KING COUNTY ONE TABLE OVERVIEW:
ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

Behavioral Health and Recovery Division

MIDD Advisory Committee Meeting

Kelly Rider

Alice Morgan-Watson

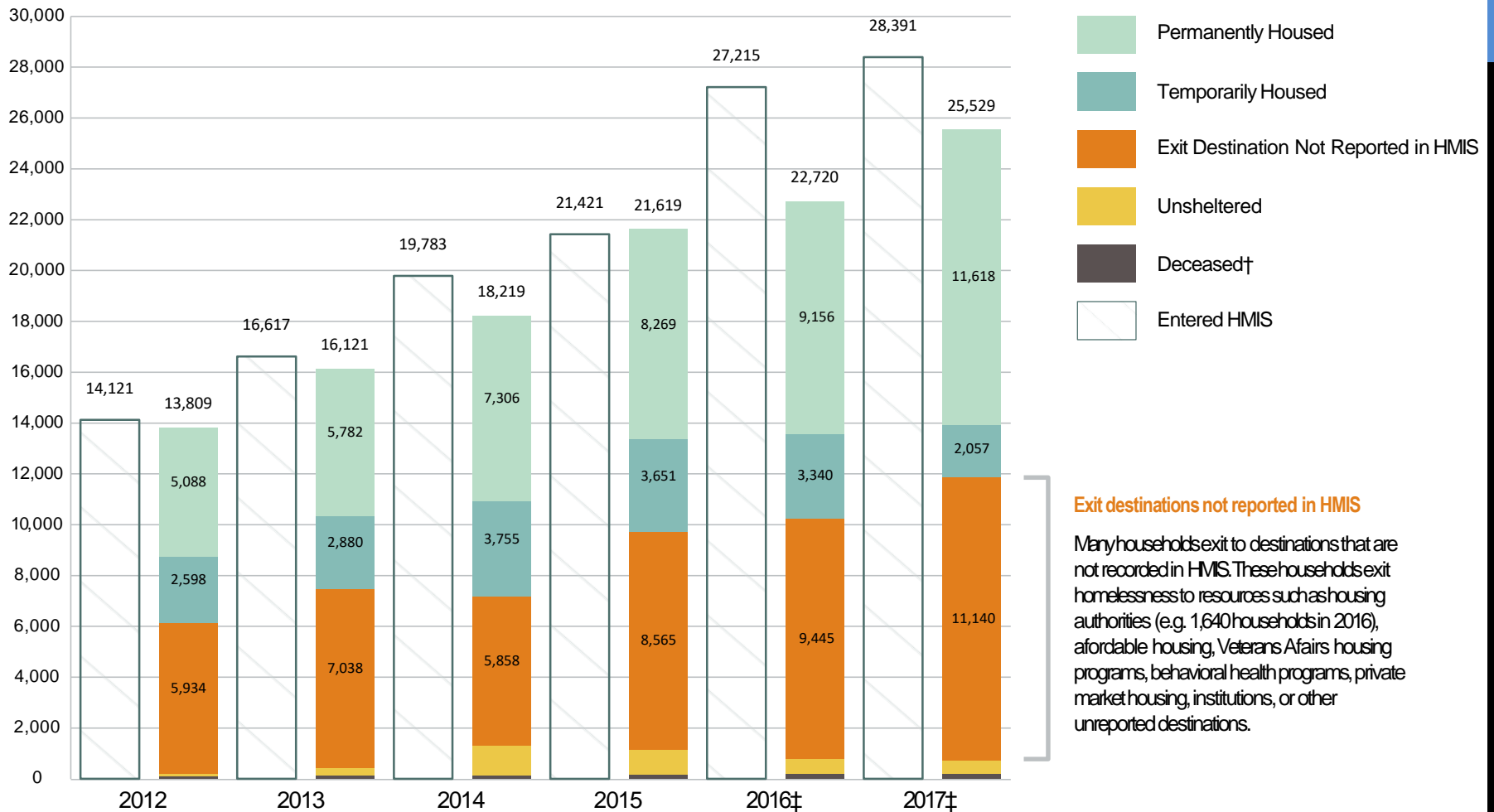**December 13, 2018**

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BASELINE DATA

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.

