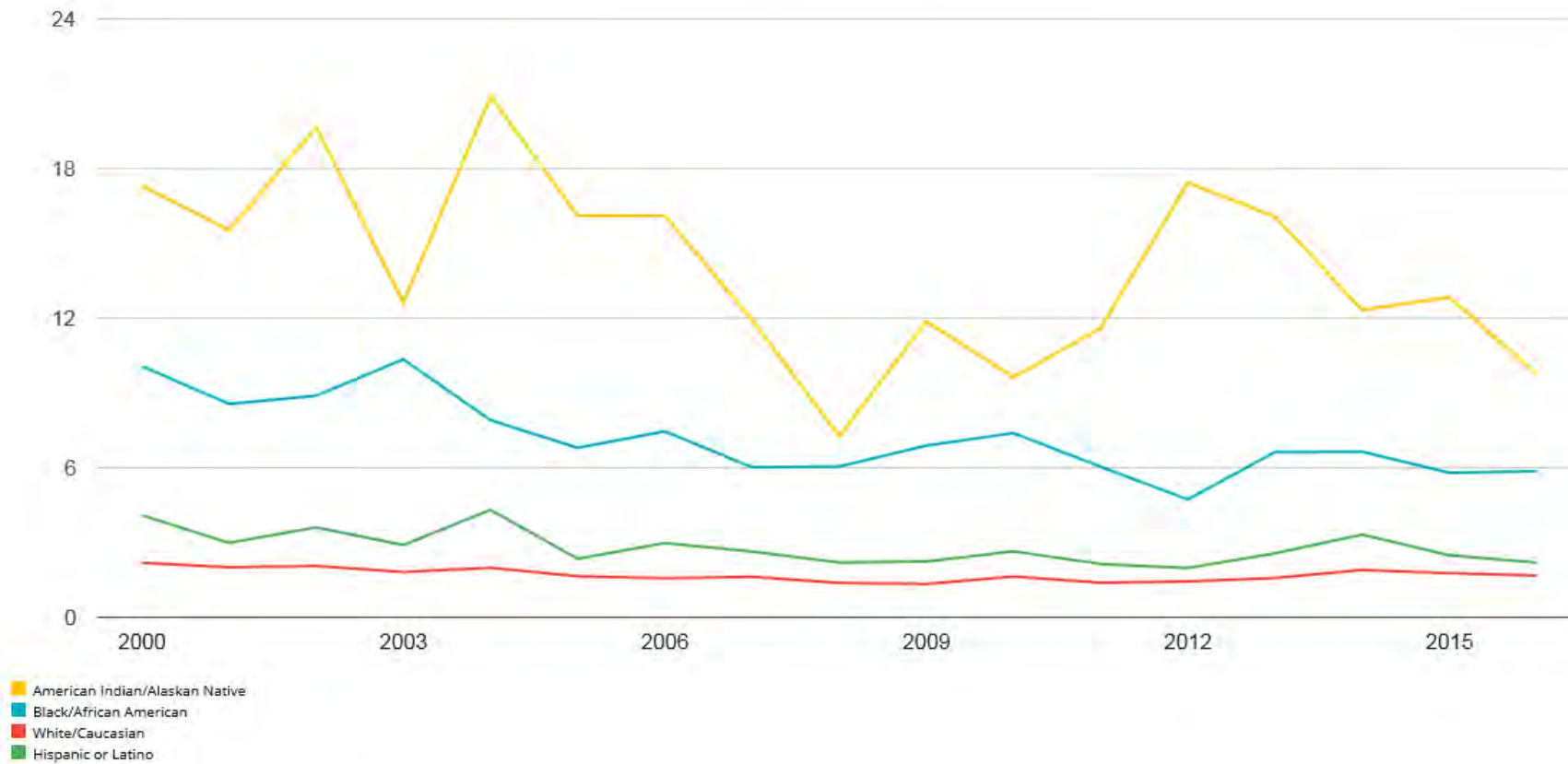
Investigations & Assessments (Rate)



