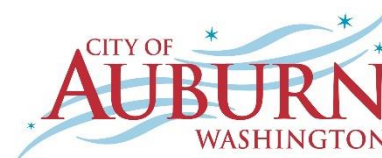


ONE TABLE

Addressing root causes
of homelessness

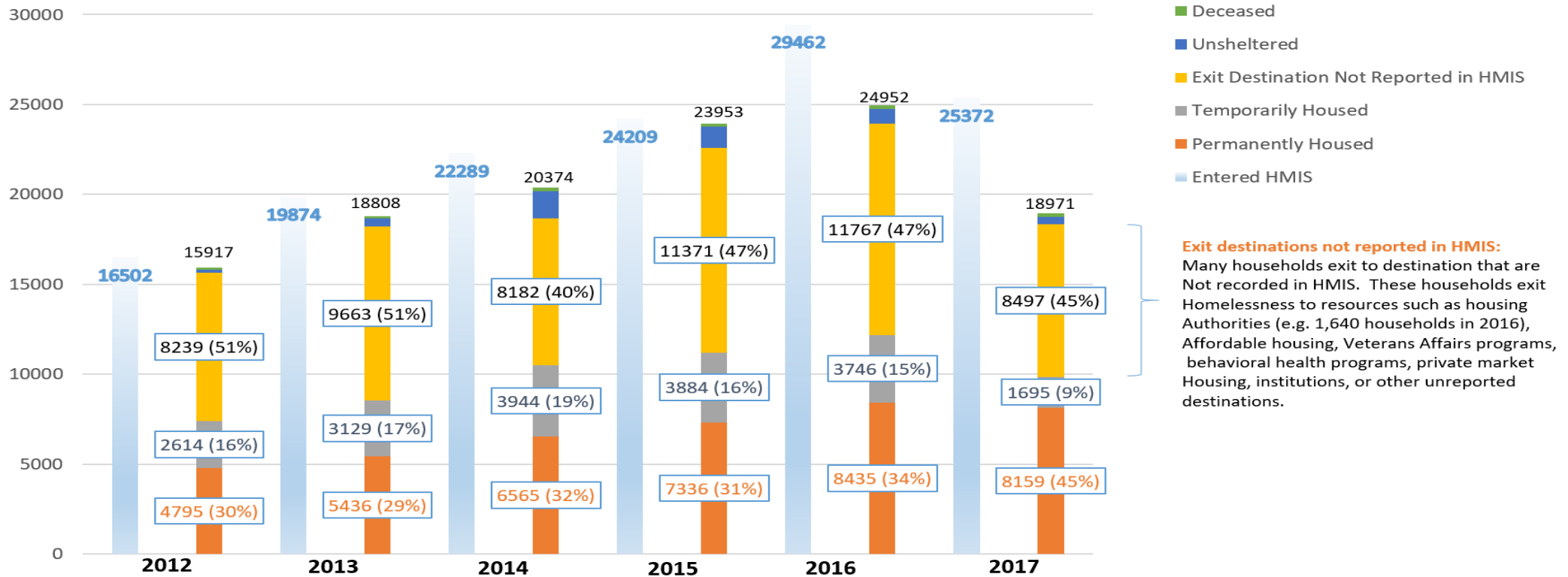


The number of people who become homeless over the course of a year and who exit homelessness far exceed the number of people in the point in time count.

NOTE: 2017 NUMBERS ARE FOR 3 QUARTERS

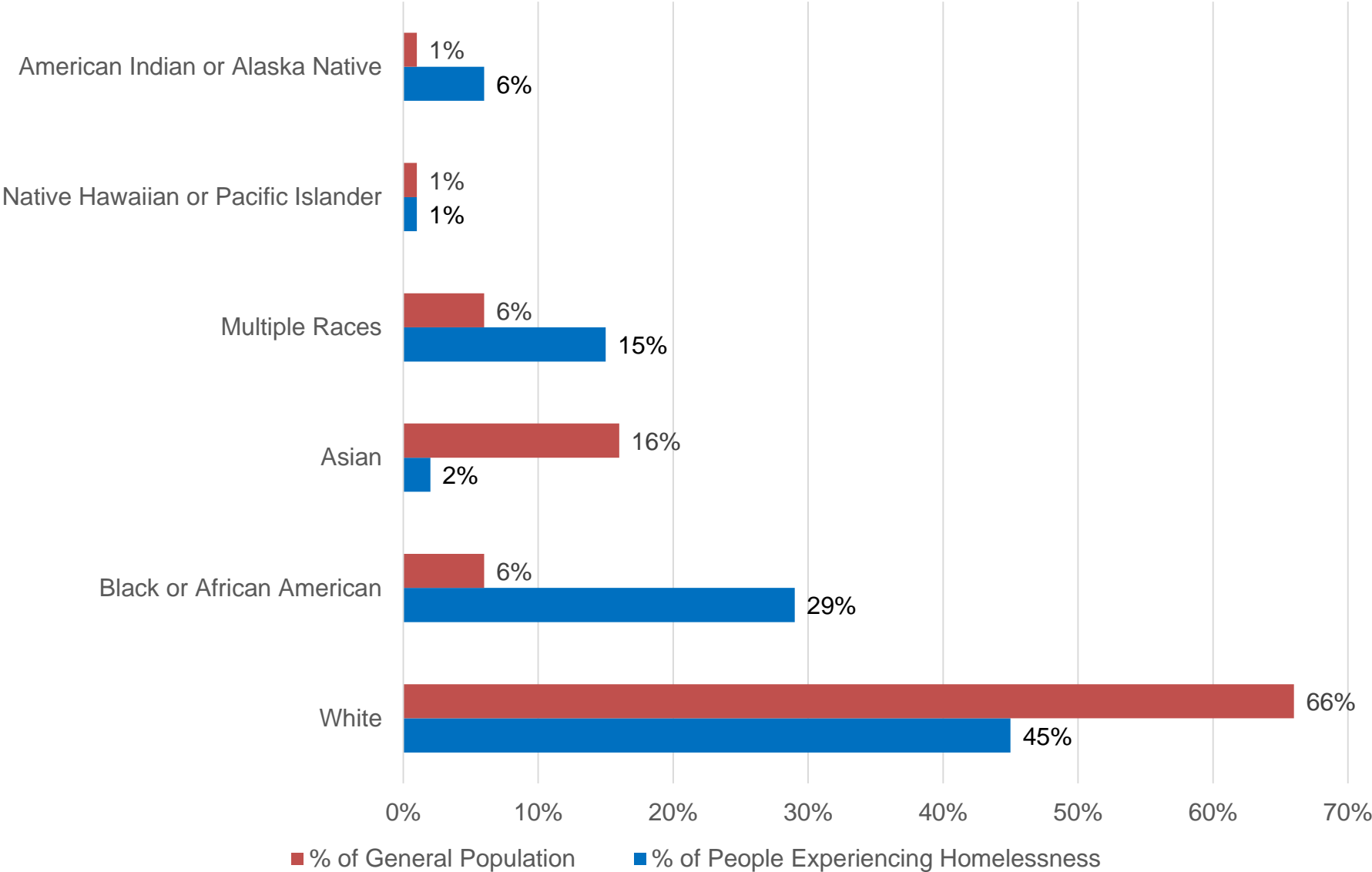
Number of People Entering and Exiting HMIS in King County, 2012-2017

