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.
Number of People Entering andExiting 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.

Exit destinations not reported in HMIS:
Many households exit to destination that are Not recorded in HMIS. These households exit Homelessness to resources such as housing Authorities (e.g., 1,640 households in 2016), Affordable housing, Veterans Affairs programs, behavioral health programs, private market Housing, institutions, or other unreported destinations.

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

- **American Indian or Alaska Native**: 6% of General Population, 1% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander**: 1% of General Population, 1% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Multiple Races**: 15% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Asian**: 16% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Black or African American**: 29% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **White**: 45% of People Experiencing Homelessness, 66% of General Population
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

- **0-30% AMI**: 25,300 (20%)
- **30-50% AMI**: 84,400 (68%)
- **50-80% AMI**: 10,700 (9%)
- **80-125% AMI**: 3,000 (2%)
- **>125% AMI**: 800 (1%)

**124,200** Severely Cost Burdened Households Countywide

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

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.

**Data Sources:** 2011-2015 ACS 5-year Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)
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

- 0-30% AMI: 84,400 (68%)
- 30-50% AMI: 25,300 (20%)
- 50-80% AMI: 10,700 (9%)
- 80-125% AMI: 800 (1%)
- >125% AMI: 3,000 (2%)
- Over 125% AMI: 800 (1%)

124,200 Severely Cost Burdened Households Countywide

Percent Severely Cost Burdened by Income

- 0% - 30% AMI: 57.5%
- 30% - 50% AMI: 21.8%
- 50% - 80% AMI: 7.0%
- 80% - 125% AMI: 1.8%
- Over 125% AMI: 0.3%

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

- White: 66% of General Population, 45% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- Black or African American: 29% of General Population, 29% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- Asian: 16% of General Population, 16% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- Multiple Races: 15% of General Population, 6% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 6% of General Population, 1% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 6% of General Population, 1% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- Multiple Races: 6% of General Population, 1% of People Experiencing Homelessness
Change in Available Housing Stock by Income Range

- **0-50% Area Median Income (AMI)**
- **50-80% AMI**
- **> 80% AMI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>0-50% AMI</th>
<th>50-80% AMI</th>
<th>&gt; 80% AMI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>115,000</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>135,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
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<td>2013</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Total Units in Thousands**
  - 0-50% AMI: 69,000
  - 50-80% AMI: 134,000
  - > 80% AMI: 178,000

- **Change in Available Housing Stock**
  - 0-50% AMI: -1,000 (2007-2008)
  - 50-80% AMI: 2,000 (2007-2008)
  - > 80% AMI: 2,000 (2007-2008)
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.
ONE BEDROOM MARKET RENT OUT OF REACH FOR MANY

$1,580 = avg. rent for all 1 BR units

Affordable Rent (30% of income) by income level

- 30% AMI
- WA Min Wage $11.00/hr
- Retail worker $14.81/hr
- $15/hr
- 50% AMI $16.15/hr
- King County Median $32.31/hr
- Elementary Teacher $30.31/hr
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

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.

DATA SOURCES: 2011-2015 ACS 5-year Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)

DISCUSSION DRAFT

DATA SOURCES: 2011-2015 ACS 5-year Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS)

Severely Cost Burdened Households Countywide

American Indian and Alaska Native, 30.3% are severely cost burdened
People of color are disproportionately represented in rates of homelessness in King County

- **American Indian or Alaska Native**: 1% of General Population, 6% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander**: 1% of General Population, 1% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Multiple Races**: 6% of General Population, 15% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Asian**: 2% of General Population, 16% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **Black or African American**: 6% of General Population, 29% of People Experiencing Homelessness
- **White**: 45% of General Population, 66% of People Experiencing Homelessness

Respondents could select more than one option; does not include options that received less than 6% total responses (e.g., Exiting foster care). Full detail in Appendix.
Average Apartment Rent Trend

- Affordable at 30% KC AMI
- Affordable at 50% KC AMI
- Affordable at 80% KC AMI
- East King County
- King County
- Seattle
- South King County
- Pierce County
- Snohomish County