# KING COUNTY CHILDREN IN OUT OF HOME CARE BY RACE

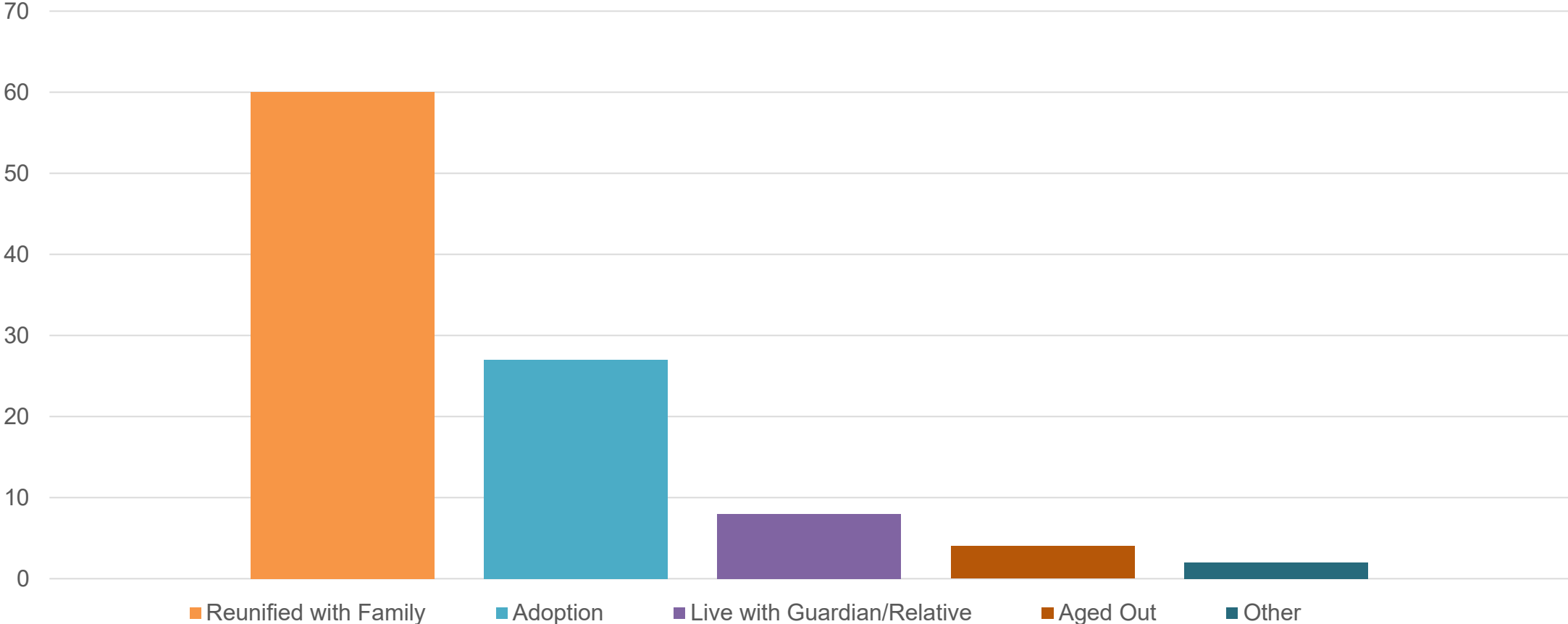
RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE IN POPULATION

**Entering Out-of-Home Care (Rate)**  
During a Year or Quarter

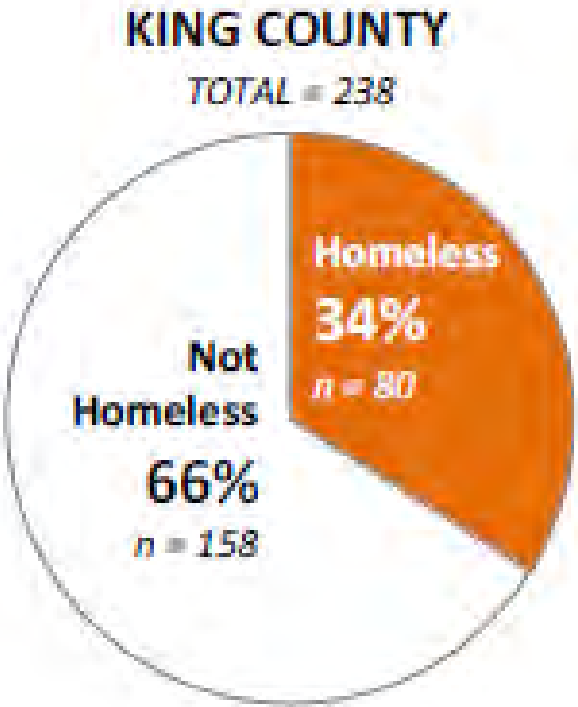
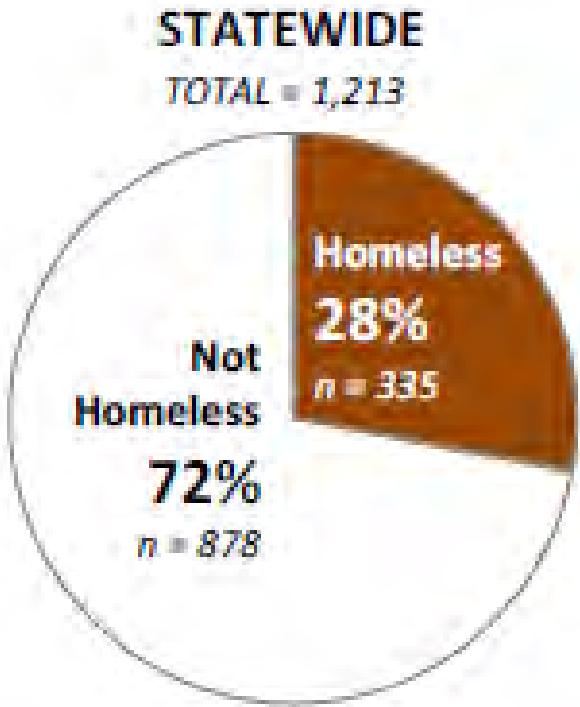