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.



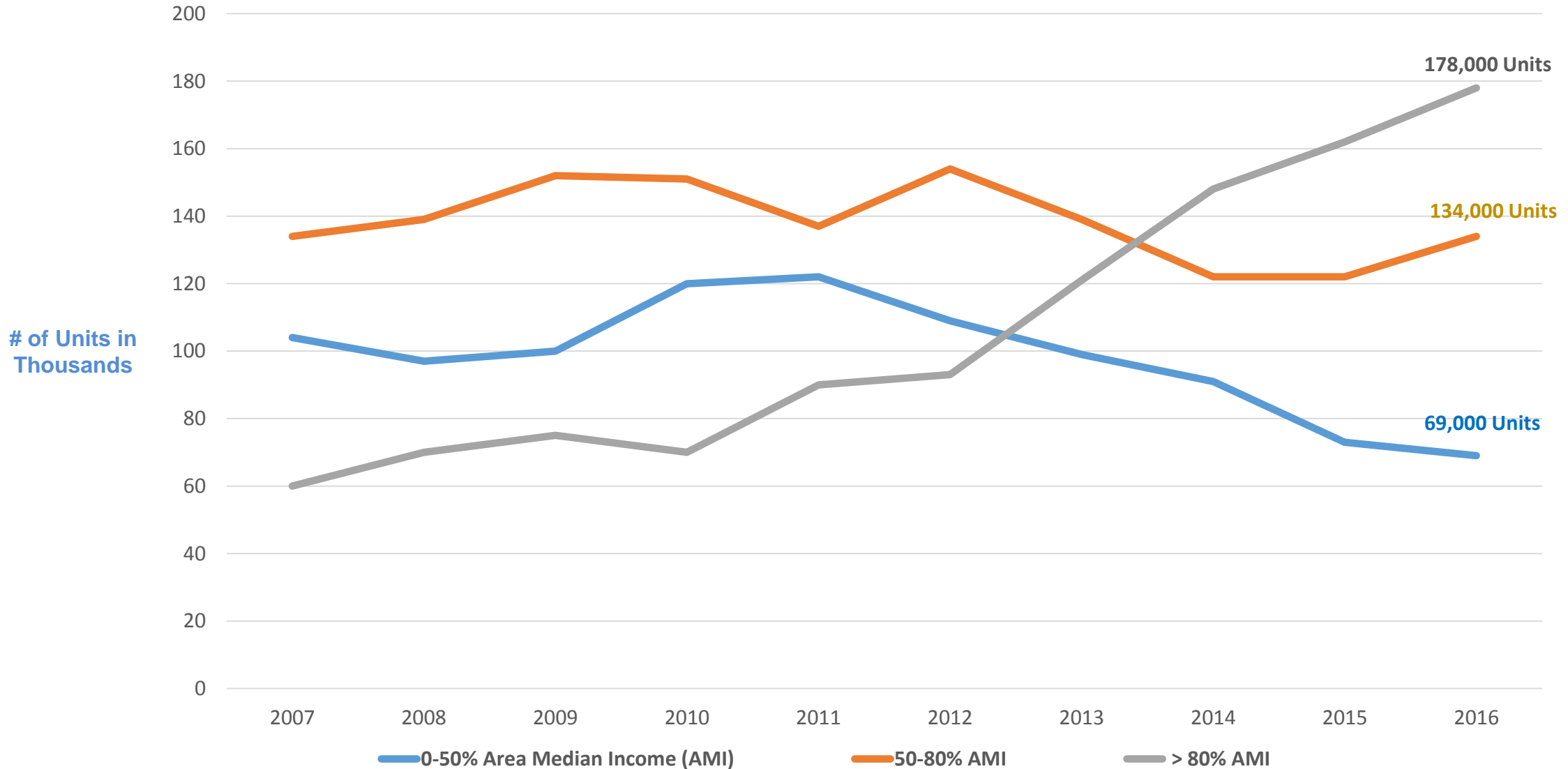
Notes: About 30% of clients do not consent to share their identifying information in HMIS. As these clients cannot be de-duplicated, these inflow estimates might be slightly higher than the actual inflow to the homeless system.

