Homelessness in Seattle/King County

January 10th, 2019

ALL HOME

Making Homelessness in King County Rare, Brief and One-time

STRATEGIC PLAN: JULY 2015-JUNE 2019

A Regional, Aligned, Community Plan to End the Experience of Homelessness among Residents of Seattle/King County
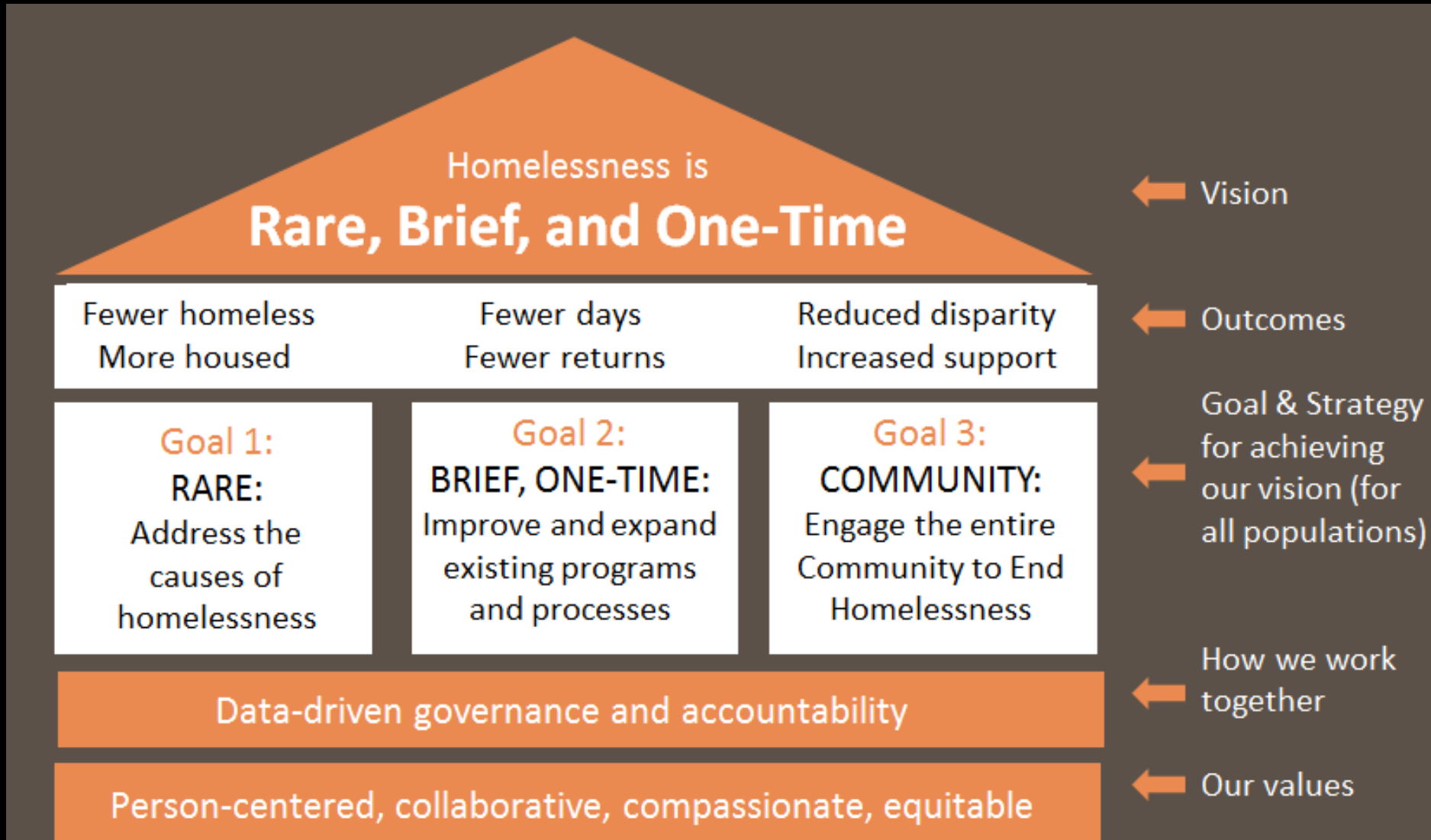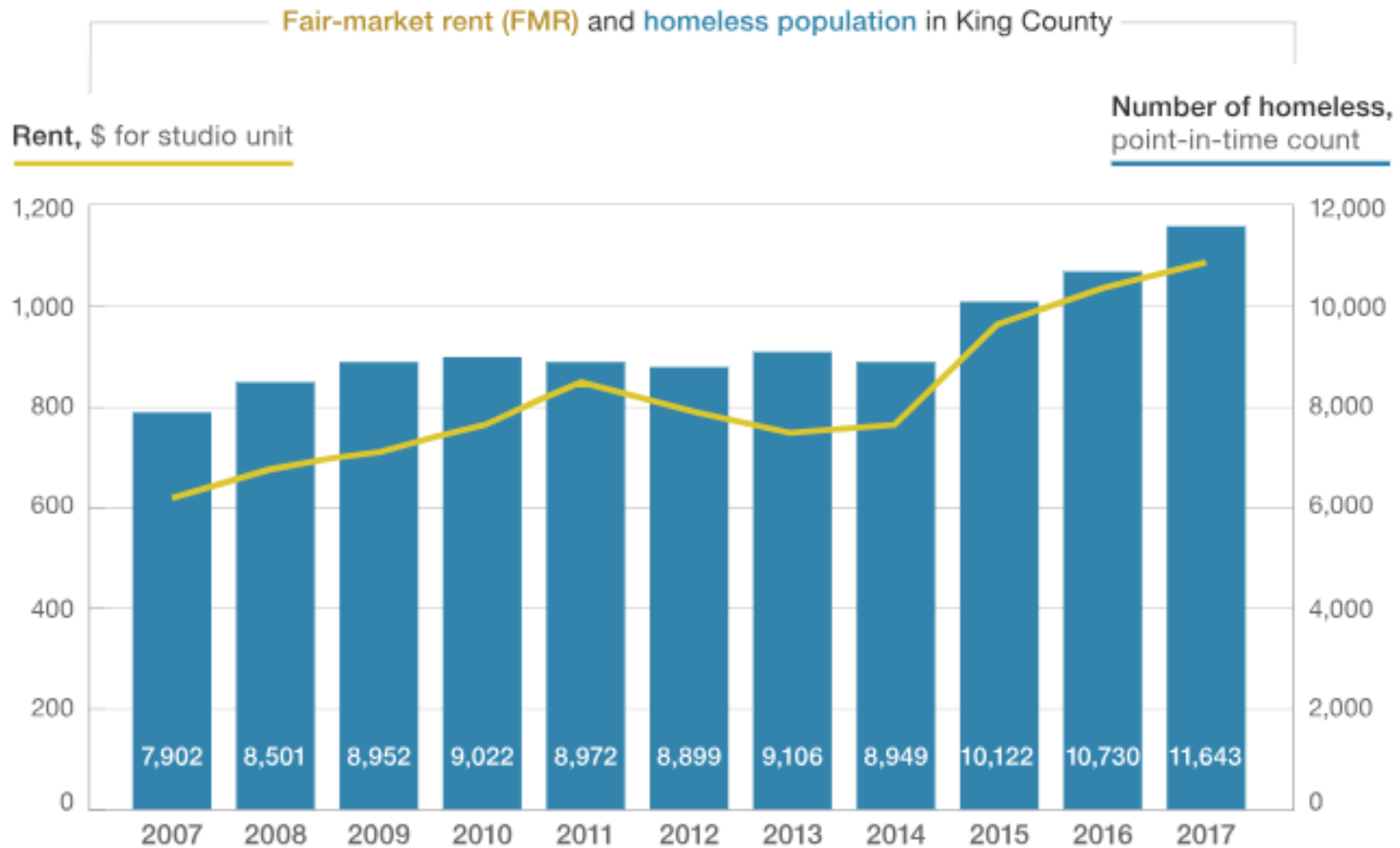
Community-level Determinants of Homelessness