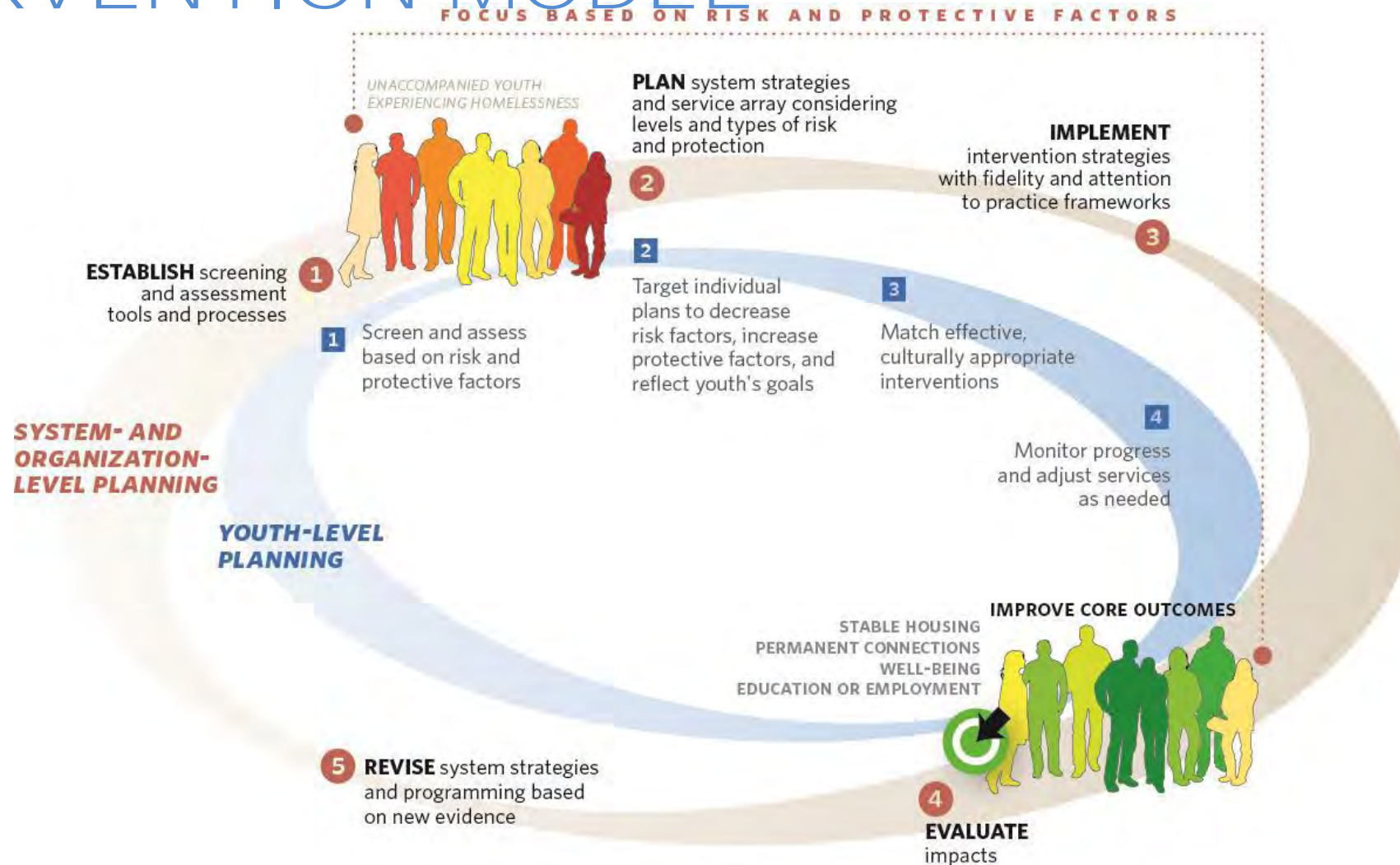
# PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON EXITING FOSTER CARE



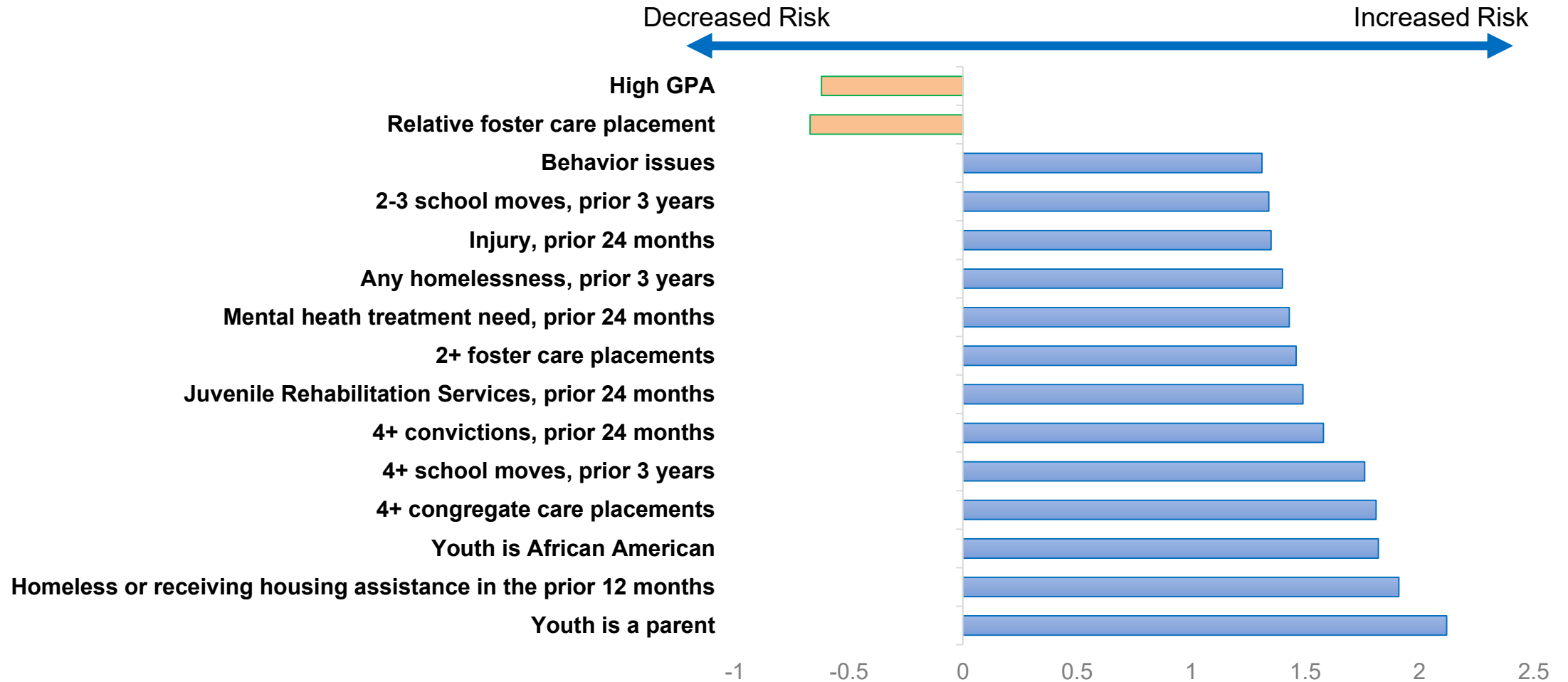
# PROPORTION OF YOUTH EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS AFTER AGING OUT OF FOSTER CARE