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

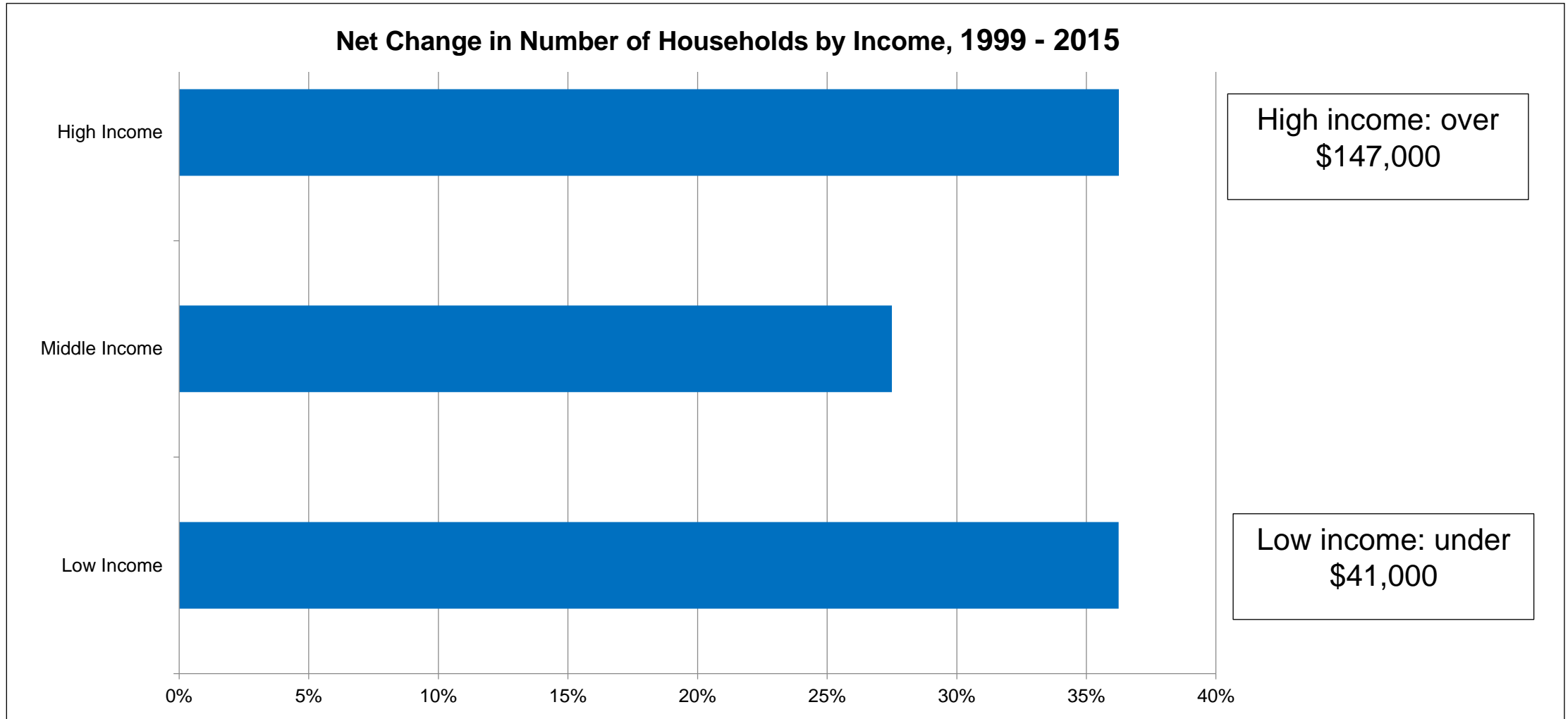


**LACK OF AVAILABLE
AFFORDABLE HOUSING
IS A ROOT CAUSE OF
HOMELESSNESS**

Change in Available Housing Stock by Income Range

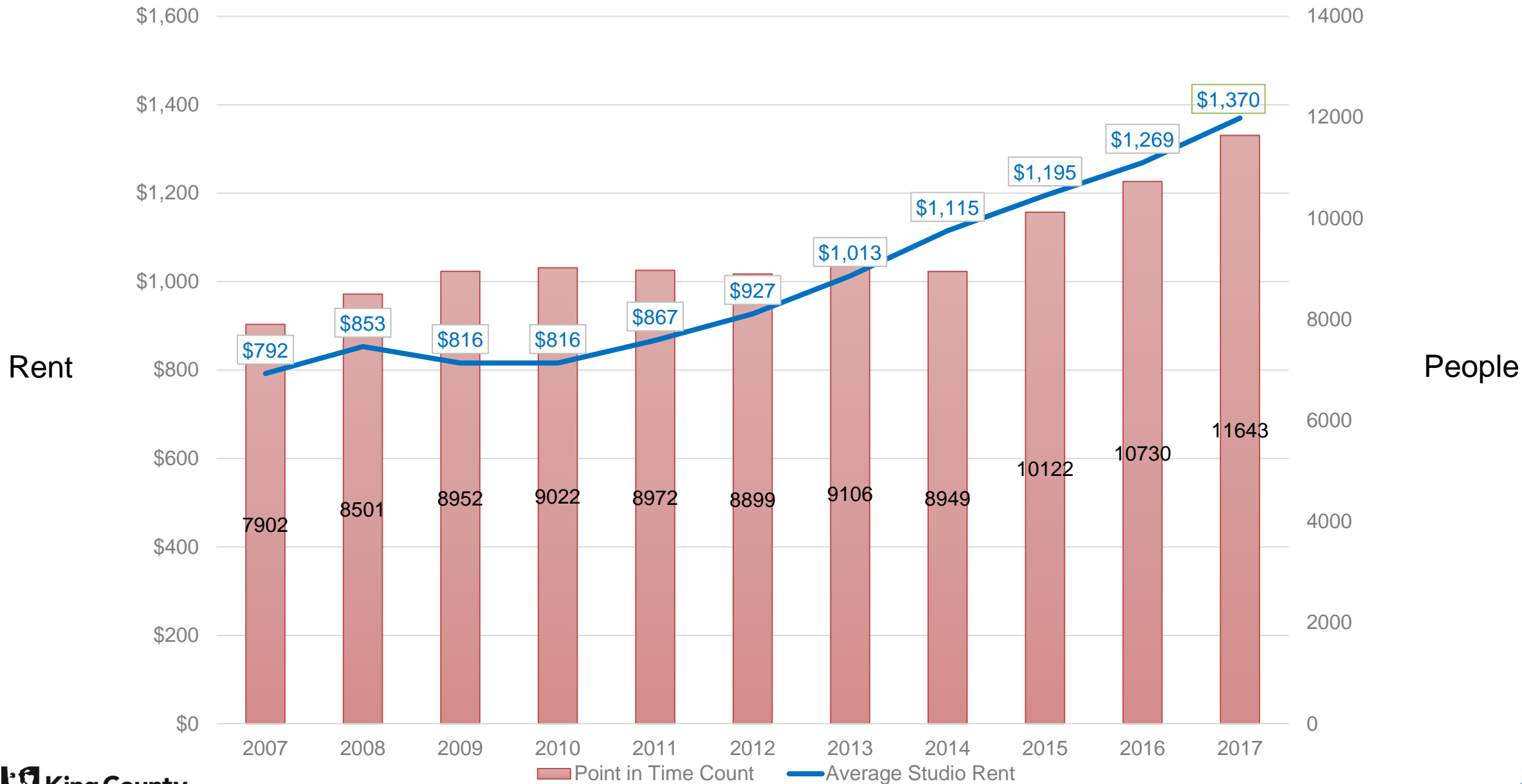