Research of 300+ cities and states found statistical correlation between these factors and rising homelessness:

|	
Housing market	Increasing rents have a direct correlation on homelessness in urban and suburban areas
Economic conditions	Areas with high poverty and unemployment rates associated with higher rates of homelessness
Demographic composition	Areas with more Hispanic, baby boomer, and single person households associated with higher rates of homelessness
Safety net	States with lower mental health expenditures associated with higher rates of homelessness
Transience	Areas with more recently moved people associated with higher rates of homelessness

Rent increases in Seattle's King County show a **strong correlation** with homelessness.

Fair-market rent (FMR) and homeless population in King County

Rent, $ for studio unit

Number of homeless, point-in-time count

Year	Homeless count
2007	7,902
2008	8,501
2009	8,952
2010	9,022
2011	8,972
2012	8,899
2013	9,106
2014	8,949
2015	10,122
2016	10,730
2017	11,643

Supply of affordable rental units by area-median-income tier in King County

Number of rental units,[1] by area-median-income tier,[2] thousand

Households earning >80%

Households earning 50–80%

Households earning 0–50%
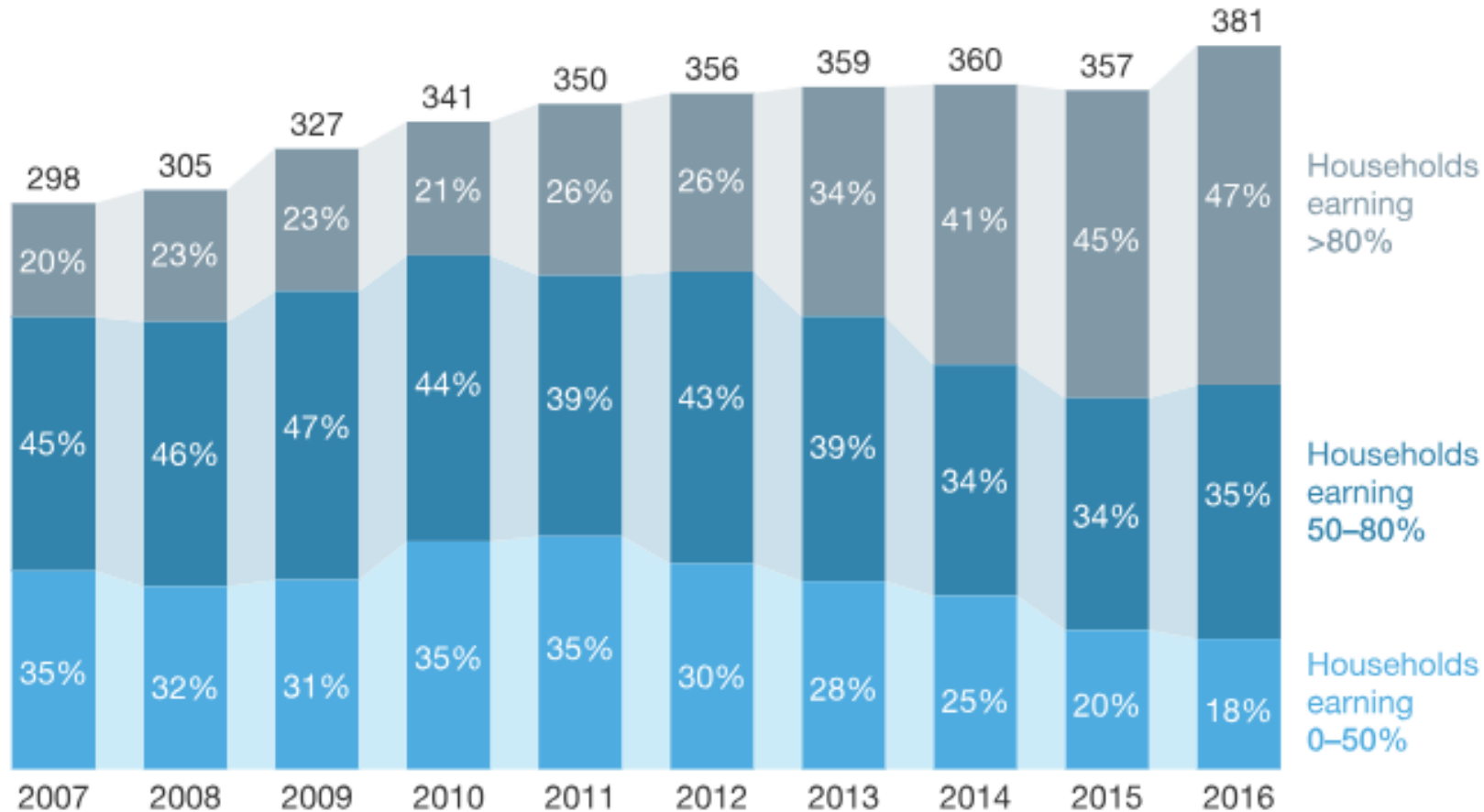
[1]Figures may not sum to 100%, because of rounding.
[2]All estimates shown are midpoints of confidence intervals.