# USICH UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH INTERVENTION MODEL

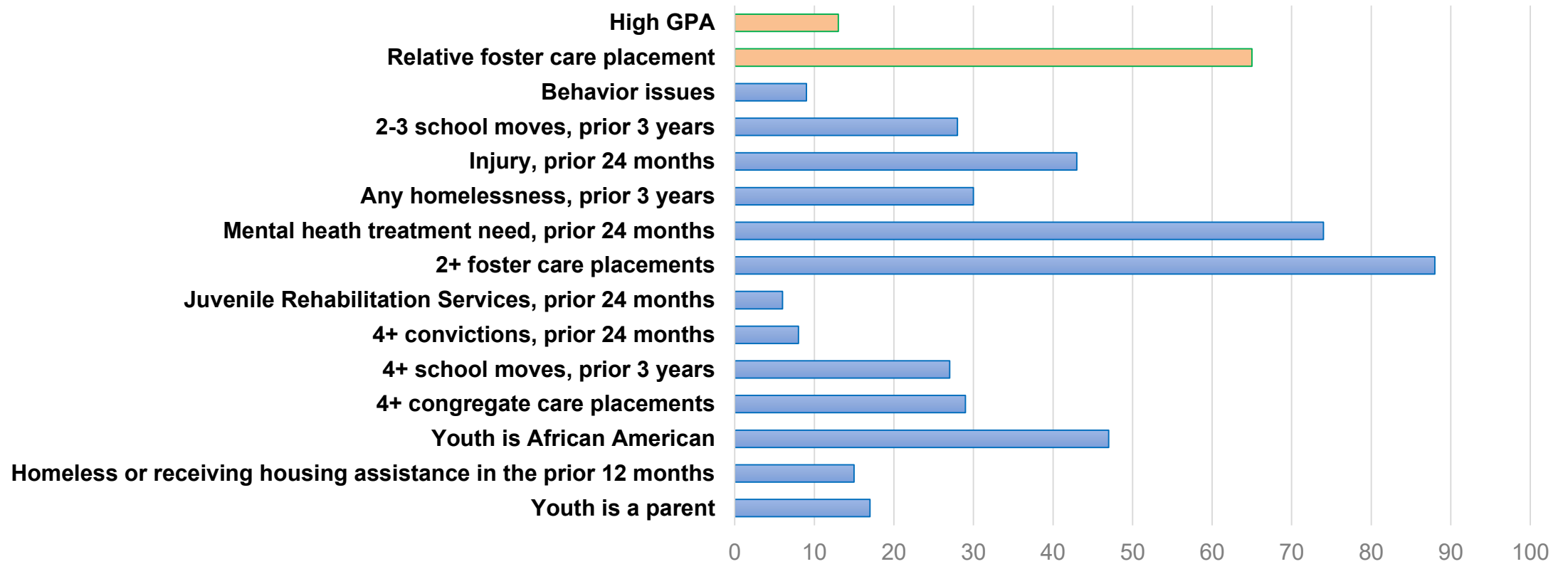


# ODDS OF EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS AFTER AGING OUT OF FOSTER CARE AT 18



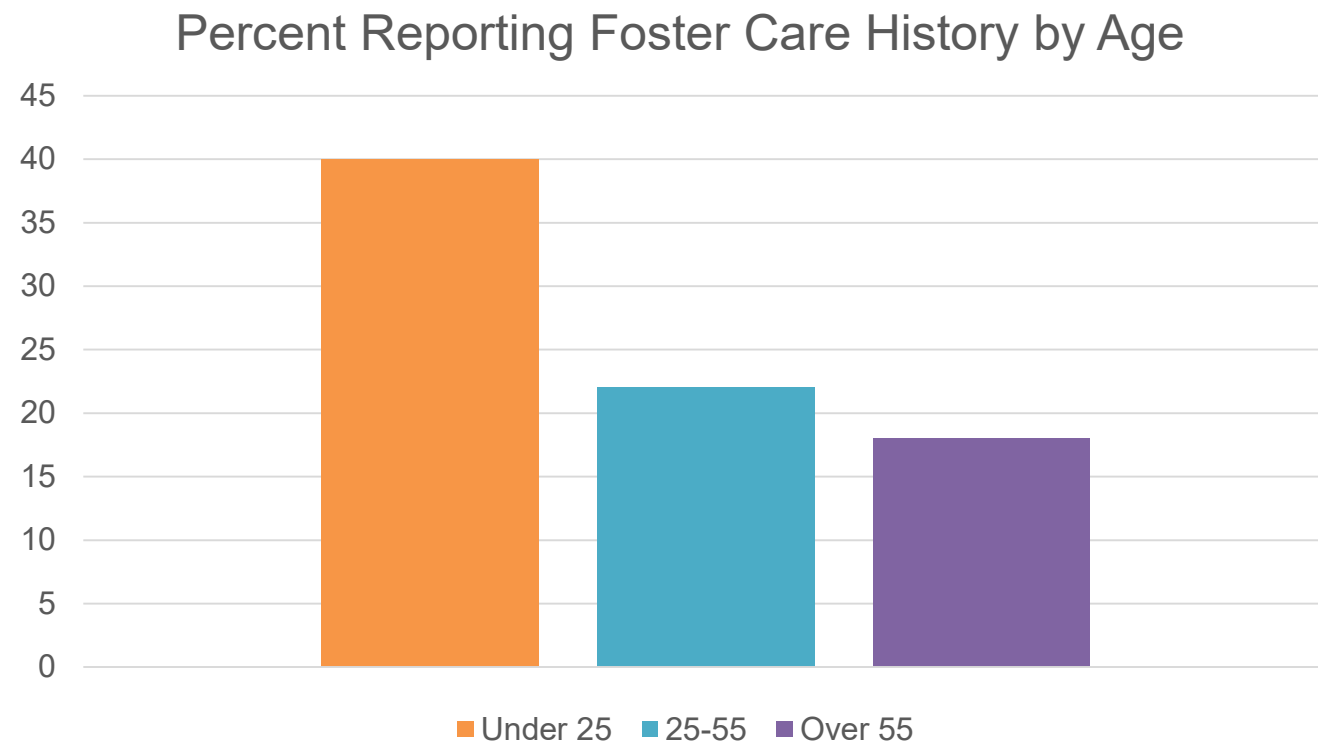
# PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS IN KING COUNTY FOSTER YOUTH

Percent of Foster Youth



# SEATTLE NEEDS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- 23% of respondents reported a history of foster care
- 6% of those with a history of foster care reported living in foster care immediately before becoming homeless
- 4% of those with a history of foster care reported aging out of foster care as the primary cause of their homelessness



EMPLOYMENT  
AND INCOME  
COMMUNITY ACTION WORKGROUP

THERE ARE MANY MORE PEOPLE IN  
KING COUNTY WHO LIVE IN EXTREME  
POVERTY THAN ARE HOMELESS

**According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2017, nearly  
200,000 people in King County lived below the Federal  
Poverty Level**