Increasing Income Inequality (Increase in % Households in Lowest Incomes while Housing Stock for lowest incomes is decreasing)



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

King County Homeless PIT Count and King County Average Studio Rent



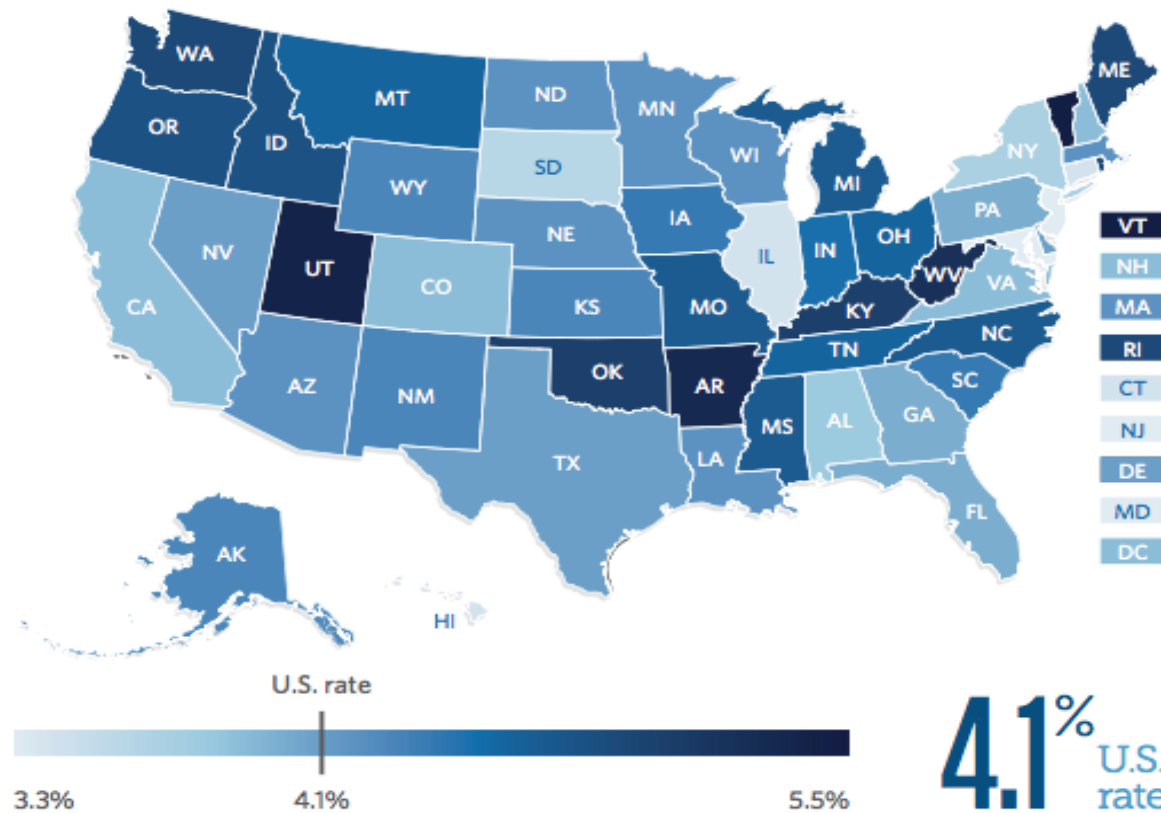
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