Source: Stringfellow & Wagle with McKinsey & Company (May 2018). The Economics of Homelessness in Seattle and King County (article).
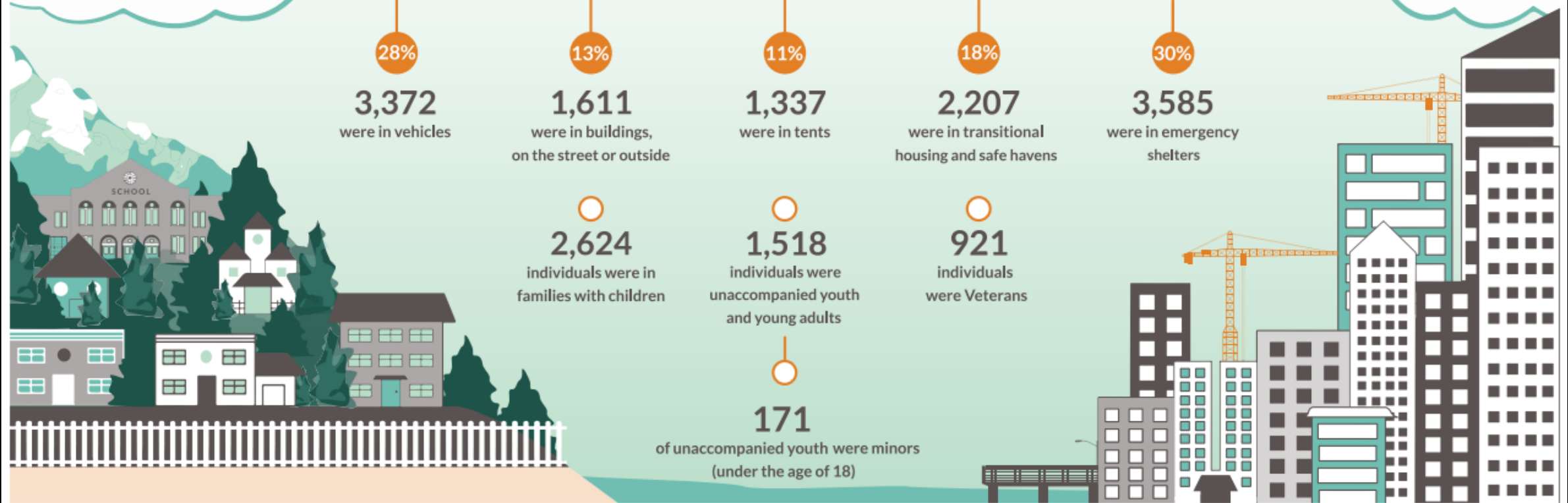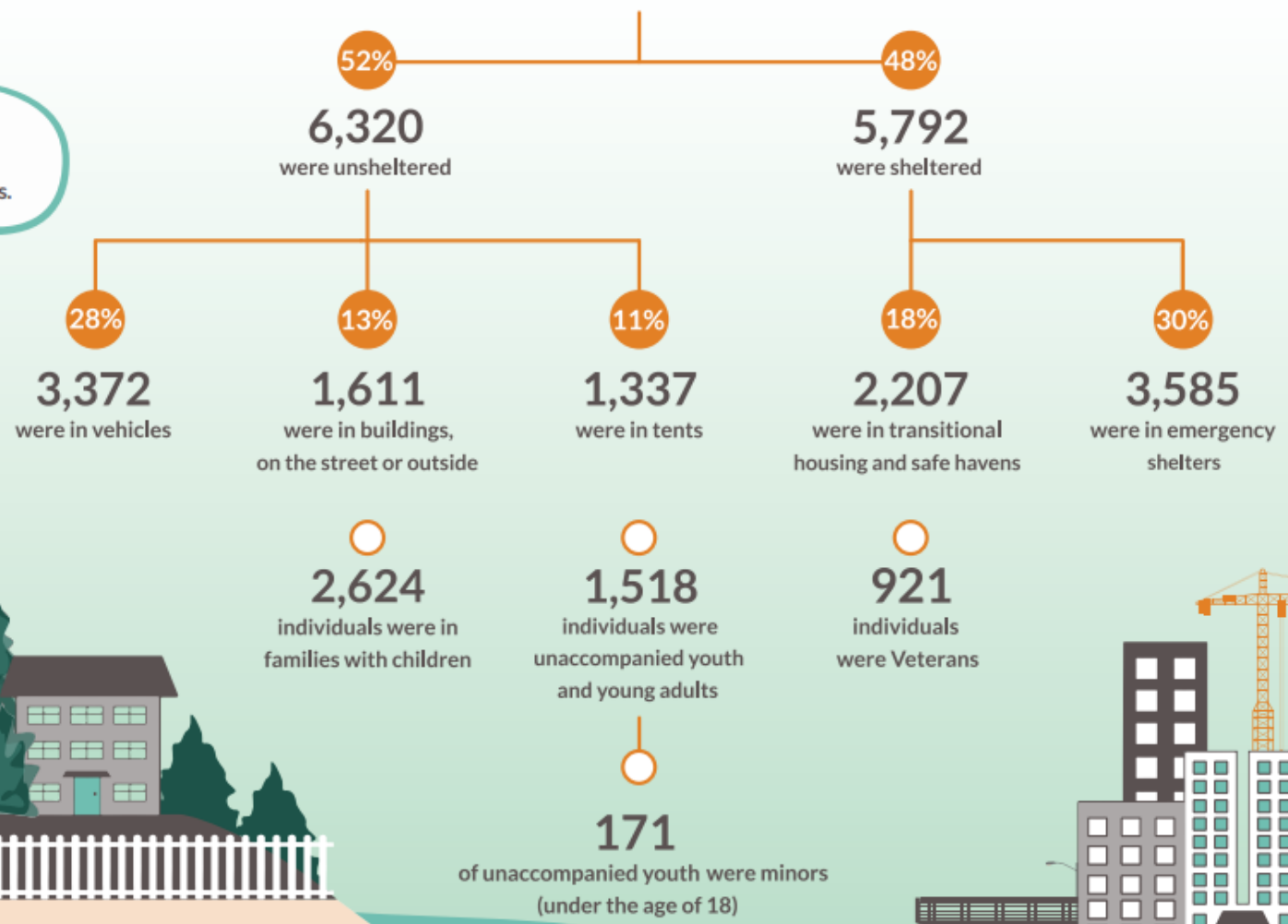
2018 King County Point-in-Time Count Results