King County

Approximate Number of Clients* 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.

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

Entered HMIS totals: 14,121 (2012), 16,617 (2013), 19,783 (2014), 21,421 (2015), 27,215 (2016‡), 28,391 (2017‡)

Exit totals: 13,809 (2012), 16,121 (2013), 18,219 (2014), 21,619 (2015), 22,720 (2016‡), 25,529 (2017‡)

Permanently Housed: 5,088 (2012), 5,782 (2013), 7,306 (2014), 8,269 (2015), 9,156 (2016), 11,618 (2017)

Temporarily Housed: 2,598 (2012), 2,880 (2013), 3,755 (2014), 3,651 (2015), 3,340 (2016), 2,057 (2017)

Exit Destination Not Reported: 5,934 (2012), 7,038 (2013), 5,858 (2014), 8,565 (2015), 9,445 (2016), 11,140 (2017)

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 (e.g. 1,640 households in 2016), affordable housing, Veterans Affairs housing programs, behavioral health programs, private market housing, institutions, or other unreported destinations.
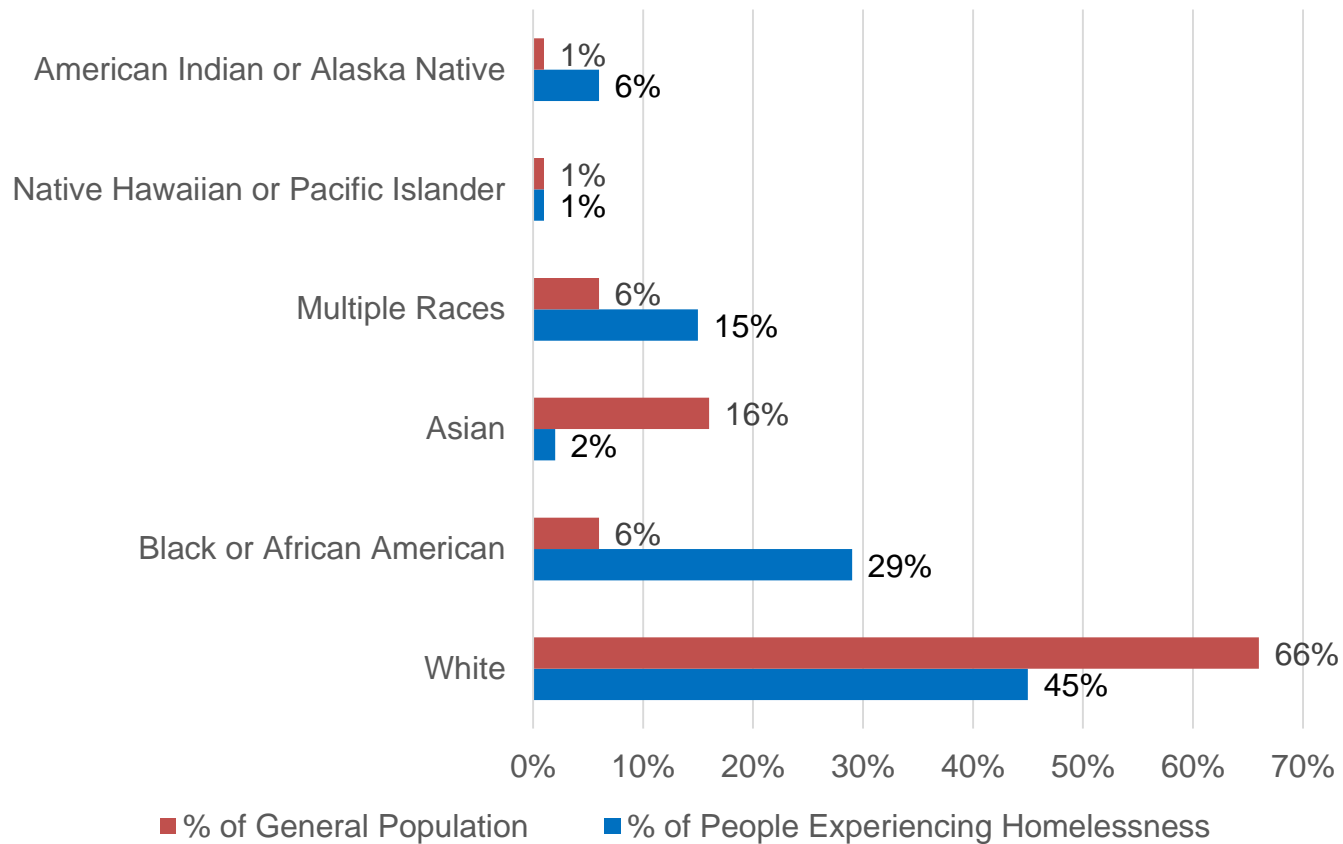
Notes