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



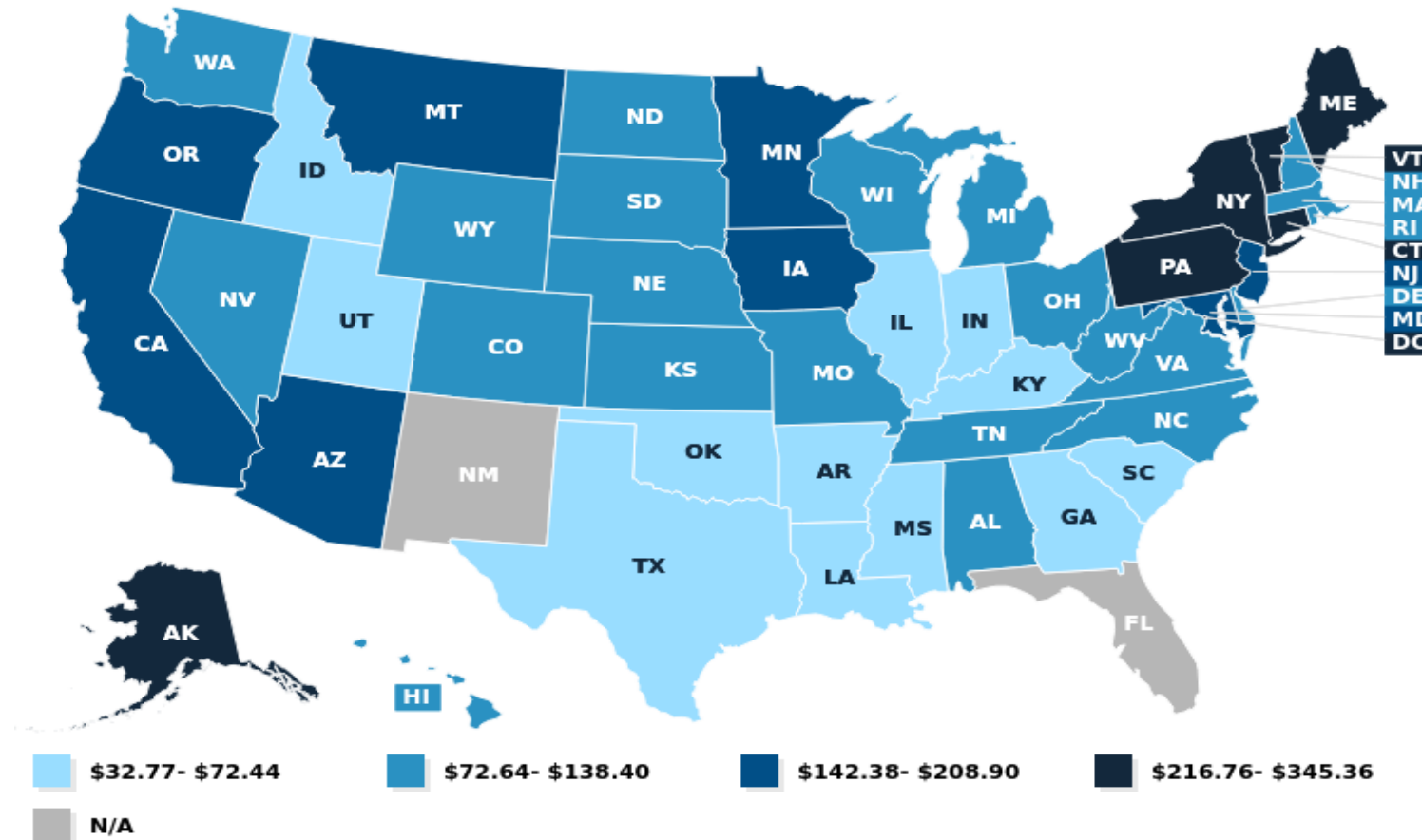
Note: Self-reports of a serious mental illness include feeling nervous, hopeless, restless/fidgety, sad/depressed, worthless, or like "everything requires effort."