COUNT US IN

52% of people experiencing homelessness identified as people of color; however, people of color make up only **33%** of the King County general population.

The **highest** disparities were observed among those identifying as Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and multiple races.

12,112
People were experiencing homelessness in King County on January 26, 2018

98% of survey respondents said they would move into safe and affordable housing if it were offered

80% of survey respondents cited more affordable housing and rental assistance as key to ending their homelessness

52%

6,320
were unsheltered

48%

5,792
were sheltered

28%

3,372
were in vehicles

13%

1,611
were in buildings, on the street or outside

11%

1,337
were in tents

18%

2,207
were in transitional housing and safe havens

30%

3,585
were in emergency shelters

2,624
individuals were in families with children

1,518
individuals were unaccompanied youth and young adults

921
individuals were Veterans

171
of unaccompanied youth were minors (under the age of 18)
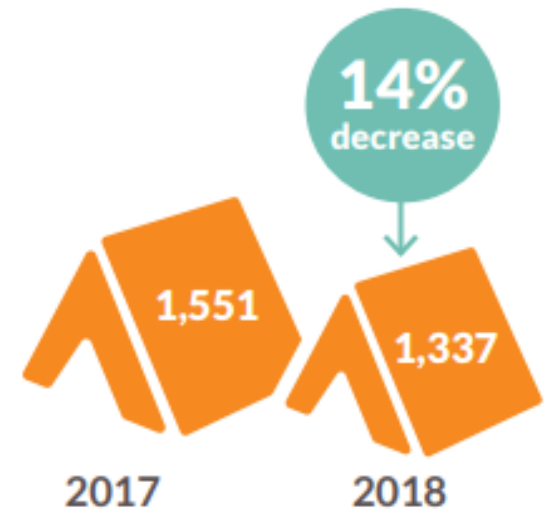
COUNT US IN RESULTS

THE UNSHELTERED POPULATION IS CHANGING AND WE WILL NEED TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF OUR COMMUNITY

The unsheltered population is changing.

An increasing number of people experiencing homelessness are living in vehicles.

2,314 — 2017
3,372 — 2018
46% increase
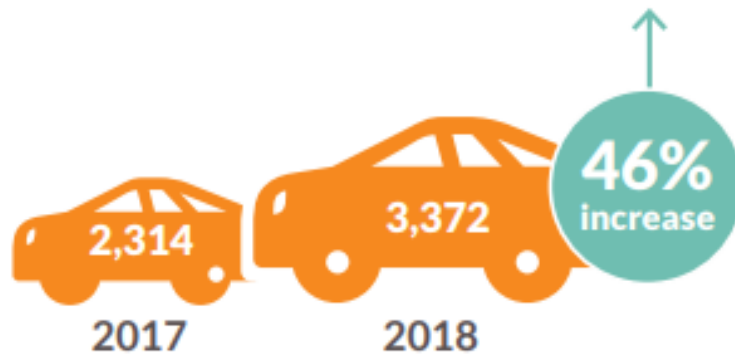
Fewer people are living in tents.

1,551 — 2017
1,337 — 2018
14% decrease

COUNT US IN RESULTS

AREAS OF PROGRESS DEMONSTRATE THE IMPACT OF COORDINATED, PERSON-CENTERED APPROACHES WITH TARGETED AND INCREASED INVESTMENTS

31% decrease

1,329
921

Targeted investments have significantly reduced veterans' homelessness.

Increased and targeted investments from the federal and local level have helped us better coordinate regional resources and streamline our response system resulting in significant progress towards ending Veteran homelessness.

2017   2018

We are also making progress on youth homelessness, specifically for those under the age of 18.

While the overall number of youth and young adults experiencing homelessness remains steady, similar to veterans homelessness, we've started to see a reduction in homelessness among minors after considerable state and local efforts to address youth homelessness. With a continued investment of resources and coordinated approaches, we can make an even greater impact.