- March 2004
- March 2005
- March 2006
- March 2007
- March 2008
- March 2009
- March 2010
- March 2011
- March 2012
- March 2013
- March 2014
- March 2015
- March 2016
- March 2017
King County Homeless PIT Count and King County Average Studio Rent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>PIT Count</th>
<th>Average Studio Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$792</td>
<td>$816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>$853</td>
<td>$816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>$851</td>
<td>$816</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$902</td>
<td>$897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$899</td>
<td>$927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$906</td>
<td>$1,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1,115</td>
<td>$1,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$1,195</td>
<td>$1,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$1,195</td>
<td>$1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$1,269</td>
<td>$1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$1,370</td>
<td>$1200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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

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

- Caucasian: 53%
- African American/Black: 17%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 10%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 2%
- Other/Unknown: 11%
- Mixed: 7%
- Other: 11%
KING COUNTY PATIENTS READY FOR DISCHARGE FROM WESTERN STATE HOSPITAL

- Behavioral Health System: 54
- Home and Community Services (Personal Care Needs): 30, 6.9 Months
- Developmental Disabilities: 3, 13.3 Months
NUMBER OF KING COUNTY PATIENTS ON WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL WAITLIST

on WSH Wait List (45 total)

- 30 Adults
- 15 Older Adults

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


* Difference between Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue MSA estimate and Washington estimate is statistically significant at the .05 level.

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Opiates</th>
<th>Opiates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,053</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

48% HOMELESS

75% 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

- Caucasian: 55%
- African American/Black: 23%
- Asian/Pacific Islander: 4%
- Native American: 3%
- Multi Race: 7%
- Other: 5%
- Unknown: 3%
- Other: 5%
- Unknown: 3%
PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS HAVE LESS SUCCESS ACCESSING METHADONE TREATMENT THAN THOSE WHO ARE STABLY HOUSED

48% HOMELESS

75% HOUSED

Source: Needle Exchange Program

Current Methadone Treatment Slots: 3,025

Source: bhrd
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
RACIAL DISPROPORTIONALITY

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

From Data-Driven Justice Initiative fact sheet
Lifetime Likelihood of Imprisonment

All Men: 1 in 9
White Men: 1 in 17
Black Men: 1 in 3
Latino Men: 1 in 6

All Women: 1 in 56
White Women: 1 in 111
Black Women: 1 in 18
Latina Women: 1 in 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>King County Arrest Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Arrest Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Pacific Islander</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>1 in 393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, African American</td>
<td>2656</td>
<td>1 in 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American, Alaskan Native</td>
<td>1796</td>
<td>1 in 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1 in 200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census</th>
<th>Point in Time/ Dec Bookings</th>
<th>2017 4+ Bookings in a Year</th>
<th>4+ Bookings in a Year, Two or More Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People of Color</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>People of Color</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GAINS INTERCEPT MODEL
“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.
“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
“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)
“...I would have lost my place, lost everything I worked hard for.”
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 crises 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 outcomes for individuals in crisis. Both elements are critical to the realization of the Familiar Faces Future State Vision.

Key Current Stakeholders:
- Law Enforcement
- Fire Departments
- Emergency Medical Services
- Social Service Providers
- Public Health
- Department of Community and Human Services
- LEAD and the Public Defender Association
- Department of Public Defense
- Healthcare for the Homeless Network
- King County Prosecuting Attorney’s Office
- Crisis and Commitment Services

Investment and Sustainability:
- Implementation: IT infrastructure/database, training and personnel development
- Ongoing operational costs: Medicaid reimbursement, divestiture from MCOs and other agencies based on performance metrics, shared cost with BH collaborative
- Outcomes: Decreased utilization of costly crisis-oriented systems of care, improved individual outcomes, Law Enforcement able to return to community safety

Expected Timeline:
- 2015: Early stakeholder meetings, mapping and strategy
- 2018: King County Department of Community and Human Services to launch limited triage and care coordination response
- 2019-2020: Scale to all of King County, 24/7 availability for all first responders, criminal justice and community partners