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

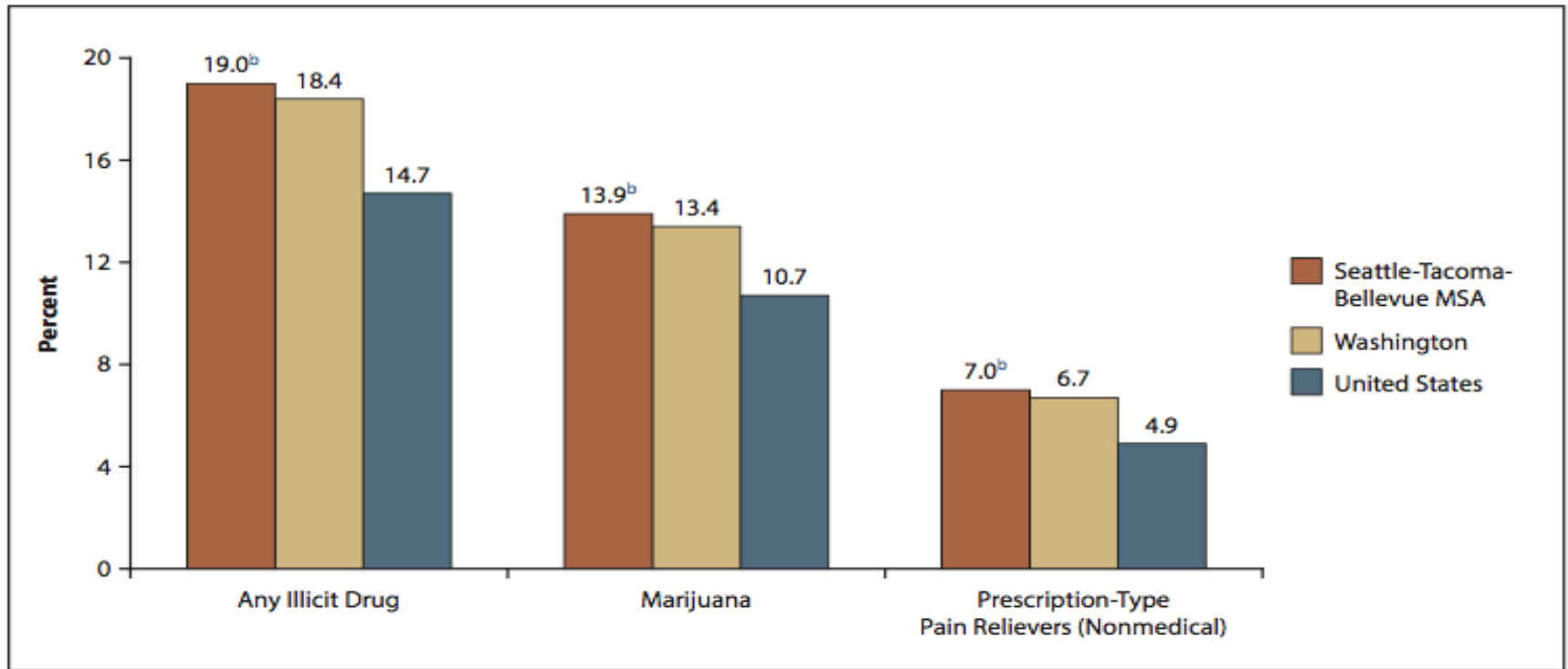


SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts.

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

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>.

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

^b 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).

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.

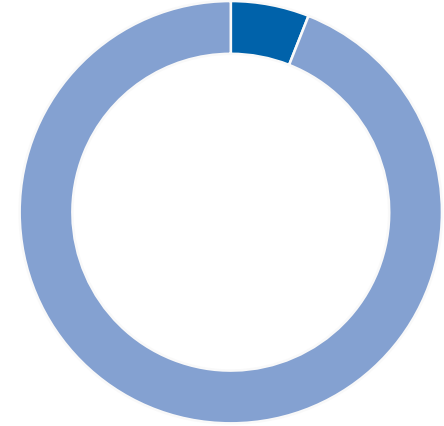
Of those, **63%** (5,090) of households reported that they have a mental health problem and/or they have a substance use problem.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

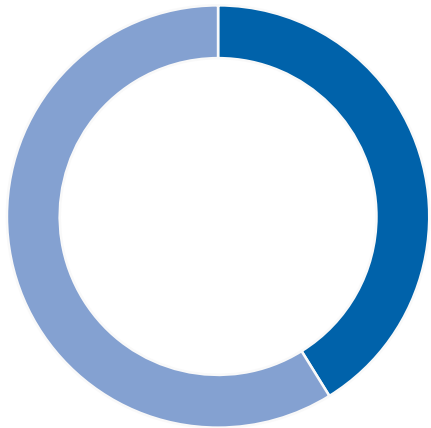
FAMILIAR FACES

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

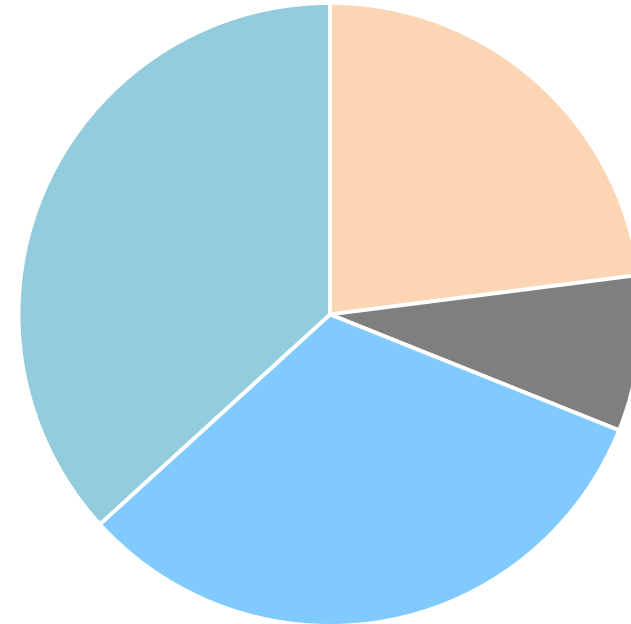
94% of Familiar Faces had a behavioral health condition