22% decrease

221   171

2017   2018

COUNT US IN RESULTS

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HOMELESSNESS DISPROPORTIONATELY IMPACTS PEOPLE OF COLOR AND OTHER HISTORICALLY MARGINALIZED POPULATIONS
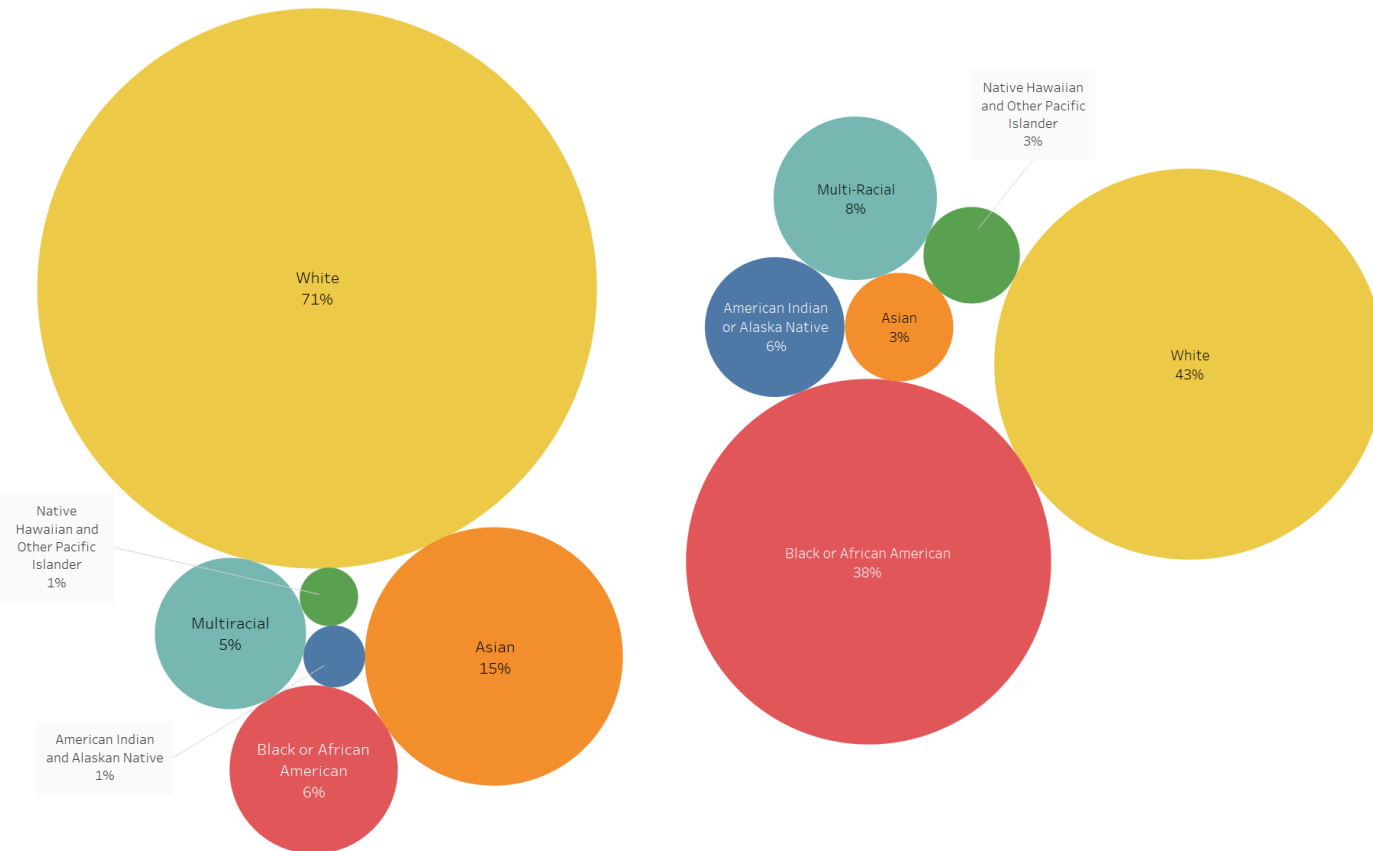
COMMUNITIES OF COLOR AND PEOPLE WHO IDENTIFY AS LGBTQ ARE MORE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE HOMELESSNESS AND MORE LIKELY TO BE UNSHELTERED
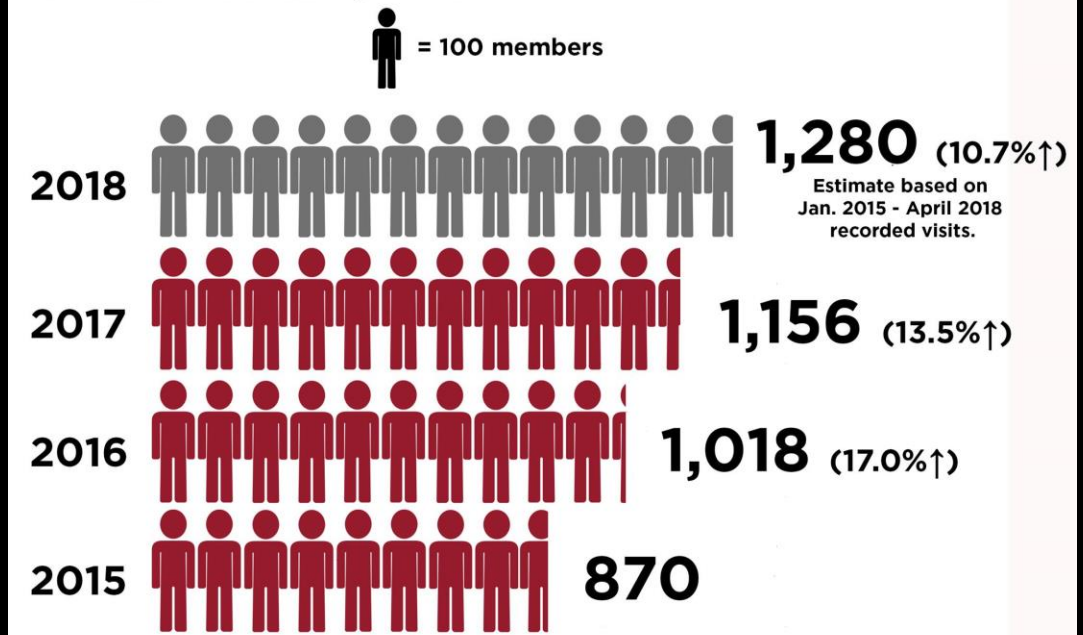
WHAT THE DATA TELLS US

In King County, People of Color are overrepresented as a proportion of the homeless population when compared to the general population.