* In 2016-2017 many households entered and exited HMIS via Coordinated Entry for All (CEA). Each head of household completes one CEA triage tool on behalf of their entire household, so it is not possible to determine the number of clients in each household, unless they subsequently enroll in a program in HMIS, at which time all household members are recorded. We have estimated the total number of clients in CEA-only households based on the average household size in HMIS.

†"Deceased" indicates that the head of household was deceased.

‡ Coordinated Entry for All (CEA) launched in April 2016 and resulted in a large influx of households requesting homeless services (approximately 7,500 each in 2016 and in 2017 YTD).
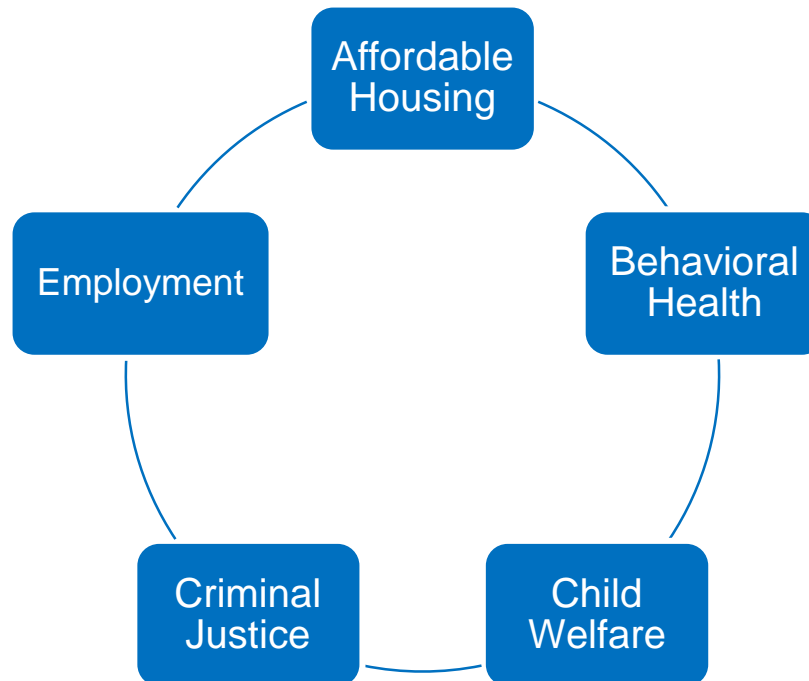
People of color are disproportionately represented in rates of homelessness in King County
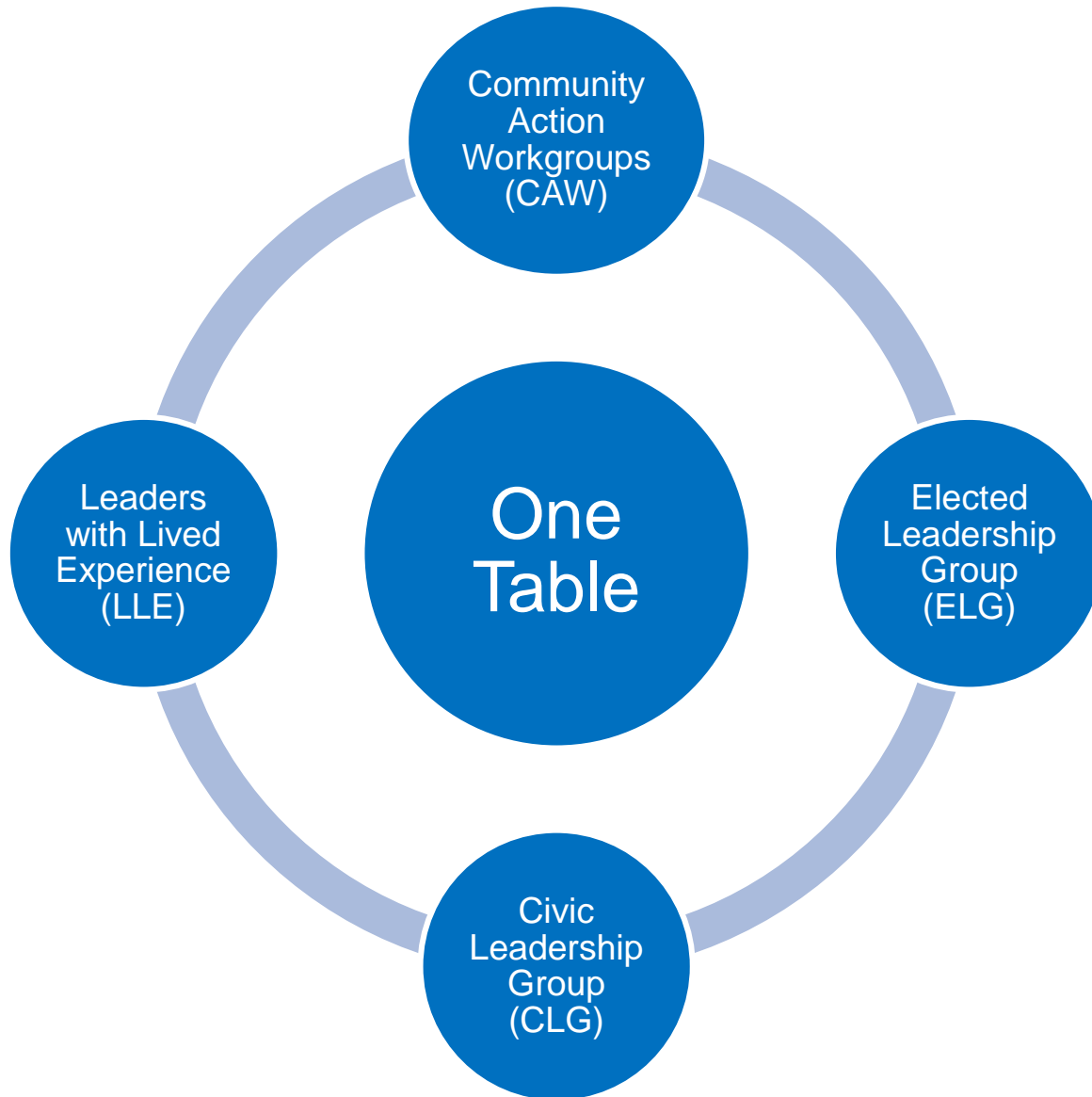

	% of General Population	% of People Experiencing Homelessness
American Indian or Alaska Native	1%	6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1%	1%
Multiple Races	6%	15%
Asian	16%	2%
Black or African American	6%	29%
White	66%	45%

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PROCESS OVERVIEW

ONE TABLE BACKGROUND

- **Chaired by King County Executive Dow Constantine, Auburn Mayor Nancy Backus, and Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan**