**(\$16,240 for a 2 person household)**

**Compared to approximately 30,000 people who  
experienced homelessness in 2017 in King County**

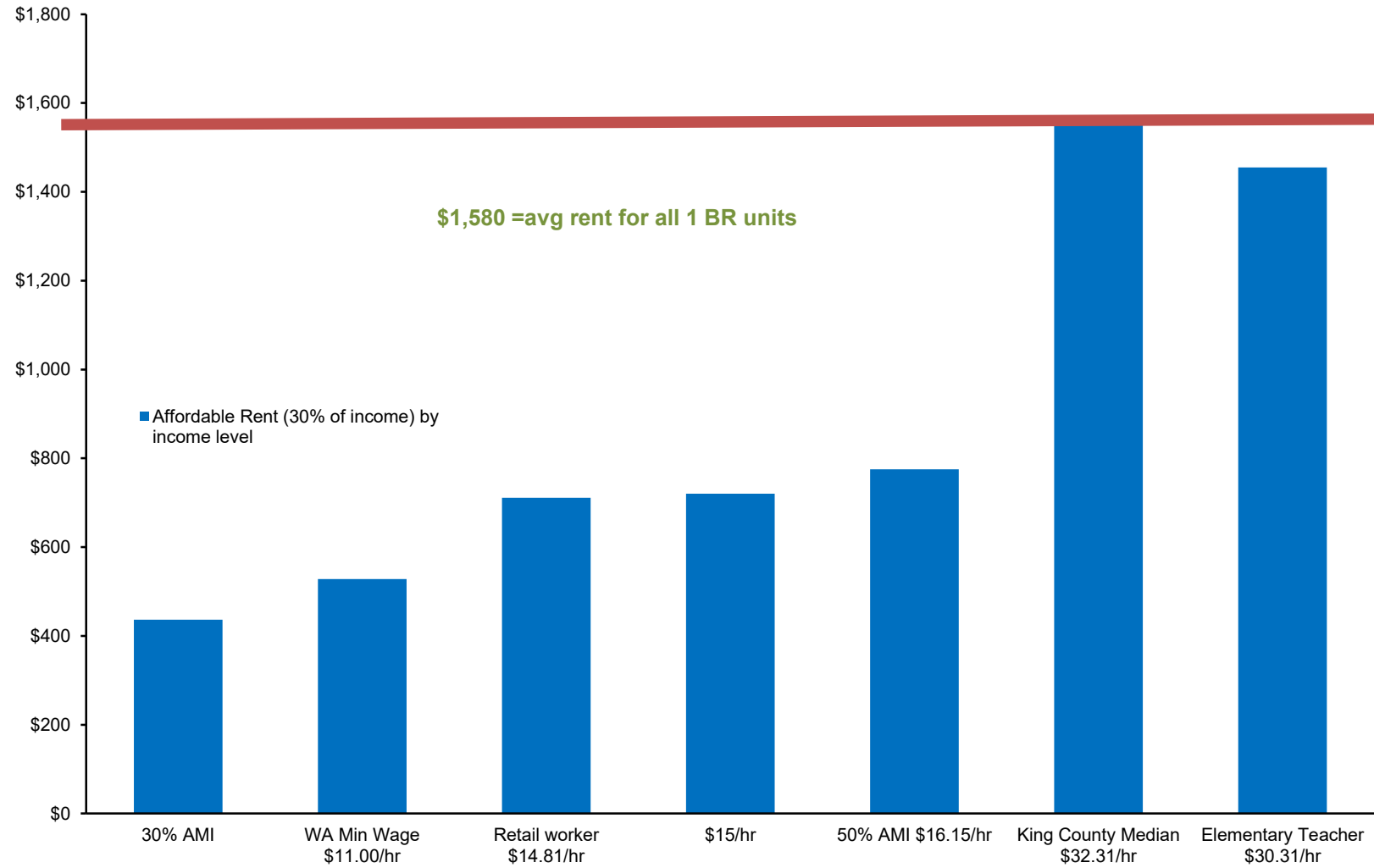


MANY PEOPLE EXPERIENCING  
HOMELESSNESS WORK AND  
MANY REQUEST HELP FINDING  
WORK OR INCREASING INCOME