King County General Population

- White 71%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 1%
- Multiracial 5%
- American Indian and Alaskan Native 1%
- Black or African American 6%
- Asian 15%

King County Homeless Population

- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 3%
- Multi-Racial 8%
- American Indian or Alaska Native 6%
- Asian 3%
- White 43%
- Black or African American 38%

Homeless Crisis: Native Population's Continual Increase
Chief Seattle Club Members, 2015-2018

👤 = 100 members

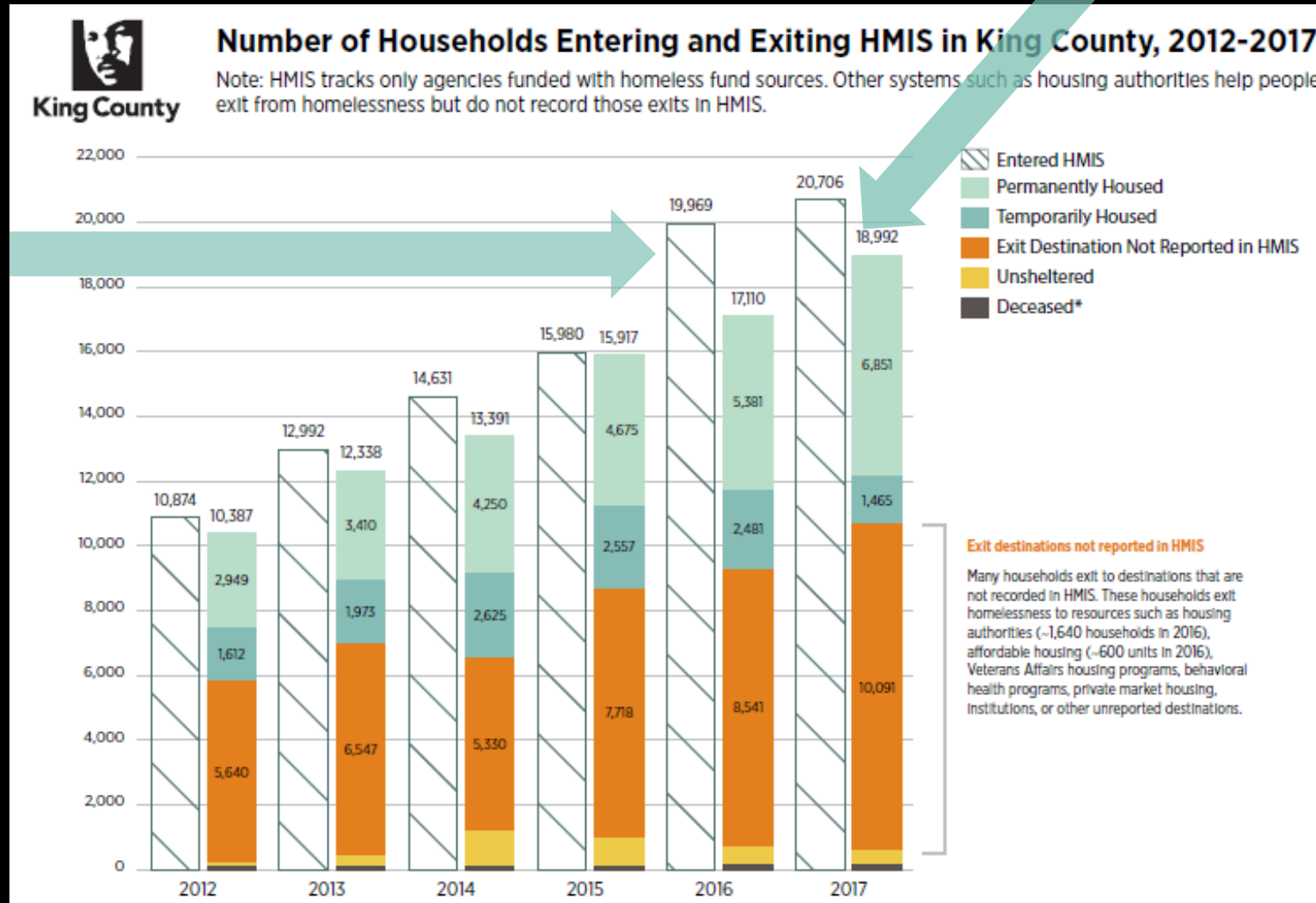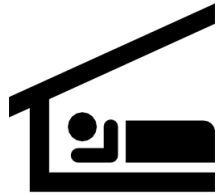| Year	Members	Change
2018	1,280	(10.7%↑) Estimate based on Jan. 2015 - April 2018 recorded visits.
2017	1,156	(13.5%↑)
2016	1,018	(17.0%↑)
2015	870	

Data from Chief Seattle Club. Prepared by the Urban Indian Health Institute.

Homelessness Over the Course of a Year

Expanding RRH & Permanent Housing options to increase PH exits & reduce LOS

Targeting prevention to reduce the # of people entering the system

Number of Households 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.