- **Kick-Off January 22, 2018**

- **Approximately 80 members representing government, non-profit, private, individuals with lived experience**
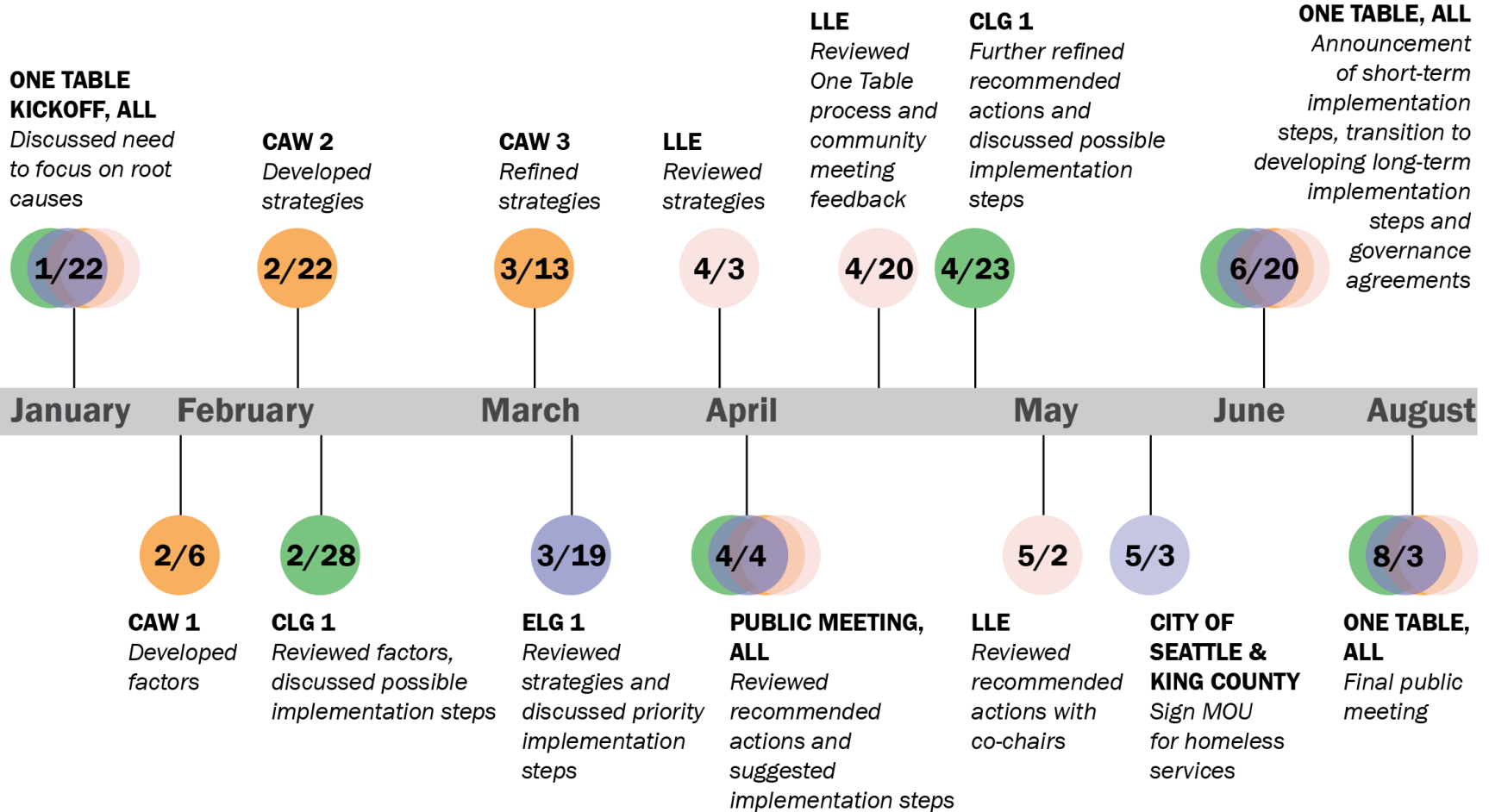
- **Addressing 5 root causes of homelessness:**

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ONE TABLE WORKGROUPS

ONE TABLE PROCESS OVERVIEW

PROCESS

ONE TABLE KICKOFF, ALL
Discussed need to focus on root causes
— **1/22**

CAW 2
Developed strategies
— **2/22**

CAW 3
Refined strategies
— **3/13**

LLE
Reviewed strategies
— **4/3**

LLE
Reviewed One Table process and community meeting feedback
— **4/20**

CLG 1
Further refined recommended actions and discussed possible implementation steps
— **4/23**