58.6 % of Familiar Faces were homeless



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

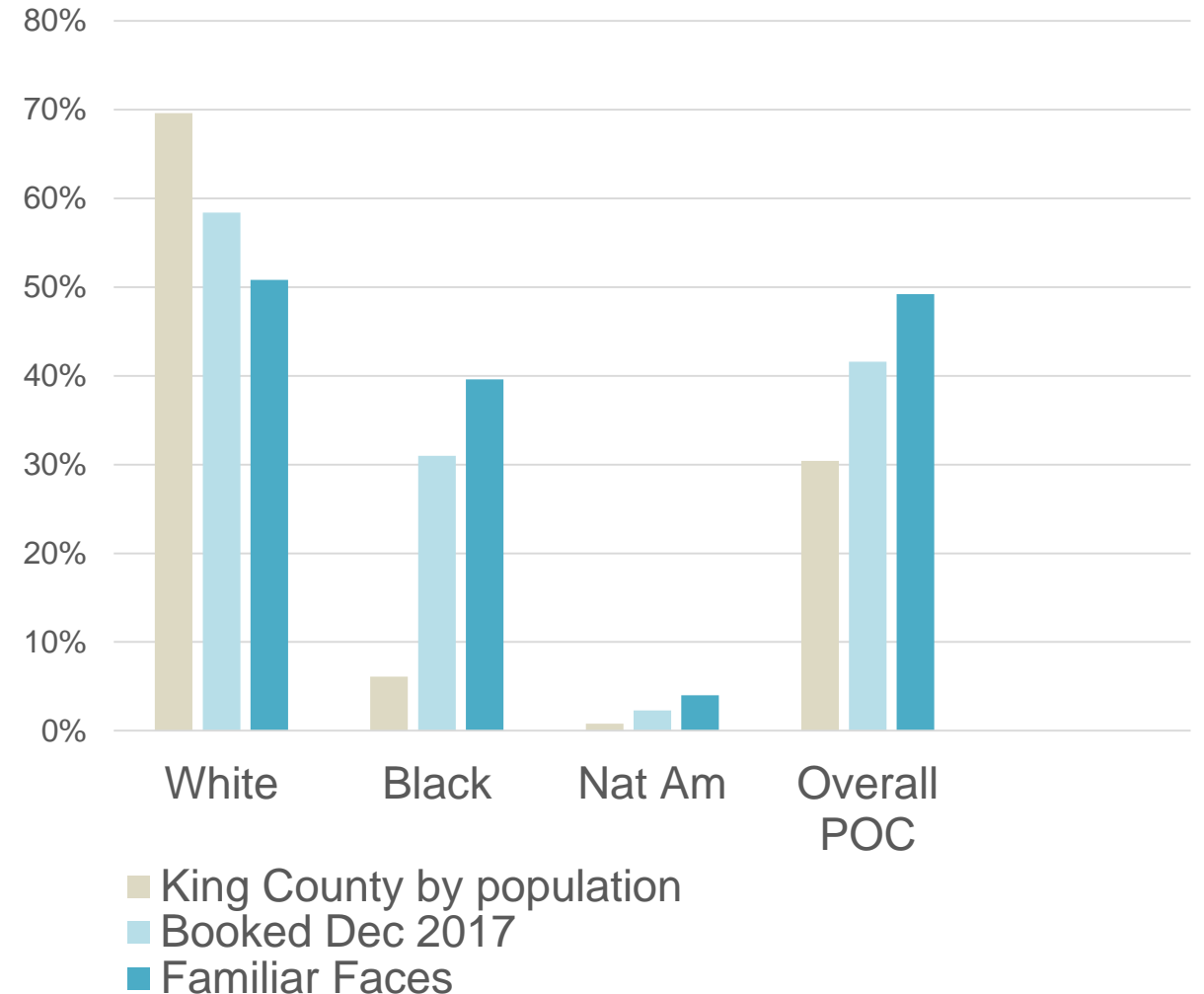


- Other
- Person crimes
- Property, Trespass, Substance Use Disorder
- Compliance/ Failure to Appear

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)