King County

Legend:
- Entered HMIS
- Permanently Housed
- Temporarily Housed
- Exit Destination Not Reported in HMIS
- Unsheltered
- Deceased*

Exit destinations not reported in HMIS

Many households exit to destinations that are not recorded in HMIS. These households exit homelessness to resources such as housing authorities (~1,640 households in 2016), affordable housing (~600 units in 2016), Veterans Affairs housing programs, behavioral health programs, private market housing, institutions, or other unreported destinations.

Reduce the number of people who experience homelessness by targeting our **prevention** resources

Reduce the number of people who need shelter by utilizing **Diversion**

Increase the number of people who move into **permanent housing** and the time in which they do so

Functional Zero:

When everyone who needs emergency assistance can receive it without waiting and exits to PH within 20 days

Our "System"
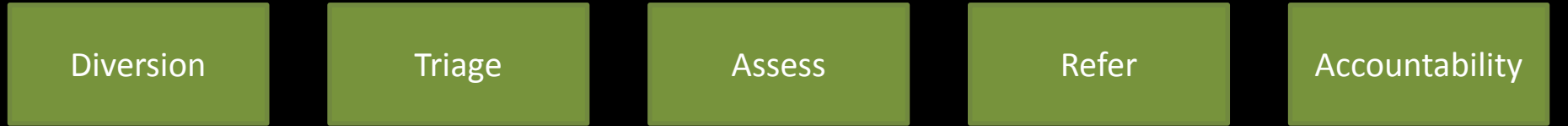

PREVENTION

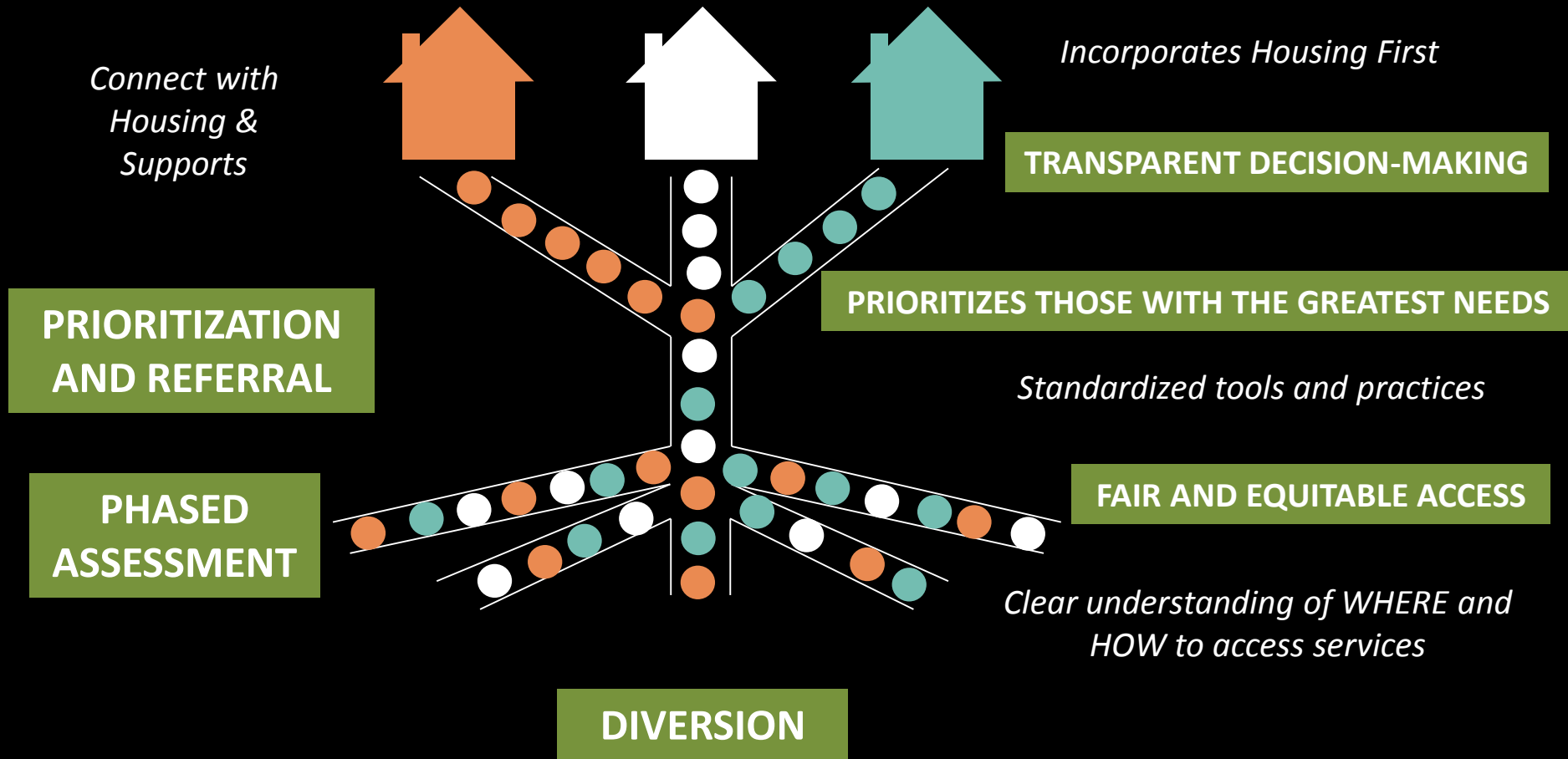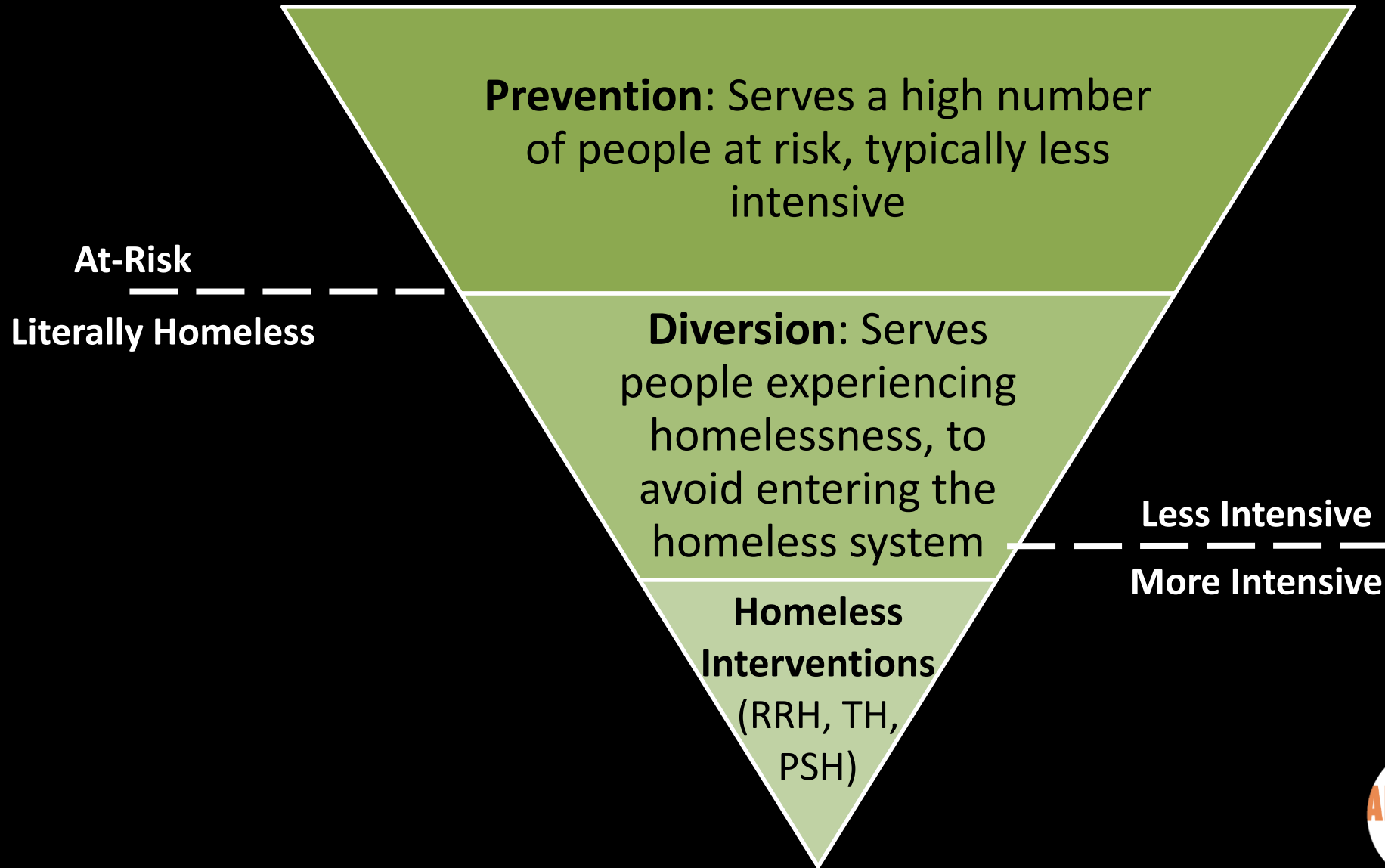| Legal Aid | Eviction Prevention Assistance | Housing Stabilization Services |