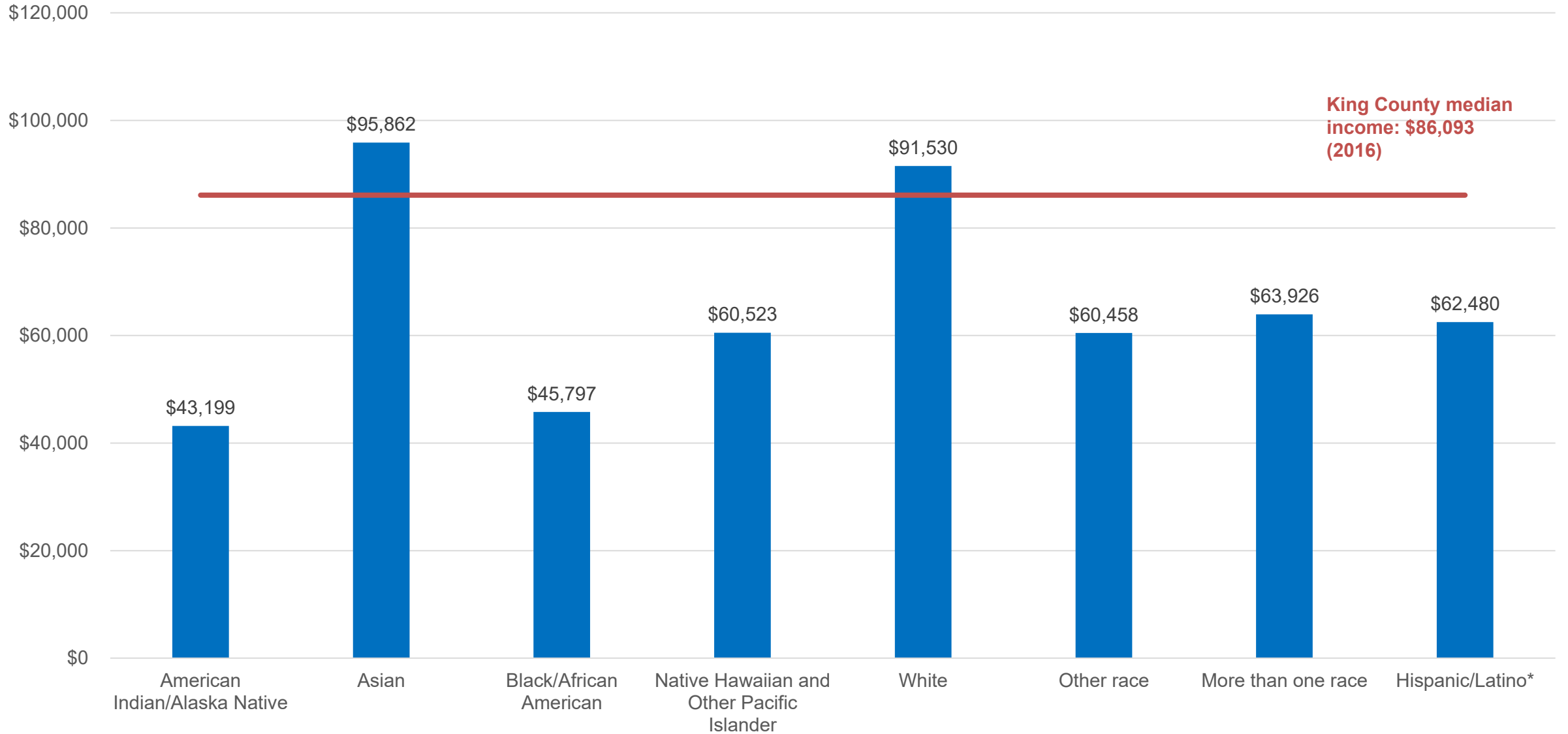
**Approximately 30% of people experiencing homelessness in King County are working. *Count Us in 2017.***

**Forty-five percent of Count Us In survey respondents said that help with employment and/or increasing income would help them obtain housing. *Count Us in 2017.***