Simultaneous development of the “Divert to What” Health and Human Services infrastructure
RE-ENTRY
“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”
Transition/Diversion Centers

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

King County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Cases First Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,441</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Bar chart showing the number of cases for each year]
QUARTERLY OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS
KING COUNTY
KING COUNTY INVESTIGATIONS BY RACE
RATE PER 1,000 PEOPLE IN POPULATION

Investigations & Assessments (Rate)

Data Updated: 27 Oct. 2017 | Data accessed 1/29/2018
http://data.promotechildren.org/
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

- American Indian/Alaskan Native
- Black/African American
- White/Caucasian
- Hispanic or Latino

Data Updated: 27 Oct 2017 | Data accessed 1/30/2018
http://data.panelectriccounty.wa.org/
PERCENT OF CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON EXITING FOSTER CARE

- Reunified with Family
- Adoption
- Live with Guardian/Relative
- Aged Out
- Other
PROPORTION OF YOUTH EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS AFTER AGING OUT OF FOSTER CARE

**STATEWIDE**
- Total: 1,213
- Not Homeless: 72% (n = 878)
- Homeless: 28% (n = 335)

**KING COUNTY**
- Total: 238
- Not Homeless: 66% (n = 158)
- Homeless: 34% (n = 80)
USICH UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH INTERVENTION MODEL
ODDS OF EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS AFTER AGING OUT OF FOSTER CARE AT 18

Decreased Risk

- High GPA
- Relative foster care placement
- Behavior issues
- 2-3 school moves, prior 3 years
- Injury, prior 24 months
- Any homelessness, prior 3 years
- Mental health treatment need, prior 24 months
- 2+ foster care placements
- Juvenile Rehabilitation Services, prior 24 months
- 4+ convictions, prior 24 months
- 4+ school moves, prior 3 years
- 4+ congregate care placements
- Youth is African American
- Homeless or receiving housing assistance in the prior 12 months

Increased Risk

- Youth is a parent
PROTECTIVE AND RISK FACTORS IN KING COUNTY FOSTER YOUTH

- Homeless or receiving housing assistance in the prior 12 months
- Youth is African American
- 4+ congregate care placements
- 4+ school moves, prior 3 years
- 4+ convictions, prior 24 months
- Juvenile Rehabilitation Services, prior 24 months
- 2-3 school moves, prior 3 years
- Injury, prior 24 months
- Any homelessness, prior 3 years
- Mental health treatment need, prior 24 months
- 2+ foster care placements
- Relative foster care placement
- High GPA
- Behavior issues
- Youth is a parent
- Homeless or receiving housing assistance in the prior 12 months
- Youth is a parent
• 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
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

$1,580 = avg rent for all 1 BR units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Rent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30% AMI</td>
<td>$11.00/hr</td>
<td>$400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA Min Wage</td>
<td>$14.81/hr</td>
<td>$580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail worker</td>
<td>$15/hr</td>
<td>$600</td>
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<tr>
<td>50% AMI $16.15/hr</td>
<td></td>
<td>$780</td>
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<tr>
<td>King County Median</td>
<td>$32.31/hr</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Teacher</td>
<td>$30.31/hr</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affordable Rent (30% of income) by income level

$1,580 = avg rent for all 1 BR units
Household Income by Race/Ethnicity

King County median income: $86,093 (2016)
Median annual earnings of full-time year-round workers 25-34 years old

By education level
High school dropout rate

Employment rate of high school dropouts
Percent of Full-Time Workers in King County Making Less than $35,000 per year, By Race/Ethnicity & Foreign Born Status

- Non-hispanic white
- Foreign Born
- Multiple races
- Latinx
- Pacific Islander
- Asian
- Black
### Total out-of-work population in King County (excluding Seattle), WA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Data</th>
<th>Out-of-work total</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male share</th>
<th>Has a disability</th>
<th>Limited English proficiency (LEP)</th>
<th>Caring for children</th>
<th>Looking for work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94,316</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-of-work share %</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Of the 25–64 year-old civilian, non-institutionalized population.