Crisis Response System

| Emergency Shelters | Day Centers | Street Outreach Teams |

2-1-1

Other Systems

Coordinated Entry for All
(Regional Access Points & Referral Specialists)

| Diversion | Triage | Assess | Refer | Accountability |

Housing Outside Crisis Response

Rapid Rehousing
(short and medium-term assistance)

Permanent Supportive Housing
(long-term assistance)

Transitional Housing

Other Permanent Housing
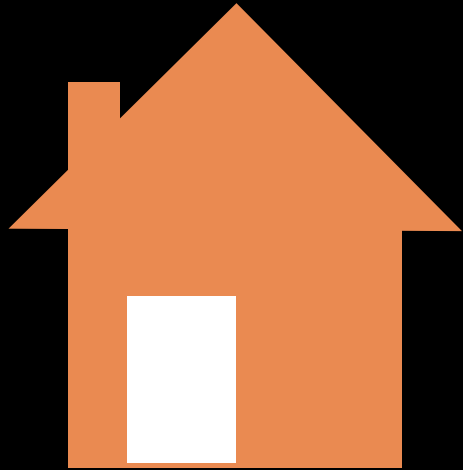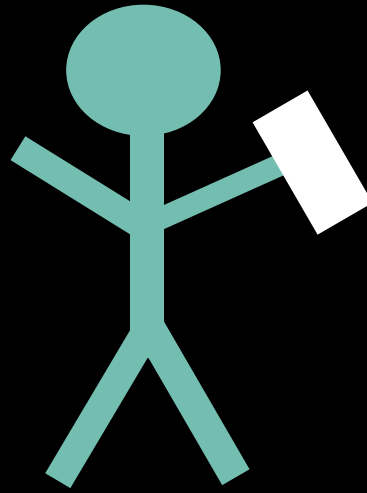
Rapid Re-housing

Rapid re-housing is a cost-effective strategy to help people successfully exit homelessness and maintain permanent housing by integrating three components: employment assistance, case management, and housing services.

Housing Services

Case Management

Employment Assistance

Tracking and Monitoring System Performance

System Performance Dashboard
1/1/2017 to 12/31/2017

How is our system performing?

Exits to Permanent Housing	Average Length of Stay	Returns to Homelessness	Homeless Entries	Utilization Rate
35%	92	10%	75%	91%

THE WORK AHEAD

Homelessness will only be solved with the commitment and resources of our **ENTIRE COMMUNITY.**

Join Us

Say Hello   Share Your Time   Speak Up   Rent Or Hire

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