# ONE BEDROOM MARKET RENT OUT OF REACH FOR MANY



# Household Income by Race/Ethnicity



# Median annual earnings of full-time year-round workers 25-34 years old

By education level

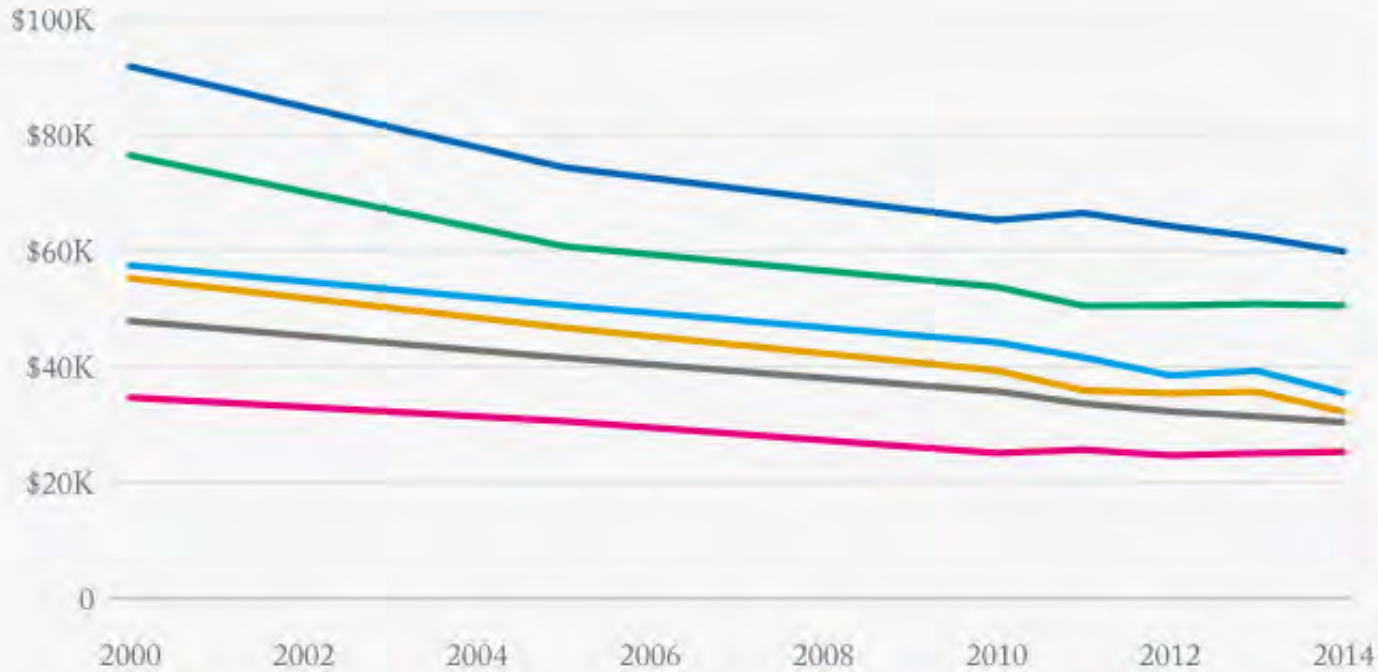


Table View



Select Lines

- By education level
  - Bachelor's degree

Adjust for inflation

Toggle All Off

Less than high school

High school completion

Some college, no degree

Associate's degree

Bachelor's degree

Master's or higher degree

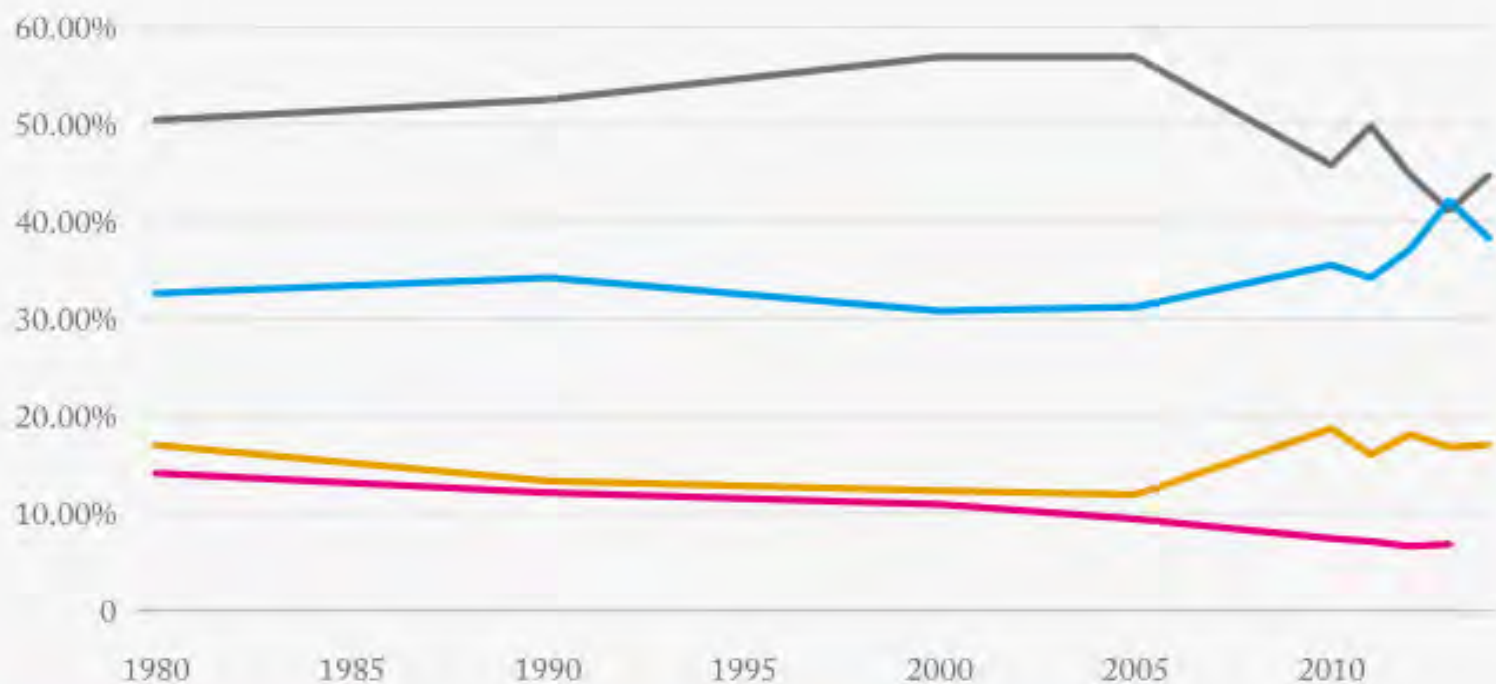


Education · K-12 Education