ONE TABLE, ALL
Announcement of short-term implementation steps, transition to developing long-term implementation steps and governance agreements
— **6/20**

January | February | March | April | May | June | August

2/6
CAW 1
Developed factors

2/28
CLG 1
Reviewed factors, discussed possible implementation steps

3/19
ELG 1
Reviewed strategies and discussed priority implementation steps

4/4
PUBLIC MEETING, ALL
Reviewed recommended actions and suggested implementation steps

5/2
LLE
Reviewed recommended actions with co-chairs

5/3
CITY OF SEATTLE & KING COUNTY
Sign MOU for homeless services

8/3
ONE TABLE, ALL
Final public meeting

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9

RECOMMENDATIONS

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ONE TABLE
RACIAL JUSTICE & EQUITY PRINCIPLES

1. Prioritize services for the following populations at-risk of homelessness:

- People of color
- Immigrants and refugees
- People exiting the criminal justice system
- People exiting behavioral health treatment
- Young people exiting foster care

2. Support workforce training in:

- Institutional racism and bias
- Harm reduction models
- Trauma-informed care

3. Recruit and retain a workforce that represents people being served by:

- Funding programs that employ peers with lived experience
- Funding programs providing culturally-relevant services
- Funding services provided by communities of color

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BEHAVIORAL HEALTH STRATEGIES

FACTORS

Inadequate on-demand access to treatment	Lack of individualized care	Lack of a stable workforce to meet demand and care needs	Insufficient care coordination between systems	Inadequate access to housing resources

HIGHLIGHTED STRATEGIES

IMMEDIATE

IMPLEMENTATION WITHIN 3 YEARS

Develop and expand behavioral health approaches shaped to individuals' unique needs.

Create a housing stabilization fund to pay rent in order to preserve housing while people are receiving inpatient treatment.

Fund an incentive pool so that behavioral health providers bring services to people whether in housing, shelters or unsheltered.

LONG-TERM

IMPLEMENTATION IN 3-10 YEARS

Expand care options that connect individuals experiencing behavioral health crisis with peers who have similar lived experience, and create peer crisis respite houses in all communities throughout King County.

Expand and improve opportunities in the behavioral health workforce for people with lived experience, particularly for people of color.

Provide resources for inpatient treatment programs to find stable, long-term housing for people exiting treatment.

King

ONE TABLE
Addressing root causes of homelessness
Action Statements

Having a current county-wide gap of approximately 90,000 housing units that are affordable to very low income households is a major risk factor for these households becoming homeless. The community **should preserve existing low income housing, utilize public land whenever possible, adopt innovative solutions to utilize existing housing supply, implement effective policy tools and incentives to better utilize the private market, reduce displacement, increase financial resources for housing solutions, and intentionally serve individuals exiting jail, foster care, and behavioral health treatment facilities with a race and equity lens.**

Create a **housing stabilization fund to achieve zero exits into homelessness** (including zero inappropriate evictions), with a focus on preventing homelessness for those with the most acute need.

Provide **on-demand behavioral health services** that are racially, ethnically and culturally appropriate, flexible, person-centered, mobile, peer-focused, and trauma-informed.

Offer a **comprehensive service package for all foster youth aging out of care** to increase stability throughout their transition.

Strive to achieve **zero bookings for charges that are a direct result of homelessness and behavioral health crises**, through diversion and compliance requirement reform done through a racial justice lens. Study cost offsets from reduced jail use and redistribute savings to fund diversion programs.

Ensuring access to employment opportunities that can cover market rate housing costs in King County reduces the risk for homelessness. The community should **scale employment programs across the county over two years to train and employ people who are disproportionately at-risk of homelessness and secure private and public sector commitments to hire program graduates**. Employment programs to be scaled will include government, community-based and social enterprise programs and will be designed to accommodate the needs of all individuals at risk of homelessness and provide them with employment and wages that support them and their families.

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NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

Governance

- Structure
- Roles/Authority
- Decision-Makers

Implementation

- Resources
- Partners
- Timeline

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FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ONE TABLE:

King County One Table Website:

www.kingcounty.gov/onetable

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