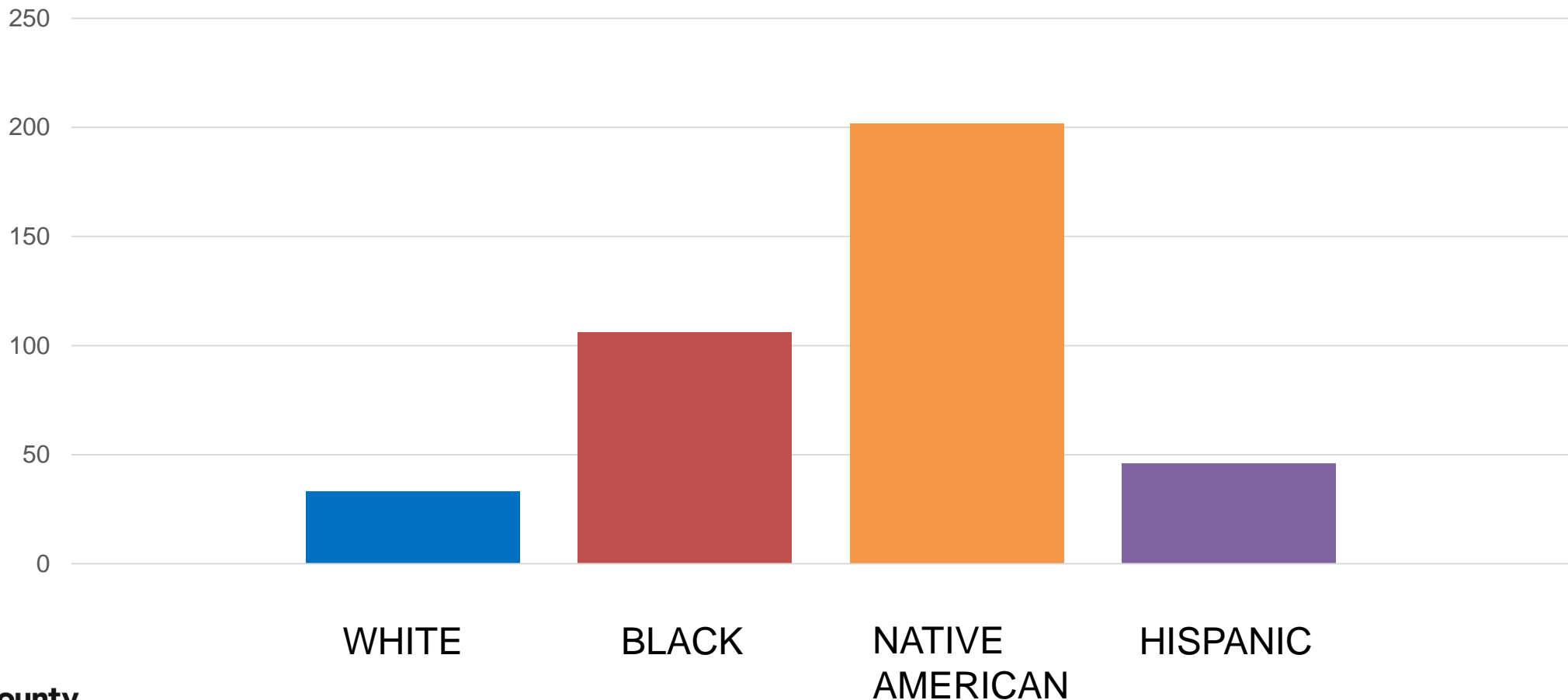
CHILD WELFARE

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



EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

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)

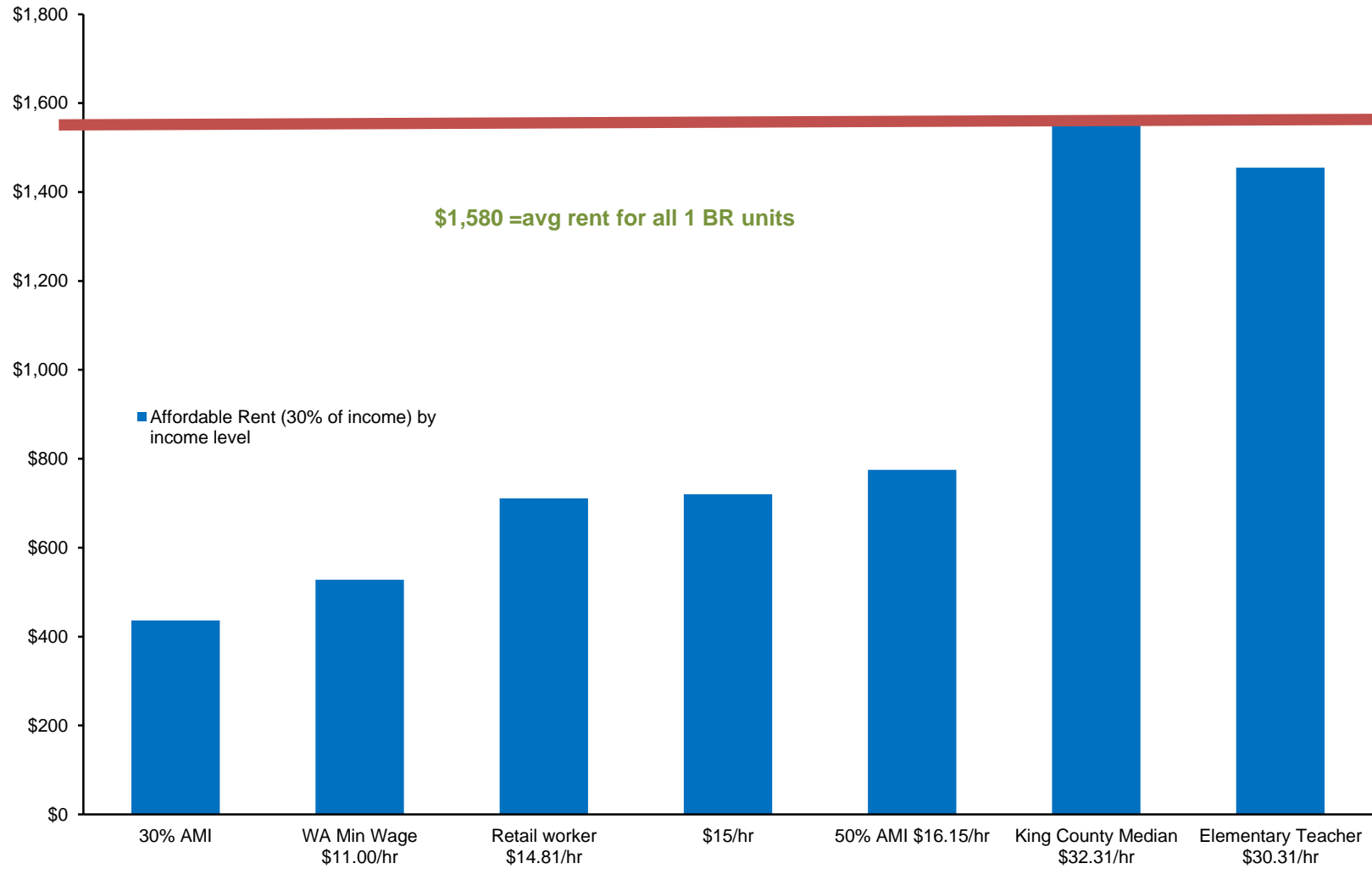
Compared to approximately **30,000** people who experienced **homelessness** in 2017 in King County

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