# High school dropout rate

## Employment rate of high school dropouts

Table View



### Select Lines

- High school dropout rate
- Employment rate of high school dropouts
- By race / ethnicity
- By gender
- By income

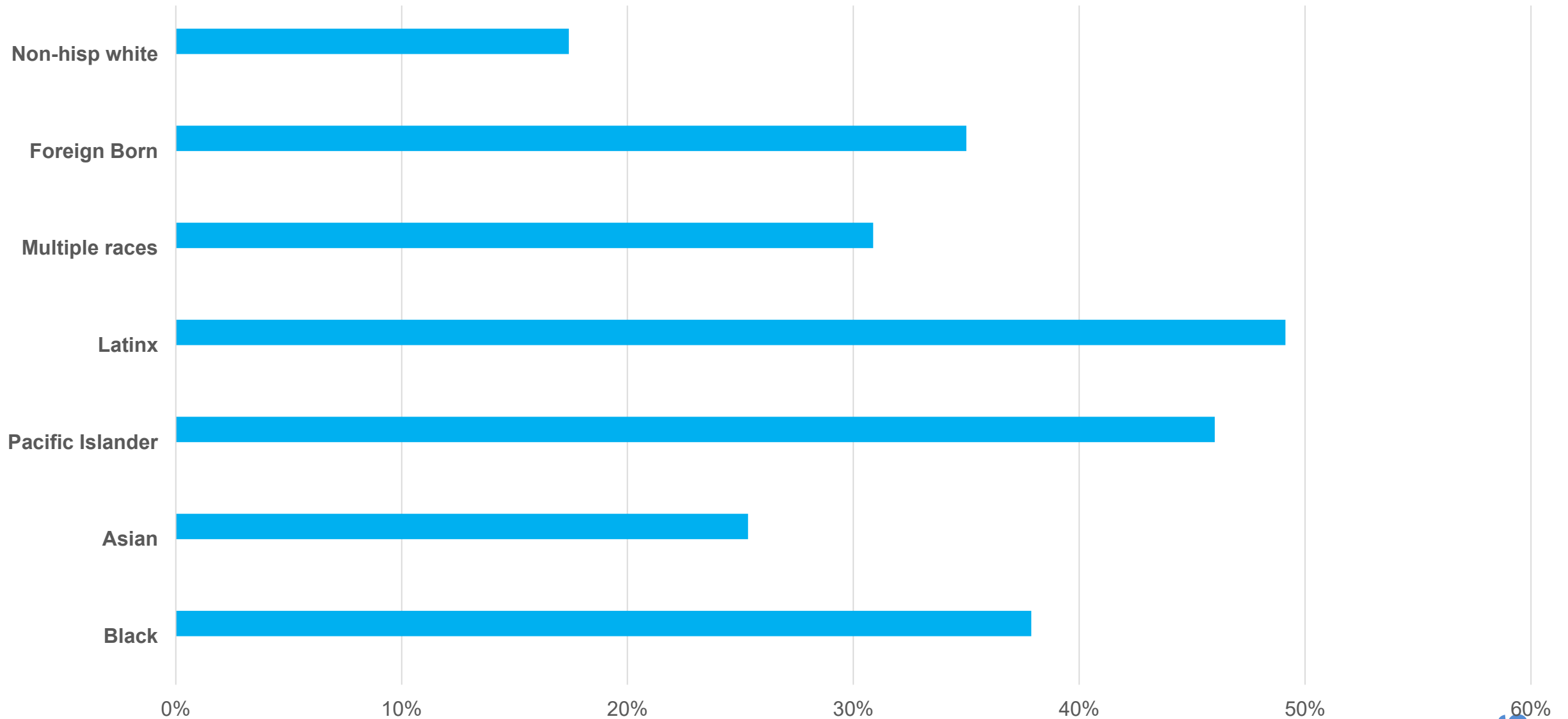
High school dropout rate

% Employed

% Unemployed

% Not in labor force

**Percent of Full-Time Workers in King County Making Less than \$35,000 per year, By Race/Ethnicity & Foreign Born Status**



# BROOKINGS INSTITUTE DATA FOR KING COUNTY

## PEOPLE AGES 25-64 THAT COULD BENEFIT FROM WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

